

*Gopher Petway
alumni news
1972*

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Gopher Peavey

Alumni News

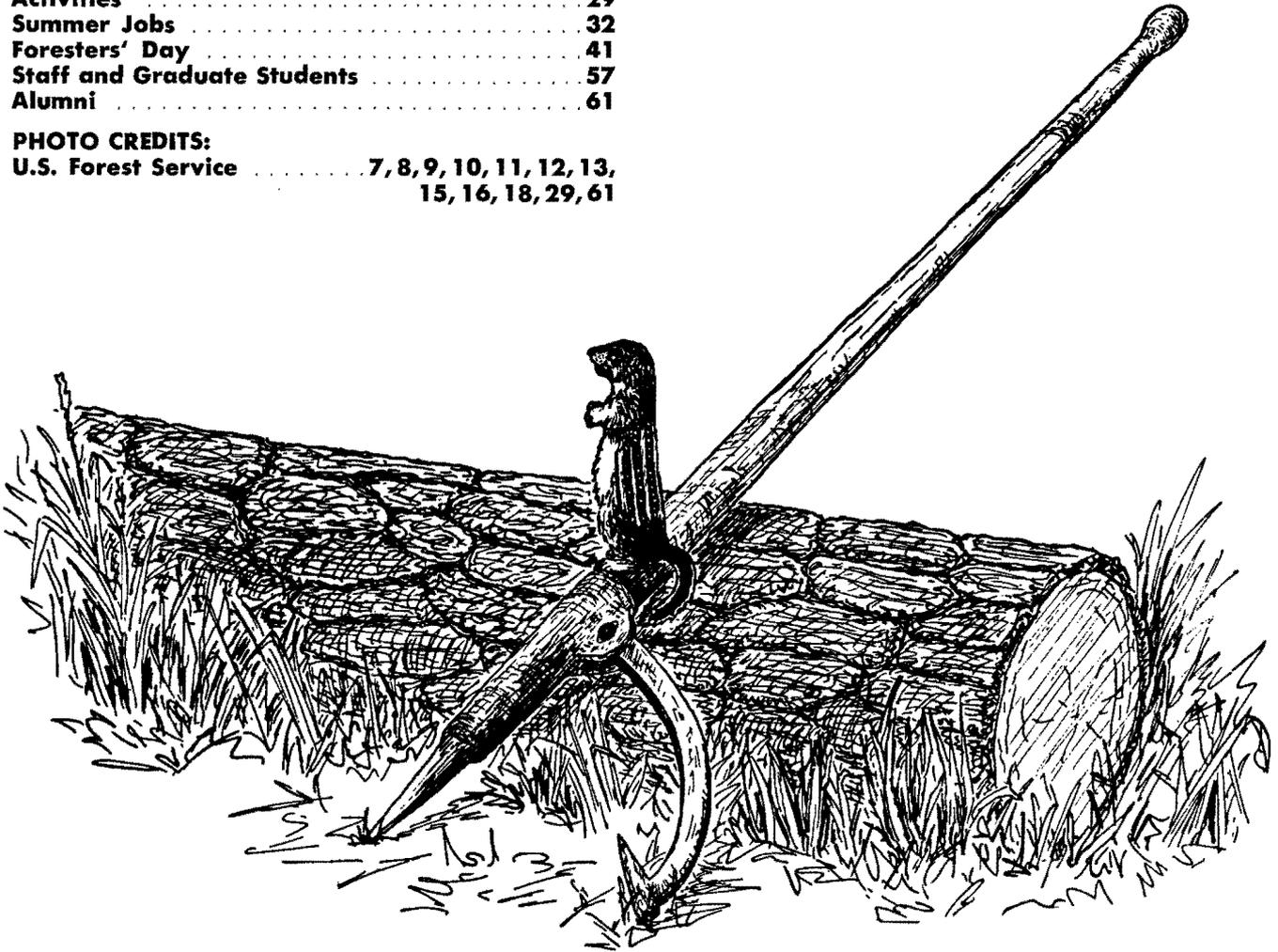
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College of Forestry Report

by Frank Kaufert, Dean



The 1971-72 school year started with the largest undergraduate (511) and graduate (74) enrollments in the history of the College of Forestry. Also, the trend towards large junior and senior classes, because of junior-college and other-college transfers, was even more clearly evident than earlier. The Itasca Session, now held for about 4 weeks in the month of September had 106 students and started to approach the maximum number that can be accommodated (125). At the Cloquet Forestry Center we are offering two sessions for seniors (Fall and Spring) and it will be some time before we reach the capacity of 60-70 per session that can be accommodated in the facilities now under construction.

It is evident from these enrollment figures that something must soon be done relative to limiting enrollment in at least our Forest Resources Development curriculum, in which about 90% of our students are registered. The first step will be taken in the Fall of 1973, when we will admit only those with a percentile average of 50 or higher in a combination of high school rank (HSR) and Minnesota Scholastic Aptitude Test (MSAT). We could accommodate a considerable number of additional students in Forest Products, Recreation Resources and Forest Science, but the Forest Resources Development curriculum is overcrowded.

The past year has been one of retrenchment and readjustment. In 1971-72 we took a 5% cut, which resulted in eliminating all of our teaching assistants and making other painful reductions. For 1972-73, the story is one of "Retrenchment and Reallocation." In this process we reduced our budget by 6% and then through justifications and various shifts were reallocated two-thirds of the total, the result being a 2% cut. The past year has thus been one of considerable trauma, because it is painful to eliminate what you have fought so hard and so long to obtain. However, if we can hold our remaining teaching and research funds, we can hopefully survive this difficult period and start anew on a building program.

For the first time in a number of years we reduced rather than increased faculty and teaching assistants on State Support funds. However, largely with research funds, we added an outstanding young faculty member in Joe Ulliman, in the area of measurements, remote sensing and aerial photogrammetry.

Dr. Jay Hughes, who is Director of the Division of Forestry, Cooperative State Research Service, USDA, Washington, D.C., has requested an additional year of leave so that he may complete some of the projects he has underway. We will take a very serious loss this summer when Dr. Hugo John leaves us to take the Associate Deanship of the College of Forestry, Range and Wildlife at the University of Idaho. Such losses are painful and regrettable but they do not detract from the image developed by the Minnesota College of Forestry as a producer of leaders in the profession. Minnesota graduates are now in leadership positions, as Deans, Assistant Deans or Directors, at about one-third of the accredited U.S. Forestry schools and colleges.

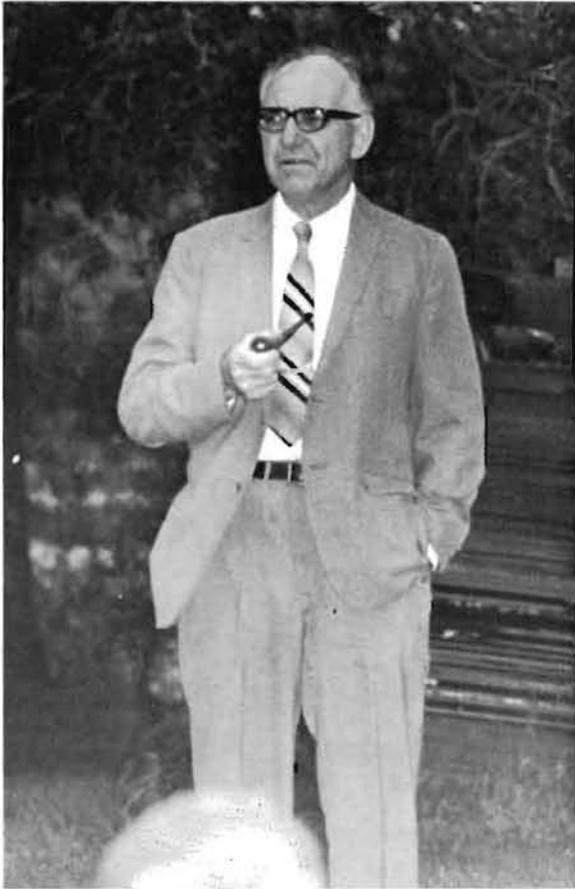
The construction of Forest Products Phase III will start this summer with \$1,000,000 provided by the last Legislature. Although our request was for \$1,662,000,

only about two-thirds of the request was funded, with a small amount (\$25,000) of the total indicated for planning the Green Hall Addition hoped for in the future. The completion of Forest Products Phase III should take care of our needs in the Forest Products area for some time, but it will provide little or no additional space for expansion of our rapidly growing programs in Forest Resources Development. Green Hall is extremely crowded, with very unsatisfactory space for research assistants and no space available for staff expansion. We are planning to wall off one of our halls to provide an additional office, but there will be no real expansion space available until we have the Addition.

This spring and summer we will be in the process of building two new 20-man student cabins at Cloquet and remodelling two others. By the start of the fall quarter we should have housing for 60-70 available at Cloquet, all cabins being equipped with central heating and toilet facilities. One of the cabins is being remodelled for occupancy by women. With these modern cabin facilities and the classroom-laboratory building completed last year, and occupied for the first time last fall, we have at Cloquet not only a fine undergraduate training facility but an excellent conference and seminar center.

Because of the interest and leadership of Associate Dean Skok, Dr. Hugo John, Dr. Arnett Mace, Dr. John Haygreen, Dr. Hans Gregersen, and Dr. Larry Merriam, all of whom have had considerable foreign forestry experience, we are continuing to build our interest and expertise in this area. Also, during the past year we had seven Minnesota College of Forestry graduates in the Peace Corps in Morocco, and several faculty members traveled to Morocco to work with this program and the University of Sale. The University now has membership in the Organization for Tropical Studies (OTS), Dr. Hans Gregersen serves on an important planning committee of OTS, and several of our graduate students have participated in OTS programs.

The Minnesota Forestry Alumni Association has been as active as usual and has made its annual contribution towards the advising and review of ongoing programs. Although the Colleges of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics Alumni Association, which gives us constituent membership in the Minnesota Alumni Association, is being pressured by the Minnesota Alumni Association to separate into constituent groups, the decision to date appears to be to continue for some time as the Colleges of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics Alumni Association. Under this arrangement, the Minnesota Forestry Alumni Association would continue as an independent group with similar activities and programs as in the past.



Dick Knox and Al Schacht, with the USFS in Washington, D.C., organized on March 8 a luncheon for Minnesota College of Forestry alumni in the South Agriculture Building. About 30 alumni and special guests attended this meeting. It was agreed by the group that they would attempt to annually hold a similar meeting, probably without organizing a formal chapter of the Minnesota Forestry Alumni Association. I thoroughly enjoyed meeting with the Washington, D.C. group and I am certain that the next meeting will see double the number present at the first luncheon, because the first luncheon was arranged on rather short notice and was kind of exploratory. Our western alumni also have been active under the leadership of Richard Pierson, John Austin and Ernie Kolbe. It was originally planned to hold a Minnesota College of Forestry alumni gathering in the West in late April of 1972, but other meetings and complications made this impossible. It is now planned to hold such a meeting sometime in 1972-73, probably at the Western Forestry Center in Portland, Oregon during one of the large western forestry meetings.

The organization of the College of Forestry into three departments, Forest Resources Development, Forest Biology and Forest Products, will be finalized on July 1, when all departments will have assigned budgets and will function as units with considerable autonomy and responsibility. An important development during the past year has been the addition of students to many College of Forestry committees, particularly those concerning the educational process. These young men and young women have been fine additions to these committees and have lent a new dimension to discussions.

As is evident from this issue of the Gopher Peavey-Alumni News, the forestry students of the College of Forestry have been an active group, and have carried on the fine traditions developed over the years. While there is considerable student apathy even in the College of Forestry, with too few students participating in student activities, our situation is considerably better than that in most University groups.

The employment situation in the field of Forest Resources Development is somewhat discouraging but we hope for better days. Employment opportunities in the forest products industries and in recreation continue to be rather good and we are placing a considerable number of Forest Resources Development graduates in these areas. Employment opportunities with state natural resource departments have been reasonably good and have saved the employment picture in the Forest Resources Development area from being a complete loss.

This report would not be complete without mention of the fact that we now have 17 young ladies enrolled in the College of Forestry, the largest ever. We are encouraging enrollment by women because there appear to be many fine employment opportunities for them in the areas of forest science, forest products and recreation.

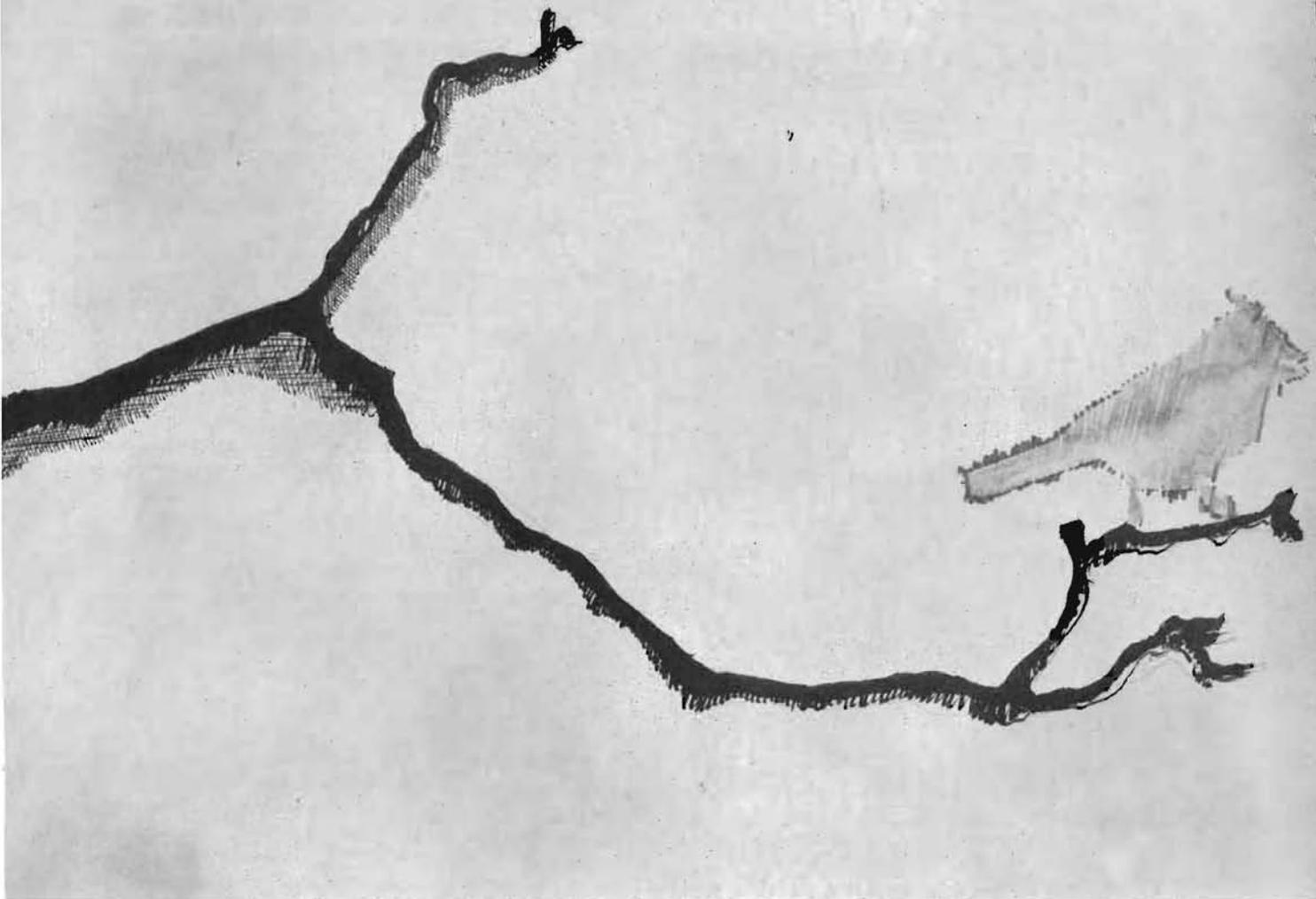
In conclusion, let me say that although the past year has been somewhat lacking in the kind of progress in building faculty and programs reported on in previous years, there has been progress in educational programs and many research contributions have been made. More than one-half of our budget is now dedicated to research but we still consider our number one responsibility to be the training of undergraduate students and provision of graduate education at the Master's and Ph.D. levels.

Again, I am happy and proud to report to Minnesota College of Forestry alumni on the status of our programs, on progress and on problems. We invite you to return for visits to the College whenever you are in the area.

F. H. Kaufert, Dean



New Classroom Building, Cloquet Forest Research Center



What is the Future of Wilderness Areas in Forest Management?

Wilderness has become an increasingly important subject in the minds of the American public with the general awakening to the fact of natural forces in their lives. Many are beginning to see that increased environmental quality may be the key to an increased quality of life. This feeling, coupled with the public's realization that they are entitled to voice their opinions and participate in the decision making processes involved in the management of public lands, has left the professional land manager faced with a tremendous challenge.

Until recently, wilderness as a concept and wilderness areas in general were taken for granted by the public, although nearly all wilderness land is public land. The administration and management of these lands was also taken for granted. However, the public is clamoring for participation in the administration and management, and it is increasing each year. They

are beginning to state their goals and objectives for these wilderness areas, including the management they would like to see of the areas. As is human nature, many of these goals and objectives are those of only one interest group of the public, not a true cross-section of the actual public needs or demands. It is the challenge of the forester, a professional land manager, to meet the various goals and objectives with sound management policies, taking into account not each separate special interest group, but the needs and desires of the total public sector.

This article is a survey of the comments of alumni, students, and faculty concerning these issues pertaining to the administration and management of the opinions presented, in the hope of enlightening your own point of view. We of the Peavey staff appreciate the time and effort each of you spent in replying to our questions and we invite your consideration of them.



The following comments are from Harold Andersen's presentation at the Foresters' Day Special Event. Mr. Andersen is the Supervisor of the Superior National Forest.

BWCA - 1980 (A Look Ahead)

If you will, please picture yourself eight years from now — 1980 — on a wilderness canoe trip in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area.

The water beneath your canoe is as clear and as pure as it was when the Voyageurs paddled the same lakes some 200 years ago. The only sound that can be heard above the stroke of your paddle is the splashing of a huge bull moose as he pulls up choice water lily roots from the shallows.

Tension mounts as you attempt to keep the kids quiet while maneuvering the canoe in close enough for Mom to snap that picture which will record forever the memory of a true wilderness experience. Just before the children explode in excitement — thus interrupting brother moose's lunch — a prize winning picture is snapped. The moose is suddenly gone, but the excitement of the episode lingers on. That is, until one of the kids notices that Mom forgot to remove the lens cover from the camera. (*To be honest with you . . . in our family it would probably have been me!*) Disappointment fades into laughter — for it is known that the experience just witnessed cannot be captured on film nearly as well as it will be imprinted in the memories of those who actually lived the experience.

Although we want to continue this story of your 1980 canoe trip into the BWCA, let us pause for a moment and reflect upon the past. For without the past, there would be no BWCA as we know it today, nor would there be a canoe wilderness for you to paddle in, in 1980.

The BWCA is rich in history — history which is extremely important to future management — history which is complex and complicated, which involves the areas of ecology, geology, politics, legislation, and sociology. While time does not permit even a cursory review of these developments, I would like to touch upon just a few significant events that have led to the canoe country as we know it today.

In the first place, it is the combination of geological and ecological forces that has given this area the uniqueness that has made it nearly world renowned. It is the combination of lakes, streams, islands and rock, together with the

“Northwoods” trees and vegetation that gives this area its breathtaking beauty. The pine groves which people seek out so eagerly for campsites are not as ancient as most people believe, and are the result of past wildfires. The vegetation of the BWCA like all forested areas has been shaped by the disturbing influences of nature's tools — principally wildfires, insects and disease attacks and windstorms. These forces have been instrumental in molding the complex vegetative community which we have grown to love and enjoy. We as foresters understand this, but must keep this in mind and hopefully get the average user of the area to understand that nature doesn't “stand still” if we are to successfully perpetuate a high quality wilderness area.

The legislative decisions of the past have been instrumental in changing not only the size, boundaries, and names of the canoe area, but also the management direction and practices necessary for the continuation of a quality wilderness. These legislative actions have occurred as a result of strong grass roots concern and effective presentation. Minnesota has been fortunate in having foresighted, articulate people who have effectively made their voices heard. Time precludes listing the names of all of these but certainly General Christopher C. Andrews, who started before the turn of the century a campaign to reserve some of the area, deserves mention. He became Minnesota's first Chief Fire Warden. He was largely responsible for President Theodore Roosevelt establishing the Superior National Forest in 1909. The birth of the BWCA as we know it today, began in 1918 when a young Forest Service Landscape Architect by the name of Arthur Carhart recognized the unique features of the lake country and recommended that action be taken to protect the area. In 1926 the Secretary of Agriculture set aside 1,000 square miles of the Superior National Forest as a “Roadless Area” — thus assuring protection and establishing management direction. The Wilderness Act of 1964 placed the BWCA in the National Wilderness Preservation System which re-enforced the past and emphasized the future management direction to be taken. The most recent legislative action took place in 1965 when the Secretary of Agriculture issued special regulations governing the administration of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area.

The years between 1926 and 1965 were filled with important policy decisions on the management and protection of the BWCA. Of particular importance was the Shipstead-Newton-Nolan Act of 1930 which provided for the protection of shorelines and water levels. The quality of the area was further enhanced in 1948 when the President issued an Executive Order establishing an Air Space Reservation over the BWCA; thus restricting flying below 4000 feet above sea level.

While these and many other significant developments can be simply stated in a few words, they did not take place just by happenstance. They resulted because many sincere people — private citizens and public officials alike dedicated years of struggle through complex and controversial issues, to arrive at these management decisions. These decisions and policies are the foundation for present day management of the BWCA, and they will serve as building blocks for future management.

Inside the BWCA boundaries, the Forest Service is basically managing the wilderness resource and not individual resources, uses or activities. It is true we must individually manage the elements, but not for their own sake. The individual elements must be managed for the sake of the whole — which in the case of the BWCA is

wilderness. The BWCA which was made a part of the Wilderness System, differs in that a number of established uses, including use of motors and logging, were specifically recognized in the Wilderness Act. All interested and concerned parties generally agree to that point, but then disagreement begins. Disagreement as to the degree of management and as to methods of management. There are those who say there should be no management which literally would mean no protection from fire, no clean-up, no portage maintenance, no campsite designation and no visitor controls. There are those who say management should be intensive and include paved portages and campsites, stringent visitor controls, construction of docks and total use of the vegetative resource. There are those who disagree with the use of any of the traditional tools of management; such as hunting and fishing seasons, logging, prescribed burning, law enforcement, and restrictions in general.

As we have discussed, the BWCA has always been managed — by nature. Nature's management tools are often harsh, violent, and visual. Man must either accept the use of nature's tools, modify their use and/or inject some of his own management tools. From a realistic point of view, we can no longer accept the full play of natural forces. Particularly in the case of wildlife — the risk of burning large areas and danger to human life is too great.

I think we will agree that if the BWCA is to be perpetuated as a wilderness area within the realm of man's influence, it must be managed by man to some extent. But, how is it to be managed and to what degree? This is where disagreement is born and the land manager is faced with his greatest challenge.

Today as in the past, our environment is continually facing new challenges in its struggle for survival. While some of these challenges are a natural part of ecological change, the majority are man-made. The BWCA is no exception and probably the single most critical challenge which must be met is that of people — sheer numbers of people spending large quantities of time in a wilderness environment.

This year saw 141,500 visitors spending 1,499,700 visitor units within the BWCA (a visitor unit is equivalent to a 12-hour period). This visitor use constitutes a 32% increase over 1970, and a 101% increase during the past five year period. A simple projection of this use to 1980 shows 333,700 visitors spending 7,735,000 visitor day units within the BWCA. (Projection based on rate increase of 10% per year and 20% per year compounded respectively.) I think you will agree that this would be an intolerable situation, resulting in the degradation of both the wilderness resource and experience. Visitor controls and a system of better visitor distribution must be initiated long before we reach this density of use.

Let me assure you that we are not wringing our hands in desperation while vital time passes by. Action is taking place both in research and management to meet these challenges.

People impact research has been and will continue to be a major aspect of the intensive research program being carried out by the North Central Forest Experiment Station, University of Minnesota, and others. One important study now being conducted by Dave Lime (of the North Central Forest Experiment Station) is aimed at determining the carrying capacity of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area. Dave has already identified two limiting factors which will be critical in determining the optimum number of people which can visit a particular lake or canoe route.

These two factors are: (1) the resource element — how much use can be tolerated without serious damage to the resource; and (2) the people element — how many people can be on one lake or one canoe route before the sensitive "wilderness experience" is lost to the visitor. While these questions are extremely complex, they must be and will be answered.

A prime example of management decisions which are aimed at current and future problems, is that of the "no cans and bottle rule" which was implemented this past summer. I am sure most of you are familiar with this rule, and many of you probably contributed to its success. The cooperation of the general public and the outfitters was overwhelming. Litter within the BWCA was reduced to an almost insignificant level because of broad acceptance and compliance with this rule.

There is much more which could be said about the BWCA today. However, we are here to talk about the BWCA 1980, so let's get back to where we originally started: You, and your family, on a canoe trip in the BWCA — the year is 1980. What do you see and learn while on your trip?

Well, you missed the picture of the moose — but there may be another opportunity during the remaining days of your canoe trip. As you glide along sunlit shores you marvel at differences in vegetation. The lofty and majestic white pine and Norway pine which were only infants when the Voyageurs passed this way, now stretch over 100 feet toward the sky. Upon rounding a point, these kinds of the forest suddenly give way to a stretch of shoreline that has the appearance of a dying jungle. There is a tangle of grey and brown dying, moss covered balsam fir — the victim of a spruce budworm outbreak. You steer the canoe in for a closer look, and notice that only brush and an occasional young fir have replaced the once thrifty forest.

Mom points ahead to what appears to be a section of burned shoreline near the outlet to the lake. As the canoe glides closer, the children's curiosity suddenly turns to despair at what appears to them to be a fire scarred forest. The burnt area, surrounded by the dead balsam stand, appears to be about five acres in size. The burn does not resemble a normal wildfire because there are no charred trees left standing. Suddenly Dad remembers that the forest officer they talked to at the start of their trip told them they might see some areas like this. The forester had given them some informational brochures explaining the management of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area.

Dad receives an overwhelming vote of confidence when he suggests they all take an afternoon stretch break, mix up a pot of lemonade, and pull out those brochures just to find out what kind of mess they were looking at.

Upon reading the brochure, it was learned that the dead trees in this area had been cut down during the winter. As soon as the spring sun melted away the winter snow in the clearing, foresters came in and carefully burned the thick accumulation of woody material. There was little danger of the fire spreading beyond the open area because the snow had not yet melted in the surrounding forest. The ground was now cleared and prepared for the development of a new forest; much in the same way that nature through the use of wildfires had regenerated the forest of the BWCA before modern man arrived. Upon examining the burned area, it was noticed that new trees and much new vegetation was in evidence, thus assuring a healthy forest for future visitors to enjoy.

The brochure went on to explain that the abundance of



wildlife such as deer, beaver, and the rare timber wolf, owe their continued survival to manipulation of the forest cover. In the past their habitat was maintained primarily through the use of nature's tool — that of wildfire. Today, wildfires are a threat to human property and life, and thus must be suppressed; however, through the study of ecological history and intensive research, man has now learned how to duplicate nature's work — thus assuring both safety to humans and a continued abundance of wildlife to see and enjoy.

Mom and the kids now feel better about what they have seen, for they understand that a little unsightliness may be necessary to stimulate the beauty of the forest of tomorrow.

The afternoon shadows are growing longer, and you know you must make it to the next lake before setting up camp for the night. The kids scramble into the canoe and you head for the portage trail marker just visible on the distant shore.

On your way across the portage you are surprised to meet a group of young people backpacking along a hiking trail which crosses the portage. A friendly chat follows and it is discovered they are members of a backpacking club which trek the many miles of trails within the BWCA. The recreational pursuit of backpacking has grown rapidly within the past few years, and now in 1980 it is one of the most enjoyable uses of the BWCA. The network of hiking trails is also used in the wintertime by numerous cross country skiers and snowshoers. The increasing popularity of dogsledding also takes good advantage of the trails during the long winter season.

The backpackers move on to cover those last few miles before sunset. You reach the other end of the portage and shove off in search of campsite number 8 — located about halfway down the lake, according to the map.

Upon passing an island, you note a small sign located near a green grassy spot in the edge of the forest which appears to have been a campsite at one time. The sign explains this is one of many campsites which are closed to use on a regularly scheduled basis. These sites are going through what is termed R & R — that is, rest and recuperation. They have been renovated by loosening the soil, applying mulch and reestablishing new vegetation. Through a system of rotating use and rejuvenation on such campsites, the basic resource can be protected for many years to come.

A cool evening breeze begins to play across the lake, and you sense it is time to find the campsite assigned to you for the night.

Yes, I said ASSIGNED . . . because, remember — the year is 1980, and campsite assignment is part of the complex reservation system now being used to protect and maintain the wilderness characteristics of the BWCA. This reservation system, comprising the latest in computers and heat-sensing satellite equipment, works behind the scenes to assure you of a quality wilderness experience.

The system assures you that lakes will not be overcrowded and you will be able to find a campsite without difficulty each and every night. While the system controls the number of people using the BWCA, it also calculates an optimum distribution of travelers throughout the area. When the heat sensing satellite tells us that certain routes or lakes have reached their optimum carrying capacity, parties are then directed into other areas not yet filled.

When the seasonal quota of BWCA reservations becomes filled, applicants are informed of other recreational opportunities adjacent to the wilderness. These might include a canoe trip down the Vermilion River or a camping trip into one of the many lakes outside the BWCA. Maybe the party would be interested in delaying their trip until winter to take advantage of the solitude offered the snowshoer. The opportunities are almost limitless.

Yes, you may feel this is fantasy for 1980, and you may be right; but I am sure that a similar system is just around the corner. I am just as certain that by 1980 and probably before, it will be necessary to place capacity restrictions on certain portions of the BWCA if we are to maintain a quality wilderness. These measures may seem harsh to you; however, I am reminded of a saying I once heard, "God hasn't stopped making people, but he has stopped making acres." I am optimistic that we can implement such systems without impairing the "spiritual" quality which is so important to those visiting the canoe country. We must do everything possible to minimize the visitor's feeling that he is being regimented and regulated.

But, I have digressed from your canoe trip! As the sun sets into the upper branches of a stately white pine on the distant shore, you beach your canoe in front of the campsite. The kids tumble out to stretch their legs in search of firewood, the tent is pitched, a supper of fresh fish is prepared, and you and your family settle down in the glow of a warm campfire to silently reminisce about the day's excitement and experiences.

While meditating about the day's sights and sounds, your memory strikes a significant void — that void being what you didn't see today — you didn't see any structures which leave man's permanent imprint on the earth, nor did you see any mining activity which for so long was a controversy in the BWCA. Come to think of it, you didn't even notice any litter — the public concern for a quality environment has certainly changed people's attitudes over the past few years. They are more concerned and knowledgeable about the detrimental effects of littering, stripping of bark, and indiscriminate cutting of trees. You didn't even see or hear an aircraft today — not even a Forest Service fire detection plane, for fire detection is now being done by satellites.

The last glow of the evening sun slips into darkness signalling bedtime for the weary children — Mom and Dad will linger by the fire until the last coals have disappeared in the hope they might hear the distant howl of a timber wolf. But, they too must bed down soon, for the loon's cry comes early in the morning and signifies the start of a new day in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area.



SHOULD WE COMMIT MORE OR LESS LAND TO WILDERNESS?

The questions posed are obviously good ones. They are, however, loaded. It would be really great if we could consider them purely from the standpoint of our knowledge of how the forest behaves and reacts. However, there are too many vested or emotional interests involved for this to happen. Until the timber harvesters and the ardent conservationists can concede that each has a valid point of view, and be willing to work calmly toward common goals, such discussions merely fan the breeze and confuse public opinion. Until those involved are willing to balance economics and the ecosystem intelligently and unselfishly, such questions as you pose are entirely hypothetical. I've been doing wilderness research for the past 23 years, and after talking with others involved in this type of thing, we all wish we could be more hopeful. (Clifford E. Ahlgren, '48)

More lands will be placed in some category where little or no management will be permitted. This will involve political decisions. We can participate in shaping these decisions, but in general one must question whether we can successfully buck a movement whose time has come. Given the time frame of decades within which we work, these same decisions can be reversed as the need arises. There is a greater place I believe, for relatively small, reasonably wild areas fairly near to urban areas. Many, possibly most of present wilderness areas don't meet this criteria. Meanwhile, each proposed area needs objective review and publicized support or rejection on its own merits. (P. R. Kipp, '51)

The number of people using the wilderness areas is increasing every year. This is placing a burden on these areas to the point they are becoming overused. Some areas are being overused to the point where they are losing their value as a wilderness area. I believe more areas will have to be set aside as wilderness areas. However, they will have to be carefully selected. The second thing I believe may come is a reservation system so the number of people using an area will be controlled. These areas will have to be given fire protection in order to have value as a wilderness area. (L. A. Nicholson, '53)

Consideration of wilderness areas is relevant to all people, especially those far removed from the forest itself, such as urban residents and those from rural farm areas.

Persons trained in or cognizant of all the factors which make up the forest environment and their interrelationships do not need "wilderness," by the purists definition, to obtain total enjoyment. The natural forest with some disturbances by natural factors and by man can provide this experience.

The purist will accept nothing less than the totally undisturbed state. Unfortunately, this condition is as unnatural as the wilderness raped! With the burgeoning demands on the environment made by increasingly higher standards of living, some steps must be taken to manage or manipulate our forest environment to preserve it.

I think the new generation of forester recognizes this need. The old forester who measures his accomplishments solely in board feet will soon have faded. So, too, will his arch-enemy, the fanatic preservationist as we of the forestry profession come out of the woods and meet the public. (Jon Fogelberg, '67)

I believe it is time for the American public to wake up to the fact that under the present wilderness system only a small fraction of the present and future population will ever be able to enjoy the millions of acres of wilderness. We do not need any more wilderness set aside. We do need a new look at how these areas can be used without being damaged or destroyed. (M. J. Latimer, '41)

Yes, we should commit more land to wilderness, with a few qualifications: That we do not concentrate these areas on inaccessible federal lands. Federal agencies having natural resource management responsibilities can be more instrumental in encouraging other levels of government and private landowners to establish and manage wilderness or natural areas. These lands, so designated, do not necessarily have to be extensive tracts, but can take the form of pocket wilderness areas distributed near the population centers of our country. This is basically the philosophy behind the nature center movement and perhaps one of the reasons for the success it is enjoying. (Dick Manly, '57)

There should be room in this great nation of ours for all types of land uses — or even non-use. There should be some areas in each part of the country that are left completely alone except for necessary fire suppression, research, and closely metered public camping. Insects and disease would be tolerated unless developing into a threat to the entire forest.

Other areas of semi-wilderness would allow for some multiple use: selective logging of mature timber except around areas most seen by the public, some fire trails, moderate insects and disease control, but still no mining, permanent buildings, or anything more than primitive camping. There are parts of the BWCA that would be better in this category than the first one.

The question of how much land to dedicate for each type of wilderness is possibly the hardest one to answer. Certainly the type previously characterized as semi-wilderness would be much more common than true wilderness. While the former could be a relatively small area or border a wilderness, the latter would have to be sizeable to accomplish its goals without exterior interference.

Therefore, true wilderness areas would tend to be relatively few in number but very large, while semi-wilderness would be generally smaller in size.

Under this concept, a greater acreage could be set aside for wilderness without seriously affecting either local or national economics. With but a slight bit of upgrading, many thousands of acres now producing timber crops could be included in the semi-wilderness system.

In any event, there are so few true wilderness areas left that they should be immediately analyzed for inclusion in the system before they are lost forever.

After all, God's not making any more. (Dave Cross, '53)

Each piece of land with potential wilderness status needs to be evaluated. Some of these areas should be designated wilderness if there are no conflicts with other resource uses. (R. W. Nelson, '34)

I favor setting aside areas for pure scientific purposes. If these qualify as wilderness — so be it. However I do believe the scientist should justify these set asides with special reference to acreages. I am not in favor of more areas being placed in the Wilderness category for recreational purposes. In saying this I do not imply that more areas should not be set up for recreation. I do feel that for recreational purposes the area and the people using it must have some type of management. This can be done under a recreational area designation. As a forester, I am enough of an egotist to believe that I can improve and maintain a recreational area, if given the opportunity, even though it may be considered a semi-wilderness area. The future will always be ahead of us. If nature is left alone it will take care of the future, but unfortunately, people and nature are not always compatible, that is when we can keep nature, and not only protect but speed up natural conditions. (Sig Dolgaard, '36)

My personal opinion is that we do not need true wilderness for recreation. We do need wild land which has limited permanent improvements. However, it would be very difficult to convince me that people need a recreational experience in true wilderness. A very, very small part of the last few generations of Americans have ever experienced wilderness and many, many generations in Europe. Therefore, the emotional argument that we must save and preserve true wilderness to protect the mental health of our civilization is bunk. However, I would argue that we retain representative areas for study and research. (L. R. Hamilton, '53)

The wilderness areas in Alaska must be really studied because up here there is an access problem. People don't use the areas now and if you create a wilderness, you would be completely locking up the land as no one would have any access to it. It isn't like the lower 48 where you probably have access roads to the perimeter on all sides. People need to take a very critical look at the situation before they decide they want wildernesses up here. Possibly a no-cut area would better serve their needs so that they still could have access to the area—the only access in southeast Alaska being by plane or boat. (Chad Converse, '66)

With caution, more areas should be classified under some sort of "Wilderness" designation. In the East and South it should be done under new legislation or by amendment to the Wilderness Act. Most areas in the Eastern half of the U.S. that deserve special management protection would serve to dilute the Wilderness Act if forced into classification under it. New legislation should allow for some management in individual cases not presently allowed in "Wilderness," i.e. timber harvesting in parts of the BWCA as is now legal because the BWCA is not wilderness as such. Professional land managers need a better understanding of what different people consider wilderness. The center of a 40 that was clearcut five years ago may qualify in the minds of many. (Wayne R. Nicolls, '61)

I have no objection to wilderness areas as such and I am one who enjoys using them. However, it seems that, through the emotional reactions of the general public and influential preservationist groups, even the strictly regulated cutting of timber within wilderness areas has become something of a "taboo." Therefore, I think most foresters would agree that in the future we should seek to impose limits on the designation of whole tracts of publicly owned lands as wilderness. Perhaps guidelines could be set up to assure that areas under consideration for wilderness would be those lands least suitable for the production of forest crops. Lands falling under this classification would be lake and river frontage, poor forest sites, non-productive sites, inaccessible areas, poor logging chances, etc. Too much good forest land has already been lost as a source of forest products.

Foresters should be greatly concerned about the continuing reduction of forest land acreage for wilderness areas, urban expansion, highways and all forms of recreational developments. Another, less obvious but serious loss, is through the sale of a forty or small tract of private forest land to the city dweller who wants a retreat in the northwoods. While this in itself is not particularly objectionable it does have a two-fold effect on forest land:

1. For the most part, the owner will not want to cut his trees, thereby eliminating his land as a source of forest products.

2. Sales of land in this manner invites speculation and will eventually drive land values to such a high level that forest crops couldn't pay for themselves. Then the forest industries would become more dependent upon public forest lands for their raw materials.

We are aware that with the increase in population there is an increase in the demand for forest products. With less land available on which to grow more forest crops we foresters must substantially intensify our management. And we all know there is a limit to how much timber we can produce on a given acre. Therefore I feel that we should commit less land to wilderness areas. (Jack C. Tucker, '51)



As to the first question of whether we should have more or less wilderness, it is not a question that I can easily answer with a yes or no. There is only a limited amount of land that is suitable for wilderness, and when that land is committed, we should stop designating additional areas of land as wilderness, simply because someone thinks there should be more. Land should not be designated wilderness if it has been developed in any way, such as old mining areas or areas which presently have roads of any kind. Likewise, it should not be placed in wilderness status if doing so will cause serious management problems later on. An example of this would be to place valuable commercial timber land in wilderness, only to find that later on it would become a liability because of serious insect epidemics caused by lack of harvest on overmature timber. The same area would also become an extreme fire hazard following a disease or insect infestation. An area should not be classified as wilderness if it has valuable minerals, or potentially valuable minerals which will be needed by our nation for survival. My views are that all sizeable chunks of presently undeveloped public land, regardless of administering agencies, should be studied for possible wilderness classification. All possible resources and uses of the land should be considered, and a critical evaluation made of the needs of the nation for these resources. If they are vitally needed and utilization of their resources such as timber harvest or mining activities will conflict with wilderness values, these lands should not be designated as wilderness. Some uses such as water production and even light grazing by domestic livestock do not, in my opinion, conflict with wilderness values and these lands could be made a part of the system. Lands placed in wilderness status should be truly wilderness in character and capable of being managed as wilderness from now on. (Dale Harthan, '57)

I am a staunch supporter of committing more land to wilderness for a number of reasons. The most important ones follow.

During this decade, recreation is becoming an important pastime as the work week decreases. One of the most important recreational activities is camping, of which wilderness camping plays an important part. This particular type of camping tends to be more beneficial for the participant since: (1) the person's skill and knowledge is required to insure a pleasant stay due to the lack of the comforts of home, (2) being in a wilderness area satisfies a basic need of man — solitude, and (3) a wilderness trip with an open eye leads to a historical, biological, and philosophical experience for the participant.

As the population increases, there is lesser amounts of land for recreational use since it is being occupied by houses, factories, and highways. The wilderness area represents a living testimonial of the past, a natural textbook from which we can glean vast amounts of knowledge. These areas represent an oasis of pleasure and learning in ever increasing sheets of concrete and steel.

Thus, a wilderness area is an emotional, intellectual and physical experience unique to each person. In order to insure this experience for all, more land is needed in the wilderness category. (Bill Gherardi, '71)



Yes, I believe we should have wilderness areas! My only contention is that we should take a careful look at our rapidly dwindling commercial forest acreage and the rapidly growing demand for the products to be produced from these lands before we decide to tie even more land up in this manner. Since 1900 about 16 million acres of forestland have been permanently withdrawn for parks and wilderness areas. This is as much land as the combined areas of R.I., N.J., Mass., Conn., and Del. More than 56 million additional acres of wilderness are being sought by preservationists. This says nothing of the thousands of acres which are claimed each year by highway construction, urbanization, purchase of small tracts by individuals for recreation — many of which are withdrawn from our available timber base, etc. All this amidst forecasts of a demand for forest products, which will at least double over the next 30 years. (R. H. Roberts, '65)

We should not commit more land to wilderness areas unless we as a nation see to it that these areas are protected from the ravages of those desiring to see and feel wilderness experience. Up to the present, the wilderness areas set aside, amounting to several millions of acres, are becoming eye sores because of the hand and foot of the increasing wilderness "lovers." (Paul J. St. Amant, '31)

I am concerned about the lack of a comprehensive national plan for forest land to include both public and private lands. I have driven through or flown over much of the forested areas of the U.S.A. in the past few years and I am appalled at the sorry condition of much of the once productive areas — in the east it is coal leases and in the south oil leases, but it adds up to millions of unproductive forest lands contributing almost nothing to the good of the country. As foresters, we should be putting some HEAT in the proper places and giving the whole problem some leadership. (Frank Shearer, '37)

The management of wilderness has been part of this district for over forty years. A few years ago we precipitated some of the activist thinking in East Meadow Creek. The need for wilderness and its part in overall forest management is before us most of the time. Much of the thinking gets bogged down in hysteria especially among the partly informed. Unless we change our life style, it will be impossible to set aside vast areas in a wild state. Our way of life demands the use of forest land products and we cannot foresee any changes of sacrifices in our living standards. Forests are renewable and are enjoyable to most people whether they are pristine or just forest. General recreational use of the White River far exceeds limited use in wilderness areas. The demand of recreationists is for accessibility to enjoy the forest. (Donald E. Price, '33)

My answer is that we should commit more land to wilderness areas. Over the years I have had occasion to take a wilderness hiking trip in the High Sierras, several canoe trips in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in Minnesota, and one weekend trip to the Sylvania area in the Northern peninsula of Michigan. Each of these trips proved to be a very rewarding experience. (James A. Bussey, '38)



Yes, we do need wilderness and more of it. All too often proponents of wilderness have been forced to play the old GNP game of benefit-cost analysis to justify the allocation of public land for wilderness. If this practice continues we will have no wilderness areas. How do you assign dollar values to such things as beauty, quiet, peace of mind, freedom from commercial intrusions, and the opportunity to place life's elements in their proper perspective? All of these are qualitative social benefits which cannot be measured in monetary terms and are of far greater importance than the almighty dollar. What is needed is a totally new system of "environmental economics" which places social values ahead of pure cash returns. Under such an ethic, conservation could begin to achieve sorely needed gains. (Craig M. Smith, '65)

The current state of wilderness areas should be satisfactory. There seems to be a growing idea that everything needs to be preserved — for who? Almost all that land that can be truly called wilderness is designated as such, what are we going to do with more of it? Who will benefit by including more acreage? Speaking for myself, I like wilderness areas as well as the next guy, but once you have seen one or two, you have seen most of them. I have been in the Northern Minnesota wilderness and in the Kootenai National Forest wilderness areas in Montana and the Selway-Bitterroot wilderness areas. The scenery is breathtaking and I love the mountains but I don't like to hike 10 miles or more just to see another beautiful view, or to bask in the silence of a large forest stand. To preserve more areas for the relatively few hardy souls who like to hike, when there is already enough, is ridiculous. I am almost willing to bet that these "Preservationists" (as I call them) have only been in one or two currently existing wilderness areas and probably have not seen very much of the total area of those. More wilderness areas? Bah! Humbug! (Glenn Park, '59)

I am sure there are parcels of land that still should be committed to wilderness management. The question of how much and future needs remains unanswered. People must realize that wilderness classification of land does not come without a price. It puts a lot of constraints on land use and commodity return. We need a better "handle" on how to assess needs and the price people are willing to pay for this more restrictive classification of wild land. This perhaps is a congressional obligation. (Vince Olson, '39)

Forestry in Japan is very limited as there are few forests, as I'm sure you already know. But what they do have they take very careful precautions to protect. They import most of their lumber, of course, but some is harvested from their northern-most island of Hokaido where the Olympics were staged. Firs and pine are most common in northern Japan with more exotic species farther south.

I believe in wilderness areas only as long as it is kept out of the National Park's hands. Wilderness where all practical management systems (both for wildlife and forests) are abandoned is not in the best interest either. I believe our present wilderness areas are sufficient if left just that — wilderness — no roads, campgrounds, picnics, etc. We have enough of these at the present. Sometimes by designating a particular area as a park or wilderness defeats their original purpose — that of preservation. (Charles M. Whitmore, '70)

To answer this question is a very complex task. First, one must define "wilderness" in terms that will be widely accepted. This has not been done. To a slum child from any of the large cities, it may even be inconceivable. Let us call it a roadless area of at least 50,000 acres, where the natural ecology has not been disturbed appreciably. I would like to see all such areas, now in existence, set aside formally. However, sheer use pressure, i.e., the number of people using such an area in a given period of time — per month or per annum — can destroy a wilderness. And something vital, infinitely precious, will have been lost. (A. L. Aamot, '30)

This question can't be answered yes or no. Assuming that all wilderness areas will be on public land, the public will dictate how much wilderness they want. However, we as land managers must be very careful how much land we take away or allow to be taken away from multiple use management. The nation needs timber, water and other resources besides wilderness. In fact, the majority of the American public does not use the wilderness for their recreation, but rather prefer the more developed recreation areas in our National Forests and Parks which are much more suited to family camping. It seems that a very vocal minority are pushing for wilderness for their enjoyment. How much land can we lock up for this minority? Wilderness has its place, but only after careful consideration of all the factors involved — including timber production, wildlife, general recreation and public demand. I personally believe we should keep our wilderness areas to the minimum and strive for better multiple use management on most of the land. (Dave Miller, '66)





WHAT, IF ANY, MANAGEMENT SHOULD BE ALLOWED IN WILDERNESS AREAS?

The wilderness question, obviously, is not easily answered. Some very injudicious withdrawals have been made in response to emotional pressures around through expert propaganda and aroused but wrongly informed public opinion. Also through the Congress in response to its eagerness to be on the side of popular God and country vote getting issues.

With the unfortunate pressures from the "aroused public" and because of their equally unfortunate lack of understanding of the real meaning of conservation or "wise use," management of resources for the broadest national good is rapidly being taken out of the hands of the professionals and placed under the direction of general law and administrative decisions of legislators, politicians and biased public and private groups. (Howard Post, '39)

Insects and disease should not be controlled, but I do not see how fire can be left unchecked. Our fire control is not quite that tight, and really sizeable burns should be avoided. Maybe some day weather forecasts and burning conditions may be so predictable that greater chances could be taken, but that day is not here yet. (Carl G. Kruger, '27)

I do not like to see the **human** and **natural** factors separated as they have been here. I would prefer that we view humans as part of the ecosystem, and as such, working within the known limits of these natural systems. This includes the controlled use of fire where it is best suited and the control of wildfire; the discontinuance of hard pesticides, rodenticides, funguscides, herbicides and wholesale predator and varmint poisoning in and adjacent to our public lands — with particular emphasis on wilderness areas.

Commercial interests such as logging, mining, grazing, road and dam builders, etc., should be excluded from designated wilderness areas entirely. Recreation facilities must be planned to have a minimum impact on the areas they are intended to serve. If anything, these facilities should act as control points in regulating the numbers of humans using these areas. Carrying capacities must be established for each wilderness area (and enforced) even if it may eventually exclude my personal use or my children's. To be practical about the wilderness issue, it will naturally put additional strains on our lands where commercial products are derived, but I believe that this is the challenge we are faced with and must respond to. (Dick Manly, '57)

The very title of your question, "Future of Wilderness Areas in Forest Management" poses a question that it is a contradiction by the definition itself. "A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its communities of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." The above is a quote from the Wilderness Act of 1964 which placed immediately some 9.1 million acres of National Forest Land in the National Wilderness System. Accordingly, under the true concept of wilderness, the area is characterized by a complete lack of management. While wilderness preservation is one of the multiple uses designated for National Forest Multiple-Use Management, it actually is a contradiction of multiple use. Withdrawing forest lands into excessive and unwarrantedly large wilderness preserves represents abandonment and abdication of management and all of attendant benefits with the exception, ostensibly of limited recreation. The reason so few Americans enjoy the scenic and recreational pleasures of the wilderness preserves is readily apparent. The wilderness as defined, means preserving nature in its original state, with no roads and no eating and sleeping or sanitation accommodations for the visitor. The wilderness consequently, is within reach only of those with the stamina to hike or pack into the restricted scenic and forest vastness and, of course, to those with the time and the money to travel to the stepping-off place for a wilderness. Placing large areas of forest land in Wilderness preserves where there is no management of the forests, deprives the consuming public of needed wood supply, reaped from an ever renewable resource. Despite the current concern for the environment, with stress on open spaces in forest lands, the fact remains that a man's home and the place where he works is his principle environment. To keep such buildings in a healthy state, wood is an absolute necessity. The nation improves its environment through improving its housing. The concept of multiple use of the forest combines the needs of timber harvesting and recreation. Some areas should be preserved in wilderness, even though comparatively few people can visit them and enjoy them. But, the drive to put more and more National Forest and other public lands into single use wilderness preserves deprives the whole nation, rather than a few timber companies, of the maximum benefit of the forest land. This is a **waste**, not conservation or forest management. (Yale Weinstein, '37)



Wilderness areas should be managed for "wilderness values" alone, not for "recreation alone." Recreation use should be geared to "optimum land carrying capacity" for human and animal use. All agencies should manage wilderness areas under the same rules — no improvements except trails — supervised control and use of the area by people; also horses where allowed. In addition restricted mechanized use for research activities, minimum mechanical equipment for fire protection or search and rescue activities.

The purpose of wilderness classification is to save the land area for this purpose. Tough rules and enforcement are mandatory — otherwise forget it. (S. B. Olson, '32)

Our general impressions while traveling, chiefly in the John Muir Wilderness, are that main trails and adjacent campsites are grossly over-used and that areas a mile or more back are nearly unused. Most of the users are unfamiliar with map reading and dare not venture from main routes of travel.

The worst damage to trails and meadows we witnessed came from a large, though well disciplined, horseback party. Even large groups on foot, such as a Sierra Club hiking party were causing trampling damage at their campsites in spite of their meticulous behavior. Generally users are becoming very environment conscious and they were doing a good job of cleaning up after themselves. The fragile country around the base of Mt. Whitney still shows some damage to ground vegetation from our own little party of four when we tarried a day or two in one camp. All of this indicates that there are critical limits to the use the high country can take. At lower elevations, where vegetation is more vigorous, damage is less noticeable.

Inevitably, numbers of Wilderness users will have to be limited and perhaps dispersed more. Meanwhile it is nice for those of us who know how to travel cross-country to find uncrowded expanses away from the trails. However, there will always be many tenderfeet afield and, for my part, I would prefer black-top trails and rubber shod horses to the deep grooves of dust one now encounters along the main routes. One is no more artificial than the other.

People are doing very well without commercial facilities other than pack stations, and I can see no reason for expanding commercial services. Sanitary facilities are needed in some locations. Modern, light weight equipment and foods make it possible to carry supplies for several days travel without difficulty. (Ted Niehaus, '33)

Wilderness areas (except Natural Areas) should be given necessary protection from fire, insects and disease to prevent them from deteriorating and to prevent them from contributing to loss of commercial forests by these forces. No mining should be allowed in any wilderness area. Limited grazing may be allowable in some areas. No logging should be allowed in very steep or erosive country or in some other areas where special use (such as canoe waters, natural phenomenon, or outstanding scenery) is justified. Recreational use should also be restricted or dispersed in order to prevent damage. But all wilderness areas should not be considered "Natural areas" or withheld from human use.

May common sense — not the emotions reign. (Clarence D. Chase)

Management would have to be determined for each area. In some instances natural factors would not matter. In others, fire may be essential to maintain — in others it may destroy the habitat. Other of the natural phenomena would have to be studied with regard to their effect on the purpose of setting aside the area. (R. L. Eikum, '43)

Human factors must be kept to an absolute minimum within the wilderness. It is inconceivable to permit logging or mining operations within these dedicated areas. Recreation facilities must be of minimal design, to protect the environment rather than for the comfort of the traveler. Improvements could include a fire ring, a log table of simple, rustic design, a hitchrail and in a very few instances, a sanitation facility. In horse country a simple drift fence of native materials will protect alpine meadows from abuse through picketing or tieups. (Joe Gjertson, '38)

My first reaction is to say "permit all natural things to happen to a wilderness area and exclude all man-associated things." This comes from a naturalistic bent I have that says a true wilderness area is just that — natural. Since fire, insects, and disease have happened naturally for billions of years, a wilderness area should be left to the ravages of these natural forces if and when they occur. But this reaction is tempered by two things:

- 1) Natural events have a habit of ignoring wilderness boundaries and destroying non-wilderness land.
- 2) More importantly, the person who values wilderness the most, the user, likes a wilderness with healthy trees, clear streams, etc., not one with charred stumps, muddy torrents, infested groves, and such. While it is true that some users are science-oriented and a natural disaster would be the dream of a lifetime come true, the vast majority of users prefer a wilderness area to be a healthy forest.

When my idealistic view of a wilderness area is confronted by these two seemingly insurmountable difficulties, I begin to think of ways to compromise the situation. I don't necessarily advocate the commission of more land to wilderness areas as an alternative. But this is where I must give an explanation. The cry for "more wilderness" has sent more foresters scurrying for their rifles than any other single thing in years. Much of this clamor has been an attempt to lock up everything in sight. To please as many as possible, we must have three types of wilderness:

- 1) Large user-oriented wilderness areas.
- 2) Equally large science-oriented areas.
- 3) Smaller areas devoted to the same two things above as well as those activities not limited by area or "pure" wilderness character.

In areas of the first class, the forest would be managed to maintain what the user wants most. In the second area, nature would be allowed to run its course and scientists could study it. The demand of size is crucial here because until we can stop natural events on a dime, we must use every natural thing we have to help stop them, i.e., rivers, watershed boundaries, wind patterns, etc. Maybe a large scientific area of a complete watershed could be surrounded by a user area so as to buffer non-wilderness land from the land where nature is in command. The third class would encompass everything from nearly "pure" wilderness land to land that is wilderness only in comparison to its surrounding terrain (mainly wilderness in the Eastern states). I would think that we could do this with our present amount of "pure," USFS-type wilderness land if we remember the following things. The first two classes would be, necessarily, federally handled, but the third class would be ideally suited for federal, state, county, and even city cooperation. This third class would take great amounts of pressure off the USFS, for example. Unless something like this is done, we will either have to add tremendous amounts to our federal wilderness system, including letting some areas revert to wilderness, or just settle for having areas such as Class 1 because this is what the user wants most. This would include the intensive management of both natural and human factors. The first alternative is becoming increasingly more difficult to accomplish (we're having a lot of difficulty getting even the pre-Wilderness Act areas classified wilderness, let alone trying to add more), and the second would tend to cheapen the wilderness experience over time and leave us with no true wilderness to use (all Class 3, for example), no matter how far we travel! (Charles K. Smith, '69)

Our goal for wilderness areas should be to provide a maximum diversity of biological communities. This diversity can be expressed in terms of variety in endemic animal life, and a total range of native vegetative types and age classes. With all native biotic communities represented, the area becomes wilderness in the true sense and affords an optimum opportunity for interpretation and public education.

The one enigma in wilderness preservation is fire protection. Under natural conditions, lightning-caused fires burned over extensive areas of wild land. Now, with an efficient system of fire protection, we eliminate the majority of extensive wildfires. This is not natural. Complete fire protection will in time create a "wilderness" composed entirely of climax forest. Post-fire species such as pines and aspen will disappear and diversity in age classes will be eradicated. Wildlife which depends on a young successional stage of vegetation (deer, elk, etc.) will reach all-time low populations due to loss of habitat.

Yet, it seems criminal to allow millions of acres of scenic wild country to burn up by doing away with fire control.

The most reasonable approach toward diversified primitive areas lies in wilderness management. Where young post-fire vegetation is required to create diversity, prescribed burning can be used as a substitute for extensive wild fire. Where natural predators have been eradicated through misguided policies of the past, they can be re-introduced.

But never should wilderness management take the form of multiple use or commercial resource exploitation. It would be all too easy for the thin edge of the commercial wedge to increasingly penetrate wilderness.

Finally, it must be recognized that outdoor recreation can be the greatest potential danger to wilderness. The obnoxious snowmobile, trail bikes, motor boats, etc. can destroy both the physical and spiritual aspects of wilderness. Large crowds of hikers in a fragile alpine meadow can be equally devastating. There must be sufficient numbers of wilderness areas plus user limits in more popular areas to prevent their destruction through over-use. (Craig M. Smith, '65)

Ideally, wilderness areas should be left untouched and without management, but where surrounding properties may be threatened by fire, insects, diseases, etc., certain controls are imperative. Minimal management techniques should try to simulate as nearly as possible the normal natural condition. Insect and disease occurrence should be held below epidemic proportions if possible. If fires must be controlled, then burns should be prescribed to simulate natural fires. A difficult assignment, agreed, but this is the price of protection of adjacent areas while still maintaining a wilderness. (Robert J. Hess, '68)

Human factors such as commercial operations and concessions, to include food and recreation service operations should be absolutely forbidden within any wilderness area and should be allowed only as close as is absolutely necessary to serve those using an area. They should definitely be well out of sight and sound. (Sight to include visible evidences of presence such as smoke from rubbish disposal, etc.) This can be accomplished through vigorous and rigid zoning. This would help avoid a repetition of the Au Sable River situation in Michigan where due to poorly defined plans many newly established canoe liveries have contributed to the recent and severe degradation of a beautiful natural area and unfortunately frequent unfriendly exchanges between two decidedly different classes of users: trout fishermen and canoeists.

Visitor limitation may become a distasteful necessity in some over-crowded areas, i.e., the Boundary Waters Canoe Area. Strong campsite management may also end up being included in this category to avoid some of the many problems already encountered in areas of fragile resources such as the BWCA. (David P. Snyder, '70)

For me, there is no doubt about the need for management of wilderness if it is to provide maximal recreational and aesthetic values. By definition one should distinguish wilderness areas from natural areas, the latter being set aside to meet scientific objectives, including the maintenance of germ plasm. Usually the two should not be combined. Many wilderness areas are fragile and their primary values can be destroyed by fire, insects or disease, by logging or mining, or by recreational overuse. On the other hand, good management on some areas may require cutting or fire. (D. P. Duncan, '51)

I believe mining should be very carefully controlled. Areas in California, Montana and South Dakota that I have seen still look devastated even after 50 to 100 years have past since the mine was last operated. The "tailings" are still there and nothing has covered them. If there is merchantable timber in some of these areas, then it should be harvested before it over-matures and is wasted, preferably by the clear-cut method. This will open up the land for the new seedlings to germinate and regrowth will soon cover the "scars," as conservationists call them. Most recreational facilities should be eliminated. The recreationist is the worst evil ever and the greatest threat to the well-being of wilderness areas. Unless the grade and high-schools start teaching our children about the value of other peoples' property and to treat it with care as if it were glass and will break at the slightest touch, the wilderness should be a forbidden land for those people. It is too late for most grown-ups, for they have little concern for others or their property.

What management should be allowed in wilderness? Only the very minimum needed to preserve wilderness values. Fire should be controlled but machinery such as dozers for line building and road construction should be used only as a very last resort to protect valuable timber or watersheds outside the wilderness. We should be willing to live with relatively large burned areas within wilderness to achieve the goal of not leaving permanent scars on the landscape. Insect and disease should be controlled only if they pose a very serious threat to timber outside the wilderness. Human impacts inside wilderness should be kept to the absolute minimum. There should never be logging, mining, road building, etc. inside wilderness. If we need this land for these resources and uses, we should leave it out of the wilderness system. The only recreational facilities which should be permitted are those necessary for wilderness protection, such as sanitation facilities in certain areas of concentrated use, and trails necessary to protect the wilderness and allow reasonable access. The number of people using a particular wilderness should be controlled if excess use is posing a threat to it. (Dale Harthan, '57)

My initial reaction to this question concerning protection from fire, insects, and disease is that such protection should not be given to wilderness areas. However, where fires or disease and insect attacks reach disaster proportions and threaten other areas, it seems obvious that protection must be provided. It will be most difficult to recognize when a disaster is threatened. Perhaps it may be possible to decide in advance for various zones within a wilderness area what levels of fire, insect, and disease incidence and size of attack will be acceptable before action will be taken. Where protection is imposed, I think it should be done to utilize natural barriers and control points insofar as possible. (Robert W. Merz, '35)

Let me ask you, "What is the future of forest management in wilderness areas?" Turning the question around seems to make more sense. Most people think of a wilderness area as a place of non-management. To me, this is ridiculous. A forest must be managed if it is to retain its high quality aesthetic values. A forest needs protection and this is part of management. It needs protection from insects, disease, fire and most of all, it needs protection from man. It needs protection from the very people who are trying to save it as well as from the people who would like to rape it. A forest even needs protection from itself because a forest is a living, changing thing. Under protection, that change would continue until one monotonous climactic type would develop. Lack of protection from disease, insects and fire might help preserve non-climactic types but this would also threaten the existence of the forest itself and could certainly reduce the aesthetic benefits.

We need careful common sense management. We must apply the concept of carrying capacity and ask "How much abuse can the land take from man without degenerating." After checking, we might well find that controlled logging, seeding, and planting will do less harm in the long run than the harm done by people who are trying to protect and enjoy the area.

The injustice seems to me to be that 10% of the wilderness will receive 90% of the use, while the other 90% could be utilized to produce wood fiber and other multiple use benefits instead of not doing anybody any good. That the 10% will receive 90% of the use is a cause of great concern in itself. (Allen Wickman, '66)

When land managers, knowledgeable ones, lose the option to manage, we have lost most of the potential productivity of the land, and we are all poorer as a result.

If we don't use the forest we lose it. In general, productivity under management is in the range of 2-3 times greater than nature alone will produce. Timber is one of our greatest and most valuable renewable natural resources. Cultivate — do not destroy this great resource. (Merrill E. Deters, '28)

I am concerned about pollution of Tahoe Basin. I am convinced we can no longer let local rule control national treasures such as Tahoe. Local taxes flow from local development. Local politicians must satisfy local demands for development in order to be elected. We must have state wide and nation wide control or influence over such areas. These are not wilderness areas, but are largely privately owned lands on natural beauty sites that we cannot afford to lose to haphazard local development. Our whole West Coast shoreline falls into this same category.

On the subject of primitive areas, we must keep in mind that human use is the only true measurement of value of real estate. A primitive area program must have in mind some reasonable access by large numbers of people, whether on foot or by horse or tote goat.

Large numbers of people mean law and rescue and sanitary facilities. These all take money. Harvesting of the natural resources from the area in a controlled manner is a logical move to finance the needs of the area.

As it seems to me, this is the direction in which we should be moving. Political direction precedes action. The election poll is where the action must start. Legislation must follow. (Gordon C. Maxon, '43)

I'm for multiple-use forest management according to the teachings of Professor Allison. Such as it is I would have government grab all lands presently not producing and put it into multiple-use management. If they need to say the land is for wilderness area only to get the land, that is OK with me. I think some areas (experimental or recreational) should be allowed to be managed for "wilderness," but their areas need not be extensive. (J. Chern, '48)

Wilderness, if designated as such, should be managed as wilderness in order that they may be utilized in the future years (many years) as study areas of what once was a general condition. This management should take the shape of protection from all dangers — insect, disease, fire, and man himself. Since these areas are natural and obey the natural law, management programs should be initiated to see that the timber stands and wild life now present reproduce themselves so that the wilderness areas will be available for future generations. This management cannot be commercial, but based primarily on the premise of replacing what nature originally established in the area. This means that to be successful, all sightseeing mankind should be kept at a distance. (Paul J. St. Amant, '31)

Nearly all people benefit from a forest which is managed for timber production. These benefits range all the way from production of pure water and oxygen to good wildlife habitat to jobs to the products we demand. These lands will continue to produce these benefits as long as they remain under a sustained yield management program.

Wilderness, on the other hand, with the possible exception of the research value from which we all benefit, serves only those who are willing and able (financially and physically) to travel to and through them. I'm certainly not belittling a "wilderness experience" — I love it only too well myself. However trees, like any other living organism, mature and die. And with protection from the natural catastrophes upon which many of these areas rely in order to sustain themselves, they will simply deteriorate.

If we are to manage our public lands for the greatest good for the greatest number of people over the long pull, then I believe we should manage those lands which are not presently classified as wilderness for the production of forest products. If the groups which desire more wilderness areas don't agree, I say let them buy the lands they want so classified at market price, lock them up and pay taxes on them as long as they feel this is the proper management policy to follow. (R. H. Roberts, '65)

Management — yes. We should use fire in so-called wilderness areas. How else do we insure sharptail grouse, deer, and blueberries, all of which are essential parts of "wilderness."

Logging can be judiciously used too. I'm not in favor of total "no-cut" except in perhaps small areas of virgin timber — purely for scientific observation and in accessible locations.

Mineral rights and mining activities need to be controlled, not prohibited. If underground mines are used, even their spoil banks do not cover large areas, and the frequency of such dumps can be limited.

Mineral rights should become a part of the land title as soon as possible. Legislation should prohibit transfer of mineral rights to anyone other than the owner of the surface land. All separate mineral rights should cease to exist in at least 5 to 10 years from now. If mineral rights do not become a part of the land title within that time through sale or gift, they should become subject to condemnation only by either the State or Federal government. (Al Laidlaw, '32)

Recreation activity should be limited by special permit so that numbers and use could be controlled for preservation of the area.

Commercial interests have no place in a wilderness area. If permitted, it will not long be a wilderness. Certain selected improvement or experimental activities directed by the Forest Service should be permissible. (Claude S. Asp, '35)



We need to protect wilderness areas from fire, disease, etc., to the extent that surrounding lands are not placed in jeopardy. We must recognize that fire, disease and windthrow are nature's way of converting climax vegetative types and retaining a balance of successional species on which much of the native biota is dependent. However, we must not permit catastrophic losses to occur which would seriously impair the values for which the land was recognized and afforded special classification. What I am saying, such management decision must be made on a case by case basis.

I believe it was the intent of congress that wilderness areas were to be pure. Let's not erode the wilderness concept by inviting human factors which will degrade the wilderness values. There are other classification procedures open which put constraints on land and yet permit needed development for human occupancy and use. This includes recreation improvements. (Vince Olson, '39)

To begin with I believe fire to be a "natural" factor, only when it is an act of nature, i.e., caused by lightning. I believe man caused fires, whether deliberate or careless, are acts of man, not "natural." Fire can kill people and insect or disease mortality can enormously increase fire hazard. With increasing recreational use of forests growing rapidly, the human risk greatly increases. I believe we must include fire control, insect and disease control in the management of all forest areas, wilderness or not. (A. L. Aamot, '30)



SHOULD DE-FACTO WILDERNESS LAND BE LEFT UNTOUCHED UNTIL IT HAS BEEN EVALUATED FOR POTENTIAL INCLUSION IN WILDERNESS AREAS?

Yes, de-facto wilderness land should be left untouched before and during evaluation for inclusion into acquisition plans. Plans can be implemented far more efficiently and quickly and at less expense if problems existing and forming during evaluation are kept to an absolute minimum. There will also be fewer changes in plans forced upon the managing agency which helps minimize time elapsed between planning and actuality. (David P. Snyder, '70)

Classification carries a danger via the publicity, identification, notoriety, etc., of the areas classified. De-facto areas are what they are because (largely) they are unknown and unadvertized. Once known, they require presently unrecognized management funds and manpower to be managed and protected. To successfully accomplish the management objectives including wilderness and all else that people say they want, the ratio of acres per professional land manager must be reduced far in excess of what people are now willing to pay for in terms of taxes and product prices. (Wayne R. Nicolls, '61)

Let's concentrate on managing presently established wilderness areas and put them in shape before leaving so called de-facto wilderness areas in an untouched condition for further study. We are going to need some of these de-facto areas to satisfy the desires of a growing population for fiber, normal recreation (not wilderness recreation), and water supply areas. They should be managed for man's use and enjoyment, without the wilderness restrictions. Our timber stands are in such a condition and subject to such demands that we can not afford to waste any time letting them sit idle while we go through the long winded procedure of determining whether they ought to be wilderness or not. (Paul J. St. Amant, '31)

With the amount of non-wilderness land we already have available, de-facto wilderness should not be touched for development or exploitation without the investigation and evaluation of state or federal authorities. It is easier to check out these areas in advance than to try to restore them once exploited. (Robert J. Hess, '68)

Having been involved with land use classification work and wilderness studies over a period of years with the Forest Service and having spent six years with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in Federal coordination work which involved review and attendance at many meetings and public hearings involving these issues — I offer the following:

1. Agencies want **minimum** area and only quality areas classified as wilderness; purists and zealots want maximum unroaded areas whether quality or not — plus large buffer zones. In my opinion all de facto areas need "in depth study" — soil, water, recreation, resource feature analysis — sufficient in size to provide protection for long range wilderness management. Once identified, public meetings to allow public input should proceed prior to full agency recommendation to Washington, D.C. Areas as identified should then go the route of public hearing with final agency recommendations to Congress for action. More consideration should be given to classifying such recreation lands which do not merit "wilderness classification" into "National recreation areas" or "backcountry experience" type areas where amenities to handle heavy recreation traffic can be provided. (S. B. Olson, '32)

If touched, it may no longer qualify. If qualified, it should not remain in a de-facto status. (R. E. Scheafer, '49)

We should include all land as soon as possible and potential land should be left untouched. With more people, more leisure time, longer vacations, and more elderly people, the above is a must for our future happiness. The "Golden Eagle" should be our passport to all our public and national land. Both for entrance and for use of facilities, (A. G. Roan, '29)

I do not feel that all de-facto wilderness land can be left untouched pending wilderness evaluation. For example, most of the state of Alaska is de-facto wilderness. Such constraints would seriously affect the economy of the state. Much of the land is neither suited nor needed for wilderness. I feel we can identify areas for consideration through normal land use planning and classification procedures which are available to responsible land management agencies now. (Vince Olson, '39)

Yes, de-facto wilderness should be left untouched until evaluated for potential inclusion in wilderness areas. The point is: wilderness may be converted to other uses; whereas exploited land has lost its pristine character for several, if not all, generations (or a virgin is a one time thing!). (Chuck Zosel, '63)

There is no harm in holding wilderness untouched until inclusion if only unique areas are proposed. We would also propose one way road with turnouts, if needed, in wilderness areas. Hunting should be allowed, or phased out over a long period of time, if an area is proposed as wilderness. Forest campsites or camping areas should be proposed on public lands to reduce the pressure for all wilderness areas. (F. M. Thomson, '37)

This must be decided through intensive land impact studies on an area-by-area basis. Setting aside of de-facto wilderness or "primitive" areas allows time to determine if dedication to single use is indeed best for the Nation. The Forest Service has always promoted the setting aside of uniquely wild and spectacular areas for dedication as wilderness. Foresters are also committed to supply raw material for the GNP. (Joe Gjertson, '38)



Certainly de-facto wilderness land should be evaluated carefully before being exploited. It always has been, so far as National Forest and Park land is concerned. The problem is who should evaluate. Self styled "conservationist" groups tend to plug unilaterally for their own interests in fully as selfish a manner as they attribute to that arch-villain, the lumber industry. There is a great need for input from large, silent segments of society. I have attended many hearings and have yet to see organized interest from anyone other than the lumbering, mining and real estate industries and relatively small groups such as hiking clubs, horsemen, and cross country vehicle clubs. The vast majority of recreationists still travel by auto because they have to take grandma and the kids and dog. This class of people probably has the greatest need for outdoor recreation but is not represented because it is not organized. It falls to the thankless lot of the public land managers to speak for them. The professional managers know a lot more about broad public needs than organized groups which travel in narrow ruts without peripheral vision. There may be a lot wrong with public land management but a very great deal has been right ever since the days of Gifford Pinchot and Teddy Roosevelt. Witness the facts that millions of acres were set aside as parks and wilderness areas when public interest was slight and that much of the harvestable timber is on public land.

In the past, public land agencies have tended to be autocratic because few people cared what they did. With a newly awakened public, they must become and are becoming more responsive. It is good for all interested groups to be heard on important matters but they cannot be expected to arrive, collectively, at rational and objective decisions. This must be left to strong public agencies, free to exercise their best judgment when all the facts are in. (Ted Niehaus, '33)

De-facto wilderness is not a classification and an area should not be presented to wilderness users without a fair hearing for all users. Meanwhile, normal development should usually continue. The needs and attitudes of any population change with time. Any special use area should be subject to periodic review to determine whether it is adequate of relevant to current and future needs. Further, wilderness has received a priority it may not deserve when compared to the lack of successful land use planning. The latter is more critical and far more difficult to secure, i.e., forest and wild land needs to be considered as an integral part of the community, regional of national land base. (P. R. Kipp, '51)

It seems that we may have adequate wilderness areas, and if so, it seems that we should not hold any substantial amount of **de facto** wilderness land in an untouched state for an uncertain period of time. If there are some particularly suitable wilderness areas which it seems should be preserved, a decision should be made as promptly as possible. This is in contrast to holding land in an unclassified state from the standpoint of this wilderness status for an extended period of time. (S. J. Buckman, '31)

I believe they should be untouched, except for fire protection and insect and disease control. However, I should refer to a quotation from Dr. John Zivnuska in last year's Peavey, to the effect that the people most in need of improved housing are those people least apt to make recreational use of the forest. How much and for how long can we deny these people decent housing? One district forester also makes the comment that his young son will grow up in an era with, probably, a very different concept of wilderness, than is the case with us. Certainly, this will alter the "ground rules." (A. L. Aamot, '30)

The preceding comments were from a sampling of the students, staff, and alumni. We would like to thank those of you who contributed to this section through your opinions and feelings. Unfortunately, space limitations prevented publishing all the replies we received and required editing of other comments. We apologize to those who did not have their comments published and thank you for your cooperation.

CLASSES



Class of 1972

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MAURICE W. ANDING, "Andy", Circle Pines, Minnesota
Recreation. Summer Jobs: 1968-present—Research Technician, North Central Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul, Minn. Transferred from Lake Superior State College, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., 1968.

DAVE AUSTIN, International Falls, Minnesota
Recreation. Youth Director, Excelsior Covenant Church, 70-72. Summer Jobs: 1968-71—Summer Student, Recreation Development - Kabetogama Peninsula, Boise Cascade Corp., International Falls, Minn. Transferred from Rainy River Junior College, 1970.



FRED BASTON, Wayzata, Minnesota
Watershed Management. Forestry Club, 68-69. Summer Jobs: 1970—Range Aid, BLM, Billings, Montana.

ROBERT T. BERRISFORD, "Hawkeye", White Bear Lake, Minnesota
Watershed Management. Xi Sigma Pi, 71-72; Forestry Club, 68-72. Summer Jobs: 1971—Hydrologist's Assistant, USFS Watershed Unit, Ely, Minn.



GENE BLACKWELL, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Multiple Use. I-M sports, 70. Summer Jobs: 1966—Trail Crew, USFS, McCall, Idaho; 1969—Forestry Aid, BLM, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; 1971—Backcountry Patrol, USFS, Challis, Idaho. Transferred from University of Minnesota - CLA, 1970.

DONOVAN R. BOLDT, "Don", Bemidji, Minnesota
Multiple Use. Forestry Club, 71-72. Summer Jobs: 1963-65, Forestry Aid, USBIA, Bemidji, Minn. 1965-72—Forestry Technician, USBIA, Bemidji, Minn. Transferred from Bemidji State College, 1970.



TIMOTHY BREMICKER, St. Paul, Minnesota
Wildlife. Summer Jobs: 1969—Waterfowl Bander, Minn. DNR, Bemidji, Minn. 1970—Laborer, Minn. DNR, Carlos Avery Game Mgmt. Area. Transferred from University of Minnesota, Fish and Wildlife, 1972.

JAMES BUDOLFSON, Tracy, Minnesota
Protection. Summer Jobs: 1966—Forest Worker, USFS, St. Regis, Montana; 1967—Forestry Aid, USFS, St. Regis, Montana. Transferred from the University of Montana, 1970.



TIM CAPISTRANT, St. Paul, Minnesota
Multiple Use. Summer Jobs: 1971—Timber Stand Improvement, State of Minn., Finland, Minnesota. Transferred from the University of Minnesota - CLA, 1969.

DON CARROLL, International Falls, Minnesota
Multiple Use. Forestry Club—71-72. Summer Jobs: 1971—Student Forester, Minn. DNR, International Falls, Minn. Transferred from Rainy River State College, 1971.



LEE E. CHRISTENSEN, Bixby, Minnesota
Multiple Use. Forestry Club, 69, 71-72, Conclave, 71, Student Exchange Program, West Germany, 70-71. Summer Jobs: 1969—Conservation Aid, Wisconsin DNR, Trout Lake Forestry Hq., Boulder Jet, Wis. 1970-71—Student Forester, Kreis Celle, West Germany. 1971—Forestry Aid, Minn. DNR, Itasca, Minn. Transferred from Austin State Junior College, 1969.





GARY DAHLGREN, Kennedy, Minnesota

Multiple Use. Forestry Club, 69-72; Gopher Peavey Staff, 71-72. Summer Jobs: 1969—Fire Control Aid, USFS, Clearwater National Forest, Kelly Creek District, Orofino, Idaho, 1970—Forestry Aid, USFS, Clearwater National Forest, Kelly Creek District, Orofino, Idaho; 1971—Supervisory Forestry Aid, USFS, Clearwater National Forest. Transferred from North Dakota School of Forestry, 1970.



GREG DAHLMAN, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Multiple Use. Transferred from North Hennepin State Junior College, 1970.



LYLE E. DITTMAN, New York Mills, Minnesota

Multiple Use. Summer Jobs: 1969—Fad Chairman, BSWF, Fergus Falls, Minn. Transferred from the University of Minnesota, Crookston, 1969.



LAWRENCE J. DONOVAN, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Multiple Use. Forestry Club, 70-72; I-M sports, 68-72; Conclave, 70; Chairman, Foresters' Day Open Coffee hour, 71. Summer Jobs: 1970—Timber Stand Improvement, Minn. DNR, Park Rapids, Minn.; 1971—Forestry Aid, USFS, Steamboat Springs, Colorado.



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Watershed Management. Student Member, Society of American Foresters.



Le ROY D. L. DUVALL, JR., Minneapolis, Minnesota

Multiple Use. Forestry Club, 64-66, 69-72.



RALPH G. ELLER, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Multiple Use.



RICHARD ERICKSON, St. Paul, Minnesota

Multiple Use. I-M sports, 71-72. Summer Jobs: 1971—Student Trainee, Minn. DNR, Link Lake District, Hibbing Area.



JIM GEOBL, St. Paul, Minnesota

Multiple Use. Forestry Club, 69-72; I-M sports, 69-72. Summer Jobs: 1970—Student Forester, Minnesota State Forest Service, Itasca District, 1971—Timber Stand Improvement Crew, USFS, Medorino National Forest, California. Transferred from Lakewood Junior College, 1969.



STEPHEN W. HALLGREN, St. Paul, Minnesota

Forest Science. MSA Student Senator, 71-72; Forestry Club, 70-72; Co-chairman, Student-Faculty Board, 72; Chairman, MSA Small Grants Committee, 71-72. Summer Jobs: 1969—Research Assistant, University of Minnesota; 1970—Forestry Summer Intern, Weyerhaeuser Co., Snoqualmie Falls, Washington; 1971—Forestry Aid, Evans Notch Ranger District, White Mountain National Forest, Bethel, Maine. Transferred from the University of Minnesota, Duluth, 1970.



RICHARD HALSTEAD, Pecatonica, Illinois

Multiple Use. Forestry Club, 71-72. Summer Jobs: 1971—Student Forester, State of Minnesota, Cook, Minnesota. Transferred from Wisconsin State University-Platteville, 1970.



JAMES HANE, White Bear Lake, Minnesota

Multiple Use.



KEITH HANSON, "Hans", St. Paul, Minnesota
Multiple Use. I-M sports, 69-72. Transferred from University of Minnesota Fisheries and Wildlife, 1970.



WILLIAM S. HAYES, Forest Lake, Minnesota
Wildlife Management. Summer Jobs: 1966—Logger, McKay Construction, Minnesota. Transferred from Anoka Ramsey Junior College, 1969.



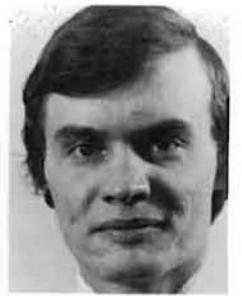
JON HEINRICH, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Multiple Use. Forestry Club, 70-72; I-M sports, 70-72. Summer Jobs: Minnesota DNR, Zimmerman, Minnesota.



JEFF HERRETT, Inver Grove Heights, Minnesota
Watershed Management. Forestry Club 69-70. Transferred from Normandale Junior College 1969.



WILLIAM C. HIPPI, "Hipper", North St. Paul, Minnesota
Multiple Use. Forestry Club - Sgt. at Arms, 64 & 72; Forestry Club 63-65, 70-72, Sgt. at Arms, 64, 72; Foresters' Day Beard Chairman, 72; Gopher Peavey staff, 64, 71, 72, Bull of the Woods editor, 72. Summer Jobs: 1970—Student Forester, Minn. DNR, Warraad, Minn.; 1971—Student Forester, Minn. DNR, Deer River, Minn.



WILFRED HUOT, "Willie", Red Lake Falls, Minnesota
Multiple Use. Forestry Club, 70-72. Summer Jobs: 1971—Forestry Aid, USFS, Deer Lodge National Forest, Boulder, Montana. Transferred from Itasca State Junior College, 1970.



DANIEL HURLEY, "Torque D.", Richfield, Minnesota
Forest Products Engineering. Forestry Club, 68-72, Secretary, 71, Treasurer, 72, Forester's Day 68-72, Banquet Chairman, 70, 72; Xi Sigma Pi, 72; Honor Case Commission 69-72, Chairman 71, 72; I-M sports, 68-72, chairman, 69. Summer Jobs: 1969—Fire Fighter, BLM, Elko, Nevada; 1970—Forestry Aid, Minn. State Conservation Dept., Big Falls, Minn. 1971—Research assistant, Forest Products Lab, University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus. Additional Activities: Christmas Tree Co-Chairman, 70; Student-Faculty Board, 70.



MARK STEPHEN JENSEN, Barron, Wisconsin
Multiple Use. Forestry Club, 69-72; Foresters' Day Closed Coffee hour Chairman, 71; I-M sports, 69-72; Xi Sigma Pi, 71-72; Society of American Foresters, 71-72; American Forestry Assn., 71-72; University Men's Chorus, 69-71. Summer Jobs: 1970—Forestry Aid, USFS, Eagle River, Wis. 1971—Forestry Intern, Weyerhaeuser Co., Klamath Falls, Oregon. 1971—Winter Inventory - Grand Portage State Forest, Minn. DNR, Hovland, Minn. Transferred from University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire.



GREG R. JOHNSON, "Rattlesnake", St. Paul, Minnesota
Ecology and Silviculture. Forestry Club, 68-72; Xi Sigma Pi, 71-72, Forester 71-72; Gopher Peavey Photographer and Asst. Editor, 70-71, Peavey staff, 72; Student Curriculum Committee 69-71, co-chairman, 70-71; Student-Faculty Board, 71-72; Conclave, 70-71; Foresters' Day Outstanding Field Forester Chairman, 72. Summer Jobs: 1969—Fire Control Aid, USFS, Flathead National Forest, Hungry Horse, Montana; 1970—Forestry Aid, USFS, Winema National Forest, Chemult, Oregon; 1971—Forestry Aid, USFS, Rogue River National Forest, Jacksonville, Oregon.



MARTIN JOLLES, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Recreation. Forestry Club, 70-71. Transferred from Lincoln College, 1970.



DENNIS KANTÉN, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Multiple Use. Xi Sigma Pi, 71-72; Gopher Peavey Asst. Editor, 71-72; I-M sports, 68-69. Summer Jobs: 1969-71—Forestry Aid, State of Minn., Big Falls, Minnesota.



LARRY A. KOTCHMAN, "Kotch", Cavalier, North Dakota
Forest Science. Forestry Club, 70-72. Summer Jobs: 1969—Forestry Aid, USFS, St. Regis, Montana; 1970—Forestry Aid, USFS, Fortine, Montana. Transferred from North Dakota State University, Bottineau, N.D., 1970.



ROBERT KUCERA, Fergus Falls, Minnesota
Multiple Use.

WARREN LARSON, "Lars", Richfield, Minnesota
Wood Products Utilization. Forestry Club, 68-72, Foresters' Day General Chairman, 72, Foresters' Day Field Events Chairman, 71; St. Paul Board of Colleges, 70-72; Conclave, 69-71; I-M sports, 68-71. Summer Jobs: 1969—Student Forester, State of Minn., Brainerd area; 1970-71—Self-employed, Twin Cities area.



THOMAS WILLIAM MAGNUSON, Whitehall, Wisconsin
Watershed Management. Forestry Club, 69-72. Summer Jobs: 1970—Forestry Aid, Smoke Chaser, Clearwater National Forest, Kelly Creek District, Orofino, Idaho; 1971—Smoke Chaser, Lewis and Clark National Forest, Belt Creek District, Neihart, Montana.

EUGENE MANNELIN, "Eug", Makinen, Minnesota
Wildlife. Summer Jobs: 1966-68—Logger, self-employed, Makinen, Minnesota. Transferred from Mesabi State Junior College, 1970.



BRIAN F. MARINELLO, "Stump", Arlington Heights, Illinois
Multiple Use. Forestry Club, 68-72, Sgt. at arms, 69-70, President, 72; Claquet Diner's Club President, 71; I-M sports, 68-72; Conclave, 68-72; Conclave captain, 71; Prize Chairman, F-Day 71; Student-Faculty Board, 71-72. Summer Jobs: 1971—Student Forester, Minnesota DNR, Deer River, Minnesota.

KENT MASON, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Multiple Use.



DAVE MATTISON, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Multiple Use. Transferred from University of Minnesota - General College, 1969.

PHIL MATTSON, St. Paul, Minnesota
Watershed Management. Forestry Club, 69-72; I-M sports, 69-71. Summer Jobs: 1970—Student Forester, Minn. DNR, Big Fork, Minnesota; 1971—Forestry Aid, USFS, Halfway, Oregon.



THOMAS E. MERO, "Tom", Minneapolis, Minnesota
Multiple Use. Forestry Club, 63-65. Summer Jobs: 1970—Student Forester, Minn. DNR, Zimmerman, Minnesota.

WILLIAM H. MORRISSEY, "Hockey Puck", St. Paul, Minnesota
Recreation. Forestry Club, 65-68, 70-71; Forestry Club Sgt.-at-arms, 67-68; Conclave, 67-68, 70-71; Conclave Captain, 68; I-M sports, 65-68, 70-71; Foresters' Day Field Events Chairman, 68; Bull of the Woods Editor, 67-68; Gopher Peavey Editorial Manager, 68; Gopher Peavey Staff, 71. Summer Jobs: 1967—Research Assistant, Univ. of Minn., 1970—Forestry Aid, USFS, Superior N.F., Tofte District, Tofte, Minn. 1971—Forest Technician, USFS, Pacific NW Forest and Range Exp. Station, Northern California.



BRUCE NEISSE, Battle Lake, Minnesota
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DAVID K. NELSON, "Dave", Aitkin, Minnesota
Multiple Use. Forestry Club, 71-72. Transferred from University of Minnesota, CLA, 1969.





KENNETH OUTCALT, Dover, Minnesota
Multiple Use. Transferred from Rochester State Junior College, 1969.



DOUG PAGE, Anoka, Minnesota
Wildlife. Theta Delta Chi, 70-72; I-M sports, 71. **Summer Jobs:** 1971—Student Forester, Minn. DNR, Park Rapids, Minnesota. Transferred from St. Cloud State College, 1970.



THOMAS A. PETERSON, "T.P.", Minneapolis, Minnesota
Multiple Use. Forestry Club, 68-72; Gopher Peovey Alumni News, 70-72, Staff, 71, Editor, 72; Honor Case Commission, 71-72; Student-Faculty Board, 71-72; College of Forestry Educational Development Fund Committee, 72; I-M sports, 69-72; U of M Freshman Swimming Team, 68-69. **Summer Jobs:** 1970—Forestry Aid USFS-S&PF, St. Paul, Minnesota; 1971—Forestry Aid, USFS, Deer Lodge National Forest, Butte, Montana.



MICHAEL F. PRIESNITZ, "Mike", St. Paul, Minnesota
Recreation Resource Management. Forestry Club, 68-69; Student Curriculum Committee, 71; I-M sports, 69-71. **Summer Jobs:** 1969—Forestry Aid, Minn. DNR, Itasca State Park, Minn., 1970—Forestry Aid, Minn. DNR, Cloquet Valley State Forest, Minn.



TIMOTHY P. PROBST, "Tim", Marcell, Minnesota
Multiple Use. **Summer Jobs:** 1971—Assistant Forestry Technician, Blandin Paper Company, Grand Rapids, Minnesota. Transferred from Bemidji State College, 1970.



MILO C. RASMUSSEN, Cloquet, Minnesota
Multiple Use. Forestry Club, 71-72; I-M sports, 71-72; **Summer Jobs:** 1969—Pulpwood Sealer, Northwest Paper, Cloquet, Minn.; 1971—Tree Nursery Worker. Transferred from University of Minnesota, Duluth, 1970.



JAMES REIM, "Jim", Spokane, Washington
Watershed Management. Transferred from Spokane Community College, 1966.



DARRELL RICHARDS, Eau Claire, Wisconsin
Multiple Use. Forestry Club, 70-71, I-M sports, 70-72; Xi Sigma Pi, 71-72. **Summer Jobs:** 1971—Student Forester, Minn. DNR, Link Lake Ranger Station. Transferred from Wisconsin State University, Eau Claire, 1970.



DON RIEMENSCHNEIDER, Hoyt Lakes, Minnesota
Forest Science. Forestry Club, 68-72; Xi Sigma Pi, 71-72, Ranger 72.



GLEN M. RITCHIE, Salmon Arm, British Columbia
Multiple Use. I-M sports, 69-72; **Summer Jobs:** 1970-71—Logger, Self-employed, Salmon Arm, British Columbia.



RICHARD J. ROLLEFSON, "Trick", Rushford, Minnesota
Multiple Use. I-M sports, 69-72; **Summer Jobs:** 1970—Student Forester, Minn. DNR, Finland, Minnesota.



PETER R. RUIKKA, Biwabik, Minnesota
Range and Wildlife. Transferred from Mesabi State Junior College, 1969.



DAVID H. SCHIPPER, "Ships", Duluth, Minnesota
Multiple Use. Xi Sigma Pi, 71-72; Associate Forester, 72; Summer Jobs: 1971—Nursery Assistant, Minn. DNR, Willow River, Minnesota. Transferred from University of Minnesota, Duluth, 1970.



GARY C. SHAFFER, Hudson, Wisconsin
Range and Wildlife. Forestry Club, 71-72; I-M sports, 71-72; Xi Sigma Pi, 72. Summer Jobs: 1971—DNR Officer, Wisconsin DNR, Willow River State Park. Transferred from Wisconsin State University, River Falls, 1970.



MARK S. SHAW, Richfield, Minnesota
Multiple Use. Forestry Club, 68-72; I-M sports, 69-72. Summer Jobs: 1970-71—Forestry Aid, Minn. DNR, Park Rapids, Minnesota.



TOM SIMONSON, Austin, Minnesota
Multiple Use. Forestry Club, 71-72; Gopher Peavey, Faculty Staff Editor, 72; Gomma Sigma Delta, 72; Xi Sigma Pi, 72. Summer Jobs: 1971—Forestry Aid, USFS, Mendocino National Forest, Willows, California. Transferred from Austin State Junior College, 1970.



LARRY J. SLATER, Fairmont, Minnesota
Range and Wildlife. Transferred from Mankoto State College, 1970.



LEROY L. THURLBY, Remer, Minnesota
Wildlife. Summer Jobs: 1971—Forestry Aid, USFS, Chippewa National Forest, Remer, Minnesota. Transferred from Bemidji State College, 1970.



MARK VAN TASSEL, Crystal, Minnesota
Wildlife. Summer Jobs: 1970—Student Forester, Minn. DNR, Deer River, Minn.; 1971—Fire Control Aid, BLM, Fairbanks, Alaska.



FRANCIS WAGNER, "Fran", St. Paul, Minnesota
Multiple Use. Forestry Club, 68-72, Vice President, 71-72; Cloquet Session secretary-treasurer, 71; I-M sports, 69-72; Gopher Peavey Ads Manager, 72; Conclave, 68-70; Fall Bonfire Chairman, 69, and Co-Chairman, 71. Summer Jobs: 1969—Student Forester, Minn. DNR, Park Rapids, Minnesota; 1970—Forestry Aid, USFS, Halfway, Oregon; 1971—Forestry Aid, USFS, Bonners Ferry, Idaho.



RONALD WALKER, "Ron, Curly", Hoyt Lake, Minnesota
Forest Science. Forestry Club, 71-72, I-M sports, 72; Navigators, 71-72. Transferred from Mesabi State Junior College, 1970.



PATRICK JOSEPH WEICHERDING, "Wacker", Sleepy Eye, Minnesota
Multiple Use. Forestry Club, 70-72; I-M sports, 67-72; Gopher Peavey, Alumni Sales Mgr., 71-72; Student Curriculum Committee, 70-71; Bull of the Woods, 71-72, Co-editor. Summer Jobs: 1971—Forestry Technician, Son Juan National Forest, Durango, Colorado. Transferred from University of Minnesota, CLA, 1970.



ROGER A. WILSON, White Bear Lake, Minnesota
Multiple Use. Summer Jobs: 1970—Research Assistant, University of Minnesota, Tower, Minn.; 1971—Forestry Aid, South Dakota Dept. of Game, Fish and Parks, Deadwood, South Dakota.

NO PICTURES AVAILABLE

GREGG ALLE, Chisago City, Minnesota

Watershed management. I-M sports, 68-71; Forestry Club, 68-71, Xi Sigma Pi, 71-72. **Summer Jobs:** 1969—Forestry Aid, State of Minn., Kelliher, Minn.; 1970—Forestry Aid, State of Minn., Finland, Minn.; 1971—Forestry Aid, USFS, Watershed Unit, Superior National Forest, Ely, Minn.

GREGORY J. ANDRIE, "Greg", Coon Rapids, Minnesota

Multiple Use.

RICHARD P. AXTMAN, "Rich", Minneapolis, Minnesota

Multiple Use. Forestry Club, 68-70, U of M bowling team, 67, 69; I-M bowling, 69-71. Transferred from University of Minn., IT, 1969.

DELOS P. BARBER, "Del", Deer Creek, Minnesota

Recreation Resource Management. Minn. Recreation and Park Association, 70-72. Minn. Association Conservation Education, 71-72. **Summer Jobs:** 1971—General Maintenance, Hennepin County Park Reserve District, Maple Plain, Minn.

THOMAS DANGER, Braham, Minnesota

Recreation. **Summer Jobs:** 1969—Timber Stand Improvement, Minn. DNR, Zimmerman, Minn.; 1970—Timber Stand Improvement, DNR, Minn., Park Rapids, Minn.; 1971—Campgrounds, Minn. DNR, Crane Lake, Minn.; 1971—Forest Inventory Minn. DNR, Hovland, Minn.

GEORGE DORAN, West St. Paul, Minnesota

Multiple Use. I-M sports, 68-69.

BENJAMIN R. ENGELKING, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Forest Products Engineering. U of M Folk Dancers; U of M Ballroom Dance Club; St. Paul Campus Choir; Minnesota Symphony Usher, Forest Products Research Society. **Summer Jobs:** 1971—Student Trainee, Tremont Lumber Company, Winfield, Louisiana.

RANDY GERGEN, Duluth, Minnesota

Multiple Use. Transferred from the University of Minnesota-Duluth, 1970.

ROBERT A. HAGSTROM, St. Louis Park, Minnesota

Multiple Use.

ERIC ARNOLD HOFSTAD, Carlton, Minnesota

Multiple Use. I-M sports, 70-72; Forestry Club, 70-72. **Summer Jobs:** 1971—Forestry Aid, San Juan National Forest, Durango, Colorado.

DON FUCHS, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Wildlife Management.

ARVID JOHNSON, Siren, Wisconsin

Forest Science. **Summer Jobs:** 1967-68, Yardworker, Penta Wood Prod., Siren, Wis.; 1969—Campground Construction, Boise Cascade Corp., International Falls, Minn.; 1970-71—Logger, Self-employed, Siren, Wis.

STEPHEN C. KARTAK, "Steve", Hopkins, Minnesota

Multiple Use. **Summer Jobs:** 1970-71—Christmas tree trimming supervisor, Keith Jacobs, Twin City outlying area. Transferred from Mount San Antonio Junior College, Walnut, California, 1968.

RAMON KILLMER, Big Falls, Minnesota

Wood Products Utilization. Forestry Club, 65-67, I-M sports, 66-67. **Summer Jobs:** 1962-63—Forest Guard, Minn. DNR, Cambridge, Minn.; 1969-71—Logger, self-employed, Big Falls, Minnesota.

THOMAS MARTINSON, Hopkins, Minnesota

Wildlife.

RICHARD MILLER, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Wildlife. Transferred from University of Minnesota, CLA - 1970.

STEPHEN NIELSEN, Berkley, California

Multiple Use.

ROBERT H. OLSON, "Bob", Mapleton, Minnesota

Forest Products Engineering. **Summer Jobs:** 1971—Laborer, Twin Cities Hardwood, St. Paul, Minnesota. Transferred from Mankato State College, 1971.

PAUL W. PETERSON, "P.W.", Eden Prairie, Minnesota

Multiple Use. Forestry Club, 68-72; I-M sports, 69-72; Conclave, 71.

CHRISTOPHER D. RISBRUDT, "Chris", Dalton, Minnesota

Multiple Use. Xi Sigma Pi, 71-72, Gopher Peavey, 71-72; Sales Manager, 72. **Summer Jobs:** 1970—Summer Laborer, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Fergus Falls, Minn.; 1971—Summer Laborer, Minn. DNR, Zimmerman, Minnesota. Transferred from Fergus Falls State Junior College, 1970.

TERRY STRONG, "Vince", Rhinelander, Wisconsin

Forest Science. I-M sports, 68-72; Delta Theta Sigma, 69-72. **Summer Jobs:** 1970-71—Forestry Aid, North Central Forest Exp. Station, Rhinelander, Wis.

SENIORS' QUOTABLES (or UNQUOTABLES)

*WANTA GO HALVES?
THAT'S A GOOD DEAL FOR YA
THAT'S WHAT SHE SAID
BODY CITY
BRING OUT THE TROUGH
HIMMM HIMMM
GIVE ME SOME SLACK
WE'LL ONLY STAY FOR ONE
IDAHOE (13 TIMES)
RAGU
IT'S BEEN REAL*

Juniors



R-L as seated: Row 1—Greg Ustruck, Joseph Wood, Vern Rholl, Greg Pariseau, Jim Focht, Mark Peterson.
 Row 2—Doug Eloffson, Terry Eggum, Doug Skinner, Pat Voligny, Leo Johnson, Bob Despot, Jack Blakesley, George Cornell, Ralph Greiling.
 Row 3—James Gladen, James Rupert, Steve Otterness, Jerry Pottorff, Rick Bangert, Chester Latawicz, Chuck Veiman, Tim Schreuber.



R-L as seated: Row 1—Fred Souba, Gene Ahrendt, Jeff Edmonds, Brian Ronstad, Carl Jarvi, John Paulis.
 Row 2—Mike Chapman, Art Emmons, Robert Nelson, Alan Carlson, Don Golnick, Gary Insley, Lloyd Wagner, Randall Mell, Jerry Colburn.
 Row 3—Bob Sienko, Dennis Cameron, Dave Marlow, Richard Wiskey, Robert Block, Bob Marks, Mike Kluempke, Paul Walvatne.



What do you mean did I buy my Peavey?

JUNIORS NOT PICTURED

Anderson, Deborah	Elness, David	Kleinhenz, Susan	Peterson, Dale
Appel, Michael	Grabko, Garrett	Lilly, John	Pooley, Brent
Arntzen, Paul	Gramith, Karl	Ludwig, Steven	Rossing, Leroy
Bogen, Phil	Higgins, Michael	Maloney, Dennis	Sames, Wayne
Bouliia, Robert	Hinners, John	Mord, Thomas	Schaefer, Gail
Carothers, Kathleen	Hoger, John	Nass, Michael	Stager, Kenneth
Chock, Gregory	Hopkins, John	Nelson, David	Welch, Terry
Christensen, Ronald	Jacobson, Charles	Nightengale, Donald	Wells, Ralph
Edwards, James	Josephson, Wallace	Ollila, Leslie	
	Kirkpatrick, Timothy	Olson, Richard	

Sophomores



R-L as seated: Chris Boche, Scott Barger, Paul Larson.

SOPHOMORES NOT PICTURED

Adler, Nicholas
 Ahrendt, Gene
 Anderson, Philip
 Anderson, Robert
 Anderson, Wesley
 Ashton, Dave
 Baumann, Thomas
 Benson, Todd
 Bergstrom, Arno
 Bergum, Roxanne
 Bickman, Richard
 Biermann, John
 Bobrycki, Michael
 Bollum, Perry
 Bone, Denny
 Brandt, Paul
 Brass, James
 Breining, Gregory
 Brown, Craig
 Busch, Virginia
 Carlson, Jack
 Carlstom, Scott
 Carroll, David
 Clapp, Stephen
 Coffin, Steven
 Cowell, Thomas
 Curley, Rebecca
 Davis, John
 Dean, Peter
 Deden, Jerome
 Dehn, William
 Dubois, Steven
 Dubois, William

Durst, David
 Etzel, Patrick
 Fall, Gregory
 Farb, Eldon
 Fischer, James
 Flicek, Edward
 Foley, Francis
 Fredrickson, Mark
 Gans, Joseph
 Ganzel, Peter
 Gilbertson, Douglas
 Gilbertson, Steven
 Gitzen, Charles
 Goetzinger, Ronald
 Graham, Thomas
 Gustafson, Philip
 Hanson, John
 Hanson, Lawrence
 Hargrave, Bryan
 Haugen, Ronald
 Heath, Daniel
 Herkenhoff, Matthew
 Herold, Richard
 Hodgin, Mark
 Hoekstra, Kenneth
 Hoel, Terry
 Holden, Clark
 Houghtaling, Thomas
 Hoyt, Larry
 Jacobson, Michael
 Jahnke, Thomas
 Jordan, Joseph
 Kaup, David

Kieper, Alan
 Korb, Carroll
 Kraemer, Charles
 Kramer, Thomas
 Kromhout, Patricia
 Kroona, William
 Krzmarick, Thomas
 Kucera, Robert
 Lacasse, Wayne
 Lang, Steven
 Larson, Keith
 Larson, Kevin
 Latawicz, Chester
 Lesterud, Kenneth
 Lichtenberg, Michael
 Lindholm, Gordon
 Lindholm, Lee
 Lindquist, Craig
 Lund, Norton
 Magnuson, Jon
 Maier, Thomas
 Manning, Brian
 Matson, Stephen
 McCall, John
 Meisch, Robert
 Meyer, Daniel
 Moore, James
 Mugaas, Robert
 Murphy, Tim
 Nelson, Larry
 Norton, Thomas
 Nosker, James

Oja, Michael
 Olstad, Donald
 Osmundson, Jeff
 Owens, Mary
 Paulson, Phillip
 Pavlish, William
 Pearce, Robert
 Perkins, Harold
 Polunc, Joseph
 Prusak, Thomas
 Rasmussen, David
 Reed, Jeffry
 Reick, Daniel
 Rhodes, Bradley
 Rice, Donald
 Riestler, Floyd
 Ringer, Alan
 Roberts, Harry
 Romaine, Thomas
 Roshon, David
 Rostedt, William
 Ruona, Lew
 Safo, Sampah
 Saltzman, Neil
 Sawinski, Robert
 Scanlon, Richard
 Scheidness, Stephen
 Schneider, Stanley
 Schroeder, James
 Schartz, Richard
 Schwartz, Steven
 Severson, Richard
 Shannon, John
 Shippy, Laura
 Slinde, Mark
 Smith, Sheldon
 Snyder, Warren
 St. Martin, Ray
 Stegmeir, John
 Stephens, Dennis
 Stolen, Derrick
 Strike, Charles
 Strom, Gregory
 Stubbs, Starrett
 Sundmark, David
 Swanson, Gary
 Sweitzer, Donald
 Thompson, Terry
 Timm, Daniel
 Toepel, James
 Ulferts, Gerald
 Vogtman, Ray
 Waldo, John
 Wallace, Charles
 Warnke, Thomas
 Warrings, Gregory
 Weber, David
 West, Jay
 Wiberg, Burt
 Williams, Craig
 Winkler, Ralph
 Wirz, J.
 Wolf, James
 Wood, Alan
 Zebro, Gregory
 Zilmer, Leslie
 Zwach, Eugene

Freshman



R-L as seated: Row 1—Mark Johnson, Brad Smith, Steve Geske, Scott Ramin, Dave Oothovdt.

Row 2—Francis Wlado, Gene Harkins, Tom Gallagher, A. B. Stone, Steve Spicer, Jeff Wasnick, Ken Korba, Jim Ellwanger, Jay Johnson.

Row 3—Phil DeMaster, Richard Strauss, Rodney Byro, Doug Latawiee, Gerald Thoreson, Harold Oeland, Phil Bergh, Bruce Anderson, Gerry Haug.



R-L as seated: Row 1—Terry Arver, George Lokken, Scott Thomas, Bob Focht, Alan Christof.

Row 2—Darrell Ayers, Steve Campbell, Allen Ost, Jim Abell, Rick Keen, Bruce Strom, Tom Kraemer, Scott Crossman, Dale Krueger.

Row 3—Dave Svien, Mike Koke, Charles Shiue, Roger Rutt, Steve Kunde, Robert Christopherson, Michael Connor, Mike Gillan, Steve Opseth.



FRESHMEN NOT PICTURED

Alt, Joanne
 Anderson, Charles
 Bauer, Steven
 Boughton, Thomas
 Bougie, Christopher
 Bourn, Charles
 Camp, Douglas
 Clark, Robert
 Cook, William
 Derickson, Michael
 Derry, Kevin
 Erckenbrack, Jay
 Fesenmaier, Daniel
 Filiowich, William
 Fisher, Martin
 Flatgaard, Gloria
 Flatten, Terry
 Gibb, Rand
 Hansen, Stephen
 Hirsch, Steven
 Jakala, Stephen
 Jennings, Charles
 Klocksien, Stephen
 Lang, John
 Larson, David
 Littlefield, Gene
 Maoney, Eugene
 Medinger, Robert
 Meehl, Erik
 Meyer, Timothy
 Miller, Ronald
 Minish, Donald
 Morterud, Robert
 Mosher, Charles
 Munson, Douglas
 Nelson, David
 Nelson, Scott
 Nelson, Steven
 Norman, William
 Perry, Michael
 Reynolds, Lawrence
 Schuna, Peter
 Stans, Leo
 Truex, Richard
 Varner, Mark
 Winegarden, Van
 Wood, Larry

R-L as seated: Row 1—James Moody, Mark Wilhelmson, Steve Schannach.
 Row 2—Henry Goehle, David Kasel, Steven Outcalt, Jeff Nielson, Roy Josephson, Gregory Page, Lynne Stratman, Charles Evenson, Rich Besel.
 Row 3—Thomas Terfehr, Criag Fenstra, Eric Jokela, Ed Nelson, Thomas Schadt, Paul Scherman, Randy Schwartzhoff.



ACTIVITIES

Cloquet, Spring 1971

by Dennis Kanten '72

The spring session of Cloquet began with a reunion at "Curt's" local parlor, after which thoughts turned to the primary purpose of the session — learning the basics of field forestry. The impression which past Cloquet students had given many of us of the session was one of continual volleyball games and ice cream socials, with a little studying thrown in on the side to salve the conscience. It turned out that such was not the case. Each course had its quotas of reports, collections, or plans which came due at the rate of nearly three per week.

The session began with a course in forest inventory, in which we were taught the basics of photo interpretation, timber cruising, and plantation inventory. Also learned were skills and lessons invaluable to us in our future careers, such as: walking without snowshoes is quite difficult in four feet of snow (so is crawling) . . . walking is quite difficult in four feet of snow even with snowshoes (sometimes it is easier to crawl) . . . the aerial photos are not always right — what the photo indicated to be jack pine sometimes turned out to be black spruce (or might that be in the interpretation?) . . .

The silviculture course instructed us in the basics and effects of thinnings — both hardwood and conifer and the different methods to control growth. It was sometimes also a problem in 3-D "dot-to-dot" when trying to find the numbered trees of the exercise.

Gordy Gullion's Wildlife Management course taught us about the ruffed grouse, the woodcock, and the fantastic wolf hunting history of the Cloquet Research Station. And the evening spent on the woodcock singing grounds proved the old adage "a bird (almost) in the hand is worth two in the bush."

Some of the skills and experiences gained from the Forest Protection course were: stalking, the thrill of capture, and the agony of defeat to find that the bug just pounced on was another Coleoptera and not a Hemiptera. Yet our defeat helped us learn other skills, such as bartering.

However, all of Cloquet was not academic. We showed off our knowledge of equipment handling (or mis-handling) at the equipment demonstration. Included was an exhibition of Bill's driving skills with the Ranger. Also remember: the volleyball games . . . birthday parties at Curt's . . . frisbee football . . . smelting . . . shaving the bell . . . mail call . . . odd bedfellows . . .

All this was a part of Cloquet; not only the long hours spent studying and preparing reports, but the practical jokes, the memorable moments spent in the woods whether it was snowshoeing in the falling snow at dusk or walking and listening on those warm spring days, and the many other experiences we will all look back on as being a part of Cloquet. There were many times when it would have been difficult to have said so at the time, but the session was thoroughly an enjoyable one.



We knew the grouse population was high this year, but five drummers on one log?



You crazy Canuck, there's no water here



See, I told you 32.0 pounds



No, the other way Phil!



The beer truck should be along any minute now.



Who said it would never burn?



The latrine goes where?



And all I did was breathe on it.

Foresters' Annual Spring Canoe Trip

by Phil Mattson '72

The Spring Forestry Club canoe trip went off as usual this year with no problems for those people wearing rain-coats. From a moderate turnout of about 20 persons, only 2 canoes and 4 people ever hit the water for the trek from Taylors Falls to Marine on the St. Croix. It was cold and wet, but 4 hearty Foresters, Cindy Heacock, Greg Johnson, Ginny Busch, and Phil Mattson survived with a little help from the people at Pabst Blue Ribbon and Italian Swiss Colony.

The first and only major crisis was the discovery that no one had any wine glasses. In a heroic effort Greg and Cindy produced an abundance of empty beer cans which were immediately put to use.

At about the half way point in the trip, the hard-working crews woke Greg and Phil up for lunch. Sandwiches and other refreshments seemed to pick up everyone's spirits.

The rest of the day was spent relaxing in the canoes and soaking up the rain, with a stop at William O'Brien State Park, where several cups of coffee were consumed in preparation for the ride home.

It was another successful Forestry Club event. Too bad more people didn't brave the weather, it was worth it.



We'd paddle a bit farther Phil, but you lost our paddles

SUMMER JOBS

Me and the Spruce Bark Beetle

by Pat Weicherding '72

June 13, 1971, was the beginning of a new experience and friendship for me. On that day Eric Hofstad, another forestry student, and I left for our first exposure to the U.S. Forest Service. After a long and tiring trip of 1200 miles, we arrived at our destination in Delorse, Colorado and the San Juan National Forest. On Monday, June 16, we were eager and willing to begin work on the spruce bark beetle survey.

The survey consisted of running compass lines through stands of Englemann spruce on the forest. Using aerial photos, topographic maps, and cover type maps, prospective survey lines were drawn. We tried to utilize identifiable features such as logging roads, trails, and clearings. Working in pairs, these lines were followed taking sample plots of 37.2 feet in diameter. Plots were taken every two chains, and the information recorded on data sheets included the number of attacked trees, topographic features and the woodpecker work, etc. The information was obtained by utilizing the host tree indicators of boring dust, gallery development, woodpecker work, and foliage color. Most of the lines were about two miles long and they traversed very diverse terrain, from steep slopes to relatively flat clearcuts.

The entire summer was spent living in tents and preparing our meals. Fortunately Eric was an excellent cook and volunteered for the job. Unfortunately he was not a magician and could do nothing about the weather. It rained frequently and temperatures of 30 and 40 degrees were not uncommon during the night.

We rarely spent more than two weeks in any one area, and the job carried us from Delorse, Colorado on the western edge of the forest, to Pagosa Springs, Colorado and the continental divide on the eastern edge. Thus, we were exposed to some of the most beautiful country in Colorado. To supplement this experience we visited many of the natural attractions in the area including Mesa Verde National Park, the Black Canyon of the Gunnison, and the various mining towns.



*Any complaints
about the food,
take them to
the Chef!*

*Let's see,
it's just
63,792 paces
to Curt's.*



Eighteen Miles West of Bena

by Guy Wold '71

Cass Lake being my hometown, I was pleased to receive a job on the Cass Lake District of the Chippewa National Forest last summer. The job sheet said that I would be a campground fee collector for most of the summer, which sounded pretty easy and not too exciting. Both of these illusions were shattered somewhat a week or so later when the masses came north for the Fourth of July weekend. We even filled the parking lots with tents.

Then, unexpectedly my job was changed, and I was suddenly in charge of eighteen teenagers on campground construction. This was part of the Youth Conservation Corps Program, a new federal program designed to benefit, in this case, both the Forest Service and the participants in the program. I would pick up my group in the "jobbie bus" every morning and head out for our project campground on west Winnibigoshish. The jobs included brushing campsites, grubbing out roots, laying out tent pads and table pads in each site, constructing fireplaces, setting barrier posts, putting up signs, and pulling stumps. This was the first year this program was tried, and analysis to date shows it to be very successful.

When the YCC program was concluded we went to work marking timber in what seemed to be doghair second-growth hazel brush on the exceptional sites. This was followed by some cruising, scaling and surveying of clearcut areas for area determination correction. Toward the end of the summer we were issued new Homelite saws and driven into the brush again for a little timber stand improvement. In spite of cracking the tail of my new saw on the first day and falling a tree on myself the fourth day, this was the most enjoyable job of the summer.

I retired with a good range of experience which included a supervisory position and an appreciation of working under and with good people.

Forest Survey

by "Hockey Puck" Morrissey

Mark Jensen and I left for Klamath Falls early on a Friday morning. Before we got out of town, I saw four "body cities" and three mirages. It was going to be a long summer.

Everything went fine until we reached Mankato where the White Bird of Sadness ('63 VW) suffered a minor mechanical malady. I made a careful diagnosis and determined that a tune-up was needed. That was probably the first \$175 tune-up on record.

We actually made 300 miles before the starter went out and then the heater was stuck on all the way to Yellowstone. Old Faithful was quite a sight but more people were watching Jensen racked out on a handy bench. Eventually we did make it to Klamath Falls where I left Mark off. He was going to work for a small gyppo logging outfit called Weyerhaeuser. I kept on driving to Quincy, California, and my job with the Forest Survey.

Forest Survey is a project of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in Portland, Oregon. There were 16 student technicians and three field crew chiefs and we divided into three crews to work in 10 counties in northern California. Our job was to inventory timber on private forest lands in the Sierras and the southern end of the Cascades. The inventory was conducted by establishing 10 point permanent plots and recording all data by computer codes. We were actually field checking plots which had been photo inventoried during the previous winter. The plots were already located on the photos by a pin prick. We had to locate the pin prick on the ground and be within 16 feet.

With impassable roads, homogeneous stands and 100% slopes it was often more of a job to locate the plots than it was to put them in. Working in two-man crews we averaged about one plot per day. Sometimes it was difficult to locate ourselves on the photos and we had to use little tricks. One of these was to have the driver of the pickup wave his hard hat out the window so the other crew member could pick out the truck on the photos more easily.

The job was often fraught with dangers. We had to be constantly on the lookout for the dreaded side-hill moody, but we soon learned how to avoid him. Because the side-hill moody has lived on steep mountain sides all of his life, the two legs on his downhill side have grown longer than the two on the uphill side. Hence the moody cannot run up or down hill but only around the sides of hills. When he charges you simply run a few feet up or down the slope and the moody passes harmlessly by.

Rattlesnakes were also a problem. For these we wore metal leg guards. One day while walking up a ravine, we encountered so many rattlesnakes that the sound of them striking our leg guards was just like the sound you would hear if you were sitting in a tin shed during a hail storm.

The work was extremely challenging and the other crew members were excellent to work with so it was an enjoyable summer even if some of the towns we stayed in left quite a bit to be desired. The worst was probably Mineral, California (pop. 85). It's not the end of the world, however you can see it from there.

The California weekends were great. I spent most of mine seeing the likes of Reno, Lake Tahoe and San Francisco with Rick Iverson who was working for the BLM at



It's about time you got rid of that VW

Folsom. In San Francisco, we saw some of the top nightclub acts in the country. Acts such as Milo Waslewski and His Accordionettes, Featuring Wanda Kropnick — the First Topless Eggsucker. One weekend we picked up Mark Jensen and drove up to Coos Bay, Oregon, to see Doug Anderson. The natives were definitely unfriendly. We got into a street fight which was highlighted by a punch I threw. I hit that sucker right on the end of his fist with my jaw. Trick also got hit — it almost knocked him conscious. Another weekend Trick, Greg Johnson and I climbed Mt. Shasta in northern California. It was the high point of the summer and Greg swore he could see Ted's on the horizon. On Labor Day weekend, Trick and I drove to Boise, Idaho, where we met Bill Gherardi, Doug Anderson, Mark Jensen, Sam Hawks, and Larry Donovan for the long awaited "Boys in Boise." For two days we played football, drank Gallo beer, ate tube steaks, and talked to Ralph the parking lot. Trick and I wound up staying an extra day when the car broke down again but the trip was worth it and I'm sure we'd all meet there again if we could; well, maybe not in Boise.

I made it back to California for one more day of work before I took off for Colorado where I picked up Larry Donovan and together with a carload of Coors we managed to limp to St. Paul at 55 mph. Working in the west is a valuable experience and I would urge every student to give it a try before he graduates. However, I don't recommend going in a '63 VW unless you have lots of time and money.



The Boys in Boise

The Sensuous Summer*

**(Everything you always wanted to know about Oregon but were afraid to ask)*

by Greg Johnson '72

With dusty textbooks and illegible notes from the last school year well hidden in the darkest depths of the attic, I felt at least partially prepared to leave Minnesota for a summer's work in Oregon with the USFS. Upon arriving at the Applegate Ranger Station of the Rogue River National Forest, I was greeted by a great friend, Lyle Jensen, who I had worked for the previous summer. With little haste, he set me to work as he light-heartedly claimed I didn't "produce" for him last year.

The first assignment, lasting half the summer, involved collecting stand data which would be used to determine which method of final harvest would be applied to the stand. This included taking variable radius plots to tally the tree diameters and also making note of the ground vegetation and any unusual soil characteristics. While my intentions to do a little "producing" were the greatest, they often went astray. Steve Jones and I spent half a day winching our four wheel drive International out of Glade Creek. It seems the engineers hadn't completed the bridge on schedule. Despite hazardous roads, sharp switchbacks, such as the Devil's Climbout, and the lack of bridges, we did make it to work on occasions. It was then we ran our traverse with the enthusiasm of young bucks, but with the speed of a metallic wood borer. This was the result of all the times we slipped to our backs off logs, rotten stumps, and dry needles. On several traverses we crossed large ditches dug along the contour of the hillside. Lyle said they were old abandoned irrigation ditches, but I believed Bill Morrissey when he reported them to be trails made by the side-hill moody.

In early August, my assignment was switched to a cone collection project. The project was designed to obtain local seed to grow nursery stock which would be used to replenish the abundant non-stocked clearcuts. While much of the cone-collection was done by contract, the most interesting and challenging aspect of the project was buying bushels of cones from the public. How do you explain to an irate, burly, 250 lb. logger that the cones he has spent all weekend collecting aren't any good and you don't intend to purchase them?

The evenings and weekends provided the highlights of the summer. A swimming hole on the Applegate River, only a short distance from the house, was the location of many leisurely spent hours. The weekends gave me a chance to travel to the California redwoods, the Oregon coast, Lake Tahoe, and the Oregon Cascades for some rock climbing. One weekend in early August, I met Bill Morrissey and Rick Iverson to climb a small molehill called Mt. Shasta. Morrissey proved his value as an earth-mover when he dislodged a hillside of rocks which landed on his buddies below him. He was heard to say, as he examined the blooded and bruised leg of one climber, "You sorry devil, you're just too easy."

As I look back upon the summer, I remember the experiences and the fine people I met within the Forest Service and the many places I visited and realize it was the most memorable episode of my life.



Coors-the Breakfast of Champions

*It's just one
of those little
duffers*



My "Technical" Summer in Idaho

by Don Streiff '74

After a week's break from the Spring Cloquet Session, I packed all my technical equipment (one silva compass) and headed for Canyon Ranger Station in the Clearwater National Forest. For the next three months I was employed by the U.S. Forest Service as a Forestry Aid.

My job consisted primarily of timber cruising and some Stage II Inventory. Considerable time was spent traversing and painting areas to be cruised through. The work was quite educational and challenging since my knowledge of western timber species of trees was very limited.

All the time during the summer was not spent working. Recreational pursuits consisted of dodging rocks in the rapids of the Clearwater River with inner tubes, reading the five-year backlog of *Playboy*, and discussing who should make the next ice cream run to the corner store (26 miles away).

Some of the memorable moments of the summer were finding out that Scenic Country is not so beautiful after climbing the slopes and tunneling through the brush, fighting fire is only exciting until you arrive at the fire, and working in the out-of-doors (despite the weather) is far superior to working at an indoor job.

All in all, my summer working for the Forest Service was an educational and interesting experience.

California's Dynamic Duo

by Jim Goebel '72

Thanks to Dr. Hallgren, Tom Simonson and myself acquired Forestry Aid positions in California this past summer. We worked on the Stonyford District of the Mendocino National Forest which is located approximately one hundred miles north of Sacramento.

Our district consisted entirely of mountains and ridges with elevations reaching over 7000 feet above sea level. The major timber species we encountered were Sugar Pine, Ponderosa Pine and Douglas-fir. During the summer months the word "rain" was rarely found in any place other than the dictionary.

Tom and I deployed our talents by working on separate crews within the district. Most of his time was spent on Christmas tree culture work, where he mastered the chain saw. He also put in time at mapping, chaining, flagging and marking young trees for thinning operations in logged-over areas. This was also my main job for the summer, but incorporated with it were inspections of thinning operations of previous years. We occasionally worked together on weekends patrolling, checking camp fire permits and constructing fire breaks around campgrounds.

As members of the district's fifteen-man fire hotshot crew, our attendance was required at four fires, including one campaign fire on the Sitgraves National Forest in Arizona. On these fires, Tom and I always discussed the same interesting topic, it took our minds off our spoiled rations, irritating smoke, the paper sleeping bags, the scorpions, the night shifts, the warm, stale drinking water, and the mop-up. The topic was the money we were making from hazard pay, overtime and per diem (this is where statistics comes in fellows).



Jim and his crew partners

Tom spent much of his free time deer hunting while I was out "dear" hunting. We consumed large quantities of ice cream while attending popular ice cream parlors and earning our nick names of "Sage" and "Sach."

Some of the highlights of our summer were having our car break down in Salt Lake City on the night of a Mormon convention, visiting the Giant Redwoods State Forest, busing through Burbank, California, hitting three casinos in one night in Nevada, dodging logging trucks on mountain roads, rattlesnake hunting, my first good swallow of Beechnut, and Tom's attempt to explain to the sales lady the size bikini to buy for his fiancée without getting technical in front of his buddies.

Overall, it was a great learning experience working for the United States Forest Service.

The Chopper



The Chopper is a wierdo-freak
With horrid looks and brains that leak
Sadistic, vicious aspen killer
Unrepentant tree-life spiller
Delighting in extreme disaster
Chopping chopping ever faster
Killing leaf and killing flower
Prime destroyer of natural bower
Rabid devouring mad-dog beast
Partaker of a gruesome feast
Sequoia stew and redwood soup
Eat away you super-stupe
Revenge is ours on judgment day
When God shall send you far away
Take heart, take heart thou noble trees
Take heart, take heart thou birds and bees
Sequoias shall be safe once more
And redwoods multiply by the score
Only God can make these whoppers
The other side produced The Choppers.

H.P.



Fall Cloquet '71

by William H. Morrissey

Whether you go spring or fall, Cloquet should be the best quarter you spend at the College of Forestry. With a notable exception, the courses are excellent and the lessons learned are invaluable.

The first course, with Dr. Gerrard and Dr. Ulliman, is titled Forest Inventory or "Photos Can Be Deceiving". In this course the aspiring forester learns how to put in inventory plots. Some of us got so good we could do it without leaving our cabins. The less skilled were required to drive by their stands on the back roads.

Dr. Tappeiner's Silviculture course taught us that trees are a notable exception to the laws of gravity. They don't always fall down. Many new methods of stem growth measurement were devised. Among them were such time savers as the "data-sheet-trading-method" and the "stab-in-the-dark" technique. Bill Morrissey did some research in strip thinning but concluded that wear and tear on the VW and the body make this method impractical.

In Multiple Use we ran into some trouble. Dr. Mace thought he was supposed to teach all 5 credits of the course and assigned reports on this basis. He also tried to get the chairman of the air pollution committee to speak on the success of the cleanup program. However, on his way to the Forestry Station, the speaker suffered a collapsed lung. The night before Engineering started, Dr. Miles was seen, as we returned from Curt's, carving numbers and Indian figures on trees. The management trips were limited by rain, snow and cold weather. Jim Goebel's trip was further hampered by a fist thrown by a huge, irate logger in International Falls. Ample sleeping time, for recovery from the trips, was provided during the management talks. Utilization was a high powered course in which we studied the intricate production process of the complex match (see flow chart). We also learned that fence posts which are submersed in pentachlorophenol and sealed in a vacuum tank tend to last longer than those left lying about in the woods. Recreation was beneficial in that it was related to multiple use forestry. It included field trips and a planning exercise.

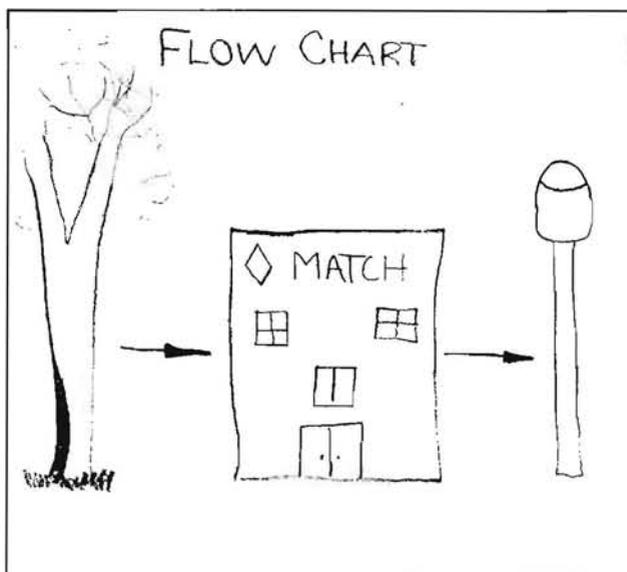
Forest Protection had some noteworthy moments. Dr. Kulman got off on the wrong foot by scheduling a bugs lecture on a Monday night. Howard Cosell and Dandy Don outdrew him 4-1. New types of damage found this year were the "pocket-knife borer" and the "ballpoint pen miner". Dr. French came up with a sneaky way to further his *Poria obliqua* eradication program. Rains hampered the burning program but the demonstrations were good. Larry Donovan's attempt at the land speed record in the Ranger was unsuccessful due to the fact that Tom Danger was hanging from the trailer hitch. Pete Ruikka demonstrated the ability of the pack-can fire pump to cool off a forester.

Finally there was Wildlife — a short but unimpressive course, the main point of which seemed to be that grouse live in the woods and are of no consequence in forest management. We also learned there are no woodcock in the fall and no fish in Little Otter Creek. It was a thorough course however, and any material not covered in the field was included in the final exam.

Other highlights and happenings we'll remember from Cloquet: Willie Huot's slide shows, "Here's a tree, here's the same tree a week later". Steve Kartak studying at the Central Hall Library. Leroy Thurlby's outstanding TSI work, "How's the Head Leroy? Jim Budolfson used Cabin 10 for a motel but I don't think Don Reimenschneider was invited. Mark Jensen and Mark Van Tassel must have thought the roads were randomly located — they did all their cruising from them. Dave Mattison, while trying to walk a forty line, did a 360 using his tates compass and came out on the road where he started; I guess he who has-a-tates is lost. Jim Furlong got out of his rack long enough to play football and eat pizza at Archies.

Also remember . . . Maurice Anding's dog and the shoes that weren't waterproof, Don Fuch's oil leak, Gene Blackwell's volleyball team, Billy Hayes hustling a girl at Diamond Match, the windows of Cabin 3 and the door of Cabin 4, Ralph Eller and Roger Wilson's extended work on the King Census, and finally the keger which featured Grain Belt, fire walkers Greg Johnson, Don Reimenschneider, T. P. and Fran Wagner and alumni representatives Arnie Setzler and Bill Gherardi.

Genetically superior Spruce





*Furlong prepares
for another
Cloquet Super
Bowl*



Jensen and Van Tassel present their Recreation report

Itasca 1971

by Fred Souba, Jr. '73

On Tuesday, August 31, the migration of 103 forestry students from the St. Paul campus to the University of Minnesota Forestry and Biological Station at Itasca State Park began.

After our arrival at Itasca and getting cabin assignments, a few managed to find an ice cream parlor. Fortunately our indulgence didn't hurt our appetite at the first of many great meals. After dinner we met in the mess hall with Dr. "Big Al" Hallgren, head honcho for the 3½ week session. After explaining the procedure for the session and dividing us into four field work groups — A, B, C, and D, he asked if there were any questions. The first question was, "Which way to Seaberg's?" After a few laughs and getting proper directions, we all adjourned to prepare for a long night of needed rest.

At 6:45 Wednesday morning, the class session began. It all started with that little "ding-dong" on top of the mess hall. After a great breakfast we all met with Dr. Ed Sucoff and he told us exactly what was expected of us. The most memorable statement was something to the effect that it was understood that we all wanted to be good "foresters." We all did but little did we know what lay ahead — 3½ weeks of continuous memorization and report writing.

After the meeting and lunch, groups A & B began the long process of identifying 140 forest plants. The course was instructed by Dr. "Scotty" Scholten and Larry Drew, both adequate in their field as we all found out as the session progressed. The most common method used to identify each plant was the "WLP" (write down characteristics, look at plant, and pick a sample of plant, if there is any left after your buddies get through). As the session progressed, rumor had it that we were giving the deer too much competition for browse, but there were too many deer anyway so we didn't worry about it.

While groups A and B were eagerly doing the WLP method in botany, groups C and D were pursuing ecology. The course included soil profiles led by Dr. Sucoff and grad student Doug Henry; crown classification and development led by Mr. Paul "Rabbit" Rudolph and grad student Dennis Bodine; stand structure and mesic succes-

sion by Dr. Vilis Kurmis; and the lectures on hydrosere succession and the birds of Minnesota. There are many memorable nights spent both in cabins and at Seaberg Hall trying to figure out just what the ecology lab write-ups were supposed to contain. Eventually we found out, but it was still fun to go down to Seaberg Hall and talk about.

Toward the end of the session we were introduced to "The Wonderful World of Forest Measurements" by Dr. Hallgren and Bob Morrow. Fond memories of making a closed traverse will be with us for most of our lives. Going through swamps and the forester's best friend, hazelbrush, is an experience most of us will never forget. We also did some timber cruising and tree volume determinations. The labs were rather easy and straight forward. Most everybody received perfect papers, but as usual the famed "Hallgren Final" separated the men from the boys.

After a rigorous day of classes, some of the students would go to Seaberg's for a "quickie," while others would indulge in volleyball, football, horseshoes, or fishing. While a few, a very few, would begin memorizing forest plants and writing ecology reports.

The highlight of the session came when we went to the Cass Lake District on the Chippewa National Forest. Most of us enjoyed getting a better look at how the U.S. Forest Service functions. Due to the lack of jobs available in forestry, it soon became a dream to most of us.

There is one experience which separates this session from all others. One evening we found a raccoon roaming the station. We soon adopted it and gave it the name "Dammit." It would follow the classes everywhere and soon became a nuisance. As we went to breakfast one morning we all noticed a board with a raccoon skin stretched out on it with this written above it — "Remember that pet raccoon?" Rumor had it that it wasn't Dammit but there is still some doubt in a few peoples minds.

After the botany, ecology, and measurements finals, the session came to a close. The response from the students indicated that it was a good session. This is due to the instructors as well as the students. It was a session which will be remembered by all as a truly worthwhile educational experience.

Fall Bonfire 1971

by Mot Nosretep '72

The tradition of introducing the incoming freshman to Forestry Club at the Fall Bonfire was once again accomplished.

This year the co-chairmen, Fran Wagner and Tom Peterson, were told one week ahead of time that they were in charge. Hastily they put together a program consisting of the traditional three course dinner (hot dogs, beans and potato chips), a faculty and graduate student introduction and a conclave field events demonstration.

With approximately one-hundred and fifty people present, made up of faculty and students, the food was devoured quickly, much to the surprise of everyone. Fran didn't expect the beans to run out, especially when he bought six gallons of them. After the food was gone, F-Club President Brian "Stump" Marinello opened the program with his traditional line, "As you may or may not know." He then proceeded to fill the new students in on the F-Club activities that would take place throughout the coming year. He sort of hinted that when you could fit school work in between Forestry Club, that was fine.

The introduction of the Faculty and staff by Dr. Kaufert followed. He made everyone aware of the fact that this was the best college and that F-Club should fit in between school work and not the way "Stump" had previously stated it. As has been traditional for many years, Dr. Kaufert was to tell his famous Indian story. This year, much to everyone's disappointment, he told a new story. It was received just like the old one, with a lot of groans.

Fred Souza and Brian proceeded to demonstrate the events that are held at the Midwest Foresters' Conclave and on Foresters' day. Warren Larson showed his talent by giving a detailed explanation of the tobacco spit while he was working on a wad in his mouth. Speed chopping, one and two man bucking and log rolling were also demonstrated.

The long tradition of successful Fall Bonfires was once again extended another year. Much thanks go to those who attended and the co-chairmen, Fran and "T.P."



Leave enough beans for Fran's car.

North Stars Hockey

by Chris Boche '74

On Dec. 3, 1971, the Forestry Club made its annual assault on the Metropolitan Sports Center. The occasion was a hockey game between the California Golden Seals and our own Minnesota North Stars.

The evening began with a pre-game warm-up at a local "ice cream" establishment, Mannings. Then, it was back to Green Hall for the Forestry Club meeting and some delicious food. At Green Hall, Brian Marinello, Forestry Club President, held the shortest club meeting on record, 30 seconds. Ray St. Martin was prepared to serve a kingly meal, but since it was only a group of foresters, hot dogs and beans were sufficient. Thanks go to Ray who not only served the meal but took charge of the whole event and arranged for the tickets to the game.

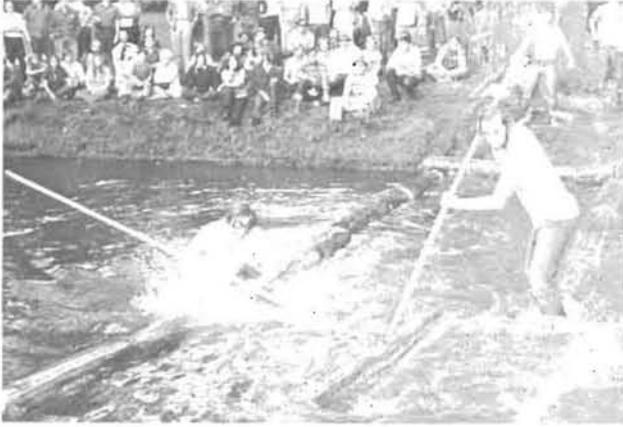
When supper ended groups of various sizes branched out to numerous "ice cream" outlets to make purchases, and then on to the Sports Center. It was a cold December night, and the pre-game tailgate party was cancelled but somehow everyone appeared to be quite well lubricated and ready for a North Stars' victory.

When the North Stars took to the ice a loud cheer from a bunch of foresters could be heard above the others. Fifty foresters, all hungry for a North Stars' victory, would not be denied. Some excellent goal tending by Cesare Maniago and a "hat trick" by Bill Goldsworthy proved to

be the difference. Minnesota won by a score of 4 to 1. A good time was had by faculty, students and quite a number of alumni.



The Northstars enroute to victory



It was time for a bath anyway



Watch out for that knot, Puck

Foresters' Conclave or "Same Old Story"

by Brian "Stump" Marinello '72

Once again sports fans, we're going to give you a blow by blow account of this year's battle that raged for the coveted first place standing at the Midwest Foresters' Conclave. As usual it was coveted by someone else. However, the Forestry Club of the University of Minnesota did finish second this year, far ahead of the third place finisher, the University of Michigan. Unfortunately, we were just as far behind first place Missouri.

The whole battle started as the teams met on Friday night, October 15, 1971. Early on Saturday the 16th, team captains exchanged pleasantries while team members exchanged beer cans and obscenities.

Also on Saturday morning, teams were found in the mess hall eating their mess and planning their last minute strategies. Five minutes later, under the bright October sunlight of southern Michigan, the tobacco spit started the conclave events and also some uncontrollable natural body reactions.

The U of M team took two quick points early in the day (one in the traverse and one in the tobacco spit) while everyone else cleaned up. But our team's spirit did not falter at all.

After a quick lunch we returned to do the job on the rest of the schools who were competing that day. It was at this, that twice the University of Minnesota unveiled its "Super Saw." A hush fell over the crowd as one by one, Minnesota sawyers dominated the sawing competition in the one and two man bucking events.

Our match splitters, led by "Eagle Eye" Christensen, took first place and Bill "Hockey Puck" Morrissey took third in the chopping event (better luck next year, Puck). Finally the special event was announced over the public address system and the gladiators took their positions. It



There must be an easier way

Imported from Germany?



Hey Brian sing solo . . . so low we can't hear you

was to be a contest of skill, daring, and just plain guts.

Armed with ten foot, steel pointed pike poles, and dressed only in the bare essentials, each four-man team challenged the "log boom and push event." The object here was to herd a log between two log booms which crossed a lagoon of icy water. When the spray cleared, and the final body count was in, Minnesota was in fourth place.

This reporter was shocked at the outcome of this conclave because he and the rest of the team honestly thought we could win. It was mortifying because it was the third year in a row we've taken second place.

After the prizes were handed out, and we were recognized as the second place team, shouts of "gentlemen, grab your mugs!" were heard. At the annual "Octoberfest," between refrains of oldies, but goodies of the favorite Foresters' songs, Minnesota made it clear that it was No. 1. We took first place in "arm bending," "glass tilting," and the coveted first place in "fire walking." Minnesota was the team that watched the last glimmer in the bonfire die, thus ending the 20th annual Midwest Foresters' Conclave.

Next year, the conclave will be held in Minnesota at the Itasca Forestry and Biological Research Station in Itasca State Park. The setting is ideal, the competition will be great, and MINNESOTA WILL WIN!

1971 Midwest Foresters' conclave team from Minnesota:
 "Stump" Marinello, captain Ralph Greiling
 P. W. Peterson Mile Koke
 Warren Larson Greg Johnson
 Dick Herold Ray St. Martin
 Jon Magnuson Bill Morrissey
 Mike Naas Lee Christensen



1971 Foresters' Conclave team and friends



Christmas Tree Lot 1971

by George Cornell and Mot Nosretep

Once again the Forestry Club met the business world head on with its fabulous Christmas Tree sales project. And, as usual, in the end we came up smelling like roses when all the bills were paid, (\$3,000 plus).

Probably the biggest asset we had this year was the fact that we had hand-picked and freshly cut trees each week. This was accomplished mainly through the efforts (finagling and swindling?) of chairman Brian Marinello and entrepreneur Warren Larson. The fact that Warren was able to haul these trees himself saved the club some added expense (Warren works dirt cheap).

Our indoor showroom, open for the second year in a row, was our main attraction. People couldn't believe how nice our trees looked inside (through fogged-up glasses and icicles hanging from eyelashes, due to subzero temperatures, anything would look good). Of course, having the best looking trees and the best selection of trees in the Twin Cities area helped a little. Salesmen, with the added incentive of a GS½ pay scale, were eager and willing to go to any expense to sell a tree. Sometimes this meant going outside to show the people the trees on the racks if they didn't care for the ones inside the school house.

On Saturday, December 18, the lot was officially sold out. This meant that Brian could at last take his long-awaited Christmas vacation trip to Bermuda with the profit.

Seriously, through the efforts of Brian and all those Forestry Club members who contributed to this year's project, F-club activities for the year are a reality, instead of a dream.



OK, maybe that one is a little better

Foresters' Day 1972

by Warren Larson

After many months of hard work and preparation, Foresters' Day 1972 became a reality.

The first activities began when Fred Souba, queen chairman, "conned" twenty lovely girls into being queen candidates. These girls were interviewed at the closed coffee hour and during their individual interviews, Fred always asked the same question, "Do you like me better as a forester, or as an aspen stud?" Many of the girls looked at him in disbelief, but others stated they just didn't like him at all.

The open coffee hour was a great success (if you measure success by the number of doughnuts eaten and cups of coffee consumed). Entertainment was provided in two parts; a duet featuring Mike Naas and Tim Probst, and a guitar solo by Carl "Blues" Lindholm. All three received a well deserved round of applause. Brian Marinello, Forestry Club president, acted as the master of ceremonies. Brian enjoyed being the "M.C." because it was the first time in his life that five girls succeeded in bribing him all at one time. He even held his own without turning six shades of red and he also became very good at screening out the "adult" questions, which were to be asked of the five finalists.

As a result of the question and answer period, most of the Foresters present had made up their minds as to the best candidate. That night at the Forestry Club meeting, the vote was cast.

The sound and fury of the Open Coffee hour was over, but the excitement and delight of the Special Event was just beginning. A cider hour preceded the delicious ham dinner on Friday, January 21. As time went on, and as our bellies and girdles stretched, Master of Ceremonies Pat Weicherding introduced the evening's events. Once again Mike Naas and Tim Probst provided the entertainment. As they began to play their last number, seven lovely girls jumped from behind the stage curtain and showered them with kisses. They were so embarrassed after that episode that they barely had enough energy to sing their last number. After they had finished they both took a bow and hobbled off the stage. Following the night's entertainment, the "Outstanding Field Forester of the Year" award was presented to Mr. Bruce ZumBalhen by Brian Marinello. It was presented to him on behalf of the Forestry Club for his outstanding work in the forestry profession in the state of Minnesota. Forestry Club scholarships were then presented to Greg Johnson, Dan Hurley, Fred Souba, Jr., and Warren Larson for their contribution to Forestry Club during their stay at the University. The highlight of the night was our special guest speaker, Mr. Harold E. Andersen, Supervisor of the Superior National Forest. His topic for the evening was, "The B.W.C.A., 1980: A Look Into the Future," and it pointed out many policy changes foreseeable in that area in future management plans. Overall, the Special Event was a tremendous success and a special thanks goes to chairman Dan Hurley for his time, effort, and hard work.

Saturday, January 22, marked the second and final stage of F-Day '72. At 8 a.m., the loggers' breakfast was served



Our Queen Kathy



Competition at rest



1972 Foresters' Day Chairmen

at the Corpus Christi Church. The faculty were once again in charge of serving the food, which included "warm,, doughy" pancakes and "scorched" sausages. It was the general consensus that with "Torch Irving" frying the sausages and "Doughboy Miles" flipping out the pancakes, the tradition of this fine delicacy could be preserved on and on and on . . . the ground. Getting back to the more appetizing and serious side, the breakfast did turn out well and this was all due to chairman Terry Thompson's effort.

By 10:30 a.m. everyone had their fill of pancakes and they proceeded to the North Star Ballroom. In a few moments the crowding and pushing multitudes of people were seated and a sense of seriousness filled the auditorium (the faculty was about to present their skit). After about ten minutes of narration and slides, "Big Al" dropped an entire slide tray which threw the whole slide-skit sequence out of order. From that point on, the audience didn't know if they should laugh with the faculty or at them. After a few sly comments, the grand finale of "Burn, Baby Burn" featured some of the more interesting physical factors of fire research (Miss July can be a burning sensation).

After the moaning and groaning at the conclusion of the faculty skit, the student skit was next. With Ralph Greiling in command, the skit "Not Fit for Man Nor Beast" was a melodramatic success. If it weren't for honest "Big Al Hallgren (alias Don Riemenschneider)," we would still be wondering as to whether Snavely Kaufert would have killed Little Nell on the railroad track. As the tension and suspense of this melodrama reached its conclusion, the crowd responded by adding their screams, yells, boo's and hisses at the players, which seemed to add to the success of the skit.

Shortly after the skits, the queen coronation took place on the Foresters' Mall in front of Green Hall. This year's finalists were Janet Gillson, Tara Ann Marshall, Kathy Martin, Connie Schmidt, and Mary Jo Wimmer. Linda Wolfe, F-Day queen for 1971, crowned Kathy Martin to reign as the 1972 Foresters' Day queen. The Uncle of Paul Award was presented to Dr. Al Hallgren for his outstanding contributions to Forestry Club this past year. Senior Brian Marinello received the Son of Paul award for all his time and effort given to Forestry Club throughout his stay at the University. Queen Kathy then started the field events with the swing of an axe. The events included the traditional tobacco spit, pole climb, match split, one- and two-man bucking, pulp toss, speed chopping, and chain throw. The girls competed in the snowshoe race, water boil and the nail pound. This year we included two special events, a tug-of-war between the students and faculty and also with the wildlifers. In both cases the Forestry students were so strong and tough that in the competition the rope snapped.

After the field events, many of the students, and a few stray alumni, congregated at Bill Morrissey's apartment and had ice cream and beans before they left for the dance.

As usual, the Stump Jumpers' Ball was held in the North Star Ballroom. Old time dance music was provided by the EMERALDS and there were numerous beverages on hand (i.e., soda pop). At intermission, prizes were handed out by Queen Kathy to all the field events winners.

The conclusion of the dance ended Foresters' Day 1972, which turned out to be a wonderful success.



I'll never tell



Hurray I'm winning



Just wait till the band comes



Told ya it would be cold

Open Coffee Hour . . .



No, I can't ask that one



Gimmie some slack



Duh!!!!!!!



Hmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm



Hey Oh!!!!!!!!!!!!!!



the snakes crawl at night . . .



Hey Mike, B# not so flat

Banquet . . .



Bring out the trough



No, not the cream, the sugar



Each year this is an annual event



That's a little better Mike



Guest speaker, Harold Andersen

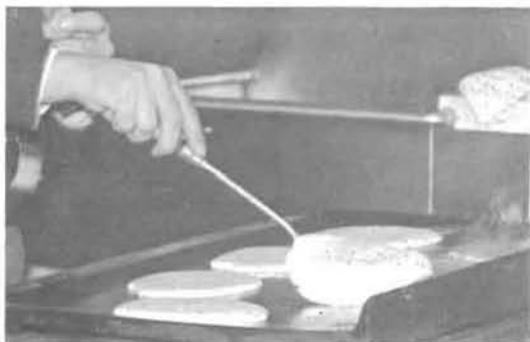


Outstanding Field Forester, Bruce ZumBahlen



We want our money

Loggers' Breakfast . . .



Guaranteed to hit your gut

S
k
i
t
s
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.
.
.



No one likes a smart . . .



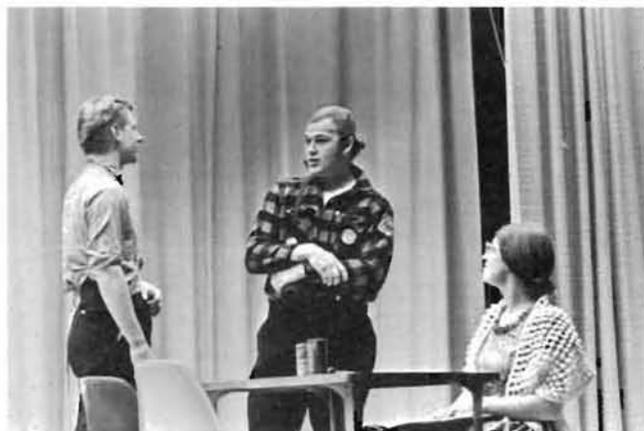
*Before
and
After*



Who said I can't eat in class?



What do you mean, Ringeraceae?



You don't say



Do you really eat those things?



Big Al will save me

1972 Queen Candidates



Janet Gillson



Mary Jo Wimmer



Tara Ann Marshall



Connie Schmidt



Kathy Martin



Crowning the Daughter of Paul

Field Events . . .



Thanks for a fine job Dr. Hallgren



Alumnus and still champ, Ron Salladay



Next time try an axe



Not bad Kath



This year Fran and Fred finished



3.89 comb teeth



T.P. and the "Cripple" tried



And they're off and running



Burn the cup in one easy lesson



For the Green Hall Addition



Watch that hand Fran



Just 'bout lunch time



I wonder what she is looking at



Trick the Magic Dragon



Give us a smile "Zip"!



Hipp should be in this hay somewhere



Happiness is hitting the paper



Sue provides interesting competition



Brian puckers up



My God! There's no end insight



Freshman lose another



Mike and the juniors struggle on

Winners of Foresters' Day Field Events (1972)

*Denotes Alumni

ONE MAN BUCKING

1. Mike Nass
2. Brian Marinello
3. Eldon Farb

TWO MAN BUCKING

1. *Chris Peterson - Ron Salladay
2. *Bill Morrissey - Bill Gherardi
3. *Daune Sipple - Lee Christensen

SPEED CHOPPING

1. *Ron Salladay
2. Lee Christensen
3. *Bill Gherardi

POLE CLIMB

1. Warren Larson
2. Mike Koke
3. Lee Christensen

TOBACCO SPIT

1. Warren Larson
2. Paul W. Peterson
3. Tom Danger

PULP TOSS

1. Chuck Veiman
2. Don Holtman
3. Dick Harold, Gene Ahrendt (tie)

MATCH SPLIT

1. Steve Nielson
2. Carl Jarve
3. *Rick Iverson

TRAVERSE

1. Dan Dowidat
2. Tom Peterson
3. Ralph Greiling

LOG ROLL

1. *Jim Furlong - Rick Iverson
2. *Daune Sipple - Lee Christensen
3. Warren Larson - Mike Nass

CHAIN THROW

1. Dan Dowidat
2. Fran Wagner
3. Bill Bergstrom

OVERALL WINNER

Warren Larson

GIRLS EVENTS

SNOWSHOE RACE

1. Tara Ann Marshall
2. Connie Schmidt
3. Candy Greer

WATER BOIL

1. Linda Wolf
2. Diane Nelson
3. Karla Winer

NAIL POUND

1. Bonnie Quaintance
2. Sue Kleinheinz
3. Sandy Foss

CO-ED EVENTS

EGG TOSS

1. Linda Julius - Brian Marinello
2. Ann Esthal - Mike Nass
3. Vicki Heitmiller - Paul W. Peterson

CO-ED BUCKING

1. Linda Julius - Brian Marinello
2. Diane Burns - George Cornell



Remnants of the day gone by



Well they may let me spit next year

Stump Jumpers' Ball . . .



No, no, left foot first

It's the real thing



*--- and tonight's
award for the
fastest time
down the
pole ---*



Oh Warren, you're so cute



*You're kidding, 12 pacs
of Fisherman's hand
cleaner*



*I just happen to have an
extra ring here*

Our Sincere Thanks to the Following Prize Contributors:

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 Uncle John's Restaurant

Forestry Club 1971-72

by Brian "Stump" Marinello '72

Once again the Forestry Club has made it through another year and, for the relatively few participating members, it was a year of unforgettable experiences.

It all started this fall as Fran Wagner and Tom Peterson put on one whale of a Fall Bonfire for the new freshmen, transfers and returning "lifers". After stuffing their summer beer bellies with hot dogs and beans, the students listened to a brief run down of the upcoming F-Club activities. Most of those attending said the food was long on quality but mighty short on quantity. However, someone did find enough beans to tatoo Fran's car. The evening was topped off with Dr. Kaufert's now famous rendition of the "Indian Joke" (which has been given four times since I've been here and was changed each time) and a carlight preview of the events to be held during the Midwest Foresters' Conclave.

As usual, the Conclave team came from behind to lose in a really thrilling back and forth contest held at Michigan State University this past October. Those who were there will certainly not forget the evening's festivities or the magnificent fire walking exhibition which some of the guys (names withheld pending notification of their next of kin) from Minnesota put on.

The next big project undertaken by the F-Club in the 1971-72 year was the Christmas Tree lot. All previous sales records fell by the wayside as the daring young salesmen tried every sales technique in the book to hawk trees on the lot to passers-by. This year's award for the most ingenious sales method goes to George Cornell and Bill "Arno" Bergstrom, for their ingenious method of detouring traffic from the Cleveland and Larpenteur intersection into a dead end at the school house tree lot.

This year's Foresters' Day was made a success through the efforts of Warren Larson, George Cornell, Pat Weicherding, Dan Hurley and Terry Thompson. It all began on January 22, with the Special Event Dinner where Harold Andersen of the U.S. Forest Service presented a talk on the future of the B.W.C.A. Four \$100 scholarships were given to four outstanding club members: Greg Johnson, Warren Larson, Dan Hurley, and Fred Souba. We also awarded Mr. Bruce ZumBahlen, of the Minnesota Division of Lands and Forestry, the Field Forester of the Year Award. Scads of other notable personalities were also in attendance and many valuable contacts were made at this time (this is a polite way of saying that a lot of members were able to put the bite on representatives of various agencies for jobs). Saturday, the 23, was our real F-Day celebration. A breakfast of pancakes and sausages filled everyone's stomachs as a prelude to the day's events. Student and faculty skits were "put on" and the large crowd really loved them. The faculty deserves a special mention here because it was their first and best skit in three years. The field events followed, during which we saw Bill Hipp so overjoyed at having survived his scramble "Down" the pole that he jumped into the air and proceeded to rip his leg to shreds with a pair of climbing spurs. The coronation of Daughter-of-Paul, Kathy Martin, was a big event of F-Day '72, as was the presentation of the Uncle-of-Paul Award to Dr. Al Hallgren, our club advisor. I lucked out and had the honor of being chosen Son-of-Paul. Capping off the day was a



I'm stumped!



... peck, peck, peck ...

*How do you
spell
inveneral?*



No George, we already asked her to be a queen candidate



Hey Bob, how 'bout a job?



Body City

XI SIGMA PI

by Greg Johnson '72

This year, as in the past, Xi Sigma Pi, the National Honorary Forestry Fraternity, has continued in its function of scholarship recognition. However, with the increasing concern over environmental affairs students have realized the need of explaining the practices of the forestry profession to the public. With this in mind, the Delta Chapter members have expanded the scope of the chapter by establishing a speakers bureau over the past two years. The purpose of the speakers bureau is to inform the community about forestry and the role foresters play in the management of our natural resources. Last year John Borovsky and Rick Iverson, 1971 graduates of the College, and John Garland, a graduate student, established a format on which the speakers bureau would operate. This year seniors Steve Hallgren and Chris Risbrudt began a permanent file of slide-talks which are available to any individual who is requested to give a speech. By further development of such a file of presentations, continuation of the speakers bureau will be insured with adequate student support.

The initiation procedures for this year began on February 17 when all students meeting the requirements for membership were invited to the Coffee Hour. Here the officers, along with Dr. Kaufert, explained the objectives and functions of the fraternity to these prospective members. The twenty-nine individuals accepting the invitation to membership were initiated at the annual banquet on March 2. Roger Schoenecker, the Director of the Bureau of Information and Education in the Minnesota Depart-

pre-dance warm-up at "PUCK'S PLACE" and the Stump Jumpers' Ball. Somehow all the cold, sweat, hard work and planning were forgotten as the Foresters' cut loose in their big fling of the year.

Activities planned for the spring include an Old-Time dance, the smelting trip, the annual spring canoe trip, and many other impromptu gatherings. I-M Sports will also be in the limelight with Foresters' as a positive threat to the softball championship of at least the St. Paul Campus.

An integral part of Forestry Club are its bi-weekly meetings and as in the past, they were ruled with an iron fist and with strict adherence to Robert's Rules of Order.

I don't think we'll soon forget how T.P. was always harassed at everything and how he always had something to say (in fifteen minute spurts). Then there was Fran and his 100% safety factor which he applied to everything. And who will forget some of the jobless alumni and their moral support at the meetings, after they had just returned from a "tour".

Well that was F-Club 1971-72. Next year there is going to be an even better time, more programs, a bigger and better schedule of events and more money earned for these programs. This can only come about by supporting the club in all of its functions. The benefits are great and the feeling of accomplishment after a successful event can only be felt if experienced.

My thanks to all those who helped out this year, to Dr. Al Hallgren, our faculty advisor, and to the members themselves, for making this year a very good year indeed.

ment of Natural Resources, was the guest speaker talking on "The State of Environmental Education in Minnesota". He explained the development of programs designed to aid teachers in educating school children to the environmental concerns. He provided the audience with a very informative presentation.

Hopefully the Delta Chapter of Xi Sigma Pi, with the support of both the students and the faculty, will continue to serve the College of Forestry by not only recognizing outstanding scholarship, but by helping to communicate the role of the profession of forestry in environmental issues.



(L-R) Greg Johnson, Forester; Don Riemenschnieder, Ranger; Dave Schipper, Associate Forester

Intramural Sports

by Christian Boche '74

What this year's Foresters' intramural teams lacked in ability, was certainly made up for in desire.

The Foresters' pooled their talents this fall and formed two outstanding football teams. The Foresters' I football team, under Dan Hurley's management, finished in second place of Class B, the toughest division on the St. Paul Campus. Mike Chapman's Foresters' II team, playing most of their games short handed, wound up as Minor Class B champions of St. Paul Campus.



The Foresters break from the huddle quickly, much to the surprise of the other team

This winter the Foresters also entered a co-ed volleyball team. Jim Goebel, the team's manager, made the mistake of submitting the entry before he contacted any girls to see whether or not they were willing to play. Consequently the team's success was not good.

Brian Marinello continued to lead the bowling team as their "Fearless Fuhrer". Where he led them no one seems to know!

The mighty basketballers overcame such handicaps as: torn ligaments by Mark Boche and Mark Jensen and Bill



Big "E" grabs another, with help

Morrissey's shooting, to capture 3rd place in Class A on St. Paul Campus. Chris Boche, Mark Jensen, Jim Furlong and Eric Hofstad formed the nucleus of a team which lost only three games in two years. Furlong led the team with his shooting and ballhandling. He is so quick it is said that he can turn out his bedroom light and be under the covers before the room gets dark. Before his injury, Mark Jensen was so good the opposition often had to call timeout and introduce Mark to the man who was supposed to be covering him. Bill Morrissey perfected the twenty-five foot jump shot. Unfortunately he insisted on taking it from thirty feet. Bob Focht had a deadly hook shot and used it to good advantage before fouling out. Eric Hofstad was the leading rebounder while Mark and Chris Boche concentrated on playing good steady basketball.



How's the game going Mark?

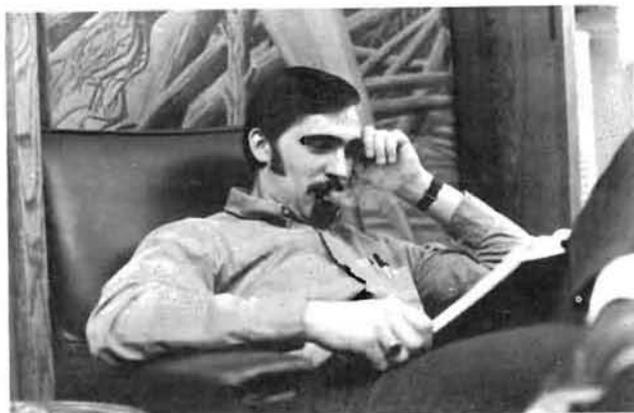
What the intramural hockey team was missing in skill, they made up for in lack of hustle. "We are only two players away from being a good hockey team", coach Larry "Punch" Donovan was often heard to say. Unfortunately those two players were Phil Esposito and Bobby Hull! The team got into a tough division and suffered several early season defeats. After one, coach Donovan tried to cheer up his team. "Nice going," he said, "We're losing them a lot closer now." The team got into the all University Class D playoffs and in the championship game they managed to snatch defeat from the jaws of victory. Standouts on the team were goalie Joe Wood, defenseman Bill Cook, and winger Milo Rasmussen who was the leading scorer. After Mark Boche was hurt playing basketball, the second line was known as the "donut line." That's right, no center. One game when Joe came late, "Mr. Zero", Don Hanson, took over in the nets to record a shutout. Post game celebrations at Mannings made the victories better and eased the losses. Next year the team is looking forward to a good season. They may even beat Bart's Stars.

Spring sports once again included softball, swimming, tennis, track and field, and golf. Thanks to all the foresters that participated in I.M. sports this year.



Get with the play Milo!

ETC.



Advanced Forest Hydrology, or How to Increase Your Reading Speed 100 Fold!



When you've seen one Beer Garden, you've seen them all!



Even Olympia is better than this.



Boy!, I wish I was ZZ'ing about now.



Today's exercise in field measurements will be . . .



Once again the Editor hard(ly) at work.

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT AWARDS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

<i>Carolind Scholarship</i>	Mike D. Appel, '73; Scott L. Thomas, '75; Ronald E. Walker, '72; Gary C. Shaffer, '72; Fred T. Batson, '72; Clair L. St. Sauver, '74.
<i>Chapman Foundation Forestry Scholarships</i>	Allen E. Ost, '75; Charles S. Shiue, '75; Richard V. Lonn, '75; Charles C. Moser, '75; Ronald O. Haugen, '74; James J. Varro, '74; Ralph P. Winkler, '74.
<i>E. G. Cheyney Memorial Scholarship</i>	Robert T. Berrisford, '72; William C. Hipp, '72; Francis G. Wagner, '72.
<i>Caleb Dorr Scholarships</i>	Mark S. Jensen, '72; Leo J. Johnson, '73; Terry J. Thompson, '74; Terry J. Arver, '75.
<i>Edward A. Everett Memorial Scholarship</i>	James K. Hane, '73; Richard D. Olson, '73; Donovan R. Boldt, '72; Stephen Safo-Sampah, '73.
<i>Federated Garden Clubs of Minnesota Scholarship</i>	Ralph R. Greiling, '73; Darrell E. Richards, '72; Maurice W. Anding, '72; Christopher Risbrudt, '72; Dennis G. Kanten, '72; Douglas E. Berglund, '73.
<i>Henry Schmitz Forest Products Engineering</i>	Roger T. Vining, '73.
<i>Forest Products Marketing Scholarship</i>	Carroll M. Korb, '73; Richard M. Bangert, '73.
<i>Robert L. Goudy Memorial Forestry Scholarship</i> ..	James T. Gladen, Michael V. Naas.
<i>Samuel B. Green Scholarship Medal</i>	Mark S. Jensen, '72.
<i>Homelite Forestry Scholarship</i>	Robert L. Despot, '73; Brian Marinello, '72.
<i>Oscar I. Mather Scholarship Award</i>	Mark S. Jensen, '72.
<i>Henry Schmitz Student Leadership Award</i>	Stephen W. Hallgren, '72; Greg R. Johnson, '72; Warren I. Larson, '72; Thomas A. Peterson, '72.
<i>Augustus L. Searle Scholarship</i>	Laura J. Shippy, '73; Virginia P. Busch, '74.
<i>Helen A. Young Memorial Scholarship</i>	Vernon O. Rholl, '73.
<i>University of Minn. Memorial Fund Scholarship</i>	James E. Reim, '72.
<i>James Lemuel Garvey Scholarship</i>	Donald K. Golnick, '73.

Our Student Representatives

Honor Case Commission

Dan Hurley, '72
Greg Johnson, '72
Tom Peterson, '72

Student-Faculty Board

John Davis, '74
Craig Fenster, '75
Steve Hallgren, '72-Co-chairman
Dan Hurley, '72
Greg Johnson, '72
Brian Marinello, '72
Tom Peterson, '72
Terry Thompson, '74
Sheldon Smith, '73

Board of Colleges

Perry Bollum, '74
Warren Larson, '72
Terry Thompson, '74

MSA Student Senator

Steve Hallgren, '72

FACULTY AND STAFF

ADMINISTRATION



(L-R) Winsness, *Director of Undergraduate Programs*; Kaufert, *Dean of the College of Forestry*; Skok, *Associate Dean*.



J. H. Allison
Professor Emeritus



Randolph M. Brown
Professor Emeritus

FOREST PRODUCTS



(L-R) Erickson, *Wood as a Raw Material*; Thompson, *Marketing*; Bowyer, *Wood as a Raw Material*; Haygreen, *Wood Engineering and Utilization*, Gertjens, *Wood Engineering and Utilization*.



Hossfeld, *Wood Chemistry*.

FOREST RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT



(L-R) Mace, *Meteorology and Hydrology*; Merriam, *Recreation*; Hallgren, *Logging and Itasca Session Director*; Irving, *Administration and Policy*; Knopp, *Recreation*.



(L-R) Meyer, *Range and Remote Sensing*; Latham, *Aerial Photos*; Ulliman, *Aerial Photos*; Gerrard, *Statistical Methods*; John, *Mensuration and Management*; Gregerson, *Economics*.



(L-R) Scholten, *Silviculture and Botany*; Sando, *Forest Fire*.



I ordered a steak, not a Big Mac.

ASSOCIATED AREAS



(L-R) Kulman, *Forest Entomology*; French, *Forest Pathology*



Smith, *Extension Forester*



Miles, *Extension Forester*

FOREST BIOLOGY



(L-R) Tappeiner, *Silviculture*; Mohn, *Dendrology and Genetics*; Sucoff, *Physiology and Ecology*; Kurmis, *Ecology Research*; Hansen, *Ecology and Silviculture*; Krefting, *Wildlife Research*; Bakuzis, *Ecology and Synecology*.

CLOQUET



(L-R) Zasada, *Research Associate*; Alm, *Assistant Professor*; Jensen, *Associate Scientist*; Brown, *Management and Cloquet Forestry Center Director*.

SECRETARIAL



(L-R) Vosbëck, *Clerk-Typist*; Manley, *Executive Secretary*.



(L-R) Sundeen, *Senior Clerk-Typist*; Alden, *Senior Clerk-Typist*; Minear, *Account Clerk*; Workman, *Senior Clerk-Typist*; Gullickson, *Clerk-Typist*.



(L-R) Albrecht and Pelecis, *Librarians*.



(L-R) Pederson, *Clerk-Typist*; King, *Senior Clerk-Typist*; Secretaries to Ken Winsness.

Graduate Students

Name	Area of Specialization	DEGREE OBJECTIVE	PREVIOUS SCHOOL AND DEGREE	
FOREST BIOLOGY				
Anfang, Robert	Silviculture	M.S.	B.S. — University of Minnesota	— 65
Bodin, Dennis	Silviculture	M.S.	B.S. — University of Minnesota	— 67
Dahlman, Richard	Forest Reserve Development	M.S.	B.S. — University of Minnesota	— 70
Dihl, Nirander K.	Genetics	Ph.D.	M.S. — University of Minnesota	— 70
Drew, Larry	Forest Ecology	Ph.D.	M.S. — University of Idaho	— 67
Fedkenheuer, Al	Forest Ecology	Ph.D.	M.S. — University of Wisconsin	— 68
Henry, Douglas	Forest Ecology	M.S.	B.S. — University of California, Berkley	— 63
Holmen, James	Forest Ecology	M.F.		
Hong, Sung G.	Physiology	M.S.	M.S. — Seoul National University	— 66
Lerch, Eugene	Forest Ecology	Ph.D.	B.S. — Southern Illinois University	— 70
Ness, Darwin	Forest Ecology	—	Ph.D. — University of Minnesota	— 71
Quick, Joan	Forest Ecology	M.F.	B.A. — University of Texas	— 67
Tauer, Charles	Genetics	M.S.	B.S. — University of Minnesota	— 69
FOREST PRODUCTS				
Beehner, William	Forest Products Engineering	Ph.D.	M.S. — University of Maine	— 68
Bowyer, Jim	Wood Technology	Ph.D.	M.S. — Michigan State University	— 66
Chen, Miin Ming	Wood Utilization	Ph.D.	M.S. — Clamson University	— 68
Darnell, Dennis	Forest Products	M.S.	M.F. — Duke University	— 66
Demaree, Larry	Forest Products Engineering	M.S.	B.S. — University of Minnesota	— 69
Guyer, Vernon	Forest Products Engineering	Ph.D.	M.S. — North Dakota State University	— 57
Hill, Fred	Forest Products Engineering	Ph.D.	M.S. — University of Minnesota	— 69
Ilter, Ergun	Forest Products	M.S.	B.S. — Istanbul University	— 64
Johnston, Philip	Forest Products Marketing	M.S.	B.S. — University of Minnesota	— 69
Hujanen, Duane	Forest Products	M.S.	B.S. — University of Minnesota	— 69
Piiparinen, Lauri	Forest Products Engineering	Ph.D.	M.S. — University of Minnesota	— 69
Stumbo, Donald	Forest Economics	Ph.D.	M.S. — University of California, Berkley	— 64
FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT				
Arndt, Ray	Economics	M.S.	B.S. — University of Minnesota	— 67
Bloomendahl, James	Recreation	M.S.	B.S. — University of Minnesota	— 69
Books, Dave	Forest Administration	Ph.D.	M.F. — Yale University	— 66
Brakel, William	Forest Economics	Ph.D.	M.S. — Utah State	— 69
Chen, Chung Muh	Forest Management	Ph.D.	M.F. — Yale University	— 70
Clausen, John	Forest Hydrology	M.S.	B.S. — University of Minnesota	— 71
Contreras, Arnoldo	Forest Economics	M.S.	Cert. — University of Chile	— 67
Fuhs, Jeffrey	Forest Economics	M.S.	B.S. — University of Minnesota	— 71
Garland, John	Forest Management	M.F.	B.S. — Oregon State University	— 70
Goeckerman, Kent	Forest Recreation	M.F.	B.S. — University of Wisconsin	— 63
Guell, Guillermo	Forest Economics	M.S.	Cert. — University of Chile	— 70
Halbach, Donald	Forest Administration	M.F.	B.S. — University of Minnesota	— 70
Hanson, Donald	Management and Administration	M.S.	B.S. — University of Minnesota	— 70
Hoffman, Joseph	Outdoor Recreation	Ph.D.	M.S. — University of Alaska	— 67
Huang, Chiang-Tiao	Forest Recreation	M.S.	B.S. — Chung-Hsing University	— 65
Huckell, Duane	Forest Economics	M.S.	B.S. — University of Minnesota	— 67
King, John	Forest Hydrology	M.S.	B.S. — University of Minnesota	— 69
Latham, Robert	Forest Economics	Ph.D.	M.F. — Yale University	— 63
McCorison, Frank	Forest Hydrology	M.S.	B.S. — University of Minnesota	— 71
Miller, H. Eugene	Management and Fire	M.S.	B.S. — University of Minnesota	— 68
Miller, Delbert	Forest Recreation	M.S.	B.S. — University of Minnesota	— 70
Mills, Allan	Forest Recreation	M.S.	B.S. — University of Montana	— 68
Moreno, Manuel	Forest Economics	M.S.	— University of Valladolid	— 59
Morrow, Robert	Forest Management and Administration	M.S.	B.S. — University of Minnesota	— 70
Rath, Michael	Forest Management	M.F.	B.S. — University of Minnesota	— 70
Rubenstein, Alberto	Forest Economics	M.S.	For. Eng. — University of Chile	— 66
St. Onge, Gregory	Forest Recreation	M.S.	B.S. — University of Minnesota	— 68
Sando, Rod	Forest Management	Ph.D.	M.F. — University of Minnesota	— 67
Schramek, James	Forest Hydrology	M.S.	B.S. — University of Minnesota	— 71
Shea, John	Forest Reserve Development	M.F.	B.A. — St. Paul Seminary	— 70
Splett, Philip	Forest Management	M.S.	B.S. — University of Minnesota	— 69
Sumitro, Achmad	Forest Economics	M.S.	Diploma — Gadjah Mada University	— 62
Tyger, John	Forest Recreation	M.S.	B.S. — Penn State University	— 70
Wangsness, David	Forest Hydrology	M.S.	B.S. — University of Minnesota	— 71
Williams, Thomas	Forest Hydrology	M.S.	B.S. — University of Minnesota	— 69
Wilson, Daniel	Forest Economics	M.S.	B.S. — University of Minnesota	— 70
PH.D. CANDIDATES REGISTERED BUT NOT IN RESIDENCE				
Baker, Malchus			Ph.D. — University of Minnesota	— 71
Douglass, Robert	Remote Sensing	Ph.D.	M.S. — Penn State University	— 61
Frissel, Sidney S., Jr.			Ph.D. — University of Minnesota	— 71
Host, John	Forest Economics	Ph.D.	M.S. — Washington University	— 54
Lothner, David	Forest Economics	Ph.D.	M.S. — University of Minnesota	— 67
Nicolson, John	Forest Hydrology	Ph.D.	M.S. — University of Minnesota	— 68
Packee, Edmond	Forest Ecology	Ph.D.	M.F. — Yale University	— 63
Sauer, Daryl	Forest Products Engineering	Ph.D.	M.S. — University of Minnesota	— 68
Smith, Paul	Forest Management	Ph.D.	M.F. — Colorado State	— 48

ALUMNI



MFAA Executive Board

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Rodney Schumacher — '48, Vice President
Kenneth E. Winsness — '49, Secretary-Treasurer
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J. Donald Meyer — '49
Myron Grafstrom — '62
Paul Fuchs — '68
Steven Weekes — '69



(Standing L to R) Steve Weekes, Al Hallgren, J. Donald Meyer, Paul Fuchs. (Sitting L to R) Myron Grafstrom, Rodney Schumacher, Ken Winsness, C. Robert Binger.

A REPORT FROM THE PRESIDENT

MINNESOTA FORESTRY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

by C. Robert Binger — '40

Dear Alumnus:

This past year has been one of special significance for the College of Forestry since four of its alumni received special but varied recognition for their outstanding achievement. On January 19, 1971, Acting Dean Frank H. Kaufert was appointed as the first Dean of the College of Forestry and on May 13, 1971, Dr. Norman Borlaug '37, recipient of the 1971 Nobel Peace Prize, was honored at a University dinner in his behalf.

At the spring banquet of the Alumni Association of the Colleges of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics on March 4, 1972, Howard Olson received a "Certificate of Service Award" for his long and faithful service to the College of Forestry and the University; and on April 29, 1972, Mr. John R. McGuire '39, was promoted from Associate Chief to Chief of the United States Forest Service, Washington, D.C. On this occasion a congratulatory letter was sent to him on behalf of the M.F.A.A. We can all take special pride in the accomplishments of these distinguished graduates of the College of Forestry.

The Fall Banquet of the Association was held at Paul's Place and was well attended. Special recognition was given to Professor A. N. "Pop" Allison, R. M. "Brownie" Brown, Harry Maturen, Parker Anderson, Paul Rudolph, Lawrence Ritter, Ray Tilden and Frank Kaufert for their long support of the Association. Parker Anderson was asked to say a few "brief" words on behalf of those recognized and entertained the group for close to one hour with his colorful stories. Mr. Robert Herbst, Minnesota Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources, spoke on the significance of the 1971 conservation legislation.

Legislative appropriations for the third phase of the Forest Products Building and two additional student cabins at Cloquet were approved as requested. On July 1, 1971, a new \$250,000 classroom was completed at Cloquet.

The M.F.A.A. Spring Banquet was held at Paul's Place on Thursday, May 4, 1972, at which time the E. G. Cheyney Memorial Scholarship Awards were presented to forestry seniors Robert Berrisford, William Hipp and Francis Wagner and the Henry Schmitz Leadership Awards were made to Steve Hallgren, Warren Larson, Greg Johnson and Tom Peterson. Clifford Ahlgren '48, Director of the Quetico-Superior Wilderness Research Center in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, spoke on the "Biological Effects of Fire as Possible Use in Forest Land Management."

Ken Winsness was given special recognition for his long and faithful service as Secretary-Treasurer of the M.F.A.A. and will be replaced by Al Hallgren.

Rod Schumacher '48, who has served as President of the Alumni Association of the Colleges of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics during the past year has encouraged greater participation in this campus-wide group by the Forestry Alumni. The University Alumni Association has recommended that the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics form individual associations patterned after that of the College of Forestry but the Executive Board declined. It was the consensus that this larger alumni group on the St. Paul Campus has served a very useful purpose in developing and maintaining a cooperative relationship between the three colleges and that strong alumni support is expected to become more vital than ever to the St. Paul Campus in the years ahead.

I would like to acknowledge the usual faithful and cheerful support always extended to the M.F.A.A. by Frank Kaufert and Ken Winsness. The strength and growth of the M.F.A.A. is due in large measure to the work of these two people.

E. G. CHEYNEY MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS

Professor E. G. Cheyney constantly stressed the need for excellence in speaking and writing as part of the professional foresters training. In his honor we award the E. G. Cheyney Memorial Scholarships. Selection of the recipients for this scholarship is based on excellence or extraordinary improvement in the field of speaking and writing.

Qualified students for this scholarship must be juniors or seniors registered in the College of Forestry. The winners are chosen by the College of Forestry Scholarship Committee which is composed

of Al Hallgren, Bob Erickson and Joe Ulliman (Chairman).

As you know, \$.50 is taken from each \$4.50 subscription for the *Gopher Peavey* and is placed in the E. G. Cheyney Memorial Scholarship fund for these awards.

Thanks again to all our alumni for making this scholarship possible. The College of Forestry Alumni can be extremely proud of the quality of the young foresters selected to receive the 1972 E. G. Cheyney Memorial Scholarships of \$75.00 each.

RECIPIENTS OF AWARDS

FRANCES WAGNER

ROBERT BERRISFORD

WILLIAM HIPP

TWIN CITIES CHAPTER (MFAA) HOLDS ANNUAL SPRING AND FALL BANQUETS

The annual MFAA Fall Quarter Banquet was held in late October 1971, at Paul's Place and the Spring Quarter Banquet was held on May 4, 1972, also at Paul's Place.

115 alumni enjoyed the food, fun and good fellowship at the Fall Quarter Banquet. Bob Herbst ('57), Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources was the featured speaker. Bob's presentation dealt with what the environmental movement is all about, and it was a meaningful talk for all of us.

A somewhat smaller turnout, about 95, attended and enjoyed the Spring Quarter Banquet. Clifford Ahlgren ('48) took time out from his busy schedule as Director of the Quetico-Superior Wilderness Research Center, to present an informative and enjoyable

slide program on the use and effects of fire in the B.W.C.A.

The E. G. Cheyney and other awards were presented to outstanding students after the smorgasbord dinner. This year a special award was presented to Ken Winsness by Dr. Kaufert from the Minnesota Forestry Alumni Association in recognition of his several hundred years of outstanding service. The retiring Secretary-Treasurer of the MFAA received a handsome watch and a standing ovation. The new Secretary-Treasurer of the MFAA will be Al Hallgren of the College of Forestry.

Have a good summer. We look forward to seeing you all at the banquet next fall.



E. G. Cheyney Award winners



Henry Schmitz Leadership award winners



Western Forestry Center

The Western Forestry Center, located in Portland, Ore., which opened to the public on June 5, 1971, is a unique place to visit and learn about forestry and forest conservation.

The fundamental story of the forest, from soil to end product is the story told by nine major exhibits and other displays in the main exhibit building.

Once inside, the visitor will be greeted by a spectacular 60-foot man-made Talking Tree which explains that it lives basically by the same elements as man and enacts the process by which a real tree gets food and nourishment.

As an educational feature, the Talking Tree accepts written questions relating to forestry. These questions are answered in a weekly publication mailed to the inquirer's home.

Designed as an educational and informational facility, the 2½ million dollar Forestry Center is a showplace for wood varieties from around the world skillfully utilized in its construction of two almost conical structures that blend with a forested hillside near the Portland Museum of Science and Industry and the Portland Zoo.

The Center will remain open daily in the summer months from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Mon.-Thurs.) and 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. (Fri.-Sun.). It will be open the rest of the year from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. except Christmas Day.

Each exhibit offers the visitor a living experience presenting a part of the total forestry story until at the end, the complete story has been presented in a never-to-be forgotten manner.

Following a visit with the Talking Tree, a second exhibit unfolds the story of multiple-land use as the host forester explains the concept via a multi-screen theatre.

Then the visitor moves to a third exhibit on the meaning of the "Tree Farm" which explains in an analogy the difference between a corn farm and a tree farm.

"Reforestation" is explained in the fourth exhibit with a topographical model of a western timber stand, together with sound and picture screen viewing.

With a change of pace, exhibit number five portrays "Harvesting, Yesterday and Today" with humorous cartoon characters depicting the early day logger and logging equipment.

Dramatic techniques are employed in Exhibit number six, "Renewability," as the visitor — through a multi-media presentation — discovers a simulated forest with all the sights, sounds and smells of the real forest environment. Suddenly, a make-believe forest fire breaks out as the visitor actually smells the smoke, feels the heat and sees the flames experienced through simulation.

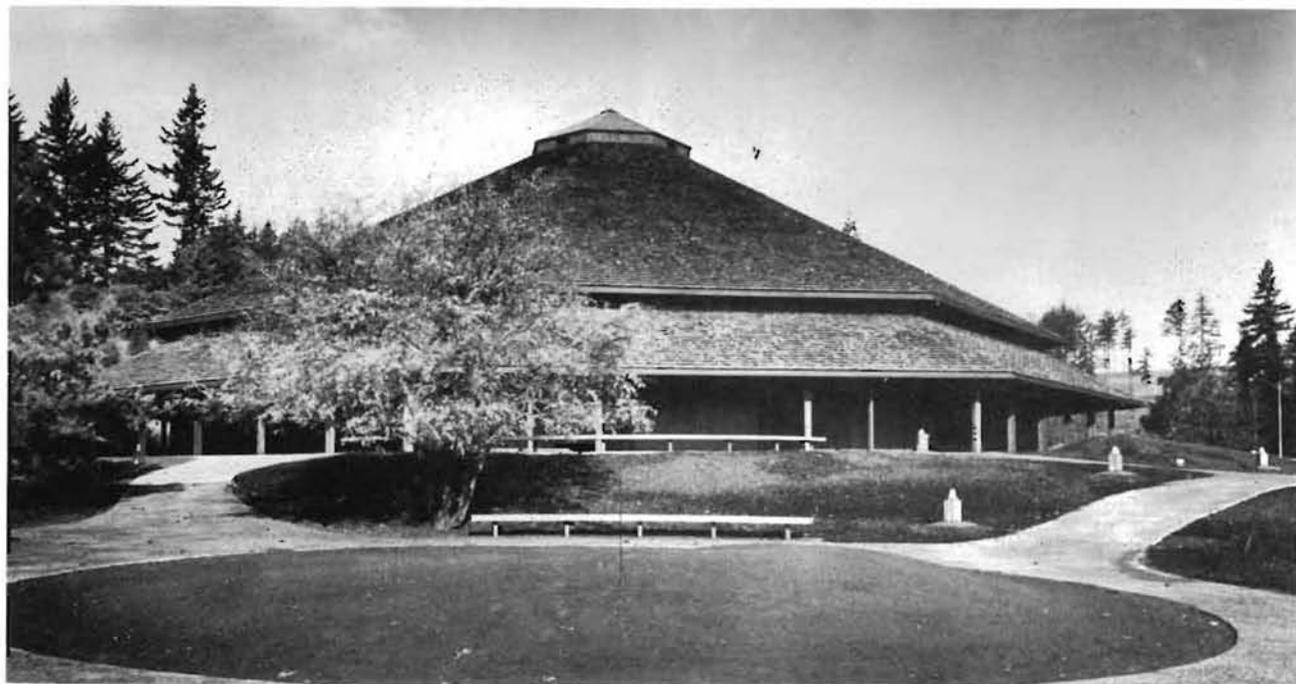
A shift from the forest to the "Manufacturing Operations and Technique" exhibit acquaints the viewer with a realistic sound and excitement of a sawmill, plywood plant and paper mill. Each operation is represented in scaled-down reproductions of the equipment. Motion picture and slides show the actual manufacturing processes.

Reflecting man's concern for clean air, clean water and protection against erosion, exhibit number eight, "Environmental Protection" shows what is being done on an action-basis to protect our environment.

The final exhibit, "Forest Products," provides actual samples such as hockey sticks, violins and a wide range of other items made from wood and displayed on a vast and colorful product montage covering a wall and ceiling area.

In addition to the major exhibits, the Center contains a variety of changing conservation, recreation and forestry displays. There is also a store to purchase forestry books, recreational guides and forestry or wood-related items and gifts.

The Center serves the public as a focal point for the distribution of educational material, tours and as a clearing house for information to authors, educators and students.



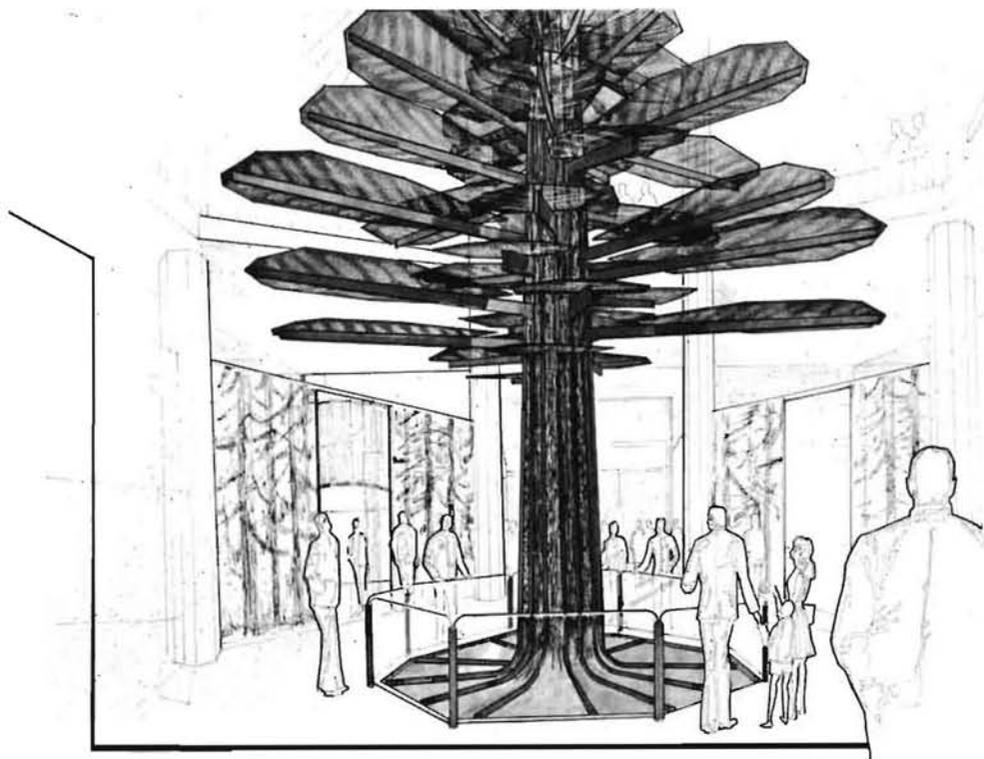
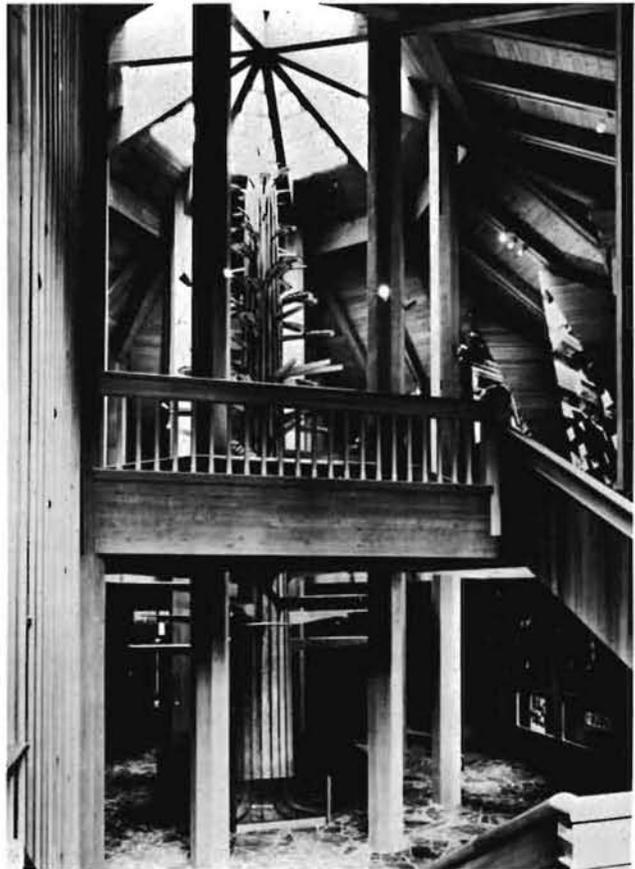
In November of 1970, Ernest L. Kolbe was persuaded to come out of retirement and direct the Western Forestry Center. Ernest L. Kolbe is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, College of Forestry, class of 1927.

Kolbe is a forestry consultant who served in both industry and government forestry organizations. For many years prior to his "first" retirement, he directed the forestry services of the Western Wood Products Association and its predecessor, the Western Pine Association. From 1948 to 1967, he was chairman of the important multiagency, Northwest Forest Pest Action Council and chairman of the Secretary of Agriculture's National Pest Problems Committee. He is a member of the policy and resolutions com-

mittee of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association and is a recipient of WFC's distinguished forestry award, presented annually. Kolbe served on the advisory committee of the Forest Research Laboratory at Oregon State University and has long been active in both Keep Oregon Green and Keep Washington Green. He has also been a member of the Columbia River Section of the Society of American Foresters since 1935.

The Minnesota Forestry Alumni Association is proud of his many accomplishments and outstanding contributions to forestry and takes this opportunity to congratulate him on his appointment as Director of the Western Forestry Center.





The 70-foot Talking Tree at the Western Forestry Center in Portland, Oregon, is a spectacular symbol and host of the Center.

The MFAA Breakfast at the Cleveland SAF Meeting, September 28, 1971

The 7:30 a.m. breakfast at the Headquarters Hotel (Statler-Hilton) was attended by 39 University of Minnesota, College of Forestry alumni.

A conflict with a breakfast for U.S. Forest Service employees and with the breakfasts of several other forestry school alumni groups somewhat reduced the number who could attend.

Those attending the breakfast were:

Gus Limstrom — '28
Frank Kaufert — '29
Larry Ritter — '29
Ralph Lorenz — '30
Maurice Day — '31
Henry Stoehr — '33
Art Ferber — '35
Jim Case — '36
Robert Zabel — '38
John Miles — '40
Ernest Gebhart — '46
Ed Mogren — '47
Lynn Sandberg — '47
John Zivnuska — '47
Eugene Jamrock — '49
Charles Cooper — '50
Paul Roeber — '50
Dick Skok — '50
Ed Sheppard — '55
Dick Schneider — '58

Those attending the SAF meeting but unable to attend the breakfast were:

Dave King — '38
Doug Boardman — '40
Harold Todd — '48
Robert Buckman — '50
Perry Hagenstein — '52

Dean Frank H. Kaufert and Associate Dean Richard A. Skok described developments in faculty, programs and facilities, and responded to questions on long range plans for the St. Paul campus, the Cloquet Forestry Center and the Itasca Forestry and Biological Station programs and facilities.

Hugo John — '59
Miles Benson — '60
Sid Frissell — '60
George Blake — '62
Robert Johnson — '64
Al Wolter — '64
Bruce Bare — '65
Jim Lennartson — '67
Bob Wamback — '67
Jerry Dowell — '68
Dennis Schweitzer — '68
John Varro — '68
Mike Rath — '70
Bob Stone — '70
John Borovsky — '71
Steve Hallgren — '72
Ed Parkee — '72
Jay Hughes — guest
Arnett Mace — guest

Carl Reidel — '58
John Barber — '61
James A. Brown — '61
Paul Ellefson — '61
Al Johnson — '66
John Garland — '72

A Letter from Dr. Norman Borlaug

The Editor and Staff
The 1971 Gopher Peavey
College of Forestry
The University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Friends:

I want to thank you for the copy of the 1971 Gopher Peavey. Moreover, I want to express my gratitude for honoring me by dedicating the 1971 Peavey to me.

I owe a great deal of whatever success I have had in recent years to my early education and work experience in forestry. My original interests were above everything else: silvics, silviculture and forest management. This gave me an excellent feel for the entire aspect of land use, and the interrelationship of forestry, watershed and wildlife management, as well as for range management and general agriculture.

Needless to say these broad interests on interrelated fields—call it ecology in the broadest term if you like—gave me a unique experience in them. Today it serves me very well in trying to bring some common sense back into the picture, so that agricultural chemicals, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and weed killers can be used effectively in agriculture, range management and forestry, without damaging the environment. Unless we are permitted to continue the use of agricultural chemicals wisely, we will soon run out of arable land in this already overpopulated world. The next step will automatically be to begin deforesting lands unsuited for agriculture, with all of the dire consequences. We already have abundant evidence of such folly in many overpopulated countries.

Unfortunately today everyone wants a simple answer to solve the very complex interrelated problems concerning the deterioration of the environment. They fail to recognize that food shortages, unemployment, illiteracy, inadequate medical care, inadequate housing and clothing, the

growth of slums and ghettos, obsolete transportation and communication systems and all the fouling of the environment with sewage, industrial waste, automotive smogs and unwise use of chemicals are all different aspects of the "population monster." I am convinced that some of the monstrous cities like Calcutta, Dacca and New York are on the verge of becoming ungovernable, by any system of government. I am convinced that we cannot build permanent peace on empty bellies, unemployment, poverty and frustrations. Small incidents in the ghettos and slums will have more tendency to evolve into riots, and riots into civil wars. Civil wars will spread as other countries, either unwittingly or inadvertently, get tangled into them and then there will always be the additional danger of some nations fishing in these troubled political waters. These are the ingredients from which a world conflict can easily evolve. Yet only a few people even at this late hour, want to face up to the population monster and tame it before it destroys civilization and even Homo sapiens itself. I am deeply concerned, as I am sure many of you are who are in the process of preparing yourselves for careers in forestry, wildlife management, recreation and forest industries.

I would like to encourage all of you to study as many of the interrelated aspects of man and his ecology as possible. Don't be misled, on the other hand, by ecological purists who, preaching the ideology of a world utopia, will lead us into world chaos. And above all, face up to the population monster, if you wish to build a better world for your children and your children's children.

Best wishes to all students in the College of Forestry and to the entire faculty. I am most pleased to see the School of Forestry raised to the rank of College of Forestry. Dean Frank Kaufert deserves great credit for this achievement.

Sincerely,
Norman L. Borlaug

Changes at the College of Forestry

NEW UNIVERSITY GRADING POLICY

The grade of F for failure will be abolished at the University of Minnesota next fall. The Twin Cities Campus Assembly, composed of 128 faculty members and 61 students, acted on the proposal at a meeting on April 27th, on the Minneapolis Campus. Under the proposal, only a student's successes will appear on his official transcript, and his grade-point average (GPA) will not be computed.

The subcommittee recommendation calls for two records to be kept on each student—one, the "official transcript," which will record only "accomplishment," or grades of A-B-C-D and "satisfactory"; the other, a "supplemental" or "internal, operational" record. The official transcript would be released to prospective employers and graduate schools at a student's request; the supplemental record would be eliminated when the student graduated.

The subcommittee recommendation also calls for two grading systems, A-B-C-D and S-N. The N in both systems stands for "no credit" and will be given when a student does not satisfactorily complete a course. The S in the second system means "satisfactory" and will be given according to standards set and announced to students by an instructor at the beginning of a course. Standards for S could vary from course to course. Under the proposed system, students will have one quarter to make up an incomplete in a course; if they do not, the grade will change from I to N.

In explaining its rationale for recommending two records for each student, the subcommittee stated: "The official transcript should be a chronological record of accomplishment, of standards met, not a detailing of the various ways in which a student did not earn credit. Certification is, after all, a positive statement. . . . Prospective employers are typically much less interested in the details of a transcript than are academicians." The transcript now in use lists accomplishments together with a record of performance in every class a student carries for more than two weeks.

The new grading system will be introduced next fall but will not be completely operational until the 1974-1975 school year. During the phasing-in period, some students will continue to use the combined records.

The subcommittee did not include a provision for determining a GPA in its recommended system because, its report said, that seemed "neither helpful nor wise." The GPA is a number computed on the basis of points assigned to each grade: four points per A, three per B, two per C, and one per D.

The GPA number does not communicate enough about a student's record, the subcommittee report stated, and leaving it out would "encourage, if not compel" closer examination of a student's transcript.

The faculty of the College of Forestry did not unanimously approve of the new grading policy.

New Curriculum in the College of Forestry

The College of Forestry at the University of Minnesota has recently revised all of its curriculums. There are four curriculums which a student may take at the College of Forestry. They are Forest Resources Development, Forest Science, Forest Products and Recreation Resource Management.

The Forest Resources Development curriculum offers Related Areas in Biology, Ecology and Silviculture, Economics and Policy, Hydrology, Management and Administration, Measurement and Quantitative Analysis, Range and Wildlife, Recreation, Urban Forestry and Wood and Fiber

Products. The Forest Science curriculum offers a Natural Science Specialization or a Social Science Specialization. The Forest Products curriculum offers specializations in Manufactured Housing, Marketing, Pulp and Paper and Wood Science and Technology. Recreation Resource Management is an inter-disciplinary curriculum jointly sponsored by the Departments of Rural Sociology, Agriculture & Applied Economics, Horticulture, and Entomology, Fisheries and Wildlife of the College of Agriculture along with the College of Forestry.



New Cloquet Forestry Classroom Building

A Note From Ken

After eighteen years of being Secretary-Treasurer of the Minnesota Forestry Alumni Association, I find it necessary at this time to ask someone else to take over the reins of this particular assignment. Dr. Hallgren of the College of Forestry Staff has kindly agreed to be the new Secretary-Treasurer of the Minnesota Forestry Alumni Association. I thank him for this. I know that he will do a good job.

Normally, I would add personal comments to your "News Notes" relative to "Thank you for stopping by and visiting with us," "We sure did enjoy your visit this past Fall Quarter," "Thanks for your very kind letter and we appreciate your cooperation," etc.

Quite frankly, we are "swamped" like we have not been before, so we are going to take this opportunity to put our comments in a different framework. "To all of you that have stopped by in the past number of years, or have written us letters, may I just say — "Thank you very much; it has been a distinct pleasure working with you; and it has been strictly a labor of love."

I know that I, for one, firmly believe that the College of Forestry turns out the best professional forestry graduate of any School or College of Forestry in the country. We are distinctly proud of you in every respect, and we know that you will continue to be a credit to yourself, your college, and your profession!

Once again, from the bottom of my heart may I thank you for all of your cooperation and good words over these many, many years. I've enjoyed every minute of it!

ALUMNI NEWS

1910

ROBERT L. DEERING sends us word from San Francisco, California. He is now a retired Asst. Reg. Forester.

CHARLES L. LEWIS sends us word from Shell Lake, Wisconsin, where he is retired. He writes: "Retired, but as busy as ever. Please extend my best wishes to Frank Kaufert and Ken Winsness."

1911

J. PAUL YOUNG sends us word from Seattle, Washington, where he is now retired.

1912

JOHN A. STEVENSON is a Collaborator and Research Assoc. with the U.S. Dept. of Agric. and Smithsonian Inst. in Washington, D.C. He writes: "1. Acquired a great-granddaughter. 2. Published 'An Account of Fungus Exsiccati Containing Material from the American.' 561 pp., 1971. Lehre, Germany. 3. In press. The Fungi of Puerto Rico. To be published by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture."

1913

THOMAS A. GRIFFIN is retired and living in Minneapolis, Mn. He writes: "Very few of 1913 now living, Charley Simpson and Howard Hall both live in Oregon, but we three keep in touch by occasional letters. Mrs. Griffin and I are in our eighties, and on the whole are well. Will be taking trips this year into Oklahoma and in the autumn to Maine and Eastern Canada."

HOWARD E. HALL sends us word from Waterville, Oregon, where he is retired.

1918

PARKER ANDERSON sends us word from St. Paul, Minnesota, where he is now retired.

EARL S. PENDERGAST is retired and living in Winter Haven, Florida. He writes: "Continuing the retirement program. All is well."

1921

HUBERT L. PERSON sends us word from Danville, Calif., where he is retired from the U.S. Forest Service.

1922

RALPH M. NELSON is at home in Asheville, North Carolina.

H. E. WACKERMAN sends us word from Bluffton, South Carolina, where he is retired.

1923

O. W. FROST is retired and living in Grand Marais, Minnesota. He writes: "After 5 years as consultant in the wood fiber industry I finally came to the point of retirement."

1924

HAROLD OSTERGAARD is retired and living in New Hope, Minnesota. He writes: "Unable to do my yard work this past year. Enjoy reading about the Alumni and former co-workers. My wife Olga is a Remedial Reading Tutor in this school district. Daughter Marlys still teaching. We all believe in zero population growth."

MAXON Y. PILLOW reports from Madison, Wis., where he is in Wood Technology Research for the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory.

1926

LYLE W. JACKSON is a Professor of Forestry Emeritus at the School of Forest Resources in Athens, Georgia, at the University of Georgia. He writes: "Greetings to all my old friends. In going over the 1970 Directory, I noted that many of my 1926 class have gone on. Still go to the office everyday for gossip, the mail and a little writing. Extend my best wishes for a progressive future for the school, which is still the best."

RALPH LINDGREN is retired and lives in St. Paul, Minn.

1927

CARL G. KRUEGER sends word from Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, where he is retired. He writes: "No change from last year. Am now fully retired from U.S.F.S. and North Idaho College. Still active in wildlife work, on several advisory boards, community chest, and similar non-pay jobs."

THOMAS LOTTI is retired and living in Alexandria, Virginia.

HARRY E. PATTERSON is retired. He writes: "Completing my third year of retirement. How the time flies! Greeting to all 'Old Timers' from the Roaring Twenties."

1928

MERRILL E. DETERS is a Professor of Forestry Emeritus at the University of Idaho in Moscow, Idaho. He writes: "Retired as of July 1, 1971, so now am emeritus. It's great to have the freedom to get out and catch up on my fishing, hunting and tree farm work. Plan to take in travel to Alaska and Hawaii in '72. Tell the old grads to drop in — we'll have some fun."

ERNEST GEORGE sends us word from Mandan, North Dakota, where he is retired.

DAYTON P. KIRKHAM sends us word from Sun City, Ariz., where he is retired. He writes: "Enjoy living in this very beautiful retirement center of Sun City, Arizona."

HAROLD F. RATHBUN sends us word from St. Paul, Minnesota, where he is retired.

PAUL O. RUDOLF is retired and living in St. Paul. He writes: "I finished my part of the revision of the Woody-Plant Seed Manual in mid-year. I helped teach Ecology at Itasca Park again this summer. I've been representative of the Minnesota Academy of Sciences on the Minnesota Environmental Resources Council (MERC) and am President of that organization this year. I still keep somewhat active in Boy Scout affairs. I'm enjoying my grandchildren (Andrew 3 and Susan 1). My wife and I were chased out of California by the earthquake last winter in February, '71, but had a good trip to Michigan in the Fall."

J. NEIL VAN ALSTINE sends us word from Center Conway, N.H. He says: "I enjoy these New Hampshire winters. It isn't cold like the cold you have in Minnesota."

BENJAMIN M. WHITEHILL reports to us from Knox, Pa. He says: "Nothing new to report. Same stand. Maybe jump off and see some more of the world."

1929

WALDEMAR ANDERSON sends us word from St. Paul, Minn., that he is retired.

A. DALE CHAPMAN sends us word from Atherton, Calif., where he is the President of the Chapman Chemical Company.

WILLIAM HALLIN sends us word from Roseburg, Oregon, where he is now retired.

FRANK H. KAUFERT sends us word from St. Paul where he is the Dean of the College of Forestry on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

LAWRENCE B. RITTER sends us word from St. Paul, Minn. He states: "Continue as a contract employee of Land Division, Minn. State Dept. of Administration. Major responsibility is appraising and buying game and fish land with Natural Resource Acceleration Funds."

(JERRY) AUDARY G. ROAN is retired and living in Billings, Montana. He writes: "Happily retired with my wife 'Lou.' Have daughter 'Pat' and son 'Bob' and two fine grandsons, 'Scot' and 'Todd,' in Spokane. Spend my time in a 27 foot travel trailer in National Forests and National Parks. I enjoy my horses and dog 'Corky.' I invite all my forester friends to stop at Billings to enjoy our great hunting and fishing. Traveled from Mexico to Alaska this year."

RALPH DANFORD THOMAS writes: "It's difficult to think of any interesting news about myself or family. Things seem to go on as before. Have visited the Arboretum in Chanhassen several times in 1971. Does this association with Horticulturists disqualify me from my affinity with my many Forestry friends? At least I point with pride to the *Betula nigra* and *Ginkgo biloba* trees planted on our half acre (these trees come from the Arboretum!). The very best of wishes to all."

1930

ARTHUR AAMOT is an Area Forest Supervisor, DNR, Division of Lands & Forestry in Monkato, Minn. He writes: "No changes in family, job or people working with me — just that we're all a year older. Our region had the State Fair display this year. We believe we had a good display, pertinent to the concerns of today — and we received some fine compliments on it."

CARL E. BENSON is presently at home in Russellville, Arkansas, at 406 East "H" Street.

WILLIAM BRENER is a Reforestation Supervisor for the Dept. of Natural Resources in Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin. He writes: "All fine and dandy with me. I will be retiring in mid-1972."

CLARENCE D. CHASE is retired and living in Minneapolis, Minn. He writes: "Since retiring in 1968, Dorothy and I have continued activities in church work, studied Spanish and Seamanship, worked on nature trails and traveled extensively. Our children are all happily married and doing well. Our health has improved. Currently, we are on an exciting trip by houseboat down the Mississippi River and home via the inland waterways of Florida and the east coast, the New York and Severn-Trent Canals, and Lake Michigan."

KENNETH GARBISCH sends us word from Lake City, Minn., where he is the manager of a lumberyard.

RALPH W. LORENZ is a Professor of Forestry at the University of Illinois at Urbana, Illinois. He writes: "I lucked out last August when I found Dean Kaufert, the venerable Professor Allison and our much publicized Nobel Peace Prize Laureate — all present at the same time in Green Hall. A delightful visit did follow."

HUGO J. PAWEK sends us word from Durbin, West Virginia, where he is Vice President of the Mower Lumber Company.

EWALD T. MAKI is a Professor of Forestry at the school of Forest Resources at North Carolina State University in Raleigh, North Carolina. He writes: "Have received official notice from the Chancellor that my time is up on July 1, 1972. After some 19-plus years in the USFS and 21 years at N.C. State it's about time to get out of the way and make room for the 'new generation.' *Sic semper tyrannis*, as they used to say in the old country."

HAROLD L. MITCHELL sends us word from Madison, Wisconsin, where he is retired from U.S. Forest Products Lab. in December, 1971.

WILLIAM ROYER is a retired forester. He writes: "Six week trip to Alaska via ferry to Haines, VW camper to everywhere in state No. 50, return via Yukon Territory, Alberta, last July and August. Having trouble with emotionally ignorant pseudo and nonforesters out here. Hope the future's people can find enough caves to live in the 'preserved' timberlands."

ARVID TESAKER reports from Beulah, Michigan, where he works for the Soil Conservation Service.

RICHARD WITTENKAMP reports from Minocqua, Wis., where he is the owner and director of the Red Pine Camp for Girls. He writes: "No change from 1971, still operating Camp for Girls in Minocqua, Wis."

1931

STANLEY J. BUCKMAN reports from Memphis, Tennessee, where he is Chairman of the Board of Buckman Laboratories, Inc.

MAURICE W. DAY sends us word from Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, where he is working at the Dunbar Forest Experiment Station.

BERNARD J. HUCKENPAHLER sends us word from Arlington, Virginia, where he is retired from Forest Service USDA. He writes: "Still enjoying retirement, traveling, loafing, and taking care of a big yard with lots of trees and resulting leaves. Spent seven weeks in Europe 3500 miles by bus and rented car. Surprised to see so many plantations with poorly farmed trees; we would consider them culls."

CHARLES J. KNOBLAUCH is the Officer in Charge, Immigration & Naturalization Service in International Falls, Minn. He sends us this information: "Come in contact with many U. of M. foresters in this area. Attended reunion last August on Blackduck District of Chippewa National Forest and there were several former classmates there."

ARTHUR E. SCHNEIDER is VP and Gen. Mgr. for Cordon Ranches, Inc. in Goodyear, Ariz. He states: "It was a great pleasure to sit down to a 'yack' lunch twice during 1971 with Prof. Emeritus J. H. Allison, Dayton Kirkham, Hy Goldberg, and 'Cap Long' (formerly of Northwest Paper). Vic Sandberg was with us too. As you would know, the past, present and future get quite a 'combining over' at these — with about the same result as debate in Congress."

PAUL J. ST. AMANT sends us word from Milwaukee, Wis., where he is retired but working part time with the Extension.

1932

HAROLD E. ENGSTROM sends us word from Camino, California, where he is the owner and operator of a Christmas Tree Plantation (Santas Acres).

ALEXANDER B. KARKULA sends word from Minneapolis, Minn.

LAURITS (LARRY) W. KREFTING is employed at the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service at the University of Minnesota St. Paul Campus. He writes: "Nineteen seventy one was a good year and I am hopeful 1972 will be even better. Most of my research effort the past year has centered on the preparation of a bulletin on the 'Ecology of the Isle Royale Moose Range' (1945-1970). The trip to Florida to attend the IUFRO (International Union of Forest Research Organization) meetings was a highlight where I served as secretary for the group concerned with forest cutting practices for wildlife. Last summer my wife and I spent a month in Scandinavia where we toured parts of Norway, Sweden, and Finland. Most of our time was spent in Norway where we visited several National Parks as guests of the Norwegian Conservation Administration. One of the highlights of our stay in Norway was an airplane trip over a high mountain plateau to make observations on reindeer with Norwegian biologists."

ALAN F. LAIDLAW is Program Advisor for the Minnesota Assoc. of Soil and Water Conservation Districts in St. Paul, Minnesota. He writes: "After 38 years with USDA (USFS and SCS) I retired at the end of May 1971. Now I'm working part time as Program Advisor for the Minn. Assn. of Soil and Water Conservation Districts which takes me around the state on occasion and keeps me in touch with friends and former co-workers. I edit a newsletter for the Association and do a number of other chores for the soil conservation program. I had another part time job with the State Planning Agency during the past summer and found myself with practically no time to spend at the lake. Can't let that happen again!"

NEIL J. McKENNA sends us word from Duluth, Minnesota, where he is retired. He writes: "Nothing to report except glad to be able to say we're still around."

HERMAN F. OLSON reports that he is retired but that he operates his own 240A Conservation Farm in Custer, Wis.

STANLEY B. OLSON is retired and living in Minneapolis. He writes: "Retired in 1971 after 38 years of Federal Service. Have enjoyed retirement so far. Provides a chance to do some household maintenance and reconstruction that was put off for too long. Also a chance to travel a bit and to see the results of some of the work performed 35 years back to restore beat up land. The results were gratifying. Keep up the good work on the 'Peavey.'"

ALBERT L. TOFTE sends word from Aiken, South Carolina, where he is now retired.

WALTER M. ZILLGITT is retired and lives in Asheville, N.C. He writes: "No change from last year."

1933

HARRY T. CALLINAN sends us word from Bloomington, Minn. He writes: "We visited Lyall Petersons ('31) in Port Charlotte, Florida in January. He travels to far off places on a per diem basis for World Bank on occasion though he's supposedly retired. We traveled to East Africa, the Holy Land, Greece and Russia in 1971. Recently bought a condominium in Sarasota, Florida, so from now on will do less traveling."

GORDON H. CARR is a retail florist in Hutchinson, Minn. He writes: "Youngest daughter, Jacque, now U of M Home Ec student, junior year. Would like to hear from some of the friends of the old school days, Hwy 7 East, Hutchinson, Minn. 55350."

RALPH H. CHRISTOPHERSON sends us word from Waukesha, Wisconsin, where he is working as a Forester (USFS).

THEODORE B. NIEHAUS sends us word from Grass Valley, California, where he is a Forestry Consultant — semi-retired.

DONALD E. PRICE sends us word from Eagle Ca. where he is a District Ranger (USFS).

JOHN A. RUNDGREN is retired and lives in Eggleston, Virginia.

VICTOR O. SANDBERG sends us word from Sun City, Arizona, where he is now retired.

ROLAND J. SCHAAR is a Real Estate Appraiser in Arlington, Va. He writes: "Son, Phil, will receive his Ph.D. in Math and Physics from Case-Western Reserve in January. Daughter Melissa transferred from Northwestern to University of Virginia—studying special education. Daughter Debra plans to enter V.P.I. next fall. Wife, Frances teaches special education at Kenmore Junior High School in Arlington. She received her Masters degree from Univ. of Virginia in 1968. Yours truly is a fee appraiser. Property appraised extends from the Virgin Island to Alaska. Am a member of the Appraisal Institute and the American Society of Appraisers."

HOWARD B. SMITH is retired and lives in Ogden, Utah.

1934

GEORGE A. HERION sends us word from Klickitat, Washington, where he is Forest Manager with the St. Regis Paper Co.

1935

CLAUDE ASP is a Service Advisor for Phil Winslow Volkswagen in Colorado Springs, Colorado. He writes: "Still enjoying working with Volkswagen as a retirement vocation. Expect to retire a second time about mid-1973 and finish a mountain cabin we have started this year. We will be in the heart of Pike National Forest close to the Good Earth. Our son Elliott is a senior at C.U. in Environmental Biology. Amy is in Jr. High. Greetings to all."

ROBERT A. DELLBERG is retired and living in Ukiah, Calif. He writes: "Retired on June 1, 1971, from my position with SCS. Best wishes for another good Peavey."

JACK DENSMORE is a State Resource Conservationist, SCS in Madison, Wis. He writes: "I am still State Resource Conservationist with U.S. Soil Conservation Service at Madison, Wis. My wife and I are just

back from an 8 day cruise on the Cunard 'Adventurer' in the Caribbean area. Most enjoyable!"

JACK P. DUNDAS sends us word from Monomonic, Wis., where he is a Soil Conservationist (SCS).

BIRGER W. ELJERTSEN sends us word from Norris, Tennessee, where he is Supervisor of the Forest Ecology and Influences Section of TVA Division of Forestry Fisheries and Wildlife.

ARTHUR E. FERBER is a Regional Forester SCS, USDA in Lincoln, Nebraska. He writes: "It was good to visit with U. of M. friends at the Cleveland S.A.F. meeting. Dr. Kaufert is a real livewire in organizing the Alumni breakfasts at these national meetings. This will probably be my last year of employment in public service—39 years is about long enough."

HENRY HANSEN is a Professor at the College of Forestry, University of Minnesota. He writes: "I am now head of the newly created Department of Forest Biology."

ARTHUR L. HAWKINSON sends us word from Minneapolis, Minnesota.

PEDER N. LUND sends us word from Wausau, Wisconsin, where he is now retired. He writes: "Retired spring '68 from U.S. Soil Conservation Service. Spent entire time since graduation with S.C.S. in Wisconsin and enjoyed every day of it. Our 3 children are out on their own. Cara and I enjoy visiting them and our grandchildren and our home here at 1010 Dunbar St. in Wausau is always open to them. We would be pleased to have Minnesota Foresters call on us too."

ROBERT W. MERZ is Assistant Director at the North Central Forest Experiment Station, USFS Forest Service on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota. He writes: "Same state, same address, same place of business as last year, and am still very happy to be back in my home state of Minnesota. Hope that if any of my friends come back to the Campus for a visit they will stop in at the North Central Forest Experiment Station and look me up."

FRANCIS I. MOORE sends us word from Grand Rapids, Minnesota, where he is sales manager for the M. J. Salisbury Company.

THOMAS P. MORTENSEN is retired and living in Sequim, Washington. He writes: "Although I retired from regular work five years ago, I have been working part time until now. Now we decided to move to Sequim, Washington, on the Olympia Peninsula where we can enjoy the beaches on the sound, also fishing, clamming, etc. My wife and I will also be close to one son and family in Seattle. Our other two sons are married also and live in Evanston, Ill. and Phoenix, Ariz. We are now leaving on a long trip which will include a visit to them as well as other relatives in the Midwest."

LINCOLN A. MUELLER is living in Fort Collins, Colorado, where he is retired. He writes: "Retired in April, 1971, after 38 years with USFS. Holding off on taking on any consulting until I have caught up on some hunting and fishing and travel. Dorothy and I had a very enjoyable trip this fall to Europe including Ireland, Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland and Austria."

NORMAN O. NELSON reports from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he is Deputy Chief, Division of Timber Management at the U.S. Forest Service.

1936

EARL J. ADAMS reports from St. Paul, Minn., where he is Asst. Director, Division of Lands and Forestry, Minn. Department of Natural Resources.

GEORGE AMIDON reports from International Falls, Minn. where he is Assistant to the Vice President at Boise-Cascade Corp.

EDWIN J. BENDER is retired and lives in Chaska, Minn.

JIM CASE is retired and living in Fort Worth, Texas. He writes: "Retired from U.S. Soil Conservation Service in April, 1972. Served as Regional Forester for SCS South Region since 1956."

SIGURD J. DELGAARD is retired and living in Brainerd, Minnesota. He reports: "Not much to say — retired, but I am doing some work for

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the Minnesota Tax Commission. Enough to bother my fishing, hunting and golf time. Even though I am retired, I do not find the time to do everything that I should or want to do."

THOMAS R. EVANS is a Resources Planner II for the Illinois Conservation Department. He writes: "Working as Resources Planner in Long Range planning Division with primary assignment as liaison officer between the Conservation Dept. and Federal Water Resources Development agencies such as the Corps of Engineers and Soil Conservation service. Raising cain, as occasion demands, over stream and river channelization projects as well as other development works which rape the environment. Wife still teaching Kindergarten as does one daughter in Miami. Her twin sister teaches in Rochester at the same school where Mrs. Evans teaches. Son teaches library science in the UCLA Library Science Graduate School. Wife and I hope to retire in a few years and go south to soak up sunshine."

IRWIN H. JOHNSON sends us word from Ogden, Utah, where he is retired from USFS.

KARL KOBES sends us word from the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in Albuquerque, New Mexico. He writes: "Nothing new to report except a growing family, a new granddaughter this year."

LEONARD J. PULKRABEK sends us word from Grand Rapids, Minnesota, where he is a Forester for Blandin Paper Company.

1937

AXEL L. ANDERSON is a Professor at the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan. He writes: "Occupying two positions now. (1) Project Leader for Extension Plant Pathology, Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, MSU. (2) Assistant to Director of Agricultural Experiment Station, MSU. (3) Coordinator for remote sensing projects for Michigan State University."

DWIGHT W. BENSEND reports from Ames, Iowa, where he is a Professor in the Department of Forestry, Iowa State University."

ROY W. EGGEN is working for the Kimberly-Clark Corp. in Coosa Pines, Alabama. He says: "Virginia and I are alone now here in Dixie; we like it here and will probably remain in the S.E. Two boys married and one girl getting ready, perhaps, and all scattered from Oklahoma to Minnesota and Wisconsin. I had two heart attacks last March — almost at par now. When you come through this way, stop and see us."

VINCENT W. BOUSQUET reports to us from Longview, Wash., where he is a Timberland Manager for the Weyerhaeuser Company.

AL HAGEN sends us word from Arlington, Va., where he is the President of the Benchmark Systems, Inc.

E. ARNOLD HANSON, who is living in Missoula, Montana, writes: "Retired from U.S. Forest Service in May, 1971, after 35 years of government service. Had a busy summer but did do a little fishing and played lots of golf. Our first grandson arrived, our daughter was married, son, Greg, completed his Juris Doctoris degree and only our younger son is still at home, a Senior at the Univ. of Montana. Virginia and I plan to do a little traveling but will make our home in Missoula."

RAYMOND A. JENSEN sends us word from Cloquet, Minnesota, where he is an Associate Scientist at the Cloquet Forestry Center.

THEODORE O. MYREN is an instructor at the University of Wisconsin. He states: "Am still teaching 'Conservation of Natural Resources' at University of Wisconsin, River Falls."

JOHN S. RISS sends us word from Arlington, Virginia, where he is employed by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture at the Animal Plant Health Service.

THOMAS A. SCHRADER is retired and lives in Brainerd, Minn.

C. FRANK SHEARER owns and operates the Mauk Oregon Lbr. Co. in Eugene, Oregon.

RICHARD C. SMITH is a Prof. of Forestry at the School of Forestry, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

F. MacRAE THOMSON is the General Manager of the Peninsula Plywood Corp. in Port Angeles, Wash. He writes: "My company was merged with ITT Corp, 8th largest corp. in U.S. in April, 1971. I was retained as Manager of PenPly. Visited Minnesota on vacation last summer — Duluth Central all class reunion, and family reunions at Eveleth and Inj. Falls. Fished for walleyes in Kabetogama and Namakan lakes. Two daughters graduating from U. of Washington this year. Proposed Minnesota reunion at Portland, Ore. early in '72 sounds interesting."

YALE WEINSTEIN sends us word from Albuquerque, N.M., where he is Vice President of the Duke City Lumber Co., Inc.

1938

JAMES A. BUSSEY sends us word from Ashland, Wisconsin, where he is a Soil Conservationist for the Soil Conservation Service.

CALVIN L. DELAITRE sends us word from Minnetonka, Minnesota, where he is the Manager of "2100 Properties."

FRED E. DICKINSON is a Professor of Forestry and Director of Forest Products Lab, University of California. He writes: "I had the opportunity to attend the World Consultation on Forestry Education and Training sponsored by FAO and held in Stockholm late September and early October and presented a paper 'Curriculum Problems in Wood Science and Forest Products—University Level.' Approximately 400 persons were in attendance, representing over 60 countries. Doris accompanied me and we renewed our acquaintance with Stockholm and saw a number of old friends. Prior to the meeting we spent several weeks in France and with our oldest son, Bob, and his wife journeyed through the Burgundy wine district and in the Rhine Valley, enjoying the wine, food and scenery."

CARL R. DION is the City Tree Culture Arboriculturist for the City of Seattle. He says: "Since last June I have been planting street trees for Seattle, Washington, the City of Seattle Construction Division. Outside the Parks Dept. only two of us Arboriculturists ply the trade for the City. Both recent hires, we are supervising the planting and maintenance of some 4,000 large caliper trees annually plus considerable landscaping along Seattle's streets and avenues. I attend SAF meetings occasionally and represented the SAF early this month at a Sports Show at the Seattle Center. As a widower, I will soon be happy to see my daughter graduate from ITT Peterson School of Business. Will welcome any phone calls from Minnesota men when in Seattle, am listed in the phone book Carl R. Dion."

WILLIAM J. EMERSON sends us word from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he is Branch Chief, Fire Control for the USFS.

JOE GJERTSON sends word from Wenatchee, Washington, where he is working on the Wenatchee National Forest. He writes: "Couldn't resist giving a plug for wilderness."

DONALD J. HIGGINS is the Manager in Lumber Sales for the Fruit Growers Supply Company in Hilt, Calif.

ROBERT L. HILLER sends us word from Rosemount, Illinois, where he is Regional Manager at American Cyanamid.

DAVID B. KING sends us word from St. Paul, Minnesota, where he is the Director of the North Central Forest Experiment Station—USDA.

ALVIN E. NELSON reports from Madison, Wisconsin, where he works for the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

ED SEDLACEK is the Chief Forester in Tacoma, Wash. He writes: "Congratulations and continued success on the high quality of the Peavey!"

PERRY E. SKARRA is retired and lives in Alexandria, Virginia.

RAYMOND J. WOOD is a Corporate Chief Forester for the Diamond International Corp. in Old Town, Maine. He writes: "Recently appointed member of Maine's Land Use Regulation Commission."

1939

DANIEL M. BENJAMIN reports from Madison, Wis., where he is a Professor of Entomology for the Dept. of Entomology at the University of Wisconsin.

GEORGE BOYESEN is a District Ranger at the Ochoco National Forest in Prineville, Oregon. He says: "No changes since last year. Look forward to the Peavey each year. Keep up the great job."

GEORGE E. M. GUSTAFSON is a Townsite Trustee for the Bureau of Land Management in Anchorage, Alaska. He writes: "Still with good old BLM, surveying old settlements and planning new ones. Get together with Jerry Zamber now and then to reminisce. Keep up the good work on the Peavey. I always look forward to the next one."

LOUIS B. HOELSCHER sends us word from Tacoma where he is the manager of Management Education for the Weyerhaeuser Company.

RICHARD D. HULTENGREN sends us word from St. Paul where he is employed at the Department of Natural Resources.

PHILIP L. HUNTLEY sends us word from Norway, Michigan, where he is an Administrative Services Supervisor for the Kimberly Clark Corp., Forest Products Division.

CHARLES E. (HUTCH) HUTCHINSON is an Accountant in Sacramento County, California. He writes: "We purchased one of those 'Townhouse' Condominiums. No more lawn cutting or other yard work."

FRED L. JACOBSON sends us word from Madison, Wis., where he is the Administrator of the Division of Criminal Investigation for the Wisconsin Department of Justice.

HERBERT G. JOHNSON sends us word from St. Paul, Minnesota, where he is an Extension Plant Pathologist at the University of Minnesota.

VINCENT N. OLSON sends us word from Juneau, Alaska, where he is Forest Supervisor of the North Tongass N.F.

HOWARD A. POST is a Commodity Industry Specialist in Forest Products in Washington, D.C. He writes: "Environmental concerns, unfortunately, take more and more time from productive efforts in advancing our forest economy. Unfortunately because so many are misinformed and prefer to be so in their pursuit of emotional issues. Re: NEWS seem to be the Commerce Department expert in domestic and Foreign Fiber resources, in water, air and pollution control in the Forest Industries and, thus, extremely involved in environmental issues and their importance on the economy. FAMILY: Oldest son, Philip, is a Capt. in the Air Force at Elmendorf AFB, Anchorage, Alaska. 2nd son, Stephen, Lt. J.G., Reg. Navy, Naval Air Station, Oxnard, Calif. 3rd son, William, Sr. at Stuart High, football, baseball varsity and honor student. 4th son, Peter, sophomore at Stuart high, football, baseball and gymnast and honor student. Just 2 days ago I had lunch with John McGuire also class of '39. As usual, will be at the TAPPI Annual Meeting and exhibit, New York Hilton, with my Bureau of Domestic Commerce/ National Bureau of Standards Exhibit on Commerce Pulp/ Paper/Board Programs in Marketing and Research and Technology."

KEN W. SACKETT is an Agent for the New England Mutual Life Insurance in St. Paul. He writes: "2 daughters, Sandee, Senior in Med School, U of M, Linda, Senior at Hamline University. I retire from the U.S. Army Reserve in August, 1972, with 30-plus years of service. Hope your efforts on behalf of the Peavey are more successful than ever! Congratulations and thanks for your efforts."

CARL B. SCHOLBERG sends us word from Sierraville, Calif., where he is a District Ranger (USFS).

FRANK E. TUCKER sends us word from Redding, California where he is a Forester (USFS).

DAVID B. VESALL sends us word from Stillwater, Minn., where he is Assistant Director, Division of Game & Fish for the Department of Natural Resources.

CHARLES H. WHITE sends us word from Lexington, N.C., where he is an Executive Vice President for the Guardsman Chemical Coating, Inc.

ALDEN L. WUOLTEE reports from San Francisco, California, where he is a Forester for the U.S. Forest Service.

1940

C. ROBERT BINGER sends us word from St. Paul, Minn., where he is the Vice President, Resources Development at Burlington Northern, Inc.

GORDON R. CONDIT sends us word from DeRidder, Louisiana, where he is Woodlands Manager at the Boise Southern Company.

ELDEN A. BEHR is a Professor in the Dept. of Forestry at Michigan State University at Lansing, Michigan. He writes: "Still at the same stand—Professor at Mich. State Univ. doing research on natural durability of woods native to Michigan. One of the better aspects of this is that I visit a test plot in Gulfport, Miss., when the winter seems unending. I donated my back file of Peaveys to the Forestry Club at M.S.U. where they will be used as a model and reference for their own Newsletter."

CLARENCE T. EGGEN sends us word from Hopkins, Minn., where he is at the Bureau of Indian Affairs (USDI).

ROSS HANSON is a Flyway Biologist at the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife at Fort Snelling in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He writes: "No change in my own status. Received a 30 year pin in October for time working for the U.S. Government. For the first time I realized I'm becoming 'middle aged.' Grandchildren are now part of the family. Number 2 daughter is doing graduate work at the Univ. of Hawaii and son at the Univ. of Minn. at Duluth. Will be a senior Fall of '72. When the football team wins he likes to have it known that he plays offensive guard. Last daughter is in high school. Best regards to the staff and keep up the good work."

ROBERT G. HELGESON is employed by the St. Regis Paper Company in Tacoma, Washington. He writes: "Just received my 30 year service award from St. Regis Paper Company. Our daughter, Cheryl, was married on our 23rd wedding anniversary. They are both graduates of Washington State University. Our older son, Peter, is a freshman at the University of Washington and David is a junior in High School."

VIRGIL HOGDAL sends us word from Anoka, Minnesota. He is the Vice President of the Princeton State Bank and also self-employed sod farmer in Princeton, Minnesota.

RICHARD L. KNOX sends us word from McLean, Virginia, where he is employed by the USDA Forest Service in Washington, D.C.

JIM MICHELS sends us word from Susanville, California, where he is a Forester at Lassen National Forest (USFS).

JOHN G. MILES is the President of the National Resources Management Corporation (NRM) in Eureka, California. He writes: "We have finally completed the consolidation of John G. Miles Co., Inc. and NRM Corporation and now do business solely as the latter. Our organization includes twenty full-time professionals in several disciplines (but strong in Forestry) and 10-12 Technician and Computer Types, etc.; plus Associate Consultants throughout the U.S.; plus affiliated firms in several related fields. I now spend about 2 weeks per month in Washington and other foreign places. My message to students is: Get all the sleep you can in class—it doesn't come easy on airplanes."

GEORGE E. OLSON sends us word from Midland, Michigan, where he is the Manager of Marketing Research and Communications for the FP and S Department of Dow Chemical.

ED PATTON is the Quality Control Manager for Rolscreen Company in Pella, Iowa. He reports: "Both sons now married. Jim, 25, has Masters degree in psychology from Iowa State and is a School Psychologist in North Iowa. Plans to seek his Ph.D. in near future. Has a daughter, age 2. Steve, 21, was married last year and has just started his second semester in Medicine at Iowa U. Eventually we should have one son to keep us well and another to keep us happy."

ROBERT E. RHEINBERGER is a Timber Valuation Forester for U.S. Plywood—Champion Papers, Inc. He writes: "Just completed my 25th year in Forest Management and timber valuation in the Pacific Northwest. Only two of our five children are still at home. Tentatively plan a trip back to Minnesota some time this year. Best of luck to the 1972 edition of the 'Gopher Peavey - Alumni News.'"

FRANK USENIK reports from St. Paul, Minn., where he is a Staff Forester (DNR).

WILLARD E. WEST sends us word from St. Paul, Minn., where he is a Staff Forester for the Division of Lands & Forestry.

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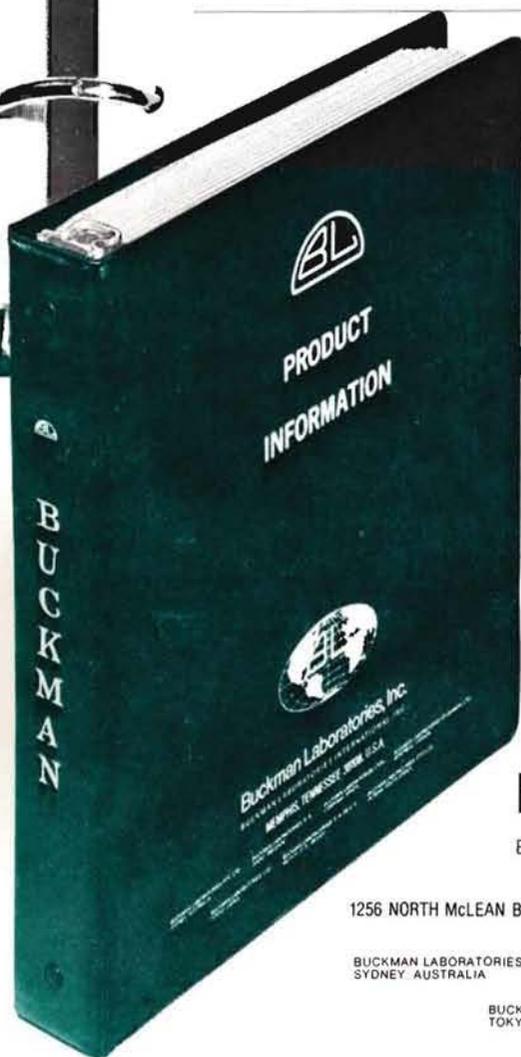
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1941

AUGUST BLOCK is a District Ranger for the U.S. Forest Service in White Cloud, Michigan. He writes: "No changes in the family status since last report. We have another U. of M. forester in White Cloud now. Harold Schopper is our Timber Management Staff Forester of the District. Seems good to have another U. of M. man around after being inundated with foresters from Mich. State, Mich. Tech and U. of Illinois. Harold and I went to Lansing for the Minn.-Mich. State game. We weren't exactly happy with the outcome. See you next Peavey year!"

WILBERT A. GRAUPMAN sends us word from Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he is a Credit Sales Manager for the Sears and Roebuck Co.

WILLIAM R. HOSFIELD sends us word from St. Paul where he is the Assistant Staff Forester (Forest Recreation), DNR.

ROBERT W. JOHNSON is the Area Forester for the Weyerhaeuser Company Woods Division in Longview, Washington.

MIKE LATIMER sends us word from Grand Rapids, Minnesota, where he is a Woodlands Manager for the Blandin Paper Company.

DOUG PARSONS is a Manufacturer's Representative in Bellevue, Washington. He writes: "I enjoyed last year's Peavey and hope you keep up the good work. I have one of my sons working with me in our business now. It hardly seems that long. I see some of my graduating class from time to time and hear about others indirectly. I did notice something this year with the Forest Service that I feel over a period of time is going to turn the public against the Forest Service and that is the charging for camping and eating your lunch and the requirements making the public make reservations for camping spots. This tends to make our National Parks and Forests similar to the Kings Preserve. I also think the addition of more and more non-technical courses such as Sociology and the Humanities will downgrade the profession."

THOMAS M. PARTRIDGE writes from Newton, Iowa: "I sold my ready mixed concrete business and am, hopefully, between jobs. In my search for employment I visited Green Hall where I had pleasant chats with Dr. Kaufert and Ken Winsness, among others. I saw Ross Hanson, Clarence Buckman and Mike Latimer all of whom have made a success of their careers."

SEDGWICK C. ROGERS sends us word from Neenah, Wis., where he is employed in the Resources & Engineering Lab for Kimberly-Clark Corp.

JOHN WISHART reports to us from Crassett, Arkansas, where he is Forestry Division Manager.

1942

JOSEPH APP reports from Two Harbars, Minn., where he is District Ranger for the U.S. Forest Service.

ROBERT L. EIKUM sends us word from Deland, Florida, where he is the County Forester for the Florida Forest Service. We enjoy having your daughter with us?

DAVE W. FRENCH sends us word from St. Paul where he is a Professor in the Dept. of Plant Pathology at the University of Minnesota.

HIRAM HALLOCK is a Research Forest Products Technologist at the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wis. He writes: "The children are all in their own homes and Esther and I are alone again. My research continues in the field of computer division in the saw-milling industry. The problem of creating a program that can grade hardwood lumber accurately and quickly is behind us now. We have made good progress in developing the technology for sensing defects with ultra sonics. Ahead lies the problem of developing the program to integrate everything and make the processing division. Very interesting and challenging but lots of work."

WILLIAM HANNAY is owner of the Wm. D. Hannay Insurance Agency in Brooklyn Center, Minnesota. He writes: "Married 4 children (3 boys 26, 24, 12, and 1 girl 22). Linda Hannay graduated in June, 1971, from College of Home Ec (U of M) with 'High Distinction' and is currently teaching at Braham, Minnesota. I am, obviously, in the in-

urance business and enjoy it. My hobbies include woodworking, hunting, fishing and camping. I am also a volunteer fireman in Brooklyn Center and Treasurer of the Fire Dept. Relief Association."

GORDON C. MAXSON is a life insurance salesman in Oakland, California. He writes: "I was program speaker at Million Dollar Round Table (life insurance) in Washington, D.C. in June, 1971. While there, we had a family reunion of six brothers and sisters for the first time in twenty-eight years. We should move into our new house in Oakland by Christmas. We have facilities for four horses — arena and the works. We'll spend Christmas in Tahoe, skiing. I have a sixteen year old daughter Bonni at home full time. Shari is finishing San Jose State. Pam is married and living nearby."

ROBERT F. NELSON sends us word from St. Paul, Minn., where he is Acting Director for the Ramsey County Dept. of Court Services.

1944

BOB BUCHHOLZ is a Life Insurance Agent for the Connecticut Mutual Life in Asheville, N. Carolina. He says: "Wife, Mary Beth, portrait artist. Engaged in golf, hunting and the upbringing of two absolutely gorgeous adopted children, ages 5 (boy) and 2½ (girl)."

1946

ERNEST J. GEBHART sends word from Columbus, Ohio, where he works as Chief of the Ohio Division of Forestry and Reclamation.

1947

GLENN H. DEITSCHMAN is research forester at the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station in Moscow, Idaho.

LESLIE HENDRY reports from Denver, Colorado where he is employed in Management Analysis for the USFS.

ROBERT H. WOOD reports from St. Paul, Minn., where he is a Quality Control Supervisor at the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company in St. Paul, Minn.

JOHN A. ZIVNUSKA sends us word from Berkeley, California, where he is the Dean of the School of Forestry & Conservation at the University of California.

1948

CLIFFORD E. AHLGREN sends us word from Duluth, Minn., where he is Director of the Quetico-Superior Wilderness Research Center. We enjoyed your MFAA presentation immensely. Thanks!!

JOHN R. BERGERON sends us word from Maarhead, Minn., where he is a Sales Representative for the U.S. Plywood Corp.

JOE CHERN is working in the U.S. Forest Products Lab in Madison, Wisconsin. He writes: "I had the pleasure of visiting with Marv Kittelson at FPL and Eugene Jarvis on Colorado ski slopes. Presently working on a project having as its objective to convert logging residues to particle board products. Hope it will let me get into the woods. Kids are 15, 12, and 10."

PAUL E. COLLINS sends us word from Brookings, South Dakota, where he is an Associate Professor of the Horticultural-Forestry Dept. at South Dakota State University.

ALTA E. EHLY is the Southern District Director of DNR in Madison, Wisconsin. He writes: "Two married daughters, grandfather, and new Southern District Director of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources under reorganization in charge of all DNR activities including solid waste and air pollution. They finally found what I do best."

HERBERT L. FINCH is the Plant Manager for the Republic Creosoting Company. He writes: "With the termination of the Republic Creosoting Co. division of the Reilly Tar and Chemical Corporation, the plant at St. Louis Park, Minnesota is being closed. My plans are to relocate in the Creosoting phase of the Wood Preserving Industry to do my part

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in keeping the 'Forests Green' by keeping some of the forest products black with creosote."

CARLTON HOLMES is a Research Forest Products Technologist for the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wis. He reports: "It was a real pleasure to have a part in the 1972 Lumbermen's Short Course, to meet old friends, and to enjoy the hospitality of the College of Forestry staff. A sincere thanks to all."

ROBERT S. JORGENSEN sends us word from Minneapolis where he is Regional Supervisor in the Division of Realty at the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

JAMES M. LINNE sends word from Billings, Montana, where he is Chief Div. of Resources - BLM, Mont.

CHARLES E. SCHLESINGER sends us word from the Black Hills National Forest where he is a U.S. Forester.

ROD SCHUMACHER reports from St. Paul, Minn., where he is employed in the Sales Department of the Masanite Corporation.

EDWARD J. PLANTE sends us word from St. Paul, Minn., where he is in Outside Sales for the U.S. Plywood Corporation.

BOB WEBB writes: "I moved to Texas in August of 1971 after 22 years in Southeast Arkansas. Georgia Pacific is building a plywood plant and a particleboard plant here. The forestry manager is Walter W. Talbert, a 1940 graduate of the University of Minnesota. Shirley and the children are gradually getting accustomed to urban living. My regards to everyone."

WILLIAM H. ZIEMER sends us word from Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he is employed by the American Lumber Company.

1949

ROBERT E. BURKE sends us word from Eugene, Oregon, where he is the Manager for the Western Woodlands for American Can Company.

FRANK J. CULOTTA sends us word from Racine, Wisconsin, where he is lumber and building materials estimator and sales.

SAM DICKINSON is a Lands & Forestry Supervisor for the Erie Mining Co. in Hoyt Lakes, Minn. He states: "The job continues to be both interesting and challenging. Get to see at least two 49'ers pretty regularly. Bill Miles and Bill Oemichen at MEEC meetings. First decrease in the Dickinson family this fall when Cindy enters college."

DONALD W. GRIMM sends us word from Rochester, Minnesota where he is the Assistant Fire Chief.

JOHN F. HALL sends us word from St. Paul, Minnesota, where he is the Recreation Planner for the State of Minnesota.

ALVIN R. HALLGREN sends us word from St. Paul, Minnesota, where he is a Professor at the College of Forestry, University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus.

MERDITH B. INGHAM sends us word from Washington, D.C., where he is the Park Planner for the National Park Service, the Department of the Interior.

FRANK D. IRVING is a Professor and Head of the Dept. of Forest Resources Development at the College of Forestry, University of Minnesota. He writes: "No news since last year."

HOWARD B. JOHNSON sends us word from Fridley, Minn., where he is an Advisory Systems Engineer for the IBM Corporation.

DAYTON M. LARSEN sends us word from Duluth, Minnesota, where he is the Area Extension Forester for the University of Minnesota.

MERLE P. MEYER sends us word from St. Paul where he is a Professor at the College of Forestry, University of Minnesota.

WILLIAM R. MILES sends us word from St. Paul, Minnesota, where he is an Extension Forester and Associate Professor at Green Hall on the St. Paul Campus of the University of Minnesota.

RICHARD C. NEWMAN is the Regional Manager for Georgia Pacific in Franklin Park, Illinois. He writes: "My son, Paul, is graduating from the Univ. of Minnesota in Education this spring and so is his wife. My job involves a lot of travel but enjoy it nevertheless. '71 was a good year for us in Building Products and expect '72 to be even better. Say hello to everyone."

JAMES E. PETERSON is a Consultant Forester in Louisville, Miss. He writes: "I've been on my own for a little over three years after resigning as a Forest Manager for Georgia Pacific. Somehow or other it's a little different when you deal without the backing of a billion dollar corporation. Everybody ought to try it one time. Fewer ulcers, more freedom, more money but less security. Next year may bring more ulcers, too much freedom, less money and no security — but I doubt it."

RICHARD A. REINARZ sends us word from St. Paul, Minn., where he is Chief, Community Programs - USDA (FHA).

DARRELL F. RUSS is a Forester at the Great Mountain Forest in Norfolk, Conn.

RICHARD E. SCHAEFER sends us word from Salem, Oregon, where he is employed by the Bonneville Power Administration.

RICHARD E. SCHROEDER sends us word from Portland, Oregon, where he is a member of the Forestry Staff at BLM Oregon State Office.

EUGENE C. STEINBRENNER sends us word from Centralia, Washington, where he is working at the Weyerhaeuser Forestry Research Center.

KEN WINSNESS sends us word from St. Paul, Minnesota, where he is a Professor and Director of Undergraduate Programs at the College of Forestry at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus.

1950

WILLIAM AULTFATHER is the Director - Division of Lands and Forestry for the Department of Natural Resources in St. Paul, Minnesota. He writes: "I really welcome the increased public interest in forestry and public involvement but it certainly has made forest management increasingly more difficult. This is not so much a result of modified forestry practices as it is the time involved in listening to the concerned interest groups and explaining the rudiments of forestry to them. The family is about the same only a year older. Dave is in College, Ann finishing high school, and Mary is still teaching. My only change is that I don't get the chance to drown a worm as often as I used to."

ROBERT E. BERGQUIST is the General Manager of Citation Homes in Spirit Lake, Iowa. He states: "I am happy to report that our Citation Homes Division (Component Home Manufacturing) is having a very good year. We are now marketing our homes in Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Minnesota."

JOHN BESSE reports from Escanaba, Michigan, where he is General Manager of the North Michigan Spliced Veneers Inc.

RAY H. BRENDMUEHL sends us word from Marianna, Florida, where he is Project Leader, Marianna Research Unit at the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station.

EDWARD M. CHRISTIANSON is a Reservation Forester for the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Wabeno, Wisconsin. He writes: "Family is growing up as indicated by eldest son getting married December 4th, lovely girl too. Have been keeping very busy in community affairs. I am now the President of the Wabeno Area Chamber of Commerce, active in Lions and Legion. I'm also on the Board of Directors of the North Central Area Health Planning Association and Treasurer of the same, Chairman of Forest County Resource Committee, member of Forest Country Advisory Committee, member of Board of Directors of the PADUS Foundation, Inc. I am state licensed emergency medical technician and an schedule regularly with our Rescue Squad. Have been an elder in our church for several years and active in all church affairs."

TONY GRUBA is a Sales Engineer for the Chapman Chemical Company in Portland, Oregon. He sends us this information: "Seems as though I



MIKE "BULLDOG" GALVIN
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just filled one of these out a couple of weeks ago. Can't be that a year has gone by so fast. Saw George Killin ('49) at Longview last week — swapped a few stories. Still on the road for A. D. Chapman, miles seem to be getting longer. Nothing really new to report. Hope to journey back to the home state next summer. May see a few of the old faces again."

JOHN HAMILTON is Forestry Instructor at Lassen College in Susanville, California. He writes: "Everything fine at the Hamiltons. Every year we have looked forward to visitors (old friends) and this past summer it finally happened. Why don't more of you just put a big X on a map indicating Susanville? We finally moved into our new campus. A lot of landscaping needs to be done but it is like heaven to us anyway. Florence and the boys are all fine. A couple of years ago I said the boys and I were Viking and 49'ers fans and the boys want me to correct that to Viking and Colt fans."

JACK R. HELM sends us word from Denver, Colorado, where he is the Supervising Civil Engineer for the U.S. Geological Survey.

EDWIN KALLIO reports from Duluth, Minn., where he is a Project Leader in Marketing at the North Central Forest Experiment Station (USFS).

THEODORE M. KEPRIOS sends us word from St. Louis Park, Minnesota, where he is employed by Republic Creosoting Co.

JAMES J. LAVAN is a Contract Logging and Timber Sales Supervisor for the Weyerhaeuser Company in Springfield, Oregon. He reports: "Recently transferred to the Emerald Empire in the Springfield-Eugene area. Felt like a tree being uprooted from Coos Bay but we are all gradually getting used to the new area and job. Best wishes to all."

JERALD A. MORTENSEN sends word from Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he is working in sales.

STANLEY B. RINGOLD sends us word from Deer River, Minnesota, where he is a forester for the Rajala Timber Company.

RICHARD A. SKOK sends us word from St. Paul, Minnesota, where he is Professor and Associate Dean of the College of Forestry at the University of Minnesota.

WINSTON SWANSON sends us word from San Carlos, California, where he is employed at the Winston Swanson Agency.

ROBERT B. WALLIN is the Branch Manager for U.S. Plywood in St. Paul, Minn. He says: "Time marks us with oldest son, Craig (21), enlisting in the Army for three years; Kate (19), at Normandale J.C.; Mary Ellen (13), and Joe (11), growing fast too. Our coffee pot is always on at our new warehouse in the Eagandale Ind. Park near the Mendota Bridge in St. Paul. Stop and see us — we still have seven (7) University of Minnesota foresters on our staff."

1951

HAROLD W. BENSON is the Chief, Branch of Planning, Division Realty, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in Washington, D.C. He says: "Recently transferred to Washington, D.C., October 15, 1971. Currently involved in indoctrination of a new job, that of Chief Branch of Planning, Div. Realty. Tough to leave Minnesota, but plan to be back some day. I hear there are a lot of Minnesota graduates in the area."

HAROLD C. CHRISTIANSEN sends us word from St. Paul, Minn., where he is the Underwriting Superintendent for the St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company.

DONALD P. DUNCAN sends us word from Columbia, Missouri, where he is Director of the School of Forestry at the University of Missouri.

ARLEN J. ERICKSON sends us word from St. Paul, Minn.

ROBERT D. GARNER sends us word from Denver, Colorado, where he is employed by the Western Electric Company, Inc.

STAN GRUETZMAN sends us word from New Brighton, Minn., where he is owner of the Biocontrol Corporation.

EDWIN J. HASLERUD sends us word from Norway, Michigan where he is lumber production manager for the Kimberly-Clark Corp.

PAUL R. KIPP is an Area Forester, B.I.A. in Billings, Mont.

JAMES LINDQUIST reports from Arcata, Calif., where he is a Resource Forester for the USFS.

STAN M. MROSAK sends us word from Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he is the Director of Industrial Development for the Soo Line RR.

DONALD C. RODER reports from Shelton, Washington, where he is a Log Distribution Manager for the Simpson Timber Company.

ROLAND E. SCHOENIKE is with the Dept. of Forestry at Clemson University in Clemson, S.C.

JACK C. TUCKER is a Staff Forester for the U.S. Steel Corp. in Iron River, Mich. He writes: "Not much change since last year. Still plugging along in the woodlands of Upper Michigan."

EVERT B. WICKSTROM sends us word from Bemidji, Minn., where he is a forester for the Minnesota Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

1952

GERALD ANDERSON sends us word from Minneapolis, Minn., where he is Forest Pathologist for North Central Forest Experiment Station, St. Paul Campus, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

HAROLD O. BUTZER sends us word from St. Paul, Minnesota, where he is employed at the North Central Forest Experiment Station.

JOHN H. BENSON sends us word from Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he is Purchasing Manager for the Youngblood Lumber Company.

BRUCE A. BROWN sends us word from Cloquet, Minn., where he is Professor and the Director of the Cloquet Forestry Center, University of Minnesota.

ROBERT N. CAMPBELL sends us word from Davis, California, where he is a Professor of Plant Pathology at the University of California.

JOHN R. DAVIS is the Wetlands Program Supervisor for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in Minot, North Dakota. He writes: "The wetlands program is in the middle of a reorganization. As of now it looks like I will be moving to Bismarck to be wetlands supervisor for North Dakota after 6 years here as supervisor for the Minot district. We hope it works out this way, as we are not anxious to leave North Dakota, which has everything other places think they have. My best to you and all the Green Hall gang, Ken."

WILLIAM W. HAMLIN sends us word from Tomahawk, Wisconsin, where he is the Assistant Logging Superintendent for the Owens Illinois Inc.

JAMES H. HAUAN sends us word from Brookings, South Dakota, where he is Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

PHILIP A. HEYN sends us word from John Day, Oregon, where he is a Forest Engineer (USFS).

DENNIS J. JOHNSON reports from Oak Brook, Ill., where he is the Vice President of Purchasing for the Metropolitan Lumber Co.

KENNETH J. JOHNSON sends us word from St. Paul, Minnesota, where he is owner of the K. J. Johnson Construction Inc.

JOHN F. PERRY is the General Manager of the Dura Supreme Inc. in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He writes: "After 17 years with U.S. Plywood, I've joined one of my former customers and am now General Manager of the Company. Dura Supreme makes a 'high middle' quality of prefinished custom kitchen cabinets. We have 75 manufacturing personnel at the plant in Cokato, Minn., and our General Offices are in Minneapolis. We generally serve the local 5 state area but ship to a few customers in Montana, Colorado, Arizona and Missouri as well."

BERNARD (BEN) SCHAEFER sends us word from Washington, D.C. where he is USDI - BSW - Asst. Chief, Div. of React. USDI Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

DON SCHMIEGE is a Project Leader for the USFS Research at Berkeley Calif. He reports: "We continue to find the Berkeley-San Francisco area very interesting and exciting. (Wife) Marge (Home Ec 1952) is taking graduate work at U. C. Berkeley and various other Universities in the area. I am working on safe and effective forest pesticides and find much amusement in some of the statements on this subject made by people outside the field."

DOUG W. SHENKYR sends us word from Washington, D.C., where he is a Forester for the USFS.

DAROLD WESTERBERG is an Asst. Director of Timber Management for the U.S. Forest Service in Washington, D.C. He sends us this info: "Recently moved to this new location with the U.S. Forest Service. On March 8 a large number of Minn. Forestry Alumni, representing several government agencies, had a very nice dinner and visiting session here in the D.C. area. Was sure good of Dean Kaufert to find time to come and join us for this occasion. We hope to do something similar next year at this time. Greetings to everyone."

ROBERT J. ARKINS sends us word from Denver, Colo., where he is the Chief, Division of Grants-in-Aid, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation - USDI.

DONALD G. BUTLER reports from Minneapolis, Minn., where he is the Sales Manager for the Canton Lumber Sales.

DAVID CROSS is Manager of the Appraisal and Consulting Department at the Towle Company in Minneapolis, Minn. He reports: "Occasionally have lunch with Rog Coffman or play volleyball with Bill Bauman but otherwise old foresters are hard to find in the metro business community. Jerry Angier, however, is closer since he has moved to be the real estate agent of Lake City, Minn."

DONALD FERGUSON sends us word from Two Harbors, Minn., where he is a Consulting Forester.

LANSIN HAMILTON sends us word from Aitkin, Minn., where he is Manager at the Northern Timber Company.

LEWIS A. NICHOLSON reports from Gresham, Oregon, where he is a Silviculturalist for the USFS.

ROBERT J. NIXON reports from Roseburg, Oregon, where he is a Supervisory Civil Engineer (USFS).

JAMES C. OBERG is a Product Manager for Laminated and Hardwood Lumber at the Weyerhaeuser Company in Tacoma, Washington. He writes: "Our family of four is growing up and the oldest will soon be ready for college. I occasionally see other Minnesota grads in Weyerhaeuser, Ted Wier, Harlan Freeman and Tom Mielke."

HOWARD W. VENNERS is an Inspector for the Western Electric Company in Indianapolis, Ind. He writes: "We, the family, are all busy with many activities such as piano lessons, art lessons, Lions Club, band, basketball, baseball, archery, hunting and fishing. My work has been steady even with the slow down in business activity. We enjoyed a 5,600 mile trip, camping 3 weeks in the N.E. United States and Canada which included Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Our visit of Bay of Fundy National Park reminded me of North Minnesota. The high tides were interesting to learn about."

1954

HARLAN G. FREEMAN sends us word from Seattle, Wash., and is employed by the Weyerhaeuser Company there.

OTIS F. HALL is the Director of the Institute of Natural and Environmental Resources Department at the University of New Hampshire in Durham, New Hampshire. He writes: "This year am serving as first President of the Pinchot Consortium for Environmental Forestry Research, a cooperating group of nine eastern universities in the megalopolis of the Northeast and the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station of the USFS a fascinating and challenging experiment."

RICHARD HANEY is a Forester, USFS in Revere Bene, Oregon. He writes: "Gary Adams, class of '53, is now working on the Deschutes in the Supervisors Office. Was back last August with most of my family. Dad died a few days after we got there — age 5 days short of 91. Any-

way my scheduled visit to Green Hall went by the wayside. Next time! Hope we can save the Peavey — many of us still enjoy it!"

DAVID A. KING is a professor of watershed management for the department of watershed management for the University of Arizona in Tucson, Arizona. He writes: "Nothing has changed drastically. Pat is closing in on an M.A. in Sociology, bit by bit. I discovered backpacking, along with a million others, this past year. Hiked the Grand Canyon rim — to rim — to rim in August."

WILLIAM F. WARNER sends us word from Springfield, New Jersey, where he is the Department Chief, Inspection, for Western Electric Company.

DENNIS G. WOOD is President of the Couler Region Enterprises Inc. in Bangor, Wisconsin. He writes: "Not much news to report. Another year older and deeper in debt. John McGown ('53) bought the farm next to mine for a weekend type retreat so I see him once in a while. We're getting more forest products activity in this area but still don't see many foresters."

1955

JAMES E. SHIPPARD, JR. sends word from Hot Springs, Ark., where he is a Forest Engineer for the Weyerhaeuser Co.

1956

KENNETH N. ANDERSON sends us word from Rochester where he is the Regional Forest Supervisor (DNR).

SIDNEY L. CARLSON is employed by Boise Cascade Corp. in Portland, Oregon. He sends this info: "Glad to hear from John Austin and Richard Pierson that plans for an alumni get-together are in the works for the great gang we must have out here in Washington and Oregon. Also looking forward to watching the Gophers playing basketball in our '72' Holiday Classic here in Portland."

ROGER L. COFFMAN sends us word from Burnsville, Minnesota, where he is now living. He is working for Loeffel Engstrand Co. in Hopkins, Minnesota.

DAVID W. MYHRE is a Real Estate Broker for the Heritage Real Estate Firm in Costa Mesa, California. He writes: "1971 has been a very busy year, as the clips show. We had a good year as Head of our Local 1,100 member Board of Realtors. Lots of fun. Diane is fine and says hi to all. The two boys keep her going. Best regards to all."

JOHN S. RODEWALD is an Area Forest Supervisor in Hibbing, Minn. (DNR). He states: "Still enjoying the job of Supervisor here in Hibbing."

1957

EVERETTE ELLISION is the forest manager of the Southern Ute Agency (BIA) in Ignacio, Colorado. He writes: "My wife Audrey was extremely sick last summer and fall. Finally had to ship her back to the Moyo Clinic, got her home finally on March 10th. Kids and I got pretty good at 'batching' it, but it's nice to get her home. Was home for a month over the holidays, but spent most of my time at Monticello, Rochester and driving in between. Looks as though we're off to another dry spring, no moisture since Christmas, driest first quarter in 35 years. Market has picked up so it looks as though we will finally be able to sell some pine. Someday I'll find time to stop in and see you folks. Keep pushing to save the Peavey, it's a grand publication."

DALE L. HARTHAN is District Ranger, White River N.F. for the U.S. Forest Service in Meeker, Colorado. He writes: "We are still in Meeker Colorado and it surely seems like home after 5 years. Our family is growing up so fast. Our oldest son, Mike, is 16, Ron is almost 15, Teresa 13 and Jerry 8. They enjoy living in the Mountains with all of the good fishing, hunting, and skiing. We were saddened last winter by the death of our Forest Supervisor, Jim Falkstad, a graduate of Minnesota sometime during the 30's. There are two other Minnesota grads on the White River N.F., Don Price and Walt Winkles. I also see La Verne Schultz occasionally. He was Ranger at Craig, Colorado until recently."

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ROBERT HERBST is Commissioner of the Minnesota Natural Resources Department in St. Paul, Minn. He says: "Good to visit campus occasionally. Enjoying post as Commissioner of Natural Resources for Minnesota."

THEODORE L. HULLAR sends us word from Buffalo, New York, where he is Associate Professor at the Department of Medicinal Chemistry at the State University of New York at Buffalo.

TIMOTHY KNOPP reports from St. Paul, Minn., where he is an Assistant Professor at the College of Forestry, University of Minnesota.

RICHARD J. MANLY is an Associate Director and Chief Planner at the Nature Center Planning Division of the National Audubon Society in New York. He writes: "This has been our division's busiest year so far with planning projects coming in from county, state, and federal as well as city agencies, scattered throughout the country. It has been encouraging to see many of our previous projects come to life and enjoy almost immediate success proving that the public is ready and indeed eager to learn and involve themselves in a better environment."

THOMAS W. ROESSLER is a Coast Area Resource Manager in Salem, Oregon (BLM). He says: "I was recently reassigned within the Salem District, from the Cascade area to the Coast area. Other than change wrought by 'Father Time' all seems to be status-quo."

FLOYD RUDY is an Assistant Secretary at the Northwest Paper Co. in Cloquet, Minn. He says: "Still in Cloquet working for the Northwest Paper Company in a staff position. Enjoying the work along with being married to my 'Finlander.' The latch string is out to any alumni wandering through the area, and we invite them to stop in and say hello."

1958

DENIS BAKKE is a Security Salesman for the Caldwell Phillips, Inc. in St. Paul, Minn. He writes: "We are all fine. My girls have me skiing again and it's been a lot of fun; also had a very enjoyable trip to California last summer. Business has been good. Hi to all!"

CURTIS K. BERND is a Trails System Coordinator at the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources in St. Paul, Minnesota. He states that everything is status quo.

WILLIAM A. BERNDT is an Assistant Staff Forester for the Minnesota Division of Lands & Forestry, DNR in St. Paul, Minnesota. He states: "Still working in Reforestation with the Minnesota Division of Lands & Forestry, DNR. Family is fine and healthy and no increase in size. I am looking forward to the '72 Peavey."

ROBERT W. ERICKSON sends us word from St. Paul, Minn., where he is an Associate Professor at the College of Forestry, University of Minnesota.

BLAINE G. FENSTAD reports from Little Marais, Minn., where he is a resort owner.

AXEL HANSEN owns and operates Gamble hardware store and Skogmo clothing store. He writes: "Obtained private pilots license last summer and have part interest in 4 place Piper so wife and I fly when weather permits. Hope to do more in a couple of years when I retire!"

ROBERT A. HERBKERSMAN writes from Florissant, Mo., where he is a Sales Rep. for the Wood Treating Chemicals Co.

TED NISKANEN sends us word from Wood River Farm in Carver, Minnesota, where he is living. He is employed at the Economic Development at the Governor's Office of Economic Opportunity in St. Paul.

CARL H. REIDEL is a Bullard Forest Research Fellow at Harvard University. He writes: "The Reidels are thriving in New England, spending an interesting year of independent study and research at Harvard. July will find us moving permanently (I hope) to Vermont, where I will be Director of the University of Vermont's university-wide Environmental Studies Program . . . with an academic appointment as Professor of Forestry. Jean and the kids look forward to life in the Green Mountain State."

RICHARD W. SCHNEIDER sends us word from Grand Rapids, Minnesota, where he is Assistant Woodlands Manager for the Blandin Paper Co.

ALVAN C. STEARNS reports from Hawai, Hawaii where he is Vice President and Manager of the Sugar Division, Kohalo Corporation.

RICHARD TOUSLEY sends us word from Dinosaur, Colorado, where he is the superintendent of Dinosaur National Monument (National Park Service).

1959

EGOLFS BAKUZIS reports from St. Paul, Minn., where he is a Professor at the College of Forestry, University of Minnesota.

ALAN B. BENDTSEN sends us word from Madison, Wis., where he is a Researcher at the Forest Products Laboratory.

TOM CHRISTENSEN is Staff Chief at the Naval Technical Training Company (U.S. Navy) in Millington, Tennessee. He says: "Since last year have graduated from the Naval Post-graduate School at Monterey, Calif. with Masters degrees in two areas: 1) Financial Management and 2) Personnel Management. Received orders to duty as Budget Officer for the headquarters Command of the Chief of Naval Technical Training—presently (Vice Admiral Cagle). Hopefully this will be a 3 year tour at Memphis. We have moved 5 times in 5 years since leaving Cleveland in 1967 (Cleveland to Ankara, Turkey, to Naples, Italy, to Washington, D.C. to Monterey to Memphis). Each time the family has made successful adjustments—but the routine was getting old. Enjoyed talking to Dean Kaufert and Ken Winsness while home on leave. Our welcome is always out here in the mid-south to any old friends who may be visiting the area. Call me at 476-5669 because we live out on a farm with no address except Rt. 1."

ROBERT DRONEN reports to us from Minneapolis, Minn., where he is the Assistant Executive Director for the Minneapolis Housing and Development Authority.

EDWIN D. GODEL sends us word from Alma, Wisconsin, where he is a Forester for the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

EDWARD A. HANSEN sends us word from Cadillac, Michigan, where he is a Research Forester for the United States Forest Service.

EUGENE HAUGEN sends us word from Bloomington, Minnesota, where he is employed by the Canton Lumber Co.

RICHARD HUFF reports from Denver, Colorado, where he is the Training Director, Bureau of Land Management, Colorado State Office.

HUGO JOHN reports from St. Paul, Minn., where he is a Professor for the College of Forestry, University of Minnesota.

CHARLES G. NELSON reports from Elk City, Iowa, where he is the District Ranger for the Elk City Ranger District, Nezperce N.F. He also states that he has a wife and 3 children.

BENNETT R. OLSON sends us word from Durango, Colorado.

GLENN PARK is a Horticulturist for the Chicago Botanic Garden in Glencoe, Illinois. He writes: "We purchased a house last May in Forest Lake, Ill. Now the work starts—landscaping and decorating. Hope that when any alumni are in the Chicago area that they will have time to give us a call and come over for a visit. Still working on the development of the Chicago Botanic Garden. Tom Basten ('71) is employed permanently now after working the summer season for us. We need more Minnesota people here. Tell Ken Winsness and Frank Irving hello for me as well as Merle Meyer, Henry Hansen and Dr. Kaufert. We are planning to go to Seattle next Sept. for the American Horticultural Congress, so maybe we will get a chance to stop in on the way out."

RICHARD TROCHLIL sends us word from Park Falls, Wisconsin, where he is Lands Staff Officer for the U.S. Forest Service at the Chequamegon National Forest.

AL SCHACT is Rural Development Program Leader in Washington, D.C. He states: "I thoroughly enjoyed serving on the MFAA board and the close association at the school (college). It was with a great deal of remorse that I left Minnesota, but with real anticipation of looking forward to a new job and the Washington, D.C. location. My wife

(Judy) and three boys, Eric, Steve and Don are all fine. Will be looking forward to another great production of Peavey. Best wishes to all."

MILO E. STEFAN sends us word from Cook, Minnesota, where he is District Ranger at LaCroix Ranger District in the Superior National Forest (USFS).

1960

KENNETH ANDERSON is a Lands Staff Assistant for the U.S. Forest Service in North Chauxeudou, Vermont. He writes: "I have been in Vermont for a year now. I find it a pretty and interesting state. The biggest event of the year was my marriage in June to a teacher from Minnesota. We spent our honeymoon in Jackson Hole, Wyoming, which we enjoyed very much."

MILES K. BENSON sends us word from Appleton, Wisconsin, where he is a research fellow at the Institute of Paper Chemistry.

JAMES A. BROWN is an Environmental Control Engineer at the Climax Molybdenum Company in Climax, Colorado. He sends us this info: "Still at Climax Molybdenum Co. as Senior Engineer in Environmental Control. It was good to see so many Minnesota friends at the Cleveland SAF meeting. Cathy, Dave, and Molly are all growing and active skiers. Karen and I just grow older."

JAMES K. BROWN sends us word from Missoula, Montana, where he is a Research Forester for Northern Forest Fire Laboratory (USFS).

MILTON HAYDEN is textbook representative for the W. B. Saunders Co. in Fort Collins, Colorado. He writes: "Nothing new on job or family scene since last report. Am spending most of the spare time singing with the Coloradeans Barbershop Quartet and making singing engagements throughout the Rocky Mt. region. Lots of fun but lots of work too. Will be Rocky Mt. Division Vice President for the S.P.E.B.-S.Q.S.A.'s Central Sales District in 1972. That's the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barbershop Quartet Singing in America — in case you wondered."

LEE W. HINDS sends us word from Bismarck, North Dakota, where he is manager of the Lincoln-Oakes Nurseries.

BILL KAUTH sends us word from Solon Springs, Wisconsin, where he is Assistant District Forest Manager for the Mosinee Paper Corporation.

FRITZ KOEPP is a Forestry and Water Rights Agent with the Southern California Edison Co. in Rosemead, California. He writes: "Everything is still the same with the job except that the office moved from downtown Los Angeles to Rosemead—a huge new building which I call 'the Quadragon.' I am participating in the S.A.F. on the Policy Committee of the Southern California Section. There are some Minnesota Alumni out here including John Hoggen, Miller, Jay Probasco, and Doug Searstrom. Jan Seik was recently promoted to District Ranger on the Mendocino National Forest. Harold Johnson recently went to work for the County of Los Angeles Forester & Fire Warden. I was stunned and saddened to hear that Tom Klepper died in a fire on the Los Padres National Forest during the fall of 1971. I had Mens lab with Tom in school and liked him."

CARL MOHN reports to us from St. Paul, Minn., where he is an Asst. Professor at the College of Forestry, University of Minnesota.

VERNON OBERG reports from Butte Falls, Oregon, where he is Forester with the USFS.

DICK RADEMACHER sends us word from Eugene, Oregon, where he is a Forester for BLM.

LOUIS C. SUDHEIMER is a Product Manager for the ConWed Corporation in St. Paul, Minnesota. He writes: "The past year was again a busy one. Pam, Lara (1 1/2) and I still reside on Grand in St. Paul. At ConWed Corp. we moved from downtown out to Roseville and my new duties as Product Manager of our commercial sales group are interesting and assured that the year flitted away quickly. We see some of the local U of M foresters occasionally and would like to see others when you're in town."

JAMES W. TESKEY sends us word from St. Paul, Minnesota, where he is a Salesman for the Structural Wood Corp.

1961

DAVID L. EGGEN reports from Two Harbors, Minn., where he is the President of Arrowwood, Inc.

PAUL V. ELLEFSON is the Director of Environmental Programs for the Society of American Foresters in Washington, D.C. He writes: "Enjoying my work with the Society of American Foresters. Enjoyed talking with U of M grads at the S.A.F. national convention in Cleveland last Fall. Hope to see them again in Hot Springs in '72."

WARREN A. ILLI sends us word from Missoula, Montana, where he is the Regional Appraiser for the U.S. Forest Service. He writes: "This has been a busy year for the Ille's. After six enjoyable years on the Chippewa National Forest, we moved to the Allegheny National Forest in Warren, Pennsylvania. Our stay in Pennsylvania lasted just six months. In March, we headed west to Missoula, Montana, where I assumed the duties as Regional Appraiser for Region One. The job and location are exactly what I wanted. Our family is really looking forward to the hunting, fishing, and camping opportunities that Montana offers."

ROBERT C. JOHNSON is a Forester for the U.S. Forest Service in Placerville, Calif. He writes: "Margret and I, along with our 2 boys and 2 girls are still enjoying the Mother Lode Country of the Sierra's."

RONALD D. LINDMARK is an Adjunct Professor at the School of Forestry, Forestry Sciences Lab., Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois. He writes: "1971 was a good year. Finally was awarded a Ph.D. in June from Ohio State (Ag. Econ.). After being a candidate for five years. Family is well and both children are in school (daughter is only 3 but a special University child development school). We all enjoyed trips to Minnesota and Colorado this summer."

CHARLES LOWERY reports from Hastings, Minn., where he is the Director of Parks & Recreation in Dakota County.

RICHARD A. MADDEN JR. is a logging engineer at the Ketchikan Pulp Company in Ketchikan, Alaska.

WAYNE R. NICOLLS is a Forester for the U.S. Forest Service in Harrisburg, Illinois. He writes: "Still in Lands, with I&E taking up nearly half my time. The job is still very challenging and Southern Ill. is full of surprises for a 'Lake Stater.' There is a lot going on here; much more than my northern friends would believe possible on only 250 M acres of N.F. land. Tried teaching last year — Personnel Mgt. — to the Forestry Tech. students in the local Jr. College. Very rewarding to the students (they say), but mostly to me! No loss of loyalty intended, but I'm a life member of their Forestry Club! Back at the job again this year and pleased to find non-For Tech students enrolled! Family static (ha) with 3 girls being 'herded' by Connie. We all still miss the 'real' lakes up North."

RICHARD PEDERSON sends us word from Eikins, W.V., where he is a Lands Staff Assistant with the U.S. Forest Service.

WALT SCHLOER sends us word from Mentone, California, where he is a District Ranger for the U.S. Forest Service.

1962

WENDELL BEARDSLEY is an Assoc. Prof. for the Dept. of Forestry at Iowa State University. He says: "Left the Forest Service and teaching at Iowa State. After several years in the West, it's been good to see many old friends again."

DAVID D. BENSON is a Forester on Chequamegon N.F. (USFS) in Park Falls, Wisconsin. He writes: "We have an addition to the family this year, a daughter, Jodi, was born this February. That makes a boy and a girl for Carol and I. We're going into our seventh year on the Chequamegon. It doesn't seem like we've been here that long. I'm presently working in Land Acquisition — job No. 5 since coming to the Chequamegon. If you are in the area give us a call."

WAYNE GIBSON sends us word from Superior, Wisconsin, where he is Pattison Work Unit Supervisor at the Department of Natural Resources.

ADRIAN E. HAGEN is the Area Forester (DNR) in La Crosse, Wis. He writes: "Am enjoying area forester position at La Crosse. Amy (6) and

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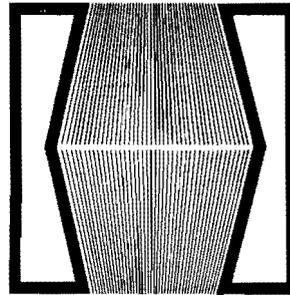
Again this year the activities of the Forestry Club have been a story of continued success. This success does not just happen; it takes cooperation and planning.

So with this in mind, we wish to sincerely thank all who participated and cooperated in the following activities:

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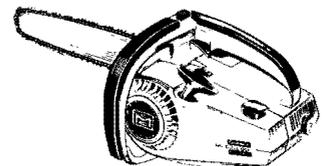
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Alan (3) doing fine. Doris and I have become avid horsemen, enjoying coulee region scenery on the many riding trails in area."

GARY E. JOHNSON sends us word from Mariposa, California, where he is a Forester with the U.S. Forest Service.

BILL KELSO JR. send us word from State College, Mississippi, where he is an Associate Professor at Mississippi State University.

LARRY KIRKWOLD sends us word from Tacoma, Washington, where he is the Current Planning Manager, Timberlands Division for the Weyerhaeuser Company.

ROBERT A. MEGRAW sends us word from Seattle, Washington, where he is a Senior Scientist for the Weyerhaeuser Company, Research Division.

IVAN D. MILLER sends us word from Mt. McKinley National Park in McKinley Park, Alaska.

RALPH NIEMI reports from Pine River, Minn., where he is the IRRR — County Forester.

LAWRENCE R. REVIER is a farmer in Wauvun, Minn. He reports: "My wife, Joanne, and daughter, Michelle, are kept busy with our new baby that arrived in February. Dad and I now have 80 stock cows and 50 brood sows and 700 acres of land to manage and operate. Production is good but cost-price squeeze holds profits down here on the farm."

THEODORE SCHWENKER reports from St. Paul, Minn. where he is the Const. Manager for the Sussel Company.

GERALD ZAMBER reports from Anchorage, Alaska, where he is an Assistant Pipeline Coordinator for the Bureau of Land Management.

1963

WILLIAM F. FIEBER is a Timber Management Plans Forester, USFS in Willows, California. He says: "Now have a lifetime skiing partner. Got married last summer to a Chico school teacher. Dolores and I are making our home in Willows. The management plan for the Mendocino National Forest is buttoning up soon so we expect o move in a few months."

RICHARD A. FIHN is an Appraiser for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Fergus Falls, Minnesota. He writes: "Had a good year, another trip to Isle Royale — only problem it's getting crowded. Fair fall for hunting. Haven't seen any other grads other than the ones I work with. The environment and problems keep getting bumped back and forth. Hello to all."

LARRY L. FOSTER is a Forester and Timber Management Assistant for the U.S. Forest Service in Manchester Center, Virginia. He writes: "Still plugging away in the Green Mountain state of Vermont. There is getting to be quite a group of Minnesota folks here — Gil Churchill, Ken Anderson, Tim Curtis, and myself."

RICHARD M. FOSTER sends us word from Island Park Ranger Station in Island Park, Idaho, where he is a Forester in the Targhee N.F. (USFS).

DAVID HANSEN sends us word from Clarissa, Minnesota, where he is owner of the Hansen Lumber Company.

PHILIP N. KNORR sends us word from Tucson, Arizona, where he is a Professor of Forestry at the University of Arizona.

VILIS KURMIS sends us word from Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he is a Research Associate at the College of Forestry at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus.

WILLIAM TORGENSEN is a Forester for the Bureau of Land Management in Lakeview, Oregon. He writes: "New son Roger born in November. Very good goose hunting last fall and busy skiing every weekend. Job found me in Apache country last July at Carrizo, Arizona, but ran into no alumni there."

ALBERT P. WHITESSELL is the President of the Whitesell Tree Service Inc. in Coon Rapids, Minn.

CHARLES W. ZOSEL sends us word from Spooner, Wisconsin, where he is the Assistant Area Forester (DNR).

1964

TIMOTHY E. DONOVAN reports from Northome, Minn., where he is a District Forester (DNR).

ROBERT HANCE is Superintendent of the General Andrews Nursery, Division of Lands and Forestry, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Willow River, Minnesota.

GLENN JACOBSEN is employed at the Garden Valley Ranger Station (USFS) in Garden Valley, Idaho. He writes: "Still on Garden Valley Ranger District. Involved with balloon logging in release cut areas — something new in this part of the country. Hope to get back to Minnesota this spring to do some fishing."

MICHAEL D. LANQUIST is an Assistant Area Forester, Division of Natural Resources in Sparta, Wis. He writes: "Family is fine, holding of two girls and one dog. Things are a bit more hectic as the oldest has started school this year. Good job on the Peovey, keep it up."

GLENN LILLMARS is a Sales Representative for the Philadelphia Quartz Company in Fridley, Minnesota. He writes: "Added another girl this past winter to total four females. Doesn't look like there will be any more Lillmars attending Green Hall. Best wishes to the '72' Peavey Staff. I like your new office Ken, but didn't figure you '49ers were quite ready for the museum yet."

GARY NORDSTROM is with the Forester Soil Conservation Service in Seattle, Washington. He writes: "I am still covering western Washington as a forester with the Soil Conservation Service. The job is getting more interesting every year as demands for better woodland management are being made by more and more people. I enjoy getting together with fellow Minnesota Alumni who are working out here. It was an unexpected pleasure to run into Dr. Kaufert in Seattle last fall. I am looking forward to this year's Peavey. Greetings to all in Green Hall and a very special hello to Ken Winsness."

DAVID S. SCHREINER is working for the U.S. Forest Service in Walker, Minnesota. He writes: "Highlights of Bonnie and my year included a trip to Lansing, Michigan, to see Del and Nancy Johnson. In August we spent a wonderful week near Banff, Alberta, Canada, on a horse-back trail ride."

ERVIN G. SCHUSTER is an Assistant Professor of Economics at the Department of Economics of Weber State College in Ogden, Utah. He writes: "Teaching and Utah are both very agreeable. Bonnie and daughter Beth are fine. Got a German short-hair, Hummer, and we've been beating the bush of every opportunity."

JAMES L. SPARKE is a Forester for the Marathon Box Corp. in Wausau, Wisconsin. He writes: "We are still in Wausau buying logs and selling lumber. The only family additions in the last year have been on the small side, some tropical fish and a rodent. I am still very active in the Hockey program. I organized a business called the "Blue Line Hockey Shop." At this time, my sales have been restricted to hockey equipment, but an expansion into a complete sporting goods facility is contemplated. Do you need a new pair of skates. When in Wausau, give us a call."

WINTON LAWSON is a Research Associate and Associate Professor at the Institute of Paper Chemistry in Appleton, Wisconsin. He writes: "The family and job are doing fine. We have reproduced aspens from callus tissue, now we are trying to do the same for conifers. This might mean a new method of clonal propagation of forest trees to really give a boost to tree improvement programs."

1965

GERALD BACH sends us word from Duluth, Minn., where he is an Instructor — Forest Harvesting Tech. at Duluth Area Vacation-Technical School.

GARY BERGSTROM is a Forester with U.S. Forest Service in Aulsea, Oregon. He reports: "Still with USFS as Recon. Forester here in Aulsea, Lorene, Cari and Thor doing fine. Any old Minnesota grads should stop by for a home brew when they're in this neck of the woods."

DAVID J. BOOKS reports from Roseville, Minn., where he is an Associate Editor at the North Central Forest Experiment Station.

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RICHARD W. GEARY sends us word from St. Paul, Minnesota, where he is a Buyer for the Hoerner Waldorf Corporation.

HERB GIEFER sends us word from Andover, New Jersey. He writes: "I envy you people out in God's country — this East Coast is bad. Three little Indians in the tribe now. I'm playing sailor part time and trying to sell real estate until United Airlines decides they need my services again. Hi to K.E.W. and all the gang."

ROBERT R. GILBERTSON sends us word from Cantwell, Arkansas.

EUGENE F. KAREL sends us word from St. Paul where he is self employed.

MICHAEL J. MORTENSSON is the Resource Staff Assistant for the U.S. Forest Service at White Sulphur Springs in West Virginia. He writes: "Became a West Virginia Mountaineer last June after having spent nearly four years on the Nicollet N.F. in Wisconsin. Arrived on the Monongahela N.F. just in time for the National Dedication of the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) program. The dedication was held at Camp Wood, here on the White Sulphur District. Am actively involved in YCC, recreation and public relations projects. Through the efforts of the White Sulphur District, the new Anti-Pollution and Environmental Protection Symbol of the Forest Service, Woodsy Owl, made his National debut in a small community in White Sulphur Springs last December. Four of the 5 foresters here come from the Lake States including Bill Baum, class of '67. Won't be able to get to Minnesota in February. Hope to see you all in May though."

RUSSELL H. ROBERTS is a Senior Forester for Owens-Illinois, Inc. in Ironwood, Michigan. He writes: "Still in Ironwood with Owens-Illinois (no one else would put up with our record snowfall of 275" last winter). The family is fine and growing fast (in size, not number!). Karie is 3 now and Eric is 2 — just the right age to keep Suzanne really busy. Congratulations to last year's Peavey staff for an excellent job. I wish this year's staff luck. The Peavey seems to improve each year. Greetings to all. I'm going to make a real attempt to get to the alumni banquet next spring — hope to see you there."

CRAIG SMITH is an Environmental Planner for the Government of Manitoba in Winnipeg. He says: "The Smiths have had a fairly uneventful year for a pleasant change. Still working on environmental plans and policy for 'Shoreland Recreation — an Environmental Approach to Development.' It outlines a philosophy and policy for both the preservation and planned development of Canada's shorelands. I had the opportunity to represent Manitoba at the Institute of Biological Science Conference in Miami, and was fascinating, but man's destruction was all too apparent. The Bahamas are beautiful and have not been totally ruined by exploitation — yet. While our family vacationed in Northern Minnesota last summer, we looked up Carl Wegner and George Miller. Spent some enjoyable days camping at the Wetner's. Hello to all our friends south of the border."

1966

CHAD CONVERSE is a Forester with the U.S. Forest Service in Wrangell, Alaska. He writes: "Still in Wrangell. The district had a cut this year of about 60 million board feet. We hope to cut about 80 million board feet next year. There are 4 full-time personnel in timber management on the district. The remaining personnel are the District Ranger, Clerk and Maintenance man. Two of us are grads of the Minnesota College of Forestry (John Sturgeon and myself). Last summer we had George Asmus, also a Minn. graduate, for a survey aid."

SHERIDAN I. DRONEN is Manager of a Plant Materials Center in the Soil Conservation Service at Big Flats, New York. He writes: "Things are fine in the 'Finger Lakes' region. We're not practicing much forestry, but growing a lot of grass and legume seed. We added a girl to the family this spring. We hope to stop at Green Hall next July on vacation."

GARRY W. FRITS sends us word from Bergland, Michigan, where he is Chief of Party of a Timber Inventory Crew of the U.S. Forest Service in Bergland, Michigan.

PAUL T. FUCHS sends us word from St. Paul. He is the Assistant Director of Housing Management in the Minneapolis Housing and Re-development Authority.

DAVID MILLER is a Timber Management Assistant at the Hayward Ranger District in Hayward, Wis. He writes: "Looks like another interesting Peavey. I am now the TMA (Timber Management Assistant) on the Hayward District. Darrell Frogness was transferred to the Chippewa National Forest so I was moved into his position. Enjoy the job real well. No² changes in the family except our two girls are growing up very fast. They really keep Anne on the run. Hello to all of the class of '66. If you get up to Hayward, look us up."

CHARLES H. WICK sends us word from Minneapolis where he is a Graduate Student in the Ecology Department (CBS) at the University of Minnesota.

H. A. WICKMAN is a District Forester in Waubun, Minn. He writes: "I am still with the State of Minnesota Division of Lands and Forestry at the Elbow Lake Ranger Station near Itasca Park. Our timber market has shrunk which makes it nearly impossible to manage a forest the way it should be. The loggers suffer, forest game suffers, and the local forester suffers. But I'll cheer up, after all, they could declare this area a wilderness area. Then nothing would get done."

1967

NORMAN K. BICKFORD is an Assistant Area Forester, DNR in Webster, Wisconsin. He reports: "Since the Peavey has last heard from me there have been a lot of changes. I received a beautiful daughter in July named Wendy Michell, was promoted to Asst. Area Forester and assigned a new position at Webster. My old classmate Neil Leroux was also transferred to Webster this spring. Don Thompson, Bill Scott and Carl McQuham from the 66-67 class are also in this area. If I am ever in the big city, I will stop by Green Hall."

JON FOGELBERG is a District Forester in Benson, Minn. He writes: "You may be wondering just what a forester is doing in Benson, Minnesota besides just living there. Most foresters would feel just plain naked in this area. But with a district covering 5 counties, the opportunities for contacts with landowners on almost every possible facet of forestry from planting through harvest with multiple use considerations included, are diverse and ample. The few forested patches we do have contain some very interesting persons! Rumor has it that Howard Q. Zeggar has been seen lurking in the Lake Johanna woods. How 'bout that, Helbig!"

JEFFRY C. HAAS is District Forester for the State of Minnesota Department of Natural Resources in Onamia, Minnesota. He writes: "I finally made it! We live in the forestry residence in Onamia. Everyone is welcome to stop for coffee. The fishing is great."

LORENTZ HEGSTAD sends us word from Jacobson, Minnesota, where he is District Forester for the Division of Lands and Forestry, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.

JEROME I. KLEIN sends us word from Edmonton, Alberta, where he is a Research Scientist for the Canadian Forestry Service.

JAMES R. LENNARTSON is a Refuge Forester for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife at the Seney, National Wildlife Refuge. He writes: "Been working at Seney Refuge in Michigan for two years now. The winters are long and the summers cool. Trout fishing excellent. Carmen and I are truly enjoying this beautiful part of the country. Hi to all."

RICHARD B. MOORE is an Appraiser for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Huron, South Dakota. He writes: "We had a very sad year with the loss of my wife, Kathy, last February. My two girls and I are doing quite well otherwise. We have a lot of good friends that help us out. Everything else is about the same job wise, etc."

MARTIN K. NELSON sends us word from Newberry, Michigan, where he is an Assistant Area Forester on the Lake Superior State Forest (DNR).

LOWELL D. PETERSEN sends us word from the Tofte Ranger Station, USFS, in Tofte, Minnesota.

GERALD J. THIEDE is a Research Assistant at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. He says: "I made a couple of major changes this past year. Decided to return to school and also got married. Both seem to have been wise choices — so far. Hello to all at Green Hall, and I'll



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be thinking of you people in the frigid North while enjoying sunny, southern Wisconsin. I will be looking forward to seeing another edition of the Gopher Peavey."

DONALD W. WESTERMAN is in the Air Force and is stationed in Honolulu, Hawaii. He writes: "Still in beautiful Honolulu with the Air Force. Although I hope we can part next September so I can go back to school. Don Thompson and his wife visited us this June, and Ron Roalstad and his wife hope to be able to come within the next 6 months or so. Although the Air Force isn't for me, Hawaii has made it quite bearable — our 'cold' winter mornings are 60-65 degrees."

1968

DALE BENOIT sends us word from St. Cloud, Minn., where he is a Foreman for the Osmose Wood Preserving Co.

DANIEL A. BUSHY is a GS-7 Forester in the Happy Camp District, Klamath National Forest, Happy Camp, Calif. He writes: "I am working on the Happy Camp District of the Klamath National Forest, Happy Camp, Calif. I am working in the sales preparation department, drawing maps, traversing, lay out, cruising and marking of timber sales. In the summer there's always a few fires to add a little spice to life. In the fall there's slash burning and cutting firewood for winter."

BRIAN J. DAILEY is a District Forester for the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Lands and Forestry in Greenbush, Minn. He sends us this information: "Still looking for the perfect wife. Find the job challenging and enjoyable. Should have the best deer hunting in the State next fall. Hope all is well in Green Hall, and I hope to be down for a visit soon."

GERALD T. DOWELL is the Commander of the Ninth Coast Guard District, Boating Safety Division in Cleveland, Ohio. He writes: "I am due to be discharged from the Coast Guard on the 6th of June, but because of the prospects of finding any kind of forestry job, am looking for a job right now and should know more about my future plans in a few months. With the SAF convention being held in Cleveland this year I was able to see many Minnesota Alumni. John Varro was my house guest for the Convention and Jim Lennartson was able to make it to our place for dinner one night. Becky is working for Bobbie Brooks and is so busy saving us so much money by using her employee discount to buy clothes, that we are going broke. Cory Forrest is now 1½ years old and is beginning to say a few words."

GREGORY ELSTAD sends us word from the U.S.S. Saratoga where he is serving in the Navy.

DAVID HAKALA is a forester for the Owens-Illinois Corp. in Tomahawk, Wis. He writes: "I am currently employed by Owens-Illinois Corp. as a forester in Tomahawk, Wis. I have been with O and I for 2 years now. Since last year we have had an addition to our family, a hopefully future forester by the name of Christian Michael who is 5 months old. That's about all the news from here."

DUANE J. HANSON is a Forester for the U.S. Forest Service in Tofte, Minn. He writes: "Hi Ken and all. Made a big move last fall — from a cottage on Lake Superior in Lutsen to a log house at the Ranger Station in Tofte. Miss the lake but enjoy the room and convenience at Tofte. Have had an addition in the past year — Andrea Jean — April '71. Sure do enjoy her. For the past 2 years I have had the privilege of teaching for one week at Itasca in Field Ecology. This has been a very enjoyable and worthwhile experience. Happy to say my next door neighbor is Lowell Petersen ('67) almost like old home week. Still proud to report a Minnesota Grad on every district on the Superior. Had a good winter skiing and looking forward to seeing old friends this summer as they travel up the air conditioned North Shore."

ROBERT J. HESS sends us word from St. Paul.

WAYNE R. JEX sends us word from Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he is a member of the U.S. Army. He writes: "Will be through the Army service April 12th of this year."

CAL KERR sends us word from Minneapolis, Minnesota. He writes: "Left the Marines and will be touring the South Island of New Zealand with future stops in Australia and possibly Japan. Hope to find some

temporary employment before returning to the States, but I enjoy the change from uniform to backpack and flask."

JOHN MATHWEG is the District Forester (DNR) at Guthrie, Minn. He writes: "Moved up to the woods! Living and working at the Guthrie Forestry Station just south of Bemidji. I'm surprised to find myself managing those jackpine stands that we dug our soil pits in while at Itasca. The good old park and biological station is just a few miles from my door and still full of students cramming for botany quizzes. Keeping busy and challenged!"

MICHAEL A. McFARLIN is a Captain in the U.S. Army. He writes: "Re-united with family in October 1971 after serving a year tour in DaNang, R.V.N. Now stationed in Oberursel, Germany with the U.S. Army Transportation Command Europe. Capt. McFarlin and family expect to remain in Europe for the next 3 years."

RONALD A. PHERNETTON sends us word from Round Oak, Georgia where he is a Forester on the Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge.

PAUL D. STONE sends us word from Dodgeville, Wisconsin where he is the Park Manager at the Governor Dodge State Park (DNR).

ROBERT C. ULLRICH is a graduate student at Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass. He reports: "Hello to everyone at U. of M. and all subscribers to the Peavey. The family is fine, and the thesis is progressing. Congratulations to last years Peavey Staff on their fine publication; I hope to visit the campus during the summer '72 for the genetics meetings in Minneapolis. Hope to see everyone then."

WILLIAM WOLERTZ is a Forester at the Silverlake Ranger District (USFS) in Silverlake, Oregon. He writes: "Got out of the army a year ago and enjoy being back to work. I spent 14 months as an MP in Saigon, Vietnam."

1969

THOMAS F. BARUTH writes: "I am presently stationed with the Army Military Intelligence at Munich, Germany."

MICHAEL W. CAREY sends us word from St. Paul, Minnesota where he is the Outdoor Recreation Planner for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

STEVEN R. CORNEILLIER is in the United States Air Force and is stationed in Greensboro, North Carolina. He says: "Kathy and I are still alive and well, and living in Greensboro, North Carolina. Kathy continues to teach at Eastern Wayne High School, and I am still working in Hospital Administration at the Bose Hospital. We've been enjoying our free time visiting Cape Hatteras National seashore, and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park for beaching, hiking and skiing. We enjoyed getting together with old friends last Christmas."

TERRY HELBIG is a District Forester in Lake City, Minn. He writes: "Became a forest landowner last June with the purchase of 40 acres just south of Lake City. With help from Gary Heinrich '69 (who is raising Angora rabbits here) and his brothers, Tom Watson '69 (who works at Jewell Nursery here), Bruce Fuller '70 (who is City Forester for Winona), Howard Zeggar '69, and others, we built a house which will be home for many years to come. The welcome mat, of course, is out to anyone traveling through Lake City."

JAMES W. KLEIN is the Plant Controller for the Container Corporation of America. He writes: "Still here in Chicago 'recycling' waste paper. Wife and children fine and are looking forward to visiting everyone this summer to anyone passing the Chicago area. Our door is always open. Our regard to everyone."

RIK KUSICKO sends us word from Fort Jones, California.

PETE MATTSON is with the U.S. Army stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas. Expecting first kid in May."

EUGENE MILLER sends us word from Hudson, Wisconsin. He writes: "I have been stationed at Ft. Carson, Colorado, with the Army and working as the company clerk for my unit. As of November 4, 1971, I was promoted to Specialist Five (Buck Sergeant). With a drop of my time in the military service, I will be discharged on January 20, 1972. After the Army, I am going to return to work with the U.S. Forest Service in Alaska."



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LYNN C. PETERSON is a Forest Manager for Blandin Paper Company in Grand Rapids, Minn. He reports: "Biz and I are still in Grand Rapids and enjoying God's Country here in the North. No family yet. Plenty of fishing, hunting and skiing, so anyone coming our way please stop in."

BRUCE ROTTINK is a Graduate Student at the Forestry Department of Michigan State University in East Lansing, Michigan. He writes: "The big news item from here is that I got married on June 13, 1971, to the former Karen Barnard of Superior, Wisconsin. I also broke into scientific print in 1971, with a short note in Forest Science. I am still trying to get a Ph.D. in tree physiology. As of March 15, 1972, my course work was completed. Maybe I'll get out by 1974, who knows.. Good luck with the Peavey. I'd hate to see it die."

CHARLES K. SMITH is in the Army and is stationed in Germany. He writes: "For two years I've had to report that I'm in the Army, and I have to again this year. I'm now stationed in Germany and am looking forward to getting back to Green Hall next fall or winter, depending on my discharge date!"

CHARLES G. TAUER is a Graduate Student at the College of Forestry, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.

STEVEN WEEKES is a sales representative for the Canton Lumber Sales Company in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He writes: "Took on a cook September 11! The old story of the traveling salesman and the farmer's daughter. We have settled in our new home near Prior Lake. Looking forward to working for MFAA. Wishing much success to my forestry friends."

1970

JOHN L. ADAMS sends us word from Ely, Minnesota, where he is a Hydrologist for the U.S. Forest Service.

BRUCE C. ANDERSON reports to us from Portsmouth, N.H., where he is a Forest Technician for the United States Forest Service.

ERWIN R. BERGLUND sends us word from College, Alaska, where he is a Professor of Land Resources at the University of Alaska.

KIM ELVERUM is a Forester for the Division of Lands and Forestry, State of Minnesota. He writes, "I am currently working for the State of Minnesota as a Forester. Hope to get a District of my own soon. Hello to all the staff at Green Hall and all the graduates of 1970."

JAMES H. EYCHANER sends us word from Sale, Morocco, Africa, where he is serving in the Peace Corps.

RICHARD A. FRICK is in the U.S. Army at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. "I finally received my glad tidings from Uncle Sam and have been on active duty for a year, only I'm still in school. This past December I tied the knot and got married, and we're both out on the East Coast awaiting orders for my next duty station."

BRUCE H. GERBIG writes: "Just got out of the service in March. Spent most of my time in Nam where I noticed the havoc the American spraying program has created and the general wasting of the landscape. Now that I'm out, I suppose I can look for a job, but I will probably end up in school again."

DUANE P. HALSTEAD is in the U.S. Army in Carlisle Barracks, Penn. He writes: "Entered Army in August of 1970, trained as a clerk typist, and was stationed to a stabilized assignment in the U.S. Army Military Historical Research Collection, which is associated with the U.S. Army War College — the highest center of learning in the Army."

BRUCE A. LARSON sends us word from Hales Corners, Wisconsin, where he is finishing his M.S. He writes: "I have completed all the courses necessary for an M.S. in Natural Resource Administration at Colorado State University and am now completing my thesis. At present, I am looking for a job. Last June, I was married to a girl I met while working for the Wisconsin DNR. She is a nurse and is presently "bringing home the bacon." Nancy and I wish the best to all at Green Hall and everywhere Minnesota foresters gather. Wood is good."

ROBERT W. MORROW sends us word from Golden Valley, Minnesota.

TIMOTHY M. RESCH is a Peace Corps Forester in Ouezzane, Morocco. He writes: "Am in second year as Peace Corps Forester in Quezzane, Morocco, working with the National Forestry Research Agency as Field Manager of a Research Arboretum. I'm well occupied with inventory, Plantations, Surveying, and paper work. The dual language (French and Arabic) problem has been partially overcome. A very enjoyable place to live and work."

GERALD R. RUSTAD sends us word from Waldon, Colorado, where he is TSI Forester for the United States Forest Service.

DAVID P. SNYDER reports from Fort Hood, Texas, where he is in the 1st Cavalry Division, Chaplain's Clerk.

DOUGLAS H. SPRECKER is in the Air Force and is stationed in Italy. He writes: "I am stationed at the San Vito Air Force Base which is located near Brindisi, Italy. I think I will be here for another two years. I am enjoying the country, and have done some skiing here."

JACK THOMPSON is in the Army and is stationed in Ft. Devens, Mass. He says: "I'm still single, and I've been with the Army Security Agency since Feb. of 1971 and will be going to Viet Nam in early 1972. I am looking forward to a great Peavey again this year."

FRED WHITE reports from Rubat, Morocco, where he is a Peace Corps Volunteer.

1971

CLIFTON J. AICHINGER sends us word from Hastings, Minn., where he is a Natural Resource Planner (DNR).

RONALD C. BERG is a Soil Conservationist for the Soil Conservation Service in Mexico, Missouri. He writes: "After five days employment with the Minnesota Forestry Department as a forestry aide, I received a job offer with the Soil Conservation Service in Mexico, Missouri. Although my present job is in agricultural work, it is a very challenging and busy assignment. Next year will probably find me in the Ozarks in a farm forestry and pasture management position."

MARK BOCHE is a graduate student at the College of Forestry, University of Minnesota. He writes: "After spending 9 months on 6 credits of P-N Humanities, I finally graduated. I'm now in graduate school here, concentrating on Forest Hydrology. A special 'Hello' to 'Doogles,' 'Gherardi,' 'Trick,' 'Arnie,' 'Sip,' Guy, and Donovan. And a special thanks to those who contributed for my new crutches and health insurance."

DOUGLAS B. BROWN sends us word from St. Paul, Minn.

BILL GHERARDI sends us word from Hibbing, Minnesota. He writes: "Well, it sounds like you guys have a tough road ahead of you in financing and putting out this year's Peavey. I guess all it really boils down to is a helluva lot of arduous work. Stick in there. Give my regards to Ken and all the guys."

RICHARD D. IVERSON sends us word from St. Paul, Minn., where he is an Experimental Plot Supervisor for the University of Minnesota, College of Forestry. He is also doing research in Manatee forage.

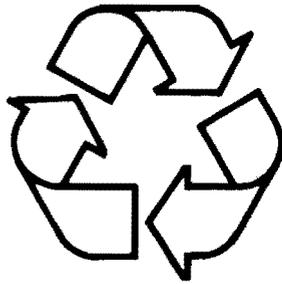
ROBERT D. JOHNSON sends us word from Hopkins, Minn.

EUGENE H. MILLER is working in Biometrics at the North Central Forest Experiment Station at the University of Minnesota on the St. Paul Campus. He writes: "Working for the Biometrics department at North Central now while I finish up work on my MS at the U. of M. Plan on graduating in March of 1972."

MRS. M. S. (BETH) MONTGOMERY sends us word from St. Paul, Minn.

DAVID C. PETERSON sends us word from Minneapolis, Minn., where he is a Soil Conservationist (SCS).

JAMES L. ROBINSON sends us word from Houston, Missouri, where he is working for the Soil Conservation Service.



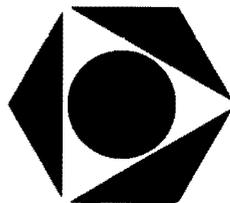
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My sincere thanks go to these people and all the others who had a hand in making the 1972 Gopher Peavey-Alumni News become a reality. A special thanks goes to the Peavey staff members for tolerating me throughout the year.

Thomas Peterson (T.P.), Editor

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