



Paul Bunyan Reigns Again

The thirty-fifth annual Forester's Ball showed good prominent results of hard work done by the energetic foresters. Don Cullen, chief push, deserves a hardy "pat on the back" for a job well done, as Don supplied the outstanding leadership to which all the foresters pitched in and did a magnificent job.

The ball was again a two-night stand, with a good attendance at both nights, and with the general consensus of opinion of a wonderful ball. The Allis-Chalmers logging "cat" made a big hit in announcing the dance numbers. All the industrious foresters should be proud for a very successful ball.



Tree-cutting occurs in the primary stages of preparation, and as always, time out for chow. With the progress of time, the gym changes as the many workers help transform it into the little "forest." Also Paul gets ready to reign over the big event of the year.





It's amazing how old Paul and Babe get around. Fun, frolic, and femininity abound and naturally one must "take five" now and then, with refreshment in a real atmosphere. Then there are those who have it, and some who don't. He has had it!

Whoa, steady Son, old Dan'l wants that, after all, that's not too good for growing boys. With the passage of more time, Peace and quiet reigns over the "Bun-yan Bar." Ah, such a wonderful Black Cat!





The big night: From the first note of the band to the last flake of the "blue snow" things were kept to a fast pace. Paul's bartenders (above) were kept mighty busy dispensing "hard liquor" to a crowd that seemed to be forever thirsty. Highlights of the dance

were group singing around the piano in the bar and a new twist to enable the judges to view the costumes, "The Grand Log Drive." Other attractions were the cosy atmosphere of the fireplace in the dining room, and intermission entertainment 1890 style.





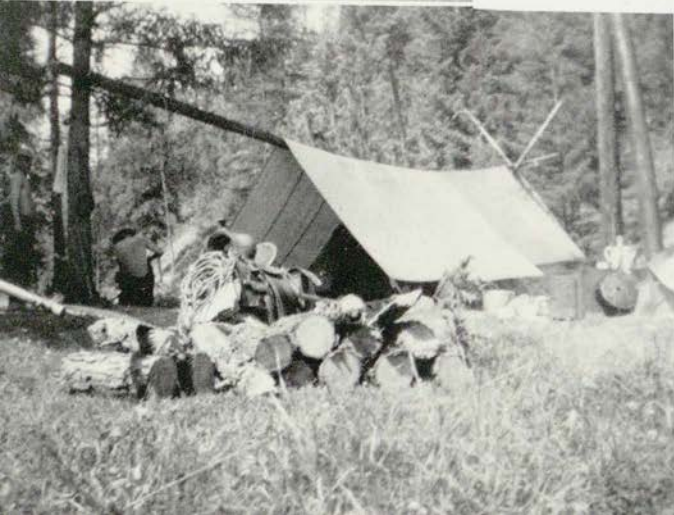
And then of course, there were the young bunyanites, sprouting forest growth in competition with one another. And the ball also brought out many unique and authentic costumes of days gone by. A few of the winners are: Mrs. Dan Block, best women's costume Saturday night; Chief Push Don Cullen, winner of the beard contest (above); Mrs. Mike Sullivan, Joe Luckman, best women's and men's costumes Friday night. Then there was Bunyan's female help, the bearded ladies.





Summer Work

Foresters are encouraged to spend their summer session in the field. Many spend their summers on ranger districts, blister rust camps and on lookouts. Facilities are sometimes a bit primitive and transportation methods are suited to the terrain and the accessibility.

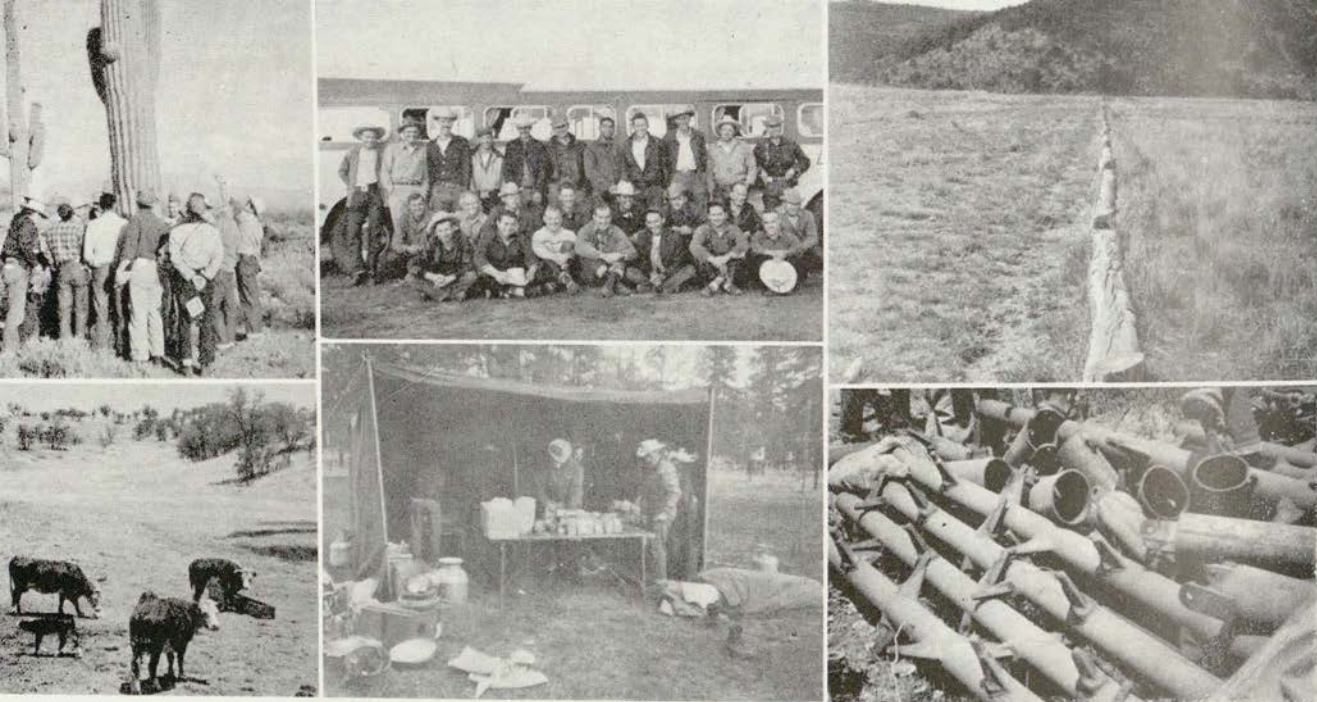




Some spend their summers working in private industry; in the field, at the mills, logging, and at yards scaling and loading.

A good many students become smokejumpers ("waddlin' bush monkeys"). This specialized fire-fighting unit covers suppression in the back country areas of the Northwest.





Grazers Go South

Wayne W. Wilde

At 8:15 a.m., April 29, 1951, the range management senior trip officially got underway, with Prof. Melvine S. Morris in charge of 26 seniors. The 4,288-mile trek by chartered bus in four weeks was much like last year's trip, observing range, soil and wildlife management techniques.

The meals were prepared bachelor style by the fellows themselves, with only several coming by way of the "greasy spoon." The Forest Service usually had cots for us, but some nights were spent under the starry skies.

Three stops were made the first day between Missoula and Dubois, Idaho, and type writeups were made despite the chilly damp weather. The year-around operation of the Dubois Sheep Experiment Station is basically that of a ranch with good pasture management and intensive breeding research.

On our way through Utah, we observed results of chemical and nutritional studies of crested wheat grass at Logan, mud flows and their causes in the Wasatch mountains, seeding studies near Ephraim, overgrazed deer ranges on the Fishlake Forest, range management practices at the Desert Range Experiment Station, and railing of big sage south of Cedar City.

In the Kaibab Forest, we observed the overstocked game range, and timber cutting operations.

Next we came in contact with economic problems of the Navajo Indians and then some range ecology. While at the Fort Valley Experiment Sta-

tion, we observed experimental plots for seeding mountain grasses. We became temporary "wood ticks" while in the Coconino Forest in spite of the two to three inches of fresh snow.

At Winslow, MSU was generously represented. Doug Morrison, Joe Adams and Harry Severtson. Also met Mr. Hodgins, one of Mel's students from Colorado A & M. We were unable to go up on the rim because about 10 inches of snow blocked our way.

All the boys were trying out their Spanish in Globe and then through the land of giant cactus and beautiful flowers to Sierra Ancha Experiment Station where watershed studies were being carried out.

Mr. Ashburn showed us how he has, under proper management, improved his desert grass, woodland ranch to a point of maximum production. While at Santa Rita Experiment Station, we observed plots for noxious plant control and reseeding tests.

Next major stop was the Papago Indian Reservation where problems of run-down rangeland and flood damage were being counteracted by good management and good conservation practices.

The trip was not all business, however. We visited many points of interest, among them Salt Lake, Zion Canyon, Grand Canyon, Tombstone, Boulder Dam and Craters of the Moon National Monument.

May 27, we rolled into the campus with memories of four weeks' of work and play and four years of college.

Timber Management Trip

Dick Strong

Fifty-two timber management seniors and Professors Walbridge and Seale began the annual two-week tour of the Pacific Northwest, March 31. The purpose of this trip was to acquaint the men with the practical aspects of forestry and wood industry under many and varying conditions.

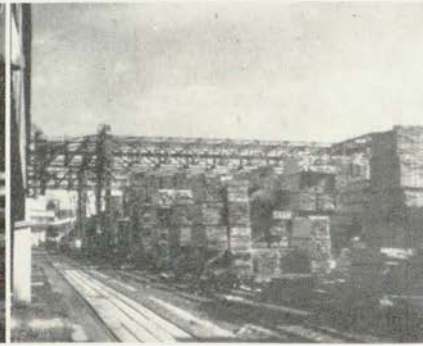
A few of the highlights on this trip were the Weyerhaeuser plant at Longview, Wash., and their woods operation on the 500,000-acre St. Helens tree farm. This was the first time that many of us had observed highlead logging. The Longview plant, cutting around 1 MM ft. B. M. per day, is geared to a high degree of efficiency, even converting the bark into useful commercial products.

At Portland, Oregon, we visited Timber Structures Inc., where arches, bridges and many other products are prefabricated. We also visited the offices of Kendall D. Woods, consultants, where we saw many useful devices and aids used in aerial survey work.

Because of deep snows the trip to the Windriver Experiment Station was cancelled; however, a very worthwhile trip to the Cascade Head Experimental Forest was substituted, where a wealth of information was observed.

On our return to the campus the remaining weeks of spring quarter were devoted to management work on the school forest, where experience was gained in cruising, marking, scaling and logging, and an engineering trip to the ACM operations near Placid Lake, where we ran the preliminary and location surveys for a main drainage logging road.

The last three days were spent with Professor Spaulding at the Great Northern tie plant at Somers, Montana.





Montana's plains ranges provide year-long grazing for beef cattle breeding herds.

Montana Range Lands

E. J. Woolfolk

Chief of Division of Range Research

Montana history is replete with references to vast expanses of grassland, unexcelled nutritive quality of native grasses, and the inexhaustible grazing value of the plains and mountain valleys. Although the general conception of Montana's range lands has changed considerably since the early days, it can still truly be said that Montana is the Treasure Range State.

Of her 93.5 million acres, approximately 58 million are still classed as range land. Ownership is largely public in the western mountainous portions of the state. In this section most of the public range is on the national forests. Foothill and plains ranges are largely in private ownership. Something like three to five million of these range acres were once plowed and now lie abandoned in a state of low productivity or have been restored to a reasonable level of forage production through artificial reseeding. This vast range empire provides the basis for the largest industry in the state — range livestock production. It has been reliably estimated that 30 to 40 per cent of the total agricultural income in Montana results from the sale of livestock and livestock products. As much as 20 per cent of the agricultural income is said to derive directly from range lands.

This seems reasonable when it is realized that Montana's livestock population is composed primarily of cattle and sheep — each numbering about 2 million head at the present time. In addition there are about 200,000 horses and mules in the state. The majority of these animals are dependent upon range lands for their subsistence during some part of each

year. Large numbers of cattle and sheep graze the ranges for several months every year, some even year-long, with little or no supplemental feed of any kind. A large part of the horse population subsists entirely upon range forage. High-value breeding animals on the other hand may spend only a few weeks in spring or summer on range forage without supplements. The total grazing load, livestock plus untold big game animals which are entirely dependent upon range forage, indicates the importance and value of Montana's range lands.

Not to be lost sight of either are recreation and water values from more than half of Montana's total acreage. Useable water is becoming increasingly important wherever habitation, agriculture and industry occur, and certainly Montana's range lands, particularly those in the western mountains, are important sources of this precious resource.

While ranching has generally become characterized by three broad geographical sections of Montana, range lands properly demand more detailed delineation.

Mixed Prairie or Shortgrass Range

The mixed prairie or shortgrass range is the largest and most important range type in Montana. Except for a few isolated mountain uplifts it occupies approximately the eastern two-thirds of the state or about 22 counties. This area, now mostly in private ownership, has such valuable forage plants as blue and sideoat grama grass, bluestem wheatgrass and the needlegrasses.

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Montana's 20,000-Acre Outdoor Classroom

Ross Williams

Practical field work is an essential part of every forester's training. The privilege of giving such training on their own forest concurrently with the theoretical aspects of forestry in the classroom is a privilege that is not available to all forestry schools in the United States. Montana is particularly well situated in this respect since it has the largest outdoor classroom available to any forestry school in the United States.

The Lubrecht Experimental Forest was made possible by the untiring efforts of Professor T. C. Spaulding and the receptive ear of W. C. Lubrecht, manager of the Bonner sawmill and logging operations of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. On December 19, 1937, this company deeded to the State of Montana 19,058 acres of land lying on the Blackfoot river in the vicinity of Greenough, Montana, situated 35 miles northeast of Missoula. In the same year the state legislature established the Forest and Conservation Experiment Station and officially accepted this gift for the use and benefit of this unit of the School of Forestry. In 1939 the Northern Pacific Railway increased the acreage of the forest by another gift of 1,210 acres.

The logging history of the forest extends from 1890 but 1,977 acres of virgin timber still remain uncut. A wide distribution of age classes exists with some excellent pure second growth Ponderosa pine. Heavy cutting of old growth Ponderosa pine on southern slopes resulted in completely denuding these acres but this has left some excellent open range lands. The forest types that are represented include pure Ponderosa and lodgepole pine, larch-fir, pure larch on northern slopes and some sub-alpine at 7,000 feet on two of the highest ridges. A fire in 1929 swept 2,000 acres on the Elk Creek drainage. This is now covered with a fair stand of lodgepole

pine. Another fire which occurred in 1931 as the result of a careless smoker denuded another 896 acres along U. S. Highway 93, where it crosses the approximate center of the forest. This area is being partially restocked by natural reproduction of pine and fir and by a thick stand of lodgepole pine which came up almost immediately following the fire. A limited amount of planting has been done on the better sites with varying degrees of success. Approximately 150 acres will probably have to be planted to successfully restock the area.

World War II and the absence of available funds for improvement has not made it possible to use the forest as an outdoor classroom to its maximum extent. The senior class has for the past five years taken advantage of it as the location for some of their forest management work and in the course of field activities have provided a satisfactory survey of 5,099 acres. As information of this type accumulates, it will be used as the basis for the development of a management plan. The forest engineering classes have contributed boundary surveys, road locations and some detailed mapping of special areas.

A very comprehensive grazing plan was completed of the entire forest by Professor Morris in the summer of 1939. It has been the basis of the issuing of grazing permits to local stockmen for 660 head of cattle. The \$876 in annual revenue that these grazing permits have provided has been approximately equal to the annual fire protection costs. The state legislature has never provided an appropriation for the development or maintenance of the forest. The limited improvements that have been completed in the last 15 years have been made possible from a few Christmas tree and timber sales, from a special use permit which allowed a limited amount of gold

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The first unit, a recreation and classroom, of what will eventually consist of bunkhouses, a dining room, wash house and a well with plumbing and a sewage disposal system.

Forestry Femmes



Montana Druids

Wesley Morrison

The Montana Druids is an honorary society composed of junior and senior students in the School of Forestry who have better than a "C" average in the university and who are active in extra-curricular activities. Druid meetings are held twice a month at the homes of the various members. This year, as always, the motto, "Give full measure of service," was

faithfully carried out. Every member pitched in and did his share.

This year's officers were: Wesley Morrison, president; Robert Griffis, vice-president; Kenneth Ungar, treasurer; Mrs. Doris Luckman, secretary, and Patrick Barden, historian.



Seated, left to right: Dale Robinson, Bob Griffis, Doris Luckman, Bill Gibson, Harold Howard, Danny On. Second row, Dave Saltzman, Ross A. Williams, Kenneth E. Moore, O. M. Patton, Fay G. Clark, Pat Barden, Paul E. Bruns, John Ailport, Wes Morrison. Third row, Bill Covey, Mike Sullivan, Dave Kauffman, Don Cullen, Ken Ungar, Wayne Wilde, Don Lantz.

The Silas Thompson, Jr., Scholarship

On August 5, 1949, tragedy of the Mann Gulch forest fire near Helena took the lives of 12 smoke jumpers and a smoke chaser. Seven of these men were students at MSU, including three forestry students, of which Silas Raymond Thompson, Jr., was one.

Those who knew Ray remember his pleasant personality, never complaining except in a joking manner. He was independent, and often went out of his way to be original as his rare sense of humor showed with his many experiences, poems and anecdotes. He took the same enthusiasm to his work as he took for recreation. His friends will remember him as a remarkable Southerner, an all-around fellow and a true friend. Ray possessed those high qualities which many a man would like to possess.

Shortly after his death, Ray's parents, Dr. and Mrs. S. Raymond Thompson, established this scholarship in honor of their son. Former University President James A. McCain said "Raymond exemplified those qualities which we cherish most in our youth. Both in the classroom and out, he was one of the best citizens of our student community." Dean Williams said "the annual awarding of such a scholarship will constantly keep before us and future student foresters at Montana the consecration of a fellow student's life for a worthy cause of his own selection and the desire of his parents to perpetuate his memory as an inspiration to all future foresters."



Carl Johnson, Buffalo, Wyoming, was chosen the most outstanding sophomore of 1951 and received the \$100 Silas Thompson, Jr., scholarship award.

This \$5,000 endowment now offers a \$100 scholarship to the outstanding sophomore, not only in scholarship, but who also takes a keen interest in the Forestry Club, and who is qualified as Ray's mother and father said "...will carry the torch that Raymond laid down." Thus the Silas Thompson, Jr., scholarship is awarded in the remembrance of a fine, young forestry student whose memory will indeed be a great inspiration to future foresters.

Loan Fund



Through proceeds from the Forester's Ball, the student loan fund has been built up to over \$9,000. This fund is available to juniors and seniors in the Forestry school. To be eligible for a loan the student must have joined the Forestry Club by his second quarter in school and must not have dropped membership for more than one quarter thereafter.

The amount loaned to any one student has been increased to \$150 by an amendment to the club constitution. This amount is loaned to the student interest free until October first of the year in which the loan is made. After this date the loan accrues interest at a rate of 8 per cent per year.

Forestry Club



Under the able leadership of President Bill Covey the Forestry Club has continued to be the most active group on campus. The spirit and willingness with which the members have participated in club functions and activities is certainly commendable. And it exemplifies the ability of a close knit group of students working together to accomplish the things they set out to do.



EXECUTIVE BOARD: Seated, left to right, Don Cu'len, chief push; Bob Griffes, treasurer; Bill Gibson, secretary; Bill Covey, president; Doris Luckman, vice president; Joe Meuchel, Kaimin editor. Standing, left to right, Bob Gibson, freshman delegate; Carl Johnson, junior delegate; Ralph Hershberger, business manager; Dick Leicht, senior delegate; Jerry Taylor, sophomore delegate; Dick Joy, property manager. Not pictured, Dave Saltsman, Don Lantz, photo editors.



Fall Quarter

Fall quarter started off with a bang. There was the initiation of new members into the Forestry Club on Mount Sentinel. George Potter, a transfer student from California was first man up the hill. Then there was a new angle in the fund-raising campaign for the fall dance. The secretaries of the school, Miss Helen Hayes (in flapper costume) and Miss Betty Randles, auctioned off their dates for the fall dance and the Foresters' Ball.

The Forestry Club is the only organization on campus that publishes its own yearbook. The Forestry Kaimin is made possible by proceeds from the club, the school, alumni subscriptions and sale of advertising. This publication originated in 1915 and until 1937 carried many articles and stories from men in the field and students. Since 1937 the publication has become more of a yearbook, recording the many activities of the Forestry Club and the school.



FORESTRY KAIMIN STAFF: Seated, left to right, Art Holzweissig, associate editor; Paul Bruns, faculty advisor; Joe Meuchel, editor; Ralph Hershberger, business manager. Standing, left to right, Dave Saltsman, photo editor; Dick Faurot, layout; Dave Kauffman, associate editor; Dick Hanson, advertising manager; Don Lantz, photo editor; Bob Gibson, circulation manager. Not pictured, Dave Owen, art editor; Clyde Blake, typist; Don Foster and Jim Brown, layout.

C L U B



SENIOR MEMBERS: Bottom, left to right, Dick Kestell, Wayne Wilde, Dick Leicht. Second row, Jim Crossen, Bill Bethke, Dale Robinson, Wes Morrison, Bob Griffes, Ken Ungar, Fred Prussing. Third row, Ken Haffly, Fred Gerlack, Fred Westman, John Ailport, Don Cullen, Pat Garden, Bill Gibson, Louis Haertle. Top row, Ralph Hershberger, Doris Luckman, Bruce Watson, Ralph Leader.

JUNIOR MEMBERS: Bottom, left to right, Art Holzweissig, Dave Kauffman, Bill Covey, Don Wells, Dennis Swift. Second row, Don Lantz, Jim Schoenbaum, Allen Hearst, Fay Kiser, Carl Johnson, Ralph Olson. Third row, Clarence Almen, Clyde Blake, Ed Burroughs, Jim Pfusck, Jack Yarnell, Bart McNamee, John Hossack, Dave Graham, Dan Block, Dave Saltzman.





SOPHOMORE MEMBERS: Seated, left to right, Jack Dollan, Ted Reiger, Jerry Taylor, Dick Faurot, Bill Overdorff, Harold Handon, Dick Joy. Standing, left to right, Don O'Rourke, George Devan, Jerry Wright, Frank Fowler, Hank Pissot, Bill Taliafearo, Jim White, Frank Kirschten, Phil Hanson, Jim Thain, John Lowell, Bob Greenan.

FRESHMAN MEMBERS: First row, Jim Brown. Seated, left to right, Jack Chamberlain, Clint Humble, Bob Gibson, Don Foster, Chuck Wright. Standing, left to right, John Gilliam, Gilbert Bremicker, Gerhard Struck, Gery Tranbert, George Stipe, James Flightner.

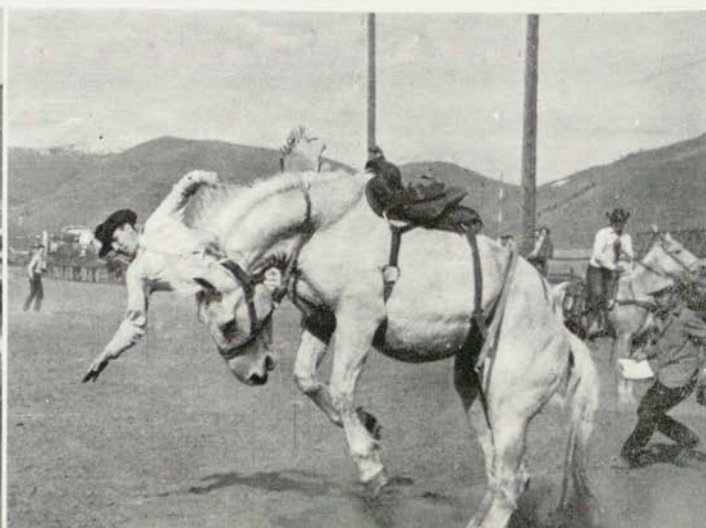
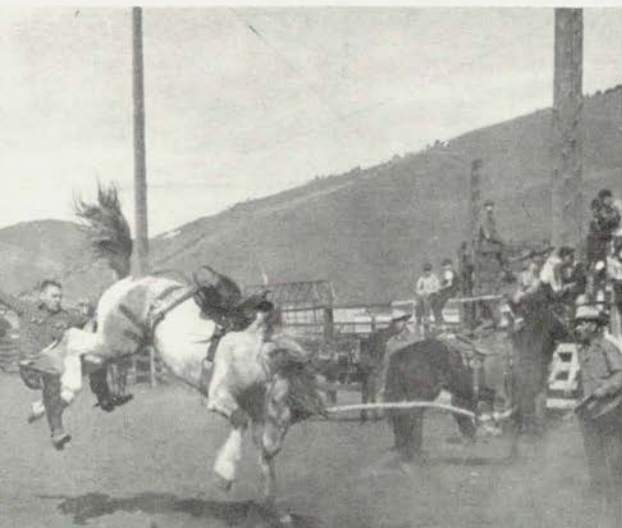
M E M B E R S





Winter sports take care of a large portion of the week-ends. Above, Hanson and Faurot competing in the Northern Rocky Mountain downhill and slalom championships.

Other sports consisted of the club basketball team participating in intramural competition. The club-sponsored intercollegiate rodeo brought a good turnout and provided plenty of action to start the spring off right.





Fall Dance

The Forestry Club's formal fall dance, held at the Community Center, brought suits out of mothballs and proved to the public that we could dress up.

Excellent music was furnished by the Moon Moods, a campus band. Danny On's slides provided a refreshing atmosphere. The dance was pushed by Ted Reiger.

Shots Around the Campus

Aber Day saw the foresters busy improving the grounds around the Forestry School and the Arboretum. Spring finds Professor Kramer collecting

material for his classes. Then there was surveying on the oval and marching in the conservation parade.



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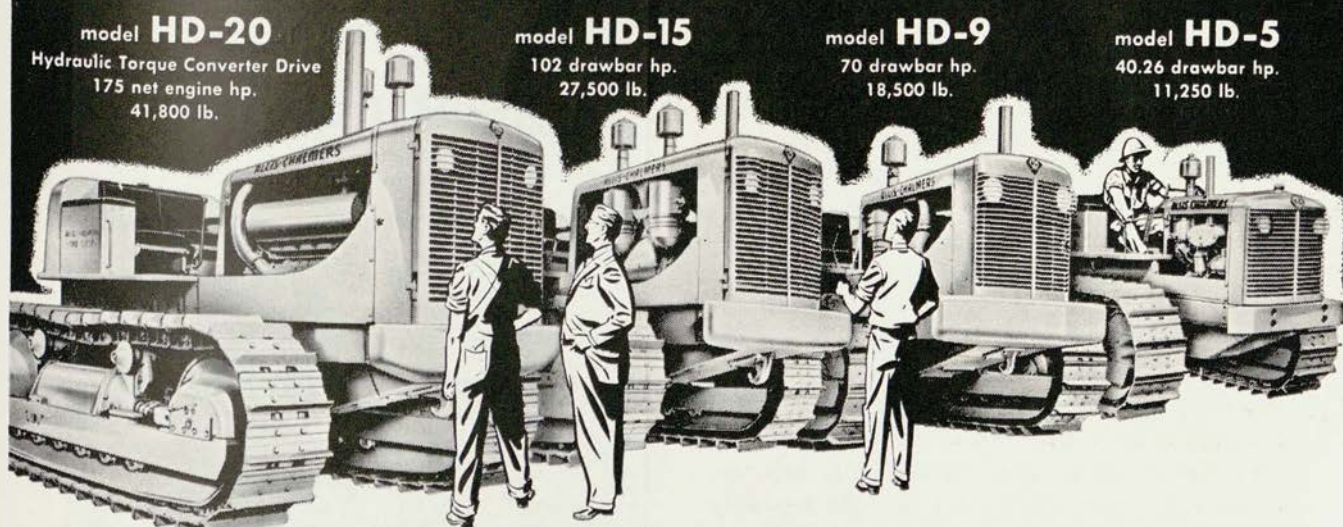
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