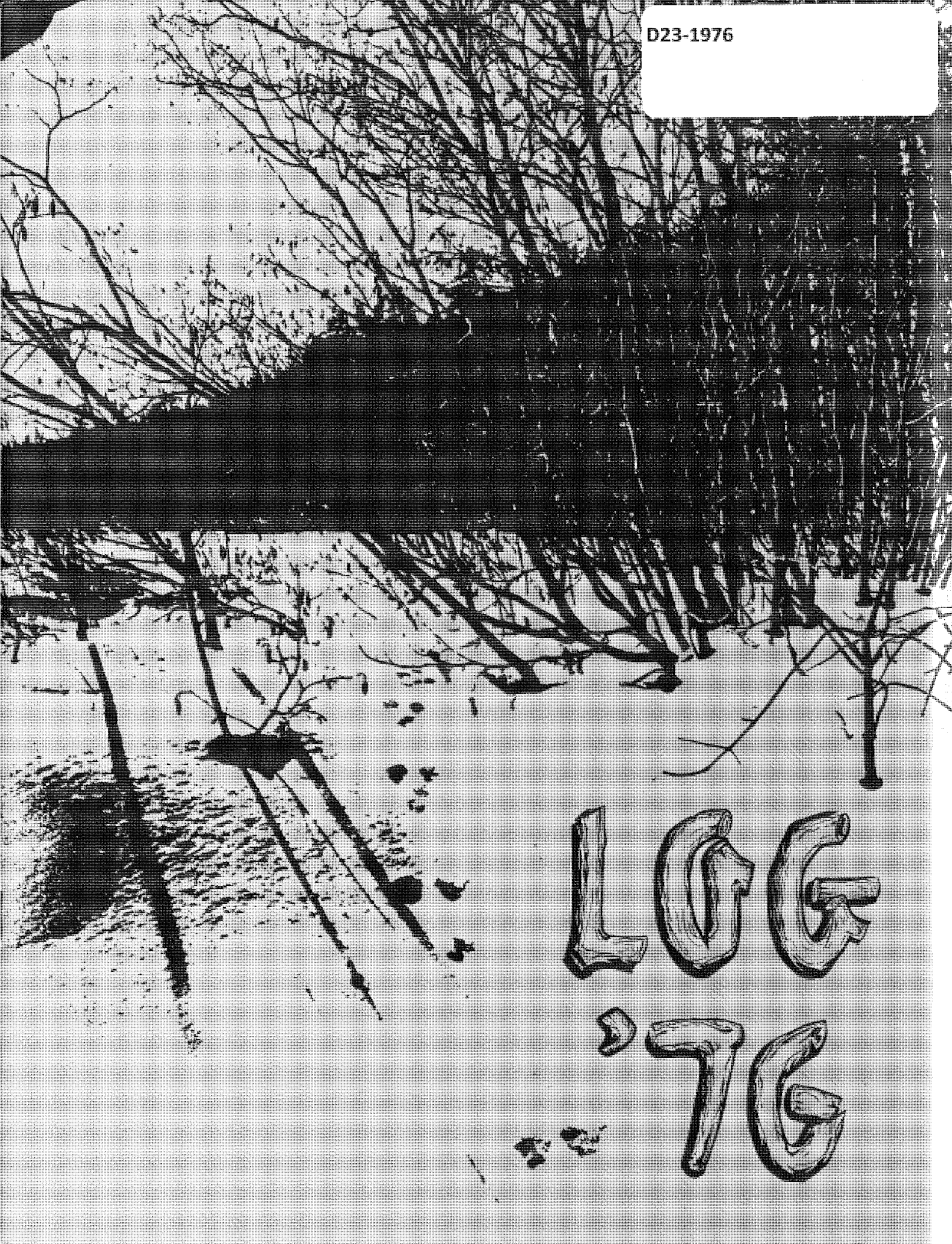


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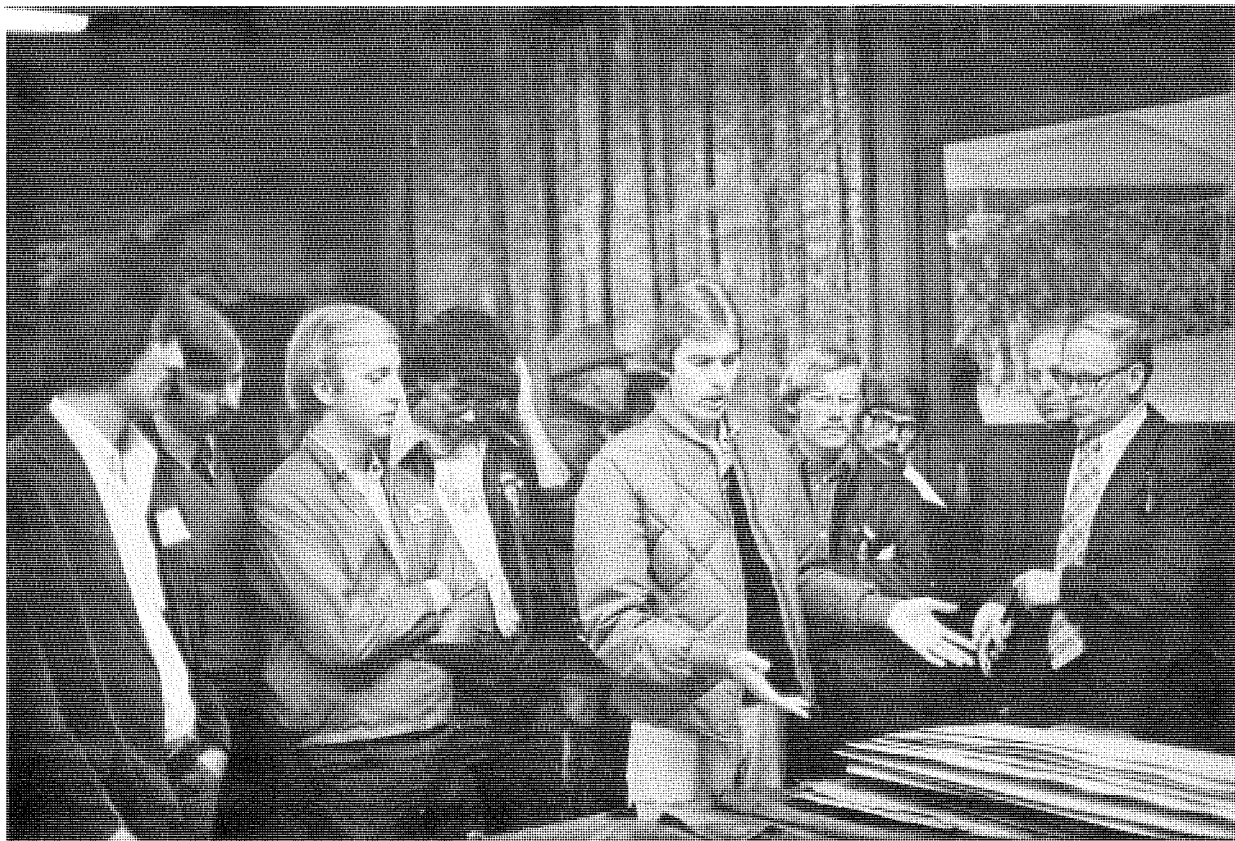


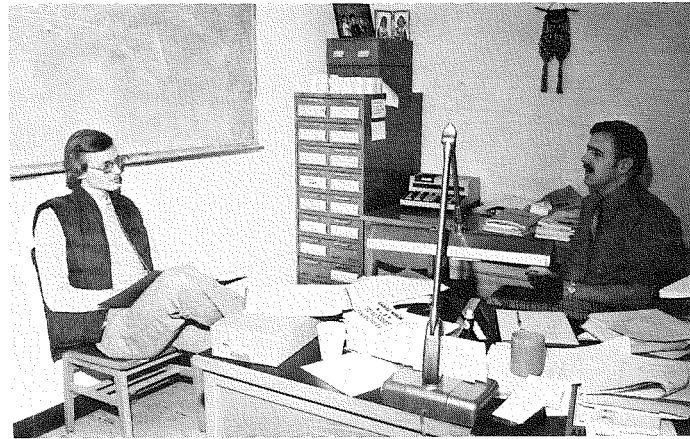
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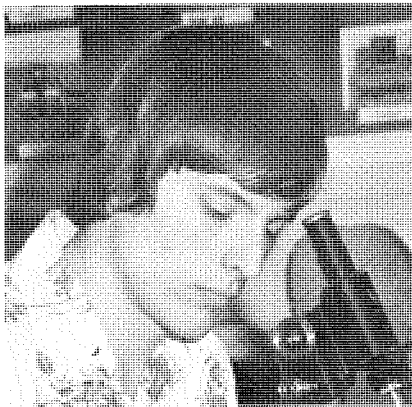


The PURDUE LOG is the FORESTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES yearbook. It shows a cross section of what the department does, what the students do, including highlights of the year. What you hold in your hands is the 1976 story . . . read on.

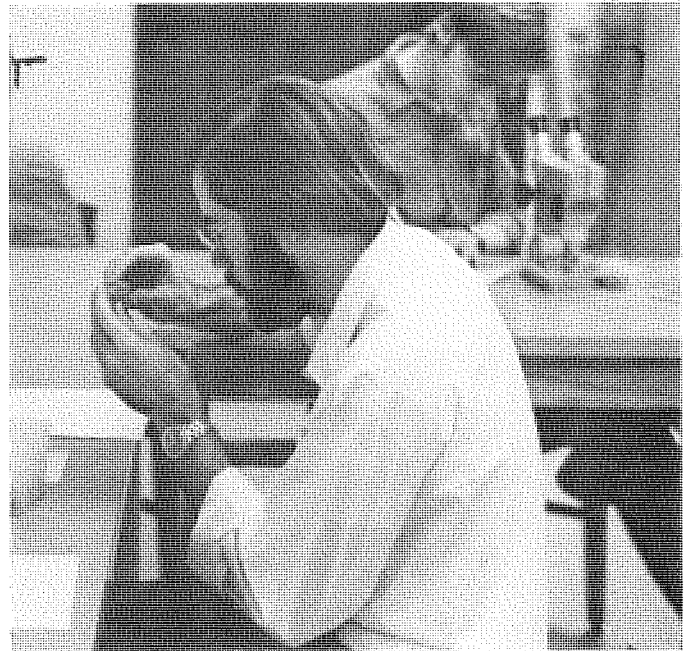


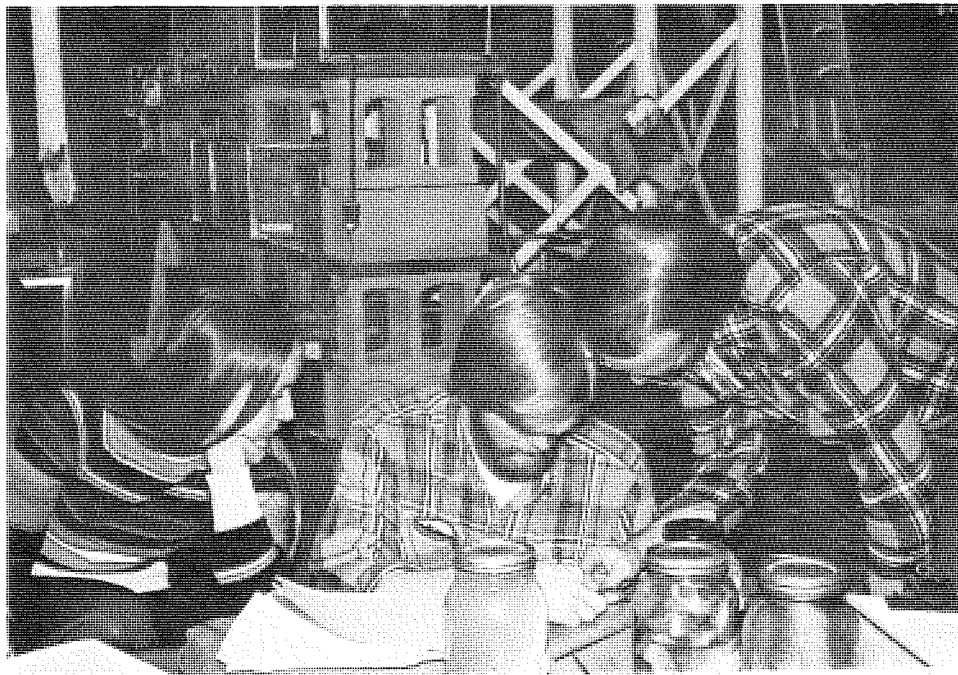


STUDENT LIFE



S-I-C-K-NING!





**“Naw, that ain’t no parasite,
it’s a piece of celery!”**

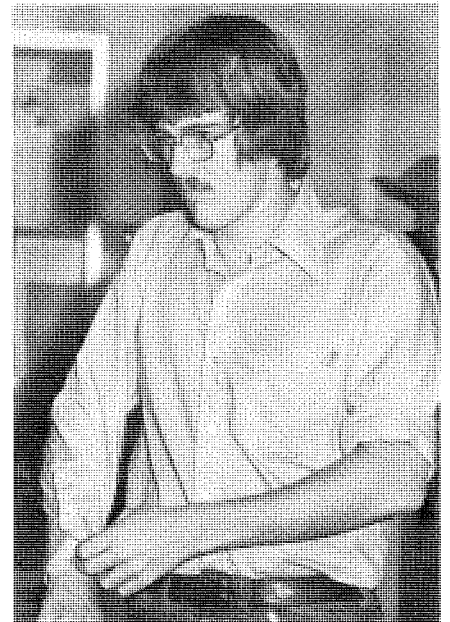
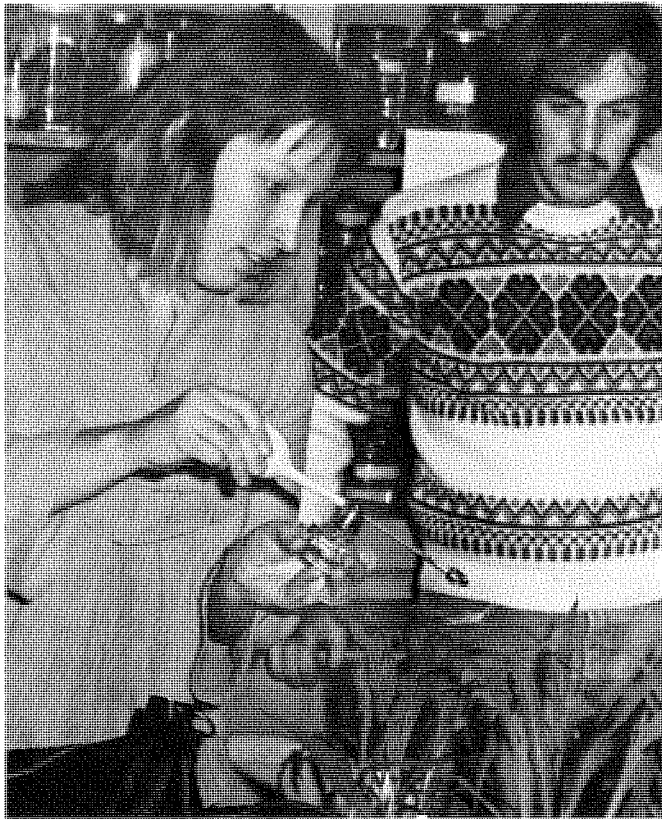


"Ah-h-h-h-h!"





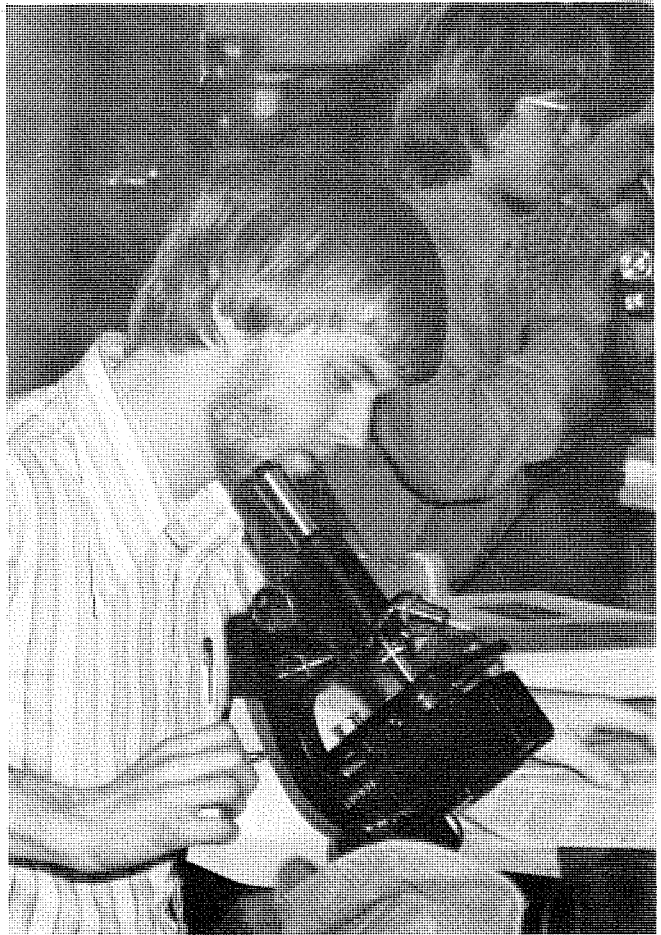
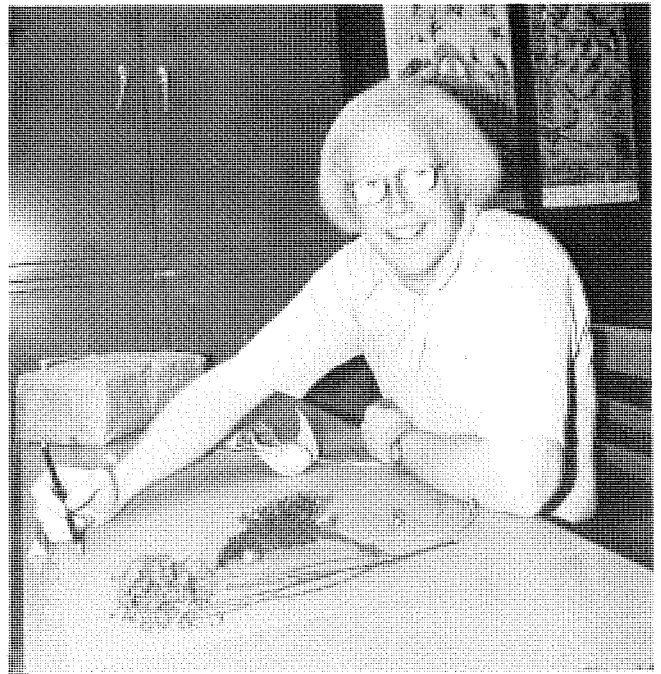
“Look! Up in the sky! It’s a bird... it’s a plane... No! IT’S BATMAN!”

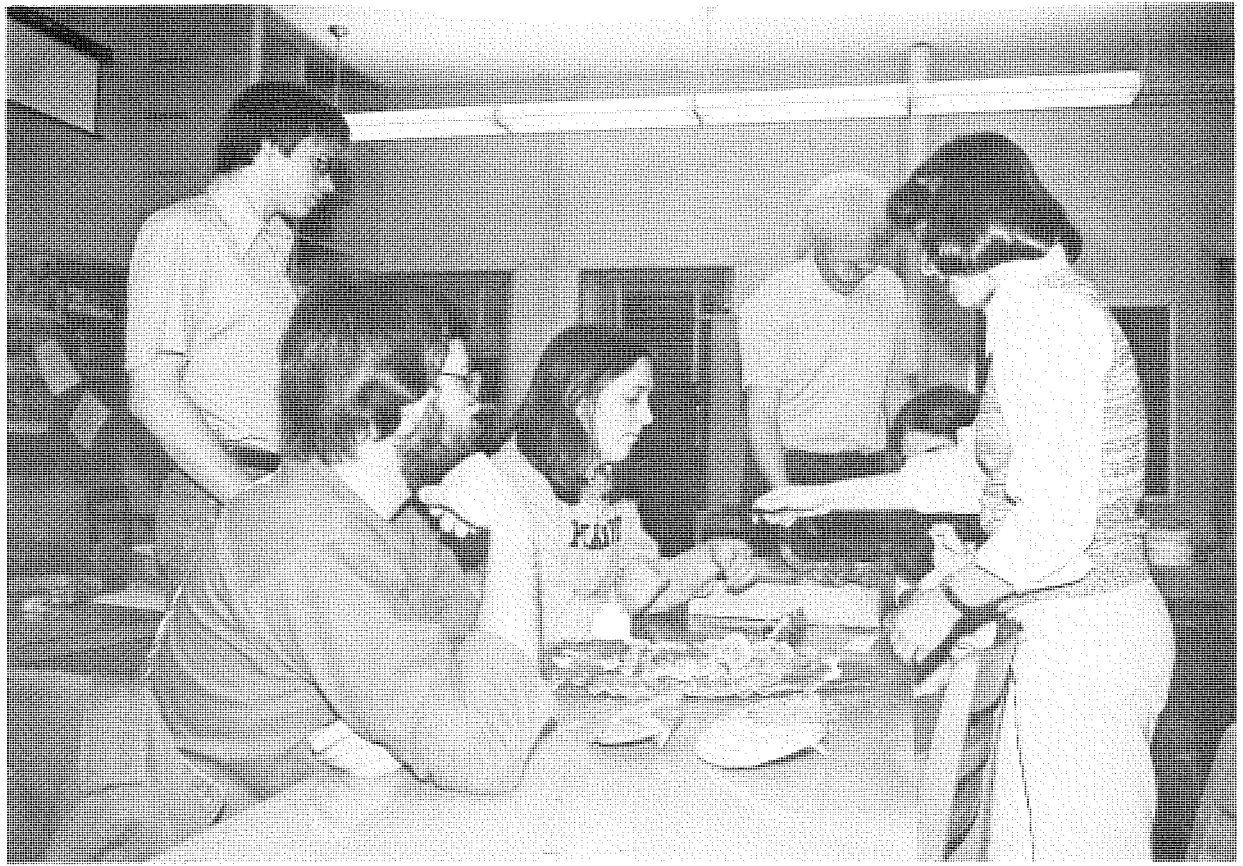


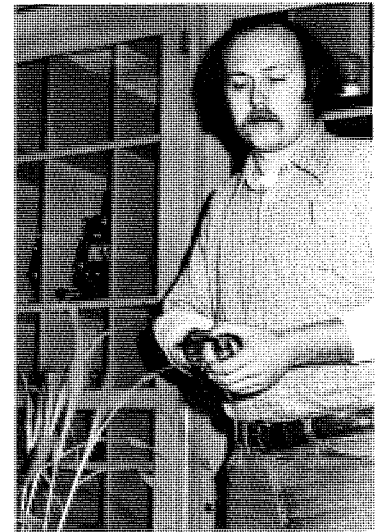
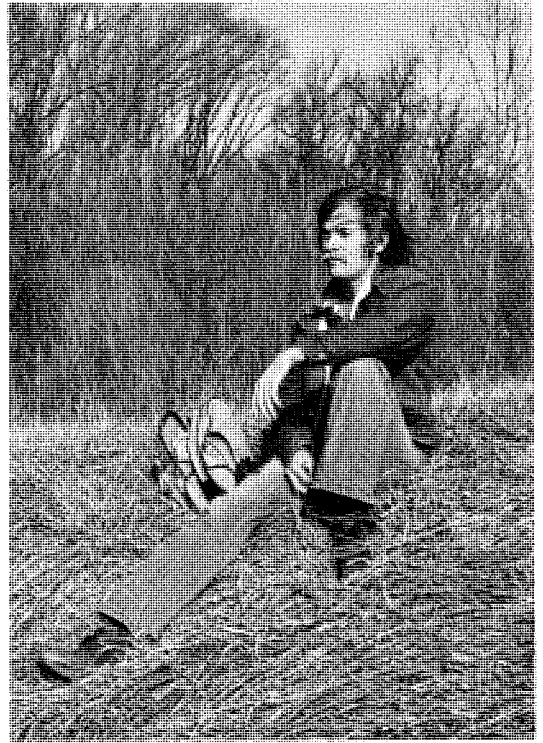
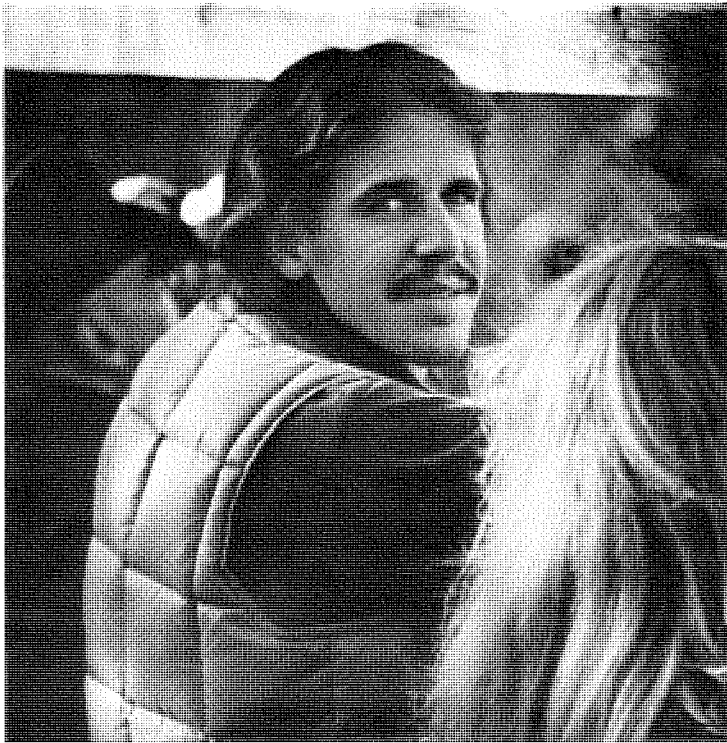


Mike Martin exhibiting typical Senioritis tendencies, "If I don't get out of here soon, I'll"

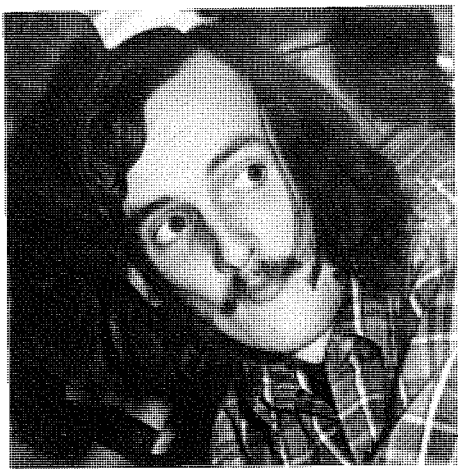
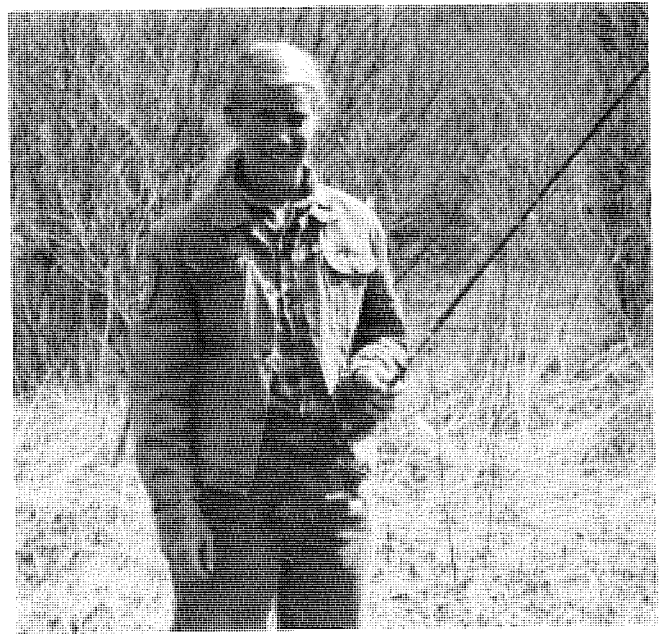


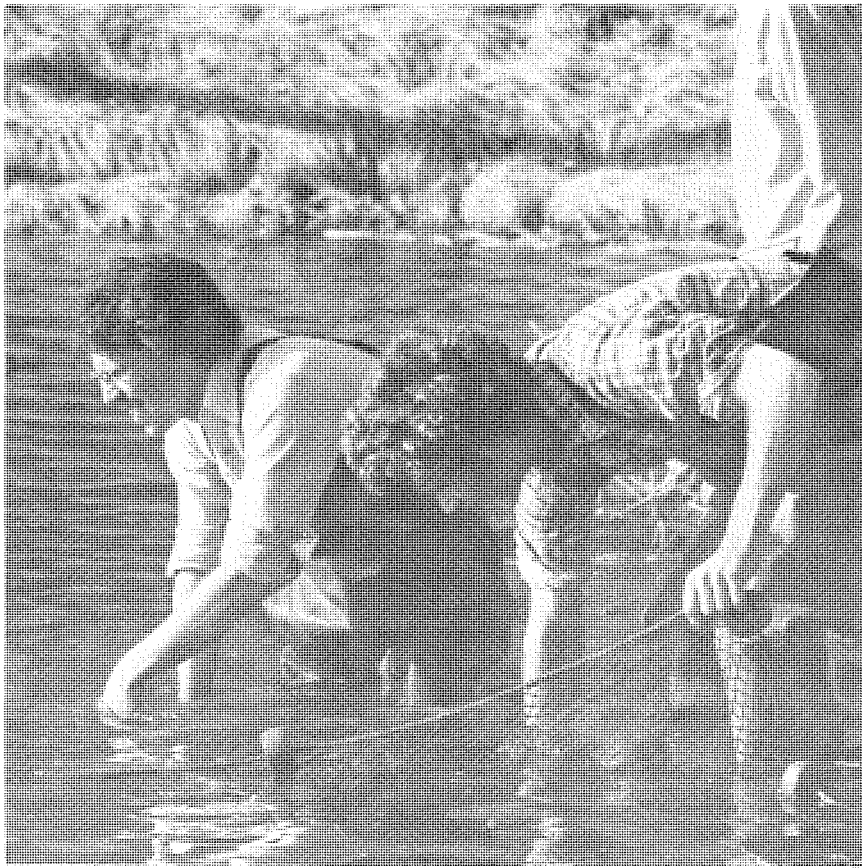




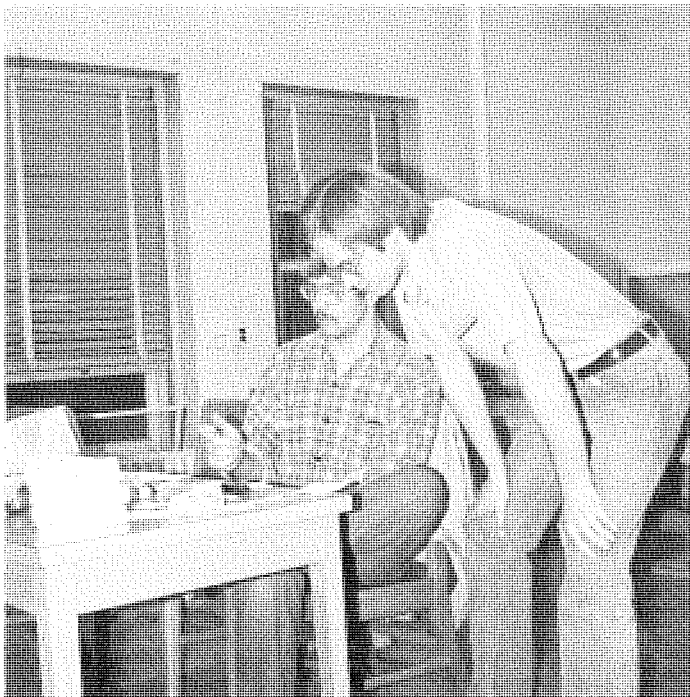


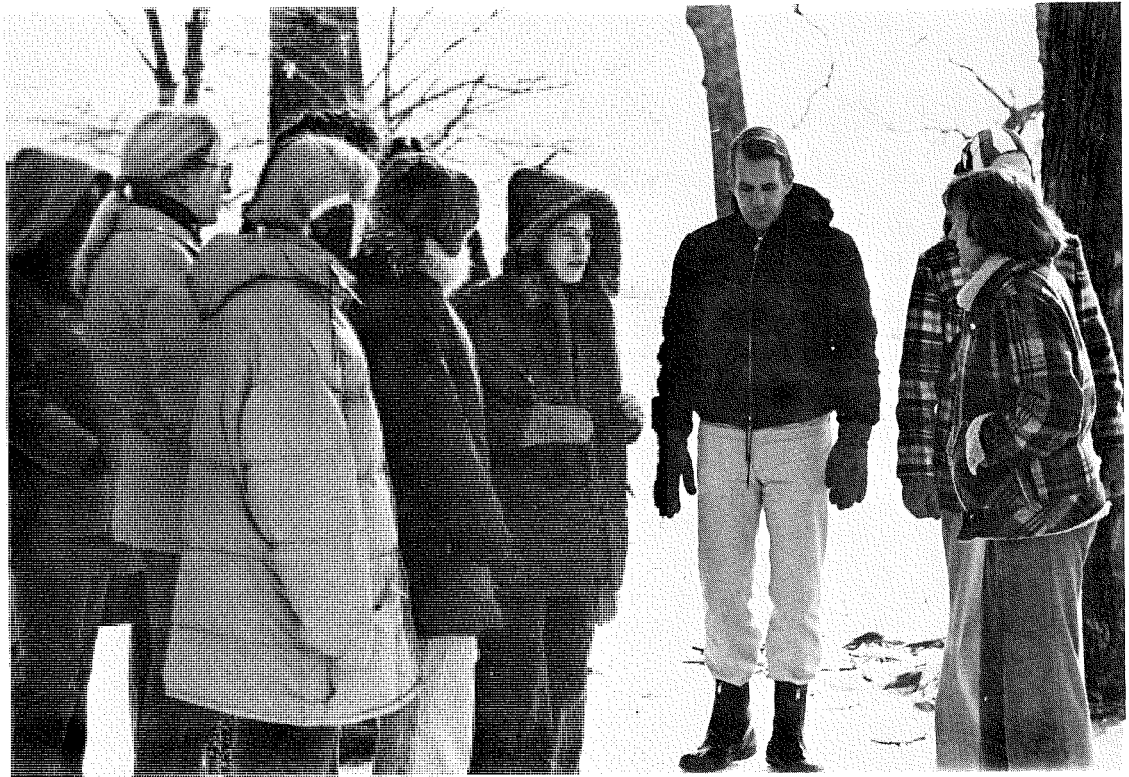
"Hey! This is beer! And to think I've been drinking it like it was ginger ale!"



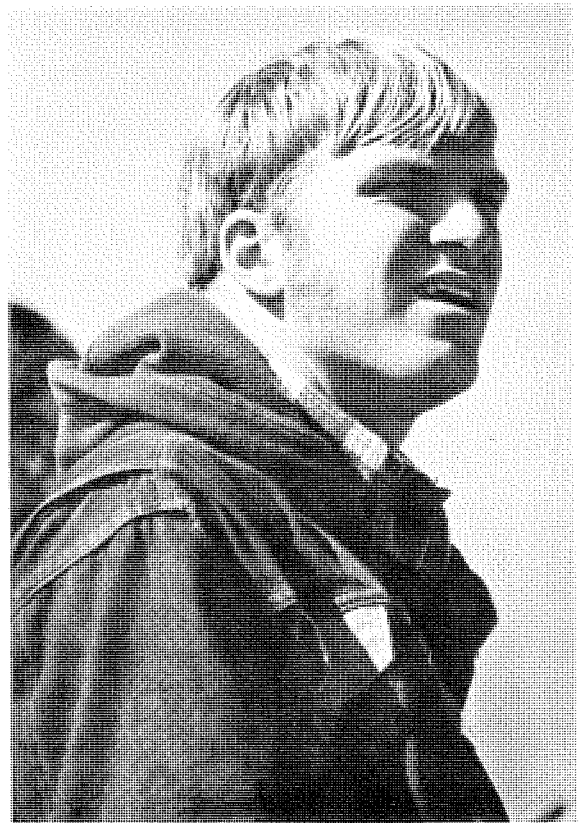


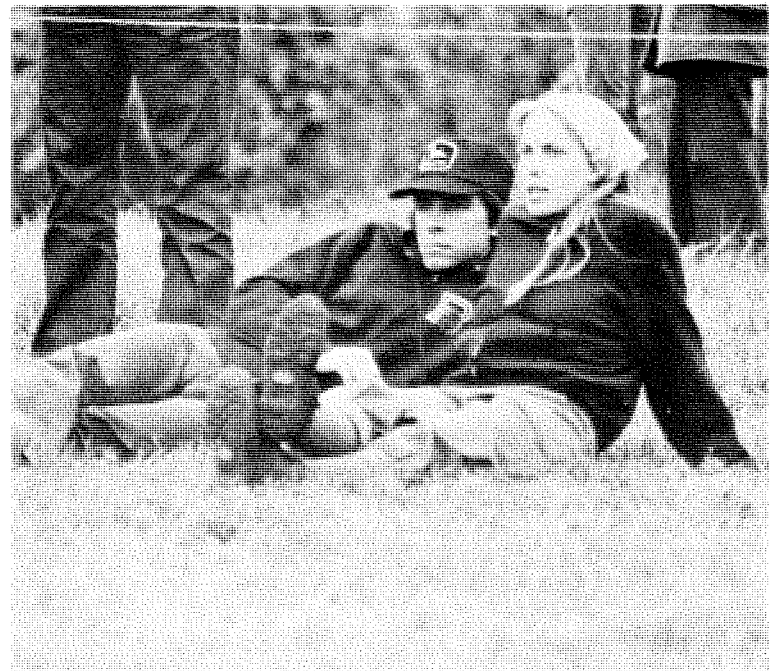
What do ya mean there's no fresh water lobsters?





After 183 tests, 17 papers, 22 lab practicals, 29 all-nighters, and \$600 worth of text books, they can see the end. Congrats, "5-Year Club!"





Turkey-in-the-straw.

A SUMMER OF EXPERIENCE

Are you frustrated, tormented and aching from filling out summer job applications? Don't give up, there's hope! Here are the experiences of some Purdue students who hung in there and came up some terrific experience and terrific summers.



ABOVE: Pat McCoy dropping off into the depths of the Bighorn Forest.

LEFT: "I learned to use a Kentucky long rifle, make moccasins, and play the dulcimer." — Nancy Herman.

. . . Here's what its like working as a historic interpretor for the National Park Service.

by Nancy Herman – Conservation 1976

Last summer I was very fortunate to have a job with the National Park Service. I was employed at Cumberland Gap National Historical Park in the Interpretive Division. The Interpretive Division is the sector of the Park Service which has the most direct contact with park visitors. These rangers answer questions, lead hikes, give the campfire programs, and are responsible for the visitor learning about the area.

It was as much a surprise to me to be hired as it was to everyone else! I sent in the "beloved" 171 form in January 1975 to ten National Parks expecting no replies. I received all the "reject" notices except from Cumberland Gap, and then in April, they called and offered me a job. What a shock! The only experience I had had in this field was working in Conservation Club's Westwood Guide Program and being a camp counselor for two summers. Later in the summer, my supervisor told me that it was due to my participation in Westwood Guides that I had been hired. See – it's worth your time to volunteer.

The park is located in southeast Kentucky, western Virginia, and northern Tennessee. It was set aside as a National Park to commemorate the Gap in the Cumberland Mountains and Daniel Boone's Wilderness Road. Through this break in the Appalachians, the early settlers came into Kentucky, and southern Indiana and Ohio in the 1790's. The 20,000 acre area is mainly hardwoods: tuliptree, sourwood, oaks, and in the upper elevations, yellow birch, cucumbertree, and some hemlock.

My duties included visitor center operations, leading a weekly four mile nature hike, participating in a living history demonstration, giving a weekly campfire program and explaining the sights off of "The Pinnacle," an overlook 1200 feet above the Gap which offered a view of 50 miles (on a clear day). The living history demonstration was something new for me. As a way of giving the visitors a better feel for the life of the early pioneers, a "pioneer camp" was set up each day. Three of us at a time would put on costumes, cook over a fire, and act as a family of 1792 that was walking into Kentucky from Virginia. It was lots of fun! I learned to use a Kentucky long rifle, make moccasins, and play the dulcimer. Children especially enjoy living history demonstrations – they think they are really talking to a PIONEER!

I enjoyed the job tremendously, although at times it was frustrating dealing with the American public. Many people do not share our appreciation of the outdoors and the beauty therein. By August I thought if I saw one more person rip up a wildflower and then throw it down, or throw rocks at a snake, or toss a cigarette butt over the Pinnacle, I'd scream! But fortunately these people were not the majority of the visitors. Often a family would talk to me for an hour telling how they enjoyed their vacation, or an older couple would invite me over for "some-mores" after my campfire program, or I'd be on the radio during a search for someone lost on the trails that we'd eventually find. These things made it a very rewarding job. Most people are glad there are park rangers who are not just policemen.

One of the best things about the whole job was the opportunity to live in another part of the country. I love Indiana and her cornfields, but the mountains were great for the summer! I lived in a small town of 500 – Harrogate, Tennessee (I always had wondered what it was like to live in 1935; Ha). All the poor people of Appalachia are really there, but their cabins and lowered standard of living doesn't bother them. It only astounds the outsiders. Cumberland Gap is in coal country and the big coal companies still exert a good deal of influence. You don't dare mention you are an ecologist – that's a dirty word down there!

After working with the Park Service for one summer, I'm even more appreciative of the principles for which the National Parks were set up. They were established to preserve part of our country's great natural and historic treasures and at the same time to provide suitable activities for the visitors on those areas. That's a real challenge, especially in light of the large numbers of people visiting the parks and too frequently their limited knowledge of nature and the park's resources.

I learned so much by being "in the field" all summer. Somehow all the studying in classes doesn't help much when leading a hike and a lady asks, "What's this?", and you have no idea! But situations like these are what you really learn from. I very much enjoyed my job and associating with this government agency, and I'm glad I had the chance to work at Cumberland Gap.

98th application lands a big one in Bighorn National Forest.

by Pat McCoy

Forest Management, 1977

A summer job with the U.S. Forest Service can be an extremely rewarding experience. But to try and land a job with the Forest Service can be nerve racking. I began looking for a summer forestry job by talking with Charlie Miller to get any pertinent information about the Forest Service and locate the names and addresses of each National Forest in the U.S. I then sent an unbelievable 98 government applications to the various National Forests throughout the U.S. Needless to say, the xerox machine came in very handy! For weeks afterwards my mailbox was crammed with Forest Service letters stating that due to the large number of inquiries received, opportunities for new summer jobs were very limited. Three months passed and 96 out of my 98 applications were either unanswered or turned down. I began to wonder if a summer job with the Forest Service was beyond my reach. But, low and behold near the end of May, I received a telephone call from a western-talking forester in Wyoming asking if I still was available for a summer job. Upon recuperating from the shock of the phone call, I immediately accepted.

On June 16, 1975, I took a train to the Bighorn National Forest in northern Wyoming where I was to work for two months. I met and worked with 8 guys and 2 gals that were students majoring in forestry throughout colleges all over the U.S. My job was varied in many areas. I planted pine trees, repaired wilderness trails, operated a local weather station and reported the findings to Cody, Wyoming — a distant fire control station. I also operated a Homelite chain saw, did some painting of ranger cabins and chased pesky black bears from campgrounds and cleaned up after them. The majority of my time was cleaning campgrounds and maintaining them; and operating jeeps, pickups and stake trucks for campground maintenance. Many jobs were time consuming and tough but the experience was worth it.

I was able to get a first hand look of how the Forest Service operated and how the money which was allotted to the forest district from the Government, was budgeted for specific projects, fuel cost, transportation, and manpower.

Each person working in our district of the Bighorn National Forest was required to have a Government drivers license. A written examination and a driving test with a forest ranger took place the first week of summer work. The housing facilities was within walking distance of the ranger station. All utilities, appliances, furniture and cooking utensils were provided by the Forest Service. Every two weeks

upon receiving our Government pay checks, a ten dollar deduction would be taken for our housing fees.

Each week I supervised two people in the Youth Conservation Corps (Y.C.C.). The Y.C.C. were high school boys and girls who lived in Wyoming and had applied for and were selected to learn and work in a program of forestry and conservation. There were 25 Y.C.C. members in our district. I also was involved with N.Y.C., or Neighborhood Youth Corps. The N.Y.C. were high school boys that worked for the Forest Service during the summer months and lived in nearby towns. There were only 8 N.Y.C. members in our district.

My weekends were generally free. I went backpacking into the high peaks of mountains, fished often for rainbow trout and took extended trips to nearby Yellowstone and Teton National Parks. Other times I just relaxed under a lodgepole pine which dominated the forest cover.

During my two month summer job, I was able to see the fire danger rating steadily climb from low to extreme. In August our crew was put on fire watch for possible fires nearby. We had water pumpers filled and ready to transport. We had fire fighting tools and equipment all out and ready to use. We also had our basic personal gear packed in fire packs in case we were notified at once to transfer to a large distant forest fire. Sure enough the fires began to occur. A motorhome exploded into flames near our ranger station. Lightning started another fire on the side of a steep, heavily forested mountain. We were transported by helicopter and luckily kept the fire to two acres in size. But the largest and most dangerous fire occurred in another nearby National Forest, where 600 acres of trees were consumed by fire. There were large slurry bombers making regular drops of thousands of gallons of pink liquid fire retardant. Fighting the fire were 350 men and women. Of those fighting the fire, 150 were Shoshone and Irapaho Indians from a nearby Indian Reservation. I operated two Pacific Marine water pumps which transported the water from mountain streams to the mountain tops. I also helped transport water in large tank trucks which travelled to remote fire spots. The fire was a big experience for me, especially in observing the supervision.

In summing up my summer experience, I would easily say that a summer job with the U.S. Forest Service can be varied and very rewarding and could help determine Forestry as your future career.

"AH, THE LIFE!"

by John Carrier

Wildlife Science, 1976

How fitting. The very last bit of writing I do in my academic career is the same as most of our first ones — "How I spent my Summer Vacation!" Unbelievable.

If you are crazy, like to talk to people, tell jokes, make a fool of yourself and not care if you did, then Indiana State Parks has a job for you. Naturalist work requires all of the above, as well as basic knowledge about nature and interpretive skills. I guess I gave my interviewers the impression that I was indeed crazy etc., because I was hired! If you have any desires to be a Nature interpreter, it would be wise to actually try it out for a while, and see if this is still your desire.

There's a lot of work involved. If you're truly an outgoing individual, you have an excellent chance to go 'whole hog.' Upon arriving at my park, I had to "feel out" the local sentiments, gain an understanding of the park personnel, and become familiar with the ecosystems at Chain O' Lakes.

The first thing I realized was that Noble County, in which Chain O' Lakes is located, is one of the most conservative and rural areas in the State of Indiana. Long hair was out. I was still in my winter pelage, so in the interest of public relations, I went to the local barber shop. Emerging from the shop with an almost bald head, I noticed a completely different reception from the community at-large. Instead of scowling stares at my shoulder-length fuzz, I received warm smiles, stiff handshakes, cups of coffee, and unbelievable cooperation in my requests for publicity. That was one of the most worthwhile three dollars ever spent!

One of the one-line directives in the official job description states that naturalists are to be the "Ambassadors of Good Will" for the Parks system. I think I was off to a running start. By the end of the first week, I had established and syndicated a weekly column in thirteen newspapers, eight radio stations, and three T.V. stations. Each of these companies donated time and space for announcements, nature essays, and my activities schedules. I probably spent at least ten hours a week on my mass-media programs alone.

My on-property programs were really what made me definitely decide that a career in nature inter-

pretation is what I want. Thursday through Monday, my schedule included at least ten hours a day in hikes, lectures, workshops and campfires. Some of my best hours were spent at the weekly square dances; one night we had a thousand people dancing in the dusty playground!

The "Nature Cabin" was my proudest accomplishment. By the end of the summer, I had collected and displayed every genus of turtle, eight species of amphibian, and ten species of snakes. Snakes being my favorite group of organisms, I really enjoyed talking about reptiles and amphibians to the visitors. When I was asked to work at the State Fair for the Naturalist Service, I was ecstatic — three out of eight hours a day for two weeks handling and talking about snakes! Ah the life!

The State Fair was truly great. I was on two T.V. shows at the Fair. One time I was holding a Ring-neck pheasant in one hand, a Bobwhite in the other, while doing bird calls and watching the pheasant, sick with gapeworm, throw up and bleed through his nostrils. Exhilarating experience! The second time on the tube was at 7:00 A.M. with "Janie and Friends," a daily kiddie show hosted by a wrinkly, aging woman pretending to be seventeen or so. I was Smokey the Bear, so naturally I had to give a spiel about forest fires, and here I am one of the biggest opponents of the "Smokey" program.

That wasn't the only time I had to back down on a stand of mine last summer. Being a "public servant" one has to be very careful about upon whose toes one is stepping. My biggest mistake was showing a human overpopulation film one Friday night. What I thought was a perfectly innocent conservation film created quite a stir all the way down to the State Office in Indianapolis. Seems some folks just aren't ready for some ideas. But, no real harm done, and maybe I left a few people with a seed of a philosophy in their heads.

All-in-all, I'd like to do it again, perhaps at a different park — the Grand Canyon maybe?

Editors Note: On May 1 John will begin work with the Peace Corps and Smithsonian Institute in Africa as Wildlife Instructor for Garoua College of Wildlife Science in Cameroon.

**. . . So you think working for the Forest Service means just fighting fires?
Read on.**

by Duane Lula

Forest Production, 1976

When most students think of a summer job with the U.S. Forest, they usually think of working in a National Forest out in the West. Thoughts of fighting forest fires, doing TSI work, planting trees, or cruising timber often come to mind. It seems natural enough, after all isn't that what a summer job with the Forest Service involves? Yes, but there are exceptions.

This past summer, I worked for the Forest Service in Washington, D.C., where the only trees around were ornamentals and wildlife was defined as "visiting the pubs and restaurants of Georgetown after dark." The job was part of the U.S. Forest Service Summer Internship Program. The program's purpose is to acquaint the student with the management operations of the Forest Service. This is accomplished in two ways: through educational visits, meetings, and conferences, and on-the-job performance.

I first learned of the job opportunity as I was walking by the job board outside Dr. Stark's office. I didn't think that I stood a chance of getting that job, but I applied anyway. Eventually, four forestry students were chosen from the nominees sent in from all the forestry schools. I learned of my acceptance into the Internship Program just three days before the end of the semester.

I reported to work at the U.S. Department of Agriculture building. I worked in the Timber Management Staff, which is responsible for all timber aspects of the National Forest System.

My main job was to work under Jim Thorne, a GS-14 forester, on the Timber System Cost Study. The purpose of the study was to assess all costs involved in timber production in the National Forest System for use in the program budgeting system. Much time was spent in compilation of data that was received from the forests. By compiling this data and applying multiple regression techniques, we could determine which factors had

a significant effect on the cost of timber production. These factors would then be included in the final study. The final compilation and analyzation of the cost data will be done by the computer. The Timber System Cost Study is a major undertaking, costing in excess of one million dollars, but its results will aid the Forest Service in many ways.

In addition to working on the Cost Study, I also worked on Cut and Sold Reports from the nine forest regions. A cut and sold report is a listing of the volume of the timber sold during the year and also that amount actually harvested. My calculator got quite a workout converting board feet to cubic feet, cords to cubic feet, and cubic feet to cunits. I also got an introduction to a brush and slash disposal study. It was during this time that I participated in a conference with Rexford Ressler, the Associate Chief of the Forest Service.

Education was also a purpose of the Summer Internship Program. I was given the opportunity to personally meet with people involved in various branches of the Forest Service. I learned that the Forest Service was involved in state and private forestry, watersheds, youth employment programs, and research. In addition, I visited several organizations concerned with the promotion of forestry. I visited the Society of American Foresters and spoke with Donald Theoe, the director of professional programs. John Hall, of the National Forest Products Association, spoke about the attitudes and objectives of the forest industries. At the American Forestry Association, Richard Pardo talked about the policies and objectives of that organization.

Putting forestry aside on the weekends, I became a Washington tourist. I lived at Georgetown University, but spent most of my time visiting monuments, touring museums, attending congressional sessions, going to outdoor concerts, or just walking around and taking in the scenery.

A summer job with the U.S. Forest Service as a Forestry Summer Intern provided the unique combination of education, on-the-job training, as well as fun and recreation. It is a very worthwhile program that I would recommend to any forestry student.

My work at Bridger National Forest

by Julia Kramer

Forest Management, 1978

Last year before I got the job, I sent out twenty-eight applications to various places, mostly out West, and hoped that just one might get me a chance for a job.

About the first week of June, I got a long distance phone call from Wyoming while I was at my neighbor's. When I got home I called back at the number left with my brother, and talked to Pam, one of the secretaries. She gave me all of the general information about the job that was being offered to me, and answered all of the other questions that I had thought of to ask. She then told me that she would call back the next day after giving me time to think about the job and decide what I wanted to do.

That night I talked to my Dad and we both decided that I would take the job. The next day I told the secretary that I would take the job and she told me that I should report by June 16, or as soon after that as possible.

The first day of work was mostly filling out forms, learning my way around, and meeting all of the people I would be working with for the rest of the summer. My official job title for the summer was Initial Attack Crew in case of fire, but what we did most of the time was warehouse work. I was on a crew of four people including our supervisor. In the warehouse we were mostly responsible for keeping the fire equipment in running condition. Among our other duties was keeping track of who had what from other sections of the warehouse, inspecting all of our trucks on the district, maintenance of all of the signs on the district, and any other odd job that somebody else thought of for us to do.

The warehouse was divided into four different sections: the fire warehouse, the range and wilderness warehouse, the recreation warehouse, and the shop. In the fire warehouse all of the fire equipment was kept and it was not taken out without special permission. The range and wilderness section was for the range and wilderness crews and had tents and other equipment they needed. The recreation section was for the Recreation Guards who took care of the campgrounds and picnic areas. The shop was where we kept the paint and other tools for taking care of the signs and other equipment.

The season was pretty good for us because we did not have any really big fires. There were only four fires before I left and the largest only covered five acres. We were called quite often to check-out reported smoke, which usually wound up being nothing at all.

Overall, I really enjoyed my job and I hope to go out West again this next summer.

Serving as Work Project Supervisor for YCC, Eagle Creek Park, Indianapolis.

by Arnie Lindauer

Recreation Resource Planning, 1977

The Youth Conservation Corps, (YCC) is a federally subsidized summer program which employs men and women of high school age to live and work in parks and preserves throughout the country. The rationale is that by having the corps members live in the natural setting in which they are working, they might become more aware of the natural environment and man's affects upon it.

I acquired my summer position by interviewing with the YCC camp agent during "Camp Day" at Purdue. Approximately a month after the interview, I received a phone call from the agent notifying me that I had been accepted for the position of Work Project Supervisor.

My responsibility was to organize the personnel and equipment for the work projects and to coordinate my activities with those of the Environmental Education Coordinator. The projects for the summer were a 500-seat amphitheater, a hiking trail and the improvement of the campgrounds in the park. When the campers arrived and the program got underway, it became obvious that aside from the hiking trail and the campground improvements, the amphitheater was seemingly a monumental project in itself. However, through the efforts of a very dedicated and supporting staff and 65 hard-working campers, the amphitheater was completed, two and one half miles of a beautiful trail had been constructed and the conditions of the campgrounds had been substantially improved.

The experience was invaluable to me. I'm sure that I have not fully realized all of the ramifications from it, but some rewards were quickly manifested. My direction had been confirmed. I had been exposed to the kinds of people with whom I would be working upon graduation and I had learned a great deal about myself. I had come to realize my weaknesses as well as my strengths and this was particularly useful when I returned to Purdue and began planning for the courses that I wanted to include in my studies.

The experience of last summer continues to bestow its rewards. I have been asked to return to the program for the summer of "76" as the director.



WHAT IS THE O.S.S.?

The O.S.S. is not the Organization of Sovereign States nor is it a secret police organization. Those initials stand for the newly created Office of Student Services in the Department of Forestry and Natural Resources. This new facility, whose main purpose is helping students attain their goals in departmental programs and associated careers, began operation in the fall of 1975. It originated from faculty and administration concern over sharply rising enrollments, heavier teaching loads brought about by recent curricula improvements, and the imminent retirement of key academic adviser Professor Eric Stark.

The functions of the office are diverse, and the combined talents of faculty, administrators, and students contribute to its operation. Its activities range from presenting programs for prospective students to maintaining contact with former graduates, from registering students and keeping their records to employment and career counseling, from referring students to other university services to informing them about departmental and professional events.

Beginning in the fall of 1976 all student records, course registration, and course revision will be handled by personnel in the Office of Student Services. The objective of the office in this regard is to be accessible, reliable, and consistent. The actual counseling will be the main responsibility of Fred Montague (B.S. '67, Ph.D. '75) and two graduate teaching assistants who are departmental alumni. At the present time Kirk Eichenberger (B.S. '74) and Tom Wiltrout (B.S.F. '75) are serving in these positions. By centralizing these processes in one office, it is hoped that the faculty will be relieved of the routine mechanical tasks associated with registration and thereby be less encumbered for their major responsibilities of teaching, research, extension, and career counseling.

Another primary function of the Office of Student Services is information dissemination. Students need to know about registration schedules, various department, campus, and national events, and opportunities for self-improvement, scholarships, and employment. The publication of the "Bark," a monthly newsletter, is one attempt to meet this

need. Several bulletin boards and continuous personal contact with students augment this communication program. Referral of students to other specialized advisors and offices helps young people with special concerns take advantage of a wide range of services provided under the auspices of the university's Vice-President for Student Services.

In these times of numerous graduates and limited job openings, a major activity of the office is discovering and distributing employment information. Our graduates are highly capable of competing in the present job market. The Office of Student Services provides assistance by searching for employment leads and then making them available to students. Sources of information include regular job advertising and announcements provided by faculty, students, and former graduates. In this regard, departmental alumni have recently formed a Forestry and Natural Resources Chapter of the Purdue Agricultural Alumni Association. One service of this organization will be providing our students, through the O.S.S., with additional employment information from alumni who are currently working in the natural resource profession.

The office is also involved in helping students constructively affect policy. The principal mechanism of providing student input into the administration of the department is via the Student Executive Committee. This important group consists of representatives of the Conservation Club, the Forestry Club, the Wildlife Club, Xi Sigma Pi, and the graduate students. The department head chairs the committee, and a representative of the Office of Student Services is an *ex-officio* member. The O.S.S. then helps implement committee recommendations as approved by the department head.

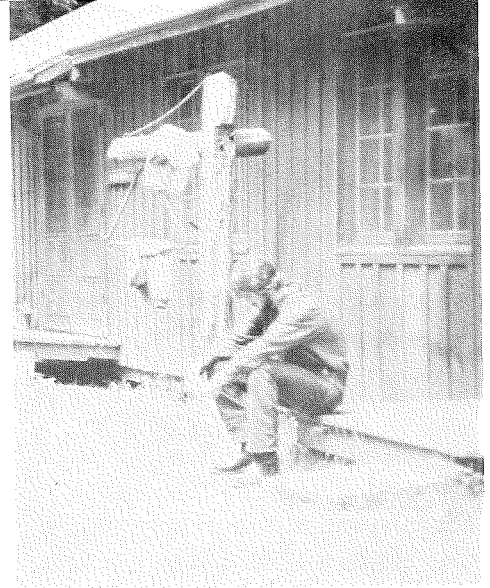
In turn, the guidance and policy of the Office of Student Services is the responsibility of its director, the department head, and an advisory board consisting of the department's internal option representatives. These include Professors Jack Callahan (Urban Forestry), Charles Kirkpatrick (Wildlife Science), Doug Knudson (Recreation Resources), John Moser (Forest Management), Joseph O'Leary (Forest Recreation), John Senft (Forest Products

Industry), and Harmon Weeks (Wildlife Management).

The Office of Student Services is located in Room 107 of Ag Annex I, the new home of The Department of Forestry and Natural Resources. Available for student use are references describing the department and its faculty, graduate schools, and career and employment information. A computer terminal will permit students to work out trial schedules quickly and accurately. Ample resources and space will help interested students complete course registration largely on their own, with counselors available if needed.

The move to a centralized counseling system is an attempt to expand the range of services available to Forestry and Natural Resource majors. Even though the responsibilities are varied, the underlying purpose is always to serve students — whether past, present, or prospective.





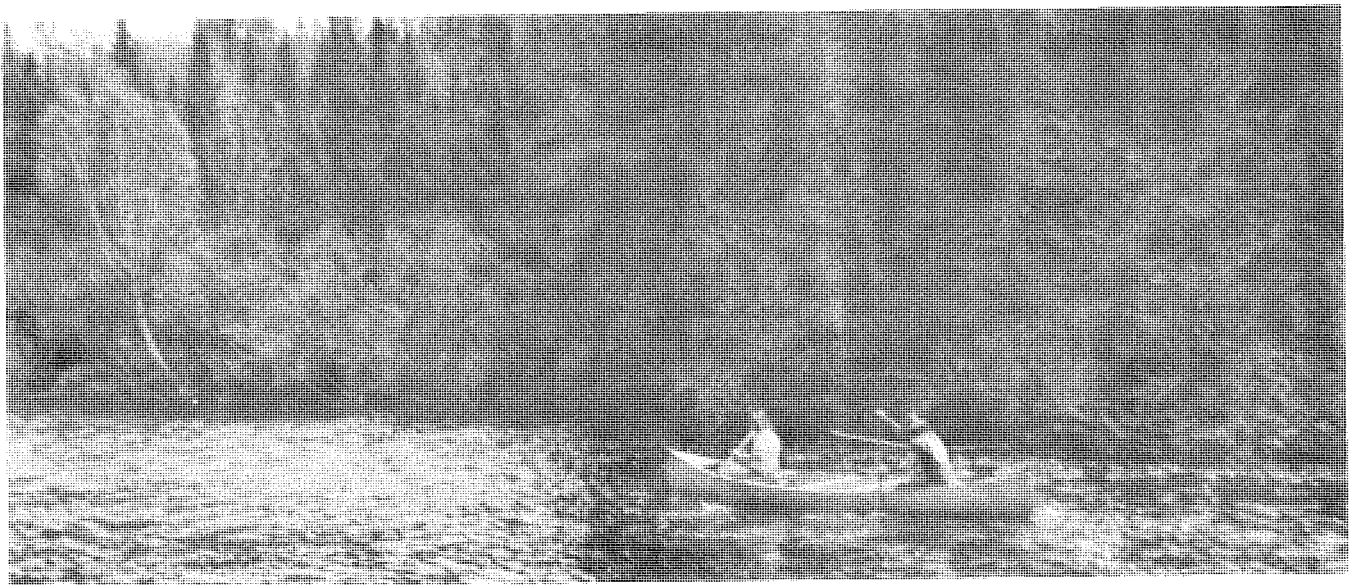
No mail again!



Steady as she goes.



Fur lined? Must have been one of Charlie's pet chipmunks.





SUMMER CAMP TRADITION GOES ON

What happened at Purdue's Lost Lake Forestry Camp in 1975? Well, would you believe Charlie Miller didn't tell a story? Would you believe George Parker smiled? Would you believe Professor Byrnes called soil "dirt"? Would you believe John Moser didn't tell a dirty joke in class? Would you believe Professor Merritt forgot the definition of Silviculture? Would you believe Mickey Weeks lost his accent? Would you believe Joe O'Leary shaved his beard? Would you believe Mac Brown didn't drink a beer? Would you believe Professor Eckelman didn't call us back to rehash? Would you believe Tom Beers didn't wear his army duck pants? Would you believe Doug Stilwell . . . ? Would you believe Brad Smith got married? If you answered yes to any question but the last, you are wrong. That's right, you guessed it. Summer camp was just the same as always.

As tradition dictates, the first three weeks were devoted to Mensuration. The very sound of the word raised a few eyebrows among the disoriented students. The three weeks wouldn't have been too bad if it hadn't been for those exercises. We could stand the rain, the mosquito, the black flies, the cold nights, the sweaty days, the peanut butter and jelly, the ticks and the K.P.; but those exercises . . . The amount of work in those exercises was so time consuming we almost didn't have time to go to Shelly's some nights. Those exercises took up so much time that one student was seen working on them as he used the outhouse. We won't draw any conclusions from that, however. The distinction between terminology such as log rules, DBHob, DBHib, standard deviation, T-tests, and test-T's became so confusing that one student was sure a log table was something we ate off of in the dining hall. We all made it through, but it was a struggle.

As a matter of fact one unidentified student from

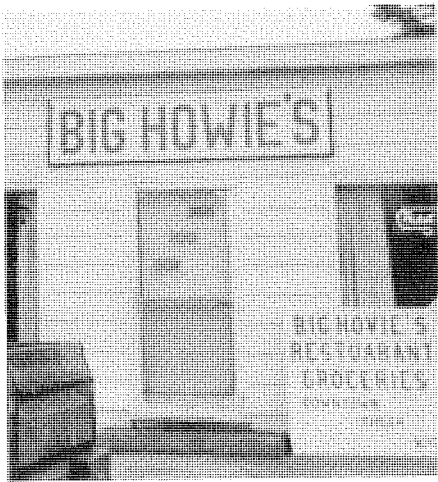
cabin five was overheard saying that those three weeks of mensuration were the longest period of their life.

The next two weeks (not to be confused with Mickey) were apportioned among Ecology, Wildlife, Silviculture, Soils, and RAIN. Although we were no longer laden with the burden of the Mensuration exercises, we were still swamped (or is that marshed) by the amount of field work. A portion of the field work included the enumeration of deer defecation (That's counting deer doo-doo to you wildlifers). The merits (not to be confused with Clair) of this exploit left some students bewildered. Silviculture was quite interesting but the weather was so cold and rainy that some students were forced to don heavy parkas (not to be confused with George). Despite the rain we toured through the Nicolet Forest and observed many clearcuts and burns (not to be confused with Dick) and their effects on soil and vegetation.

At the conclusion of this two week period we ventured North to the University of Michigan Forestry camp to participate in the annual intercamp conclave. Unfortunately the home team won the overall title, but Purdue made a strong showing in one of Paul Bunyan's favorite pastimes: volleyball. Purdue, as usual, made a strong showing in the ensuing ice cream social.

There's not really too much to rehash about the final weeks of camp. Besides learning about the wood using industries, we perfected the fine arts of bus riding and sack lunch eating. Summer camp was definitely a rewarding experience. Despite the mensuration exercises, the rain and the unbaked potatoes, we all had a good time. But then you know what they say, you got to suffer a little to be happy!

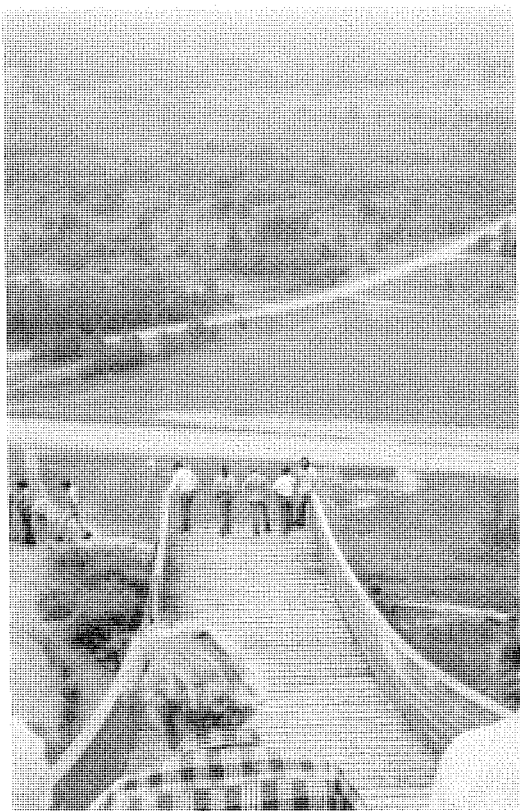
**John Bertram
Charlie Monogue**



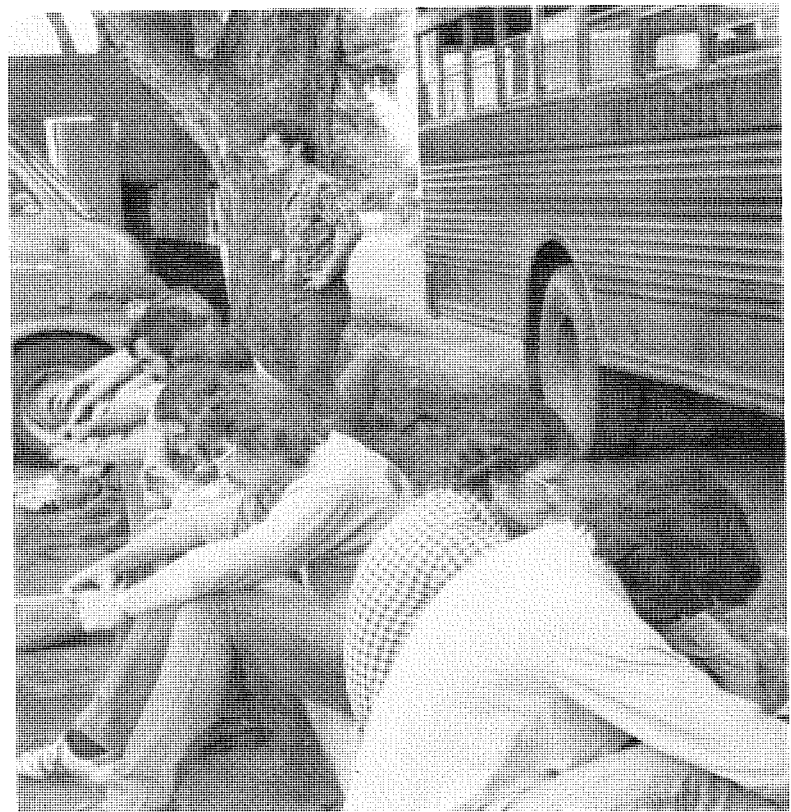
Mr. Earls goes down into history.



Michigan gets a Black-and-Gold paint job by Purdue.



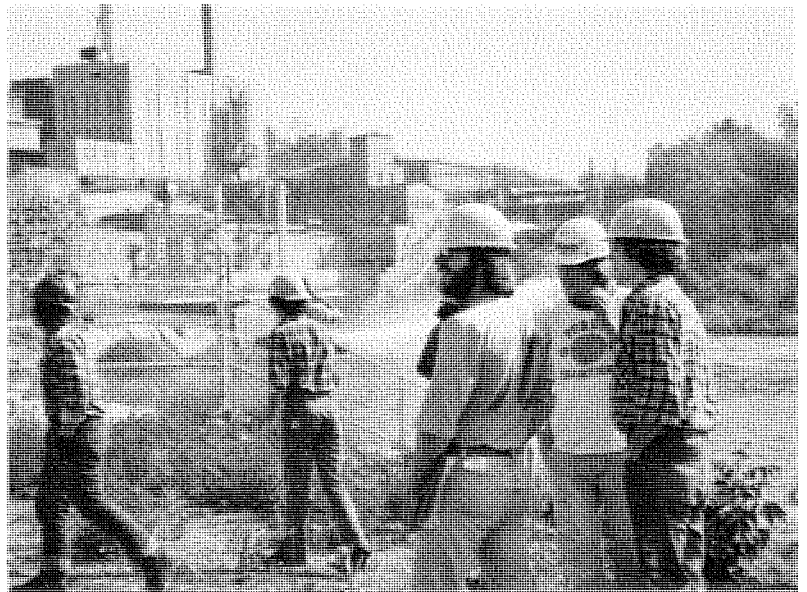
"Five mensuration students commit suicide by jumping off Iron Mountain ski jump."



Resting after a long day of industry tours.



Looking for beavers?



Trout fishing in the Pine River.



Row One: Bob Billiter, Charlie Beneker, Ed Brack, Joe Wilson, Timber Beast, John Bertram, Jeff Crockett, Myron Davis, Terry Hobson, Jerry Hudson
 Row Two: Ralph Alig, Ralph Day, Kent Jenkins, Brad Smith, John Moser, Barb Schwobe, Joe O'Leary, Bonnie School, Tom Beers, Doug Stilwell, Jim Brummett, Mark McKim
 Row Three: Bill Wells, Larry Dooley, Kevin Gray, Don Harvey, Steve Jerrell, Sue Morgan, Sher Williams, Kris Johannessen, Chris Bowman, Bev Cade, Margo Hunter, Nancy Farrand, Duane Lula, Chuck Manogue, Roy Jarrard, Dan Schwartz, Jeff Reece, Wes Schumaker
 Row Four: Roger Durham, Greg Wysock, Tom Rathert, Terry Kundysek, Sam Bond, Jeff Anderson, Jack Brown, Diamond Mike Watjen, Phil Carew, Jerry Gaff, Steve Servies, Steve Reutebuch, Bob Ralston, Bill Bechtold, John Husband, Gary Ballman, Steve Voss, Jim Lauck

The Environmental Flow of Cadmium and Other Trace Metals



The National Science Foundation recognized the need for large scale interdisciplinary research through its Research Applied to National Needs (RANN) program. Consequently, a project was proposed and funded to study the impact of heavy metals in the urban-industrial region of northwestern Indiana by a team of Purdue University scientists. This team is truly interdisciplinary consisting of scientists from environmental health, civil and chemical engineering, meteorology, agronomy, and forestry.

The northwestern Indiana region is worthy of investigation considering the following statistics. Industrial production records suggest that an estimated 648,000 tons of zinc, 81,000 tons of lead and 3,240 tons of cadmium have been released into the region's atmosphere in this century. These figures do not include metals released by coal combustion. The steel industry in this region used 13.5 million tons of coal for coke production in 1971. This compares to 24.2 million tons burned in electric power generating stations throughout the state of Indiana in 1971.

The overall objective of the project is to determine sources, translocation mechanisms, distribution and fate of heavy metals in the region. Several subgroups of faculty and graduate students were formed to meet this objective. The industrial group is studying the steel refining and electroplating

industries to determine quantities of metals released to the atmospheric and aquatic systems. Atmospheric processes and distribution patterns of metals are being investigated by the meteorological subgroup. Aquatic and terrestrial subgroups are determining the fate of metals after they enter biological systems.

Two faculty and several graduate students from the Department of Forestry and Natural Resources are involved with the terrestrial subgroup. Dr. Chaney is investigating the interaction effects of heavy metals and SO_2 on physiological processes in plants. He is also investigating the use of soil amendments as a means of reducing metal toxicity.

Dr. Parker is coordinating field studies on wildland sites at East Chicago and at the Willow Slough State Fish and Wildlife Area. Budgets for cadmium, zinc, copper and lead are being developed for the impacted East Chicago site. The Willow Slough site, 45 miles south, is serving as a control since it has similar soils, topography and vegetation. Laboratory studies are also being conducted to determine heavy metal effects on plant species growth and composition by Dr. Parker. Dr. Chaney and Dr. Parker are also investigating metal effects on organic matter decomposition in the field and laboratory. Dr. McFee, Department of Agronomy and Dr. Greenkorn, Department of Chemical Engineering are also involved in the terrestrial subgroup.

Preliminary results indicate a several fold elevation of metal concentration in the soils at East Chicago compared to Willow Slough. There is a differential uptake of these metals by plant species. Plant species grown in East Chicago soil are stunted compared to those grown in soil from Willow Slough. This may be due to some factor other than heavy metals, however. It is possible to overcome metal toxicity, to some extent, with soil amendments.

This project is due to terminate in December, 1977. Hopefully, many questions will have been answered about the extent of heavy metal contamination in northwestern Indiana and its effect on woody and herbaceous vegetation.



WILDLIFE CLUB GAINS POPULARITY

Everybody seems to be talking about the environment, preserving natural resources, and conserving energy these days. Backpacking, birdwatching, and "getting back to nature" draw more and more people, young and old, to the outdoors each year. One specific aspect of outdoor America enjoyed by all is its wildlife. America's wildlife resources provide aesthetic, scientific, recreational, and economic benefits to many people, and it is important for everyone to appreciate this fact. The Purdue Wildlife Club's aim is to improve this appreciation as it seeks to make its members and others more aware of wildlife problems and the latest developments in the field of wildlife.

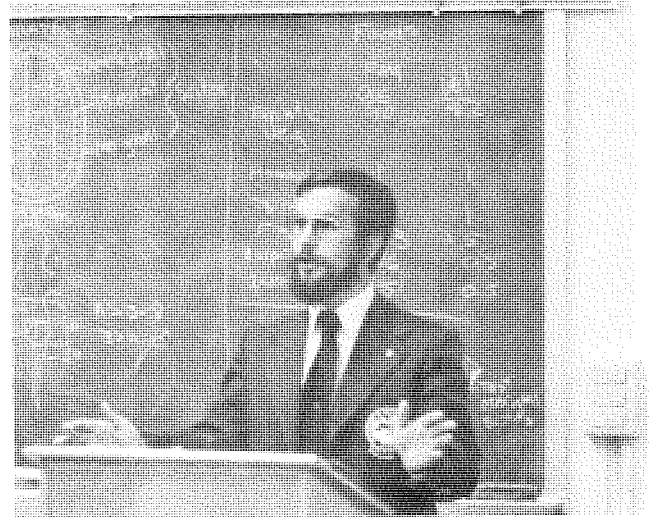
Wildlife Club, consisting of about fifty members and headed by President John Castrale, meets the first and third Wednesdays of every month at 7 p.m. in Room 117 of the Horticulture Building. At these meetings members hear various speakers on different wildlife topics, view slide-shows given by members, and plan the many projects in which they are involved. Lately, speakers have covered such topics as "Songbirds of Indiana," fish management, snakes, and wolves.

Fall semester found this group quite busy, with activities such as a canoe trip, a game roast featuring squirrel, pheasant, deer, and other wild game provided by members, along with banjo and guitar music; picking up trash after Purdue's Tractor Pull, and a field trip to observe cranes at Jasper Pulaski Game Preserve. Around Christmas the club sold Wildlife cards to raise money for a project sponsored by Purdue Professor Erich Klinghammer. Dr. Klinghammer, through the North American Wildlife Park Foundation, is attempting to establish a wildlife park near here at Battleground, Indiana.

Presently the club is involved in a number of activities. Their money-making project is a joint effort with the Forestry and Conservation Clubs to chopping wood each Sunday. Several weeks ago members helped host the Purdue Forestry Conference on Natural Resources. Wildlife Club also sent representatives to the Midwest Wildlife Conclave in Columbia, Missouri the weekend of March 6.

Another interesting project which gives members experience for future jobs and helps them to learn the problems biologists collect data at different game management areas throughout the state. Members take data at deer checking stations and aid in "grouse-drumming counts," an indication of the number of birds present based on the "drumming" noise that results when grouse beat their wings. A few weeks ago the club set up wood duck nest boxes at the Purdue Wildlife Area. This will help the ducks by increasing the number of nest sites available.

It is clear that Wildlife Club is making a worthwhile contribution to the field of wildlife, and although it consists mainly of wildlife, forestry, and conservation majors, it contains areas of interest for persons in any major. Callouts are held at the beginning of each semester. Meetings are open to anyone interested, and bulletins concerning the speakers and program for each meeting are posted in Life Science and most buildings on the Ag Campus.



This DNR professional was one of many meeting guest speakers.

WORK PROJECTS SERVE COMMUNITY

The Conservation Club enjoys numerous guest presentations at meetings throughout the year, but the majority of activities are centered around projects. The Club stresses work experience in conservation-recreation related fields, getting to know each other outside the classroom situation, community-oriented goals and leadership and spirit.

Club officers in the fall semester were: Dave Dolate - President, Jim Basala - Vice President, Janet Robbins - Secretary Treasurer, and Carol Kounanis - Publicity Chairman.

Present officers are President Carol Kounanis, Vice President Janet Robbins, Secretary-Treasurer Cathy Wagner and Publicity Chairman Barb Koth. Nancy Herman, Jim Basala, Sue Walters, Kent Macy, Rick Sparks and Gail Wolfrey were elected to the Executive Committee. Professor D. M. Knudson is the Club advisor.

An innovative project was begun at Tippecanoe Battleground this year. Under the direction of Nancy Herman and Gail Wolfrey, the Tippecanoe Guides have brought this local National Historic Landmark into the public eye. They provide weekend interpretive services through tours, nature hikes, living history demonstrations and a nature museum, and plan to eventually hold workshops and speak to community groups. The living history programs involve dressing in costumes of the 1840 time period when a rally for William Henry Harrison for President was held at Battleground, and playing the part for visitors. The guides mold lead balls for a Kentucky long rifle they have learned to shoot, dip candles, play the dulcimer and cook over an open fire.

The Westwood Guides project was headed jointly by Kent Macy and Sue Walters. The Guides take area school and community groups on tours of Stewart's Woods. Trail sign upkeep, clean-up days and general maintenance are taken care of also. Several training sessions with top naturalists were held previous to the hikes. Kits explaining ecological relationships and identifying major forest species have also been set up for use in local schools.

Jim Basala is in charge of all Bicentennial projects. Plans are nearly completed for an eventual trail along the Wabash River, perhaps from Ft. Ouiatenon to Tippecanoe Battleground. A Bicentennial River Walk for the public was held at Riverfront Park, and club members gave tours emphasizing river ecology and the historical and ecological significance of the river. At "An Old-Fashioned Arbor Day," the Club helped school children plant acorns and seedlings.

Arnie Lindauer and Jim Knoy coordinated the Nature Preserve Maintenance project. Now that Army Corps of Engineer plans to dam Big Pine Creek to create a reservoir have been halted, intensive plans can be made for interpretive trails. The Club was involved in Big Pine Creek Beautification Weekend and cleaned up in the "Potholes" area, and had several workdays for general upkeep and maintenance of the area. There was also a spring wildflower hike at Portland Arch in late April.

Through these projects, Conservation Club is making a valuable contribution to the university and community by increasing awareness of our natural resources and the need for their preservation.

Barb Koth



CONSERVATION CLUB

Left to Right: Kent Macy, Barb Koth, Carol Kounanis, Sue Walters, Jane Lynch, Nancy Herman, Janet Robbins, Carolyn Krajnak, Doug Knudson.



LEADERSHIP COMBINES WITH LUMBERJACK SPIRIT

More than ever, the big event in the Forestry Club's year is participation in forestry conclaves – or in layman's terms—lumberjack contests. This year, in addition to the 24th Midwest Foresters Conclave, the club sent a team to the Mid-America Bicentennial Forestry Fair in Land Between-the-Lakes, Tennessee. In addition, we have been invited to Montana to compete in their conclave next October. Well, to be quite frank, our fall conclave team departed to S.I.U. with little hope in winning. It seems that we surprised ourselves and came out quite well; Barry Isaacs paced a second in traverse, star competitor Chuck Manogue tossed a fantastic 27' 9" first place in bolt throw, and the team of Haggard & Bright muscled their way to a second in log roll. The special event was birling, in which Mike Martin placed second. No, we didn't win the contest but we gave it a good try (especially at the ice cream social).

Dwindling personal funds nearly dwindled out our Tennessee conclave team. As a matter of fact, Purdue had only two competitors in the first day of the two-day affair. By noon, after Ralph Alig placed third in dendrology and DBH estimation and Gina Arbas placed first in timber estimation and second in birling, Purdue was in second place. That evening our four other members arrived to amazingly find Purdue holding a strong third. We continued to place Ralph earning a half dozen more thirds and fourths, Gina and lil' Klika winning first in the first

two-woman bucking competition, and Isaacs, Neal, Precht, and Schmitt winning in sawing and pulp toss. We held third till the final event, where we lost by ½ point to Ohio State.

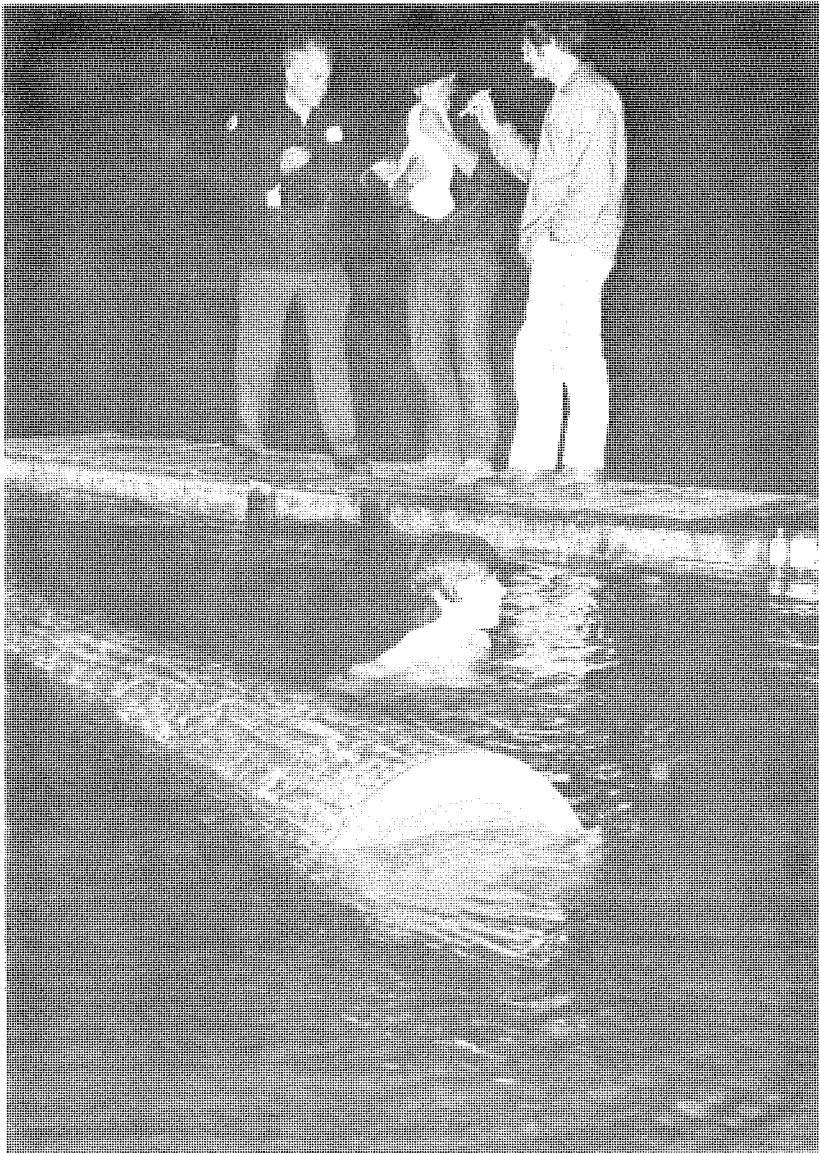
On the home front, we continued our firewood operation with success and had our fair share of social gatherings. Leading the fall meetings was President Jay Haggard. Sher Williams arranged speakers as Vice-president, Ann Schnadt was Secretary, Kim Bright Treasurer, and Gina Arbas Donut Lady. Spring brought a touch of women's lib into forestry as "yours truly" was elected President. Tom Berry was hard-working Vice-president, Barry Isaacs Secretary, Bob Packman Treasurer, and Tom Paulson Donut Man.

The Forestry Club meets every second and fourth Wednesday in Hort 117, and membership is open to any Purdue student. We welcome anyone with a lumberjack spirit to compete in our conclaves, with a mind for education to attend our meetings, and with a desire to prove his leadership to join the Purdue Forestry Club.

I'd like to take this opportunity to thank everyone in the club for their enthusiasm – it made the club what it was. Special thanks go to Mac Brown, club sponsor.

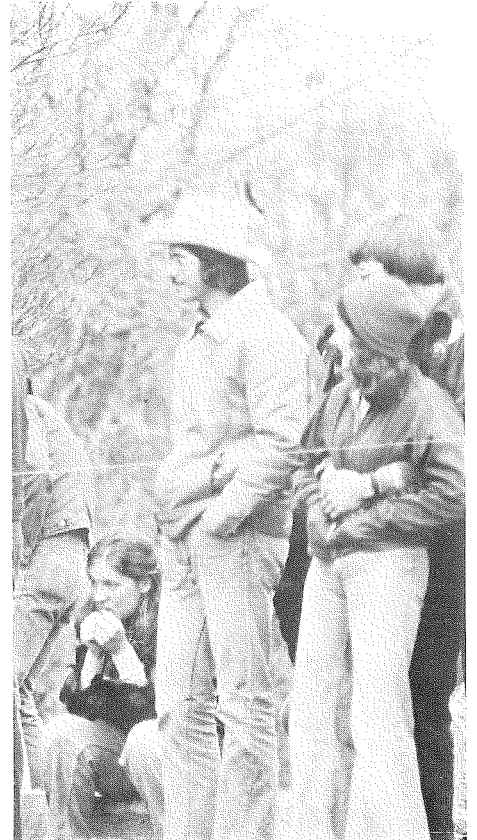
IN DESPARATUM, NON-BASTATORUM, NON CARBORUNDUM.

Gina Arbas



Left: Nothing like log birling by moonlight.

Below: Lil' Klika wishes she had an extra lucky "silver bullet" for the log rolling team.



Second-place team Haggard and Bright keep the log moving with the cant hooks, to the cadence of team captain "Cowboy Bob" Packman's call.



The Conclave is an annual recreation experience for students from midwestern forestry schools. The events of the day are designed to test a student's woodsman skills and other old time logging capabilities. Since its beginning in 1965, Purdue holds the winning lead with 7 victories. S. I. U. was this years host.



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- TVA-LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES

PURDUE'S BICENTENNIAL CONCLAVE TEAM, TENNESSEE
 Front Row (left to right): Mike Precht, Lynn from Virginia, Roxanne Klika, Roger Schmitt.
 Second Row: Mike Neal, Barry Isaacs, Gina Arbas, Ralph Alig.

AH BEWILDERNESS!

The word wilderness is about as hard to define as ecosystem, virtue, or progress. What it means depends on who is talking.

Probably most of us have a vague notion that wilderness is a kind of country where there is room to be alone, where the works of man don't show, where it gets dark at night, where sound isn't noise, where no contrails stripe the sky — at least on rainy days, where you can sit on a rock (no stumps) and be content because there is nothing you have to do.

This kind of land use seems defensible, but there are many enterprising citizens who think we don't need much space for it. The wilderness idea is closely associated with such terms as preservation, set aside, lock up, keep out, and maybe even get lost. It's a place where you can't operate machinery or take anything away. If we are going to get on with civilization how can we afford that?

Congress in its often-cited wisdom evidently thought of wilderness as earth space where it would be legal for both land and people to be useless. It took nearly a decade of bickering to decide that this was outdoor recreation and something the electorate really needed to compensate for what was happening to them in the cities. Responding to a public demand that had got fed up with the long delays, and overriding public protests that the delays were not long enough, Congress passed the Wilderness Act of 1964.

You couldn't say they got completely carried away. In elegant language — mostly taken from the National Parks Act of 1916 — they set the standards for wilderness high. So high, in fact, that few areas east of the Rocky Mountains could qualify because of their previous state of servitude. A wilderness had to be at least 5,000 acres, and lands of the Public Domain (administered by the Bureau of Land Management) were left out. That got around including a lot of "real" wilderness in Alaska.

No one could be deprived too much if you made up the wilderness system of lands that were already protected. So that is what they did, with some reservations. The federal agencies involved were the Forest Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service.

The Forest Service was operating a tidy little wilderness system of its own, under authority the director thought he had. It included a number of categories, which were hard to keep straight, but it was a credit to the Service. Its main weakness was flexibility and a lack of guarantees against what someone might do in the future.

With a great leap forward the new law blanketed in the Forest Service wilderness as the nucleus of the new system. That is almost what it did because there were allowances for practices that had long been established and which, in all conscience, you could not simply chop off. For example, there were grazing rights on some of the areas; here and there some mining (to be continued until 1983); stands of timber were under option; the areas were open to hunting and fishing; and of course the President was allowed to allocate water development rights when it was in the national interest. Then too, one category of the Forest Service system was "primitive areas," which it was thought best to leave out subject to further careful appraisal.

The congressional image in wilderness protection had been regrettably sullied during the years of hearings and jockeying, so it was essential that the public be treated to some action. The act of '64 set that in motion — in fact, almost perpetual motion. It provided that during a period of 10 years the National Wildlife Refuges and the National Parks were to be studied for areas that could qualify. Then the directors of these services would make recommendations to the President, who would convey to Congress the plans for setting aside individual areas of statutory wilderness. This meant one at a time, each area being consecrated by its own act. There is nothing like being thorough in these things, and it showed the lengths to which Congress would go to make sure the people's wilderness system was anchored in legislative bed-rock.

The National Wildlife Refuges did not offer much problem, since many of its units are intensively managed for waterfowl and not candidates for wilderness status. The 10-year deadline was fairly easy to meet except where controversy developed, as in the case of the Okefenokee Swamp.

Obviously, the great bulk of the wilderness system would be National Park Service Lands. These had already been set aside for management as wilderness, where appropriate, by the act establishing the National Park Service in 1916. The new law stipulated that the standards already set up were not to be degraded.

But now each park was to have its own wilderness law and a plan specifically approved by Congress. Such plans could thereafter be changed only by Congress. The plans had to be for keeps; they had to involve public hearings in which all the old ambitions of local interests who wanted money-making honky-tonk developments could be fought out again. Many of the parks did not have, or

needed new, master plans into which the wilderness plan must fit.

Ten years. This was the era when Congress was adding many new areas to the National Park System, including urban parks, without providing the funds or personnel to run them. To meet new mandates an agency like the Park Service has to rob what is already there. Wilderness plans require a lot of work and time. The National Park Service did not even come close to meeting the 10-year deadline, and the studies are continuing. As each plan comes up for review at various levels, both local and national interest groups are kept busy. The congressional interest in wilderness is now evident to everyone, because they are literally running this phase of park management in detail, area by area. A great preoccupation of park superintendents and higher administrators must be to see how many of the right people they can please.

We will have wilderness protection in depth. The law of 1916 was quite explicit about protecting existing scenery and primitive conditions unimpaired for the future, while at the same time providing for public use. The new laws that are being superimposed on the old do the same thing, and they freeze whatever specific plan Congress accepts.

It may be a basic inconsistency that our lawmakers, for fairly evident reasons, have conceived and advertised wilderness as a recreational resource. These areas wild and pure, so help us, are primarily to rejuvenate the spirits and cleanse the souls of people. If you give area "A" a century to do its job and count up the number of people it has cleansed, the program might look sound enough. But when you run today's masses in for processing, the wilderness gets frayed at the edges pretty fast. When started out as wilderness, no longer conforms to those high standards.

Maybe this raises a big and fundamental question.

We have outdoor, multiple use lands far and wide that can be managed in part for public recreation. Their programs can be flexible, and in the other things they do for us — like grazing and timber production — they don't need a policy of total chastity. These lands are federal, state, and private, and they are extensive enough to serve lots of people, properly distributed, right now. When you look hard at it, this is our outdoor recreation program.

In the wilderness act just about everything was mentioned, including the "scientific" value of these primitive undisturbed lands and waters. This term might be the key to something that even some members of Congress did not fathom completely.

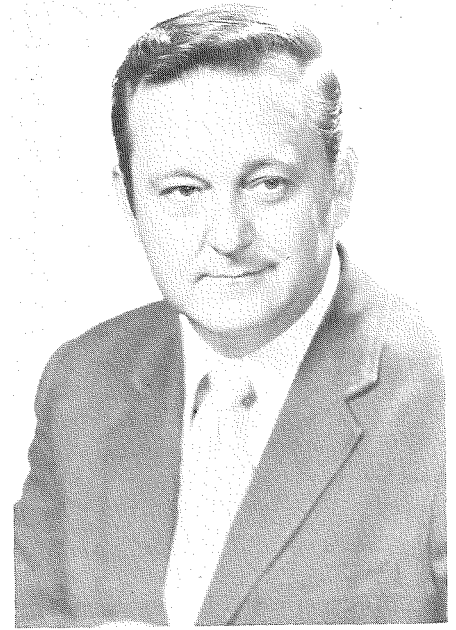
In their original design, the life communities of this earth achieved stability, production, and self-perpetuation through millions of years of trial and error. They are the most complex systems of the universe as we know it, and we have only begun to study how they work.

The survival of man and other life in the future will require understanding how these things work, and we can't learn about it if all the original types are obliterated. Keeping generous samples of the world's remaining unchanged (almost) ecosystems for future research may well be the most important kind of wilderness preservation we could practice. A few at a time, people could hike through them, drink the water, smell the flowers, and that is about all.

Maybe the present system provides for this kind of wilderness protection. In terms of public understanding and support the concept would not gain many votes. Like other characteristics, maybe the total wisdom of Congress has not been laid bare for all to see. In this case, we can hope it hasn't.

Durward L. Allen





VIEW FROM THE TOP

Once again the time has arrived for me to summarize the activities of the Department of Forestry & Natural Resources over the last twelve months and report them to you, the alumni. A number of things have occurred which I think will be of interest to you.

At the May 1975 Commencement exercises a real milestone was achieved for the Department and for forestry in Indiana. For the first time, a forestry alumnus was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Agriculture by Purdue University. Mr. Robert E. Hollowell, President of Pierson-Hollowell, Inc. of Indianapolis and Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and current President of the National Hardwood Lumbermen's Association, was awarded an honorary doctorate in recognition of his numerous contributions to the profession of forestry and the wood-using industry. It was a most enjoyable occasion for Bob and his family and his numerous friends, as well as for the Department of Forestry and Natural Resources.

Most of our attention during the last twelve months has been focused upon problems and questions of space and facilities. The renovation of the Armory was completed and the last members of the ROTC Unit vacated Agricultural Annex I in early January. The Department has begun the process of occupying their new quarters. Some minor renovations were completed in the classrooms so that classes could be held during the current semester. But a number of other renovations and modifications are yet to be completed before we will be fully operational in these facilities. But it now appears that by the fall semester 1976, the Department will be

headquartered and will house most of its activities within Agricultural Annex I. The Wood Science group will continue to occupy that portion of Agricultural Annex II that has served them for a number of years. Dr. Spacie and her fisheries program will continue to operate out of the office and laboratories in Ag. Annex II and the Creamery. But the rest of us will be together for the first time.

Some of our friends in southern Indiana are working with us to secure some examples of the fine hardwood furniture manufactured here in Indiana for furnishing a portion of our new quarters, and we also hope to obtain some good examples of hardwood paneling to decorate a few of our offices and conference rooms. The students and the faculty, independently, have suggested that a change in the name of the building would be appropriate, and as soon as we can agree upon a suitable name, we hope to submit a request to the Dean and the Board of Trustees to re-name our new home.

Another major development concerning facilities is an effort to secure the former Job Corps Center located near Branchville in Perry County, Indiana. This facility was recently declared surplus by the Forest Service, and if we could secure a transfer to the University, we would have an excellent facility to house our summer camp. Our undergraduate enrollment continues to grow, and it appears that we will have close to 150 students for the summer camp session in 1977, and will not be able to utilize the Lost Lake Camp since, even with two sessions, we would be beyond the capacity of that facility. But the Branchville Job Corps Center has three

dormitories, each of which are capable of housing 56 students; there is a classroom and administrative building, an excellent dining facility, gymnasium, four houses for faculty, tennis, basketball, volleyball courts and athletic field, an independent water supply and a sewage treatment plant. The Camp is located just to the east of State Highway 37, approximately 5 miles south of St. Croix on a portion of the Tell City Ranger District of the Hoosier National Forest. Some 50,000 acres of national forest land and the entire Harrison-Crawford State Forest are within 30 minutes ride of the Camp.

Not only would the Branchville Center in Perry County provide an excellent location for our summer camp program, but it would also give us a firm base of operation in southern Indiana to bring us closer to the land owners and industry in that portion of our State and strengthen our working relations with our alumni and friends here close to home.

Beginning last Fall we established an Office of Student Services here in the Department under the direction of Professor Fred Montague, a recent recipient of the Ph.D. Degree in Wildlife Science from the Department. The heavy undergraduate enrollment, now in excess of 650 students, has brought a number of problems which we felt could best be served through the formation of Fred will have a secretary and two graduate teaching assistants working with him and will be the principal source of information, guidance and counseling for all of our undergraduates from pre-admission correspondence through job placement and alumni affairs. Fred has undertaken this job with energy and dedication and is performing a much needed and highly beneficial service for our students. A number of the faculty will still be serving as career counselors and will work closely with the upperclassmen, particularly in choosing their electives and in planning their careers. But the "nuts and bolts" of scheduling, record keeping, certification, and general information will be handled by Fred's office, relieving the faculty of this responsibility and freeing them to spend more time in discussions and meetings with their students.

By the time you receive this LOG, most of the alumni will have been contacted concerning a new alumni organization. Since we are part of the school of Agriculture, all of our alumni are automatically members of the Purdue Ag Alumni Association. But for various reasons, our alumni have never felt closely associated with this organization, and a number with whom I have talked expressed a desire to have an organization of our own with our own officers and our own activities. However, there are distinct advantages in continuing to associate with the Purdue Ag Alumni Association, since they already have the financial and clerical facilities and organization which we would need to function.

Thus, an arrangement was made to form a Forestry and Natural Resources Chapter of the Purdue Ag Alumni Association. This Chapter will be open to all graduates of this Department; we will have our own officers, newsletter and other activities, but will work together toward the promotion and strengthening of the Department, the School and the University. Professors Charlie Miller and Fred Montague are spear-heading the organization of this group and have a committee of alumni working closely with them.

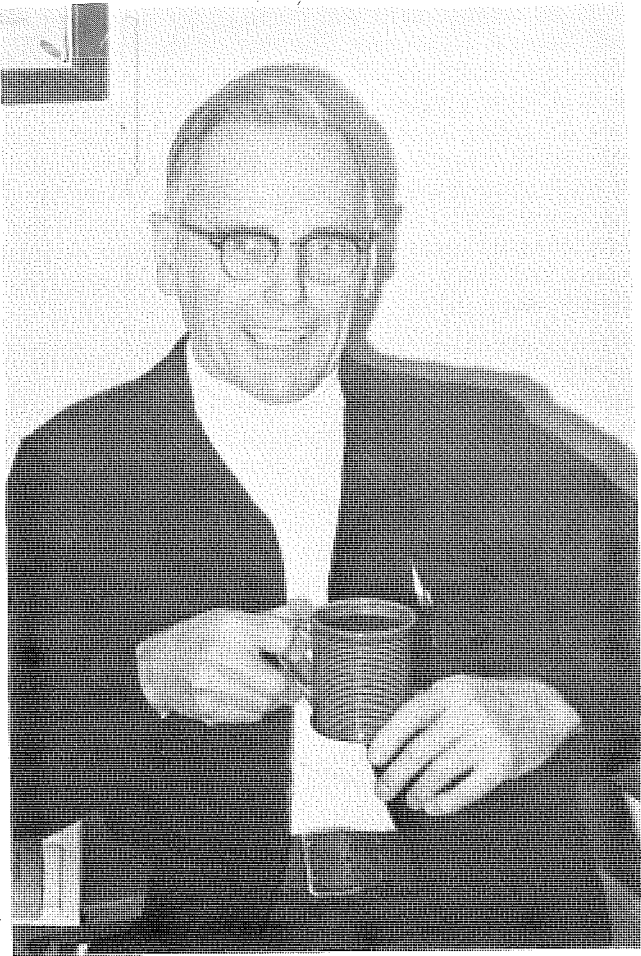
While there have been a number of new things starting and new programs developing, there are inevitably some things coming to a close. This year four members of our forestry faculty and professional staff will be retiring from active duty and joining the ranks of our Emeritus Faculty: Professors Durward Allen and Eric Stark of our teaching and research staff will retire June 30, 1976. Professor Ed Lott, State Extension Forester, retired December 31, 1975, and Mr. Newt Liming, Area Extension Specialist in Versailles, Indiana, plans to retire August 31, 1976. The faculty held a dinner honoring the four retirees in early January, at which time we presented for the first time the Department of Forestry and Natural Resources commemorative print, *Silent Snow*, an original work by Fred Montague. We will all miss the services and association with these four fine dedicated academicians, but we wish them much enjoyment and happiness in their well deserved retirement years.

Once again I invite comments, criticisms or general correspondence from the alumni. Our door is always open and any of you who have the opportunity to visit with us are urged to do so.

Best regards for another prosperous year,

Mason C. Carter
Professor and Head of Department





THIRTY-THREE SHORT YEARS

Eric W. Stark

An account of this sort could begin in any one of several ways but perhaps brief mention of changes in University physical facilities would illustrate some of the growth and change which have occurred. To name the structures and facilities which have been built in the span of 33 years might prompt the question "Well, what was here before?" since they represent such a large proportion of the current total. Built in that span of time, without even naming all facilities have been Lilly Hall of Life Sciences, all the residence halls except Cary, Stewart Center, Recreational Gym, Mackey Arena, married student housing complexes, and Math Sciences, Pharmacy, Civil Engineering, Poultry Science, Administrative Services, Home Economics Administration, and Krannert buildings. Also, the Vet Science complex, Slayter Center, the Student Hospital, both Graduate Houses, both Chemistry

buildings, all three Parking Garages, the South Power Plant, and the greatly enlarged Ross-Ade Stadium.

Disappearing from the scene were Purdue Hall, one of the original campus buildings, which gave way to Math Sciences. Heavilon Hall, with its clock tower, had an archway which tradition said one dared not walk through in an East-West (or vice versa) direction; it came down to make room for the newer version by the same name. The original Fowler Hall provided facilities for functions now held in the Edward C. Elliott Hall of Music, and occupied an area covered by the southwest corner of Stewart Center. For many years it also provided office space for the University President.

As more and more ground area came to be covered by buildings, parking lots, streets, and sidewalks the previous beauty of certain campus spots was lost. Much of the area under Stewart Center and the parking lot to the north was a grassy area shaded by a wide variety of large and beautiful trees. Most of the parking lot to the west of the Horticulture building was devoted annually to a gorgeous display of flowers grown under the direction of Professor Honeywell of the Horticulture Department. The sidewalk on the north side of State Street, from University Street to Grant Street was sheltered its entire distance by a surprising variety of stately trees, making a stroll down that walk a pleasant experience on a warm summer's day. Providing added spots of greenery, the parking lot to the east of the Biochemistry building was utilized for experimental growth plots by the Agronomy Department, and the area of Lilly Hall of Life Sciences was a cow pasture! Of interest to foresters, the South Campus Courts area was devoted to a forest tree seedling nursery, with a portion of it occupied by a small sawmill.

Increase in physical facilities, of course, resulted from demands and requirements brought on by increasing numbers of students, together with expansion of programs throughout the University. This reminiscence begins in mid-World War II when student numbers were at a minimum, and the so-called Wood Technology course I taught in the fall of 1943 had 5 students enrolled. With the enthusiasm of the military veterans for college training, the postwar years brought a flood of them to the campus, and this same course which in 1943 had 5 enrollees went to 84 in 1949. This meant going from one laboratory division up to five, and since each division met four hours per week, for me it meant spending twenty hours per week in the laboratory, plus two hours more in lecture, plus three hours more of lecture in a second course, for a total of twenty-five hours of actual class time per



week. And TA's (Teaching Assistants) were unheard of in those days. These large numbers tapered off in the early 1950's to bring class sizes down to reasonable figures, but have been increasing again in recent years so that this spring (1976) the enrollment in the Wood Technology course is back to 72.

The numerous curricular changes made in the Department down through the years need not be detailed here but one of particular interest, since it points up the abilities and training of our students, is in our changing mathematics requirements. For many years, as a minimum, our students were required to take Math 111 (Algebra) and 112 (Trigonometry). Then, with considerable trepidation over the difficulties it might cause the students we moved to the 5-credit Math 151. Our concern over possible difficulties was unfounded because the students seemingly handled it as well as they had the previous requirements. The next step was to add Math 223 (Introductory Analysis 1) to the 151 requirement, and this time we felt even more concerned about possible difficulties, but again our concerns were unfounded. Along with the upgrading of the math requirements we also added a course in Statistics and, more recently, one in Computer Science, so that the package of courses in the quantitative areas constitutes substantially more than what we asked of our students in earlier years, and yet they take them in stride.

Without a doubt the greatest source of satisfaction during 33 years of association with students has been the privilege of watching them develop as they progress through their college training and into their professional careers. For a number of years I met with new students in the summer following their high school graduation to help them get en-

rolled in Purdue, and then had regular numerous contacts with them throughout their four years, to the point of auditing their records to certify them as having met the requirements for the degree, and finally acting as their marshal at the Commencement exercises. Citation of several individuals will serve to illustrate some of the development referred to. There was the young man who struggled with Math 111 and 112 a total of four times before passing them, needed encouragement to keep him from dropping out of school, improved his scholastic record markedly as he went along, and since graduation has been promoted several times to the point where he now holds a position of considerable responsibility in a governmental agency. Or the one who was doing well scholastically but wasn't particularly enthused about what he was doing, was persuaded to stay in school, eventually took graduate work through the Ph.D., and has made an excellent record for himself at a major university.

A third was about as "green" as any freshman could be but possessed a fine mind, developed and broadened as he went along, also earned the Ph.D., and also has become a success at another major university. Numerous citations of this sort could be made but these three are sufficient to illustrate growth and development from the stage of a recent high school graduate to a mature individual contributing his share to society.

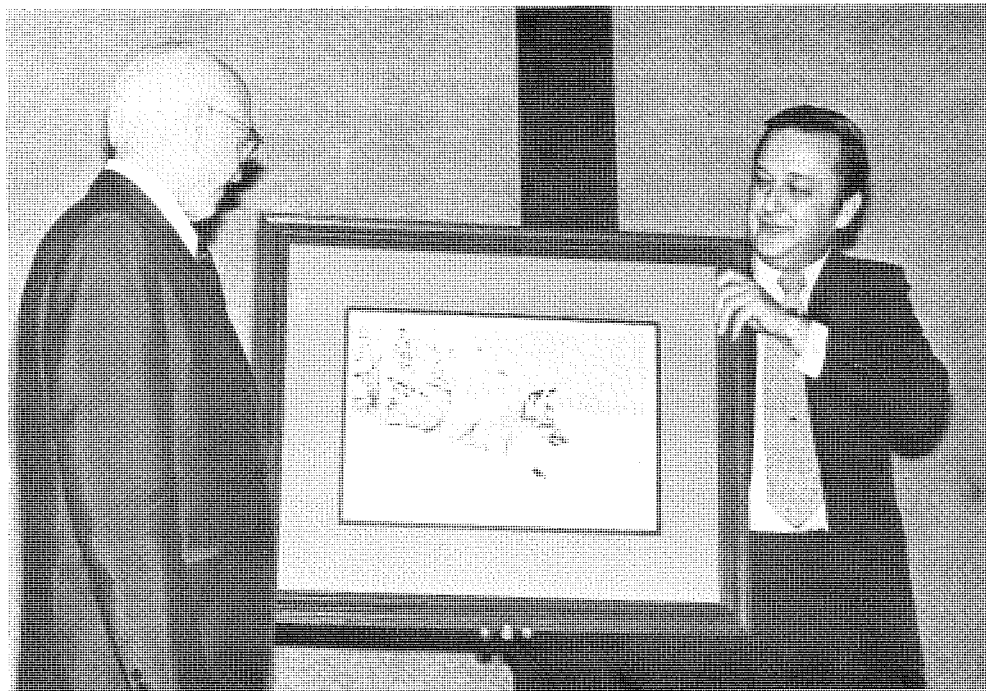
All in all, it has been a short, rewarding, enjoyable 33 years, made so primarily by association with the numerous students it has been my privilege to serve in a variety of ways. While I look forward to retirement with a great deal of anticipation I recognize that certain preretirement activities will be missed, and the one that will be missed the most is the daily contact with students.



Ed Lott (left) and Newt Liming are congratulated after the banquet.



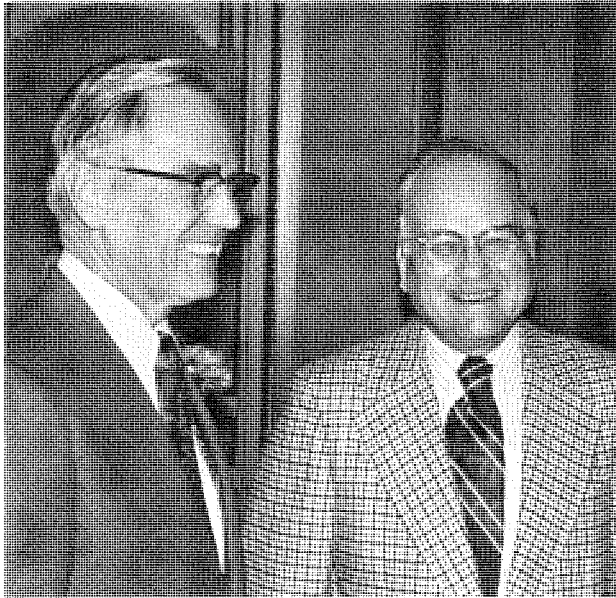
Ed and Phyllis Lott at their table.



Mason Carter (right) presents Durward Allen with a limited-edition print prepared for the occasion by Fred Montague, Assistant Professor of Wildlife Ecology. Each retiree received a print.



Charlie Miller presents the retirees with fishing lures and admonishes them to "Go 'twixt time and time, and worship by the waterside with Saint Izaak the Devine."



Before the banquet Eric Stark (left) and Howard Michaud, who retired in 1971, talk over old times.

116 YEARS SERVICE TO PURDUE

Ed Lott retired on January 1, 1976. Durward Allen, Newt Liming, and Eric Stark will retire on July 1, 1976. These men have 31 years in Extension Forestry, 22 years in Wildlife Ecology, 30 years in Extension Forestry, and 33 years in Wood Technology and Forestry, respectively, a total of 116 years of service to Purdue University, the state of Indiana, and the nation.

The four men were honored on January 9, 1976, at a banquet attended by about 100 of their friends, fans and admirers. The warm, friendly banquet included humor and nostalgia. There was no eulogizing — the outstanding records of these men are well known.

The pictures catch the flavor and show the highlights of the banquet.

FACULTY



Durward L. Allen

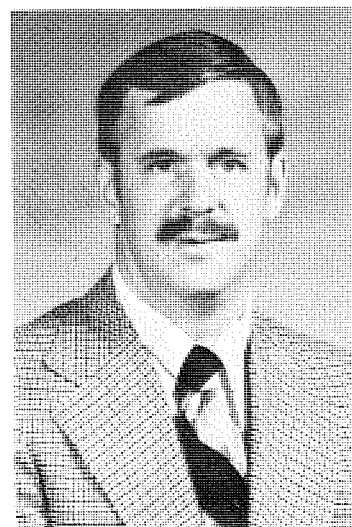
- Reared:** Fort Wayne, Indiana
Prior to coming to Purdue: I had 8 years with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and came to Purdue in 1954 from a position as administrator of Wildlife Research. Before that I was in wildlife research for 10 years with the Michigan Game Division, Department of Conservation.
Assignment at Purdue: I do not teach any classes.
Area of Research: Vertebrate ecology, especially predator-prey relations.
Hobbies: Photography, wood-working
Favorite tree: Bur oak
Favorite critter: I have two totem animals: the wolf and the buffalo.
Nickname: Doc
Favorite saying: In the ultimate accounting, our kind will get about what we find the wisdom and courage to deserve.



Herbert L. Archibald

- Reared:** Berkeley, California*
Prior to coming to Purdue: Student – sometimes unemployed.
Assignment at Purdue: Teaches For. 547 and 482
Area of Research: Population cycles and dynamics
Hobbies: Tennis, Petoskey stones, whodunits
Favorite tree: Redwood
Favorite critter: Pileated woodpecker
Nickname: Herb
Favorite saying: The Brontosaurus Principle: Up to a point, the bigger the better; beyond that point, the bigger the worse.
Kenneth E. Boulding

* It was a bit less far-out then, but not a whole lot.





T. V. Beers

Reared: Greensburg, Pennsylvania
Prior to coming to Purdue: Railroader; Military for 2 years.
Assignment at Purdue: Teaches For. 354, 553, 653, and 679.
Area of Research: Forest Measurements
Hobbies: Hunting, reloading, fishing, fly-tying, rod-building.
Favorite tree: Yellow-poplar
Favorite critter: Whitetail deer
Nickname: Tom
Favorite saying: "There is nothing so powerful as an idea whose time has arrived." (author unknown)



Walter Beineke

Reared: Indianapolis, Indiana
Prior to coming to Purdue: Graduate Student
Assignment at Purdue: Forest Tree Improvement (For. 530) Dendrology (For. 225)
Area of Research: Genetic Improvement of Black Walnut
Hobbies: Gardening, Canoeing, Cutting firewood
Favorite tree: Black Walnut
Favorite critter: "Monster" a huge black cat that thinks he lives at our house.
Nickname: Wally Walnut
Favorite saying: Take that one for a quiz (grinning from ear to ear)

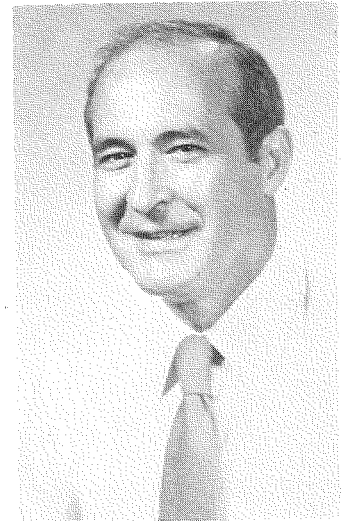


Kenneth M. Brown

Reared: Rural area near Pontiac, Michigan.
Prior to coming to Purdue: Timber cruising, surveying, graduate research assistant.
Assignment at Purdue: Teaches Dendrology.
Area of Research: Mathematical systems analysis work in forest biology and wood engineering.
Hobbies: Gardening, canning home brewing, cooking, woodworking and carving, nature study (especially plants of all kinds)
Favorite tree: Bur oak
Favorite critter: Amy Leigh
Nickname: Mac
Favorite saying: None

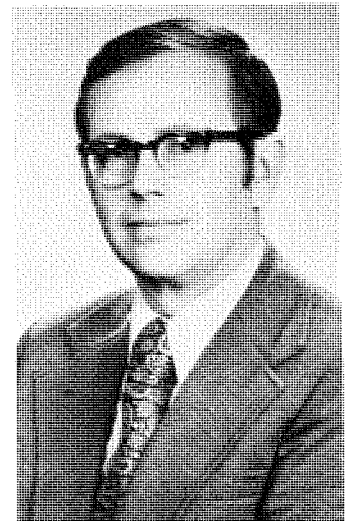
W. R. Byrnes

Reared: Barnesboro, Pennsylvania
Prior to coming to Purdue: Teaching & Research, Penna. State University, School of Forestry 1952-62. Soil Scientist, Soil Conservation Service, Columbia Co., Pa 1951-52.
Assignment at Purdue: For. 522 (Forest Soil & Water Mgt.) For. 331 (Forest Biology (Soils) at Summer Camp)
Area of Research: Environmental Relations of Hardwood Tree Species.
Hobbies: Hiking, Fishing
Favorite tree: Black Walnut (what else)
Favorite critter: Ruffed Grouse in the wild.
Dog at home.
Nickname: Dick
Favorite saying: None



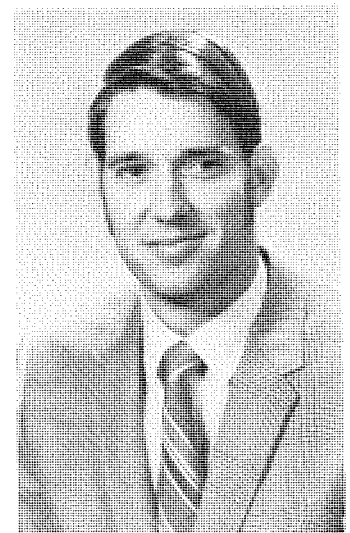
John C. Callahan

Reared: Grosse Ile, Michigan
Prior to coming to Purdue: U. S. Forest Service Ranger
Assignment at Purdue: Teaches For. 406 and 536.
Area of Research: Resource Economics
Hobbies: Politics, woodworking, travel.
Favorite tree: Money Tree (Monecious purdovious)
Favorite critter: California Golden Trout
Nickname: Johnny Cash
Favorite saying: "In dealing with the future, it is more important to be imaginative and insightful than to be 100 percent right."



William R. Chaney

Reared: Sherman, Texas
Prior to coming to Purdue: Research Associate – Tree Physiology, University of Wisconsin
Assignment at Purdue: Teaches For. 103, For. 535
Area of Research: Air pollution effects on woody plants
Hobbies: Stamp collecting, traveling, fishing
Favorite tree: White Pine
Favorite critter: Raccoon
Nickname: Bill
Favorite saying: The grand essentials in this life are something to do, something to love, and something to hope for.





Carl A. Eckelman

Reared: Columbus, Indiana
Prior to coming to Purdue: PhD Research
Assignment at Purdue: Teaches 313, For. 301, For. 510.
Area of Research: Wood Products – Furniture
Hobbies: Work
Favorite tree: Sugar maple
Favorite critter: Dog
Nickname: None
Favorite saying: Every dog has his day.



W. Lloyd Fix

Reared: Williamsport, Indiana
Prior to coming to Purdue: Have worked in extension all my career.
Assignment at Purdue: Extension
Area of Research: None
Hobbies: Gardening – Sports
Favorite tree: Tulip Poplar
Favorite critter: Dog
Nickname: “Bill”
Favorite saying: Let sleeping dogs lie.
He that wants to beat a dog is sure to find a stick.

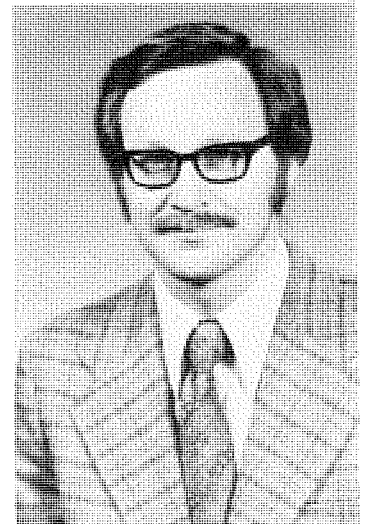


Roger M. Hoffer

Reared: Rogers City, Michigan
Prior to coming to Purdue: Research in the development of remote sensing technology.
Assignment at Purdue: Teaches For. 291, 558, 579.
Area of Research: Remote Sensing of Natural Resources.
Hobbies: Woodworking, camping, gardening, travel.
Favorite tree: Red Pine
Favorite critter: Bob-White Quail
Nickname: Dog
Favorite saying: None

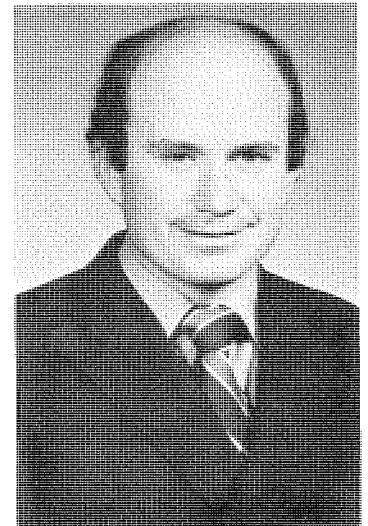
Harvey A. Holt

Reared: Muskogee, Oklahoma
Prior to coming to Purdue: Research Assistant
Assignment at Purdue: Do not teach any classes.
Area of Research: Intensive Forest Culture
Hobbies:
Favorite tree:
Favorite critter:
Nickname:
Favorite saying: Every expert was once an amateur.



William L. Hoover

Reared: California, Pennsylvania
Prior to coming to Purdue: U.S. Army and U.S. Forest Service
Assignment at Purdue: Forestry 407.
Area of Research: Marketing
Hobbies: Horseback riding, skiing
Favorite tree: Hemlock
Favorite critter: Golden Retriever
Nickname: Bill
Favorite saying: Don't put off until tomorrow what you should have done yesterday.



Michael O. Hunt

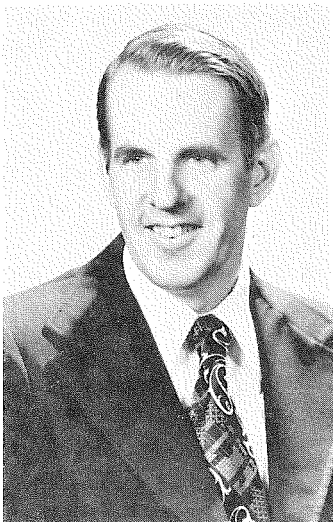
Reared: Louisville, Kentucky
Prior to coming to Purdue: Product engineering with a wood cabinet manufacturer.
Assignment at Purdue: My time is budgeted at 40% extension and 60% research. Relative to student activities, I have served as a faculty fellow.
Area of Research: Structural Applications of Wood-base Composite Materials.
Hobbies:
Favorite tree: Yellow Poplar
Favorite critter: Horse
Nickname: Mike
Favorite saying:





Charles M. Kirkpatrick

Reared: Greensburg, Indiana
Prior to coming to Purdue: PhD Research
Assignment at Purdue: For. 541.
Area of Research: Wildlife ecology
Hobbies: Hunting; prairie plants
Favorite tree: Bur oak
Favorite critter: Bobwhite
Nickname: Kirk
Favorite saying: You can't eat your cake and have it too.



Douglas M. Knudson

Reared: Pueblo, Colorado
Prior to coming to Purdue: Forestry school and research development in Brazil.
Assignment at Purdue: Teaches For. 383, 584, new 481.
Area of Research: User impacts on Recr. Resource.
Hobbies: Director, International Assoc. of Torch Clubs; photography; geography; tropical silviculture; Director, Battle Ground Historical Association.
Favorite tree: Eucalyptus citriodora
Favorite critter: Bradypus spp.
Nickname: None
Favorite saying: Participate fully in life; it's a great world God has loaned us.



Herbert C. Krauch, Jr.

Reared: Indianapolis, Indiana
Prior to coming to Purdue:
Assignment at Purdue: My responsibility is in extension rather than formal teaching.
Area of Research: None
Hobbies: Fishing, hunting and golf.
Favorite tree: Red oak
Favorite critter: Bluegill
Nickname: Herb
Favorite saying: "Avoid loud and aggressive persons, they are vexations to the spirit." (1962)

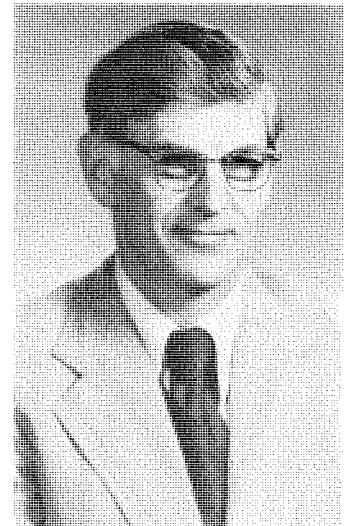
Edgar J. Lott

Reared: Hoboken, New Jersey
Prior to coming to Purdue: (State Extension Forester) Retired Jan. 1, 1976
U. S. Forest Service
Assignment at Purdue: Extension
Area of Research: None
Hobbies: Fishing, hunting, travel, stamp collecting.
Favorite tree: Christmas
Favorite critter: Cat
Nickname: Ed
Favorite saying: Too much curiosity killed the cat.



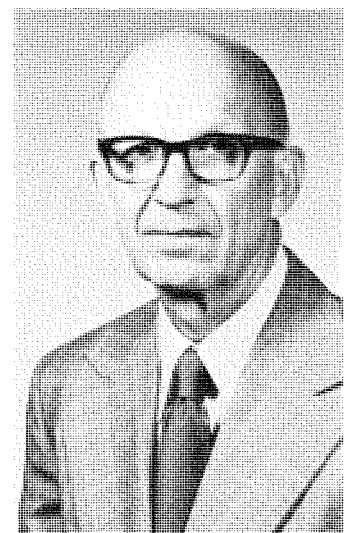
Clair Merritt

Reared: Quakertown, Pennsylvania
Prior to coming to Purdue: Sawmilling and Logging, Grand Rapids, Michigan (partnership);
Service Forester, State of Maryland.
Assignment at Purdue: Teaches For. 335, For. 339, For. 350, For. 431.
Area of Research: Regeneration of Hardwoods
Hobbies: Reading, swimming, gardening
Favorite tree: Tulip Poplar
Favorite critter: My dog Duke
Nickname: None
Favorite saying: The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.



Charles I. Miller

Reared: Petoskey, Michigan
Prior to coming to Purdue: Cruising, logging, and the Marine Corps.
Assignment at Purdue: Forest Mensuration and Current Issues in Natural Resource Policy.
Area of Research: On teaching only.
Hobbies: Jogging, fishing, hiking old railroad grades, reading, and writing.
Favorite tree: Sugar maple
Favorite critter: Chipmunk
Nickname: Charlie
Favorite saying: Make do or do without.
You have to suffer a little to be happy.





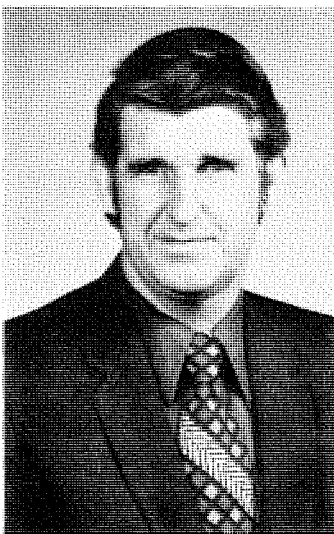
Fred H. Montague, Jr.

Reared: Lafayette, Indiana
Prior to coming to Purdue: Ph.D. Research (Foxes in Indiana)
Assignment at Purdue: Counseling
Area of Research: Wildlife Ecology
Hobbies: Natural history illustration, music, writing.
Favorite tree: Bur Oak
Favorite critter: Red Fox
Nickname: None
Favorite saying: The fox that tarries long is on the watch for prey.
The smartest fox is caught last.



John W. Moser, Jr.

Reared: Nagerstown, Maryland
Prior to coming to Purdue: Fred L. Nelson of Dayton, Ohio; Timber Management Forester and Research Forester, U.S. Forest Service; State Extension Forester for West Virginia.
Assignment at Purdue: Teaches For. 350, 408, 559, CS210A.
Area of Research: Application of quantitative techniques to forest resources measurements.
Hobbies: Wood working.
Favorite tree: Red maple.
Favorite critter: Robin
Nickname: None
Favorite saying: Fish or cut bait.
The early bird catches the worm.

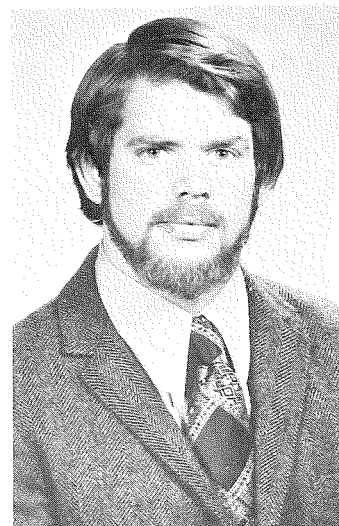


Russell E. Mumford

Reared: Casey, Illinois
Prior to coming to Purdue: State Park Naturalist, Game Biologist
Assignment at Purdue: Forestry 542 (Mammalogy)
Forestry 543 (Ornithology)
Area of Research: Birds and Mammals (life history studies)
Hobbies: Photography, painting, wood carving.
Favorite tree: None
Favorite critter: None
Nickname: Russ, alias "Batman"
Favorite saying: None

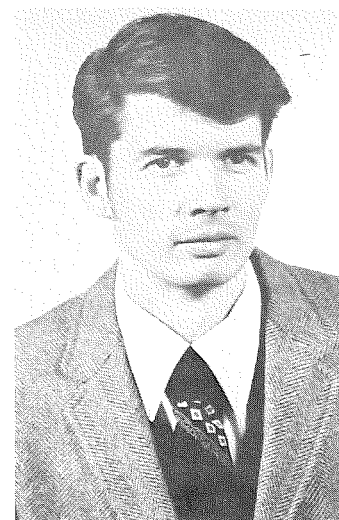
Joseph T. O'Leary

Reared: Central Islip, New York
Prior to coming to Purdue: Research in Recreation
Assignment at Purdue: Teaches For. 585, For. 498A and Director at Summer Camp.
Area of Research: Recreation
Hobbies: Work
Favorite tree: Balsam Fir
Favorite critter: Black Bear
Nickname: Joe
Favorite saying: If you plan at being a bear, don't be surprised if your teeth get broken.



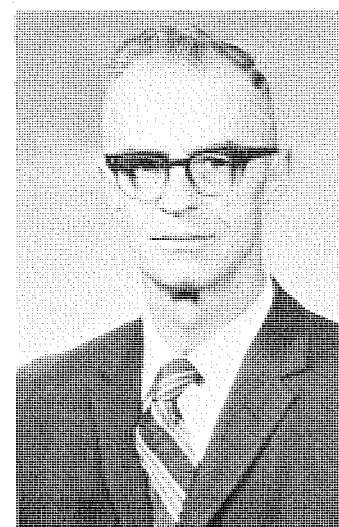
Dr. Parker

Reared: Sand Springs, Oklahoma
Prior to coming to Purdue:
Assignment at Purdue: Teaches For. 581 and 600.
Area of Research: Forest Ecology
Hobbies: Raccoon hunting, Photography
Favorite tree: Am. Beech
Favorite critter: Raccoon
Nickname: None
Favorite saying: Sweet clean air from east to west, and room to go and come I loved my fellow man the best when he was scattered some.



Robert H. Perkins

Reared: Woodville, Rhode Island
Prior to coming to Purdue: Wood Utilization Research
Assignment at Purdue: For. 310, Timber Harvesting, For. 506, Prod. Planning & Financial Control of Forestry Operating.
Area of Research: Timber Harvesting Systems & Primary Wood Utilization
Hobbies: Muzzle loading shooting
Favorite tree: Yellow Poplar
Favorite critter: Dog
Nickname: Bob
Favorite saying: None





John F. Senft

Reared: York, Pennsylvania
Prior to coming to Purdue: U. S. Army, CE
Assignment at Purdue: Teaches For. 517 and For. 518.
Area of Research: Mechanical properties of wood, native and tropical woods.
Hobbies: Hunting, woodworking
Favorite tree: Red Gum
Favorite critter: Squirrel
Nickname: None
Favorite saying: None

Anne Spacie

Reared: Massachusetts
Prior to coming to Purdue: Research in oceanography and fisheries.
Assignment at Purdue: For. 544, For. 545
Area of Research: Fisheries
Hobbies: Walking beaches
Favorite tree: Willow
Favorite critter: Sunfish
Nickname: None
Favorite saying: It's a silly fish that is caught twice with the same bait. One can catch a good fish with a bad worm.

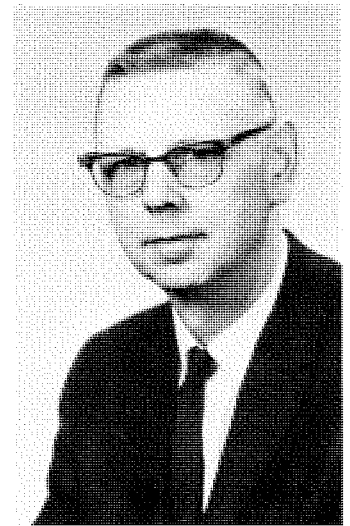


Eric W. Stark

Reared: Ainsworth, Indiana (Lake County)
Prior to coming to Purdue: Forest Products Research
Assignment at Purdue: Teaches For. 311, For. 412 (Fall '75)
Area of Research: No research responsibility
Hobbies: Gardening; fishing; hiking.
Favorite tree: Black Walnut
Favorite critter: Ruffed Grouse
Nickname: ? (Do the students have one?)
Favorite saying: There aint no free lunch.

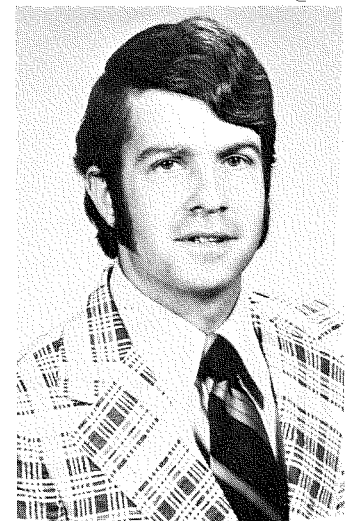
Stanley K. Suddarth

Reared: Westerly, Rhode Island
Prior to coming to Purdue: Bomb effectiveness research – Air Force
Assignment at Purdue: Do not teach any classes.
Area of Research: Wood structures engineering
Hobbies: Metal work, woodwork, travel
Favorite tree: Tulip Poplar
Favorite critter: Aardvark
Nickname: Stan
Favorite saying: None



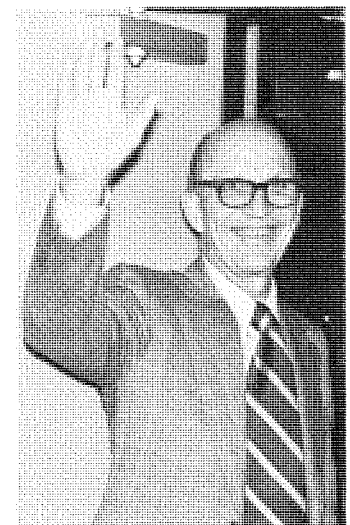
Harmon P. Weeks, Jr.

Reared: Orangeburg, South Carolina
Prior to coming to Purdue: Grad. Student
Assignment at Purdue: Teaches For. 340
Area of Research: Wildlife-habitat relationships; sodium dynamics avian breeding biology.
Hobbies: Birding; pro and amateur sports (especially football)
Favorite tree: Live oak?
Favorite critter: Gray squirrel?
Nickname: Mickey
Favorite saying: None



OFFICE STAFF

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How Many Mistakes Are You Making?

An error-free individual is an unproductive individual. He never takes a chance or tries a new approach for fear he will make a mistake.

In contrast, creative innovative individuals are always popping with new ideas, new things to do, and new ways to do things. Sure they make mistakes, some dumb ones, some smart ones. But they do make progress.

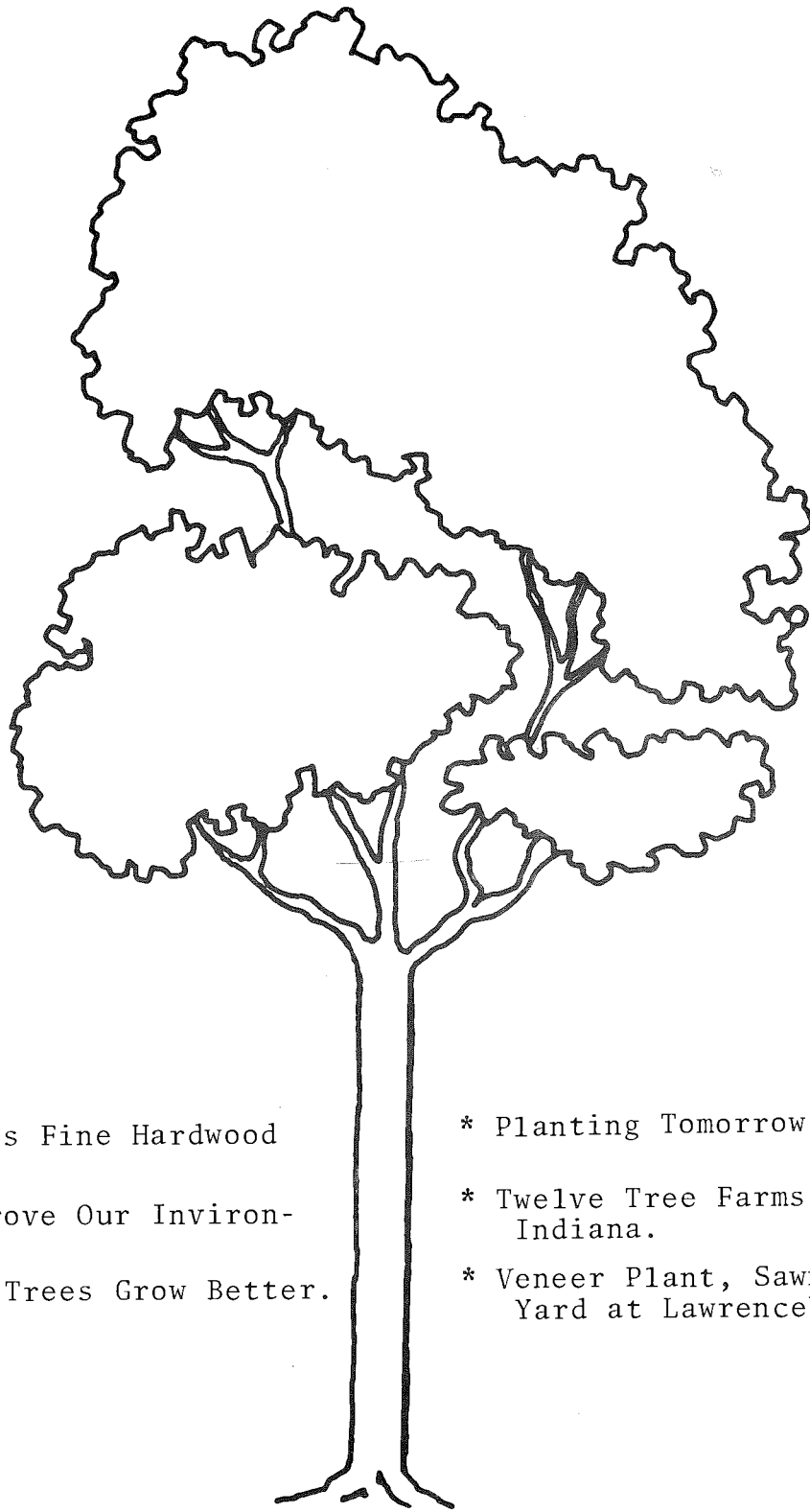
So yardstick your progress. If you seem to be not moving, maybe you aren't making enough mistakes.



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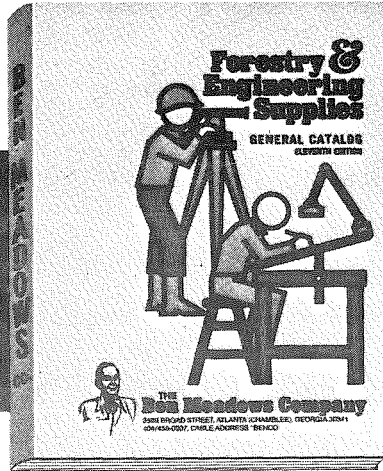
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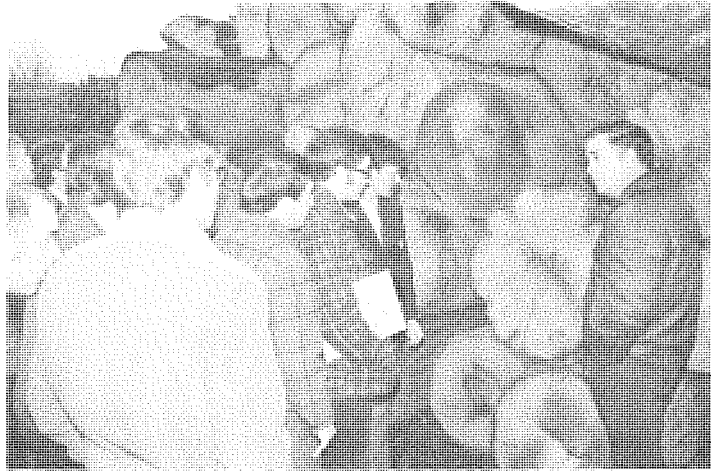
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SPRING BANQUET CLOSES YEAR

The Annual Spring Awards Banquet of the Department capped "Forestry and Natural Resources Day" at Purdue on Friday, April 2nd. The Indiana Chapter of the Society of American Foresters met during the day, and the F & NR Chapter of the Ag Alumni Association held their first annual meeting in the late afternoon.

Over 200 students, faculty, administrators, staff, alumni and guests attended the Banquet. Excellent bluegrass music was provided by a group of departmental students and alumni including *John Carrier*, *Carol Kounanis*, *Joe Scheidler*, *Kathy Guse*, and *Cary Schuyler*. *Gina Arbas* served as mistress-of-ceremonies.

The main feature of the evening was the presentation of awards. *Warren S. Rowe*, manager of the Atterbury Fish and Wildlife Area, received the coveted Chase S. Osborn Wildlife Conservation Award for 1976. Rowe, who oversees the conservation management of 35,000 government acres, was cited for "outstanding contributions and distinguished service to wildlife conservation in Indiana" covering nearly three decades. He received a scroll and \$250.

Ralph J. Alig, a senior majoring in wood utilization; *Mark F. Bean*, a junior in forest production, and *Barry Isaacs*, a sophomore in wildlife management, received the Burton F. Swain Forestry Achievement awards. They received \$200, \$175 and \$125, respectively, and their names will be inscribed on a permanent commemorative plaque. The Swain awards were given for the first time last year. Presented by the National Veneer and Lumber Corporation, Seymour, they are in memory of Burton F. Swain I, who was president of the corporation from 1908 to 1933. The awards are given in recognition of outstanding potential for achievement and service to forestry and the forest industry.

Barry Isaacs also received the Xi Sigma Pi national forestry fraternity award for outstanding scholastic achievement and participation in extra curricular activities. His graduation index is 5.96. He was given a gift certificate.

John S. Castrale, a senior in wildlife science, received the William A. Rafferty award in wildlife, which also recognized participation, leadership, scholarship and personal development. Castrale's graduation index is 5.95. He was given a framed certificate and a check for \$250. His name will also be placed on a permanent plaque denoting recipients of the award. Established in 1973, the award is made possible by a bequest of the late Major W. A. Rafferty.

Recipient of the Ramsey award was *John M. Toth*, a senior specializing in urban forestry and forest management. This award, in memory of Paul Ramey, outstanding urban forester with the Gilbert Corporation, Muncie, is presented annually by the Indiana Arborist Association. It recognizes a student "for outstanding achievement in urban forestry." Toth received a plaque and a check for \$200.


J. W. Haggard, majoring in forest production, received the Society of American Foresters Award given annually to the senior "displaying the best qualities of scholarship, leadership, and potential in the profession of forestry." His graduation index is 5.87 after seven semesters. Haggard was presented a S.A.F. lapel pin and a year's membership in the society.

Larry Dooley, also a senior in forest production, was named outstanding camper by fellow students and faculty members attending the 1975 Purdue Lost Lake forestry camp in northern Wisconsin. He was given a \$20 gift certificate.

Nancy L. Herman, a senior in conservation, won the Stanley Coulter Leadership award of \$100. The recipient was recognized for outstanding leadership and participation in all aspects of campus, civic, community, and professional activities.

Congratulations to all award winners and to *Mac Brown* and his banquet committee - *Gina Arbas* (mistress-of-ceremonies and Union arrangements), *Diana Doermann* (art work for program and posters), *Dennis Eger* (coordination of slide program) and *Carol Kounanis* (publicity).

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AND ALL THOSE WHO SUBMITTED STORIES

EDITOR'S NOTE

What you hold in your hands is not only the 1976 story, but, literally, the sweat and blood of the staff outlined above. Special thanks must go to several people. First, to Charlie for his incessant pushing that kept us all going; and to his secretary Toni Harris for much of the typing that had to be done. Al needs to be especially thanked for all of the hours he spent in the darkroom developing many of the photos you just saw. Ann? I never would have survived without her collecting all of the feature stories.

Thank you, staff, for all your help, faith, and determination (even though if at times it seemed hopeless). This book is dedicated to you. And last but not least, I hope every buyer feels his money is well spent!

Gina

