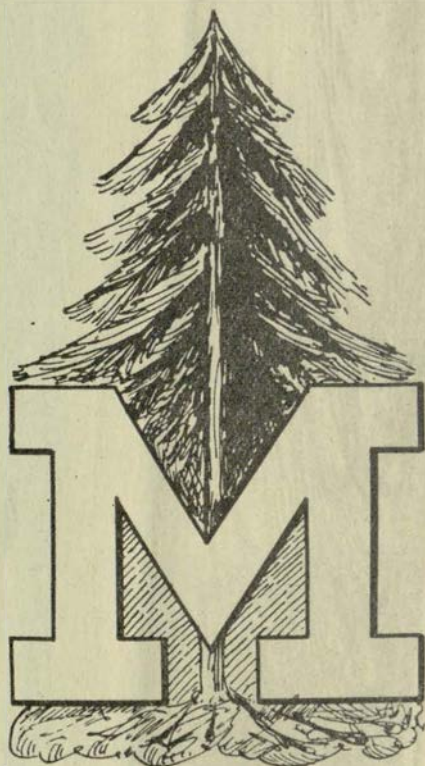


*The 1935*

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# The Forestry Kaimin

## 1935

*Published Annually By*  
THE FORESTRY CLUB  
of

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA AT MISSOULA

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## CONTENTS

Dedication	3
The Warrior (Poem)	5
In Appreciation	6
State Forestry	8
The Sleeping Sawmill (Poem)	11
Some Observations on the Shelterbelt Project	12
The Selway Fire (Poem)	15
The New Deal and the Forest Industry	17
Editorial Page	22
1935 Seniors	24
The Montana Druids	26
The Forestry Club	29
The Rifle Club	30
The 1935 Foresters' Ball	33
The Forestry Club Smoker	37
The Fall Dance	37
The Spring Picnic	38
The Fall Hike	39
Forestry Athletes	41
The 1934 Spring Trip	42
Our Mountain Goat	47
Cycle (Poem)	49
Arabesque: The Leaf (Poem)	49
The Great South Fork Country	51
Alumni Directory	55
Student Register	66
Grand Canyon (Poem)	72

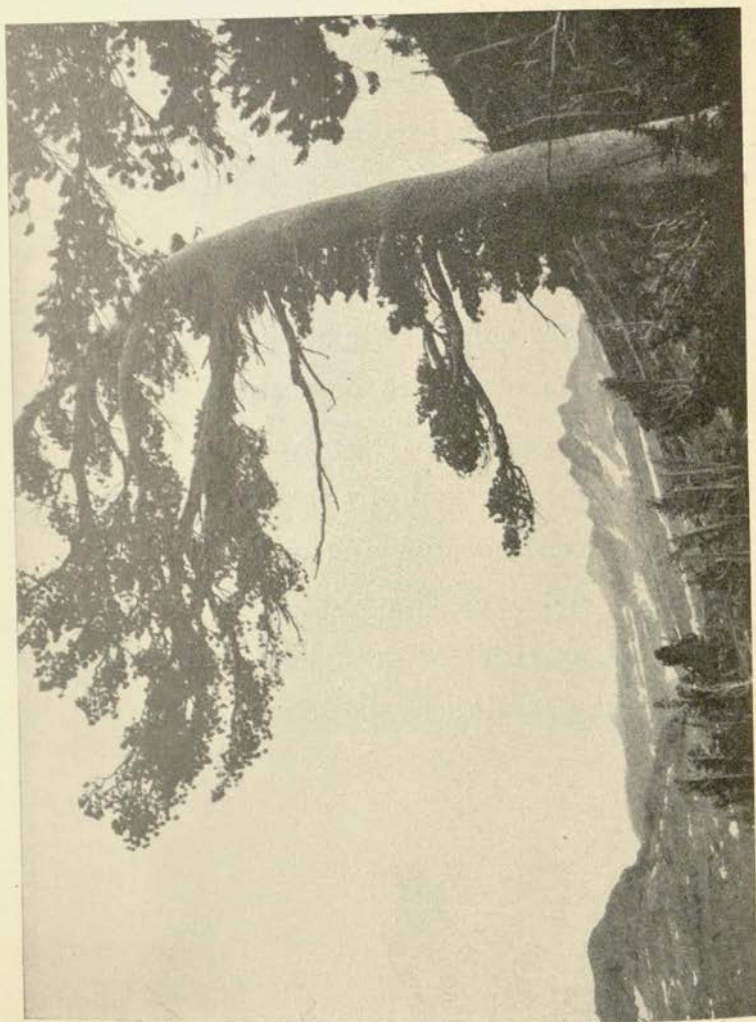




## DEDICATION

The Forestry Club of the State University of Montana wishes to dedicate this, the 1935 issue of the Forestry Kaimin, to the alumni of the School of Forestry, because of their excellent showing in the field of forestry endeavor, their fine co-operation with all activities of the school and their unfailing devotion to the school.





—Photo by K. D. Swan, Courtesy U. S. Forest Service

## The Warrior

*By* RICHARD GALLUP, '35

Salute, old warrior!

For half a millenium you have waged  
A battle, always as you aged  
The elements have flayed you.

Salute, old warrior!

For your slow growth against a wall of wind  
That through the years has lashed and thinned  
Your branches into bent despair.

Salute, old warrior!

For scaly roots that seek and find  
Life and water in that rocky rind  
That is the soil in your cold habitat.

Salute, old warrior!

For your cold show of tenacity.



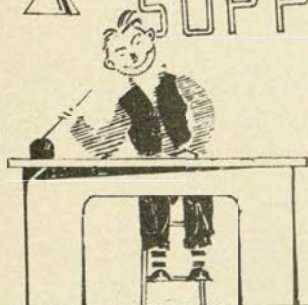
### In Appreciation

During the past four years the position of Secretary of the School of Forestry has been held by Mary Wilson. The students wish to take this opportunity to thank Mary for the many things she has done for them in that time. Mary has, during her tenure of office, been a very capable and efficient Secretary, always ready to help when help was needed. To the seniors she has been advisor, co-worker and good friend. We know that in whatever work Mary may be engaged in the future, she will prove her value. Best regards, Mary, for a happy and successful future.

THE FORESTRY SCHOOL.



FORESTRY  
GROWTH  
YIELD APPROPRIATE  
CONTROL  
SUPPRESSION



ARTICLES



## State Forestry

By PAGE S. BUNKER, '04  
*State Forester of Alabama*

Even a cursory survey of the field of state forestry premises a clear understanding of what is meant by the term forestry. Decades ago there was little doubt in the professional mind as to the scope of this sphere of human endeavor. To the layman, however, the term connoted then, as now, practically anything and everything associated with trees. In recent years among professional foresters there too often has been a tolerant and even complacent attitude toward lay misconceptions with a resulting and growing confusion of aims. The postulating, demonstration and practice of a new but acutely needed field of economic production comprises a long and arduous task to be prosecuted with continued vigor toward the objectives that natural, social and economic conditions demand be attained. It is but natural that many engaged in this effort succumb to the discouragements and disappointments besetting such a mission and are lured into the easier paths of esthetics, amusements and dilettantism. The forester who is conscious of his change of front often accounts for his renegation by calling it broadening the scope of forestry; efficiency engineers are more apt to designate it as a loss of objective and diffuseness of purpose.

In these observations I prefer to retain the basic concept of forestry as a distinctive system of economic production designed to supply continuously very necessary materials and facilities. From this viewpoint the forest itself comprises a production plant comparable in many respects with an automobile factory or a shipyard, and subject to the same fundamental principles of operation and management.

As a public function the advancement of forestry by state and provincial agencies is by means, methods and procedures predicated upon the mandate of the constituent authority as expressed through the organic and subsequent acts creating the forestry agency and prescribing its responsibilities. Most states that have established forestry departments have directly or impliedly set certain objectives to be attained. Under our definition of forestry, such objectives usually include a maximum sustained yield of forest products from lands not more valuable for other purposes. Should such production ensue without public action there can be little need for state or federal forestal agencies. However, in most cases governmental assistance and encouragement are required to bring about the firm establishment of sound forestal practice over the woodlands of numerous types and of various forms of ownership. To accomplish this result some of the states depend mainly upon concentrating a considerable proportion of the forest land into public ownership with view to managing directly the areas so acquired. Others require a less amount of state owned lands and use such tracts not as major sources of forest products but mainly as demonstration areas. Still other states dispense almost entirely with publicly owned forests, and aim chiefly toward developing the proper management and use of woodlands regardless of the class of ownership, availing themselves of the more successful of the private timber growing projects as demonstration forests, and affording such official co-operation and assistance as may be required and available within their facilities.

The first of these procedures, the extension of public ownership of the forests, appeals to many. However, the justification data in such cases are somewhat confused, there being a marked paucity of balance sheets available in the study of such projects. The second policy, that of principal dependence upon timber production by private and commercial interests, supplemented by a comparatively minor acreage of public demonstration forests, undoubtedly may meet the requirements in many instances. The third procedure, depending almost entirely upon privately owned forests, presents more difficulties, since the existence of suitable demonstration areas with which to exemplify the various features of forestal methods becomes largely a matter of chance and to that extent is somewhat undependable. The selection of a specific policy in these regards depends, among other things, upon the amount of funds available for the promotion of forestry in the state. Wealthy states may follow the first procedure with little difficulty; in other cases, however, restricted funds available for investment in land may force resort to the second or the third of the policies outlined. Regardless of the element of public finance, however, the second of the procedures stated appeals to me as particularly well predicated.

Since forestal planning requires intensive preliminary investigations which in many cases have not been made prior to the enactment of the organic forestry law of the state, it often may be found after such investigations that the original act should be modified in various particulars. Thus, while the immediate mission of a state forestry department is to carry out existing forest laws, it early may devolve upon the department to assemble numerous data for presentation to the legislative branch with view to bringing about changes in such acts. This, however, except under specific direction of higher authorities should not prevent full execution of tasks specifically allotted under current statutes.

Forestry, at least in some of its branches, may possibly become a field of official action for any of the various grades of political units. Thus we may have national forestry, state forestry, county forestry, municipal forestry and so on. It is an attractive theory that the ranking political units should exercise something of a co-operative or even paternal supervision over the official forestal activities of the lower divisions. Thus there is a strong sentiment toward the centralization of official responsibility for public forestry. While most proponents of this policy are quick to disavow intentions of dictation, the net results are very apt to lie in this direction. Such a policy is not wholly without justification. The weaknesses inherent to the usual methods of arriving at popular decisions, with definite policies based thereon, are more accentuated in local affairs than in those of, say, the federal government. However, misapprehension, misorganization and misdirection may be found in the procedures of any public agency regardless of rank. In these connections it sometimes becomes the function of a state forestry department, in order to preserve the integrity of the duties and responsibilities of other forestal agencies with which it is associated, to discriminate carefully in all ostensible co-operating and co-ordinating proposals.

It would appear obvious that the organization of a state forestry department, within the limits prescribed or implied by law, should be designed and adapted to accomplish the particular tasks and responsibilities imposed



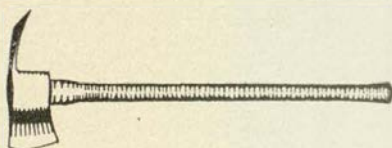
upon it. I would not take this to mean that there need be a special organ for performing each detail. It often may be found that an important responsibility is rendered effective with but slight action necessary on the part of the department. In such cases a comparatively minor amount of work in liaison or co-ordination may be sufficient. Thus if the federal agencies are adequately covering a certain field, it hardly would be necessary for this to be duplicated wholly or in part by the state. Similarly, private industry may have a certain necessary development well in hand, in which event the need for public action through the state may be very slight. As a matter of fact, however, the number of tasks that are not being adequately covered by other agencies, and can better be performed through a state forestry department, is quite large in practically all of the states. This does not imply that every state should maintain a separate forestry department. In those states in which the forestal interests are comparatively minor, and perhaps closely allied to some other interest of a major character, the state forestal agency may not necessarily be a department of the first rank but may constitute a bureau in some other department. On the other hand, in those states in which the development and practice of forestry as such constitutes a major field of public action the forestal agency should be of the first rank, co-ordinate with health, education, public works and other principal departments. The number of states in this situation is quite large.

The observance of certain principles of organization is imperative in the establishment and efficient operation of state forestal agencies. The first of these pertains to personnel. The required familiarity with the forest conditions within a state can hardly be acquired and maintained except through indefinite tenure of employment. This implies something in the nature of civil service or, at least, exemption from political or factional interference. Such a status for the forestal personnel is further demanded by the necessity of professional training in most of the directive positions.

The principle of objective has been implied in the foregoing. Naturally the design of the organization should be dependent upon what must be done in order to achieve the result sought. In this connection it is to be observed that the division of forestry into branches for the purpose of study does not of necessity match the requirements of operation. The principle of parallel control so freely used in industrial and military organizations often may be of great value in state forestry.

Flexibility and a financial factor of safety are most desirable in organizations of this character. Statutory prescription of details of organization and methods of procedure often seriously handicap the efforts toward the attainment of the objectives sought. The strongest legislation is that which permits much liberty of action, providing that it clearly is in line with the intentions of the constituent authority. The irregular stresses to which a state forestry department may be subjected, mainly due to the fluctuations of protective requirements, demand that there be no likelihood of the department being without funds at a critical time. This danger may be obviated largely by a system of allocated receipts and by a revolving fund. Both of these fiscal provisions are frowned upon in certain quarters. However, they have their striking parallels in nature, and the objections come mainly from accounting officials rather than from those responsible for the

achievement of the definite mission to be performed. Needless to say, accounting should be subordinate to objective. These considerations are of special moment in connection with stated and implied pledges of financial co-operation with other public or private agencies which otherwise may be subverted by sudden and extreme changes in the financial resources of the state forestry department.



## The Sleeping Sawmill

By D. O. MERRIMAN

How much longer you goin' to snooze;  
Don't you know there's work to do?  
Old sawmill on the river bank,  
Can't you hear me callin' you?  
Can't you wake an' snort an' puff,  
An' sing, an' dance, an' moan?  
Can't your ol' saw scream again  
An' your old conveyors groan?

Don't you know I'm gettin' hungry,  
An' I'm darn near naked, too?  
Can't you see I'm gettin' soft  
An' need good ol' work to do?  
I'm lonesome for those mornin' blasts  
A-callin' me to toil;  
I want to get my hands and face  
All smeared with grease and oil.

I'd like to grab my dinner pail  
An' hurry across the flat;  
To sit there with the boys at noon  
An' eat, an' laugh, an' chat.  
I yearn to get a payday, too,  
An' get my head up high,  
So I can meet the grocery man  
An' look him in the eye.

Can't you start the black smoke pourin'  
From those ol' stacks again?  
Don't you see this doggone idleness  
Is gettin' 'neath my skin?



## Some Observations On the Shelterbelt Project

By FRED MORRELL

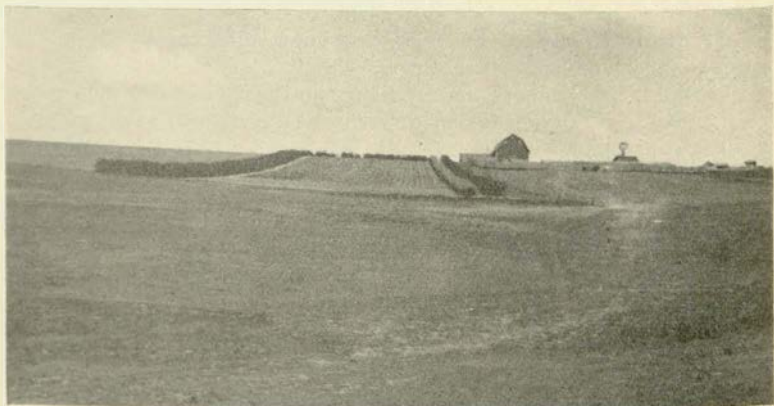
*Assistant Forester, U. S. Forest Service*

Most of the professional comment heretofore published on the "Shelterbelt" has centered around the questions:

1. Will it bring about general climatic changes?
2. Can it be made to pay its way in direct returns from saleable products, including increased production of farm crops?
3. Will it have any beneficial effect on conservation of soil moisture?
4. Can the trees be made to grow?

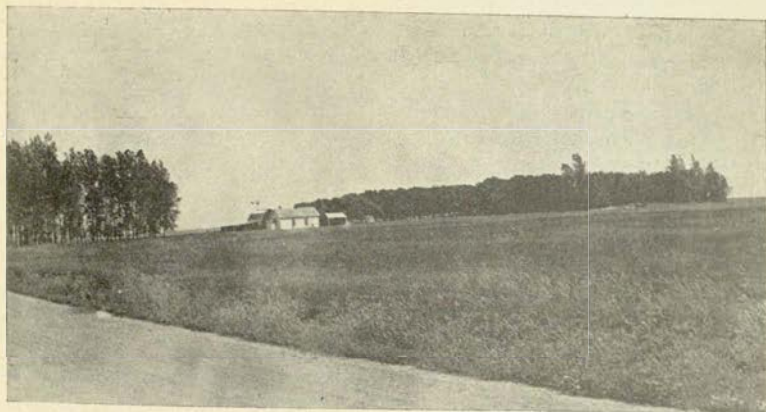
The writer's answer to these questions is based on general observation and what he believes to be ordinary common sense rather than on scientific knowledge. To the first three, it is "NO." But that is not to me important. No one has contended that the planting of trees in the plains region will make general climatic conditions worse, or generally reduce soil moisture or take crop land out of production that is now needed for that purpose. Since my interest in the project was never based on any of these considerations, I am content to let the case rest on the premise that the trees, if grown, will do no harm in this connection.

The fourth requires more discussion. Probably there is a very considerable percentage of the area within the confines of the project lines as now drawn on which it would be difficult or even practically impossible to establish tree growth. Scattered throughout the area, however, are a large number of plantations, some of them many years old. The very essence of the project is to grow trees along fields that are destined to continue in production of cereal and vegetable crops, and observation and such knowledge of tree culture as I have leads me to believe that, without question, trees will in general grow under soil and climatic conditions that have made the production of cereals and vegetables successful in the region over a long period of years.



ONE OF THE OLDER SHELTERBELTS IN WESTERN NORTH DAKOTA

—Photo by U. S. Forest Service



WINDBREAK NORTH AND WEST OF BUILDINGS ON RANCH IN KANSAS

—Photo by U. S. Forest Service

But if it be agreed that trees can be made to grow, there must still be a reason for doing it. What is that reason if the answer to the first three questions above is "NO"? Basically it is the same nature of reason that prompts the public to expend many millions of dollars every year for roads and other conveniences for access to and use of forested and watered areas where people go for rest and recreation; for comforts in public buildings, for shelter and protection of the public while at work or at play and for other projects to "promote the general welfare" or to bring about social and economic stability.

The "Shelterbelt" is in my judgment a permanent agricultural region. I think that families will continue to live there for centuries in the future and I think that trees will do much to stabilize the social and economic order and to preserve the soil of the region. They will do that by making the country more livable, by improving its desirable features and furnishing part relief from its undesirable ones.

I believe that no country was ever preserved and cared for unless the people who used it loved it and wanted to stay in it. A man may stay a month or a year or most of a life-time in a country that is for him a hardship, with the motive of taking from that country something to live on elsewhere. When he does that he is not interested in what the condition of the country will be when he leaves or hopes to leave. But if he wants to stay always, and his children after him, then he wants to preserve and build. Social and economic stability are possible only through a permanent population.

I was born and raised on a homestead not so far from the "Shelterbelt." Farmers who went there to stay planted trees if they could get them and some made them grow. Those who went to make a stake and get away had no interest in trees or conserving soils or in community development.

In city, village or farm the world over, the homebuilder, but not the bird of passage, plants trees. Generally public agencies help and encourage. The "Shelterbelt" farmer needs help and encouragement to establish

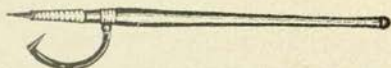


trees as a part of a more comfortable and therefore more permanent home and a consequently more stable community. It is not relatively easy but thousands of examples amply demonstrate that it can be done.

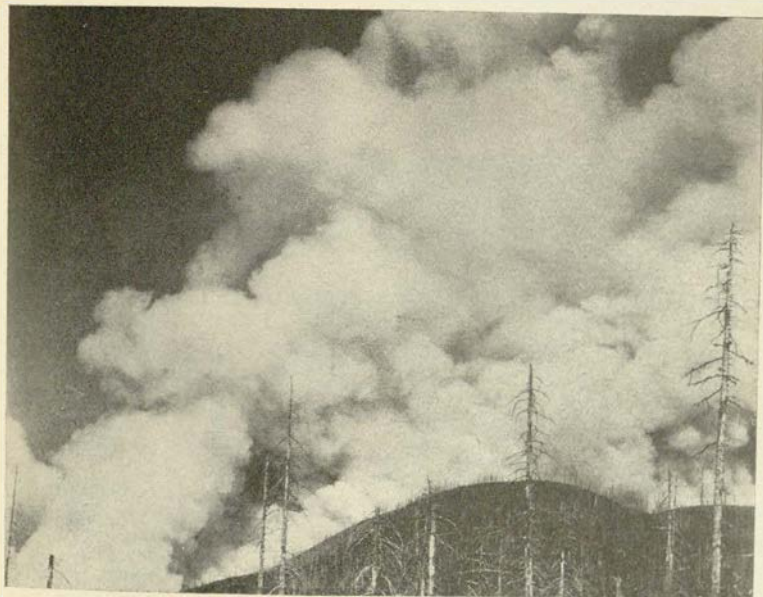
In my judgment emphasis should be placed on planting trees around farmsteads with shelterbelts along the fields regarded as of less urgency. I believe that will be the final plan if the project is continued. The establishment of belts of trees along wheat fields is of less value than trees to shelter the men, women and children and the farm animals that are without protection from the bitter winds of winter and the scorching heat of summer. Why undertake a project for the questionable effect of influencing general climatic conditions when the amelioration of climate at the vital places where people and animals live is certain and infinitely less costly?

There are hundreds of thousands of permanent homes throughout the great plains region without a vestige of tree growth. I was born in one that would still be like them had we not planted trees. I have "ridden the fence" to find my way to shelter in a blizzard and driven miles for an afternoon of relaxation in the shade of a grove of trees. The "little red schoolhouse" that I attended stood unsheltered on the wind-swept prairie as thousands do today. Nowhere in this country would effort spent for tree culture bring such large returns in shelter and comfort of men and domestic animals, nor is there any higher purpose that trees can serve. Some who do not know from years of experience the difference between a home in the plains country without trees and one protected by a shelterbelt might dispute this statement, but no one who has had that experience will disagree.

There is an old story told to illustrate the innate unfriendliness of man to new people in times gone by. Two workmen high up on a building: One said, "Oo's the bloke down on the ground?" "Ee's a stranger," the other answered. "Drop a brick on 'is 'ead." The "Shelterbelt" project is a stranger, which has constituted sufficient reason for some foresters dropping bricks on its head without first investigating to see what values it might have as a member of the community of forestry projects, or they have attempted to measure its values by wholly inapplicable criteria.



Dale Stephenson, one of the seniors, was appointed chief "Cat" skinner this year. Dale demonstrated his ability in handling a "Cat," and held a number of informal schools during the year. Quite a number of the boys became proficient in handling the School of Forestry "Cat," the use of which was again donated to the school by the Westmont Tractor and Equipment company of Missoula. The forestry students certainly appreciate the chance to use a tractor each year.



—Photo by K. D. Swan, Courtesy U. S. Forest Service.

## The Selway Fire

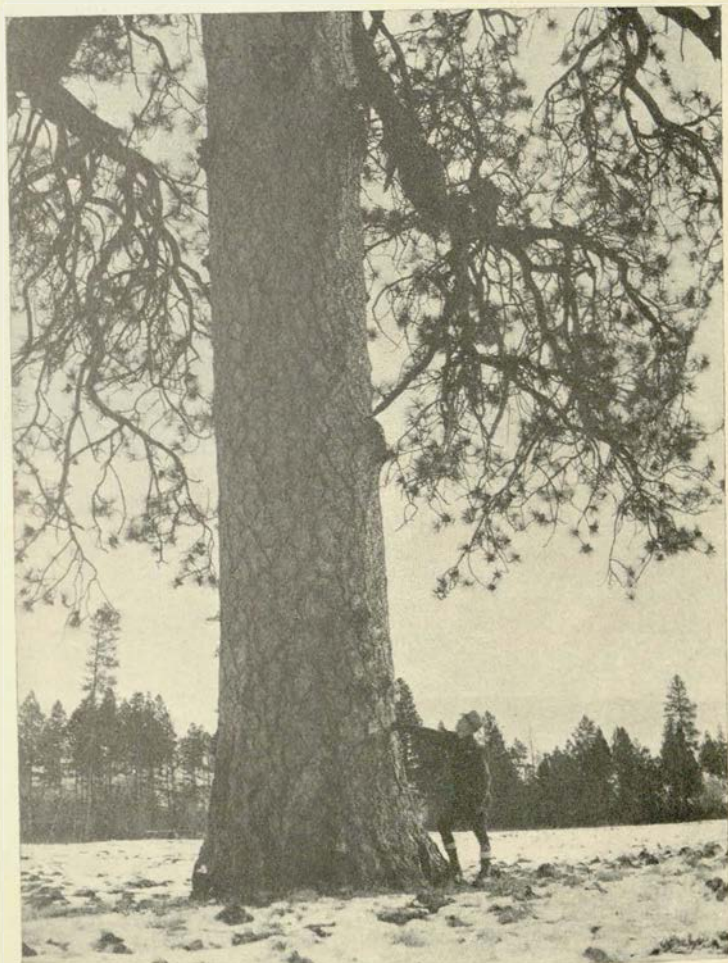
I read the news in the heavens;  
The headlines were blazed in the sky.  
The burnished sun glared through  
Like a great and baleful eye.

I visualized the inferno, smoky trails  
Crowded with men, lean twisted roads  
Crawling with trucks, the mountains  
Furled with smoke and humped like toads.

Hot winds, hot air and earth, warm water;  
Each night a truce, the red one stilled;  
Each day the battle, sweat-drenched men  
Toil doggedly, with lungs smoke filled.

I read the news in the heavens;  
Dull blue was the hateful ink.  
And somewhere deep in the mountains,  
Men fought for a water bag and drink.





MONTANA'S LARGEST TREE

—Photo by K. D. Swan, Courtesy U. S. Forest Service

## The New Deal and the Forest Industry

By T. C. SPAULDING

*Dean, School of Forestry, State University of Montana*

(Address given at the annual meeting of the Forestry Section, Northwest Scientific Association, Spokane, Washington, December 28, 1934)

It is with trepidation that one attempts to analyze the popularly termed New Deal in its relationship to any one of the primary industries, since the expression, through general usage, embraces all of the so-called emergency activities of our national government, in its attempt to force a return to economic normality, and to correct those evils, real or assumed, that may have glided into our body politic through slow process of evolution or the compulsion of necessity. It is manifest that something had to be done to relieve the anti-climax of 1929. But what, and by whom? Every effect has its cause. We can appreciate the effect, but the cause still remains an hypothesis or the causes matters of conjecture, if the differing and loudly-expressed opinions may be taken as criteria. England, France, Italy, and even Germany, have apparently cured their disease, or are at least convalescent.

Our own economic and industrially strategic position postponed our Gethemene for half a score of years. Has the New Deal in its relation to labor, to agriculture, and to industry been a panacea, that in our national future we no longer need fear our periodic 30-year economic crises, even though a 1917 and 1918 are again thrust upon us? Definitely and fundamentally, the New Deal experimental laboratory is to give us a method of future prevention, else it fails. Meeting the immediate present must be subordinate to the requirements of the nation throughout its entire existence. To attain this will require the nation's solid thought, experience and intellectual diligence, not in time of stress with its hysteria, waste and incompetence, but in the calmer hours when past and future may be given thoughtful consideration. When floods come, bags of sand must be used, for the solid, retaining walls cannot be built until searching and careful planning, by those having the qualifications to search and plan, have been done. The sand bag is gone tomorrow; the retaining wall remains forever.

As an emergency measure, the basic principles of the New Deal have an unquestioned value, even though many maintain that the law of supply and demand would have gained a speedier recovery if allowed to function. There is no doubt but that those responsible for the inception of the New Deal had unemployment, with its attendant destitution, in mind primarily. Upon this concept has been built the structure as we know it today. This structure, the National Recovery Administration, is, or at least should be, the controlling instrument superior to and responsible for the supervision of and actions of the some thirty adjunct special administrations or offices granting or loaning federal funds to political subdivisions and even down to the private individual, all under the guise of emergency. The lack of co-ordination and possibly coherence, together with wonder whether or not the word "emergency" has not been overlooked, has undoubtedly been a major factor in the loss of confidence frequently expressed by labor and industry. The nation is ripe for a sound, solid solution of our sociological and economic situation, not a permanent one because conditions change, but one that will provide for a long-time friendly and amicable relationship



within each and every phase of our national life. To obtain this Utopia, there must be a meeting of minds. The labor leader, the manufacturer, the merchant and the banker, in real fellowship, must determine first the problem, and their real community of interest, not theoretical but actual. It has been well asserted that closed minds have delayed our recovery.

The accomplishment of these things requires time—but if we will review the old time Guilds and Guild system merely as centuries-old attempts to gain some of the things we are striving for, we may learn that a parcel of our difficulties are not new, but are older than our nation.

It is manifest that the New Deal is a national and not a personal problem. What we do now *must* delineate the policy of the future. We must cease having the President publically announce a given policy and then have his subordinates require opposing actions. Politics, with the attendant professional politician, has no place in either the present workings of the first step of a permanent national policy, or in the future evolvement of the policy. Why should personal gain be made from the miseries of a nation's people?

Since we in the Northwest have the lumber industry and agriculture in its various forms as our major interest, it might be well to briefly analyze the effect of the National Recovery Administration activities on one or the other. Let us scrutinize the forest industries and the forest problems as they are now, and will be affected, by the New Deal, if continued as now written and now applied.

It is well known that the basis for the National Industrial Recovery Act is laid in Title I of the Act of June 16, 1933. This provided for the Lumber Code Authority and the Code of Fair Competition, the latter approved by the President under date of August 19, 1933. The duty of the Code Authority, under authority of the above act and the President, is to: "Issue and enforce such rules, regulations and interpretations, and impose upon persons subject to the jurisdiction of the Code such restrictions as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes and to enforce the provisions of the Code."

The Lumber Code Authority in turn divided the forest industry into sixteen divisions, and when advisable, subdivisions responsible to the division. The divisions and in part the subdivisions prepared their working agreements, to be approved by the Authority and finally by the President, through the NRA Administrator, i. e., the final approval of the New Deal program is not left with the industry. It is not necessary to repeat the Western Pine Division Code, since we have all become acquainted with its provisions. It will be used as an example. This Code embraces Montana, Idaho, eastern Oregon and eastern Washington, as well as the other western pine states. It applies to the privately-owned stands and not the forest lands of the federal government.

The forest has two distinct values, first the actual value of the forest crop, and second the indirect or protection value. The first accrues to the owner of the forest land, while the second is the public benefit flowing from the maintenance of a forest cover. In our region, it is sometimes doubtful whether private use or public use carries the greatest monetary value. It is also axiomatic that the individual owner must show a profit or an anticipated profit on his commercial forest. If this cannot be done, if

through economic conditions he is compelled to delay utilization, there is little he can do to protect himself from loss since his taxes, through interest on his investment, his fire and insect loss, public depredations, protection costs, etc., must wipe out the profits he originally anticipated. These burdens are unavoidable. Yet from a public standpoint, delay in operation is advisable. However, the public, to secure this delay, by its fixation of standard selling prices, hurriedly laid silvicultural requirements and other similar control measures, failed absolutely to reaffirm the principles laid down under the Clarke-McNary Act. It is true that selling price fixation in the lumber industry is being scrapped, yet much remains to be done if we are to retain our private lumber industry, and not have the production of forest commodities solely a function of the national or state governments.

An explanation of some of the statements might be advisable. Let us take protection. The principle behind the Clarke-McNary Act insists that the nation and the state should assist the timberland owner, not particularly in the protection of his capital, i. e., the merchantable stand, but in retaining the residual stand because of present values of the indirect public benefits flowing from it, but also to provide for future wood and cellulose supplies of the nation. An interpretation of the Clarke-McNary Act says that this class of stand should have co-operative protection, that is, the nation provide about 25% of the cost, the state about the same, and the owner one-half, i. e., that the public benefits accruing from an adequate protection of the residual stand are about half the cost of maintaining the soil and its vegetable growth in an acceptable condition. The Code is completely sound on this point. The reduction of danger during logging is discussed at length in divisional regulations under Article X. Even though the precepts are indefinite, yet the basic policies are clearly understood, and when joined to the protection required under the sustained yield provisions, it might well be interpreted that public participation for public good has been forgotten in the Code and the owner be required to personally pay the bill, now and in the future.

The sustained yield requirements are clearly sound in principle, yet to make them effective, much needs to be done. The minimum diameter limits stipulated in the Western Pine Division as well as the provisions made for exceptional cases may and will raise the question of taxation. While common sense requires the relief of the growing crop and seed trees from taxation, it is doubtful if, under constitutional taxation provisions, the locality will refrain from adding a tax burden to protection costs, interest on investments, losses, etc. While the timberland owner may be willing to undertake to fully comply with the Code, the same public that demands full measure of public benefit will force insolvency in the major portion of our Northwest Divisions. Unless it is the intent of the Code to force liquidation, or reversion on account of non-payment of carrying charges, the Code Authority must see to it that the provisions it insists upon are made workable and that sustained yields may be attempted by the land owner. The New Deal has thrust a heavy responsibility on the forest land owners, but it has not done more than command.

The allotment problem, i. e., the control of production item in Article VIII, has been a subject of much controversy, not only in our industry, but in many other lines of business. Few operators are satisfied with their

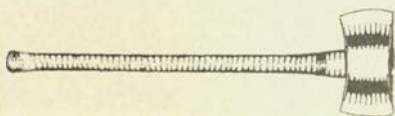


allotment, although it may have been made directly under the letter and spirit of Article VIII. The same statement may be made between Divisional allotments. The energetic lumberman who can easily oversell his allotment must be held down to allotment figures, even though lethargic, or his competent operators are stacking lumber in the yards. The Housing Corporation, the PWA, and other governmental activities are just getting under way. Has the allotment scheme been so flexible that the millmen could saw ahead and season for those other branches of federal activity? The Code price either is or will soon be a thing of the past. Federal policy was fixed under the Sherman Act. How can the government do those things it has in the past emphatically forbidden, even under a Code attached to the present emergency? Again, the Authority may designate Code prices, but the government itself refuses to recognize the Code requirement and buys as readily from those violating the Code as those who are attempting to conform to its provisions.

What does it all mean? This question is asked in every industry and every phase of labor. Is it a regimentation of industry and labor under federal control, and if so, as it now indicates, what is the basic reason? That at the inception in 1932 conditions were critical is well understood. The hurried formation of the RFC was necessary in order to save financial and industrial structures from a critical episode. It is still open to question as to whether the NRA regimentation under the Codes has, as a panacea, acted as quickly and as well as the law of supply and demand. Is it possible for the forest industries to accomplish, by mandate, those conservation practices that a half a century's education and propaganda could not secure, or will cramming by force antagonize rather than invite a friendly spirit that says, "Do the best we can now, and when regulation gives our soil and our growing stands the public help we must have — then we can go all the way." Public help? When any owner's property is taken for public use in whole or in part, it is requisite that the public reward the owner, if the public requirements be a burden upon him. If this is not done, certain constitutional provisions might inhibit the commandeering of private property, and personal rights in that property, until proper recompense is made. The Code is silent upon this point, particularly Article X.

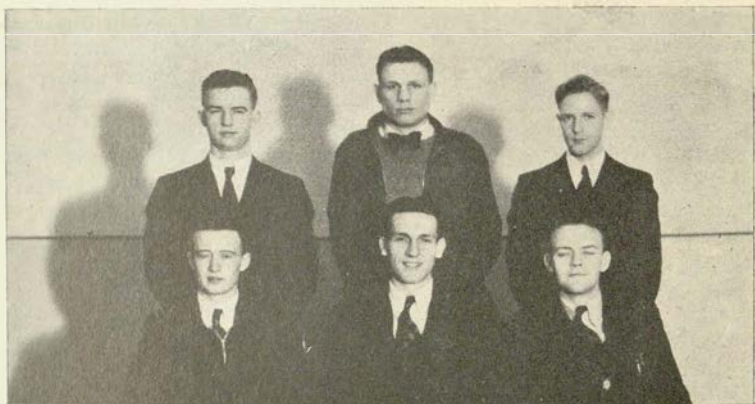
The proposals, unless remedied can but be confiscatory, except on the best of sites, or there be radical changes in the manufacture or in the price received. We must have private operations as well as public, but unless the undigested Codes, as now worded, are mellowed by both experience and time, we can but have one type of forestry and forest utilization — untaxed public sovereignty. The plan to forest submarginal lands also must be carefully considered. Overproduction can easily be attained. The Code requires a long-time sustained yield on our privately-owned forest lands, yet another branch of government asks unrestricted afforestation of all soils whose highest economic use is forest production. The two policies dovetail, yet conflict. The only solution lies in the future. No one knows how much cellulose will be needed half a century from now. With the Codes as bases, industry and labor may start building for a safe and sane future. May I repeat again — that a sound future in forestry is ours, if we but profit by the experiences of the past and the crisis of today, and at

the same time, proceed slowly until the local public, by sound forest taxation, intensive local co-operation and a real willingness to meet its own obligation, has fulfilled its own responsibility. Forest lands are so intimately interwoven with public benefit that the public must expect to meet its own share of the demanded super-costs of that management that will secure the greatest public benefit and at the same time allow the private owner an opportunity of maintaining a successful business enterprise. For the public to do otherwise is confiscation.



AN ANNUAL VISITOR AT FORESTERS' BALL





FORESTRY KAIMIN STAFF—(Standing) DRESSKELL, PICKENS, DEMOREST  
(Sitting) ROBBINS, GALLUP, MYERS

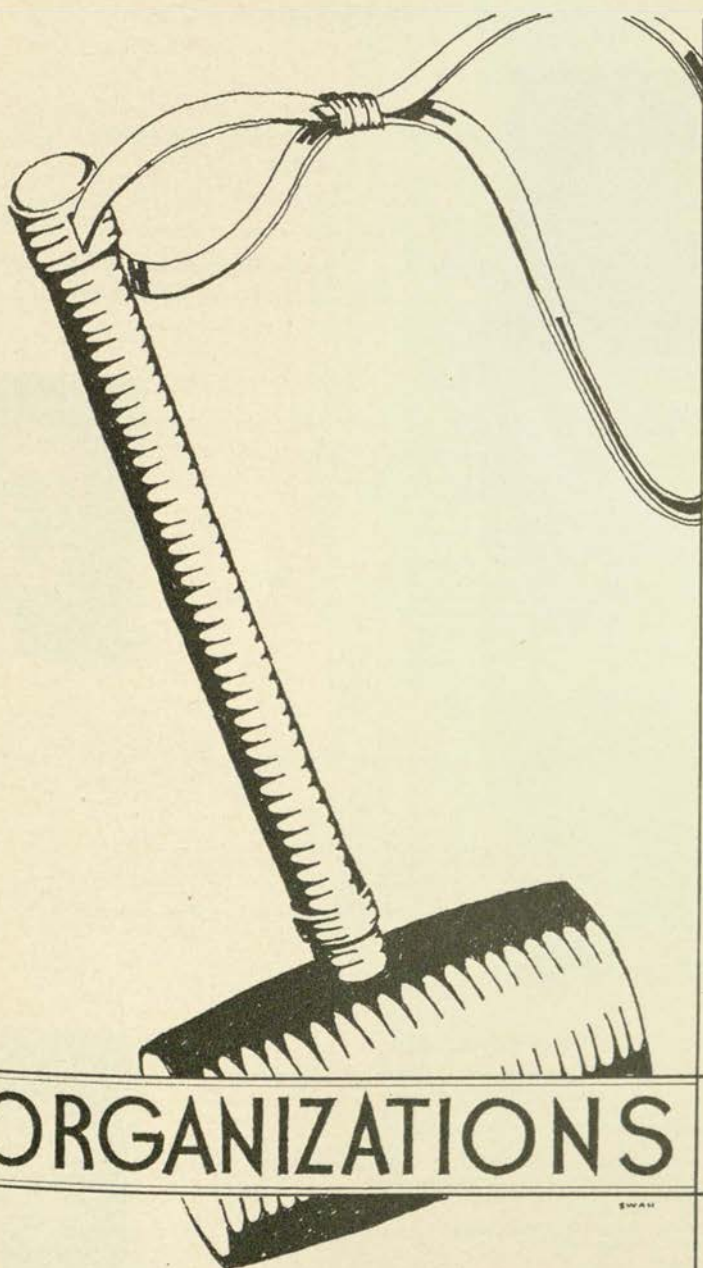
## Editorial Page

This school year has been one of suspense. Many things have happened that may change the lives of the one hundred and seventy-odd foresters in the School of Forestry here at Montana. After the lean years of 1931, 1932 and 1933, the year of 1934 found us suddenly thrown into the proverbial velvet as far as forestry was concerned. Our graduates stepped into New Deal forestry just as the graduates of the twenties took their places in the more conservative program of that day; our undergraduates carried on commendably in practically every line of forestry work undertaken in the West.

With the coming of spring, rumors of the Civil Service, new forestry programs and requests for foresters on summer positions have set the school aflame with desires to go out this summer and make things hum.

The boys have not neglected the school and its activities. On the contrary, the demand for foresters has stimulated an activity in the students that approaches a wartime spirit. After all, we are going to war. Uncle Sam has declared war on an army of abuses and bad practices. Wasteful cutting, fire, erosion and mining of the forest resources of the country have led us to a sad predicament indeed. Now the United States is marshalling its youth in the fight to put the country back on a sound forestry basis. In that army of young men, the School of Forestry of the State University of Montana hopes and expects to have its representation.

In this issue of *The Kaimin* we have tried to show the University of Montana School of Forestry as it is, a bustling group of young men who work, play and pursue their individual bents, always finding time to work together on projects which are far larger than they appear to be on the outside, a group which gathers in the classroom to work out forestry problems, a group which gathers in the library to work out their social problems, a group whose graduates go out each year to take their place in the ranks of the ever-growing alumni to whom this issue is dedicated.



ORGANIZATIONS

SWAN



## 1935 Seniors



ALASTAIR CAMPBELL, Camas, Montana  
*Grazing Management*

Forestry Club, 1, 2, 3, 4.  
Phi Sigma, 4.  
Foresters' Ball Committee, 4.  
Rifle Club, 4.  
Student Assistant, Forest Mensuration, 4.  
Summer work:  
U. S. D. I. Reclamation Service, Flathead Irrigation Project, '32, '33.  
U. S. F. S. Grazing Survey, Absaroka National Forest, '34.

RICHARD G. GALLUP, Sunburst, Montana  
*Logging Engineering, Grazing Management*

Delta Tau Delta, Hillsdale College, Michigan, 1.  
Forestry Club, 2, 3, 4, Executive Board, 5.  
Druids, 3, Secretary, 4, President, 5.  
Foresters' Ball Committee, 3, 4, 5.  
Forestry Kaimin Staff, Editor, 5.  
Forestry Club Loan Fund Committee, 4.  
Student Assistant, Surveying, 4, Instrument Room, 5.  
Summer work:  
B. P. I. Blister Rust Control, '32, '33.  
U. S. F. S. Forest Survey, '34.



EDWARD WESLEY HARDEN, Whitehall, Montana  
*Grazing Management*

Montana State College, 1.  
Forestry Club, 2, 3, 4.  
Druids, 3, Secretary, 4.  
Foresters' Ball Committee, 3, 4.  
Rifle Club, 3.  
Summer work:  
U. S. F. S. Grazing Survey, Beaverhead National Forest, '33.  
Montana State Grazing Survey, Musselshell County, '34.

LLOYD A. HAGUE, Missoula, Montana  
*Grazing Management*

Forestry Club, 2, 3, 4, Vice-president, 5.  
Druids, 3, 4, Treasurer, 5.  
Foresters' Ball Committee, 3, 4, Chief Push, 5.  
Forestry Kaimin Staff, Managing Editor, 4.  
Spring Picnic Committee, 4.  
Rifle Club, 2, 3.  
Student Assistant, Dendrology, 5.  
School Tractor man, 4.  
Summer work:  
U. S. F. S. Engineering, Lolo National Forest, '33.  
U. S. F. S. Grazing Survey, Beaverhead National Forest, '34.

