

PINETUM

1954

Journal of School of Forestry

N. C. State College

Raleigh, N. C.

THE 1954



PINETUM

Foreword

The year 1954 marks the twenty-fifth year of the existence of forestry education at N. C. State College, and a banner year in the development of forestry in America.

Herein we shall attempt to present three scenes from the Pageant of Forestry: The Past:—a brief sketch of the developments and achievements of Forestry to date; The Present:—a survey of the State College Scene; and The Future:—a prospectus of the Future of Forestry as seen from the eyes of the experts of today.

Here, then, is the 1954 PINETUM—We hope you will enjoy it.

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	1
THE PAST	3
THE PRESENT	
Students	26
Faculty	33
Student Activities	37
The School	52
Recognition	55
Student Articles	57
THE FUTURE	
The Faculty Views the Future	66
More About the Future	77
ALUMNI	91



THE PAST

This section of the 1954 Pine-tum is devoted to Forestry in the Past: Its History, Development, and Achievements.

EXONENTS AND PRACTITIONERS
OF SOUND FORESTRY
PROGRAMS



"Known The World Over"

THE CHAMPION PAPER AND FIBRE COMPANY

Carolina Division
Canton, N. C.

History of Forestry in the Southeast

By DR. CARL ALWIN SCHENCK

(Dr. Schenck, a pioneer in American forestry and founder of the Biltmore Forest School—the first in the United States—was the first advocate of the conservation-through-wise-use concept so widely followed today. A native of Darmstadt, Germany, and a graduate of the University of Giessen, Dr. Schenck came to America in 1895 to supervise forestry on George W. Vanderbilt's 130,000-acre Biltmore Estate, near Asheville, N. C. Here he formed and supervised a working forestry operation, including logging, road building, and the planting of 3,000 acres of abandoned fields to white pine. These fine plantations, now containing valuable stands of timber, have yielded thinnings of merchantable timber and attest to this pioneer's faith and foresight. Dr. Schenck, who received the honorary Doctor of Forest Science degree from N. C. State College in 1952, has been honored throughout the world for his achievements in forestry and forest education, and has greatly honored the 1954 PINETUM by writing the following article—*Ed.*)

Forestry came to the Southeast when it was born near Asheville in Western North Carolina; the birth was not premeditated; a number of queer questions, each question beginning with an "if," were answered by the fates affirmatively:

1. If you were a young millionaire spending a few weeks in the Battery Park Hotel in Asheville, N. C., would you get infatuated with the landscape and with the view? Answer: You would, and the millionaire did.

2. If you were sick of hotels at the end of those few weeks, what would you do? Answer: You would build a country-place of your own in the landscape you admired. Result: So did the millionaire!

3. If your country-place had stables for 16 horses, and barns for 20 carriages, what would you do next? Answer: You would build some riding-roads and some driving-roads all around your country-place! Result: So it happened.

4. If the owners of the lands thus traversed by your roads should demand that you purchase the lands: What would you do? Answer: Being a millionaire, you would purchase them and thus become the owner of some 7,000 acres of woodlands surrounding your country-place.

5. If those 7,000 acres were stocked with unsightly, dying and dead trees, what would you do? Answer: You would employ the best landscape-architect in the U.S.A., and would embellish those 7,000 acres. Result: So it happened. And Frederick Law Olmsted, Sr., the best landscape-architect of the world, was employed for that purpose.

6. If the landscape-architect should advise you, as an adjunct to his landscape work, to practice forestry on your 7,000 acres, what would you do? Answer: You would hire a forester to do the forestry work thus recommended. Result: And thus it happened. In the year 1892 Gifford Pinchot came to Asheville, and to Biltmore, N. C. He had studied forestry at Nancy, the French Forestry School, and he had seen, under the guidance of Sir Dietrich Brandis, the results of forestry in Germany. With him came to Biltmore one J. Whitney, a lumberjack, whom Pinchot had picked up in the Adirondacks. There came, also, a small circular saw-mill made by the Wheeland Company of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Needless to say in this place, Sir Dietrich Brandis was, at the time, the best known forester of the whole world. It was Sir Dietrich Brandis who had introduced forestry, not in England, but in the English colonies, and made a success of it. At the time under consideration, he led a retired life in his home-city of Bonn, Germany.

Gifford Pinchot's first work at Biltmore, N. C., was the removal, for the benefit of the landscape and the Biltmore brick works, of thousands of dead trees (chestnut) dotting the landscape; next, he collected samples (cross-sections) of all forest trees native to Western North Carolina for a grand forestry exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair of 1893. It was high time for that forestry which Gifford Pinchot had seen and studied in Europe to be exhibited in the U.S.A.

Of course, all American lumbermen and their lumber-journals grinned and laughed at the proposition: Forestry was meritorious as a millionaire's fad anywhere in the world; but they felt it had no meaning for an American lumberman required to supply a big sawmill with the needed logs.

What was the result? Pinchot's millionaire-employer bought a big saw-mill on the French Broad River in the neighboring city of Asheville, N. C., and he acquired at a price of one dollar per acre, the best part of what is now known as Pisgah National Forest, situated at the head-waters of the French Broad River in Western North Carolina.

If forestry was to have lumbering for an adjunct, it was easy to practice it under the conditions prevailing in the Pisgah Forest. Nothing was needed but to throw the logs (cut from the trees standing in the Pisgah Forest) into the various tributaries of the French Broad River. That done, the logs would swim, automatically, in these various tributaries of the River by the next freshets to the bandsaw-mill in Asheville.

Now, there came several disappointments and mishaps for the first experiment of forestry in America:

Firstly: It soon appeared that the logs of white oak, of chestnut, of maple, of basswood, and of hickory obtained at the headwaters of the streams would not dodge when the water was swollen by ordinary freshets—excepting the logs of yellow poplar (tulip-trees) which had a specific gravity smaller than that of water; they alone would float on the water.

Secondly: Freshets at the headwaters of the river were rare. What would you do as a forester in this predicament; with your logs going to waste in the creeks?

Of course, you would build a storage dam—a so-called splash-dam—behind which the water of the creek accumulates automatically, and is released periodically by opening a gate, forcing the logs in the creek below your splash-dam to ride on the water, or, rather, to be forced downward by the water.

Unfortunately, the filling of a splash-dam took three weeks or so; and, more unfortunately, a "splash" did not move the logs in the stream for a distance greater than 200 feet. Alas, the workmen at the splash-dam had to be paid for three weeks, while they had to work only on one day of these three weeks!

Again, what would you do in this predicament? Of course, you would construct additional splash-dams, and you would pray for rain.

The second requirement for floating logs down the creek is, or else was, particularly efficient in Pisgah Forest. It was so efficient that the rains came in torrents; and the logs (yellow poplar) in the creek were driven down the French Broad River with such violence that they bursted the retaining construction known as a boom. Passing by the bandsaw-mill at Asheville, the logs swam down the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers into the Gulf of Mexico.

Some of the logs were "splashed" on and over the level farmlands framing the river; and the result, for forestry, was a rat-tail of law-suits with the owners of the farms involved—or invaded.

Now, if you were the unfortunate forester in charge of all these operations and failures, what would your next step be? Would you try to collect the fugitive logs in the Mexican Gulf? Would you take your chances, relying on better luck once more?

No, I am sure you would throw up your hands and abandon forestry, or else you would prefer to be, hereafter, a "Consulting forester," with an advertisement to that effect in the leading lumber journals! But what should the unfortunate millionaire do with the woodlands thus victimized by a first attempt in American forestry? He did the logical thing; He asked for advice from the one man in the world who was capable of giving it; namely, Sir Dietrich Brändis, whose name has been mentioned on a preceding page.

Sir Dietrich was too old, or thought he was too old, for a trip to the U.S.A., and for a personal inspection of the forests in question. In this predicament he decided to send—me, the author of this little essay, to Western North Carolina; and he promised to give me all of his support, should I decide to stay in America and in connection with the Biltmore Estate for any length of time.

Thus it happened that I, Dr. C. A. Schenck, who had been for several years an assistant of Sir Dietrich Brandis on his migrations through the central European woods, arrived in New York on April 1, 1895. There was the flat-iron-building, there was the Brooklyn bridge, there was the elevated railroad. But, on the whole, New York was not very impressive. O, how that city has grown in the past 58 years!

This development is miraculous—like that of the U.S.A., but, in the last analysis, the development of forestry in the U.S.A., from a small embryo in 1895 to a commanding position in 1954, is more miraculous than any other development of which I know—including even that of the automobile and the airplane.

I need not, and I do not want to describe my activities in Western North Carolina in the 20 years succeeding. The best I did was the foundation, in September, 1898, of the first school of forestry in America—the "Biltmore Forest School." This school was not "founded" for the benefit of the U.S.A. I needed the help of a number of young men with an adequate knowledge of forestry to assist me in my manifold tasks on the Biltmore Estate and in Pisgah Forest. If there was any timber to be cut, the students did the marking for me; if there were any roads to be built, the students did the surveying; if there was any work in the nurseries, in which seedlings of white and yellow pine were being raised, the students of the Biltmore Forest School gave a helping hand.

The bandsaw-mill in Asheville was abandoned when I found, by a rapid tally of the trees standing in Pisgah Forest, that there was not timber enough to run such a mill for any length of time; and if there had been timber enough, there were no roads and no railroads connecting the timber with the bandmill; and as regards the use of the rivers for driving any logs from the mountains to Asheville, N. C., I had learned my lesson by sad experience for once; and this once was enough.

Naturally, I continued to be anxious to prove that forestry is possible in America, and notably in North Carolina. However, I had to revise the definition of the term forestry found in the textbooks. Indeed, *what is forestry?* In the last analysis, forestry is fit or adapted for America only if it is common-sense applied to woodlands. I believe this definition is broad enough to embrace for all times all forestry in the 48 States of the Union, and forestry all over South America. You may not like the woodwork of Mr. Smith, and you may call it bad forestry; and Mr. Smith, vice-versa, may be critical of your work, and he may disapprove of your common-sense. What is good and what is bad, in forestry, in farming, in mining, etc., is a matter of personal opinion. Opinions are apt to change with the times: What looks like bad forestry today may be approved by everybody 50 years later.

And here it began to dawn on me that, besides soil and trees, there is a third common-sensical requirement without which any practice of forestry is impossible: There must be roads! There must be plenty of roads! We need them to protect our woodlands from fire; we need them to convert into cash whatever trees might be laid low by a storm, or might be killed by insects; and we need roads, all the time, to transport to the railroad, or to a sawmill, whatever timber may be available in our realm. The absence of public roads, everywhere in the wooded districts of the U.S.A., and notably in the Southeast, was the chief reason for that delay with which forestry—common-sensical forestry—has been introduced in the U.S.A.

Queerly, in the South, and notably in the State of North Carolina, road-building went ahead in the last 50 years at a remarkable pace. And, step by step, or, hand in hand with the development of roads, forestry has developed in the Southeastern U. S. If the Southeast is now actually leading the progression of forestry in America, the explanation lies, largely, in the availability of its public roads.

"Forestry is a divine profession: The professional success of the forester depends, more so than that of the professional clergyman, on the cooperation of and with God Almighty."—Dr. Schenck.

"Forests are queer structures, or else queer excretions of the soil: A few men are taking care of them while they in turn are taking care of all men."
—Dr. Schenck.

How Forestry Came to the Southeast

By DR. INMAN F. ELDRIDGE

(Dr. Eldredge, a prominent consulting forester in the South and recipient of an honorary Doctor of Forest Science degree from N. C. State College in 1953, received a Bachelor of Forestry degree from the Biltmore Forest School in 1905. Upon graduation he entered the U. S. Forest Service, remaining until 1926, when he became manager of one of the first successfully managed private forests in the South. From 1932 to 1944 he was regional director of the Forest Survey, and since that date has been an active consulting forester. A pioneer in Southern forestry, Dr. Eldredge is a Fellow in the Society of American Foresters, has written more than forty professional articles, and is active in many conservation organizations. "No man has had more influence in pointing out the great opportunities for forestry in the South and in bringing the pulp and paper industry into this region."—*Ed.*)

There is no region in all these United States in which forestry—the growing and utilization of managed timber crops—has developed so greatly, or been applied so generally, as it has in our own Southeast. Today a traveller through our region, wherever he goes from the Potomac, south to the Everglades and westward to the Mississippi, will never be out of sight of the 185 million acres of timberlands that clothe more than 60% of our sun-warmed and rain-blessed country. If he has an eye for such things, he will note extensive stands of fast growing young trees of all sizes from seedlings to saw-timber, occupying the skinned off lands of yesterday and the washed out fields abandoned by the farmer. He will pass by the straight rows and orderly spacing of millions of acres of thrifty pine plantations, and will be gratified by the evidence of skillful thinning, selective marking and careful harvesting at every hand. On the highways he will pass thousands of heavily laden trucks wheeling all kinds of forest products to the mill or railroad, and alongside will see long freight trains in which sawlogs, poles and pulpwood, rosin and turpentine, lumber and paper products are occupying a majority of the loaded cars. Sawmills, veneer mills, wood treating plants and great papermills all busily at work will meet his eyes along every part of his route. If our traveller is an old timer in the region, he will feel something lacking—he will miss with gratitude the dreary miles of heavy acrid smoke and fire blackened forest lands that only a few years ago would have depressed his spirits. Instead he will discover tall steel fire lookout towers against the skyline at frequent intervals and plowed fire breaks along and at right angles to his road through the green sward.

A study of the statistics will bear out and confirm the road side impression of our traveller—the South has taken forestry to its bosom and is wooing it with all the ardor of a bridegroom.

Such a demonstration of widespread activity in forestry might suggest to a newcomer that our people have been forestry minded for generations. It would be difficult for him to believe that such a smooth and natural interrelation of managed timber crops, transportation facilities, manufacturing plants, labor supply, land use and public appreciation could be of relatively recent development, but such is the case.

No longer ago than the first decade of the present century, the word "forestry" was not a part of our working vocabulary. A knowledge of its

meaning was confined to a lonely handful of technical men who, having no place to practice, could only go about preaching their new gospel; but, their combined voices were as a whisper in a wilderness.

The turn of the century found the greater part of the South still possessed of almost unbroken reaches of its original forest, the same high forest of hardwood and pine, centuries old, from which our colonial pioneer ancestors pushed the Indians with Anglo Saxon ruthlessness and carved out their farms and plantations. As the region gradually developed under the agrarian economy that was to prevail for more than two hundred years, this magnificent forest was little more than a shadowy background, drawn upon for locally needed building material and to graze the scrubby cattle of that time. In the minds of the early economists it did not rank much higher than a temporary and inconvenient cover for land eventually to be claimed for cotton and corn.

In the three decades of depression that followed in a conquered country after the War between the States, our hard-beset people, particularly in Virginia and the Carolinas, turned to their timberlands to an increasing extent for cash income and opportunity for labor. Lumbermen with out-of-state capital and established markets came down from the Northeast buying lands wholesale, and started in the eighties and nineties to really exploit the resource. In the great pineries of the rest of the South, the impact of large scale exploitation did not make itself felt until late in the nineties and early in the new century, when the approaching exhaustion of the forests of the Lake States forced many large lumber companies south to seek greener pastures. The immediate effect of this inflow of new capital was expressed in thousands of big, new sawmills, cash for idle timberlands, opportunity for labor not needed in a shriveled and discouraged agricultural economy, in freight for starved railroads, cargoes for somnolet seaports and in taxes for impoverished states and counties. It was just what the South desperately needed. New counties were organized, school houses built, and railroads and highways widely extended. New towns grew up around the larger sawmills, merchants prospered, banks were opened and cities took on new life. It can be said, with truth, that the remarkable economic progress that the South has made in the past fifty years had its genesis in the liquidation of its original forest. Dear though the cost was, no thinking southerner, not even a forester, will begrudge it.

By 1910 the leveling of the big woods and their conversion into lumber and sawdust had reached full stride, but still the fine old stands seemed to reach far beyond the horizon and no one gave more than a passing thought to the future supply. The foresters of the day, virtually all in the United States Forest Service, were fully extended in establishing, organizing and protecting the National forests mostly in the remote far West, and could give but little attention to the southern situation except to warn bleakly of the timber famine inevitably to follow. Few indeed, and none of them, either landowners or forest industrialists, gave heed to these preachments of doom. Wasn't there a world of timber ahead, just beyond the horizon, and a horde of eager farmers waiting to take the cutover land under the plow?

It has been said that no region has begun the wide-spread practice of forestry until after the removal of the virgin forest. Whether this general-

ization is true or not—it is what happened in the South. By 1920 the rapid exploitation of the old growth forest, speeded up by the extraordinary demands of the First World War, reached its peak, and thereafter, as the old timber stands faded into history, lumber production commenced sharply to decline. The states along the Atlantic where the big operations started earliest, felt the growing shortage first but the others followed shortly. One by one all but a few of the big mills cut out, shut down, pulled their railroad steel and vanished to leave only mammoth sawdust piles, silent stump fields and deserted workers to mark their passing. Sorry days, indeed, for all concerned, and it looked as though the gloomy preachers might have been right after all.

But in the meanwhile, despite the general lack of enthusiasm for it, forestry was slowly making headway. As far back as 1898, a private owner of 100,000 acres of mountain timberland in western North Carolina imported a forester and set out to practice forestry. The first forest school was started by Dr. C. A. Schenck at Biltmore, N. C., on this forest. In 1907 the United States Forest Service initiated a long-time program of timberland acquisition in the Appalachian mountains, later to be organized in a chain of National Forests. To meet a growing demand from an alarmed public, first one state and then another in the region established forestry service whose main duty for many years was to organize against wholesale woods burning and to preach good forest management. The Federal Forest Service cooperated with the states with money and men to further the movement.

By 1925 a number of large industrial land owners had taken the plunge, hired foresters and set out to grow and manage new crops of timber. By this time, too, nearly all of the states had set up forestry services and were attacking the fire problem aggressively. Within the next few years schools of forestry were established in connection with Universities in North Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana and later still in Florida and Alabama. The National Forest system was extended from the mountains to the piedmont and coastal regions through extensive purchases of cut-over lands. Foresters, still employed principally by the public agencies, State and Federal, increased in number, and the effect of their ever increasing activity perceptively stepped up the tempo of the now growing forestry movement.

Then came a development that really put forestry on private lands into practice in the South. For some years there had been a dozen or so small papermills scattered through the region. In the 1930's partly due to the publication of the findings of the Forest Survey then being made by the U. S. Forest Service, and partly to Dr. Herty's convincing demonstrations at Savannah of the pulping values of southern pines, a number of large Northern paper manufacturers moved into the South. In the next fifteen years the number of papermills in the region increased to 55, all of them of large capacity, representing well over a billion dollars of capital investment—and new money at that. The consumption of pine pulpwood increased from just over a million cords to around 15 million. The affect of this massive industrial development on forestry was tremendously stimulating. To protect their investments in plants the newcomers bought up and put under forestry management nearly eight million acres of timberland—most of it assembled from cut-over, partly stocked pine land. More than a thousand foresters are presently employed in the South by this industry alone in forest management of an intensity unequalled anywhere else in the Nation.

The aggressive acquisition program of the new industry and its large scale entry into the market for wood, plus the fact that nature had established a new crop of trees on much of the land harvested in early operations, prompted many large lumbermen to retain their extensive cut-over holdings and to put them under protection and forest management, looking forward to continuous operation. The growing demand for pulpwood at increasing prices, and the rising demand and prices for sawtimber due to World War II, encouraged owners of second growth pine all over the region to better their cutting practices, to augment their stands by planting and to demand better protection from fire. So, like a chain reaction, the "invasion" of the paper makers speeded up and intensified forest management in all of its phases in every part of the South. As a result—more acres held firmly by more people for future crops— better understanding and on-the-ground application of the principles of good management—greater production of planting stock in state and federal nurseries—more acres planted—more and better protection from fire—more foresters employed—more cash income and greatly enhanced values for timberlands and forest products, and last but not least, a rapidly growing understanding and acceptance by the general public of the essential place of forestry in our continued prosperity.

With us today a new era has opened, the gentle agrarian economy of yesteryear is giving way to an aggressive industrialization. A new and vastly more prosperous South is rapidly emerging and it appears that foresters will have a leading role to play as the act unfolds.

a
better
mark
for
you!



Ready-mixed or Paste, Southern Glo will not settle out, even in storage.

NOW . . . Southern Glo Ready-mixed Tree Marking Paint in the new flat can for easy carrying, easy pouring.

**SOUTHERN COATINGS &
CHEMICAL COMPANY**
Sumter, South Carolina

Forest Management: Then, Now, and Henceforth

By DR. T. E. MAKI, *Professor of Forest Management*

Mankind, by and large, has made more notable progress in seeking a clear and comprehensive view of its relation to the universe than it has in developing a sound husbandry of the land which sustains its life. Where man has lived longest, we now find the lands in worst condition. Paralleling or preceding maltreatment of the soil resource has been the unbridled exploitation and ultimate destruction of forests.

In those regions of the earth that were destined to carry the heavier and more aggressive centers of population, forest use and exploitation have followed much the same course. First, the forest served as a subsidiary source of food from fruits and wild game found in it, and a refuge in time of attack by hostile neighbors. As populations increased, the forests became obstacles to farmers and herdsmen in their task of producing food. Trees were felled to make more room for more crops and pastures. Clearing land yielded, at the start, an abundance of wood for fuel, shelter, implements, and the like. In time this ceased to be the case, and wood needs had to be met by going farther and farther afield. Where destruction of forests exceeded the radius of cheap transport of wood, the general welfare usually began to decline.

Along about this time, restrictions of one sort or another were imposed on cutting of timber. But since people did not regard timber as a crop, and knew scarcely anything and thought even less about the growth of trees or the development of forest stands, the restrictions merely served to retard the rate of destruction and, doubtless, annoyed everyone.

It was in these local climates of necessity that the seeds of forest management germinated and began to grow. The theories and concepts developed so gradually, however, that they mark no great age or critical period in the advance of human knowledge and understanding. We can trace their course and grubby growth with difficulty, along a tortuous trail whose starting point is almost lost in the dim antiquity of prehistoric times. Nearly three thousand years before Christ, we find sage antecessors of Confucius philosophizing that "to rule the mountain is to rule the river," and that "mountains exhausted of forests are washed bare by torrents." More than eleven hundred years before Christ, the Chinese had already appointed an imperial silviculturist whose duty was to thin dense stands, remove undesirable trees, prune, clean, salvage, and do similar things. They even had a government Commission of Forests to regulate cutting of timber, to punish thieves and trespassers, and to designate the purposes for which timber should be used. (If we may use the present condition of China's forests and lands as a criterion, these early efforts, though laudable, apparently did not lead to an effective program of land use.)

Elsewhere, the decline of forests has kept pace with or preceded vanishing civilizations. History records that when Alexander, "The Great," went to India in 326 B.C., his army encamped in a great forest of sal (*Shorea sp.*) near where Lahore now stands. There isn't a sal tree within several hundred

miles of Lahore today. Ruins of a civilization of only some 400 years ago at Bijapur in the Deccan show evidence of extensive forests at one time. Now there is neither forest nor good grazing land, and the ancient irrigation ditches are clogged to the brim with dirt and rubbish.

The practically complete destruction of forests is perhaps even more spectacular in the Near East. The magnificent forests of Emperor Hadrian once stretched over an area of more than 2,000 square miles in the Lebanon Mountains. Now only a few pitiful, scrubby groves remain, and the Emperor's boundary stones stand in stark relief along the eroding hillsides.

Many more instances of forest destruction might be cited, as for example, in Greece, Italy, Spain, the British Isles, or even in our own country. Suffice to say, throughout history there have always been a few people who attempted to spread the idea that forests should be cropped instead of mined, but this has never suited those who were making money in timber trade, and apparently public opinion, when there was one, must have weighed heavily on the side of the tradesmen. At any rate, in ancient times forest management, consisting at best of rather disorganized and simple silvicultural applications, had rough going, and we may consider it fortunate that the ideas and concepts managed to survive at all.

Organized forest management came much slower, and developed notably in the Western World. The earliest written record of management is believed to be that by Pliny (circa AD 50) who observed that in ancient Gaul, Spanish chestnut was grown on 3-to 5-year rotations for vine stakes, and that oak was coppiced for fuel on a rotation of 11 years. From these beginnings, organized management made sporadic growth, interrupted by periods of war and chaos.

By 1760 all the forests of France had been brought under some form of regulated management. In Germany, developments occurred more piecemeal, because there was no unified nation, merely a number of separately ruled States and Principalities, independently developing various laws and regulations. In 1765 a Thuringian forester, named Oettelt, demonstrated economic benefits of thinnings, and he was also the first to express the growing stock of a forest mathematically in terms of the mature wood and of the rotation. The British Isles lagged far behind Western Europe, although in 1483 they had made a small beginning by legislating the Encoppicement Act which legalized an earlier practice of enclosing coppiced areas against grazing. In the United States the first significant step toward management was the withdrawal, beginning in 1891, of some Public Domain lands for Forest Preserves, later to be called National Forests.

Concomitant with these later developments in forest management was the rise of forest schools. The first was the Prussian School started by Georg Hartig in 1789, first located in Hessen, later moved to Eberswald where it still stands. In 1795, Heinrich Cotta started the Saxon School, as a private institute at Zillbach, moved some twenty years later to Tharandt where it became known as the Royal Forest School of Saxony. The French State Forest School was founded at Nancy in 1824 by an Alsatian, Bernard Lorentz. In the United States it was not until 1898 when the first two forest schools opened, with the Biltmore Forestry School near Asheville, North Carolina, and the New York State College of Forestry at Cornell. In 1900

the Yale School of Forestry and the Division of Forestry in the University of Minnesota were established, and these two are today our oldest forest schools in continuous existence.

So much for the past,—sketchy as is this tracing of the emergence of forest management from the "Dark Ages." On the present we need not dwell long, for it is reasonably real to all who are sensitive to the environment of our times. Admittedly we have not yet arrived at any Golden Age.

In our own enlightened country, nearly half of the commercial forest area of some 460 million acres is still without conscious form of management. The farm woodlands, representing fully a third of our commercial acreage and comprising some of the choicest timber-growing sites, are generally in the worst condition. We are told that the National Forests are now a threat to free enterprise and should be retired to private ownership, except for areas irrefragably too poor to support profitable timber growth. There are still altogether too few foresters in policy-making positions where they could exert the type of intellectual leadership that is needed to solve our major land use problems.

The present has a bright side also. Forestry education is reaching an increasingly larger segment of the public each year. Tree farms are burgeoning all over the country. The acreage of non-stocked and poorly-stocked land being planted each year is increasing in magnitude beyond anything we dared dream a few years back. Technological improvements are making it possible to market an ever-increasing amount of low-grade material. Many industries are now managing large acreages of forest on a level of intensity higher than the best in public ownership. There are more jobs for foresters than schools can supply with qualified technicians.

What about the future? Human limitations make it risky business to try peeking too far ahead, but the signs at this sitting auger well for those who cast their lot in the forest management field.

Land is no longer cheap, and good forest land will get scarcer. With an almost explosive upsurge in population, we may expect further preemption of better forest sites for cropland and pasture. This will tend to place premium on technological skills required to make the poorer lands produce more timber. Expansion in the industrial capacity now dependent on wood for raw materials has not yet stopped, though present timber resources are scarcely enough to supply prospective requirements. High price of forest land has driven home the lesson that it isn't smart business to let any of it lie idle. All these factors, and others besides, will mean more intensive forestry on every acre of forest land; more jobs; more pay to the ones with the skill, industry, and imagination to meet this tremendous challenge.

Perhaps we would be remiss if we concluded without reference, however slight, to the age in which we live. The more optimistic might charge that we are out of step, that our worries are a lot of hooey, that technology will take care of everything. Yet there seems to be nothing in the stars nor in sober thought to give rise to any hope that the split atom will deliver mankind from the need of fibre, for potable water, and for sound husbandry of the land which sustains our life. That is, except by blowing it to bits.

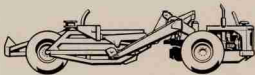
An Expert: A drip under pressure. . . . Prof. Carter

ADVANCED DESIGN EQUIPMENT for Today's Mechanized Logging

Allis-Chalmers modern line of timber handling and earth-moving equipment—all designed and introduced within the past few years—is helping loggers and mill operators meet today's tougher job requirements and production schedules.

Four powerful crawler tractors—50 to 175 h.p.— all built new from the ground up—are designed to take on the most demanding pulling, pushing, lifting, digging and dozing jobs encountered in the forests. Four Allis-Chalmers tandem drive motor grader models—50 to 104 h.p.—keep access roads in top condition. Matched allied equipment—bulldozers, winches, Tractor Shovels, arches—are setting new standards in the woods.

Throughout the nations timber tracts, progressive loggers are using advanced design Allis-Chalmers equipment for greater speed, safety and productivity.



ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION - MILWAUKEE - U. S. A.

Twenty-Five Years of Forestry Education At North Carolina State College

By DR. J. V. HOFMANN

On February one, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-nine, I entered the campus of North Carolina State College. This was the initial step in professional forestry education at North Carolina State College. I was assigned a room 10 x 14 feet on the south side of Polk Hall (Animal Husbandry Building) with a swine production office on my right and a swine Extension office on my left. My office was equipped with one desk and one oak chair. I furnished my own lead pencil and paper. With this beginning a School of Forestry was expected to be a reality by September, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-nine. After spending about two months fitting a curriculum into supporting departments such as Engineering, Botany and Zoology, Chemistry and the basic subjects, the news flash from Pennsylvania came. A Political Eruption had engulfed and eliminated the Forest School at Mont Alto. This was the school that I had cherished and enjoyed as Assistant Director and had reluctantly left on February one. The elimination of the school came as a surprise and shock to me but I soon found that this was only the beginning. The student body and faculty insisted that the Mont Alto Forest School be moved to North Carolina State College. When I took the position that facilities for a Forest School had not been developed (I still had my personal lead pencil) they would not take "No" for an answer. A delegation was sent to North Carolina State College from the Mont Alto Forest School to present the proposal. The committee consisted of W. H. Warriner and J. F. Renshaw representing the rising sophomores J. O. Artman and G. K. Slocum representing the rising juniors, and H. A. Snyder and W. H. Prichard representing the rising seniors. Professor W. H. Horning represented the faculty. This committee met with Dr. E. C. Brooks, President of North Carolina State College, and the Executive Committee of North Carolina State College. The proposal was approved but there were no funds available to develop laboratories and class rooms and to provide a teaching staff. The entire program was discussed with Governor O. Max Gardner and approved. Governor Gardner appropriated additional funds which enabled North Carolina State College to accept the students from the Mont Alto Forest School. Forestry was then transferred to Ricks Hall (an Extension office building) where partitions were taken out to make classrooms and laboratories. This move was to accommodate forestry temporarily. We moved into Ricks Hall in June 1929 and moved out in December 1952.

During the summer of 1929 Ralph W. Hayes, a graduate of the University of Iowa at Ames, as Professor of Forestry, and D. Y. Lenhart, a graduate of the Mont Alto Forest School, as teaching fellow, were added to the faculty with Mrs. C. L. Newman as secretary.

The opening of North Carolina State College on September 19, 1929, included a complete School of Forestry consisting of 24 Freshmen; 13 Sophomores; 17 Juniors; 17 Seniors and 1 Graduate student. Consequently, at the end of the first year of professional forestry teaching at North Carolina State College, 17 men were awarded diplomas stating that they had completed a four year course in forestry. Let me digress here to state that the group

of "Damyankies" adjusted themselves admirably and that group and all of the following students and faculty of my associations never caused me one worry or brought any dissension. What trophies are more cherished than pleasant memories and it is my good fortune to have a show case full.

The Forest School grew and faculty members were added as funds became available and enrollment increased. T. E. Evans, an alumnus of State College, succeeded Mr. Lenthart as teaching fellow. In 1934 Professor Hayes left to become head of the Louisiana University Forest School, and was replaced by Lenthall Wyman, an alumnus of Harvard with the M.F. degree and widely experienced in forestry throughout the United States and an authority on the turpentine industry. In 1931, George K. Slocum, who had been awarded the M.F. at State College, was added to the staff. Another addition was made four years later, when Dr. W. D. Miller, a graduate of Yale University, was secured to teach Silviculture and Research.

J. W. Chalfant, graduate of Pennsylvania State College and M.F. from Yale joined the staff to teach forest appraisal and economics in 1940 and resigned in 1952 to enter private work.

Mrs. C. M. Swicegood served as secretary from 1937 to 1940. Miss Mabel Conley from 1940 to 1949 and Miss Kathryn Tilley 1948 to 1949 when the Business Office was organized with Miss Hazel Adams in charge and secretarial assistants.

Dr. C. M. Kaufman, who graduated from the University of Minnesota and was Assistant Extension Forester of Minnesota, came in 1943 to do Forest Research with some teaching.

The senior class began the practice of making a field trip annually, the first of which was made during the spring term of 1930. These trips have varied in time and distance, one year going as far as the Redwood region of California. This trip has now been discontinued and short trips are taken in the immediate vicinity of the school, visiting and inspecting timber industries.

A summer camp was established in 1935, consisting of 10 weeks of surveying, silviculture, dendrology, mensuration, and protection, all courses being taught at the Hill Forest. Another camp is located on the Hofmann Forest, required of juniors during their spring term, and covering such subjects as mensuration, including timber cruising, silviculture, logging, utilization, fire protection, and dendrology.

Timber lands for school forests have been secured on a self-liquidating basis; that is, the property has been acquired on a long-term payment plan with the forest properties as securities. Payments are made from the revenue received from the forests. The Poole Woods in Wake County, acquired in 1929, was a tract of 75 acres of virgin loblolly and shortleaf pine with some white oak and hardwoods. This tract has been sold. In 1930 Mr. George Watts Hill of Durham donated 378 acres to the Division of Forestry, agreeing also to furnish capital for additional purchases of land, these advances to be paid back on a long term plan as receipts from the timber and land became available. Through this plan the Hill Forest has grown to an area of 1,500 acres. A complete headquarters has been developed on this forest, including a large log cabin for the students, a smaller one for the faculty members, another one for showers, store-room, and cook's headquarters, two

dormitories and a classroom building. There is a house for the resident supervisor of the forest and some additional buildings. A complete water system has been installed by the use of a dam in a nearby spring and a large tank on the hill above the buildings. A large concrete stone dam furnishes the swimming pool and water sports for the camp. There is a complete sewerage system with a large septic tank.

The MacLean Forest, consisting of 1,500 acres in Hyde County, was added in 1931 through Senator A. D. MacLean's influence. This forest has been sold.

In 1934 a large tract of timberland was secured in Jones and Onslow Counties, containing about 80,000 acres. This was acquired on a 30-year payment plan and carried for five years; then a 20-year serial bond issue was placed on the property and the original purchase price was liquidated. After this area was acquired and under operation, it was named the Hofmann Forest at the request of a group of Alumni and is now known by that name.

In 1937 an area of about 300 acres of the Prison Farm near the State Fair Grounds was turned over to the Division of Forestry. Another area, known as the Hope Valley Farm, consisting of 1,750 acres, has been donated by the Farm Security Administration. It is located about 25 miles from the College and near Chapel Hill. It is being used for experimental plots in timber growing and is one of the School Forests.

Intensive research projects are under way on the Hofmann Forest including a complete weather station which is accepted by the U. S. Weather Bureau as a cooperating station and is used as the basis for fire studies. Branch stations are located in various parts of the forest to follow through studies of the soil, water, and evaporation in various sections of the forest.

A cooperative project with the Animal Husbandry Department of State College for developing a herd of beef cattle was carried on at the Hofmann Forest. The herd consisted of 280 cows and about 40 calves. The purpose is to reduce the fire hazard in the reed and grassy areas, to open up the brush areas and to maintain cleared fire lanes along the fences. This has proved very satisfactory, and appears to be a profitable program, both from the standpoint of fire protection and revenue from cattle.

Forestry teaching was set up as a Department in the School of Agriculture in 1929 and President E. C. Brooks approved plans to set up a School of Forestry in 1931. Dr. Brooks went to the Land Grant College meeting in Chicago and sudden illness, while at the meeting, prevented him from returning to State College for the meeting at which the status of the School was taken up. The result was a School of Agriculture and Forestry with a Division of Forestry. This status remained until 1950 when a School of Forestry was established. The Division of Forestry was accredited by the Society of American Foresters rating committee in 1938. Registration reached almost 300 at some periods but all graduates have found employment and a very high percent are in professional forestry.

When I retired in 1948 Dr. R. J. Preston was elected as Director of the Division of Forestry and was made Dean when the Division was set up as The School of Forestry in 1950. Dr. Preston completed the degrees of A.B., M.S. and Ph.D. at the University of Michigan. He had a wide experience with the U. S. Forest Service and came to North Carolina State College from the position of Professor at the Colorado School of Forestry.

Roy M. Carter received the B.S.F. degree at the University of Maine and M.S. at Michigan State College. He came to State College in 1948 as head of the Wood Technology Curriculum and Wood Products Merchandising.

Dr. James S. Bethel took a degree of B.S.F. at the University of Washington and a D.F. at Duke University. He began his work at North Carolina State College in 1950 as Professor of Wood Technology.

Dr. T. E. Maki received the degrees of B.S., M.S. and Ph.D. at the University of Minnesota. He came to North Carolina State College in 1951 and is in charge of the Curriculum of Forest Management.

Dr. Ralph C. Bryant completed the degrees of B.S. and M.F. at Yale and Ph.D. at Duke University. He came in 1952 and is Professor of Forest Economics.

Professor C. E. Libby holds the Reuben B. Robertson Professorship in Pulp and Paper Technology and is in charge of this curriculum. He received the degrees of B.S. and Ch.E. from the University of Maine. He came from The New York State College of Forestry where he was Professor and Head of Pulp and Paper Manufacturing from 1920 to 1952 when he came to State College.

A. C. Barefoot completed the degrees of B.S. and M.S. at North Carolina State College and in 1953 took the position of Technologist. He has charge of the shops, dry kiln, sawmills, etc.

The new Forestry and Horticulture Building was completed in 1952. It is modern and large enough to provide space for offices, classrooms and laboratories. Offices are provided for Graduate students and large amounts of equipment have been added to the work shops and laboratories.

An appropriation of \$200,000 was set up by the last Legislature for a Pulp and Paper Laboratory. Plans are completed for the building and bids will be submitted in the near future.

So it is a long cry from my oak desk in 1929 to the spacious modern building, laboratories, shops, dry kilns, and equipment; from the time that I could not find a forester on the campus to a faculty of eleven, three secretaries, a group of Graduate students and large undergraduate classes; from my 10 x 14 foot room to nearly 85,000 acres of School Forest in four localities. May the accomplishments of these twenty-five years be but the beginning of a program so desperately needed by the State of North Carolina and the nation as a whole.

Boss: Well, Joe, so you want to leave the woods,—are your wages too low?

Joe: The wages are O.K. Boss, but I'm afraid I'm doing a horse out of a job.

Romanticist: (Referring to Geo. Washington) ". . . First in War, First in Peace, First in the Hearts of his Countrymen."

Cynic: Yeah, but he married a widow!

ABSTAINER, n. A weak person who yields to the temptation of denying himself a pleasure. A total abstainer is one who abstains from everything but abstention, and especially from inactivity in the affairs of others.

Forestry Camps—Then, Now and How!

G. K. SLOCUM

In the beginning there were no camps. The year was 1929 and field trips were the order of the day. Each forestry course gave the full treatment, but activities were somewhat limited due to working on unowned lands. Culmination occurred during the spring term of the senior year when a six-week inspection trip was made throughout the Southeast.

Dr. Hofmann realized the necessity for more comprehensive and active field work on school-owned forests and had begun work on the project as soon as the school was started. By 1936 the Hill Forest was well established and the camp ready (?) for occupancy. The first camp consisted of one large log cabin, one "two-holer," a spring located 557 feet from camp, sixty-five students, and three professors. By the end of the second week a "ten-holer" had been constructed that relieved one of the most pressing problems of the camp.

The first summer camp program called for two six-week periods, the first for sophomores, the second for juniors. This system was revised the next year and sophomores only, attended a ten-week camp.

From 1937 to 1942 we enjoyed several innovations that are no longer in force. The first was a week spent at the Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, N. C. The main purpose of the trip was to study mountain dendrology, but being housed on a campus with four hundred female summer students was something beyond the fondest dreams of a State College man. It was wonderful that men so young could reach Paradise and return to tell about its wonders.

Also during these years the last four weeks of camp were spent on the Hofmann Forest. Quarters were furnished by the Paradise Point Hotel, which was located about eighteen miles from the forest. Students at this camp well remember the many cases of malaria, "creeping-corruption," deer flies, mosquitos, poison-sumac, pocosin brush in full leaf, heat exhaustion, alligator hunting, and the warm soothing waters of New River. The summer of 1941 was the last in this area. The Marines took over and Paradise Point emerged as Camp Lejeune.

The year 1939 was a banner year in development. With the help of the W.P.A. a water system was installed that brought water to the kitchen. The way was now open for inside plumbing, which finally arrived in the main cabin in 1940. Oh, Happy Day! Two small log cabins were also constructed in 1939. One was for the faculty, the other for a shower house and cook's quarters. The ageing professors would no longer be disturbed by the night noises of many sleeping (?) men.

In '44 and '45 no summer camps were held, but in '46 festivities began again with the first veterans as camp members. A major curriculum change was made this year with the senior trip being replaced by Junior Spring Camp. Construction of a camp was started on the Hofmann Forest at Cowhorn Creek. The camp was to be occupied during the spring term of '47 and it was, although the camp was not completed until the following year. This camp has been occupied each year since establishment for varying periods of six to ten weeks. Here the students receive first-hand information on East coast forestry, pocosin development and, on occasion, fire fighting. The local

inhabitants have not always been cooperative in starting their fires during the week instead of on Friday afternoon. The reactions of the married men to smoke at this time has been heart-rending.

In '47 it was also necessary to enlarge the facilities at the Hill Forest. Several old barrack buildings were purchased from Camp Butner which reappeared as a dining hall and a classroom at their new location. A new boiler was installed to heat water so now the men had all the comforts of home. The men, however, were still restricted to nine sheets.

Additional sleeping facilities were needed in '48, so a large 50-man barrack was constructed. Electricity was also installed and we could consider the camp complete at last.

The students had an opportunity to study in the Coastal Plain and Piedmont regions of North Carolina, but Dean Preston saw the desirability of further work in the mountains. A plan was worked out with Mrs. R. J. Reynolds to use the Reynolds Estate in Surry County for this purpose. A large building was leased to the Forestry School and a mountain camp was established therein. The "advanced guard" was the class of '51. This group occupied the camp as sophomores in August '49. In the following years the sophomores have visited this camp during the last two weeks of summer camp, the juniors during the last four weeks of spring camp.

Forestry camps are still in a state of flux. The mountain camp may be moved to Wayah Bald on the Pisgah National Forest in the near future. This new area will provide more typical mountain conditions than the present one.

With the college changing from the term to a semester system, some major changes have been made for the school year 1954-55. Junior camp has been moved to the senior year. It is hoped that a senior camp will become a finishing ground for the prospective graduate. Seniors will have completed all classroom work in the various technical subjects and will have the opportunity to put their theory into practice before graduation. The Hill Forest is to become a management laboratory where intensive management according to student plans will be practiced. Students, with faculty approval, will draw up detailed management plans, assist in inventory, marking, marketing, stand improvement procedures, lay-out of logging roads, and all other minutiae connected with the management of forest lands. It is believed that this active summation of their forestry work will make them better fitted to take their places in the profession.

Sophomore camp will continue along lines similar to the past. New techniques are to be added as necessary, but this period remains as the students' introduction to field forestry. As a result of this introduction, some may transfer to Industrial Recreation or Rural Sociology, but this is probably for the best. A forester who lives in the woods should not be frightened by owls.

ABSURDITY, n. A statement or belief manifestly inconsistent with one's own opinion.

ADMIRATION, n. Our polite recognition of another's resemblance to ourselves.



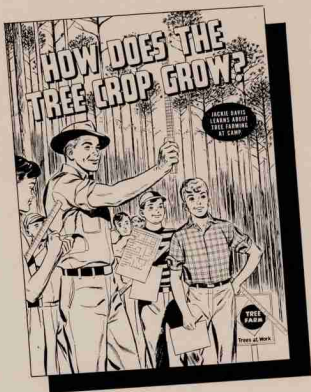
GOOD FORESTRY AND CARCO EQUIPMENT

FOR SELECTIVE or "staggered setting" patch logging, a Carco winch-Carco arch-tractor team is the most versatile rig in the woods. It efficiently and economically bunches and yards timber of all sizes. It reaches out for isolated logs and winches them in from inaccessible spots. Because of its great maneuverability, this smooth-working team of tractor, winch and arch operates with minimum damage to standing trees and with minimum expense for access roads.

Wherever your career in forestry takes you, you'll find that Carco equipment is owned by the most successful loggers and is sold and serviced by the leading tractor dealers. You'll find, too, that Carco logging equipment never lets a forester down... has great staying power and is dependable. PACIFIC CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY, Renton, Washington. Branches at Portland, Ore., and Franklin Park, Ill.

WINCHES FOR ALL
INDUSTRIAL TRACTORS





To meet the increasing demands for wood cellulose we must grow continually increasing tree crops. This means more and more acres of forests must be wisely managed—and increasing numbers of American youngsters must be encouraged to become tree farmers and to become forest managers.

An important part of our forest conservation program is bringing the story of tree farming to the school children of the South. This year more than 1,500,000 copies of the fifth booklet in a series, "How Does The Tree Crop Grow?", are being distributed to children and their teachers in ten Southern States.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

SOUTHERN KRAFT DIVISION
MOBILE, ALABAMA

MILLS LOCATED AT

Georgetown, S. C.

Mobile, Ala.

Springhill, La.

Panama City, Fla.

Moss Point, Miss.

Bastrop, La.

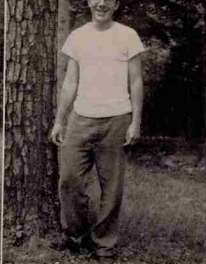
Natchez, Miss.

Camden, Ark.



THE PRESENT

In this section of the 1954 Pinetum we view the twenty-fifth year of Forestry at North Carolina State College.



HAROLD J. ANDERSEN
"Jim"

Forest Management
Xi Sigma Pi, Forester
(4), PINETUM, Ed. (4),
Alpha Zeta, Blue Key,
Forestry Club, SAF,
Campus Gov't, Promotions
Comm., Ch. (4),
N. C. S. Development
Council, Publication
Board.

THURSTON W. ARNOLD
"Sarge"

Forest Management
Forestry Club

JAMES P. BARRETT
"Bull"

Forest Management
Xi Sigma Pi, Ranger (4)
Coll. Union Outing
Comm., Intramural
handball, basketball,
tennis.

SENIORS

JAMES C. BIGGERT
"Big Jim"

Forest Management
Forestry Club, Steward,
Spr. Camp (3), PINE-
TUM (4).

JOHN M. CLEMENT
"John"
ATP

Forest Management
Forestry Club, Glee
Club (1).

ARTHUR W. GILLIAM
"Art"

Wood Technology
Xi Sigma Pi, F.P.R.S.
Forestry Club





JAMES R. GOLDNER

"Jim"

Π K Φ

Lumber Products,
Mfg. & Merch.
Forestry Club, F.P.R.S.

FRANK R. GROVES

"Frank"

Forest Management
Forestry Club, SAF

PHILLIP H. HOWARD

"Philsy"

Forest Management
Forestry Club

ROBERT B. JORDAN, III

"Bob"

Σ A E

Lumber Products
Merch. & Mfg.
Campus Gov't V. Pres.,
I.F.C. V. Pres., SAE
Pres., Xi Sigma Pi, Phi
Kappa Phi, 30 & 3,
Scabbard & Blade, Athl.
Seating Comm., Ch.,
Golden Chain.

MOHAMED SAID KATANA

"Said"

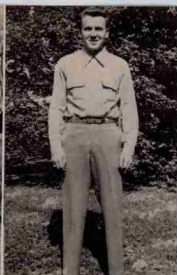
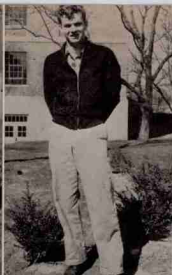
Forest Management
B.S., Gen'l Agr., Ankara
Univ., Forestry Club.

BRONISLAV LALICH

"Browny"

Forest Management
Forestry Club, Meredith
Daisy Chain.





RICHARD J. KALISH
"Dick"
 Φ Η Π
 Lumber Products
 Merch. & Mfg.
 F.P.R.S.

WILLIAM A. LARSON
"Bill"
 Wood Technology
 Forestry Club, F.P.R.S.,
 Intramurals

QUENTIN A. MALMQUIST
"Skip"
 ΓΧΑ
 Wood Technology
 F.P.R.S.

SENIORS

GRAYDEN MOULTHROP
"Gray"
 Α Χ Α
 Lumber Products
 Merch. & Mfg.
 Forestry Club, F.P.R.S.

JOHN E. NICHOLSON
"Nick"
 Forest Management
 Forestry Club, PINETUM
 (3), Swimming Mgr.
 (1, 2)

JOSEPH W. NORRIS
"Joe"
 Lumber Prod.
 Merch. & Mfg.
 Forestry Club, F.P.R.S.
 Fr. Baseball Mgr.





CLIFFORD J. PURDY
"Kip"
 TKE
 Forest Management
 Forestry Club

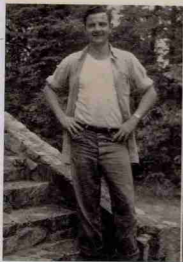
CHARLES F. RAPER
"Charlie"
 Forest Management
 Xi Sigma Pi, Sec-Fiscal
 Agent (4), Alpha Zeta,
 Cox Mem'l Scholarship
 (3), Blue Key, PINE-
 TUM, Ass't. Ed. (4),
 Forestry Club, Pres. (3),
 SAF.

JOHN F. ROBINSON
"Robby"
 Forest Management
 Xi Sigma Pi, Assoc. For-
 ester (4), Forestry Club,
 SAF.

CARL S. SEWELL
"Carl"
 Forest Management
 Forestry Club, Rolleo
 Ch. (4), Honor Comm.
 Ch. (4), Alpha Phi
 Omega, Cadet Off.
 Ass'n., SAF, Wesley
 Found., Campus Gov't,
 (4), PINETUM, Ass't
 Bus. Mgr. (3)

DAVID R. SMITH
"Smitty"
 Forest Management
 Xi Sigma Pi, Forestry
 Club, PINETUM, Bus.
 Mgr. (4), Publication
 Board, SAF.

JOSEPH T. TUNSTALL
"Joe"
 Lumber Prod.
 Merch. & Mfg.
 Forestry Club, F.P.R.S.,
 Honor Comm. (4).





JOE J. WELLS
"Joe Jack"

Forest Management
Forestry Club, Xi Sigma Pi, PINETUM (3,4), Honor Comm., (3), Cross Country (2), SAF.



BENNETT B. WHITE
"Pat"

Forest Management
Xi Sigma Pi, Assoc. Forester (4), Forestry Club, Blue Key, Campus Gov't., Cox Mem'l Scholarship (3).



ERNEST B. WRIGHT
"Ernie"
Forest Management
Forestry Club

Not Pictured

OREST J. DUTKA
"Orest"
Forest Management

BRUCE B. PAYNE
"Bruce"
Forest Management

LEROY F. RAND
"Lee"
Wood Technology

CONGRATULATION, n. The civility of envy.

DISCUSSION, n. A method of confirming others in their errors.

EGOTIST, n. A person of low taste, more interested in himself than in me.

COUNCIL Forestry Tools

Planting and Fire Suppression

SWATTERS — LW-12 FIRE RAKES — BUSH HOOKS — AXES

PLANTING BARS — SPECIAL TOOLS

THE COUNCIL TOOL CO., INC.

Fine Edge Tools Since 1886

WANANISH, NORTH CAROLINA

JUNIOR CLASS

Co-dominant



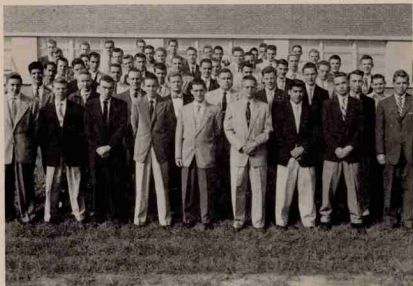
SOPHOMORE CLASS

Intermediate



FRESHMAN CLASS

Suppressed



GRADUATE STUDENTS

Overmature



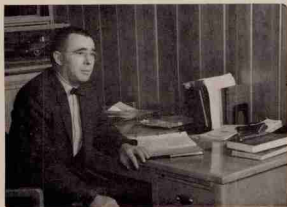
FACULTY



DR. R. J. PRESTON
Dean of the School
of Forestry, N. C.
State College, B.S.,
M.S., Ph.D. Univer-
sity of Michigan.



DR. J. S. BETHEL
Professor of Wood
Technology, B.S.
University of Wash-
ington; M.F., Ph.D.
Duke University.



DR. R. C. BRYANT
Professor of Forest
Economics, B. S.,
M.F., Yale Univer-
sity; Ph.D. Duke
University.



R. M. CARTER
Head of Wood Technology and Lumber Products Merchandising Curricula, B.S., University of Minnesota; M. S., Michigan State.



DR. J. V. HOFMANN
Professor Emeritus,
School of Forestry.



C. E. LIBBY
Robertson Professor
of Pulp and Paper
Technology, B. S.,
Ch.E., University of
Maine.



DR. T. E. MAKI
Professor of Forest
Management and
Research, B.S., M.S.,
Ph.D. University of
Minnesota.



DR. W. D. MILLER
Associate Professor
of Silviculture, B.A.,
Reed College, M.F.,
Ph.D., Yale Univer-
sity.



G. K. SLOCUM
Associate Professor
of Forestry, B.S.,
M.S., N. C. State
College.



LENTHALL WYMAN
Professor of Forestry
A.B., M.F., Harvard
University.



A. C. BAREFOOT
Technologist, B. S.,
M.S., N. C. State
College.



SECRETARIES
Miss Hazel Adams,
Mrs. Virginia S.
Bunn, Miss Maybelle
Taylor

STUDENT ACTIVITIES



The Forestry Club

Last Spring, with the rising of sap in green plants and forestry students, there arose a new spirit in the Forestry Club. Under the capable leadership of Walt Langlely, and with the cooperation and assistance of many of the students, the Club's treasury was enhanced by many students who cut posts on the Richlands Creek tract on week-ends; a variety of unusual and interesting programs were presented at the well-attended meetings; and the annual Spring Picnic had a good student-faculty-Meredith turnout.

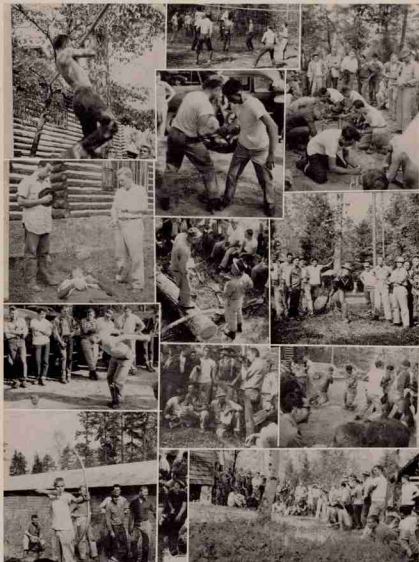
Plans were made to greet the incoming freshmen, and in the fall Club members gave the 75-man group a rousing welcome. Joe Derro was elected President in the Fall, and the Honor Committee initiated a movement toward a workable honor system in the School of Forestry. The Rolleo was held, with the Seniors winning—naturally. A *Metasequoia* was planted in front of Kilgore Hall in honor of Dr. William B. Fox. Professors Bryant and Slocum aided the Club in acquiring and planting 2,000 Christmas trees; this will be an annual Club project, and within a few years should supplement the Club's treasury very significantly. It was another year of progress for the Forestry Club.

Billy Dozier

GUILLOTINE, n. A machine which made Frenchmen shrug their shoulders with good reason.

HATCHET, n. A young axe, known among Indians as a Thomashawk.

THE 1953



ROLLEO

Relics of the Rolleo

Enter friend. Yes, this is the North Carolina State College Museum. Easy there, don't stumble on those deep velvet carpets. We maintain the museum from certain oil royalties, you know. Is there any particular exhibit you would care to see? No, I'm sorry, we just don't keep old professors any more. You see, when they have taught for a long period of time and their jokes and exaggerated stories grow unbearable, they are shot and sent to the horticulture department for fertilizer. Wonderful saving of space, you know, and we do need the space. These wealthy forestry alumni insist on sending in expensive objects of art that we feel obligated to display.

Maybe you would like to see our rare book exhibits. We have some priceless volumes dating back to early Egypt and Babylonia. One book dated 2001 B. C. is entitled "Do You Get More Where-with-all With Which to Buy Wives by Planting or by Using Seed Trees?" Another is "Methods of Evaluating Crops of Timber Based on Expected Returns Received in 1953 A.D. Using Formula $Mii^{*}iq:X2$ ("") 10000*** (after Faustman)". Our most prized volume was written by the first Egyptian forester and is called "I Don't Have a Poppa But I Would Give My Mummy for a Method to Control Hardwood."

Yes, we have an exhibit of the 1953 Rolleo. Follow me right down this hall and be careful that you don't trip over those solid gold ash trays. They are a present from "Diamond Jim" Bryant resulting from the profits on a small timber deal of his.

The first exhibit is the result of days of practice during spring camp by the seniors. (Some misguided individuals feel that volley ball is all they learn during this stimulating encampment.) The article on display is the finger of one George Pierson which was bitten off by an undisclosed junior in a wild skirmish during the volley ball game. No action was taken by the referee because the juniors maintained that it would be impossible for the finger to have been lost had it been on the correct side of the net.

This tiny bell was presented to John Archer to attach to his horse-shoes prior to pitching. John sent his partner, Earl Rayburn, into the woods several times looking for the errant shoe. At any rate, Ernie Wright and Joe Wells took the horseshoe pitching event for the seniors.

This little pile of gravel is what remains of a large boulder Walt Langley was found beating his head on a few minutes after the rifle shooting contest. Dick Crumpler won the contest for the freshmen. Needless to say, Walt lost.

The turkey mounted in the glass case on the left is the involuntary donor of the feather W. C. "Dub" Moody used to defeat all comers in the archery contest.

In this cabinet is a letter to senior John Robinson from a movie producer. Hollywood is going to make a series of movies called "The Flash at the Seashore," "The Flash at Uncle Neds," and "The Flash in the Country." John is just the man they want. A talent scout noticed that John was winning Rolleo races consistently and since it is well understood that the top speedsters in the country are represented there, he is just a natural for the part. Since freshman Jim Wheat shared top honors with John in this year's race, he has agreed to act as his understudy in the film series.

Speaking of letters, here's one from the Bird Watchers Society of America. They are blaming the rapid decline in numbers of common songbirds on the Forestry Club. They say the boys kill untold thousands of birds practicing for the rock throwing contest each year at the Rolleo. According to their complaint, the champion bad boy of the school is Tom Dieffenbach, sophomore rock champ. Fields Cobb won third place in the contest of skill, but the lady Bird Watchers voted him the "Boy we would least like our children to be influenced by."

In this window is the rubber band that senior Axe Loen worked out with for several minutes each day to give him the muscles to win the chinning contest. Axe is no sissy, as you can see by the size of this rubber band. There's no limit to how far the boy can go. At the last report, I heard he was shooting for the national chinning record and was working daily with the elastic from a pair of worn out underwear.

We have no exhibit for the Indian wrestling. The last we saw of the winner, sophomore Mark Girard, he was being chased out of town by a Cherokee squaw yelling "My hero." The other contestants are hidden from said squaw and only come out of hiding occasionally to give vent to a surley, oft repeated political cliché, "No comment."

This chocolate colored insect is a ladybug that got in the way of the tobacco spitting contest. Jim Anderson, the senior class entomology expert who is definitely on speaking terms with bugs, said the things she said upon being "spit-spattered" seemed to indicate that the nomenclature of the insect was wrong. In short, she ain't no lady. Senior Gene Hill, winner of the spitting for distance, and freshman "Muggs" Corpening, winner of the spitting for accuracy, are seeking a contract from R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company as a team of traveling demonstrators for the company's product.

It is an established fact that all fishermen are liars; thus, since foresters are naturally gifted with the peculiar trait, we must expect them to be fishermen. This specimen in the tank was donated by a noted fisherman and fish breeder. He developed the animal as the result of a cross between a fish, a frog, and a parrot. The object of the fish part is of course for fishing, the frog part is so it can leap out of the water for the bait, thus keeping it dry and well preserved, and the parrot ancestors were introduced so it can give such helpful bits of information to fishermen as "Take your worms back we're eating minnows today." Incidentally, freshman Tom Webb won the bait casting contest with senior Ed Flowers taking second place honors.

No, we don't keep animals here in the museum. This cage is only here temporarily until the two occupants can be moved to a suitable institution. Yes, believe it or not, they were once walking, talking, intelligent (at least by our rather loose standards) human beings. You see when seniors R. L. "Smokey" Bailey and Tom Thrash lost the bucking contest to sophomores Mark Girard and Gil Greene they just cracked up and have been here ever since.

This piece of string is not actually string at all. By the time the seniors finished defeating all comers in the tug-o-war contest, the two-inch rope they started with was only an abbreviated semblance of its former self; in other words stretched.

Only seniors are permitted to see this particular exhibit. I'll tell you what it is though, but please keep it kinda quiet. It's a section of small hose thirty feet long. You see, senior Carl Sewell was in charge of the Rolleo and naturally he could designate the positions for the boys to take in the fire building contest. The night before the Rolleo, "Kip" Purdy and "Catfish" Lane, (naturals for the job) went to Hill Forest and buried the hose with the end opening into the number one fire which seniors R. L. Bailey and Tom Thrash were to build. A jug of kerosene was affixed to the other end. Needless to say, the seniors won the event the next day.

Well this is all, but come back next year after another Rolleo. This plate beside the door with the money in it? No, we don't force people to contribute. You did enjoy the museum, didn't you? Oh no, don't get me wrong. It's not really compulsory. The man sitting at the door with the gun trained on you? Well, you shouldn't let that make you nervous, but you know how uncertain those oil royalties are!

Joe Jack Wells, '54

HISTORIAN, n. A broad-gauge gossip.

LIAR, n. A lawyer with a roving commission.

LOCK-AND-KEY, n. The distinguishing device of civilization and enlightenment.

Compliments of

**RIEGEL CAROLINA
CORPORATION**

ACME, NORTH CAROLINA



Summer Camp Notes

Eighteen future foresters marched into Hill Forest under the direction of Prof. Slocum, Staff, and Shaft. Two days were spent in indoctrination to the arts of wood-chopping and masonry. The rest of the first week was devoted to silviculture, dendro., and mensuration. Then transit-and-level man, Prof. "Pappy" Lambe, joined us, and a number of interesting incidents happened in rapid succession: Roger Nelson and "Nat" Cunningham couldn't give Pappy another foot; Dallery fell with a transit; and Beaky's level party came out a couple of feet or so off;—and Pappy's lungs held out!

The following five weeks were spent clear-cutting, burning, liberating, saw-filing, writing "Industries" reports, etc. During this time the troops were treated to the quickest strip-tease in history by Earl Rayburn, saw a fascinating little black cloud (of stingers) follow Roger Nelson (Purple-J) across a field, heard about the turtle in the ditch and red-bugs, and were introduced to poison-ivy.

Horseshoes were the main means of recreation in the evening. Rayburn and Goslee are undisputed champs, tho there was some competition. Some people can pitch a horseshoe, have it hit 20 feet from the stake, bounce it off of several rocks, pass the stake, and circle around and make a ringer from behind. Any camp sufferer will attest to the veracity of this statement.

One bright Monday morning we packed up and went to the mountains for a two week vacation. The bridges up there weren't too strong, and the bus went thru one of them. Everything was eventually straightened out, the horseshoe staves put in, and the chicken coops cleaned out.

Raz Rayburn's Choir, which gave moral support to the bus driver, had progressed from complete chaos to organized dischord, but they never did hear the crash on the highway. We had a big softball game between the North and South sides of the chicken coop. The North eked out a one-run victory at the last minute. At one point the game was delayed by the North so "Beaky" Lester could wash his hands. He had picked up a 'hot' grounder, and ran his hand thru a pile of something. That base was really loaded!

Our vacation finally 'drug' to a close, and we made our separate ways home—very reluctantly, of course.

John Archer and Laird Dallery

... OR ... Retreat Hell, We're Attacking in Another Direction

This is an episode from the story of the 18 fighting men who donated everything but their lives to defend a well-known, but little publicized cause.

For eight weeks we had been stationed at Fort Hill. The enemy had been using every mean, underhanded trick in the book of war. They kept shelling us with "heat shells" which raised the normal temperature from 70 degrees to 110 in the shade. Armies of dang chiggers were talked into fighting against us. Poison-ivy was disguised to look like turnip-greens. Bee-hives were booby trapped in strategic spots to go off at the smell of a human. To make it more intolerable, subversive agents, knowing our food supplies were cut off, stole what quartermaster supplies we had—leaving us with boiled 'taters, cabbage, and only five different kinds of beans for vittles. It was getting so bad that we planned to retreat to the mountains for a final stand.

Our strategic retreat was finally planned. We were to load all the rolling stock with equipment on a Friday night. On the following Monday we were to move out under the cover of sunshine. You see, we were fighting a man-to-man war with the enemy, which meant that both sides had Saturday and Sunday for Moonshine and Wimmen.

That Monday the vehicles moved—all 19 of them—by disorganized routes through strategic wet counties. We moved all day in a Westerly direction until we reached the last stand site—the "Chicken Coop Retreat."

Well, them thar 'subversive agents' trailed us right to our camp. However, it wasn't very dang long and they was up that well known creek without a paddle. Them chiggers the enemy imported blew up, because of the change in atmospheric pressure, and busted. I say they did! And them heat shells didn't have any effect on them cool mountain winds. It was frostin' too hard for them to use their poison-ivy trick, and them little bees was forced out of the air by iced wings. Our food problem was solved by natural abundance, and our undying thirst was throttled by the freely flowing "white."

Well, to make a short story long, them 'subversives' finally gave us exams—decided we won't smart enough for the clan—and let us go whar we-uns came from. I say they did! Thus another sheet (i.e., page) of forestry camp history was made.

William T. Huxter.

We really didn't need Dendrology because we already had our own names for all the bushes. We learned about charcoaling from Prof. Wyman, and Dr. Miller gave us some ideas on the silviculture practices on a pocosin. We spent much of the next three weeks traveling. We went to South Carolina and Virginia on our trips. We visited many state and national forests, and many forest industries. The trips were interesting and we learned a lot. While we were in South Carolina we spent the night at Myrtle Beach. Some of the boys had a small party and a few of them didn't feel so well the next day. We spent the last part of our five weeks at the Hofmann Forest writing reports. Oh! unhappy, long reports!!

We were lucky not to have any fires during our five-week stay at the Hofmann Forest. However, one Friday afternoon just as we were getting off for the week-end, a cloud appeared on the horizon which looked like smoke. The boys left camp faster than the Yankees left Bull Run.

The camp was then moved to the Hill Forest. We started timber cruising for our management plans course which was taught by Dr. "Firebug" Bryant. Prof. Slocum also helped in directing the cruising.

After about a week and a half of cruising, we took off on a trip to the mountains. We learned a lot about hardwood industries and timber growth in the mountains. On our visit to Coweeta Hydrologic Laboratory all the boys were impressed with the effect that transpiration of riparian vegetation has on diurnal fluctuations—it was illustrated by a curve. Most of the boys learned a lot and enjoyed the trip, but we had to write a long, long report on our visit.

The last two weeks of camp were devoted largely to our management plans for block A of the Hill Forest. We did try a little prescribed burning which delighted Dr. Bryant, but some of us thought Prof. Slocum was going to cry when he saw the fire burning around the loblolly pines. We completed our management plans and spent the last two days taking final exams. They were all hard, as usual.

After the exams everyone was ready to go to camp when it started in the spring, and everyone was ready to leave in the summer when it was time to break camp. Things can't be much better than that. The crew at camp was a fine one, and everyone enjoyed their stay.

Jim Barrett, '53

Compliments of

FORESTRY SUPPLIERS, INCORPORATED

Your Headquarters for Forestry Supplies

FREE CATALOGUE: Write for your copy today

132 Raymond Road, Battlefield Station, Jackson, Mississippi

THE MEAD CORPORATION

SYLVA DIVISION

Sylva

North Carolina



Manufacturers

of

.009 CHESTNUT CORRUGATING BOARD

LIQUID CHESTNUT EXTRACT



Chemicals

Protect The Value Of Forest Products

Ambrite

- Protects logs from ambrosia beetles and other insects, prevents stain and mold damage.

Permatox 10-S

- Effectively controls sap stain and mold in green lumber . . . both softwoods and hardwoods.

Seal-Tite

- Prevents costly end-checking of green timbers during the curing process.

Pentra Preservative

- Protects wood from decay and insects, will not swell, check or distort lumber.

Write for literature and prices

CHAPMAN CHEMICAL COMPANY

Dermon Building, • Memphis 3, Tennessee

The Student Cooperative Program

It is interesting to note that this is the first program of this type attempted with forestry students, and that seven are enrolled in the student cooperative training program this year. The results are very promising, and both students and employers have made favorable comments on the program. At this time, Champion Paper and Fibre Company, International Paper Company, The U. S. Forest Service, T. V. A., and The Southeastern Forest Experiment Station have entered into the plan, and since several other employers have expressed their desire to enter the program, there are openings now for students desiring this opportunity.

After completion of Sophomore summer camp, the student spends about half the time in school and half the time working in the field of forestry. Needless to say, the student may realize some very helpful benefits from this employment, such as useful contacts and valuable practical training that greatly facilitates his employment upon graduation. This practical training also improves beneficial from the standpoint of the information gained which may later be used in classwork. The student may also learn of certain deficiencies which he can seek to remedy by enrolling in classes which might tend to decrease this deficiency. The salaries paid to the students make it possible for some part of it to be saved to apply on expenses incurred during the periods in school. The benefits of the student cooperative program are many and it is hoped that more and more students will take advantage of it.

Joe Jack Wells, '54

With Wells Along the Waccamaw

Dr. Wells, in his usual zippy manner, shepherded a group of his Ecology students through the wonders of the Coastal Plain last fall. At the final and most phenomenal phenomenon—the Carolina Bay, as exemplified by White Lake—he revealed that this was the last time that he would lead the annual foray of Ecology students into the wilds of Eastern North Carolina.

Dr. Wells retires at the end of this year, having been a member of the associate Forestry Faculty since its inception in 1929. To the many alumni who doubtless remember the dashing Doctor, this writer would like to state that the powers that be must have been guided solely by the regulations in reaching their decision; Dr. Wells exhibits much more energy and enthusiasm than many of his more fuzzy-cheeked associates in the faculty of North Carolina State College.

Charles F. Raper

Hofmann Loan Fund

Seven loans totaling \$815.00 have been made to students. Alumni dues and contributions since installation of the fund amount to \$1,104.87. Three loans have been repaid in the last year, and loans totaling \$550.00 are outstanding.

The Hofmann Loan Fund has proved to be of great benefit to students in need of financial assistance. Any and all contributions from Alumni will be greatly appreciated for this worthy cause.

R. J. Preston, T. G. Harris, G. K. Slocum

F.P.R.S.



Forest Products Research Society

OFFICERS: *President, Joe Derro; Vice President, Sid Amandolia; Sec.-Treasurer, Dick Kalish; Faculty Advisor, Prof. Carter*

Now in its third year, the student chapter of F.P.R.S., the only student chapter now in existence, is made up of students in Furniture, Lumber Products, and Wood Technology.

The chapter meets once a month with a view toward bringing together those students, faculty members, and other persons who wish to take an active interest in the future development of wood and its uses. Programs in the last year included: Using Wood Waste for Core Stock; New Developments in Adhesives; a talk by Sig Johnson on the Wood Industries of Europe; a representative from the Grand Rapids Varnish Company discussed Modern Wood Finishing; and there were many other interesting programs.

Programs are not the only advantage offered to student members. During the year the National Society publishes the "F.P.R.S. News Digest" which contains 'poop' about the industries, and the monthly "Journal," with articles of lasting interest and proceedings from the National meetings.

Bill Huxster and Joe Derro

MIRACLE, n. An act or event out of the order of nature and unaccountable, as beating a normal hand of four kings and an ace with four aces and a king.

ORATORY, n. A conspiracy between speech and action to cheat the understanding. A tyranny tempered by stenography.

XI SIGMA PI



OFFICERS: *Forester*, Jim Andersen; *Ass. Forester*, Bennet White, John Robinson; *Sec'y-Fiscal Agent*, Charles Raper; *Ranger*, Jim Barrett, John Tester.

FACULTY: Barefoot, Bethel, Bryant, Carter, Libby, Maki, Miller, Preston, Slocum, Wyman.

STUDENTS: Andersen, Barrett, Cobb, Derro, Frazier, Gilliam, Hardy, Hart, Huxster, Johansen, Jordan, Lane, Lester, Moore, Raper, Robinson, Seaman, Smith, Tester, Wells, White, Woodrum, Yandle.

Mu Chapter of Xi Sigma Pi, national honorary forestry fraternity, has had an active year. Several projects have been completed, and many more, of a continuous nature, have been initiated. The Projects Committee, with the cooperation of several wood-using industries, presented several interesting displays on various wood uses. The Freshman Axe was awarded to Donald W. Horton during the Fall term, and Milton Noble's name was inscribed on the Paul Bunyan Axe as the senior with the highest over-all academic average last year.

In cooperation with the Horticulture Club, Xi Sigma Pi members have helped keep the joint Horticulture-Forestry Library open for evening use by the students. Xi Sigma Pi members are visiting high schools in the State with the objective of acquainting potential college students with the opportunities present in forestry.

Charles F. Raper

BE SURE! USE **Mall**
TIME TESTED CHAIN SAWS



Model 2MG Gasoline Engine Chain Saw

\$295⁰⁰ f.o.b. factory
 - Chicago

Complete With 18-Inch Bar
 Bars Available to 54-Inches

The Model 2MG above is a famous headliner in MALL'S extensive line . . . a nation-wide contest winner that packs a dynamic 5 hp. into a 29 pound unit. It's loaded with futuristic features that make it the fastest cutting, finest handling, most dependable chain saw on today's market. Enthusiastic acceptance by experienced loggers has been tremendous — for in this saw MALL has incorporated over 30 years of experience — to give America's forest products industry the ultimate in modern power saws.



Model 11E12 Electric Chain Saw

\$99⁵⁰ f.o.b. factory
 - Chicago

Complete With 12-Inch Bar

Here's a favorite of tree trimmers and orchard owners — a 12 pound electric saw that can be taken in a tree and used with one hand. Operates up to 200-ft. from its power source with extension cords from 115 volt AC or DC outlet or portable generator.

WRITE FOR FREE LITERATURE

MALL TOOL COMPANY

**7713 SOUTH CHICAGO AVENUE
 CHICAGO 19, ILLINOIS**

Pinetum Staff



Editorial

Jim Andersen, *Ed.*
 Charles Raper, *Ass't. Ed.*
 John Archer, *Ass't Ed.*
 Joe Derro
 Joe Jack Wells
 Gene Hill

Business

Ross Smith, *Bus. Mgr.*
 Laird Dallery, *Ass't Bus. Mgr.*
 Joel Parker
 Homer Tindall
 Hooker Horton
 S. Smith

Art

Paul Pickenheim
 Ben Farley
 Dick Barney
 Alex Helms
 Tom Frazier
 Jim Biggert

B. Andersen

SCRIBBLER, *n.* A professional writer whose views are antagonistic to one's own.

YANKEE, *n.* In Europe, an American. In the Northern States of our Union, a New Englander. In the Southern States the word is unknown. (See DAMYANK.)

GEORGE W. PETTIGREW

CONSULTING FORESTER

REFORESTATION, ACQUISITION, TIMBER SALES AND
 FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS

Telephone 4-2259
 Route 5

Highway 64 East
 Raleigh, North Carolina

THE SCHOOL

Progress Report for 1953-54

Several important goals have been achieved during the past year that will aid in the effectiveness of our programs and enhance our national standing.

Our most recent curriculum in Pulp and Paper Technology continues to make rapid progress. The last legislature appropriated \$200,000.00 for a pulp and paper laboratory and construction should be underway this summer. Twelve major pulp and paper companies are now supporting our program and have set up the Reuben B. Robertson Distinguished Professorship, which has been awarded to Professor C. E. Libby. This program has been designated by the Southern Regional Education Board as the undergraduate program for the Southeastern Region.

We have nearly completed the move into our fine new quarters in Kilgore Hall and with a few exceptions the new equipment is operating properly. The new building was dedicated in December with an open house planned for the spring. Important new items of equipment include a short-log saw mill, a 4 K.W. high frequency generator, and a semi-automatic sanding machine.

After careful study the Graduate Council of the Greater University approved a Doctoral program in the School. This recognition of our progress and growth is heartening and our first candidates for the Ph.D. degree will enroll next year.

During the year instructor D. A. Stecher resigned to go into industry and Mr. A. C. Barefoot of the class of 1950 was appointed Technologist to supervise the Wood Products Laboratory and conduct research. Mr. Barefoot received his Master of Science in Wood Technology degree in 1951 and has since been working toward a Ph.D. in the field of experimental statistics.

Our research program continues to develop and is receiving increased recognition. Several publications were issued during this year, among them being the highly acclaimed Technical Bulletin 100 on the Growth and Management of Virginia Pine, by Professor G. K. Slocum and Dr. W. D. Miller.

Enrollment, while considerably higher than other southern schools, is not nearly high enough to supply graduates for available jobs. This lack of enrollment is particularly acute in the wood utilization and pulp and paper technology fields. There is real need for more qualified high school graduates choosing forestry for their profession and the faculty requests alumni help in acquainting high school students with the splendid opportunities our profession now offers in the South. Our enrollment this year totals 192 students and we were pleased with the results of a college study which shows these students above average for the college in intelligence and ability. Twenty-two states and two foreign countries are represented in our student body.

The interest of the forest industries in our development has been most heartening. This interest has evidenced itself in many ways: Through offering advice and council on our advisory committees; through supplying us with needed equipment; through interest in increasing enrollment; through setting up scholarships; and through establishing Distinguished Professorships. With this wholehearted support from forestry leaders in the South, the School of Forestry should march ahead to new levels of achievement and recognition.

R. J. Preston, Dean

They Planned a Curriculum—A Fable

"Once upon a time, the animals decided they must do something heroic to meet the problems of a "new world," so they organized a school. They adopted an activity curriculum consisting of running, climbing, swimming, and flying and, to make it easier to administer, all the animals took all the courses.

"The duck was excellent in swimming, better in fact than his instructor, and made passing grades in flying, but he was very poor in running. Since he was slow in running, he had to stay after school and also drop swimming to practice running. This was kept up until his web feet were badly worn and he was only average in swimming. But average was acceptable in school, so nobody worried about that except the duck.

"The rabbit started at the top of the class in running, but had a nervous breakdown because of so much make-up work in swimming.

"The squirrel was excellent in climbing until he developed frustration in the flying class where his teacher made him start from the ground-up instead of from the tree-top down. He also developed charley horses from over-exertion and he got "C" in climbing and "D" in running.

"The eagle was a problem child and was disciplined severely. In the climbing class he beat all of the others to the top of the tree, but insisted on using his own way to get there.

"At the end of the year, an abnormal eel that could swim exceedingly well, and also run, climb and fly a little, had the highest average and was valedictorian.



The BELSAW Portable Steel Carriage Sawmill is the ONLY One-Man Sawmill designed to give the owner BIG CASH PROFITS at a minimum investment.

BELSAW engineers have devoted over 30 years to the manufacture of sturdy, light steel sawmill equipment. The BELSAW is available in a capacity size and at a low price to meet every requirement. The BELSAW helps the farmer turn waste stumpage into valuable building lumber.

"The Sun Never Sets on a BELSAW!"

**FREE
BOOK**

Recommended by foresters and thousands of owners in every part of the world for profitable, economical operation. Send TODAY for Free Book *How To Make Lumber*.

BELSAW MACHINERY CO

8971 Field Bldg. Kansas City 2, Mo.

"The prairie dogs stayed out of school and fought the tax levy because the administration would not add digging and burrowing to the curriculum. They apprenticed their child to a badger and later joined the groundhogs and gophers to start a successful private school.

Anonymous

"All things invite this earth's inhabitants to rear their lives to an unheard of height, and meet the expectation of the land."

Henry D. Thoreau

The Hofmann Forest Report

Fire protection, which is always a "Must" on the Hofmann Forest, reached its peak this year. In spite of extremely hazardous weather, we managed to come up with only three fires, all of which were controlled at little loss. The largest fire was started by carelessness on the pulpwood operation. This resulted in a 50 acre loss. "Our friends" attempted several times and succeeded in getting about 3 acres near the Deppe tower. The most difficult fire to suppress was less than an acre. This was a lightning fire about two miles from anywhere, which required two days of work to locate and carry enough water to "out it." The lightning had set fire to the roots and ground on an area covering about one-fourth acre.

Oil drilling is still in progress, but to date one completed well drilled to rock at about 1,700 feet showed reservoir sands and traces of oil; however, we are getting a nice sub-surface map of the forest—here's hoping.

Hunting was allowed on Tuesdays and Thursdays this year. The same plan of regulating the hunts was used as in the past years. A committee of representatives of each community formulated the plans. A very successful hunting season has just closed. Bear hunting is becoming more popular every year. Some big ones were taken this year.

Pulpwood cutting has continued at an increased rate the past year. Two cutting areas are being used—the Collins Road and the Wolf Creek area. All operations are handled with equipment. The road building and drainage programs were shifted from an overall plan to a localized concentrated plan. The Northeast-Wolf Creek area was broken up into blocks by 4 canals so that skid distance would be reduced to one-half mile from major canal roads. Secondary roads were then constructed to reduce skid distance even more. As soon as enough cutting areas are fully developed, we hope to return to the overall plan of developing the entire forest regardless of stocking.

N. F. Hancock replaced M. O. Loroque as Association Ranger. Matthew Jenkins continues as Fire Patrolman. Alex Jacobs is still Foreman under the "weather" eye of our weather observer, "Gramp" Slocum.

A Diesel motor grader was added this year, which greatly facilitates our road program. All told—the forest has had a good year and is developing rapidly into an area in which all of us can take pride.

J. G. Hofmann, Forest Supervisor

TIMBER CRUISES

GROWTH ANALYSIS

J. ATWOOD WHITMAN

CONSULTING FORESTER

TELEPHONE 3357

GLENDON, NORTH CAROLINA

FOREST TYPE MAPS

DAMAGE INVESTIGATIONS

RECOGNITION

The Reuben B. Robertson Distinguished Professorship

Professor C. E. Libby, head of the Pulp and Paper Technology curriculum, was awarded the inaugural Reuben B. Robertson Distinguished Professorship in the fall of 1953.

The Professorship, made possible through the cooperative efforts of eleven major manufacturers of pulp and paper in the South, is awarded in honor of Reuben B. Robertson, vice-president of Champion Fibre and Paper Company. Mr. Robertson, an active executive in the pulp and paper industry since 1907 when he first became associated with Champion Fibre and Paper Company, has been instrumental in the development of the industry to its present status, and has been a pioneer in emphasizing the importance of forest protection and conservation to the industry and to the country as a whole.

This professorship is part of a comprehensive program designed to produce much-needed technically trained men for the industry, which is now the sixth largest industry in the nation.

Professor Libby, former head of the pulp and paper program at the New York State College of Forestry, is one of the foremost educators in this field in the nation. The Pulp and Paper Technology curriculum at N. C. State College will soon be augmented by a \$200,000 laboratory and classroom building to be constructed at the intersection of Dan Allen Drive and Western Boulevard.

Prof. Libby, the Robertson Professorship, and the new Pulp and Paper Technology Building are opening new vistas for the advancement of forestry in the Southeast.

Joel Parker

ULTIMATUM, n. In diplomacy, a last demand before resorting to concessions.

Scholarship Goes to Tester

This year a \$200 annual undergraduate scholarship was established in the School of Forestry by the Southern Division of the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents Association. This scholarship is to be presented to the outstanding junior each year.

John Tester, a junior in Pulp and Paper and Paper Technology from Lenoir, N. C., has been chosen as the first recipient of this scholarship. John is a very active member of the College Union, Forestry Club, Xi Sigma Pi, and Alpha Zeta.

The announcement of the scholarship was made at a luncheon attended by the leaders of the South's paper, wood products, and forestry industries, by Vinson Shannon, of Sylva, N. C., chairman of the Association's Southern Division.

John Archer

Dean Wins Achievement Award

At the January, 1954, meeting of the Appalachian Section of the Society of American Foresters, Roger W. Wolcott, President of the N. C. Forestry Association, presented the 1953 Achievement Award to Dean R. J. Preston. The citation follows: "To Richard J. Preston, distinguished educator and forester. In recognition and appreciation for your outstanding contribution to the development of forestry in North Carolina, the North Carolina Forestry Association bestows on you the foresters achievement award for 1953 and expresses its esteem and gratitude for your leadership."

Horton Gets the Axe

Donald W. Horton, a sophomore in Forest Management from Whiteville, N. C., was this year's winner of the "Outstanding Freshman" award.

Each year Xi Sigma Pi, National Forestry Honorary Fraternity, presents a cruiser's axe to the student with the highest scholastic average during his freshman year, hoping thereby to stimulate interest in scholarship among the first-year students. The award was made at a regular meeting of the Forestry Club by Jim Andersen, Forester of Mu Chapter, Xi Sigma Pi.

H. W. Horton

Compliments of

**THE NORTH CAROLINA
FORESTRY ASSOCIATION**

Raleigh, N. C.

STUDENT ARTICLES



Spring Holidays

Six carefree, rollicking foresters boarded the truck behind Kilgore Hall, ready to have a gay *vacation* at Hill Forest—though actually travelling under the name of the Spring Work Crew. It was noted that all of these men were upperclassmen, a fact which indicated their love for the forestry profession, or perhaps pressing financial obligations.

Upon arrival at the Virginia Pine Resort they were greeted by faulty plumbing, sub-zero weather, and several thousand wasps brought 'out by the warmth of a much-needed fire. Harry Layman promptly demonstrated his ability as a chef by boiling a pot of grits for breakfast the following day. (And the Bi-carb was never thereafter out of sight!)

Dr. Maki arrived at dawn to instruct us in the noble art of digging holes with a grub-hoe for fertilizer experiments in several stands on the forest. After a hard day at this task, some of the fellows were still eager; "Moose" Welch and "Catfish" Lane made plans to reduce the catfish population of the Flat River, while Jim Andersen hopped into the old Plymouth and roared off to Raleigh to see the little wife.

The third day at the Resort was shattered by the arrival of Prof. Slocum, who wielded a heavy whip over the boys for two days. After some seedlings had been planted for depth-of-planting experiments, he produced several more truckloads of the little varmits, and asked the crew to reforest several sections of the beautiful estate.

On the fourth and last day of this wonderful visit, Walt Langley and René Bideaux baffled the other members of the party by rolling out of the sack as early as ever. Maybe the others had forgotten that it was "Go to Raleigh" day! The trip back to Raleigh was a quiet one; each man was wondering how best to dispose of all the "gold" he had made.

Ed "Catfish" Lane, '53

The-Not-So-Light-Fantastic

Stranger, cloze yer eyes and listen to that ar laughin music and the shuffle-shuffle uv two talkin feet, tellin the worl hits jest real great to be alive in two big ole smelly boots, stompin out whut "city folks" calls "exuberance" fer whut us folks calls happy. I've seed sum mighty sad faces dancin to them big orkastras but mister I'll jest bet you a plug uv this hyar Apple Sun Cured you never saw a sad man cloggin.

I'm real proud uv this hyar dance, caze I happen ta be a direct deecendant uv tha man that invented hit. Now some folks say Great-Grandpap started the business of cloggin when Lem Sykes, he wuz the local blacksmith at that time, drapped a red hot horseshoe down the seat uv Grandpaps overalls one day. Now I'll admit if Lem hadn't been shoeing Judge Applebys' prize thoroughbred mare that day thar wouldn't have been a horse around that could have caught Gramps, but that ain't whar the dance started.

I'll also admit hit wuz an incident that made Great-Grandpap discover the joys uv cloggin. You see, they had a big barn dance at Horace Harp-wittles' barn and uv course Great-Grandpap wuz thar. Some idjit threw a match in the shucks and since Great-Grandpap had tha biggest dad-blamed feet in that settlement, hit wuz up to him to stomp out the far. Man oh man, could my Great-Grandpap stomp. I heerd later tha U. S. Forest Service offered him a lifetime job as fire control uv the entire state uv North Caroliny. Well the fellers that wuz playin music fer the dances between the corn shuckens seed tha far wuz gitten ahead uv Great-Grandpap, and knowin uv his dancin ability, started playing some lively music. Tha faster they played the faster Great-Grandpap stomped, and then the crowd gathered round him and started clappin their hands to the music and cheerin Grandpap on. He jest about had the far stomped out, but the spectators wuz enjoyin hit so much they started lightin more shucks and throwin em around fer Great-Grandpap to stomp; in time to tha music uv course. By the time Horace got em stopped they had burned his barn down.

Grandpap traveled all over the world demonstratin his dance and spent a lot uv his time perfectin hit. He said he worked so hard on hit because he didn't want folks to think hit too crude. That's the way hit happened and if yew ever think yer Shag, are yer Jitterbug, are yer Charleston are better, jest stay away from the mountains. (If yer a flatlander er a yankee jest stay away anyhow.) And if you smirk and smile when you see the clogg, jest think uv the little poem Great-Grandpap writ.

You may think hit kinda crude;
Or that the dancer may be rude;
But did you ever stop to think
He may consider you a prude?

Joe Jack Wells, '54

Spring Trip to the Mountains

The time had come for the annual spring camp trip to the mountains. In preparation for this solemn event, Prof. Bryant (he was a prof. then) and Doc Miller gave us a pep talk on how we shouldn't look as cruddy as we normally do (T-shirts, dungarees, old boots, etc.) as, after all, we were to represent the Forestry School on our trip. Those of us who took this to heart—actually there really were a few—showed up for the trip all duded up in store-boughten clothes.

Our first stop at Statesville was to see a plantation located on the other side of a cow pasture which had recently contained cows. It was also raining. Needless to say, the rest of the trip we were our old cruddy selves. We wore boots anyway.

Most of us spent the night on the floors of the Statesville Experiment Station office building. A few went to the sheep barn "to sleep on the soft hay." They must have slept well because they seemed rested all the next day.

Our travels took us eventually to the Coweeta Hydrological Experiment Station somewhere in the extreme western part of the North Carolina mountains. This name gives a clue as to the character of the inmates therein. To most laymen the title will not mean much, but let me explain that at Coweeta they study water. Our class learned many things here. We learned that $P = RO + I + E + T + < S + X$. This is another way of saying that rainwater will go into streams, be taken up by plants or by sun or else soak into the soil. We also were interested to know that the turbidity of the water is correlated with diurnal fluctuation shown by extrapolated field charts. This means that ups and downs of a stream cause the water to be muddy.

Before our trip to the hills several of the more daring men, Gene Hill, Joe Brown, Jim Biggert and George Pierson, had cultivated quite good beards, goatees, etc. In one Asheville tavern which we sort of "took over," a bearded gentleman bought a round for the house—then got sore cause we weren't from Durham. Joe Brown went home one night while we were in Asheville. The next morning there was a bare-faced stranger in the crowd. He's over twenty-one too.

After visiting Bent Creek Experiment Station and scrounging lodgings for the night, we toured Pisgah National Forest and learned about wildlife management the next day. On our tours Kip Purdy kept asking where was that French broad he'd been hearing so much about.

We visited the site of the first forestry school of the nation, the Biltmore School, founded by Dr. Schenck. Being foresters, this historic place inspired in us an awed feeling of reverence. Here was the place that forestry began in our nation. The silence was finally broken by one of the boys noted for his delicate feelings and poetic manner of speaking. Joe Brown, who said, "Look around boys, maybe we can find some old test papers."

We returned to Hill Forest in the wee hours of the morning to find a locked gate and no professors. That lock was old anyway. We found out later they had waited for us in Greenville for forty minutes. It seems we deviated from the highway at just the right time. All in all it was a fine trip and we all benefitted from closer friendships developed as well as practical education received.

John Robinson

PAPER IS HERE FOR GOOD!



REFORESTATION . . .

Peering far into the future, the giant paper industry foresees its enormous needs . . . maintains an army of foresters, millions of acres of timberland, to perpetuate vital national resources. Vast-scale forest programs range from seedling nurseries to scientific harvesting. **Everyone** uses paper . . . relies on it, benefits from it in countless ways! Safeguarded by reforestation, paper is here **for good!**

HALIFAX PAPER COMPANY, INC.

Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina

Vuhginia Pine – Puhsonality

Lawd son, what you mean trees ain't got no puhsonality? It's jus cuz you ain't got eyes to see it, thass yo trouble. Take that ole "poverty pine" over there. Now, you say it ain't got no puhsonality. Now, chile, you listen here to me and I'll tell you a little story 'bout that ole pine.

Back in your granpappy's day folks wouldn't even give that ole tree a second look. Just a weed in the woods, they said. Now these folks had some queer names for that tree. Some even called it "nigger pine"—no reflection on us son, but if you recalls yo history you knows us folks wuzn't thought of so well back there,—and you can just imagine what the white folks thought of that ole pine!

Now that ole tree didn't even give the folks a thought, but kep right on growing. Some times it would even grow higher than ole man Smythe's silo down the road. They tell me some even got as high as 85 to 90 feet. Yes, son, it got kinda big. Now it didn't grow on the best land, like that land ole man Smythe farms, no suh, it grew on ole fields folks had gone off and left. Like that woods over the other side of Rollin River. Now those folks left that land and moved to town after "Abe's War." Now that ole tree jus grew an grew, an wuz bout as proud as anything you ever saw cause it wasn't botherin nothin cept mebbe a few ole hickries or oaks. Now maybe down by the river it bothered some gum or dogwood, but not too much. Yes, Lawd, it was a mighty proud tree.

The young-uns would be decked out in shiney green needles, not like their cuzzin's, no suh! Even their bark was thinner and smoother. Puhsonality, son? Yes suh, they had it!

That ole pine, jus like a lot o us folks, had a lazy streak in him though, and he wouldn't throw off the ole limbs as he grew. No suh, he jus wouldn't do it. That's how it got the name "scrub pine," I reckon, but I sho couldn't swear on it.

Like most of us po folks, he had mo chillun than he knew what to do with. Now, bein a little stingy he wouldn't throw way his cones every year. No suh, he kep his cones fo three years, an fust thing he knew he had a new batch o youn-uns all round him. He fooled lots of folks who thought he had all those cones in one year,—he was jus plain stingy, thass all, an didn't get shed o them evvy year.

Yes suh, he sho was satisfied bein lef alone, but then come the big war of '14 an lumber wuz scarce an folks started cuttin him down an sendin him out to the paper mills an saw mills. An you know, son, those folks foun out that ole "scrub pine" was good fo paper-makin and even made lumber in a pinch.

Then Lawd, the po tree got no privacy at all. Fust thing you know folks from over Raleigh way at the college was out there a-cuttin him down an takin him apart limb by limb. That big fella, you know the one I mean— he's still round over there a-runnin up an down the road in that green truck,—he says he's studyin germination! But I been in the woods nigh 60 years, an I ain't never seen no germs caused by that tree. If you ask me, he's jus plain noseiy to see how that tree gets so many young-uns.

Anyway, now days that ole tree is a important tree, an you see him rare up an grow real big an furnish a powuhful lot of wood fo these folks. If you looks real close at them older trees you can almos see a smile amongst those thin branches at the top. That ole tree knows he's not long fo this world, an will soon be gone to the paper mill or saw mill.

Lawd yes, son, trees have puhsonality. All you has to do is look to see it.
Ross Smith, '55

Poop for the Seedlings

Last summer I was privileged to work for the U. S. Forest Service on the Nezperce National Forest in Idaho. My principle duties were in timber sales, (marking and cruising), and in fire detection and suppression. A number of students, particularly freshmen, have asked me questions about this type of work, and I shall attempt to answer some of those most frequently asked. Let me point out here that I do not consider myself an experienced authority on summer work with the Forest Service; however, I did move around considerably, thereby enabling observations of differing situations.

First of all, the types of work available for undergraduates without previous experience with the U.S.F.S. are not too similar to the type of work I did. For timber sales work, the government prefers to hire students who have had experience in this line, or have worked previously with the U.S.F.S. If a person should be lucky enough to spend more than one summer with the U.S.F.S., his goal would probably be timber sales work, since this is usually the highest paid field.

Usually students in their first summer with the Forest Service obtain jobs in one or more of the following categories: Trail maintenance, blister-rust control, slash disposal, fire-tower lookout, insect control, smoke-jumper, or general laborer. Pay scales average around \$60 per week for a 40-hour week. Men in all categories are available for fire duty, and it is possible to earn an extra week's pay a number of times during the summer in this manner.

Probably the most adventurous and highly paid summer work is smoke-jumping. Nevertheless, these men work long, hard hours, and take a certain amount of risk over the average worker. Most of their money is made from the long hours put in on fires, and in finding their way out of comparatively inaccessible areas. Almost all of the summer jobs entail a large amount of rugged, hard work. Terrain in most of the national forests is quite mountainous, and healthy feet and legs are a necessary prerequisite. Much of the work is necessarily repetitious, and can become quite boring to some people. Also, some of the jobs, such as fire-lookout, are lonesome jobs, where a person may not see humans for weeks at a time. I mention these previous factors in order to prevent some students from surmising that a summer in the Forest Service is all vacation with unlimited hunting and fishing opportunities.

Nevertheless, I strongly recommend to all who have the opportunity, to work at least one summer with the government out West. One of the foremost advantages of this type of work is that it gives a student the opportunity to work in the forest. This is all-important to students expecting to major in forest management. If any student is doubtful as to whether or not he wants to undertake management, a summer in the West will almost always assure him of a decision.

Joe Derro.

The Land of the Golden Trout

In the High Sierra mountain of California where the elevation approaches the two mile mark, there lies some of the most beautiful, unspoiled, and secluded country to be found anywhere in the United States. Here, mountains retain snow throughout the year, and the remains of ancient glaciers are still visible. The mountains are dotted with gem-like lakes formed from the melting snow, and numerous streams churn their way down the slopes, providing excellent fishing as well as spectacular scenery.

In the summer when most of the snow has melted, it is a friendly, inviting playground. A man can roam for weeks or perhaps months throughout the mountains enjoying the splendors of nature without meeting more than a handful of packers or fellow hikers. There are excellent trails maintained by the Forest Service; such as the John Muir trail, which is one of the longest and most famous wilderness trails in America.

The country is very rugged and the only means of transportation is by foot or horseback. A veteran outdoorsman can stray from the lightly beaten path and fish lakes and streams that may never have been fished before. At altitudes over 9,000 feet, the waters are filled chiefly with golden trout which is considered a cousin to the rainbow trout. The golden trout gets its name from the bright orange-red coloring on its belly. Although goldens are usually smaller in size than rainbows, they are considered by many sportsmen to be superior for use in the frying pan. Goldens readily hit flies and the high altitude streams are teeming with them.

Wildlife is quite plentiful, and occasionally a mountain lion or bear may be seen. Rattlesnakes are scarce at elevations of 10,000 feet or more and this is one of the great advantages of hiking and camping above timber-line. Wood is scarce and camping becomes difficult, but the most beautiful scenery is above timber-line where sky, snow, rock, and water seem to blend together.

During the winter, the High Sierras become a no-man's land. All the campers and other inhabitants, including the forest ranger, have to leave before the first big snow falls. Usually by the middle of October, or sooner, the snow halts all methods of travelling, other than by way of snowshoes. The snow starts to melt by the beginning of May, and once again the High Sierras become a place for man to explore and enjoy.

Joe Teckel

MORRISSETTE'S ESSO

2812 Hillsboro Street

VERIFIED ESSO LUBRICATION

TIRES : BATTERIES : ACCESSORIES

"SEE US FOR HAPPY MOTORING"

The Emotional Aspect of Controlled Burning

"Not having had a course in Forest Management, nor having delved into the science of silviculture too deeply, my technical knowledge of the beneficial aspects of controlled burning is somewhat lacking.

"Gentlemen, there is, however, a new aspect of controlled burning, one which has been much neglected by contemporary authors. It is the emotional aspect. Here I will discuss the emotional aspect of controlled burning as it applies not only to students, but to the faculty as well. (It should be added that this discussion does not apply only to the School of Forestry. It applies equally well to the Departments of Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Agronomy, and to the School of Special Studies.)

"I think that each of you, in your three, four, five, or six years at State College (Derro, if you please!), have seen a student waddling from a classroom with a dazed expression on his face, heard a fiendish laugh from within, and heard a mumbled phrase, "Boy, he really burned me a new one!" Gentlemen, this is one phase of controlled burning that gives such a degree of satisfaction to the instructors, and causes so many students to be emotionally unbalanced, that it cannot be overlooked.

"Controlled burning as a sound forestry practice is relatively simple when compared to this type of burning. Forestry School controlled burning (the field variety) consists of a clear-cut; a hot, dry day; eager (?) firefighters; and a well scraped fire-break. The emotional form of controlled burning, however, knows no season, no special time of day, and there is nobody near who is eager to put the fire out. All that happens when the fire gets too hot and the going gets rough is that fiendish laugh, an I-told-you-so look, and a promise of something better next time.

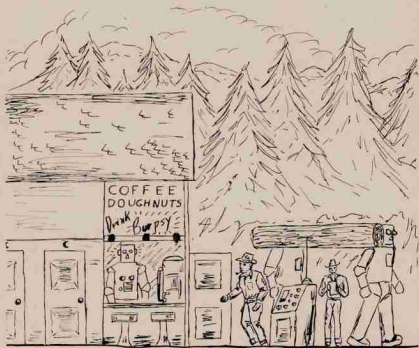
"Pyromaniacs are said to be emotionally unbalanced—or just plain crazy. There are plenty of them in West Raleigh. About 4,000 students here at State College can attest to the fact that—a least on our campus—controlled burning has developed beyond the point of being an art: it is a full-fledged science!"

(This article was 'lifted' from a speech made to a group of forestry students by Tom Frazier Ed.)

COMPLIMENTS OF

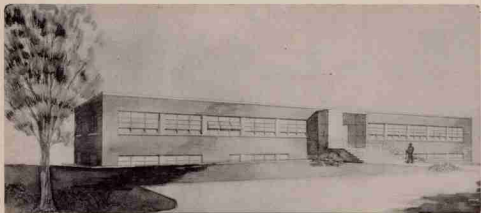
CAPITAL COCA-COLA BOTTLING CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.



THE FUTURE

This section of the 1954 Pine-tum is devoted to The Future of Forestry: Its Trends, Objectives, and Opportunities.



Pulp and Paper Technology Building

THE FACULTY VIEWS THE FUTURE

The Southern Pulp and Paper Industry And What The School of Forestry is Doing to Meets Its Manpower Requirements

By C. E. LIBBY

The photograph which accompanies this article is the architect's sketch of the first building at any educational institution, south of the Mason-Dixon line, to be devoted exclusively to the training of men at the college level for the pulp and paper industry. The 1952 North Carolina Legislature appropriated \$200,000 for the construction of this laboratory building and the architects are already well along with the final plans. It is expected that actual construction will be started early this fall and that the building will be equipped and ready for full use in September, 1955.

This new building will be located on the back campus at the northeast corner of Western Boulevard and Dan Allen Drive. Since this location is at a considerable distance from Kilgore Hall and all other classroom buildings, this structure will be built as a complete operating unit in which are integrated laboratories, classrooms and staff offices. The specialized pulp and paper curriculum will be concentrated largely in the Senior year, and since these courses are conducted insofar as possible as an uninterrupted block laboratory and lecture program from which the students will have little need or opportunity to leave the building, the fact that the location is somewhat removed from the other classroom buildings is of slight consequence. As a matter of fact, we shall not long be alone in this new location for an Armory, Animal Disease Laboratory, Ag Engineering Laboratory and the new Educational Television Studios are either now under construction

or will be built this year along Western Boulevard. The area bordering the Boulevard from Dan Allen Drive east to the present Wood Products Laboratory is all being reserved for new Forestry School buildings which are planned for the future when expansion beyond the present quarters in Kilgore Hall becomes necessary.

The layman may wonder how specialized curricula and laboratory buildings for the study of pulp and paper manufacture can be justified. Most people do not realize that the paper industry is the sixth largest industry in the United States and employs directly and indirectly over 1,000,000 workers. During 1951, in the South alone, it sold products valued at more than 2 billion dollars as compared to 2.9 billion dollars for the cotton crop, and its rate of growth far exceeds that of the textile industry. Notwithstanding these facts, the Textile School of State College has more students enrolled in its curricula than all the pulp and paper schools in America. Educational facilities for the training of men specifically for the paper industry are undoubtedly the scarcest and poorest of any large industry in the nation. Here in the South, where the rate of growth of the industry is greatest, there is not a single institution with a full four-year undergraduate curriculum in pulp and paper technology and the necessary laboratory facilities for training students for this important industry. The development of such a program at State College is the initial attempt to find a partial answer to this deficiency in the South's educational system.

Some of the underlying reasons behind the rapid growth of the paper industry were given recently in an interesting address at the annual meeting of the American Paper and Pulp Association by Mr. George Olmsted, a former President of this Association. Mr. Olmsted said: "A primary reason for the remarkable progress of the paper industry is the fact that we are one of the few industries in this nation with a replaceable raw material. You can reach the end of domestic copper, you can run out of domestic iron ore, you can squander your inheritance of petroleum, but you don't need to run out of wood, for wood can be grown and harvested like a crop over and over again. A second underlying reason for our progress lies in the fact that our industry is predicated on cellulose. Cellulose is about the lowest-cost film-forming material that is known. Up to this point, at least, there has never been a substitute for it, and yet it, in turn, can substitute for many other materials. And a third basic reason for progress is to be found in the fact that paper and paper products are commodities that are widespread in use. Throughout the day from early morning till late at night the American public is using paper in one form or another and paper is almost in the category of air and water in flowing through our daily lives."

Mr. Olmsted presented statistics to show that the population of the United States has increased from 112 millions to 161 millions during the past 30 years, which represents percentage-wise an increase of 44%. During this same period of time the consumption of paper has grown from 9 million tons to 31 million tons, which calculates to the amazing percentage increase of 240%. Mr. Olmsted showed that this remarkable growth was due to the fact that paper could be substituted satisfactorily for literally hundreds of more expensive products while there was nothing cheaper that could take the place of paper.

In support of this argument Mr. Olmsted said: "The fiber shipping carton has all but supplanted the wooden case and today paper container board manufacture and its collateral 9-point corrugating is an industry with literally millions of tons of consumption—still growing and with no end in sight. The paper container for milk has substituted for the glass bottle, and though this is a fairly recent development, nevertheless close to a half million tons a year are being consumed in this manner. About 40% of all the milk that is sold is now in paper containers and at least 90% of the milk sold in super markets and chain stores is packaged in paper. Multi-Wall sacks have substituted for textile bags of all sorts and descriptions and are now being used for packaging cement, fertilizer, chemicals, potatoes, fruits, and a constantly-widening list of commodities and products. Again this is a relatively new industry, but it has already added over a half-million tons to our industry growth. Facial tissue has substituted for the cotton handkerchief and paper diaper linings and even paper diapers themselves are being substituted for cotton cloth. Fiber wall board has substituted for wooden sheathing and impregnated paper laminated to plywood has substituted for wooden concrete forms. Paper sanitary food containers have literally made possible the frozen food industry, the super market and the pre-packaging of an infinite variety of foods. Go into a super market some day and be impressed with what an industry we have. The cracker barrel is out for good—and we have put it out!"

In concluding, Mr. Olmsted presented data to show that during this same period when population was going up 44% and paper consumption was increasing 240%, the overall profits of the industry, after taxes, had gone up 325%. He said this was due in part to the ever-increasing volume of business but more particularly because of sound economic statesmanship on the part of the industries' leadership. Because of these profits, financiers no longer regard paper making as a feast or famine industry, but rather as an exceptionally stable and prosperous industry whose securities are now purchased for the portfolios of banks, insurance companies, and investment trusts.

It is an interesting fact that most of the new products mentioned in Mr. Olmsted's talk have been developed chiefly in the South, in fact their manufacture here has made possible the great expansion of the pulp and paper industry in this region. Mr. Olmsted failed to mention two other developments of major interest to the Southern pulp and paper industry. One of these is the recent establishment here of several large newsprint mills and the growing knowledge that newsprint can be manufactured successfully from all species of southern pine. Newsprint has been the one grade of paper for which the United States has been dependent on foreign sources for many years. Formerly newsprint was made in large tonnages in the Northeastern states, but with the disappearance of the spruce and balsam forests in this region, the manufacture of newsprint gradually declined and we have become increasingly dependent on imports of this important paper item, chiefly from Canada. In 1953 the United States manufactured slightly more than 1,000,000 tons of newsprint paper and imported more than 5,000,000 tons from our northern neighbor. We now have in operation here in the South two fine newsprint mills—The Southland Paper Company

at Lufkin, Texas, and the Coosa Pines Newsprint Company of Coosa Pines, Alabama. During 1954 a third newsprint mill, The Bowaters Southern Paper Corporation at Calhoun, Tennessee, will go into production. These three mills are only the forerunners of many others that eventually will make the United States self-sufficient in its newsprint requirements and still further expand the paper industry in the Southland.

The second significant development which was not mentioned by Mr. Olmsted is the rapidly increasing use of southern pine species for the manufacture of dissolving pulp or the so-called "high alpha pulp" or "chemical cellulose." Chemical cellulose is a highly purified wood pulp which is converted into rayon (artificial silk), cellophane and a great variety of cellulose plastics. Formerly, cotton linters was used for this purpose, but it was found that wood was cheaper and just as satisfactory. In 1952, 485,000 tons of dissolving wood pulp were manufactured while only 65,000 tons of the old raw material, cotton linters, were utilized for this purpose. One large dissolving pulp mill, Rayonier, Inc., has been operating successfully for a number of years at Fernandina, Florida. A larger mill is now being built at Jessup, Georgia, and other new units will materially boost the production of this wood pulp grade here in the South within a few years' time.

While the paper industry will probably never exceed the textile industry in the overall volume or value of its products, if the present trends in the manufacture of pulp and paper products continue, this industry here in the South is destined to overtake and pass both cotton and tobacco in the value of its manufactured products sometime within the next twenty-five years. The present pace in expansion and manufacturing activity cannot be continued without an adequate supply of technically trained men who have been inoculated with an enthusiasm for the type of work entailed in converting wood into paper and who have been convinced that pulp and paper manufacture offers opportunities for a career unsurpassed by those of any other industry. The construction of our new pulp and paper laboratory building is the first step in initiating and consolidating such a program here at North Carolina State College. It is our hope that alumni and friends of the college both inside and outside the paper industry will take the second step in consummating this program by interesting promising high school students in their communities in this recent addition to our Forestry School curriculum.

Looking Into The Future

By DR. RICHARD J. PRESTON

Predicting future developments is always dangerous, especially in unsettled times such as we now live in. However, regardless of what may happen politically or economically, it is hard to see conditions that could arrest or turn back the rapid progress forestry is making in the South. Trees are the South's biggest crop by any measure, and with southern forests occupying far more than half of the land area and being the region's largest source of employment and wealth, I feel safe in predicting further great expansion in all fields of forestry.

With forestry expanding, it will be necessary for forestry education to expand, and with The School of Forestry at North Carolina recognized as a leader in forestry education, we must expect expansion, change, and

progress in our programs if we are to maintain and improve our standing. Following are my predictions as to the direction of our development:

1. I would prophesy that within five years we will have an enrollment double our present enrollment, with a moderate increase in forest management and a great increase in pulp and paper technology, wood technology and merchandising. It appears very certain to me that all of our programs in wood utilization are due for great expansion. Wood using industries are now realizing their need for technically trained personnel to maintain their competitive position and most of them want men with an overall forestry background.

2. With increased enrollment will come an increase in staff, with perhaps four or five new men in the field of pulp and paper and one or two each in the field of wood utilization and forest management. I firmly believe that our present staff is unexcelled in quality and we are determined that additions to the faculty will in no wise lower this quality.

3. Two new programs are badly needed and we hope may be soon underway. These are graduate and research programs in forest genetics and in watershed management.

4. With increasing aid in advice and finances from our advisory committees which represent the industrial and professional leadership of this region, we will be constantly improving our instructional programs to keep them abreast of new developments and conditions. I believe that greater emphasis will be placed on background and cultural courses with an increasing pressure to make forestry a five year program. I do not, however, believe we will have a five year undergraduate program within the next ten years.

5. Finally, I believe that there will be great expansion in our facilities for instruction and research. Already we have one of the outstanding physical plants in the country, which is being further strengthened by the construction of our new pulp and paper laboratory. Within a few years we hope to see a second wing added to this laboratory to house pilot plant equipment and a paper machine. In my opinion our new building may be too small to house both Forestry and Horticulture within the next ten years and we may well turn Kilgore Hall over to Horticulture and move into a separate new building in the general area occupied by the Pulp and Paper Laboratory.

Your faculty is determined to keep abreast of changes which occur in our profession of forestry, and to maintain at State College a School of Forestry of which we can all be proud.

HOWERTON SUPPLY CO.

MADISON, FLORIDA



FORESTRY CONSULTANTS

TIMBER DEALERS

FORESTRY EQUIPMENT

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE BIG

8

Student Service Centers

*All Over the Campus of
North Carolina State College*

MAIN STORE AND OFFICE

Northwest Wing of YMCA Building

WATAUGA BOOK SHOP

West Side Watauga Dormitory

THE TECHNICAL PRESS

Quick Service in Multilith Offset Printing
Textbooks — Lab. Manuals — Special Forms

QUAD CANTEEN

Upper Quadrangle

SYME COFFEE SHOP

Northwest Corner Syme Hall

COUNTRY HOUSE

Alexander & Turlington Court

TUCKER SNACK BAR

Tucker Dormitory

SHUTTLE INN SNACK BAR

Textile Building

These Stores Are Owned and Operated by
North Carolina State College

Students Supply Stores

Under Direction of
L. L. IVEY, General Manager
1919-- 1954

Logging—What of the future?

By LENTHALL WYMAN

I do not profess to be an oracle, forecasting coming events. I can, perhaps, indicate the direction of the road ahead but not what lies at its end.

I believe we may look for more and better power saws. I think there will be fewer short logs cut and more tree length logging done. For skidding, tractors with towing winches will predominate, although horses will be used for trailing in mountain logging. More light winches, mounted on old trucks may be used for ground skidding on difficult jobs, but loggers with adequate capital will prefer custom-made combination skidders and loaders, truck-mounted for mobility.

Self-loading trucks may become popular for handling small logs whereas tractor loaders will find a place where heavier equipment is needed. We may look for more packaged loads of logs and pulpwood through the use of steel strapping or light cables.

Although trucks and trailers will practically monopolize the transportation of logs, where swamp logging must be done small diesel locomotives operating on light rails will replace them.

So much, briefly, for the logging equipment and methods that may be used in the near future. Our most pressing need is not for radical new equipment but for men with brains and ingenuity and planning ability to select the most appropriate available tools and machines and to devise the most efficient methods of using them. Forester-loggers are needed who are well grounded in silviculture as well as in logging methods and who have a knowledge of markets so that they may harvest intelligently and, in doing so, perpetuate and improve the timber stand.

You foresters of fifty-four hold the destiny of our future timber in your hands. What will you do with it? Yours is the responsibility and to you will go the credit if the job is well done. I am confident that you will not fail to meet the challenge.

The Future of Silviculture

By DR. W. D. MILLER

The objective of silviculture is to grow the largest quantity of timber of the best quality in the shortest time. The methods used to reach this objective may vary with each acre because of changes in site conditions and species. Moreover, because of variations in such factors as ownership and market demand, we find different degrees of practice—intensive silviculture, extensive silviculture, no silviculture. With government agencies and larger industrial owners prodding themselves toward intensive practice, we may expect that in the future many of the smaller owners will be forced to the conclusion that the growing of good timber is an opportunity they cannot afford to neglect.

There will be more strict attention to species requirements and choice of site. More effort will be made to secure well-stocked stands of reproduction, thus increasing the chances for quality production and (in pine stands) reducing the hardwood control problem. More cultural work will be done

in young stands. Good pruning will be obtained artificially, if not naturally. Ring width will be regulated by stand density and other means. Larger sizes will be produced as a result of carefully timed thinnings.

Increased interest is being shown in the growing of the more valuable hardwoods and the less well-known conifers. New tools for timber-growers are being developed by the research agencies in such fields as soil-site relations and tree grades.

Genetics research may yield results leading to greater progress than all other improvements combined. In the not too distant future, foresters may be able to obtain seed certified as producing trees adapted to a specific region and with characteristics suitable for specific products.

Wood Products Research

By DR. JAMES S. BETHEL

One of the primary functions of a research organization such as the Wood Products Laboratory is to anticipate the future problems of the wood using industries and to be prepared to make available the technical information necessary to the solution of those problems when they arise. While it is not possible to predict infallibly what problems are going to arise in the future in the manufacture of wood products, the broad outline of those problems is discernible if one takes the trouble to look for it.

One of the really basic problems faced by the wood industries of the United States today is that of producing finished products of a quality equal to or better than that which they have produced in the past from a raw material whose quality is steadily deteriorating. Large sizes in the clear grades of lumber, veneer, plywood, and dimension stock have virtually disappeared. A search for the solution to this problem logically leads to investigation in several different areas. Among the areas which are being profitably explored are:

- (1) Development of methods for using small size, low grade logs, bolts and lumber to produce high quality products.
- (2) Improvement of materials and techniques for making wood and wood products more durable in use.
- (3) Development of new improved manufacturing methods and quality control techniques.
- (4) Evaluation of new sources of raw material in large sizes and clear grades.

Many of the research projects now underway in the wood products laboratory are designed to explore these areas of research. Studies are now in progress to evaluate the use of short log sawmills and bolter mills to process dimension stock from small low quality logs and bolts. Currently poplar and hickory are being studied but other species will be included in the future. A project is now in progress to develop a set of hardwood veneer log grades for southern species. A new method of manufacturing lumber core for plywood has been developed which permits the use of very low grade lumber and results in increases in yield ranging from ten to thirty percent. Investigations are now in progress which are designed to evaluate

the factors influencing the durability of plywood glue bonds and to develop more durable glue bonds.

Studies are being conducted to develop better methods of machining, drying, gluing and finishing wood. A series of projects are underway to evaluate high temperature drying techniques for veneer and lumber. These studies indicate that it is possible to speed up wood drying operations very materially through the proper application of high temperature drying methods.

The Wood Products Laboratory has had a continuing program of study directed toward the development of methods of statistical quality control applicable to wood products manufacture. These projects are being conducted in cooperation with the Institute of Statistics. To date they have included veneer cutting and drying, sawmilling, kiln drying, wood machining, gluing, sanding, and grading. The investigations in the field of quality control typify the sort of research that is done in anticipation of need. Statistical quality control has been used by the wood industry for less than ten years. Its use is expanding rapidly and many of the techniques developed in the Wood Products Laboratory are now being used by the wood industry. The primary object of this research program is to stay ahead of demand in the development of these procedures and to this end research is being continued so that new methods will be ready when they are needed.

The last remaining large stands of virgin hardwood are in the tropics. Here are still found the large sizes and high grades which characterized yesterday's forests in this country. These woods will play an increasingly important role in the manufacture of the world's supply of wood products. The wood industries of the southeastern United States are ideally situated to play an important role in the exploitation of these undeveloped resources. To provide industry with needed information about these woods, the Wood Products Laboratory in cooperation with Duke University and the U. S. Navy Bureau of Ships is conducting a series of studies to determine the manufacturing characteristics of tropical woods. Those studied to date include:

- (1) Angelique—*Dicorynia paraensis*
- (2) Cativo—*Prioria copaifera*
- (3) Yellow Sanders—*Buchenavia capitata*

Other species will be examined as this long term project progresses.

An uninterrupted program of research is necessary if the wood using industries of the Southeast are to continue to play a dominant role in the industrial life of the region. The School of Forestry at North Carolina State College through its Wood Products Laboratory expects to contribute its full share of this research.

Are Wood Industries Looking Ahead?

By ROY M. CARTER

Twelve years ago the wood industries were faced with the problems of manufacturing new products for the Armed Forces. It was necessary for our survival to apply the results of research and adopt new processes in the wood industries which had not been generally known prior to World War II. The use of synthetic resin glues required major changes in plant procedures.

High-frequency gluing was in its infancy. New product designs were radical departures from customarily manufactured products. For the first time, many wood industries employed wood technologists, engineers and research laboratories to help them apply the results of research in those critical times.

During the past decade, the wood industries have continued the application of new processes and have fostered research activities beneficial to them. Now synthetic adhesives are used extensively and high-frequency gluing is common in furniture, door and cabinet industries. The Timber Engineering Company Research Laboratory, supported by wood industries and their associations, has doubled its activities and facilities several times. Wood industries have sought the services of consultants, the Forest Products Laboratory and research laboratories at educational institutions to aid in various phases of manufacturing. This interest and support in research, even though meager when compared with the electrical, chemical and other industries, indicates a definite trend from purely craftsmanship to a combination of crafts and technical skills in the wood industries. Such a progressive tendency poses a challenge to the wood industry which can be met by more universal acceptance of this trend.

Research activities are being planned this year which will affect the development and future prosperity of the wood-using industries. No one questions the value of research but, alone, it cannot accomplish the desired results. It must be accompanied by a favorable atmosphere and technically competent personnel within the industry to adopt and take advantage of research results. Some wood industries recognize that well-trained, competent young men must assume an increasing responsibility in wood manufacturing industries in order to obtain most beneficial returns from research.

Industry Cooperation in Training Programs

Industrial leaders in searching for technically trained personnel have not been too successful in securing young men capable of supervisory positions or positions associated with production operations. These leaders are now working with educational institutions in an effort to obtain the best type of college curricula to train the men required for their industries. The development of the Pulp and Paper Technology program at North Carolina State College is probably the most impressive, industrially-supported program at any educational institution. Most of the pulp and paper companies in the South are actively participating in this development.

The Southern Manufacturers Association was instrumental in the establishment of a Furniture Manufacturing and Management curricula at North Carolina State College. Industrial support for this training program has been extensive, and due to its popularity many wood industries are interested in this type of training program. In the Midwest, the National Furniture Manufacturers Association has been cooperating with the University of Michigan and the University of Minnesota on training programs as a part of the Wood Technology curricula emphasizing Furniture Manufacturing and Management.

A further indication of the wood industries' interest in competent personnel is the National Lumber Manufacturers Association fellowship program. Four fellowships are awarded annually to students interested in continuing

their training and gaining one summer's experience working on applied research projects at the Timber Engineering Research Laboratory. A number of other associations and groups of wood industries have also established fellowships for undergraduate students at educational institutions.

More recently, the Hardwood Dimension Manufacturers Association has been developing a program in cooperation with this school to train young men for the hardwood dimension industry. At the Association's annual meeting the hardwood dimension course of study was unanimously approved by the members. The Retail Lumber and Building Supply Dealers Association in the Carolinas is working on a similar four-year program of Wood Products Merchandising with emphasis on selected courses to prepare men for opportunities in merchandising. The veneer, plywood, and some lumber associations are genuinely interested in improving our working relationships with them.

In developing the type of training program essential to successful careers with wood industries, we at the School of Forestry felt that industry itself could provide very valuable assistance. Accordingly, advisory committees representing the various types of wood industries and manufacturers of materials for wood industries have met at State College on two occasions to give us their ideas as to the best type of training program which would prepare the student for responsible positions in their industries. These committees, comprising highly successful men at their respective plants, as well as within the industry, gave considerable thought to our programs in the School of Forestry and made valuable contributions toward improvements. Based upon their collective ideas and the benefit of their experience all of our four curricula have been modified and the basic technical, scientific, business management and practical course work essential to all types of wood industries has been improved. A significant change was the opportunity provided, at the suggestion of the various industrial representatives, for specialization in particular groups of wood industries and fields of forestry.

The wood industries are actively engaging in activities which will produce immediate as well as future results. They have accomplished more in the last few years than in any similar period in the history of the wood industry. This situation indicates the concern the lumber, plywood, furniture and other wood industries have for the continued growth and development of the industry. They have observed the competitive position wood is facing in fields it had dominated for years. They feel that if wood is to maintain its competitive position as a structural material research is necessary. They are recognizing that young men competent to apply the results of research in manufacturing operations are essential. They are launching trade promotional programs on an unprecedented scale and feel that men trained in Merchandising Wood Products are vital to the survival of the industry.

These developments all point toward increasing opportunities for qualified young men. At the present time they far exceed the available graduates. As long as this condition exists and the wood industries continue to recognize in increasing numbers the need for young men with proper training, the future will remain bright. Through continued cooperation with industry, this School hopes to broaden its service and assistance to meet their requirements.

MORE ABOUT THE FUTURE

Pulp and Paper Manufacturing

By J. T. THURNER, '42

The use of paper products in the United States has increased from 150 pounds per person in 1929 to 374 pounds in 1950. By 1960 it is expected that 525 pounds per person will be used. Such increases as these are bound to broaden the possibilities of a future in the pulp and paper industry.

Within the last five years, one newsprint mill using southern pine has been built and another is under construction. The South imports 1,400,000 tons of newsprint a year from Canada and Scandinavia. Provided a sufficient amount of water and wood is available, there is no reason for there not being a continued growth of the southern newsprint industry.

The low grade southern hardwoods have been a forest manager's headache. Only ten per cent of the pulpwood used in the South is hardwood. Neutral sulphite semichemical and semikraft processes can use these trees to produce a board superior to one made from pine. At the present ten mills are using these processes and several more are in the design or construction phase. Seven per cent of the pulp capacity in the South is semichemical. The high yields, small capital investment per ton of pulp produced and quality improvements make this process most attractive for future expansion.

The kraft industry continues to grow by leaps and bounds. In 1940, thirty per cent of the total pulp production in the United States was in the South; in 1952-51 per cent. Present construction will add 2,630 tons per day in 1954.

Personnel with a wood and chemistry background are needed for both mill and woodlands jobs. With 55 per cent of the pulpwood produced in this country coming from the South, woodlands personnel who understand the pulp and paper industry are needed.

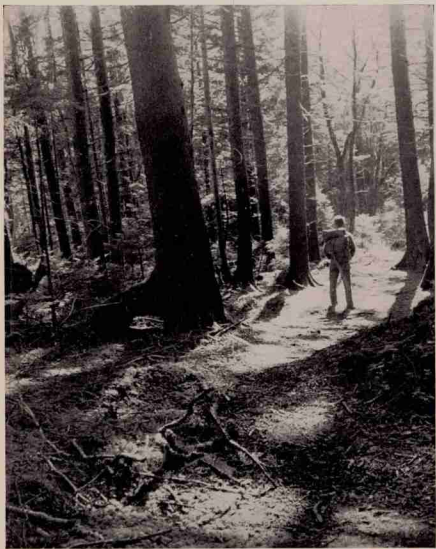
The mill operations will continue to need personnel with a wood and chemistry background. Recently two jobs paying \$700 per month were unfilled for some time because of lack of people with this training. Eventually untrained people were employed.

There is a need for technically trained people in the paper industry. Graduates of forestry and paper and pulp courses are needed because they are the only people who know the basic material of the pulp and paper industry—WOOD.

The North Carolina State Forestry Program

By P. A. GRIFFITHS, '38

The State Forestry Division is one of seven Divisions of the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development. Often called the State Forest Service, it is designated by State law to "have charge of the work of forest maintenance, forest fire prevention, reforestation and the protection of lands and water supplies by the preservation of forests, etc." The State law also carries specific authorization "to arrange for and accept such aid and cooperation from the several United States Government Bureaus and other sources as may assist in—carrying out the—object of the Department."



1. *Forest Fire Control*

This all important phase is administered by the Forestry Division in financial cooperation with the several counties. Currently, 88 of the 100 counties are thus under cooperative fire protection by the State. The Division conducts this work in the county through its salaried full-time County Forest Ranger or County Forester, who reports directly to one of 12 District Foresters. This Division owns and operates 120 forest fire lookout towers and has in service some 350 radios.

2. *Forest Management Advice and Service*

Ten Service Foresters are at present employed to give tree marking service and Forest Management advice to landowners and operators. Currently some 20-25 million board feet annually are marked for cutting for individual landowners. This is about two per cent of the timber cut annually in North Carolina. However, the service of tree marking is new and each year will find more and more marked timber cut.

The Division has a currently authorized strength of about 56 trained foresters (33 of these are N. C. State graduates). Some are assigned largely to the fire control program, and some to the forest nursery reforestation program. But all foresters of the Division are available for the vital work of advice and service to forest owners and operators.

3. *Forest Tree Nurseries and Reforestation*

The Division operates the State's three forest nurseries, one in Johnston County, one in Wayne County and one in Henderson County. They have a total estimated capacity of about 40,000,000 seedlings annually. These seedlings are sold for forest and windbreak planting at varying prices (\$3.00 per thousand f.o.b. destination for the several species of pine).

4. *State Forest*

Thus far, the State operates only one State Forest, the 36,000-acre Bladen Lakes State Forest in Bladen County. This area is at present leased from the Federal Government for a period of 95 years. The most unique feature about this area is that it is self-supporting in all forestry activities. In fact a profit is shown at the end of each year's operation. Money is paid in lieu of taxes to Bladen County each year from these profits and averages yearly about \$4,500.

The State Forest Service must and does take the lead in forestry in North Carolina. As stated before, it is a service agency and although little or no research is done, worthwhile research information is studied and put to work in the field by our foresters.

Future expansion of the North Carolina Forest Service is inevitable because of the wide variety of services in forestry offered to all its citizens. The whole forestry program is aimed at some 16,900,000 acres of privately owned timber land in the State.

PHYSICIAN, n. One upon whom we set our hopes when ill and our dogs when well.

PRIVATE, n. A military gentleman with a field-marshal's baton in his knapsack and an impediment in his hope.

POSITIVE, adj. Mistaken at the top of one's voice.

Federal Forestry

By DON J. MORRISS, '30

Twenty-six professional foresters manage 1,132,000 acres in the North Carolina National Forests and L. U. Area: an average of one forester to each 43,500 acres. There are, in addition, 16 Forestry Aids—non-technical men highly skilled through experience in techniques such as timber marking and timber stand improvement. As these men retire, they are being replaced by Junior Foresters. Thus, potential employment under current conditions is 42 foresters, or one to each 27,000 acres. To handle only the increase in timber management work demanded by growing timber stands will require the gradual addition of about 18 foresters during the next ten years. This brings us up to 60, or one to each 19,000 acres. This is less than the generally accepted figure for intensively managed pine areas (which constitute only 20% of the N. C. National Forests).

The indicated increase of 34 professional foresters is dependent in part on future federal appropriations. Based on past experience and in the knowledge of the high public interest and financial return involved, there is really little doubt but what the required financial arrangements will be made.

Traditionally the Forest Service has provided post college training to many young foresters who then left the service for private employment. This is rightly a function of the national service charged with leadership in the development and wise use of the nation's forest resources. Because of the non-remunerative service provided the public, training in the Forest Service is broader than that generally available in any other employment. Permanent jobs are available for young men who wish to include the immense satisfaction of true multiple use and public service in their lifetime earnings. Temporary employment is available to others fortunate enough to have this opportunity of early training that will usually be invaluable to them in later life, whatever their ultimate endeavor.

QUIVER, n. A portable sheath in which the ancient statesman and the aboriginal lawyer carried their lighter arguments.

The Future of the Consulting Forester

By G. E. JACKSON, '35

Each issue of the *PINETUM* shows an increasing number of the Alumni listed as consulting foresters. The opportunity is here, and as more and more foresters obtain the essential experience, so necessary in this field of work, the number of consultants will continue to increase.

The latest list of consultants in North Carolina shows thirty men in this field of work. They have organized into the North Carolina Association of Consulting Foresters and are represented on the North Carolina Forestry Council.

The Association of Consulting Foresters is a national organization set up to raise the professional standards and to develop and expand the work of consulting foresters. This organization serves as a forum for the exchange of information and the expression of opinions by its members as well as working with other agencies in developing and promoting forestry.

The successful consulting forester is the man with the technical training and experience, adequate horse-sense, and grim determination sufficient to take other peoples problems and convert them into opportunities for himself and profitable ventures for his client. Each new client must be treated with a policy that will satisfy his requirements and requests.

The average consulting forester is in reality a private practicing forester because he is not paid only for what he knows but also for what he does. He will find himself engaged in surveying, cruising, marking, logging, tree planting and in insect and disease control. He is called in as a forest manager and is asked for advice on acquisition of forest lands as an investment. He plans his own work and sets his own fees, and it is up to him to make all his reports and maps in such a manner that they will be understood by his client.

It is just past the dawn of a new day in the consulting field. The sun is shining above the tree tops and the grass and shrubs are wet with the dew of opportunity. It is up to the consulting forester to make hay while the sun is shining, and to do all that he can to perform the tasks that are laid before him.

The Future of Wood Using Industries

By JOE T. FRYE, JR., '39

Neither the American wood working industry, nor the people engaged in it need be told where they have been—but, "what of the future?"

The key to that future—the key to the promise of tomorrow—will be determined by the dynamic individual action we take to solve the problems facing us today. There is no goal too high, no objective too remote, if we set ourselves to the task with purpose, foresight, and resolution.

Until recently it was generally recognized in industrial circles that the woodworking industry as a whole was probably the most backward of any of our major industries. The past ten years have brought great strides in technological development in our processing and manufacturing plants. Today we can find many completely conveyerized furniture plants, paper pulp plants, and lumber operations. These improvements have enabled our industry here in the South to increase our wages to the workers in this short time from 50 to 100 per cent, and at the same time offer a better product for less money to our consumer.

Much greater emphasis is being placed on extensive research by our government, state institutions, and private business to develop better methods of processing wood and new products to be made from the scrap and waste material. These new developments open up a new field in our industry.

The census figures indicate that the population of this country is increasing now at a rate of two and one half million people per year. To meet the needs of these new people will call for a multitude of new homes, furniture, paneling, flooring, and all of the many finished products produced by our industry. To meet the needs of this great potential market should be a challenge to each of us.

It must be our objective to meet these demands with improved products at prices that will enable everyone to use them.

Opportunities for Forestry Graduates in Extension Forestry

By JOHN L. GRAY, *In Charge*, Forestry Extension
N. C. State College

The private owner of a small forest (less than 5,000 acres in size) to a large extent holds the key to the success or failure of American forestry. Today there are some 4,200,000 such owners; and, as a group, they hold title to 57% of the commercial forest land in the continental United States. Three million are farmers, and it is with them that the graduate forester employed by a state agricultural extension service is mainly concerned.

There are few jobs which offer greater satisfaction or a greater challenge to the forester with a sincere desire for public service. The extension forester is part of an over-all agricultural program designed to help farm families help themselves. He works with and through the county and assistant county agents. He must first sell them on the need to conduct an effective forestry program with the farm people in their counties. He must inspire and train them to do at least part of the job themselves and help them with much of it.

Reaching 3,000,000 farmers, many of whom have no knowledge of forestry, is a tremendous undertaking. The extension program, however, generally involves the following:

1. Selling farmers on the benefits to be gained through practicing good forestry and doing this in such a manner that they will want to take action.
2. Advising them as to the practices they should follow.
3. Showing them how to do the job.
4. Following up to see that they do it.

In addition to working with adults, one important and enjoyable phase of all extension forestry programs is the training of 4-H Club members. Four-H is an extension organization with a membership over the nation of over 2,000,000 farm boys and girls. The extension forester will generally spend from one-third to one-half of his time helping indoctrinate 4-H Club members with an appreciation of the importance of forests and forestry and encouraging them to learn by doing through carrying out forestry projects at home.

You do not have to be a paragon of virtue to qualify for employment in extension. However, there are some characteristics which, if lacking, make it difficult for a person to be happy and successful in extension work. It helps greatly to have some practical farm experience in your background. You should have a genuine liking for people, the ability to get along with them, a desire to help them, and the ability to put yourself in their position and understand their attitudes. You should have enough initiative and imagination so that you can, after some training, work successfully without close supervision. You should either have leadership ability or the desire to develop it. You should not be afraid to make and admit mistakes since you are bound to make some if you try to carry out an aggressive program. You should, if possible, be optimistic in outlook since oftentimes the results of your efforts will not show up within a short time. It helps to have a sense of humor.

There are not many openings for foresters in extension. Foresters with the above characteristics generally find much satisfaction in extension work; and, therefore, there is not much turnover in personnel. However, there are

openings from time to time; and there is also a possibility in the near future that extension programs may be expanded. Therefore, if you are interested in extension, you should contact the extension forester or director of extension in the state where you would like to work for information about possible openings.

Future of Wildlife Management

By JOHN D. FINDLAY, '35

For years the term "Wildlife Management" was applied in a narrow sense to any one of several activities that had an influence on our wildlife resources. Some thought wildlife could be managed through the enforcement of regulations limiting the harvest. Others were just as certain that given sufficient food, cover, and refuge areas wild animals would continue to withstand the mounting pressure of the increasing human population, the decreasing natural habitat, and the encroachment of agriculture and industry.

Still others believed that the educational media that had done so much to mold public opinion in other fields could be relied upon to solve wildlife problems.

Today, progressive wildlife administrators and technicians realize that the term "Management" must be applied in its broadest sense to include all these activities if our nation's wildlife is to be protected, increased, and harvested properly.

The field of wildlife management is divided into specialized functions following in general the lines of endeavor mentioned above. This is true whether we are concerned with game birds and animals, fish, or fur bearers.

Enforcement officers are employed for protection of the resource through preservation of the breeding stock and regulation of the harvest. The modern wildlife officer is in every sense a technician. In addition to actual law enforcement, he must have and use a working knowledge of law, psychology, habitat management, public speaking, and journalism.

Other technicians are working in even more specialized lines of endeavor. Biologists, foresters, engineers, and agriculturists are developing habitat-managing land and water to preserve, feed, and produce wildlife on private and public lands.

Still other men and women, specialists in many of the sciences in addition to those mentioned above, are striving to learn through research the answers to yet unsolved problems. Whether they are trained entomologists, botanists, chemists, or mammologists, they are still an important adjunct to the management team.

The fourth important group includes those trained in journalism, public relations, radio, television, and photography. These employees are often classed as information and education specialists and it is their job to "sell" the public on the need for properly managing the resource.

Boiled down to its practical aspects, a wildlife program includes the management of both animals and people, and by far the more difficult is the management of people. Within this combination of interests lies the challenge to those who are now or will be later employed in the profession of Wildlife Management.

Forestry and the Soil Conservation Service

By C. T. PROUT, JR., '34

Since the beginning of the soil conservation program about 1934, foresters have been an integral part of the team of technicians who encouraged and showed farmers how to apply conservation practices to their land. At first they were CCC camp and Soil Conservation Demonstration Project Foresters, planning and supervising plantings, thinnings, T.S.I., etc.

With the beginning of Soil Conservation Districts in 1938, most foresters in the Soil Conservation Service lost their identities as such and became "Soil Conservationists." In this capacity they helped plan and apply biological, agronomic, and engineering practices along with the forestry practices.

There were only a few technical specialists left in the SCS by 1941.

Changes have been made recently that will unquestionably be carried on to the future operations of the SCS. Technical specialists, including foresters, are being assigned at the local level to work with and train the local Soil Conservationist in the various special fields.

The objective of the Soil Conservation Service remains unchanged—to "classify each acre according to its capabilities, and treat each acre according to its needs." A current development is the correlation of soil survey data with forest site classification. This should result in better treatment of farm forest land—a joint assignment of the SCS and USFS.

Soil Conservation Service foresters will always need to know the over-all program and policies of the Service. New employees will no doubt be assigned as Conservation Aids under an experienced Soil Conservationist for this training and experience. Many foresters have served in the general field as Work Unit Conservationists and have advanced as administrators with the Service. That opportunity is still available. Now, however, it is possible for a forestry graduate to get assigned as a forestry specialist. These foresters work in one or more areas, helping with farm woodland problems and in training other SCS technicians in the forestry phase of the program.

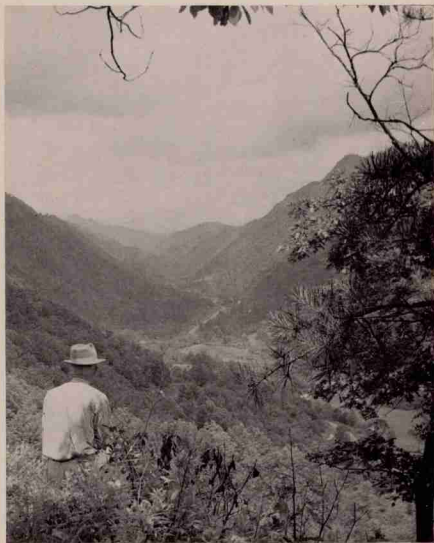
The challenge is great, for most of the nation's woodland is in small farm woodland tracts. The opportunities for service as well as advancement are present, for most of the nation's farms are in soil conservation districts served by the Soil Conservation Service.

Log Procurement in Southern Hardwood

By R. C. BOYETTE, '48

During the time since World War II, better quality southern hardwoods have shown a greater increase in value than has pulpwood or southern pine sawlogs. Reasons for this are heavy demand and an increasingly short supply of logs suitable for high quality veneer and plywood. For instance, in eastern North Carolina, tupelo gum is now in great demand because of a lack of good quality red gum. Many of us can remember when tupelo had no commercial value.

The industrial outlook is for an increasing demand for good logs and a decreasing supply of such logs. At the present, foresters who are willing to work to produce can find employment as timber and log buyers with many hardwood using industries in the South. Since supplies of the best timber



are decreasing, it is expected that foresters will find many opportunities in coming years in the procurement end of the industry.

Forestry research has concentrated on pine in the South and has given little attention to hardwoods. Present day prices show this policy to be a mistake. Good red gum and tupelo gum logs are in some areas being sold for \$125.00 per MBF delivered to the mill while the best southern pine sawlogs are bringing no more than \$70.00 per MBF delivered.

The reason most often given for the lack of hardwood research is the supposed slow growth rate of hardwood. Investigations show that the more desirable species of southern hardwoods maintain satisfactory growth rates under undisturbed natural conditions. A minimum of management greatly increases growth rates in these same species. A close look at facts on hardwoods will show that efforts of research organizations should at least be partially directed toward southern hardwoods.

Because of high log prices, satisfactory growth rates, and low fire hazards, more and more of the industries dependent upon southern hardwoods are showing interest in intensive forest management. Any organization that plans this type of management will need good foresters to get the job done. From now until some years in the future there will probably be a great demand for forestry graduates to work as forest managers and log procurers in the hardwood industry.

Estate Management

By MAX DILLINGHAM, '38

In two decades we have witnessed a change from free spending for fancy trimmings and pleasures to a planned and more business-like operation, managed toward making a profit.

We have witnessed a phenomenal growth in forestry from little or no interest, except perhaps for esthetic purposes, to intensive forest management during this same period. Many estates have employed full-time foresters while others have relied on the services of consulting foresters. Still other estates, mostly large ones, have leased to, or made contracts with pulp and paper mills and lumber companies for a long period of time. These companies employ foresters to operate the estates' forest land on a long-term basis. In many instances this entails operations in all phases of forestry, from tree planting to harvesting. In such arrangements the forester's salary is usually borne fully by the company, which feels justified in doing so because it practically guarantees a dependable and continuous supply of wood products to the mill.

A young forester just out of school, with little or no practical experience, will probably find his best opportunity in this field with a pulp and paper, lumber, or other wood-using industry. Many companies have really gone all out for forestry in recent years, and even a greater program seems likely in coming years. Perhaps the consulting field offers opportunity to foresters with practical experience. This surmise is based on the ever-increasing number of consultants and consulting services during the past few years in all sections of the country, especially in the South, and the ever-increasing interest of private land owners in the business of forestry, most of whom own too small an acreage, or for some other reason cannot afford a full-time forester.

The Future of Forest Management in the Paper Industry

By T. G. HARRIS, '41

The growth of the paper industry in the South during the past twenty years has been phenomenal. Pulpwood consumption during this period has increased from approximately two million cords to approximately fifteen million cords per year. This tremendous growth has been based on the belief that the timberland of the South could and would supply the pulpwood needed to operate these mills, not only for the present, but for the future as well. The southern paper industry has taken the lead in promoting forest management. It can be readily seen that the progress in forest management in the South has paralleled the growth of the paper industry.

The forest area of the South is adequate to provide for the present needs of the paper industry and other wood using industries, and also to provide for future expansion. These industries, however, can be assured of an adequate supply of wood in the future only through more intensive forest management.

The timberland holdings of the paper industry are already under good forest management. This management will be greatly intensified in the future, and will be aided by more research being conducted by industry, particularly in the fields of genetics and wood utilization. The utilization by the paper industry of waste from the lumber industry is already a reality. Within a few years the use of this wood waste will mean the saving of wood equal to the growth of several million acres of timberland.

The utilization of hardwood species seems to offer the paper industry a great opportunity. While many mills consume a small percentage of hardwood at present, it is doubtful if this percentage will increase greatly until new processes and products are found so that these species can be more economically utilized.

The paper industry will continue to acquire timberland in the future. It is doubtful, however, if many mills will be able to acquire enough timberland to furnish more than 50% of their pulpwood requirements. For many years to come the majority of the pulpwood consumed will be cut from privately owned timberlands. With these small timberland owners lies the future of all of the South's wood using industries. The paper industry has supported the determined effort being made to improve the management on these timberlands through education. While great progress has been made the problem is still before us and is far from being solved. It is believed that increased efforts to improve management on these timberlands will continue along present lines for some years to come. If these efforts fail, there will be a gradual shift to state legislation to improve the management on these timberlands.

RECONSIDER, v. To seek a justification for a decision already made.

RESIDENT, adj. Unable to leave.

RESOLUTE, adj. Obstinate in a course that we approve.

The Future of Ecology in Forestry

By STEVE G. BOYCE, '49

Forestry is a field that is founded on knowledge from many disciplines; of these, ecology is one of the most significant. For a forestry audience it would be repetitious for the author to review the many ways in which ecological knowledge has been successfully applied to forestry. It would be a formidable task to evaluate all the recent advances in forest ecology and more difficult to condense them within the limits of this article. The purpose will be, rather, to mention a few of the changing trends in ecology during the past twenty-five year which may affect future management practices.

If the ecological papers published twenty-five years ago are compared with those appearing in current journals, one observes a change in point of view toward ecological investigations. Subjective methods of community analysis, as arbitrary numbers and sizes of plots, have been replaced by more accurate statistical methods. The interpretations of community dynamics on the basis of climatic factors is being replaced by concrete interrelations of all environmental factors. Descriptive studies, although still practiced and useful, are now supplemented by integrated laboratory, green house and field studies. A few examples will demonstrate these trends.

Twenty-five years ago the ecologist studied patterns of community succession and the forester used the knowledge to interpret his silvicultural problems. These early studies by the ecologists guided the forester in the development of generalized management practices. In recent years the trend has been to find out how and why succession occurs. Recent ecological journals contain several articles which interpret these changes in terms of the intensity and duration of the various factors which are the causative agents. This new approach, based on the descriptive work of earlier ecologists, will assist the forester in his struggle to intensify the management of forest lands.

Approximately twenty-five years ago a European ecologists showed that races of certain herbaceous plants were the product of hereditary variation and selection by environmentally different but spatially close habitats. This knowledge led to the development of the ecotype concept which has been successfully used by ecologists to correlate races with habitats. Foresters have recognized the existence of races of trees for many years; however, these races have not been correlated with the environmental factors which account for their selection. Recently methods of analysing these complex patterns of variation have been developed to a high degree. An application of these techniques to forestry would be complementary to the tree breeding experiments already in progress at several experiment stations and hasten the day when genetic improvement of natural stands will become a reality.

One of the chief problems of the silviculturists is the natural regeneration of forest. The ecologist has attacked the age old problems of seed germination and seedling survival with new techniques. He has demonstrated that some tree seeds germinate best in the presence of light, that the germination of others is inhibited by light and that still others are unaffected. This may be a partial interpretation of the observations of many foresters that seeds of some trees germinate best on bare mineral soil. Recent studies in microclimatology have thrown new light on the extreme intensity and duration of certain environmental factors in the seedling stratum. The occurrence of

these extreme conditions, which eliminates certain invading species, greatly affects the composition of natural stands. A knowledge of the inter-relation of these factors will assist the forester in carrying out cutting operations so that commercially desirable species are preserved.

In addition to these intensified studies, the Ecological Society of America has launched a vigorous program for the study of ecological life histories of trees, shrubs and other plants of interest to foresters. Outlines for these studies have been published in recent issues of *Ecology* and include complete reviews of seed dispersal, seed germination, roots, nutrition, environmental relations, biotic relations and others. This compilation and integration of ecological data by species will undoubtedly be a valuable source of information for the forester.

To summarize, ecology has provided forestry with descriptions and interpretations of the interrelationship of forest species and environment, and has rightly left the application of these principles to the forester. Present work sets the stage for an even more intelligent use of the forest. Ecology will continue to provide a guidepost for the forester to enable him to foresee the consequences of forestry operations that alter the environment; however, recent advances indicate the signs will be more numerous, more explicit, and of greater value.

Research in Wood Utilization

By WALTON R. SMITH, '34

The history of our forests is a story of exploitation with very little regard for the future. During the past few decades foresters have attempted to turn the tide to get our woodlands under management and our barren areas planted. The effort has been very successful. As foresters, however, we have done little to extend the resource we have by increasing utilization. Since we waste two-thirds or more of every tree logged and leave many unwanted trees in the woods, it is possible to double our present wood consumption with the present acreage of timber and the present growth rates.

Research in utilization is pointing the way to accomplishing this end. To describe the many wonderful improvements in the wood industry that will take place in the next few decades would take much more space in the *PINETUM* than I am allowed. Therefore, I am going to describe a fictitious forest operation that I expect to see in operation about 1975.

Very few laborers work in the forests. The trees marked for cutting include every species present and all size classes, the decision for cutting having been made by the forester on the basis of stand density, growth rate, and condition of the individual tree. The tree is sawed at ground level with an electric chain saw utilizing atomic batteries. The unbranched tree is carried to the edge of the forest by an overhead cable system; in some areas where ground disturbance is desired for reproduction, the tree is skidded out by tractors. At the roadside, the tree is limbed and all limbs are fed to a portable chipper. The chips are used for soil improvement on nearby agricultural lands or spread over the forest floor.

The tree lengths are hauled by trailer truck to a log concentration yard where they are barked by a chemi-mechanical barker and then bucked into veneer logs, sawlogs, boltwood, and fuel. The veneer logs are shipped direct to the veneer plants; the sawlogs are canted and the cants shipped to a

North Carolina Equipment Company

• •
CONSTRUCTION, INDUSTRIAL AND
LOGGING EQUIPMENT

"International Diesel Power"

• •

Greenville
Raleigh

Greensboro
Wilmington

Asheville
Charlotte

HELPING TO BUILD

A Finer Carolina

Through SOIL—

WOODLANDS

& WATER

CONSERVATION PRACTICES.

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

sawmill where their gang saws reduce them to lumber; the boltwood goes to pulp mills, handle plants, chipboard plants or chemical plants depending on species and quality; and the fuel wood is cut to lengths, graded, seasoned, and sold on the local market. The residue of slabs, edgings, and trim at the log concentration yard are chipped and screened and sold to pulp mills, chipboard plants, and chemical plants. The bark is extracted for tannins and other chemicals, and the residue is bagged and sold as a soil conditioner or mulch.

The wood residue so common and worthless today will be a valuable asset to the forester and lumberman of 1975.

ALUMNI

ANNUAL MESSAGE TO THE ALUMNI

T. G. HARRIS, *Pres.*; C. E. GILL, *V. Pres.*; G. K. SLOCUM, *Sec'y.*

During January of last year I journeyed to Roanoke, Virginia, to attend the annual winter meeting of the Appalachian Section of the S.A.F. After the program our Forestry Alumni Club held a meeting. Ed Gill and I were caught on the front row. With a neat bit of maneuvering by R. W. Graeber, I found myself elected president, and Ed Gill elected vice-president. I really believe Graeber put us on the spot because we were "shooting the bull" and paying very little attention to what was going on.

I tried to find out my duties as president and never was able to definitely tie down any details with the exception of this note for the *PINETUM*. Frankly, I forgot this one and only duty, and had to be reminded by Slocum on several occasions.

Incidentally, Slocum tells me that last year he heard from only 171 alumni out of a total of a little over 500. This seems to be a very low percentage. We would all benefit if we could get more participation. The *PINETUM* is the only way most of us have to keep in touch with our classmates and with our School. If each of us would round up at least one of our lost foresters during this coming year, we could make a pretty respectable showing.

Dr. Preston says that jobs in forestry are still plentiful, and that several openings are available for each graduate. Alumni can be of real help to the School by trying to interest good prospective students to enter the field of Forestry, and of course to enter the Forestry School at N. C. State.

Our Forestry School has made amazing progress in the past few years. We now have one of the best, most complete, and most modern schools in the country. Each of you should make an effort to visit the School and see for yourselves just what has been accomplished. Needless to say, you will be amazed and justly proud.

T. G. Harris

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer

The 1954 annual meeting of the Forestry Alumni Club was held in the Sir Walter Hotel at Raleigh on January 22. Tom Harris presided with seventy-two alumni, six student, and seven faculty members present.

Election of officers for the coming year took place and the following men will serve for 1954:

President..... Alvin Hafer '33

Vice-President..... Jack Blakeney '33

The present Sec.-Treas. will probably serve as long as the books balance.

The business session was conducted under great difficulties. It seems that the room was needed for another banquet so the colored help tried to eject us by making as much noise as possible. They were finally successful.

The treasurer's report was read and approved.

Dean Preston made a short talk. He announced that the school had been approved for the granting of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; the new two hundred thousand dollar Pulp Laboratory would soon be under construction; the Virginia Pine bulletin had finally been published, and asked the alumni to be on the look-out for qualified young men that might be interested in forestry as a career.

Tom Harris appointed Hofmann and Bland to trap as many as possible for Pinetum and Loan Fund contributions. The following were caught in the net: Safley, Penland, Hance, J. C. Jones, Bland, T. C. Harris, Pettigrew, Deaton, Mulkey, Edwards, Hill, J. S. Barker, Wynne, Broadway, Hofmann, and J. A. Mathews. We recognize them forthwith as they are too late to make the news section.

Treasurer's Report 1952-53

Income	Expenses
2 members @ \$1.00..... \$ 2.00	203 copies of Pinetum
183 members @ 2.00 366.00	@ \$1.25 \$253.75
3 members @ 3.00 9.00	Alumni letter 19.50
6 members @ 4.00 24.00	Mailing Pinetum 14.43
6 members @ 5.00 30.00	
2 members @ 10.00 20.00	\$287.68

\$451.00	

The cash balance of \$163.32 has been deposited in the Hofmann Loan Fund as directed.

The response to the Loan Fund has been most gratifying this year. Although the report will not be published until next year, the amount cleared for 1953-54 will be approximately \$350.

G. K. Slocum

Alumni News

Year	Number	Deceased	Unknown	Forestry	Non-Forestry
1930	18	3	2	12	1
1931	14			13	1
1932	10			9	1
1933	9			9	
1934	12		1	10	1
1935	24	1	1	21	1
1936	24	4	2	11	7
1937	31	1	2	21	7
1938	36	3	3	21	9
1939	32	3	2	20	7
1940	30	3	2	17	8
1941	21	1	2	15	3
1942	16			13	3
1943	15			14	1
1944	2		1	1	
1945					
1946	6			6	
1947	13			11	2
1948	15			12	3
1949	53			45	8
1950	91		3	80	8
1951	40	1		35	4
1952	43			38	5
1953	33			27	6
Total	588	20	21	462	85

588 - 20 deceased = 568

Forestry —	81.2%
Non-For. —	14.9%
Unknown —	3.9%

100.0

1930

EVANS, T. C. Forester, Southeastern For. Exp. Sta., U.S.F.S., Asheville, N. C.
(Tom and Tinny - Walt and Dee spent a week-end with us in January. Nuff said!)

GRAEBER, R. W., Consulting Forester, 303 Hillcrest Rd., Raleigh, N. C.

LENHART, D. Y., Gen. Mgr., Woodlands Dept., West Va. Pulp and Paper Co., 230 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

"Congratulations to the school for its 25 years of progress! A Pinetum, please." (Coming up!)

MORRIS, D. J., Forest Supervisor, N. C. National Forests, Asheville, N. C.

(Don was here to an Advisory Committee Meeting and handed me a blank sheet and some bucks. Said he had been promoted to supervisor of all the N. C. National Forests. We extend congratulations. All this was done in a rush so hope I have it straight.)

PIERCE, R. L., Asst. Dist. Forester, Pa. Dept. of Forests & Waters, Stroudsburg, Pa.

"The old gang of Mont Alto had a reunion last June. Quite a few fellows of '30, '31, and '32 were there. We had quite a time! A lot of talk and ground covered.

Sorry I cannot get to any of the Rolleos but we are always in our fall fire season at that time."

WEIGHT, F. F., Forester, N.Y.F.S., Middletown, New York

1931

ARTMAN, J. O., Staff Forester, T.V.A., Norris, Tenn.

"I didn't get no blank envelope - I have been gyped!" (Sorry, James.)
 "That prospective forester I had for you decided he wanted to be a mechanical engineer and enrolled at U.T. this fall. I will have another ready in four years and another four years after that. By that time they will be calling you 'Gramps.'" (We will wait patiently—We ought to get one of the three!)

"Love to Thelma and Shirley."
 (Sorry I missed Mont Alto last June - know it was a "wing-ding" and no foolin'!)

LOUGHEAD, H. J., Consulting Forester, Biltmore Station, Asheville, N. C.

1932

COOPER, W. E., Executive Director, Va. Forests, Inc., 301 E. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.
 "Someone once said, 'The trouble with most foresters is that they are too young and don't have enough experience'. It might have been true at one time but seems as though the passing years have corrected this."

(You must be feeling your age, old-timer!)
 MAXWELL, A. H., Farm Forester, N. C. Forest Service, 305 Tate St., Morganton, N. C.
 "I would like to suggest that you write two pages of news letter next fall with the Rolleo announcement. You sling a 'hep' brand of bull and we are interested in the school happenings and gossip."

(I will let that one pass without comment!)
 SCHAEFFER, G. K., Dist. Ranger, U.S.F.S., Lake City, Florida
 "Lake City lays claim to the title of Forestry Capitol of the nation. How come the N. C. State crew can't quite get down this far to see why we claim the title?"

Sure seems a long time since I had that simple, uncomplicated job as Cultural Foreman on the Pisgah." (It has been a long time!—Twenty years, in fact.)
 TILLMAN, P. W., Asst. State Forester, N. C. Forest Service, Raleigh, N. C.

1933

BLAKENEY, J. C., Pres., Wood Display Fixtures, Charlotte, N. C.
 CLARK, W. J., Asst. Forester, N. C. Forest Service, Dept. of C.&D., Raleigh, N. C.
 HAFER, A. B., Consulting Forester, Laurinburg, N. C.

1934

CHATFIELD, E. E., Supervisor, Masonite Corp., Laurel, Miss.
 CORPENING, B. H., District Forester, N.C.F.S., Asheville, N. C.
 "What about a class reunion for the class of 1934 in 1954?" (If you talk fast, you might get something going.)

CROW, A. B., Assoc. Prof. Forestry, L.S.U., Baton Rouge, La.
 "My daughter, Nancy, had her first college football game date this fall. In other words, time has caught up with me. He caught you some time ago, didn't it, George? (Yeah!)
 "Best regards to Dr. Hofmann and all the rest."

HUBE, F. H., Asst. Chief Forester, Masonite Corp., Laurel, Miss.
 "These two bucks are about worn out. I have been trying to hold onto them." (Glad you could finally turn them loose.)

PLASTER, D. C., Work Unit Conservationist, S.C.S., Morganton, N. C.
 "I am still in business at the same old stand, same type of work, just more headaches." (You sound old, my friend.)

SMITH, W. R., Chief, Forest Utilization Service, U.S.F.S., Asheville, N. C.
 "I am disappointed that I have missed two straight Rolleos. Since my class will have a 20th reunion next year, I would favor having it in conjunction with the Rolleo. Could the date be set early enough for us to make such arrangements?" (Will try, Smitty - You might try to locate Doerrie in the meantime. He is an "unknown" at present.)

1935

BISHOP, H. F., Consulting Forester, Marion, S. C.
 DOUGLAS, O. R., Wood Buyer, Rayonier, Inc., Fernandina, Fla.
 "I forgot what lie I told you last year so will just send the two bucks and let it go at that."

FINDLAY, J. D., Asst. Chief, Branch of Game Mgt., U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior Bldg., Washington, D. C.
 GARDNER, T. B., Head, Classification Section, S.C.S., Arlington, Va.
 "I noticed that Boyd Kaler was listed as address unknown. I found Kaler last summer in Lincoln, Maine. Didn't see him personally, but spent several days with his supervisor." (Thank you Tommy - I am now on his track.)

JACKSON, G. E., Consulting Forester, 604 W. Main St., Washington, N. C.
 "I know it strained you to put the blank, plain envelope with this questionnaire. Your salary should be cut 10% at the next alumni meeting! (You mean there is a salary somewhere in this?)

"No change in the family status since the last report except that I lost my boy. He went with industry at the first of the year."

"Our best regards to you and all who read this."
 KALER, B. R., Work Unit Conservationist, S.C.S., Lincoln, Maine.
 "Glad to hear from you, Georrie - also glad to hear that Tommy Gardiner is still around."

NEWNHAM, F. N., Forest Supervisor, Chattahoochee, N. F., Gainesville, Ga.
 "I don't get to North Carolina as often from Georgia as I did from Arizona. Too busy. I get 'Statelok' and enjoy reading that."

"It's nice to be here with Grumbine, Wright, and Alter, but we don't get together often enough."
 "Rest wishes to all."

SPRATT, J. R., Forester, Atlantic Land & Improvement Co., La Belle, Fla.

"My status has not changed since last year. We hear some mighty nice things about the School these days. You seem to be making wonderful progress."

WRIGHT, H. R., District Ranger, U.S.F.S., Blairsville, Ga.

"There is nothing special to report this year. I sometimes see Fred Newnam who is my boss and is doing a fine job on the Chattahoochee.

"My brother, Chet, is still in business for himself at Greenwood, S. C.

"Bruce Alter is Ranger at Clayton, Ga., so we have four State men here, Newnam, Supervisor; Grumbine, Asst. Supervisor; Alter and I are Rangers.

"Regards to you all."

1936

AIKEN, W. C., Soil Conservationist, S.C.S., Prattville, Ala.

"I am still working on the three-job system. Five days with S.C.S., farming before day and after dark and week-ends as forester for a small sawmill. (It's a weak end you will be having.)

"See Pruitt and Walt Smith often, but others are seldom seen. Would like to pay you a visit but need more time."

"Dr. Hofmann dropped in to see me one day but I was out. Sure was sorry to miss him.

"Regards to all the Profs."

DIXON, D. C., Dixon Tire Service, Lancaster, S. C.

"Please split this check any way you desire between the Pinetum and Loan Fund." (Thanks for the generous contribution. Also it is good to know where you are after all these years. Where is your friend, Black?)

NEASE, A. D., Mgr. & Consultant, Robinson Improvement Co., St. Augustine, Fla.

"Inclosed you will find a little change. Take out what I owe for the Pinetum and put the rest in the Loan Fund. (Done.)

"I would like to be remembered to Doc and Mrs. Hofmann."

THORNTON, J. E., Asst. Chief, Div. of Game, Va. Commission of Game & Fisheries, Richmond, Va.

VASS, J. S., 285 Inman Dr., Decatur, Ga.

"On April 18, '53 my wife and I left Lulabourg, Congo Belge for all points south in Africa. En route to Capetown we stopped four days at Victoria Falls. It sure is worth seeing! Twice as high as Niagara.

"After three weeks in Capetown we boarded an American freighter for the U. S., landing at New Orleans.

"At present I am studying at Columbia Seminary and after the first of the year will be on a speaking tour throughout the South. Will probably stop off in Raleigh and pay you and the other faculty members a visit." (We will be looking for you, Johnnie.)

1937

BRIDGES, W. J., JR., Asst. Mgr. Woodlands Div., Union Bag & Paper Co., Savannah, Ga.

"It's nice to be working close to home base after a few years in S. Alabama. Best regards to all my friends."

DAVIS, P. L., Manager, L. N. Davis Co., Insurance, Waynesville, N. C.

GASH, D., District Forester, I.P. Co., 3602 Statford Blvd., Wilmington, N. C.

HOWERTON, T. M., JR., Consulting Forester, Madison, Fla.

"It is certainly nice to know that the School of Forestry is making such splendid progress. Best regards to all."

MAYFIELD, F. D., Dist. Ranger, U.S.F.S., Heflin, Alabama.

"I have been Ranger on the School Creek Div. of the Talladega N.F. for three years. Some fun, with never a dull moment. Sure wonder if anyone ever catches up with their work."

"No increase in size of family except a large Airedale Terrier. Said beast will not let me raise a hand toward my wife. I'm frustrated!

"Would like you to bring a class to see us. We have longleaf, loblolly, shortleaf, and Va. pines all on the same site.

"Ben is still in Europe. Has been there six years and likes it fine. He is with M.E.C. at Vienna."

WHEELER, W. H., JR., Consulting Forester, Wadesboro, N. C.

1938

CAMPBELL, J. S., Owner, Campbell's Native Nursery, Franklin, Va.

"We bought 8 acres of land about a year ago and built a home this summer. We were just ready to move in on Aug. 13 when we were hit head-on by a drunken driver and the whole family was banged up. I received a broken leg and heel and am just now hobbling on crutches after 16 weeks in a cast.

"I am still selling bushes and making a living, which is about all you can do after taxes." (Sorry to hear of your accident and hope everything is all O.K. for you now.)

DILLINGHAM, M. M. Joint Rep., Champion Paper & Biltmore Co., Asheville, N. C.

"I am still on the Biltmore Estate and have been for the past eight years. We have many visitors to see the white pine plantations among which were Dr. Miller and his class and a class from Michigan. Our operation is pretty well integrated in that we utilize about all of a tree."

"We alumni can certainly feel proud of the progress of the School and the reputation it has developed."

FLOYD, G. H., Mgr. Fairmont Concrete Products, Fairmont, N. C.

(A forester competing with forest products?)

HENRY, M., Forester, Bradley Lbr. Co., Warren, Ark.

"I finally left the state after 14 years. Am enjoying this work, but still have to fight a few fires just to keep in trim. I had always hoped that we would have a Fire Chiefs Meeting in N. C., and sure enough they did—a few months after I quit. Will now have to pay my own way if I ever get back."

HUBBARD, J. B., Protection Forester, N. C. Forest Service, Raleigh, N. C.

"No news is good news."

WATTS, N. B., Assoc. Sec. YMCA, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.

"I have to be careful what I say this year since Dr. Miller became one of my bosses upon his election to the Board of Directors of the college 'Y'."

"I will urge that all former grads who have not seen the new forestry building and the equipment therein to hurry back to the campus for a real eye-full."

1939

BARKER, J. S., Forester, Corbett Package Co., 200 Arlington Drive, Wilmington, N. C.

FRYE, J. T., Jr., Pres. Athens Bed Co., Inc., Athens, Tenn.

"I will buy the biggest steak dinner in Raleigh if you can tell me how to kiln dry bed posts in a week instead of 25 days."

"Our class holds its 15th reunion this spring and we are planning a big wingding. How about a plug in the Pinetum?"

(Class of 39 please note above item.)

JOHNSON, R. S., Forester, McNair Investment Co., Laurinburg, N. C.

JOLLAY, T. M., Dist. Forester, West Va. Pulp & Paper Co., Winnsboro, S. C.

"In this era of specialization don't forget that there are still a few jobs left where a forester has to get out and beat the bushes."

"Is it true that the ultimate goal of good forest management is to provide transportation to each individual tree?" (You will have to ask Dr. Maki.)

WESTERFIELD, R. L., Sales Mgr., Putman Lumber & Export Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

WRIGHT, C. N., Pulpwood Dealer, 224 McGhee Ave., Greenwood, S. C.

"Have nothing new to report. I am still working hard and am in good health. Hoped to get up to see the new building this fall but didn't make it. Tell all the fellows hello for me."

1940

BRAKE, R. W., Major, U.S. Army, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.

"I am now completing my third and last year as a member of the Military staff at State College. It has been a fine tour of duty and hope the next will be half as enjoyable. Inclosed is a check and a few old pictures."

GIBBONS, W. E., Wood Procurement, I. P. Co., Evergreen, Ala.

"I am out in the field again and what a relief from wood scaling. Also moved again—do the other fellows move as much as I do? (Some do.) Maybe one of these days I will settle down. Regards to everyone."

LEE, R. K., Asst. Forester, Lightsey Bros., Walterboro, S. C.

"Best regards to all and sure hope to see you and those 'pleasant surroundings' before long."

NEEDHAM, J. F., In Charge, Farm Forestry, Ohio Div. of Forestry, Columbus 12, Ohio

"I am sorry I missed you last July when in Raleigh. Talked to Wyman and Miller and saw the new building. It is great to see and hear of the strides N. C. State has taken in the last ten years."

"My work is mainly administrative now. I was promoted two years ago from Farm Forester to the present position."

"I may be late with my reply, but here are a couple of bucks. Know you will take the money, but am not sure I will get a Pinetum. (What you just said!) Regards to you and maybe I will get by again sometime."

NIGRO, J. F., Work Unit Conservationist, S.C.S., Millbrook, N. Y.

"As you see I am still with the S.C.S. This year marks my fifth with the Service at the same location. Here is a picture of my two boys, John and Richard."

"My best wishes to you and the Pinetum."

SIMMONS, A. W., So. Dist. Mgr., Red Jacket Coal Co., Greensboro, N. C.

1941

CAREY, R. E., Lt. Col., U.S.M.C., 6012 Back Lick Rd., Springfield, Va.

CHAMBLEE, G. V., Supervisor, Bladen Lakes State Forest, Elizabethtown, N. C.

"I am still at Bladen Lakes and like it fine."

GILL, C. E., Assoc. Ext. Forester, Va. Agricul. Ext. Service, Blacksburg, Va.

GRIFFITH, B. T., Dist. Forester, I. P. Co., Wilmington, N. C.

"I got a raise and transfer on April 1. Am not riding the roads so much now and am managing Co. lands. This work is quite diversified and interesting. Come see us when you are around here."

"I have one wife, one child and two bird dogs. My girl is 10 years old."

"Hunting and fishing are good in this section so hope to be here for a while."

HUFF, R. E., Forester, Equitable Life Ins. Co., Mars Hill, N. C.

(This fellow really gets around—even to Raleigh now and then—so we see him every once in a while.)

McIVER, J. E., District Forester, I. P. Co., Eulonia, Georgia

"The company is building me a new house at long last. I am doing the same type of work that I have been doing for several years."

"Inclosed you will find a check for \$100 to add to the Hofmann Loan Fund. This is given in memory of my father who died last year. I hope someone can make good use of it." (We thank you Mac, and rest assured, the money will be put to good use.)

SPIKER, T. F., Lt. Col., U.S.M.C., Hq. M.C.S., Quantico, Va.

"Add the extra to the Loan Fund." (Thank you.)

WIGGINS, J. E., JR., Acting Chief, Branch of Forest Mgt., Bureau of Land Mgt., U. S. Dept. of Interior, Washington, D. C.

"I have just returned from a 7-week trip to observe some of our management activities in the West. We have quite a timber salvage and access road problem as a result of windstorms and subsequent Doug. Fir bark beetle epidemic. In 1953 we took in over 12 million dollars from sales on these lands."

"I received a copy of Va. Pine and thanks for sending it to me. It is an interesting bulletin." (Thank you.)

"I see Fred Hartman occasionally. He is still in business here in Washington—Cartographics, Inc."

"Best regards to you and the other members of the staff."

WILSON, S. L., Consulting Forester, 857 Congaree Dr., Florence, S. C.

"Do you have a copy of the pamphlet you wrote on log scaling practice? I would appreciate a copy if available. (Sorry, Leigh, the Book Store has them all.)

1942

DOUGLAS, R. S., District Extension Specialist, Clinton, N. C.

"Nothing new down this way except a boy named Chas. Ross. After 17 years and three girls he finally made it. (Congratulations!) As John Gray said when he saw him, "Boy it sure took you a long time to get here."

"Talk about your daughter needing shoes—looks like you ought to send me a couple of bucks."

PRUITT, A. A., Mgr. Ga. Forest Farms, Box 283, Washington, Ga.

"I am still at the same stand acquiring a little, and improving what we have. A good principle, don't you think? (Yes indeed, but still no wife?)

"We have just moved into our new office building. It's made from wood from our own trees. One office is curly maple, two are pine and one is poplar. All this from six trees. We sure grow them big."

"We now have two-way radio with dual frequency so we can also tune in the State Forestry Service. Progress!!

"Joe Ennis, our Division Forester, has seen your new building and says it's really great. I hope to get around and see it and its inhabitants some day before long."

SANTAPOLO, F. A., Instructor, Fordham U., Dept. of Sociology, New York 58, N. Y.

"Sorry I missed you this spring, but Mrs. Hillingsworth gave me a 'cook's' tour around the building. My only remark is that it was worth waiting for. Did see 'Doc' Hofmann and he looks younger each time I see him."

"I am finally getting re-acclimated to the Yankee urban way of life. It took some doing, but I am very happy at Fordham and Fordham is happy to have me—the contract says so!

"Have seen Ed Sullivan & Bob Dorsen. Dorsen is happily married to a sociologist! (Reckon she can keep him straight?)

1943

EPSTEIN, H. L., City Planner, City of Stockton, Stockton, California

"I have been in four different positions since I left the East eight years ago, but this is the best one. My job is to plan for the growth of a very progressive city. My pet project is the establishment of municipal forests for recreation and park needs. The U.S.F.S. advises me they will assist in every way possible."

"As for myself I am trying to grow Sequoia in my back yard. Want some seed? (No thank you.)

"My family is still the same with a wire-hair pup as the only new addition."

ETHERIDGE, J. N., Pulpwood Dealer, N. C. Pulp Co., Plymouth, N. C.

"Wish you could get down for a bear hunt some time. (So do I, as I am just fat enough to make good bait.) Enclosed are some pictures proving we had good luck."

"The family remains the same—wife, two girls, one boy, two dogs, and one pet coon. Best regards."

MARTIN, J. D., Forester, Flack-Jones Lumber Co., Moncks Corner, S. C.

"Best regards, Prof—think of you fine people quite often." (Thank you Jim.)

SHOUB, J. L., District Forester, I. P. Co., Hazelhurst, Ga.

(Thought you were at Yale.)

1944

HOLCOMBE, R. A., Chemist, Timber Engineering Co., Washington, D. C.

"Enclosed you will find a couple of dollars for the annual Slocum 'daughter support' fund and an extra two for the Loan Fund."

"The dollars don't come quite so easy now, by virtue of the fact that I am married. (You little rascal—when did this happen?)

"We bought a house in Kensington, Md. and I am now a happy landowner. Be glad to entertain any and all grade when they are in Washington."

1946

ROBERTSON, R. J., Asst. District Forester, Md. Dept. of Forests & Parks, Parsonsburg, Md.

(Dick was in to see us Oct. 6. He is in charge of the Pocomoko State Forest which contains about 12,000 acres. Wants me to come see some real loblolly pine.)

SULLIVAN, E. T., Asst. Professor, U. of Minn. School of Forestry, St. Paul 1, Minn.

1947

BARTON, W. J., Fire Control Asst., S. C. Comm. of Forestry, Columbia, S. C.

HARDEE, J. H., Forester, Institute of Inter-American Affairs, Casilla 13120, Santiago, Chile

"Regards to you all, Prof. Perhaps I will see you in the first month of the year. I will be up that way on home leave." (Will look for you.)

HOUSE, D. T., Pulpwood Dealer, Louisburg, N. C.

"I can't make the Rolleo this year as Etheridge, Mahone, Meacham, Alvis, a couple of foreigners from Va., and I are going bear hunting at Lake Phelps."

"My family has increased since last year. Our new daughter, Jane Waring, was born July 14. (Congratulations to you both.) Mother and daughter did fine—father recovered after a period of rest."

"We celebrated our anniversary on Sept. 8 and came by to see you, but you were gone. Will try again. We send regards to you, Thelma and all the rest." (Sorry to miss you—hope you catch a bear.)

MAHONE, R. D., Landscape Supt., Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., Williamsburg, Va.
"Everything is pretty quiet up here in Virginia. I have to go down to the Dismal Swamps with Etheridge, Alvis, Meacham, and House for any excitement. You should join us sometime, Prof." (Afraid my heart couldn't stand the pressure of keeping up with the above-mentioned mob.)

1948

BLACKSTOCK, C. E., JR., Asst. Dist. Forester, Md. Dept. of Forests & Parks
"Blackstock was in to see us Nov. 3. He had just finished a hitch in the Marines and was on terminal leave. He will report back to work with the Maryland Service but did not know to which district he would be sent.)

BOYETTE, R. C., Forester, Gen. Plywood Corp., Tarboro, N. C.
"Am buying logs and timber for General Plywood in Tarboro. No change in family status—still one wife and one boy, age four."

(Whitey was in Nov. 16 for a short visit. We shot a bull or two and then went back to work.)

FRANKLIN, B. D., Project Engineer, Farnsworth & Chambers Co., Silsbee, Texas
"I left Champion a year ago last July and tried consulting work until my father became seriously ill the following November. After Dad died I returned to Texas and tried farming for several months until I was asked to take a job with this company.

"Since April I have been engineer, labor foreman, dirt foreman and cost engineer. The work is very interesting and involves less walking and more talking than cruising.

"Please give my regards to your family. Are you a grandpa yet? (Hell no!) Tell the rest of the faculty hello for me."

HERLEVICK, V. W., Consulting Forester, 35 Ivey Circle, Wilmington, N. C.
"Still kicking around as a consultant trying to make a fast buck. Work is hard but no personnel problems.

"Oh yes—I also have an eleven-month-old daughter." (Congratulations!)

SELTZER, E. N., 135 Beech St., Concord, N. C.
Ed is still a traveling man and drops in to see us every once in a while to discuss the economic situation and shoot a bull or two.

SMITH, L. J., JR., Dist. Ranger, U.S.F.S., Crawfordville, Fla.
WEST, F., English Teacher, Allen-Stevenson School, New York, N. Y.

"I feel like a traitor about leaving the ranks of the mighty, but that last dose of poison ivy was just too much. Am now teaching Yankees to speak with a southern accent. Sure sign of old age: I remember when this annual shakedown was only one buck!"

1949

ALTMAN, J. A., Forester, Starmount Co., Greensboro, N. C.
"On May 1st a daughter was born—Pamela Doris. Give me time and I will catch up with the rest of the alumni. (Several have 5 to date—better hurry!)

BOSWELL, A. W., Area Forester, Sandhills Wildlife Area, Hoffman, N. C.
"Inclosed with drops of sweaty blood are two bucks." (Found the money, but no blood.)

DURHAM, G. V., Forester, Duke Power Co., Charlotte, N. C.
EDLER, A. J., JR., Desk Salesman, Weyerhaeuser Sales Co., P. O. Box 629, Newark, N. J.

"Saw Rold Nelson several times last year. He is an executive with the Boy Scouts. 'Red' Dee bowls with me once a week and has a much higher position than all of us as a pilot for American Airlines. Put them on the mailing list, here are their addresses. (Thanks.)

GANDY, J. H., Rubber Planter, Supt., Firestone Plantations Co., Harbel, Liberia, West Africa.

"I am still with Firestone in Africa and enjoy the work. At present I am on three-months vacation and hope to get over to N. C. for a visit in the near future. Best regards to all." (We will look for you—have a lot of questions to ask.) (Gandy was in to see us Jan. 12 and answered all the questions.)

GEDDES, R. B., Dist. Management Chief, Va. F.S., Tappahannock, Va.

"By the time the Pinetum comes out I will have been working for this outfit for five years. I feel that I am in a rut when it comes time to write the same thing for the Pinetum each year. I am still single—still poor—still making timber and fighting fire in Tidewater, Va."

GEDDES, W. H., Geophysicist, U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office, Falls Church, Va.
"I am doing geophysical surveying all over the world for the Navy. Have been from the Arctic to Africa and having a good time all the way.

"We now have a little girl, Janet Lynne, born June 29, 1953." (Congratulations!)

HARPER, J. P., Conservation Forester, I. P. Co., Box 2582, Raleigh, N. C.
HAZELL, T. M., JR., Asst. Dist. Forester, I. P. Co., Burgaw, N. C.

JOHNSTON, J. F., JR., Forester, Cape Fear Wood Corp., Elizabethtown, N. C.

"I am still buying land, pulpwood, and sawtimber for Cape Fear and have just about convinced the local populace that there is a Johnston "finagle factor" to be considered in estimating timber.

"My family now consists of one wife, one daughter, age two, and me."

LONG, S. H., Dist. Forester, Tenn. Div. of Forestry, Knoxville, Tenn.
"We are short on personnel around here—send us some good men that like the mountain cause that's where we have our fires."

MORELAND, D. E., Agent in Plant Phys., U.S.D.A., Div. of Weed Investigation, Dept. of Agronomy, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Don is doing research on various weed problems for the U.S.D.A. He was awarded his Ph.D. in Plant Physiology last June and is now putting his special skills to work. I don't understand everything he says, but we can usually get around to some common ground (such as women) after a short sparring match.

MUSTIAN, A. P., JR., Dist. Ranger, U.S.F.S., Leesville, La.

"Will try to drop you a line before another fire starts. If you don't receive it, you will know I had to run."

"If you would stay home sometime, I would pay you a visit. Did find Doc Miller and he showed me the building last Sept. That is really some set-up.

"I have been here two years and this is a good district. It is almost all longleaf in pulp, post and pole stage. The previous ranger started prescribed burning and as a result I have a world of young stuff to watch grow. I have burned about 14,000 acres so far at a cost of about eight cents an acre.

"Still have the wife I started with, also a daughter and a son.

"Best wishes and regards to all the professors."

PARHAM, W. R., Partner, Hewlett & Parham, 812 Hepler Rd., Richmond, Va.

"Had your brother, Bob, for speaker at Hoo-Hoo meeting recently. His 'bull' is almost as potent as yours." (Just younger.)

"How about letting us know about the Rolleo sooner. You taught me many tricks but not how to be at the Rolleo and in Ohio at the same time."

PEKAR, M. A., Field Ass't., I. P. Co., Winnsboro, S. C.

"Sorry I can't make the Rolleo. Since our last correspondence I have acquired one wife, one adopted daughter, one dog, and one cat which acquired three kittens. (All this since June '52?)

"As for work, it seems I am in a rut; still at the same place doing the same things.

"I may get up to class reunion day in May; if so, will see you then."

WEST, P. M., R/W Engineer, N. C. Highway Comm., North Wilkesboro, N. C.

"Hope you are feeling fine and fit as usual. Give my regards to all.

"Boy, we love these mountains, even in December."

WHITFIELD, F. E., Forestry Extension Specialist, 15-C Coleman Apts., Asheville, N. C.

"More people are interested in forestry than ever before and many others are doing something about it.

"Glad to see Blackstock is back in harness after a tour with the Marines.

"We got to see a number of N. C. graduates at the W.N.C. Forestry Club which meets every three months."

WILSON, A. D., Dist. Mgt. Chief, Va. Forest Service, Farmville, Va.

WOODS, F. W., Forester, So. For. Exp. Station, Marianna, Fla.

"1. One daughter—Mary Margaret Woods

2. Good job, like the F.S. a lot.

3. Would like to see State again

4. I wish I had taken Calculus!

5. Welcome to our branch station."

1950

BARBER, J. C., Research Forester, S.E.F.E.S., Macon, Ga.

"Don't see many State men down here—do see Engel occasionally. He just got married you know. (Yes)

"Only news at present is that I am scheduled to go to Washington for three months to take the U.S.F.S. statistical methods course.

"Sorry I missed you last summer. Dr. Bethel gave me the \$2 tour of the building—it's really plush. I like the furnishings of your office much better in their new location. (Your bear rug gets heavy use.)

"I'm looking forward to this anniversary issue. At 50 years I'll try to scrape up some pictures of 'old timers'."

BAREFOOT, A. C., JR., Grad. Ass't., Dept. of Statistics, N. C. S., Raleigh, N. C.

"I will be employed by the School of Forestry on December 20, 1953." ("AC" will take over in the Wood Lab and continue the work of Stecher and Moore while he continues to study for his Ph.D. in Statistics.)

BIDDIX, F., JR., Sec.-Treas., Spruce Pine Lbr. Co., Spruce Pine, N. C.

"Time sure does speed on. It seems you are continuously asking for loot for the Pinetum. Certainly did enjoy the last one.

"Hope all is well at N.C.S. I want to see the new building when we next get to Raleigh.

"Inclosed is a picture of the little one, namely, Fred III. (Note he is a 'boy father'.)

"Give my regards to everyone. Hope to see you all soon."

BOWLING, D. R., District Forester, Mansonite Corp., Pachuta, Miss.

"Enjoyed that progress report you sent out and to know that the School is progressing so well. Maybe I will get back up that way some day and look things over.

"James Wilkinson joined forces with Mansonite about a year ago so we are growing strong with N. C. grads. There are now four of us here."

BRANK, G. P., Dist. Mgr., Osmose Co., Albemarle, N. C.

"For preserving the flesh, alcohol is good, but you cannot beat Osmose for preserving wood." (I remember this fellow when he had a few marbles.)

BURKETT, D. T., Mgr. Coffey Trailers, Inc., Jacksonville, Fla.

"The boss came big the year round in Florida, G.K. If you are ever down this way, drop in and see us. (Thank you, I will.)

"Margaret and I have a three-month old gal now." (Congratulations.)

CAMPBELL, P. O., Field Ass't., I. P. Co., Georgetown, S. C.

"Put the extra three bucks in the Loan Fund." (O.K. and thank you.)

CAVANAUGH, M., Dist. Forester, Fairfield Forest Products Co., Newberry, S. C.

CLAYTON, J. F., Country Forester, N.C.F.S., West Jefferson, N. C.

EDENS, W. R., Salesman, Darlington Veneer Co., Darlington, S. C.

"Since I will be beating the bushes the week of Oct. 17, I will be unable to attend the Rolleo. Give my regards to the troops."

ENGEL, E. J., Timber Marker, Macon Kraft Co., 2660 Hillcrest Ave., Macon, Ga.

"Well, I finally went and got married. I caught myself a little blonde Tennessee hillbilly. She is small, but big enough to handle me! (Congratulations, at long last.) Here is part of my honeymoon money."

GLUNT, T. E., Ass't. Forester, Shasta Forests Co., Redding, Calif.

"I took the fatal step July 31 this year and got a three-year-old daughter to boot." (Congratulations, but don't let us hear of your booting a 3-yr.-old!)

GRAVELY, J. A., Forester, Georgia-Pacific Plywood Co., Brevard, N. C.

GREEN, H. J., Dist. Forester, N. C. Forest Service, New Bern, N. C.

"We have added another girl to our family since last rinetum time. (Congratulations!) Her name is Martha and I am enclosing a picture if you can use it."

HARE, R. J., Field Rep., Halifax Paper Co., Raleigh, N. C.

(Hare was with us at the Rolleeo and we were glad that he could make it. He also came in with Meacham to pay us a visit.)

HOLLAND, J. C., Field Asst., I. P. Co., 295 Lake Forest Pkwy., Wilmington, N. C.

KISER, W. K., District Forester, N. C. Forest Service, Chapel Hill, N. C.

McMILLAN, E. J., JR., Dist. Forester, Miss. Forestry Comm., Rolling Fork, Miss.

"Hardwood forestry in bottomland hardwoods is marching on! Plans have been made to install 1,500 one-quarter acre growth study plots on these sites. At present over 300 plots are established. The school is missing a bet if some time isn't spent on hardwoods. (We are burning hell out of them at present on our sites!)

"Fishing and hunting are fine as ever here. LaVerne and the two girls are doing fine also." (Families always after hunting & fishing!)

MILLERS, A. W., Farm Forester, N. C. Forest Service, Rocky Mount, N. C.

"We are now a typical forestry family. A daughter, Sandra Lee, joined the circle in the spring of 1953. (Congratulations folks.)

"Reuben Beal visited us in July. He is still with I.P. Co. at Brandon, Miss."

MOON, E. C., Lt., U. S. Army, Korea

"Received your darn thing several weeks ago and conveniently misplaced it in a drawer. I kept uncovering the darn thing so thought I would answer.

"I ran into 'Big' Smith on the way to Japan. We were together about three weeks. He was assigned in Japan by some quirk of fate.

"From what I have seen of this place, it could certainly use some first-class 'state' foresters or even some second-rate ones!

"Sorry to miss the Rolleeo, but had a previous engagement. Hope you will understand." (Yes, we do.)

MOORE, M. S., Consulting Forester, Route 3, Box 851, New Bern, N. C.

(Sam has been in to see us in January. He has been practicing as a consultant for the past three months and is in the process of solving many problems. We all wish him luck in his new venture.)

PASCHAL, W. J., Mgr. & Timber Buyer, J. G. Paschal Lbr. Co., Lillington, N. C.

"Just working—have two children, a boy and girl." (What do you mean "just working?")

PHELPS, W. R., Forester, U. S. Rubber Co., Kisaran, East Coast, Sumatra, Indonesia.

"I am still here in the wilds of Sumatra planting rubber trees and chasing the local natives around. Things out here are still in a turmoil. The Moslems in N. Sumatra are revolting; half of Indonesia is in revolution; and the Commies are infiltrating the government. It is quiet here, in fact too quiet. Malaya is improving and things are more quiet there than when I was there.

"I am going to Bangkok, Siam, in Dec. to see places and look at the girls. You know the old saying—The longer you are in the tropics the whiter the girls look—Well right now they are getting whiter and whiter!"

PIERCE, W. L., Dist. Fire Chief, Va. Forest Service, Portsmouth, Va.

"I am down here in the Dismal Swamps area now. We have been lucky so far this year in keeping fires out of the swamp. Just hope and pray that it stays that way."

RANKIN, J. R., Forester, Turnell & Morgan, Elizabethtown, N. C.

"I am still in the pulpwood game and like it fine. No family as yet—guess I am getting behind some of you. Understand Jack Wells is expecting an addition to his family." (Yeah.)

SHAW, M. N., JR., Asst. Dist. Forester, N.C.F.S., Elizabeth City, N. C.

(Shaw just enclosed a check for 2 bucks and said no more. The letter was postmarked as above so guess he is at the same job.)

SISSON, J. W., Scaler, Brown Co., Rangeley, Me.

(Sisson was in Raleigh and came out to talk to the Forestry Club on Dec. 2. He showed a movie and colored slides of the work of the Brown Co. It was very interesting and we hope he comes back again.)

SPIVEY, J. F., JR., County Forester, N.C.F.S., Greensboro, N. C.

WILLIAMS, W. H., Field Asst., I. P. Co., Box 83, Beaufort, N. C.

"Belgium didn't pan out, but South Carolina did. I am an old married man of two months now." (Congratulations—but at least you got to travel.)

WILKINSON, J. M., JR., District Forester, Masonite Corp., New Augusta, Miss.

"I am married, but all the family I have at present is one pussy cat."

YANCEY, T. E., Dist. Mgt. Chief, Va. Forest Service, Waverly, Va.

"I finally deserted the ranks of the bachelors and got married Feb. 1, 1953. (Congratulations.) P. F. Crank came to our district in Sept. If we don't have a bad fire season this winter, I hope to get down to see you one day." (By the looks of things you won't make it before next year.)

1951

BUSH, D. H., 2nd Lt., U.S.A.F., 48th Fighter Interceptor Sq., Langley A.F.B., Va.

"Walt Miller ('51), Jim Renfro ('51) and myself were all stationed at Ellington A.F.B., Texas the past summer."

ESTEP, E. M., Ensign U.S.N.R., 315 Pennton Ave., Lenoir, N. C.

"Just completed Navy's O.C.S. after two years in enlisted ranks. Sure would like to see your new improved plant. My regards to all the folks I know.

"I certainly enjoyed meeting profs and old schoolmates at the Logging Equipment Show at Lenoir in Sept. A lucky time to be home on leave."

HENDRICKS, H. R., Forester, Va. Forest Service, Urbanna, Va.

"I still have only one baby girl, one wife and one dog. Hope you like the 'new home' now that you have had plenty of time to get settled.

"Thanks for the fence post treating data and for the bulletin on Va. Pine. I sure was glad to get it.

"Say hello to the other Profs for me and when you are up here stop in and we will go fishing." (Would like to do that—keep some hungry ones located.)

JOHANSEN, R. W., Management Asst., School of Forestry, N. C. State, Raleigh, N. C.

(Bill is doing graduate work in management and between Maki and his classwork he is a busy fellow.)

MASTEN, J. C., Forester, Cape Fear Wood Corp., Maxton, N. C.

"I am still with Cape Fear and like the work and people fine. This pulpwood business sure keeps one busy and out of mischief. Have seen John Hill, Wilton Mitchell and several others in recent times. Bill Gentry is now the father of his third boy! Some people must have a monopoly on the market—We still don't even have a 'bid' in! (Are you too busy?)

"Best wishes to you and the rest of the faculty. I hope to see all the fancy offices and classrooms sometime soon."

MEACHAM, F. P., Field Rep., Halifax Paper Co., Raleigh, N. C.

(Frank was in to see us on Oct. 19. He was looking for pulpwood, but I didn't have any.)

REID, JAMES R., JR., Surveyor-Forester, Raleigh, N. C.

"I am working for myself now and like it fine. Also I am still single with no prospects. Give my regards to the boys."

SCHOLTER, W. E., Corp. U. S. Army, Vet. Hospital, Fort Jackson, S. C.

"I have been in the Army since Jan. so still have better than a year to go. Uncle Sam wouldn't let me come to the Rolleo.

"On June 30 I was married to Miss Frances Miller. (Congratulations to you both!)

"Sure did enjoy the last Pinetum and look forward to hearing about my classmates again this spring. The two bucks come hard, but it is a worthy cause."

SHILLING, R. E., Forester, International Paper Co., Elizabethtown, N. C.

"Tell Johansen to send me his address. He got me a pointer pup last fall with which we expect to kill many quail this year if I can find him." (Bill or the dog?)

STECHEK, H. D., Asst. Gen. Mgr., Vermont Furniture Co., So. Burlington, Vt.

"My job is a bit different than I thought it would be. Instead of working in the shop with the Plant Supt., I am Asst. Gen. Mgr. The title sounds good, but I spend a lot of time on routine office problems and also take care of all buying.

"Gwen and the kids are fine and we are all eagerly awaiting the first good snow so we can go skiing!

"We have added a cat and a dog to our family. The cat looks as if she were going to add to it further so don't know if I like her or not.

"Tom Ginn is here in the Assembly Dept. of the Vt. Furn. Co. Will try to pry some money and information out of him.

"How about a letter and a little gossip?" (Will try after Christmas, Don.)

SYKES, P. D., Method Engineer, Drexel Furniture Co., Drexel, N. C.

WILLOUGHBY, C. C., Forester, Coastal Lumber Co., Weldon, N. C.

"I'm still at the same old stand and am getting along all right. Hope this letter finds you the same. (Except more bald and gray.)

"I am looking forward to seeing the new building. Sorry to miss the Rolleo.

I received notice from Charles Cousins the other day that he was getting 'hitched'. Time marches on!"

1952

BENNETT, J. W., Forester, Continental Can Co., Fork Union, Va.

"I am still stomping the brush for old C.C.C. but for how long I don't know. Stopped in to see you a while back but you were at Hill Forest. (Sorry Joe)

"Pat Phillips of Hertford, N. C. and I were married last June. (Congratulations!) 'Jughead' Reynolds is right!

"How are the chestnuts doing? I am going out to take a look at them one of these days." (Pretty good.)

BOGER, H. J., Forester, Draper Corp., Paris, Tenn.

"We don't seem to be able to keep out of Tenn. Am managing a shuttle block mill here in Shoffner's home town. He finally got married.

"Our family has not increased. How about yours?"

"At my age, you ask questions like that?"

CORNETTE, J., Forester, Union Bag, Savannah, Georgia

"Things are going good for me here in Ga. I like Union Bag much better since they took off the govt. survey in June. I have been cruising timber since then; am now on acquisition survey.

"The company is expanding rapidly. They own or lease over nine hundred thousand acres and want to make it an even million. I have just finished the cruise of a large tract and reckon they will buy it.

"I just noticed a peculiar odor and went to see about it. It was in the bath tub. Just an old fermented rattler hide I brought in 2 or 3 days ago. Put it in the tub and forgot it!" (You ought to get in that tub more often!)

"Will try to get to Raleigh sometime soon to see you all."

CROOK, J. D., JR., 2nd Lt., Signal Corps., U. S. Army, Camp Gordon, Ga.

"It was good to hear from you even if it was a form letter. I wanted to get up to the Rolleo but Uncle Sam said no as there was no military advantage to be gained (We could show you a few signals.)

"If all goes well, I will be a civilian in July '54 and ready to try things in forestry. Would like to try graduate work and may do so if things go right.

"I am still single with no prospects. I am getting a 'Carter head' so better hurry before the hair is all gone.

"Keep up the spirit of your trophy and I will try to see you soon."

DORWARD, R., Ensign, U.S.N., ZP-4, N.A.F., Weeksville, Elizabeth City, N. C.

"Sorry I missed the deadline. (But you didn't—see?) I just reported here and the folks had been holding my mail.

"How are the chestnut trees out at the Hill Forest? (Fine, and you?)

GRAHAM, J. E., Forester, Orangeburg Dist., S. C. Forest Service, Orangeburg, S. C.

"Here are two bucks I swiped from my wife's sock. The latter I acquired last Sept., wife that is.

(You mean you were married in Sept. and your wife has already saved two dollars by Dec. 15? Congratulations!)

HARRIS, H. G., JR., Pvt. U. S. Army, Louisburg, N. C.

"Seems like I'm doing a little traveling at Govt. expense. At present I am in Versailles, France. I have seen some of the results of French forestry and was really impressed. Glad to hear of the progress of the School and hope the Rollo was a success.

HINSHAW, J. S., Asst. Dist. Forester, N.C.F.S., Rocky Mount, N. C.

"Here is a picture of me after cruising for a day in Hofmann Forest the year after the big fire. (You sure are a mess!)

"After cussing, etc. I am in the brush country again and the crazy part is that I like it."

HUGHES, S. M. 2 Lt., Sig. "C" 3rd Platoon, A Co., 26th Sig. Const. Bn., APO 20, c/o P.M., San Francisco, Calif.

"Right now I'm located in Seoul, Korea with the best construction platoon in Korea. I will be back in the States next June or July ready to go to the woods. Save me one of those jobs! I will be glad to leave this land of 'honey buckets' and no foolin'. Haven't seen any fellow 'swamp rats' to date, but no doubt there are a few around. That's all from these parts—I will have my wife send the money."

Mrs. Sam says, "Here is the money I was instructed to send. Also please save us a job on the West coast. I am now a confirmed Californian."

JACKSON, C. A., JR., Farm Forester, N. C. Forest Service, Greensboro, N. C.

"Almost missed out again this year, didn't I? Have been down here since July and we like it fine. Sure is nice timber country."

JACKSON, J. V., JR., Service Forester, Va. Forest Service, Charlottesville, Va.

"Sorry—no pictures, but here are a couple of bucks. Glad to hear about the appropriation for the new Pulp Lab."

PERONI, G. P., Instructor, Forestry Dept., Paul Smith's College, Paul Smiths, N. Y.

"I started teaching here in Sept., surveying and Protection, and like it fine.

"I also was married to Frances Mourningham of Oswego, N. Y., on July 18, 1953 (Congratulations—you sure have been a busy bee in '53.)

"Have a couple of students interested in coming to N. C. State. I will see that they get there.

"Will see to it that you get your supply of maple syrup, G. K." (How about sending a bill this time, friend. That sure was good stuff!)

PETERSON, D. F., Co. Commander 1st Lt., Inf. Hq. Co. 3rd Bn., 31st Inf. Regt., APO 7, San Francisco, Calif.

"I hit it pretty lucky. Was only over here for two months before the cease fire. My wife had a baby boy, Jimmy, the 27th of October. This is number one! (Congratulations)

"Saw 'Jughead' in Seoul—was surprised to find he is an M.P.

"I will be heading home about June of 1954. Can't find anything over here except kindling and chestnuts. I certainly will be glad to see a longleaf pine. When I get back I will drop in to see you." (Will look for you in June '54.)

REID, J. T., Forester, Crossett Lbr. Co., Box 88, Humburg, Ark.

"I can't locate that form—must have used it to light a cigar. The Forestry Division Office in Crossett burned down the other day—no connection. (Are you sure?)

"I understand Andy Hatfield is still wondering about tree in his back yard. Give him a clue, will you? (No!)

"If you see Reys, tell him I din't get that about 'sliced bread' in the last Pinetum. The word hasn't reached here as yet that bread can be sliced. As this is known as the 'land of Opportunity' I have hopes such a wonder will soon be on the market here."

ROSS, V. R., Forester-Pilot, Draper Corp., 62 Kimberley Ave., Asheville, N. C.

"Since you last put the bite on us I have cracked up in the form of a marriage ceremony. Of course there was much wailing and gnashing of teeth amongst the women but they had their chance.

"Seriously though, I want to get down your way soon for a social call and the two-bit tour around the new building.

"Do you still have the profound faculty for selecting impossible reamers at 300 yds? (Some claim I still have some such mean trick.)

TATE, H. A., Lt. U. S. Army Sig. Corps., Co. B, 29th Sig. Const. Bn., APO 219, c/o P. M., N. Y. City, N. Y.

"These French Foresters sure know how to make money from trees. The Army pays them \$90 per tree for anything over 4" D.B.H. that we cut. We are working on a base on the Foret de Braconno so we cut plenty. Then they come along and cut the woods into cordwood which they sell for \$15. Some racket, eh?

I was in the Black Forest in Germany this spring. Saw some wonderful silviculture, shot several nice Red Buck and saw some Russian bear. They saw me too but not for long.

"Don't come to France—it's a mess—except for Paris! Expect to see you next summer, save me a job." (O.K.)

1953

CRUTCHFIELD, D. M. 2nd Lt. Inf., U. S. Army, Trieste, Yugoslavia

"No remarks—just leave a sigh and think of me.

"If Doc Hofmann would send me a list of places of interest to foresters stationed in Europe, I might get to see some of them."

EGGLESTON, R. H., Asst. Dist. Forester, State of Tenn., Carthage, Tenn.

(Dick was in to see us Nov. 9. I caught him for the two bucks but he wouldn't write anything. He is well, busy and happy. He was married in June so we extend congratulations to him and his wife.)

GARMAN, J. D., 2nd Lt., U. S. Army, 504 Main St., Reisterstown, Md.

"Am getting ready to go to Europe with all expenses paid. See you all in two years."

(Garman was in to see us Nov. 10. Caught him for a donation but had a class so didn't get to visit.)

HAYES, J. M., Land Appraiser, Federal Land Bank, Columbia, S. C.

"I am in the 'Banking Business' now but not the money end. My advice is: Grow forests; they are good collateral.

"Just married—no luck."

(Joe lives in Raleigh so we see him quite often. Wonder what he means by his last statement?)

KELLING, F. S., Forester, W. M. Ritter Lbr. Co., Panther, W. Va.

KELLING, R. E., Consultant Forester, Tillinghast & Reed, Madison, W. Va.

"I have always wondered about such people and as I was about to become one I decided to ask my present employers what I was getting into. What they said may be of interest to you."

"The activities of a consulting forester require a multitude of widely diversified talents and abilities. I will list a few of the more desirable traits for you here: He must be a timber cruiser, fireman, lawyer, salesman, forest manager, engineer, business agent for his employer, detective, politician, prophet, gambler, policeman and bookkeeper. At all times he must be a student, keeping abreast of new forestry and political developments. If the forester trusts himself as a prophet to the extent necessary to forecast his own future and his chances of success, if he is enough of a gambler to stake his reputation, his old job and his future income and security on the venture, then he becomes a consultant. (Some people say that he should be somewhat of a d— fool; this is not necessary, but it helps.)"

"Give my regards to the gang."

LAYMAN, H., Forester, Riegel Woodlands Corp., Bolton, N. C.

"Ran across some new methods for calculating volumes in marking and cruising. Would you like to hear about them? (Yes, please.)"

"Sara and the seedling are both well and send their best for the new year. (Thank you!) All I have to say is that its pretty fine to spend your life wandering through the woods, and have someone pay you for doing it as well."

WESSEL, J. C., Factory Rep., Simonds Saw & Tool Co., Aiken, S. C.

"Am traveling S. C., Ga. and Fla. now. It's a great life—wine, women and work!" (Note that the work is put last.)

WHITE, R. T., Foreman, Insp. Dept., Brunswick-Balke-Collender, Marion, Va.

"Here is a picture of prospective football material for the Wolfpack in 1970, our son, Dickie, Jr. We have a new face at our place, Victoria Lee joined us on Nov. 4 (Congratulations!)"

"I am enjoying my work at Brunswick a great deal."

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

HOWARD, H. E., '30, Adm. Officer, U. S. Forest Service, Decatur, Georgia

"I was out of town when both your notices hit. Hope I am not too late this time. I am still on the same job. Regards to all."

SMITH, E. W., III, '39, Deputy State Forester, State of Idaho, 309 Daisy St., Boise, Idaho

"My first year as Deputy State Forester has been a very busy one. Have spent most of my time on timber sale administration.

"We had a long potentially dangerous fire season, but actually had a good year with few fires.

"We like the weather here—best climate I ever saw. Played tennis on Christmas and New Year's."

"I still referee basketball and was voted No. 1 referee for the District Class A Tournament.

"The Smiths added another income tax deduction last March 24 ('53). This one is really busy and we hope to make a football player out of him." (Congratulations!)"

HOBBS, J. E., '42, Manager, Acme Wood Corp., Acme, N. C.

"Sorry to be late, but you are mainly interested in the enclosed check anyway, right? (No.)"

SCHREYER, C. E., JR., '47, Partner, Chas. E. Schreyer & Sons, Scarsdale, N. Y.

"Everything is still the same as last year. We have plenty of hard work both in business and at home."

ALVIS, R. J., '49, Soil Scientist, S. C. S., Box 546, N. Wilkesboro, N. C.

HORNE, R. L., '49 Lumber Inspector, S. Pine Inspection Bureau, 522 E. Warren St. Shelby, N. C.

GRESHAM, H. H., '52, Pfc. U. S. Army, Hq. Btry, 35th F. A. Gp., APO 46, c/o P.M., New York, N. Y.

"I have seen some beautiful forests here in Germany, but so far have not seen a dry kiln. They must air dry all their lumber.

"I expect to remain here about 11 months before I make the long boat trip back. Things are not too bad because my wife is here. We expect an addition to our family in March.

"If you see any of the old gang tell them hello for me, and give my regards to everyone at State. (Will do.)"

TEETOTALER, n. One who abstains from strong drink, sometimes totally, sometimes tolerably totally.

Alumni Directory

CLASS OF 1930

W. B. Barnes	6149 Primrose Ave., Indianapolis 20, Ind.
C. A. Bittinger	Deceased
G. K. Brown	Idaho Springs Colorado
E. R. Chance	Deceased
T. C. Evans, M.S. '31	276 Cumberland Ave., Asheville, N. C.
R. W. Graeber	303 Hillcrest Rd., Raleigh, N. C.
N. R. Harding	345 Highland Circle, Macon, Ga.
S. G. Hile	Unknown
H. E. Howard	211 Derrydown Way, Decatur, Ga.
J. N. Lender	Unknown
D. Y. Lenhart	W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co., 230 Park Ave., New York 17, New York
D. J. Morris	87 Tacoma Circle, Asheville, N. C.
R. L. Pierce, M.S. '31	851 Scott Street, Stroudsburg, Pa.
H. G. Posey, M.S. '50	Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.
H. A. Snyder	Deceased
J. W. Walters	Point Pleasant, Pennsylvania
F. F. Weight	46 Jackson Ave., Middletown, N. Y.
C. H. Ziselman	500 E. Broad Street, Tamaqua, Pennsylvania

CLASS OF 1931

N. B. Alter	Chattanooga National Forest, Gainesville, Ga.
H. E. Altman	26 Mississippi Ave., Silver Springs, Md.
J. O. Artman	T.V.A., Box 194, Norris, Tennessee
G. W. Barner	Easton, Maryland
J. A. Brunn	2804 Chaffin Ave., New York, New York
W. T. Buhrman	5001 Kenwood Ave., Baltimore 6, Md.
J. S. Cartwright	U.S.F.S., Box 274, Newberry, S. C.
H. A. Foreman	Marshalls Creek, Pa.
D. B. Griffin	Box 605, Front Royal, Virginia
H. J. Loughhead	399 Vanderbilt Rd., Biltmore Station, Asheville, N. C.
C. F. Phelps	304 Lakewood Dr., Richmond, Virginia
C. H. Shafer	1233 Lehigh St., Allentown, Pennsylvania
G. K. Slocum, M. S. '32	N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.
W. B. Ward	U.S.F.S., Norton, Virginia

CLASS OF 1932

W. E. Cooper	301 E. Franklin St., Richmond 19, Virginia
A. A. Grumbine	No. 17 Moss Hill Apt., Gainesville, Georgia
J. J. Kerst	Box 77, Vicksburg, Mississippi
A. H. Maxwell	305 Tate Street, Morgantown, North Carolina
F. J. Miller	1234 Brooks Ave., Raleigh, N. C.
C. G. Royer	106 Penn. Ave., Watsontown, Pennsylvania
G. K. Schaeffer	1534 W. Duval St., Lake City, Fla.
P. W. Tillman	2632 St. Mary's St., Raleigh, N. C.
W. H. Warriner	Unknown
Luther Williams	Box 229, R.F.D. 1, Monroe, N. C.

CLASS OF 1933

J. C. Blakeney	Box 435, Charlotte, N. C.
W. J. Clark	2811 Barnstetter, Raleigh, N. C.
T. C. Croker	So. Forest Exp. Station, Brewton, Ala.
A. B. Hafer	Consulting Forester, Laurinburg, N. C.
O. W. Pettigrew	Route 5, Raleigh, N. C.
M. M. Riley	133 Navajo Trail, Portsmouth, Va.
R. J. Seitz	Box 309, Gastonia, N. C.
A. L. Setser	556 Old Post Office Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
R. A. Wood	18 Buckingham Court, Asheville, N. C.

CLASS OF 1934

W. J. Barker	Extension Forester, Clemson, S. C.
E. E. Chatfield	7 Pine Ridge Road, Laurel, Mississippi
B. H. Corpening	138 Shelburne Road, Asheville, N. C.
A. B. Crow	Forestry Dept., University of La., Baton Rouge, La.
F. A. Doerrie	Unknown
L. B. Hairr	Box 112, Marion, N. C.
F. H. Hube	805 First Ave., Laurel, Mississippi
F. H. Ledbetter	Box 594, Lenoir, N. C.
D. C. Plaster	201 Walker St., Morgantown, N. C.
C. T. Prout	45 Oriole Dr., Spring Hill, Ala.
A. G. Shugart	Yadkinville, N. C.
W. R. Smith	72 Hibriten Drive, Asheville, N. C.

CLASS OF 1935

H. F. Bishop	Box 638, Marion, S. C.
W. E. Boykin	Box 267, Lillington, N. C.
C. W. Comfort	Danville, Arkansas
F. J. Czabator	Unknown
L. S. Dearborn	U.S.F.S., Kingston, New Mexico

Owen R. Douglas	Timber Div., Rayonier, Inc., Fernandino, Fla.
J. D. Findlay	5148 15th St. N., Arlington, Va.
T. B. Gardiner	4303 12th Road S., Arlington, Va.
J. B. Graves	403 Court St., Talladega, Ala.
F. A. Hodnett	Box 535, Dublin, Va.
W. W. Hood	Isle of Hope, Savannah, Ga.
G. E. Jackson	604 West Main St., Washington, N. C.
B. K. Kaler	Soil Conservation Service, Lincoln, Maine
J. W. Miller	Asst. Prof. of Forestry, Box 2852, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.
F. N. Newnham	116 E. North Ave., Gainesville, Fla.
H. W. Oliver	Princeton, N. C.
H. H. Page, Jr.	c/o International Paper Co., Wood Yard, Pittsboro, N. C.
J. A. Pippin	Box 664, Rockingham, N. C.
E. C. Roberts	State College, Miss.
M. W. Shugart	S.C.S., Halifax, N. C.
J. R. Spratt	Box 263, LaBelle, Florida
J. M. Stingley	Jacksonville, N. C.
W. E. Stitt	Deceased
H. R. Wright	Box 216, Blairsville, Ga.

CLASS OF 1936

A. G. Adman	22 Abbot Drive, Dayton 19, Ohio
W. C. Aiken	Box 180, Prattville, Ala.
L. K. Andrews	Unknown
O. T. Ballentine	Deceased
R. O. Bennett	Deceased
A. H. Black	200 Third Ave., Scottsdale, Pa.
H. M. Crandall	Unknown
D. C. Dixon	C & H Appliance Store, Lancaster, S. C.
W. M. Hill	Route 2, Thomasville, N. C.
S. K. Hudson	Box 335, Fernandina, Florida
O. H. James	Wallace, N. C.
C. S. Layton	Route 1, Greensboro, N. C.
L. N. Massey	504 Cutler St., Raleigh, N. C.
A. D. Nease	Box 1359, St. Augustine, Fla.
P. M. Obet	Deceased
D. M. Parker	Sunbury, N. C.
C. C. Pettit	Box 936, Sylva, N. C.
C. G. Riley	Pleasant Garden, N. C.
J. L. Searight	Deceased
M. F. Sewell	Unknown
J. E. Thornton	1608 Grigham Rd., Richmond, Va.
W. H. Utley	Box 645, New Bern, N. C.
J. S. Vass	235 Inman Dr., Decatur, Ga.
L. H. Welsh	719 Country Club Road, Wilmington, N. C.

CLASS OF 1937

W. J. Bridges, Jr.	Bluffton, S. C.
Locke Craig	c/o U. S. Consulate Officer, Belem, Brazil
J. W. Davis	708 Beaverbrook, Rd. Director, Port of Balt. Comm., Baltimore 12, Maryland
P. L. Davis	Box 404, Waynesville, N. C.
W. G. Davis	Sylva, North Carolina
Henry Delphin	U.S.N. Bldg., 113 Apt. F.V.S. Naval Sta., New Orleans, La.
J. M. Deyton	Green Mountain, N. C.
N. P. Edre	232 S. Franklin St., Rocky Mount, N. C.
C. A. Fox	Randleman, N. C.
W. D. Gash	3602 Stratford Rd., Wilmington, N. C.
A. J. Gerlock	324 W. John Calvin Ave., College Park, Ga.
J. H. Griffin	Deceased
A. F. Hein	c/o Dr. H. Hein, James Monroe High School, Bronx, New York, N. Y.
J. B. Heltzel	Va. Forest Service, Charlottesville, Va.
T. B. Henderson	Route 1, Box 115A, Williamsburg, Va.
J. W. Hendrix	Assoc. Plant Pathologist, State College of Washington, 57A N. Fairway, Pullman, Wash.
T. M. Howerton, Jr.	Madison, Florida
E. L. Hurst	U. S. Forest Service, Sterns, Kentucky
Clarke Mathewson M. S. '37	2704 Bedford Ave., Raleigh, N. C.
C. M. Matthews	University of New Hampshire Forestry Dept., Durham, New Hampshire
J. A. Matthews	Box 25, Southern Pines, N. C.
Joseph Matys	Unknown
B. H. Mayfield	Murphy, N. C.
P. D. Mayfield	P. O. Box 26, Heflin, Alabama
R. L. Nicholson	c/o Capitol City Lumber Co., Hillsboro Rd. Raleigh, N. C.
H. O. Roach	United Rayon Mill, Langley, S. C.
C. F. Russell	513 Nelson Drive, Jacksonville, N. C.

L. P. Spitalnik	Unknown
W. L. Troxler	324 S. Fulton St., Salisbury, N. C.
J. Walsh	Beach and Center Sta., Beach Haven, N. J.
W. H. Wheeler, Jr.	Wadesboro, N. C., Box 610

CLASS OF 1938

J. A. Belton	3022 Glenn Ave., Winston-Salem, N. C.
H. C. Bragaw	Deceased
J. S. Campbell	RFD 2, Sedley Road, Franklin, Va.
W. A. Campbell	Box 132, Bronson, Fla.
C. J. Cheslock	Unknown
W. L. Colwell, Jr.	1210 Masonic Ave., Berkeley 8, Calif.
P. C. Conner	Firestone Plantations Co., Harbel, Liberia West Africa
M. M. Dillingham	41 Park Lane, W. Asheville, N. C.
Donald C. Dixon	423 Saddle River Rd., Rochelle Park, N. J.
R. C. Eaker	703 S. College St., Monroe, N. C.
J. W. Farrison	Deceased
J. H. Findlay	902 Edgemont Circle, Gastonia, N. C.
C. H. Floyd	Fairmont, N. C.
W. Lang Foster	Box 603, Georgetown, S. C.
B. Griffin	112 James St. Red Oak, N. C.
P. A. Griffiths	405 Furches St., Raleigh, N. C.
R. M. Henry	299 S. Bradley Rd., Warren, Arkansas
L. H. Hobbs	Hobbs Lumber Co., Wilmington, N. C., Box 276
A. J. Honeycutt, Jr.	Marine Recruiting Station, Richmond, Va.
J. B. Hubbard	3036 Churchill Road, Raleigh, N. C.
James Huff	Dillon, S. C.
C. W. Hunter	525 N. East St., Raleigh, N. C.
V. V. Kareiva	2303 Byrd St., Raleigh, N. C. (Present- temporary-Harnetts Lodge, Eagle Bay, N. Y.)
H. W. Lull	Div. of Forest Influences, U.S.F.S. Washington 25, D. C.
T. J. McManis	Pleasant Garden, N. C.
W. J. Marshburn	Box 564, Rockingham, N. C.
J. P. Moorefield	Unknown
R. M. Nelson	223 Federal Bldg., Asheville, N. C.
E. W. Ryder	11 S. Prince St., Shippensburg, Pa.
C. B. Shimer	N. C. National Guard, Justice Bldg., Raleigh, N. C.
G. E. Smith	Rt. 1, Box 17, Georgetown, S. C.
I. W. Smith	Unknown
N. B. Watts	Route 1, Cary, N. C.
P. L. Warlick	398 Vanderbilt Road, Biltmore Forest, Asheville, N. C.
J. A. Whitmann	Glendon, N. C.
W. W. Wooden	Deceased

CLASS OF 1939

G. W. Arnott	Deceased
J. S. Bailey	Unknown
W. M. Bailey	Box 651, Springhill, La.
J. S. Barker, Jr.	200 Arlington Drive, Wilmington, N. C.
W. L. Bausley	406 St. Patrick St., Tarboro, N. C.
A. E. Butler	2825 Mayview Road, Raleigh, N. C.
W. G. Evans	Box 323, Route 3, Wilmington, N. C.
J. T. Frye, Jr.	365 Forest Ave., Athens, Tenn.
C. D. Harris	P. O. Box 366, Lexington, N. C.
H. J. Hartley	Clifton Forge, Virginia
D. P. Hughes	Colerain, N. C.
R. S. Johnson	Box 432, Laurinburg, N. C.
Ted Jolley	311 N. Congress St., Winooski, S. C.
J. V. Lyon	Unknown
H. C. Martin	Box 1022, Radford, Va.
C. L. Page	White Pond, S. C.
C. H. Peterson	Johns Manville Corp., Jarrett, Va.
H. W. Plummer, Jr.	22 Jefferson Apt., Asheville, N. C.
Chester Reed	e/o J. W. Johansen, 402 Horne St., Raleigh, N. C.
J. F. Reeves	1831 Leavenworth St., Manhattan, Kansas
H. R. Rupp	Route 1, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
R. W. Shelley	Deceased
R. W. Slocum	1203 Maple Ave., Richmond, Va.
E. W. Smith, III	Office of State Forester, 801 Capitol Blvd., Boise, Idaho
J. J. Steele	Box 152, Lenoir, N. C.
H. F. Stoffregen	Deceased
L. Taylor	Route 1, Harrisburg, N. C.
E. M. Walker	208 E. Cherokee St., Brookhaven, Miss.
E. L. Westerfield	5629 Weller Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.
C. N. Wright	224 McGhee Ave., Greenwood, S. C.
P. B. Yeager	208 Lafayette Drive, Hollen Hall, Alexandria, Va.
M. M. Young	Unknown

CLASS OF 1940

J. D. Atkins	e/o John D. Atkins, 315 Fourth St., High Point, N. C.
J. L. Bell	Box 371, Aiken, S. C.
R. W. Brake	Military Dept., N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.
R. L. Cain	1222 Center St., Little Rock, Ark.
George Chaconas	6906 8th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
R. E. Davis	610 Courtland Dr., Greensboro, N. C.
W. B. Dunn	Van, Pennsylvania
T. E. Gerber	444 North Wood Avenue, Florence, Alabama
W. E. Gibbons	231 Magnolia Ave., Evergreen, Alabama
B. R. Hayley	Box 567, Elizabethtown, N. C.
B. S. Hays	Unknown
J. W. Hilton	Deceased
S. O. Ingram	Deceased
M. M. Karlman	308 S. 11th St., Newark, N. J.
R. M. King	Box 1003, Concord, N. C.
C. D. Kuhns	100 White Oak St., Kutztown, Pa.
R. K. Lee	1409 Wichman St., Walterboro, S. C.
P. J. Lozier	P. O. Box 13, Wrightstown, N. J.
M. A. Matson, Jr.	8750 Old Ocean View Rd., Norfolk, Va.
J. F. Needham	1500 Dublin Road, Columbus 12, Ohio
John Nigro	U.S., S.C.S., Millbrook, N. Y.
A. A. Novitzkie, Jr.	6402 Jay Avenue, Maspeth, New York
W. E. Odum, Jr.	Unknown
Leo Parks	54 Louisa Street, Brooklyn 18, New York
L. L. Perry	Deceased
C. H. Peterson	Unknown
Ernest Roberts	Unknown
W. O. Ryburn	Ryburn Farm Equipment Co., Salisbury, N. C.
A. W. Simmons	603 Guilford Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.
R. S. Swanson	Box 64, N. Belmont, Belmont, N. C.

CLASS OF 1941

P. D. Abrams	Stonehedge, North Granby, Connecticut
A. W. Brown	Unknown
R. E. Carey	6612 Back Lick Road, Springfield, Virginia
G. V. Chamblee	Bladen Lakes State Forest, Elizabethtown, N. C.
P. M. Cromartie	West Lumber & Box Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
E. H. Ericson, Jr.	Old Neck Rd., Manchester, Mass.
C. E. Gill	911 Gracelynn Drive, Blacksburg, Va.
Michael Goral	Unknown
B. T. Griffith	2959 Park Avenue, Wilmington, N. C.
F. J. Hartmann	Unknown
T. G. Harris	426 Jefferson St., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
R. E. Huff	Box 52, Mars Hill, N. C.
R. H. Landon	Deceased
A. L. Jolly	103 E. Union St., Sandston, Va.
Jesse Levine	e/o U. S. Forest Service, Coyote, New Mexico
J. E. McIver, Jr.	Box E., Eulonia, Georgia
W. C. Pickett	616 Cherry St., Statesville, N. C.
T. F. Spiker	Hdq. Co., Hdq. Bn., M.C.S., Quantico, Va.
D. E. Taylor	Box 1077, Southern Pines, N. C.
J. E. Wiggins, Jr.	2615 Southern Ave., S. E., Washington 20, D. C.
S. L. Wilson	857 Congrae Drive, Florence, S. C.

CLASS OF 1942

W. A. Bland	Box 257, Goldsboro, N. C.
Bill L. Cook	4814 W. Mtn. View Drive, San Diego 4, California
W. A. Crombie	Unknown
R. S. Douglas	Box 111, Clinton, N. C.
Paul Gawkowski	14 Stuyvesant St., New York City
J. E. Hobbs	Acme Wood Corp., Acme, N. C.
J. G. Hofmann	Tillery, N. C.
G. M. Howe	47 Elm St., Elizabeth, N. J.
A. E. Johnson	Cementon, N. Y.
H. S. Katz	165 Wisner Ave., Middletown, N. Y.
E. F. Leysath	111 Church St., Rutland, Vermont
H. S. Muller, Jr.	Box 122, Kinsale, Virginia
A. A. Pruitt, Jr.	Box 283, Washington, Ga.
F. A. Santopolo	Dept. of Sociology, Fordham U., N. Y. 58, N. Y.
J. T. Thurner	Cousa Pines, Ala.
F. D. Williams	1226 Salem Dr., Charlotte, N. C.

CLASS OF 1943

H. L. Epstein	36 W. McKenzie, Stockton, California
J. N. Etheridge	Box 552, Plymouth, N. C.
Morris Green	756 Pelham Parkway So., Bronx, New York
R. B. Lutz	Drumhill Road, Wilton, Connecticut
J. D. Martin	Box 395, Summerville, S. C.
O. F. Martin	161 Ridgeland Way, N. E. Atlanta, Ga.
J. T. Maynard	RFD 2, Box 516, Georgetown, S. C.
W. H. Ogden	5812 Hillock Ave., Fountain City, Tennessee

H. D. Packard 89 Maple St., Maplewood, N. J.
 E. H. Sayre Box 263, Tryon, N. C.
 J. L. Shoub 510 N. William St., Hazelhurst, Ga.
 H. L. Terry 516 Darden Court, Rocky Mount, N. C.
 E. H. Ward 827 Langford St., Newberry, S. C.
 J. F. Williams Windsor, N. C.
 R. W. Wood 207 Todd Hill Rd., Staten Island, N. Y.

CLASS OF 1944

H. W. Hinshaw Unknown
 R. A. Holcombe 4096 Laurence Ave., Kensington, Maryland

CLASS OF 1946

J. F. Hardee Box 6046, Raleigh, N. C.
 C. M. Hartsock N. C. State Highway Commission, Durham, N. C.
 Henry Kaczynski 1907 Chestnut Avenue, Trenton, N. J.
 R. J. Robertson Route 1, Parsonsburg, Maryland
 S. G. Spruill 4599 Montevallo Rd., Birmingham, Ala.
 E. T. Sullivan Town House No. 2 Hillside Ave., Great Neck, N. Y.

CLASS OF 1947

W. J. Barton 4731 Cedar Springs Rd., Columbia, S. C.
 W. S. Campbell College Park, Staunton, Virginia
 Robert Dorsen Unknown
 W. J. Ellis, Jr. Box 17, Jarrett, Virginia
 Jay H. Hardee 900 Carrick Ave., High Point, N. C.
 Norman Hofdul 1009 Goodwin Ave., Elizabeth City, N. C.
 D. T. House Box 11, Louisburg, N. C.
 J. B. Johnson RFD 4, Raleigh, N. C.
 J. C. Jones Box 473, Smithfield, N. C.
 R. D. Mabone Capitol Landing Rd., Williamsburg, Va.
 W. M. Keller Court House, Winston-Salem, N. C.
 C. E. Schreyer, Jr. 49 Fayette Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.
 W. L. Wharton, Jr. Woods Dept., Hollingsworth & Whitney Co.
 Mobile, Alabama

CLASS OF 1948

C. E. Blackstock, Jr. Box 298, Weaverville, N. C.
 R. C. Boyette General Plywood Corp., Tarboro, N. C.
 F. N. Craven 108 Circle Crt., Fayetteville, N. C.
 B. D. Franklin Box 672, Silasboro, Texas
 N. E. Dayvault 215 McGill St., Concord, N. C.
 V. Wm. Herlevick 35 Ivey Circle, Wilmington, N. C.
 W. W. Hook 4819 Buckingham Drive, Charlotte 9, N. C.
 T. P. Icard 1818 Main St., Sarasota, Florida
 S. N. McKeever Spring Creek, W. Va.
 E. N. Seltzer 135 Beech St., Concord, N. C.
 G. W. Smith 3820 Plaza, Charlotte, N. C.
 L. J. Smith, Jr. Box C, Crawfordville, Fla.
 L. I. Solow 635 Maple St., Manchester, N. H.
 Fred West 414 W. 120th St., Apt. 301, New York 27, New York
 B. M. Zuckerman 385 Natural Resources Bldg., Urbana, Ill.

CLASS OF 1949

V. D. Adams Unknown
 B. L. Allen P. O. Box 854, Rocky Mount, N. C.
 J. A. Altman Starmount Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 R. J. Alvis 342 55th St., Newport News, Va.
 G. W. Barnes 415 Elm St., Raleigh, N. C.
 J. C. Baskerville Rt. 2, Hickory, N. C.
 J. B. Bernard, Jr. Box 936, Sylva, N. C.
 R. Q. Bishop 515 S. 6th St., Chambersburg, Pa.
 A. W. Boswell Sandhills Wildlife Area, Box 126, Hofman, N. C.
 S. G. Boyce M. S. '51, Ph D '53 Route 2, Wadesboro, N. C.
 C. A. Broadway 112-1 Crystal Springs, Spartanburg, S. C.
 E. F. Corn c/o Mr. James V. Corn, Rt. 2, Box 424,
 Kannapolis, N. C.
 A. C. Craft 119 N. 6th St., Wilmington, N. C.
 T. S. Davis c/o J. S. Davis, Troy, N. C.
 G. V. Durham 1922 Berryhill Rd., Charlotte, N. C.
 A. J. Edler P. O. Box 629, Newark, N. J.
 G. R. Fuller Box 615, Dobson, N. C.
 J. H. Gandy Harbel, Liberia, West Africa
 R. B. Geddes Box 216, Tappahannock, Va.
 W. H. Geddes 1115 W. Greenwich St., Falls Church, Va.
 J. H. Gilliam 715 Glendale Ave., Danville, Va.
 J. D. Guthrie 578 W. Shadowlawn Dr., Chattanooga, Tennessee
 J. P. Harper P. O. Box 2582, Raleigh, N. C.
 A. R. Harris Box 3033, Greensboro, N. C.
 T. M. Hasell, Jr. P. O. Box 579, Burgaw, N. C.
 R. L. Horne 522 E. Warrent St., Shelby, N. C.
 H. G. Johnson 609 Joyner St., Greensboro, N. C.
 J. F. Johnson, Jr. P. O. Box 536, Elizabethtown, N. C.
 W. T. Jones Columbus Road, Orangeburg, S. C.

W. G. Kelley Diamond Hill Plywood Co., 1003 E. 9th St.,
Richmond, Virginia

S. H. Long 416 Moody Ave., Knoxville, Tennessee

D. E. Moreland M. S. '50, PhD '53 Agronomy Dept., Gardner Hall, State College
Raleigh, N. C.

E. L. Munger Box 72, South Boston, Va.

A. P. Mustian, Jr. 1000 Marvin Ave., Leesville, La.

L. A. Muth Stanfield, N. C. 1, Bridgeport, W. Va.

R. E. Nielsen 1311 Glenwood Rd., Brooklyn 30, N. Y.

W. L. Noneman 2106 White Oak Road, Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. Parham 812 Hopler Rd., Richmond, Va.

T. W. Patton Box 572, Jacksonville, N. C.

M. E. Pekar International Paper Co., Georgetown, S. C.

H. R. Powers, Jr. PhD '53 Div. of Cereal Crops & Diseases
Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Maryland

F. P. Probat 1518 Oakwood Ave., Richmond, Va.

Franklin Salzman 418 Alabama Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

B. F. Smith 1508 Norview Ave., Norfolk 3, Va.

W. Mc. Stanton Rowland, N. C.

P. M. West P. O. Box 565, North Wilkesboro, N. C.

F. E. Whitfield 15-C Coleman Apts., Asheville, N. C.

A. D. Wilson 310 Bridge St., Farmville, Va.

D. K. Wilson Unknown

F. W. Woods So. For. Exp. Sta., Marianna, Florida

O. T. Wynne Route 3, Box 664, Elizabeth City, N. C.

T. E. Yancey Box 222, Waverly, Va.

CLASS OF 1950

H. W. Alexander Box 235, Murphy, N. C.

T. C. Alexander 194 Tucker St., Burlington, N. C.

P. E. Appleby 995 Lander Road, Cleveland 24, Ohio

J. C. Barber M.S. '51 K-9 Winship Gardens, Macon, Ga.

A. C. Barefoot M.F. '51 School of Forestry, N. C. State College

K. L. Beal I. P. Co., Brandon, Mississippi

C. A. Blevins Box 275, Norton, Va.

F. W. Biddix, Jr. Spruce Pine, N. C.

R. E. Boyette Rt. 4, Goldsboro, N. C.

D. R. Bowling Box 52, Pachuta, Mississippi

A. W. Bragg 1709 G. St., Durham, N. C.

G. P. Brank Box 374, Albemarle, N. C.

W. R. Broadwell D-4 Country Club Homes, Raleigh, N. C.

J. R. Bunch Hobbsville, N. C.

D. T. Burkett 5402 Phillips Hwy., Jacksonville, Fla.

P. O. Campbell 219 Smith St., Georgetown, S. C.

L. R. Cantliffe, Jr. 93 Hall Ave., Meriden, Conn.

M. J. Cavanaugh 1507 Nance St., Newberry, S. C.

J. F. Clayton Box 274, Andrews, N. C.

L. D. Curle Box 12, N. Wilkesboro, N. C.

W. F. Currence 2345 Salem Court, Winston-Salem, N. C.

H. G. Dallas, Jr. Rt. 3, Reidsville, N. C.

J. J. Dee 111 Tibbetts Rd., Yonkers, N. Y.

H. C. Dellinger M.F. '51 Box 333, Mt. Holly, N. C.

D. A. Dubow 143 Fairbanks St., Hillside, N. J.

W. R. Edens 488 Pearl St., Darlington, S. C.

A. C. Edwards Box 113, Acconac, Va.

W. T. Ellison, Jr. Dist. Extension Forester, c/o County Agent
Washington, N. C.

E. J. Engel 2660 Hillcrest Ave., Macon, Ga.

J. T. Evans Box 607, Sylva, N. C.

B. F. Finison c/o R. B. Finison, Troy, N. C.

W. C. Furr Rt. 1, Box 621-B, Concord, N. C.

J. H. Gilliam Rt. 2, Elon College, N. C.

T. E. Glunt P. O. Box 898, Redding, California

J. A. Gravely 502 S. Caldwell St., Brevard, N. C.

R. L. Gray Tompkinsville, Kentucky

H. J. Green 1113 Meadows St., New Bern, N. C.

T. S. Griffin Mengel Co., Elizabeth City, N. C.

W. V. Griffin Route 3, New Bern, N. C.

R. W. Cross 66 Fletcher Ave., Valley Stream, N. Y.

R. J. Hare 2610 Mayview Road, Raleigh, N. C.

N. M. Hicks 126½ Maple St., Jackson, Tennessee

J. D. Hill Box 664, Rockingham, N. C.

J. C. Holland 205 Lake Forest Parkway, Wilmington, N. C.

H. Kahan 11 Wesley Ave., Port Chester, N. Y.

Wm. R. Kiser 22 Audley Lane, Glen Lennox, Chapel Hill, N. C.

R. C. Korneagy S. 5th St., Smithfield, N. C.

J. C. Lampe 618 Wenans Way, Baltimore 27, Maryland

H. A. Lockemer Williams-Brownell Co., Biltmore, N. C.

V. D. McDonald Cherokee, N. C.

E. P. McMillan, Jr. Box 421, Rolling Fork, Mississippi

F. W. Miller 112 12th St., Jeanette, Pa.

A. W. Millers Route 3, Rocky Mount, N. C.

E. C. Moon 101 S. Laurel Ave., Charlotte, N. C.
M. S. Moore Route 3, Box 451, New Bern, N. C.
M. A. Mulkey Apt. 1-D, Frank West Ct., Marion, S. C.
C. A. Musser 2405 Greenway Ave., Raleigh, N. C.
R. C. Overby Route 3, Rocky Mount, N. C.
J. K. Padgett Alabama National Forest, Centerville, Ala.
W. J. Paschal Mgr. and Timber Buyer, J. G. Paschal Lumber Co.,
Lillington, N. C.
W. W. Paylor Box 152, Longhurst, N. C.
W. R. Phelps Monston, Maryland
J. H. Phillips, Jr. Box 134, Nashville, N. C.
W. L. Pierce 25 Afton Parkway, Portsmouth, Va.
J. M. Poplin Tidewater Piling & Timber Corp., Portsmouth, Va.
D. H. Price 922-23 St., Hickory, N. C.
L. R. Prospst, Jr. Unknown
F. R. Puckett 528 Overlook St., Greensboro, N. C.
J. R. Rankin 226 Beaman St., Clinton, N. C.
B. W. Ratts Gramwood, N. C. (Box 366, Clarkton, N. C.)
T. S. Rhyne 207 Calhoun St., Whiteville, N. C.
W. R. Rickman c/o Mrs. W. P. Rickman, Rt., Franklin, N. C.
B. H. Ripek 59 Elmhurst Ave., Trenton, N. J.
J. W. Saffey Box 102, South Mills, N. C.
W. H. Searcy Box 222, Waverly, Va.
K. B. Sexton 1715 Cole Mill Rd., Durham, N. C.
M. N. Shaw, Jr. 314 W. Ehringhaus St., Elizabeth City, N. C.
J. W. Sisson Gen. Del. Rangeley, Maine
H. H. Smith Hq. & Hq. Btry., 8th Div. Arty., Fort Jackson, S. C.
J. F. Sprivey, Jr. 3504-B Parkway Dr., Greensboro, N. C.
H. G. Turner, Jr. 2508 White Oak Rd., Raleigh, N. C.
Marion A. Tuttle Box 199, Elizabeth City, N. C.
A. R. Verbeck 1041 W. Belden Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
L. J. Walls, Jr. Bolivia, N. C.
M. F. Ward Leakville, N. C.
W. B. White 903 Nichols St., Henderson, N. C.
J. B. White, M.F. '50 Unknown
T. W. Whitt Continental Can Co., South Hill, Va.
T. L. Willis Raleigh Paper Co., Raleigh, N. C.
J. M. Wilkerson, Jr. New Augusta, Mississippi
R. E. Williams 72 Wrightsville Beach, N. C.
W. H. Williams P. O. Box 83, Beaufort, N. C.

CLASS OF 1951

J. F. Allen 960 Ellis Ave., Orangeburg, S. C.
J. H. Benman Box 264, College Station, Pullman, Washington
D. H. Bush Box 671, Jacksonville, N. C.
C. B. Cease, Jr. Edenton, N. C.
Charles Cousins Seward Luggage Mfg. Co., Lumber Div.
Petersburg, Va.
E. M. Estep 315 Pennton Ave., Lenoir, N. C.
P. B. Etchison U.S.F.S., Pineville, Oregon
B. W. Gentry Route 1, Laurinburg, N. C.
D. R. Godwin Atlantic Plywood Corp., Florence, S. C.
L. D. Greenwood Box 54, LaBelle, Florida
J. H. Hance Box 257, Camden, S. C.
H. R. Hendricks Urbans, Virginia
I. C. Henson Unknown
L. T. Hunter Heritage Furniture Co., Mocksville, N. C.
R. W. Hutson 11 Gibbs St., Charleston, S. C.
A. P. Jervey 171 Westworth, Charleston, S. C.
R. C. Jewett Deceased
R. W. Johansen UK-27, Veville
E. M. Jones 903 St. David St., Tarboro, N. C.
J. G. Lusk 21 W. 6th Ave., Williamson, W. Va.
J. C. Masten Box 36, Maxton, N. C.
F. P. Meacham 428 Lansing Rd., Raleigh, N. C.
W. P. Mitchell RFD 2, Snow Hill, N. C.
R. F. Penland P. O. Box 7084, Asheville, N. C.
J. R. Reid, Jr. Box 6058, Raleigh, N. C.
J. F. Renfro Mountain Home, N. C.
A. C. Roane, Jr. 1208 Clay Ave., New York 56, New York
S. C. Rose 205 Hillside Ave., Fayetteville, N. C.
A. F. Rowe 421 E. 2nd St., Ayden, N. C.
W. E. Scholtes 1810 Elizabeth Ave., Winston-Salem, N. C.
R. E. Shilling Box 584, Elizabethtown, N. C.
A. F. Skaarup 107 Oak Lane, Cranford, N. J.
W. D. Shofner 1310 Grove St., Paris, Tennessee
D. A. Stecher, M. F. '51 99 Central Ave., So. Burlington, Vermont
C. M. Story Box 480, Southern Pines, N. C.
T. L. Suggs 703 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
P. D. Sykes Drexel Furniture Co., Drexel, N. C.
M. A. Tuttle Box 199, Elizabeth City, N. C.
H. M. Westbury Box 756, McCall, S. C.
C. C. Willoughby P. O. Box 505, Weldon, N. C.

CLASS OF 1952

J. D. Besse, M. S. '52	Roddis Corp., Sault Ste., Marie, Canada
G. M. Blanchard	Continental Can Co., Gen. Delivery, Warrenton, N. C.
H. J. Bosger	Box 741, Paris, Tennessee
J. J. Cornette	208 W. 42nd St., Savannah, Ga.
L. A. Cramer	511 W. Main St., Blanchester, Ohio
J. D. Crook, Jr.	22 Henrietta St., Asheville, N. C.
H. R. Garrett	69 Demorest Road, Columbus, Ohio
J. E. Graham	Box 345, Orangeburg, S. C.
Thomas J. Ginn, M.F. '52	239 Central Ave., Dover, New Hampshire
H. H. Gresham, L.P.M. '53	Dudley, N. C.
T. N. Hardin	Timber Dept., C.C.A., Ferandina, Fla.
H. G. Harris, Jr.	Louisburg, N. C.
J. S. Hinshaw	216 S. George St., Rocky Mount, N. C.
S. M. Hughes	E. Queen St., Hillsboro, N. C.
C. A. Jackson, Jr., L.P.M. '53	1301 Harrington R., Elizabeth City, N. C.
J. V. Jackson, Jr.	Apt. G-2 University Garden, Charlottesville, Va.
E. N. Jordan	Tyner, N. C.
R. Kral	1130 Paulina St., Oak Park, Ill.
G. E. Lamb	16 Carrier St., Asheville, N. C.
C. L. Lane, Jr.	Route 1, Raleigh, N. C.
J. I. Ledbetter	Mt. Gilend, N. C., Box 312
J. L. Leroy	Route 1, Troy, S. C.
S. E. Lewis	Assistant County Agent, Goldsboro, N. C.
W. K. Lusk	21 6th Avenue, Williamson, W. Va.
B. C. Meeker	416 Spencer St., Bristol, Va.
J. H. Miller	Unknown
R. A. Moore, M.S. '52	College of Forestry, New York Univ., Syracuse, N. Y.
D. W. Morison	68 N. French Broad Ave., Asheville, N. C.
A. M. Neilson	Route 1, Asheville, N. C.
G. P. Peroni	Box 266, Paul Smiths, N. Y.
D. F. Peterson	Lincoln St., Lincoln, Maine
R. B. Phelps	405 Belmont Ave., Windsor, N. C.
J. B. Reid	Rt. 3, Box 88, Hamburg, Ark.
R. G. Reynolds	1116 Alleghany Ave., Covington, Va.
V. B. Ross	62 Kimbry Ave., Asheville, N. C.
H. A. Tate, Jr.	R-3-B Cameron Court Apts., Raleigh, N. C.
W. V. Tate, Jr.	608 West 5th St., Winston-Salem, N. C.
T. G. Whippie, M.F. '52	580 Bryant Court, Orangeburg, S. C.
S. D. Wiggins, M.F. '52	Box 395, Black Mountain, N. C.

CLASS OF 1953

P. W. Adams	Merry Hill, N. C.
G. H. Atkins	Middleburg, N. C.
S. D. Bean	c/o T.V.A., Clinton, Tenn.
J. W. Bennett	Continental Can Co., Fort Union, Va.
D. L. Brennehan, M.F. '53	214 Hawthorne Rd., Fayetteville, N. C.
E. C. Carr, Jr.	130 Centre Street, Orangeburg, S. C.
K. M. Corbett, Jr.	2023 Perry Ave., Wilmington, N. C.
F. F. Crank, Jr.	Point Harbor, N. C.
D. M. Crutchfield	62 Roosevelt Blvd., Madison, N. J.
R. E. Darward	2236 Mimosa Place, Wilmington, N. C.
H. H. Eggleston	Asst. Dist. Forester, Carthage, Tenn.
J. D. Garman	504 Main St., Reistertown, Md.
Max Halber	Unknown
H. M. Harris	3 Pine Tree Road, Asheville, N. C.
J. M. Hayes	1800 Park Dr., Raleigh, N. C.
G. H. Holshouser	Linville, N. C.
H. W. Hoeker, M.F. '53	c/o School of Forestry, Duke University, Durham, N. C.
R. G. Jenkins	Rt. 2, Jeanette, Pa.
F. S. Keilling	Box 224, Gary, West Virginia
R. E. Keilling	Box 224, Gary, West Virginia
H. F. Layman	Reigel Woodlands Corp., Bolton, N. C.
Milton Noble	Portsmouth, Kentucky
R. H. Tsit	1422 Mayfield Ridge Rd., Cleveland 24, Ohio
O. C. Tissue, M.F. '53	Miss. For. Comm., Box 649, Jackson, Mississippi
C. E. Webb	Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., 1200 Firestone Parkway, Akron, Ohio
M. E. Welch	10 Enterprise St., Raleigh, N. C.
J. C. Wessell	Hallsboro, N. C.
J. H. Wheelless	Route 4, Louisburg, N. C.
R. T. White	P. O. Box 67, Chilhowie, Va.
D. J. Wolf	500 Carlisle St., Hanover, Pa.
D. O. Yandle	8-B Verville, Raleigh, N. C.

CLASS OF 1954

Harold James Andersen	915 Burch Ave., Durham, N. C.
Thurston Wade Arnold	Route 1, Beaufort, N. C.
James Millard Barker	Box 524, Norton, Va.
James Passmore Burrett	300 S. Graham St., Charlotte, N. C.
Rene Orville Bideaux	2115 Glenwood Ave., Raleigh, N. C.
James Cotter Biggert	St. Regis Paper Co., Atlantic Bank Bldg., Jacksonville, Florida
John Marshall Clement	1005 West Lenoir St., Raleigh, N. C.
Joseph John Derro, Jr.	222 Hillcrest Rd., Raleigh, N. C.
Orest Jaroslav Dutka	57 Morton St., Newark 3, N. J.
James Russell Goldner	2227 Creston Rd., Raleigh, N. C.
Frank Russell Groves	13 Syme, Box 3609, State College, Raleigh, N. C.
Malcolm Lamb Holmes	1600 Brooks Ave., Raleigh, N. C.
Philip Henry Howard	226 Syme Dorm., N.C.S.C., Raleigh, N. C.
Stanley Janczura	70 Palmer St., Fall River, Mass.
Robert Byrd Jordan	3414 Hillsboro St., Raleigh, N. C.
Mohammed Said Katana	130 Woodburn Rd., Raleigh, N. C.
Byron Garrison King	118 W. Phil-Ellens St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Branislav (NMN) Lalich	303 E. 76th St., New York, N. Y.
Edward Benson Lane	Morganton, N. C.
Walter Raleigh Langley, Jr.	Rt. 5, Box 303, Greenville, N. C.
Aubrey S. Messenger	Powhatan, Va.
Edwin Harold McGee	Ferguson, N. C.
John Edward Nicholson	125 Owen Dorm., Box 4420, N.C.S.C., Raleigh, N. C.
Joseph Wall Norris	239 Owen Dorm., Box 4493, N.C.S.C., Raleigh, N. C.
Alvin Earl Paetzell	Lane Co., Inc., Altavista, Va.
Bruce Bennett Payne	14 Syme Dorm., N.C.S.C., Raleigh, N. C.
Clifford Jerome Purdy	215 Woodburn Rd., Raleigh, N. C.
Leroy Francis Rand	Rt. 1, Norway, Maine
Charles Franklin Raper	804 Dixie Trall, Raleigh, N. C.
Calvin J. Reis	511 S. Bradford St., Allentown, Pa.
John Frederick Robinson	1604 S. Taylor St., Arlington, Va.
Carl Stanley Sewell	247 Tucker Dorm., Box 4714, N.C.S.C., Raleigh, N. C.
John William Stokes	Rt. 1, Box 115, Henderson, N. C.
Thomas Lee Thrash	710 W. Jones St., Raleigh, N. C.
Joseph Payton Tunstall	118 E. St., Raleigh, N. C.
Joe Jack Wells	627 Daniels St., Raleigh, N. C.
Bennett Briggs White	38 Linden St., Plymouth, N. C.
Ernest Bristol Wright, Jr.	29-C Verville, Raleigh, N. C.
Laurence Halvard Yost	2510 W. Oak St., Louisville, Kentucky

There are two roads to God: Theology is the one and the older one; forestry is the other. The forester finds more of God's wonders in his trees than the pastor finds in all his tracts and Bibles." —Dr. Schenck.

Acknowledgments

In bringing to a close the 1954 *PINETUM*, the editor would like to pay tribute to those who made it possible.

First, to the alumni, faculty members, and friends of forestry,—most sincere thanks for your wonderful response to the requests for contributions.

Then to our advertisers, alumni, students, and School, without whom the *PINETUM* would not exist,—thank you, too, for your financial assistance.

To Ambrose Bierce, author of "The Devil's Dictionary," and to Dr. C. A. Schenck—thanks for the quotations which adorn these pages.

And finally, to the local "Young Bierce's" thank you for providing the reason for publishing the *PINETUM*.

To all who made this edition possible, and to our readers,—Thanks, and Good Luck!