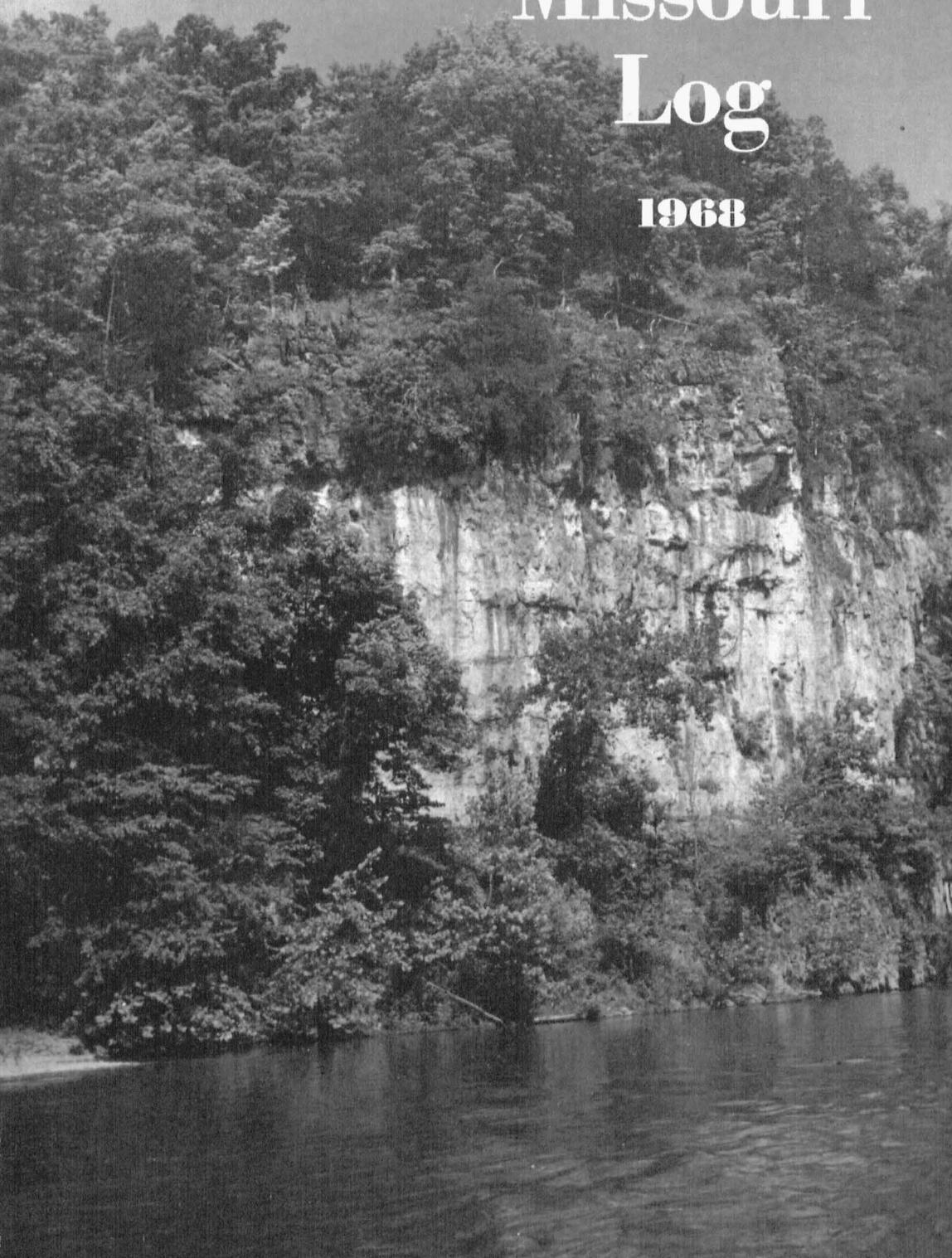


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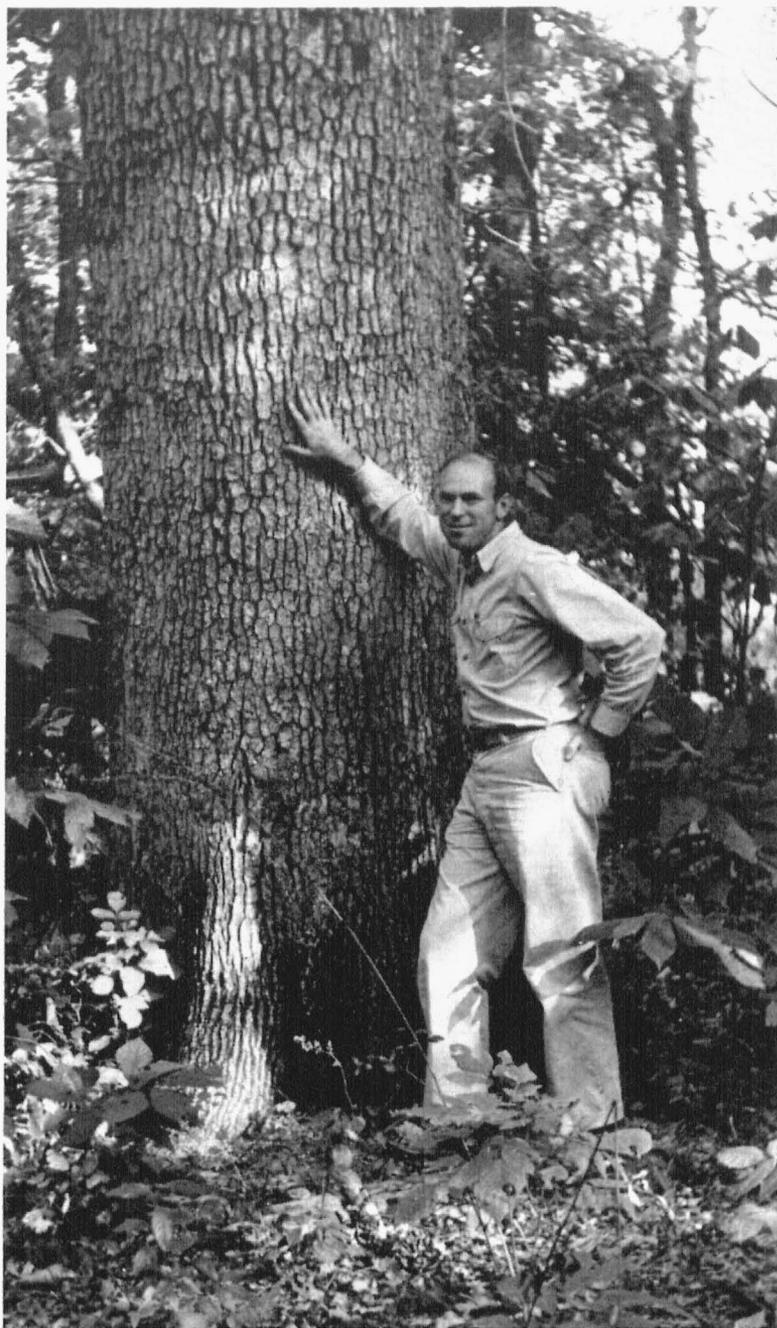
by



SCHOOL OF FORESTRY
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

Volume XXI

1968



Dedication

TO LEO A. DREY WHOSE DEEP LOVE of the out-of-doors has continually stimulated his dynamic crusade for the preservation of our dwindling natural resources and ranks him among the leading conservationists of Missouri.

Mr. Drey is best known to students of the School of Forestry as owner of the 136-000-acre Pioneer Forest, largest privately owned forest in the state. Soon after Pioneer Forest was formed in 1950 it became Missouri Tree Farm Number One under the American Tree Farm System. Pioneer Forest has become convincing proof to the people of the Ozarks that sustained-yield forest management can be a profitable enterprise. Leo Drey, a member of the Society of American Foresters, demonstrated that timber growing and harvesting is compatible with preservation of natural beauty of the forest. Two tracts of land, one the familiar virgin pine stand along Highway 19, were set aside on Pioneer as natural areas to preserve unique occurrences of Missouri Ozark forest.

St. Louisans know Mr. Drey well for his continued effort to develop a badly-needed county park system. He is President of the Open Space Council of St. Louis; is a member of the Governor's Wild River Commission; is on the Advisory Board of the Glen Helen, a large natural area in Ohio owned by Antioch College, his Alma Mater; is a member of the Board of the Committee for Environmental Information, concerned with overall problems of deterioration of our natural environment; is a Board Member of the St. Louis Audubon Society; and is a former Board Member of the Friends of the Land in Missouri and the Missouri Chapter of Nature Conservancy.

Mr. Drey has demonstrated great stamina in his battles for conservation. Although his efforts have not always been rewarded, his perseverance and subtle, yet forceful, influence is felt widely.

A faithful and active supporter of the School of Forestry and the Forestry Club, Mr. Drey has been a member of our Advisory Council since its inception and is a former President of this organization. In recognition of his exceptional service he was awarded the Citation of Merit from both the School of Forestry and the University of Missouri Alumni Association.

We are honored to know him as a true friend.

In Memoriam



THEODORE WALTER BRETZ—1908-1967

THEODORE WALTER BRETZ—1908-1967

DR. THEODORE WALTER BRETZ, Head of the Department of Plant Pathology and Professor of both Plant Pathology and of Forestry at the University of Missouri passed away December 31, 1967. As a scientist, his particular field of interest was forest pathology where most of his recent research had been concentrated on oak wilt and *Fomes annosus* root rot. He published extensively in such journals as *Phytopathology*, *Plant Disease Reporter*, *Proceedings of the International Shade Tree Conference* and others. His research on oak wilt is internationally known, and he had been asked to prepare a definitive monograph on this disease by the *American Phytopathological Society*. The monograph was in progress at the time of his death.

For nearly 20 years, Dr. Bretz had been advising graduate students majoring in botany and forestry in the area of forest pathology. Theses produced under his guidance were of uniformly high quality reflecting the careful review and thorough initial planning they had received. He was an outstanding teacher, not only at the graduate but also at the undergraduate level. Many of his undergraduate students decided to proceed to graduate work following exposure to his course in forest pathology.

A native of Ohio, Dr. Bretz was born in Lorain on September 19, 1908. He was educated at Ohio State University where he completed his undergraduate degree as well as the Ph.D. His M.S. was completed at Iowa State University. He had taught at Cornell and Texas A. and M. in addition to the University of Missouri. He also served for about 10 years in disease survey and in research with the old Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. For 13 years, he had been Professor of Forestry at Missouri and had been appointed Head of the new Department of Plant Pathology on September 1, 1967.

Dr. Bretz held membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Institute of Biological Science, the American Phytopathological Society, the International Shade Tree Conference, and the Society of American Foresters. He was vice-president during 1966-67 of the North Central Division of the American Phytopathological Society. At the Ninth International Botanical Congress, he participated as an invited speaker in the session on "The Ecology and Physiology of Tree Diseases." He had been elected to membership in Sigma Xi, Gamma Sigma Delta, Xi Sigma Pi, and Phi Epsilon Phi. He had served on many committees associated with these organizations and with the University of Missouri.

In 1960-61, he held a Guggenheim Fellowship for study at the Swiss Federal Research Institute at Zurich. During this period, he visited research centers in England, France, Germany, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden.

In Memoriam



WILLIAM JAMES O'NEIL

WILLIAM JAMES O'NEIL

Jim O'Neil was born March 5, 1894 at Chippeawa Falls, Wisconsin, the son of a woods superintendent for a nearby large mill. His interest in logging and the lumbering industry began early. As a youth, he ran logs being floated on the Chippeawa River. In 1917, he received a B.S. degree in Logging Engineering at Oregon State College and went to France as a second lieutenant in the field artillery during World War I.

Following the war, he held a wide variety of positions in logging and engineering with a number of companies. Accounts of his experiences would make an exciting novel. He was nearly frozen waiting out a blizzard, sought refuge in a lake to escape burning, was trailed by a cougar in Oregon, treed by a bullmoose and chased by wolf packs in Minnesota and shot at by a drunken constable in a logging camp. He also investigated the Cloquet fire of 1918. This report resulted in dropping lawsuits against a company railroad, which was charged with allegedly causing the fire through careless operation. He estimated and helped supervise the salvage of two billion feet of blowdown timber in the 1938 New England hurricane. Volunteering for military duty in World War I, at the age of 50, he was severely wounded by an exploding mine in Germany, spending a year and three days in Army hospitals. Except for the war period, he served with the U.S. Forest Service from 1934 to 1951 when he joined the staff of the School of Forestry.

Mr. O'Neil belonged to a number of organizations including the Society of American Foresters, Forest Products Research Society, Railroad Tie Association, Rotary International, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Knights of Columbus, Phi Gamma Delta, Gamma Sigma Delta, Xi Sigma Pi, Forty and Eight, and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

The Forestry Club granted him Lifetime Honorary Membership in March, 1964.

"Big Jim" as he was affectionately called by his students, combined his training, lifetime of rich experience, strong principles and ideals in a brand of teaching not often found today. He was devoutly religious, staunchly patriotic and strongly dedicated to his work. He was a big man.

Jim O'Neil died in Columbia May 9, 1967, nine days after the death of his wife, Irene.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FEATURE ARTICLES

People Make the School	<i>D. P. Duncan</i>	9
A Nicker in the Wilderness	<i>A. P. Snyder</i>	26
The Future of Hunting in the South Atlantic States	<i>George A. James</i>	31
A Forester Views the Recreation Resource	<i>Ken Chilman</i>	34
A Bird's-Eye View of Outdoor Recreation in Missouri	<i>Edwin H. Glaser</i>	36

STUDENTS & FACULTY

The Faculty and Staff		12
Graduate Degree Candidates		14
Graduating Seniors		17

ACTIVITIES & COURSES

Midwestern Forester's Conclave	<i>Tom Ronk</i>	40
The Lumber Jills	<i>Sherry Fisher</i>	42
Annual Bonfire Initiation	<i>Adrian S. Juttner</i>	44
Management Utilization Trip	<i>Dave Helton</i>	48
Xi Sigma Pi	<i>Gary Lidholm</i>	50
The Forestry Club		52
Forester's Field Day	<i>Orland Baltz</i>	54
Christmas Tree Sales	<i>Lawrence Baer</i>	57
Spring Bar-B-Que	<i>Frank Gordon</i>	62
Summer Camp 1967	<i>Jim Fairchild</i>	65
The Paul Bunyan Bounce	<i>Jerry G. LeFever</i>	72

ALUMNI

Forestry Homecoming	<i>F. T. (Frank) Holt</i>	60
One Year Later	<i>Bob Anderson</i>	69

SUMMER JOBS

A Summer With Weyerhaeuser Timber Company	<i>John Michaud</i>	75
Summer in Wyoming	<i>Gary Mallams</i>	77

OTHER

In Dedication		3
In Memoriam		5 and 7
Index to Advertisers		88

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PEOPLE MAKE THE SCHOOL

D. P. DUNCAN

SCHOOLS OF FORESTRY ARE USUALLY associated with education and research related to the resources to be derived from the forest by outsiders. They should be equally strongly associated (and perhaps are) with the people who make them what they are: the faculty, technicians, secretaries, graduate students, undergraduates, alumni, and others, because the quality of education and of research depends upon these people. Instead of attempting to summarize the happenings of the past year in total, let me concentrate on the people associated with the School of Forestry at Missouri.

The School now has a staff of 21 in the instructor through professorial ranks plus seven research associates who are employees of the U. S. Forest Service. Included are three people in Extension, one in land management and two in wood utilization and marketing activity. The latest addition is Ed Wheeler, who is in a regional position under the Technical Services Act. The Technical Services Act is under the direction of the Department of Commerce and in essence is an extension program for industry aimed at bringing the most recent findings of research to American business in a useful way. Ed is serving four states; Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri. He joined the Missouri staff on September 1, having come here from Oklahoma State University where he served on the Forestry department faculty for nine years. Prior to that he had six to seven years of industrial experience. His program is closely associated with extension utilization and marketing personnel (such as Miles Brown on our staff here in Missouri) and with State Forestry Divisions in each of the four states.

The School also added an assistant professor in ecology this past fall, who, in addition, provides us competence in computer programming and analysis. Dr. Glenn Goff came here from Central Michigan University where he taught botany and conservation courses. He is a Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin having studied in the widely recognized Curtis and Cottam tradition. During the past fall he taught a part of the new five hour forest ecology course sharing it with Lee Paulsell, Gene Cox, and Carl Settergren. Glenn has applied for an NSF research grant in ecology and currently has an experiment station project submitted for approval for McIntire-Stennis funding. Both are concerned with quantitative analysis of forest compositional changes.

On January 1, Kenneth C. Chilman joined us as Assistant Professor of Forest Recreation. He is completing his Ph.D. at the University of Michigan where he has been teaching Forest Administration and Policy as well as some of the Recreation and Fire course work. His experience with the U. S. Forest Service includes nine years on three western National Forests.

Kent Downing came to Missouri last fall as an instructor from the Colorado State Forest Service. He is handling laboratories in aerial photogrammetry and working on his Ph.D. degree. Kent has an M.S. Degree from Colorado State University where he also took his undergraduate work. He is assuming the position vacated by Don Janes.

The inventory work in India with FAO was incomplete at the end of Sandy Nash's second year there. His leave was extended at the request of the Indian government and FAO for an additional year to complete this assignment. The course work in mensuration and photogrammetry has been taken by John Sammi. Professor Sammi retired last year from his teaching and research at Syracuse where he spent nearly 39 years on the faculty. We are pleased to have a man of his experience to teach our courses.

With the increasing activity engendered by an enlarged staff and greater number of students, both graduate and undergraduate, in the School, we have a new position of Administrative Assistant. This has been assumed by Gordon Powell, a graduate of Mississippi State with Alabama Division of Forestry experience followed by several years with Georgia Pacific. Gordon will be working on his Master's degree in addition to assuming responsibility for a number of administrative activities.

Dr. T. W. Bretz who was appointed Head of the new Department of Plant Pathology on the campus on September 1, 1967, continued to carry the title of Professor of Forestry as well as the new one in Plant Pathology. His death on December 31 was a severe loss to the University. Ted was an outstanding teacher as well as a very competent research scientist whose advice was sought by many. Graduate students in forest pathology often chose this field as a result of the stimulation they received from his undergraduate course. As head of the new Department, Dr. Bretz had been searching for a forest pathologist to assume many of his former teaching and research activities. We are hopeful that an able man can be found to assume these duties in the near future.

Both Kent Adair and Carl Settergren completed work for their Ph.D. degrees at Colorado State University late last summer. Unfortunately it is not possible to review all of the programs and accomplishments of our staff during the last year. Suffice it to say that they are active long hours during the week in pursuit of better teaching and research as well as improved programs of extension and public service.

The School has been affected during the current academic year by a number of rather serious illnesses with three senior staff members in addition to Dr. Bretz out for hospitalization for substantial periods. Fortunately these men are now (January) recovered or on the mend and will be back with us. Most of you have doubtless heard we lost both Jim and Irene O'Neil during the past year. Following retirement, Jim had prepared a manuscript covering his life entitled "From Dawn to Dusk" which is most interesting reading. With the help of the Alumni Association possibilities of publication are being explored.

Four new technician positions have been created in the School to assist with our expanding research program. One of these is in tree physiology, one in electronics associated with forest soils and ecology, and two in wood technology. In addition, a number of research assistantships have been added so that we now have about 17 with one new teaching assistantship and three NDEA graduate fellowships.

Our graduate student complexion is changing in a healthy fashion. Of the 27 or 28 graduate students who are or have been with us this academic year, two thirds are from other schools. These include Colorado State University, Illinois, Massachusetts, McGill, Michigan, Mississippi State, Nebraska, North Carolina State, University of the Philippines, Southern Illinois, Syracuse, Taiwan National University, Tennessee, Toronto and

Utah State. We are assuming that our greatest proportional student growth will occur in this group and are emphasizing effort to strengthen our graduate education and research program. This is true on the Columbia campus of the University as a whole, and real headway is being made.

Our undergraduate student body is the largest in the School's history with 233 being the official fall semester count of forestry majors. Because of the interstate agreements between Missouri and both Kansas and Nebraska, a substantial number of undergraduates are coming from these states. About 25 are taking advantage of this reciprocal agreement which permits students from these two states to take forestry at Missouri without paying outstate fees.

My review of people associated with the Forestry School would be incomplete without mentioning three other groups, our secretarial staff, the Advisory Council, and the Forestry Alumni Association. We have a good and relatively new secretarial staff with three full-time personnel and three students who work with us on a part-time basis. Mrs. Mary Grace Robertson joined us as Secretary to the Director following some 13 years of experience with Business and Public Administration. Currently, we are trying to fill another full-time position but find good typists hard to locate, especially during mid-year.

The Advisory Council is a group of about 80 men engaged in land management or one of the wood-using or related industries in the State. These men were very helpful in getting the McIntire-Stennis legislation passed which has meant so much to the School in its graduate education and research programs. They have also provided helpful guidance with our short course and conference programs and have assisted with the School's Development Fund. We believe they will be helpful in relation to our new Forestry Building when the appropriate time comes.

At the last meeting of the Advisory Council, the Forestry Alumni Association awarded a Citation of Merit to Leo Drey, an active member and former president of the Advisory Council and a loyal supporter of the School. He also was awarded an Honorary Membership in the University of Missouri Alumni Association.

The encouragement of alumni in many ways is much appreciated. A number of good students have been sold on attending the Missouri Forestry School by interested alumni. Continued help with these recommendations to able young men is highly desirable. Alumni have also made substantial contributions to the School development fund for scholarships, loans, and unrestricted use. An outstanding gift of the past year was provided by an early alumnus, William G. Kohner, as an endowment in continuing support of a forestry scholarship for juniors, seniors or graduate students.

Any organization, but particularly one engaged in Higher Education, necessarily depends for its quality upon the people who are a part of it or who assist in building it. The Forestry School at Missouri has shown truly amazing growth, both quantitatively and qualitatively in 20 years. From this perspective, its prospects for the next 20 years look equally bright.





Above:

Row 1—K. Chilman, Dr. McGinnes, Dr. Cox
 Row 2—M. Brown, Dr. Settergren, Dr. Adair

Shown Opposite:

Row 1—Dr. Duncan, Dr. Westveld, Mr. Moore
 Row 2—G. Powell, J. Sammi, G. Goff
 Row 3—Dr. Brown, K. Downing, G. Wheeler
 Row 4—R. B. Polk, J. P. Pastoret, L. E. McCormick
 Row 5—J. M. Nichols, L. K. Paulsell, Dr. Smith



SECRETARIES

Mary-Grace, Jeanie, Phyllis
 Sue, Bobbie, Linda, Alba



Doctor's Degree Candidate



FRANCIS THURMAN HOLT

Columbia, Missouri

Forestry Club: '59-'68

Secretary '60-'62, Assistant Forester '61

Society of American Foresters

Xi Sigma Pi: Assistant Forester '61-'62

Gamma Sigma Delta

Sigma Xi

Richard M. Higgins Scholarship: '60

Experience: B.S.F., University of Missouri '62;

M.S., University of Missouri '63; U. S. Coast

Guard '54-'58; Missouri Department of Conservation '53-'54

Dissertation Title: Energy and Water Balance Determinations in a Hardwood Forest of Central Missouri

Master's Degree Candidates

ROBERT F. LOWERY

Macon, Missouri

Forestry Club: '62-'68

Ranger '64-'65, Assistant Forester '65-'66

Society of American Foresters: '65-'68

Xi Sigma Pi: Ranger '65-'66, Forester '66-'67

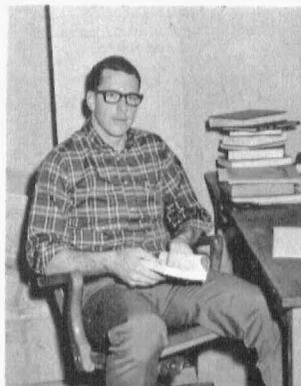
M.R.H.A.: Lieutenant Governor, Park House; Governor, Park House

Alpha Zeta

Missouri Federation of Womens' Clubs Forestry Scholarship

Sports: Intramural Volleyball, Softball, Football

Experience: U.S. B.L.M. Forestry Aid '63; U.S. B.L.M. Forestry Aid '65; U.S. B.L.M. District Fire Control Technician '66; Graduate Research Assistant '66-'68, University of Missouri, Forestry.



DAVID M. OSTERMEIER

Springfield, Illinois

Forestry Club: 4 years (University of Illinois)

Xi Sigma Pi

Gamma Sigma Delta

Delta Upsilon

Experience: B.S. Forest Production, University of Illinois.



MONTERASTELLI, JULIUS JERRY

Ottawa, Illinois

Forestry Club: '63-'64, '64-'65, '65-'66

Society of American Foresters

Xi Sigma Pi

Psi Upsilon



Master's Degree Candidates



WILLIAM JAMES VOYLES

Sorento, Illinois

Xi Sigma Pi

Experience: U.S. Forest Service, 1 summer; N. E. Forest Experiment Station Watershed Management, 1 summer; B.S. Forestry, University of Illinois.



ARMANDO L. ARANAS

Cavite City, Philippines

Xi Sigma Pi

Society of Filipino Foresters

Society of Filipino Photogrammetrists

Experience: Philippine Forest Service: 3 years; State University (Philippines): 1 year.



JOHN L. POWELL

Champaign, Illinois

Xi Sigma Pi

Gamma Sigma Delta

NDEA Fellowship



MICHAEL J. WALTERSCHEIDT

Mexico, Missouri

Forestry Club: '64-'69

SAF: '66-'69

Xi Sigma Pi

American Phytopathological Society

Intramurals: Basketball

Experience: Forest Keeling Nursery, 3 years

Graduating Seniors

ALLEN, RONALD WAYNE

Sullivan, Missouri

Forestry Club: '65-'66, '66-'67, '67-'68

Ranger '67, Assistant Forester '68

Society of American Foresters: '66-'67, '67-'68

Experience: Williamsdale Nursery, Inc. '66-'67; Meramec Mining Company, Sullivan, Missouri: summer '65, summer '66; Missouri Department of Conservation, Meramec District, '62-'68



ANDERSON, ROBERT LEE

West Plains, Missouri

Forestry Club: '63-'67

Parliamentarian '64-'65, Assistant Forester '66, Forester '67

Log Staff: Assistant Editor '65-'66, Editor '66-'67

Society of American Foresters: '65-'67

Air Force ROTC Cadet '63-'67

Arnold Air Society

Richards Scholarship

Gwinner Scholarship

Richard M. Higgins Scholarship

Experience: Forest Pathology Lab Assistant at the University of Missouri '63-'64; Forest Physiology Lab Technician at the University of Missouri '64-'65; Forestry aid for U. S. Forest Service '65; Forest Ecology Lab Technician at the University of Missouri '65-'66; Forest Pathology Lab Technician at the University of Missouri '66-'67



DAVIS, WALTER MICHAEL

Walnut Grove, Missouri

Forestry Club: '64-'65, '65-'66, '67-'68

Forest Products Research Society

Xi Sigma Pi

Ruf-Nex

Scabbard and Blade

Pi Omicron Sigma

Alpha Gamma Sigma: Treasurer

Sports: Intramural Softball

Experience: Paul Hughes Contractors '64-'65; Lacrosse Lumber Company '66-'67



FAIRCHILD, JAMES HOWARD

North Platte, Nebraska

Forestry Club: 2 years

Log Staff: Advertising, Summer Camp Article

Society of American Foresters

Alpha Zeta

Gamma Sigma Delta

Triangle Social-Professional Fraternity

Experience: U.S.F.S. Engineering Aid





FISHER, JERALD WAYNE

Butler, Missouri

Forestry Club: '64-'65, '65-'66, '66-'67, '67-'68

Society of American Foresters: '66-'67, '67-'68

Xi Sigma Pi

Secretary-Fiscal Agent

Sports: Volleyball, Football, Basketball

Experience: Hiawatha National Forest



FITZPATRICK, WILLIAM EDWARD

Columbus, Nebraska

Forestry Club: '66-'67, '67-'68

Society of American Foresters: '66-'67, '67-'68



GORDON, FRANK LYLE

Brookfield, Missouri

Forestry Club: '64-'65, '65-'66, '66-'67, '67-'68

Parliamentarian '65-'66

Log Staff: Assistant Advertising Manager '66-'67,

Advertising Manager '67-'68

Society of American Foresters: '66-'67, '67-'68

Cockrell House Treasurer: '65-'66

Sophomore Westveld Award '66

Sports: Intramural '64-'67

Experience: Lab Technician in Forest Physiology lab,
University of Missouri



HELTON, DAVID HARRISON

Gilman City, Missouri

Forestry Club: '65-'66, '66-'67, '67-'68

Log Staff: Advertising Staff '66-'67

Society of American Foresters

Xi Sigma Pi

Associate Forester '67-'68

Gamma Sigma Delta

Curators Award: '64-'65, '65-'66

Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs Forestry
Scholarship '66, '67

Richard M. Higgins Scholarship '66

Westveld Junior Award '67

Sports: Intramural Football, Volleyball, Basketball

Experience: Tahoe National Forest '65; Custer Na-
tional Forest '67; Dendrology Lab Instructor '66,
'67

ISRAEL, DAVID LYNN

Bethany, Missouri

Forestry Club '64-'65, '65-'66, '66-'67

M.R.H.A.

Sports: Football, Volleyball, Swimming Intramurals

Experience: Lambert Landscape Corporation '64;

U.S.F.S. San Bernardino National Forest '65;

Superior National Forest '67



JUTTNER, ADRIAN STEPHEN

St. Louis, Missouri

Forestry Club: 4 years

Secretary

Society of American Foresters

Xi Sigma Pi

R.O.T.C.: Tiger Battery, Special Forces Co.

Sports: Freshman Wrestling

Experience: Mammoth District, Inyo National Forest

'65; Dale District, Umatilla National Forest '67



KOPF, DARRELL ENGENE

Rulo, Nebraska

Forestry Club '65-'66

Society of American Foresters: '66-'67, '67-'68

Pi Omicron Sigma

IFC Honorary

Delta Sigma Phi Social Fraternity

Sports: Intramurals

Experience: State of Nebraska Surveyor's Office '65;

U.S.F.S. Division of Timber Management '67;

Williamsdale Nursery, Inc. '67



LACKAMP, LAWRENCE LOUIS

Kansas City, Missouri

Forestry Club: '64-'65, '65-'66, '66-'67, '67-'68

Society of American Foresters: '66-'67, '67-'68

Newman Club: '64-'65

Experience: U.S.F.S. Shasta-Trinity National Forest

'65; Routt National Forest, '67





LEFEVER, JERRY BARDNER

Rocheport, Missouri

Forestry Club: '66-'67, '67-'68

Log Staff: Assistant Advertising '67-'68

Xi Sigma Pi

Richard C. Higgins Award '67



LIDHOLM, GARY VINCENT

Dittmer, Missouri

Forestry Club: '64-'65, '65-'66, '66-'67, '67-'68

Secretary '67

Log Staff: Business Manager '67-'68

Society of American Foresters: '66-'67, '67-'68

Xi Sigma Pi: Ranger '67-'68

Gamma Sigma Delta

Higgins Scholarship

Experience: U.S.F.S. San Bernardino National Forest
'65; U.S.F.S. Eldorado National Forest '67



LINDSEY, STEVEN E.

LaCygne, Kansas

Forestry Club: 2½ years

Forester '68

Society of American Foresters: '66-'67, '67-'68

American Forestry Association: '66-'67, '67-'68

Westveld Senior Award '68

Marguerite Kruger Conservation Club Scholarship '67



LUMB, RONALD EUGENE

Columbia, Missouri

Forestry Club: '63-'68

Ranger '64, Athletic chairman '63

Log Staff: Advertisement '65-'66

Society of American Foresters: '66-'67, '67-'68

Cadet Officer Association

Distinguished Military Student

Westveld Sophomore Award

Sports: Intramural Football, Basketball

Experience: Los Podres National Forest; Hobart and
Son Roofing

MENKE, WILLIAM ROY

Villa Ridge, Missouri

Forestry Club: '65-'66, '66-'67, '67-'68

Log Staff: Advertising '66-'67

Society of American Foresters

Xi Sigma Pi

Gamma Sigma Delta

Geology Award '66

Experience: Asplundh Tree Expert Company '61-'63;

Petrolite Chemical Corporation '63-'65; J. M.

Nichols (Christmas Trees) '65-'68



MICHAUD, JOHN JOSEPH

Perryville, Missouri

Forestry Club: '64-'65, '65-'66, '66-'67, '67-'68

Ranger '68

Log Staff: Circulation Manager '67-'68

Society of American Foresters: '67-'68

Newman Club

Xi Sigma Pi

Curators Scholarship '64-'65

Sports: Intramural Softball, Track, Volleyball

Experience: Weyerhaeuser Timber Company '67



MOE, GREGOR PACKARD

Elmhurst, Illinois

Forestry Club: '66-'67, '67-'68

Sigma Tau Sigma (Northern Illinois University)

Experience: Van Der Molan Disposal Company '65
and '66



PETEREIN, KENNETH E.

Festus, Missouri

Forestry Club: '64-'65, '65-'66, '66-'67

Society of American Foresters: '66-'67

Xi Sigma Pi

Newman Club

Experience: U.S.F.S. '64, '65; Axtetter Construction
Company '62-'63; Taylor Construction Company
'64; Peterein Construction Company '66-'67





ROBINSON, LEE DONALD

Clarkton, Missouri

Forestry Club: 4 years
Advisor to Forester '67
Society of American Foresters: 2 years
Cadet Officers Association
Mizzou Parachute Club

Experience: U.S.F.S. San Bernardino National Forest
'64; U.S.F.S. Centerville District; ROTC



ROWLAND, JACK JUDSON

Goff, Kansas

Forestry Club: '65-'66, '66-'67, '67-'68
Society of American Foresters '66

Experience: U.S. Army '56-'57; National Hardwood
Lumber Association '57-'58; Iowa-Missouri Wal-
nut Company '58-'59; U.S. Post Office '60-'64;
U.S.F.S. Forestry Aid '67



SELLE, RICHARD EUGENE

Great Bend, Kansas

Forestry Club: '65-'66, '66-'67, '67-'68
Society of American Foresters: '66-'67, '67-'68
Xi Sigma Pi
Gamma Sigma Delta

Sports: Intramural Volleyball, Softball, Basketball

Experience: Summer '67, University of Missouri



SHIRLEY, PAUL CRAWFORD JR.

Patton, Missouri

Forestry Club: 4 years
Assistant Forester: 1 year
Society of American Foresters
Sports: Volleyball

Experience: Frisco Railroad Company '65, '67; Pea-
body Coal Company '66, '67; Boise National
Forest '64

TRAMMEL, CLINTON E.

Portageville, Missouri

Forestry Club: 3 years

Society of American Foresters

Experience: Air Reserve



WETZEL, RALPH DUANE

Couch, Missouri

Society of American Foresters

Higgins Scholarship

Sports: Intramurals

Experience: U.S.F.S. Winema National Forest '64,
'65; U.S.F.S. Clark National Forest '67



WHITAKER, RICHARD GORDON

Leavenworth, Kansas

Forestry Club: '64-'65, '65-'66, '66-'67, '67-'68

Society of American Foresters

Experience: Leavenworth Nurseries, '65; Martell,
Bacon, and Associates '67



SENIORS NOT PICTURED

HALLIWELL, DOUGLAS EARL

Joplin, Missouri

Transfer student

Society of American Foresters

Forestry Club

Experience: U.S. Army '61-'64; Atlas Chemical; Eagle
Pitcher Company

JACKS, GARY STEPHEN

University City, Missouri

Forestry Club: '64-'65, '65-'66, '66-'67, '67-'68

LEFORGEE, GARY MICHAEL

Kansas City, Missouri

Forestry Club: '66-'67, '67-'68

Society of American Foresters: '66-'67, '67-'68

MACKLER, LEONARD

Ferguson, Missouri

Forestry Club: '64-'65, '65-'66, '66-'67, '67-'68

Sports: University Varsity Rifle Team '65-'68, Army
ROTC Rifle Team '65-'68

MELTON, JAMES E.

Independence, Missouri

Society of American Foresters: 2 years

Sports: Intramural Basketball

Experience: U.S. Army Aviation; Summer work in
Idaho in forestry

RHODE, PHILLIP J.

St. Louis, Missouri

Forestry Club: '65-'66, '66-'67

Society of American Foresters: '66-'67

Xi Sigma Pi

Gamma Sigma Delta

Sports: Baseball '66

Experience: U. S. Army

RICHARDSON, DENNIS W.

St. Charles, Missouri

Forestry Club: '64-'65, '65-'66

Society of American Foresters

Xi Sigma Pi

Experience: Ravch Lumber Company '64; Estes Con-
struction Company '65; Platte Construction
Company '67

SENIORS NOT PICTURED

RUPPERT, DAVID ANDREW

St. Louis, Missouri

Forestry Club: 4 years

Society of American Foresters: 1 year

Xi Sigma Pi

Experience: U.S. Coast Guard; Clearwater National Forest, '67

SCHULTZ, ROBERT P.

Boonville, Missouri

Arnold Air Society: '65-'66, '66-'67

Experience: U.S. Plywood, Algoma, Wisconsin, 1966;

McGraw-Edison Company, Boonville 1965

SHAFER, JOHN DAVID

Perryville, Missouri

Forestry Club: '63-'68

Secretary '66, Assistant Forester '67

Society of American Foresters

Xi Sigma Pi

American Forestry Association

Alpha Zeta

Higgins Award '66

Experience: Forestry Aid, Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station

YELTON, DALE WERNER

Raytown, Missouri

Forestry Club

Chateau Grotto

Art Club

SNEA

Fellowship Christian Athletes

Favorite guy of Alpha Chi Omega sorority

Hoo-Hoo Wood Products Scholarship

Sports: Intramurals

Experience: Carpenter's Apprentice 6 summers;
Draftsman's Apprentice

ZORSCH, TIMOTHY A.

Pacific, Missouri

Forestry Club: 4 years

Society of American Foresters

ROTC

Sports: Intramural Football, Volleyball, Basketball

Experience: ROTC summer camp '67; Band Contracting Company '65

A Nicker in the Wilderness

A. P. SNYDER, District Ranger, U.S.F.S.
Sierra National Forest

SEVERAL DAYS AGO, I HEARD MY RANGER SPEAKING OF "proper delegation being the mark of a good administrator." I don't know how the "proper" applies to this case, but I do know that I've been had—I am "delegated." Believe me, it's a fine kettle of oats to assign an article for the *Missouri Log* to me, especially since there is a long eared native son of Missouri right across the fence!

The Ranger said to tell you folks about the high granite peaks of the John Muir Wilderness, which are the backdrops for my travels during four or more months of every year. This wilderness is the largest in California, being about half a million acres in size. It is on two National Forests, the Sierra and the Inyo, and includes much of the backbone of the Sierra Nevada range. Elevations range from 5,000 to 14,496 feet above sea level.

About 190,000 acres of the John Muir Wilderness are within our High Sierra Ranger District of the Sierra National Forest. We also have another 100,000 acres of district lands that are as wild and more untouched than most parts of the wilderness area. I've been around here since 1956, my Ranger since 1952. All of this should convince you that we should have a pretty fair amount of experience to back up our words.

Well,—that's what I'm going to tell you about, but first, a few more lines of introduction. One day my District Ranger was asked to write about his activities in this wilderness. I'm afraid that he looked out of his winterized office window, saw me loafing about and decided my vacation had been ample. He fixed me an oatmeal lunch, put his arm around my neck and said, "Smoke, old pal and faithful pardner" (Who does he think he is fooling?) "you'll have to do this for me." Then he gave me the usual song and prance about being snowed under with reports due, budgeting problems to solve, personnel matters to resolve, etc.

You guessed it! Here I am, "Smokey," his "Old Faithful" pardner of the sometimes lonely trails and camps—his Morgan horse. Taking quill in hoof, I write of our work in the John Muir Wilderness. Yes, I've been delegated all right, we non-professionals get all the rough jobs!

The story actually starts a little before my time. This young District Ranger showed up about 1952, with the love of horses and wilderness in his eyes. The High Sierra Ranger District with its large segment of the John Muir Wilderness (then the High Sierra Primitive Area) was exactly his bag of barley. His Forest Supervisor encouraged him to paw into the problems of wilderness. Progress was slow, however, for "wilderness" in those days bore a strong stigma of the "hunt, fish, and trap" activities; and no finances for actually doing work within it.

In 1957, a joint inspection trip into the back country with the Regional Forester and the Forest Supervisor, plus several of their respective staffmen, impressed all participants with the developing problems in wilderness management. An administrative study was suggested and soon planned and financed. The purpose was to dig out and describe the wilderness problems and investigate ways of meeting them. For the next two seasons, in 1958 and 1959, a wilderness administrative study was carried on in the Bear Creek

drainage of the future John Muir Wilderness. From that time to the present, my Ranger has carried forward this interest in wilderness matters and we have continued observing and studying the problems on a somewhat reduced scale.

Now you fellows with the riding boots can mount up and we'll head into the backcountry. We are very safety conscious in the Forest Service, those of you with wide logging boots will just have to hike.

This wilderness is a beautiful land with many rugged and spectacular scenes. Some of the meadows are lush with forage as high as my back. The streams and lakes are very cold, crystal clear, and usually provide excellent trout fishing. The timber is greatly varied in species, density and ages. Wildlife is everywhere on the High Sierra District. My Ranger says he'd like to get into the Rockies to point his cameras at some real wildlife. Well, I don't know about that as I've never been out of California. However, the boss doesn't see but a fraction of the creatures that I know observe us on our travels. He thinks he is pretty alert and astute, but take it from me—he just isn't in my league!

There are California mule deer, black bear, mountain lion, bobcats, marmots, marten, mountain quail, grouse, coyotes, chipmunks, and Belding ground squirrels in the wilderness—to name only a few of the animals and birds most commonly seen. Say! those noisy flushing grouse used to really spook me. In recent years though, it is the sonic booms echoing from peak to peak that grab at the old nerves and muscles!

The John Muir Wilderness is traversed, more or less parallel to the Sierra Crest, by the famous trail of the same name. Many lateral access trails connect with it from both the east and west sides of the Sierra. These feeder trails themselves pass through country of tremendous wilderness recreation value even before they join the Muir Trail. My boss estimates that 15,000 visitors enter the wilderness on our district every summer.

The trail routes within the wilderness are often quite rugged and hazardous. This country is so full of granite that trail construction is very difficult. Much of the granite country still bears the slick polish from glaciers of many centuries ago and walking on iron shoes over these places can be very erratic! Periodic thunderstorms, sometimes of torrential intensity, wash soil and smaller material from the trail tread and leave me scrambling over a route filled with rocks like footballs and basketballs.

I've heard my Ranger tell others that most of the trails are the routes pioneered by the Indians and early stockmen. They are likely to be too steep to allow proper water control during heavy rains. My Boss claims that the trail situation is the most important wilderness problem that is potentially subject to current improvement and correction. Speaking of the trail problems, he usually starts out by telling folks that he is a horseman and he has a great interest in us. He says that I add greatly to his enjoyment of the wilderness through my willing spirit, alertness, and our mutual dependency on one another to get those jobs back there done in the most efficient manner compatible with the natural environment. He also says, however, that my long eared cousins and I cause nine-tenths of the trail problems by loosening the soil particles with iron shoes. This we do as we force our half ton of weight, plus loads, up the steep pitches or through wet meadows and across the stream banks. He feels that it takes many hikers to loosen and disturb as much tread as one of us and says that something has to be done soon.

Trails need to be relocated in many places. They must be rebuilt with proper maximum grades and adequate water bars. They must be relocated around the meadows on drier soil. Unavoidable bogs and stream crossings need to be bridged, with native materials if possible. My Ranger raises eyebrows by mentioning the need for concrete or other surfacing material on parts of some trails where a combination of route location, traffic, soil, and rainfall make other permanent solutions to a hazardous trail section impossible.

We have made many improvements to the trails, along the lines the boss talks about. In our Bear Creek drainage we are quite proud of some of the betterment on the John Muir Trail and looking forward to the day when we can really go to work and rebuild all the trails to handle the present day stock traffic. My Ranger says that hundreds of tons of soil are washing off these trails every year and it must be stopped. He says that this is really "wilderness down the drain-age."

Several times over the years, the Boss and I have contacted and assisted Boy Scouts or Sierra Clubbers in cleaning up wilderness can debris piles. Our own Forest Service recreation aides in the backcountry carry on this job as one of their top priority assignments.

The Boss says that the debris problem is an excellent example of why a no-management "hands-off" policy cannot be tolerated in wilderness. Decades of inadequate inspection, supervision, and public contacts have resulted in these ugly sights. We adhered too long to the "bury your cans" advice, when it was obviously an unsatisfactory solution. Our Sierra soil is too shallow, digging too difficult, and damaged vegetation too slow in healing at these elevations to permit this system. If buried cans were not first well burned out to destroy food odors, forest animals dug them up. If they were not crushed, it is apparent that air pockets may float them to the surface in very wet years. My Ranger packs out all his camping litter. He says once the method is tried, it is much easier than digging a wilderness-despoiling hole. He has been active in promoting changes in Forest Service pamphlets prescribing the "pack out" concept. He has seen the adjacent National Parks go to the same program

I've told you about camping debris, now how about these wilderness campsites in general? My Boss is strong for constructing rustic wilderness campsites as a management tool. He says this allows him a way to encourage camping at desirable sites; where water, firewood, and forage exists in reasonable supply. The campsite provides a known place to contact, help, and often educate the tourists; a place for the patrolmen to inspect and clean up as necessary; a place for sanitary structures, and a spot with reasonable isolation from other campsites to enhance the quiet and solitude of the wilderness.

Some people object to these rustic campsites as incompatible with a wilderness experience—"they are strictly a comfort item." This is one of those controversial situations that is difficult to resolve. Many women in family groups have told my Ranger that these rustic tables, fireplaces, and latrines have changed family wilderness trips for them from one of drudgery to one of pleasure. The Boss asks, "Does *all* wilderness management have to require a complete adherence to a Jim Bridger style of frontier living?" He believes that wilderness use by individual family groups is the finest use we can foster. He also believes that there should be degrees of management in the larger wilderness; that some sizeable places should be left as the ultimate in pristine quality for those dedicated and

hardy souls capable and desirous of reaching the most distant and inaccessible parts.

On the other end of the scale, opposite the distant crags, are those entry ways to wilderness at road ends. Here, the majority use may be by campers leaving their cars and hiking several miles in and out; or renting a saddle horse for a few hours for a one day wilderness visit. These are the areas where traffic becomes mighty heavy, where privacy can be almost non-existent, trails littered and dusty, water contaminated, and where the fire hazard is usually the greatest. Here in these entry, or portal regions of wilderness, my Ranger says the case can be presented for our most intensive management to protect the wilderness—and the recreationists. He says that screened latrines, oiled trails to decrease dust, protected water supplies, stock hitching rails, more intensive signing, and more management patrols are all justified in many cases.

In between these extremes is the larger area I spoke of earlier, where the thoughtfully located campsite encourages use at proper places. It has a table cut from a nearby snag. A permanent fireplace to discourage construction of another with consequent additional charcoal soiling. A rake to clean up wood chips and debris that shelters and breeds excessive numbers of ants and other insects. A poster board and letter to educate and guide you in doing the right thing. One hundred yards or more away, behind those willows or the whitebark pine clump, is a simple wooden latrine.

We are usually stymied in our nightly wanderings by drift fences across narrow parts of the canyon, by fast running streams, by hobbles, and sometimes by the Boss sleeping out down the trail below us in a narrow spot. But then, there are those happy times when we get away for a day or more vacation! I can sure travel 'til my legs become too sore from the hobbles. Let's face it, it is much more comfortable back at headquarters and there is nightly competition between the Ranger and me as to whether I stay there or go home to the corral.

Quite often, nowadays, the Boss packs along pellets to supplement our feed and cut down on the impact upon wilderness meadow forage. He feeds us out of canvas feed bags to protect our health and later turns us loose with hobbles on. My Ranger deploras the ignorant or careless cowboys and dudes who tie us right in the campsite area. Do I need to draw you a picture? He has reservations about overnight tying and feeding of pelletized stock feed, but says it can be a satisfactory practice if done at carefully chosen sites over firm soil, on rock, or at other places where accelerated erosion or damage to vegetation by my impatient pawing is not a result.

Some people picket their stock, but this is not desirable unless it is done intelligently and conscientiously for both my health and safety and that of the meadow. My Boss has strong feelings that picketing must soon be prohibited, or at least come under strong restrictions in the wilderness.

In the John Muir Wilderness, we fellows in the recreation business pretty well utilize all the feed left over from the wildlife use. About twenty large pack stations use the entire Muir Wilderness, with close to a dozen of them coming onto our High Sierra District part alone.

Sheep grazing has vanished and so has cattle grazing for the most part. My Boss says that some of the reasons for this are economics, trailing

distances, short seasons, reduction in numbers, and difficulties in obtaining summer herding people.

Wildernesses have many other problems, some of them characteristic of only specific areas. It seems that there are renegade people—just like outlaw horses—who will not conform, do not want to learn and abide by the rules, and insist on their individualism or worse—their petty vandalism.

The Boss says any “Daniel Boone” philosophy of living off the country can no longer be tolerated in wilderness. He is concerned especially with such things as cutting reproduction for lean-tos, bed boughs, pennant or flag poles, tent poles, or other do-it-yourself uses. My Ranger says these methods are unnecessarily destructive of the natural surroundings by too many people in this age of lightweight and self-supporting camp facilities.

My Ranger believes that wilderness should retain as much as possible of the primitive experience. Reasonable privacy from other tourists, the coyotes yipping at night, the competition to protect camp food from wild animals, and at least some reliance on one’s own resources for subsistence, safety, comfort, recreation, and thought are all a part of the wilderness scheme. As such, my Boss believes in wilderness as a place for individuals, families, or relatively small groups of perhaps a maximum of 25 people.

Well, fellows, the Boss was just out here at my stall skimming through my first rough draft. He said it is a remarkable one-horsepower effort for a kindergarten dropout! And then he gave me a little lecture on ending this up —.

He said to point out that, “Wilderness management, by its very nature and by the confines of the Wilderness Act of 1964, must remain an activity involving many primitive methods and skills. These abilities are becoming harder to find every season, whether it be the professional administrator to travel by foot or horseback, or the seasonal wilderness patrolman skillful enough to build a pole drift fence gate. Perhaps the old abilities in riding, packing, trail maintenance, fence construction, log structures, etc., are due for a reassessment. By their very lack, these pioneer skills are becoming a premium item of ability and experience.”

My Ranger continued by saying that, “The very complexity of wilderness resources and problems; the confusing, adamant, and loquacious array of viewpoints; and the high education level, the dedicated concern, and the often opinionated challenges of the users; all of these raise wilderness management to a level for the best professional thinking and supervision obtainable in the Forest Service.”

That ought to do it, time for a good roll. So long, Missourians.

The Future of Hunting in The South Atlantic States

GEORGE A. JAMES
U. S. Forest Service
Southeastern Forest Experiment Station
Asheville, North Carolina

THE CALL OF THE WILD IS LOUD AND CLEAR to persons living in the South Atlantic States—Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. The lure of hunting beckoned almost 2 million persons, 12 years or older, to field, forest, and wetland during 1965 in pursuit of migratory water-fowl, upland birds, and big and small game. Next to residents from Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, this represents the greatest concentration of hunters in the United States.

Hunters spent a great amount of money in pursuit of their chosen sport! Using the nationwide 1965 average expenditure of \$82.54 for each nimrod, hunters in the South Atlantic States spent approximately \$157 million during 1965 on such things as equipment, guides, dogs, food, lodging, licenses, fees, and transportation. They spent this money while engaging in 26 million hunting occasions. And how they traveled! Hunters traveled approximately 1¼ billion passenger miles during the 1965 hunting season. The statistics are almost endless, but these few should clearly point out the great economic and recreational values of hunting to residents of the nine South Atlantic States.

Based on records of past use, future trends, and population growth projections, nationwide studies by Federal and State study groups indicate that hunting will likely remain near the high 1965 level through the year 2000. Though no increase is expected, we can be assured that hunting will continue to be a very popular recreational activity and that pressures will remain high. But can we be sure that by the year 2000 there will be an adequate supply of waterfowl, upland game birds, and big and small game to hunt? If your answer to this question is in the affirmative, that "Yes, there will always be an adequate supply of game and fowl to hunt," you may be wrong!

Many kinds of outdoor recreation are available to the public. Not including such organized team sports as baseball and football, the list contains perhaps 50 to 60 outdoor activities. Hunting (fishing, too) is distinct among the entire list because game supplies cannot be produced in the same sense that all other outdoor recreational activities and facilities are developed. Campgrounds and picnic grounds of almost any size and shape can be built overnight to handle the pressures of campers and picnickers. Roads and trails can be constructed in unteenth miles to accommodate the hordes of pleasure drivers, hikers, and nature lovers. Launching ramps and boat-trailer parking spaces can easily be constructed to handle the heavy demand for water use of all kinds. But a tree, a duck, or a deer is not so easily produced.

Our wildlife management experts tell us that the maintenance of habitat in suitable variety, size, and location is the most crucial factor in the provi-



sion of future supplies of huntable game. Man competes directly with wildlife resources for land and water. The very nature of his activities poses a great and constant threat to the production of game resources. Man has made, and continues to make at an alarming rate, drastic and widespread alterations in the landscape. Each alteration hurts a little, or a lot! His engineering, grazing, forestry, and agricultural practices—to name a few—are not always compatible with the wildlife resource. Road construction and the ever-increasing rate of urban sprawl—particularly evident in the heavily populated South Atlantic States—greatly diminish wildlife habitat. The passage of each year sees tens of thousands of acres of wildlife habitat buried under superhighways, shopping centers, houses, and factories.

Drainage of wetlands seriously threatens breeding, wintering, and feeding habitat for migratory waterfowl. Environmental pollutants, erosion, and siltation continue to degrade or destroy large blocks of suitable habitat.

Many agricultural and grazing practices are harmful in reducing, or completely eliminating, wildlife food and cover. Included in the long list of “harmful” practices are early mowing of grain fields, burning of crop residues and fence rows, elimination of hedges and thickets, and overgrazing.

Nor are our silvicultural and logging practices always good for wildlife. Widespread conversion of hardwood stands to pure coniferous stands, removal of mast and den trees, light selection cutting, and poor location of logging roads are generally not beneficial to wildlife.

Because much suitable game habitat is found on private lands, we face another problem of considerable importance: hunter access to huntable game. More and more hunting opportunity is lost to the general public because of widespread closure of small holdings in private ownership, and the development of large private hunting clubs where game is usually underharvested. The development of parks and other recreational areas on which

hunting is not allowed, by Federal, State, and local agencies, represents another sizable loss of huntable area.

Space does not permit a complete discussion of many significant factors, such as use of toxic pesticides, overuse of habitat, game law violations, free-roaming dogs, over-and-under harvest of game, and other detrimental influences that cloud the future of hunting.

The coin does have a bright side. Threats to our Nation's wildlife resources are well recognized by conservationists, outdoor recreation enthusiasts, wildlife biologists, game managers, legislators, concerned citizens, and many others. Action programs by private groups and by Federal, State, and municipal governments have been initiated and are providing sound guidelines and policies to protect our resources from indiscriminate abuse. These programs include such measures as land acquisition, reclamation of degraded lands, habitat improvement, introductions of exotic species, stocking, control of toxic pesticides and pollutants, beneficial changes in agricultural and forestry practices, financial assistance to private landowners for providing suitable wildlife habitat, and improved financing of wildlife research programs. Another change that offers considerable promise is the current shift of landownership from small farms to wood-using industry ownership. Approximately 11 percent of the land area in the South Atlantic States is owned by pulp and paper, lumber, and other wood-using industries. Enactment of legislation to relieve landowners of liability for hunter accidents is expected to increase greatly the acreage of industry-owned land available to the general public for hunting and other recreational activities.

The big question, of course, is whether we have begun our action programs soon enough and whether our rate of progress is rapid enough to curb despoliation of the environment and decimation of wildlife resources. It can be argued that many of the practices listed as detrimental may not be harmful to wildlife; that the habitat changes wrought by man may only change the type of game produced. It might also be said that changes in land-use patterns have been with us for a long, long time and yet there is a good supply of game.

Several reviewers of this paper have told me that I have painted too dark a picture. I argue only that the future of hunting is threatened and that we cannot, we must not, become complacent. The future of hunting on lands that only yesterday afforded you great pleasure is dependent upon continuing effort and steady progress on your part, and on mine.



A FORESTER VIEWS THE RECREATION RESOURCE

KEN CHILMAN

PEOPLE KEEP TELLING ME that I have the wrong slant on this forestry business—enough people (though often with different reasons) that I thought it best to stop and look back to see where I have gone astray.

I simply maintain that *recreation management is an integral part of forest management*, and that most foresters are rather well equipped to deal with problems of recreation planning and management in a forest environment—once they settle down and think about it, that is. This simple statement seems to raise all kinds of commotion.

To begin with, I speak from the bias of a forest land manager, which I thought all along to be a reasonable goal for a forester. My early notions were simply that forests would be an interesting place to work. Taking the Webster definition of forester as “A person trained in forestry, especially one in charge of forests,” as a reasonable goal, I proceeded ahead.

Perhaps the word “forestry” here might lead some astray, so additional definitions may be in order. Dana and Johnson in their book *Forestry Education in America* expanded the S.A.F. definition of “forestry” (The scientific management of forests for the continuous production of goods and services) into the following:

The management of forest lands for the continuous production of goods and services—an art based on science and practiced with due regard to economics and social considerations. It deals with communities (ecosystems) in which trees are the dominant form of vegetation. It includes a wide variety of activities. Management always implies use, but “use” does not necessarily require the harvesting of a crop. It can provide also for recreational activities, conservation of the water supply, scientific studies in natural areas, and the enjoyment of scenic wonders.

Other foresters have provided some thoughts on the concept of “recreation.” Aldo Leopold stated some time ago that “Recreation is not the outdoors but our reaction to it,” the apparently satisfying experience that many visitors are deriving from forests. Henry Vaux in a paper presented at the Fifth World Forestry Congress in 1960 suggested that “public users in the United States now demand a wide variety of services from forested areas.” Because the great majority of these are recreational in character, I shall use the term recreation as largely synonymous with the more general category of public use. Finally the recent Statement of Forest Policy for SAF includes these lines: “Most forms of forest recreation are compatible with other major uses of forest lands. The problem posed by fast-mounting pressures for recreational use of the forest is how to make lands available to many people without impairment of either the resource or the quality of the recreational experience.”

The last sentence, of course, describes where most forest land managers stand today. I can report to you here—from my experience as Forest Service ranger in the Lake Tahoe area of frantically recreation-minded California and from subsequent research in other areas—that foresters are rapidly devising means to deal with the problem. And well they must, for the demands for action to meet the need are immediate. Realistic chances to

sit back and wait for results of research do not exist. Nor is there opportunity for social scientists to somehow arrive on the scene and solve the problems. The demands are exciting. Meeting new problems daily (many on a rather large scale) provide real intellectual challenge and call for imaginative but systematic approaches.

I suggest that foresters are as well-equipped, by training and experience, to deal with recreation as with other resource problems. First, the biological and ecological basis of forestry education provides sound insights into evaluating effects of use of forest sites. Second, the training of foresters in large scale systematic area inventory procedures through the use of aerial photos helps to evaluate patterns of use and alternative recreation sites. Third, and possibly most important, foresters are uniquely motivated to want to live and work in forest environments (not at all a popular notion in our present-day urban-oriented society). Most foresters develop rather good powers of observation, or woodsmanship—call it what you will. From prolonged contact with an area and the people using it, they are in a position to allocate resources to areas of greatest immediate need.

Basically, their choices have been two in recent years: (1) 'Hardening' the sites receiving heavy use (with asphalt, barriers, etc.), and (2) Shifting the use to other sites. Campground rehabilitation has largely centered on the first but increasing emphasis is currently being given to the second. This involves identifying alternative suitable sites and directing the users to them. Ernie Gould of Harvard Forest pointed out in 1961 the emerging concept of planning recreation complexes or visualizing the task of planning recreation facilities in groups around special water or scenic attraction points. He further suggested from research on California National Forests that with even minimum grouping of activities, recreation capacity can be increased to 10 times the present, reducing timber production only 13 percent.

A couple of additional concepts may be in order here. First, the term 'recreation' has a very popular connotation. In a word it is now somewhat 'political,' a connotation that usually causes foresters some anxiety. Currently recreation is in vogue as a salvation for depressed rural areas, often obscuring the more basic problems of these areas. The often conflicting and confusing claims, based on this concept do result sometimes in a porkbarrel flavor to allocation of resources. But this only adds more reason for foresters to search out systematic approaches to correlating physical attributes of the area with trends in user demands. It seems to me that research in the physical design of large areas and better understanding of the social and economic phenomena are essential to keep forester's working with other professionals toward the eventual and exciting goal of creating better environments for man.

Ultimately, the attitude of the individual forester or forest land manager is most important. Does he really want to tackle the challenging problems of dealing with recreation in the forest context? Or does he think it somewhat frivolous or maybe even a little bit sinful? Perhaps he shies away from it because there is still a good deal of 'doing' work connected with recreation management—this shaping of the environment for man's enjoyment—as well as in most other forest management work. If he does, he can work on other jobs in the splendid diversity that is forestry; but I, for one am going ahead with enjoying the challenges (and the pleasures) of outdoor recreation.

A Bird's-Eye View of Outdoor Recreation in Missouri

EDWIN H. GLASER '49

Planning Officer
Missouri Department of Conservation

RIGHT DOWNTOWN AND MOST CENTRAL—that's Missouri in relation to the rest of this great nation. Like a magnet, it tends to draw people from all over, and especially those who like variety in their outdoor recreation pursuits. It's a little bit of the populus east, the glaciated north, the piney south, and the old west. History extrudes from every corner. Early explorers like Lewis and Clark, Pony Express riders thundering out of St. Joseph, Indians, Civil War battles, covered bridges, and logging railroads are but a few of the items that readily come to mind.

Outdoor recreation—whatever that is—should certainly be able to fit in such a setting. Each person must draw his own conclusion on not only what's recreation, but where the dividing line between indoor recreation and outdoor recreation falls. There is no precise mathematical formula; however, the difference in view between any two people will probably be slighted.

For now, let's eliminate, or at least relegate to the background, spectator sports such as baseball and football or even outdoor concerts. The more common approach involving a natural resource base and such traditional pursuits as camping, hiking, hunting, picnicking or fishing seems best here.

Interestingly enough, the great Creator chose southern Missouri as the place for the clear rivers, the heavily timbered Ozark hills, many of the finest and largest caves, and the clear springs. Taken either singly or as a unit, such resources are of tremendous importance to the recreation base. These things serve as strong central magnets. In fact, today's modern day society will settle for and truly appreciate something much less than a great natural wonder. People seem only to be seeking mostly space in which to roam and water to splash in or look at.

Not only did nature richly endow South Missouri with potential recreational resources, but man chose to further enhance the area. Most of the early state parks, both the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests, the state forests, and even the large man-made lakes were added to the scene. Opportunities build fast with areas like Lake Taneycomo, Wappapello Reservoir, Lake of the Ozarks, Pomme de Terre Reservoir, Clearwater Lake, Table Rock Reservoir, Bull Shoals Reservoir, and Norfork Reservoir being developed. Here are literally thousands of acres of water—almost 136,000 acres to be more specific—usable by the public.

Even the current reservoir developments such as at Stockton and Kaysinger Bluff—another 80,000 acres of water—are south of the Missouri River too. The largest reservoir north of the mighty Missouri is the Thomas Hill Reservoir, a new electric power cooperative development of 4,400 acres on the Chariton River near Macon. That is, if you overlook the 86,000 acres of water in the Upper Mississippi River navigation pools. Over on Salt River, there's a construction start being made on Clarence Cannon Reservoir which will cover 18,600 acres at normal pool. The project will

serve to put North Missouri in the big time as far as water base for recreation is concerned.

You say, "So what? That's all good! Lots of recreation opportunity handy and close!" The fact that recreation is handy can be conceded, once the user get there. Oddly enough, most of Missouri's population isn't scattered over the recreation resource rich Ozarks. The people, who are after all the recreationists, are primarily in the urban areas.

Three place names and their surrounding suburbia will furnish a lot of the total. Try adding the populations of the metropolitan areas of St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, if you are a non-believer, and compare the answer with the 4.3 million people in the state in 1960. Then, just for fun, toss in the figures for the population belt developing along Highways I-70, I-44, and I-55. It won't take long to become convinced that two-thirds of the population already are living in urban areas located some distance away from the major outdoor recreation resource.

That situation won't improve too much either, if projections calling for 5.2 million people in 1980 (three-fourths urban), 6.8 million in 2000 (about eighty percent urban), and 8.0 million in 2020 (over eighty-two percent urban) are correct. Essentially the people location problem will force more emphasis to be placed on bringing more of the outdoor recreational opportunities closer to the potential users. After all, recreation is considered to be a part of the American way of life. Too, unless work is completely abolished, most of the people will be spending the bulk of their hours at or near home.

Statistics don't always tell the story. Consider that there were almost 3,400 separate outdoor recreation areas cataloged in a recent Missouri survey. These covered 2.8 million acres of land—about six percent of the State's total area. Federal areas, mainly because of the national forests, comprised about 2.3 million acres, most of which are handled for multiple-use purposes including recreation. Strictly on a number basis, the private owners control about forty percent of the areas, with local governments another thirty percent.

Developed acreage—that is the parking lots, camp grounds, picnic areas, marinas, and similar areas—only account for two percent of the total acreage classed as recreational. Condition and age of the facilities run the gauntlet from the newest and most modern right down to items of the "CCC" development era. Many of the latter are obsolete and in need of complete replacement or revamping. This calls for many dollars to be spent to maintain the gains previously made in supplying the recreational opportunities, while advancing with other developments to take care of new and ever changing public demands.

Not all recreational acres must or should be developed to satisfy the broad spectrum of public desires. There are still those who are happiest in their recreational pursuits when far removed from their fellow recreationists. These are the backwoods campers, cross-country hikers, or the person willing to walk a few miles from the end of the road to a favorite hunting ground.

If one resource were to be singled out as being most important to or sought after by the recreationist, it would probably be water. Missouri is blessed with nearly a million acres of the commodity in her ponds, lakes and streams—953,183 acres according to a recent tabulation. About 140,000 acres of that is in large impoundments, another 86,000 acres in the Upper

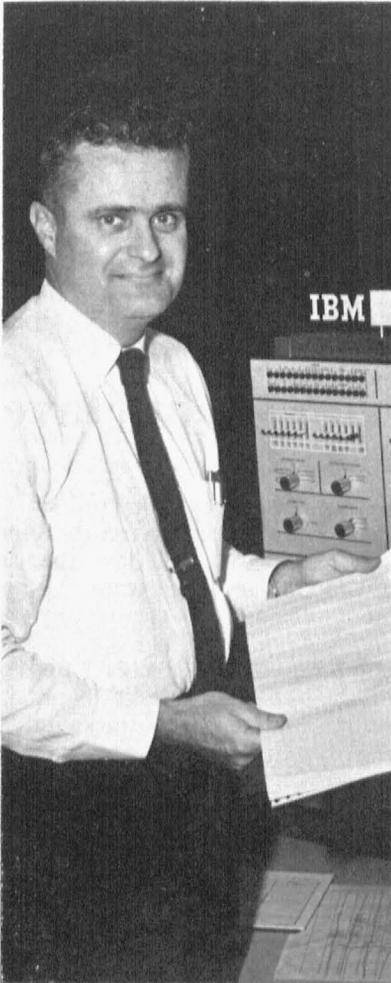
Mississippi River navigation pools, some 8,000 acres in Conservation Department lakes, and untold thousands in the other man-made and natural impoundments, rivers and smaller streams.

All of these statistics are fine, but what story do they tell? They don't relate in any measurable way the part of the recreational demand being met with a little space and a barbecue grill in someone's back yard. They don't reveal the value of a secluded rural forty acres purchased simply as a place to go and get away from it all. Neither do they even suggest that past facts on what people liked to do for recreation will be good future guides on which to base development.

The story told does point to the important role of the resource oriented and trained person in the scheme of things—whether he be an agronomist, hydrologist, wildlife biologist, or forester. These are the individuals who, through exercising good public relations and management skills, can guide the Missouri public to provide the attractive but functional natural resource base and setting required to maintain and enhance Missouri's outdoor recreational values.

Resource people must understand roadside aesthetics, watershed management, methods to lessen the resource losses resulting from mans other developments, ways to retain unique natural features, and how to perpetuate disappearing species. Their comprehension of the total environment, an ability to help plan and then to carry out the plans, and most of all, to know that every landowner or land manager in Missouri has a role to play, will be most important. Given a quality base, the future recreational needs can be met!

Some foresters just don't look like they used to!



But they aren't what they used to be, either.

The industrial forester has come a long way since his job was "preventing fires and logging the mill."

Today, he is moving on to greater responsibilities and more demanding jobs. The key has been education. In fact, at International Paper Company we have more than 325 graduate foresters in the South, some holding M.S. and Ph.D. degrees.

In addition to planting, growing, protecting and harvesting trees, I-P's modern foresters are involved in the purchase and sale of land and timber, wood procurement, labor relations, wildlife management, public relations, recreational development, conservation, administration, research, and the use of computers.

No, the modern forester doesn't look like he used to. But, as we said, he isn't what most people think he is either.



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Midwestern Forester's Conclave

TOM RONK '70

ON THE MORNING OF October 13th five carloads of nineteen determined MU foresters set their sights on Carbondale, Illinois and the Sixteenth Annual Midwestern Forester's Conclave. Missouri had placed well last year and rid itself of the "bear skin" which is given to the last place team. All nineteen foresters had practiced hard and, at no cost, would they return with the dreaded Bear Skin.

The Conclave this year was sponsored by Southern Illinois University and was held on University grounds outside of Carbondale. Two hundred tobacco-spitting, prize-hungry foresters from Michigan, Minnesota, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri were there to have a great time and compete in twelve events.

It was a pleasant morning and following breakfast the traverse was held. This event consists of following a compass course to a predetermined point. John Michaud, Eric Heyn, and Tom Ronk were Mizzou's entrants, but they were unable to win any points.

One-man bucking was the next event with Jack Rowland, Ken Peterein and John Timmerman competing. Jack pulled to a third place for Missouri's first points. However, as the morning wore on, Missouri could not seem to accumulate any more points. Jack Woods and Ken Peterein, our tobacco spitters, gave it everything they had but forgot to allow for the wind. They could not connect with the paper.

Paul Shirley, Greg Moe and Jack Wood were our "heavies" in the Log Throw, but were unable to hurl the old bolt far enough.

Chopping was the last event before dinner. If "ironwood" hadn't been used, Larry Baer, John Michaud and Jack Rowland could have gained some badly needed points.

After dinner our "Boss-Man," Rich Sirken, gave us a big pep talk and we all tried to break the jinx that kept us from scoring.

Match splitting was next. Ron Kuebler, Joe Martorano and Eric Heyn competed but could not come up with any points.

Over the past years Missouri has come up in no less than second place in the Dendrology competition. This year was no exception. Ace Juttner, Dave Helton and Larry Baer took second, third and fourth to get us out of the hole and eventually save us from winning the Bear Skin.

The teams of Dan Van Petten and Ron Kuebler, Paul Shirley and Don Paulson, and Jack Woods and Tom Ronk unsuccessfully tried their hand at the log roll. Dan Erion, John Schaffer and Eric Heyn were unsuccessful in the chain throw. The near fatal blow nearly came when our practiced and seasoned teams of Jack Rowland and John Timmerman, John Schaeffer and Ken Peterein, and Ronk and Erion did not place in the two-man bucking.

The special event this year was a relay consisting of one-man bucking, chopping and pole climbing. Missouri's two teams of Peterein, Schaffer, and Rowland, and Heyn, Winkler, and Michaud were unable to break the jinx plaguing Mizzou's teams so far.

At the conclusion of the events Missouri and Illinois were tied for last place. After some fast talking and dealing between judges and team captains, an old rule was found which permitted Illinois to occupy the last place "officially" and to take home the bear skin.

Missouri has never been beaten at one event however. The annual Ice Cream Social after the Conclave always finds Missouri the last to give in and crawl home.





THE LUMBER JILLS

SHERRY FISHER

THE LUMBER JILLS is primarily a social club with emphasis placed on closer relations among the forestry student wives and on learning more about the profession of forestry.

We have various activities throughout the school year. Those that include our husbands and faculty are: an October "get together" where games are played and refreshments served, a February pot luck supper, and a May picnic.

Our Christmas meeting was held in the home of our most capable and patient advisor, Mrs. Gene Cox. At this meeting we had a gift exchange and played games. We brought clothing, toys, canned food, and donated money for a ham for an unfortunate family.

Each month there is also a bridge night for those who play or wish to learn. We have various guest speakers at meetings when time permits. We have approximately 46 enjoyable and cooperative Jills, not mentioning our wonderful faculty wives who assist us in time of need.

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ANNUAL BONFIRE INITIATION

ADRIAN S. JUTTNER

It was one of those cool, quiet evenings in October, leaves rustled on the trees, a fine mist settled in the hollows, and a small groups of future foresters huddled around a roaring fire singing songs of yore. The sound of a horn ringing through the forest heralded the start of the activities. Initiates formed a chain and prepared for the ordeal. The hapless hopefuls were mustered up, sent over the hill, through the woods, and down the creek.

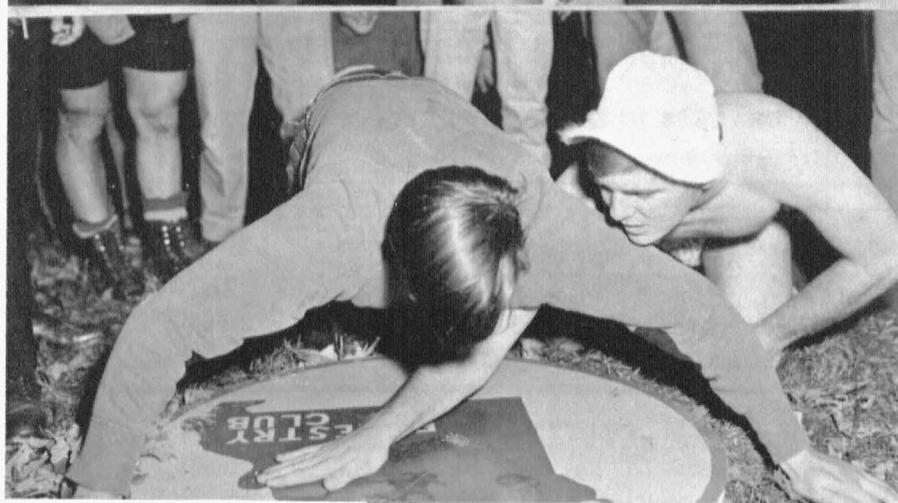
Later, wet and tired, the weary crew accepted the advice of the old man of the woods, chewed tobacco, and reckoned with the devil. The actual initiation ceremony followed and was sparked up by the initiates setting their fancies afire—not to mention setting the old man's beard afire. He was admitted to the hospital with minor miscellaneous burns and the warning:

“CAUTION, CIGARETTE SMOKING MAY BE
HAZARDOUS TO YOUR HEALTH”

The initiates retreated from the knoll as official members of the Forestry Club.

Those who thought they'd make it.





Above—Babe giving them Hell.

Right—"Just wait till next year's initiation.



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DAVE HELTON

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1967, WAS THE DEPARTING DAY for the grand tour of the state of Colorado, for a week-long excursion into the Big Country. Foresight by our instructors enabled several students to catch the bus at Limon, Colorado, our rendezvous spot. But all this planning proved to no avail for Frank Gordon, who just couldn't catch up until he had spent half of his summer earnings for a fancy Greydog ride to Fort Collins, Colorado.

Nearly everyone had something nice to say about the state of Kansas. Quiet a few foresters indicated that they would like to settle down and seek employment under the Sunflower state's large forestry organization.

The "Great" Northern Hotel was our base of operations for the first two days, and from there we made one-day side excursions to Rocky Mountain National Park and the Roosevelt National Forest. After a day on the sunlit and snowy peaks of the Park our erstwhile instructors informed us that we would have a night session at the Rocky Mountain Experiment Station. At this point, the foresters, all of which had been "golden" examples of gentlemen since the beginning of the tour promptly informed the instructors of their support for that proposal. The highlights of the second day included a snowball free-for-all on a clearcut area during a lecture about details of a timber operation and a snowball ambush of a pickup full of students and faculty on their way back to the bus. Other top thrills that day included our venturing to the top of Deadman's Lookout Tower where the view of mountain grandeur was insurpassable and Mr. Adair venturing into the ditch with our Golden Stingray.

Two nights and a day were spent on the premises of the scenic Fraser Experiment Forest. We were escorted around the forest and subjected to all types of topics, ranging from clearcutting to pocket gophers.

Great was the rejoicing and cheers when our instructors announced that our trip to Colorado Springs had fallen through and that our tour would be cut short a day. Finally, the day of departure arrived and brother, the group must have set a record for getting up before the roosters, that is, all except Messrs. Nichols and Adair whom we patiently waited for in order that we could depart.

The trip back to Columbia was rather uneventful except for biting remarks when the "Golden Stingray" pulled off to allow the photographers their last chances to get master pictures of the Rockies, and threats and bribes to those who were driving cars back to Mizzou.

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Xi Sigma Pi

GARY LIDHOLM

<i>Forester</i>	Bill Yoder
<i>Associate Forester</i>	David Helton
<i>Secretary-Fiscal Agent</i>	Jerry Fischer
<i>Ranger</i>	Gary Lidholm

During the fall semester of 1967, 18 new members were elected into the Tau Chapter, of the Xi Sigma Pi, national honorary forestry fraternity. Initiated into the organization were: Undergraduates—Walter Davis, Stephen Green, Pete Jones, Adrian Juttner, Jerry Lefever, John Michaud, Ken Peterin, David Ruppert, Richard Selle and Richard Sirken; Graduate students—Mike Walterscheidt, David Ostermeier, Jim Brandle, Armando Aranas, Charles Santhuff, Jerry Monterastelli, and Paul Schnare; Faculty—John Sammi.

Immediately following the initiation exercises the annual banquet was held in the small ballroom of the Memorial Student Union. Entertainment was provided by Dr. Peterson, chairman of the Botany Department who presented a very interesting slide talk about a recent trip to Central America.

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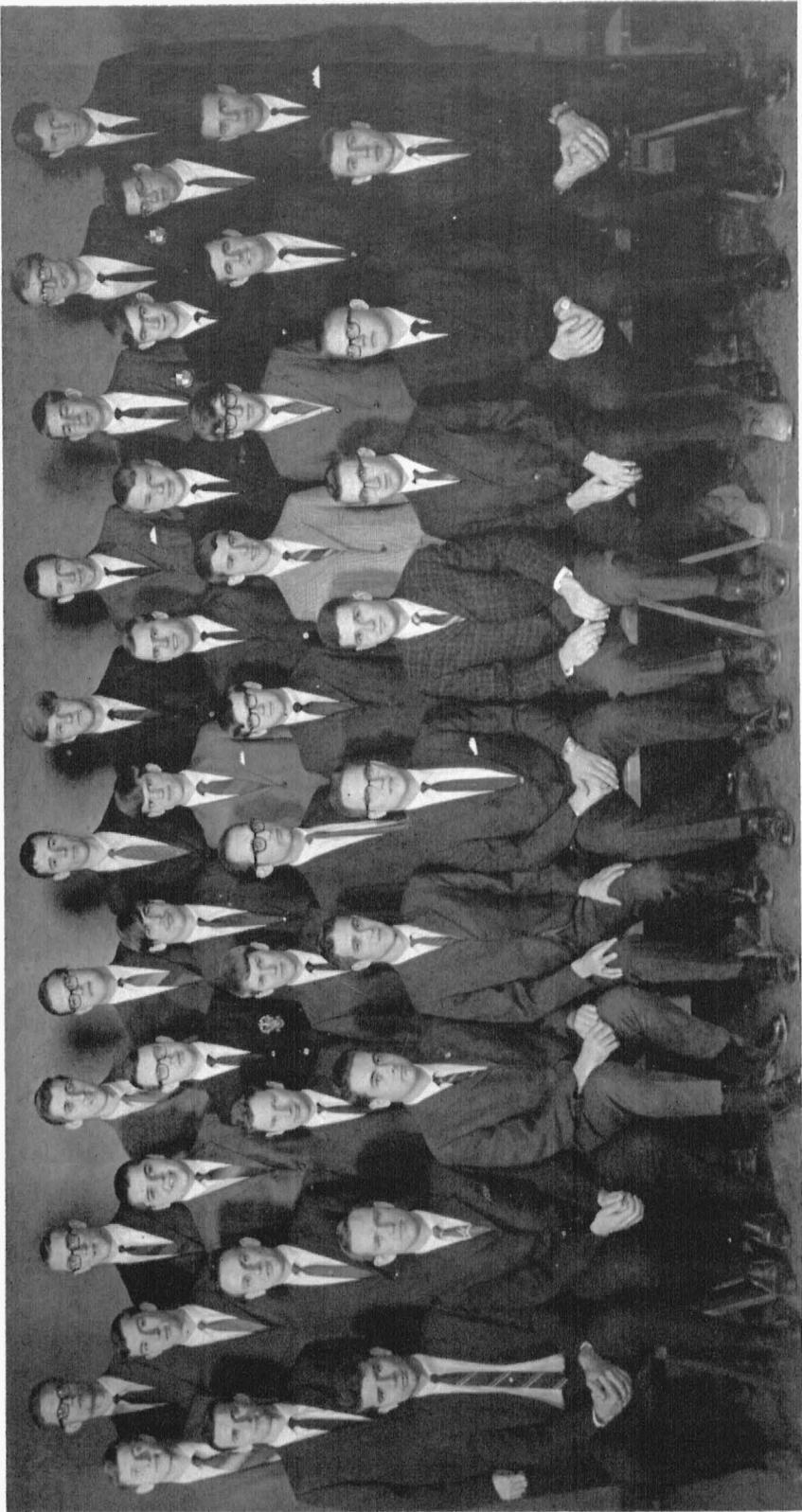
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 Ron Allen
 Dan VanPetten
 Eric Heyn

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Asst. Forester
Treasurer
Secretary
Ranger
Historian
Parliamentarian

2nd Semester

Steve Lindsey
 Ron Allen
 Larry Baer
 Ace Juttner
 John Michaud
 Dan VanPetten
 Eric Heyn

FORESTRY CLUB MEMBERS

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 Martin L. Albers
 Ronald W. Allen
 Robert L. Anderson
 Lawrence E. Baer
 Glenn Bandler
 Guy Bottom
 Paul W. Brockman
 Miles Brown
 Dan B. Bufkin

Steven E. Bush
 Cliff Buuck
 Ronald D. Calvird
 John W. Cheeseboro
 Kenneth Chilman
 Terry Clark
 Howard O. Cole
 David A. Collier
 Garnett W. Cook
 Ronald C. Cordes

Dr. Gene Cox
 John Crosby
 Michael W. Davis
 Harry M. Diesel
 Dennis R. Dietrich
 Kent Downing
 David L. Duckett
 Benny Duffield
 Dr. Donald Duncan
 Douglas G. Durham

Paul Dwyer
 Wayne E. Dykstra
 Bruce P. Endris
 Daniel D. Erion
 James Fairchild
 Jerald W. Fisher
 William Fitzpatrick
 Craig Garrott
 Frank L. Gordon
 Steve Green

Douglas E. Halliwell
 Bill Hansen
 Samuel A. Haroz

Phillip Hein
 Eric Heyn
 Harold M. Holland
 Francis T. Holt
 Bill Howser
 Tommy T. Hutcheson
 Dave Israel

Gary S. Jacks
 James Jarosik
 Tom E. Jung
 Adrian S. Juttner
 Ronald E. Keubler
 Donald R. Krusemark
 James Laacke
 Lawrence L. Lackamp
 Gary M. LeForgee
 Jerry G. LeFever

Gary V. Lidholm
 Steven E. Lindsey
 Michael J. Loe
 Robert Loomis
 Robert Lowery
 Ronald E. Lumb
 Lawrence Lust
 Jeese J. Lyons
 Gary D. Mallams
 Joseph Martorano

L. E. McCormick
 Dr. Alan McGinnes
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 John G. Metcalf
 John J. Michaud
 Gregor P. Moe
 K. E. Moore
 Byron D. Morrison
 David Morris

Delton Morton
 J. M. Nichols
 David M. Ostermeier
 Robert P. Parks
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 Don M. Paulson

Dave Pearson
 Kenneth E. Peterin
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Danny Powell
 Brian Price
 Kerry S. Price
 Rick J. Ragsdale
 Phillip J. Rhode
 Thomas P. Ronk
 Jack J. Rowland
 David A. Ruppert
 Dr. John Sammi
 Doyle S. Sanders

Lonnie E. Schelp
 Richard E. Selle
 Dr. Carl Settergren
 John D. Schaffer
 Carl D. Sheffield
 Paul C. Shirley
 Leslie M. Sires
 Richard A. Sirken
 Dr. Robert C. Smith
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 M. J. Walterscheid
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Randy Weimer
 Dr. R. H. Westveld
 Edward Wheeler
 Richard G. Whiteaker
 Glen Wiegenstein
 William E. Windes
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 Jack E. Woods
 Bill Yoder
 Tim Zorsch

FORESTER'S FIELD DAY

ORLAND BALTZ



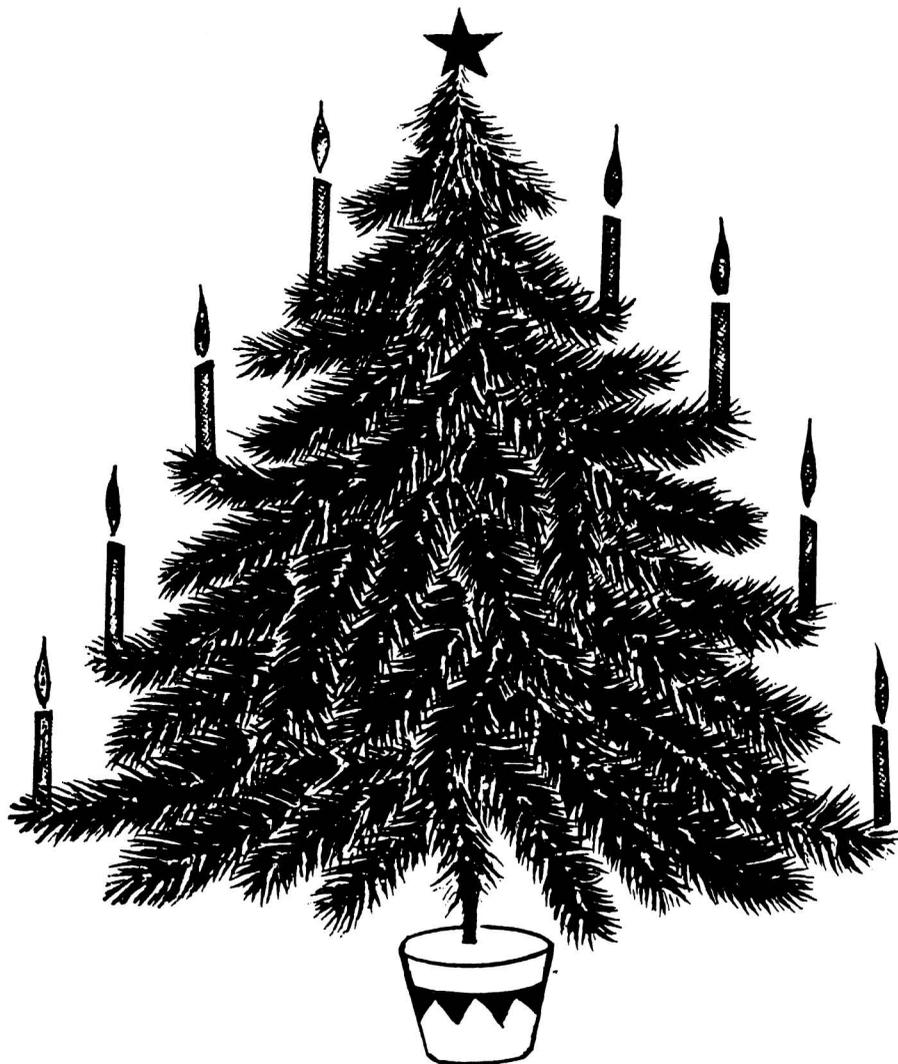
AT 11:30 A.M., THE MIZZOU FORESTERS began assembling behind the Agriculture Building to compete in tests of skill, strength, stamina and accuracy. This year, we also had many non-foresters try their hand at the contests. In all about 70 people attended. This was the year to find out if we were as good at our own games as we have boasted.

Under the watchful eyes of Paul and his furry little inhabitants, the contests began. Chopping was the first event and it was won by one of the good guys with a red hat, Gregor Moe. However, 2nd was taken by a non-forester Russ Nauert. Log rolling was next and it was half won by a forester Tom Ronk; his partner was a non-forester friend Jack Woods. Two-man bucking went to the veteran conclave team of John Shafer and Ken Peterin. There was a new winner of the one-man bucking this year in the form of Jack Rowland. Maybe if Jack and Ken team up they'll show those Northern Foresters how to saw. Bolt throw and chain throw were the next events and they were won by Russ Nauert and Eric Heyn respectively. Steve Lindsey won the match split and Jack Rowland won his second event, tobacco spit. Jack was also awarded the trophy for the best performance by an individual in all of the events.

After looking over the results at the end of the day, it looks like the Foresters don't have to fear the loss of our unusual abilities. When the events were over and the prizes were awarded, the foresters dispersed and are now awaiting the sweet "buttermilk" of the spring barbecue.



Missouri Christmas Tree Producers Association

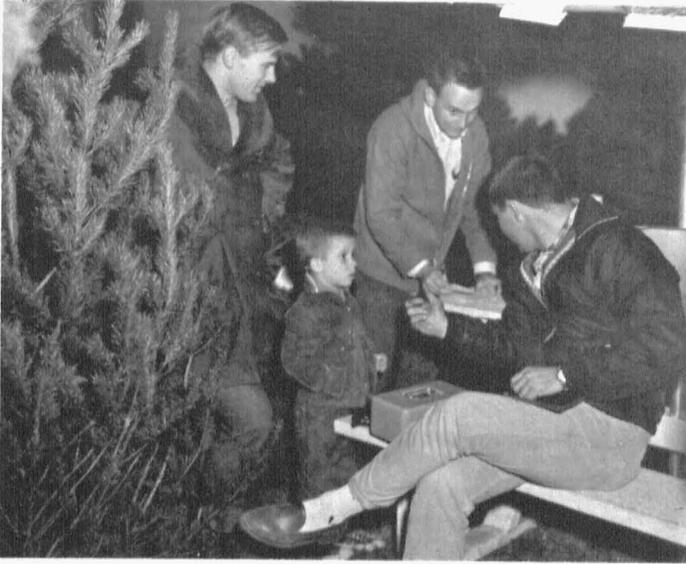


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Christmas Tree Sales, 1967

LAWRENCE BAER

Class of '69



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AS THE SUN BROKE OVER THE TREES on the morning of December 6th, ten dedicated Foresters were seen dragging 10-foot long jack pine from the muddy confines of the Ashland Christmas tree plantation. Since the road leading back to the plantation was too "damp" for truck or tractor, the only way to get the trees to the main road was by slave labor. 180 trees were finally dragged to the road and loaded into Rich Sirken's truck for delivery to the Tastee-Freeze lot.

Later that day Mr. Gwinner delivered 325 Scotch pines we had ordered to supplement our own trees. By the time all of the trees were unloaded from the trucks the small lot looked like a mountain of Christmas Trees. With 500 trees on a 30 by 60 foot lot, there was no room left for salesmen much less for the customers.

Abundant help, good weather, and plenty of Christmas spirit were all that were needed for a record sellout. As in the past, we didn't have enough trees of smaller sizes, but we foresters are very adept at improvisation.

The 1967 tree sales were a huge success. A new record for net profit was established, but a major point was that most of our profit was made on our own trees, pointing to the potential for development of our own resources.

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Forestry Homecoming, 1967

F. T. (Frank) HOLT

Class of 1962

THE FORESTERS OF OLE MIZZO must have known that their football Tigers would be ready for the Cornhuskers when November 18 was selected as the date for the 1967 Forestry Homecoming. President John Strickler presided over a short, efficient business meeting at 10:00 a.m. to start what was to be a very enjoyable day. By 11:30 the wives, fresh from their annual coffee with Mrs. Duncan, had joined their husbands at the Agriculture Building. Amid much handshaking and visiting was heard the announcement that the food was ready in the Cartography Room.

Some eighty people were present to enjoy the delicious barbecue luncheon served by Xi Sigma Pi. The Tau Chapter, under the able direction of Professor Settergren, had provided a very festive setting for the meal. It seems that one member is still indebted to his wife for her appropriate cartoons.

The afternoon started cool and rather discouraging as the Tigers had their problems with the Nebraska Cornhuskers. However the boys in the Black and Gold proved worthy of the challenge in the second half of the game and the traditional bell now occupies a hallowed position in the Memorial Union at Missouri.

An added—and very enjoyable—feature to this Homecoming was a cocktail party and buffet dinner at the Daniel Boone Hotel. About thirty persons took advantage of this additional opportunity to renew and make new acquaintances. It is sincerely hoped that this may become a permanent part of the activities.

Forestry Homecoming 1967 was certainly pleasant for those in attendance and the efforts of several people were appreciated. Thanks are due to Dr. Carl Settergren and the members of the Tau Chapter of Xi Sigma Pi for the luncheon and Dr. Richard Smith for arranging the evening affair as well as all others who contributed to a successful day.

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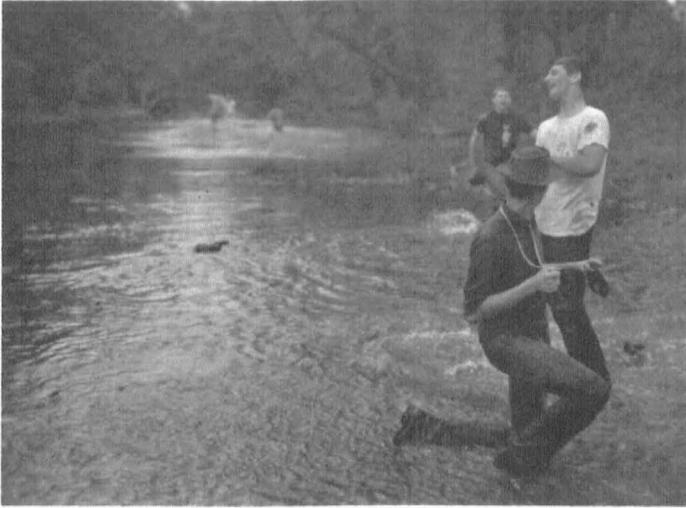
FRANK GORDON
Class of 1968

ON A FRIDAY AFTERNOON, IN MAY, the Mizzou foresters once again left campus to indulge in more outdoor games, and bar-b-que chicken and to drink some good "ole buttermilk." After a few rained-out attempts to have this outing, everybody was prepared to make their annual return to the brush. It wasn't long before Gary Brunk had the pits set up and the chickens and pork steaks cooking.

While the grad students showed off their great skills with a Frisbee, the more serious undergrads set up a volleyball net somewhere in the bushes and started to relive the fun and games experienced at the wonderful summer camp. It wasn't long before the "buttermilk" arrived and the young foresters showed the effects of its medicinal benefits.

As the afternoon progressed and as the chicken and foresters were basted with butter and "buttermilk," the fun and games began in earnest. The object of the volley-ball game became to hit the ball in any way possible and the football game that was started soon ended because no one could catch anybody else (I wonder why?). Later in the afternoon, Gary Brunk got his chickens ready and everybody sat down to enjoy the feast.

After the meal, several full and satisfied students were given much needed baths in the creek, and with the chicken and "buttermilk" all gone, it was soon time to head back to campus. Another bar-b-que was over but not the memories (or the hangovers).



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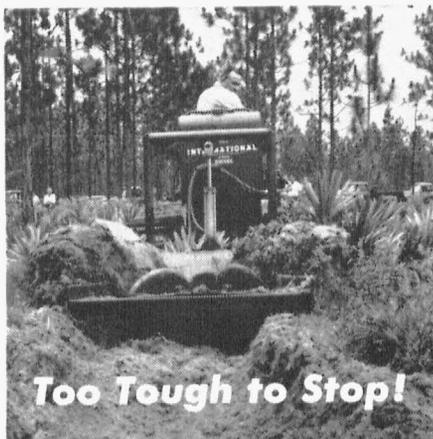
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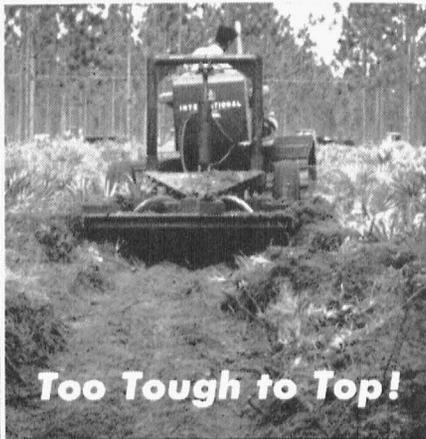
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SUMMER CAMP 1967

JIM FAIRCHILD

EVERY YEAR ONE OR TWO pages of this publication are devoted to the foresters' "12 weeks of fun at Summer Camp." This year's report will include a short summary of the courses and some insight into "Camp Philosophy."

The first and shortest course (one week) was Dendrology. We learned some new species and reviewed others we should have known. My only strong recollection, besides a few copperheads in the swamps, are a few comments made after the final examination. Doug Halliwell and I wondered why no hickories had been included in the outdoor quizzes that day. Professor Polk turned quickly toward us and said, "You didn't even know the oaks!"

In Forest Engineering we learned to take notes—FIELD NOTES. The watershed problem was especially interesting, and Professor Moore was always within "hootin' n' hollerin'" distance when we needed help. I'll never forget things like, "Tamerius, how do trees grow?" or "Fairchild, you're splittin' hairs again."

I almost forgot Mensuration (Forest Measurements), the course that everyone had warned would be the worst. It wasn't so bad, especially for a student who likes to write lengthy reports—every night. Rich Sirken didn't mind the course. In fact, he didn't even bother to attend class one of the three weeks. Dr. Smith took the first part of the course, and Professor Nichols came for the last half to make certain we didn't all get a failing grade.

Professors Paulsell and Settergren entertained the group for four weeks with a habitat study, reasonably short lectures (never over three hours at a time), and more bus trips. I really thought we would be fortunate enough to leave the bus on a Missouri Conservation Commission timber sale, but we had too many capable mechanics aboard. Only two things really bothered me—anticipation of “writing my impressions” about the field trips and Carl Settergren’s comments about my sta-unprest shirts.

Logging and Milling brought Professor Adair and Mr. Miles Brown to camp for two weeks of Quality vs. Quantity sawing. We analyzed a number of mills (sawlogs, barrel staves, pallets, furniture, etc.). I have two thick scarlet oak bookends on my bookshelf—thanks to sawyer Guy Bottom’s generosity with the slabs. Oh, one more thing—did anybody ever take that load of lumber out of the kiln?

That’s the course work, but now let’s get to the real meaning of Summer Camp. Besides being 12 hours credit toward graduation, it is an opportunity for the “foresters” to work together and become better acquainted. Admittedly, this summer’s 18 students were a heterogenous group. In silvicultural terms, we would describe the distribution as irregularly uneven-aged, with ages ranging from 20 to 35, give or take a few years, since Fitz wouldn’t say, and by no means an equal number in each age class.

A few of the “older” married men spent a good share of their time together. They seemed to form a group on the bus, in the classroom, and even at the local tavern. But what about the others, the unmarried and the “almost” married? The former had a relatively carefree summer, except for a few unfortunate incidents like Greg Moe’s missing a turn in the road and “rolling” his Volkswagen. The latter found themselves in an unstable situation. They couldn’t look at life from the married standpoint and yet hesitated to spend their free time causing “trouble” in Poplar Bluff or on Lake Wappapello with Greg, John Prochazka, and all those young girls. Of course, some of them drove home as often as possible (once every one or two weeks), but this wasn’t possible for some others.

Summer Camp is a test of many skills, but the biggest test of all is the forester’s character. If he can live in the hills of southern Missouri with 18 men from Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Illinois, if he can draw himself away from “home,” if he can disregard age and personality differences, if he can forget about “last year’s files” or at least use them constructively in working *with* the other students, even if this means a minor conspiracy against the instructors, I think he’ll be a better forester. As Mr. Paulsell would probably say, “he’ll be a better ‘citizen.’”

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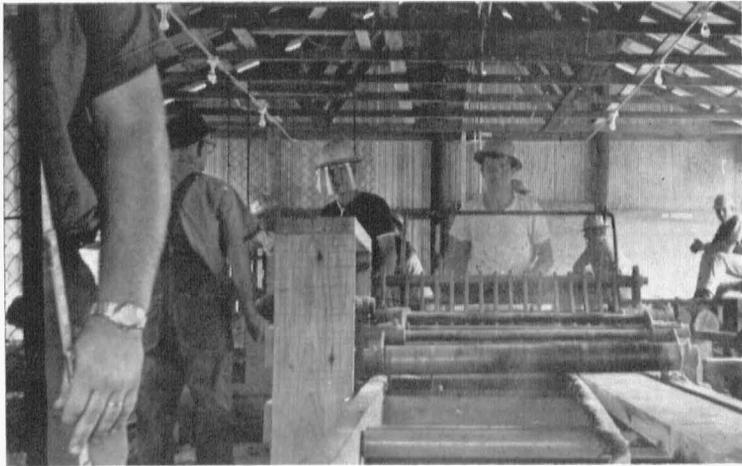
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BOB ANDERSON

OF THE THIRTY FORESTRY STUDENTS that graduated from the School of Forestry last year, four are working for the Forest Service, four are working for the State, seven are working for private industry, two are attending graduate school, eleven are in the service, and the location of two students is unknown.

U. S. Forest Service

- Gary E. Brunk*—Forester on the Arapaho National Forest, U.S. Forest Service, Box 228, Kremmling, Colorado 80459.
Wayne W. Chandler—Forester for the U.S. Forest Service, Box 25, Mt. Hebron, California 96066.
Larry O'Brien—Forester for the U.S. Forest Service, Nine Mile Ranger Station, Huson, Montana 59846.
James A. Potter II—Works for the U.S. Forest Service on the Klamath National Forest, 1215 So. Main St., Yreka, California 96097.

State Organizations

- Larry E. Biles*—Area Extension Forester for Kansas State University, Box 190, Hiawatha, Kansas 66434.
Lawrence Clark—Assistant to Forester for the Iowa Conservation Commission, Yellow River State Forest, 11155 W. 80th, La Grange, Illinois.
Freddie J. Crouse—Missouri Conservation Commission, 142 Rainbow Village, Columbia, Missouri 65201.
Bruce L. Murray—Forester for Wisconsin Conservation Department, 7125 Blue Spruce Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63124.

Private Companies

- Gary C. Bing*—Research Forester for West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, 2006 Oak Street, Georgetown, South Carolina 29440.
James R. Joines—Assistant Area Forester for Container Corporation of America, P.O. Box 535, Salem, Missouri 62881.
Leonard V. Lumar—Forester, West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., Lewisburg, West Virginia 24901.
Jeffrey Pennock, Farm Manager, RFD No. 1, Rocheport, Missouri 65201.
Bobby G. Teeter—Sales Trainee for Long-Bell Division of International Paper Co., R.R. 2, Jasper, Missouri 64755.
Steve P. Westfall—Forester for Union-Camp Corporation, 109 Tupelo Drive, Homerville, Ga. 31634.
Gordon E. Lyons, Jr.—Executive Trainee for the First National Bank of Denver, 17th and Welton, Denver, Colorado 80202.

Graduate Students

- William R. Houston*—Graduate Student at Yale University, 9124 Guthrie Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63134.
Paul D. Schnare—Graduate Student at the University of Missouri, 561 Southside Trailer Court, Columbia, Missouri

Armed Forces

- Daniel L. Boarman*—Service unknown, P.O. Box 333, Bismarck, Missouri.
Claudio A. Gonzalez—Navy Officers Candidate School, 4368 Bonfils Drive, Bridgeton, Missouri 63042.
Milton E. Greenstreet—U.S. Navy, B 51-55-31-U.S. N. ATTKRON 192, FPO San Francisco, California 96601.
Daniel, T. Griffith—Army, Dewitt, Missouri 64639.
James R. Harland—Air Force, Box 116, Walden, Colorado 80408.
Lawrence S. Hensler—Army, R.R. 1, Box 81, Wellsville, Missouri 63011.
Lonnie Kirby—Service Unknown.
Garold S. McDaniel—U.S. Navy, Pineville Motel, Pineville, Missouri 64856.
Ray E. Pannell—U.S. Navy, R.R. No. 1, Mt. Vernon, Missouri 65712.
Paul D. Rice—Army, 8035 College, Neosho, Missouri 84850.
Wayne A. Thornhill—Army, 404 East 7th Street, Rolla, Missouri 65401.

Jobs Unknown

- Charles A. Caughlan*—1222 Bellvue, St. Louis, Missouri 63117.
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JERRY G. LeFEVER

THE FORESTRY CLUB held its annual formal dance, the Paul Bunyan Bounce, on Saturday Evening, December fourth. Music for the dance was provided by "The Fifth Floor Down" a band from St. Louis. Although it was a very dreary and snowy, cold winter night, the Student Union Ballroom was filled with students and faculty members with their dates and wives.

The entertainment started shortly after 8 p. m. with skits by the seniors which depicted certain faculty members in their moments of glory. The skits lasted about an hour and were enjoyed by the audience and well accepted by certain members of the audience. At least I guess they were well accepted since I haven't heard of any seniors being kicked out of school yet.

After the skits the band played for about an hour and again the Mizzou Foresters showed that they could dance as well as anyone. During the intermission, Dr. Duncan introduced the Queen candidates and announced that Mrs. Judy Lindsey had been selected Queen. Also during the intermission musical entertainment was provided by the summer camp trio of Lonnie Schelp, Harold Holland, and Jim Fairchild. They sang such old time favorites as "Cold Tater," "Won't You Come Home Bill Bailey?," "Little Old Wine Drinker Me," and "Beautiful Brown Eyes." After the intermission the band played until 11:30 p. m., when everyone left for home after a very enjoyable evening.



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A SUMMER WITH WEYERHAEUSER TIMBER COMPANY

JOHN MICHAUD

ON THE MORNING OF JUNE 8, 1967, Eric Heyn, Gary Lidholm, and I left St. Louis, Missouri, on our journey to the West Coast. Eric and Gary were to work for the Forest Service in California, and yours truly was bound for Klamath Falls, Oregon, where I would be employed by Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. Since I had never been west of Boonville, Missouri, this trip held special significance for me, and after a semester of listening to "Liddum's" tales of his summer on the San Bernardino National Forest, I was anxiously anticipating my first look at the real west. After four days of prairie, mountains, desert, and three nights of "sleeping" on park benches, campgrounds, even a rodeo judging booth, and continuous driving and picture-taking, we finally reached our respective destinations. On Monday morning, June 13, I started work.

My position at Klamath Falls was that of forestry intern; I was one of six students participating in a program which Weyerhaeuser recently created to give forestry students an insight into company operations, and to attract capable personnel for future employment. We interns, who hailed from all over the country, were to be given a variety of jobs throughout the summer, including some supervisory experience. Since one rarely finds this type of program in private industry, I felt quite fortunate to receive such an opportunity.

We spent the first two weeks in training for timber cruising. Weyerhaeuser designed this method especially for the Klamath Falls area, which yields timber for the company's only pine mill in the Northwest. (The forests around Klamath Falls consist mainly of ponderosa pine, mixed with Douglas-fir and white fir. Incense cedar, lodgepole pine, and sugar pine are also harvested commercially.) Our cruise was made according to vegetation type as interpreted from aerial photos. We used a type map in laying out our daily routes, taking a predetermined number of variable (prism) plots per type. The data we recorded on each tree had to be coded for IBM machines, and this tended to make the system quite complicated, since there were separate codes to be memorized for each of about a dozen items. Thus my cruising experience was somewhat challenging, but, because we were able to work on an individual basis and make our own decisions, it was also satisfying, and I feel that I gained more this way than by a classroom study.

By the fifth week of our stay at Klamath Falls, we had completed our cruising work. For my next assignment, I was sent to an old logging camp, where one of my fellow interns and I worked as straw-bosses on a precommercial thinning in a 35-yr-old stand of ponderosa pine, douglas-fir, and white fir. The trees were killed with applications of poison to a series of hatchet cuts in the stem. Weyerhaeuser had not previously been involved with such intensive management in the Northwest, and as a result our operation was on a more or less experimental basis. Though my position was not strictly supervisory, this fact enabled me to make more decisions about the operation than if the procedure had followed a routine, cut-and-

dried pattern. Thus, although the actual thinning labor was rather dull, my administrative activities made my stay at the logging camp more interesting and satisfying. This operation took the remainder of the summer, except for my last week at Klamath Falls, which I spent cruising again.

In general, I was quite favorably impressed with Weyerhaeuser. To me, the most outstanding thing about the organization was its personnel; each man appeared to be highly capable, and I didn't meet a single permanent company employee that I didn't like personally; this, I think is extremely rare in any organization. Although there was some lack of planning evident in the intern program—i.e. I didn't receive the variety of assignments that I had expected, and some of my fellow interns didn't have the opportunity for supervisory work—most of this can be attributed to a recent shifting of personnel in Klamath Falls branch, and the fact that this was the first year of the intern program's existence. Since the vast majority of forestry students never get the opportunity for a first hand look at private industry, I feel that I was particularly fortunate, and would recommend that any student who is interested in a career in private forestry look into this program. It's well worth his while.

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Summer in Wyoming

GARY MALLAMS

IN THE SPRING OF 1967 I accepted a summer job with the Forest Service on Medicine Bow National Forest in Region 2. School was out and on the 13th of June, Jim Melton and I headed west for the summer. He was going to Idaho and I was riding as far as Centennial, Wyoming. Centennial, Wyoming is located 30 miles west of Laramie and is situated right at the base of the Snowy Range Mountains. The population of Centennial is about 50 and most of the people are either loggers or are employed by the local sawmill.

Just as we were leaving Kansas, a pheasant decided to try to catch a bug (Jim's Volkswagon). The collision of the pheasant and the car windshield was more than either could take. Even though the windshield was shattered, I believe the pheasant suffered more. If anyone is interested in hunting pheasant in western Kansas, contact Jim. I'm sure he may have some tips to give.

The altitude of the ranger station was about 8500 feet and most of the timber was above the station. The timber at the lower elevation consisted of lodgepole pine and some limber pine while Engelmann spruce and subalpine fir were dominant at the higher altitudes. The district is probably used more extensively for recreation than for the production of timber. The Forest Service has been building new camp grounds to accommodate the increasing number of tourists each season.

Monday morning we all reported for the first day of work, but instead of work we were briefed on what was expected of us while working for the Forest Service. The next day we were instructed in the use of fire fighting equipment and how to construct fire lines.

My job for the summer consisted of supervising a trail crew of five other summer workers. I was directly responsible to the district ranger for the work done by our crew. We had a wide variety of jobs to be performed over the summer.

We spent the first two weeks doing timber stand improvement on a stand of lodgepole pine. The area had been logged over 30 years ago and many of the overstory trees that were left after logging had to be poisoned because they contained a large amount of dwarf mistletoe and would infect the smaller seedlings.

The next two weeks were spent surveying and cutting a mile of forest boundary right-of-way. On this particular job, we all became a little too familiar with a chainsaw.

The remainder of the summer was occupied by a variety of duties. We painted buildings, greased vehicles, and constructed and maintained trails.

The tourism on the district became quite heavy mid-way through the summer. An increase of tourists in an area usually means that you can count on a few people getting lost. This summer was not an exception. Late one night the Ranger notified us that two people were lost on Medicine Bow Peak, which was about 1200 feet in altitude. Our search party started climbing up the peak about 10:00 that night. We searched all night long and then, just before daybreak, we spotted a small campfire with two tired,

cold, and hungry people huddled before it. They turned out to be our lost campers. It ended being a very rewarding experience.

My wife and two children joined me in the middle of August and while they were there we lived in a guard station located high up in the mountains. We had no electricity or telephone but the incredible scenery and abundance of wildlife more than made up for the lack of conveniences. For us, it was a pleasant change from campus married students housing.

I felt that I had a really good opportunity to see how the Forest Service operates. The experiences, both good and bad, will long be remembered. But, all good things must surely end, and with the close of the summer, we headed back to old Mizzou.

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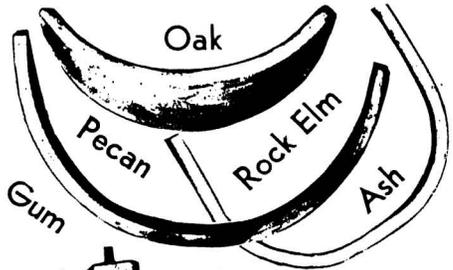
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On page 53 "Tangent Offsets" was a modification from CALDERS' FOREST ROAD ENGINEERING TABLES.

On page 241 "Ordinates for Staking Curves with Tape" was a modification of another table.

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A special "thanks" go to the School of Forestry Secretaries for the typing of articles appearing in this issue.

Dr. Duncan and Mr. Lee K. Paulsell are also due a thank you for their aid in obtaining articles and providing advice.

And last but not least, thanks to Miss Jorune Jonikas for her aid in proofreading and setting up the final copy of this year's Missouri Log.

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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

A. L. Bogg Machinery Co.80	McKim Saw Shop79
Amyx Mfg. Co.78	Manley's Marine Inn48
Barth's74	Marguerite Krueger Conservation Club73
Ben Meadows Co.81	M. E. Leeming Lumber Co.63
Benson Building Materials58	Mill Iron & Supply47
Ben's Barber Shop73	Missouri Bookstore43
Bluff City Produce46	Missouri Christmas Tree Producers Assn.56
Boone County Lumber Co.61	Mizzou Barber Shop63
Bowling Lumber Co.63	Moss American, Inc.71
Byron Price44	
Calder's82	Nelson Paint Co.61
Campus Jewelry42	Norman Gamblin Lumber Co58
Chas. C. Meek Lumber Co.73	Nu-Way Lumber Co.70
Coca-Cola Bottling Co.46-58	
Columbia Auto Parts63	Osage Products Co.70
Daily American Republic80	Oscar's Auto Service84
Dave Ashley and Associates78	
E. C. Robinson Lumber Co.47	Pea Ridge Forest68
Ethel's Trading Post46	Platt's Landscape Nursery81
Forbridge Feed and Produce Co.47	
Forest Products, Inc.59	Ranch House Restaurant43
Forestry Suppliers, Inc61	Rolla A. Grace47
Frank B. Powell Lumber Co.68	Roths Department Store46
Gaines Hardwood Lumber Co.79	
Gross and Janes Co.58	Smith Studios74
Hester Plow Co.64	Sniders IGA Foodliner47
Hewlett's Wholesale Meats66	St. Louis District Chapter Conservation Federation of Missouri, South Side Division43
Himmelberger-Harrison Mfg. Co.79	Stucker and Groves IGA48
Hogg's Super Market59	
Independent Stave Co.49	Thilman Elec. Co.59
International Paper Co.39	Tri-State Timber Co., Inc.46
John's Motor Clinic51	Toellner Baking Co.59
Kneibert Clinic50	Town and Country Trailer Park74
LaCrosse Lumber Co.61	
Lamb's Jewelry61	University Book Store47
Lee Street Shop51	Westhoff Studio53
Lutesville Pallet Co., Inc.61	W. H. Powell Lumber Co.76
	Whitner Chainsaw and Marine Sale66
	Williamsdale Nursery47