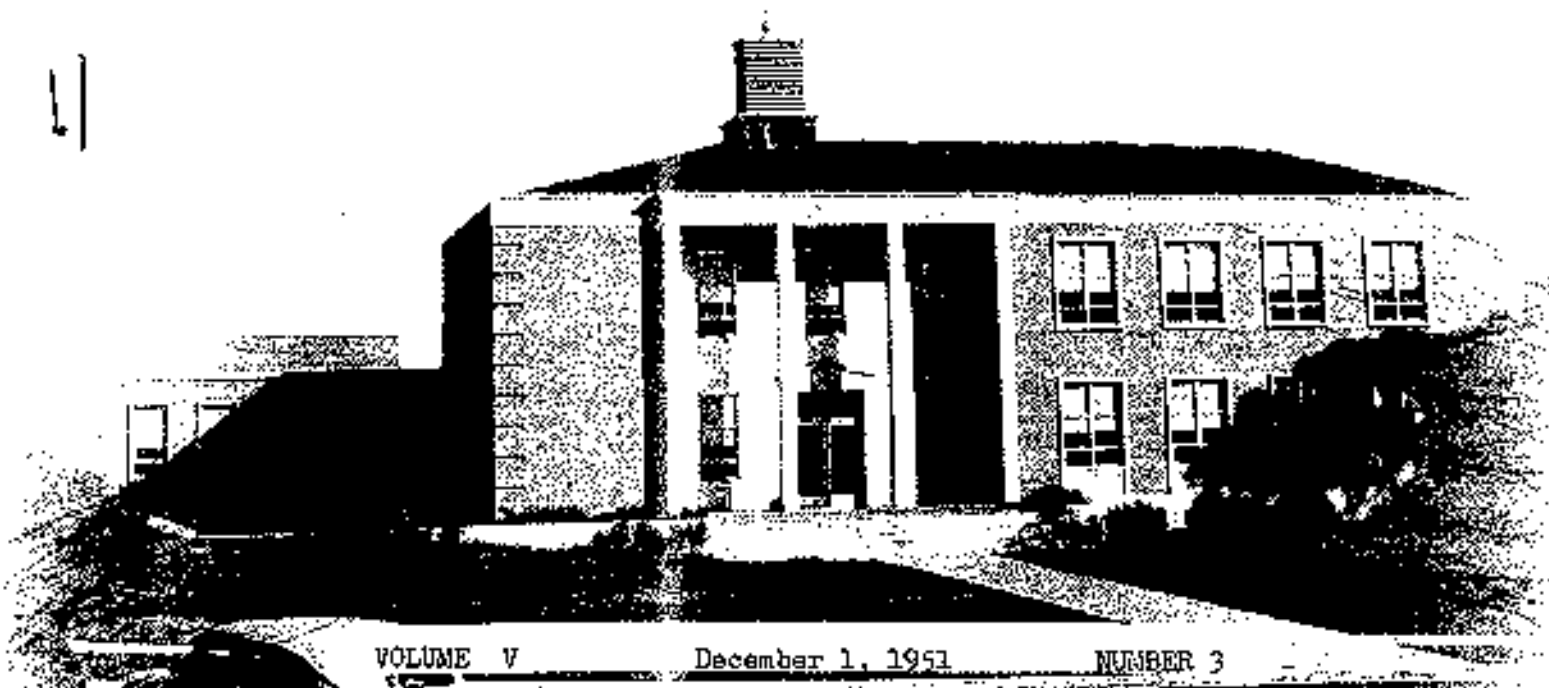


AUBURN FORESTER



VOLUME V

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NUMBER 3

WANTED! GOOD MEN WITH THEIR SLEEVES
ROLLED UP

We who are interested in the forest industry of the Southern United States are confronted with a critical problem. If this problem is not understood and the solution sought immediately, forestry in the South will falter, instead of gaining more and more impetus.

We are facing a new day for forestry in the South. As we all know, our forest lands which are capable of producing forest products that are second to none in both quantity and quality have been depleted through ignorance and mismanagement. This predicament is just beginning to be fully realized by the layman landowner in the South.

The cry of "wolf" was sounded too soon by conservationists. From the 1920's until the present day, the layman has frequently heard it said that "all of the timber is about gone" and yet the timber continued to come from "somewhere." Thus, the layman was lulled to sleep by the thought that plenty of timber would always come from "somewhere." And the timber did come from "somewhere." As the supply of timber became less and less, the logger was forced to supply logs that had been too low in quality to use before. And as the value of timber increased, he removed logs from areas of rugged terrain that had been impossible to log profitably before. Today, these "somewheres" are practically exhausted and the layman realizes that the cry of "wolf" is indeed genuine and that he is realizing it almost too late.

We who are in the field of forestry in the South are faced with the tremendous job of making forest land more productive. We are faced with the task of producing forest products that can compete successfully with products from other sections of the United States in markets which we have either lost or are rapidly losing. The forest industry is and always has been the "backbone of the Southern economy; if we fail to perpetuate it, we face dire economic consequences.

The way has been blazed by a few pioneer foresters and landowners in the South. They have succeeded in proving that good forestry practices are sound profitable business practices. The way is open for us. The action that we take will vitally affect the future of the Southern forest industry, the future of the forestry profession, and above all, the individual futures of each of us.

A little serious thought makes it apparent that in addition to performing the work that we are trained to do, we must seek every possible opportunity to inform people as to what can be accomplished in the South with intensive forestry. And while we are creating the fullest understanding of the benefits to be derived from sound forest management and utilization, thus paving the way for maximum forestry efforts in the South, we must add capable young men to the ranks of our profession. It is apparent that we must have men who are well versed in botany, engineering, and the numerous other subjects that comprise the field of forestry. These men must be capable of discovering and establishing new forestry techniques in addition to perfecting existing ones. They must be capable of utilizing experiment station discoveries, and, in turn, transmitting personal discoveries to their fellowmen in the profession.

In other words, we need men in our profession who measure up to many "musts," and we need many of these men. Based upon the area of forest land in Alabama, (18½ million acres) a conservative estimate has placed the number of foresters needed in the state for an intensive management and utilization program at 3000. There are approximately 250 foresters in the state now. The status of the forestry profession in the South will depend entirely upon the action of the 3000 men needed and comparable numbers in our neighboring states.

It is evident, therefore, that the greatest thing we can do for ourselves is to advise capable young men as to the potentialities of forestry in the South and thus head them toward a good accredited forestry school.

(Continued on page 12)

THE JOB OUTLOOK FOR FORESTRY GRADUATES

In 1948 the first student graduated from the Forestry Department of A.P.I., and since that time 119 men have received their degrees in forestry. Auburn men have found jobs open to them in almost every phase of forestry. They are scattered over a large number of states.

After returning from a recent meeting of the heads of the forestry schools in the South, Professor DeWall reported that the job outlook for the future seems to be about the same throughout all of the southern states. Jobs have been relatively plentiful in the past and the demand for graduate foresters continues to increase each year. While the demand for graduates continues to grow, the number of available men will decrease. Based on the present enrollment, the next four graduating classes will be smaller than those of the past.

The need for men with degrees in the various state organizations throughout the South is particularly pressing. Alabama, Georgia, Texas, and Tennessee have made requests for A.P.I. graduates during the last three months. This is due in part to the rapid turnover that takes place in most of the state organizations, making an ever present demand for young men. Probably more important than this is the fact that almost all of the southern states are becoming more forestry conscious. The legislature of one southern state recently passed a law to provide graduate foresters for all of its counties desiring county-wide fire protection. Since the passing of this law, they have found that there are not enough technical men available at the present time for a plan of this type.

The outlook for jobs with private industries is good, and will probably be better in the future. During the past three months private concerns in Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, Delaware, and South Carolina have expressed a desire to hire A.P.I. graduates. From these requests a total of eleven jobs are open, and there are no men available at the present time to fill them.

There are several reasons why private industry will be using more professional foresters in the future. If we take for example the pulp and paper industry in the south, we find that new mills are being built and old ones are expanding to meet the growing demand for southern pine paper products. This means that they must buy more land and produce more wood for pulp. The new land must be planted and improved, and greater yields must be obtained from the old land. This demand for more raw material means a demand for more foresters to plan for and supervise the planting, management, and harvesting of trees.

The idea of hiring graduate foresters is new to many sawmill owners and land companies, but they are beginning to realize the value of a professional forester. Utility companies have recently begun to hire foresters, and there are many new industries that are coming to forestry schools for men.

The federal government has departments which employ foresters, but this is on a comparatively limited basis. The turnover is much slower with federal jobs and not all federal programs are expanding rapidly. There will be openings from time to time, but this is not a major outlet for forestry graduates in the south.

If the trends which are developing now continue into the future, and there is good reason to believe that they will, demands for graduate foresters will be much greater than the supply for several years to come.

Bob Smith

Baby Talk

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| L | M | N | O | Trees |
| O | S | M | R | Trees |
| O | I | C | D | Trees |
| E | T | B | T | Trees |

ALUMNI NEWS

- J. A. Haynes ('49) - stopped by the office on May 18.
- Jim Douglas ('51) - called the office on November 3. Serving with Uncle Sam.
- Leon Estes ('48) - sent in a copy of the News-Advertiser Forestry Edition article by Estes, Amory, Monroe Co.
- Jack Hinson ('50) - with the A. W. Williams Inspection Co.
- R. C. Wakefield ('49) - "Just Married" Stopped by office in July.
- Alec Duke ('49) - Wrote in that he is forester for Richton Tie & Timber Co., Box 354, Union, Mississippi.
- John Kite ('51) - Box 710 Silver City, N. M. Gila National Forest has permanent appointment.
- J. K. Weeks ('48) - PO Box 227, Dothan, Alabama. Farm Bureau.
- E. C. Burkhardt ('50) - Came by the office on Aug. 11. Was spending the week-end in Auburn and plans to attend the S&F meeting in Biloxi.
- I. Hester ('50) - Came by on Sept. 4. Just back from Korea and interested in Forestry job.
- H. Riggs ('50) - Prof. DeVall saw him in Brewton on May 14. Doing field work every day.
- Burt Carlson ('49) - Visited the Dept. in August. Has an office in the Bank Bldg. Dadeville.
- N. D. Pearce ('51) - Married in B'ham on Sept. 5 to Miss Linda Cox.
- Bill Koier ('50) - Rt. 3, Box 1290, B'ham went with T. C. I. in Aug.
- Harry Meigs ('49) - leaving state for T.C.I.
- Tom Culpepper ('49) - came by the Dept. on Nov. 1. Still with State at Little River.
- Bob Thrash ('48) - In for a visit in June. New car. Same job.
- T. J. Newman ('51) - Sent a letter to the Department in June. Told how forestry training is useful in Armed Forces.
- Roy Gamble ('51) - Permanent job with Gulf States Paper Corp.
- Lt. Quinton Barrington ('49) - Married to June Lowry Aug. 3, 1951 in Oklahoma City.
- John Guy ('49) - Proud Papa of baby girl. John now located at Grove Hill (Coosa River)
- August 31 - Dr. Richards and Prof. DeVall visited W. E. Belcher Lbr. Company and saw Claude Swift ('51) and Archie Ray ('50).
- October 17 - Alabama Power Meeting at Dadeville. Those seen King Nye ('51), F. M. Stewart ('49), E. O. Moore ('49), Burt Carlson ('49) and W. L. Brown ('49)
- Herman Ball ('51) - At present using a D.C. address; gamefully occupied with some secret daily routine--at night the regular "run."
- R. J. Hyatt ('50) - Farm Forest Management (State Forestry) at Huntsville.
- Ken Luke ('51) - Navy Reserve, San Diego; doing boot on some isolated desert in Southern California, anticipates Officers Training in the near future.

(continued on next page)

ALUMNI NEWS (continued)

Jim Stockman ('51) - Department of Lands and Forest Mgt., (Understand fire control is included). Alabama By-Products Corp., Littleton, Alabama.

John Ramage ('50) - District Farm Forest Manager (State Forestry), located court house building, Dadeville, Alabama

"Bo" Thompson ('51) - With his Uncle Sammy at Ft. Knox, can't imagine what to H--- he's doing but can't help wonder how long the gold standard will remain effective! At the time of press "Bo" will be on leave visiting Crystal Springs, Miss

Jack Crouch ('51) - Let's see, what'nt'l happened to him?

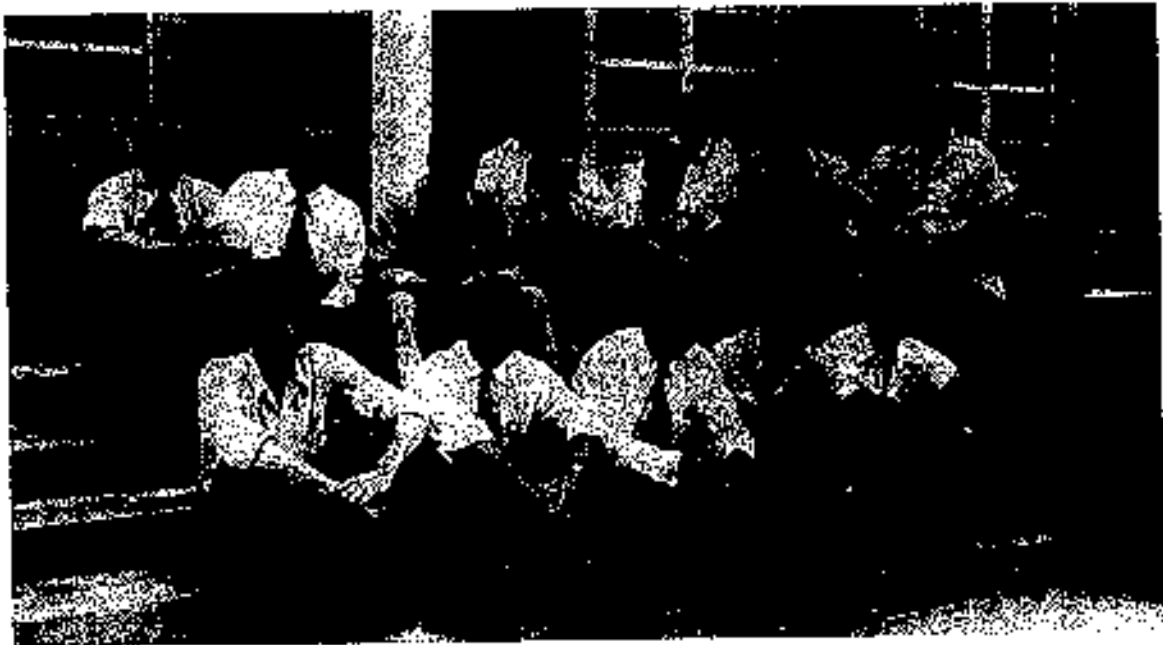
D. R. Cook ('50) - Keeping the women happy! Centreville and vicinity; as a side line, doing Management on lands owned by Gulf States in that area.

BOB SOLLMANN JOINS AIR FORCE

Bob Sollmann's draft board just couldn't see it his way so rather than go into the Army he quite summer camp and joined the Air Force. (f o u r l o n g y e a r s) He is a Pfc. at Lackland Air Base, San Antonio Texas.

FORESTRY STUDENT IS REPRESENTATIVE TO ENGINEER COUNCIL

Carl N. Struck (3FY), member of the Society of American Military Engineers, was elected to represent the S.A.M.E. on the Engineer Council at their regular meeting November 13, 1951.



AUBURN ALUMNI AT ALABAMA CHAPTER SAF MEETING-- Left to right; 1st row, Deason, Starling, Culberson, Maigs, Matthews; 2nd row, J. E. Smith, R. F. Smith, Ramage, Stewart, C. W. Brown, Prese; 3rd row, Stockman and Capell.

STAFF CHANGES

Since the last of the summer several changes have taken place in the faculty of the Auburn Forestry Department which are of interest to all of us. Some familiar faces are absent and new ones have taken their place.

The first change took place on the first of August when Mr. Dorr tendered his resignation. "Pappy" had been at Auburn for a long time prior to the completion of his last summer camp, and had seen a lot of boys come and go. Although he may not have been the best professor this school has ever seen, he was always a dependable friend to every student. He was and is a very fine gentleman. Such a person cannot give up a position requiring personal contact with others and not be missed by them. At the present time Mr. Dorr holds the position of assistant sales manager at the Connor Land and Lumber Company in Loana, Wisconsin.

Another who has left us is Mrs. Margaret Platt. She is now living in Memphis, Tenn. where her husband is in an optometrist school. Mrs. Platt occupied the position of "downstairs boss" in the best possible manner. We are fortunate in having such a capable person as Mrs. Edna Knowles take over. She is no stranger to us having been "upstairs boss" for a while during Mrs. Platt's stay. I think Mr. DeVall's taste in secretaries has been excellent. Completing the secretarial staff is Mrs. Maggie Condra who presides behind the big desk upstairs. A strictly on-the-ball gal, she has been a big help in performing necessary mimeographing chores.

Much to the sorrow of the Econ. & Finance class, Mr. Christen has been placed on a full-time research program this term and has been forced to turn his "shaft" over to prof. Posey who is adding a few new "twists" of his own, I understand. This term three projects are keeping Mr. Christen busy. The first and most important of these projects is the supervision of woodlot management on state agricultural substations. The

present program is limited to 600 acres of pine and hardwood in the Lower Coastal Substation at Camden, Ala. Here it is Mr. Christen's job to work with the substation employees and train them in methods of timber estimation, marking, etc. He will evolve the management plan and provide technical assistance to the substation employees who execute it. Pending the results of this venture, it is hoped that similar programs will be successfully established in such substations over the state.

Secondly, Mr. Christen is working on a project of his own concerning a short-cut method of estimating pulpwood volume in the standing tree by taking diameter measurements only. The work actually began about a year ago and was first put into practice in the recent plantation thinnings here at Auburn. Satisfactory correlation was found to exist with the result that the method is now being tested on a commercial scale.

Mr. Christen's third project is geared toward teaching. It consists principally of developing and managing the natural areas in the forestry department plantations. The timber was marked by Mr. May's silviculture class and is being cut by his logging boys. A total of 5,000 bd. ft. is scheduled for removal during the present term. This timber is to be cut at the school mill and will furnish lumber for instruction purposes here at school as well as for incidental construction.

We are happy to welcome to Auburn Dr. D. B. Richards, the newest addition to our forestry faculty. Dr. Richards obtains his B.S. degree in general forestry at Colorado A & M before being employed by his Uncle Sam for a few years as an airplane driver. Immediately after leaving the army, Dr. Richards became the manager of an airport in Coopers-town, New York. Essentially a forester and only incidentally a fly-boy. Dr. Richards soon turned to Syracuse University to complete his graduate education. He obtained his master's degree in wood utilization. His Ph.D. was also in wood utilization. While at Syracuse he served as an instructor in wood utilization and as a research assistant, doing work on the properties of wood glues.

(Continued on page 13)

AUBURN GRADUATES QUALIFIED FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

The Society of American Foresters is an organization of technically trained professional foresters. It is a democratic, non-political, non-profit corporation of nearly 8,000 members. As stated in its constitution, the objects of the Society are:

1. To represent, advance, and protect the interests and standards of the profession of forestry.
2. To provide a medium for exchange of professional thought.
3. To promote the science, practice, and standards of forestry in America.

The Society of American Foresters is divided into 21 regional sections. These sections hold at least one, but usually more, meetings each year at which time field trips are taken, technical reports are made, discussions of current issues are conducted, and the sections' business is transacted. The southeastern section includes Alabama, Florida, and Georgia.

The Society is the sole accrediting agency for professional forestry education in the United States. Under its educational standards, 25 institutions offering instruction in forestry are now accredited. The Forestry Department of A.P.I. is one of the accredited institutions.

Forestry graduates of A.P.I. are eligible for Junior Membership in the Society. Since the fall quarter of 1950 all graduates have submitted applications for Junior Membership. Many of the older graduates have joined the Society and are participating in its activities. The Forestry Department extends to all of its graduates the opportunity to become members of the Society. We would like to see Auburn become one of the few schools having a 100 percent membership in the Society of American Foresters.

Professor Jack T. May is membership chairman for the southeastern section and

is the Society's Representative at A.P.I. Application forms may be secured from him. Prof. May will secure the necessary endorsements for all A.P.I. graduates and submit the application to the Secretary of the Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Society of American Foresters will be held at Biloxi, Mississippi, December 12-15, 1951. About 1,000 Foresters from all sections of the United States will be in attendance. This will be an ideal meeting place for Auburn Alumni.

Professor Jack T. May

ALABAMA CHAPTER OF SAF MEETS IN AUBURN

The Alabama, Society of American Foresters held its annual meeting in Auburn on Sept. 14-15. The registration of members took place in the lobby of Alumni Hall with the business meeting immediately following.

During the meeting, J. M. Stauffer brought to the attention of the members a report that there was a movement with the Treasury Dept. to re-define timber cruising as a capital investment rather than a current expense in income tax deductions.

This report brought an immediate response from the members as the affect on consultants and the ones employing them became apparent. Chairman D. E. Hampe was authorized to appoint a committee to investigate the facts of this report and have them draft a resolution to be sent to the National office of the SAF.

R. V. Miles also pointed out that members of the SAF were eligible for Ala. Academy of Science and that it would be beneficial in many ways for a forester to be affiliated with the Academy.

After the meeting was adjourned all members were directed to the Clement Hotel in Opelika for a banquet. Most of you are acquainted with the laws of the State and realize the necessity for entertaining in Opelika.

The following morning the members were conducted on a tour of the Forestry Building. Professors Sarin, Swingle and Livingston also conducted a tour of the pine plantations. The theme of the meeting was "From Seed to Sawlog in 25 Years, and the tour emphasized this.

Peter Apt

NAVAL STORES OPERATION IN LEE COUNTY

The beginning of the naval stores operation in Lee County was described in the May 15, 1951 issue of the Auburn Forester.

There were not figures on the production of gum at that time since the operation had just begun. Over the summer months records have been kept on the production of gum from trees worked with the acid method and trees worked without acid.

The operation started with eleven trees, one of which was attacked by insects and was cut. Three of the trees were slash pines (*Pinus caribaea*) and the remaining ones were longleaf pines (*Pinus palustris*).

One ten inch slash pine, worked without acid, produced 809 grams of gum from May 15 until Oct. 5. The largest amount for the same period for an acid treated longleaf pine was 1020 grams.

A total of 22 streaks were put on the untreated trees and 11 streaks were put on the acid treated trees.

The total amount produced by the ten trees was 20,217 grams of crude gum or about 44.5 pounds. This is equivalent to 44,500 pounds per crop of 10,000 faces and averages about 102 barrels of dip per crop.

The operation makes an excellent demonstration of the basic methods used in turpentineing and provides the student with an opportunity for first hand observations right on the campus.

D. R. Stallworth.

Carl Struck: "This steak isn't very big."
Waitress: "That's ok. it will last you

Carl Struck: "D-a-d G-u-m!"

As he cut the huge tree down the Country Club forester said "F-O-O-R-E!"

FORESTRY SUMMER JOBS

To most students the arrival of summer means --- vacation time, but to most forestry students it means a forestry summer job.

A summer job is probably one of the more important phases of a student's education. He gains valuable experience working in the woods, and makes some money. If he has a variety of jobs he is able to compare them from actual experience and this gives him a sound knowledge for future use in selecting his major and electives.

The forestry department helps students get their jobs. They may be with the Forest Service (especially in the West), the State Forests or private industry.

The students that had jobs during the summer of 1951 are:

James Haynes - Decatur, Ala. - Haynes has been working for Tennessee Valley Authority under student cooperate plan. This past summer his time was almost equally divided between field and office work. Both parts consisted of research for a "Tree Grading System" and he wrote a report of the final results of this research.

Peter Abt - Troy, Ala. - Abt has worked for Bill Sizemore, Consulting Forester, several quarters. This past summer his job consisted chiefly of timber cruising, mapping and marking.

Bill Black - Pell City, Ala. - During last summer Black worked for Coosa River Newsprint. His work consisted of running land lines, cruising and marking timber.

Roy Wilson - Tuscaloosa, Ala. - Wilson worked for Gulf States Paper Corporation. Most of the summer he was on acquisition and timber cruises where he was the compassman. Office work and computations were the main duties performed, as well as, the monthly wood-yard inventory.

Patrick Newby - Sylacauga, Ala. - Newby worked with Coosa River Newsprint. His main work was marking timber and cutting lines.

(Continued on page 13)

SUMMER CAMP

The Forestry Summer Camp of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 1951 model, was the smallest in the history of the school. To those of us who were there, of course, it was the best of all summer camps. We had raunchy old Cy Lawson with his Simon Saws and nicknames for everyone, we trod the hallowed swamps of Little River, and we counted the little Pinelings in the broiling sun. The courses came and went, but we held our own under the worst the profs could throw us.

Our welcoming committee consisted of a four and one-half foot rattlesnake who thought he could play third base. His untimely demise was mourned by Struck and Watson, but no one else. Other hearty and more deeply appreciated welcomers of Summer Camp were Maw and Uncle Hub Robinson, the young ladies of the countryside, and the proprietors of the beverage center atop famed Blue Berry Hill. Maw and Uncle Hub were the best folks a disreputable bunch such as we ever had. Maw was official chaperone of the Stake Park pavilion, and she took us all to raise. Maw lent us money, introduced us to the native population, then canceled our courtships. The Robinsons were also excellent host and hostess. But, as always, back to the saltmines.

The courses were taught one at a time. Chris came first for six weeks of Engineering and Mensuration. Engineering went along smoothly. Roads and landlines were laid as only students can lay them. Struck and Watson caught their first moccasin, and we had a party -- things were normal. Then came Mensuration. Chris made sure that we learned to cruise but that "ain't" all we learned. For instance, Carl Struck learned that 10% cruise lines are not placed thirty chains apart. Bob Smith learned not to take increment borings during thunderstorms, and we all learned not to cruise office work until the last night. Also, we came down with an epidemic of "stomach trouble," Jimmy Graves tangled with a platoon of red wasps, Don Woods got lost, and Ed Gibson fell in love. The best object lesson was learned by Len Crain and Bod Sollmann. They walked in

from cruising one day without telling Chris where they were going. When we found them the cry, "In the lake with the Poons" prevailed, and that's where they went. Mensuration ended with an all night session, which left us in fine shape for Alabama Forest Industries under Prof. Dorr the next morning.

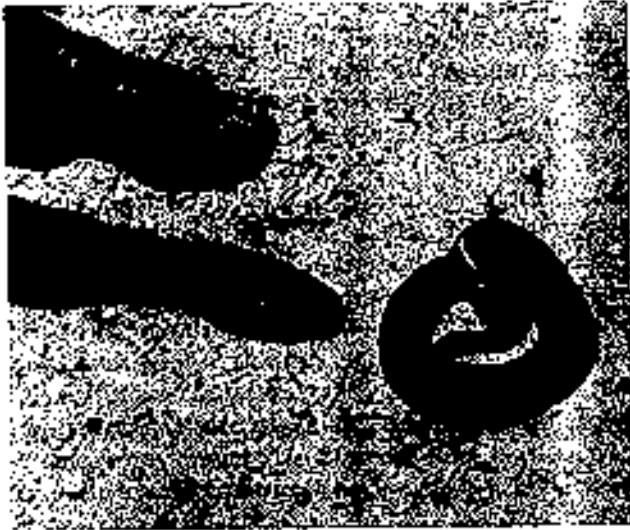
Lewis Walker joined us for this course fresh from the Rolling Plains of Dixie, and it took us the whole two weeks to get this freshness out of him. We visited sawmills, papermills, furniture factories, paper mills, turpentine stills, and ate Bar-B-Q with the Vredenburgs until it was coming out our ears. Many of the industries in South Alabama were benefited immensely by our visits. The mayor of Huxford, C. N. Dale, straightened out kinks for almost all of them, and completely revised the operation of two planer mills. Also we learned not to put off cost studies until the last night.

During Industries our camp was saddened by the departure of Bob Sollmann. Bob was called into the armed services in the middle of the course. During Bob's farewell party everyone forgot what a Sollmann occasion it was, and threw a real shindig. We still miss Bob, and wish him luck in his new occupation.

Ecology was the next course, under Prof. May. Charlie Rollins was our guest for this course, and proved much easier to tame than did Mr. Walker. In our memories of Ecology two things stand out. Nellie, a little white mongrel found us, and we came back to camp for lunch every day. Nellie was named for the young lady with whom Ed Gibson was temporarily at outs. Other notable features of the ecological period were Watson's five and one-half pound bass, and the all camp depp sea fishing expedition. Woods made like a artesian well, but he kept fishing.

On August 1 we were joined in camp by a crew of County Rangers. These firefighters came from all over Alabama for a two week refresher course in forest fire fighting equipment methods. Several Auburn foresters were in the bunch, the most visible aspect of their education being their ability to eat and to lose to Don Stallworth in card games.

(Continued on Page 11)



Pushing luck too far



What A Mangey Looking Crew



Mental Exercise



Physical Exercise

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SUMMER CAMP (Continued)

We enjoyed having the rangers with us, even if we did have to fight to remain nourished.

If the State Division of Forestry were to erect any of the magnificent structures planned during Prof. Johnson's Recreational Forestry course, both the Division and the structures would be in danger. The planned lodges and landscapes were things of beauty, and surely the returned plans will be jobs forever.

Our (Ha) Recreational period was marked by the coming of love to the drab life of Bill Watson. He and several other lads found ladies of their choice just as summer camp ended. The next best hard luck story is of Richard Buettner. He took five clear shots on Polaris, and lost his site in the haze as he was taking his final shot. Then there was the trip to the Gulf made by ten men and Prof. Johnson. They went down Saturday night so they would be ready for crabbing at daylight Sunday morning. They found more crabs and mosquitos than they wanted, and were glad to be rid of both before the trip was ended.

With so many professors coming and going we had plenty of excuses for parties. Parties were given in honor of anything or anyone. With the capable assistance of such notorious alumni as Archie bald Ray, Bill Mackey, Riggs, Aron Jordan, King Nye, and others we had a fine party season. Of course, all the profs had to go into the lake at the proper time, but none suffered from dampened spirits except Profs. Johnson and Cool. These notables were almost drowned because they refused to sing Dixie. (Prof. May thinks we should have kept them in until they did).

All and all we had a fine camp. Preacher and Annie kept body and soul together for us with plenty of fine food, the profs kept us busy days and some nights, and we found lots to do in our spare time. As is always the case, we left camp feeling more like foresters

than ever before. All of us learned a lot, benefited exceedingly, and are grateful to everyone who contributed to Auburn's 1951 Forestry Summer Camp.

D. J. Smith

FORESTRY CLUB BAR-B-Q

The Forestry Club had its annual bar-b-que October 27, 1951 and man it was some barbecue too. The only trouble was there didn't seem to be room enough on the plate to hole it all. Preacher and Annie, the two faithful cooks from Summer Camp did a wonderful job of barbecuing the chicken and fixing the camp stew, salad, coffee, and all the trimmings even though they were bothered by Lewis (Big Blimpo) Walker, R. I. Smith and wife Jane, Carl (C.) Struck, Bill (Little Blimpo) Watson and date Catherine Pipkin. And these people claimed they had been helping all day!! (Sampling)

The entertainment provided by Ted Dillon and Ned Gant in the form of a scavenger hunt, volley ball game, and water boiling contest. (Nine out of every 12 girls can't boil water) Then after a skit Ted and Ned, the entertainment committee, topped off a perfect outing by playing requests on their guitars.

John Watson

Professor Posey overheard a group of students discussing what a pity it was that he was bald headed. Professor Posey broke into the conversation very indignant and said, "I got just as much hare as youse guys, and ifen you don't believe it just see it if don't cost me just as much for a haircut as it does you."

Jim Haynes' father stuck his head in the fraternity house and called out, "Is this where Jim Haynes lives??"

A voice within said, "Yeah. Just put the body on the front couch. He ain't messy when he comes to."

WANTED: GOOD MEN WITH THEIR SLEEVES
ROLLED UP
(Continued)

We might refresh our memories by considering the factors which we individually think have contributed to making Auburn one of the outstanding forestry schools of the nation during its brief existence. It graduated its first class in 1948 and only three years later was accredited by the Society of American Foresters. The excellence of the new classroom building and the abundance of the latest equipment in laboratories together with plentiful school-controlled timbered lands near the campus, contributed heavily toward this accreditation. And, of course, we are all familiar with the practical-instruction opportunities which are afforded by the summer camp set-up on Little River State Forest.

These and many other items that all of us can think of constitute the physical equipment of the school. However, the proper education and development of the forester is almost wholly dependent upon the teaching staff. Auburn is fortunate to have a complete staff of instructors that has had considerable field experience and is capable of combining the theoretical with the practical. They all hold advanced professional degrees. The scope of instruction is broadened due to the fact that the individual members of the staff have done both field and academic work in diverse regions of the country. For example, these staff members have obtained academic degrees from the University of Connecticut, Yale, Louisiana State, Iowa State, Syracuse, University of Florida, University of New Hampshire, University of Georgia, North Carolina State, and Colorado A & M.

The ratio of one instructor to each 12.5 students provides for maximum individual instruction for the student.

The courses of study are set up in a strict prerequisite system that is designed to present the entire curriculum in an orderly manner in which related courses are taken in the proper sequence.

"The proof of the pudding lies in the eating," and that is exactly how it has happened at Auburn. In spite of present world uncertainties, approximately 80% of the men who have graduated at Auburn are pursuing careers in various phases of forestry. Auburn graduates are very much in demand.

Stated in a few words, our situation is this: Within a few years ten times as many graduate foresters could be employed in this area if the right men are ready as the jobs become available. Both our individual futures and the future stature of the southern forestry profession depend upon the calibre of these men.

These future foresters can only receive the necessary foundation at an accredited school such as Auburn. The key to our individual futures and that of the forestry profession lies in the selection of these men who will be working with us. Therefore, we should seek every opportunity to advise qualified men to begin their forestry career by enrolling in a good accredited school such as your own Alma Mater.

C. W. Dale

SILVANUS ANNOUNCES (Continued)

aren't certain that they have made the proper choice of a profession. They are not impressed with the seriousness of their venture. I think these observations are borne out by the high "mortality rates" particularly in the freshman and sophomore classes. Ask any upperclassman plugging his way through and he'll tell you that you've got to be sure of what you want and be ready to put out to get it if you expect to stick. Too many discover this too late. It is this general lack of seriousness and determination in the early years that is ruining membership in societies like Silvanus which base membership upon work done in the students first two years. If a fellow waits until after summer camp to get on the ball its generally too late, not only to get into Silvanus but to take advantage of the work offered since he will probably not be sufficiently well grounded in the basic subjects. Its quite possible that I'm all wet but I hope to see some new names on our list before long.

Ted Dillon

STAFF CHANGES (Continued)

Upon completing his graduate training Dr. Richards accepted a position as a combination wood technologist and lacquer chemist with the Lilly Co. in Highpoint, North Carolina.

In his recent initiation into Silvanus, Dr. Richards has shown that he is willing and able to cooperate with the students in every way. It is my opinion that we are very fortunate to have him on the staff of instructors. Perhaps we can talk him into staying a while.

On January 1 Mr. Earl J. Hodgkins, associate professor from Michigan State, will join the faculty. He will take over the position vacated by Mr. DeVall and will teach the Dendrology, Silvics series.

Mr. Hodgkins has taught 4 years at Michigan State, has worked two years with the Scott Lumber Co. in California, was farm forester for the soil conservation service there for 4 years, and acted as a research assistant at the California Range Experiment Station, Berkeley, California for two years.

Dig in, Sophomores, it looks like another "Wilbur B." is on the way.

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Norman C. Kent - Crystal Springs, Miss - Kent worked, along with Zingelmann for Gulf States Paper Corp. His work consisted chiefly of cruising timber. A wood-yard inventory, some acquisition cruising and office computations completed his summer job.

J. C. Meadows - Valdosta, Ga. - Meadows worked at home this past summer doing all types of work in connection with turpentine operations.

Norman C. Kent

TWO FACULTY MEMBERS WORK FOR PH.D.

Professor May and Professor Christen are both working on their Ph.D. at Michigan State College. Prof. May started work for his degree the summer quarter of 1950 and spent part of the summer quarter of 1951 there. He expects to go back the spring quarter of 1952 and finish in 1953. He is putting emphasis on soil science, geology and botany and intends to do his dissertation on the use of fertilizer in loblolly pine seedlings in nursery.

Prof. Christen started work on his degree this past summer. His work is in the field of forest economics.

Editor

SUMMER JOBS (Continued)

Reet G. Tanner - Laurel, Miss - Tanner worked for Masonite Corporation in Laurel, Miss. His work was mostly timber stand improvement and boundary survey. Some cruising and marking was done also.

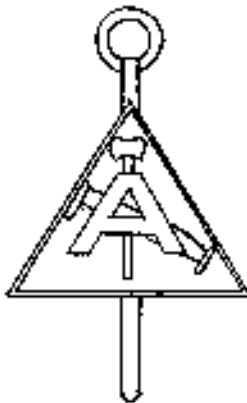
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THREE FACULTY MEMBERS TO HEAR PATTEN OF LITTLE FEET

Prof. and Mrs. Evert W. Johnson named their 7 lb. 3 oz. son, who arrived September 22, 1951, Jon Eric. Prof. and Mrs. J. T. May became the proud parents of a 7 lb. 14 1/2 oz. girl Oct. 7, 1951 who they named Martha Love. Dr. and Mrs. Richards named their 7 lb 10-3/4 oz. boy Michael Taylor. Michael arrived October 15, 1951. Do I hear any more nominations??

Editor



(X2)
FORESTRY CLUB KEY

Once upon a time out in the wild west there were a group of people sitting in a local salon drinking various drinks when along came this tough fellow who was widely known for his wild ways. He looks around the room with a scall on his face and pulled out his six guns then shouted, "All you lowdown stinking dirty skunks get out of here." There was a mad scramble to get out and after the excitement settled down there was one little dried up cowpoke left sitting at the bar drinking his milk. He looked at the tough fellow very meekly and said, "It was a big bunch of them weren't it?"

POLITICS

"Better forget that 'champion of home and mother' stuff, Senator... especially since you voted to take another bite out of father's pay check!"

KEYS NOW AVAILABLE TO FORESTRY CLUB MEMBERS

For those members who still think that a major part of college life consists of standing on Toomers Corner, swinging key chains, the Forestry Club now offers another key to be swung. The key is similar in design to the Forestry Club sign and is now available to all members of the club.

Pins of the same design are also offered. The cost is \$2.80 for the Key and \$3.10 for the pin.

Donald Woods

PROFESSOR DEVALL WAS SPEAKER AT S.A.M.E. MEETING

The Society of American Military Engineers heard Professor DeVall as their guest speaker at their meeting Nov. 13, 1951. Mr. DeVall gave the engineers a bird's eye view of forestry. He stressed the importance of research in forestry and gave examples of research projects now in progress on the campus. He also pointed out that foresters and engineers, in spite of a healthy form of rivalry, probably have more in common than most other groups on the campus.

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Wood Tech Quiz Question, "What is wood?"
Student: "That's the stuff you make matches out of."

Cat Farrell: "Do you deer hunt in Tenn, Ted?"
Ted Dillon: "Yeah, we just chase the deer off the mountains onto the plains and since their legs are shorter on one side than on the other they just run around in circles and hence they are easy to catch."

He Who lafs last is the draft board.

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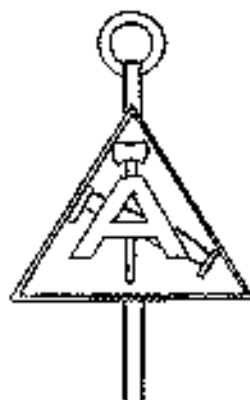
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