PURDUE LOG

1966

PURDUE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION 1966 PURDUE LOG

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The purpose of the 1966 PURDUE LOG is to present to the reader a permanent record of the happenings during the previous spring and fall semesters of 1965. Also it is to act as a stimulus to the undergraduates, by showing them what is happening in forestry at Purdue and elsewhere.

The "Log" has been an educational experience for those of the faculty and student body who have contributed their time and effort. To all who have shared this experience and have given their advice, I extend sincere thanks.

I extend special thanks to Mr. Mossey of Mishawaka, Ind. for the fine cover and to the Forest Service for the use of their photos as divider pages.

Jerry Russell Wenger

Jerry Russell Wenger

Editor

Dr. Bramble and "The Crystal Ball" at Purdue Forestry's Fiftieth Anniversary Banquet.

The Department Head Speaks

Forestry in the "New Society"

by
Dr. William C. Bramble

In a recent news release, retiring Supervisor Howard C. Cook of the Wayne-Hoosier National Forest observed that his work at Bedford had changed in the past 10 years from entirely "professional forestry work" to become almost equally divided between forestry, recreation, wildlife and direction of Job Corps Centers. This is truly indicative of the diverse demands now being made upon the modern forest manager. However, this does not mean that forestry training should be any less rigorous in its traditional timber management emphasis, or that there is less need today for professional foresters than 10 years ago. As a matter of fact, where only four foresters were employed at Bedford in 1956 there are now 15 foresters on the staff. But, now in addition, there are three engineers, a wildlife biologist, and a landscape architect at Bedford, who were not present 10 years age. It is now absolutely necessary that the public forest manager appreciate how to use this diverse staff.

From another area of forestry came a similar announcement in October, 1965, from Robert S. Hyde, Technical Director of Forestry for the St. Regis Paper Company. St. Regis has adopted a recreational plan as an integral part of its forest management on over one million acres of its timberland in New England. Multiple-use which integrates recreation with timber production is their new objective to meet modern conditions.

This means that a modern forest manager in both public and private employ be able to handle other uses of the forest as they relate to timber production. In some special cases, such as in management of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area on the Superior National Forest, the forest manager must even know how to handle complicated compounding of timber and recreation in a multiple-use situation where recreation use has top priority.

For forestry schools, the implications of these new developments in management are clear. Our traditional training for timber management must be made more comprehensive, so that it will include not only greater depth in the mathematical and economic bases for timber production, but also greater breadth in allied fields, so that adequate understanding of other land uses such as recreation and wildlife production may be obtained. Specifically, a good course in forest recreation, should be taken at Purdue as part of the professional forestry curriculum.

IN MEMORIAM

John Charles Pontius was fatally injured April 17, 1965 in an automobile accident. With his death, we of the Purdue Forestry School felt a very deep and personal loss.

John was born May 31, 1944 in Baltimore, Maryland and was raised in Indianapolis, Indiana. He was graduated from Broad Ripple High School in June 1962, where he had been a member of the football team. His first year of forestry training, beginning in September 1962, was at the Purdue Indianapolis Campus. After transferring to the Lafayette campus in September 1963 to continue his education, John was a resident at Tarkington Hall and later at Dover Co-op House. His quick smile and always pleasant manner won him many friends. John was a member of Dover Co-op only one semester before the other members chose him as the house treasurer. "Poncho's" strong desire for a forestry career was often an incentive to those near him.

"John," in the words of one of his classmates, "was loved by us all." To John Charles Pontius, one who was always a forester, a man in the best sense of the word, and a true friend, we of the Purdue Forestry School dedicate this Log.

ALBERTA

Any man, who talks about a mountain
With silver peaks, etched in an azure sky
And tumblin' streams, with finny sport aboundin'
Or flocks of fleecy cloudsheep grazin' high.

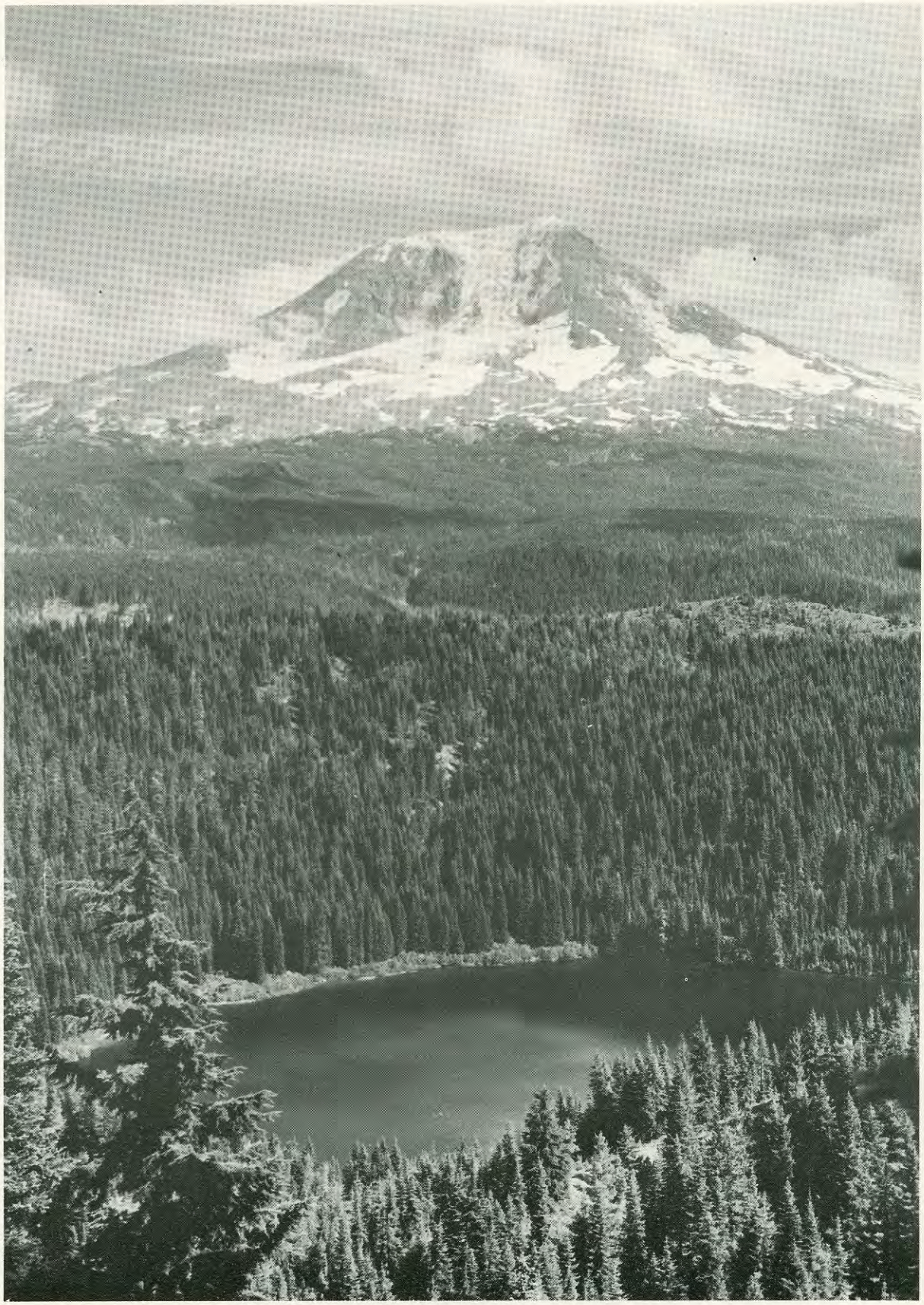
Any man, who speaks of storm clouds risin'
Low, in the west, toward a harvest moon,
And distant lightnin' on the far horizon
The hauntin' eerie laughter of a loon.

Any man, who dreams of misty valleys
Of trout rods, or of tangled fishin' lines
Of Jackpine ridges, and of autum salies
To rustic huntin' cabins in the pines.

Any man, recountin' long past forays
In mud, or driving sleet and fadin' light
Describes, like soldiers telling of past glories
The whistle of a mallard's wings in flight.

Any man, who sees in yonder ocean
Just sullen waves, beneath a leaden sky
Then his heart's full of only one emotion
He's homesick, son, the same as you and I.

R.M. Reid



Articles

Education In Silviculture At Purdue

by
Clair Merritt

Sir Isaac Newton, one of the greatest scientific minds ever produced by this world, was also something of a Biblical chronologist. His studies in eschatology led him to predict that in the year 2000 A.D. our civilization would experience an unusual, climactic event.

Whether or not influenced by Newton, the U.S. Forest Service has also made certain dire predictions for the year 2000. Expecting the U.S. population to increase by at least three-fourths and the demand for timber to increase by even more, they foresee an almost certain shortage in the total supply of timber and a critical deficiency in the volume of quality material.

To some that far-distant year of A.D. 2000 may seem to be of little present practical concern. Yet for those of us in the business of education, it is a sobering fact that the students we presently face in our classrooms will still be in the prime of their professional careers on that future day. The technical foundation which we provide for them now must also be valid for the scientific structure which will exist at that time. And this must be accomplished without sure knowledge of the direction our forest practice is to take. What, for example, will be the product objectives in the year 2000? In what economic framework will they be produced? Of one thing we may be certain, the field practices of that day will bear little resemblance to those with which we are presently familiar.

Silviculture is that branch of forestry concerned with the biological aspects of manipulating forest environments in order to satisfy the needs of man. As these needs change, both in kind and degree and in time and space, so must the silviculturist be capable of adjusting his procedures to meet the new objectives. And at the heart of his practice must always be an active concern for the maintenance of a healthy, productive environment capable of producing a continuing flow of benefits. It behooves him, therefore, to know with precision what effects his practices will have upon the environment and within what limitations of nature he must operate.

The sciences upon which the silviculturist draws to formulate his practices include such diverse fields as taxonomy, physiology, genetics, microbiology, ecology, meteorology and soils. These in turn rest upon the essential supporting areas of mathematics, physics and chemistry. In view of the tremendous expansion of scientific knowledge occuring in these areas today, it is a matter of serious concern whether an adequate academic training can be acquired at the undergraduate level in the presently allotted period of time.

One possible solution to the problem would be to provide more opportunity for specialization at the undergraduate level. Yet the forestry graduate must be capable of synthesizing action plans for the solution of a variety of field problems, requiring that he be broadly prepared in many areas.

It is, of course, a primary responsibility of the instructor to keep abreast of current developments and to distill them into their essences for student consumption. Yet even so, an ideal instructional program should provide opportunity for the student to develop his own creative abilities. Unfortunately, the urgency forced upon the educational process as a result of a rapidly expanding science is restricting this possibility. It is also making it increasingly difficult for the instructor of silviculture to present his field in much depth. At least it is forcing him to place decreasing emphasis on the "how" of practice and an increasing stress on the "why".

Our principal objective in the presentation of silviculture at Purdue is to provide the student with a basic grounding in environmental science such that he can intelligently adapt an ever-changing technology to the achievement of management goals, whatever they might be. We feel, however, that a healthy measure of current-practice technique must still be maintained in course content so that the beginning forester is cognizant of the methodology which he will first encounter in the field. We are also continually searching for new ways to present the material so that the student is involved in the analysis of actual field problems and the formulation of reasonable solutions thereto.

As far as undergraduate hour requirements are concerned, the course load in silviculture has changed little over the past ten years. The student first encounters silviculture at the summer camp where the teaching objective is to expose him, in varing depth, to the broad spectum of the field. He studies dendrology, ecology, soils and protection. He visits a nursery and an experimental forest. He is introduced to field techniques of silvicultural practice through demonstration and participation. He also is involved in an investigation of soil-site relationships in the northern hardware forest.

The theory and application of silviculture practice, with emphasis on intermediate and reproduction cuttings, is presented during the junior year on campus. The theoretical basis

is given special stress at this time through an additional course in forest ecology.

The whole subject is tied together in the senior year with a review of the applications of silviculture in the several forest regions of the United States. No attempt is made here to teach detailed procedures--these can be learned on the job. Rather is stress placed on fundamental principles and relationships between species. What are the similarities and differences, for example, between spruce-fir silviculture in New England and in the Rocky Mountains? How do Engelmann spruce and alpine fir relate to one another silvically, and what effect does this have on the management of the type? In this way it is hoped the student will learn to recognize and critically assess those ecologic factors which influence the attainment of his objective, whatever the species, environment or objective might be.

Provision for graduate training in silviculture has increased considerably in recent years. New staff positions have been added in forest soils and forest tree improvement, and adequately equipped laboratories are available for research in these areas. Forest and open land in close proximity to the campus has also been purchased which serves to facilitate both the teaching program and field research.

We are well aware that still more needs to be done. A lack of adequate laboratory space hinders the development of our undergraduate teaching program. There is need for additional staff support in the undergraduate area to facilitate the continued development of a sound biological basis in the teaching of silviculture. But we are not unduly discouraged as we evaluate our present program in the light of future needs. Forestry is on the move at Purdue University. We teach with the confidence that our graduates are provided a sound, well-rounded training which will stand them in good stead in the year 2000 A.D.

FOREST MANAGEMENT COURSES AT PURDUE

By O. F. Hall

"But it takes so long to grow a tree! I can't wait that long."

With this complaint many owners of land dismiss forestry and the advice and recommendations of foresters. Finding ways to practice forestry in spite of this complaint, in the many forms in which it is made, such as lack of interest, need for immediate income, or preference for other land use, is an important and continuing part of the foresters' job.

A tree does take many decades to grow to the size necessary to yield the services and raw materials for which we value it. Yet people require food and other necessities almost daily, and usually must receive income weekly, monthly, or every year at the longest. Even inanimate institutional owners of trees, such as governmental departments and corporations, operate on an annual cycle of income and expenditure. So we see a challenge to scientific ingenuity - to satisfy these short-cycle needs with a long-cycle production process, to provide a steady flow of wood products and forest land services from trees that take twenty to one hundred years to grow. The forester has developed methods of performing this apparent magic; learning these methods is one of the two major functions of courses in forest management.

The principles of these methods are included in the subject traditionally called forest regulation. The principles appear deceptively simple at first. It seems necessary only to cut a few trees out of the forest each year to produce an uneven-aged forest, or to develop a succession of one-age stands with one ready to cut each year. Unfortunately, the ecological and physiological character of the trees we wish to grow may limit their ability to reproduce and thrive in these arrangements that appear so neatly regulated. Also many years of limited returns are often required for the adjustment to a regulated arrangement from a natural or depleted woodland, or from abandoned farmland. Finally the amounts of capital and labor that must be invested in this forest producing system are considerable, and careful measurement of the rate of production and careful control of expenditure are necessary to keep the investment from exceeding potential income. Understanding these conflicting factors and gaining the sense of time that is essential to integrate them is the major task of this third of the two-course sequence in Forest Management and Financial Management.

The second important purpose of this sequence of courses is to make foresters aware of the body of knowledge involved in "management," in its broadest and most modern sense. It has been demonstrated in the last fifty years that there are certain principles of management and decision-making that can greatly aid organizations of men, capital, labor, land, and equipment to approach their goals efficiently. The extent of the body of knowledge surrounding these principles can be judged by recognizing that almost every large university now has a school of business management,

industrial administration, or some similar name. It is very desirable that foresters who will have responsibility for large concentrations of natural resources be aware of the existence of this body of knowledge and grasp some of the major principles. Covering a high proportion of this subject is impossible in the under-graduate forestry curriculum, and perhaps more of it should be taken in courses in management schools, but experience from some efforts of this kind indicate that student foresters appreciate and are able to apply the principles better when they are related to familiar problems of forest land management. To understand these principles the student in forest management draws upon his knowledge of the economic factors controlling production and consumption of forest goods and services learned in the Forest Economics course. He uses accounting principles to understand the balancing of income and expenditure. And he gains some principles of administration, coordination, and systematic control that are essential in operating forested properties.

A more specific look at the subject matter of the courses may be helpful. During the past year a task force of nine professors teaching forest management in schools over the country, acting at the request of the Council of Forest School executives of the Society of American Foresters, complied for an ideal year-long course in Forest Management an outline which had the following main headings. The courses here at Purdue follow this general outline, differing some-what in sequence and emphasis.

	Percentage of time in the course.
1. Basic considerations in forest land ownership.	10%
2. Inventory in forestry.	10%
3. Timber sale layout.	5%
4. The level of growing stock and its management implications.	10%
5. Regulation of cut in even-and uneven-aged working groups.	15%
6. Multiple use management.	15%
7. Mathematical tools of decision-making.	20%
8. Administrative skills.	15%

Obviously such a course draws on more detailed previous training throughout the entire forestry curriculum. It tries to correlate all the skills of the forester, just as management of a single property focuses them. Forest management may be defined as the application of biological, technical, and economic information in the control of operations on specific forest properties in order to sustain the level of the owners' net incomes at the maximum possible from the site, considering all the objectives and responsibilites of ownership. If properly taught the course should convey those principles that are necessary for coordinating the long and irregular production cycles of all natural resources with the short-cycle demands of men.

Wood Technology and Utilization in the Forest Production Curriculum

By Dr. Eric Stark

Historically, subject matter included under the general headings of Wood Technology and/or Wood Utilization has been a part of Forest Production and General Forestry curriculums almost from their beginning, and the Forest Production curriculum at Purdue is no exception. As early as 1913 the Purdue catalog lists Forest Utilization and Technical Forestry (Wood Technology and Mechanical Properties of Wood) as course offerings, and the Forest Production curriculum of today still requires that two courses in the area of wood technology and utilization be taken by all students before they can qualify for their degree. Why the early interest in the inclusion of these subject matter areas in plans of study, and their persistence, with apparently undiminished emphasis, to the present time?

Wood is one of the most diversely useful, naturally occurring materials known to man, ranging in its uses from numerous types of building materials to hundreds of uses for equipment and living needs, a source of chemicals, and potentially food and clothing. And this uniquely useful material is one of the end products the forest land manager produces, ideally on an economic basis, on the forest land he manages.

Since the forest land manager is concerned with the economic production of wood he must inevitably become concerned with the uses of the product he is growing, and if he is to have the background to understand the utilization of wood he must have a knowledge of its growth, structure,

composition, properties and characteristics.

It is neither necessary nor desirable that a man being trained as a forest land manager should have a comprehensive knowledge, in depth, of wood and its uses. However, as a basis upon which he subsequently can build, either in school or on the job, he needs fundamental knowledge of how a tree grows and the basic concepts of wood structure and its composition. Progressing from this basis he can proceed to relate properties and characteristics to structure and composition and, in turn, become aware of how these all influence the uses to which the wood ultimately is put.

Not only do the courses in wood technology and utilization provide the means for understanding current utilization practices, which in turn influence current management practices. They should, in addition, create an awareness of the fact that markets and utilization practices can and do change through the years. Anticipation of such changes, their magnitude, and the direction they will take are, at best, extremely difficult. However, if the forest land manager is to manage for the greatest possible economic return in the years ahead he must make an intelligent effort, based upon all available information, to prognosticate such changes. Certainly if he lacks the fundamental information on structure, composition, properties and characteristics of wood he cannot hope to understand clearly how changes in utilization practices are going to affect the markets for the product he is growing.

So long as wood remains one of the major economic products resulting from forest land management it is likely that plans of study such as our Forest Production curriculum will continue to include certain requirements in the areas of wood technology and utilization.

MENSURATION AT PURDUE

By Professor C. J. Miller

In the Preface to their book, Forest Mensuration, Bruce and Schumacher wrote, "Mensuration is a means, not an end. It is an indispendable aid to solving problems in management, finance, and silviculture. It must, therefore, be prerequisite to these subjects. Fortunately, its tools are useful elsewhere..."

This statement can be thought of as the perspective center from which we view our courses in mensuration. We recognize, as has been emphasized in all ages by many perceptive men, that in human activities the means strongly affects the end. Thus, we feel, since mensuration is a means, if our mensuration courses cover unimaginative and antiquated methods and concepts, unimaginative and antiquated methods will be used to solve problems in management, finance, silviculture, and other areas in which mensuration is needed. But if imaginative and modern methods are taught, imaginative and modern methods will be used in subsequent work. Consequently, we are constantly examining our mensuration courses to keep them stimulating and up-to-date.

There are three "areas of familiarity" which we, in common with most forestry schools, feel must be taught in any sequence of mensuration courses. These areas are (a) instrumentation and basic measurements, (b) sampling techniques, and (c) growth and yield. Many of the applied aspects of these areas are covered in our first prerequisite mensuration course, Forestry 350, a three hour course given at the Lost Lake Forestry Camp. The theoretical and the more sophisticated applied aspects are taught in our other prerequisite mensuration courses, Forestry 353 and Forestry 354, three and two hour courses, respectively, which are given on the campus. Graduate students of forestry who desire to delve more deeply into some new and exciting facets of forest mensuration may elect advanced mensuration, Forestry 653.

In all of our mensuration courses we use the problem-solving approach. But we go beyond the mere solution of problems. We also emphasize the motives and procedures of the solution and expect students to use the knowledge gained in prerequisite courses such as statistics, mathematics, surveying, and physics to aid them in finding solutions. And, speaking of prerequisites, we feel that it is but a matter of a few years until a computer science course will be needed for our mensuration courses.

In closing this note on mensuration at Purdue, we should mention a "Purdue-Forestry first." Mensuration instruction and research at Purdue has led to the development of terminology and symbolism which greatly facilitates the understanding of sampling with probability proportional to tree size, or of "polyareal plot sampling," to use the term coined by Professor T. W. Beers. Polyareal plot sampling includes horizontal point sampling, horizontal line sampling, vertical point sampling, vertical line sampling, and combinations thereof. We have found that this approach leads to expansive thinking on the broad subject of forest sampling, and, consequently, we feel it will lead to the development of more efficient forest sampling systems.

PROTECTION OF THE FOREST

By W. C. Bramble

One of the oldest maxims of forestry is that the first step in forest management is protection from fire. And it is obvious that this is true, particularly in coniferous forests or in areas with high fire hazards, for when the forest burns all efforts in silviculture, regulation of cut, reforestation, etc. are lost. A blackened ruin may be all that is left of a productive forest!

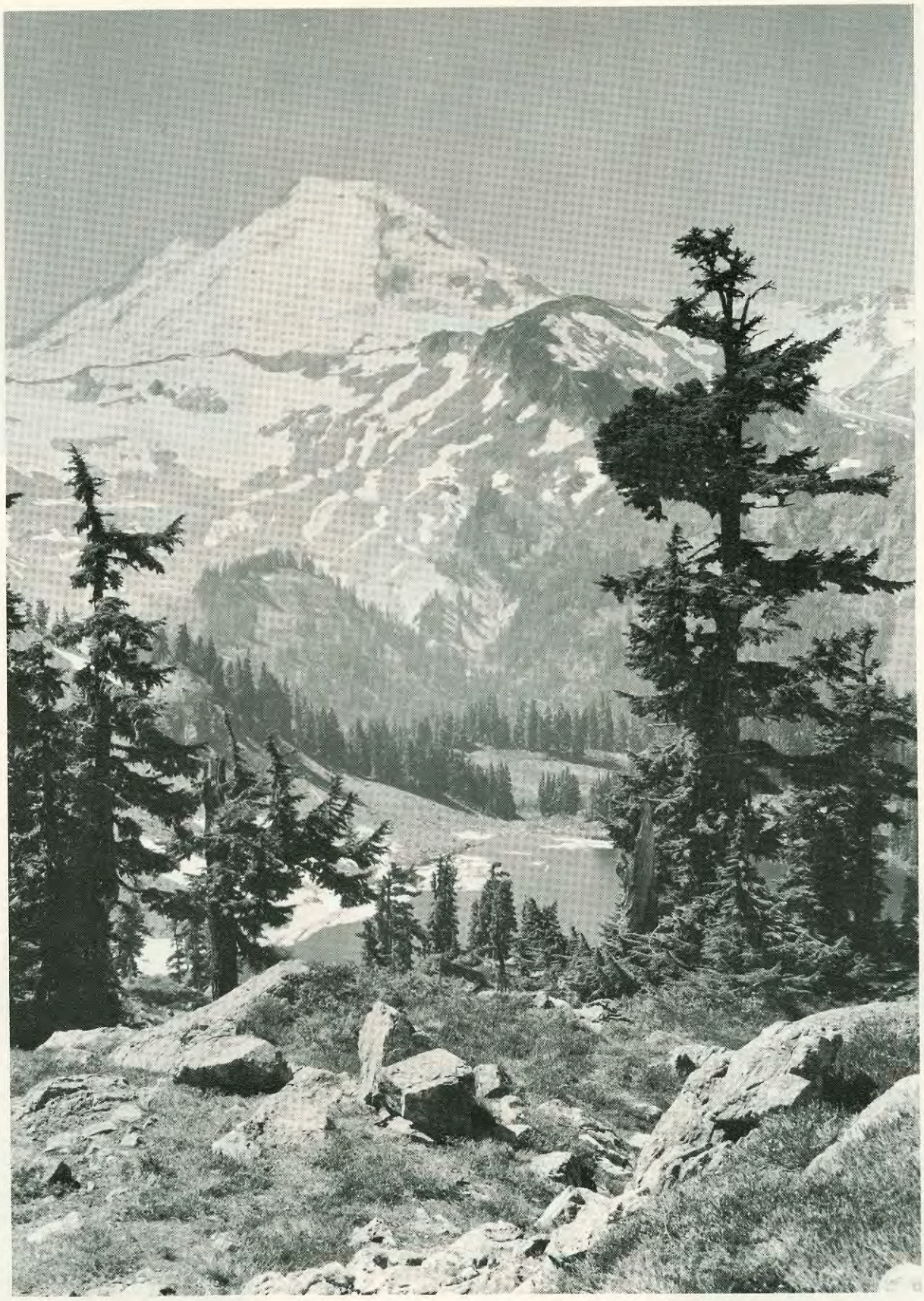
Another long-standing truism is that insects and disease cause a greater loss annually in the nation's forests than loss from fire. Estimates have been made of losses amounting to nearly 13 billion board feet per year from insects, disease, and fire. Obviously these all are important management factors.

It is to be expected, therefore, that a forester managing forest land must be knowledgeable in those various aspects of protection that lie under his control. While he cannot be an expert technician in all of them, he must understand the problems involved and appreciate the skills required of the specialists in fire control, entomology and pathology. He must also know when and where to call for help when his forest is threatened, and, even more important, how to practice silviculture to minimize risk from destructive agencies, including wildlife such as deer and hare.

Training of a professional forester, therefore, must include study of the basic features of fire, insects and diseases. This is done at Purdue in three separate courses, one in each of the above areas. Fire prevention and control is studied so as to make the professional forester knowledgeable of the techniques used and how a forest staff is organized to take care of the fire problem. The use of fire as a tool in silviculture and wildlife is also related to management of forest areas.

Study of insects and disease is included to gain basic and general knowledge of the nature of these factors. How insects and disease operate to kill or damage trees and the life history mechanisms that lead to their control are important to intelligent forest management. An acquaintance with important species of insects and causes of disease is vital to an understanding of the control measure taken in managed forests. The alternate host relationship of white pine blister rust and the mode of entrance of infections by spores of heart-rotting fungi are common examples of principles that should be understood by the practicing forester.

Decision as to alternate courses of action between chemical control of insects by sprays or by natural means must be made frequently by forest managers. Good decisions can only be made by foresters who understand the potentials offered by the specialist who may be on the forest staff, or brought in as a consultant. A well-educated forest manager must be basically trained in protection areas to act as a leader and organizer of complex protection and control measures.



Seniors

Adams, Michael H.
Logansport, Indiana
Treasurer of Forestry Club; Photographic Editor of Log; Canoe Club; Pershing Rifles; Chairman of Forestry Banquet.

Coward, Bill L.
Lafayette, Indiana
Forestry Club; S.A.F.

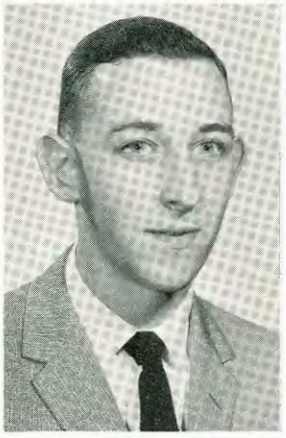
George, Allen
Indianapolis, Indiana
Forestry Club; Outing Club; Excaliber Club; Worked for U.S.F.S., Shasta-Trinity N. F., '63.

Thomas Duane Crandall
Married; Summer Employment at Forestry Camp; Athletic Director at McCutcheon Hall; Phi Eta Sigma; Xi Sigma Pi; Reamer; Dover Co-op; Secretary and SCA representative; Forestry Club.

Hart, Thomas L.
Indianapolis, Indiana
President, Xi Sigma Pi; Advertising Editor, '66 Log; Forestry Club; Member of Agricultural Council; Outstanding Camper Award, '64 Summer Camp.

Hartman, David A.
Indianapolis, Indiana
P.O.M.M.; Purdue Drill Team; Scabbard & Blade; Alpha Phi Omega; Rangers; Rifle Team; Honor Guard.

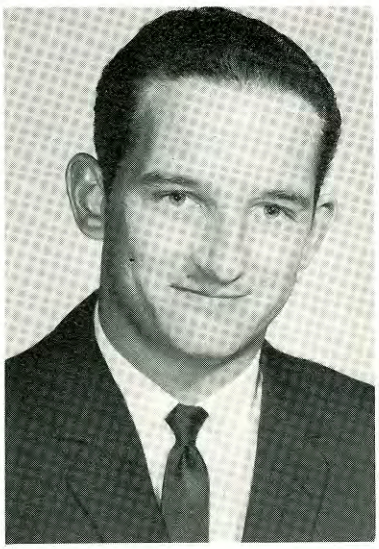
Hirschy, John R.
Indianapolis, Indiana
S.A.F.; Xi Sigma Pi; Worked for U.S.F.S., Clark N. F., Salem, Missouri, '65.



Johnson, Thomas E.
W. Lafayette, Indiana
Forestry Club, Sgt. at Arms.

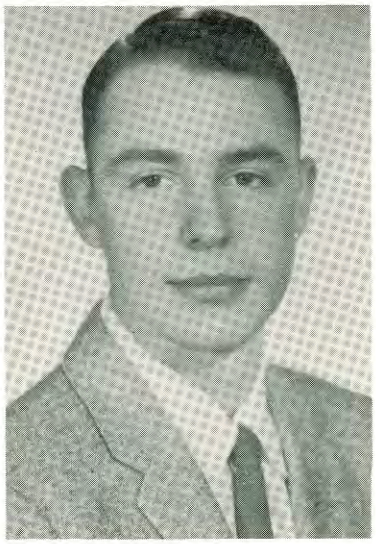
Johnson, Paul Evan
Whiteland, Indiana
Forestry Club; S.A.F.

MacDowell, Chad A.
Fort Wayne, Indiana
Forestry Club; S.A.F.; Worked for Forestry Dept. -- Dr. Hall; Married.



Martin, Don C.
Frankfort, Indiana
Forestry Club; Marriage Club.

Moeck, Karl Philip
Evansville, Indiana
President, Forestry Club; Agr. Council Conclave, '63, '64, '65; Worked for Cache N. F., Idaho; Cunningham Student Laborer.



Moore, Roger W.
Michigan City, Indiana
Forestry Club, '65 President; S.A.F.; Xi Sigma Pi, Secretary-Fiscal Agent; Ag. Council; Conclave, '63 & '65; Worked for U.S.F.S., Klamath N. F., Calif., '65.

Mossey, Richard A. (Dick)
Mishawaka, Indiana
Alpha Phi Omega; Forestry Club; Canoe Club; S.A.F.

Poore, Charles Patrick
Indianapolis, Indiana
Forestry Club; Newman Club; Collegiate 4-H; Purdue Pilots; N.J.V.G.A.; Sigma Tau Alpha, Pres.; Block P; Wildlife Club; AFROTC; Worked for Mendocino N. F., Nicolet N. F., Reg. 2, & Job Corps.

Rapp, Richard M.
Wabash, Indiana
Forestry Club; Xi Sigma Pi.

Shoupe, John H.
South Bend, Indiana
Forestry Club; Neuman Club; WOOR Radio; Mock Political Convention; Homecoming Sign Chairman, '65; Conclave, '65; S.A.F.; Worked for U.S.F.S., Colorado, '65.

Underhill, Earl M.
Honolulu, Hawaii
Forestry Club; Athletic Director; Forester - Xi Sigma Pi; NROTC; S.A.F.

Simmons, Al
Pendleton, Indiana
Wiley Hall, Waiter Captain; Forestry Club; Married.

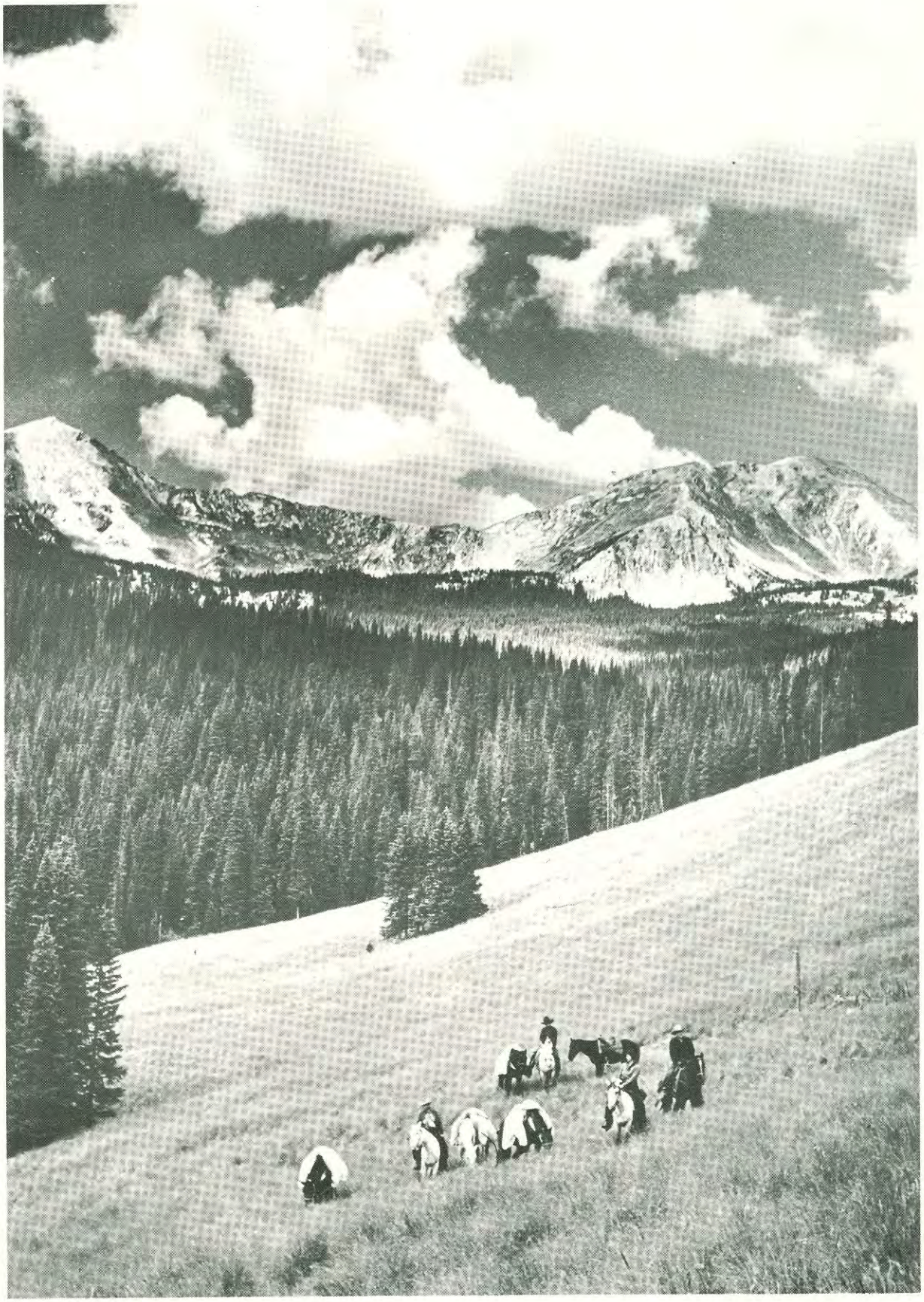
Strandjord, Jon
Noblesville, Indiana
S.A.F.; Forestry Club--Vice Pres.; Xi Sigma Pi; Worked for U.S.F.S., Kaniksu N. F. '65.

Tootle, James W.
Kalamazoo, Michigan
Forestry Club; S.A.F.; G.D.I.; Mayor, Court 4, Gables--'63 & '64; Art and Design Director, '66 Log; Worked for U.S.F.S., Ashley Nat. For. Manila, Utah '63; West Acres Inventory Project, Huntingburg, Ind. '65; Cabin in the Woods, '65-'66.

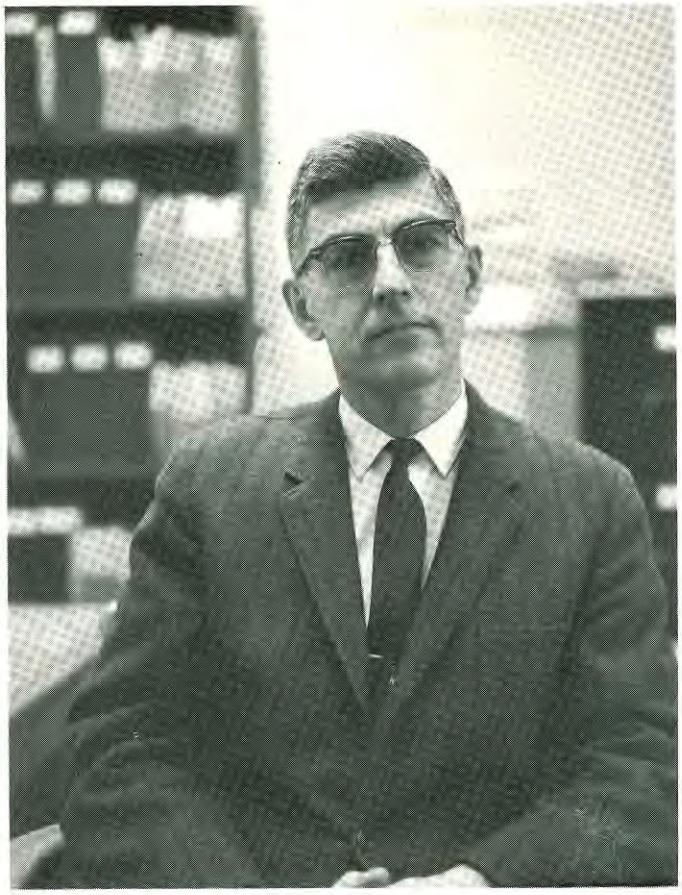
Trebs, William J.
Whiting, Indiana
Forestry Club, Sgt. at Arms; S.A.F.; Banquet Committee; Log Publication and Sales; Conclaves, '63, '64, '65, Tobacco Spit and Chain Throw, '66; Summer Camp '64; Worked in the steel mills in '63 and '65.

Wenger, Jerry R.
Kentland, Indiana
Forestry Club; S.A.F.; Log, Ass. Ed. '65, Editor '66; Worked for U.S.F.S.: Sierra Nat. For., Calif. '63, Okanogan Nat. For., Wash. '65; Forestry Dept. '64-'65.

Wenger, Robert Wayne (Wang)
Fort Wayne, Indiana
Xi Sigma Pi; Forestry Club; S.A.F.; Charlie's Raiders '64; '65 Conclave; McCutcheon Hall Senator and B-Unit Secretary-Treasurer; Cabin-in-the-Woods; Graduate School.



Faculty



MEET THE FACULTY

Dr. Clair Merritt

The Purdue Log has proudly chosen to feature Dr. Clair Merritt in this years issue. Dr. Merritt is greatly respected everywhere for his professional knowledge and his instructional techniques. Developing a sound program of undergraduate silvicultural training is one of his most important interests.

Dr. Merritt began his undergraduate training at Wayne State University in Detroit, Michigan, and received his B.S. Degree in forest production in 1943 from the University of Michigan. Dr. Merritt then entered the U. S. Naval Reserve and served as a communications officer till 1946. After a refresher course at the University of Michigan following his stay in service, he was employed as a service forester assisting small woodland owners in Maryland and also established a logging and sawmilling enterprise in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

In 1948, upon completion of his M. F. Degree in forest utilization from the University of Michigan, Dr. Merritt accepted an Instructorship at the New York State Ranger School. There he taught surveying, silviculture, and management till 1956 when he was offered the postion of Associate Professor of Forestry at Purdue, which he accepted. Dr. Merritt has been a member of the staff since then. In 1959, he was awarded his PhD. in silviculture and silvics from the University of Michigan.

Dr. Merritt is now teaching Forest Protection, Practice of Silviculture, Regional Silviculture, and Forest Typology. He also teaches Silviculture Practices at sophomore summer camp. In 1958, he was placed in charge of the administration and management of the Shidler Forest Laboratory and is also on the Forestry-Horticulture Library Committee.

Dr. Merritt is a committee member of the Regional Committee On Tree Improvement whose purpose it is to locate, collect, and distribute seed from superior specimens of various commercial species in this region. He is also the chairman and founder of the Committee of Silviculture Instructors which is a part of the Division of Silviculture of the Society of American Foresters. Just established this year, the committee's purpose is to establish basic principles involved in the teaching of silviculture and to provide a medium for the exchange of ideas on this subject among silviculture instructors.

Through his academic and profeshional career, Dr. Merritt has become a member of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Sigma, Xi Sigma Pi, and the Society of American Foresters. Thus, it is for these and past accomplishments of Dr. Merritt that we have proudly featured him in this issue of the Purdue Log.

DR. DURWARD L. ALLEN, Professor of Wildlife Management, graduated from the University of Michigan in 1932 and received his Ph.D from Michigan State University in 1937. He then joined the Game Division of the Michigan Department of Conservation as Biologist in charge of the Swan Lake Wildlife Experiment Station and then the Rose Lake Wildlife Service. After two years in this position he was made the Assistant Director of the Patuxent Research Refuge. In 1951 he became the Assistant Chief of the Branch of Wildlife Research, and from 1953 to 1954 he served as Chief of this Branch.

Dr. Allen came to Purdue as an Associate Professor of Wildlife Management and has been teaching Wildlife Conservation since that time.

DR. THOMAS W. BEERS, Assistant Professor of Forestry, is a graduate of Penna. State University with a M.S. in Forest Management. He came to Purdue in 1956 in a research capacity, and received his Ph. D. here in 1960.

He has had varied experiences, having worked for the Forest Service one summer, worked two years part-time at Penn State, and spent two years with the Army Infantry in Germany. His current teaching assignments are in Mensuration and Forest Biometry.

WALTER F. BEINEKE, Assistant Professor of Forestry, graduated from Purdue in 1960. He received an M.S. from Duke University and a Ph.D. from North Carolina State. His major research is in Tree Improvement and Physiology and he teaches Dendrology.

DON A. BLINE, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering, was an undergraduate at Purdue, where he received a Degree of B.S. in Forestry in 1939. He was awarded an M.S. Degree in Forest Production from Purdue in 1955.

After graduating in 1939, Professor Bline worked two years for the U.S. Forest Service and the Michigan Department of Conservation in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, He worked one year for the Indiana Department of Conservation before entering the Army in 1942, serving in the Field Artillery until 1948. In 1948, he returned to the Indiana Department of Conservation, where he worked until coming to Purdue in 1949. Professor Bline teaches Elementary Drawing and Forest Surveying and also taught surveying at the sophomore summer camp from 1950 to 1964.

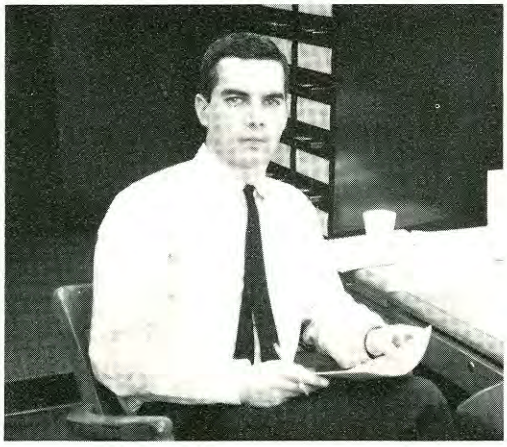
ROY C. BRUNDAGE, Associate Professor of Forestry, graduated from the State University of New York in 1925, receiving a B.S. degree in Forestry. In 1930 he received his M.S. degree in Forest Management from the University of Michigan. In his varied experiences Professor Brundage has seen service with the U.S. Forest Service, as extension forester for the Massachusetts Forestry Association, and as Forester for the Rockland Light and Power Company, New York. He came to Purdue in 1930 and has been doing full-time research in marketing.

DR. WILLIAM R. BYRNES, Associate Professor of Forestry, graduated from Penna. State University in 1950 with a B.S. in Forestry, and received his M.F. in Forestry (1951) and his Ph.D. in Agronomy (Soils) (1960) also from Penn State.

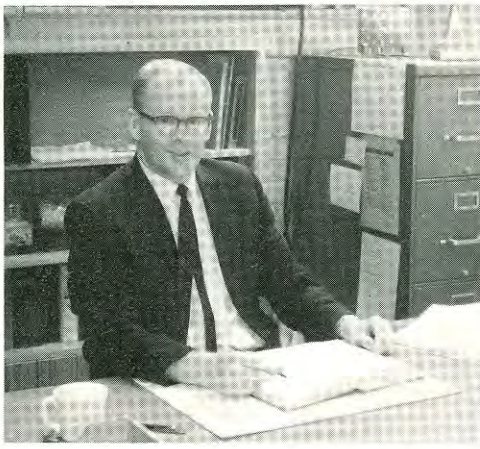
Dr. Byrnes has worked with the Soil Mapping and Farm Planning division of the Soil Conservation Service, and as a Research Assistant, Researcher, and Associate Professor at Penn State. Also to his credit are many articles and papers written or co-written by him. Upon coming to Purdue in July, 1962 he assumed research activities along with teaching Forest Soil and Water Management, Research Methods in Forestry, and Forest Typology.

DR. JOHN C. CALLAHAN, Professor of Forestry, received his B.S. degree in Forest Production from Michigan State University in 1947. His master's work in Silviculture was completed at Duke University in 1948. He was awarded a Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics from Purdue University in 1955.

Before teaching, Professor Callahan worked three years for the U.S. Forest Service doing resource economic research. He has been teaching for the past eleven years. Presently he is teaching Forest Economics and Applied Forest Economics. Dr. Callahan was a visiting scholar at the University of California during the Spring semester of 1961 and was in Washington, D.C. during the summer of 1962 as a consulting economist for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In 1964 he was Chairman of the S.A.F. Division of Forest Economics and Policy.



PETER E. DRESS, Instructor in Forestry, received his B.S. Degree from Penn State in 1958 and his M.S. in 1961 in Statistics and Mensuration. Since coming to Purdue, Pete has been engaged in full-time research and is working on a doctor's degree in Math and Statistics. He is also on the staff of the Statistical Laboratory.



CARL A. ECKELMAN, Insrtuctor in Wood Utilization, received his B.S. in Forestry at Purdue in 1959 and his M.S. in 1962. At Purdue he is teaching Fluid and Chemical Relations in Fibrous Materials, Wood Seasoning, and Wood Preservation, and is also doing research in the Purdue Wood Research Laboratory.

DR. RALPH J. GREEN, Associate Professor of Plant Pathology, graduated from Indiana State University with a B.S. degree in Biological Sciences in 1948. He came to Purdue to complete his graduate work, receiving both his M.S. degree and Ph.D. degree in Plant Pathology.

DR. RONALD L. GIESE, Assistant Professor of Entomology, received a B.S. Degree in Botany in 1956, and a M.S. degree and a Ph.D. Degree in Entomology and Plant Ecology at the University of Wisconsin.

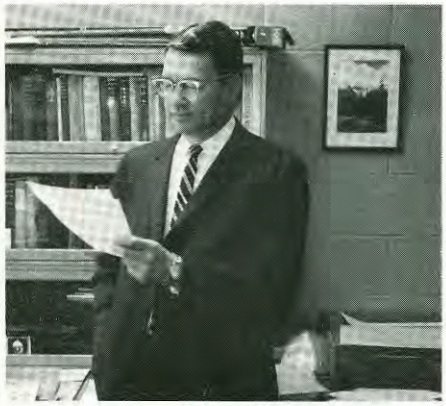
Dr. Giese has worked in Idaho for the U.S. Forest Service and in Wisconsin and Michigan for the Lake States Experimental Station. Dr. Giese came to Purdue in 1960 and is now teaching Introductory Forest Entomology and Advanced Forest Entomology.

FORREST GOODRICK, Instructor in Wood Utilization, received a B.S. in Forestry in 1956 and an M.S. in 1962 at Auburn University. He has worked with the U.S. Forest Service and at Auburn University in research. Currently he is working on a Ph.D. in the Wood Research Lab.

DR. OTIS F. HALL, Professor of Forest Management, came to Purdue in 1957 with a B.A. degree in Botany and Chemistry from Oberlin College, an M.F. degree from Yale University, and a Ph.D. in Forestry and Economics from the University of Minnesota. Dr. Hall now teaches the following courses: Financial Management, Research Methods in Forestry, Continuous Forest Control, and Topical Problems in Forest Production.

DR. CHARLES M. KIRKPATRICK, Professor of Wildlife Management, received his B.S. Degree from Purdue (1938) and his Ph.D. Degree from the University of Wisconsin (1943), both in Zoology.

Since 1941, he has been doing research in Wildlife Biology, and was in charge of wildlife course work at Purdue from 1941 to 1954. In 1961 he returned to instructional work by assuming responsibility for the Game Management course.



DR. ALTON A. LINDSEY, Professor of Biology, graduated from Allegheny College with a B.S. Degree in Biology in 1929. He received a Ph.D. Degree in Botany from Cornell University in 1937.

Dr. Lindsey has worked as a Ranger-Naturalist in Glacier and Mt. Rainier National Parks. He was a member of the Biology Department of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition in 1933 to 1935, and he also accompanied the Purdue-Canadian Arctic Permafrost Expedition in 1951. Before coming to Purdue he taught at Cornell University and at the University of New Mexico. He now teaches Forest Ecology.

EDGAR J. LOTT, Associate Professor of Forestry, is the State Extension Forester of Indiana. He graduated from the New York Ranger School in 1935, and received his B.S. in Forestry from the University of Michigan in 1938.

Since receiving his degree, Professor Lott has worked five years for the U.S. Forest Service, four years at the Lake States Experiment Station, one year on the Timber Production War Project, two years in farm forestry in Indiana, and since 1946 has been doing extension forestry work at Purdue.

HOWARD H. MICHAUD, Professor of Conservation, was graduated from Bluffton College in 1925, receiving a B.A. in Biological Science. His graduate work was done at Indiana University where he received a M.A. Degree in Zoology in 1930.

Professor Michaud taught high school biology in Fort Wayne, Indiana, from 1927 until 1944. In 1934, he became the Chief Naturalist of the Indiana State Parks, a position he held during summers until 1944. He came to Purdue in 1945, and is currently teaching Conservation and Forest Recreation.

DR. CLAIR MERRITT, Associate Professor of Forestry, received his degrees from the University of Michigan, a B.S. Degree in Forest Production (1943), M.F. in Forest Utilization (1948), and a Ph.D. in Silviculture (1959).

Dr. Merritt went to the New York State Ranger School in 1948 where he was an Assistant Professor of Forestry. At the ranger school he taught Silviculture, Management, and Surveying. In 1956, he came to Purdue and is now teaching Forest Protection, Practice of Silviculture, Regional Silviculture, and Forest Typology. He also teaches Silviculture Practice at sophomore summer camp.

CHARLES I. MILLER, Associate Professor of Forestry, graduated from the University of Michigan in 1938 with a B.S. in Forestry. In 1940, he completed his Master's work at the University of Idaho.

Following his graduation from Idaho, Professor Miller worked two years estimating timber and making logging studies for Potlatch Forest, Inc. He spent the next four years in the U.S. Marine Corps, and when released, held the rank of Lt. Col., USMCR. Professor Miller came to Purdue in 1946 and has been very active in many phases of Forestry work. Courses he has taught include Logging and Milling, Forest Mensuration, Increment, and Forest Aerial Photogammetry. He has also spent nine or ten weeks of every summer for many years as the Camp Director for the Purdue Forestry Camp.

DR. RUSSELL E. MUMFORD, Associate Professor of Wildlife Management, received all of his degrees from Purdue, a B.S. degree (1948), an M.S. degree (1952), and in January of 1961 he received his Ph.D.

Dr. Mumford was a professional research biologist for five years with the Indiana Department of Conservation. He taught one year with the Florida Audubon Society, and one year at the University of Michigan.

CHARLES C. MYERS, Instructor in Forestry, received a B.S.F. Degree in 1959 from West Virginia University and an M.S. Degree in 1961 in Forest Management from New York State College at Syracuse.

Currently Mr. Myers is working on his doctor's degree in Forest Management. He has had one year of experience with the U.S. Forest Service on the Texas National Forest. He also served as a teaching assistant at the New York State College.

In July, 1961, he joined the forestry staff at Purdue and teaches Forest Conservation and Dendrology. He is also connected with the extension staff.

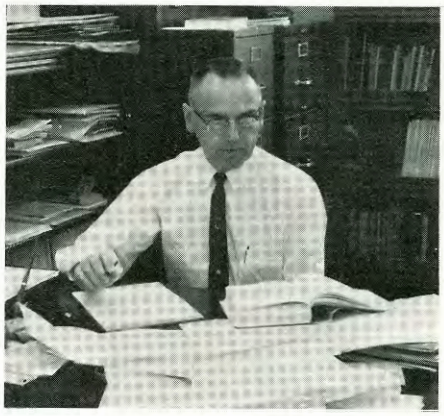
ROBERT H. PERKINS, Instructor in Forestry, received his B.S. Degree in Forestry in 1949 and his M.S. in 1962, both from Purdue.

Bob teaches Logging and Milling, in addition to doing research in the Purdue Wood Research Laboratory.

DR. WILLIAM W. MCFEE, Associate Professor of Soils, received his B.S. from the University of Tenn. in 1957 and his M.S. and Ph.D. from Cornell University in soils. He recently joined the staff at Purdue where he teaches and does research in Forest Soils.

DR. STANLEY K. SUDDARTH, Professor of Forestry, received three degrees from Purdue--a B.S. in Forestry (1943), an M.S. in Mathematics (1949), and a Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics (1952). He is also a Registered Structural Engineer. Dr. Suddarth did research on bombing effectiveness under a U.S. Air Force contract at Purdue, and since 1954 he has been doing research in the Purdue Wood Research Laboratory. He has taught mathematics and is now teaching in Physical Properties of Wood.

JOHN F. SENFT, Instructor in Forestry, was born in York, Pennsylvania. He received his B.A. and M.F. from Penn State University. At Purdue, he is teaching Plywoods and Related Products, Mechanical Properties of Wood, and Physical Properties of Wood. Also he is doing research in the Purdue Wood Research Laboratory.

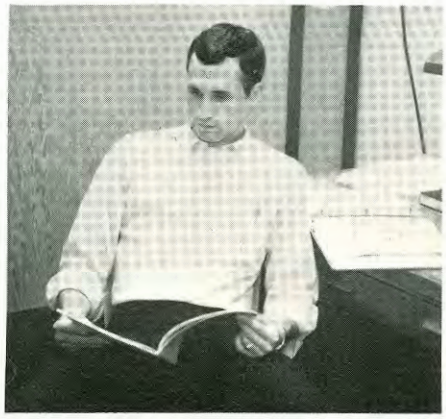


DR. ERIC W. STARK, Professor of Forestry, completed his undergraduate work at Purdue receiving his B.S. in Forestry in 1932. He then went to the State University of New York to receive an M.S. Degree (1934) and a Ph.D. Degree (1952), both in Wood Technology.

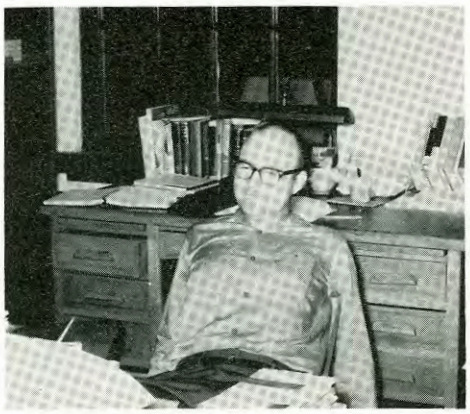
Professor Stark's experience includes three years in Forest Products Research with the Texas Forest Service and teaching positions since 1937 at the University of Idaho, University of New York and Purdue University. His current courses are Wood Technology, Forest Products, Wood Seasoning, Wood Preservation and since 1960 he has been responsible for scheduling and registration.

Graduate Students

BRUCE BARE Bruce is working towards his Ph.D. in Forest Management under Dr. Hall.



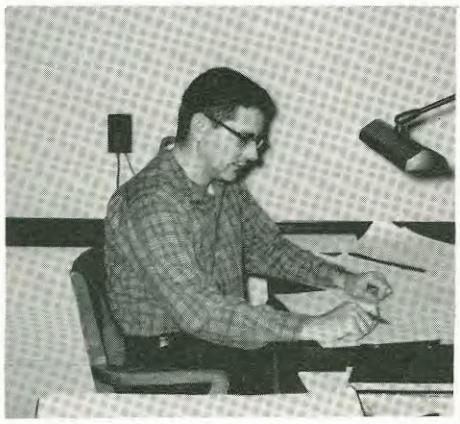
BRUCE FOLTZ Bruce is working towards his B.S. in Forest Management under Dr. Hall.



BOB FORSTER Bob is working towards his Ph.D. in Forest Economics under Dr. Callahan.

TOM GUTHRIE Tom is working toward his MS in Forest Management under Dr. Hall.

SIDNEY KINNE Sidney is working toward his MS in Forest Management under Dr. Hall.



ERICH KRUMM Erich is working to-his MS in Forest Management under Dr. Hall.

JOHN MOSER John is working toward his Ph.D. in Forest Management under Dr. Hall.

G.H. WEAVER G.H. is working toward his MS in Forest Economics under Dr. Callahan.

JUNIORS

Left to Right: Rick Kuhn, S. G. Pennington, Larry Knauer Esq., Jim Masters, Dick Haskett, Rick Chastain.

SOPHOMORES

Left to Right: Brow T. Wood, John Springer, M. Stump, Wayne Ludeman, David L. Deckart. Kneeling: Richard Weil, Charles L. Coffman.

FRESHMEN

Greg Koontz, John Burkhardt, Randy Moser.

Office Staff

Joyce Hiday

Helen Schillinger

Shirley Grace

Norma Garriott

Sara Postlethwait

Yearly Events

THE MISSOURI CONCLAVE

by
Bill Trebs

The rains beat hard on eight of the nine schools attending the 1965 Midwestern Foresters' Spring Conclave held deep in the Missouri hills - just a short mule ride from scenic Lake-of-the-Ozarks. The one bright beam of sunshine was the band of conquering foresters from Purdue. And, when one considers the terrain and climate of that neck of the woods, this was no small victory.

Rolling the log on the first leg of the course was a cinch, but retrieving it up that 80% slope was not an easy matter. Never-the-less, with fancy foot work and cant hooks flying, Jim Bostwick and John Morell claimed a very fine second place. The blazing sun gave Purdue's legendary tobacco spitter, Roger Moore, a slight sun stroke; but, being the rock of a man that he is, he cast off his affliction and covered the target with a remarkable wad.

Herbie Mung did a fine job on the traverse. No, he didn't find the finish point, but he threw away the compass and followed his nose to one heck of a lot of stills. Apparently he's doing quite well on his research on the recreation potential of the Ozark Plateau.

Chuck Poore clinched a first in match splitting while Rick Chastain and Al Simmons nobly defended our honor in chain throw and chopping.

Dave "Bunyen" Murry and Jerry "The Blue Ox" Butts swept the field in bolt throw and both one man and two man bucking events. Dave was also high point man for the entire shindig.

Yes, it was a good day. Purdue placed in all events except the canoe race (the object of which seemed merely to stay afloat) and dendrology (REALLY DR. STARK!), and took the lion's share of firsts. Our men brought home the coveted trophy, while Michigan Tech settled for second place and Minnesota for third.

A tip of the ol' hardhat to "Smokey" Stephenson and the rest of the members of the University of Missouri for sponsoring an exceptionally-fine Conclave.

And the ice cream social!!! Oh Brother, we won't even go into that!

...but holding a log down is hard work.

One more knot to go.

Look ma! No hands.

Only two big chips and one little one left.

"007"

Physical Fitness Program #2

1st row (l to r) David Mahoney, Mrs. J. DeMilio, Mrs. E. Mitchell, Mrs. C. I. Miller, Prof. C. I. Miller, Prof. Richard Byrnes, Prof. Clair Merritt, Tom Crandall. 2nd row (l to r) Cliff Kiefer, Dick Rapp, Don Martin, Bill Coward, Frank Borden, John Peine, Bob Rietman, Rickie Chastain, Lynn Neff. 3rd row (l to r) Brian Kent, Larry Moore, Tom Bricker, Jerry George, Al Marsinko, Wayne Schmidt, Jim Wichman, Steve Arihood, Dick Haskett, Art Wagner. (Chad MacDowell missing when picture was taken.)

SUMMER CAMP "65"

Tom Bricker

There are several purposes in summer camp and probably the most important is to give the student an opportunity to live in a woods community, to work, and to study in the forest itself; and to give the students a perspective outlook which they could not obtain in the classroom or in books.

The student learns of the people and their livelihoods. In a town 30 miles away the chief industries capitalize upon recreation. Another town 20 miles away was once a busy mining town, and after many of the mines closed, it left people to look for new jobs --- many of them in the woods industries. The student visits the paper, pulp, and veneer mills; he sees the scaling, sawing, and rough wood operations. He may go into a near-by bar and mix with the local people who cut the sawtimber and pulpwood. As he mixes with these people he learns of their problems, their relationship to the mill-owners and to the government. He learns of the hard winters causing bad transportion and of the poor schooling. He learns of the goals and ambitions of the younger generations, and notices that many of these soon move to larger cities for better job opportunities.

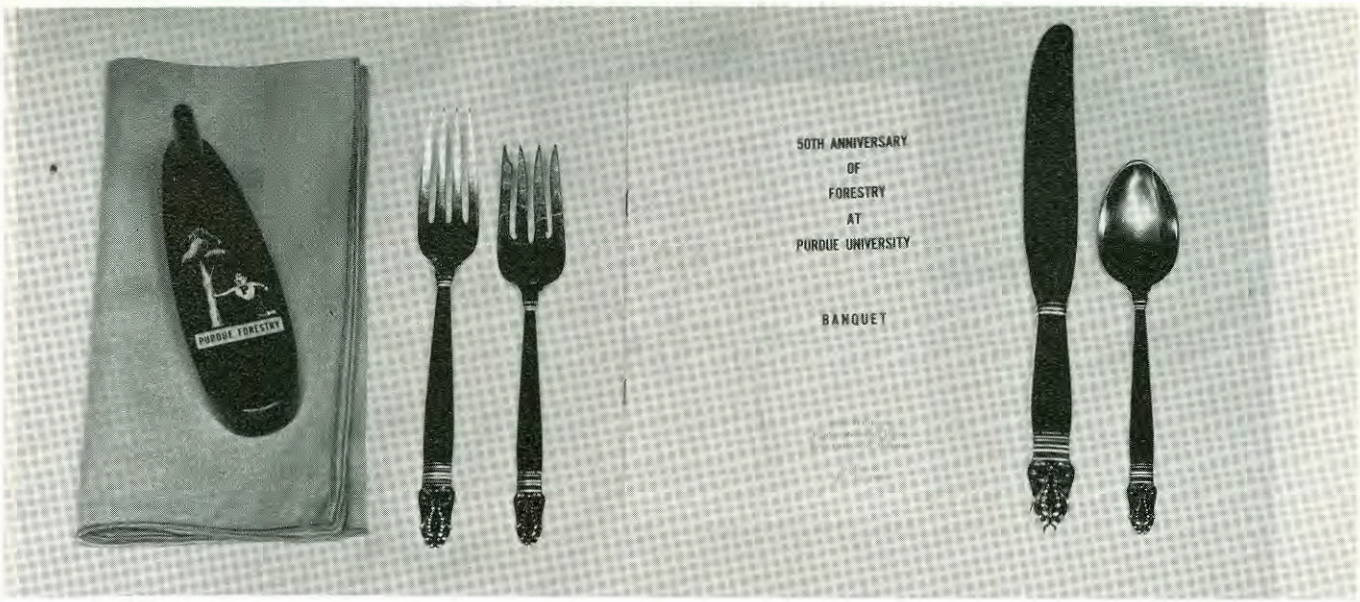
If the student has learned the extremely important role the forester has to the woods community, he has acheived one of the main purposes of summer camp.

Another purpose is that the camp itself has the same effect as a "boot camp". It throws the class into a common median, affords them with common interests and goals, and gives them further unification after leaving camp.

A third purpose was our formal education and the classroom usually was the forest. The nine credit hours of Dendrology, Ecology, Mensuration, Siliviculture, and Surveying were liable to put us anywhere within 60 miles of camp. Usually however we were within 3 miles of camp marking plots, measuring trees, crawling through swamps, making maps, running random lines, type maping, pruning, shooting polaris, counting paces, punching calculators, sawing wood, washing dishes --- we even "clear-cut, burned, black topped and put up a hot-dog stand."

For entertainment we played volley-ball, basket-ball, fished, canoed, pitched horse-shoes, went to Iron River and Eagle River or to "A and L's" to play pool, or to the famous "Art's."

The area of Florence County is one of the last strongholds of the Bald Eagle and you could see them as well as osprey fishing. Both deer and bear came into camp and you saw things in nature that will soon be gone and you are thankful for the experiences of summer camp "65".



THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY BANQUET

C. I. Miller

The climax of our 50th Anniversary year came on the night of May 14, 1965. At that time 312 forestry alumni, forestry students, and friends of Purdue forestry assembled in the south ballroom of the Purdue Memorial Union on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary Banquet.

Planning for the Banquet began in the spring of 1964 when Dr. Bramble appointed me Banquet Chairman. I remember the key preparations in a definite sequence.

In August, 1964, when President Hovde agreed to give the Banquet Address, the date was set and the ballroom reserved. During September and October we searched for favors, and in November we found what we wanted and placed these orders:

315 wooden pen stands (of mixed species) made from the cut off from fancy gun stocks.
1000 decals.
312 black ball-point pens lettered in gold as follows:

50 Years of Forestry at Purdue
1914 1964

Purdue
Seal

The picture on the masthead shows the pen in the "decaled" stand. It is of interest to note that the pen stands, which were most popular, were obtained from Royal Arms, Inc., Santee, California. Mitchell Mead, a 1955 Purdue Forestry graduate, is president of this Company.

Then, in December, Roy Brundage, the senior member of our Forestry Staff, agreed to serve as Banquet Toastmaster. Also, in that month, the following committees were appointed: Arrangements, Decorations, Publicity and Ticket Sales, and Entertainment. The Chairmen of these committees were, respectively, Bill Willsey, John Hessong, Bruce Foltz and Craig Grant (co-chairmen), and Jim Bradley, all Purdue forestry students.

In February, 1965, with good help all around, the program was put into final form and sent to the printer. The story back of the program's cover picture (see picture on masthead) is a fascinating one. The scene, which is in old Montana, was portrayed by Mrs. Burr Prentice. It harks back to the summer of 1914, to the days when American Forestry was young and new, to when Burr Prentice, Ranger, United States Forest Service, was working out of a remote camp on the Flathead National Forest. At irregular intervals during that summer a horse-drawn stage brought the camp mail over the rough, dirt road, and in auspicious weather the postman deposited the letters in the splinters on a stump which was located close by the camp. It was a brisk day in June, 1914, that young Burr Prentice found a letter on the stump from President W. E. Stone of Purdue University which offered him the position of Instructor of Forestry at Purdue. (Look carefully at the picture and you will see the letter in the splinters on the stump.)

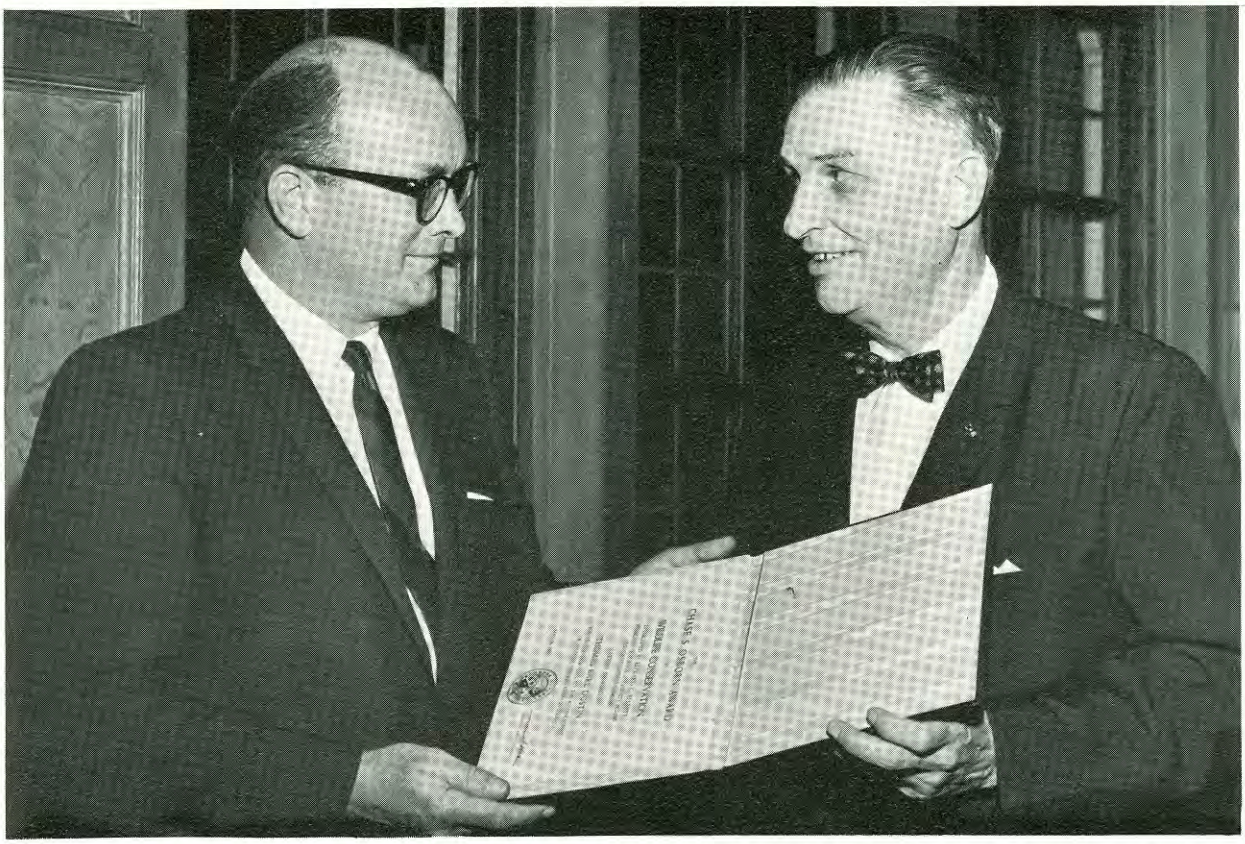
President Hovde (standing in center) pays his respects to oldtimers (left to right) Joe DeYoung, Mrs. Prentice, Burr Prentice, John Sample, and Robert Bradshaw.

But now let us focus our attention back to May 14, 1965, the day of the Banquet. At 4:30 PM on that day, Professor and Mrs. Burr Prentice hosted a coffee hour in the rooms located in The Memorial Union just south of the ballrooms. Our alumni and our friends came to renew old acquaintances and to make new ones. The talk was lively, pleasant, and stimulating, and a warm spirit of comrade-ship prevailed. Many of the approximately 150 people who came to the coffee hour lingered until nearly 6:30 when they moved into the south ballroom for the Banquet.

There are many ways to arrange and to decorate a ballroom for a Banquet. Long tables may be set out in a large "U" or "T", or in parallel lines; rectangular or round tables may be placed for the seating of small groups. We chose round oak tables and seated eight to a table. Each table was decorated with a bouquet of carnations mixed with tulip poplar leaves and blossoms. Even the principals in the program were seated at individual tables. And when they were called on, they spoke from the speaker's stand set up at the north end of the ballroom. And it was precisely at 6:30 that Toastmaster Brundage went to the stand, asked the assemblage to rise, and called on Professor Prentice to give the Invocation. Dinner was then served.

Following the dinner, the fast moving, lively, and inspirational program commenced. The program with my notes on it was as follows:

Program	NOTES
ENTERTAINMENT	The great Purdue Glee Club was outstanding.
Purdue Varsity Glee Club	Roy Brundage made introductions.
INTRODUCTIONS by Toastmaster	
A LOOK AT OUR FUTURE by Dr. W. C. Bramble	Dr. Bramble first looked at "Old Blazes" which marked the past accomplishments of our Department, and then took out his "crystal ball" and looked at our future.
PRESENTATION OF AWARDS Xi Sigma Pi Award to freshman forester with best scholastic record.	Presented by Professor T. W. Beers to Larry A. Beineke. Award was an appropriately inscribed book given by Xi Sigma Pi, National Forestry Honorary.



Dean V. C. Freeman (right) presents Chase S. Osborn Wildlife Conservation Award to Mr. Thomas E. Dustin.

Outstanding Camper Award to Outstanding student at the 1964 Forestry Camp.	Presented by Professor C.I. Miller to Thomas L. Hart. Award was a Silva compass given by Purdue Forestry Club.
Special Merit Award to forestry student for outstanding contributions to forestry through his extra-curricular activities.	Presented by John L. Sample, founder of Stanley Coulter Forestry Fund, to senior Joe M. Dolby. Award was an appropriately inscribed book purchased with Stanley Coulter Funds.
Special Merit Award to Wildlife student for outstanding contributions to wildlife and conservation through his extra-curricular activities.	Presented by Professor Durward L. Allen to Senior Larry Roop. Award was an appropriately inscribed book purchased with Stanley Coulter Funds.
Outstanding Senior Award to outstanding senior forester.	Presented by Professor Eric W. Stark to Dale Borkholder. Award was a pendant tie chain with Society of American Forester's emblem, and payment of dues for one year in S.A.F. Award given by Central States Section of the Society.
Chase S. Osborn Wildlife Conservation Award to man who during the year, contributed the most to wildlife conservation in Indiana.	Presented by Dean V. C. Freeman to Mr. Thomas E. Dustin, Advertising Executive and President of the Indiana Izaak Walton League.
ADDRESS by F. L. Hovde, President, Purdue University	President Hovde spoke on "Education for Tomorrow's Work." Forestry and conservation was in the future of which he spoke.

The Banquet, every phase of it, was a compliment to everyone who had a part in it. One cannot but think that, with so many good foresters and wildlifers and conservationists about, the future has promise.

Award winners Tom Hart (left) and Larry Beineke display their awards.

Award winners Dale Borkholder (right) and Larry Roop (center) inspect the book presented to award winner Joe Dolby (left).

MINNESOTA CONCLAVE

Bill Trebs

The cool air of the early morning brought seventeen of the "Presidents" most loyal members to a gathering in front of the Horticulture (FORESTRY) building. Charlies raiders were again ready to lush up the country side with hopes of bringing back another victory, this time from the "land of sky blue waters".

Six hundred miles is not far, especially when the journey is made in the rear of a Hertz Rent-A-Truck. It wasn't that bad, after all it had all the conveniences of a tent on wheels. Singing, sleeping and other activities kept the raiders progressively happy, but then we were attacked by the Wisconsin state wheel weighers. When the "pres" was asked what was behind the closed doors - a simple reply was heard "oh nothing". With all disbelief the attackers opened the doors; our gastly truth poured forth and within a second they were completely satisfied, or at least they closed the doors. Twenty hours from start to finish and without many more delays, we arrived.

The Minnesota Forest Research Center at Cloquet, Minnesota was the site of the 1965-1966 Midwestern Foresters Conclave. This was the first year that the conclave was held in the fall. It was changed from the spring because it interfered with the semester exams of the schools that are on the tri-semester system.

After a warm breakfast the day was started with dendrology, traverse, and chain throw. By the time the briskness had left the air, Michigan Tech had shot out ahead with eighteen points. Minnesota and Purdue were in second and third place with six and five points respectively.

Moeck and Moore produced Purdue's first place of the day with a log roll. The extended course and the ability to keep the log inside the boundaries proved too much for some team members, for they were seen heading for the woods immediately after the event. The one man buck concluded the mornings activities. Jerry Butts, all time great sawyer, struggled through and produced a fourth place, although handicapped by a saw with a missing tooth.

Losses, victories, and strategy for the afternoons events were discussed, and decided upon as the team rode back to the mess hall. The mornings battles had left us in a discouraged second place, twelve points behind the winning Michigan Tech, and only two points ahead of the third ranking Southern Illinois.

Match splitting and bolt throw started off the afternoon. Good old Chucky Poore came through with a second in match splitting, while Butts threw the bolt 29-64 feet for a first. The net result was only a gain of three points, since the Michigan Tech meanies had placed more than once in each event. The two man buck followed with Butts and Moeck taking first, but Tech scored twice and prevented a further gain.

Tobacco spitting came next with much practiced Roger Moore spitting only a third. He could have done better, but he spent too much time concentrating on if his underware was showing.

Minnesota, due to their many hours of practice on their special event, defeated even the valiant efforts of the Purdue team in the pole climb. This last spurt dropped Purdue to third place with twenty six points, while first place Michigan Tech had thirty seven, and Minnesota, thirty three.

The conclave was followed by the awards program and a short talk on the Boundary Waters Canoe Area. Purdue received a McCulloch chain saw for their efforts, but had to give up the traveling trophy. A promise was made that we would regain title to it next year. The losers bear skin was passed from the scoreless Iowa State Team to the scoreless Missouri team. At the ice cream social which followed the raiders again made vows that this would be the last time the trophy ever left Lafayette, Indiana.

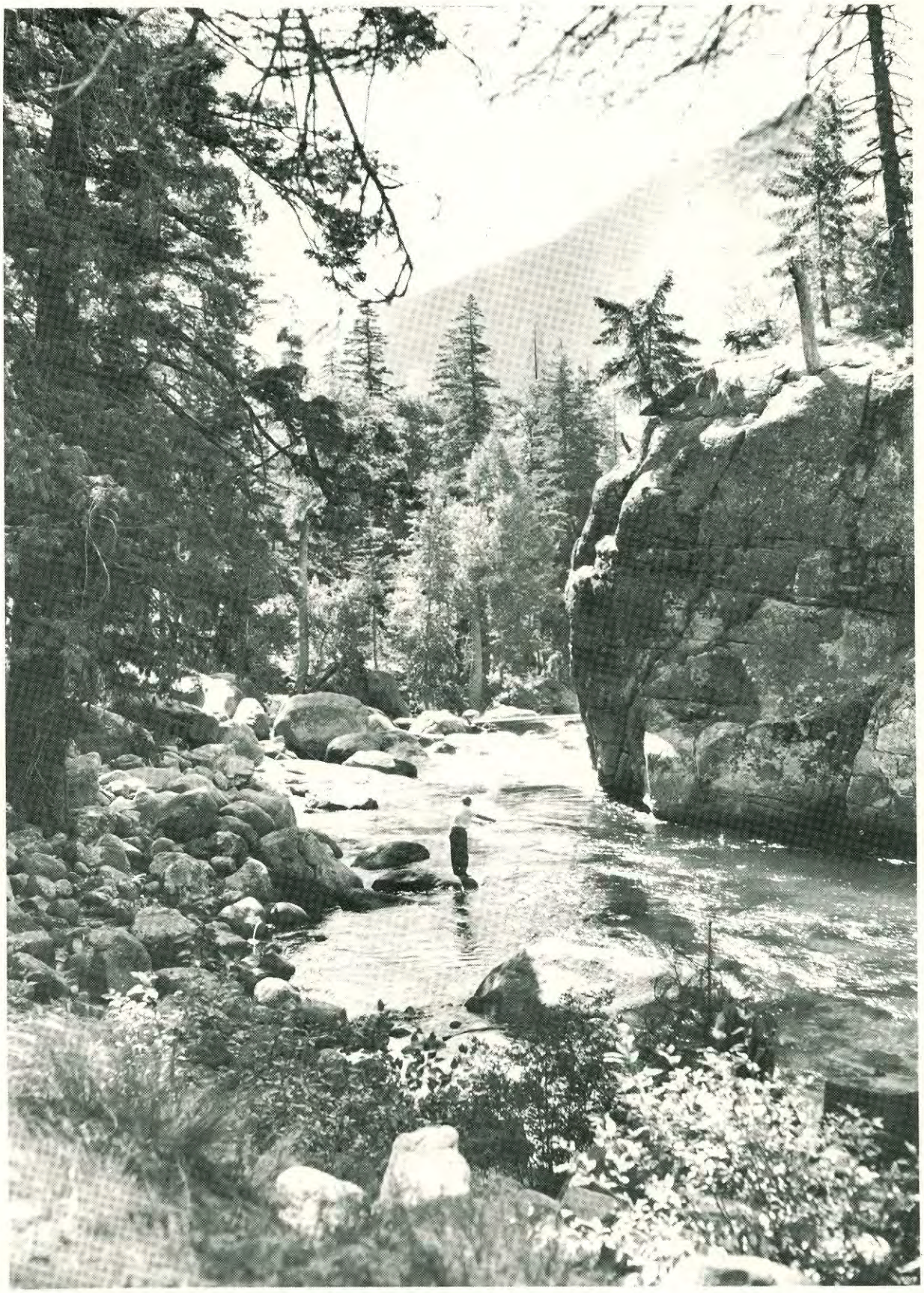
First place ... 27.2 sec.

...did you ever think about switch'en to "double E".

Roger and his "disciples".

When in doubt drop back 15 and punt.

"Pure might"



Activities

THE FORESTRY CLUB

Ever since the Forestry Club was first organized, it has tried to secure the close co-operation of its members for the advancement of forestry and all allied subjects, and the promotion of good fellowship among its members. Because its members have kept these goals in mind, the Forestry Club has continued to grow and develop into one of the most active and worthwhile forestry clubs in the Midwest.

The first Fall Conclave, hosted by Minnesota, got the Club off to a fast start this year. Soon after the first meeting of slides concerning summer camp and summer jobs, the Field Day and Campfire was held. During the first weekend in October, we attended the Conclave, and although we did not finish first, we did receive a new chain saw for our challenging efforts.

At the beginning of the year, the Club adopted a new and appropriate membership card, and later in the year the above shoulder patch. In order to further the fellowship among its members, the Club has, with the co-operation of the faculty and Forestry Office, sold over 100 dollars of firewood.

Although the Club has stressed activities, it has not slighted good programing. Among the programs, thus far, we have had excellent slide talks by Dr. Alton A. Lindsey concerning his experiences on the Purdue-Canadian Arctic Permafrost Expedition and graduate student, Bob Fallert, on his adventures in Brazil as a member of the Peace Corps.

Xi Sigma Pi

Xi Sigma Pi is a national forestry honorary established at the University of Washington in 1908. At the present there are chapters at (#)25 schools' of forestry. Kappa chapter was established at Purdue in 1934.

The objectives of the honorary are to "secure and maintain a high standard of scholarship in forestry; and to promote fraternal relations among earnest workers engaged in forestry activities."

To be eligible for membership in the Kappa chapter a student must have a 5.0 graduation index if he is a junior 5 and a 4.75 if he is junior 6 or senior. He must also possess "a personality which will tend to make him successful in forestry."

Xi Sigma Pi, Kappa chapter, has several activities each year. It is responsible for the management of eleven acres on the Shidler Tract. Each pledge class is required to perform some constructive project before initiation into the fraternity. This fall's pledge class pruned a compartment at Cunningham Forestry Farm for demonstration purposes. An Outstanding Freshman Award is given to the sophomore who demonstrated high scholarship his previous year.

The fall initiation dinner was held with Dr. Giese, forest entomologist, as guest speaker.

Members: Don Windsor, Chuck Bare, Dane Clark, Greg Thomas, Max York, Jim Hackman, Chuck Danner, Nelson Quick, Tim Stove, Dick Kowollik, Bill Knauer, Steve Wilds, Jim Bottorff, Gary Conant, Kenneth May, John Forester, Dick Warvel, Bruce Reynolds, Bob Arne, John Cable, Roy Raider, Charlie Beard, Mike Donahue, John Wade, Phillip Smith, Jerry Putman, Larry Cadwell, David Smith, Edward Hurlbut, Jim Hohlt, and Bill Brown.

Purdue Wildlife Club

-preamble to the constitution:

We conceive that wildlife and other outdoor resources have a permanent place in American culture. We believe in conservative use and public programs to enhance the esthetic, recreational, and economic values of wildlife as part of our living standard. We recognize the close interdependence of renewable resources and the need for coordinated management.

It shall be the purpose of this club to promote an interest in our renewable resources, to support the sound and scientific management of these resources and to provide for the exchange of information among interested persons.

Activities of the Wildlife Club are of two types. The club arranges talks and seminars of educational value for each of its meetings occurring the first and third Thursdays of each month. Frequent weekend field trips and local excursions are sponsored throughout the semester. Deer checks, birding hikes, bird banding, and smelt fries are but some of the activities enjoyed by club members in the past.

CONSERVATION CLUB

During the 1964 - 65 school year a group of students organized the Purdue Conservation Club. The major objectives of this new club are "to promote interest, understanding and education in the conservation of the natural resources of the nation --- its soils, waters, forests, wildlife and unique scenic wonders, and to co-operate with national organizations concerned with the conservation of natural resources. Through its activities and speakers the Conservation Club has attempted to present a program showing the interrelationships of our resources.

Although total membership of this new organization is still small, it is hoped that increased interest in the wide variety of topics presented will bring in new members. Two outstanding speakers during the fall semester were Dr. Durward Allen and Mr. Ernest McDonald. Dr. Allen presented a slide lecture on the N. American bison. Included in his slides were recent ones taken at Aransas National Wildlife Refuge. Ernest McDonald, presently on a year's leave of absence from the U. S. Forest Service Regional 6, gave a talk on the Forest Service's role in conservation education.

Elected officers for the fall semester were Jean Larson, president; Paul Bauer, vice president; and Sheryl Smith, secretary-treasurer. Professor Howard Michaud devoted much of his time as the club's faculty adviser.

Front and center: "The Beaver". 2nd Row, L to R: Jim Tootle, Tom Bricker, Mike Adams, Jerry Wenger, and Jerry Butts.

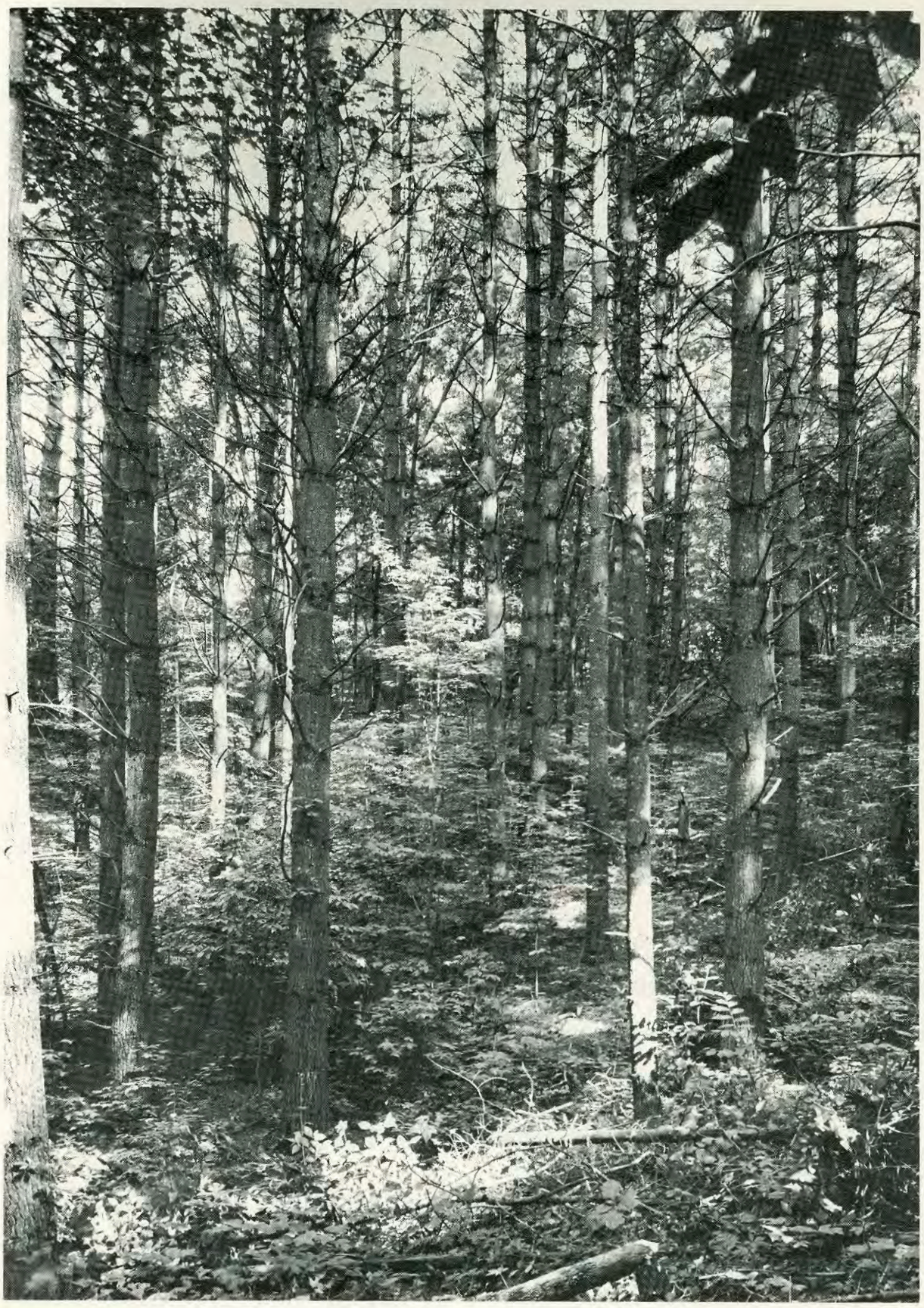
Log Staff

I would like to dedicate this page to the five main people who helped me to make this "Log" possible. Tom Bricker wrote the summer camp article and helped to put the yearbook together. To him goes the job of putting next year's "Log" together. To Jim Tootle goes the credit for the cover and for his helpful suggestions. Mike Adams, our photographer, managed to get most of the photos during his free time. Jerry Butts, the man with the money, handled the subscriptions and helped to put the "Log" together. Tom Hart, who is not in the photo, managed in his spare time to sell ad space before leaving second semester for graduate work at Duke University.

To all, I extend my sincere thanks.

Jerry Wenger

Jerry Wenger
Editor



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