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The

The UTAH JUNIPER



Annually Published by

THE UTAH FORESTERS

Utah State Agricultural College

Logan, Utah

Volume XIV

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Cover—Jardine Juniper (Symbol of Utah Foresters)	Page
Dedication	3
The Role of Forestry in Wartime	4
Wartime Increases in Production from the Range	6
Wildlife Management and World War II	10
Faculty	12
Utah Juniper Staff	13
Class of 43 Seniors	14
Chips	15
Xi Sigma Pi	16
Utah Foresters Activities	18
Forestry Banquet	21
1942 Summer Tidbits	22
To the Alumni	24
Senior Pedigrees	25-26
Manual Disastany	28

DEDICATION



At this time it is our desire to recognize again our class mates, our alumni, and our professors who are giving their all on the fighting front. The foresters are a peaceful lot, favoring conservation rather than exploitation, construction rather than destruction, but like all pacific men, they are tough fighters when their ire is aroused.

The spirit of these fighting foresters is undeniably strong and already many of our enemy can attest to that fact. Some of those men who were with us in the class room but a year ago, have already re-

ceived distinction on the field of battle, and they represent but a few of the numerous fine examples that our alma mater has turned out. Those of us who will shortly join our brothers in arms have pledged ourselves to live up to the glorious traditions that our fore-runners have set.

Therefore, as a humble token of our sincere appreciation for a fine job being done by a group of fine men, we respectfully dedicate this 1943 UTAH JUNIPER.

THE ROLE OF FORESTRY IN WARTIME

PAUL M. DUNN

Dean, School of Forestry, Oregon State College

Forestry throughout the Nation and particularly here in the Pacific Northwest is verifying the fact that World War II is a resource conflict. This country's raw materials and production plants are already swinging the tide of battle and the forests are contributing a major part. At the moment we read about the "frozen" industry, a 48-hour week and the priority of certain lumber materials. Just now pontoon stock is ranked with aircraft lumber and is being diverted from the plywood market. The loggers, sawmill men, protection forces and many of the rest of the foresters are all out for war. What about the silverculturists, the forest management men, the educators and the forestry students? Those particular phases of the forestry program are not in the front rank but perhaps it is one of the prices that we must pay to win.

However, when we review what is actually happening, the situation is somewhat better than many would have predicted. It isn't just an emergency rush to fell trees and put the logs through the mills. There can be noted a definite coordinated program of forest protection, log production, manufacture of lumber and other products and forestry research. We Americans certainly have the faculty to forget our individual or group differences when a common cause demands our united efforts, and a very pronounced spirit of cooperation is evident in the present forestry program. Here in the Northwest, we find a Forest Service man as regional WPB log and lumber administrator, and he is surrounded by loggers, lumbermen, researchers and forest school professors.

While all of us realize that we must expend a major part of our timber resource to win the war, the problem is being met objectively in most cases, we are learning a lot and much progress can be credited to the account.

The plan for forest protection is a unified one as all agencies, public and private, appreciate the hazard to the forests from fire and are working together. While there is a serious shortage of man power, there is not direct competition for the small reservoir of men, women and boys which is being drained to meet the 1943 needs.

One of the major credits which has resulted from this unified war effort is the fine reaction of the public as well as industry to the fire problem. Much of the credit for the low fire loss in 1942 is due to the appreciation of the problem and the response to the danger by the woods workers, vacationists, sportsmen, farmers and the youth of the nation. Programs like the "Keep Oregon Green" and "The Oregon Green Guard" are outstanding examples of how the American public can rise to the occasion. There is no doubt that this will carry on after the war and our whole conservation endeavor will benefit.

Other progress is found in the field of utilization through new uses and research. We are changing our approaches in many instances. Certain of our favored species are finding competitors from the "poor" relatives and the former major forest products are giving way to new demands. After a 25-year sleep, aircraft lumber is again on a pedestal and it includes not only spruce, but Douglas

fir, larch and hemlock. Construction and box material are in demand. Plywood and the new "compreg" will go places in the aircraft industry and the field of plastics is expanding daily. New sources of timber are being opened here in the Northwest and in Alaska. Also, we are watching the waste piles, and they are now the object of considerable research effort as well as the source of much needed material, chiefly fuel.

The place of the forestry school is not so clearly defined. All schools would have preferred a more definite part in the war. I am sure, but participation of the students and graduates has been largely a result of individual effort and qualifications rather than of professional training. However, we do appreciate that the forestry training associated with natural ability and woods experience makes the forester particularly adapted for certain war activities, especially the Mountain Troops and Engineers. Most of the recent graduates are in the armed forces, with the engineers, air force and the naval reserves predominating. Several are also in the forestry regiments.

Without any assurance of preference by the Army or the Navy, no planned program of forestry training could be outlined and carried on. Proffers were made for logging or sawmill instructional projects and these may materialize yet. Since most of the forestry schools are located at Land-Grant institutions, the present plans of the Army and Navy to set up training projects at these colleges will obviously incorporate many of the facilities of the forestry departments as well as the students. However, with high school students entering college this summer or fall to complete their senior year, it means that there will be a number of freshman foresters on hand as well as a few "reserves". So the efforts of the forestry schools will be largely in the beginning courses, in special classes in protection or utilization if they can be arranged, in giving expert advice or help to the industry and state departments, and in furthering forest products research. Several of the staff members are already in the armed forces or are on leave to aid in the war program, so there is an instructional problem.

The forest school administrators have an excellent opportunity to give thought to the future demands on forestry education and to start planning for the post-war period. Certainly there will be an increased interest in obtaining a college education after the war, and if, as we expect, there is an active, publicly inspired conservation program, there may be a rush to forestry again as was evident ten years ago. The new curricula will be somewhat changed as we should incorporate our progress. The production phases of forestry as we see them today are developing new ideas on how to handle certain problems in the woods and at the mills. The new order will have a place for rewened interest in forest products utilization. Certainly industry will not let loose of the present advantage that it has gained over competitive materials and here will be an increased demand for trained foresters in that field. The forests themselves will need much silvicultural attention and reforestation will be prominent as the period of heavy cutting gives way to one of rehabilitation and management. The lessons that we are learning today can provide the answers for many of the forestry problems of tomorrow. The wartime forestry will show the way for the role of forestry in peace.

WARTIME INCREASES IN PRODUCTION FROM THE RANGE

By Hugh M. Bryan Grazing Service

The differences in approach to more meat and fiber production in the present conflict and in World War I, offer an insight into the developments of the livestock business and the profession of range management. They also show a greater appreciation of the possibilities and limitations of the great national resource of range.

In 1917 and 1918 there was a similar acute demand for more meat. That demand was met by the few range managers of that time with a very simple formula—"More and Better Livestock." The word simple is used advisedly because increases in number of livestock decrease current slaughtering possibilities and therefore production in terms of chops and roasts. Livestock take time to produce and only in the case of hogs is meat production subject to expansion on short order similar to changes in crops from arable lands. A program to improve livestock is a matter which takes still greater time. It was advocated that livestock be improved by choice of better sires and the replacement of scrubby and inferior animals by quality livestock. That sort of a program was enthusiastically entered upon by the range livestock industry and its effect is greater in meeting requirements for World War II than it was for the conflict during which it was advocated.

More livestock and better livestock were put on western ranges and at the close of the war remained on the ranges because falling prices made it impossible for the herds to be liquidated without tremendous financial losses. The losses came nevertheless in the sharp break which followed the war in 1920 and more severely in 1921. For the cowman there was small relief from poor market conditions until after the depression. The market for sheep and wool went up and down giving woolgrowers good years and bad until the current prosperous period.

In the meantime the range was burdened with excess numbers of livestock without facilities in proportion to those greater numbers. For more than a decade a considerably decreasing forage crop was Nature's answer to the ill-considered use of her forage. The culmination of the financial and range distress came in the drouth and depression years. The industry floundered through with outside help and many scars, and the range came out with proofs of durability, many abused areas and new guardians and developers.

The lessons of World War I made a patriotic industry careful in its planning for a second responsibility for maximum production. The industry was advised at the outset of the war to combine increased production with range conservation. Livestockmen were shown that they had an opportunity to cull their herds, reduce their numbers, and so relieve the range and encourage it to thrive. That advice stemmed from the thought that the war would be over in a short time and by such a program they could weather the adjustments that would

follow the war. Accent was not placed upon speedy retirement of debt which is the chief advantage of this policy. That feature has been more recently stressed and there is a marked reduction of debt in the livestock industry.

This war happens to be a long one and by no short and easy formula can a sound policy for the range and livestock management be established. A long war and a planned peace to follow, will require a maximum output of range products over an extended period. What is required is that all the teachings in range management be put into operation as quickly as possible and continued for a number of years. At the same time, livestockmen must gird themselves for a long session of maximum work, introducing new refinements into operations. These include range, husbandry, veterinarian, and transportation techniques which will make every animal produce at its best. There must be a maximum coordination of effort between the range landlord and the range user. The term landlord is used to include Federal, State, and corporate agencies who are entrusted with the care of lands and land owners who are also operators of livestock. The real increase in production is in the hands of livestockmen. They must maintain at highest pitch all those activities that the lore of the range dictates for the improvement of their business.

Joint action is necessary to improve and better the ranges. Landlords need to aid and abet the stockmen in any way that production can be increased. This increase is in only a few avenues: increased reproduction of range livestock, decrease of death losses on the range, increased weights of marketed animals, and more breeding stock for the long pull.

There are others whose cooperation and assistance is needed to effect increases of meat and fiber production. The range situation is complicated by other interests which, in cooperation, better the situation and without whose cooperation less can be done. These cooperative jobs will be discussed first, followed by landlord's duties, and finally by the stockmen's.

Cooperative Efforts

Cooperation is needed in the solution of manpower problems. Whatever the national manpower policy may be, rangemen may pool manpower on ranches and on the range and so get along with less help. Wages on the range have not been in keeping with rising standards of living throughout the nation, nor the proceeds of the industry. Therefore, the quality of ranch help has gone down. It will be found that higher wages will introduce a better class of help and total operative costs will decrease. Agencies are at work controlling rodents, insects, and predators and otherwise protecting and improving the range. While livestockmen have cooperated in these activities, there remains much for stockmen to do to increase the efficiency of these programs. Their intimate knowledge of portions of the range should be added to that of managing agencies so that the work may advance as rapidly as possible. Financial agencies, both public and private, are ready to assist in livestock operations. Cooperation with them will solve a number of perplexing problems. The purchase of equipment, supplies. and materials is no longer limited by one's ability to pay. Full understanding of the needs of the livestock industry should be presented to those in charge of priorities and rationing as from the eastern viewpoint these needs are quite unusual. The industry is one of the few in the country which needs ammunition to protect its interests in the ordinary course of business. Very general

cooperation is needed to maintain this protective influence. Undue anxiety over prices should not impede meat production. With a maximum demand and a fine opportunity to produce, the profit element of the industry is substantially underwritten.

To maintain good balances on the range between livestock and wildlife under war conditions, it is necessary to revise some long-standing ideas of hunting so that wildlife will not become a burden. Cooperation is needed to arrange for ammunition and gas allowances for hunters to keep alive that sport and to harvest game. If channels of sport are inadequate to increase the harvest, the excess meat should be put into channels of trade by planned hunting.

Activity of the Landlord

The landlord should seek in the terms of permits and rental agreements the balance between over-all forage production and kind and numbers of livestock. On this basis, firm and continued production may be maintained. The landlord may take advantage of the gains that have been made through conservation in the past years and put ranges very fully at work during this period of international need for meat. To this end, livestock numbers may be increased on many areas especially in connection with range improvement and development. The latter should now proceed at full speed with modification of usual plans to avoid the use of critical materials. All cooperation should be given livestock operators in the allotment of range areas and in establishing those facilities by which better range practices may supersede poor practices; for example, better control of livestock movements, allotment of areas for individual operations, decrease of trailing, segregation of breeding cattle from beef cattle, controlled breeding, adjustments of use of certain areas for the avoidance of losses and for increased production.

Stipulations should be put into permits and leases that will require bulls and rams in correct numbers, bedding out of sheep bands, replacement by other classes of livestock of less valuable horses and goats on certain ranges, and protection of ranges from fire. If there have been stipulations concerning range use that interfere with feeding of concentrates before and during the breeding season or before calving and lambing time, they should be removed. Encouragement should be given to the location on winter ranges of storehouses of grain and baled hay as insurance against storms and heavy snows in winter. They should be required on certain areas. Landlords should not permit useless horses or excess game to use forage more valuable for the production of more needed meats.

Duties of Livestockmen

Livestockmen should cull out less productive stock including old and non-bearing animals. They should consider the marketing of younger cattle thereby maintaining an increasing flow of numbers of animals which on the range or in eastern areas may grow into large producers of meat. On the range itself there are opportunities including: riding during the calving season, branding and marking by improved methods, use of inoculations which prevent disease, dipping for parasites which stunt growth, and more care of animals on winter ranges. There are a multitude of lesser, daily jobs in the care of animals and planning of operations that will increase both production and profits. As the life of the

ordinary citizen is no longer as it was, so the stockman must take on new duties for himself and his country.

Stockmen can improve the kind and quantity of cultivated crops on their ranches and revise feeding methods and allowances to maintain or increase weights of livestock during the winter months. The unthrifty, the spring-poor, the winter killed, and the poisonous-plant killed animal are all advantages for the enemy.

Cooperation between Landlords and Stockmen

Together, the landlord and livestockmen should do those things that are necessary to open up the unused areas of mountain, foothill, and valley ranges. They can work together to reseed the areas where the introduction of new plants will increase or improve range forage or protection the soil of areas now being fully used. They can forward the program against all noxious plants and animals. They can develop driveways, stock trails, sorting and loading corrals, and open up roads that will shorten the trip from range to market.

All of these things and many more are currently in progress. The range is blessed with favorable seasons, and production on the western range is increasing.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AND WORLD WAR II

D. I. RASMUSSEN

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

In World War II, material and industrial production is undoubtedly playing a much more important role than in any of man's previous major conflicts. As a result great emphasis must, of necessity, be placed on the primary and much publicized program of food and fiber production. To insure ample material production has become the assignment and goal of the large majority of those whose war efforts are confined to the home front.

With this emphasis on the producing of food and fiber, any discussion of the place of wildlife in the present war effort is likely to consider this as possibly its only and most important role, and unfortunately disregard other very tangible values. The closely related fields of forestry and range management are directly and almost entirely in line in this program with their products of timber, wool, and hides providing fiber, their beef and mutton supplying essential foods. Our native wildlife and fish, however, although capable of making major contributions to both fields by providing nutritious and palatable meats to supplement domestic needs, fur, feathers, and hides for specific and specialized uses of the armed forces, does and should not limit itself to just supplying materials.

To those truly and unselfishly interested in wildlife this natural resource should continue to be wisely managed and used for the same fundamental reason as in times of peace, that is, as the single most popular and democratic American sport, which supplies healthy and enjoyable recreation for practically all ages, and definitely to persons of all classes in our nation. This is evidenced by the fact that in the United States there are more than 8 million licensed hunters and over 12 million licensed fishermen, and in addition several other million who are not required to purchase licenses because of age or sex and because several states do not charge license fees for hunting and fishing on one's own land.

During this war, care must be taken to protect the resource from destruction, exploitation, or neglect, and to see that the gains in conservation of the present century are not lost. At the same time the resource certainly should be managed to yield the maximum in recreation, food, and fiber. Every edible pound of meat from fish or wildlife, as well as its by-products, should be efficiently utilized.

Today our problems are not entirely the same as during the great war of a quarter of a century ago. Pollution of our streams and lakes by industrial wastes presents a similar challenge. However, the knowledge of the serious and lasting results of unjustified destruction of large areas of aquatic habitats was a major cause for the increased interest in the conservation field following the last war. This has been profound enough to definitely influence conditions at this time and create safeguards against its wholesale repetition.

When the prices of grain and livestock are high the use of feed stuffs by wild birds and mammals becomes more noticeable, and there is a growing demand from farmers and ranchers that wildlife populations which compete with domestic animals for feed and forage be reduced. Local abundances of wildlife populations responsible for definite crop or forage damages must be cared for, lest the cry for relief may become so strong that the entire protection and management program is placed in jeopardy. Wildlife should be kept in balance withother land usages at all times; when food or forage is at a premium this need becomes much more evident.

One of the most pressing problems relating to wildlife and the present war is, how far we can and should go in utilization of the wildlife resources. Many large populations, and in some localities actual surpluses, exist that must be hunted and numbers removed to mainstain the resource. Total protection of or slight hunting removals from certain big game herds will result in overpopulation and undoubtedly major disasters to the herds.

A great deal has been written of hunting (omitting it was by a very few) in the "good old days" but the truth of the matter is that in many states hunting of a number of species is unquestionably better during the present decade than anytime recorded in history. This means we are presented with problems of managing wild-life populations during this war that are entirely new. In review Utah's wildlife history during the past quarter of a century is indicative of changes in numerous states and shows many startling differences. The total amount of game fish and waterfowl have undoubtedly decreased but in spite of this they are at present providing fishing and hunting to over three times as many individual sportsmen. Certain native game birds have decreased but in contrast native and introduced big game and introduced game birds have increased beyond the fondest expectations of a quarter of a century ago.

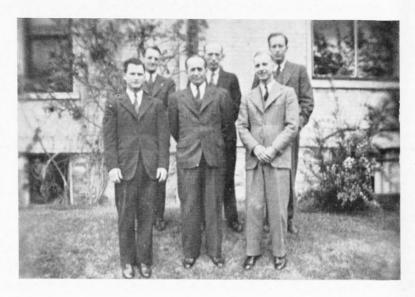
In 1918 there were an estimated 8 to 10 thousand deer on Utah's National Forests and these were practically all that were found in the state. Elk had recently been re-introduced but were too scarce to permit hunting. Ring necked pheasants were present in a few counties of the state as a result of birds released by private individuals. It was not until several years later the State established a game farm to rear pheasants for restocking, and it was 1928, before the first general open season was held. In contrast at the present time deer are abundant and it is estimated there are now 250,000 in Utah. During the 1942 season approximately 60,000 were taken by hunters. In addition the state's 4,000 elk provided nearly 800 animals for lucky nimrods and a plentiful pheasant population provided 100,000 birds for scattergun enthusiasts.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service has compiled data supplied from the various states on the 1942 game take and found that in the entire nation the total poundage of usuable meat obtained was over 253 million pounds. Deer alone yielded more than 59 million pounds. The game fish taken constitutes many additional millions of pounds.

The amount of meat obtained from hunting and fishing indicates the scope and extent of our wildlife resources. To interprete this as its primary value and consequently invite commercializing and over-utllization would be as serious as regarding all wild things as valuable solely for their recreational and aesthetic values, and ignoring their having any economic worth. We should definitely utilize surplus wildlife populations and harvestable wildlife crops, but not endanger the future of the resource or its recreational values.

Truly a major ideal to us Americans in this titanic struggle is preservation of our way of life and freedom in our pursuit of happiness. These objectives are no more fundamentally expressed than in tramps over fields and hills and sojourns along lake shores and fishing streams. Recreation out-of-doors not only provides the much need relaxation in times of war or peace but is also the best and most pleasant means of acquainting ourselves with our basic natural resources.

We must recognize that we are charged with maintaining and protecting, as well as utilizing wisely, our wildlife resources during this conflict. It is our responsibility that the men in the armed forces can, on their return, again enjoy the recreation provided by the fields and hills, the lakes and streams as an important part of the freedom they protected.



FACULTY

- Dr. Laurence A. Stoddart "Doc" Stoddart was a busy man this year between finishing the famous Stoddart-Smith range text, serving as acting Dean of the forestry school and teaching his share of the range classes. His students declare that he is the father of the unannounced quiz which keeps them toeing the mark in Range.
- J. WHITNEY FLOYD Jack of all trades for the school of forestry. Is so busy that Floyd, the State Forester-Fire Warden often meets Floyd the F.F.F.S. Coordinator coming out of Professor Floyd's office. "Whit" recently returned from the University of California where he acquired new ideas to spring on his lethargic seniors.
- George H. Kelker Recent drops in wildlife registration gave Professor Kelker a chance to show his versatility. He now teaches classes in Physics and Chemistry but his heart is still with the deer and fish of Logan Canyon. Big man around Logan USO. No issue of the UTAH JUNIPER complete without mention that Kelker writes formulae.
- MARLIN C. GALBRAITH Holds forth from Doc. McLaughlin's old office. Comes to us from Idaho via Montana. Is now completing a first successful year of teaching. It is a toss-up as to who works the hardest—he or his students.
- C. Wayne Cook Horatio Alger rise from student to instructor in one year. Popular with all his students, even the Animal Husbandry majors. Intent on making the foresters move out of the library to make room for his range pamphlets. Enthusiastic Kansas booster.
- Dr. D. I. Rasmussen "Ras" is head of the Wildlife Research Unit, conducts extensive deer checks in the fall and travels the year around. Despair of the wildlifers who would like to see more of him. Busy man at wildlife conferences and at home.
- Dr. Stillman Wright Official fisherman for the forestry building. Investigates Bear Lake minutely. Fish complain about invasion of privacy. "Doc" Wright used to be the sole occupant of the fourth floor until the Home Ec encroachment of the lower floors brought him some neighbors.

AMONG THE MISSING

- ARTHUR D. SMITH "Art" is now serving as a lieutenant in the army air corps in Alabama. He also is now the proud papa of a baby son. Co-author with Doc Stoddart of the new range text.
- George H. Barnes Professor Barnes spent this year at Duke University working on his doctorate. His quiet, competent manner was missed by students and faculty alike.
- Dr. Robert P. McLaughlin "Doc" took leave this year for his health. For the present he is connected with a California construction company. No doubt Doc is now gathering freak specimens for future Dendrology and Wood Tech. classes.

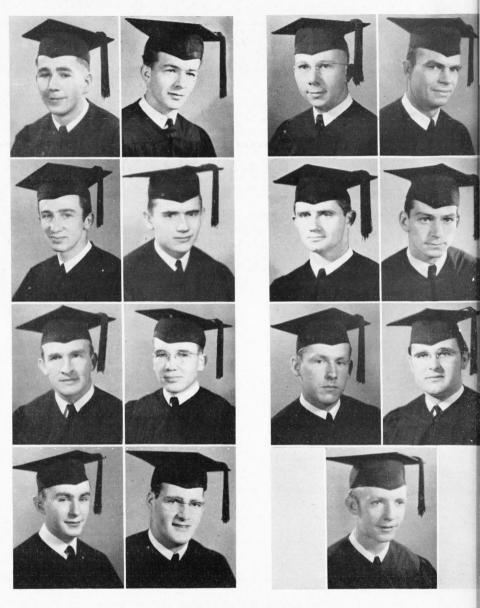
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Class of 1943 Seniors

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Mark H. Crystal Neil Frischknecht Cliffard Gaynard Warren C. Giauque

Max Green John Hall

Moses Samowitz William Speed Norval Kitchen Francis Schoppe Gordon Swan



CHIPS

The fourth year in the young life of CHIPS, weekly forestry publication, saw many changes made on the editorial staff. Past editors, Dave Bernstein and Cliff Gaynard, took over the editorship at the beginning of the school year, adding Jack Pinkard and Jay Hamilton later on in the fall quarter. Buck Cuskelly, veteran cartoonist, returned to school for thesis work and resumed his position as staff artist. As in past years, Buck did a fine job in adding that necessary final touch to CHIPS by depicting all the phases of forestry, range, and wildlife in lifelike sketches. Publication date was always met, and the axe men were justly proud of their widely circulated news sheet.

The faculty advisor was again Dr. L. A. Stoddart, whose assistance in correcting grammatical errors, and whose suggestions as to contents proved invaluable to the printing of CHIPS.

The feminine side of the staff was provided by Miss Betty Adney, who both this year and last, willingly donated her services to the organization and typing of the paper. Miss Adney, Professor Floyd's secretary, found time to aid not only CHIPS but all organizations of the forestry club with a ready smile and helping hand. Her spirit was of such a high degree that the officers extended the invitation to her to become one of the first women members of the Utah Foresters. Miss Dalton, secretary to Doc. L. A. Stoddart, was also offered a membership card.

Winter quarter brought problems to the staff of CHIPS when Buck left school and Cliff and Dave turned their efforts to the publication of the foresters' annual, THE UTAH JUNIPER. Jack and Jay did a fine job in meeting the deadline, but several weeks later they too were forced to resign, Jay leaving soon after for the United States Army. CHIPS then missed several publication dates until spring quarter when an unsuccessful attempt was made to organize a staff. Unfortunately for the paper, the manpower shortage was too great in the school of forestry and CHIPS was regretfully abandoned for the duration. It will be missed from the halls of the forestry building but it is just another organization that has to be set aside until the armistice. It is hoped that he day will soon arrive when CHIPS will again delight the axemen as a dispensary of club and school news.



XI SIGMA PI

The Utah State Lambda Chapter of Xi Sigma Pi. National forestry honorary fraternity, has attempted during the fourth year of its existence to carry on the high traditions of the national organization. 1943 saw many of its members being called into the armed services, but the consequent low membership did nothing to hinder the fraternity's attainment of a high standard of scholarship and service.

As in past years, the local chapter planted a tree on the campus in commemoration of Arbor Day. The species selected this spring was a New Mexican variety of Black Locust. In addition, the members honored the highest ranking freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior by engraving their names on the honor roll plaque displayed in the main hall of the Forestry Building. The annual project this year was agreed to be financial assistance to the publication of the foresters' yearbook, THE UTAH JUNIPER. A stag party will feature the last meeting of the season at which time the organization will appoint a trustee to be entrusted with the chapter's funds and other business needs.

Xi Sigma Pi was founded at Washington University, November 4, 1908. Since 1915, other chapters have been added, and on that date, it became a national fraternity. The institutions now represented total 13.

The objects of the fraternity are to secure and maintain a high standard of scholarship in forestry and to promote fraternal relations among earnest workers engaged in forest activities.

The fraternity stands for clean and honorable scholarship, its members encouraging forestry activities at the institution with which they are connected. Xi Sigma Pi has as its goal, the production of honorable citizens and leaders in the professional field of forestry.

Many members are all ready in uniform, and the remaining few expect to be called in the very near future. Therefore, the officers of the Lambda chapter have decided to join other campus organizations in going inactive for the duration. The armistice will see this local chapter with an entirely new enrollment, striving their utmost to live up to the fine, high standards set by their predecessors.



Activities



UTAH FORESTERS' ACTIVITIES

The termination of school this year is indeed a sad occasion for the remaining Utah Foresters. Besides losing the '43 graduates, a high percentage of our club members have volunteered or been drafted into the armed services, thus necessitating a discontinuation of the Utah Foresters Club for the duration of the war. At the beginning of the present school year there were 42 members of the club, and at the end of the year only 10 members were attending school. Despite the small number of Foresters at the beginning of the year, the club activities were carried on, only on a reduced scale.

The three club officers that were elected last year were on duty at the opening date of school and soon had the various classes organized and their representatives chosen. Serving as a governing body of the club, the council consisted of John Hall, president; Buck Cuskelly, vice-president; Max Green, secretary and treasurer; Cliff Gaynard, senior class; Bruce Nixon, junior class; Ken Calvert, sophomore class; and Calvin Dobsen and Charles Cowley, freshman class representatives.

The fall barbecue started the year off being held at Guinivah Park on October 8, under the direction of the club council and Xi Sigma Pi. A percentage of the enrolled foresters were in attendance, but even so the services of faculty members and visiting Forest Service officials were necessarily engaged by the sophomore class to make up its competitive teams. Competition in the manly arts of softball, volleyball, horseshoe pitching, egg throwing, single and double bucking and wood chopping were indulged in fiercely. The sophomore-faculty-forest service combination gathered the most points in the events, taking an undisputed first place. The seniors were a poor second, while the freshmen and juniors tied for the "booby-prize" position.

Crystal, Zink, and Speed appeased losers and winners alike with an abundance of hamburgers, coffee, chocolate, apples and rolls. At the end of the final bell, the Utah Foresters departed with tired muscles and a new enthusiasm for bigger and better get-togethers.



The third annual forester-engineer parlor game fiesta was held at the Little Theatre on November 11 and was proof of the mightiness of the foresters. The meeting was under the direction of Bruce Nixon, forester, and Russ Stoker, engineer. Exhausting competitive events were conducted in bean balancing, raisin picking, blowing out candles (alias flour) and string chewing. The climax of the evening was the mannequin dressing in which a picked team of foresters, Kelker and Floyd, triumphed over a pair of bachelor engineers. The foresters came out victorious and were awarded the Little Brown Jug which for two years had been in the possession of the rival engineers. The Little Brown Jug was entrusted to the care of honorary foresters, Betty Adney and Gene Dalton. Disgruntled engineers tried to capture the trophy as the girls returned home but quick-thinking foresters foiled the plot and routed the raiders.

By virtue of an all-out-for-war effort, Foresters' Week was crammed into a two-day event this year. John Hall was named chief of the week with Bruce Nixon, Ciiff Gaynard, Mark Crystal, Gordon Swan, Norval Kitchen, Neil Frischknecht, and Jim O'Toole assisting in the various events.

Gaynard started the ball rolling with a campus-wide distribution of CHIPS. The events during the week were fashioned after the theme "The Forest Fights", which was used as a heading for CHIPS. Another feature of the week was a thirty-minute broadcast over station KVNU with John Hall as master of ceremonies. Dean L. A. Stoddart, J. Whitney Floyd, Don Drummond, and Bruce Nixon. They reviewed remaining events of the week, cited the place of forestry in the present war, and in general, glorified the forestry school. Mark Crystal, assisted by Ernie Hirsch and Bill Speed made all necessary arrangements for the Utah Forester 16th annual banquet which was held at the Blue Bird Cafe, February 12th. Representatives of many governmental agencies were present. Through Neil Frisch-



knecht, toastmaster, we found that Sanpete County was a good place to be from. Lots of Sanpeters were in attendance and interesting stories flew thick and fast.

Frederick P. Champ, a nationally recognized conservationist, was guest speaker and spoke on phases of multiple use of land. The week's festivities were climaxed after the banquet with Paul's Party, annual foresters' dance. Bruce Nixon was chairman of the event and was assisted by Gordon Swan, Neil Frischknecht, Jim O'Toole, and Max Green. The corsages and programs made a big hit with the girls as did the foresters themselves, spruced up in their "Sunday-go-to-meeting" clothes.

Club activities were eliminated for the remainder of the year, and club funds were turned over to the publication of the UTAH JUNIPER.

Perhaps the most outstanding and surprising event in the history of the Utah Foresters was the attack on their forestry building by the Home Economics girls. "It Can't Happen Here" was the theme used regarding women in the building of plaid shirts, but the spring of 1943 saw more women than men in the woodsmen's domain. With the entrance of Air Corps Cadets on the A. C. campus, several departments were forced to "double up." Consequently, sewing machines and mirrors were moved in alongside of microscopes and wood samples for the duration.

To close their 1943 wartime year, the Utah Foresters have scheduled a Spring party to be held in Logan Canyon sometime in May. The affair will be stag and will be run similar to the fall barbecue.



FORESTRY BANQUET

The Utah State Foresters, Forestry School Faculty and prominent conservation leaders from parts of Utah and Idaho enjoyed another annual get-together at the Utah Foresters Banquet, held February 12th at the down-town Bluebird, despite the restriction of civilian war-time travel.

Mark Crystal, chairman of the banquet, was ably assisted by Bill Speed, Ernie Hirsch, and Jay Hamilton. Neil Frischknecht, a senior of Range Management and a veritable Sanpete County "Junior Chamber of Commerce", officiated as toast-master. Equipped with several clever surprises, Neil kept the feasters in a jocular mood in order to facilitate the digestion of Paul Bunyan's Chuck on the menus, which consisted mainly of porcupine steaks, pine berries, rabbit food and several other delicacies that were enjoyed by the ardent attenders.

Mr. Frederick P. Champ, prominent conservationist of Logan, Utah, was guest speaker. Aided with many humorous puns, Mr. Champ gave a very interesting talk concerning the importance of the various phases of conservation and their relation to the livestock industry. He stressed the importance of maintaining conservation practices that have aided everyone either directly or indirectly, and to carry on with constructive conservation practices during the post-war period.

The program for the evening included a welcoming address by our club president, John Hall, and an address by Dean Stoddart. Musical entertainment was rendered by Lamarr Empey and Blanche Deschamps.



1942 SUMMER TIDBITS

Missing this year, as you may have noticed, is the usual article on the summer camp session. The forestry faculty thought it wise to assist the numerous government agencies in filling their summer jobs by temporarily discontinuing summer camp and thereby releasing more men for work.

Summer camp each year brought with it a reamful of tales of fun and adventure. And so it was this year with the return of the foresters from their summer positions. Fellows who hadn't known what an abney level was like came back to tell their buddies in school how to use one. Others, now well acquainted with the plants of the Wasatch region, would drag their engineer friends up the slopes of Mt. Logan eager to prove their knowledge of Dendrology.

Yes, stories brought back from a summer of work in the field were endless and variable. For example, there is the tale Warren "Tiny" Giauque brought back concerning his job with the Forest Service on the Wasatch. While on a fire he noticed a fellow fire-fighter taking his shovel. Angered, "Tiny" told the guy off, only to discover a little later that the said person was none other than Assistant Forest Supervisor West. Scoot Bliss was the terror of the Lolo fire

camp, creating no end of havoc with his nightly screams while dreaming. Then there is Ernie Hirsch, lookout, who sheepishly acknowledged that all he accomplished during the summer was obtaining a beautiful tan. Another Wasatch worker was Laurence Aubert. "Fuzzy's" biggest complaint was the delay in receiving his mail — his biggest joy was his close proximity to the sheep runs.

The National Park Service at Yellowstone was fortunate in obtaining the services of three of Utah State's foresters. Jim O'Toole, Don Black, and Bob Branges spent a summer as park rangers in the land of bears and geysers. Jim spent his leisure time fishing with a bottle of M&M in his hip pocket. Don claims he spent \$200 on Kodachrome, filming Yellowstone's wonders, and Bob found his biggest joy administering first aid to the pretty damsels who found cause to feed the bears. Working with Grazing Service were Max Green and Gordon Swan. Both claimed to be expert examiners after their summer's work. Max Rogers remained close to Logan, devoting his time to the U.S.A.C. Range Experiment Station.

Carl Stoddart and Jim Johnson took jobs on the Cabinet grubbing out "Ribes" as did Bob Nash and Dave Bernstein on the Lolo. Dave, versatile as ever, showed his talents off by managing a stage show for the camp. He asserts he flew to fires via airplane and swore that he never wanted to see a pitchfork again after the several weeks he put in on the Region 1 Forest Service Ranch.

Some foresters had cause for worry at various times during the summer; for example, Lloyd Wilson relates that his buddy, Gordon Trevort, was almost trapped on a fire when the wind changed. Bill Kerwin, fire guard on the Wasatch, thought he'd have to duck bullets as cattle and sheep men got to quarreling. Moses Samowitz, on the St. Joe, resorted to laying in a creek while a fire burned over him. Moses, ambitious as ever, advanced to assistant camp boss on his St. Joe blister rust crew.

One year on the Bridger Forest wasn't enough for Harold Armstrong, so back he went again to a summer of building trails and, as with us all, fighting the demon fire. It was Mike Pekar on the Cabinet, who stuck to his Blister Rust work though nearby Coeur d'Alene offered big salaries in defense jobs. Bob Crowton was on a fire crew on the Salmon as was Bill Speed. On a lookout on the Challis, nearby, was Burt Silcock with his wife and kiddy.

Love for home took Cliff Gaynard back to his native Long Island where, he states, he took time out making a study of the exotic tree species planted in Central Park, New York City. This story, we thought, did sound a little "fishy." At Hyrum was Norval Kitchen, conscientiously at work as water regulator for the Hyrum Dam.

The summer of 1942 found the foresters of Utah State spread far and wide. No doubt a tremendous amount of technical knowledge was stored in their minds as a result of their many experiences. Experience is the "great teacher" but we all will be very happy again when someday in the near future the happy experiences of the forestry summer camp will again be related on these pages.

TO THE ALUMNI

Notes to the alumni seem peculiarly apropos this year since they are so far away from the alma mater and since the always welcome visits which we formely indulged in are almost a thing of the past now.

Aggie foresters, 332 in number, are now located from Greenland to Alaska and from Africa to Australia, and from the records they have been making we'll bet that we soon have letters postmarked from Berlin and Tokyo. And when I say records, I mean just that. Over half of our graduates are in the armed forces, and the foresters wade through army duties just like they used to through McLaughlin's dendrology course and make the Germans and Japs feel like they had just been to a Range Management class from Smith. It just shows that foresters can get ahead in any game. Look at the record! Just a few that we have heard from who are already captains are Ernest Henderson, Herb Armstrong, Frantzen Todd, Edwin Lofthouse, Ken Hampton, Art Holt, and Lorin Dedrikson. Max Clinkenbeard has already become a Major. It is with real pride that we hear of the exploits of men like Harold Hiner, Bob Lassen, and Luther Bergen, who have distinguished themselves in action and have been awarded honors and medals for their bravery. The shining light in the dull life of a professor is the performance of his students. It really thrills us to see you fellows get ahead and we are proud of you-every one.

You would be surprised now to see how the school has changed. The most important change, of course, is the transfer of our friend and colleague, Paul M. Dunn to Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis where he is dean of forestry. Professor Barnes is away on a sabbatical leave to complete his doctor's degree at Duke University. We hope to have the sober mathematician back next July. Professor McLaughlin has shown versatility never before suspected by joining a construction company in sunny southern California. Professor Smith is a lieutenant in the Army Air Corps at Maxwell Field, Alabama. Being less versatile than McLaughlin. Smith is teaching. His game is aircraft identification, which he says is just like teaching forage plants. We hear he grumbles a lot, however, about not being able to tear the wings, tail feathers, etc., from a plane before giving an identification test as he used to strip the flowers, leaves and roots from a daisy.

Then we have two new staff members, too. Wayne Cook who many remember as a range graduate student replaced Smith and is doing a bang-up job of it, too. Also we have a new man in forestry, Professor Marlin Galbraith from Idaho, who promises to equal McLaughlin in versatility. I say versatile because he has done the teaching work of McLaughlin, Barnes, and Durn. Yes, he is a wonder! On the campus, also, is Don Drummond, a former Aggie, who is the new assistant state forester-fire warden replacing John Burt who is now an Ensign with the Navy.

We wonder, sometimes, what the future holds for the school of forestry. It looks like next year we will have no students except a few 17-year-old freshmen and a few one-legged men. We are hoping, however, to hold the school intact so that we will be ready to go as soon as the war is over. We expect a big enrollment then. There are about 1000 Army Air Corps men now assigned to study on the campus in addition to the navy and marine boys and the defense industries people who have been here for about two years.

The campus will look plenty busy with all these, but unfortunately they will not study forestry since they have little opportunity for elective work. It seems rather doubtful whether we will have any regular work next year.

Many alumni, no doubt, are wondering what the profession of forestry will have to offer after the war. Many will face a decision on remaining in the armed forces after the war. Others will have an opportunity to enter professions far distant from forestry.

Of course, anyone can make a guess, but it looks like the post-war period will be one of the most active in history for conservation. It looks likely that large numbers of men will be put to work on the forest and range lands in protection and development. There will be a big demand for trained men to supervise and direct these projects, and opportunities will be better than ever. This war is showing us the importance of America's resources. More than ever before, we need our forests and our ranges. To some extent, these resources are being depleted to meet the heavy demand, but the misuse has been and will be nothing like so severe as during the first world war. Using the land as we now are using it, and fighting for the land as we are, is sure to stimulate our appreciation of conservation as a means to keep America worth fighting for. I am sure that conservation has a future before it and no field work offers to the young man a more worthwhile and satisfying profession to which he can devote his life. We want to see Utah men standing on the front lines after the war just as they are now, fighting for America.

The junior professional examination announced for this year is open to any graduate, without an age limit. There is no date limit but applications may be filed anytime for the duration, and it does not involve a technical examination. This means that almost everyone who can write his own name and stand up alone can get on the list. But these involve only "duration" appointments; after the war, these men will give way to regular employees now in the armed forces, whose jobs are being protected. The great demand for men is demonstrated almost every day by requests for names of unemployed students, we have not to offer!

Remember that your school is always behind you. Keep us informed about your plans, give us your address, and give us a chance to help you. Things move so fast now that it is easy to lose track of the alumni. We look forward to seeing all of you back in good jobs after our number one job is done—meanwhile "give 'em hell for us", fellows!

SENIOR PEDIGREES

Harold Armstrong Logan, Utah

Forest Management Utah Foresters Xi Sigma Pi, Sec. '43 Alpha Zeta Bridger Nat'l Forest, Summer '41, '42

Laurence Aubert Price, Utah Forest Management Utah Foresters Sigma Phi Epsilon Pres. Pan Hellenic Council '42 Newman Club Wasatch Nat'l Forest. Summer '42

David A. Bernstein Chicago, Illinois Forest Management Utah Foresters Utah Juniper, Asst. Ed. '32, Ed. '43 Chips, Ed. '42 Student Life Intercollegiate Knights Nat'l Viceroy Head Cheerleader, '40 Lolo Nat'l Forest, Summer '42

Robert J. Branges
New York City, N. Y.
Forest Management
Utah Foresters
Sigma Phi Epsilon
President '43
Club Council '41
Newman Club,
President '43
Varsity Swimming
Yellowstone Nat'l
Park, Summer '42

Mark H. Crystal Altonah, Utah Range Management Utah Foresters U.S.F.S. Summers '39, '40, '41 Club Council '43

Neil Frischknecht Manti, Utah Range Management Utah Foresters Alpha Zeta Delta Phi Utah Juniper, Bus. Mgr. '43 Wasatch Nat'l Forest, Summer '39

Clifford C. Gaynard Ozone Park, N. Y. Forest Management Utah Foresters Chips, Ed. '42, '43 Juniper, Asst. Ed. '42, Assoc. Ed. '43 Club Council '43

Warren C. Giauque Salt Lake City. Utah Forest Management Utah Foresters Scabbard and Blade Outstanding Basic ROTC Award '40 U.S.F.S. '40. '42

Max Green Clearfield, Utah Range Management Utah Foresters Secretary Utah Foresters '43 Xi Sigma Pi, Rgr. '43 U. S. Grazing Service, Summer '42

John Hall Meagar, Arizona Range Management Utah Foresters, Vice Pres. '42, Pres. '43 A.A.A. '36, '37 U.S.F.S. '38-'42

Robert Handley Marysville, Calif. Wildlife Management Utah Foresters C.C.C. '34, '35 U.S.F.S. '38-'41

William Kerwin
University City, Mo.
Forest Management
Utah Foresters
Beta Theta Pi
Intramural Mgr. '42
Chips '42
Wasatch Nat'l Forest.
Summer '42

Norval Kitchen Provo, Utah Forest Management Utah Foresters Nurservy Foreman '42, '43

Gilbert D. McClure Wichita Falls, Texas Range Management Utah Foresters Scabbard and Blade

Max Rogers
Logan, Utah
Wildlife Management
Utah Foresters
Xi Sigma Pi, Assoc.
Forester '43
Scabbard and Blade,
Captain '43

Delta Phi Phi Kappa Phi USAC Range Experiment Sta., Sum. '42

Moses Samowitz New York City, N. Y. Forest Management Utah Foresters Xi Sigma Pi. Rgr. '42, Forester '43 Scabbard and Blade Phi Kappa Phi St. Joe Nat'l Forest, Summer '42

William E. Speed Cranford, New Jersey Forest Management Utah Foresters Salmon Nat'l Forest, Summer '42

Francis J. Schopper Chicago, Ilinois Forest Management Utah Foresters Scabbard and Blade Intramural Mgr. '42

Gordon Swan Ogden, Utah Range Management Utah Foresters U. S. Grazing Service, Summer '42

James O'Toole
Woodbridge, N. J.
Wildlife Management
Utah Foresters
Society of Yellow
Dogs
Alpha Zeta
Yellowstone Nat'l
Park, Summer '42

Wynn Freeman
Brigham City, Utah
Wildlife Management
Utah Foresters
Utah Fish and Game,
Summer '42

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Alumni Directory

1930

Fausett, Adelbert, Associate Range
 Examiner, U.S.F.S., Albany, Calif.
 Hansen, Dee, Assistant Supervisor,
 Challis, Idaho.

1931

Bentley, Valentine, Junior Engineering Aide, U. S. Engineers, Provo, Utah. Cliff, Ed, Forest Supervisor, U.S.F.S., Lakeview, Oregon.

Hansen, W. L., Assistant Forest Supervisor, U.S.F.S., Boise, Idaho.

Starr, C. P., Soil Conservation Service, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Swensen, Marriner, Assistant Forester, California Experiment Station, Santa Barbara, California.

1932

Despain, Owen, District Forest Ranger, U.S.F.S., Moab, Utah.

Earl, Dean M., District Forest Ranger, U.S.F.S., Carlsbad, New Mexico.

Jacobs, J. L. District Forest Ranger, U.S.F.S., Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Julander, Odell, Instructor of Forestry, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Schott, J. D., District Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Morgan, Utah.

Steed, Alvin, Assistant Soil Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

1933

Astle, Walter, U. S. Engineers. Now mapping California for the U. S. Army.

Fonnesbeck, Frank O., 2300 South 20th East, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Johnson, W. M., Asst. Forest Ecologist, Rocky Mountain Experiment Station, Manitow, Colorado.

Michaels, C. C., Associate Soil Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Silver City, New Mexico.

Thornock, Clarence, District Forest Ranger, U.S.F.S., Dubois, Wyoming.

1934

Anderson, R. C., District Forest Ranger, U.S.F.S., Ogden, Utah.

Carlson, Leland, U. S. Engineers, California.

Sill, Milton, District Forest Ranger, U.S.F.S., Atlanta, Idaho.

Van Buren, Gordon, District Forest Ranger, U.S.F.S., Yampa, Colorado.

1935

Bean, Russell, Union Pacific Railroad, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Crane, Basil, District Forest Ranger, U.S.F.S., Reese River, Nevada.

Crowl, J. M., Assistant Forest, U.S. F.S., Salinas, California.

Gunderson, Arden, District Forest Ranger, U.S.F.S., Jackson, Mont.

Hansen, Walter O., District Forest Ranger, U.S.F.S., Pitkin, Colorado.

Larson, Floyd, Range Examiner, U.S. G.S., Billings, Montana.

Larson, Waine, District Grazier, U.S. F.S., Vernal, Utah.

McConkie, Andrew, District Forest Ranger, U.S.F.S., Forney, Idaho.

Olsen, Le Grande, District Forest Ranger, U.S.F.S., Pocos, New Mex.

Redd, John D., U.S. Army.

Stock, M. R., District Forest Ranger, U.S.F.S., Ennis, Montana.

1936

Allen, Floyd, Deceased.

Andrews, Horace, Assistant Soil Conservationist, Monticello, Utah.

Baugh, Fred, Lieutenant U.S. Army, Camp Callan, California.

Brewer, A. N., Assistant Draftsman, U. S. Engineers, Cincinnati, Ohio. Clark, Lewis, Junior Forester, U.S.F.S.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Couch, Joe, Field Clerk, Broderick Construction Company, Salt Lake City, Utah.

England Ed., Assistant Testing Engineer. Columbia Steel, Torrance, California.

Eriksson, Carl G., Deceased.

Finlinson, Rich, Lt. U.S. Army.

Floyd, J. W., Associate Professor of Forestry, U.S.A.C., Logan, Utah.

Grossenback, Paul, District Forest Ranger, U.S.F.S., Stanley, Idaho.

Hull, Alvin C., Assistant Forest Ecologist, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Ogden Utah.

Jones, J. P., Aircraft Rigger, Inglewood, California.

Jones, Mark, Indian Service, Cendora, California.

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Rampton, Leonard, Junior Forester, U.S.F.S., Prineville, Oregon.

Rohwer, Lamont, District Grazier, U.S.G.S., Ely, Nevada.

Smith, Arthur D., Lt., U. S. Army Air Corps, Maxwell Field, Ala.

Snyder, Nathan, District Forest Ranger, U.S.F.S., Canjilon, New Mexico.

Stokes, Victor, District Forest Ranger, U.S.F.S., Pleasant Grove, Utah.

Swainston, George D., Assistant Forester, Soil Conservation Service, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Taggart, John, Ogden, Utah.

Townsend, William, Lemoc, California,

Swenson, Mont, Malad, Idaho.

Tucker, Bert, Junior Range Examiner, U.S.F.S., Burley, Idaho.

Woods, Lowell, District Forest Ranger, U.S.F.S., Afton, Wyoming.

1937

Allen, Leland, Junior Range Examiner, S.C.S., Roswell, New Mexico.

Allen, Wayne, (U.S.F.S.) San Bernardino, California.

Astle, Lloyd, Park Ranger, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming.

Berg, Jacob, Missoula, Montana.

Bridge, Max, Junior Range Examiner, U.S.G.S., Lander, Wyoming.

Day, Vance, U.S. Indian Service, Phoenix, Arizona.

Dorius, Floyd, Assistant Range Conservationist, S. C. S., Fort Wingate, New Mexico.

Drummond, Don. Assistant Forester-Fire Warden, U.S.A.C., Logan, Utah.

Drummond, John, Junior Forester, Indian Service, McNary, Arizona.

Genaux, Theron, Shinglehouse, Pa.

Gierisch, Ralph, Junior Range Examiner, U.S.F.S., Monte Vista, Colorado.

Gray, Anderson M., U.S. Navy.

Griner, Lee, Assistant Soil Conservationist, S.C.S., Steele, North Dakota. Hansen, Marvin O., Tremonton, Utah.

Hansen, Sherman, Logan, Utah.

Hardy, Clark, U.S.G.S.,

ing Service, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Hatch, Bradford, Junior Draftsman, A.A.A., Murray, Utah.

Henderson, Ernest, Captain U.S. Army,

Hermansen, Royce D., Assistant Range Examiner, S.C.S., Caliente, Nevada.

Hirst, William H., Junior Range Examiner, U.S.G.S., Fillmore, Utah.

Holt, Arthur E., Captain, U. S. Army, Ogden, Utah.

Jenson, Max S., Ensign U. S. Navy. Jorgensen, Eldores S., U. S. Army.

Kane, John P., Consolidated Machine Tool Corporation, Rochester, New York.

Ketchie, Henry L., Junior Field Assistant, U.S.F.S., Ogden, Utah.

Klomp, Gerard J., Assistant Soil Conservationist, S.C.S., Afton, Wyoming.

Lavin, Fred, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Low, Clyde, Assistant Soil Conservationist, S.C.S., Castle Dale, Utah.

Low, Jessop, Illinois Natural History Survey, Havana, Illinois.

Lund, Doyle S., Assistant Soil Conservationist, S.C.S., Richfield, Utah.

Madsen, Clyde, Assistant District Agent, F. and W.L.S., Elko, Nev.

McCracken, E. J., Junior Forester, S.C.S., Albuquerque, New Mexico. Mollinet, Leo, Brigham City, Utah.

Morse, Blaine C., District Conservationist, S.C.S., Price, Utah.

Oviatt, Clifford W., Pocatello, Idaho. Owen, Neil W., Labor Checker, Utah Ordnance Plant, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Passey, Howard B., Assistant Soil Conservationist, S.C.S., Springerville, Arizona.

Passey, Scott B., Assistant Soil Conservationist, S.C.S., Mt. Pleasant, Utah.

Reveal, Jack L., S.C.S., Sebastopol, California.

Rich, Vernon, Conservation Officer, Idaho Fish and Game Department, Malad, Idaho.

Sevy, Jay L., District Forest Ranger, U.S.F.S., Austin, Nevada.

Shepherd, Weldon O., Ensign U.S.

Snyder, Emery, Lt. U. S. Army Engineers.

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Wadsworth, Douglas, District Forest Ranger, U.S.F.S., Tabiona, Utah.

Warner, Sylvan D., El Reno, Oklahoma.

Watson, Eldon M., Assistant Soil Technologist, S.C.S., Wautoma, Wisconsin.

Wilkinson, Karl J., Deceased.

Winkel, A. G., Acting District Conservationist, S.C.S., Baker, Oregon.

Wood, Everett C., Sterling, Idaho.

Wright, Milton, U.S.F.S., Gunnison, Colorado.

Wycoff, Harold M., U.S.F.S., Ogden, Utah.

1938

Allred, Glade, A.A.A., Logan, Utah.

Allred, Warren, Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Afton, Wyoming.

Anhder, Theo E., Special Agent, Department of Interior, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Andrews, Norman, U.S.F.S., California,

Armstrong, Herbert, Captain, U. S. Army, Kamehameha, Hawaii.

Bell, Sheldon, Farm Agent, Indian Service, Chin Lee, Arizona.

Blair, Ray, U.S.G.S., Blackfoot, Idaho. Blaser, Herman E., Assistant Range Examiner, U.S.G.S., Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Bunderson, Victor, Army Air Corps. Cliff, Oliver, Forest Ranger, U.S.F.S.. Malad, Idaho.

Dale, Sterle, U.S. Navy, San Francisco.

Dargan, Lucas, Ensign, U. S. Navy.

DeMoisy, Ralph, First Lieutenant, U. S. Army, Cronkhite, California.

Doman, Everett, U.S.F.S., Cedar City, Utah.

Downs, Elvin, U.S.F.S., Ogden, Utah. Drown, Eugene A., U.S. Army, Australia.

Egan, Gilbert, U.S. Army, Ogden, Utah.

Ellison, Don J., Arlington, Arizona.

Ellison, Phay, Timekeeper, Midwest Pipe and Supply Company, Berkeley, California.

Fuller, Revilo, Clifton, Arizona.

Gessel, Homer, Landscape Architect, Edgewood Hall Nursery, Providence, Utah. Hales, Doyle C., U. S. Army. Range Examiner, S.C.S.), Ogden. Utah, U. S. Army.

Harris, Fred B., Assistant Range Economist, University of Nevada, Elko, Nevada.

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