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# THE IDAHO FORESTER

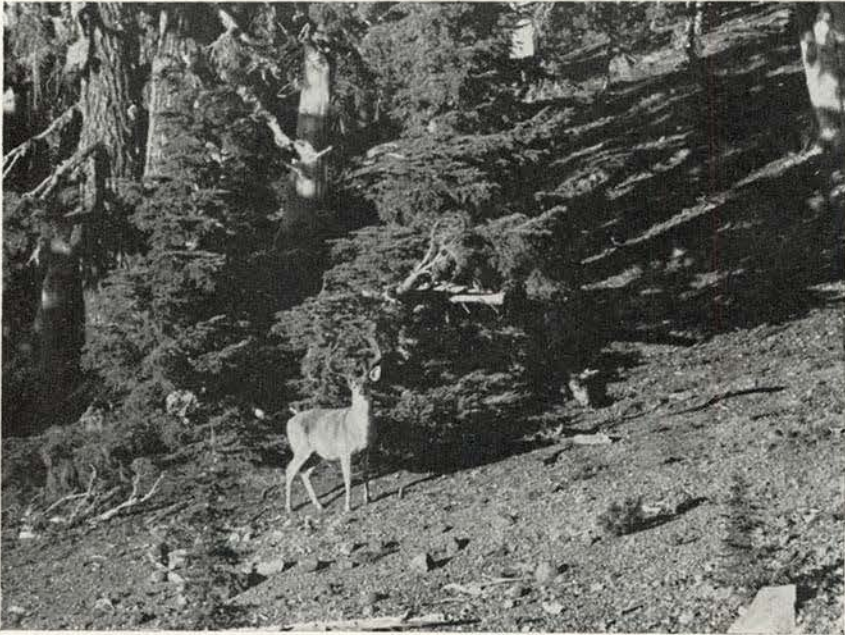
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# THE IDAHO FORESTER



"Qui Vive?" By Albert W. Slipp; 2nd Prize Candid.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY

*By*

THE STUDENTS OF THE SCHOOL OF FORESTRY

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

MOSCOW, IDAHO

1940

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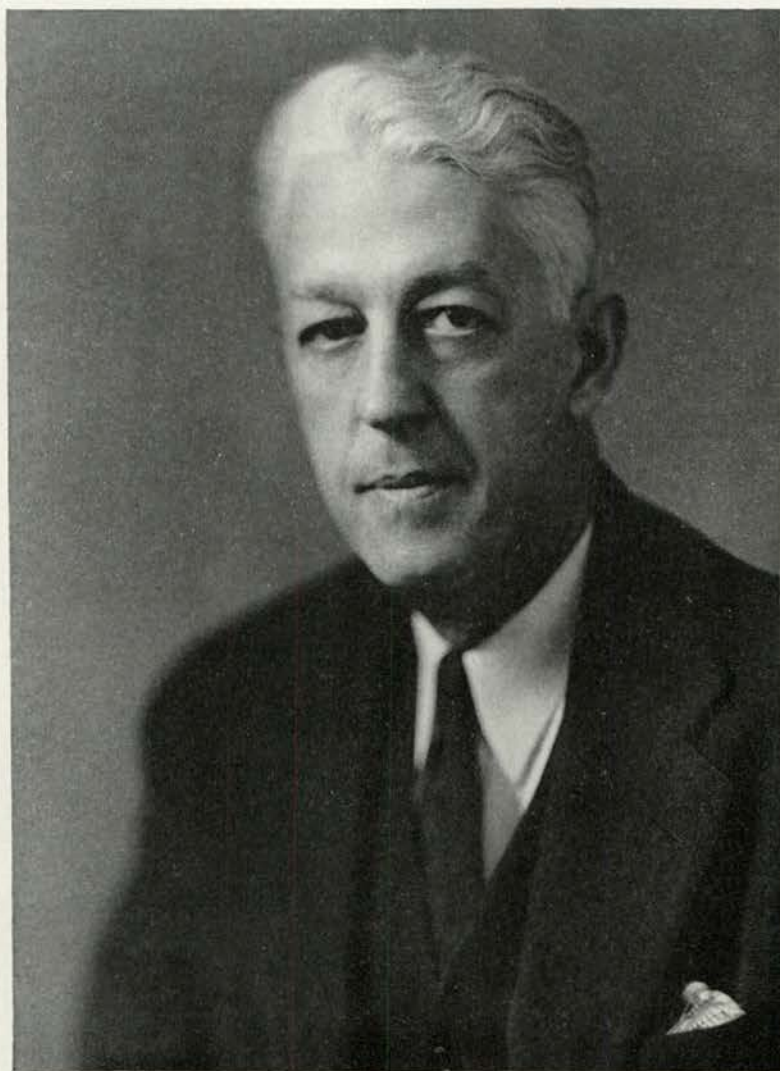
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—Photo by U. S. Forest Service.

## DEDICATION

*To the memory of FERDINAND A. SILCOX, for thirty-five years a professional forester, and for seven years Chief of the Forest Service, we sincerely dedicate this publication.*

*Feature Articles*



"Limber Pine, 9000 Ft." by Raymond W. Stone; 1st Prize Scenic.

# SUSTAINED YIELD THERAPEUTICS

By EMANUEL FRITZ, *Professor in Forestry*  
*University of California*

SUSTAINED yield forest management has been given such intensive publicity in recent years as to make it appear to be, in lay minds and in not a few professional forestry minds, a very simple panacea for all our forestry ills. "Sustained yield", as a term, is one of those happy combinations of words that propagandists pray for. It is catchy, sounds rational, and bears the stamp of approval of a profession and that of the government. It is an admirable term, but, unfortunately, it lends itself to specious argument. No wonder it has been overworked and abused.

What is sustained yield? The available definitions are as numerous as the definers. The central idea occurs in each, though the different authors dress up their respective definitions with different qualifications. One includes a maximum volume yield; another, maximum financial yield; one stresses economy; one stresses protection of soil productivity; one ignores costs and demands the greatest silvicultural return; one insists on a written plan; one provides for such social benefits as stable communities; and, doubtless, there are some definers who would not be satisfied, unless the definition included watershed protection, erosion control and development of wild life and of recreation, i.e., multiple use.

Anyone attempting another definition "sticks his neck out." Since sustained yield is a policy of management and not a method, it would appear that its definition should be couched in general rather than specific terms, should allow for economic conditions that may determine the degree of intensity of management and for such contingencies as insect, disease, and fire losses, or for a change of desired products, and should allow also for the problem of converting a virgin forest into a more readily managed one. Proponents of multiple use should recognize that multiple use might end in "multiple abuse" or at least an unprofitable effort in each field of use. Adding narrow specifications to a definition has a straight-jacket effect.

Stripped of their embellishments and complications the existing definitions all contain the core of sustained-yield management—continuous production as against "mining" or "liquidation." I think it is sufficient for a general definition of sustained yield forest management to describe it simply as a *policy of forest management directed toward an uninterrupted flow of one or more specific commodities in amount or degree within the capacity of the property under the economic conditions that may prevail.*

Such a definition permits leeway for every degree of management from extensive to intensive, for a choice of one or a combination of products and services, for improvement in knowledge of the technique of management, for shrinkage during bad business years and compensating expansion in good years, and for other changes that may be permitted or forced by economic conditions. No mention need be made of economy, nor of protection, nor of social values. It should be taken for granted that the good manager will conduct his operations economically, will control fires and pests, and will hold the disturbance to soil, watershed and wild life to a practicable minimum. Stability of dependent communities and employment need not be mentioned, because they will be taken care of automatically within the limits of the size of the average annual production. A sustained yield policy, of course, is no guarantee against business depressions that may affect local people, but it is a good anchor against the temptation to over cut, except enough in years of good business to balance the deficiency of poor years.

As stated above, "sustained yield" is a *policy* of management, not a *method* of management. It is easy to adopt the policy; difficult to put it in motion in a new region. One can adopt the policy and yet not be actually on a sustained yield basis of management, because no one yet knows what technique to follow. I think it is no exaggeration to say that there is not a sustained yield management plan in the West that is more than a guess. That's about all that is possible now. A sustained yield policy to be effective must be supported by a *workable* plan of operations. Before this plan can be written on paper, the manager must have certain information which, in most part, he does not now possess.

This article is not intended as an argument against adopting a policy of sustained yield, nor against planning. Far from it. The writer believes implicitly in sustained yield and advocates taking those steps necessary for its ultimate realization. He is well aware, however, that in western forest regions, except in a few cases of fortuitous combinations of the many conditions involved, a sustained yield policy can be, for the present, only a desire on the part of the owner, and that before a plan of management for sustained yield is worth the paper it is written on, a large battery of economic, silvicultural, and other facts must be obtained and assembled.

(Continued on Page 53)



# TAXATION AND SUSTAINED YIELD

By R. CLIFFORD HALL, *Director, Forest Taxation Inquiry*  
*U. S. Forest Service*

TAXATION has become a matter of major importance to everyone, and all types of business enterprise are increasingly interested in the possibility of relief from its growing burdens. It has always been a subject of controversy in connection with private forestry. Some say that existing taxation practices close the door to sustained yield forestry; others, that general adoption of sustained yield forestry will of itself solve the tax problem. Both these apparently contradictory statements contain elements of truth.

It should be explained that the term "sustained yield" is here used broadly to mean any system of forest management for continuous production of forest products, without requiring a definite balance over any specified period between growth and harvest. The form of taxation here discussed will be the property tax, since in the United States this levy is the one of most concern to forestry.

In considering how the property tax bears on forest management, the space allotted permits discussion only of those effects which arise out of the inherent nature of the property tax and requires the bare assertion that the results which flow from the high cost of local government and from faulty tax administration are of even greater importance.

## *Is Property Taxation Inherently a Barrier?*

The outstanding feature of the property tax is the annual demand on the property owner for a contribution to the public treasure proportionate to the value of his property. Forest property is essentially in the same position as other property in this respect. A reasonably well-stocked forest under management for continuous production is yielding income annually or at fairly short intervals like other real estate in currently productive use. Such a property can bear a properly administered property tax as well as other real estate. The customary tax rate takes only a portion of the income for public purpose. The remaining net income to the owner, capitalized, is the value on which the tax is levied. So long as forest property is income-producing, a correctly administered property tax treats it like other income-producing property. There will therefore be no tax inducement to abandon forestry use and to adopt some other form of land use.

But what is the case of heavily depleted or denuded lands? When such lands are placed under forest management, a period of years must elapse before sufficient growing stock can be accumulated to afford a basis for any regular and sustained in-

come. Since there is no income with which to pay annual taxes during this period, they must be added to the capital investment upon which interest must eventually be earned in order to justify the development of the property as an economic enterprise. It has been demonstrated that the property tax takes a larger portion of the capitalized future net income from an investment whose income is deferred than from one which yields a regular annual income. \*Accordingly, a forest which must be thus built up to sustained-yield status over a period of years is overburdened under the property tax as compared with income-producing property. The excess burden is greater the longer the period of income deferment.

Briefly then, there is no inherent obstacle in the property tax to sustained-yield management if it is possible to start with a well-stocked or an overstocked forest. If the process of conversion to sustained yield merely involves removal of the excess timber from virgin stands beyond that required for continuous production, there is no basis for regarding the property tax as inherently a barrier to such management; at least it is no more of a barrier than to any other productive use of real estate in the same taxing district. On the other hand, if one must start with a forest which is so understocked that a substantial period of income deferment is necessary, the unadjusted property tax imposes a disproportionate burden on forestry as land use.

## *How May Tax Obstacles be Removed?*

The remedy for the above mentioned difficulties might be to do away with the property tax altogether and substitute other sources of public revenues. This proposal may be passed over with the comment that there is no discernible prospect of eliminating this tax from the American system of government, even if that were desirable.

Again it is proposed that the essential nature of the property tax be altered by adopting something else than market value as the basis of assessment. It is sometimes suggested that forest property be separated out from other real estate and assessed in accordance with its "sustained-yield value" or with its "productive capacity", meaning something else than market value. Proponents of such ideas seldom reduce these somewhat vague concepts to a definite basis so that they may be intelligently considered. Furthermore, such consideration would be chiefly of

\* Fairchild, F.R. and Associates, 1935. *Forest Taxation in the United States*. U. S. Dept. of Agri. Misc. Pub. 218, Part 3, pp. 39-47.

theoretical interest, because the existing concept of property value for taxing purposes is firmly tied to market value in constitutional and statutory law, as interpreted by a long series of court decisions. The most that could be expected would be to direct the assessor by law to give special weight in determining market value to income producing capacity or to some other particular factor.

Still another proposal is to get forest property out from under the property tax by taxing the timber, not annually like other real estate, but only once when cut. This is the yield-tax idea, which has held a large place in forestry literature. \*Although earnestly advocated for half a century and adopted in some form by a score of states, its present place in actual taxation practice is relatively small. To minimize their practical shortcomings the scope of yield-tax laws has been limited by restrictions written into the laws themselves or adopted by administrative authorities with the result that the actual area taxed under these laws is insignificant, amounting to a little over two million acres in all. The most widely extended yield-tax regime, that of Oregon, now covers only about seven percent of the privately-owned commercial forest area of the state; that of Idaho covers about 3.7 percent and of Washington, 3.2 percent.

More promising means of removing forest tax obstacles to sustained-yield forestry are remedies that strike more directly at the causes which have been discussed.

#### *Special Forest Tax Adjustments.*

One part of the problem is to eliminate the excess burden inherent in the property tax as it falls on deferred income forest property; that is, cut-over lands, stands of young trees, and financially immature old-growth timber. The Forest Service has proposed three methods for so modifying the property tax. The first, known as the adjusted property tax, would reduce the current property tax on deferred yield forest properties by an amount proportioned to the extent of income deferment in each individual case. The second, known as the deferred timber tax, would defer the payment of property taxes on timber tax, consists in applying a flat rate reduction based on the degree of income deferment which may be considered typical or average for the state.

The above-mentioned measures, which are described elsewhere, †were first proposed in 1935 and have not yet found legislative favor. The novelty of these proposals has doubtless stood in the way of their early acceptance, and they have suffered from the fact that the legislatures of the states have been

preoccupied with revenue problems that have seemed more urgent, and also in many cases with tax relief for real estate generally. The Ohio forest tax law, however, has long carried a differential tax rate applicable to the land value of classified forest properties, and a recent amendment repealing the yield tax feature and making the differential apply to the entire value of the forest property as assessed under the general tax provisions, increases the resemblance of this law to the differential timber tax. A recent study conducted by the Forest Service in cooperation with a special state commission found the differential timber tax suited to North Carolina conditions; this plan was recommended by the commission for consideration of the state legislature. Whether or not any of the three plans are enacted in precisely the forms suggested, they illustrate sound principles by which proposed forest tax legislation may be tested.

#### *Better Government Organization and Administration Needed.*

While forest tax reform is too often thought of in terms of adjustments to the property tax, such as those which have just been mentioned, it is evident from consideration of the causes of forest tax difficulties that such measures are only a part of the solution. It has been found that the more serious tax difficulties which beset forest management result from the high cost of government imposed on local taxing districts and from the faulty administration of the tax system. It is not feasible here to discuss the possibility of reducing the cost of local government through reorganization, public control of settlement, and the like, or to indicate how tax administration, particularly assessment, could be strengthened.

The desirability of lightening the tax load by eliminating wasteful or unnecessary expenditures and promoting efficiency and responsibility in local government is obvious. The need for better tax administration is equally clear. It must be recognized, however, that movements for improvements of this kind are bound to encounter serious obstacles in reluctance to abandon historic forms and offices which contribute to local pride, in opposition of those whose interests are affected adversely, and in general inertia. Nevertheless, those interested in better forest taxation should realize that effort along these lines, in which the cooperation of other interests may be obtained, may be more fruitful of permanent results favorable to forestry than efforts to obtain special legislation for the sole protection of the forestry interest.

#### *Gradual Progress or Spectacular Change.*

It is only natural that one should become impatient with the slow progress in obtaining improvements of a fundamental character in our govern-

(Continued on Page 59)

\* For a detailed discussion of the yield tax, see *Idem*, pp. 560-576.

† *Idem*, pp. 576-608; Hall, R.C., 1935. *The Forest Tax Problem and Its Solution Summarized*. Circ. 358, pp. 11-17.

# FOREST INSURANCE AND IMPROVED FOREST PRACTICES

By H. B. SHEPARD, *Senior Forest Economist*  
*U. S. Forest Service*

MY TITLE and the topic assigned me by the Editor\* are not identical. This is because I observed from the outline of subject matter to be treated in the current issue of *The Idaho Forester* that Professor Fritz is to write under the title "What is Sustained Yield?"

If Professor Fritz does not duck his subject, as I have, I shall hope to learn just what sustained yield is when I see the publication. Meanwhile, lacking the answer to the question and not being sure that my present understanding is correct, I hope I may be pardoned for the substitution. I believe all foresters know what improved practices, which we all want to see introduced, properly consist of. I believe I can discuss improved practices with some degree of assurance.

## *General Principles of Insurance*

The application of the principle of insurance has for many years provided a variety of means through which the risks of life and limb, of working for a livelihood, of engaging in industry or commerce, and of owning property, are reduced below what they would be were insurance not available. Availability of insurance to the individual, corporation, or other group organization comes as a consideration for a value exchanged, like any commodity or, in the economics sense, goods. That is, it is paid for.

The value exchanged for insurance protection is the premium that the protected party, called the assured or the insured, pays to the insurance organization, or carrier. The amount of premium depends upon the amount of insurance bought (the liability assumed by the carrier) and the premium rate. Premium rates are usually calculated at so much per \$100 of liability per year. The rate represents a figure fixed on the one hand by competition and on the other by the amount carrier must collect to pay incurred losses and the expense of doing business. Public regulation of insurance companies in the matter of rates has in the past largely comprised an effort to keep the rates up, not down. Competition from irresponsible or dishonest companies who hoped to duck their liability for loss indemnity payments was forcing rates down so that responsible companies were having difficulty to collect enough premiums. Public regulation today assures protection to the insurance buyer by limiting the business to companies who in-

tend to pay for incurred losses and by controlling the premium rates to the end that all companies shall, without charging excessive rates, have sufficient income to keep financially sound.

Contrary to a fairly general belief, insurance is not gambling. Insurance is provision for indemnity for fortuitous loss, the controlling factors of which, in the aggregate, are known with reasonable accuracy.

## *Some Aspects of Forest Insurance*

Insurance of forest properties against loss arising from various hazards will be a success only if it is based upon and complies with the established basic principles of insurance in general. The essential factor is that the carrier or carriers must receive periodically, in premiums, an amount of money sufficient to enable them to pay all the losses in full and meet the expense of doing business. The expense of doing business is a relatively constant factor. Losses vary with various classes of property—higher in the class composed of frame barns in the country where protection is poorer—lower in the class comprising concrete and steel buildings in the cities where protection is better.

The premium collection, therefor, being fixed by the rate of loss, and the only source of premium being the gross income from the property to be insured, insurance becomes a practical possibility only where losses are low enough so that premiums do not have to make too large a nick in gross earnings. Where hazards are excessively high in proportion to earning capacities, as is the case in some classes of property, insurance is not carried. The owner prefers to take a chance and to compensate by increasing the discount for contingent risk in his accounts. If he cannot sell his product for a sufficiently high price to permit introducing such a discount, he may still go on with his business hoping for the best.

## *Unavailability of Forest Insurance Indicated Need for Study*

Forest property owners in the United States have perforce, up to the present time, either discounted their risk or hoped for the best because they have not believed that insurance was being offered to them at premium rates reasonably within the earning capacities for their forests. Insurance companies have heard too much about forest fires and have smelled

\* An article prepared for publication in *The Idaho Forester* for 1940.

(Continued on Page 71)

# TRANSPORTATION AND SUSTAINED YIELD

By A. G. T. MOORE, *Manager, Department of Conservation  
Southern Pine Association*

TRANSPORTATION is a valuable servant in our civilization. Without it, there would be a restricted interchange of products and less incentive to produce. The origin of development of each type of transportation naturally depended upon or grew out of the amount of raw material of the products to be transported and the rapidity of the progress made depended upon these factors and the market for the products.

Forest products always have constituted and probably always will constitute a large proportion of the rail carriers' aggregate tonnage. There also is a community of interest between railroad carriers and lumbermen of long standing. Many of our existing major rail transportation systems in the south are the outgrowth in a large measure of the consummation of logging rails built to transport virgin timber. This virgin timber was of little use to men unless it was felled, manufactured and transported to the place where it was needed and in the early days logging railroads were the most practical means of transportation both to the mill for manufacture and then for ultimate distribution in commerce.

As the virgin southern pine forests were cut, the stand per acre reduced and the available timber supply becoming less and less accessible and confined to small acreage, new methods of transportation were needed if this crop was to be harvested. Therefore, the methods of logging in the south changed with the advent of highways, lateral roads and motor trucks until, at the present, the tram roads are confined mostly to main line roads and power skidders are confined to few operations. Today, because of the progress made in transportation, operators are profitably logging less than 1,000 feet per acre.

Within the past decade, southern lumber industry has been transformed from a liquidating basis to one of rotating crops of trees. The best available figures indicate that a sustained yield of some 32 billion feet of lumber per year can be produced in the southern pine forests, and in addition a large permanent pulp and paper products industry can be maintained by the use of thinnings and by-products of the lumber manufacturers. The problem of sustained yield of southern forests is dependent upon available commercial markets outside of the south. Therefore, they must compete in the consuming markets of the east with forest products from all sections of the country. Therefore, transportation is of vital concern to the southern pine forest owner and manufacturer.

The distance to the market has a direct bearing upon the cost in the same way that distance of the log in the woods is from the mill; as the distance increases the transportation cost also increases, but the transportation costs to market are beyond the direct control of the manufacturer. These costs, contrary to some schools of thought, are not balanced or offset by the difference in stumpage values of the southern pine region today. It is elementary that transportation costs are an important factor in determining stumpage values but they are not generally considered to be the sole factor.

The southern pine forests are attracted to private capital because of the possible per acre per year production and the integrated use of our pine. The possibility of practicing sustained yield depends, to a certain extent, upon the ability to market the products and the changing market value and demand for that product.

Under the present improved transportation methods, it is now possible to transport all or the greater part of southern pine trees which, in the early days, used to be left in the woods. Such marketable products as pulp wood, poles, pilings, cross-ties, masonite, naval stores and stumps are real incentives to the owners of southern pine timber lands to operate on a sustained yield. Where there are so many marketable products and by-products of the forest, the owner is able to take advantage of peak prices for one or more of his products and hold the other products for better markets, and yet receive a continuous income.

Another factor not directly connected with transportation but of vital importance in the managing of sustained yield forest is the question of reproduction. Given adequate fire protection, the southern pine forest will soon become a problem of thinning rather than securing reproduction.

There are approximately 190 million acres in southern pine regions which, under present conditions, are producing according to U. S. Forest Service survey an average of 100 to 150 board feet per acre per year and which, under proper forest management, would be more than doubled. Therefore, this vast area producing an enormous amount of raw material is a sufficient guarantee of permanency both to the present lumber and other industries, and is attractive to a larger number of new industries.

The southern pine region offers real opportunities

*(Continued on Page 72)*

# VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

By R. B. GOODMAN, *President*  
*Goodman Lumber Company*

THE reduced volume of production in changing from present practice to sustained yield in relation to (1) area of tributary timber; (2) changes in conversion processes; (3) earnings on investment.

## *From Present Practices to Sustained Yield*

The timber operator who is clear cutting, even with woods practices that insure good reproduction, changes his forest from its natural equilibrium between growth and drain to a long interval or waiting period of tree growth before it reaches saw-timber size. This waiting period may be fifty or one hundred years. So far as his operation is concerned, the cut-over land is worthless; and when he has completed cutting his timber stand, his operation ends. Clear cutting means a period operation. With few exceptions, this has been the usual liquidation program of lumber mills in America.

When the forest land was cut over and thereafter continually burned over, idle land became a source of local and national concern. But when the young growth is protected from fire, second-growth saw-timber stands eventually develop, so that, taking the nation as a whole, with clear cutting, forest protection and declining requirements for saw-timber, we may be said to be nationally approaching a sustained yield.

However, in this process are desert regions, ghost towns, and bankrupt communities. The public is paying more for lumber because of increased transportation costs from more distant forest regions, and is therefore using less lumber.

If the timber operator does not want to liquidate and come to the end of his operation, if he is reluctant to abandon the community which supplies the labor and the management of his enterprise, there is a way for him to avoid this long waiting period of inactivity. In all-age timber stands of a single or of mixed species, he can change from clear cutting by taking only the very best and also the most defective trees and leaving a substantial portion of his forest consisting of the younger and thriftier trees. When he is through his first partial cutting, he can have a growing crop of saw-timber ready for a second partial cutting.

Such a change from clear cutting to a sustained yield for his own operation involves much more than a change in logging practices. It involves a complete reorganization of his operation all the way from tree seedling to ultimate consumer. It involves an attempt to vision future conditions, not alone in the forest which are vaguely predictable, but in econ-

omic, social and governmental fields which are unpredictable and only to be guessed at by the study of past trends.

Assuming that there is adequate fire protection and disease control and appropriate forest taxation, the immediate problem to consider relates to (1) the character and amount of timber tributary to his mill, (2) utilization of the portions of the timber cut from year to year, and (3) the offsetting of smaller immediate returns by a longer operation life.

## *The Tributary Timber*

The forester's job is to map a working circle of land, topography, ownership, present forest cover, and prospective growth. This circle is limited by competing forest product markets. It should be predominantly in the operator's ownership or control and may include both public and other privately owned timber that will find the operator's mill the most desirable market for its forest products.

This tributary timberland may include mature timber reserves sufficient to meet the operator's present set-up for, say, ten years. If he reduces the annual cut one-half, these reserves would last twenty years. If, at the end of ten years, there is a growth increment in this circle which is more than his reduced requirement, he may increase his annual cut, or if less, decrease it. The growth increment is more or less predictable by the forester.

## *Changing Conversion Processes*

Having determined the character and volume of operator's reduced annual cut, the forest engineer must prepare a logging procedure to meet the new situation. This is now much easier because of the flexible nature of tractor and truck logging. Then the operator, with his production manager, millwright, and sales manager, will consider the quality and volume of the raw material he will have to make use of the most valuable and the least valuable logs of the forest.

Sustained-yield operators find that through developing refinements in manufacture and new conversion processes, there are new products and new markets, all the way from plywood to insulating material and wood chemicals. This completely integrated utilization has made it possible for sustained-yield operators to maintain their volume of employment, in spite of their materially reduced annual timber cut, a matter of concern to the entire population of the working circle as well as to the timber operator.

*(Continued on Page 65)*

# SILHOUETTE DIAGRAM 1/2 ACRE

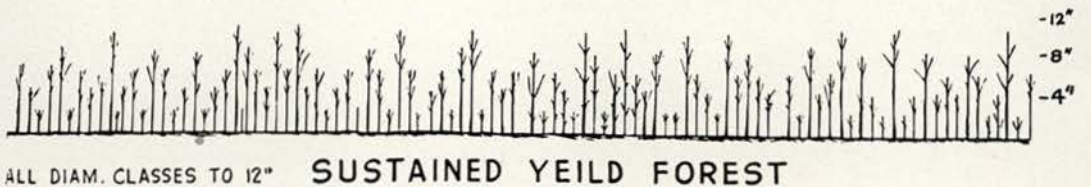
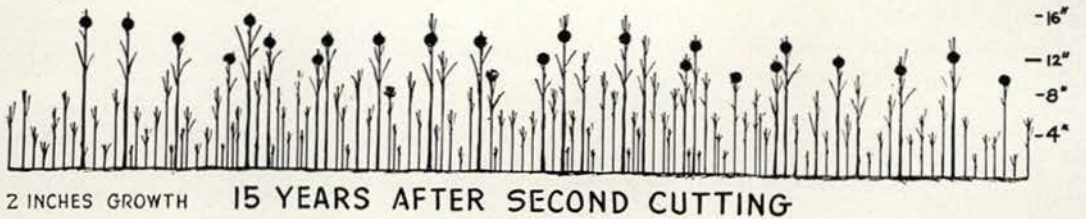
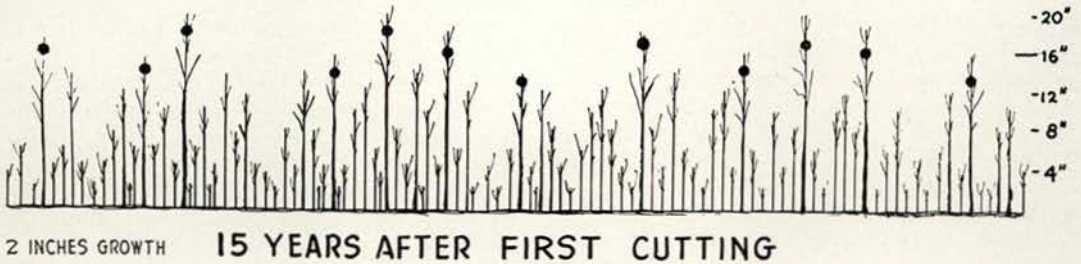
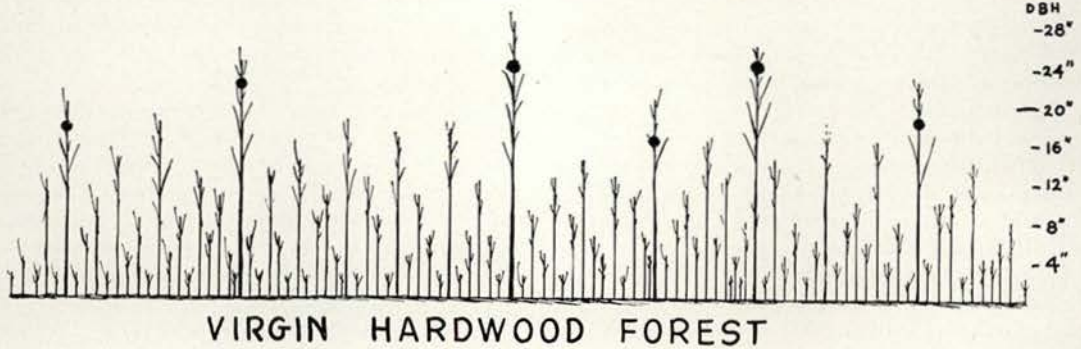


Plate I. Diameters (dbh) in a sustained yield forest.

"Plate I represents diameters (dbh) in a sustained-yield forest. Plate II presents the relation between tree diameters and stumpage values. A comparison of Plates I and II indicates the need for research in utilization processes and products to enable forest operators to successfully harvest the future sustained-yield increment."—R. B. GOODMAN, 1940.



# LABOR'S WELFARE IN A SUSTAINED YIELD PROGRAM

By WILLIAM C. MOORE, *Instructor in Economics*  
*University of Idaho*

TO THOSE who are interested in furthering a sustained yield program for the lumber industry, labor's welfare is the scene of much befogging dispute. The development of sound social judgment and its crystalization in the form of public or private policy must have as its antecedents a thorough understanding of the results forthcoming from any given course of action. The extent to which labor would be affected in the initiation of a sustained yield program by either an individual operator or by the industry collectively has a tremendous number of ramifications of which only a few will be examined.

The logging division of the lumber industry operates upon the increasing cost principle. The present cutting policy of many companies, if continued in future years will accentuate rather than diminish this tendency. The acceptance of a sustained yield program would undoubtedly cause a short-time\* rise in costs until all the features of such a plan were incorporated within the revised operating structure. Once the sustained yield project became an integral part of operators' expenses the pressure upon the increasing cost principle should decrease and the constant cost pattern would be more likely to prevail.† In addition cost differentials now existing between different operations will change and the new cost schedules will find some companies in a relatively more unfavorable market position as over against their competitors than previously existed. This will lay additional strains upon the lumber economy in which labor as one of the cooperating resources must readjust itself.

## *Transition Period*

As the first step, the repercussion upon labor in the short time will be examined. The imposition of a sustained yield program will cause operating units to become smaller and the annual cut to decrease; the result will be higher costs. This means substitutes will find themselves more advantageously placed and will encroach still further into lumber's market. The effect of this will lessen the demand for labor

in the lumber industry. This creates a problem of migration for the surplus labor supply. Geographical and occupational immobility are costs which will have to be borne in the form of unemployment, more relief, and a greater resistance to higher wages within the lumber area. Due to the inability to find similar employment elsewhere, and the loss of skill when transferring to a new job it is likely that considerable economic loss in the form of lowered earning power will result. The movement of the displaced lumber worker into new territories will weaken wage standards in these areas. The above analysis points to severe losses which must be borne by labor during the transition period. Providing a sustained yield program is developed over a period of years the effects just enumerated would be levelled out. It must be reiterated, though, that regardless of the length of the transition period—long or short—the effects during this period will be unfavorable to labor's immediate well-being.

## *Permanent Effects*

Once the lumber industry has oriented itself to operating under a sustained yield program and a new equilibrium has become established, a different status for labor would evolve. The lumber industry operating upon sustained yield principles will make for the greater permanence of an operation than the present policy. Once an industry begins to consider itself in terms of a continuous enterprise it seems logical that it will give more attention to stabilizing its annual production. In any program involving employment stabilization the operator must consider the additional costs as over against additional savings. As long as an operator's actions are voluntary it is necessary that savings at least equal expenses in order that employment stabilization commend itself.

Under permanent conditions there would exist more favorable opportunities for industries with complementary labor demands to move into lumber territory. The present possibilities here are not great, but in certain areas the feasibility of utilizing lumber labor in off-seasons might prove a sufficient inducement so that considerable "dove tailing" of employment would occur.

A permanent industry would tend to attract better workmen. Labor like other resources gravitates toward the areas of greatest returns. The skilled, stable, and intelligent worker would feel more reason

\* The term "short-time" is, of course, one of relativity; in this case it would certainly extend over a period of years.

† This analysis suggests only the main line of causation and does not attempt to treat of minor variations. It is also pertinent to state that the assumption upon which the analysis is based is that of collective action by industry as a whole rather than sporadic action by individual operators. An independent policy would introduce additional short and long time adjustments not here contemplated.



to enter and less cause to leave an industry that could offer as attractive opportunities as competing industries. It is almost axiomatic that industries which have highly seasonal employment tend to draw into their periphery those types of labor that are casual or are on their way to becoming casuals.

Most camps at the present time make very little pretense at being other than mere shelters and cook houses. The sterility of such a life is broken only during the short contacts with organized community life that the men glimpse on holidays or in the cheap boarding houses where they hibernate for the winter. Such thwarted individuals usually have little sense of community pride or social responsibility. As a result they prove, all too frequently, to be amenable material to any doctrinarian group, such as the I. W. W., which offers them an escape philosophy. Present camp life does not provide the necessary quarters for married men. The repression of sexual and parental instincts is to be noted in any community where single adults form a predominant proportion of the population. With the prospect of more stable employment married workers would tend to enter the industry in greater numbers. Home ownership should increase as operations would tend to be carried on from more centralized locations with need for a smaller fraction of the crew living in temporary camps. The development of homes, schools, athletics, and other phases of community activity would enable workers to develop and express themselves more wholesomely than is possible with a constantly shifting locale.

Labor is subject to a high continuous maintenance cost. Seasonal industries partially or wholly meet their enforced unemployment by the payment of higher wages. This is especially true for skilled labor which the operator must keep as the nucleus of his crew; it becomes less true for each gradation downward toward the unskilled level. If employment were levelled out considerable savings would be enjoyed by an employer, who could then attract labor at a lower hourly rate but which would result in higher annual earnings to the workmen. Another cost factor in an unstabilized industry is the high turnover rate; more regular employment would reduce this to a much lower level. The employer would benefit by lower costs, through less hiring expenses, greater productivity of steady workers, fewer accidents and a smaller investment in equipment; labor could gain by less loss of employment, and a diminution in expenses incurred while seeking work.

The Unemployment Compensation Law which is in effect in all states also bears on our problem. Most state laws have made provision for some form of merit rating within the next two years, thus an employer able to stabilize his annual production will

gain a preferred rating with a reduction in his tax. Employees will also benefit from steadier work as in no case is the unemployment benefit equal to the worker's wage.

Where higher wages and unemployment benefits are not equal to the burden of supporting workers during a seasonal lay-off relief must take up the slack. Funds necessary for relief purposes means the imposition of additional taxes. Taxes for such purposes are not imposed upon employers in direct relation to their contribution to unemployment, therefore, the community must bear the burden in large part. Thus the employer escapes though society must pay the bill. A stabilized production program would tend to bring business costs nearer into line with social costs.

In the lumber industry as now organized there are large numbers of small operators. These operators in many instances are not financially responsible and their workmen must often take the brunt of the burden in the form of unpaid wages. Greater stabilization in the industry as a result of a sustained yield program should eliminate many "shoe-string" operators or make possible more effective regulation of their activities with a consequent mitigation in defaulted wage claims.

Under the new system it would be more profitable to install better equipment and carry out an effective safety campaign. Such companies would find that the additional costs incurred would be more than offset by direct savings in medical costs and workmen's compensation. Workers would benefit by steadier earnings due to less accidents. In the same connection employers should find it advantageous to develop personnel departments. Through such a department's activities the workers would receive a greater consideration of their problems; the company would benefit from a better morale and greater productivity.

It is pertinent to inquire how a sustained yield program might affect union organization. Upon the basis of precedent in other industries there would appear to be a favorable correlation. First as the living quarters of the men would tend to be more centralized and permanent it would be much easier to organize locals and afterwards to keep them serviced. At the present time logging locals are especially difficult to handle because of the rapid change in location and personnel. With the unions gaining strength and becoming more conservative they would appeal to the higher type of men which will make it possible to develop a more effective machinery for handling grievances. This would relieve management of a goodly share of unrest created under the present system where petty irritations are left to

*(Continued on Page 69)*

# THE PROPOSED COOPERATIVE FOREST RESTORATION ACT

By G. D. COOK, *Acting Assistant Chief*  
*U. S. Forest Service*

LET there be no misconception as to the importance of privately owned forest lands in the United States. The national welfare, from both an economic and social standpoint, is indelibly associated with a continuous and uninterrupted supply of the raw material wood. Ninety to ninety-five percent of the present annual use of this raw material is produced from forest lands in private ownership. This resource is not inexhaustible, and steps leading to its conservation, perpetuation, and wise utilization become a national responsibility. Recognizing this responsibility and its challenge, members of the 76th Congress of the United States introduced in that body a bill to provide governmental assistance in the restoration and improvement of privately owned forest lands. The proposed legislation is referred to as the Walsh-Fulmer Bill, and is identified in the Senate as S-2927 and in the House of Representatives as H.R. 7271.

Examples of the need of an effective implement to answer the necessity for having forest lands in private ownership maintained under proper forest practice are many. Let us look at the south, where 60% of all land is forest land (some 200 million acres), and 95% of it is in private ownership. Industries in the south which are dependent upon wood as a raw material directly employ some 250,000 people and furnish support to probably 1,000,000 individuals. The southern lumber industry has eaten its way through all but a remnant of the original virgin timber, and is now largely dependent on the second crop. Forest production in the south averages only one-third cord of wood per acre annually—this growth can easily be doubled by proper fire protection and simple forest management. There are 3,263,000 farms in the south, with 105,000,000 acres of woodlands. They are a major land use class on the farm and should be put into continuous production and maintained that way. The future prosperity of much of the south is predicated on the steps taken to assure continuous wood production.

Localizing the southern area further, there is a southern pine area west of the Mississippi River, embracing over 45,000,000 acres in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas, where, due to local industries, there is an annual requirement for three million cords of pulpwood more than the area produces. Within this area are over 268,000 farms. Cotton is their principal cash crop. Overproduction

and foreign competition, with resultant depressed prices, have left many of the farmers in dire circumstances. During one recent year the WPA expenditures in these four states were \$196,000,000—during the past three years the AAA has expended some \$32,000,000 in these forest areas within the four states. Timber farming is the best apparent means for augmenting income and securing economic self-sufficiency for most of the sub-marginal farms.

The need for remedial measures has been recognized and acknowledged throughout the country. In 1938 the Minnesota State Planning Board stated in their bulletin "Idle Lands—Idle Men":

"With the removal of the original timber, tax delinquency has engulfed the counties of the forest region. Cut-over land produces no current income to pay tax costs. Much of it promises no realizable income for decades. With no prospect of sale for farming uses, millions of acres have been abandoned. Efforts to restore these lands to the tax rolls by bargain tax settlements, installment payments, and re-purchase privileges have proved fruitless and have even encouraged delinquency by holding out hope of later tax abatement.

"In the 14 northeastern counties, 5,133,000 acres of land are estimated to have been forfeited to the state or are delinquent for five or more years of taxes.

"A forest restoration program calls for a great deal of labor. It is work adapted to unskilled hands, and it is work which can, in a large part, be done in the winter season. Year-around work programs are thus possible. Most important of all, it is productive work aimed at making the cut-over land self-sustaining in the future."

The Arkansas Forestry Commission reports (Wooden Riches, 1938):

"It is estimated that there are at least 2,500,000 acres of land in the state which are bringing in little or no income at the present time. Much of this land is owned by farmers who are paying taxes on it, yet getting little from it. This land has been proved unsuitable for farm crops. It should be planted to timber . . . ."

The situation in Missouri is summarized by the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Missouri in "Forest Restoration in Missouri":

"About 15,500,000 acres of the state remains in tree or brush cover, practically all of which has

been cut over. It is estimated that less than 150,000 acres of this area still possesses its virgin timber. 57% or 8,902,997 acres is in farms, and 43% or 6,692,667 acres is wild land outside of farms. Practically all of the present timber land is in a depleted condition as a result of overgrazing, over-cutting, and burning."

In June 1937, the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station, University of New Hampshire, reported in "Land Utilization in New Hampshire":

"The only possibility of forest management and continuous cutting according to growth yield is through public ownership or public control.

"The former would require large public investments in original purchase of land as well as annual investments in management for many years. The latter would require only the public investment in management or part of the management for a similar period.

"The benefits expected from a public forest could be obtained through a Forest Conservation Program, and less public money would be required . . . . .

"After the initial period public investment would be diminished to a nominal amount. Local people would still have an interest both in sentiment and in actual investment, in a developing forest program. They would not be so completely divorced from the resources and the management of the resources as in a program of public ownership."

In the central United States, the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Illinois has reported (Forest Planting on Illinois Farms):

"For better land use and for soil erosion control, trees should be planted on the more than three million acres of land on Illinois farms which cannot profitably be used for annual farm crops at the present time.

"Much of this land now worthless for growing agricultural crops was at one time good farming land, but has been ruined by erosion. Good topsoil has been washed away, particularly on steep slopes, and gullies have been formed that are constantly wearing into good cropland and dumping poor sub-soil on the fields below. Trees should be planted on this land to protect it from further destruction. They should also be planted on areas where the original forest growth was cleared from soil too poor ever to produce good crops. On these poorer soils trees will thrive because they have less exacting demands for food and moisture than have the annual farm crops."

Briefly stated, the proposed legislation would effectuate a plan where a direct and coordinated attack can be made on these related problems. Men could be put at work, not as an expediency of short dura-

tion, but in conformance with a long-time plan of development, leading toward social stabilization and betterment of individual and community. The Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized and directed to enter into cooperative agreements or leases with private owners which would provide for the management and administration of the lands under supervision of the Forest Service in conjunction with State Forestry agencies, State Directors of Agricultural Extension, and other related governmental agencies. Each agreement or lease executed would include provisions specifying (a) the length of time the lease or agreement would be in force; (b) specifications of the work to be performed; (c) the estimated cost of doing such work; (d) the proportion to be repaid to the United States; and (e) the maximum amount to be expended per average acre. Further provision would be made for the repayment to the United States for 100% of the government's expenditures, excepting that any individual, corporation, association, or governmental sub-division owning not to exceed 500 acres would be required to repay 50% of direct expenditures for improvement work. In all cases 100% of the rental and of expenditures made for logging would be required. No interest charge would be made and title to the land would remain with the owner subject to a lien of the United States as security for its investment. Repayment to the United States would be made by retention of the income derived from the use of the land and the sale of the products therefrom. The bill would also provide that the lands, in accordance with good forest practices, would be returned to the owner of record at the expiration of the agreement or lease, and any lease or agreement could be terminated at any time upon payment to the United States of the unpaid portion of the reimbursement due.

In all probability the contemplated legislation would, among other directives, (1) when fully operative, employ an estimated 750,000 men part time in rehabilitating forest lands, (2) distribute a major part of the work in regions where existence is on a marginal basis (about half the farms of the nation, and 58% of all farm tenants are located in distressed forest lands), (3) contribute heavily to watershed protection, flood control, wild-life conservation, and other related benefits, (4) present a solution for the conversion of sub-marginal agricultural lands to productive and continuous use, and (5) open an avenue of relief from the deplorable increase of tax-revested lands, with their weakening effect on the entire tax-base structure.

The program of work would strike at the heart of present distressed sections of the country, such as

(Continued on Page 61)

# THE PROPOSED COOPERATIVE FOREST RESTORATION OR LEASING BILL

By HARRIS A. REYNOLDS, *Secretary*  
*Massachusetts Forest and Park Association*

(The original bill, H. R. 7271, has been revised and was reintroduced as H. R. 8550 on February 19, 1940 by Mr. Fulmer of South Carolina. The following statements refer to the revised bill.)

NO ONE will deny that most of the forest lands in private ownership in this country are not producing to capacity. It is equally apparent that most owners of stumpage are not receiving enough for it to meet the actual cost of production including taxes, interest on investment and a reasonable charge for labor and management. This would indicate that there is no real timber shortage, taking the country as a whole, and that the growing of timber has not yet become a profitable undertaking for the average owner.

On the other hand, a bountiful supply of timber is a great national asset and of benefit to all industries. Investigations have shown that the value of wood in finished articles in the hands of the ultimate consumer is worth on the average about ten times the stumpage value. The difference between stumpage and consumer values represents industry. When we consider the other public benefits from forests growing on private lands, such as water conservation, flood and erosion control, recreation and wildlife production, it would appear that the public gains more from the growing of a crop of timber than does the owner. If this assumption is correct, the public interest in all forests is very real and therefore it should share the cost and the responsibility of producing the crop on private land. But the question is how shall the public render this assistance to the owner? Certainly, the necessity for producing more timber on private lands is not so great at this time as to call for the extravagant use of public funds for that purpose.

It is contended that the method proposed under this bill is complicated and that it would result in wasteful use of public funds. While the exact modus operandi is not set forth in detail in the bill, here are some expenses that would have to be met by the public, in addition to the cost of any actual forestry work done on a private woodlot:

1. Cost of maintaining the Washington office, regional offices, state offices and probably county offices, together with the salaries and travel expenses of a corps of inspectors or supervisors from each office.

2. Cost of organizing state and county committees.
3. Salaries of investigators and organizers to determine what areas within a state shall be designated as possible "forest restoration units," and travel expenses of these men and the state committee.
4. Expense of survey and plans for the owner's woodlot to determine the kind and amount of work to be done, cost of the same and the maximum amount that the owner must repay the government when the lease or the agreement is discharged. (After this data has been compiled, should the owner decide that the cost was too high and therefore refuse to sign a lease or agreement all of this work would go into the discard, but not the bill for compiling it, which the public would have to pay.)
5. When an owner agrees to sign an agreement or lease, then the title of the land on which the work is to be done must be examined and the lease or agreement recorded. All expense of these legal services must be paid by the government. (Experience in buying small tracts for state forests shows that the cost of title examination often exceeds the amount paid for the land. The average woodlot in New England is about 30 acres.)

Now that the overhead organization has been perfected and a lease signed by John Doe on his thirty-acre woodlot, let us follow the practical operations under this bill. Henceforth, the complete control of that little patch of woodland is in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture. (Of course the owner can break the lease at any time he becomes dissatisfied by paying fifty per cent of the money already expended on it by the government, if the area is 500 acres or less, or 100 per cent, if over 500 acres—provided he has or can raise the ready money.)

Section 9 of this bill says in substance that the Secretary "shall utilize the officers, employees and facilities of the U. S. Forest Service" in administering the provisions of the Act and the Forest Service in turn shall operate through the state agricultural extension service and the state forest service. Except as otherwise recommended by the state advisory committee, the program on *farm lands* is to be "administered by the state agricultural extension service in cooperation with the state forest service," and on

*non-farm lands* the program "shall be administered by the state forest service in cooperation with the state agricultural extension service." In either case the work must be supervised by the federal forest service if done by the state forest service and by the federal extension service if done by the state extension service. In other words, on small areas Tom and Jerry will skin the cat, and on large areas Jerry and Tom will do the job, in each case being properly supervised by Washington. There is no clear cut division of labor or responsibility between either the state or the federal agencies. The term "in cooperation with" may mean almost anything in this case.

At any rate, the Secretary, through some agency, can now plant, thin, cruise, mark for cutting, harvest and market forest products and protect the growing timber from trespass, fire, insects and diseases. Should all of these operations be necessary on a given lot, it is not clear how the expense is to be borne. Presumably the public will pay the bill since the owners maximum financial liability is fixed by the terms of the lease or agreement.

This authority to log and market sets the federal government up in the local lumbering business, in competition with local industries. And, for the harvesting operations, the cost must be taken from the income from sales. Evidently the Secretary shall determine what wages shall be paid for these operations, without the consent of the owner. If the costs of operations measure up to most government-run businesses, the owner may see his hoped-for profits fade very rapidly. If when the lease is signed, there is little or no growth on the ground, any profitable cutting can not be done for 20 to 50 years and by that time only the heirs of the leasee will be interested. In the meantime Uncle Sam will be carefully managing the property from Washington at the expense of the taxpayer. As one State Farm Bureau official declared, "It will cost more for Pullman fares than the value of the wood grown."

The Secretary is empowered to use any funds allotted to him for relief of unemployment for this work. Since most woodland is not near the large centers of unemployment, this would mean extra cost for transportation of men. Certainly the owner could not be charged for work done under such an inefficient organization as the WPA.

There is nothing in the bill that protects the government's investment in cases of total loss of timber or plantations through fire or insects or disease. This contingency might be met through some form of insurance on such growth, but as it now stands the public would bear such losses.

Should the owner refuse to discharge the obligations of the lease, the government would have to sell or harvest the timber since its lien is against the

growth and not on the land. To get its money back this would probably require the cutting of most of the commercial stand produced and the land would revert to approximately its original condition. Nor is there anything in the bill to prevent the immediate devastation of the growth upon its return to the owner.

The Soil Conservation Service now does work on the farm woodlot as well as the Agricultural Extension Service. If this bill passes, putting the Forest Service into this field also, we will have the possibility of three separate bureaus of the Department of Agriculture managing farm woodlots in the same district, with three separate overhead organizations.

This bill is so loosely drawn and so full of weaknesses that it is impossible to cover all of them adequately in a short article. But, to summarize the outstanding weaknesses:

The cost to the public will be exorbitant; it will build up a huge bureaucracy that can not be eliminated for fifty years, if ever; it will put the government into business in competition with local industry; it will extend government control over private property; it will discriminate between different classes of owners and it will encourage financially embarrassed owners to go deeper into debt.

The proponents of the bill say that the opposition should propose something better. Better legislation is already on the statute books. At a recent meeting of the New England section of the Society of American Foresters a resolution was passed to the effect that no new federal legislation is needed or desirable. It believes that this problem of idle forest land in private ownership can be solved by enlarged appropriations under present acts:

1. For large areas the extension of national forests under the Clark-McNary Act and state forests under the Fulmer Act of 1935.

2. For smaller areas the application of the Clark-McNary and Norris-Doxey Acts. Agricultural extension has proved that it can increase production of any farm crop, but it has never been given a fair chance with the farm woodlot.

3. Larger appropriations for cooperation under the Clark-McNary Act for research in silviculture and marketing, production of trees for planting and for fire prevention. We know that these acts have produced results so why not extend the work under them and not confuse the public by advocating half-baked legislation?



#### PROGRESS

1905: "Look! Look! There's an automobile."

1930: "Look! Look! There's a horse."

1945: "Look! Look! There's a pedestrian."

—R-4, Daily News.

# IDAHO OFFERS OPPORTUNITY

## AN ADVERTISEMENT

By FRANKLIN GIRARD, *State Forester*

IDAHO is a land of magnificent forests, crystal-clear streams, and star-mirroring lakes. Within its borders is located the largest primitive area in North America—a million acres of wild, uninhabited land, unspoiled, untrammled, and still clothed in all its primeval beauty and splendor.

Idaho proudly and correctly claims the largest stand of virgin white pine in the world. The king of all white pine trees grew on land owned by the Potlatch Forests, Inc., near the town of Potlatch, Idaho. It was six feet nine inches in diameter, breast high, two hundred seven feet tall, four hundred twenty-five years old and yielded twenty-eight thousand nine hundred feet of lumber, board measure—enough lumber to build two modern five-room houses!

The Salmon river is the longest river in the United States wholly within the boundaries of one state; in one place the canyon through which it flows is the deepest depression in the earth's surface above sea level! Shoshone Falls on the Snake River are higher than Niagara Falls. The Shoshone Ice Caves are unparalleled as a scenic wonder and natural curiosity. The Craters of the Moon are a matchless phenomenon where nature has excelled the imagination of man. The forests of Idaho are a veritable laboratory. They are subjected to a great diversity of use and the interests of the several groups that use them are often in sharp conflict.

We have thought too long of the forests solely as a source of lumber and timber products. We have not fully recognized and appreciated the many other important resources and services furnished by our forests. They constitute our most indispensable natural resources; water resources are among the most important; forest cover is a vital factor in regulating and conserving stream flow and water supply; forests are effective in conserving soil, preventing its erosion and consequent silting of stream channels and reservoirs; forests afford protection and suitable habitat for wildlife, including fish and game; much of our forest land without damage to the forest furnishes forage for domestic livestock; forests add attractiveness and scenic beauty to mountainous areas and furnish grounds for recreation. A forest under sustained yield management for timber production automatically provides a sustained yield of the other important services, supplying continuously

wood, water, grazing, recreation, soil erosion control, climatic influence and wildlife refuge.

There are 19,911,595 acres of federal forest land in Idaho. The state forests bearing commercial timber comprise 990,000 acres. A comparison of the revenues derived from these lands from 1906 up to now is very interesting. The almost 20 million acres of federal land has yielded to the state during the period 1906 to 1939 a total of \$3,496,999.22; during the same period of time the 990,000 acres of state forests have yielded a total revenue of \$4,628,961.00. In other words, the yield per acre for the federal forest land during this period was approximately 17c, while the yield per acre for the state forests during this time was approximately \$4.68, or 28 times the amount yielded by the federal forests. During the 1937-1938 biennium the average yield per acre on state land in the white pine belt of northern Idaho was \$40.00 per acre. During the year 1939 the 19,911,595 acres of federal forest land yielded a total revenue to the state of \$101,315.07; the revenue from the 990,000 acres of state forest land during the same year was \$481,298.00, which means that one twentieth of the acreage yielded four times the income.

All revenue derived from the sale of resources on state forest land goes into Idaho's Educational Endowment Fund. These forests, if properly managed and adequately protected from fire, are capable of yielding continuously a revenue each year in excess of one million dollars! I can visualize the time when this School Endowment Fund will be swelled by the revenues derived from the sale of timber to a total of one hundred million dollars. If safely and wisely invested this sum at 4% interest per annum will yield a yearly revenue of four million dollars, which is more than the amount now raised by taxes in support of the public schools. It is no idle boast to say that the time will come when it will be no longer necessary to levy taxes in support of the public schools of this state.

The forest wealth of the state in private ownership is immense. I am happy to observe that many logging and lumbering industries, large and small land owners, are consistently avoiding the harmful practices of pioneer days and are now following good silvical practices in harvesting the timber crop. Many large operators are cutting on a sustained yield basis with a view to cutting a future crop and thus maintaining a permanent industry.

## Graduating Seniors



"Trout Stream" by Austin Beard; 2nd Prize Scenic.

**JACK R. ALLEY, Forest Production**

Pocatello High School, Pocatello, Idaho; U. of I. Southern Branch (1,2); Southern Idaho Foresters (1,2); Idaho Foresters (3,4).  
Summer Experience: 4 seasons, Garage and Service Station, West Yellowstone.

**EARL H. ANDERSON, Wood Utilization Technology**

Idaho falls high School, Idaho Falls, Idaho; Phi Delta Theta.  
Summer Experience: 4 seasons, Planing Mill.

**LOREN K. BAKER, Forest Production**

Grangeville High School, Grangeville, Idaho; Associated Foresters (1,2,3,4); Idaho Forester, Photo Editor (4).  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Blister Rust Control, Clearwater Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Blister Rust Control, St. Joe Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Jr. Field Assistant, Northern Rocky Mt. For. Expt. Sta.; 1 season, Pine Disease Survey.

**J. AUSTIN BEARD, Range Management**

Waynesboro High School, Waynesboro, Penn.; New York State Ranger School, Wanakena, New York; Penn. State School of Forestry; Xi Sigma Pi.  
Summer Experience: Student Assistant, Soil Conservation Service, Emmett, Idaho; Mapping, Nicolet Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Green Mtn. Nat'l Forest; 3 seasons, Land Acquisition work, Manistee Nat'l Forest, and Wayne Nat'l Forest.

**RICHARD T. BINGHAM, Forest Production**

Mountain Lakes, New Jersey; Boonton High School, Boonton, New Jersey; Associated Foresters; Ski Club, Treas. (3).  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Scout, Dutch Elm Disease Eradication, Morristown, New Jersey; 1 season, Inspector, Pine Disease Survey, Spokane, Wash.

**JAMES A. BLOOM, Forest Production**

Kellogg High School, Kellogg, Idaho; Associated Foresters.  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Mounelain Pine Beetle Survey; 1 season, Blister Rust Control; 1 season, Potlatch Forests Inc.; Smelter worker.

**GLENN LEE BOY, Range Management**

Rockford High School, Rockford, Washington, Associated Foresters.  
Summer Experience: Combine Operator; Potlatch Forests Inc.; Blister Rust Control, USFS.

**MERLE R. BRITTON, Range Management**

University High, Oakland, California; Associated Foresters (1,2,3,4).  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Trails and Maintenance, Mendocino Nat'l Forest; 1 season, B. R. Checker, Stanislaus Nat'l Forest; 1 season, B. R. Checker, Eldorado Nat'l Forest.

**ELWOOD C. CALL, Forest Production**

Rigby High School, Rigby, Idaho; U. of I. Southern Branch (1,2); Associated Foresters (3,4); Lambda Delta Sigma.  
Summer Experience: 2 seasons, Farm work; 1 season, Soil Conservation Service; 1 season, Pine Disease Survey.

**ORVILLE B. CARY, Range Management**

Huerfana County High School, Walsenburg, Colorado; Associated Foresters, Ranger (4); Blue Key; ASUI Executive Board (4); President and Asst. Proctor, Campus Club (4).  
Summer Experience: Trail Foreman, Shoshone Nat'l Forest, Wyoming; Range Survey, Snoqualmie Nat'l Forest, Washington; 2 seasons, North West Forest Expt. Station, Portland, Oregon.





**JAMES H. CLACK, *Forest Production***

Coeur d'Alene High School, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Associated Foresters.  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Clerk and Ass't Checker; 1 season, Lookout, Lolo Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Visible Area Mapper, Lewis and Clark Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Scaler, Coeur d'Alene Nat'l Forest.



**FORREST H. CLOSSNER, *Range Management***

Montpelier High School, Montpelier, Idaho; U. of I. Southern Branch; Lambda Delta Sigma; Associated Foresters.  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Kaniksu Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Caribou Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Coeur d'Alene Nat'l Forest.

**JOSEPH COUCH, JR., *Forest Production***

Boise, Idaho; Morgan Park High School, Chicago, Illinois; Associated Foresters, Executive Board (2), Ranger (3), Vice President (4).  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Fuel Type Mapping, Payette Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Forest Guard, Payette Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Timber Sale, Payette Nat'l Forest.



**THOMAS J. CRONEY, JR., *Forest Production***

Superior High School, Superior, Wyoming; University of Wyoming (1,2,3); Associated Foresters (4,5); Idaho Forester News Editor (4), Editor-in-Chief (5).  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Student Technician, Division of Grazing; 1 season, Draftsman, State Water Project; 1 season, Junior Fire Guard.

**WILBUR F. CURRIER, *Range Management***

Selby, South Dakota, Leola High School, Leola, South Dakota.  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Blister Rust Control, St. Joe Nat'l Forest; Summer School, U. of I.; Harvesting Crew; 1 season, Logging Camp, Deer Park, Washington; 1 season, Timber Cruiser, Black Hills, South Dakota.



**FLOYD C. CURTIS, *Forest Production***

Kuna High School, Kuna, Idaho; Associated Foresters (1,2,3,4); Idaho Forester (3,4), Circulation Manager (4).  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Deschutes Nat'l Forest, Road Construction; 1 season, Logging, Dant and Russel Pine Mills, Redmond, Oregon; 3 seasons, Forest Guard, Deschutes Nat'l Forest.

**HAROLD J. DAHMEN, *Forest Production***

Moscow, Idaho; Uniontown High School, Uniontown, Washington.  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Lumber Mill, Codd Lumber Co., Spokane, Washington; 3 seasons, logging.



**WILLIAM O. DESHLER, *Forest Production***

Tuscon Senior High School, Tuscon, Arizona; Beta Kappa; Associated Foresters.  
Summer Experience: Fire Guard, U.S.F.S., R-5.

**DONOVAN LEROY DOUGLAS, *Forest Production***

Emmett High School, Emmett, Idaho; Intercollegiate Knights (1,2); C.P.T. Training; Associated Foresters (1,2,3,4).  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Potlatch Forests Inc.; 2 seasons, Payette Nat'l Forest.



**PAUL L. EPPERSON, *Forest Production***

Pasadena, California; Monrovia High School, Monrovia, California; John Muir Tech., Pasadena, California; Associated Foresters; Minor "I" Club; Idaho Cloud Clippers.  
Summer Experience: 2 seasons, Tank Truck Operator, Cleveland Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Lookout, Cleveland Nat'l Forest.

**LEWIS L. FOLSOM, Forest Production**

Boise High School, Boise, Idaho; Western State College of Colorado; Fullerton Junior College, California; Associated Foresters (1,2,3,4).  
Summer Experience: 2 seasons, Lookout-Fireman, Nezperce Nat'l Forest; 2 seasons, Central District Dispatcher, Nezperce Nat'l Forest.

**ROBERT A. FRAZIER, Forest Production**

Boise High School, Boise, Idaho; Associated Foresters (1,2,3,4), Executive Board (3,4); Fencing (2,3,4); Foil and Mask (2,3,4), President (4); Xi Sigma Pi (3,4), Ranger (4); Minor "I" Club.  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Blister Rust, Emida, Idaho; 1 season, Range Survey; 1 season, Pine Disease Survey, BEPQ; 1 season, Fire Guard, Payette Nat'l Forest.

**BERNARD FRIZZIE, Forest Production**

San Antonio, Texas; Scotia High School, Scotia, New York; Delta Chi; Managers Club; Intercollegiate Knights (1,2,3).  
Summer Experience: 3 seasons, Potlatch Forests Inc.

**ALLAN W. GALBRAITH, Range Management**

Wellpinit High School, Wellpinit, Washington; Associated Foresters (2,3,4).  
Summer Experience: 4 seasons, Fire Guard, U. S. Indian Service, Spokane Indian Reservation, Washington.

**RAYMOND C. GARDNER, Forest Production**

Manual Arts High School, Los Angeles, California; Compton Junior College, Compton, California; University of Southern California; Associated Foresters (2,3,4), Vice President (3), President (4); National Guard; Kappa Sigma.  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Timber Sales; 1 season, Lookout; 1 season, Contact Man; 1 season, Fire Guard.

**FERDINAND N. GEORGE, Wood Utilization Technology**

Idaho Falls High School, Idaho Falls, Idaho; University of Portland; U. of I. Southern Branch; Southern Idaho Foresters (1,2); Associated Foresters (3,4); Newman Club (3,4).  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Blister Rust Control, St. Joe Nat'l Forest.

**VERNON A. GOOD, Forest Production**

Geneva High School, Geneva, Illinois; Colorado State College (1,2); Xi Sigma Pi (4); Wrestling (1,2,4); Minor "I" Club; Associated Foresters (3,4).  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Blister Rust Control, St. Joe Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Jr. Checker, B.R.C., Lassen Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Sr. Checker, B.R.C., Plumas Nat'l Forest.

**D. NORMAN GRAY, Forest Production**

Boise High School, Boise, Idaho; Associated Foresters (1,2,3,4), Sec'y-Treas. (4); Foil and Mask (1,2,3,4), Sec'y (2), Vice President (3), Treas. (4); Minor "I" Club (3,4).  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Blister Rust Control, Clearwater Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Range Survey, Div. of Grazing; 1 season, Emergency Fire Guard, Payette Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Trail Building and Lookout, Payette Nat'l Forest.

**ERNEST T. GROVER, Forest Production**

Caldwell, Idaho; Manchester High School, Manchester, New Hampshire; N. Y. State Ranger School, Wanakona, New York; Associated Foresters (1,2,3,4).  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Payette Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Kootenai Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Shasta Nat'l Forest.

**LEW E. HANKS, Forest Production**

Shelley High School, Shelley, Idaho; U. of I. Southern Branch; Southern Idaho Foresters; Associated Foresters (3,4); Delta Omicron Nu.  
Summer Experience: Blister Rust Control, Coeur d'Alene Nat'l Forest.



**WRIGHT HITT, *Forest Production***

Southwest High School, Kansas City, Missouri; Associated Foresters (1,2,3,4); Phi Eta Sigma (1); Independent Council (3); 2nd Lieut. Infantry R. O. C.; Troop "K" 116th Cav. I. N. G. (3).  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Potlatch Forests Inc.; 1 season, Ass't Locator, Road Survey, Flathead Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Fire Guard, Flathead Nat'l Forest; Assistant, School of Forestry Summer Camp (3).



**LEO F. IMHOFF, *Forest Production***

Pomona, California; Franklin High School, Los Angeles, California; Glendale Junior College, Glendale, California; Associated Foresters.  
Summer Experience: 2 seasons, Lookout, Kaniku Nat'l Forest.



**MORRISON R. JAMES, *Forest Production***

Kingsburg, California; Riverside Polytechnic High, Riverside, California; Minor "I" Club; Associated Foresters.  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Lookout, Sequoia Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Lookout-Fireman, Missoula, Montana; Research in Entomology, University of California, Citrus Exp. Sta., Riverside, California.

**ALFRED C. JOHNSON, *Forest Production***

Lewis and Clark High School, Spokane, Washington; Associated Foresters.  
Summer Experience: 3 seasons, Lookout, St. Joe Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Dispatcher, St. Joe Nat'l Forest.



**OWEN F. KARSTAD, *Forest Production***

Pocatello High School, Pocatello, Idaho; U. of I. Southern Branch; Southern Idaho Foresters (1,2); Associated Foresters (3,4); Xi Sigma Pi.  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Lookout, Kaniku Nat'l Forest.

**THOMAS F. LACY, *Forest Production***

Lewis and Clark High School, Spokane, Washington; Phi Gamma Delta; Phi Eta Sigma (1); Track and Cross Country (2,3,4); Associated Foresters (1,2,3,4).  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Blister Rust Control, St. Joe Nat'l Forest; 2 seasons, Lookout and Maintenance, Lolo Nat'l Forest.



**O. GORDON LANGDON, *Forest Production***

Puente Union High School, Puente, California; San Bernardino Junior College; Associated Foresters.  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Coeur d'Alene Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Blister Rust, Clearwater Nat'l Forest.

**KEITH D. LANGE, *Forest Production***

Winner, South Dakota; Murdo High School, Murdo, South Dakota; South Dakota State College (1,2); Boys Glee Club (2); A Cappella Choir (2); Symphony Orchestra (4); Minor "I" Club (4); Tennis (2).  
Summer Experience: 2 seasons, Soil Conservation.



**ALBERT T. LARSEN, *Forest Production***

Moscow, Idaho; Brookings High School, Brookings, South Dakota; South Dakota State College (1,2); So. Dak. State Foresters (1,2), Sec'y (2); Associated Foresters (3,4); Tau Mem Aleph.  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Blister Rust Control, Kaniku Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Lookout, Cabinet Nat'l Forest.

**CLIFFORD F. LATHEN, *Forest Production***

Moscow, Idaho; Nyssa High School, Nyssa, Oregon; Delta Omicron Nu.  
Summer Experience: 3 seasons, Ass't Road Surveyor, Kootenai Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Ass't Camp Boss, Blister Rust, St. Joe Nat'l Forest.

**BRUCE R. LEE, Range Management**

Noonan District High School, Noonan, North Dakota; North Dakota State College (1,2); Alpha Tau Omega; Phytois; Associated Foresters; Athletic Director College YMCA (NDSC 4).  
Summer Experience: 2 seasons, Ranch Foreman; 1 season, Checker, BEPQ; 1 season, Range Examiner, USFS.

**VILHO A. LEHTO, Forest Production**

Mullan High School, Mullan, Idaho; Associated Foresters.  
Summer Experience: 2 seasons, Forest Guard, Clearwater Nat'l Forest; 2 seasons, Timberman, Federal Mining and Smelting Company.

**WALTER A. MALLORY, Forest Production**

Deary High School, Deary, Idaho; Associated Foresters.  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Survey crew, Potlatch Forests Inc.; 1 season, Compass Timber Survey, Potlatch Forests Inc.; 1 season, Lookout, Lolo Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Timekeeper, Potlatch Forests Inc.

**CHESTER A. MCCORMICK, Forest Production**

New Salem High School, New Salem, North Dakota; University of North Dakota; North Dakota Agricultural College.  
Summer Experience: 2 seasons, District Work and Blister Rust Control, Clearwater Nat'l Forest.

**DOUGLAS W. MACLEOD, Forest Production**

Pawlet, Vermont; Granville High School, Granville, New York; North Carolina State College; Rifle Team (1,2); Associated Foresters (1,2,3,4); Idaho Forester (3,4), Advertising Manager (3).  
Summer Experience: 2 seasons, Sawmill work and Truck Driver, Vermont; 1 season, Road Survey, St. Joe Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Cruising, St. Joe Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Charge of Trail Maintenance, St. Joe Nat'l Forest.

**RULON L. MEDFORD, Range Management**

Grace High School, Grace, Idaho; U. of I. Southern Branch (1,2); Southern Idaho Foresters, President (2); XKI; Associated Foresters; Rifle Team; Xi Sigma Pi (4).  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Senior Fire Guard, Salmon Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Trail Crew Foreman, Salmon Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Smoke Chaser and Checker, Salmon Nat'l Forest; 1 season, operated ranch.

**EDWARD H. MERRILL, Forest Production**

Arlington High School, Arlington, Massachusetts; University of Maine (1,2); Golf team (4).  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Lookout, Kaniksu Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Summer Camp, U. of Maine; 1 season, Foreman, CCC Camp 1134, Green Mountain Nat'l Forest; Enrollee, CCC Camps 128 and 129.

**WARREN G. MILLER, Range Management**

Ogden, Utah; Butte High School, Butte, Montana; Weber Jr. College, Ogden, Utah; Alpha Tau Omega; Associated Foresters (1,3,4).  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Range Survey, U. S. Forest and Range Experiment Station; 1 season, Range Survey, Manti Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Range Survey, Fishlake Nat'l Forest.

**JOSEPH M. MOHAN, Forest Production**

Sandpoint, Idaho; Newport High School, Newport, Washington; Track (1,2); Associated Foresters (3,4); Wrestling (3,4); University Singers; Senior Hall, Vice President (4).  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Checking, Kaniksu Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Checking, St. Regis, Montana; 1 season, Blister Rust Control, Avery, Idaho; 1 season, Checking, Clearwater Nat'l Forest.

**JOSEPH MONTELL, Range Management**

Inglewood Union High, Inglewood, California; Associated Foresters (2,3,4); Kappa Sigma; House Managers Club.  
Summer Experience: 1 season, Lookout, Clearwater Nat'l Forest; 2 seasons, Pine Disease Survey; 1 season, Work on school campus.



**GEORGE E. NIETZOLD, Forest Production**

Boonton High School, Boonton, New Jersey; Newark Prep. School; New York State Ranger School, Wanakena, New York; Associated Foresters; Xi Sigma Pi; Tau Kappa Epsilon.

Summer Experience: 1 season, Examiner on land acquisition, USFS, R-7, R-9; 1 season, Dutch Elm Disease Control; 1 season, Assistant, U. of I. Forest Nursery; 1 season, Blister Rust Control.

**EAMOR C. NORD, Range Management**

Idaho Falls High School, Idaho Falls, Idaho; Long Beach Jr. College, Long Beach, California; Associated Foresters (1,2,3,4); Off. Res. Corps, 2nd Lieut.; Xi Sigma Pi (3,4), Sec'y-Fiscal Agent (4); ASUI Plays; Idaho Forester (2,3,4), Business Manager (4), Foil and Mask (2,3); Lindley Co-op. Executive Board (4).

Summer Experience: 1 season, Instrument Man, A.A.A., Farm Survey; 1 season, County Range Examiner, A.A.A. Survey; 1 season, Range Survey, Jr. Field Assistant.

**PATRICK J. PARSONS, Forest Production**

Naples, Idaho; Bonners Ferry High School, Bonners Ferry, Idaho; Associated Foresters (1,2,3,4).

Summer Experience: 8 seasons, Lookout, USFS; 1 season, Dispatcher, USFS, Kaniku Nat'l Forest.

**ANTON H. PAULSON, Forest Production**

Elk River, Idaho; Elk High School, Elk, Washington; Associated Foresters.

Summer Experience: 3 seasons, Lumber Industry; 5 seasons, Checker, Blister Rust Control; 1 season, Camp Boss, Blister Rust Control, USFS.

**KILBY V. PERKINS, Range Management**

Mackay High School, Mackay, Idaho; Associated Foresters.

Summer Experience: 1 season, Lookout; 1 season, Fire Guard.

**ROBERT M. PORTER, Range Management**

Ashton High School, Ashton, Idaho; Associated Foresters.

Summer Experience: 4 seasons, U. S. Forest Service.

**HOWARD L. POTTER, Range Management**

Meridian High School, Meridian, Idaho; Associated Foresters.

Summer Experience: 2 seasons, CCC Camp; 2 seasons, Forest Service Road Construction; 1 season, Fire Guard; 1 season, Recreational Patrol; 1 season, Administrative Guard.

**GORDON J. PRICE, Range Management**

Ogden High School, Ogden, Utah; "I" Club; Blue Key; Lambda Delta Sigma.

Summer Experience: 2 seasons, Range Survey, Cache Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Range Survey, Wasatch Nat'l Forest.

**DONALD E. RATLIFF, Forest Production**

Moscow, Idaho; Troy High School, Troy, Idaho; Associated Foresters (1,2,3,4,5); Tau Mem Aleph (1,2,3,4), Sergeant of Arms, Sec'y-Treas.

Summer Experience: 4 seasons, Potlatch Forests Inc.

**ROBERT B. REED, Forest Production**

Riverside Polytechnic High School, Riverside, California; Riverside Junior College (1,2); Associated Foresters (3,4).

Summer Experience: 1 season, Blister Rust Control.



**RALPH R. REID, *Forest Production***

Lewis and Clark High School, Spokane, Washington; Phi Eta Sigma (1); Xi Sigma Pi (3,4); Phi Gamma Delta. Summer Experience: 1 season, Lookout, St. Joe Nat'l Forest.

**ROBERT H. RUSHER, *Forest Production***

Millburn High School, Millburn, New Jersey; Associated Foresters (1,2,3,4), AWFC Affairs Editor (4); Idaho Forester, Advertising Manager (4). Summer Experience: 1 season, CCC Timber Survey and Road Survey, Boise Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Trail Construction, Boise Nat'l Forest; 2 seasons, Guard and Lookout, Boise Nat'l Forest.

**WILLIAM B. SARGENT, *Range Management***

Daniel, Wyoming; Kemmerer High School, Kemmerer, Wyoming. Summer Experience: 1 season, U.S.F.S., Ass't Chief of Range Survey Crew; Operated a Dude Ranch; 1 season, U.S.F.S., Foreman Fire Crew, Foreman of CCC Camp; 1 season, Lineman in Trail Crew, U.S.F.S.

**FRANKLIN A. SCHOEFLER, *Forest Production***

Lisbon High School, Lisbon, North Dakota; North Dakota State College; University Military Band; Newman Club; Associated Foresters. Summer Experience: 3 seasons, Blister Rust Control.

**BEN O. SPENCER, *Range Management***

Preston High School, Preston, Idaho; Xi Sigma Pi (3,4), Forester (4); Associated Foresters (1,2,3,4); Outing Club (1,2); Desert Club (2); Lambda Delta Sigma, President (4); Idaho Forester (2,3,4), News Editor (4). Summer Experience: 1 season, Machinists helper, Pend d'Oreille Mines and Metals Co.; 1/2 season, Pine Disease Survey; 1/2 season, Blister Rust Control, Clearwater Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Administrative Guard, Cache Nat'l Forest.

**CARL L. SUNDQUIST, *Range Management***

Taconite, Minnesota; Greenway High School, Coleraine, Minnesota. Summer Experience: 2 seasons, Iron Mining, Northern Minnesota; 1 season, Blister Rust Control, St. Joe Nat'l Forest.

**ROBERT E. SWANSON, *Range Management***

Galesburg High School, Galesburg, Illinois; Western Illinois State Teachers College; Oregon State College; Associated Foresters; Idaho Forester (4); Xi Sigma Pi (4). Summer Experience: 3 seasons, Research Assistant, Northern Rocky Mtn. Forest Exp. Station.

**DEAN W. TALBOY, *Forest Production***

Boise, Idaho; Weiser High School, Weiser, Idaho; Associated Foresters. Summer Experience: 1 season, Blister Rust Control; 1 season, Summer Camp; 1 season, Montgomery Ward & Co.; 1 season, Farm Hand.

**MERRILL S. THORNER, *Forest Production***

Lewiston High School, Lewiston, Idaho; ROTC Commissioned 2nd Lt. ROC 1939. Summer Experience: 4 seasons, Blister Rust Control, Clearwater Nat'l Forest; 4 seasons, Clearwater Nat'l Forest; 3 years, Administration, Chequamegon Nat'l Forest.

**RICHARD P. VAN CAMP, *Forest Production***

Burbank High School, Burbank, California; Glendale Junior College, Glendale, California; Associated Foresters (1,2,3,4), Executive Board (2,3,4); Outing Club (2); Ski Club (2); Idaho Forester, Alumni Editor (4); Newman Club (1,2,3,4); Xi Sigma Pi (4). Summer Experience: 1 season, Field Assistant, Northern Rocky Mtn. Forest Exp. Station; 1/2 season, Blister Rust Control, Clearwater Nat'l Forest; 1/2 season, Pine Disease Survey; 1 season, Blister Rust Control, Coeur d'Alene Nat'l Forest.



**RAY L. WARD, *Forest Production***

Lake City, California; Surprice Valley High School; University Mens Club (3); Associated Foresters (1,2,3,4,5). Summer Experience: 2 seasons, Administrative Guard, Shasta Nat'l Forest; 2 seasons, Ranch Labor, Lake City, California.



**JAMES L. WEBB, *Forest Production***

Tulsa Central High School, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Oklahoma A. and M. (1); Associated Foresters; Phi Eta Sigma (1); Xi Sigma Pi (4). Summer Experience: 1 season, Glasier Ranch, Halleck, Nevada; 2 seasons, Lookout, St. Joe Nat'l Forest.



**ORRIN F. WEBB, *Range Management***

Gooding High School, Gooding, Idaho; Associated Foresters; Intercollegiate Knights; Interfraternity Council; Delta Chi, Vice Pres. (3). Summer Experience: 1 season, Fire Guard; 1 season, Blister Rust Control; 1 season, Regional Office, R-4.

**WAYNE W. WEST, *Range Management***

Buhl High School, Buhl, Idaho; Varsity "I" Club, Treas. (3). Summer Experience: 1 season, Baseball, Hecla Mines; 2 seasons, Grazing Survey, U.S.F.S., R-6.



**BARTON O. WETZEL, *Forest Production***

Garfield, Washington; Palouse High School, Palouse, Washington; Associated Foresters; "I" Club; Managers Club. Summer Experience: 6 seasons, Lookout, CCC Foreman, St. Joe Nat'l Forest.

**DOUGLAS F. EDWARDS, *Forest Production***

Beverly High School, Beverly, Massachusetts; Swimming Team (2 yrs.). Summer Experience: 1 season, Piling Brush, Potlatch Forests Inc.; 1 season, Day Laborer, S. D. Edwards, Beverly, Mass.; 1 season, Scaler, Potlatch Forests Inc.

**SAMUEL J. HEANEY, *Forest Production***

Sterling, Idaho; Aberdeen High School, Aberdeen, Idaho; Associated Foresters (1,4); Newman Club (1,2,3,4). Summer Experience: 2 seasons, Blister Rust Control, General Administration, St. Joe Nat'l Forest; 1 season, Ass't Camp Boss, Blister Rust Control, St. Joe Nat'l Forest.

**JOHN N. RINGDAHL, *Range Management***

Lisbon High School, Lisbon, North Dakota. Summer Experience: 2 seasons, Lookout, Deerlodge Nat'l Forest.

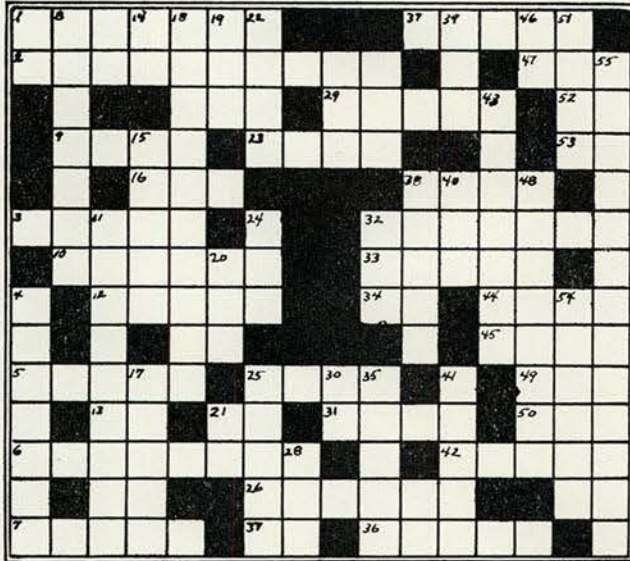
# EDGINGS FOR THE HOPPER

By DOUGLAS MACLEOD

## APTITUDE TEST

### LATITUDE

1. To strive to equal.
2. Faculty member: Ecology.
3. Generic name for common shade tree.
5. A parasite in deer.
6. Rapid spread of disease.
7. Covered with soft appressed hairs.
9. Common name of *Cliftonia monophylla*.
10. An acid, derived from milk.
12. Harvests (syn.).
13. Gov't. building (abr.)
16. Common cause of cull timber.
23. Species of Salientia.
25. Fast flying aquatic game bird.
26. State of being undressed.
27. A suffix forming nouns.
29. Faculty member: Only a few take his courses.
31. Aquatic mammal, prized for milady's coat.
32. Faculty member: "This is part VI A 2 d."
33. Upland game bird.
34. Manganese.
36. Faculty member: Now in Texas.
37. Faculty member: Recent addition.
38. Winter deer grounds.
42. One having power to act.



D.W.M.

44. A mental state—necessary at the J.F.
45. Road (abr.)
47. One who flunks often.
49. A curved line.
50. Forester's favorite beverage.
52. A make of tractor (abr.)
53. Verbal expression of a kick in the guts.

### LONGITUDE

1. Chief of staff of a publication. (abr.)
4. The Great White Father.
8. Faculty member and bow-tie advocate.
11. Type of animal to which 'possum belong.
14. Unit of measure. (abr.)

15. Armistice. (syn.)
17. Instrument for picture taking.
18. The blister rust stage in which spores go from pine to Ribes.
19. An explosive.
20. Genus of bark beetles.
21. Afternoon.
22. To give out, eject.
24. Gov't agency employing range majors.
25. Found in abundance on blister rust workings.
28. A mean canine.
30. Like.
35. Faculty member: Silvics.
38. Faculty member: "We will now take up the ornithology of an elk."
39. Quite similar to crochet.
40. An exclamation of triumph.
41. A broad level spot where rain accumulates (in southwest).
43. Faculty member: Short but precise.
46. Sodium.
48. An eastern state, deer population controversial.
51. He sold his birthright for some grub.
54. Voice box.
55. The class including *Bacterium pseudotsugae*.

(Answer to Cross-Word Puzzle on Page 74.)

Shortly after the Finns and the Russians went at it, Nord was seen trying to force passage through a barbed wire fence, in a vertical position and at high speed. Is he practicing for action on the front or just too much hinky-dinky-parley vous?

\* \* \*

All of us are working for the government. The trick is to get paid for it.

\* \* \*

By the way, did Deshler think the U. of I. was in Boise?

\* \* \*

Range class finds a new plant. *Artemisia buffattii* (Syn. *Chrysothamnus nauseosus*).

Of all things! Just saw Jim Webb sitting in the back row—in church.

\* \* \*

Flash! Ed Merrill recently heard singing the Prisoners' Song.

\* \* \*

Voted the most familiar face at Forney Hall—Djo Imhoff's, Ann I ain't jes' remarkin'.

\* \* \*

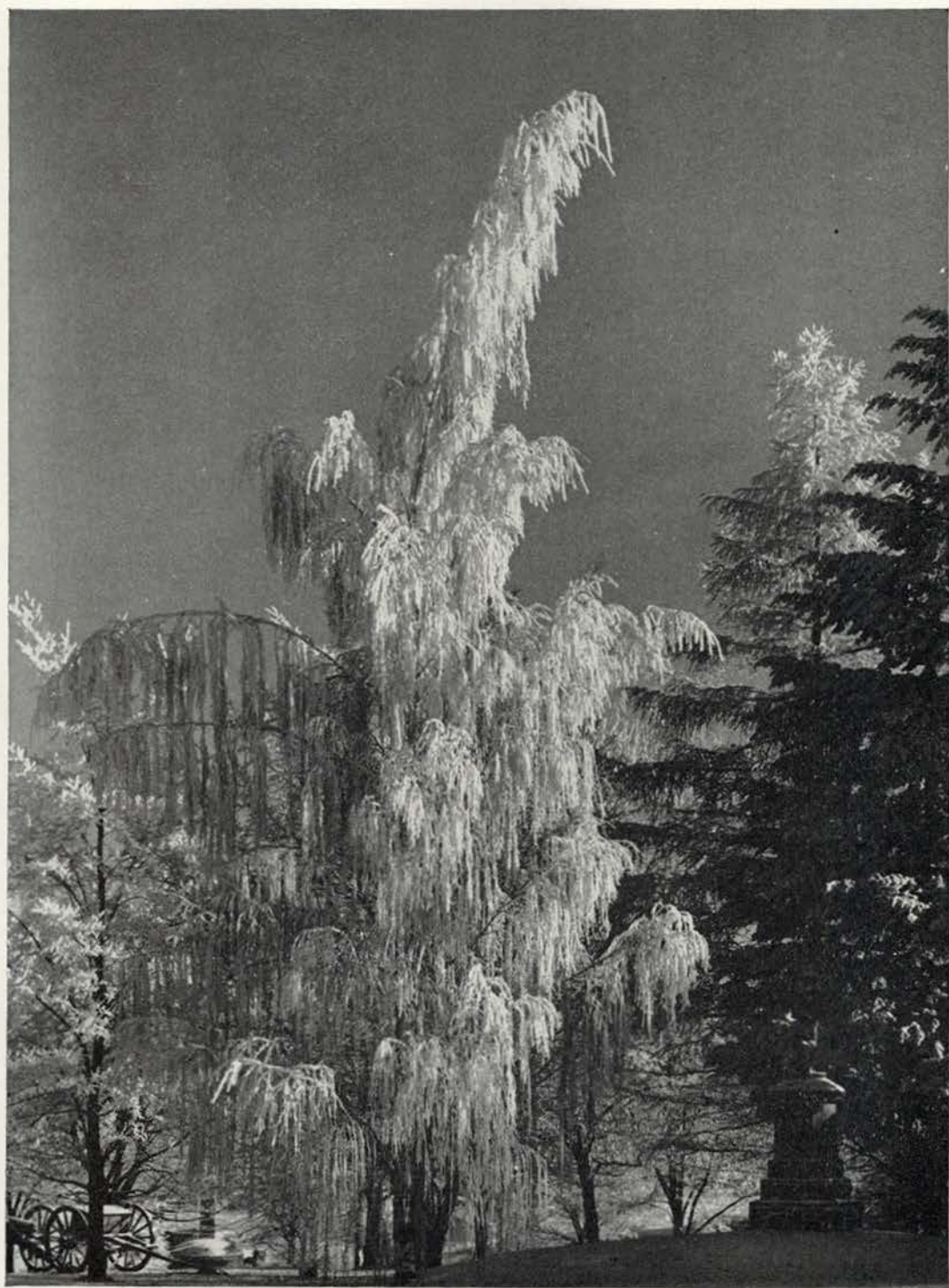
Why doesn't Mrs. Martell make a rag rug of some of Doc's ties. Verily, and it would rival Jacob's coat.

\* \* \*

Many a self-made man quit too soon. (Oh Hum.)



# *School News*



"A Lace Tree" by Albert W. Slipp; 3rd prize scenic.



"Fauns" by Leslie Robinette; 3rd prize candid.

## IDAHO FORESTER PHOTO CONTEST

By LOREN K. BAKER

The Idaho Forester staff felt that as an aid in making this year's annual the best ever, they should search the campus for the best in photographs. As a result of this decision, a photo editor was selected, and he conducted a campus-wide photo contest.

Response was slow at first, but interest was soon aroused by a bulletin board display in the Forestry Library of a few of the entries. When the contest closed on January 15, 1940, better than 200 pictures had been entered by 18 contestants.

Pictures were put in two classes—scenic pictures and candid shots of school or summer activities. They were judged on the basis of interest, composi-

tion and photographic quality, as well as adaptability to use in the publication. The winning entries, with their placing, caption, and name of entrant will be found throughout the publication.

The judges were Mr. J. J. Sterner, professional photographer; Mr. James S. Guy, forestry student; Dr. John Ehrlich and Mr. James B. Lewis, faculty members.

We want to thank all who entered pictures in the contest and to express our appreciation to the judges for their invaluable aid in selecting the winners.

Mr. Sterner, especially, gave much time and valuable assistance in the final selection.

## SPRING BARBEQUE

By ROBERT E. WILLIAMS

The much-looked-forward-to day, when the "Bunyan boys" test their strength and mettle, was held on May 20th. The current crop of future "wood-butchers" and "bandmasters" filled trucks and cars and was carried to the site of the former Big Meadow Creek C.C.C. camp on the School Forest where the 16th Annual Barbeque was held. A program of chopping, climbing, pacing, sawing, shooting, and spitting furnished thrills and chills galore.

Seniors Windl and Day shared high honors, accumulating seven points each, for which each received a Kelly axe, donated by the manufacturers, followed closely with six points, while Doll, senior, gathered five. Boone, junior, and Kinnaman, senior, each earned four points. Lloyd carried the colors for the frosh by placing second in the chopping contest and tying for third in the tobacco spitting contest. The juniors beat all others combined in a hilarious softball game.

Contests and winners were: the shooting matches, won by the juniors; pacing contest, won by "Cliff" Windl who paced 15.3 chains for 15.38 chains; loggers' race, won by "Bill" Read, long-legged sophomore; sack race, won by "Chuck" Poulton; tobacco spitting contest, won by "Juicy" Skog, with the remarkable distance of 19' 7½"; log rolling contest, won by "Aussy" Helmers with the time of 33 seconds; sawing contest, in which "Ed" Merrill and "Bill" Boone wore a log in two in 31 4/5 seconds; tree climbing contest, won by "Squirrel" Gutzman who climbed 35 feet up a pine tree and back down in 14 seconds; and Dr. Martell's smoke-chasers' race, won by the juniors.

Students and faculty members, 150 strong, furnished prodigious appetites, and the "eats" committee furnished barbecued beef, baked beans, ice cream, and coffee. This combination made a perfect ending to the 16th annual barbeque where fellowship and fun ran riot.

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## FORESTERS' BONFIRE

By RICHARD CAMPANA

A crisp fall chill embraced an enthusiastic group of future timber lords as a brilliant blaze danced merrily in a cozy corner of MacLean field. The deep black silhouette of the arboretum trees, against a clear star-studded sky, provided the finishing touches to this beautiful natural setting, so typical of what a forester loves. Such was the background against which The Associated Foresters of the Uni-

versity of Idaho ushered into its folds a new group of frosh yearlings.

Bob Rusher demonstrated extraordinary vitality in leading campfire ballads as deep and strong voices blended harmoniously, sending hearty strains ringing over the field.

Members of the faculty of the School of Forestry and the invited guests were presented and called upon to speak. At the expense of some of the speakers, the bunch was amused by several "ribald anecdotes." The principal speaker of the evening, Professor Chenoweth, reminded the students of their important responsibility as future guardians of the woodlands. He emphasized the challenge which the forestry profession offered in the way of pursuing a constructive policy for civic and social advancement, and warned of that common policy of wanton destruction for personal profit. He pointed out Moscow Mountain as a glaring example of neglect and abuse of nature's gifts.

Xi Sigma Pi, foresters' national honorary fraternity, took occasion to pledge nine new members into its ranks. Following the pledging, an announcement of "Come and get it," immediately created a stampede among the group. Confusion reigned until every lad was well filled with hot dogs, coffee, and doughnuts. After refreshments, as the dying embers and last snatches of song slowly melted away into the darkness, one by one the group drifted into the cool night.

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## ADVANCED RANGE TRIP TO THE CLEARWATER

By ROBERT E. SWANSON

On the early morning of October 20, 1939, the range seniors journeyed southward for a short but profitable two-day study of range conditions on the Clearwater drainage of northern Idaho. Under the able direction of Dr. Young, activities began on the upper hills of the Snake and Clearwater Valleys above Lewiston and continued throughout the day, with a side jaunt or two, eastward to Orofino. Sleeping once again in a kapok 'mongst the big timber at CTPA headquarters proved to be an additional enjoyable experience.

The second day's program, with Gilbert Doll in full charge, began after a typical lumber camp breakfast at Headquarters, Idaho. Working during the grazing season of 1939 under the joint guidance and cooperation of the Clearwater Timber Protective Association and the University of Idaho, Gil tackled a relatively unexplored field—the question of

the effects of sheep grazing in the white pine type on the Clearwater range of this state.

A number of permanent plots which formed the basis for the study were visited and observations and conclusions pertaining to each were pointed out. In the past no detailed study has been made on the effects of grazing by livestock on the vegetation in this white pine region and the project, scheduled to continue for the next few seasons, currently warrants the following conclusions:

1. Under conditions of correct grazing white pine reproduction should be benefited rather than harmed. However, under certain conditions of trampling and bedding the young trees may be damaged.
2. Grazing plays an important role in "reducing fuel" on fire-hazard areas and a moderate degree of forage utilization is most desired in fire protection.
3. Grazing has little or no practical value in directly reducing the cost of slash disposal.
4. In respect to the effect of grazing on wildlife, this region consists principally of high summer forage, although elk may shy from ranges used by sheep.

As the day drew to a close, so our too-brief field trip ended and with congratulations to Gil for his valuable contributions to the field of range management, we headed Moscow-way.

The return party was lighter by four as Messrs. Medford, Taylor, Forgey, and Thomas remained behind to try their luck at stalking the wily elk (with top honors to Lyle "Dead-eye Dan" Forgey who rang the bell twice).

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## SUMMER CAMP

By WILLIAM W. READ

1939

The first School of Forestry summer camp at the University of Idaho was held in 1939 on the campus of the University. The twenty-six "campers" lived in Willis Sweet Hall, going to classes and the field from there.

The first five weeks of the camp were taken up with surveying taught by Professor John Howard of engineering. Working only on the campus, we went to class in the morning and worked in the field in the afternoon; taking in lectures, chaining, pacing, transit work, map-making, and solar observations. The work, while hard, was interesting, and the boys didn't mind it at all, though some difficult problems did arise. For instance, some of the boys couldn't keep their transits off the summer school girls; others had trouble taking accurate shots while the rod man

was standing in the same pen as a big Holstein b.

At this time summer school proper was going on and there were dances, band recitals, mixers, etc. The pool in the gymnasium was open in the afternoon and evening, and we had some baseballs and bats, so our physical recreation was well taken care of.

After winding up surveying with a stiff final exam, we turned to forest communities for a week. Taught by Dr. Young, this course showed how a plant community develops; how a barren area, or one freshly burned, will gradually grow back till it is supporting a climax type of vegetation; and the ecological relation of the herbs, shrubs, and trees to one another. This course took us to the woods, and we made trips to Moscow Mountain, Lewiston hill, and a burn near St. Maries. A final exam wound up this course, and we were ready for the last lap.

Mensuration took up the last four weeks of our camp. Cruising and mapping, and learning the use of various instruments occupied our time. We also gathered data to be used in the fall semester of school, in the biometry course. Nearly all our work was done in the woods, which helped us a lot in gaining actual woods experience (and also made looking for lost hatchets, diameter trapes, etc., harder). We did some scaling at the sawmill in Joel, checking our results by the actual amount cut from the log; and at the end of the month we were taking age, height, and diameter on some even-aged stands of Douglas fir near Troy.

We did not have a final quiz in mensuration, so the boys all pulled out with happy hearts and clear consciences.

1940

Summer camp for the 1940 session will be held on Payette Lake, according to Dean Jeffers. "We have already selected the site," he said, "on the east shore of the lake, about one and a half miles from McCall, Idaho."

The boys will live in tents, with electric lights and pump-water. Supplementing the living quarters will be a cook tent and mess tent. The various chores in connection with keeping the camp clean will be done by the boys themselves, making the camp more of a cooperative venture in this and other ways.

The schedule will be the same as last summer's, with the first five weeks for surveying, the sixth week for forest communities, and the last four weeks for mensuration. Thus each man will have 10 more credits when the camp is through. The professor for surveying has not yet been selected, but Dr. Young will teach forest communities, and Mr. Wohletz will

teach mensuration. Dr. Martell will have charge of the general administration of the camp for the whole summer.

The camp, which starts immediately after the close of the winter session, will cost between \$100 and \$125 per man. Since the boys are living in the woods, there will be no chance for extra work on the side.

Although it is too early for successful prediction, indications are that there will be a fairly large enrollment since some who couldn't go last summer expect to attend this year.

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## GAME MANAGEMENT

By THOMAS J. CRONEY

The game class looked forward to the Friday afternoons when field trips were scheduled for they meant bull fests, harmonizing (discord to listeners), and romping about fields and adjacent timbered areas in preparing for the J.F. and the J.R.E.

The field trip taken to Moscow Mountain on November 10 to make a game census proved more than interesting to those "neglecting to bring their compass". After a brief explanation of the vegetational key species of the winter range and the method to be followed in counting the game, the class was divided into groups of five. Each group was to cover a strip a hundred yards in width while progressing toward a designated spot about a mile and a half way. Like Indians on the war path, the groups struck off across valleys and over ridges, beating brush and noting game flushed. Somehow one of the groups became separated from the rest of the class. After an hour of steady walking, they decided to postpone the remainder of the journey, for the setting sun had long ago disappeared behind the mountain. They couldn't have been lost; the darn meeting place had been moved. From the looks of things, they would be late for dinner and probably miss that long anticipated date with the new girl friend. But luck was with them, for after climbing over dead snags and sliding down steep banks for what seemed hours, they arrived at the CCC camp; the spot where they started.

Other field trips were taken to the Lapwai game-bird farm and to beaver dams on Paradise Creek. One was taken to the sanctuary at the foot of Moscow Mountain to make a game-bird census for the State Game Department.

The second-semester course was made an elective and limited to twenty students for convenience in taking a ten-day trip to Yellowstone on May 25.

## A JUNIOR RANGE MANAGEMENT FIELD TRIP

By WILLIAM W. READ

Starting from Morrill hall at 8:30 Thursday morning, November 2, over 50 boys, juniors in Dr. Young's Range Management classes, set out for a day's field trip into eastern Washington. Jammed into every available corner and seat, all we could do was to sing.

Shortly after leaving Pullman, we turned off the main highway and started down through some farming country—land that was once bunchgrass prairie. We went several miles, until we came to a bit of virgin Palouse prairie, where we made our first major stop.

To limber up, we had some pacing practice along a four-chain strip. Pacing results were *quite* varied (Farnsworth claimed later he used the Finnish system and got confused), some of the boys being off as much as three-quarters of a chain; but, luckily, it was only practice and didn't count. Gilbert Doll showed us how a range reconnaissance is carried out; how to estimate density, amount grazed, etc.; how to locate prominent landmarks by triangulation; how to take random samples; and, in general, how to get an understandable answer from all of the foregoing. After this demonstration, 100 square-foot plots were laid out, and the boys set to work. The Branch fellows seemed to know what it was all about, but some of the others did not.

After dinner a short lecture was given, and then away we went to see examples of civilization's influence on the Palouse. On some badly overgrazed range we saw gully erosion, poor range and pasture management, cockleburrs, and salt grass. We did see some example of erosion control and good pasture management; but, according to Dr. Young, much more control is needed before the land will really come back.

After standing solemnly around and munching greasewood at our last stop, we headed for Dusty. Here we indulged in a short (root) beer, and then, after layering ourselves into the cars again, headed for Moscow, pulling into town about 5:00 P. M. with hoarse voices and copious notes.

The trip was a lot of fun, and at the same time gave us some new, first-hand slants on various range problems. We began to see why erosion and grazing control are assuming a place of such importance in land management throughout the country.

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Wohletz: "According to the figures, Malibu Beach should be a good place to spend the winter."

# FORESTRY WEEK

By ROBERT E. SWANSON

The first state-wide Forestry Week ever observed in Idaho, Forestry Week of April 28 to May 4, 1940, was first suggested by Ray Gardner and other Associated Foresters. On the veranda of a summer cabin overlooking beautiful Payette Lake it began to take on the aspect of reality. During Dean Jeffers' inspection tour of the state as a member of the Cooperative Board of Forestry last summer, he met with Governor Bottolfson at McCall and during their meeting explained the importance of such a movement to the present and future welfare of

in every city and town in Idaho and copies of Governor Bottolfson's proclamation were published in newspapers throughout the state.

Carrying the publicity movement a step farther, a radio program committee, made up entirely of forestry students, was appointed to write, direct, and dramatize two 15-minute, transcribed radio programs which were heard over several Idaho stations during the week. The first program explained the aims and purpose of Forestry Week; the second gave a brief dramatic history of Idaho.

IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT  
STATE OF IDAHO  
BOISE

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

WHEREAS, Idaho is particularly dependent upon the timber resources of the state because of their industrial and recreational value and because of their importance in the conservation of water for irrigation and hydro-electrical use, and

WHEREAS, The standing timber in the state includes more than ten per cent of all the timber resources of the entire Columbia River Basin, and

WHEREAS, It is desirable that the value of the state's timber resources be known to all of our citizens and particularly to the youth of the state that they may be informed of the best methods of perpetuating this valuable crop to the end that it may be a permanent asset,

Now, THEREFORE, I, C. A. Bottolfson, Governor of the State of Idaho, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby designate the week of April 28 to May 4, 1940, as

FORESTRY WEEK

and urge all civic organizations, public schools and all others interested in the preservation of this great natural resource to devote particular attention to a study of the timber wealth of Idaho and how best to preserve it for future generations.

IN WITNESS OF THE ABOVE PROCLAMATION, I have hereto set my hand and caused to be fixed the Great Seal of the State of Idaho on the fourth day of April, 1940, A. D.

C. A. BOTTOLFSEN,  
*Governor.*

GREAL SEAL OF  
THE STATE

Attest:  
GEORGE H. CURTIS,  
*Secretary of State.*

Idaho, emphasizing the wide interest in forestry which would result. The Governor heartily backed the idea and proclaimed Forestry Week, choosing the above dates so that it might include Arbor Day, long an annual homage to the tree and its value to the nation.

Through the initiative of Dean Jeffers and Ray Gardner, president of the Associated Foresters, plans were formulated to make this program an all-state affair. Radio, press, and mail were used to promote interest, stressing the importance of forests to the lumber industry, grazing, and wildlife of the state. A series of 7,000 letters, expected to reach 30,000 people, explaining the far-reaching effects of forestry, were sent to service and civic organizations

The features and attractions of the week itself were many and varied at Moscow. Through the courtesy of the Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, Western Pine Association, and the School of Forestry, a series of exhibits featuring popular aspects of the most important branches of forestry, including mounted game birds in natural settings, various types of wood products, a wide variety of fire fighting equipment, etc., were on display in the main lounge of the Student Union Building throughout the week. In addition, a general "open house" was observed all day Saturday, May 4, in connection with all-university day.

With Wednesday, May 1, designated as Latah

*(Continued on Page 74)*



**DANCE**



**EXHIBIT**



**IDAHO ESTERS**

**S.U.B.**



**BANQUET**



**RAY**



**MORE DANCE**



**S.A.E MEETING**

# ASSOCIATED FORESTERS

By ROBERT E. WILLIAMS



ASSOCIATED FORESTERS: Jack Adams, Kenneth Allard, Jack Alley, Edwin Andrus, Lawrence Arnason, Loren Baker, Duane Bauldry, Jack Bell, Eldon Beus, Dick Bingham, Eri Bolick, Larry Burgett, Jack Buffet, Frank Calo, Orville Cary, Dick Campana, Harold Charter, Carl Claus, Jr., Forrest Closner, Joe Couch, Tom Croney, Elwood Call, Floyd Curtis, Harry Dahman, Bill Deshler, James Dick, Frank Dillon, Donovan Douglas, Ed Dunham, Paul Easterbrook, John Ehrlich, Robert Ellingson, Paul Epperson, Edward Erickson, Carlos Ermelbauer, Hammond Ford, Bob Frazier, Allan Galbraith, Floyd W. Gail, Ray Gardner, Ferdinand George, Lloyd Giddings, Norman Goedtko, Vernon Good, Joe Gray, Norman Gray, Dick Greshong, E. T. Grover, Roger Guernsey, Jim Guy, Phil Habib, Lew Hanks, George Harlan, Bob Harris, John Hayward, Selmer Hegvold, Sam Heaney, Bill Hyer, Ira Jacobson, Ed Jankowski, Morrison James, Al Johnson, Ralph Johnson, Arthur Jones, Ed Jordan, Ray Kalasinski, Owen Karstad, Ray Killian, Chuck Klein, Lester Korset, Roy Kuehner, Tom Lacy, Gordon Langdon, Al Larsen, Jim Liggett, James Lewis, Merle Lloyd, Doug MacLeod, E. R. Martell, Onas Mayes, Frank McNaughton, Rulon Medford, Ed Merrill, Joseph Miles, Charles Miller, Warren Miller, Don Milliken, John Minnis, Frank Mitchell, Joe Mohan, Wally Mueller, George Nietzold, George Nitz, Dave Nichols, Eamor Nord, Fritz Olm, Gene Payne, Thomas Pence, Kilby Perkins, David Ramsajer, Franklin Raney, Don Ratliff, Bill Read, Walter Risse, Bob Risher, Henry Sauselen, Henry Schultz, Vic Sellers, Chas. Simmons, Marshall Spencer, Ben Spencer, Charles Southerland, Wilfred Stevens, Richard Stlinger, Ray Stone, Bob Swanson, Charles Sweetwood, Duane Taylor, Robert Taylor, Peter Taylor, Gerald Thomas, Merrill Thornber, H. W. Thrapp, Dick Van Camp, Pershing Vance, Harry Vogt, Hal Watson, Jim Webb, Orrin Webb, Barton Wetzel, Bob Williams, Allan Winnar, Ernest Wohletz, Bill Wall, Vincent Yodder, Ed Youngberg, Vernon A. Young.

The organization of Associated Foresters was founded to establish and promote fellowship among all Idaho forestry students and to promote the best interests of forestry. In the organization, a student is able to find interests which add color and entertainment to his school life. Such interests not only make a more enjoyable college program, but also to enable a student to develop his ability to meet and associate with other people. This is a quality necessary in the makeup of every forester. New students learn more about the profession of forestry by associating with a large number of persons who are interested in that particular field. Through the activities, the club members come in contact with men employed in the Forest Service and the industry.

The program of the Associated Foresters started in the early fall when the annual bonfire was held.

New enrollees had an opportunity to make acquaintances among upper classmen and faculty members, and old students were able to renew friendships. An interesting program was presented and refreshments were served.

The annual foresters' ball was held on November 29. The ball was a semi-formal affair with elaborate forest decorations. Evergreen boughs and trees encircled the hall to give an atmosphere of the wide-open spaces.

The first smoker of the year was held on January 19 in the Forestry Lab. Carlos Klein was master of ceremonies for the evening. The program was prepared and presented by the juniors under the direction of Kenny Farnsworth and Bill Read. A goodly amount of singing and several spicy jokes kept

*(Continued on Page 48)*



## "TEN WEEKS IN A DAZE"

By WILLIAM W. READ

'Twas in the spring of '39, not very long ago,  
Some sophomore foresters said, "To summer camp  
we'll go."  
So they wrote home for extra dough, and moved to  
Willis Sweet Hall;  
Bought their books; registered; and settled down  
'till fall.

There was "Waddy", "Smittie", Terry, "Tex", and  
Roy, the ferocious Finn;  
"Jonesy", Saarstad, "Slim", and "Pers", all these  
boys came in.

There was "Benny", and "Hiram Zeb", "Chuck",  
and old "Joe Blow",  
Carl and Ed, "Chris" and Doug, Allen and Bari-  
beau.

Then came "Gus", "Hairless Joe", and "Daddy"  
Maryott.  
"Pop" Carlson, "Slush", and Hobba, these were  
the last we got.

And helping us in our work, the guy who had plenty  
of "it",  
Was the Don Juan of the summer school, good  
old "Osha" Hitt.

We started out in surveying, from bench-mark to  
railroad and back,  
Chaining and pacing, transit and stake; and  
stadia, yellow and black;  
From bull-pen to barn, 6th Street to Hays, around  
and across; back and forth  
(One crew sighted square at the setting sun, while  
their transit read due North.)

Lafferty was chased from a bull-pen, a range pole  
clutched in his hand.  
Pers climbed a tree with two stadia rods, to get  
the lay of the land.

Tex kept looking at women; Smittie did the work  
of two.  
Chuck said, "Let's quit loafing," while Bailey and  
Chris drank brew.

But Saturday night was our night; from 9'till 2 a.m.  
We took apart the campus and town, and put  
them together again.

We had our pick of summer-school girls, and there  
were plenty around.  
They loved to be squired by foresters, and we  
were the best to be found.

Soon we finished surveying, and then to the woods  
we went,  
To examine the grass and shrubs; ah, the happy  
hours we spent!

We learned of plant communities, of how and where  
they'd grow.  
"The trees are okay, but save that grass!" was  
the slogan we came to know.

The summer-school students were gone by now, we  
were all alone.  
We still had four weeks to go, so we settled down  
with a moan.

We did more helling around; the pile of bottles  
grew.  
Some let their whiskers sprout; we were a motley  
crew.

Our next course was mensuration; we roamed the  
woods around,  
Taping and pacing and measuring, d.b.h. and  
height from the ground,  
Sweating at night over problems, worrying about  
that last test,  
Losing and finding our instruments; we got little  
rest.

We rode to work in the Forestry truck driven by  
"Osha" Hitt.  
He could really handle the thing; as a driver  
he's fully fit.

But when we started down Moscow Mountain, in a  
whirling cloud of dust,  
He'd throw'er in neutral, release the brake, and  
scare the life out of us.

Baseball, swimming, and ping-pong, to keep our  
bodies strong.  
(Read played baseball barefoot; he'd lived in the  
south too long.)

Mr. Wohletz came down and played one day; he  
hit one, hard and square.  
It soared and soared, he rounded third—(but the  
darn thing didn't fall fair).

The days slipped slowly by; our camp would soon  
be through.  
We were counting the days on our fingers; it  
wouldn't make us blue,  
When they finally shut the camp down. We'd be  
heading fast  
For home or work (we didn't care); our vacation  
was here at last.

So now my poem is ended; and every bit is true.  
I hope I've hurt no one's feelings, or said what  
I'll later rue.

It's just a poetic(?) summary (woven from a frail  
mind)  
Of the good times and the bad times of the camp  
of '39.



1. "39 Summer Camp" by Kenny Farnsworth
2. "Ad. Bldg.—10:15" by Jim Guy
3. "Model T Lookout" by D. Norman Gray
4. "Silhouette" by Bill Wall
5. "Thirsty?" by Ben Spencer
6. "Look out, Bill!" by Jim Dick
7. "Extra-curricular—Dick Bingham" by Austin Helmers
8. "Ranger' Rusher" by A. N. Daniels
9. "Up to the Sky" by Jim Dick





1. "Open Book Final—Logging"
2. "A Family Group" by A. W. Slipp
3. Spencer, Galbraith and the "Grand Grasses" by Forest Closser
4. "Don Douglas . . . Best Pose" by Joe Couch
5. "Sunset on the Coeur d'Alene" by Ben Spencer
7. "Spate in Torrent" by Merle Britton
8. "Finlandia" by Buck Whetsler

# XI SIGMA PI

By BEN O. SPENCER

## FACULTY

Dr. John Ehrlich  
Dean D. S. Jeffers  
Mr. James B. Lewis

Dr. E. R. Martell  
Mr. Royale K. Pierson  
Dr. C. D. Stone

Dr. E. V. White  
Mr. Ernest Wohletz  
Dr. V. A. Young

## GRADUATE STUDENTS

Vincent L. Benton  
Gilbert B. Doll

Tom Glazebrook  
Charles I. Miller

Victor O. Sellers  
Albert W. Slipp

## STUDENTS

J. Austin Beard  
Edwin Bailey  
Robert A. Frazier  
Vernon A. Good  
Edward Jankowski

Owen W. Karstad  
Rulon L. Medford  
George Nietzold  
Eamor C. Nord  
William W. Read

Ralph Reid  
Ben O. Spencer  
Raymond W. Stone  
Robert Swanson  
Peter Taylor

Richard P. Van Camp

James L. Webb



Xi Sigma Pi, the national honorary upper classmen's forestry fraternity was founded at the University of Washington on November 24, 1908. March 19, 1940 marked the twentieth birthday of Epsilon chapter at the University of Idaho.

At the time of the installation, Epsilon chapter had five members. The present membership is twenty-six.

The aims of the fraternity are: to promote high scholarship in forest education, to work for the up-building of the profession, and to further fraternal relations among the workers in the field of forestry.

On November 17, the fall initiation was held at a cabin on Moscow Mountain. The pledges cooked the meal and furnished entertainment. The fellows initiated at this time were: graduates—Charles I. Miller, John J. Minnis, Vincent L. Benton, and Victor O. Sellers; seniors—Owen F. Karstad, and James L. Webb; juniors—Peter W. Taylor, Kenneth M. Farnsworth, and William W. Read.

The men who made the highest grade averages for their respective classes last year and whose names were engraved on the bronze Xi Sigma Pi scholarship plaque were Charles E. Poulton, senior; J.

Austin Beard, junior; Ward Smith, sophomore; Phillip C. Habib, freshman. The plaque is on permanent display on the third floor of Morrill Hall.

For the past seven years Epsilon chapter has made an award to the outstanding senior, the award consisting of a junior membership in the Society of American Foresters and one year's subscription to the Journal of Forestry. The man chosen to receive this award this year was Ben O. Spencer.

The spring formal was held at the Student Union ballroom on March 23. The decorations were planned and carried out very effectively by "Chuck" Miller and George Nietzold in an arrangement which consisted of colored lights playing on variegated balloons. The bright spheres made good targets for fellows outside until the windows were closed.

New members initiated May 16, were Rulon L. Medford, Richard P. Van Camp, Robert E. Swanson, Vernon A. Good, seniors; Edward O. Bailey, and Edwin J. Jankowski, juniors. The banquet was held at Moscow Hotel May 23.

The officers for the present year are: Forester, Ben O. Spencer; Associate Forester, Owen F. Karstad; Ranger, Robert A. Frazier; Secretary-Fiscal Agent, Eamor C. Nord.

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## SPRING FIELD TRIPS—1940

By WILLIAM W. READ

### *Forest Pathology*

Leaving Moscow at 5:00 a. m., Dr. Ehrlich's forest pathology boys went on a field trip to Pierce and vicinity, spending June 1 and 2 in the woods. The first day was spent making a rot study on a logging operation near Pierce. That night, as guests of the Division of Plant Disease Control, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, they ate dinner and spent the night at the Blister Rust Control headquarters just outside of Pierce. The next morning, after a hearty breakfast at B. R. C. hdqts., they went out to the woods to observe white pine blister rust and its effect on reproduction. The afternoon was given over to demonstration and explanation of ribes eradication methods, by Mr. F. J. Heinrich, and methods of checking the efficacy of an eradication job by Mr. Harry J. Faullkner.

### *Wood Industries*

To all-day field trips to the big Clearwater mill of Potlatch Forests, Inc., on April 23 and 26 was the itinerary for Dr. Stone's wood industries class. The first morning was spent exclusively in the mill itself, the boys going all through it, from jack chain to sheds. That afternoon Mr. Hansen, an expert in his field, gave the fellows a talk on different types of lumber grades, following which the fellows rolled back to Moscow.

The Friday following, they again went down to the mill, this time going through the dry kilns, storage sheds, and yard. Mr. White explained the various operations, and showed them the planing mill and remanufacturing plant. Their guide, who spent both trips with them, was Mr. Eppling, and everyone agreed that he was one of the best.

### *Dendrology*

Dr. Stone and his sophomores took a one-day field trip to look over, dendrologically speaking, some field specimens in Laird Park, northeast of Moscow. The main purpose of the trip was to show the boys what native trees were like in the field. There were some very excellent examples in the park, and the lads voted the trip well worth the time it took.

### *Silviculture*

About twenty juniors in Dr. Martell's silviculture class spent May 18 in a ponderosa and Douglas fir stand about four miles north of Potlatch doing various improvement cuttings and thinnings, practicing methods studied previously. While this kind of work was new to most of the boys and a few had some very original ideas, the whole class picked up enough worthwhile information to write a healthy report.

### *Erosion*

Dr. Young took his erosion class on three field trips. The first trip included a visit to the Willow Creek C. C. C. camp at Emida and various studies on farm lands and burned-over forests. Various forms of erosion were studied in numerous stops along the road. The boys had an excellent opportunity to study erosion and methods of checking it when the Erosion Farm at Colfax, Wash., was visited on the second field trip. Problems confronting the ranchers from the standpoint of erosion were studied when the class made their last trip to Dayton on the Snake River.

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Heaney went home (?) Christmas with two left shoes in his suitcase—one was his and 'tother was his roommate's. No wonder he was weavin'.

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Nurse: "I think Bloom is regaining consciousness, doctor, he just tried to blow the foam from his medicine."

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★

The flunkie: "Say, Joe, if you eat any more of those hotcakes, you'll bust."

Mohan: "Well, pass 'em over and get out of the way."

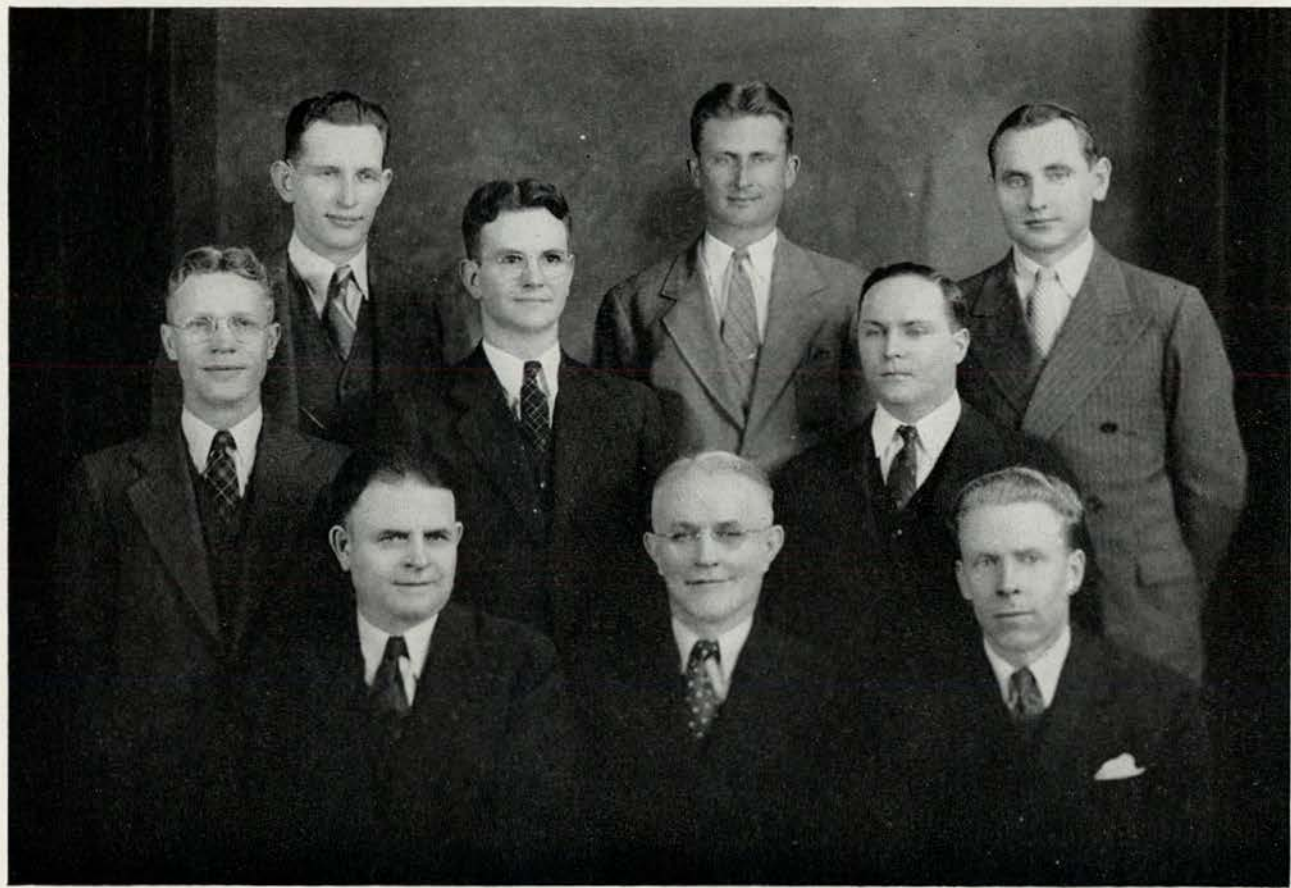
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Van Camp: "Don't you think xxxxxxxxxx looks like a horse?"

Rusher: "Only partially so."

## FACULTY



*Left to right, back row:* Clarence D. Stone, Royale K. Pierson, Ernest Wohletz.  
*Middle row:* Eldred R. Martell, James B. Lewis, John Ehrlich.  
*Front row:* Vernon A. Young, Dwight S. Jeffers, Elwood V. White.

# FACULTY DOINGS

By ROBERT E. SWANSON

The faculty of the School of Forestry spent the summer of '39 in many and various ways. A list of their activities ranges from catching "rainbows" to conducting summer classes, and the trails they made led far into the east and down the Pacific to Treasure Island.

Doctor Martell was the first to bid temporary farewell to the classroom. Together with Professor Mathews of the University of Michigan he attended a two-day loggers' conference and spent two weeks traversing numerous white pine holdings in northern Idaho. After directing the Forest School's summer camp there followed ten glorious days of fishing and tramping in the Granddaddy Lake country of Utah.

Traveling played an important part in Dean Jeffers' summer activities. On July 8 he met the State Cooperative Board of Forestry at McCall and participated in a tour of state administered land, ending up in the Priest River country. As mid-August rolled around he paused to take his annual official vacation, far into the Uinta Mountains of Utah, while during the first week of September he was accompanied by Doctor Young on a journey into the high Selway country of the Bitterroots.

While Doctor Young's colleagues were enjoying the out-of-doors he was busy teaching at summer school, and studying the vegetation and grazing conditions of Idaho and the Pacific slope. A brief "time out" was taken to enjoy the attractions of the San Francisco World's Fair before returning to herd the range seniors on their field trip. Finally, co-authorship with Leslie Robinette in the publication "The Range Habits of Elk on the Selway Game Preserve" came as another contribution to scientific game management from a versatile pen.

Half the summer was gone before Doctor Ehrlich had finished his early season work on blister rust at Clarkia and was free to travel. On August 3, with Mrs. Ehrlich, he headed eastward, visiting leading pathologists in the lake states and collecting specimens of diseased trees and decayed woods for the school's forest pathology herbarium. While in New York City he attended the Third International Congress for Microbiology.

Doctor White's summer was not spectacular, but in relative value it ranks high. The greater part was spent in working forward on his research in the woody tissues of the large western species, and at the same time remodeling the Wood Conversion Lab. He also went back to Boston to attend the September meeting of the American Chemical Society.

Mr. Wohletz was another who stayed on the job

most of the summer, teaching mensuration at summer camp. The juniors are still talking about their first attempts at scaling logs under his supervision. During the month before the fall semester he visited at home, in Berkeley and other parts of California where he is acquainted. After "doing" the fair he returned to Moscow to resume the role of teacher.

All-in-all it was a memorable summer, combining work and vacation. And so it ended . . . and another winter of "booking" began.

## *Arrivals and Departures*

Royale K. Pierson, state extension forester, joined the staff in January as Assistant Professor of Forestry. After receiving his B.A. at the University of Montana in 1930, Mr. Pierson completed one year of graduate work at the University of California and two years at the University of Idaho where he received his M.S. degree in 1933. He is in charge of courses in silvics and forest planting.

James B. Lewis arrived at the University of Idaho last September to become Instructor in Forestry. Mr. Lewis received his B.S.F. at the University of Washington in 1933 and his M.F. at New York State College of Forestry in 1937. He came here from the University of Georgia where for the past two years he had been employed as Associate Professor of Forestry. During the fall he taught silvics and this spring he assisted Dean Jeffers and Dr. Young.

Dr. Clarence D. Stone came in March as Assistant Professor of Forestry to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Stark. Dr. Stone received his B.S.F. in March 1936, the M.S.F. in June 1936 and his Ph.D. in June 1939, all at the University of Washington. He served as Associate in Forestry at the University of Washington from October 1939 until he came to the University of Idaho. He is in charge of courses in dendrology, wood technology, and wood industries.

Mr. Stark resigned in March to take charge of the newly organized wood-utilization-research program of the Texas Forest Service. A laboratory is being built for him at Lufkin.



## A TRUE FORESTER

Whenever entering the School of Forestry's office, the first thing to greet the eyes of the visitor, whether stranger or student, is the pleasant smile from the lady behind the desk, the Dean's Secretary. To her the students are indebted for help no matter how busy she may be. Especially cheering to the seniors is her announcement of no policy class for the day. We of the staff wish to extend our thanks for the many favors Jean Chandler has done for us all.

## SENIOR RANGE FIELD TRIP

By ROBERT W. HARRIS

On Sunday, September 17, 1939, the majority of the senior class in range management arrived back in Moscow in the pink of physical condition after their summer's work in various fields of forestry and range, ready to carry on some pre-school study in range survey studies. After spending part of the afternoon swapping stories of summer experiences, the work to be carried out during the coming week was outlined by Dr. Young. The purpose of the work outlined was to give the fellows, who had not had the opportunity of working on range surveys during the summer, a working knowledge of the methods of carrying on such work.

Leaving Moscow Monday morning, Dr. Young assisted by Gil Doll, took the group of nineteen range men to the Palouse prairies in eastern Washington near Dusty, where the day was spent in becoming familiar with the vegetation of the region, estimating densities of vegetation on both good and poor ranges, checking our pacing accuracy, and finally running a survey over an area by the square-foot-density method. After a general summation of the work of the day by Dr. Young, the group returned to Moscow for the night, and to prepare for the two-day trip to Dayton, Washington, and vicinity on the following day.

After packing the station wagons with bed rolls and sleeping bags early the next morning, the caravan proceeded to the area adjoining the Snake River on the Colfax-Dayton highway. Here the greater part of the morning was spent making general observations of the badly overgrazed ranges and management practices which could be used to correct prevailing condition. Outstanding among the management practices used here were the evidence of heavy overstocking, poor salting, depletion of key areas, erosion, and poorly developed watering places. Falling back on the knowledge they had retained from surveying courses, the group, with use of abney's, compass, chain and protractor, working in crews of three, made a map of a section of land adjoining the Snake River which would be suitable to follow in range survey work. Working until about 3 p. m. on these maps on the open range, with the temperature around the 100 degree mark, with the water in the canteens so hot it blistered their tongues, proved a little too much for the boys. However, they were reminded by Dr. Young that the heat was nothing in comparison to that "down on the Mexico border" during his days in the army. With parched throats, the boys adjourned their work for a short time while they gave the Snake River filling station a rushing business on ice cream and pop.

Greatly refreshed and ready for more work the class journeyed to the Deming cattle ranch where they received instructions on how to carry on a reconnaissance range survey of the area. Having completed a good day's work Dr. Young set the pace at a safe speed and burned the road into Dayton, where we bedded down for the night in the city park.

Bright and early the following morning Dr. Young routed out the boys for the final day's work in the area. This day was a highlight of the trip as each crew carried out a survey over a quarter section of land without assistance, mapping and recording species of vegetation and density estimates as they worked. After completing the surveys a short time was taken to observe and judge the cattle which were on the ranch. The day being one of the hottest on record, the range men again stopped at the Snake River for refreshments, after which they proceeded back to Moscow.

Thursday, the final day of the field studies, was spent making a reconnaissance range survey of the University Forest on Moscow Mountain. The management plans, used by the School of Forestry for grazing on the area, were outlined and special work was taken up with the assistance of Gordon Price who gave the group the benefit of his range survey experience, by giving instructions on the estimation of density of browse species.

At the close of the trip, the entire range class were of the opinion that the instruction received on these various trips was exceedingly helpful in giving them a knowledge of purposes and methods used by range surveys.



## THE WOOD UTES

By JOE ALLEGRETTI

The Wood Utilization course has the smallest group in the Forestry school; three seniors, three juniors, and two underclassmen. The small enrollment has proven to be advantageous, as more attention can be given individual students. This has been reflected in the fine records established by alumni.

Paul Bunyan's adopted sons seldom visit the home of "the forester" (3rd floor, Morrill hall) during their first two or three years of school, as their courses consist of mechanical, civil, and electrical engineering, organic and wood chemistry. In a few highly specialized courses taught by Dr. White, the major professor in Wood Utilization, many varied uses and utilization of wood is studied.

Wood Utilization is not only an interesting field but an extensive one as well. Upon graduation, the men are fit to fill positions in the chemical, mechanical, or preserving end of the lumber industry.



# GRADUATE STUDENTS

## VINCENT L. BENTON

Vin graduated with an A.B. degree in botany from Brown University, and has been a graduate student in forest pathology under Dr. Ehrlich since 1938. His work has been with *Armillaria mellea* and its relation to damage in western white pine. He intends to continue his work in forest pathology in the field of research. He will receive his Master's degree in June 1940.

\* \* \*

## GILBERT B. DOLL

Gil completed work for his Master's degree in February 1940, with his major in range and minor in soils. His research problem, "Grazing Relationships to Plant Succession on Cutover White Pine Regions of the Clearwater National Forest," was completed with his work on the Clearwater in the summer of 1939. On February 1 he left school to take the position of Assistant State Extension Forester, working under R. K. Pierson. Latest report is that he intends to take a wife this coming summer. Congratulations, Gil.

\* \* \*

## CHARLES I. MILLER

Chuck received his B.S. degree in forestry at the University of Michigan in 1938. He is doing graduate work under Dr. Martell, and is assisting him in class work. He will receive his Master's degree in June. Chuck's research problem is "Direct Seeding in the Northern Rocky Mountains." His experience consists of work with the Michigan Department of Conservation Forest Fire Experiment Station at Roscommon, Michigan, and in the Clearwater region of Idaho in the summer of 1939. He intends to work in private forestry.

\* \* \*

## THOMAS B. GLAZEBROOK

Tom received his B.S. in forestry at Purdue University in 1939. He is doing research under Dr. Martell. His M.S. problem is "Effect of Various Methods of Treatment on Germination of Seeds of Some Plants Used for Erosion and Game Purposes." Tom spent last summer as smokechaser in the Clearwater region. He intends to go into experimental work and later work for a Doctorate.

\* \* \*

## GRANT A. HARRIS

Grant received his B.S. in range management at Utah State Agriculture College in 1939. He is doing graduate work under Dr. Young, on a fellowship. He will continue the work started by Gilbert Doll on Clearwater Timber Protective Association lands. Grant was married October 1939 to Jennabee Ballif.

He has had experience for several seasons at Forest and Range Experiment Stations at Milford, Utah; Arrow Rock, Idaho; and Ogden, Utah.

\* \* \*

## RALPH A. NELSON

Ralph received his B.S. in range management at Utah State Agriculture College in 1938. He is doing graduate work in range management and soils under Dr. Young. His master's problem is "Study of the Existing Conditions and Trends of the Vegetation and Soil on Moscow Mountain." Ralph has had two seasons' experience at Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Ogden.

\* \* \*

## HENRY A. WHITE

Henry received his B.S. in chemical engineering at Oregon State College in 1939. He is doing graduate work under Dr. White for his Master's degree. Henry's research work is on methods of seasoning timber. He has had experience in the lumbering industry and intends to return to the private field when his work is completed here.

\* \* \*

## U. LAYTON UPSON

Larry received his B.S. in chemical engineering at Oregon State College in 1938. He is doing research under Dr. White in wood utilization for a Master's degree in June. He is making studies of lignin from western white pine. He has spent one summer with the Weyerhaeuser Research Laboratory at Longview, Washington. He intends to continue his study for a Doctor's degree.

\* \* \*

## WARREN S. MCGREGOR

Warren received his B.S. degree in wood utilization at Idaho last year. He is now doing graduate work under Dr. White. His research problem is on alkali lignin isolation and purification. Warren intends to go on for a Doctor's degree.

\* \* \*

## JOHN S. MEARS

John received his B.A. in chemistry at Reed College, Portland, Oregon, in 1937. He is doing graduate work under Dr. White. His research is on chlorination of lignin. John has had two years' experience as chemist for Crown Zellerbach Corporation in Portland. After receiving his Master's next year he intends to return to the job.

\* \* \*

## VICTOR O. SELLERS

Vic, an Idaho forestry graduate of 1938, has been doing graduate work under Dr. Ehrlich for the past two years. He has had experience in fire protection work and has served as Laboratory Technician

at the Dutch Elm Disease Laboratory, Morristown, N. J. He is assisting Dr. Ehrlich in forest pathology classes and is doing work on heart rots of western red cedar in northern Idaho. His main interest is decay control, and he intends to continue his research in this field.

\* \* \*

#### ALBERT W. SLIPP

"Whiz" received his Master's Degree last June and is now working for a Doctorate. His thesis will deal with the "ecological relationships between timber types of the white pine region and their fungus populations." The material which he has been working with was collected west of Priest Lake and in the Priest River Experimental Forest.

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## FORESTER ATHLETES

By ROBERT E. SWANSON

### Seniors

- Couch, Joseph, Jr.—Rifle—"I"—'36  
 Epperson, Paul Leonard—Wrestling—"I"—'39  
 Frazier, Robert Arthur—Rifle—"I"—'36. Fencing—"I"—'38-'39  
 Gray, Dallas Norman—Fencing—"I"—'39  
 James, Morrison Raymond, Jr. (Jimmie)—Tennis—"I"—'38-'39  
 Lacy, Thomas Francis—Track (Cross Country)—"I"—'39  
 MacLeod, Douglas Warren—Rifle—"I"—'36—N. Car.—'35  
 Mason, William Hovey—Rifle—"I"—'39  
 Medford, Rulon Louis—Rifle—"I"—'39  
 Price, Gordon J.—Football—3 years—Halfback—"I". Basketball—3 years—Forward—"I". Baseball—3 years—Catcher—"I".  
 West, Wayne William—Baseball—Numerals and "I"—3 years—Outfield—Second Base—Short Stop  
 Wetzell, Barton Oliver—Football Mgr.—"I"—'39  
 Good, Vernon A.—Wrestling—"I"—'40

### Juniors

- Brown, Lewis A.—Baseball—Numerals—'41  
 Chouinard, Marvin B.—Wrestling—"I"—'39  
 Clark, Burton O.—Tennis—Numerals—'41  
 Klein, Carlos George—Baseball—Numerals—'41

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## FORESTERS' BALL

By PHILLIP C. HABIB

Foresters shed their tin pants and calked boots, blossomed forth in their "Sunday go-to-meeting" clothes and squired their favorite lady friends to the Annual Ball on Thanksgiving Eve. Tradition

again held sway as the clean-shaven woodsmen waltzed and whirled their way between fir trees and cedar boughs. Atmosphere a la Moscow Mountain was the keynote and Paul Bunyan, jovial lord of the lumber camps and guest of honor, smiled down on the scene. Natural-wood programs, hand made by Doug MacLeod's program committee lent an authentic sylvan touch to the proceedings and the co-ed's thought they were "simply ducky."

The Student Union ballroom was well stocked with about 250 couples and a few head of deer, but the ranger's dream quarter section was badly overgrazed.

Patronesses and patrons included the faculty members and their wives. From the smiles that were general, they seemed to have enjoyed the evening as well as the rest of us.

General chairman for the ball was Eldon Beus; credit is also due to the decorating committee for the fine job of transforming the ballroom into the ideal "Happy Hunting Ground."

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## ASSOCIATED FORESTERS

(Continued from Page 38)

things lively throughout the evening. Coffee and doughnuts were taken care of in real forester style to top off the evening.

Events sponsored during the second semester were the annual spring dance, the banquet, and the all-important barbeque. The dance was an informal "Smoke Chasers" affair and, as usual, the boys in charge did a good job. The banquet was one of the largest ever held and was attended by men from all over the region. The barbeque brought forth the annual crop of contestants to prove their worth as woodcutters, spitters, climbers, racers, and smoke chasers.

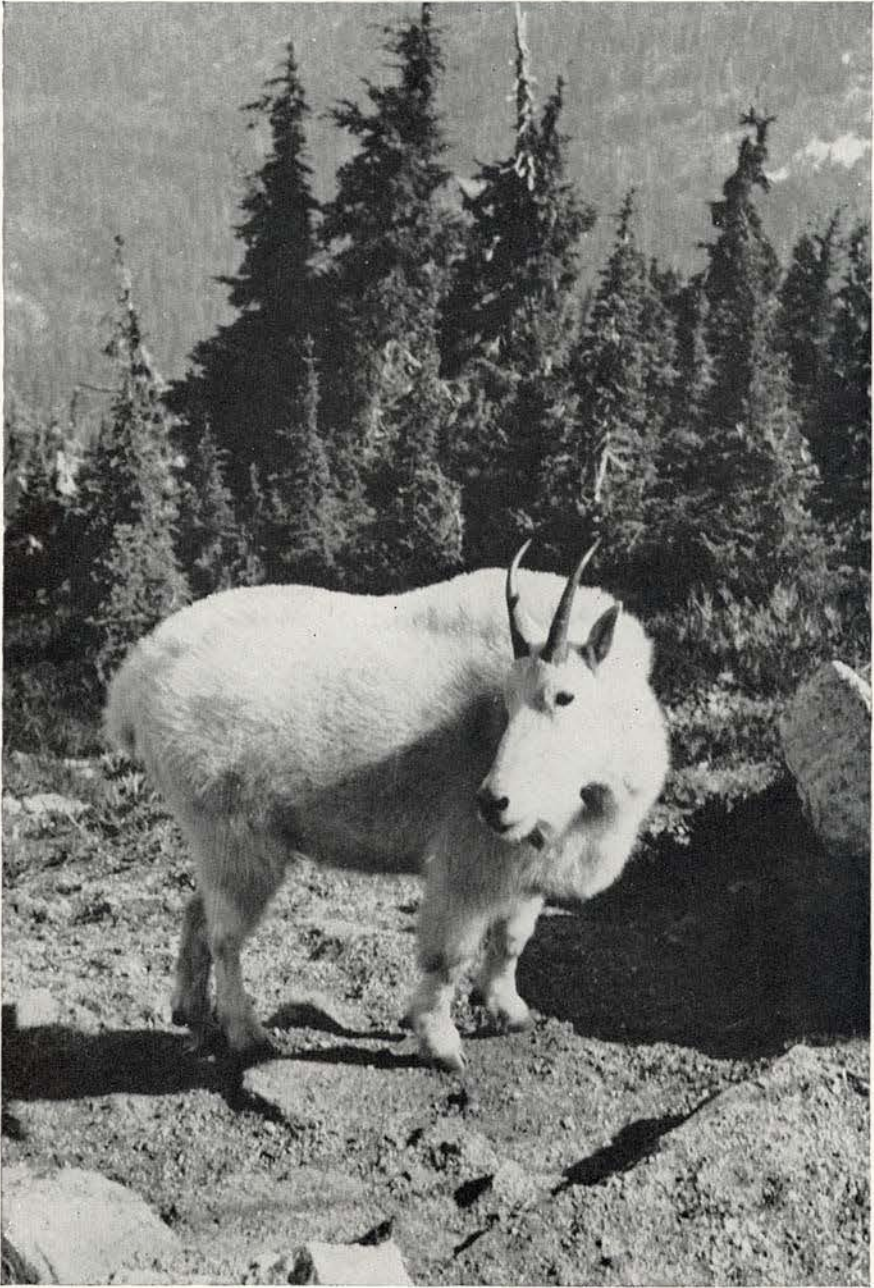
For the second consecutive year the club sponsored Forestry Week, and this time throughout Idaho. Programs were presented to the public through chambers of commerce and other civic organizations throughout the state.

During the school year of 1939-1940, the activities of the club were guided by president Ray Gardner with the assistance of Joe Couch as vice-president and Norm Gray as secretary-treasurer. Orville Cary held down the position of ranger. Bob Frazier and Dick Van Camp acted as senior representatives, Bill Read and Kenny Farnsworth as junior representatives.

★

Balsa wood is only half as heavy as cork. The liner Manhattan was lightened 150,000 pounds by using balsa cores in all partitions. Balsa trees grow to 65 feet in five years.

*Alumni*



"Old Bill" by Vilho Lehto; 1st prize candid.

## OBITUARY



JOHN E. BROCK, 1939

While on leave from the Minidoka Forest and visiting his family at Kaycee, Wyoming, over the Thanksgiving holidays, John was killed in a hunting accident. On October 29 he and his brother were hunting deer in rough country when John slipped off a ledge. When he tried to stop his fall the gun discharged—shooting him in the chest.

John was a graduate of the Buffalo Wyoming High School and also of the School of Agriculture of the University of Wyoming. After graduation from the University of Wyoming he studied for two years at Idaho, obtaining his B.S. degree in forestry in 1939. His father is now president of the National Livestock Association.

He was one of our hard working, conscientious graduates—a true friend and a desirable companion. The class of 1939 regrets the passing of a promising young forester.

# BUREAU OF MISSING PERSONS

By RICHARD P. VAN CAMP

A new headache for the Alumni Editor this year has been the checking of available records in ascertaining the names and whereabouts of Idaho's alumni. As a result of this effort, BMP was evolved to provide readers of the *Idaho Forester* with a check list of graduates who did not contact the Editor by the time this section was put to bed. It is hoped that next year will uncover the current hide-outs of these Idaho foresters either by direct communication or by way of the grapevine from alumni in the same locality.

Needless to say all available records are sketchy and this year's directory appears with contributions from not more than half of all the alumni. However, a file has been organized in which current addresses will be maintained. This year's set of alumni forms will serve as a nucleus out of which a permanent record may evolve, in which the meanderings of the individual alums will be permanently filed. This procedure should end forever the necessity of sending out similar forms year after year, with the consequent monotonous routine repetition. The objective of the new forms should be the gathering of personal and general news of the past year only.

Hence we are presenting BMP in the hope that it is a step in the direction of closer contacts with and between all of our alumni. Maybe some future editor will find that all of our graduates have posted us with news and the Bureau of Missing Persons will then be missing.

The following represents a list of alumni who were still incommunicado as of May 4, 1940. We have included their last known address, even though we received no reply to our form and therefore cannot vouch for their authenticity. It is hoped that they will all answer the letters sent out by the 1941 *Idaho Forester* staff so friends and fellow-classmates may read of their activities and re-establish broken contacts.

Anderson, Ernest W., 1937; SCS, Candon, Oregon.  
Anderson, Paul F., 1938; 324 Idaho St., Boise, Idaho.  
Anderson, Paul L., 1936; Box 169, Blackfoot, Idaho.  
Andrews, Milton B., 1932; U. S. Forest Service, Superior Nat'l Forest, Eveleth, Minn.  
Anell, Arthur B., 1937; Bell Telephone Co.; 736 E. 8th St., Moscow, Idaho.  
Arnason, Allen F., 1939; c-o County Agent, Emmett, Idaho.  
Arthers, Aubrey J., 1934; U. S. Forest Service, Devils Lake, North Dakota.  
Balch, Alford P., 1929; U. S. Forest Service, Kelly, Wyoming.

Beals, Wilfred F., 1927; U. S. Forest Service, Slater, Colorado.  
Bennett, Carey H., 1929; Bureau of Biol. Survey, Denver, Colorado.  
Bickford, Richard, 1936; SCS, 118 North G St., Wellington, Kansas.  
Biker, John B., 1928; c-o Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Trail, B. C.  
Bohman, Willis A., 1939; Troy, Idaho (home).  
Booker, Edward C., 1938; Arco, Idaho (home).  
Briggs, Norman J., 1938; American Lumber and Tr. Co., Gainesville, Florida.  
Brown, Clarence, 1938; Homedale, Idaho.  
Brown, Frank A., 1922; (Dentist) 2830 St. James Place, Pasadena, California.  
Brigham, Morton R., 1939; Potlatch Forests Inc., 6th and Preston St., Lewiston, Idaho.  
Brown, Stewart E., 1935; N. R. M. Forest Experiment Station, Missoula, Montana.  
Brown, Richard I., 1931; U. S. Indian Service, Federal Building, Spokane, Washington.  
Buchanan, Thomas S., 1935; Division of Forest Pathology, U. S. Forest Service, Portland, Oregon.  
Buckingham, Arthur, 1930; Asst. Forest Supervisor, Teton Nat'l Forest, Jackson, Wyoming.  
Cable, Dwight R., 1938; Range Examiner, SCS, Amarillo, Texas.  
Callender, William C., 1927; Asst. For. Supervisor, Kisatchie Nat'l Forest, Alexandria, Louisiana.  
Campbell, Jesse L., 1938; U. S. Forest Service, McCall, Idaho.  
Campbell, Richard L., 1939; 7075 Lanewood, Hollywood, California.  
Caporaso, Alessio P., 1937; 46 W. Main St., Stafford Springs, Conn.  
Carlson, Charles E. M., 1936; Stanislaus Nat'l For., Sonora, Calif.  
Clarke, Stanley C., 1932; SCS, Albuquerque, New Mexico.  
Clubb, William F., 1938; 109 Residence S., Mullan, Idaho.  
Cochran, Allan R., 1928; Asst. For. Supervisor, Jefferson N. F., Roanoke, Va.  
Campagnoni, John, 1938; 716 Pine St., Medford, Oregon.  
Crawford, Charles R., 1934; Sequoia Nat'l Forest, Porterville, Calif.  
Crawford, Kenneth J., 1936; A.A.A., Baker, Oregon.  
Cross, Kenneth J., 1939; U. S. Forest Service, Denver, Colorado.  
Cummings, Lewis A., 1925; Staff Asst., Washakie Nat'l For., Lander, Wyoming.  
Cunningham, Russell N., 1917; Div. of For. Econ., Lake States For. Expt. Sta., St. Paul, Minnesota.

- Davis, Robert, 1928; U. S. Forest Service, Ogden, Utah.
- Decker, Arlie D., 1913; Potlatch Forests Inc., Lewiston, Idaho.
- Dierken, Richard H., 1937; Box 55, Millwood, Washington.
- Dittman, Clarence P., 1931; 301 S. 4th St., Greenville, Illinois.
- Dodd, Jack B., 1932; South 603 Arthur St., Spokane, Washington.
- Douglas, John F., 1937; Camp F-1, Mystic, South Dakota.
- Doupe, Woodrow W., 1938; DeSmet, Idaho.
- Eastman, Virgil H., 1931; Forest Ranger, Beaver Cr. District, Nordman, Idaho.
- Edwards, Milton B., 1935; Project Forester, SCS, Moscow, Idaho.
- Elg, Harold C., 1938; State Fish Hatchery, American Falls, Idaho.
- Evans, Jerome, 1938; Range Examiner, A.A.A., Boise, Idaho.
- Fallini, Joe T., 1939; Mackay, Idaho.
- Fargo, Edwin, 1939; U. S. Forest Service, Bridge Creek Camp, Keller, Washington.
- Farmer, Lowell J., 1930; 222 Third Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Fenn, Lloyd A., 1911; Kooskia, Idaho.
- Ficke, Herman, 1931; Forest Ranger, Helena District, Helena, Mont.
- Fickes, Earl M., 1935; U. S. Forest Service, Rapid River, Michigan.
- Field, Walter D., 1926; Potlatch Forests Inc., Headquarters, Idaho.
- Fisher, George M., 1933; 1724 S. 10th St., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
- Forbes, Robert H., 1939; 4945 Mt. Royal Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.
- Fore, Orlando, 1936.
- Frey, Robert E., 1938; Bitterroot N. F., Hamilton, Montana.
- Fritz, John L., 1939; 107 Elm, Kellogg, Idaho.
- Garten, Wilbur V., 1939; Winchester, Idaho.
- Gill, Tyler S., 1931; Chequamagon N. F., Park Falls, Wisconsin.
- Gillman, Norman F., 1926; U. S. Biological Survey, Bakersfield, Calif.
- Goenne, Frederick W., 1936.
- Gould, Virgil A., 1927; U. S. Forest Service, Gunnison, Colorado.
- Greene, Edwin G., 1927; Valet Press Shop, Moscow, Idaho.
- Greer, Morris, 1939; Potlatch Timber Protective Association, Elk River, Idaho.
- Gregory, Charles A., 1928; Superior N. F., Finland, Minnesota.
- Gutzman, Wilson C., 1939; Salmon, Idaho.
- Hallett, Noel L., 1938; 5815 North Interstate, Portland, Oregon.
- Harlan, Paul M., 1925; 1329 Clay St., San Francisco, California.
- Harris, Harold L., 1938; 275 Eastern Ave., Idaho Falls, Idaho.
- Hayes, George L., 1934; Northern Rky. Mtn. For. & Range Exp. Sta., Federal Building, Missoula, Montana.
- Herman, Charles H., 1913; Supt. Timber Products Co., 631 W. Jackson, Medford, Oregon.
- Hill, Edward B., 1931; Box 135, Dayton, Wyoming.
- Hjort, George V., 1931; Burley, Idaho.
- Hopkins, Jesse K., 1933; 36 Bengal Terrace, Rochester, New York.
- Hoye, John H., 1939; 859 N. Hoover St., Los Angeles, California.
- Hultman, Andres B., 1935; Camp F-20, Shell Knob, Missouri.
- Jay, James W., 1934; Nicolet Nat'l For., Hugo Sauer Nursery, Rhinelander, Wisconsin.
- Jeppesen, Marvin S., 1931; Asst. Supervisor, Toiyabe Nat'l For., Reno, Nevada.
- Johnson, Robert B., 1932; Asst. For. Supervisor, Challis Nat'l For., Challis, Idaho.
- Johnson, Royal H., 1927; Potlatch Forests Inc., Lewiston, Idaho.
- Johnson, Donald G., 1937; 16 Ahrens Avenue, Jamestown, New York.
- Keene, Edward L., 1929; Box 596, Hot Springs, Arkansas.
- Kemp, Paul D., 1929; Forest Experiment Station, Missoula, Montana.
- Kiljanczyk, Charles J., 1939; 8 Perry Avenue, Worcester, Massachusetts.
- Kirkpatrick, Robert J., 1938; 417 E. Spence S., Missoula, Montana.
- Klepinger, Franklin W., 1930; R. F. D. No. 1, Clayton, Ohio.
- Koppes, Herman, 1939; c-o County Agent, Soda Springs, Idaho.
- Ladle, Joseph W., 1937; 91 East Main St., Ayer, Massachusetts.
- Lehrbas, Mark M., 1927; Division of Flood Control Surveys, Southern Forest Experiment Station, New Orleans, La.
- Leonard, Rodney B., 1939; U. S. Forest Service, Ogden, Utah.
- Lindsay, Clive J., 1931; Hazeltine Bean Growers Corp. Warehouse, Hazeltine, Idaho.
- Lloyd, William J., 1938; Springfield, Idaho.
- Lord, Philip B., 1933; Lassen Nat'l Forest, Susanville, California.
- Lownik, Edward C., 1936; Crown Willamette Paper Co., Camas, Wash.

(Continued on Page 77)

## SUSTAINED YIELD THERAPEUTICS

*(Continued from Page 6)*

Many elements make up the medicinal compound to be used in our proposed sustained yield therapy. It is the author's desire here solely to call attention to certain facts that have been obscured by the propaganda for regulation by law. Failure to recognize these facts and failure to take action to remove certain obstacles is delaying the general adoption of a sustained yield policy.

Sustained yield has been offered as a cure for overproduction, unemployment and unstable communities. To call it a cure is too strong; it is only a good palliative. It does tend to hold the development of an individual mill and mill town within the productive capacity of the tributary forest. But national overproduction is still likely, because the growth capacity of all our forests exceeds the market requirements. Overproduction on a still larger scale is likely if the large scale planting of old cut-over land and abandoned farms demanded by forestry enthusiasts is actually accomplished, and no steps are taken to provide for increased markets. More than a sustained yield policy is necessary to control production.

Unemployment is not necessarily related to non-practice of sustained yield management, not even locally, as is evidenced by the large scale unemployment of the past ten years.

There are a number of timber properties in the West, on which a plan of management leading toward ultimate sustained yield is possible. However, the crazy-quilt ownership pattern, the uncertainty of taxes, the government attitude, and the future of wood, the heavy investment in timber reserves that becomes increasingly burdensome, and the constant disease, insect and fire hazards, militate against the adoption of sustained yield as a general and region-wide policy. Where sustained yield is not immediately feasible, the forestry operations can still be conducted according to forestry cutting principles. The return would not be uninterrupted but the productivity of the forest would not be abridged. Instead of endeavoring to obtain legislation to force sustained yield by law, we should be taking steps to level the obstacles to its practices. It is inconceivable that, in this day, the majority of lumbermen would not gladly adopt sustained yield, if it could be put into practice without undue risk. If this is so, then it would appear to be best first to reduce that risk.

Sustained yield to most people means a budgeted average annual cut equalling the average annual growth, allowing, of course, for normal fire, insect and disease losses and periods of lean and good markets. Average annual growth is not yet known.

The predicted growth has all too frequently failed to materialize on areas already logged according to a forestry plan. To adjust the annual cut to the anticipated growth may develop some embarrassing economic and silvicultural problems for the forest manager, particularly in our mixed western forests where only one or two of four or five species are marketable at a profit. These western forests are beautiful and inspiring accomplishments of nature. Even with their dead snags, their cripples, their infirm aged and the debris laden ground, they have a strong aesthetic appeal. But, from a management standpoint, they are without order or system; silviculturally, they are a messy hodge podge. This condition involves silvicultural and management problems that will take a century or more to correct, and not until they are corrected can there be occurrence of a sustained yield in the true sense of the term. During the next century, over several cutting cycles, the unbalanced virgin forest will have to be transformed into a more tractable second-growth forest. This is the biggest, and most difficult, most critical and most fascinating job a forest manager can have. Consider the Coast Douglas fir forest—a mixture of Douglas fir, hemlock, true firs and some cedar, and an accumulated surplus volume due to great age. Only the Douglas fir and cedar can be marketed in large volume. If the anticipated annual growth of the entire tract and all species is cut each year but concentrated in the Douglas fir, there will be a deficiency of this species for a second cut, while the hemlock and true firs will dominate what is left. Douglas fir, being unable to endure much shade, will not reproduce well; but hemlock and true firs will. Based on present and probable future markets, a profitable second cut would be out of the question for many years—long after the first cutting cycle is completed. Silviculturally, the forest is further thrown out of balance and the rate of depletion of the valuable species is hastened with small possibility of an early second cutting cycle, unless by that time the less valuable species have improved in marketability. A similar situation exists in the California mixed pine forests; less so in redwood and pure pine.

It would appear to be better management to accept the inevitability of uneven periodic cuts and to modify the sustained yield policy to one that is less rigid and to be called simply "continuous production." The latter is more likely eventually to effect a complete cure, although a carefully planned diet of silvicultural selection will be necessary for a longer period, while the former might kill any chance of its own realization. Under the more flexible policy, the forest would be "skimmed" lightly

*(Continued on Page 55)*

# DIRECTORY

1911

Wadsworth, Herbert A.; O.S.C. Armory, Corvallis, Ore.—Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army, ROTC, Oregon State College.

1913

Fifield, Charles E.; 1506 West Oak Street, Fort Collins, Colo.—Now working with the Rocky Mountain Forest Experiment Station on Range Utilization studies. Has just recently returned from a District Supervisor Assignment on NETSA in the state of New Hampshire.

1914

Favre, C. E.; U. S. Forest Service, Ogden, Utah—Assistant Regional Forester, Range management.

1916

Schofield, William R.; 2201 12th Ave., Sacramento, Calif.—Senior Valuation Engineer, California State Board of Equalization. Appraisal and equalization of privately-owned timber in the state.

1917

Moody, Virgil C.; U. S. Forest Service, Orofino, Idaho.—Assistant Forester, forest management and lands activities.

1919

Jackson, T. B.; Seaside, Ore.—Logging Superintendent, Crown Willamette Paper Company.

Rettig, E. C.; Potlatch Forests Inc., Lewiston, Idaho.—Assistant General Manager.

1920

Bedwell, Jess L.; 630 Post Office Bldg., Portland, Ore.—Pathologist in charge, Division of Forest Pathology, USDA.

1922

Farrell, J. W.; U. S. Forest Service, Ogden, Utah.—Acting Assistant Regional Forester in charge of lands and recreation.

Miller, William B.; U. S. Biological Survey, Silver City, New Mex.—Associate Range Examiner. On leave due to disability suffered while in Alaskan service of the Biological Survey.

1923

Daniels, A. S.; 2633 Pemberton Drive, Houston, Tex.—Superintendent, Wood Preserving Works, Texas and New Orleans R. R. Co. "Would like to see some Idahoans."

Gerrard, Paul H.; Cleveland, Tenn.—Forest Supervisor, Cherokee Nat'l Forest, land acquisition, timber management (sales), wildlife management, recreation.

Nero, E. T. (Ed); Council, Ida.—Manager of new sawmill operation, Boise-Payette Lbr. Co.

1924

Cossitt, Floyd M.; 2029 Tuxedo Ave., Atlanta,

Ga.—Forester, Regional Office; planting and nurseries. "Same old stand."

Tonseth, Henry R.; Fort Rock, Ore.—Senior Forest Ranger, in charge of the Fort Rock District, Deschutes Nat'l Forest.

Wheaton, Rodger G.; 47 Englewood Road, Longmeadow, Mass.—Sales Representative, Lime Material Co., 740 N. Second St., Milwaukee, Wis. Sale of electrical distribution and transmission equipment.

1925

Malhotra, D. R.; I-C Kathua Forest Division, P. O. Kathua Punjab, India.—Deputy Conservator of Forests. Held charge of timber sales and marking Officer up to 1935 and afterwards in charge of Forest Districts.

Renshaw, Emera W.; U. S. Forest Service, Tallahassee, Fla.—Assistant Forest Supervisor, Cherokee Nat'l Forest.

Snow, E. A.; U. S. Forest Service, Custer, S. Dak.—Forest Supervisor, Harney Nat'l Forest, general administration.

Sowder, A. M.; 6316 Second St., N. W. Washington, D. C.—Extension Forester for states west of Ohio, Oklahoma, and Texas. Working toward doctorate degree at night school of American University, Washington, D. C.

Space, Ralph S.; 440 Hastings Ave., Missoula, Mont.—Associate Forester in regional office, recreation, and lands. In charge of claims, adjustments, land appraisals, and special uses.

1926

Bolles, W. H.; 424 U. S. Court House, Portland, Ore.—Associate Forester working on flood control at the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station. Preparation of flood control reports. Married Miss Gertrude Turner of Baker, Oregon, in July 1938.

de la Cruz, Eugenio S.; School of Forestry, Los Banos, Laguna, Philippine Islands.—Chief, Division of Forest Investigation, Bureau of Forestry, and Associate Prof., School of Forestry. Part time professor in the School of Forestry and Superintendent of Makiling Nat'l Park.

Pugh, L. R.; Harrison, Ida.—Sales Manager, lumber sales; travelling in east and middle west (mostly by plane the last year).

Sajor, Valentin; P. O. Box No. 36, Cagayan, Misamis Oriental, Philippines.—Forester, Bureau of Forestry with designation as District Forester for District No. XIII. In addition to job as District Forester, is also the president (re-elected for the second time) of the Northern Mindanao Department of Agriculture and Commerce Association.

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## SUSTAINED YIELD THERAPEUTICS

(Continued from Page 53)

but at frequent intervals—short cutting cycles. For example, the first cutting would be as light as is financially possible so that only overmature and the largest of the mature Douglas fir and hemlock would be removed quickly, and growth stimulation on the entire area started earlier. Subsequent cuts would be similar and would attack what are at that time the largest trees, with conscious silviculture appearing to an increasing extent. The purpose of enlarging on the above detail of management is to emphasize the importance of making it possible to bring about early transformation of the virgin forest so that ultimately a sustained yield policy can become an actuality.

What's holding back the adoption of sustained yield? Actually, it isn't being held back as an *ultimate policy*; it is the solution of its effectuation that lags. Some owners are obviously not interested beyond quick liquidation, but the majority favor a sustained yield policy and would like to operate on such a basis, if they could see their way clear to do so. To force them to adopt the policy will not level the obstacles to its execution. Some few, favorably situated as to timber and finance, are already as much on sustained yield as are the national forests and with a better record of costs. "Continuous production," on the other hand, is bowling right along, and each year finds more operators leaving their cut-over land in excellent productive condition.

Among the deterrents to effectuating sustained yield policies which, in the case of operating companies, might mean a scrapping of part of the plant to match the cut with growth (and an economic shock to the community which sustained yield was to make more stable) are the following:

1. Lack of faith in the future of wood (loss of markets for the better species and none developed for the inferior species.)
2. Insufficient timber or inability to form operating agreements with adjoining holders.
3. Greater carrying costs in those cases requiring a reduction in cut, because liquidation of the timber investment is delayed.
4. Loss of part of mill investment when the allowable cut is below the established plant capacity.
5. A jeopardizing tax system, not only vicious basically, but lacking stability.
6. The risk of losing all in a disastrous fire or through insects or disease. The public's apathy toward protection.
7. Distrust of the forestry profession, which, in-

(Continued on Page 57)

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## DIRECTORY

(Continued from Page 54)

White, Harold Z.; 1112 10th St., Lewiston, Idaho.—Superintendent of dry kilns, Potlatch Forests Inc.

1927

Baird, John C.; 353 Jefferson St., Monte Vista, Colo.—Assistant Forest Supervisor, Rio Grande Nat'l Forest.

Burroughs, Isaac C.; 4709 Broadway, Fountain City, Tenn.—Assistant Chief of Forest Resources Planning Division (Forestry Relations Dept.), Tennessee Valley Authority. In charge of forest management planning work for the TVA reservoir lands and management assistance to State Foresters in Tennessee Valley.

Godden, F. W.; Salmon, Idaho.—Forest Supervisor, Salmon Nat'l Forest.

Gustafson, Carl A.; 1051 Santa Fe Ave., Albany, Calif.—Assistant Chief, Fire Control, U. S. Forest Service, Region 5.

Lansdon, William H.; Box 511, Athens, Tenn.—Junior Erosion Engineer, Tennessee Valley Authority, Technical Supervision of the engineering phase of the erosion control work carried on by from two to three 200-man CCC camps, and from ten to one hundred landowners who do their own work.

Toole, Arlie W.; Harrisburg, Ill.—Forest Supervisor, Shawnee Nat'l Forest.

1928

Anderson, Bernard A.; 425 Lakeview Blvd., Sandpoint, Idaho.—Assistant Supervisor, Kaniksu Nat'l Forest.

Connaughton, Charles H.; U. S. Forest Service, Fort Collins, Colo.—Director of Rocky Mtn. Forest and Range Experiment Station, maintained by US FS in cooperation with Colorado State College.

Fox, Charles E.; Box 755, Gunnison, Colo.—Assistant Forest Supervisor, Gunnison Nat'l Forest. A little Fox, Karen, was born in early spring.

Hatch, A. B., 404 U. S. Court House, Portland, Ore.—Associate Regional Inspector, Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration, U. S. Biological Survey. Administration of Federal Aid Program in Region 1, Biol. Survey (Wash., Ore., Calif., Nev.).  
Mitchell, William W.; 1739 Wye St., N. W. Washington, D. C.—Junior Forester, USFS, Washington office. General administration work in branch of research.

Page, Milford M.; U. S. Forest Service, St. Anthony, Idaho.—Junior Civil Engineer; charge of engineering work on the Targhee, Caribou, and Teton Nat'l Forests. A child, Louis Page, born in September.

Rowe, Percy B.; 331 Giannini Hall, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.—Associate Silviculturalist, forest influence research, watercycle and soil

studies, such as run-off and erosion plots, lysimeter, infiltration, interception, and soil-moisture studies.

Spence, Liter E.; 107 Grover St., Hyattsville, Md.—Senior Range Examiner, Range Conservation Division, Soil Conservation Service, Washington office. Supervision of technical aspects of range conservation, travelling half the time, territory 17 western states. "I'm really getting an education."

1929

Garin, George I.; 793 Elm St., New Haven, Conn.—Graduate student, Yale University, 1938-1940. Expects to finish all work this year except doctorate dissertation.

Genaux, Charles M.; Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.—Associate Professor of Forestry, teaching Forest Mensuration and Protection. Doing research for the Iowa Agr. Exp. Sta. in southeastern Iowa forests.

Guernsey, William S.; U. S. Forest Service, Grangeville, Idaho.—Assistant Forest Supervisor, Nezperce Nat'l Forest.

Kennedy, Fred H.; 3120 3rd Ave. North, Great Falls, Mont.—Assistant Forest Supervisor, Lewis and Clark Nat'l Forest, general forest administration.

Krueger, Otto C. F.; 1020 East Jackson Street, Medford, Ore.—District Ranger, O. and C. Administration of the General Land Office, Dept. of the Interior. Usual district ranger work except that fire protection is contracted to the U. S. Forest Service and the state.

Saling, Wallace M. (Smoky); U. S. Forest Service, Hailey, Idaho.—District Forest Ranger, Soldier Mtn. District, Sawtooth Nat'l Forest.

Sharp, Andrew G.; Lewiston, N. Y.—Superintendent of Materials Dept. Kimberly-Clark Corp., Niagara Falls, N. Y. Charge of wood handling, pulp, paper, raw materials, and supplies for this mill which makes paper, Kotex, Kleenex, and crepe wadding. Control of costs and production standards for mills.

Wieschuegel, Erwin G.; 124 Dale Rd., Norris, Tenn.—Senior Forester and Chief of the Forest Resources Planning Division, Forestry Relations Dept., Tennessee Valley Authority. Administration of research and planning for TVA lands and cooperative assistance.

1930

Burton, Leslie; Buffalo Creek, Colo.—District Ranger, Pike Nat'l Forest.

Harris, Thomas H.; 610 Snyder Bldg., Oakland, Calif.—Assistant to the regional leader of blister rust control work in California and Oregon with the title of Forester (in charge of checking work).

Krummes, William T.; Route 2, Alexandria, Va.

(Continued on Page 58)

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## SUSTAINED YIELD THERAPEUTICS

*(Continued from page 55)*

dustry believes, with some justification, is socialistic and antagonistic rather than friendly and cooperative.

8. Lack of the necessary information on silviculture and costs of selective logging.
9. Lack of confidence in the government and a distrust of its attitude toward private industry.
10. Incomplete understanding of sustained yield or a fear of its consequences.

If and when the present uncertainty that hampers business has been alleviated, we can expect a quickened interest in adopting a sustained yield policy. Lumbermen, being business men, are naturally and justifiably cautious; also, being business men, they are accustomed to taking reasonable risks, and they will take a chance on some of the unfavorable factors enumerated above if there is also a reasonable chance of their amelioration. They appreciate that there are certain definite advantages in sustained yield. But, before their interest can become aggressive and bring real results, public action must be taken on those hazards that are beyond their control. The writer believes it is the function of government to point out desirable policies and then concentrate on those problems that must be solved to make the policy effective. Only when the feasibility of the policy and its effectuation is proved, and when proof can be shown that there is a sincere attack on the obstacles above mentioned should force be used on recalcitrants.

The writer believes that foresters should develop realism and common sense and then attack the obstacles one at a time, but vigorously and *cooperatively* and in the order of their importance. I recommend an attack on the problem of markets first, then taxation, as having the most promising therapeutic effects to put the patient into a better physical condition for the more drastic remedies.

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## DIRECTORY

(Continued from Page 56)

—Division of Wildlife Refuges; Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Langer, Charley J.; U. S. Forest Service, Stanley, Idaho.—District Forest Ranger of the Stanley District of the Challis Nat'l Forest. "My activities are still about the same here except that the increasing number of dry years are tending to tip the balance from recreation to fire. The drought is also intensifying the range management problem. The decomposed granite soil of this area does not stand heavy grazing and tramples easily when dry. The steep slopes also add to a serious problem."

Woodward, Doren E.; 548 Custom House, Denver, Colo.—Associate Regional Inspector, Division of Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration, Bureau of Biological Survey. Check of all land acquisition work for the bureau and states (under F.A.W.R.) in 13 western southwestern states. Prepare detailed valuation studies for land purchases by Game Department. Also have duties for Land Acquisition Division.

1931

Bickford, C. Allen; Room 1000, 333 St. Charles Street, New Orleans, La.—Associate Silviculturist, project leader in fire project of division of forest management, Southern Forest Experiment Station, U. S. Forest Service.

Fritchman, Holt; 210 Main St., Boise, Idaho.—District Forest Ranger of West Mtn. District on the Payette Nat'l Forest.

Hepher, W. S.; 2834 Spruce St., Vancouver, Wash.—B. C. Forest Service, Assistant Forester, management office Vancouver Forest District.

Hockaday, James M.; May, Idaho.—District Forest Ranger of the Pahsimeroi District of the Challis Nat'l Forest.

Hume, John F.; Chatcolet, Idaho.—U. S. National Park Project Superintendent, Heyburn State Park development. Blessed event: Joan Marie, born in December.

Jemison, George M.; Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, N. C.—Fire Research Forester; Fire control planning and fire danger measurement studies. Blessed event: Carol, spring of 1939.

LeBarron, Russell K.; Lake States Forest Exp. Sta., University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.—Associate Silviculturist, USFS. Research, silviculture (black spruce and jack pine).

Newcomer, Fred R.; 820 Big Horn Ave., Sheridan, Wyo.—Nurseryman for Northern Seed Co. here at Sheridan. Selling nursery stock in advance of season and operating the nursery for the company.

Siewert, George W.; Cedaridge, Colo.—Forest

Ranger, Lakes District, Grand Mesa Nat'l Forest. (Grazing, timber, recreation, etc.) Married to Jeanette Lambert of Virginia, Minn. in 1938. Blessed event: Alice Joan in January, 1939.

Sowder, James E.; Alturas, Calif.—Timber management, Junior Forester. Preparing management plans.

1932

Coonrod, Melvin A.; Ashton, Idaho.—Forest Ranger, Targhee Nat'l Forest.

Miller, Douglas R.; 610 Syndicate Bldg., Oakland, Calif.—Operation Supervisor in charge of blister rust control activities on Sierra Nat'l Forest which includes the supervision of the field work of from 450 to 650 men during the summer, buying and transporting the food and equipment needed, hiring of personnel to fill the camps, etc.

Pechanec, Joseph F.; Ogden, Utah.—Associate Forest Ecologist, in charge of Spring-Fall Range Branch of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Ogden, Utah. Range research on sagebrush-grass spring-fall ranges at the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho.

Styffe, Hobart H.; 78 Ruttan St., Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada.—Woods Superintendent for Oscar Styffe Ltd. Supervising camp cuts and the moving of lumber from the woods on board vessel.

1933

Ahlskog, Ralph H.; Cass Lake, Minn.—Fire and CCC Assistant, Chippewa Nat'l Forest. Blessed event: Richard H. in September.

Brown, Harold G.; 106 Cedar Lane, Bethesda, Md.—Associate Forester, CCC-Indian Service.

Cranston, William V.; Rolling Fork, Miss.—District Ranger, Delta Purchase Unit, Mississippi Nat'l Forest.

Daniels, Kenneth M.; 210 Main St., Boise, Idaho.—Prior to August 1938 was District Ranger, Payette Nat'l Forest. At present is Forest Service representative assigned to Dept. of Agri. Flood Control Survey of Boise River Watershed. Will be returning to Payette when through.

Ensign, W. Warren; U. S. Forest Service, Lincoln, Mont.—District Forest Ranger, Lincoln District, Helena Nat'l Forest.

Frayar, Hume C.; 251 Church St., Willimantic, Conn.—District Supervisor, supervising timber salvage and fire hazard reduction activities of the Forest Service in three Connecticut counties, New England Forest Emergency Project, U. S. Forest Service. A son, Warren Edward, Born Sept. 22, 1939.

James, Corland L.; 502 South Huron, Sandpoint, Idaho.—District Forest Ranger, Shiloh Ranger District of the Kaniksu Nat'l Forest.

Pierson, Royale K.; University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.—Extension Forester, farm woodlot manage-

(Continued on Page 60)



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## TAXATION AND SUSTAINED YIELD

*(Continued from Page 8)*

mental and tax system. It was to be expected that some foresters would look for a plan involving spectacular change in the method of taxing forests which would at one stroke eliminate all taxation difficulties. But experience has shown that attempts to get forest property out from under the common burden of local taxation that all real estate must share have been futile. Where laws have been enacted granting widespread and substantial tax subsidies, they have been repealed as soon as their operation revealed their true nature and effect. The greatest progress may be made by limiting the objectives to giving forestry an equal opportunity, so far as the tax burden is concerned, with competing land uses, and to bringing about gradually the fundamental improvements in local government and in tax administration which will offer all rural real estate a more predictable and a more bearable property tax.

At the outset it was stated that there is an element of truth in the contention that sustained-yield forestry is an answer to the tax problem. We have seen that such is the case, but in the same sense that the man who is healthy does not need medicine. This discussion has been concerned chiefly with how to treat conditions which would prevent forestry from growing into a normal state of health and vigor. As it approaches that state, forestry will become more nearly immune to taxation difficulties. As regular income from forest land appears, the problem of financing annual taxes in advance of income vanishes. As improved forest practices result in more income from forest districts and greater forest value in the tax base, the pressure for over-assessment and excessive tax rates is relieved and the increased tax-paying ability of the community will take care of the required public services. Thus we may expect a slow but certain and favorable interaction between improvement in taxation and other economic factors affecting the business of forest growing and the improvement of the tax system itself.

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—R-4, Daily News.

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## DIRECTORY

(Continued from Page 58)

ment and farm tree planting in agricultural areas of the state. Also teaches (seeding and planting) on the School of Forestry faculty.

Richards, Horace, Jr.; Rt. 2, Box 275, Bend, Ore.—Hod is green lumber foreman at Brooks Scanlan Lumber mill. Also has a farm of 20 acres with registered Jerseys. A daughter, Roberta Ann, born this fall (1939).

Wellner, Charles A.; Forest Experiment Station, Missoula, Mont.—Assistant Silviculturist. Silvicultural research, mainly in the western white pine type of northern Idaho. Married Ethel Wolf of Moscow in June 1939.

### 1934

Benson, Rudolph J.; U. S. Forest Service, Newcastle, Wyo.—District Ranger, Tepee Ranger Station. Has charge of the Elk Mountain District, of the Harney Nat'l Forest. A son, Jack A., born in May 1939.

Frederic, Jack Lawrence; 615 12th St., Tell City, Ind.—Junior Forester, U. S. Forest Service, on the Hoosier Purchase Unit, at Tell City, Indiana.

Gaffney, William S.; U. S. Forest Service, Choteau, Mont.—District Forest Ranger on the Teton District of the Lewis and Clark Nat'l Forest. Another Gaffney to feed, Betty Jean, born in early 1939.

Kraemer, J. Hugo; Dept. of Forestry, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.—Teaching Forest Management, Silvicultural Methods, Forest Research Methods, Woodlot Forestry, and labs. in Forest Mensuration. Teaching in summer camp and working on bulletin for teaching conservation in public schools. Working towards a Ph.D.

Newcomb, L. S.; U. S. Forest Service, Oden, Ark.—District Forest Ranger on the Ouachita Nat'l Forest in charge of sales, administration, fire prevention and suppression, wildlife management, land use planning, grazing, road construction and maintenance, erosion control building construction. Married to Evelyn Moody of Montgomery, Alabama, in December.

Parker, John W.; 210 Main Street, Boise, Idaho.—Forest Ranger in charge of the Thunder Mountain District of the Payette Nat'l Forest.

Stilwell, Clarence E.; Camp F-78, Darby, Mont.—Junior Forester foreman over CCC projects of special forestry nature. Job is as big as a man wishes to make it since the possibilities of development are unlimited. Married to Alberta Blodgett of Hamilton, Mont., in April, 1939.

### 1935

Albee, Leslie R.; Soil Conservation Service, Rapid City, S. Dak.—After leaving Lander, Wyo., where

he had a position as J.R.E. with the SCS, Les has put in one year as Assistant Range Conservationist at Camp Fechner at Ft. Meade, South Dakota. Now he is in Rapid City as Area Range Conservationist for South Dakota. While in Lander, Les "yielded to matrimony, and was forced to pay 'Teabone' Hultman \$5.00."

Davis, Brennan; O'Neill, Nebr.—Shelterbelt Assistant, negotiation for and securing the care and protection of field shelterbelts from landowners. Directing work of WPA crews in planting belts, fencing them, replanting, and collection of seed and wildings for future plantings. Carrying out a publicity campaign in the form of news articles, posters, addresses, personal contacts and letters.

Freece, Herbert J.; Challis, Idaho.—Ranger, district management consisting mainly of grazing and fire control. Areas contiguous to both the Sawtooth and Idaho primitive areas. Considerable recreational work involved in connection with fishing and big game hunting originating in Sun Valley.

Groom, Jack I.; Box B-1, Dayton, Wash.—District Ranger, Tauchet Ranger District of the Umattilla Nat'l Forest. A son, James Allan, born early in the summer. "He isn't going to be a forester either."

Lyons, Raymond D.; Camp White River, White Cloud, Mich.—Technical Foreman, Junior Forester. Surveys and supervision of crews on technical jobs.

McCormick, Henry F.; Silver Creek R. S., East Twas, Mich.—Assistant Ranger—major job, small timber sales. Also sell 25 to 30 thousand Christmas trees each season, and have supervision of a 60 acre winter sport park.

Sachs, Dean M.; Yerington, Nev.—Junior Range Examiner with the Soil Conservation Service. Mobile staff in Department of Physical Surveys. Just finished the Western Nevada District survey and will go soon to do the Walker River Indian Reservation survey.

### 1936

Ahrenholz, Frederick W.; Box 206, Bradford, Vt.—Foreman, USDA Camp, West Newbury, Vt.

Brado, Glenn E.; U. S. Forest Service, Hailey, Idaho.—District Forest Ranger in charge of the Greenhorn District of the Sawtooth National Forest. Married Miss Alice Cousens, of Weiser, on Oct. 9, 1938.

Brown, Charles G.; Waldport, Ore.—Assistant ranger, general administrative duties on a half-million acre ranger district and protective unit which borders the Pacific Ocean from Newport to North Bend—Siuslaw National Forest.

Hamm, Harley H.; U. S. Forest Service, Winona, Mo.—Junior Forester, timber stand improvement work, planting, timber sale. Foreman, CCC camp.

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## THE PROPOSED COOPERATIVE FOREST RESTORATION ACT

*(Continued from Page 17)*

the south where a shift from the cotton economy to a tree economy appears to be the only alternative, the lake states where great economic distress and insecurity have been caused by the diminution of the forest resource, the New England area where years of overcutting, combined with the 1938 hurricane have wiped out the farm woodlands which represented the life-time savings of thousands of farmers, the northern Pacific Coast area where the raw material wood is a direct factor in the very existence of a large percentage of the population and where highly productive forest soils make trees a logical crop and investment, and other areas.

The program is outlined in a democratic pattern. State advisory committees would recommend application within their respective states. County advisory committees would advise the state committees and the administrative agency. All work would be performed under cooperative agreements or leases, and participation would be entirely voluntary.

Fundamentally important would be the fact that the monies expended from federal sources would in large part be recaptured by the government. The

*(Continued on Page 63)*

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## DIRECTORY

(Continued from Page 60)

"Middle aisled" with Mary Jane Deatherage of Eminence, Mo. this year.

Hays, John; U. S. Forest Service, Bradford, Vt.—Senior Foreman, fire hazard reduction projects.

Jensen, Ralph; U. S. Forest Service, Monticello, Utah.—District Forest Ranger, in charge of administration of ranger district. Main work is along range management lines, some timber, recreation, and wildlife work. Cooperative work with Grazing Service and SCS. Planning to work toward higher degree with studies in soils and plants at the University of California in 1940-41. Engaged to Hallie Tangren, Provo, Utah.

Larson, Leslie L.; 536 North Durkee St., Appleton, Wis.—Research Chemist, Kimberly-Clark Corp. Received Ph.D. at the Inst. of Paper Chemistry in 1940. Thesis: "The nature of lignin in unbleached and partially bleached sulfite pulp."

McCarthy, Joseph L.; Dept. of Industrial and Cellulose Chem., McGill University, Montreal, Canada.—Sessional lecturer and research assistant to Dr. Hibbert. The department is composed of about eighteen men working towards Ph.D.'s in chemistry. The research is directed primarily toward determination of the structure and reactions of lignin and cellulose. Dr. Hawkins and Dr. McCarthy are assisting Dr. Hibbert in the lecturing, direction, and prosecution of research labors. McCarthy received his Ph.D. at McGill in 1938; thesis: "The bleaching of kraft pulp", however, since receiving his degree, he has been working upon all manner of aspects of lignin chemistry and organic reaction.

McKeever, Donald Gibson; Priest River Experimental Forest, Priest River, Idaho.—Superintendent, Priest River Experimental Forest. In charge of the field administration of activities at this station. Conducting an investigation of precipitation and run-off on Benton Creek Watershed.

Roberts, Earl C.; Cambridge, Idaho.—District Ranger in charge of Brownlee District on the Weiser National Forest. Has three daughters, "Will be running Eddie Cantor a close second."

Silverberg, S. B.; 78 Washington St., Gardner, Mass.—U. S. Forest Service, Coordinating Technician. General supervision, planning, and mapping of work caused by the Sept. 1938 hurricane in the northeast. M. S. at the University of Minnesota (Jan. '38-Oct. '38). No thesis on M. S. work. Ph.D. thesis not determined as yet.

Smith, Russel E.; 1845 Last St., Klamath Falls, Ore.—Southern Oregon Soil Conservation Area; Rating, Assistant Range Examiner; Title, Area Range Examiner, range conservation planning with individual operators and other agencies.

Turner, George T.; Rocky Mtn. Forest and Range Experiment Station, Ft. Collins, Colo.—Range research. Junior Range Examiner. An attempt is being made to determine the best rate of stocking and season of use of range land in the central Great Plains.

1937

Brown, J. P.; Shady Camp F-4, Mana, Ark.—Project Superintendent.

Chohlis, G. John; SCS, Spokane, Wash.—Junior Range Examiner. Planning grazing practices on the Ft. Hall Indian Reservation, Pocatello. Attained higher degree at O. S. C. in 1938-39. Thesis: "Survey of forage inventory methods."

Decker, Ivan C.; Britton, So. Dak.—Subdistrict Officer, location of shelterbelt sites, preparation for planting, supervision of fencing and planting crews. 100 miles of belt in parts of Brown, Day, and Marshall Counties—Prairie States Forestry Project.

Galbraith, Marlin C.; Bovill, Idaho.—Assistant to Technician, CCC Camp F-205, St. Joe Nat'l Forest. Supervision of crews engaged in blister rust control, planting, hazard reduction, stand improvement, and road maintenance. Married to Ethel Briggs (U. of I. '38) of Teton, Idaho, in May 1939.

Greco, Verne; Hartlane, Vt.—Temporary J. F. appointment in New England. In charge of WPA crews on fire hazard reduction.

Groves, Bruce V.; U. S. Forest Service, Panguitch, Utah.—Junior Forester in charge of insect control, and timber management on the Powell Nat'l Forest.

Hagedorn, Chester L.; Box 83, Orange, Mass.—Senior Foreman, NSF, U. S. Forest Service, Foreman of mobile crew of 20 Forest Service laborers reducing fire hazard on privately-owned timberland.

Hampf, Frederick E.; c-o Walter E. Andrews, R. F. D. No. 1, Greene, R. I.—District Supervisor (J. F. status), Federal Surplus Commodities Corp., R. I., Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration. Supervision of scalers, tallymen, and pond operations.

Higginson, L. Cyril; Soil Conservation Service, Amarillo, Tex.—Junior Range Examiner, Mobile Range Survey. Married to Saramae Collins of Moscow in January, 1939.

Johnson, Robert H.; Camp Lempster, DA-7, East Lempster, N. H.—Foreman, fire hazard reduction crews, cleaning up hurricane timber and brush-disposal work. M.S. degree at U. of Maine—Wildlife and Conservation, June, 1939. Thesis: "Life history and management studies of raccoons in Maine." Engaged to Bula Fitch from New Sharon, Maine.

Marshall, Marvin M.; Camp F-10, Pond Fork, Mo.—Assistant Technician in Forestry camp on the Mark Twain Nat'l Forest.

(Continued on Page 64)



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## THE PROPOSED COOPERATIVE FOREST RESTORATION ACT

*(Continued from Page 61)*

legislation contemplates that in the case of small ownerships, not exceeding 500 acres, reimbursement would be made only to the extent of 50 per centum. Recapture in full of the government's investment would be the case in larger ownerships.

In my opinion the program contemplated by this legislation is one of investment, with accompanying tangible benefits in increased and continued employment. It would afford an opportunity for social rehabilitation and stability in many areas of current distress. The liability of unproductive land exists—temporizing as to its solution brings no relief to the problem. The proposed legislation would provide an implement which would in part turn this liability into a national asset.



If you copy verbatim, that's plagiarism. If you leave out a few words here and there, that research.—R-4, Daily News.



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AND FOUNTAIN

## DIRECTORY

(Continued from Page 62)

McKee, Bill E.; 143 Third St., Idaho Falls, Idaho.—Draftsman, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Nadeau, Leon R.; 203 Fargo Apts., Pocatello, Idaho.—Junior Range Examiner, U. S. Department of the Interior, Grazing Service. In charge of Range Surveys section. Supervision of all range survey employees and general range surveys activities of the section. Married to Iona Charters of Garden Valley, Idaho in Jan. 1938.

Opie, Robert S.; Gen. Del., Ephrata, Wash.—With the Forest Service until recently. Transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation as a topographic draftsman. Doing drafting work most of the time.

Reichelson, Paul Newton; Burgoyne Hotel, Montpelier, Idaho.—Clerk, Burgoyne Hotel. Married June Quayle (U. of I. '37) in 1938. Have a child, Paul William, aged two months.

Richardson, Kenneth F., Soil Conservation Service, Waterville, Wash.—Camp Range Examiner, writing range plans on individual farms or with associations, examining range. Married to E. V. Anderson from Spokane, in the fall of 1938.

Stevens, Courtney E.; Taylor and Blake Ave., Moscow, Idaho.—Graduate student, U. of I., in Range Management. Received higher degree at O. S. C. in 1938.

Ward, Walter M.; D. A. 17, Petersham, Mass.—Foreman in Camp Amsden, in charge of a crew of men doing hazard reduction work.

Weyermann, George F.; Forest Experiment Station, Missoula, Mont.—Supervision of fire research.

Wheeler, Joe B.; Potlatch Forests Inc., Headquarters, Idaho.—Logging camp foreman, general logging.

Wilson, Thomas I.; Box 777, Emmett, Idaho.—Junior Range Examiner, Soil Conservation Service.

Yearsley, Maurice C.; Hinten, Okla.—Shelterbelt Assistant (sub-district officer), Prairie States Forestry Project, U. S. Forest Service. Convincing Oklahoma farmers that they need a shelterbelt and spending the next year trying to convince them to cultivate it. Married in 1938 to Cleo Anne Shope of Boise.

1938

Ahler, Ernest E.; Gen. Del., Barre, Mass.—Senior Foreman, U. S. Forest Service (NEFE, Mass.), hazard reduction, trimming trees and piling slash.

Ahlskog, Howard E.; 6 Summer St., Keene, N. H.—Assistant District Supervisor of North Eastern Timber Salvage Administration and New England Fire Emergency. Administering salvage of felled timber caused by hurricane, purchase of logs and sawing same into lumber. Also administering slash disposal caused by hurricane by piling and burning

brush around buildings, and opening up roads. Married Lillian Dahlquist in August, 1939.

Angell, Herbert W.; 131 Mansfield St., New Haven, Conn.—Working toward a Yale degree (1939-40) under a fellowship on a research problem in wood preservation. "I consider the wood utilization course I had at Idaho the best preparation for this type of study to be found anywhere."

Bender, Phil. E.; 921 19th St., Spokane, Wash.—Unemployed at present.

Brower, Claude G.; Alpine, Wyo.—Educational adviser for technical and army personnel. Company 730, Camp F-25. Married Miss Lois Thomas of Ashton, Idaho, on April 15, 1939.

Heady, Harold F.; N. Y. State College of Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y.—Graduate Assistant, half-time to teaching in Forest Botany and half-time toward an M.S. degree. Thesis: "Annotate list of the ferns and flowering plants of the Roosevelt Wildlife Station."

Hungerford, Kenneth; Box 10, Storrs, Conn.—Graduate Assistant, Department of Wildlife Management, University of Connecticut. Part time research and laboratory work, graduate study, course work, and thesis. Will finish in June, 1940. Hope to get back out west for good this summer. Thesis: "A wildlife management plan for a state forest."

Fitzgerald, William Kenneth; Mead, Wash.—Farming. Married in July 1938 to Margaret Barton of Spokane.

Greenway, Gordon H.; Charles Sheldon Refuge, Cedarville, Calif.—Student Assistant with Biological Survey Refuge Division. Range survey work, predatory animal control and general refuge activities.

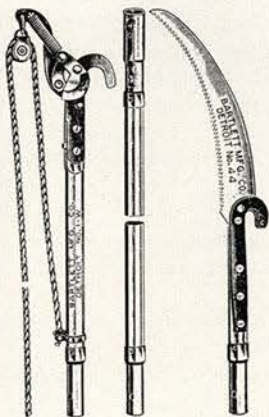
Kapel, Frank J.; E. 1528 Wabash Avenue, Spokane, Wash.—Working for higher degree at Iowa State College. Thesis: "Relation of pH and subsoil fertility to growth and development of green ash and black locust."

Kauffman, Lyle R.; Rex Arms Apts., Twin Falls, Idaho.—Range Examiner for the AAA. Married in August 1939 to Helen E. Wilson (U. of I. '36) from Twin Falls, Idaho.

Kehrer, Kenneth; Rt. 2, Boise, Idaho.—Unemployed at present, but had good summer over on the Bitterroot doing contact work.

Nelson, Arthur William, Jr.; Crossett Lumber Co., Crossett, Ark.—Timber cruiser, helped cruise company's entire holdings of 500,000 acres in Louisiana and Arkansas, made time studies on production of logs, pulpwood and chemical wood. Also made detailed maps of areas to be logged next year. "At present time, I am working on a cooperative study with the Forest Service on the growth on cut-over lands after selective logging. I still have to send

(Continued on Page 66)



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## VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

*(Continued from Page 11)*

This integrated utilization presents a wide variety of possibilities which are continually changing. Next may come synthetic plastics or some new chemistry of wood.

In these revisions of his logging and production methods the timber operator may obtain valuable help from the Forest Experiment Station of the region in which he is located, the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, the Regional Director of the U. S. Forest Service, the State Forestry Department, and the State Forestry School. Forest research has been extended and broadened and now covers forest utilization as well as forest development.

### *Earnings on Investment*

The readjustments of logging and mill plant will involve a series of capital expenditures for new equipment. There may also have to be some additional investment in timber. There will be obsolete equipment to write off.

If there is bond indebtedness, it must be refunded for a longer term at a lower interest rate. There may be a problem as to preferred stock which, in deferred partial liquidation with no complete liquidation, might render the common stock of little or no value.

The costs and risks of carrying timber are reduced by public cooperation in forest taxation and forest protection, and present and prospective interest rates are lower than in the past. Depreciation charges are reduced by a longer life, and the depletion rates may be revised to correspond with the higher values

*(Continued on Page 72)*

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## DIRECTORY

(Continued from Page 64)

back west for boots and 'tin' pants and coats, for they are the only ones I have found that stand up in this country. As far as I can determine, Idaho men are as scarce as hen's teeth in this section." Obtained M.S. degree at Yale School of Forestry in 1939. Thesis: "Utilization of aspen in Minnesota. Use of radio in forest management."

Taylor, Ernest Hayes; Spencer, Idaho.—Principal Forest Guard, general administration, grazing, timber sales, and stand improvement.

Tinsley, Selden L.; 59 South St., Freehold, N. J.—Project Manager, Soil Conservation Service.

Tumelson, F. Orville; 116 N. Jackson, Moscow, Idaho.—Area Forester, Soil Conservation Service, in charge of forestry activities for the SCS in the northern Idaho area. This area includes all of Idaho north of the Salmon River, Whitman County and southeastern Spokane County in Washington. Increasing interest in Soil Conservation Districts opens up a large field for cooperative work between farmers and public agencies. Addition to family, Ronald, born in May, 1939.

Sellers, Victor O.; 204 E. A St., Moscow, Idaho.—Graduate student, Forest Pathology. Thesis: "A study of the heartrots of western red cedar." Expects to finish in June 1940.

Snyder, F. Woodrow; 204 E. A St., Moscow, Idaho.—Under-field Assistant in Fire Research at California Forest Experiment Station. Preparation of ponderosa pine fuel beds and burning them in a wind tunnel. Fuel compactness, fuel moisture content, and wind velocity being the three variables. Unemployed at present.

Wahl, Joseph Douglas; 707 Caledonia, Kellogg, Idaho.—Worked during the summer for U. S. Forest Service, St. Joe Nat'l Forest. Dispatcher and scaler, furlough status at present.

1939

Baldwin, Kenneth C.; Camp F-61, Neihart, Mont.—Project Assistant, topographical and type map of camp area and some drafting. Telephone troubleshooting and other short assignments.

Ball, Vernon C.; Agricultural Conservation Association, Murphy Idaho.—County Range Examiner.

Baltuth, Otto; American Lumber and Treating Co., Gainesville, Fla.—At present is "Wohlmanizing" southern pine lumber. Spent two and one-half months since July 1939 in DeRidder, La., and has since been in Gainesville. "Especially eyeing the ripening oranges and grapefruit." (That ain't the way we heard it, Johnny.)

Callaway, George R.; Gibbs, Idaho.—Student Salesman, learning lumber grades, lumber sales methods (both wholesaling and retailing), lumber

grading, shipping, preparation, etc. He suggests that forestry schools in wood industries course consider slightly the grading, shipping, and handling of lumber.

Campbell, Duncan; Troy, Mont.—Junior Fire Guard, detection, and suppression of fires and maintenance work of all kinds.

Caples, James W.; Salmon, Idaho.—Unemployed at present.

Clements, R. E.; Camp 37, Bovill, Idaho.—Clerk-Timekeeper, first aid, keeping time, making out payroll, cost statements, writing checks, measuring completed roads, bridges, etc.

Day, Neil; Route 3, Idaho Falls, Idaho.—Range Examiner (range survey).

Doll, Gilbert; University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.—Assistant Extension Forester, with office in Morrill Hall. Making lecture trips through southern Idaho.

Ellis, Irwin D.; 423 S. Monroe, Spokane, Wash.—Unemployed at present.

Goldblum, Rudolph; 26-28 Arcadia Terrace, Santa Monica, Calif.—Airplane mechanic, Douglas Aircraft Co. Wing repair on Navy torpedo bomber planes.

Jeffers, D. Nelson; Div. of Forestry, International House, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif.—Now doing graduate work at the University of California, Berkeley, California.

Johnson, Howard; Potlatch Forests Inc., Lewiston, Idaho.—Clerk at Camp 23 (Thompson). Last summer clerked at Camp 25, a truck to the railroad job. Acts as timekeeper, runs the business end of the kitchen, operates a commissary, all other clerical business of a logging camp.

Kinnaman, Dale H.; 1526 Lake St., Ogden, Utah.—Junior Field Assistant, compilation of data taken on Fishlake Survey, work on aerial photographs.

Martin, Jack M.; 115 W. College, San Angelo, Tex.—Junior Range Examiner on a water facilities project for the SCS. Examining pastures and range. Doing demonstration work in the way of displays, making recommendations, shooting the bull, passing the buck and making 45 copies of everything.

Petersen, Art; 923 So. Jefferson St., Moscow, Idaho.—Preparing for the JRE. After finishing with the Forest Service last summer, he became engaged in winter-feeding in North Powder, Oregon. Later he worked on a lambing operation near Echo, Oregon.

Piper, Frank C.; Orofino, Idaho.—Working for the Clearwater County Agricultural Conservation Association.

Pitkin, Franklin H.; School of Forestry, Moscow, Idaho.—Charge of the Forest Nursery, U. of I., took 50,000 trees to southern Idaho.

Poulton, Charles E.; Desert Range Experiment

(Continued on Page 68)

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(Say you saw it in THE IDAHO FORESTER!)

( 67 )

## IDAHO FORESTERS IN NEW ENGLAND AS OF FALL 1939

By WALT WARD '38

On August 20, 1939, a delegation of robust Idaho alumni descended on the Harvard Forest headquarters. Through the courtesy of the Harvard Forest, these aspiring brush wackers were able to hitch their chairs about the library table and the stuff began to fly. The round-up had been instigated by Walt Ward and carried through with the assistance of Chet Hagedorn.

You gather a group of alumni about and here is what they have to say: "Where's Bill now?" "Gosh is he still in school?" "He did; how did he rate a job like that?" "Where have you been for the last two years?" "Is it right that Joe is married now?" "I didn't know that you were in Massachusetts." "By golly, why didn't you let me know that you were in the next town?"

Later in the afternoon, after enjoying a good old-fashioned "bull-fest," Dr. James Johnston and Gordon Chute generously offered to show us around the forest. The show-me trip proved to be very well worth while, for many had not had the central New England forest types pointed out and few had had an opportunity to see the work being done at the forest.

Interesting indeed were the comments heard during dinner at the Athol House that night. Johnny Hayes and Verne Grecco, who had taken the week-end off from their administrative duties as foremen of mobile hazard-reduction crews in Vermont, both agreed that the prospects of getting married in this section were much more promising than the west. Joe Ladle, who attended the meeting with his wife and son, is also a foreman of a mobile crew near Ashby, Mass. He says, "Little Joe is doing fine." Marvin Marshall and Vernon Underwood, both foremen in hazard-reduction camps, are still the same quiet lads as ever, but rumor has it that they are getting around. Alessio Caporaso and Ken Hungerford drove in from Connecticut. Capie is a scaler on the salvage program there and Kenny is taking his master's at Connecticut State. Not much was learned of Capie's private life, but we understand that Hungerford's heart is still in southern Idaho. Howard Watson, a government scaler at Concord, Mass., is still the same old "Deacon Wats." Ernest Ahler blew in with a brand new Studebaker coupe; being supervisor for three mobile crews in Worcester, Mass. must be profitable. Chet Hagedorn has reportedly enlarged on his extra-curricular activities and during the time he is not herding his mobile crew of hazard-reduction men through some of the Massachusetts blowdown, he can often

be found taking in the high spots of Athol night life. Walt Ward is, of course, behaving as usual (enough said on that score).

Dr. Ehrlich, whose visit provided the rallying point for the get-together, found a warm reception from all the lads, and I believe that I can say for the gang, "It has been great to see you again, Doc."



### DIRECTORY

(Continued from Page 66)

Station, Milford, Utah.—Acting, in charge of Branch Station. Administering three sheep and one cattle allotments on the experimental area; trying to keep the coyotes out of 20,320 acres of pasture, watching sheep and cattle for numerous reasons, making stomach analyses, keeping on the good side of the shepherders, office work, keeping three ERA's busy, and studying for another JRE in spare time. Married Marcile McCoy last fall.

Ritzheimer, Earl; Headquarters, Idaho.—Potlatch Forests Inc., time and cost studies on cat skidding. Engaged to Margaret Carothers of Spokane, Washington.

Slipp, Albert, Wiswell B. Sc. (For.), U. of New Brunswick, 1930; M.S. (For.), U. of I.; School of Forestry, U. of I., Moscow, Idaho.—Attempting correlation between fungus population of stands in the western white pine region of northern Idaho, and their position in the forest succession. Systematic collection of fungi in representative stands in the Kaniksu Nat'l Forest. Obtained M.S. (For.) last year, thesis: "The relationship of *Cornartium ribicola* to *Pinus monticola*. II. A preliminary experiment on the time required for establishment of needle infection following greenhouse inoculation of seedlings under controlled temperatures."

Spinney, Carleton H.; 5 Usher Rd., West Medford, Mass.—Attending National Training School for Scout Executives of the Boy Scouts of America. Wilson, Carl Clifford; Division of Forestry, U. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif.—Technical Assistant, graduate study, majoring in forest influences.

Windl, J. Clifton; Box 302, Baker, Oregon—Junior Range Examiner on the supervisor's staff for the Whitman Nat'l Forest. Largely office work with occasional inspection trips and surveys.



Parsons and Dahmen each left Moscow with their gals at 9:00 o'clock. Parsons went north at 30 m.p.h. for twenty minutes, then parked, and Dahmen went south at 45 m.p.h. By midnight which one had gotten the farthest?



He who laughs—lasts.

## LABOR'S WELFARE IN A SUSTAINED YIELD PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 15)

smolder; the worker would benefit through having an organization to advance his claims. A strong union would do much toward standardizing labor expenses between operations. Labor expenditures are the major fraction of lumber costs; stabilization of this item would help eliminate the chronic over-production and cut-throat competition which characterizes the industry.

### Summary

The productivity of labor depends more upon the state of the resources, the amount and efficiency of equipment and the managerial efficiency of the industrial organization, than upon the skill and effort of the workers involved. The uncertainty and disorganization of the transition years before a fully developed sustained yield program is attained by the lumber industry will adversely affect labor's productiveness with a corresponding effect upon its welfare. Once the program is achieved labor should enjoy a relatively more beneficial status because of the greater certainty of employment and the prerequisites of a more wholesome environment; at the same time, management should find many of its labor problems alleviated.



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A man who does not pity himself for having to dig in and hustle.

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## FOREST INSURANCE AND IMPROVED FOREST PRACTICES

*(Continued from Page 9)*

too much smoke. Their price is higher than the owners believe they can pay.

For a number of years owners have believed that protection and prevention have, in many parts of the country, reduced forest fire losses to a level at which premium rates asked by the insurance carriers are unjustified. As a result of this belief the Division of Forest Economics of the United States Forest Service has conducted an inquiry into forest fire losses from the insurance viewpoint in the Pacific Coast and Northeastern States. These areas, comprising a large portion of the country and embracing widely varying conditions are believed to constitute an adequate sample for the determination of governing principles. There is sufficient potential business in the two regions for the establishment and maintenance of a thoroughly practical insurance underwriting organization even though no attempt were made to underwrite elsewhere. There is little question but that, if underwriting were to become firmly established in these regions, it would spread of itself to the rest of the country on a sound basis.

### *Effect of Insurance on Forest Practices*

The establishment of adequate, practical, and economical insurance for privately owned forest properties could not help but have a favorable influence on forest practices. How great this influence would be is problematical, but there is no question as to the direction of the force it would exert.

Improved forest management implies a lengthening of the average period during which properties are held in one ownership, that is, the process of liquidation will be slowed down and eventually, we hope, stopped altogether. Anything which would help to decrease the added risk of this longer or permanent holding period would aid the development of better forest practices. Forest insurance will do this. In fact this is its essential function and recognition of this fact furnishes the justification for forest insurance study and promotion by a public agency. The public has a definite interest in improved practices on privately owned forest land.

So far the hazard of fire in the forest is the only one of which the insurance aspects have been seriously studied. The feeling is that it will be better to get fire underwriting firmly established first rather than to complicate the effort unduly by attempting at the same time to provide insurance against insects, diseases, wind, or other hazards. These agencies admittedly take their toll and affect the risk of forest property ownership adversely. It is reasonable

*(Continued on Page 72)*

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## FOREST INSURANCE AND IMPROVED FOREST PRACTICES

(Continued from Page 71)

to hope that their insurance challenge can some day be met. For the present it appears that a concentration of effort to meet the fire insurance need is advisable. When that has been accomplished the problems presented by other hazards can be grappled with.

### *Status of Forest Insurance Program*

The present forest insurance situation, then, is this. The investigative stage has been completed and has resulted in the publication of two United States Department of Agriculture technical bulletins, No. 551—Forest Fire Insurance in the Pacific Coast States, and No. 651—Forest Fire Insurance in the Northeastern States, of both of which the writer has had the privilege of being the author. The findings are that there are no insurmountable obstacles to adequate and practical forest fire insurance in a large section of the privately owned forest properties of the nation provided proper underwriting safeguards are observed.

The work is now in the promotional stage. Efforts are being made to persuade the long-established fire insurance companies to begin underwriting. A pool or association of companies would be needed so that the risks and expenses incidental to the new venture could be adequately spread out. No single company, however great, would care to incur all the liability available. It is hoped that the companies can be persuaded to do this. They have displayed a genuine interest in the proposal, but so far have not committed themselves into a definite program.

If the fire insurance companies definitely decide against going into forest business there will probably be no alternative but for the federal government to sponsor means for providing the service. This could be done without involving any new precedent. A number of government-sponsored corporations are now rendering services that, for one reason or another, private business has not seen fit to undertake. There appears to be no reason why the organization of a publicly-owned or at least a publicly-sponsored forest fire insurance carrier should not be a reasonable expectation if it finally appears that the service can be provided in no other way.

Very nearly all industrial and commercial undertakings have the benefit of fire insurance. Many have the benefits of insurance against other hazards. The business of timber growing needs insurance against the hazards it inevitably faces. The program of development of forest insurance in general and particularly of forest fire insurance should go forward with the minimum of avoidable delay.

## TRANSPORTATION AND SUSTAINED YIELD

(Continued from Page 10)

to grow timber on a sustained yield basis, not only because of the improved transportation systems as outlined and accessibility of the forest area, but the species itself has a minimum of silvicultural requirements, as well as simplicity in forest management. The southern pine lumber men have made great progress in past years in placing their lands on the sustained yield basis. The large number of operators now on sustained yield basis in the southern pine region is evidence that sustained yield management in the south is here to stay. Many of the operators are now buying additional acreage or purchasing timber in order to place their operations in the near future on sustained yield basis.

Forests managed on a sustained yield basis and transportation are inseparably interdependent, the progress of one contributing to the advancement of the other.

Yet transportation is a vital factor in the sale and distribution of forest products and, essentially, is part of any permanent conservation program.



## VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

(Continued from Page 65)

of the larger and more valuable timber removed the first partial cutting.\*

The reduced volume will reduce the rate of liquidation of forest capital and plant investment, but with proper adjustments of the operation, increased earnings per unit of production may be maintained, in spite of the smaller trees available for cutting in the future cutting cycles.

This means a smaller operation and slower reduction of forest capital, but also a longer life. With many forest operators, the experience of the past ten year has led them to the belief that quick liquidation *at a loss* is preferable to deferred liquidation *at a greater loss*. This is a defeatist attitude. A survey as above outlined might convince the operator that the losses of quick liquidation may be avoided by taking advantage of the future forest growth which he is now destroying by clear cutting.

\* Accelerated Depletion, E. T. F. Wohlenberg. "Proceedings of S. A. F." Journal of Forestry, Feb., 1940.



A lazy man plants no trees, yet how he loves the shade.—Plains Forester.



Even if you are on the right track, you will be run over if you sit there.—R-4, Daily News.

## THE JUNIOR SMOKER

By RICHARD CAMPANA

Playing host to most of the Forestry School, the Junior class of Foresters provided an evening of entertainment, fun, and refreshments at a mid-winter smoker on the most secluded corner of the campus, the Forestry Lab. Notwithstanding examinations on the morrow, an unusually large crowd turned out.

When the smokes had been passed around by none other than that daredevil vamp and flirt, "Flossie Bussie" alias "Cigarette Sadie" alias Eldon Beus, Carlos Klein, master of ceremonies, presented a young Paderewski in the name of Roy Crisp, whose flying fingers tinkled out light airs. Through dense clouds of heavy blue smoke, each man blinked, stared, and strained his eyes to behold a lovely female accordion player, in the exotic, sparkling personality of Shirley Campbell, whose talent and popularity were attested by a tremendous ovation. Bill Deshler and Leo Imhoff sang a duet and their pleasant, lusty voices were immensely enjoyed, as all gave assent by demanding an encore. It took the plunking strains of Roy Kuehner, mandolin soloist, to bring everyone to life and shake the rafters with familiar echoes of fellowship songs. Merrily we "went round the mountain", "to heaven with the deacon", and "drowned Clementine" all over again, as we tossed aside all cares and sang.

However, the palate was not to be denied and at the first word of food, the old, familiar line hastily formed for doughnuts and coffee. The grub was bolted as usual and it was but a short time until all had free room for more song. The crowd began to disperse at this point and in about half an hour all had gone, save a small group of frosh whose voices still rang to the accompaniment of a piano. On and on they sang every conceivable tune, into the hours of the night, forgetting Chemistry due on the morrow. Such is the spirit of the Forestry students when they assemble to get acquainted and forget about worries, and in such a manner the smoker wound up, a highly successful and pleasant affair.



The Dean: "You look all in today, Lew, what's the trouble?"

Hanks: "Well, I didn't get home until after daylight, and I was just undressing when my wife woke up and said, 'Aren't you getting up pretty early?' In order to save an argument, I put my clothes back on and came to school."



The trouble with marriage is too many inexperienced people go into it.

(Say you saw it in THE IDAHO FORESTER!)

### Greetings

From

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(SINCE 1903)

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If all the lumber cut in the United States for about the last 135 years were in a single solid pile, it would make a cube almost exactly one mile in each dimension, according to recent calculation by the Forest Service. The pile would be more than four times the height of the Empire State building (1,248 feet). As much lumber has been cut in the least 35 years, according to Forest Service estimates, as in the preceding 100 years.—Clip Sheet.

## FORESTRY WEEK

(Continued from Page 36)

County Day, the Moscow Chamber of Commerce held a luncheon at the Moscow Hotel to which the regional game commissioner, soil conservation officers, businessmen, and the forestry faculty and students were invited. Mr. Dave McClay, newly appointed fish culturist to the State Fish and Game Department, was guest speaker at the meeting and talked of his duties and contemplated work program. Climax of the luncheon came when the members of the Latah County Forestry Council, a newly formed organization charged with the responsibility of keeping Forestry Week alive in Latah County and to further conservation measures, were announced.

Saturday afternoon, May 4, found the foresters congregated in the Forestry Laboratory at the regular meeting of the Inland Empire Sub-section of the Society of American Foresters, where various technical papers on slash disposal, Forestry Week, civil service, range management, time studies—what next, and cedar rot were presented by students.

Probably the "highest" highlight of the entire week came Saturday night when the 24th annual Associated Foresters' banquet was given. Here, indeed, was a gala gathering of professional men, faculty, and students, as worries and cares were temporarily forgotten and the banner of good fellowship hoisted high. Mr. B. H. Kizer, chairman of the Washington State Planning Council, was guest speaker and chose as his topic, Multiple Use. The forestry school faculty received its share of "ribbing" when students presented a skit featuring versions of classroom lectures as they are delivered by prominent members of the faculty. Vocal and instrumental selections rounded out the entertainment portion of the program. An added feature was the announcement of the outstanding senior of the year, Ben O. Spencer, and the pledging of six men to Xi Sigma Pi, foresters' national honorary fraternity.

While "the clan" was having their get-together, wives of foresters attending were entertained by the forestry faculty women. Included in their schedule was a tea at the home of Dr. Martell and a dinner at the Blue Bucket Inn.

Last, but by no means least, and as a fitting close to a notable week, came the "Smokechasers' Ball," annual foresters' informal dance. Decorations were in true foresters' style, with axes, peevies, and other logging equipment, together with caricatures of forestry school faculty members lending a proper setting.

The achievement of Forestry Week as it was carried out by the Associated Foresters was assured by a group of students who devoted much of their time and energy to the various activities. Among

## ANSWER TO CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

E	M	U	L	A	T	E	-	-	-	S	T	O	N	E	-
D	A	U	B	E	N	M	I	R	E	-	A	-	A	S	S
-	R	-	-	C	T	I	-	W	H	I	T	E	-	A	C
-	T	I	T	I	-	T	O	A	D	-	-	H	-	U	H
-	E	-	R	O	T	-	-	-	-	Y	A	R	D	-	I
U	L	M	U	S	-	S	-	-	W	O	H	L	E	T	Z
-	L	A	C	T	I	C	-	-	Q	U	A	I	L	-	O
J	-	R	E	A	P	S	-	-	M	N	-	C	A	L	M
E	-	S	-	G	S	-	-	-	-	G	-	H	W	A	Y
F	L	U	K	E	-	T	E	A	L	-	P	-	A	R	C
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S	I	L	K	Y	-	E	R	-	S	T	A	R	K	-	S

these were the following: Ray Gardner, president of the Associated Foresters; Glenn Maryott, general chairman of the banquet; Douglas MacLeod and Eamor Nord in charge of entertainment; Bob Rusher, in charge of banquet program; Lew Folsom, radio programs; Wright Hitt, chairman, of Society of American Foresters meeting; Paul Easterbrook, exhibits; and Tom Glazebrook, master of ceremonies.

The first state-wide Forestry Week was a great success. It is hoped that the old adage "big oaks from little acorns grow" gives an indication of what Forestry Week may come to mean to forests and forestry in the state of Idaho. "The possibilities of the idea are unlimited"—the "little acorn" has been planted—the size of the oak very largely depends upon you.



### LOOKOUT'S LAMENT

(Tune: Red River Valley)

From this lookout some day I am going,  
I will miss the cold wind and bright sun.  
I will take with me all my belongings,  
For I surely am glad to be done.

When I get down to civilization,  
I will think once or twice of you mugs;  
And I hope you don't stay up much longer.  
If you do, you are doomed to go bugs.

Any guy who would live on a lookout  
Is certainly touched in the head.  
Anyone up on such a high mountain  
Would be much better off were he dead.

—Songs The Foresters Sing,  
Published by The Associated Foresters,  
1940.

# SAGER Axes and BULL DOG Logging Tools

Single-Bit and Double-Bit Axes. All Patterns. Highest Quality for the Last Half Century.



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## WARREN AXE & TOOL COMPANY

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### NORTH CAROLINA HAS UNUSUAL TAX LAW

The 1939 general assembly of the state of North Carolina enacted a general tax law which contains, among other items, the following provisions:

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of this state so to use its system of real estate taxation as to encourage the conservation of natural resources and the beautification of homes and roadsides, and all tax assessors are hereby instructed to make no increase in the tax valuation of real estate as a result of the owners enterprise in adopting any one or more of the following progressive policies.

1. Planting and care of lawn, shade trees, shrubs and flowers for non-commercial purposes.
2. Repainting buildings.
3. Terracing or other methods of soil conservation to the extent that they preserve values already existing.
4. Protection of forests against fire.
5. Planting of forest trees on vacant land for reforestation purposes (for ten years after such planting.)—Dixie Forester.



In its Fifty Years' Ago column (1889) the Salmon Recorder-Herald of August 2 carried the following story:

"The numerous forest fires on the mountains nearby are destroying thousands of acres of good pine timber. The smoke has been so dense the past week as to obscure the sun morning and evenings, the solar orb appearing like a copper globe at midday. There is no reason why these timber fires could not be prevented. They are caused wholly through negligence and carelessness."

So far as is known, this is the first attempt on the Salmon forest to reduce the number of man-caused fires by means of newspaper publicity.—Salmon Smokechaser.

(Say you saw it in THE IDAHO FORESTER!)



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AND  
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## WEST COAST LUMBERMAN

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LOS ANGELES

## BUREAU OF MISSING PERSONS

(Continued from Page 52)

- Lucas, William J., 1939; 290 N. 2nd St., Logan, Utah.
- Lundstrum, Fritzhoff J., 1911; 1613 N. Harvard Blvd., Los Angeles, California.
- Makara, Frank R., 1932.
- Manning, John E., 1938; Route No. 2, Boise, Idaho.
- Martin, Gerald H., 1939; Box 622, Belen, New Mexico.
- Martin, Ronald G., 1939; Station A., Grand Coulee, Washington.
- Mastin, Richard T., 1939; Rio Tinto, Nevada.
- Matthews, Fred W., 1937; St. Anthony, Idaho.
- Maul, David C., 1937; U. S. Forest Service, Concord, Massachusetts.
- McGregor, Warren S., 1939; Potlatch Forests Fellowship, Forestry Office, Moscow, Idaho.
- McLaughlin, Robert P., 1925; Dept. of Forestry, Utah State Agri. College, Logan, Utah.
- McNair, John J., 1934; Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Corp., Longview, Washington.
- Melick, Harvey I., 1923; Nampa, Idaho.
- Meneely, James F., 1938; 814 S. Jefferson St., Moscow, Idaho.
- Miller, Lionel, 1938; c-o F. H. Miller, Boise Nat'l For., Boise, Idaho.
- Miller, Loren E., 1939; 15 Riverside Drive, Saranac Lake, New York.
- Mohberg, John, 1939; Souris, North Dakota.
- Munson, Oscar C., 1921; Supervising Wire Chief, Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., San Jose, California.
- Morganroth, Earl S., 1932; Assistant Supervisor, Boise Nat'l For., Boise, Idaho.
- Morrow, William J., 1939; Bellevue Apts., Grand Forks, North Dakota.
- Moss, Virgil D., 1932; 618 Realty Bldg., Spokane, Washington.
- Munthe, Bert P., 1935; 234 Third Avenue, Two Arbors, Minnesota.
- Nelson, Harvey F., 1936; Box 117, Newport, Washington.
- Nelson, Norman T., 1937; Pacific Northwest Forest Expt. Sta., Portland, Washington.
- Nettleton, Harry I., 1928; Assistant Professor of Forestry, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon.
- Nermoe, Palmer J., 1938; Upham, North Dakota.
- Oldson, Harold A., 1939; 54 North Wilson, Pasadena, California.
- Oliver, John P., 1927; c-o W. W. Barr, 909 36th Avenue, Seattle, Washington.
- Otter, Floyd L., 1929; SCS, Spokane, Washington.
- Patrie, Carthon R., 1921; U. S. Indian Service, 424 Federal Bldg., Spokane, Washington.
- Parks, Homer W., 1937; 1625 Co. CCC Camp Galionda, D. F.-120, Winnecuma, Nevada.
- Parsons, Russel M., 1924; Bureau of Highways, Senior Resident Engineer, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
- Phelps, Eugene V., 1927; 735 Clarence Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois.
- Pike, Galen W., 1927; Forest Supervisor, Nicolet National Forest, Rhinelander, Wisconsin.
- Pinnock, John H., 1939; Route No. 1, Rigby, Idaho.
- Plunguian, Mark, 1931; Mead Corporation, Chilli-cothe, Ohio.
- Porter, Donald B., 1936; Potlatch Forests Inc., Headquarters, Idaho.
- Prater, Dean, 1938; St. Anthony, Idaho.
- Quesnel, Clinton C., 1936; Salmon National Forest, Lemhi, Idaho.
- Raubach, Robert T., 1938; R. F. D. No. 3, Weiser, Idaho.
- Redman, Elliott E., 1934; Deerlodge Nat'l Forest, Philipsburg, Mont.
- Reynolds, Gray D., 1935; Junior Forester, Chippewa Nat'l Forest, Cass Lake, Minnesota.
- Robertson, Foster, 1939; Parma, Idaho.
- Robertson, Garnet A., 1936; Camp Nez Perce, West Yellowstone, Mont.
- Rubisch, Kurt, 1938; 924 Second Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- Ruckweed, Fred J., 1917; 144 Cottage Street, Buffalo, New York.
- Ryan, Cecil C., 1924.
- Sargeant, Howard J., 1930; Camas Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, Hamer, Idaho.
- Schumaker, Oren F., 1931; Kisatchie National Forest, Pollack, Louisiana.
- Shank, Paul J., 1931; Targhee National Forest, Big Springs Ranger District, Ashton, Idaho.
- Shaw, William H., 1936; U. S. Forest Service, McCall, Idaho.
- Shelley, William D., 1939; A.A.A., Boise, Idaho.
- Singley, James A., 1939; 317 E. 5th Avenue, Pocatello, Idaho.
- Skar, Rolf G., 1939; Bottineau, North Dakota.
- Springer, Don E., 1939; Genesee, Idaho.
- Stanley, Wilfred B., 1930; E. 12-27 Avenue, Spokane, Washington.
- Stanton, Edgar W., 1939; C. E. Department, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.
- Staples, Howard W., 1920; 109 South Monroe, Moscow, Idaho.
- Stephenson, Golden, 1939; South Garfield, Pocatello, Idaho.
- Stevens, Arthur W., 1915.
- Stouffer, David J., 1932.
- Stowasser, Clarence E., 1930; Route No. 1, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.
- Strawn, Charles C., 1939; 607 W. Halliday, Pocatello, Idaho.
- Swayne, Allen P., 1932; Spruce Lake Camp, Two Harbors, Minnesota.

- Taylor, Cyprian D. N., 1932; Route No. 1, Nelson, B. C.
- Taylor, William D., 1938; c-o D. M. Taylor, Redondo Beach, Calif.
- Thompson, E. Lavelle, 1938; French Creek, Idaho.
- Tippets, Vaughn E., 1936; Payette National Forest, Boise, Idaho.
- Towne, William L., 1934; Land Acquisition Dept., U. S. Biological Survey, Federal Office Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.
- Underwood, Vernon L., 1937; Camp DA-12, Townsend Harbor, Mass.
- Walrath, Fairly J., 1927; 3301 N. W. 22nd Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
- Watson, Howard C., 1938.
- Williams, Guy V., 1927; Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co., Twin Falls, Idaho.
- Wilson, Donald W., 1938; 1324 East 17th Avenue, Spokane, Washington.
- Wilson, Louis R., 1939; 942 4th Street, Clarkston, Washington.
- Wright, Jonathan W., 1938; Biological Laboratories Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- Wright, Loren H., 1937; 2428 College Avenue, Berkeley, California.
- Yates, Donald H., 1917; Norris, Beggs & Simpson Inc., Republic Bldg., Seattle, Washington.
- Ziminski, Henry V., 1935; Box 33, Remer, Minn.

## ALUMNUS—DO YOU HUNT, FISH AND TRAP?

By JAMES B. LEWIS

Information on forms returned to the *Idaho Forester* staff this winter by the alumni of the School of Forestry indicates that some of our graduates really do find opportunities to hunt, fish, and trap! Are you one of those fortunate few who are actually following the profession so widely advertised several years ago in the slogan—BE A FOREST RANGER—HUNT, FISH, AND TRAP?

Or do you grow rubber trees in Liberia? Are you logging teak in Burma, or do you make paper in Georgia? Do you clerk in a hotel, are you aiding your nation in its preparation for defense against foreign invasion, or are you raising wheat to keep our bread basket full?

What do you do? Where do you hail from? Do you believe in large families or small ones? What have you done about it? Did you have to take two Junior Forester examinations before passing one? Were you responsible for some of those "should-have-been-censored" jokes in the *Idaho Forester* while you were here? Did you work your way through the curriculum by making match sticks, fighting fires, or by herding sheep?

These are a few of the things we want to know. Others have been asking about you, too. In order to have this information readily available to all who might seek it, be their purpose fair or foul, Dr. E. R. Martell inaugurated a filing-card system for keeping alumni records. With your cooperation and the assistance of *Idaho Forester* staffs and the University of Idaho Registrar, he has expanded this alumni directory to a file of increasing importance and usefulness.

In an effort to increase its serviceability the following form was designed this spring and one

thousand copies of it printed on flexible, standard letterhead size filing cards. The information on hand is now being transferred to this standardized alumni record. The major problem confronting us now is how to complete this record for each one of you who graduated in classes prior to 1940. We hope that you will help us to solve it by filling in the attached form and mailing it to us.

Members of this year's graduating class, and those of following classes, will fill out their cards before they leave school. Photographs taken for the *Gem* or the *Idaho Forester* will be placed in the boxed-in spaces provided.

From time to time as we learn of a change of address, a shift in occupation, a marriage, an addition to the family, etc., your card will be brought up to date. This task will be relatively easy, with your cooperation.

If you desire to work in some phase of forestry other than that one in which you are now engaged, put that information on file in your alumni record here. Now and then we learn of a forestry position that cannot be filled by a man now in school or by a recent graduate. A complete record of your experience on file here would aid us materially in selecting you as a candidate for such a position.

As soon as possible we hope to complete a statistical summary or classification of employment of all alumni of the School of Forestry, by classes. Preliminary figures indicate that this summary will reveal some very interesting trends.

Will you be in the "one-half of one" per cent who practice forestry? Or will you be in the other "ninety-nine and one-half" per cent who HUNT, FISH, AND TRAP!





(Complete and send back to Forestry School. Cut on dotted line.)

WORK PRIOR TO GRADUATION

Name of Company or Organization and Address	Name and Title of Immediate Superior	Position Held and Nature of Duties	Period of Employment	Rating Received and Remarks
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____

EMPLOYMENT SINCE GRADUATION

Address	Name and Title of Immediate Superior	Position Held and Nature of Duties	Period of Employment	Employment Classification

WABALI  
 OI'XAI TO VIKU  
 WOO?UN