The purpose of the 1964 PERDUE LOG is (1) To bring wider recognition to the programs of the Purdue Department of Forestry and Conservation; (2) To stimulate interest in Forestry as a profession; (3) To serve and maintain contact with the alumni; (4) To promote good fellowship and to preserve a record of our activities.

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

I extend special thanks to the Indiana Department of Conversation, Division of Forestry, and to State Forester Robert D. Raisch.

G. H. Weaver
Editor
Modern Forestry Education
By Dr. William C. Bramble

We must recognize that professional graduates in forestry and conservation today face a new challenge to improve their technical competence and managerial responsibilities. This has made the task of education much more difficult than it ever has been and applies both to the educator and the student.

In forest management, for example, we must now teach and master new concepts that involve complex mathematical and statistical tools. Even the relatively simple job of timber cruising has been complicated by new instruments such as the prism, more precision in the use of aerial photographs, and complicated mathematical plot controls.

In wildlife management, the task of learning to guide and control natural forces so as to best utilize land areas involves complicated and not easily understood problems. The students must learn how to mesh wildlife production into a multiple-use program, a process that calls for understanding complex relationships and needs of people.

The rapidly expanding area of recreation has also added much to problems in multiple-use. The demand for wilderness areas, for example, often clashes sharply with other uses of land, not just for timber, minerals and forage but also for public hunting and fishing where access is desirable. Also on private lands the problem as to how to advise owners so that they may gain economic returns from camping, hunting, fishing, or other forms of recreation pose new problems that are difficult to solve.

Moreover, more emphasis is being placed upon economics in forestry and conservation as a basis for sound land use. In this connection, a decision-making type of training has come to be a must for the present generation of land managers. Wise decisions call for a body of technical skills and understanding that is taxing the capacity of the four-years of undergraduate education. More and more the need for a deeper and more basic understanding of the natural forces involved is drawing the teacher and student together into a graduate or a post-graduate training program.

(Continued on Page 20)
Meet

The

Faculty

This year the Purdue Log is proud to feature Dr. Durward L. Allen Professor of Wildlife Management. Both in and out of class, faculty and students alike know how dedicated Dr. Allen is to his work. Dr. Allen is always ready to talk about his principal concern of better informing our nation of the relationship of wildlife to the living standards of people and to preserve our wildlife heritage for future use. Keeping the public informed is one of his most important interests.

Dr. Allen graduated from the University of Michigan in 1932 and later received his Ph.D. from Michigan State University in 1937. He then joined the Game Division of the Michigan Department of Conservation as Biologist in charge of the Swan Creek Wildlife Experiment Station and later the Rose Lake Wildlife Experiment Station. In 1946 he took a research position with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service near Washington, D.C. He became Assistant Chief of the Branch of Wildlife Research in 1951 and served as Chief of the Branch for a year before leaving government service in 1954.

Dr. Allen came to Purdue as an Associate Professor of Wildlife Management and became a full Professor in 1957. The author of four books, the most important being, "Our Wildlife Legacy," which is being used in many colleges and universities as a text, Dr. Allen has also contributed numerous articles to such national magazines as FIELD AND STREAM, SPORTS AFIELD, BOYS’ LIFE, SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, and FORD TIMES. In 1958, he and his students began an intensive study of the Ecology of Isle Royale National Park, Michigan, with the support of the National Park Service, National Science Foundation, and the Wildlife Management Institute. This work was described in an article, "Wolves Versus Moose on Isle Royale," in NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE for February, 1963. Dr. Allen hopes to continue this research for ten years to gain more information on how predators affect the animals on which they prey. Since the study began three Purdue students have done graduate work in Isle Royale National Park.

All his life, Dr. Allen has enjoyed hunting, fishing, and camping. In recent years much of his hunting has been with a camera, and he considers photography to be his favorite sport. As you can see, Dr. Allen is an avid outdoorsman who is interested in using, as well as conserving our wildlife resources.

It is with pride that the Purdue Foresters meet Dr. Durward L. Allen, Professor of Wildlife and Sportsman in the 1964 Purdue Log.
Mr. James R. Richards through his success and hard work has become a most distinguished graduate of Purdue University. He was born April 13, 1929, in Fort Wayne, Indiana. He is the son of Mrs. Eleanor Richards and the late James H. Richards, 4841 Reed Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Mr. Richards, who is better known as Bob, lived in Fort Wayne, and attended South Side High School. While in high school, he held various part-time jobs, such as handling the mail at Pennsylvania Railroad, meat packing at Peter Eckrich and Sons, house painting and nursery businesses. He was active in sports and in the civic theatre while in Fort Wayne. He was encouraged to attend Purdue University to study forestry by both his high school football coach, George Collier, and his father.

Bob Richards graduated from high school and started his studies at Purdue in 1947. He majored in forestry, and attended summer camp at Henryville during the summer of 1949. In his early years at Purdue, Bob played on the "B" football team under the head coaching of Jack Mollenkopf.

On May 10, 1950, he started work in the factory at National Homes Corporation in Lafayette, and two months later he married Doris Ann Wiebke of Fort Wayne, whom he had met in high school. In the factory, Richards' worked the 11 P.M. to 7 A.M. shift unloading lumber at $0.85 an hour. Three months later he had advanced to checker, then to foreman.

By the time he had entered his senior year he was carrying twenty hours and working full time in the plant. Due to the seasonal nature of the housing business, he went on the 3 P.M. to 11 P.M. shift when production level dictated reduction to two shift operation in October. Then in mid-December the plant went to one shift, which seemed to end his career at National Homes. However, an opening was available in the production office. This enabled him to continue through the balance of the school year.

Bob worked as clerk in the plant superintendent's office. His duties were to keep the coal oil stove filled, keep manpower records on various cost centers, file plans and correspondence, as well as general production work.

In June 1951, upon his graduation, Bob Richards was hired full time at National Homes. He organized and developed the Pricing Department. His job started as one of recording invoice prices for Purchasing Inventory Control, and grew to include Price setting of houses and estimating of special projects. He worked with the Purchasing Department to price individual items for annual and semi-annual inventories.

After the Pricing Department, his next assignment was to develop a Standards Department as a liaison unit to coordinate related functions of Architecture, Production, Purchasing, and the general office staff in July of 1953. This department assumed responsibility for developing the material take-off for the shipping tally list. A code system was designed, and the use of I.B.M. equipment was started in this function to develop by-product information, improve accuracy, and offer increased product flexibility. Analysis, standardization, and interpretation of raw materials, codes, systems, nomenclature, and components were primary objectives of this job. National Homes offered prefabricated plumbing in 1953. The design and code aspects of this project fell under the jurisdiction of the standards department.

The Company's expansion created still another opportunity in May of 1959, when Bob was made Vice-President and General Manager of the National Homes-Tyler, Texas Plant. Bob operates as Division Sales Manager over two Regional Sales Managers and several District Sales offices. The Tyler Plant serves some two hundred builder-dealers in thirteen Southwestern States. (Continued on Page 20)
Faculty
DR. DURWARD L. ALLEN, Professor of Wildlife Management, graduated from the University of Michigan in 1932 and received his Ph.D. from Michigan State University in 1937. He then joined the Game Division of the Michigan Department of Conservation as Biologist in charge of the Swan Lake Wildlife Experiment Station and then the Rose Lake Wildlife Service. After two years in this position he was made the Assistant Director of the Papuxent Research Refuge. In 1951 he became the Assistant Chief of the Branch of Wildlife Research, and from 1953 to 1954 he served as Chief of this Branch.

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

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

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

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

DR. WILLIAM R. BYRNES, Associate Professor of Forestry, graduated from Penn. State University in 1930 with a B.S. in Forestry, and received his M.F. in Forestry (1931) and his Ph.D. in Agronomy (Soils) (1960) also from Penna. State.

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

DON A. BLUM, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering, was an undergraduate at Purdue, where he received a degree in animal science in 1938. In 1939 he completed his M.S. in Forest Engineering from a graduate degree in Agricultural Engineering at Purdue in 1955.

After graduating in 1939, Professor Blum worked for the U.S. Forest Service and the Michigan Department of Conservation in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. He worked one year for the Indiana Department of Conservation before entering the Army in 1942, serving in the Field Artillery until 1948. In 1946, he returned to the Indiana Department of Conservation, where he worked until coming to Purdue in 1949. Professor Blum teaches Elementary Drawing and Forest Surveying and also taught surveying at the Sophomore summer camp from 1950 to 1956 and also in 1962.

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

Before teaching, Professor Callahan worked three years for the U.S. Forest Service and eight years for the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station. He has been teaching for the past eight years. Presently he is teaching Forest Economics and applied Forest Economics. Dr. Callahan was a visiting scholar at the University of California during the summer of 1961 and was in Washington, D.C., this last summer working with the Bureau of the Budget on the Forest Service budget.
PETER E. DRESS, Instructor in Forestry, received his B.S. Degree from Penn. State in 1958 and his M.S. in 1959. He taught at Penn. State from 1959 to 1961 in Statistics and Menstration. Since coming to Purdue Pete has been engaged in full-time research and is working on a doctor's degree in Math and Statistics.

CARL A. ECKELMAN, graduate student in Wood Technology, received a B.S. in Forestry at Purdue in 1959. He is presently working for an M.S. Degree in Wood Technology under Stanley K. Sudhardt.

DR. RALPH J. GREEN, Associate Professor of Plant Pathology, graduated from Indiana State Teachers College with a B.S. degree in Biological Sciences in 1948. He came to Purdue to complete his graduate work, receiving both his M.S. degree and Ph.D. degree in Plant Pathology. Dr. Green was an assistant professor of The Department of Botany at the University of Chicago from 1953 to 1955, at which time he returned to Purdue and is currently teaching Forest Pathology.

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DR. CHARLES M. KIRKPATRICK, Professor of Wildlife Management, received his B.S. Degree from Purdue (1938) and his Ph.D. Degree from the University of Wisconsin (1943), both in Zoology. Since 1941 he has been doing research in Wildlife Biology, and was in charge of Wildlife course work at Purdue from 1941 to 1954. In 1961 he returned to instructional work by assuming responsibility for the Game Management course. Since 1959, Dr. Kirkpatrick has been editor of THE JOURNAL OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT, the official publication of The Wildlife Society.

DR. ALTON A. LINDSEY, Professor of Biology, graduated from Allegheny College with a B.S. Degree in Biology in 1939. He received a Ph.D. Degree in Botany from Cornell University in 1937. Dr. Lindsey has worked as a Ranger-Naturalist in Glacier and Mt. Rainier National Parks. He was a member of the Biology Department of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition in 1933 to 1935, and he also accompanied the Purdue-Canadian Arctic Permafrost Expedition in 1951. Before coming to Purdue he taught at Cornell University and at the University of New Mexico. He now teaches Forest Ecology.

HOWARD H. MICHAUD, Professor of Conservation, was graduated from Bluffton College in 1925, receiving a B.A. in Biological Science. His graduate work was done at Indiana University where he received a M.A. Degree in Zoology in 1930. Professor Michaud taught high school biology in Fort Wayne, Indiana, from 1927 until 1944. In 1934, he became the Chief Naturalist of the Indiana State Parks, a position he held during summers until 1944. He came to Purdue in 1945, and is currently teaching Conservation and Conservation Education.

DR. CLAIR MERRITT, Associate Professor of Forestry, received his degrees from the University of Michigan, a B.S. Degree in Forest Production (1943), M.F. in Forest Utilization (1948) and a Ph.D. in Silviculture (1959). Dr. Merritt went to the New York State Ranger School in 1948 where he was an Assistant Professor of Forestry. At the ranger school he taught Silviculture, Management, and Surveying. In 1956, he came to Purdue and is now teaching Forest Protection, Practice of Silviculture, and Regional Silviculture. He also teaches Silviculture Practice at sophomore summer camp.

EDGAR J. LOTT, Associate Professor of Forestry, is the State Extension Forester of Indiana. He graduated from the New York Ranger School in 1935, and received his B.S. in Forestry from the University of Michigan in 1938. Since receiving his degree, Professor Lott has worked five years for the U.S. Forest Service, four years at the Lake States Experimental Station, one year on the Timber Production War Project, two years in farm forestry in Indiana, and since 1946 has been doing extension forestry work at Purdue.

CHARLES I. MILLER, Associate Professor of Forestry, graduated from the University of Michigan in 1938 with a B.S. in Forestry. In 1940, he completed his Master's work at the University of Idaho. Following his graduation from Idaho, Professor Miller worked two years estimating timber and making logging studies for Potlatch Forest, Inc. He spent the next four years in the U.S. Marine Corps, and when released, held the rank of Lt. Col., USMCR. Professor Miller came to Purdue in 1946 and has been very active in many phases of Forestry work. Courses he has taught include Logging and Milling, Forest Measurement, Increment, and Forest Aerial Photogrammetry. He has also spent nine or ten weeks of every summer for many years as the Camp Director for the Purdue Junior Forestry Camp.
DR. RUSSELL E. MUMFORD, Assistant Professor of Wildlife Management, received all of his degrees from Purdue. A B.S. Degree (1948) and an M.S. Degree (1952) in Wildlife Management and in January of 1961, he received his Ph.D.

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

ROBERT H. PERKINS, Instructor in Forestry, received his B.A. Degree in Forestry from Purdue in 1949. Mr. Perkins received his M.S. in 1962 and is currently doing full-time research in the Purdue Wood Research Laboratory.

CHARLES C. MYERS, Instructor in Forestry, received a B.S.F. Degree in 1959 from West Virginia University and an M.S. Degree in 1961 in Forest Management from New York State College at Syracuse. Currently Mr. Myers is working on his doctor's degree in Forest Management. He has had one year of experience with the U.S. Forest Service on the Texas National Forest. He also served as a teaching assistant at the New York State College.

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

JEROME P. SEATON, Associate Professor of Soils, graduated from Penn. State University in 1920 with a degree in Agronomy. He received an M.A. Degree in Soils from Purdue in 1932.

Professor Seaton has been teaching and doing research since 1920, and is presently teaching Forest Soils.

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

DR. STANLEY K. SUDDARTH, Professor of Forestry, received three degrees from Purdue—a B.S. in Forestry (1940), an M.S. in Mathematics (1949), and a Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics (1952). He is also a Registered Structural Engineer. Dr. Suddarth did research on bomb flooding effectiveness under a U.S. Air Force contract at Purdue, and since 1954, he has been doing research in the Purdue Wood Research Laboratory. He has taught mathematics and is now teaching in Physical Properties of Wood.
DR. ERIC W. STARK, Professor of Forestry, completed his undergraduate work at Purdue receiving his B.S. in Forestry in 1932. He then went to the State University of New York to receive an M.S. Degree (1934) and a Ph.D. Degree (1952), both in Wood Technology.

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

Graduate Students

TOM BUNGER Tom is working toward his MS in Economics, under Dr. Callahan.

JIM BURTON Jim is working toward his MS in Wildlife, under Dr. Mumsford.

LARRY BURKHART Larry is working toward his MS in Forestry Soils, under Dr. Byrnes.

DR. A. H. WESTING, Assistant Professor of Forestry, came to Purdue in 1959 after receiving his Ph.D. from Yale in June of the same year. Prior to this he received an A.B. Degree from Columbia in 1850 and an M.F. from Yale in 1954.

Dr. Westing spent 1954 and 1955 as a research forester for the U.S. Forest Service, and he also served as an artillery officer in the U.S. Marine Corps, holding the rank of Captain when released.
CHARLES DANE  Charlie is working toward his Ph.D. in Vertebrate Ecology (Moose - Wolf relationship on Isle Royal) under Dr. Allen.

PARAMIJIT DHILLON  Pam is working toward his Ph.D. in the Physiology of Herbicide Actions, under Dr. Merritt.

JIM HOOL  Jim is working toward his Ph.D. in "Operations Research and Applied Statistics," under Dr. Hall.

BOB JOHNSON  Bob is working toward his MS in Physiology, under Dr. Merritt.

A. B. JOHNSON  "Skip" is working toward his MS in Forest Management, under Dr. Hall.

DOUG KNUDSON  Doug is working toward his PhD. in Economics and Recreation, under Dr. Callahan.

PHIL SHELTON  Phil is working toward his PhD. in Vertebrate Ecology, (Beaver - Wolf relationship on Isle Royal) under Dr. Allen.

DICK ROWE  Dick is working toward his MS in Economics, under Dr. Callahan.

LEE WENSEL  Lee has just completed his Masters and is taking more courses preliminary to changing schools.
Office Staff

MARY KIRKOFF

NORMA GARRIOTT

JOYCE HIDAY

BARBARA MEYER

SARA POSTLETHWAIT
"Indiana State Forests - A 60th Anniversary"

By Robert D. Raisch

The Indiana state forest system had its birth in the "dark ages" of forestry, at a time when Teddy Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot were seeking to gain recognition for our present U. S. Forest Service. The year was 1903 when the first State Board of Forestry secured legislation to purchase 2,000 acres of land for the establishment of a State Forest Reservation in the rugged knob country of Clark County, near Jeffersonville, known as the Clark County State Forest, this tract was set aside to serve as a "public area for forestry research and demonstration." It was later to become the site of the first Purdue Forestry Summer Camp.

From this early and rather modest beginning, Clark Forest has grown in size and complexity, along with the state forest system, which today includes 13 forests in 20 counties, comprising a total of 123,000 acres.

Growth and development have been slow and at times static, but they have generally paralleled national progress. The first 30 years were largely devoted to protection and experimentation. In 1925, the acquisition program received a boost with the passage of the first forestry mill tax levy. State Senator Oliver P. Lafuze championed this act in support of State Forester Deam's battle to secure public recognition for an expanded state forestry program, in that same year we find recorded the purchase of 557 acres as an addition to the state forests. The Lafuze Act, with later amendments, permitted the expansion of state forests.
In the late 20's, and set the stage for major accomplishments in the 30's.

By 1932, Indiana's state forests had increased to five, with a total of 25,000 acres. The advent of the CCC program in 1933 made possible reforestation, timber stand improvement, logging on state forests at an unprecedented rate, and ushered in a new era in management of these lands. This pioneering use of public works labor also was responsible for the first large-scale development of recreational facilities, most of which are still in use today.

During this period preliminary surveys were also initiated for establishment of forest management plans. Except for the war years (1941-46) state forest growth and management experienced a 20-year period of steady progress and intensive management. However, these efforts were still largely oriented to the traditional management for timber production. It was not until the late 50's that foresters, and land managers in general, gave real recognition to a new concept of multiple use management.

State forests today are managed to provide a maximum of both goods and services on a lasting basis, for all people. Watershed management, wildlife production, and recreational operations share a place with timber production in all planning and operations. The water hole and detention structure, for example, are now an integral part of the forest operation. Greater emphasis is also being placed on a professional approach to the management of state forests. Graduate foresters are being employed to guide a complete program for each property. Management plans are being updated and timber stand improvement plans and cutting budgets are being implemented to achieve management goals.

During the past year timber sales were doubled, reaching a high of $52,000. Total income from the forests approached $100,000 in 1962-63. Although this is far short of the potential productivity for these lands, such sales mean ringing cash registers in Indiana communities. The harvesting, processing, transportation and sale of these products pumped nearly a million dollars of added income into the local economy. In addition, those counties which contain state forest land received a direct payment of 15% of sales receipts under state law.

These state forest timber sales and the resources on which they are based, serve as a stabilizing influence for our forest industries, which employ some 26,000 workers, and yield over 100 million dollars in manufactured goods. Moreover, these figures do not include the income to communities resulting from forest recreation and tourism.

With the passage, last year, of President Kennedy's Accelerated
Mason ridge fire tower on Morgan-Monroe State Forest.

Scene at Yellowwood Lake on the Yellowwood State Forest.
Public Works program, new funds are available to rehabilitate forest facilities for the first time in many years. These are being put to good use in fire lane construction, and buildings needed to meet present day obligations. Water hole construction and other wildlife habitat improvement projects are now in progress to increase production of forest game species, including the deer, turkey, grouse, and squirrel. This work will have lasting benefit for the harried hunter who finds it increasingly difficult to find a place on private property.

Hunting is just one of many outdoor recreational pursuits enjoyed in state forests. A phenomenal increase in public demand for outdoor recreation facilities is causing a quiet revolution among public and private agencies in trying to meet this need. State forests are no exception. Here every effort is being made to provide extensive facilities in a broad range of outdoor activities. In keeping with state forest philosophy, these are generally simple and inexpensive forms of recreation which appeal to the majority of people. Picnicking, primitive camping, hiking, hunting, fishing, and boating are available at nearly all forests.

Another, and perhaps the highest use of state land, has come into being as a result of Governor Welsh's emphasis on our youth. A Youth Camp for first offenders from the Boys School at Plainfield was established at Clark State Forest in 1961. This joint endeavor with the Department of Correction is a monumental effort to rehabilitate not only our physical, but also our human resources. These boys carry out useful forest improvement projects, but the really valuable accomplishment comes in the form of the lasting impression created by the camp experience. The fortunate few who benefit by this training return to society better for the experience. The pilot Youth Conservation Camp just completed at Harrison State Forest is a related effort to provide a work-training program for unemployed youth now roaming the streets of Indiana communities. This 60-day pilot program was designed to serve as a forerunner for a national effort proposed in the President's bill for a National Youth Conservation Corps.

With the alarming increase in crime rates, these forest-related youth programs are destined to become an increasingly important forest activity. These and other problems already evident in our changing community present a serious challenge to administrators. The direct and indirect effects of population changes will require skillful planning to meet these growing and shifting needs. Recreation activities, for example, are already taxing physical facilities and department budgets; zoning will be necessary in order to expand multiple uses without conflict; new concepts in fee systems and charges will evolve as a result of the increasing burden on public funds. Water requirements, both industrial and recreational, will focus greater emphasis on manipulation of forest watersheds.

These, and many other problems, old and new, require state and community forest planning of the highest order. Public areas which provide multiple benefits for all citizens will become cherished possessions as the struggle for space becomes more intense.
Classroom In The Woods

In the hustle and bustle of our technological world, we often lose sight of the importance of nature's wonderful outdoors. Youngsters and oldsters alike are becoming more and more excluded from the natural surroundings which may be found in the forest.

We must somehow be able to teach our society that the forest is a breathing, self-sustaining, and complete world of its own. It is a playground for humans in their leisure hours. A forest is a storehouse containing the commodities to be used by future generations; it is a source of pure sparkling water and a natural home for many creatures of the wild. A forest is the creator of soil and is a wild flower preserve in which the beauties of nature are to be found in their most attractive setting. It is also the backbone of many national industries by providing commodities for industrial operation. Finally, a forest is a place where one may seek spiritual solitude when one grows weary of the problems of a busy world.

This type of education cannot be taught successfully inside the walls of a classroom. Within a classroom our society can only receive an idea of what a forest and forestry really mean. However, if we are to instill in people a genuine understanding of nature's handiwork, guided by the hand of the forester, we must be able to present the forest and forestry directly. This means creating a classroom within the forest itself. Purdue foresters have accomplished just that—a "classroom in the woods."

In 1947, the title to a thirty-eight acre tract of woodland called McCormick Woods, located west of Purdue on Cherry Lane, was obtained by Purdue University. Shortly afterwards plans were started for the completion of an "outdoor classroom" in the form of nature trails. This chance to study nature as it really is would benefit surrounding communities as well as Purdue University. Under the direct supervision of Dr. Bramble, Head of the Department of Forestry and Conservation, these plans were carried to completion this year.

As pointed out by Dr. Bramble, this outdoor classroom is an excellent example of multiple use management. Furthermore, it is only a five minute drive from Lafayette; this nearness is a great asset to the schools and interested groups of this community.

The primary purpose of this woodland laboratory is student instruction for the study of nature and multiple use management in timber, wildlife, soil, water, and recreation.

Not only is this woods used as an outdoor classroom for students, but Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, 4-H clubs, bird watchers, and nature lovers of all pursuits enjoy the aesthetic and educational values to be found in this living museum of nature.

One of Dr. Bramble's closest assistants on the McCormick Woods project is Professor Charles Myers. "Charlie" has rendered a considerable amount of service toward the timber management in past timber sales. In commenting on the success of McCormick Woods as an educational asset to conservation, Charlie said, "McCormick Woods is considered as an outdoor classroom and is available for all organized groups for the study of conservation and resource management."

The success of the endeavor was by no means accomplished by only two men. There is more to McCormick Woods than just commenting about nature. This project has entailed a lot of hard work in mapping, constructing and posting the well planned and easily walked nature trails which penetrate the interior of this woods.

For example, Professor Kirkpatrick helped establish some of the wildlife attractions which are spotted along the trails. Professor Michaud is another who aided considerably toward the completion of this project. He wrote the trail guides which explain the various points of interest as one strolls along the twisting, well marked trails. His wife, in turn, simplified the existing signs so that a third grader could easily read and understand their meaning.

There is still another aspect to McCormick Woods; it is research and is being conducted by Professor Beers. This is the establishment of twenty-five permanent variable radius plots. All qualifying trees have been marked, numbered and measured for various characteristics. The data will then be recorded on IBM cards and the volume and growth data will be analyzed by computer methods. Another researcher, Professor Merritt, has also done considerable work in permanent square plots. All of his trees have been numbered and have the DBH's marked.

Research, another very important part of conservation education is being furthered by the establishment of this outdoor laboratory.

Most projects have their problems and this one is no exception. However, the problems which the McCormick Woods project has encountered have been few. One problem which will always plague any public place (Continued on Page 19)
Remember When
is vandalism; however, this has not been too severe. A tree will now and then get hacked, a few beer bottles may clutter the roadside and the trails are sometimes used when parking facilities at the "wall" are overcrowded. It seems to be the general consensus of opinion that there is no problem keeping nature lovers in - it's keeping the "nature boys" out!

Hunting is another problem which will often be present when there is a woods with squirrel population as plentiful as it is in McCormick Woods. There have been reports, however, that the squirrels may be over-populating the area as indicated by the lack of oak regeneration. Because of the danger that hunting and vandalism present to a public place, McCormick Woods has been placed under surveillance by the University Police. Rabbits have also posed a problem because of the browsing of newly planted seedlings.

Like most woods, there are openings in the canopy. These provide an opportunity for reforestation. This has also been utilized as an educational device. The Girl Scouts and other groups have planted over five hundred trees in McCormick Woods. They have also helped construct various types of wildlife refuges. Providing the youngsters with this first-hand experience is an invaluable part of their education in conservation.

A very important aspect which is included in the trail guides at McCormick Woods is the fact that this is a self-supporting Indiana hardwood forest. In the past there have been timber sales which more than pay for the maintenance of the nature trails. This fact is included in the education of the public in that forests are managed, not preserved.

At this time, McCormick Woods is the only one of its kind in this area. However, the plans are in the offing for the creation of more study areas. Plans have already been submitted for the construction of similar facilities in Stewart Woods.

McCormick Woods is only the beginning of an exciting new idea. There will surely be more and more outdoor classrooms springing up throughout the Midwest in the future. When it comes to understanding nature, there is no substitute for the real thing.
Modern Forestry Education

(Continued from Page 2)

Seemingly, there are at least three paths open through the "woods" - a fifth year can be added to the undergraduate program; graduate study at the master's level can become more common for advanced technical and managerial training, or postgraduate training of a nongraduate nature can be offered to develop skills not learned on the job or in previous education. That educators are beginning to face-up to the facts of needed education is witnessed, in part at least, by the recent Society of American Foresters' study of forestry education. This study analyzes our present education offered and suggests some new approaches to old problems. That students are facing up to some of these needs is shown by an increase in those taking graduate training beyond the basic four years and by increased interest of forestry graduates in postgraduate short courses.

This all points up in that leadership in the complex management of wood, water, wildlife, and recreation must come from some new approaches in education in the years ahead. Will forestry education meet this challenge and furnish the leaders? That is the real problem that lies ahead for both the teachers and learners in our schools today.

Distinguished Graduate

(Continued from Page 4)

As General Plant Manager, Bob's duties include the following. Sales, Production, Architecture and Purchasing, Order, Transportation, and Quality Control are Richard's major areas of responsibility at Tyler. Due to the nature of the regional markets, the Tyler Plant operates on a somewhat decentralized basis, and has department heads relating Tyler production to the Standard National Home line, as well as to some local variations.

The Tyler plant's annual production is about 2,000 homes. The normal inventory of lumber for a 45 day turnover is 750,000 b.f. Plywood production on a 60 day turnover is 500,000 sq. ft.

Besides his many duties as Vice-President and General Plant Manager, Bob Richards is director of the Tyler Sales Executive Club, and is a member of the Tyler Chamber of Commerce, the Sharon Temple A.A.O.N. M.S., and the Scottish Rite Bodies of Waco, Texas. Bob has found some spare time for his hobbies; hunting, fishing and painting.

He was a very hard worker and aggressive student. Although school work was not easy for him, he always put plenty of time, effort and enthusiasm into his work. His great enthusiasm for work has led the way to his success in life.

It is with great pride, The Purdue Log pays tribute to Bob Richards, Vice-President and General Manager of National Homes, and most of all --- Forester.
BARE, BRUCE
South Bend, Indiana
Forestry Club, Treasurer; S. A.R.; Xi Sigma Pi, Assistant Forester; Conclave, 1963; Plans graduate work at Michigan; Worked as Helitack Fireman at Bly, Oregon, 1961; Worked as Forestry aid at Glendevey, Colorado, 1963; H-I; Intramural activities.

DILLION, THOMAS CHARLES
Fort Wayne, Indiana

BREDESEN, GEORGE CHARLES, JR.
Griffith, Indiana
Forestry Club; Conclave, 1963; Plans to enter service; Worked as Engineering Aid in Oakridge, Oregon, 1959, 1960, 1961; Worked as Forestry Aid in Roseburg, Oregon 1963, Cary Hall.

EIKENBERRY, FRANCIS L.
Westfield, Indiana
Forestry Club, S.A.F.; Xi Sigma Pi; Alpha Zeta, Married and have one child; Attended Purdue Extension, Indianapolis, part time 1958-1961; Works as Student Assistant in Forestry Dept., 1962-1964; Ross-Ade Raiders.

CRAYDEN, LEWIS ARNOLD
New Albany, Indiana

GOTTBRATH, FRANK WILLIAM
Jeffersonville, Indiana
Forestry Club; S.A.F.; B.O. T.C.; Conclave, 1963; Was in engineering freshman year; Plans on going into the Army after graduation; Member of the Army Rifle Team and Varsity Rifle Team.

CRETTER, GARY URBAN
Culver, Indiana
Forestry Club; Conclave, '62 & '63, first place in Burling '62 & '63 & '64 Conclave Committee; Worked on Stanislaus N.F. in 1965; Member of House of Herbs.

CRISWELL, JAMES D.
Hammond, Indiana
HARDELL, EDWARD
ARThUR
Gary, Indiana
Conclave, 1963; Plans to enter
Air Force; Worked in Fire
Control, Improvement Crew
in Reno, Nevada, 1961; Worked
in Campground Maintainence,
Fire Suppression in Salt Lake
City, Utah, 1963; Gary Hall,
Varsity Varieties.

McMAHAN, DANIEL LUTHER
Vincennes, Indiana
Forestry Club; S.A.F.; Con-
clave, 1963; Club program on
Alaska; Transfer from
Vincennes University, 1961;
Excelsior Club.

HUNT, CHARLES RONALD
Rossville, Illinois
Forestry Club; S.A.F.; Mar-
rried; Conclaves, 1961, 1962,
1963; Plans to work for the
government; Worked in Sur-
veying in Eugene, Oregon,
1961; Farm House Fraternity,
Archery Club, Outing Club,
Collegiate 4-H.

NELSON, DAVID
Crawfordsville, Indiana
Forestry Club; S.A.F.; Mar-
rried; Vetern; Conclave, 1963;
First in Log Rolling; Worked
in Fire Tower in Montana,
1961.

JONES, JEFFREY A.
Paoli, Indiana
Forestry Club; S.A.F.; XI
Sigma Pi; Married; Worked
at sawmll, Paoli, Indiana,
1960, 1961, 1962; Worked as
Recreation Aid, Hoosier Na-
tional Forest, German Ridge
Park, Tell City, Indiana, 1963;
Ross Ave Apartments.

STARK, DAVID ALBERT
West Lafayette, Indiana
Forestry Club; Sgt. at Arms,
Secretary, Treasurer; S.A.F.;
XI Sigma Pi, Secretary Fracal
Agent; Alpha Zeta; Conclave,
1963, 1964; Purdue Log,
Photographic Editor; Graduate
School; Worked in Black Hills
National Forest, South Dakota,
1960; Kootenai National For-
ant, 1961; Montana; Roosevelt
National Forest, Colorado,
1963; Outing Club, 1960, 1961,
1962.

MASON, CLYDE L.
Comeraville, Indiana
Forestry Club; S.A.F.; Con-
clave, 1961; Worked at Clark State Forest, 1963;
Archery Club.

STOCKFLETH, ROBERT
HENRY
Evansville, Indiana
Forestry Club; S.A.F.; Mar-
rried; Worked on Davy Crockett
N.F. in 1962, and for the
Dockery Engineering Co. in
Evansville in 1963; Member
of Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity,
Dolphin Fraternity, Purdue Players, and Skull and
Crescent.
STULIK, BRUCE F.
Western Springs, Illinois
Xi Sigma Pi; Delta Chi; Plans to attend Graduate School.

WEBB, WILLIAM DAVID
Boosville, Indiana
Forestry Club; S.A.F.; Conclave, 1963; Plans to work for Forest Service; Worked in Ochoco National Forest, Oregon, 1963.

VIERK, GARY ARNOLD
Lafayette, Indiana
Forestry Club; Worked on Wenatchee Forest in 1960, and on the Arapaho Forest in 1962.

WENGERT, JACK P.
Fort Wayne, Indiana
Forestry Club; S.A.F.; Conclaves at Iowa, Michigan Tech, and Purdue. Third in Log Throw at Iowa, First Chopping, First Two Man Bucking, Third, Ax Throwing at Purdue; House of Herbie.

WADDELL, JAMES D.
West Lafayette, Indiana

WEAVER, GARNET H.
Salem, Indiana
Forestry Club; S.A.F.; Xi Sigma Pi; Alpha Zeta; Conclaves, 1962, 1963; First Dendro, First Log Rolling; Purdue Log, Associate Editor, 1963; Editor, 1964; Plans to attend Graduate School, Purdue; Worked on Ottawa National Forest, Watersmeet, Michigan, 1961; Worked on Clark National Forest, Poplar Bluff, Missouri, 1963; eastern S. E. Unit President, Executive Vice President.

WILLIS, JAMES H.
Sturbridge, Mass.
Forestry Club; S.A.F.; Married; Children; Plans to work for State of Indiana.
Juniors

Kurt Adams
Edward Bojda
Dale Borkholder

Joe Dolby
Dennis Gillen
Bill Willsey

John Harrison
Jim Hindle
Tom Hruskocy

Wayne Lashbrook
Jerry Lauer
Bruce Pfohlz
Sophomores

Betters, Dave
George, Allen
Hart, Thomas

Johnson, Thomas
Martin, Dave
Overton, Charles

Mocock, Karl
Moore, Roger
Watson, Michael
Freshmen

James Bohanan
Tom Bricker
Thomas Coerte

Kenneth Kirchoff
Larry Knauer
Carl Meyers

John Mountford
Lynn Neff
Larry Parker
AN OPEN LETTER
TO PURDUE FORESTERS
FROM JIM CRAIG, FORESTRY '36

What is your idea of greatness? You say "He's a great guy" or "That's a great outfit".

What do you consider, in either a man or a company, as the attributes of greatness? STOP NOW! Make a list of the distinctive features, the outstanding characteristics, the especial qualities that you associate with greatness. Then analyze the items you've listed.

Maybe you will find, as I have, that you are really analyzing yourself. For each of us tends to measure by his own self-stick.

One characteristic I have noted, in men and organizations I've considered great, is humble, honest, dedicated service. That's what Forestry Suppliers aspires to render.

May we serve you?

Jim Craig
President and General Manager

"What You Need—When You Need It"
Professional forestry, engineering, camping and outdoor supplies|
SHIPPED ANYWHERE
Illustrated catalog on request. Write for yours.

Forestry Suppliers Inc.
1307, 848 W. Anyone St.
Anytown, Anystate, Anyzip
Lost Lake Forestry Camp--1963

Summer camp is now a galaxy of memories for those who attended it in 1963. There are memories of woods, instruments, lakes and streams, girls, towns, food, test, gas, beer, more tests, more beer, wolves, a bell, and many many other things. It seems that most talk about summer camp concentrates on the enjoyable aspects of it. This is fine. After all, why install an unnecessary dread of summer camp in aspiring young foresters who have yet to attend it? Why tell them about shooting Polaris or running a random line, about short mensuration exercises due the next morning, or about the open book test that lasted from 1 till 5 p.m. After all, these are only minor irritations. Instead, let them glean part of their ideas of camp from some well remembered things said there. A few of the choice phrases heard around camp were:

"How could nearly half the boys in camp get lost and miss a whole afternoons set of dendro quizzes?"

"You say you walked back to camp from Iron River with two dogs you first mistuned for wild beasts because they barked and smelled like skunks?"

Do you mean to tell me that the boy laying on the bowling machine claiming to be a gutter ball has only had two beers?"

"Well gang, it looks like another P. B. and J. day."

"Can I borrow your car?"

Charley's bell lasted through another summer; he's really got it well anchored to the mess hall. In past years, somebody had to ring it at 6:00 a.m. every day except Sunday. However last summer we received the blessing of having nobody ring it until 6:30. It also rang at 7:00 to announce that breakfast was ready and to get the members of cabin 5 out of their sacks.

The biggest camp event was our meeting with the foresters from across the Michigan border. Their saws drew ribbons, ours only sawdust, but we persevered. Their chains fell fast and straight, ours kinked, but we persevered. We birled, poked, chopped, played volleyball, and even threw horseshoes and were still behind. Then among cheers and grunts our perseverance paid off as our outweighed tug of warm team made us the victors of the day.

Camp will be remembered by all who attended it as a place offering both ample work and ample fun.
Home was never like this!

Charlie Miller's Raiders.

Do you think it will ever get dark so we can get this Polaris exercise over with?

It's picturesque – but BOGGY.

He WAS going to town?

The most alert "raider" in camp.
FRONT ROW: Left to Right, G. H. Weaver, Frank Eikenberry, Lewis Craydon, Jeff Jones, Carl Eckelman.

BACK ROW: Bruce Stulik, Bruce Bare, Skip Johnson, Pam Dillon, Dave Stark, Jim Waddell.
Xi Sigma Pi

The annual Xi Sigma Pi fall initiation and banquet was held at the Cedar Crest Restaurant on December 10, 1963. After a sizzling steak dinner, Mr. Robert Raisch, State Forester of Indiana, presented a stimulating and informative talk. He centered his talk around the attributes which employers look for when hiring new men. His outline included such attributes as honesty, perseverance, modesty, and scholarship. Mr. Raisch went on to discuss these particular characteristics and emphasized that a man who exhibits initiative and who shows that he can deal with people sincerely and in a diplomatic manner will quickly become a leader among his fellow workers. In the modern age, it is the man who seeks friendship and endeavors to achieve his goals honestly that succeeds.

The banquet was enjoyed by all who attended, and the fellowship and good food made the evening a grand success. In the future, all of the members hope that annual affair will be as interesting and enjoyable as this one.

Xi Sigma Pi is the national Forestry Honorary, and has 21 chapters located on the campuses of most of the nation’s forestry schools. The honorary seeks to bring men of high scholarship together and to foster the desire and initiative to excel in men of the forestry profession. The chapters also try to instill an appreciation for the activities provided by university and college life.

The fraternity was founded at the University of Washington in 1908 as a local group. Since that time the idea has won such wide recognition that other forestry schools have sought membership. The Purdue chapter, Kappa, was founded in 1934 and has initiated over 300 men into the fraternity. To be eligible for membership an undergraduate student must have attained a graduating index of 5.0 if he is a Junior or a 4.75 if he is a Junior 6 or a Senior. Scholarship is not the only desirable characteristic of a forester, however, and consequently, a person must also have a personality which would tend to develop leadership and a successful career.

Spring pledge class at work: Tom Bunger, Ray Stuck, Mike Strunk, Dale Borkholder, Kurt Adams, and Bob Pramuk.

Shidler Board listing active Xi Sigma Pi members
As a means of getting the underclassmen interested in the Forestry Club, the officers and other upperclassmen issue this challenge: We think that the underclassmen can't improve upon the attendance or the programs of the club during the last two or three years. We don't believe that the freshmen and sophomores can get more than 136 persons in room 117 on club night. Neither do we feel that you can suggest better speakers. Any takers?

The Forestry Club was begun with the first class in the newly formed Department of Forestry and Conservation in 1926 and has developed into one of the most active and informed clubs on the Purdue campus. The original meetings which were very informal between students and staff soon were organized and encompassed regular programs. Over the years, there have been many outstanding things achieved through the activities of the club and it is through continued good support that these activities can be perpetuated.

For example, this year the club has had as speakers Dr. Russell Mumford, with a slide show on his trip to Kenya, Africa; Professor Honeywell and his display of Indian artifacts; and Dan McMahan, a senior who showed slides of his trip to Alaska. Some of this year's activities were the Fall Campfire and, more recently, the Forestry Club Banquet. Both were very successful.

Last spring Purdue was host to the Midwestern Foresters Conclave and this year the Club will be sending its usual numerous entourage to Michigan on May 2 and 3.

This has been but a brief summary of the Forestry Club and its activities. There is much more to become acquainted with, and by offering the challenge above, we hope to stimulate those who have hesitated due to lack of information.
The 30th Annual Forestry Club Banquet

The 30th annual Forestry Club Banquet was held on March 6 and provided an evening enjoyed by all. Members of the Indiana Section of the Society of American Foresters, who were in town for their spring meeting, attended the banquet, as did the usual crowd of faculty and students with their wives and girl friends.

The evening began with the invocation, offered by Professor Burr Prentice. Then, while the persons seated at the various tables were ushered to the buffet line, the others introduced themselves to new faces or renewed old acquaintances.

After dinner as John Niemeyer was about to begin the program, four "termites" bored to the front of the room. Long, blue hair and guitars almost made one think of the Beatles, but as the strings twanged and the voices sang in soprano everyone recognized Diantha, Betty Jane, Barb and Norma.

Dr. Bramble keynoted the program with the announcement that next year will be the 50th anniversary of Forestry at Purdue. The presentation of awards began as Charlie Miller presented the Outstanding Camper Award to Dale Borkholder, Dean Freeman presented Bill Madden with the Chase S. Osborn Award in Wildlife Conservation for his outstanding work in conservation in Indiana, Jim Waddell, Forester of XI Sigma Pi, presented an axe to Tom Staples as the Outstanding Freshman of 1963, and Dr. Stark presented the Outstanding Senior Award to Francis "Ike" Eikenberry.

Dr. Francois Mergen highlighted the evening with a slide tour of Europe centering around the areas being used in studies of genetics in forestry.
The Purdue Wildlife Club is made up of individuals who believe that wildlife and other outdoor resources have a permanent place in American Culture. We believe in conservation use and public programs to enhance the esthetic, recreational, and economic values of wildlife as a part of our living standard. The purpose of this club is to promote an interest in our renewable resources, to support the sound, scientific management of these resources, and to provide for the exchange of information among interested persons.

The club consists mainly of people in the Wildlife Management, Forestry, and Conservation Education curricula, but any interested persons are invited to join the club or attend our meetings.

Since the main objective of the Wildlife Club is to promote interest in and exchange information about wildlife research and conservation developments, a stronger effort was made this year to have all of the members participate in club activities. The varied program of events included organized field trips, club projects, research seminars, and lectures from conservation workers and educators.

Once again this year, the club went to Crane Naval Depot to work at the deer checking station during the hunting season. They assisted the State Conservation Department in weighing, sexing, and measuring several hundred whitetail deer. Trips for such things as watching the migrating ducks and geese, banding bats, and seining for smelt provide educational experiences as well as fun. The regular club meeting is the time when graduate students tell about what they are doing in their research projects. Also, outside speakers are invited to tell about their work or their experiences. Talks about subjects such as a trip to Africa and state fisheries management were on the agenda for this year.
The morning of May 4 dawned bright and early—too early for some who had eyes for the Friday night lights of greater Lafayette. Scraggy beards and dark eyes awoke to breakfast at 7:00 a.m., but spirits had reached a high level after several cups of strong, hot coffee. The boys from the visiting Midwestern Forestry Schools had captured their own headquarters the night before and were emerging by 7:45 to take on all comers.

At eight o'clock the contestants in Dendrology and Traverse began their courses. This seemed to really start things rolling along, and as spectators arrived, interest picked up and excitement touched everyone. By 8:30 some of the contestants from the Traverse has come in and the tally boards finally took on some meaning. Meanwhile over on the grassy flat near the road, the judges of the chain throw were frantically rounding up the contestants. Apparently there were not enough chains for one school and the first two events had captured three of the contestants for the chain throw contest. All of Purdue's long weeks of organization became frustratingly useless.

After the initial confusion of the early morning, Purdue had won one first place and that was all. G. H. Weaver, putting all of his vast storehouse of knowledge about trees and their characteristics to use, won first place in Dendrology. Then, just barely getting his breath from this arduous chase, Weaver teamed with Dave Nelson to give Purdue its second first place as they rolled their 12" by 6" oak log in the winning time of 1 minute 42.6 seconds, a full 7 seconds ahead of the Michigan State team.

About 10:15 the attention of the crowd was drawn to the sawing block where the one-man saw was put through its paces by 15 stalwart foresters. Though the Purdue three did their utmost and for a time held the lead with one time of 1:36:7, a big bruiser named Whipple from Michigan Tech broke the event open with a time of 58:45. Now to some people this may have no meaning other than that Purdue didn't place, but to those who watched Mr. Whipple that day it proved that one man can saw faster with a sharptwo man saw than a sharp one man saw. There must be some correlation between the length of the saw -- and thus the number of teeth -- and the amount of wood removed from a cut.

The events of the morning ended with Purdue and Michigan tied for 1st place with 10 points. At about 11:15, the mass of participants and spectators descended upon the mess hall for lunch.

During the lunch break, Paul "Bunyan" Criss told the tale of a woods "critter" known as a "Zyg moll." Now this animal is a little difficult to describe, but he had feet like a frog, the body of a pig and then the most distinguishing characteristic of all was a yard long tail with a basketball sized sphere of live rubber. The creature was an amphibian, of sorts, that swam in the streams, but he would move across the land by whirling his tail over his head and bring it crashing down to the ground and he would go merrily bouncing along his way. One day Paul Bunyan declared he would capture a "Zyg moll!" and cut off the tail to make heels for his boots out of rubber. Well, true to his words that is just what he did.
But there was one complication with the fact that every time he took a step his heels would make him bounce higher and higher. He got bouncing so much that he couldn't even stop to eat. So the men in the logging camp would put hot soup in a shot gun and shoot it up to the bouncin' Paul. For 30 days and nights this went on until the crew was able to lasso him and tie him down.

Paul Criss also pulled another "hair-raising" event when he shaved Don White's beard with a double-bit axe. In all, lunch was quite a success, and everyone staggered off with well filled stomachs to watch the afternoon events.

The afternoon's events started with keen but easy competition in match splitting. This event allowed all to recover from lunch. Two men bucking, an event to tax all, was to develop into quite a drama. Purdue's number three team of Howe and Wolf drew the number one starting position. Howe and Wolf got off to a good start, but their cut happened to intersect a stray piece of fence wire in the center of the log. This attempt to cut wire with the contest saw left Purdue's Foresters without a prepared contest saw. Attempts were made to refile the damaged saw, while a company representative of Poulan Saw Company of Shreveport, La. used a chain saw to cut out the section containing the wire. During this period of frenzied activity, Michigan's team of Carte and Novak turned in a top time of 61.5 seconds. Michigan's foresters then agreed to loan their best cross cut saw to Purdue. Jack Wengert and Lee Hotaling, using the Michigan saw, turned in the winning time of 50 seconds. The generosity and friendship of the Michigan Foresters was greatly appreciated by all Purdue Foresters.

The bolt throwing contest threw Purdue another loop as Missouri placed 1st and Michigan State took the next two places. There were some really good throws; all those which placed were over 22 feet in the air. Considering that the bolt was 6 feet in length and 5 inches in diameter, those boxes were heaving 50-75 pounds of sycamore a good distance.

The bolt throwing led into another kind of throwing. As usual tobacco spitting held the spectator's attention and also held them at a comfortable distance, Purdue placed in this event as John Winks plucked his missiles for one point and 4th place.

At this point the afternoon was beginning to look pretty bad for Purdue. We only had 17 1/2 points to Michigan's 26. With only 2 events to go Purdue would have to win at least 10 points more. Hopes really soared as big Jack Wengert swung his axe fast and true. The 11 inch squared cottonwood log seemed to melt apart as Jack went through in 120.2 seconds. Purdue had one of those 2 very necessary 1st place positions. Then Don White came through right behind Jack and Hoffman of Michigan State to take 3rd and earning another 2 points. Only three more points in any event and Purdue would pass Michigan for the lead. The next event was the axe throw and Purdue saw its chance go through the mill as Michigan State took 1st place, and then to seal the very last chance, Michigan's Renner and Missouri's Cahill scored 4 points right behind Purdue's own Roger Ward.

The final results as tabled below tell the statistical battle as it raged that Saturday. It was a grand day for everyone who participated, and the spectators enjoyed themselves as they watched young lumber-jacks portray their parts in the traditional way of the older days.

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<th>Dendro</th>
<th>Trav.</th>
<th>Ch. Thr.</th>
<th>Log Roll</th>
<th>1-man Buck</th>
<th>Match Split</th>
<th>Bolt Throw</th>
<th>2-man Buck</th>
<th>Tob. Spit</th>
<th>Chopping</th>
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The "Paul Bunyan shave."

The Champ.

Tough—ain't it.

Two is company.
That must really hurt!

Watch your backside.

Heads up!

The Forestry Club extends a hand of thanks to all those persons and businesses who contributed time, money and prizes to make the Conclave here at Purdue a great success.
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