The 1938 Gopher Peavey

Published Annually by The Forestry Club
University of Minnesota
ST. PAUL, MINN.
Foreword

We present the 1938 Gopher Peavey, without excuses or apologies. It could probably be much better, and possibly a little worse.

The 1938 Peavey Staff.
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A familiar view from the old Forestry Building

To Professor

boundless energy in development of conservation to accomplish gratefully ded
Dedication

To Professor Samuel B. Green - - to whose boundless energy and unerring foresight the early development of forestry at the University of Minnesota is entirely due. Even in the midst of extravagant exploitation he foresaw the need of conservation, and he had the where-with-all to accomplish his purpose. To him this book is gratefully dedicated.
Appreciation

The 1938 Gopher Peavey has been published by the students of the Forestry School, with the aid of the Faculty, Alumni, and Advertisers.

The Peavey Staff especially wishes to thank the Northwest Paper Company for their continued interest in the Forestry School and their generous help towards publishing the Gopher Peavey.

Thanks are extended to the Minnesota State Horticultural Society and the Minnesota Department of Conservation, who furnished a number of the half-tones used in the production of the 1938 Gopher Peavey, and to all others who, directly or indirectly, have given assistance.

Thanks also are due to the firms which have made the Peavey financially possible through their advertising. We ask you to patronize these concerns whenever possible.
1938 PEAVEY STAFF

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Charles Hutchinson - - - - - - - - Associate Editor
Carl Dion - - - - - - - - - Associate Editor
Robert Piercy - - - - - - - - Associate Editor
Fred Dickinson - - - - - - - - Business Manager
Lief Lie - - - - - - - - Assistant Business Manager
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Ed Lehner - - - - - - - - Assistant Alumni Editor
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GREEN HALL

Green Hall, named in honor of Professor Samuel B. Green, who initiated forestry education at the University of Minnesota, will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the fall quarter of 1938.

Green Hall is approximately 62 by 153 feet and four stories high. It will provide all the necessary facilities for undergraduate and graduate work in forestry at a high level.

In designing the building particular attention was given to the needs of graduate students. A graduate study, a graduate research laboratory, and a green house for experimental work are provided. These facilities, combined with those for field work at the Cloquet Forest Experiment Station and at the Lake Itasca Forestry and Biology Station, with the exceptional library facilities, high standing of all the related subjects should be highly attractive.

Full consideration was given to the needs of undergraduate education. Laboratories are provided for instruction in the various related subjects. A graduate study, a graduate research laboratory, and a green house for experimental work are provided. These facilities, combined with those for field work at the Cloquet Forest Experiment Station and at the Lake Itasca Forestry and Biology Station, with the high standing of all the related subjects should be highly attractive.

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exceptional library facilities of the University of Minnesota, and with the high standing of all the natural science departments of the University, should be highly attractive to advanced students in forestry.

Full consideration also has been given to the needs of undergraduate instruction in the various forestry curricula. Well lighted, well equipped laboratories are provided for courses in wood structure and identification, forest mensuration, forest products, etc. An auditorium seating approximately 370 people and provided with standard moving picture equipment is available. This auditorium will greatly expedite and facilitate the showing of the many sound and silent films now available on forestry and related subjects.

Green Hall is also provided with a large museum and exhibition room. Although the collection of outstanding exhibits is a slow process a large number of interesting and instructive exhibits already have been assembled.

The entire fourth floor of Green Hall and part of the ground floor will be occupied by the Lake States Forest Experiment Station staff.

Forest education at Minnesota is now entering a new era. The citizens of Minnesota by providing these splendid facilities for forest education at the University have placed a heavy obligation on the forestry students and faculty. The citizens of the state have a right to expect that both students and faculty will devote their untiring efforts towards the solution of the many and complex forest problems confronting the state. The students and faculty recognize this responsibility and they accept it.
SENIORS

PHILIP C. ANDERSON
"Phil"
St. Paul, Minnesota
Forest Technology

ROGER F. ANDERSON
"Rog"
St. Paul, Minnesota
Forest Science

WALTER T. ASPI
"Wally"
Aurora, Minnesota
General Forestry

ALEN R. BATESON
"Al"
Hibbing, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Voyageurs.

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General Forestry
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"Ev"

St. Paul, Minnesota
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Thief River Falls, Minnesota
General Forestry
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ROSS W. BOOBAR

"Bud"

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Game Management
Forestry Club, Phi Tau Theta, Wild Life Managers Club.

RUDIE E. BRAUER

"Carl"

Rock Rapids, Iowa
Game Management
Forestry Club, Wild Life Managers Club, Gamma Delta.

CLARENCE A. COHN

Duluth, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Field Experience, Student Technician,
National Park Service, '37.
JOHN J. CONNOR
"Joe"
Cloquet, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club, World’s Log Rolling Champion, ’37.
Field Experience, Northwest Paper Co., ’34, ’35.

CALVIN L. DE LATTRE
"Black Dog"
Minneapolis, Minnesota
General Forestry

ROBERT E. DE LEUW
"Bob"
Minneapolis, Minnesota
General Forestry

FRED E. DICKINSON
"Dick"
Bemidji, Minnesota
General Forestry

RAYMOND W. ELLSTROM
"Ray"
St. Paul, Minnesota
General Forestry
Harold R. Emerson
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Wood Technology
Forestry Club. Field Experience, University of Minnesota Division of Wood Technology.

William J. Emerson
"Bill"
St. Paul, Minnesota
General Forestry

C. Richard Freeman
"Dick"
Menomonie, Wisconsin
Commercial Lumbering
Forestry Club, Y.M.C.A.

Joseph O. Gjerston
"Joe"
Sandstone, Minnesota
General Forestry

Richard H. Gruenhagen
"Dick"
Ogdensburg, Wisconsin
General Forestry
Nilo J. Haapala

"Haap"
Virginia, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Rangers Club, Voyageurs.

Howard T. Hagen

"Howie"
Minneapolis, Minnesota
General Forestry

Harlow W. Halvorson

Duluth, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Xi Sigma Pi. Field Experience, Blister Rust Control '37.

Philip C. Hamm

"Phil"
St. Paul, Minnesota
General Forestry

Marvin Harmon

"Trix"
Marshall, Minnesota
General Forestry
DONALD J. HIGGINS
"Don"
Sioux City, Iowa
Commercial Lumbering

ROBERT HILLER
"Bob"
Baraboo, Wisconsin
Grazing

AXEL HUPPonen
"Ax"
Virginia, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Rangers Club, Voyageurs. Field Experience, Soil Conservation Service '37.

CHARLES E. HUTCHINSON
"Hutch"
Minneapolis, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club. Alumni Editor Puey '37, Associate Editor Puey '38. Foresters Day Association '37. Secretary, Forestry Club '37. Treasurer, Junior Corporation '38.

CHARLES F. JOHNSON
"Chuck"
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Commercial Lumbering
ROY A. JOHNSON
"Conky"
Wegdahl, Minnesota
General Forestry

EDWARD S. KAFKA
"Ed"
Antigo, Wisconsin
General Forestry

FRANK G. KALIN
Eveleth, Minnesota
Commercial Lumbering
Forestry Club, Tau Phi Delta, Rangers Club, Y.M.C.A., Peavry Board.

RUSSEL W. KAUPPI
"Russ"
Duluth, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Xi Sigma Pi.

DAVID B. KING
"Dave"
Ely, Minnesota
General Forestry
T. KENT KJELLAND
"Cur"
St. Paul, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Phi Sigma Kappa. Field Experience, Boys Summer Camps.

RICHARD J. KROLL
"Dick"
International Falls, Minnesota
General Forestry

ROBERT E. LANG
"Hermie"
Remsen, Iowa
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Delta Tau Delta, Forestry Rifle Team '37.

JACK E. LARSON
"Yeck"
Virginia, Minnesota
General Forestry

DANIEL J. LEACH
"Dan"
Minneapolis, Minnesota
General Forestry
RAYMOND E. LESKELA
"Ray"
Chisholm, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club. Field Experience, Copper Mines, Butte, Mont., '37.

DAVID LOHN
"Dave"
Fosston, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club. Field Experience, Paul Bunyan State Forest '37.

EDWARD J. LOULA
"Ed"
Montgomery, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Tau Phi Delta, Gobblers. Field Experience, Superior National Forest '37.

ROBERT C. MARCH
"Bob"
Oshkosh, Wisconsin
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Alpha Gamma Rho, Peavey Staff '38. Field Experience, Blister Rust Control, Idaho '37.

JOHN
St. Paul
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Tau Phi Delta, Xi Sigma Pi, Silver Spur Team '37, Foresters Day Association '37. Manager Peavey '37, Equipment Manager Assembly '37. Field Experience, St. Joe National Forest '37.

DAVID LOHN
"Dave"
Fosston, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club. Field Experience, Paul Bunyan State Forest '37.

EDWARD J. LOULA
"Ed"
Montgomery, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Tau Phi Delta, Gobblers. Field Experience, Superior National Forest '37.

ROBERT C. MARCH
"Bob"
Oshkosh, Wisconsin
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Alpha Gamma Rho, Peavey Staff '38. Field Experience, Blister Rust Control, Idaho '37.

ROGER R. MEACHAM
"Spider"
St. Paul, Minnesota
General Forestry

JOHN
St. Paul
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Tau Phi Delta, Xi Sigma Pi, Silver Spur Team '37, Foresters Day Association '37. Manager Peavey '37, Equipment Manager Assembly '37. Field Experience, St. Joe National Forest '37.

ROBERT C. MARCH
"Bob"
Oshkosh, Wisconsin
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Alpha Gamma Rho, Peavey Staff '38. Field Experience, Blister Rust Control, Idaho '37.

ROGER R. MEACHAM
"Spider"
St. Paul, Minnesota
General Forestry
JOHN S. MEAD  
"Jack"  
St. Paul, Minnesota  
General Forestry 
Forestry Club, Tau Phi Delta, Gobblers, Alpha Zeta, Xi Sigma Pi, Silver Spur, Grey Friar, Forestry Rifle Team '37, Foresters' Day Association '37, Business Manager '37, Editor '38, Christmas Assembly '37. Field Experience, State E.C.W. '36, St. Joe National Forest '37.

MELVIN W. MENGE  
"Mel"  
Deer Creek, Minnesota  
General Forestry  
Forestry Club, Voyagers.

KERMIT W. MILLER  
"Kerr"  
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho  
General Forestry  
Forestry Club, Sigma Nu, Sigma Delta Chi, Alpha Zeta, Xi Sigma Pi, Gamma Sigma Delta. President, Junior Corporation '37. Field Experience, U. S. Forest Service.

ALVIN E. NELSON  
"Al"  
Park Falls, Wisconsin  
General Forestry  
Forestry Club, Xi Sigma Pi, Gamma Sigma Delta, Y.M.C.A. Treasurer Forestry Club '36, Secretary Forestry Club '37, Treasurer Junior Corporation '37, Gopher Peavey Board '36. Field Experience, Kabetogama State Forest '36, Lake States Forest Experiment Station '37.

ROBERT C. NORD  
"Bob"  
St. Paul, Minnesota  
Game Management  
Forestry Club, Voyagers. President, Freshman Corporation '32, Foresters' Day Association '37. Field Experience, Mesabi Purchase Unit '33, Superior National Forest '33, '34.
CARL E. NORDELL
"Red"
St. Paul, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club.

JOHN A. OASE
"Owasso"
St. Paul, Minnesota
General Forestry

ROBERT N. PIERCY
"Butch"
Minneapolis, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Associate Editor Peavy '38. Field Experience, Mississippi Headwaters State Forest '36.

RAYMOND F. RITCHEL
"Ray"
Chisholm, Minnesota
General Forestry

EDWIN U. SAARNIO
"Tex"
International Falls, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Rangers Club, Xi Sigma Pi, Camera Club. Field Experience, International Lumber Co. '33, Minnesota State Forest Service '36, U. S. Forest Service '37.
ROGER C. SCHMUCK
"Rog"
Minneapolis, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Tau Phi Delta, Gobblers, Y.M.C.A. Secretary Foresters Day Association '38. Field Experience, Soil Conservation Service '35.

PHILIP T. SCHNEIDER
"Phil"
Palmer, Massachusetts
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Loggers League, Camera Club. Field Experience, National Park Service '37.

JACK E. SCHNEEWEIS
"Jack"
St. Paul, Minnesota
General Forestry

PHILIP M. SCHROEDER
"Pinky"
St. Paul, Minnesota
Forest Science
Forestry Club, Scabbard and Blade, Pershing Rifles, Mortar and Ball, Tau Phi Delta, Gobblers, Xi Sigma Pi, Alpha Zeta, President, Ag. Union Board of Governors, Captain Scabbard and Blade, Secretary Freshman Corporation '34, Secretary Foresters Day Ass'n '36, General Arrangements Chairman Military Formal '37, Circulation Mgr., Forestry '35. Field Experience, Superior National Forest '35, Fort Sheridan, Ill., '36, National Forest Insect Investigation '37.

EDWIN S. SEDLACEK
"Eddie"
Warren, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club, All-U Boxing Champion '36, Foresters Day Association '37, '38. Field Experience, Bureau of Entomology '36, Bitter Rust Control, St. Joe National Forest '37.
OMUND A. SEGLEM
"Seg"
Duluth, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Lodgers League. Field Experience, Blister Rust Control '37.

ROBERT SELOVER
"Judge"
Minneapolis, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club. Field Experience, Chippewa National Forest '36.

J. W. STEVENSON
"Steve"
Minneapolis, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club. Field Experience, Mesaba Purchase Unit '34, Soil Conservation Service '35, '36, '37.

JAMES B. TAPLIN
"Tap"
St. Paul, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Voyageurs, Alpha Zeta, Xi Sigma Pi, Y.M.C.A. Ag. Student Council, Managers Club, Foresters Day Association '37, '38. Field Experience, Lake States Forest Experiment Station '36, St. Joe National Forest '37.

LAWRENCE P. TERCH
"Lawty"
Virginia, Minnesota
Forest Technology
Forestry Club, Xi Sigma Pi. Field Experience, Retail Lumber Yard '36, '37.

DODD DODD
Utica, New York
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Fendel U. S. Forest Service '37.

RAYMOND F. SULLIVAN
"Sull"
St. Paul, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Xi Sigma Pi, Ag. Student Council, Iota Sigma Delta. Field Experience, Chippewa National Forest Experiment Station '37.

EINOR P. TROEN
Virginia, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Rangers. Field Experience, Chequamegon National Forest '37.

ROBERT W. TULLI
Plainsville, New Jersey
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Xi Sigma Pi, Sigma Delta, "M" Club. Field Experience, Chequamegon National Forest '37.

RICHARD G. TUCKER
"Tuck"
St. Paul, Minnesota
General Forestry
DOUG R. WALKER
Utica, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Fender Benders. Field Experience, U. S. Forest Service Nursery, Winona, Minn. '35.

RAYMOND J. WOOD
"Smoothy"
St. Paul, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Xi Sigma Pi, Alpha Zeta, Y.M.C.A. Ag. Student Council, Foresters Day Association '37, '38. President Forestry Club '37, Social Coordinating Committee, Christmas Assembly '37. Field Experience, Chippewa National Forest '33, Lake States Forest Experiment Station '37.

EINO R. WUORI
"Voo"
Virginia, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Rangers Club, Voyageurs, Foresters Day Association '37, Forestry Club Dance '37. Field Experience, Chequamegon National Forest '36, St. ialisus National Forest '37.

ROBERT ZABEL
"Bob"
Plainsville, Minnesota
General Forestry

RICHARD G. ZIETLOW
"Dick"
St. Paul, Minnesota
General Forestry
Forestry Club, Y.M.C.A., Alpha Zeta, Foresters Day Association '38, Forestry Dance '37, Photographic Editor Peacey '38. Field Experience, Chequamegon National Forest '36, Mississippi Headwaters State Forest and Buena Vista Forest '37.
Forests in Flood Control

by John M. Miles, '38
First Prize Winner 1937 Pack Essay Contest

LESS spectacular than engineering, but just as important in the part it plays in flood control, is Forestry. With public attention focused for so long upon engineering methods of attempted control, the value of the forest as an ameliorating influence on floods has been underestimated and denied.

The tendency in recent years, however, is to consider the river as a single unit from source to mouth, in the control of which both forestry and engineering are important. To the forester goes the task of aborting floods at the point of their inception: in the headwaters drainage areas. To the engineer goes the task of controlling what may be called "normal" floods, or floods which would normally occur in times of precipitation even under the best conditions of land management.

There is no agency which can prevent floods altogether. Long before the white man came with his ax and his plow, floods swept down American rivers and left their mark on the land. But while no amount of attempted control can entirely obviate the likelihood of floods, the restoration of watershed protection cover can minimize them, and can regulate the severity of them to the degree where the engineer's dams and levees will easily hold the river in its course. In any comparison between the respective merits of land planning and engineering as instruments in flood control, one salient feature stands out: that neither will be worth much without the other.

It is not so much a question of forests and forestry alone in flood control, as of intelligent land planning and land use; and since forestry is a large item in land economy, it deserves special consideration in any discussion of land management and flood control. The relation between forest cover and erosion is quite generally known and recognized; and it will help in this discussion if one remembers that erosion and floods are closely interrelated, that some supplements and aggravates the other, and that the methods used in attacking one will generally serve against the other.

The place of forestry in a land-planning scheme against floods is quite readily apparent in terms of acreage. The national forests, which are nearly all located in mountainous or semi-mountainous areas, embrace about 160,000,000 acres, most of which is forest land. And of this amount, it is estimated that 94 per cent is of moderate to very great importance in watershed protection. State, county, and municipal lands aggregate about 17½ million acres, of which two-thirds is of definite importance from a watershed-protection point of view. The Indian lands, totalling 15 million acres, are of equal importance. The public domain includes in its 173 million acres of land about 25 million acres of forested lands, of which 90 per cent is of great importance in watershed protection.

The sorest spot in the whole picture is the private forest lands, which aggregate the tremendous total of 444 million acres, of which only ten million acres is managed in a manner calculated to maintain its value in flood and erosion control. Three hundred million acres of private forest land exert a high degree of influence on watershed protection; yet only about half of vate lands needing protection receive it. The universal tax cut out and get out still press will continue to result in the loss of these lands to the state and become tax-delinquent.

The role of forestry in control thus becomes apparent in its influence in the vast acreage of forest lands over which exert tremendous influence on the character of run-off from jor watersheds of this country.

In the eastern part of the United States, the most acute flood and erosion problems exist on agricultural land, which is estimated that 40 per cent of the water troubles originate there. The forester becomes concerned with these troubles when, through carelessness or neglect, the land loses its productive power, and erosion-control measures are of no avail. The agricultural engineer is charged with the task of encouraging and inducing erosion-control measures on agricultural lands; but he comes too late, or not at all, to forest lands, which are over two-thirds forested.

For a long time, no one has asked what influence forest cover has on drainage. Some generalizations have been made, but it is not known to what extent these lands to the state and become tax-delinquent.

The relation between forest cover and the character of run-off from major watersheds of this country has finally received the attention it deserves. For our purposes, we may consider the forest as that type of cover which influences the forest canopy (trees and tall shrubs), the litter (fallen leaves, dead gr

twenty-six
The role of forestry in flood control thus becomes apparent in the light of the vast acreage of forest lands, which exert tremendous influence on the character of run-off from the major watersheds of this country.

In the eastern part of the country, the most acute flood and erosion problems exist on agricultural land; and it is estimated that 40 per cent of all our water troubles originate there. The agricultural engineer is charged with the task of encouraging and supervising erosion-control measures on private agricultural lands; but this often comes too late, or not at all, with the result that over 50 million acres of farm lands lie abandoned in this country; and of that amount, 11 million will have to be reforested, in order to restore productivity and attain some degree of soil protection. Indications are that within the next generation, 25 to 30 million acres more of potential forest land will have been abandoned.

For a long time, no one was sure just what influence forest cover did have on drainage. Some groups held that it had none. Subsequent research, however, has definitely established a relationship between forest cover and drainage.

For our purposes, we may describe the forest as that type of cover which includes the forest canopy (crowns of trees and tall shrubs), the ground cover (low shrubs and herbs), the litter (fallen leaves, dead grass, twigs and limbs), and the humus, or decayed and decaying layer of organic material below the litter. All these are present in the undisturbed forest, but the ground-cover, litter, and even humus, may be lacking when conditions in the forest are far short of ideal.

Secretary Henry Wallace expressed the basis of the control of run-off by vegetative cover when he said, "... A dead leaf, a blade of grass, or a root tangle can stop a raindrop from running, hold it back; and floods are made up of raindrops, infinitely multiplied."

On bare ground, the effects of a heavy rainfall are at once apparent in a maze of tiny channels, any number of which may, and likely will, broaden out into ever-deepening gullies. Within the forest, however, the downpour becomes a drizzle as the canopy breaks up the drops into a slow-falling spray, or leads the water to run down branches and tree-trunks to the ground, where it seeps into the humus. The litter impedes the progress of the rain when it starts to run on the ground, and holds it until the sponge-like humus can absorb it. Because forest soils are many times more porous than the average open-land soils, absorption is much more complete and rapid, and this has its effect in reducing the speed and destructiveness of run-off.

The function of the forest, in relation to rainfall, is to slow up run-off, force the greater part of the precipitation to percolate into the soil, and by thus feeding the water table slowly and steadily, maintain constant flow from seeps and springs. Naturally, excessive precipitation may at times be so great that a part of it runs off above the surface even from well-protected areas. This may result in minor flood stages; but such flooding will be normal, easily controlled down-stream, and negligible as compared with that from vast unprotected areas.
Often one hears the argument that the loss of water by transpiration from the forest is so great as to cause water-supply shortages down-stream. This transpiration loss would never be so great as to over-balance the benefits received from forest cover, however; as is conclusively shown by certain irrigation projects in the far West, where water from forested watersheds is impounded behind dams each season in sufficient quantity to irrigate hundreds of thousands of acres of what was once desert land.

One phase of the protective value of forest covering is the retarding of the rate of snow melting. Under forest cover, the rate of such melting after heavy snows may be such that the snow stays on for several weeks after it has disappeared from the bare ground outside the forest. This retarding of the melt serves to hold run-off to an even steady flow, at no time of such great proportions as to prove dangerous. Furthermore, there is scarcely any freezing in the soils under heavy forest cover, and the result is that water from melting snow is quickly absorbed into the soil. This is not true of unprotected soils; as was shown in the recent disastrous floods along the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers.

So the forester’s claim is that the forest, by minimizing the intensity of run-off, by reducing erosion to next to nothing, and by perpetuating year-round flow from springs and seeps, is in large measure responsible for the absence of flood conditions from areas where adequate forest cover is preserved. It’s a fine-sounding theory—are there facts to support it?

Let’s take the Yazoo river, in the deep South; a tributary of the Mississippi, but a river in its own right, the name notwithstanding. In the summer of 1931-32, the Yazoo watershed received at a single lick some twenty-seven inches of rain. Studies carefully made then and subsequently, revealed that immediate run-off from cultivated or abandoned slopes constituted from fifty-four to sixty-two per cent of the total amount of precipitation. That amount of water, running off with some degree of speed, carried away about thirty-four tons of soil per acre. At the same time, run-off from similar slopes protected by virgin oak forests constituted a mere one-half of one per cent of the total precipitation, and carried with it only thirty-five pounds of soil to the acre. Grass-covered and brush-covered slopes held the run-off down to eight per cent and two per cent.

Further studies have revealed literally thousands of parallel cases, some involving the silting-up of expensive reservoirs, the deposition of several feet of sand and silt over once-fertile crop land, and the destruction of vast areas of land for agricultural purposes.

And in 1912, the U. S. Waterways Commission stated that forest cover does not exert any measurable influence on drainage!

Forestry takes a definite place in the national plan for land management. It is the last resort for reclamation of abandoned land on steep slopes; and there is already over eleven million acres of such land in the country. Without doubt that figure will be more than doubled within the next generation. Forestry takes its place as an integral part of the program of the Soil Conservation Service in doctoring up farms hard-hit but not destroyed by erosion. ItLe is concerned with the farm woodlots which are and will continue to be important in the soil-saving program on private agricultural lands. And it is faced with the task of canceling the failures of the agricultural engineer and the grazing expert.

In the administration of the forested portions of our national watershed, the forester is faced with the problems of protecting the forest from insects, and disease; with the regularity of logging, and grazing; and with the tremendous task of reforesting areas where flood and erosion conditions have become critical.

To attain adequate fire protection for watershed forests, one hundred and ninety million acres of land unprotected will have to be given complete protection system; and the protection forces now existing have to be strengthened.

Timber cutting practice must be improved, by the more or less wide adoption of selective logging abandoned yield systems. This is an impossible of accomplishment because of an unfavorable tax and economic situation in the lumber industry, which fosters—almost forces—the cut and get-out policy.

Grazing management generally must be improved, for over-grazing, like fire, can render the forest useless as a factor in flood control. Most private grazing lands—particularly eastern woodlands—are dangerously overgrazed; and the Conservation Service has not succeeded in arresting the critical situation which is increasingly important as time goes on.

Reforestation is an absolutely essential for the reclamation of over-million acres of abandoned land (agricultural) throughout the country and is highly desirable on many millions. Reforestation will be increasingly important as time goes on for more and more land is being abandoned from agriculture with each passing year.

Special measures, such as terracing, contour terracing, stuffing, etc., must be planned for and carried through where needed, probably every small local pr
and subsequently, revealed immediate run-off from cultivated and burned slopes constituted from sixty-two per cent of the point of precipitation. That water, running off with little or no speed, carried away forty-four tons of soil per acre. The time, run-off from similar slopes held the run-off eight per cent and two per cent.

studies have revealed lit-slopes of parallel cases, some of the silting-up of expensive land and silt over once-fertile land; and the destruction of vast areas for agricultural purposes. In 1912, the U. S. Waterways stated that forest cover exerts any measurable influence on run-off.

Takes a definite place in the plan for land management. Must resort for reclamation of land on steep slopes; and already over eleven million such land in the country. Doubt that figure will be more than doubled within the next generation; forestry takes its place as an important of the program of the Soil Conservation Service in doctoring up land-hit but not destroyed by it is concerned with the farm which are and will continue important in the soil-saving program for private agricultural lands. Faced with the task of canceling failures of the agricultural and the grazing expert.

Administration of the forested area of our national watershed, is faced with the problems of protecting the forest from fire, insects, and disease; with the regulation of logging, and grazing; and with the tremendous task of reforesting areas where flood and erosion conditions are or threaten to become critical.

To attain adequate fire protection for watershed forests, one hundred and ninety million acres of land now unprotected will have to be given a complete protection system; and the protection forces now existing will have to be strengthened.

Timber cutting practice must be improved, by the more or less widespread adoption of selective logging and sustained yield systems. This is almost impossible of accomplishment now because of an unfavorable tax and economic situation in the lumber industry which fosters—almost forces—the cut-out and get-out policy.

Grazing management generally must be improved, for over-grazing, like fire, can render the forest almost useless as a factor in flood control. Most private grazing lands—particularly eastern woodlands—are dangerously overgrazed; and the Grazing Service has not succeeded in remedying the critical situation which exists on western ranges.

Reforestation is an absolute essential for the reclamation of over eleven million acres of abandoned lands (agricultural) throughout the country, and is highly desirable on many more millions. Reforestation will become increasingly important as time goes on, for more and more land is being abandoned from agriculture with each passing year.

Special measures, such as the closing and planting and damming of gullies, contour terracing, strip-sodding, etc., must be planned for and carried through where needed; and probably every small local problem will include some of these special measures in its solution.

The land planners are today faced with a vast problem in organization, in coordinating agencies already in the field, in planning for the creation of new agencies, and for consolidating those whose efforts conflict or overlap. A great obstacle in the way of these forces is the problem of land ownership. It has been almost impossible to enlist the aid of private owners in undertaking drainage control programs; but the Soil Conservation Service has so far been successful in enlisting private cooperation on fifty million acres of farm land. Economic conditions make such private cooperation almost impossible in the case of private forest lands.

There remains then the problem of reclaiming the eroded and flood-feeding portions of the public domain, the abandoned agricultural lands the ownership of which makes treatment difficult, and the cutover, burnt-over, and over-grazed forest and range areas. Steps toward management of these lands included the establishment, in 1934, of the Grazing Service, and establishment of purchase areas by the U. S. Forest Service where possible, and where the inclusion of such areas in national forests will make for better land use and drainage control.

These are steps in the right direction; and in time, if carried far enough, they will effect satisfactory land management for economic and watershed protection purposes. But the fight has only just begun; the great task of land planning and land-management lies ahead.

The forester must take his hold on the load in carrying this program to an effective length; and if he does that much, he will have contributed more to permanent flood control than all the engineering projects that have been or will be put into effect.
Gems From the Opera
Collected by Mr. E. G. Cheyney

To test the ingenuity of the foresters, Mr. Cheyney included the following non-existent word, "Lamadal" in one of his quizzes and asked for a definition. He received the choice morsels below:

"... A forestry periodical ...
"... Is the Swedish Homestead Act where a person could have all the land wanted by merely jumping across it ...
"... A French forestry term ...
"... We never had it—phooey!
"... The brush which grows under the trees at the edge of the swamps in the South Atlantic states ...
"... A colony in France ...
"... You got me ...
"... A set of laws in Sweden tending to forests ...
"... Name of a forester in Switzerland ...
"... Is the general or regular order of trees in the Rocky Mountains ...
"... Forestry policy in Russia and its government was called the Lamadal ...
"... A tool used by the foresters ...
"... The tree that grows in swamps and thrives in one foot of water ...
"... I wish to hell I knew ...

Other Sparkling Gems:
"... The northern hardwoods survive better in the rocky, northern climatic, high pressure conditions and the southern hardwoods have about the opposite reaction ...
"... The French by constantly damming these streams have made more and more ground available for tree planting ...
"... In eroded country they followed the usual procedure of stopping erosion by building dams in the fiords ...
"... The longleaf pine must be fenced in when planted because the razor-back bore does so much damage to it ...
"... Champane providence ...
"... Africa has an area of 12,000-000 square miles, the principal part of which are Negro ...
"... Australia is an island in Africa ...
"... The Congo River which is on the equator is heavily forested ...
"... Beach, Perch, and Maple ...
"... Sand dernes ...
"... Erouted land ...
... In Mexico is located the Southern Pine valley ...
"... Short Lief Pine, Long Lief Pine ...
"... The third project was the reclamation of chalk land in Charlemagne ...
"... The 3rd project was 'Masin Work'. There were 1462 streams starting in the Alps. They rushed so fast that the land was badly eroded. They stopped this by planting wheat and brush in the streams ...
"... They had to tie the dunes down the best they could by nets ...
"... The Frenchmen went into it (the ground) and dug holes ...
"... Cyperose grows in swamps ...
"... Carniverous trees ...
"... Sologne was a region of marsh land which had a great pan under it ...

Measures taken by the Forest Service to prevent forest fires:
"... Trees are cut before they get old enough to make good firewood ...
"... Prevention is gone about by posting signs in forested areas on roads, trails, and places of contact to make the people aware of and prevent them ...
"... The Forest Service use suppression and prevention of fires ...

... The ranger sits in his office at the time of a fire making use of a plan which shows where he can use his man power at a time of crisis ...

Steppes:
"... The most extensive series of hills ever found on the Mississippi River of which a few boats to be loaded when the water is high or low ...
"... A colony of France in Algeria ...
"... Snow covered dunes ...
"... A series of hills each larger than the succeeding ones ...
"... Heads of the Forests in England ...
"... Are formed on the short prairie and are some 15 feet high consisting of flat tops ...
"... Are the order in which trees grow up the mountains ...
"... Are the way China and the U.S. grow crops on their slopes and mountain sides ...

Gems Continued:
"... The general forest of the Atlantic Coast are the Pine, the cypress and Tupelo, the Douglas Fir, and a variety of spruce ...
"... The important general types of the south atlantic forest are determined by topography as follows:
1. Pine belt.
2. Southern Rockies.
"... Humidity is the determining factor of life which causes mold growth. A good example is found in Japan ...
"... Africa is twice larger than Minnesota ...
"... Part of Africa's forest...
Mr. E. G. Cheyney

building dams in the evergreen forest: the longleaf pine must be when planted because the more does so much damage to the unpane providence . . .” Tica has an area of 12,000 miles, the principal part was the Negro . . .” an island which was a region of marsh land . . .”

The ranger sits in his office at the time of a fire making up his fire plan which shows where he can get all of his man power at a time of fire . . .”

Steppes:

“. . . Docks of different elevations on the Mississippi River enabling boats to be loaded when the river is high or low . . .”

A colony of France . . .”

Snow covered dunes in Siberia . . .”

A series of hills each lower than the succeeding ones . . .”

Heads of the Forest Service in England . . .”

Are formed on the short grass prairie and are some 15 feet high, consisting of flat tops . . .”

Are the order in which the trees grow up the mountains . . .”

Are the way China and Japan grow crops on their slopes and mountain sides . . .”

Gems Continued:

“. . . The general forest types of the Atlantic Coast are the Ponderosa pine, the cypress and Tupelo Gum, Douglas Fir, and a variety of mixed forest . . .”

The important general forest types of the south atlantic states as determined by topography are:

1. Pine belt.
2. Southern Rockies.
3. Washington and Oregon”!!

“. . . Humidity is the density of moisture with heat which causes a fast mold growth. A good example of this is found in Japan.”

“. . . Africa is twice larger than Minnesota . . .”

“. . . Part of Africa’s forests are situated in the beds of the Congo and Niger rivers.”

“. . .”Tanganyika is a Japanese excuse for a river.”

“. . . The Congo river which is on the equator is heavily forested.”

“. . . The Niger is a river located in Africa which starts on the west coast.”

“. . . The test fly causes sleeping sickness.”

“. . . Sandar is a Dessert in Africa 300 ft. below sea level.”

“. . . The Cypress is under water and so is the Tupelo Gum.”

“. . . This is the largest unbroken species forest in the world.”

“. . . Salome which is marsh land . . .”

“. . . On the highlands in New England are found Engelmann Spruce and Douglas Fir.”

“. . . Balsa is an important species.”

“. . . The chalk formations of Savannah . . .”

“. . . The southern forest is made up of mainly oaks . . .”

“. . . Farther north is the spruce and the last stand of timber before the Canadian boundary is balsam . . .”

(From a discussion of the forests of New England):

“. . . There are the White pine to some extent but the plateau forests are also a known forest. The forests are divided into the mountain and coastal range forests extending from Maryland around the eastern coast to the Mississippi river. The trees grown are Northern Hardwoods, Hemlock, Southern Hardwoods, and Ponderosa pine . . .”

Ordinance of 1669:

“. . . was passed in the U. S. by early settlers saying that men could cut no more timber than he could use . . .”

“. . . was a German Ordinance issued in 1669, proclaiming that all unclaimed land belonged to the emperor . . .”
was made by the Pilgrims.

people could have as much timber as they wanted.

was the proclamation of the colonies giving people right to homestead the undeveloped lands.

a law affecting using of timber by Catherine the Great.

Piedmont Plateau:

... a plateau found in the Rockies...

... in Arizona...

... in the western part of the U.S. ...

Spelling varieties of the Appalachian Mountains:

... Appalachian Mts. ..." 
... Application Mts. ..." 
... Appalchian Mts. ..." 
... Appalechine Mts. ...

More Gems:

... they made 10,000,000 by doing this ...

... crystal plain..." (coastal plain).

... The 3 important forest types of the south atlantic states are loblolly pine, cedar, and Sitka Spruce.

... The mountains (of the Appalachian Range) are not very high but there is a great distance between the top and the valleys.

... The methods of logging are: slidding, high lead, bull donkey, and fumes...

... The mountains of South Carolina rest on the Piedmont plateau ...

... The national parks are more rarely beautiful on purpose for lovers of nature...

... I would plant forest trees on the prairies which by their vacancy of vegetation consequently afford opportunity for erosion of the land...

... The work was to be done by the local farmers which were dried out and much in need of relief.

"The purpose of thinnings is to avoid crowding of the entire stand so as to ruin the whole stand naturally."

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A FEW weeks ago the writer was invited to speak to the student body of one of the large C. Forestry on the subject of public employment. My own son was not directing my talk to him, because for the past two years he has been prepping for a job with a certain Government Bureau. I would not discourage him from public employ. A few days ago, he spent a week-end with them and during one of those talks which grownup boys have with their mothers, he decl. after listening to Dad's remarks to his student body, he had made up his mind that he wanted to get private employ and tackle some practical problems of forest ment.

Now I do not consider the abrupt turn-around was due to sequence. In fact, I hope that my boy nor any other boy would himself to be turned aside from his definite plan of life by a few choice or alluring words uttered at a smoker or across a desk. What happened in his case a doubtless is happening in the many another forestry Senior he had been attracted to public employ by: (1) the tre support given to forestry by the present Administration; (2) the certain new agencies are embarking on forestry work and appear to present opportunities for working rapidly in executive positions; and (3)
The 3 important forest types in the Atlantic states are loblolly, and Sitka Spruce...

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...the methods of logging are: high lead, bull donkey, and...

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...the national parks are more peaceful on purpose for lovers...

...I would plant forest trees on which by their vacancy of consequence afford opportunity of the land...

...the work was to be done by farmers which were dried out in need of relief...

...the purpose of thinnings is to thinning of the entire stand so the whole stand naturally.

Prospects for Private Employment of Foresters

by John B. Woods
Forester, National Lumber Manufacturer's Association

A FEW weeks ago the writer was invited to speak to the student body of one of the large Colleges of Forestry on the subject of private employment. My own son was present, but I was not directing my talk toward him, because for the past two years he has been prepping for a job with a certain Government Bureau, and I would not discourage him from entering public employ. A few days later he spent a week-end with the family. During one of those heart-to-hearts which grownup boys often have with their mothers, he declared that after listening to Dad's remarks to the student body, he had made up his mind that he wanted to get out into private employ and tackle some of the practical problems of forest management.

Now I do not consider that this abrupt turn-around was due to my eloquence. In fact, I hope that neither my boy nor any other boy would allow himself to be turned aside from a definite plan of life by a few challenging or alluring words uttered at a college smoker or across a desk. What probably happened in his case and what doubtless is happening in the mind of many another forestry Senior, is that he had been attracted to public employment by: (1) the tremendous support given to forestry by the present Administration; (2) the fact that certain new agencies are embarking in forestry work and appear to offer opportunities for working rapidly into executive positions; and (3) admiration for several leaders in public forestry. But during the past year, this field of employment, with its promises of a comparatively high beginning salary, its security and intimation of fairly rapid promotion, has been petering out. So the young forester has turned toward the field about which he has known little, either as to its opportunities or its limitations. As the outlook for public employment becomes less promising, private work becomes by comparison more attractive.

Private employment in any field is hazardous. There is always the chance that the company for which one works may fail, or in order to avoid failure, may curtail operations and throw a number of people out of employment. While there are untold opportunities for forestry graduates in private employ, neither the average employer nor the forester has any very clear idea about what these jobs may come to be. This is at one and the same time a disadvantage and a glorious opportunity. There is no generally held, hard and fast limitation of the functions of the forester in private employ. In order to get the job, he may hire out as a truck driver. At one stage in his career, he may be a nurseryman; at another, a logging superintendent; and he may wind up as president of the company.

There is room within the forest industries for research scientists, salesmen, purchasing agents, logging engineers, production engineers, public relations experts; the list can be con-
tinued indefinitely, and in all of these activities a forestry education is, in my judgment, highly desirable. In order to make a start toward one of these jobs, the young forester may have to apply for a position as a laborer in the woods or mill, without any definite assurance that his employer desires a forester; or he may enter a training class, such as is conducted by certain of the larger lumber manufacturing operations; or he may enter directly a well-organized forestry department or specialized group.

In our current preoccupation with analysis of conditions and men, we place considerable emphasis upon personality, and inevitably the question arises, "What are the personality requirements of employment in private forestry?" I would say that they are about the same as they are in public forestry. When you are looking for a job, an attractive personality, featured by a smile, will give you an edge at first and probably will keep it for you, if there is something solid behind the smile. Similarly, diffidence and inarticulateness will make it a bit harder to get a job, but probably a job so obtained will be more easily held, for a while at least, because if you do not make any rash promises, you do not have to make good on them. There is room for all sorts of personalities, just as in any other field and I have never considered it worthwhile to undertake any generalization as to the requirements of private forestry in this particular matter.

Educators engaged in training foresters naturally and properly inquire as to what type of training is desirable for men who wish to seek private employment. Here again, I can find few valid distinctions. The specialist, who expects to develop new products, or to improve processes, or to sell goods, naturally should have specialized training in the field of his choice. Similarly, the young man, who delights in engineering problems, ought to have a first-class technical training. The man who does not wish to specialize in some narrow field, but desires rather to work out applications of forestry to private lands, ought to have a thorough grounding in the history and meaning of his chosen profession. I hope the day will never come when private forestry agencies will gauge the availability of forestry graduates by their ability to pass an entrance examination such as the Forest Service has devised for selecting its Junior Foresters.

By way of emphasis, I would like to repeat that the lack of a great number of formally-organized Forestry Departments, dealing with land management, is a real handicap only so far as it makes it more difficult for young men to obtain at the start jobs which are definitely in the forestry field. As Whiting remarked: "The farther 'tis from England, the nearer 'tis to France." By the same token, the fewer Forestry Departments there are today, the more work there is for today's crop of foresters to organize and develop such departments for concerns which have not yet seen the need of them.

In any discussion of private forestry or of opportunities for employment in private enterprise by graduates of forestry colleges, it is easy, of course, to bog down in a mass of confused meanings. Personally, I feel that the goal of a professional forester in private employ should be to seek employment with a sound concern, study its various problems, convince its Directors of the desirability of applying forestry principles to the management of its woodlands, and then organize and execute such management. This constitutes a splendid piece of work and a fine career for a man. The philosophic concept of forestry, however, is such a man, is much broader than ability to identify or to plant trees, this is part of his duty to his employer, to himself to help fit the forestries into a highly complicated scheme of more or less fog-bound social economy.

Of course, I realize that during the past few years, the Federal Government has undertaken to solve some of our forest problems for us, but I am inclined to believe that there still will be plenty of constructive work for all foresters of this generation may engage in private enterprise.

How should the forest college graduate go about making a place for himself in private industry? First of all, let him get a job, preferably a job in a woods which will place him in contact with the practical problems of cutting and hauling trees, preventing them from fire, and encouraging another crop. His first task is to prove his immediate superior that he is a good worker who will earn money which he is being paid; second, in all probability this beginning career will be interrupted by cessation of operations, and the necessity of hunting another job. But if he persists in spending a year or two in the woods, he will at least have a fairly good practical training for starting the practice of his profession and in all probability will have won a position of respect in his logging foreman or his wood superintendent. When once that respect is gained, the forester is free to begin studying the opportunities applying forestry principles to the operation in question. From this point on, the sky is the limit.

Admittedly, the prospect abovenoted has no charm for your spirit; and with such a viewpoint I hope you will quarrel. Undoubtedly, there is...
and a fine career for a man. The philosophic concept of forestry, held by such a man, is much broader than the ability to identify or to plant trees. It is part of his duty to his employer and to himself to help fit the forest industries into a highly complicated and more or less fog-bound social economy.

Of course, I realize that during the past few years, the Federal Government has undertaken to solve such problems for us, but I am inclined to believe that there will still be plenty to challenge the constructive imagination of all foresters of this generation who may engage in private enterprise.

How should the forest school graduate go about making a place for himself in private industry? First, let him get a job, preferably a job in the woods which will place him at once in contact with the practical problems of cutting and hauling trees, protecting them from fire, and encouraging another crop. His first task is to convince his immediate superior that he is a good worker who will earn the money which he is being paid. Possibly this beginning career will be interrupted by cessation of operations and the necessity of hunting another job. But if he persists in spending a year or two in the woods, he will at least have a fairly good practical basis for starting the practice of his profession and in all probability he will have won a position of respect with his logging foreman or his woods superintendent. When once that eminence is gained, the forester is ready to begin studying the opportunities for applying forestry principles to the operation in question. From this point on, the sky is the limit.

Admittedly, the prospect above outlined has no charm for your specialist and with such a viewpoint I have no quarrel. Undoubtedly, there is room within the forest industries for researchers, salesmen, organizers, engineers and others who are wrapped up in their particular specialty and prefer to devote all their time to limited fields. As stated above, I believe that forestry training is useful to such a man. I further believe that forest schools are turning out large numbers of such men and for this we should be grateful, because undoubtedly there is work for them to do. Just as in the general forestry field, some of them will go far and some will stay close to their starting points.

One type of forester I have not mentioned. He is the man who goes into forest land management as a personal business, applying what he has learned in college to lands which he already owns or may buy. More than once I have suggested to young men who declare that they are unable to find jobs in forestry that they take the first job they can find of whatever nature and by the exercise of thrift and good judgment establish forest properties of their own.

I like to cite the case of my friend B——, who failed to get work in the Forest Service or any other public Service and who graduated from college just at a time when the lumber business was in one of its periodic depressions. So he snatched at a job selling gasoline at a little town between two southern cities. He did not have much to occupy his mind, so between customers he began to scheme about ways to get into forestry. There was a 40-acre tract of young second-growth pine back of the filling station and he finally contracted to buy it at a low price for $10 down and $1 a month. As soon as this was paid for, he bought another and when I last heard from him, he owned more than two hundred acres of thrifty pine second-growth, and was about to undertake his first
thinning operation. Here were combined the fun of acquisition and the satisfaction of working at his profession with the ease of installment buying.

At various times I have undertaken to estimate the number of technically trained foresters who might be advantageously employed in administering private forest lands. With two-thirds of the Nation's forest land in private ownership, and two-thirds of that portion in tracts of comparatively large size supplying raw materials to twenty thousand sawmills and hundreds of pulp plants, naval stores distilleries, timber-treating depots, etc., it is evident that one can support almost any figure he desires to postulate. Within the next decade, ten thousand technically trained foresters ought to enter private employ. It is only fair to say that the greater portion of this ten thousand will have to force their way in simply because private industry does not yet realize its need for these men. But that fact is one of the extremely interesting and challenging features of this situation.
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STUDENT
ACTIVITIES
On June 18th, with the warnings of previous classes ringing in their ears and terrible visions of "1937" imprinted on their minds, the freshman class arrived at Itasca Park.

The next morning, the compulsory introduction met in the library and were given instructions as to their conduct while in camp, hours to be kept, and the schedule for the first half of the term. The faculty were introduced to the students and then Cheyney took the stump in behalf of the "straight and narrow mode of living." He informed the freshmen that foresters were not seen in college places. Other business included the dividing of the group into three sections. It was at this point that freshmen realized that despite the pleasant surroundings they were going to school.

For the first two weeks everything went along in an orderly fashion except for a few minor threats against cabin 6. The third week saw the official lake party take place, and "Holscher & Company" made their threats and dunked the rest of cabin 6. As was usually the case, the quiet party turned into a riot, and nearly everybody involved ended up in the lake. Many a dunking was pushed into the water by "Shepherd" Wells and his gang. After the official opening, the lake party became a common and useful instrument of punishment or persuasion through the rest of the camp period.

The camp had its share of fun, and from the looks of the
The Freshman Corporation of 1937

by Joe Finnigan, '39

On June 18th, with the warnings of previous classes ringing in their ears and terrible visions of "Killer" Moyle and "What's that bird?" Mickel imprinted on their minds, the freshman class arrived at Itasca Park.

The next morning the corporation met in the library and were given instructions as to their conduct while in camp, hours to be kept, and the class schedule for the first half of the term. The faculty were introduced to the students and then Cheyney took the stump in behalf of the "straight and narrow mode of living." He implied that foresters were not seen in certain places. Other business included the dividing of the group into three study sections. It was at this point that the freshmen realized that despite the pleasant surroundings they were still going to school.

For the first two weeks everything went along in an orderly fashion, except for a few minor threats against cabin 6. The third week saw the first official lake party take place, when "Holscher & Company" made good their threats and dunked the residents of cabin 6. As was usually the case, the quiet party turned into a brawl and nearly everybody involved ended up in the lake. Many a dunker was pushed into the water by "Shepherd" Wells and his gang. After its official opening, the lake party became a common and useful instrument of punishment or persuasion throughout the rest of the camp period.

The camp had its share of fishermen and from the looks of the live-box during the first couple of weeks the lake might have been called a fisherman's paradise. Actually there were so many hooks in the water that the fish found it impossible to navigate without being snagged. Frank Dodson, of the "mosquito dope" Dodsons, persuaded a 6-pound large mouth black bass to accompany him to the live-box and pass the remainder of its life there. This fish and many others were prize winners in any one of the local fish contests, but due to the large amount of school work neither Frank nor any of the other fellows entered their catches.

One of the favorite daylight pleasures of the bunkhouse gang was to sit near the arch and wave at all of the girls that passed. Benny Jurek got in many an unproductive, "Oh you kid," but persisted on waving until the term ended. Speaking of pastimes, one of the most openly practiced was the nightly "jam" sessions held on the west porch of cabin 7. Although it was a pastime for some, the "jam" sessions sent many a student to the Headwaters Inn for relief and quiet. With Arne Gulden doing his bit on the "slip tube" and "Bandman" Andrews improvising, it is a wonder that more did not leave the camp. Not to be outdone, the bunkhouse had weekly sessions in group singing. Erson and Helgeson roared the main tune while the rest endeavored to keep "old 97" and Casey Jones going in opposite directions.

Thus far only the recreational side of camp life has been presented.
Studies made up the greater portion of the day and recreation had to be sandwiched in between the various classes. The morning always began with inspection by the "O. D." and Mr. Brown, of the Cornell and Vermont Browns. Then followed in quick order classes conducted by Brown, Mickle, Moyle, Buell, Hodson, and Cheyney.

Mr. Murray Buell, instructor of field dendrology, besides being an excellent instructor was a constant contender for the North American Marathon title. His semi-goose step was most gruelling to follow and was very instrumental in reducing Wegman's stock of "Sloan's Liniment." It was not uncommon to see him leading his field section across a wide meadow in the same manner as a fox leads the huntsmen. Noel Johnson, the overburdened native of Lake City, found it much easier to trail the pack across the field instead of keeping up with the leaders. But very often he would find only torn bits of plants from which to make his identification. Those attending future camp sessions take heed!

Mr. Cheyney conducted his very formal silviculture lectures every day or so, and then sent the students out to apply his teachings. Dan Benjamin, in his desire to map the type boundaries on his forty, did a bit of tree climbing and as a result spent about six weeks in the hospital. He had the misfortune to pick a dead tree that would not support him.

The drawing for forties took place on the July 4th week end. From that day on it rained for a week without a let up. Many of the natives swear by the ghost of Schoolcraft that they have never seen anything like it in all of their born days. Anyway it rained and rained hard. As some students let nothing stand in their way when interested in intellectual matters, a few of the fellows ran their cruise in the rain. Each evening they returned and draped their wearing apparel over improvised lines and stood around trying to keep warm. During these days the boys reduced the wood pile in back of the cookshack to a pile of rotten bark and shavings. What was left would have disappeared if Mrs. Harmer had not stood on guard and defied anyone to touch it. As a last resort, Bob Bingham appropriated a few sections of the mensuration stem analysis problem and would have burnt it if Weinstein Pray had not been watching it very carefully. During this period of rain "Satch" Nelson contracted influenza and spent a week in his bunk. While recovering he coined the now famous phrase: "Bring two." He said this whenever one of his cabin members went in search of plants or bugs. No wonder he had the best herbarium in the cabin.

On the morning of the "Burial of the Quiz" there occurred a fight that will long be remembered by this freshman class. The night before, the members of cabin 7 hoisted a dirty towel to the top of the flagpole. This was their banner and was undoubtedly the proper ensign for that cabin. Naturally the rest of the camp did not want to see that flag remain there and took steps to see that it was torn down. Later in the day cabin 7 again put up the same emblem and this time pulled out the flag rope. Not to be outwitted, the bunkhouse gang got a long ladder and a couple of No. 2 long-handled shovels. With these tools they proceeded to dig up and lower the pole until the towel flag could be torn off. A flag from their own bunkhouse was nailed to the top of the pole and the pole was reset in the ground. The only after-effect of this fight was a $2.25 assessment against the corporation for damages to the flagpole rope, also necessary to recalculate the pole in order to have a rate check on the student hyp technique.

On the 19th of July the traditional "Burial of the Quiz" took place. Fifty oddly dressed students piled into the touristic camp and back. It itself was duly laid to rest under direction of the grave-dig assistant grave-digger, and the ant assistants. To the accompaniment of "I Went Down in the Country" the casket containing the remains of the mythical decease

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As a last resort, Bob Bing-ner and recalculation of height of pole to have an accurate check on the student hypsometer technique.

On the 19th of July the traditional "Burial of the Quiz" took place. Some fifty oddly dressed students marched to the tourist camp and back. The quiz itself was duly laid to rest under the able direction of the grave-digger, the assistant grave-digger, and the assistant assistants. To the accompaniment of "I Went Down in the Cellar to Pray" the casket containing the remains of the mythical deceased was placed in its last resting place. Many of the front line mourners were pushed into the grave by the emotional display of those in the rear. As is usually the case, some of the fellows did not attend the ceremony; therefore, according to tradition, they were treated to the lake party, clothes and all. This was the last bit of horse-play, because in the press of last-minute report writing the boys had no time for such foolishness.

The farewell bonfire marked the end of the summer session for the 1937 Freshman Corporation.
The Cloquet Corporation, strong, had its first meeting on October 20, 1937. Kermit Miller, president, and Fred Dickinson were elected president and secretary-treasurer, respectively. “Mom” W. was selected as cook on the recommendation of the 1936 corporation. She very kindly assisted in serving us at the minimum cost.

The first few weeks of the meeting were spent performing experimental work for the Forest Regulation Lab.; in 1937, timber cruising was the order of the day. As usual, the snow lay in drifts which were more and more watery every day. The odor of steaming leather was replaced by that of burning leather, filth, and dust when the day’s work was over.

About this time “Trixie” made a discovery which was to affect the life of every member of the corporation. While in section 1/4, SE. 1/4, of Section 21, a field was discovered upon a gray, non-descript spot. Although the appearance of which was not by the reputation it was later to be. Exploration convinced H. W. that this was a field for further work so Central Hall became the meeting place for thirsty foresters. Sorrow about by Cheyney and A. A., not only drowned, they were flooded away, and the ringing bell in front of the City Hall interrupted the dreams of the members who were not inclined toward foam and foolishness.

* night life.
The Cloquet Corporation of 1937

by John Oase, '38

The Cloquet Corporation, sixty strong, had its first meeting on March 20, 1937. Kermit Miller, Al Nelson, and Fred Dickinson were elected president, secretary-treasurer, and steward, respectively. "Mom" Watkins was selected as cook on the recommendation of the 1936 corporation. With her very valuable assistance Fred managed to serve us with the best food at minimum cost.

The first few weeks of the quarter were spent performing experiments in Forest Regulation Lab.; in other words, timber cruising was the order of the day. As is usual up around Cloquet, the snow lay in drifts which became more and more watery every day. The odor of steaming leather, and often that of burning leather, filled the cabins when the day's work was over.

About this time "Trix" Harmon made a discovery which was to vitally affect the life* of every forester in the corporation. While in search of SE. ¼, SE. ¼, of Section 37, he came upon a gray, non-descript structure, the appearance of which was belied by the reputation it was later to gain. Exploration convinced Harmon that this was a field for further study, and so Central Hall became the Mecca of thirsty foresters. Sorrows brought about by Cheyney and Allison were not only drowned, they were literally flooded away, and the ringing of the bell in front of the City Club interrupted the dreams of the two who were not inclined toward the life of soap and foolishness.

These first few weeks were devoted quite extensively to extra-curricular activities, although in some cases at least an attempt was made to dwell on things academic. A typical scene in the City Club might be the following:

Scene: City Club.
Time: Early part of a warm spring evening.

Kroll: Say, gang, whaddya say we stay in every night until we get this timber estimating stuff done?
(Chorus): Okay! Fine! Good idea!
(Quiet reigns for about a half-hour, interrupted only by the scratching of pens, the snapping of typewriters, and a few muttered imprecations about the calculation of future yields resulting in a smaller figure than present yields.)

Sedlacek: Sure will be glad when this d— report is finished.
Braurer: Wonder what's going on in town tonight?
Saarnio: I hear the Elks are giving a dance.
Voice from the rear: Let's go! There's more to a college education than just sitting around with your nose in a book. A guy's gotta get out and make contacts.
(Alarum and general confusion incident upon the attempt of twelve young men in one room all trying to wash, shave, dress, and get out the same door at the same time.)

The Cloquet Corporation was fortunate in having for its friend no less a personage than Clarence Knutson, supervisor of the Chippewa National Forest. Supervisor Knutson, a Min-

* night life.
nensoa graduate of 1927, offered the members of the Corporation a chance to study thinning, nursery practice, and timber sales technique as they are carried out on a national forest. The entire outfit was transported to Cass Lake in C.C.C. trucks, and housed in an abandoned camp. One week was spent on each of the lines of work mentioned above, the timber sales experience being obtained at Bena, and the nursery and thinning practice at Cass Lake. The nursery work caused some grumbling among those of the boys who could see no practical experience to be gained from it besides a two-inch callus on each knee.

Bob Zabel and Harry Davis could not be reached for a statement, but Dame Rumor had it that their purchase of a can of red paint and the fact that the Cass Lake water tower was painted the next day was not just pure coincidence.

After three weeks on the Chippewa Forest, we returned to Cloquet to work on Silviculture, Game Management, and Soils.

Many hours were spent investigating and recording the actions of that most irresponsible of all forest animals, the red squirrel, and about the same length of time in digging out and sketching the abodes of various wood-chucks and rabbits. John was—to use his own words—"the greatest trapper that ever came out of the Northwest," guaranteed to arrive at your location within one hour's notice, any form on the property of the vicinity of Cloquet, was sure to be found frequenting the vicinity of Cloquet. Dame Rumor had it that their purchase of a can of red paint and the fact that the Cass Lake water tower was painted the next day was not just pure coincidence.

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chucks and rabbits. John Toren, who was — to use his own words — "the greatest trapper that ever hit the Northwest," guaranteed to supply, on one hour's notice, any form of animal frequenting the vicinity of the station. He and "Snare" Schmidt kept the Game Management students well supplied with pels.

Most of the boys had never heard of Finn baths until they came to Cloquet, but Niemela, Leskela, Haapala, and Saarnio were soon leading a parade to town each Saturday night to remove the Omega fine sandy loam on their systems. On their authority, we advise that you never over-indulge in the amber fluid before taking a Finn bath—it seems to be rather hard on the system.

Jack Mead was camp custodian of the mail, and he seldom failed to provide at least two letters a day for Al Ringstrom. Pretty pink ones, too.

A good deal was contributed to the cultural background of the corporation by "Silent Sam" Kjelland. After listening to the weird wails from his tromper the boys knew what it meant to hear good music.

During this stay at Cloquet Phil Hami took up poker seriously for the first time. Phil said that he could be quoted on the fact that he definitely did not have in "beginner's luck." Some of the more experienced boys also found that their cigarette money could not always be obtained by a flip of the cards.

It was noised about among the boys that Roger Meacham was "that way" about a girl in the paper mill in Cloquet until the young lady asked him if he could dance. Rog said that he didn't mind her asking that question except for the fact that they were dancing at the time.

Some of the more famous quotations associated with members of the 1937 Corporation are the following:

Saarnio: "I'm so tough I'm afraid of myself."

Miller: "Now out on the Coeur d'Alene . . ."

Harry Davis: "Hey, Seebach!"

Seebach: "Hey, Davis!"

Keith Dech: "Now take this .22 mounted on a .32 frame — there's a gun. . . ."

Schmidt: "I got matches."

Aspi: "Let's go to the dance."

Taplin: "When's Allison's report due?"

Wood: "Where's Irene?"

Wouri: "Time to eat yet?"

Earle Nelson: "A fine girl—she said I must be a city slicker because I smoked 'tailor-mades.'"

The refund the boys received at the end of the session was a life-saver to some, coming as it did when they were calculating the probable value of pendants as legal tender, and after all debts were squared up, most of the fellows left camp with a few pennies jingling in their pockets and the realization that the best two months of their life were behind them.
FOUR years have passed since For-
esters Day was originated. Four years during which the second Satur-
day in each January has been set aside for the foresters to frolic.

During the early part of this fall, the grapevine had it that the school was so large that the cooperative spirit of the foresters would be sadly lacking, and the Day was destined to be a failure. Undaunted, the executive committee, including Fred Dickinson, Ray Ellstrom, Goodman Larson, Howard Hagen, Roger Schmuck, and Bob Nichols went ahead and appointed committees galore. They even went so far as to enlist the aid of the Home Ec's because the boys of the year before had deplored the lack of a soft-
ening feminine influence.

The executive committee was fortunate in having the advice and assist-
ance of Bill Major, the first Son of Paul. Bill is well remembered for his accomplishments a few years ago, and when he got together with John Miles, some really worthwhile events were worked out. Tremendous publicity was arranged for by Mr. Miles, who seems to have that political touch when it comes to getting some space in our campus publication. And the articles were even correctly credited to the Forestry College, instead of bearing the usual "Ag" heading!

The biggest worry facing the executive committee was whether or not there was going to be any snow on the all-important day. Prof. Cheyney was all primed to lead the boys in a prayer session, but the night before it was scheduled, a snowstorm gave them what they wanted.

The great day finally dawned. The weather was ideal. All classes were excused and every forester hied himself to the gym to effect a transformation in that somber edifice. Under the expert leadership of Goodman Larson and Bob Nichols, who had been working day and night on the exhibits, the gym was soon a place of beauty, rela-
tively speaking at least.

The refreshments are of course one of the high points of the day. Bob Zabel's normal, capacity for beans is nothing less than colossal, and for this occasion he multiplied that capacity by 250 and came out just right. The beans came in big iron pots, and when the crowd got through even the pots couldn't be found.

After lunch the Day was dedicated to Mr. Stillwell, retiring supervi-
sion of the Cloquet Forest Experiment Station, by Dr. Schmitz. The classes that have been to Cloquet will realize how much future foresters will miss through the absence of Mr. Stillwell.

The afternoon festivities opened with a terrific slugging match between Ed Kafka and Ed Synnes. The match was promoted by Jim Taplin, who also attempted to act as referee. Jim stood up under the wild swings of the bat-
ters for three rounds and then called the bout a draw.

Joe Connor, Harold Fisher, and Bob Teske gave everyone a thrill as they performed on the rolling log. Birling is the traditional sport of the lumberjack and we maintain that it
should be an integral part of our curriculum. The exhibition left no doubt in the minds of the spectators as to the right of the Honorable Mr. Connor to claim the world's championship. While Joe held the folks spellbound with his log rolling, Daddy Drew and Loren Neubauer gave an interesting demonstration of archery. It looks awfully easy when done by an expert, but some of the boys who tried it have decided that looks are very deceiving.

At two o'clock the outside events were started with the crowning of the queen. Dolores Drey, on the arm of Fred Dickinson, who was elected Son of Paul, was escorted to a throne on the hillside and there Professor Cheyney, as the foresters' representative, placed the crown upon her head. These profs never forget to kiss the queen, do they? The maids of honor, Ruth Karlberg, Carol White, Marjorie Samuelson, and Virginia H. Anderson, attended Her Majesty.

In the next two and a half hours Dick Tierney ran off the outdoor events in rapid-fire order. The faculty team of Angelo and Rees again showed the boys up in the log-sawing contest, and did it in remarkably good time, too. Ralph Elkington squirreled his way up the cedar pole to prove his superiority with the climbing irons, and it is rumored that "Uncle" Phil Jahn has an opportunity to work for a logging company because of the way he threw the logs around in the skidding contest.

Others who won out in various events were Leskela in the chopping, Linker in the ski race, Leno in the snowshoe race, Nordblom in the knife and axe throwing, and Post in the chain throwing. Jim Kimball took a bunch of seconds and came out high point man for the day, with John Nordblom right behind him.

The girls' snowshoe race really deserves special mention. Although it was rather an up-and-down affair for the contestants, and the audience howled at their mishaps, they made a close race of it, with Virginia H. Anderson the winner.

The tug-of-war ended with the senior-junior gang pulling the youngsters, the freshmen and sophomores, all over the field. You young fellows will get to be big boys one of these days.

In the evening everyone assembled at the St. Paul Hotel for the grand finale. The more socially inclined boys had the chance to strut their stuff, and all the profs proved that dancing was not the least of their accomplishments. During the intermission Bill Major introduced Dolores Drey and Fred Dickinson to the crowd and presented Dolores with a gift from the foresters. The various committee heads and event winners were presented and given their full share of the plaudits of the gathering.

The general opinion seems to be that the 1938 Day was the best yet. Nevertheless, mistakes were made and many opportunities to improve were overlooked. The fear that the old foresters' spirit was dead was proven groundless. The spirit was there, perhaps slightly dormant, but when help was needed the fellows responded in a manner to gladden the hearts of the committees. All those fine posters on the campus were due to the hard work of Harvey Hartwig. Bob Nichols, Lief Lie and Sedge Rogers were several of the first-year men who gave valuable assistance. Howard Hagen was continually on the jump with his double job as treasurer and manager of ticket sales.

To the men who have been mentioned in this brief review and many more whose names are not mentioned, the success of the 1938 Foresters Day is due.
Forestry Club Activities of 1938

by Charles Hutchinson, '38

The University of Minnesota Forestry Club, under the direction of Scott Pauley and Ray Wood, followed the leadership of our national government and became a bureaucracy during the past year. According to the new constitution which was drawn up at the request of Scott Pauley, an additional senior representative was added to the membership of the Peavey Board, and the executive board of the club was expanded to include a representative from each of the four classes. This was only the beginning, however.

The above constitution was intended to replace the original, allegedly lost, strayed, or stolen sometime in the past. The constitution was drawn up in the spring of '37 by Phil Schroe-der, Jim Bussey, Ed Carlson and Howard Osmundson, cooperating with Ralph Lorenz. Acceptance of the constitution was postponed until the fall quarter so that everyone would have an opportunity to make additions or suggest amendments, but no one stepped forward.

When it became definite that the Forestry Division was to have its long-sought building, a victory dinner was given in honor of Dr. Schmitz. The ballroom of the Minnesota Union was the place chosen, and the banquet was well attended by students and notables, both in and out of the profession.

The Forestry Club diamondball team came within an ace of taking the Farm Campus championship (we wuz robbed!) Under the managership of Dodd (Screwball) Walker, we walked all over the Co-ops and the Voyageurs, and were proceeding to do the same to the Alpha Gamma Rho outfit, only to have the game called on account of rain when we had the winning runs on base. The field was soupy and we were disgusted, so we protested the game. We played again on a bright, sunshiny afternoon, but this time the Greeks came out in full strength. The game was a pitcher’s duel until the fourth inning, when our opponents ran up seven runs on sixteen errors and two scratch singles. We finally put the side out and tried to overcome the tremendous lead. In the last inning the foresters went to work on the A. G. R. pitcher and circled the bases nine times, but this was still two short of the total of our opposition, so we were forced to accept the bitter pill of defeat. There was some talk of lynching the umpire, Ralph Rich, but the boys finally decided we could claim a moral victory, and let it go at that. Our conquerors were awarded the Ag. Campus championship entirely on the basis of beating our boys, after the foresters had trimmed everything else in sight.

During the spring quarter the Forestry Club aided and abetted the other organizations on the campus in putting over Ag. Royal Day and Home Economics Day. Bob Goudy and Dick Tierney were appointed to the Ag. Royal committee, and we are sure that their festivities would have been an awful flop without the assistance of our boys. Carl Dion was the committee of one which obtained some of the brawn of the Forestry Club to move furni-
ture hither and yon on Home Economics Day. It was a member of the Forestry Club who won the needle-threading contest, believe it or not!

Shortly after the start of the fall quarter Scott Pauley was forced to leave school, and the leadership of the Club was turned over to the vice-president, Ray Wood. Howard Hagen was elected to take Wood’s place.

Our big difficulty throughout the year was in getting the members to attend the meetings. We even tried a form of “bank night”, in which a prize was given to the holder of the lucky number. The night this idea was tried we found thirty-five members present. Ten cents admission was charged, and the prize awarded was a year’s subscription to the Journal of Forestry. The Club made a profit of one dollar on the plan, but it failed of the desired effect of stimulating interest. Perhaps the thing wasn’t given enough publicity or something, anyway the idea was dropped after the first trial.

Under the direction of Sid Peterson, a Forestry Club float was entered in the Homecoming football game parade. An exceedingly large truck was borrowed from the International Harvester Company, and on it was mounted a rather small octopus, in keeping with the nautical theme. Under the octopus was the diminutive Warren Parker, representing Northwestern. In fact the truck was so big and the decorations so small that someone was heard to remark as we passed, “Hey, where’s your float?” We had every available foot of space on the truck filled up with foresters, and everybody had fun even if we didn’t win a prize. The sorority girls thought that “Uncle” Phil Jahn, “Snooks” Anderson, “Rose Petals” Dion, and “Peavey” Mead were a bunch of meanies, just because they showered the girls, and everyone else within thirty feet, with the stuffings of our octopus. The above-mentioned gentlemen rode back from downtown Minneapolis in the tonneau of an open limousine piloted by two young ladies, and were unreported for several hours. Rumor hath it that the boys almost missed the football game.

The annual Forestry Club dance, under the descriptive name “Snow Ball”, was held on November 19th in the usual place. Dick Tierney was general arrangements chairman. The decorations committee, led by Dick Zietlow, finally succeeded in accomplishing that which like committees have been trying to do ever since the first dance was thrown in the gym, i.e., “how can we hide those damn girders?” This remarkable feat was achieved by pasting together miles and miles of blue wrapping paper, and rolling it out from the central girder to the railing around the second floor. The boys were assisted in this gargantuan task by Miss Gibbs of the Home Economics department.

The walls of the gym were covered with white paper which was painted to resemble blocks of ice, and in the corners paper “icebergs” formed very convenient shadows. The cost of the miles and miles of paper made a serious dent in the profits of the dance, but this was partly made up for later by renting the “sky” to some other organization for ten dollars. Bob De Leuw, in charge of refreshments, reported that the amount of pop consumed would have been ample to float the gym away, “sky”, girders, and everything. The decorations committee members were said to have been found sound asleep behind one of the “icebergs”, but this conduct was excusable since none of them had slept more than two hours a night for the week preceding the dance.

The annual Forestry Club banquet
was held on March 1st in the ballroom of the Minnesota Union. The principal speaker of the evening was Clarence Knutson, supervisor of the Chipewa National Forest. Toastmaster Pauley introduced the speakers, and that fact found Frank Shearer in attendance at the first banquet in six years at which he was not the toastmaster. (Frank confided this with a huge sigh of relief.) John Oase related the escapades of the juniors at Cloquet, and Ralph Nelson told of the adventures of the freshmen last summer at Itasca Park. Dr. Schmitz explained the proposed five-year curricula for foresters, which will be put into effect in the near future.

The speakers and entertainment were very good, but the food came in the usual small portions as meted out by the Union cafeteria, and the cigars were the customary blend of cabbage, rope and cheap coffee.

The officers of the Club for 1938-39 were nominated at the banquet, and in elections held shortly after this on the Farm Campus, the offices of president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer were filled by Raymond Finn, Goodman Larson, Robert Schoensee, and Harvey Hartwig, respectively.
FACULTY

If Minnesota forestry students followed the example set by their faculty, we would have a very active group of foresters. Without exception, every one of our professors is active in several campus and outside organizations.

"Doc" Schmitz (top center) sets the pace. He is a well-known Rotarian and member of the St. Paul Junior Chamber of Commerce. On the campus, he belongs to Tau Phi Delta, Alpha Zeta, Sigma Xi, and other organizations too numerous to mention. Last year Dr. Schmitz was elected editor-in-chief of the Journal of Forestry, a mark of leadership in the profession. Through his tireless efforts our new forestry building was obtained. If there were All-Americans in forestry, "Doc" would be one.

Prof. Cheyney (center right) gives the freshmen their introduction to our profession through his interesting course in General Forestry. You may not know it, but Foresters Day was his brainchild. "E. G." is a member of Tau Phi Delta, Xi Sigma Pi, Alpha Zeta, Gamma Sigma Delta, and Sigma Xi.

Professor "Pop" Allison (center left) is a member of Tau Phi Delta, Alpha Zeta, and Xi Sigma Pi. Every forester has been "on the Coconino National Forest, 10 miles south of Flagstaff, Arizona," with Prof. Allison. His dry humor makes his classes in Grazing and Forest Valuation a delight to the students.

Once each year, on Foresters Day, Dr. Rees (top left) takes one end of a crosscut saw and helps win the log-sawing event hands down. The rest of the year he teaches Wood Structure and related subjects. At Syracuse he was a member of Alpha Xi Sigma, Phi Kappa Phi, and Pi Mu Epsilon. He is also a member of Tau Phi Delta, Xi Sigma Pi, and Sigma Xi.

Mr. Brown (lower right) is a swell fellow, but his courses prove the stumbling-block for more than one young forester. Forest Mensuration, Logging, and Forest Problems are big hurdles in our curricula. He is a member of Tau Phi Delta, Xi Sigma Pi, Alpha Zeta, and Sigma Xi.

Dr. T. Schantz-Hansen (center) is the efficient director of the Cloquet Forest Experiment Station, one of the best of its kind in the country. Every spring Schantz acts as host to the juniors at Cloquet. He is a member of Xi Sigma Pi, Alpha Zeta, and Sigma Xi.

Mr. Lorenz (lower left), just Ralph to the boys, expounds the mysteries of Forest Protection. For the past two years, he has been the chairman of the Minnesota section of the American Society of Plant Physiologists. He hopes to receive his doctor's degree this summer. As a student, he helped found Tau Phi Delta, the professional forestry fraternity. Mr. Lorenz is a member of Tau Phi Delta, Alpha Zeta, Gamma Alpha, and Xi Sigma Pi.

Dr. Bailey (lower center), expert on pulp and paper products, has been at Minnesota for two years. He teaches Wood Preservation and Utilization. Besides being a member of Xi Sigma Pi, Phi Sigma, and Sigma Xi, Dr. Bailey is a member of the American Chemical Society and the Technical Association of Pulp and Paper Industries.

Of the two Hansens on the faculty, Henry (top right) is most in evidence on this campus. Mr. Hansen is now working on his master's degree. In addition to his class in Sawmills, Henry leads a class in Field Dendrology. He belongs to Gamma Alpha, Xi Sigma Pi, and Gamma Sigma Delta.
Minnesota's athletic Hall of Fame includes a sizable number of representatives from the Division of Forestry. Even in the days when the total enrollment of the college was less than one hundred, the foresters really were a factor in the athletic success of our Alma Mater. The names of Herb Joesting and Barnhart are well known to most students, as are "Doc" Hauser and Sulo Koski; but how many know that Spink was the captain of the track team in 1914 and that Don Aldworth was the captain of the football team in the same year. George Lindeberg '14 was one of the best of Minnesota's milers. Paul Tobin was captain of the football team in 1912, and in 1916 five of the eleven regulars on the team were foresters. This is the team on which Parker Anderson '16 played. Parker was a halfback, and a darn good one, too. He likes to cite this team as an example of what foresters can do when they really get out and strain themselves.

Otis McCreery graduated in Forestry in 1923, after winning a letter in football. He since attained the position of Ass't Dean of Student Affairs here at Minnesota, but left recently to accept another position at a western university. Carl Lidberg starred on the football team in '23 and '24 and on the basketball team in '23. There are other foresters who achieved success on various athletic teams, but we can not mention them all.

During the past ten years the foresters have slipped a little as far as athletics are concerned, probably because our scholastic requirements have been jacked up. We have a few boys we can brag about, though. Ed Kafka, Dick Kroll, Bob Rheinberger, Joe Finnegan, Bob Zabel, Dick Gruenhagen, and Joe Connor have brought a good deal of distinction to the school.

Ed Kafka won a letter in football in both '36 and '37, playing guard and tackle on the team. Ed is up at Cloquet with the Junior Corporation right now, and the boys say that he is handing out autographs right and left.

Dick Kroll has been a hard-hitting defenseman on the University hockey team for two years. This season he was co-captain. "Jiggs" Rheinberger played at wing and Joe Finnegan was a substitute goalie on the squad. By the way, that Rheinberger is no slouch at tennis either. The hockey team made a trip to the coast, and according to reports, they had one swell time.

Bob Zabel won letters for wrestling in '36 and '37, and compiled a very good record in doing so. Norman Borlaug was another forester who won two letters in the "grunt and groan" game, with a long list of victories.

Two of our lower classmen were on the University swimming team this year. Ken Peisch and Veikko Levan-der are the men who will probably be heard from in the next few years.

Dick Gruenhagen is a member of the rifle team and one of the fellows who went to Chicago for the recent intercollegiate meet. Dick has a year to go yet, and will probably be the shining light of next year's team.

However, the fellow who rates with the foresters, and who chose the traditional lumberjack's sport at which to excel, is Joe Connor. Joe did not represent the U., but anyway he twirled and twisted his way to the log-rolling championship of the world at Escanaba, Michigan, last summer. That is something for the college to be proud of, and we will gladly take all the credit, thank you.
ORGANIZATIONS
## CLASS OF 1941

<table>
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<th>Howard Alaspa</th>
<th>Harvey Hattwig</th>
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<td>William Anderson</td>
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<td>Charles Neviasky</td>
<td>Eugene Whitney</td>
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<td>Louis Wilkoski</td>
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CLASS OF 1940

Melvin Aaberg
Robert Addison
Grant Anderson
Walter Anderson
Milner Andrews
George Bigalke
Lemuel Blakemore
Henry Blom
Clarence Buckman
Norman Conrad
Chester Cox
Edward Deppe
Richard Dingle
Ian Dods
Sumner Dole
Alf Engebretson
Malcolm Ernest
Walter Erson
John Esser
Orrin Folsom
Lyman Fordham
Donald Gregg
Ross Hanson
Robert Helgeson
John Fleraty
Virgil Hugdal
Paul Hopkins
R. William Hosfield
Lawrence Jendro
Joseph Jones
Julius Jurek
James Keogh
Milton Kral
Gerhard Kretzschmar
Myron Latimer
Allan Lee

William Lehmkuhl
Irving Lifson
Edward Loomis
Joe Loomis
Thomas MacKenzie
Keith Markuson
Carrol Mattlin
Hulbert Mears
Lyman Miles
John Mondek
Charles Moore
Ralph K. Nelson
William Nicholas
John Nordblom
William Okey
Forest Olson
Howard Osmundson
Warren Parker
Randell Peavey
Kenneth Peisch
Joseph Peterson
Sidney Peterson
Raymond Pryan
Robert Rheinberger
Ogden Shutes
Sylvestor Smolich
Clement Steele
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Robert L. Thompson
Lorin Van Dyke
Willard West
Eugene Willey
Orville Withee
Richard Witherell
CLASS OF 1939

Richard Ahern
Edmund Anderson
Albert Becker
Eldon Behr
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Edward Carlson
Keld Christensen
Gordon Coffin
Earl Dahl
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Roy Kesitale
Erick Kienow
Everell Knoospe
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John Krzimik
Russell Larson
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Founded at UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON 1924

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Excerpts from the Diary of the 1914 Junior Corporation at Itasca Park

(H. Spink, Keeper of the log)

Feb. 18, 1914—Junior Corporation of 1914 organized at a Junior-Senior dinner at the Kaiserhof. The noticeable feature of the dinner was that it was exceedingly dry, in fact the dryest ever recorded on the annals.

April 18—This was the date of our annual banquet . . . featured by a bum feed and various epics of after-dinner speaking.

April 19—The advance guard of Ringold and Graham left for the Park today.

April 23—Rained all night . . . After lunch Graham went in search of a cow . . . Seven more of the bunch arrived in the afternoon.

April 24—Freeman won the distinction of being the first to go in the lake when he fell out of a canoe . . . Spink and St. Marie began their duties as tenders of the cow . . . After dinner we had a concert followed by initiation of the bunch into the Gobblers. Most of the boys perjured themselves during the ceremony.

April 26—Snowed all morning . . . Baseball practice at five in the afternoon. The team is rounding into shape.

April 27—Logan Rose arrived this morning pushing his bicycle, on the rear of which he had strapped a young trunk. On his back he had tied a mandolin and a packsack.

April 29—About noon Mr. Stillwell came over and asked the whole bunch to get ready for some forest fire fighting in the south part of the Park . . . Worked up a large crop of blisters . . . When the fire was under control Logan Rose was not to be found . . . He arrived an hour later with the Park Rapids fire department.

May 2—We are all waiting impatiently for a 1914 Gopher to arrive . . . (no Peavey then, I guess).

May 3—Brad, Lindy, Stan, Logan, Mueller, Waterman, St. Marie, and Graham went to a dance given by a young groom . . . Arrived home very late and very noisy. It was claimed that Ringold taught all the natives the "Bear" and St. Marie starred in the square dances.

May 9—Prof. Cheyney and his family arrived about five P. M.

May 16—Played smear and strip-poker after supper. Cummings began the game armed with many extra clothes but at that he was caught cheating, as was Lindy . . . Aldy and Tom were the last ones to strip.

May 24—Cheyney sent us out to do some compass work this afternoon. The joke was on him because the line he wanted us to run was one that had been brushed out by the lumbermen last winter . . . The dog had a big day—two rabbits, a woodchuck, a chipmunk and almost a porcupine. We had to operate on the dog.

May 25—Spink left this morning to bolster Minnesota's track team. There is a meet with Wisconsin this week.

June 4—Spink returned from the big city today. He was elected captain of next year's track team.

June 19—At breakfast all were present but Logan. He's been consistently late for meals so to throw him in the lake, aged to drag Braden in with June 25—A meeting was held to discuss ways and means for the July Fourth funds that we are planning.

June 28—Prof. Allison day . . . Torgrim was busy in the morning cutting hair for the boys.

July 4—The festivities began in the morning. There was a large crowd of natives and at the Douglas Lodge . . . Various events were held in the early afternoon. Baseball rained out in the second inn. The dance started at 8:00 P. M. and continued until 4:00 A. M. The weather was mild, and the crowd was small because of rain, we came out eighteen people, so everyone is happy.

July 19—Fitting ceremonies held to celebrate the "Buri
We are all waiting impatiently for a 1914 Gopher to arrive (Peavey then, I guess).

Braden, Lindy, Stan, Lo- ger, Waterman, St. Marie, and I went to a dance given by the boys. Arrived home late and very noisy. It was a big night at Ringold taught all the "Bear" and St. Marie square dances.

Prof. Cheyney and his Clyde about five P. M.

Played smear and stripped for supper. Cummings began to work this afternoon armed with many extra cards that he was caught cheating . . . Lindy, Aldy, and Tom were the first ones to strip.

Cheyney sent us out to compass work this afternoon. He was on him because the line we run was one that had been made by the lumbermen . . . The dog had a big rabbit, a woodchuck, and almost a porcupine, no operate on the dog.

Spink left this morning for Minnesota's track team, a meet with Wisconsin this morning. (Where is this court now?) . . . Chicken for dinner.

Spink returned from the meet today. He was elected captain of next year's track team.

At breakfast all were about Logan. He's been consistent late for meals so we decided to throw him in the lake. He managed to drag Braden in with him.

June 25—A meeting was called to discuss ways and means of raising funds for the July Fourth celebration we are planning.

June 28—Prof. Allison arrived today . . . Torgrim was busy most of the morning cutting hair for some of the boys.

July 4—The festivities began early in the morning. There was quite a crowd of natives and people from Douglas Lodge . . . Various races and swimming events were held in the early afternoon. Baseball game was rained out in the second inning . . . The dance started at 8:00 P. M. and continued until 4:00 A. M.; supper was served at midnight . . . Although the crowd was small because of the rain, we came out eighteen dollars to the good, so everyone is happy.

July 19—Fitting ceremonies were held to celebrate the "Burial of the Quiz". This procedure originated with Doc Freeman's quiz of this date in 1911.

August 2—Torgrim, our wielder of the clippers, almost drowned this afternoon. Dad Waterman pulled him out and Torgrim swears he will never go in above his ankles again.

August 16—Buck was the first of the bunch to leave. He talked the profs into letting him go this morning. We hated to see this sign that the summer is drawing to a close. Some of the other boys are preparing to leave too.

August 21—We spent the day fixing up reports and finishing all the little details so as to get away tonight. All were bewailing the fact that the summer was over for us. We'll probably never spend a happier four months, and we will always remember Itasca.
Welcome Home!

T HIS YEAR Minnesota foresters unite in welcoming home Ellery Foster, Minnesota’s newly appointed State Forester. Ellery has returned to his old stamping grounds after an absence of ten years, and he has come back to assume the highest position his State can offer him in his chosen profession.

Ellery obtained his degree in forestry from the University in 1928, and spent the succeeding few months on acquisition work in Arkansas. Next he jumped to California, where he served as U. S. Forest Service ranger for two years. Ellery then went to the University of Michigan for graduate study and received his master’s degree in 1931. After leaving Michigan, he spent a short time on the Mesaba Purchase Unit; a year at New Orleans on the National Timber Survey, and then returned to Minnesota. Later, Ellery was appointed director of the CCC program for Region Nine. In 1934 the Washington office drafted him as chief of the Land Planning Division under Ass’t Forester Knipe. He served in this capacity for three years, and then decided to take a year off for study, writing, and travel. However, this vacation was short-lived, for he immediately was offered the position of Director of Forestry for the State of Minnesota.

Ellery has proposed a far-reaching and ambitious program for the protection and administration of Minnesota’s forest resources. He hopes to achieve the restoration and management of these resources; and, as a result, not only the direct economic betterment of the local people, but also indirectly the economic betterment of the people of the state. He recommends complete inventory of state-owned timber as a basis for the necessary management plans. Furthermore he considers a comprehensive farm-forestry program to be an essential part of the proposed plan. This includes provisions for forestry extension specialists, state distribution of planting stock to farmers for farm planting and for shelterbelt and woodlots, and, if possible, tax concessions to farmers for lands maintained in forests. In addition he suggests a rural zoning law and a land exchange act, which together would do much to return non-agricultural land to forest use. Another worthwhile project is one to expand and develop public recreational facilities in State parks and forests, with camps to be leased on a cost basis to Boy Scouts, 4-H clubs, and other organizations of this type.

The members of the Forestry Club, as well as foresters and other conservation-minded people throughout the state, wish Ellery every possible success.
To the Alumni...

The following section is prepared for the alumni, and compiled through the information sent in by them. We have attempted as far as possible to get something for every class, and something about every alumnus, but it has been an almost impossible task. We believe that the section has real interest for the alumni, and could be developed to the point where any of our grads could use it as an information bureau which would give him the present address and occupation of his former schoolmates.

This would of course be possible only through a comprehensive system of alumni correspondence, and it is there that the alumni have thus far been at fault. Those that contribute to the section give us a great deal on which to base our alumni news, but it is natural that many alums have been lost in the rush from one job to another, and are now beyond the reach of the Peavey's alumni editor.

The situation is one easily capable of correction through united effort on the part of the alumni. We suggest that you grads write the Peavey at any time during the school year, giving any data you may have on yourself or the other alumni. A chain letter idea might even be feasible, with the Peavey as its ultimate destination. With cooperation of this sort, the staff can promise you a section that will be an interestingly written, comprehensive account of the activities of all the alumni. A news section of that caliber is a real goal at which to aim.

It's up to you, Alums!

Walter C. Ellery
Alumni Section

CLASS OF 1899
H. H. Chapman. The first alumnus—first to send in his buck for the Peavey. He is still professor of forestry at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

CLASS OF 1904
Martin L. Erickson is Forester for the Resettlement Administration at Lisbon, North Dakota.

CLASS OF 1906
W. T. Cox. He is still Regional Forester-Biologist for the Lake States Region Resettlement Administration, U. S. D. A., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

CLASS OF 1909
Walter M. Moore sends the following: "Work continues as usual at Wright Field—the headquarters for experimental and supply activities for the U. S. Army Air Corps—located just outside Dayton, Ohio. Airplanes are getting larger and faster all the time, aviation engines are more compact, more reliable, and deliver more horsepower per pound of weight. Airplane instruments and accessories are getting more numerous, and more efficient, as well as more expensive. The instrument board of a large airplane resembles the control board of the NBC broadcasting station at Radio City. Even such an apparently simple thing as the fuel system of an airplane—the tubing for delivering the fuel (gasoline) from the tanks to the different engines—has now become a study in itself, necessitating countless complicated diagrams for each new type of airplane.

New sciences like aerodynamics, require the full time of numerous investigators. The airplane of 1918 was a clumsy crate compared with today's sleek models; the aviation engine of 1918 was a noisy oil-hog, compared with the lean, streamlined hound of today; the airplane pilot needs the help of the radio operator, navigator, mechanic, and many other assistants."

This is a real sales talk, Walter. And the three bucks you send for your Peavey is more than merely acceptable, it's colossal.

CLASS OF 1910
J. D. Berry. Is Citrologist for the Waverly Citrus Growers Association. He states that they are one of the few associations with a fertilizer plant and the only one with an insecticide and fungicide plant. According to Bert, they have steadily corrected their soil conditions until they now produce a fruit which contains more of the vital elements and vitamins.

CLASS OF 1911
Robert L. Deering writes us that he is still doing business at the same old stand in the Regional Office of Operation, San Francisco. He is the Ass't Regional Forester in charge of operations.

Arnold O. Benson is at the Forest Products Lab., at Madison, Wisconsin.

CLASS OF 1912
W. H. Kenety sends in his buck for the Peavey and the information that he is still General Manager of the Northwest Paper Co. at Cloquet, Minnesota.

CLASS OF 1913
G. H. Wiggin came up to Notre Dame-Minnesota to take a look at fall. He asks for an "Gawd" forecast of the game in Bend next year. Inasmuch as he'll see the game or bust a gut, we confidently predict a 1-0 for Minnesota. In fact, we're sending Mr. Bierman about the matter.

CLASS OF 1914
Sam Graham didn't come well on the news end this year, but we know that he is Professor of Zoology in the School of Agriculture and Conservation at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

George F. Freeman is at Michigan, as well as all the high points of the Mediterranean to the Southlands. His mother is a more ester than some we know.

CLASS OF 1915
Clark Miles is working in the Regional Office, U. S. F. S., Utah.

Thorwald Shantz-Hansen has taken on professors' duties at the University. The Junior Corps split up in two sections this year. Shantz is handling the bun Station, as well as his custom as director of the Station.

CLASS OF 1916
Ralph E. Rhoads is with the Northwest Paper Company at Chester, Ill. This year I got this much from last year's Ralph didn't elaborate.)

CLASS OF 1917
Parker Anderson is Extension Forester at the University of Montana.
els; the aviation engine of a noisy oil-hog, compared mean, streamlined hound of air, an airplane pilot needs the radio operator, navigator, and many other assistants."  a real sales talk, Walter. We three bucks you send for is more than merely act-

CLASS OF 1910

Merry. Is Citrologist for the Zitrus Growers Association. They are one of the few with a fertilizer plant and one with an insecticide and plant. According to Bert, steadily corrected their soil until they now produce a h contains more of the vital and vitamins.

CLASS OF 1910

L. Deering writes us that doing business at the same in the Regional Office of San Francisco. He is the regional Forester in charge of 6.

O. Benson is at the Forest Lab., at Madison, Wisconsin.

CLASS OF 1911

Kenety sends in his buck for ey and the information that I General Manager of the Pa at Cloquet, Min-

CLASS OF 1912

Beyer is with an insurance in New York. A long way estry but he's still a good for-

John A. Stevenson works in Washington for the Bureau of Plant Industry.

CLASS OF 1913

G. H. Wiggan came up to see the Notre Dame-Minnesota tragedy last fall. He asks for an "honest-to-Gawd" forecast of the game at South Bend next year. Inasmuch as he says he'll see the game or bust a leg trying, we confidently predict a 14-6 victory for Minnesota. In fact, we'll talk to Mr. Bierman about the matter.

CLASS OF 1914

Sam Graham didn't come thru so well on the news end this year. We know that he is Professor of Economic Zoology in the School of Forestry and Conservation at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

George F. Freeman is abroad at the present time. We understand he is hitting all the high points from the Mediterranean to the South Sea Islands. His mother is a more loyal for-ester than some we know. She sent in his subscription for him.

CLASS OF 1915

Clark Miles is working in the Regional Office, U. S. F. S., Ogden, Utah.

Thorwald Shantz-Hansen has taken over professorial duties at Cloquet this year. The Junior Corporation is split in two sections this year and Shantz is handling the bunch at the Station, as well as his customary job as director of the Station.

CLASS OF 1916

Ralph E. Rhoads is with the Scott Paper Company at Chester, Pa. (We got this much from last year's Peavey. Ralph didn't elaborate.)

CLASS OF 1917

Parker Anderson is Extension For-ester at the University of Minnesota.

It's much too hard to get hold of Parker these days — we couldn't get any information from him.

CLASS OF 1918

George Hauser plans on having a terrific line next year to help Gilly Wiggan win that Notre Dame game he's so worried about.

CLASS OF 1919

Romayne L. Backus says that he was glad we were persistent in asking for his buck. He's interested in the Junior Corporation Log that we have written up for this year's Peavey. Sorry it was not your year, Romayne. We hope the 1939 staff will get hold of another log, and that may be 1919.

Romayne says he gets homesick for the North country now and then, although we hear that California has something to recommend it.

Rudolph H. Grabow is Public Re-

CLASS OF 1920

S. C. Brayton says that our letter got in the bottom of his action basket and did not get fast action. He is with the U. S. Forest Service at Mio, Michigan.

CLASS OF 1921

L. N. Ericksen is with the Western Pine Association.

Hubert Persons is still on the job in charge of forest management research in the redwood region for the California Forest Experiment Station. He has published several articles on redwood logging methods and costs, with the able assistance of Bill Hallin, Minn. '29.

A. E. Wackerman is forester for the Southern Pine Association in New Orleans.

CLASS OF 1922

"Triple A" Anderson sends in his best wishes. As far as we know he is still with the Chicago Mill and Lum-
ber Company, in the Cincinnati office.

R. M. Nelson. Our last information puts him in the Protective Organization of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station.

CLASS OF 1923

Gunnar Fenger is Chief of Operations in the Regional Office in Milwaukee.

Otis M. McCreery was well known about the Minnesota campus as Assistant Dean of Student Affairs. He has lately accepted a position at a western university.

Arthur L. Nelson has headquarters at Hot Springs, Arkansas. He is Supervisor of the Ouchita National Forest.

CLASS OF 1924

M. Y. Pillow is with the Forest Products Lab. at Madison. He knows the difficulties of getting out this humble publication and gave us a lot of encouragement in his letter.

CLASS OF 1925

L. G. Baumhofer has a recent change of address. He has been transferred from Fort Collins, Colo., to Washington, D. C., in the office of Forest Insect Investigations, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

R. B. Thomson is leaving Iowa State College to take a position as Associate Professor of Forest Economics at Duke University. He says Phil Joranson '36 is working for his M. S. at Iowa and expects to get it this June.

W. G. Wilson writes that he is with the Forest Service at Drummond, Wisconsin.

Howard Blandin is with a paper concern at Quincy, Ill. He told us last year that he had a four year old daughter. He did not write this year so all we can say is that his daughter is now five years old.

CLASS OF 1926

Warren Chase gives us a change of address. He is now in Des Moines, Iowa.

John G. Kuenzel is Assistant Silviculturist with the Central States Experiment Station at Columbus. He is working on "studies of tree defect as a guide to forest improvement practices in the Central States." Similar studies are being made for certain national forests in southeastern Iowa.

Ralph M. Lindgren sent in a check for two copies of the Peavey. Wouldn't it be nice if everybody took two Peaveys. That certainly would make financial matters much easier.

George E. Sargent is the Assistant Supervisor on the Shasta National Forest.

CLASS OF 1927

E. P. Duclos is still with the National Park Service at Milwaukee. The Park Service has suffered a fifty percent reduction in camps, however Duclos says that they have had a very successful year of state park development in Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan. He's heard of the new Forestry building thru the Alumni Weekly. We wonder how many of the alumni know that we have a new building.

Carl G. Krueger. His letter is in better shape than we could put it by reviewing so we will give the whole letter. "There isn't a great deal for me to report on. I'm in a rather out of the way place so don't get to see many of the other fellows. Maybe if I wrote more letters I'd at least hear something from them. The work goes on as usual with CCC and ERA and a few others to give and a lot of things to make pretty good. Our now famoum, Blackwater Fire is the headaches we would all glad to miss. We've gained the last letter, so now have a girl. Right now with Xmas around, Kenneth says he'll grow them when he gets be he'll be a forester too, can no doubt see this was December.)

Leslie W. Orr has been to Washington, D. C., as Chief of the Division of Forest Investigations. His work has been general administrative matters and frequent field trips. Les has Mary Mercedes was born on her brother Wayne, years later.

F. G. Whitney is working with Whitman National Forest, Oregon. He attended the Hoppers Banquet at Oregon college, and claimed that they real celebration. Whitney is Emil Norgarden '28, who is on the Siskiyou National Forest.

Ellen Colbe '27, still with the Northwest Forest Experiment.

CLASS OF 1928

Oliver Cook knows more Peavey than the staff does. Company, the Flour City Press, the Peavey and does a darn of it.

Merrill Deters is still with Michigan State College at East Michigan.

W. H. Fisher is now Supervising Forester at Gainesville, Georgia.

Ellery Foster is the new State Forester. He's really
He did not write this year and can say that his daughter is 14 years old.

CLASS OF 1926

M. Chase gives us a change this time. He is now in Des Moines.

G. Kuenzel is Assistant Silviculturist with the Central States Experiment Station at Columbus. He is on "studies of tree defect as to forest improvement practice in the Central States." Similar studies are being made for certain forests in southeastern Iowa.

J. Lindgren sent in a check for $15.00. He says that they have had a very good year of state park developments in Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan. He has heard of the new building thru the Alumship. We wonder how many alumni know that we have a building?

G. Krueger. His letter is in hope that we could put it by saying so we will give the whole thing. There isn't a great deal for me to say because the annual number of those who failed to answer promptly when the annual drive for the Gopher Peavey was on. To correct my name I hereby enclose two slightly worn but I imagine none the less usable dollar bills. May they aid in the old struggle to make the Peavey bigger and better.

"As for news of alumni, I have little to offer. My own activities are principally limited to research work on the preservation of cellulose products for the DuPont Chemical Co. Great progress I cannot report with honesty or without violation of integrity, of which I have found considerable still to exist even among the ranks of Liberty Leaguers."

"While I cannot report a great deal on my own doings I will say that a former classmate and now a worthy competitor, A. D. Chapman, of the A. D. Chapman Chemical Co., Chicago and New Orleans, is doing big things in wood preservation. A. F. Verrall is holding forth in New Orleans as Assistant Forest Pathologist with the Division of Forest Pathology, Bureau of Plant Industry, and is doing the type of fundamental research work that industry needs if further contributions and new developments are to take place.

"There are times when I would like to be back on the third floor, even though it be registration time with the resultant confusion and grief."

And there are lots of times when the boys up here wish he was back on that third floor too.

Ellery Foster is the new Minnesota State Forester. He's really out to make something of the state service. We have a little article on Ellery in this issue too.

Frank Kaufert writes us a nice long letter:

"There was a time when I swore by all that was holy that I would never be numbered among those who failed to answer promptly when the annual drive for the Gopher Peavey was on. To clear my name I hereby enclose two slightly worn but I imagine none the less usable dollar bills. May they aid in the old struggle to make the Peavey bigger and better.

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And there are lots of times when the boys up here wish he was back on that third floor too.
Ray W. Knudson is attached to the Supervisor’s staff of the Clark Purchase Unit, headquarters in St. Louis, Missouri. His work is mostly acquisition, special use, right-of-way, and land use planning.

Paul O. Rudolph is in charge of the Lower Michigan branch of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station. He is working on jack pine management and miscellaneous silvicultural activities, concentrated at the Michigan Forest Fire Experiment Station in Roscommon, the Huron National Forest to the east, and the Manistee National Forest to the west. Paul says a lot of time is spent taking inspectors on “show me” trips.

With the Upper Peninsula Branch held down by John Neetzel ’29, the whole state of Michigan is in the hands of Minnesotans.

We quote Paul for some information on the alums: “In the course of the year’s work I have run on several Minnesota foresters, including Tom Lotti, now with the Regional Office on fire studies; Shirley Brayton, ranger on the Huron National Forest; Gunnar Fenger, Ass’t Regional Forester; “Skipper” Iverson, Harry Adams and Ray Strate, the former two rangers and the latter assistant ranger on the Manistee National Forest; “Hy” Goldenberg, ranger on the Marquette National Forest; George Halvorson, with General Electric as pole inspector; “Steve” Limstrom, now with the Lake States Forest Experiment Station; Ellery Foster, Minnesota’s new State Forester; and a few others.”

If all the alumni would give us this much to work on, we could give them something in the way of news.

J. N. Van Alstine is still ranger on the Jefferson National Forest. He gives all his news in very concise form:

“Same place, same job, same Van, no comments.”

CLASS OF 1929

S. B. Andrews has deserted the cedar poles for southern pine poles. He has been transferred by his company to Spartanburg, N. C.

Dale Chapman is still the head of the A. D. Chapman Chemical Co.

Daniel M. Williams sends us the following chronology and report — He has been stationed on the Superior National Forest since he graduated. First at Tafte, and now at Ely, his headquarters since he became Ranger of the Vermillion district. Dan tells us that Albert Grant ’29 is a proud father. Al is located at Orr, Minn.

William Hallin is working with Hubert Person at the California Forest Experiment Station, on various redwood logging studies.

R. D. Thomas is working for the Minnesota and Ontario Paper Co., at International Falls, Minnesota.

Clyde Christenson mingles his sly wit with his Forest Pathology instructions to the embryonic foresters at Minnesota.

CLASS OF 1930

Dan E. Bulfer, who was formerly Assistant Forest Supervisor on the Wayne National Forest in Ohio, now holds a like post on the Chequamegon National Forest at Park Falls, Wis.

W. H. Brener is located at Park Rapids, Wisconsin, employed by the Wisconsin State Conservation Department. Bill shut up like a clam when it came to news.

Ralph Lorenz teaches Forest Protection and at the same time works for his Ph.D., which he expects this summer.

Rolland Lorenz is still working on Forest Pathology at Ogden, D. C.

E. T. Maki reports that he has married. Good luck, E. T., he is in charge of the Division of Forest Management, Inter-Departmental Committee.

H. L. Mitchell writes that he is Assistant Director of the International Forest, Cornwall - on - Hudson, New York.

George Olson left the proposition up to his friend Peterson, so we refer you to the yearbook of 1931 for a little dope on the latter.

By the way, George, you sign the note you sent in for your annual buck. We had a bunch of Sherlock Holmeses trying to figure out your name for two weeks, and finally found it on the envelope.

Hugo J. Pawek is the Director of the North Carolina CCC Private Camps with offices at Wilson, N. C.

Arvid Tesaker is still connected with the S.C.S. at Benton Harbor, Michigan as Project Forester. He has been a part of the S.C.S. since he was in college.

By the way, George, you sign the note you sent in for your annual buck. We had a bunch of Sherlock Holmeses trying to figure out your name for two weeks, and finally found it on the envelope.

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CLASS OF 1931

Maurice W. Day is very much to the fore. He limits his letter in the yearbook to the question that we change his address.


Weston Donehower sent us a resume of his activities since his graduation from Cornell University in 1931. From the tim
same job, same Van, no

ASS OF 1929

Andrews has deserted the
for southern pine poles. He transferred by his com-
tanburg, N. C.

Dorman is still the head of

Williams sends us the fol-
ology and report — He
ated on the Superior
rest since he graduated.
te, and now at Ely, his
rest since he became Ranger
illion district. Dan tells
ert Grant ’29 is a proud
is located at Orr, Minn.

Hallin is working with Hu-
at the California Forest
Station, on various re-
g studies.

Tomas is working for the
and Ontario Paper Co., at
el Falls, Minnesota.

Kristenson mingles his sly
Forest Pathology instruc-
embryonic foresters at

CLASS OF 1930

Bulter, who was formerly
sover on the National Forest in Ohio, now
post on the Chequamegon
rest at Park Falls, Wis.

Trenzer is located at Park
conin, employed by the
ate Conservation Depart-
ushed up like a clam when
ews.

Trenz teaches Forest Pro-
at the same time works

for his Ph.D., which he expects to get
this summer.

Rolland Lorenz is still with the Di-
ision of Forest Pathology at Washing-
ton, D. C.

E. T. Maki writes that he is happily
married. Good luck, E. T. At present
he is in charge of the Division of For-
est Management, Intermountain Ex-
pirement Station, Ogden, Utah.

H. L. Mitchell writes that he is still
Assistant Director of the Black Rock
Forest, Cornell - on - Hudson, New

George Olson left the reporting
proposition up to his friend Lyall
eterson, so we refer you to the class
of 1931 for a little

Hugo J. Pawek is the Director of
the North Carolina CCC State and
Private Camps with offices at Raleigh,
N. C.

Arvid Tesaker is still connected with
the S.C.S. at Benton Harbor, Michi-
gan as Project Forester. He adds that
he has feasted on peaches, pears, ap-
les, grapes, strawberries, raspberries,
dewberries, currants, canteloupes, to-
tatoes, watermelons, etc., etc. Some
living, eh?

CLASS OF 1931

Maurice W. Day is very noncom-
mittal. He limits his letter to the re-
quest that we change his address to
Dunbar Forest Experiment Station,

Weston Donehower sends us a
resume of his activities since his grad-
uation in ’31. From the time of his

graduation until the fall of that year,
he was with the Lake States Experi-
ment Station. The following three
years were occupied as a graduate stu-
dent and research assistant at Cornell
University. During this time he re-
cived the Pack Fellowship. From
1934 to 1936 he was Assistant For-
ester with the Soil Conservation Ser-
tice. Wes progressed to an Associate
Forestership in 1936 and continued
the good work to become Assistant
Regional Forester.

Alf. Z. Nelson has tired of being
called Alfred. We are glad to make
the correction, Alf. He is still with
the U. S. F. S. in Washington, D. C.

Lyall E. Peterson sends in his buck
with apologies for the delay, and we’ll
give you his letter verbatim:

"News? Looking back it seems this
particular last year has been singularly
short and uneventful. Three of us—
George Olson, Bill Jolly, and
myself—are still here on the same job, doing
the same things, in the same place
and, yes, in almost the same way. We
all still use combs, and some of us
wear clothes that the old Farm Cam-
pus is familiar with. In fact, we all
resent it, this Peavey notice. It re-
minds us that another year has been
chalked up, while we sat smugly
by and let it go—unchallenged.

"We three Minnesotans are classi-
fied generally, as Forest Planners.
Forest Planners are extremely social-
minded animals. They attempt, in
the best manner that funds will per-
mit,. to study the many elements that
are involved in forest land manage-
ment and use of timber. From this
study they
finally emerge with a list
of recommendations for improving
the land use pattern. You might say
that a test for these recommendations
is the question, 'Does it offer a feasible
method of conserving timber, protect-
ing soil, offering permanence to industries, and insuring security to dependent families.'

"That's our job — in the broad. Broken down into its elements, it becomes much simpler. Maybe it's a timber sale plan, a planting plan, or a study of possibilities for manufacturing dimension stock. It all boils down to the attempts of one individual to help his fellows, especially to help those who are quite unable to help themselves."

A. S. Schneider sends in his "buck" and the news that he is now Assistant Forest Supervisor on the Huron National Forest with headquarters at East Tawas, Michigan.

CLASS OF 1932

Harry Adams is a Ranger on the Manistee National Forest.

H. Ray Cline sends us the following history of his work since his graduation in '32: "State Park Superintendent of the Interstate Park, Taylor's Falls, Minn., for two years. Next was fourteen months with the Lake States Forest Experiment Station on forest survey. Since that time I have been forester with the Soil Conservation Service at Lake City."

Ray writes that his experience has taught him that, "Our jobs as foresters are much bigger than we are, particularly in conservation work where individuals must often be influenced to sacrifice some pleasure or monetary gain today to insure their welfare tomorrow. Conservation and restoration of our natural resources is a very important issue concerning every American citizen today. It challenges our integrity, good judgment, industry, and foresight. Forestry represents, as I see it, the very heart of conservation. It is very vital to the needs and permanent welfare of mankind. Finally, I am reminded of the importance of the axiom, 'biotic balance' — and the policy, 'the greatest good to the greatest number' — taught me in the forestry college."

Herman F. Olson spent one year after graduating, on the Minnesota State Game Farm, after which he was transferred to the Forest Service as wild life assistant on the Superior National Forest.

H. Ray Cline sends us the following history of his work since his graduation in '32: "State Park Superintendent of the Interstate Park, Taylor's Falls, Minn., for two years. Next was fourteen months with the Lake States Forest Experiment Station on forest survey. Since that time I have been forester with the Soil Conservation Service at Lake City."

Harold Tysk is working on fire correlation in the regional office at Phoenix, Ariz.

CLASS OF 1933

W. E. Ackernknecht congratulates us for securing the new Forestry Building. He is still with the Biological Survey. He tells us that his job is mostly administrative — special use permits, complaints and land status — although there is still a considerable amount of forest utilization and management. He is Assistant Forester stationed at Washington, D. C.

George Forus is a technical forestry inspector for the Minnesota State camps stationed at St. Paul, Minn.

Lean Hill is stationed on the Cibola National Forest with headquarters at Mountainair, New Mexico.

Harland Johnson is a game manager on the Kaibab National Forest.

Emil Kukachka is a game manager at Brimstone, Minn.

Francis Moore is technical forestry inspector for the Minnesota CCC camps with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn.

Ero Laitala is a Junior Forester at S-76 at Merrifield, Minn.

Donald E. Price is now engaged as a Junior Forester in charge of ERA camps, chasing down the Roosevelt National chief destructive insect Hills bark beetle working on the Roosevelt National Forest. And Winkler '36 is on the Roosevelt National Forest working on the Lodgepole pine.

He hasn't gotten we with Minnesotans in this but John Rundgren '32 survey on the Pike National Forest was out of Colorado Springs and Winkler '36 is on the Roosevelt National Forest working on the Lodgepole pine.

Victor Sandberg is with the Service at Prescott, but sends in a lot of material. We quote his letter: "Harold Tysk is on the Kaibab National Forest, looking into the department of fire correlation. He had his hands full last season, the largest crowd of hunters ever supported for that forest kept run.

"I met George Herion at Gallup, New Mexico. We reminisced over chop and a 'greasy spoon' dinner. Lean was in from his little railroad work, was sweating over a fire in a large area up north of G'icon. He had his hands full last season, the largest crowd of hunters ever supported for that forest kept run.

"I met Harold Tysk about three months ago. We reminisced over the regional office's old side-kick, I am working out of the Ton, and Winkler '36 is on the Roosevelt National Forest south of here at Phoeni

Rolland Schaar is, according to last news, the District Ranger. Wayne Purchase Unit in hearing that he is going in business, and wonder how it out.
permanent welfare of many, I am reminded of the axiom, 'biotic balance,' the policy, 'the greatest number'—taught at forestry college.'

F. Olson spent one year at the Minnesota Ag Farm, after which he was stationed at the Forest Service as an assistant on the Superior National Forest. He is working on fire control in the region.

Lisa is a Junior Forester at Gallup, New Mexico. She is stationed on the Cibola National Forest out of Colorado Springs, Colorado, and Winkler '36 is on the Routt National Forest working on timber sales out of Steamboat Springs, Colorado.

Victor Sandberg is with the Forest Service at Prescott, Arizona. Vic sends in a lot of material about other alumni, but very little about himself. We quote his letter: "Harlan Johnson is on the Kaibab National Forest yet, looking into the deer situation. He had his hands full last fall, when the largest crowd of hunters yet reported for that forest kept him on the run."

"Met George Herion and Lean Hill at Gallup, New Mexico, last May. We reminisced over chops and coffee in a 'greasy spoon' during a noon hour. Lean was in from his district on a little railroad work, while George was sweating over a fire plan for a large area up north of Gallup in the Navajo Indian Reservation."

"I met Harold Tysk in Flagstaff about three months ago. He is working out of the regional office on some fire-weather correlations. Riggis, Harold's old sidekick, I understand is working out of the Tonto National Forest south of here at Phoenix."

Rolland Schaar is, according to our last news, the District Ranger on the Wayne Purchase Unit in Ohio. We heard that he is going into the coal business, and wonder how it's panning out.

Alice Stuart is still connected with the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station at New Haven, Connecticut, where she is employed as a Junior Forester. At the present time she is in Washington, detailed to the Forest Recreation Division. She says the only member of the class of '33 there at Washington is William Ackerknecht, who is in the Biological Survey, Wild Life Refuge Division. She occasionally sees Chuck Randall '31, Information and Education Division, U. S. Forest Service; Alf Nelson, Taxation Inquiry, U. S. Forest Service; Rolland Lorenz '30, Bureau of Plant Industry; and Leslie Orr, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. We quote from her letter: "While auditing Chapman's Management class last fall, I was glad to see that Jack Densmore '35, is taking advantage of the opportunity of getting his master's degree under the 'grand old guard' at Yale. By the way, he got 100 per cent in his Mensuration final!"

CLASS OF 1934

Howard L. Brown has been Superintendent at Day Lake Camp, F-34, on the Chippewa National Forest in Minnesota for almost three years.

Clarence M. Evenson is Superintendent of Riley Creek Camp on the Chequamegon National Forest, at Fifield, Wisconsin.

George Herion is making fire plans for the Navajo Indian Reservation, at Gallup, New Mexico.

George Forus states that he is technical forestry inspector for state ECW camps, stationed at Grand Rapids, Minnesota.

John Dobie asks us to send him a copy of the 1938 Peavey and sends in one buck. You will get your Peavey, John.
CLASS OF 1935

Jack Dundas is employed as Forester with the Soil Conservation Service at Black River Falls, Wisconsin. Jack has his hands full inasmuch as they are planting trees and shrubs, establishing wood lots for game cover, drawing up management plans for farm wood lands, and working on timber stand demonstration plots.

Russell W. Johnson is Junior Forester at S-52 at Orr, Minn. He sends in news of the whereabouts of many of the alumni.

Marius Morse is the Junior Biologist stationed at Brimstone, Minn. Marius tells us that there is more than they can handle in the game management field, but deer and ruffed grouse are the main problems. Marius says the toughest job of 1937 was trying to convince the average sportsman that the open season on deer was anything but a big mistake. He says that the sportsmen ought to see the “healthy” deer in March and April.

Norman O. Nelson is a Junior Forester on the Chequamegon National Forest, Park Falls, Wis. Making up fire plans is his job.

Donald D. Baldwin is working with the Soil Conservation Service as an Assistant Forester stationed at Bottineau, North Dakota.

Roy M. Carter writes in that he will be leaving his graduate assistantship at Michigan State for a job with the Wisconsin State Conservation Commission. Roy was one of the 30 to take a competitive examination for the job and one of the five to be appointed. Roy says he will be interested in information about alumni, so we present this section for what it is worth. Remember that the section is just what you make it.

CLASS OF 1936

Jim Henderson is still employed by the American Creosoting Company of Shreveport. He treats all forms of wood products and claims that the field of wood preservation has tremendous possibilities.

Urban C. Nelson is working on forestry and wildlife work for the Soil Conservation Service and is stationed at Spring Valley, Minn.

Russell Rosendahl is still employed by the Black Rock Forest, Park Falls, Wis. Making up fire plans is his job.

Sulo Sihvonen sends a letter in which, he says, one buck is enclosed unless some Liberian saw it first. Sulo’s contract with Firestone Plantations Company is up sometime this spring. He hopes to be back before the Peavay goes to press. (He is back. We had a letter the other day. He does not intend to return to Africa, and his present address is Craigeville, Minnesota.)

Thomas Schrader is a Junior Biologist at camp S-54, Big Fork, Minn.

Del W. Thorsen is still a timber sale assistant on the Kuachita National Forest in Arkansas. Del says that he is still single. In this region, according to Del, are some of the finest virgin shortleaf pine stands in the country. He writes that Jim Case ’36 is with the Soil Conservation Service in Hope, Arkansas.

CLASS OF 1937

W. A. Winkler is on the Routt National Forest, working out of Steamboat Spring, Colorado.

Yale Weinstein rates the job of logging superintendent of the New Mexico Timber Company. He was the Peavey Editor two years ago. He sent his buck in right on November. Ted is one of the thirty-four. It is usually more than the average...
person is still employed by a Creosoting Company of He treats all forms of creosoting and claims that the preservation has tremendous possibilities.

Nelson is working on forlorn life work for the Soil Conservation Service and is stationed at Ely, Minnesota.

wonen sends a letter in which, one buck is enclosed. Sulo's Liberian saw it first. Sulo's Firestone Plantations company is going to buy sometime this spring, or be back before the Pea press. (He is back. We don't know the other day. He does not expect to return to Africa, and his address is Craigeville, Minn.

Schrader is a Junior Biology student, S-54, Big Fork, Minnesota.

orsen is still a timber sale supervisor, the Kuachita National Forest, located at Ely, Minnesota. Del says that he is working north of Grand Marais, last fire season. Since then he has been working in a department store in Duluth as a temporary stop-gap. He passed the J. F. handily, but somehow that doesn't seem to mean anything nowadays.

CLAAS OF 1936

inkler is on the Routt National Forest, working out of Steamboat Springs, Colorado.

stein rates the job of superintendent of the New Jersey Lumber Company. He was Editor two years ago. He sent his buck in right on time. You can usually count on past editors.

Ed Anderson is working with the Oliver Iron Mining Company. It doesn't sound like a forestry job, but in this case it is. The Company owns a good deal of timber which Ed is managing for them.

Victor C. Anderson's letter gives us the following information: "You asked for the following account, so here it is: worked from May to November inspecting range (under U. S. Forest Service supervision) for the AAA Range Conservation Program, in the states of North Dakota, Colorado, and Wyoming. We inspectors were supposed to figure out how many acres it took to carry one critter for twelve months, and also recommend certain range improvement practices, such as constructing reservoirs, building cross-fences, rodent control, etc. Trying to make correct type maps, with fences running 'kattywampus and antigoddlin' out across the range, was some fun!

"Shot a white prairie dog in Colorado, and stuffed him in somewhat of an approach to the Cloquet method. Found that the best-riding cowboys invariably come from the cactus country."

Clayton Granros is working for the Oliver Mining Company.

Martin Meldahl is employed by the Heimbach Lumber Company in Duluth. He was passing out cigars to announce his engagement last winter. Mart is a lucky fellow. (We know his girl.)

Theodore Myren is with the Forest Service at Ely, Minnesota. We understand that Ted got married last November. Ted is one of the grads we expect to be asking for a job in a few years. He is the type of fellow that will be holding down a big position one of these days.

Bernie Peterson is a bit modest about himself. He says "if it can be of any interest to anyone but myself I might state that I am still working for the Soil Conservation Service, but have been moved from Independence to Coon Valley, Wisconsin." He encloses a dollar for this year's issue of our "noble publication."

"Sparky" Thomson is employed as a clerk of several lumber camps of the North Star Timber Company.

W. C. Hamilton says that some time he is going to write a book on his experiences since leaving school. Bill complains that unions make it tough on any young fellow trying to enter the lumbering business.

Hayden M. Jensen is waiting for his appointment to the Naval Air Base at Pensacola, Florida, in July. Meanwhile "Hay" is picking up a few extra "shekels" trimming trees for the Forestry Department of the City of St. Paul.

Roman Schwartz is still in St. Paul but not directly connected with forestry. He is a liquor salesman, which fact may interest some of the boys.

Sam Poirier worked as lookout at Lima Mt. north of Grand Marais, last fire season. Since then he has been working in a department store in Duluth as a temporary stop-gap. He passed the J. F. handily, but somehow that doesn't seem to mean anything nowadays.

Cuthbert Grafton writes what we call a real alumni letter. He is a joy to any Editor's heart, so to show our appreciation we are printing his letter just as he wrote it:

seventy-five
"Your note asks for historical data. I haven't been able to keep in touch with any of the other '37 grads but perhaps can tell you a little about myself which may prove of interest to some of the post-grads still in attendance at the U. I started in the Sales-Engineering division of AmCreCo the day after I graduated from school last June and then spent a two-day training period visiting various wood preserving plants. Among those belonging to our company which I visited are the following: Russell, Kentucky; Birmingham, Alabama; Hattiesburg, Meridian and Jackson, Mississippi; Slidell and Bogalusa, Louisiana; Marion, Edwardsville and Madison, Illinois. By the time I finally got back to Chicago my head was bursting with information I had gleaned from various parts of the country about wood preservation, its uses, etc. Since last August I have become the proverbial traveling man. My territory embraces the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, and part of Indiana. I get over the country at a pretty good rate and am in Chicago about one-third of the time.

"Fortune smiled on me in that I was in Chicago at the time of the American Wood Preservers' Association convention in January. I got to see Dr. Kaufert, Dr. Schmitz, and also Dr. S. J. Buckman, who by the way, is head of the chemical division of this company. I have seen him on several occasions—one in Russell, Kentucky, and many times in Chicago.

"I like my work tremendously and sincerely hope that many more Minnesota grads get the "break" I received in associating myself with a well established and sound private corporation. Wood preservation or "wood-pickling" is a great game. It attracts your interest and proves to be something for which the average forester is fairly well equipped.

"To relieve any doubts as to my status in the marital field I state that I am very much a bachelor—probably more so than ever. My intentions of staying that way are quite sincere—but who can tell for sure? Certainly not with so many beautiful girls forever making their presence known here in Chicago. Which reminds me that I must disillusion some of the boys. I have heard on numerous occasions that the good old "Southland" was lousy with good looking belles. I wish to go on record as saying that there are more good looking and beautiful gals walking down State street in Chicago every hour than you can see all summer in the South. Not that I am interested of course—just merely an observation for the benefit of foresters who read.

"I suppose you have nearly fallen asleep reading all of this—I will throw in a few more lines. I sincerely hope you have a successful year with the Peavey. The Peavey has grown to be more or less of an institution by itself so I guess there really are no doubts as to how successful it will be. Good luck to those boys that have to face the world looking for a job this year. It really is not so easy getting something that makes you feel that you could devote your life to it. Passing the J. F. is probably the easiest thing that most of them will be required to do. The one last year was really pretty much of a cinch for most of the boys—I hope this year's is as easy. If getting a job were as easy as passing the J. F. the Forestry school would have to hold classes in Northrup Auditorium.

"Well James—I wish you would pass the word along to the boys—I am really pushing old Minnesota U. every opportunity I get. Perhaps I will have an opportunity to drop in on the new building some of these days."

seventy-six
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Adams, Earl J. '36, 232 Penn Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.
Adams, Harry '32, U.S. Forest Service, Milwaukee, Wis.
Aldworth, Donald '14, 456 Fourth Ave., New York City, N.Y.
Alexander, Frank '33, Wahl Pencil Co., Chicago, Ill.
Algren, Verne N. '35, Hutchinson, Minn.
Allen, P. T. '14.
Ambrosen, Donald '36, 304 16th St., Huntington, Penn.
Amidon, George B. '36, Minnesota Forest Service, Itasca Park, Minn.
Anderson, A. A. '22, 3714 East St. Mariemont, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Anderson, Carl H. '30, U.S. Forest Service, Duluth, Minn.
Anderson, Carl Roan '32, U.S. Forest Service, Glidden, Wis.
Anderson, Clarence '31, U.S. Forest Service, 732 Meadow St., Columbia, S.C.
Anderson, Edwin R. '37, 569 Rose St., Duluth, Minn.
Anderson, Frank H. '31, U.S. Forest Service, Duluth, Minn.
Anderson, P. O. '17, 1614 Jefferson Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Anderson, Robert '30, 1104 Post Office Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
Anderson, Victor C. '37, Box 274, Willow City, N.D.
Andrews, Shirley '29, 634 South Converse St., Spartanburg, S.C.
Anneberg, Robert B. '21.
Arle, Herman '36.
Armstrong, J. J. '21.
Arrivee, David A. '11, Ass't Supervisor, Indiana Purchase Units, Bedford, Ind.
Asp, Claude S. '35, Camp S-56, Warroad, Minn.
Appell, Theodore C. '37, 415 6th Ave., Duluth, Minn.
Baldwin, Donald '35, North Dakota School of Forestry, Bottineau, N.D.
Banson, Robert '18.
Barrett, Wilford '25, Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N.Y.
Barrett, Harry '16, Duluth, Minn.
Baumhofer, L. G. '25, Forest Insect Laboratory, 210 Forestry Building, Fort Collins, Colo.
Beard, F. W. '11.
Bender, Edwin J. '36, Chaska, Minn.
Bendsend, Dwight W. '37, 628 University Ave. S.E., Minneapolis, Minn.
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Berry, J. Bert '10, Waverly Citrus Growers Coop., Waverly, Fla.
Betzer, W. D. '34, Superintendent, Federal Nursery, Vallonia, Ind.
Beyer, W. H. '12, c/o Home Invest. Co., 59 Maiden Lane, N.Y., N.Y.
Bjorgum, Eldor '31, Side Lake, Minn.
Blage, Rev. Orland C. '26, 5209 46th Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
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Bousquet, Vincent W. '37, Division of Forestry, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.
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Brandborg, Morley F. '36, U.S. Forest Service, Kremmling, Colo.
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<td>Kolbe, Ernest</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station, U.S. Courthouse Bldg., Portland, Ore.</td>
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<td>Camp S-51, Brimstone, Minn.</td>
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<tr>
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Nelson, Leighton '36, State Office Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
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Parker, Lansing A. '35, Soil Conservation Service, Faribault, Minn.
Paul, Walter '36, Extension Forester, School of Forestry, Bottineau, N. D.
Pawik, Hugo '30, Director, State CCC Camps, Box 285, Raleigh, N. C.
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Rουσσοπολος, Harold D. '37, 262 Stevens Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Rudolph, Paul '28, Lake States Forest Experiment Station, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.
St. Amant, Paul '31, Chippewa National Forest, Cass Lake, Minn.
St. Amant, Robert '32, Superior National Forest, Duluth, Minn.
St. Marie, Adrian '14.
Sandberg, Victor '33, 416 East Carlton, Prescott, Ariz.
Sanders, R. Dale '32, Nicolet National Forest, Rhinelander, Wis.
Sargent, George '26, U.S.F.S., Box 277, Mount Shasta, Calif.
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Schrader, Thomas A. '37, 1300 Sixth Ave., Worthington, Minn.
Schulte, Peter '36.
Schwarz, E. R. '16, Marinette, Wis.
Schwarz, Roman A. '37, 1733 Selby Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Seaberg, George '32, Superior National Forest, Virginia, Minn.
Seastrom, Paul '34, Nicolet National Forest, Rhinelander, Wis.
Shadduck, Noble '26, 520 East 31st St., Minneapolis, Minn.
Shearer, Charles F. '37, 2848 Humboldt Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Sheehan, John H. '22.
Shema, Bernard F. '37, 703 14th Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Shoveren, Sulo '36, Craigville, Minn.
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Sunday, C. W. '23, 1321 12th Ave. North, Fargo, N. D.
Swanbeck, H. S. '27.
Swanson, Herbert '18.
Sword, Wayne '34, Chippewa National Forest, Cass Lake, Minn.
Tharr, Burton '22, 2400 Baume Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Thiry, Carl N. '36, 433 Fuller Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Thomas, R. D., Jr. '29, 421 Eighth Street, International Falls, Minn.
Thompson, F. M. '37, 2003 Woodland Ave., Duluth, Minn.
Thomson, Roy B. '25, Department of Forestry, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
Thorsen, Del W. '36, Box 6, Mena, Ark.
Tilden, D. P. '29, 235 Lewis St., St. Paul, Minn.
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