



TEXAS TALLY, 1971

EasTex

About nature...

The forest and its wildlife,

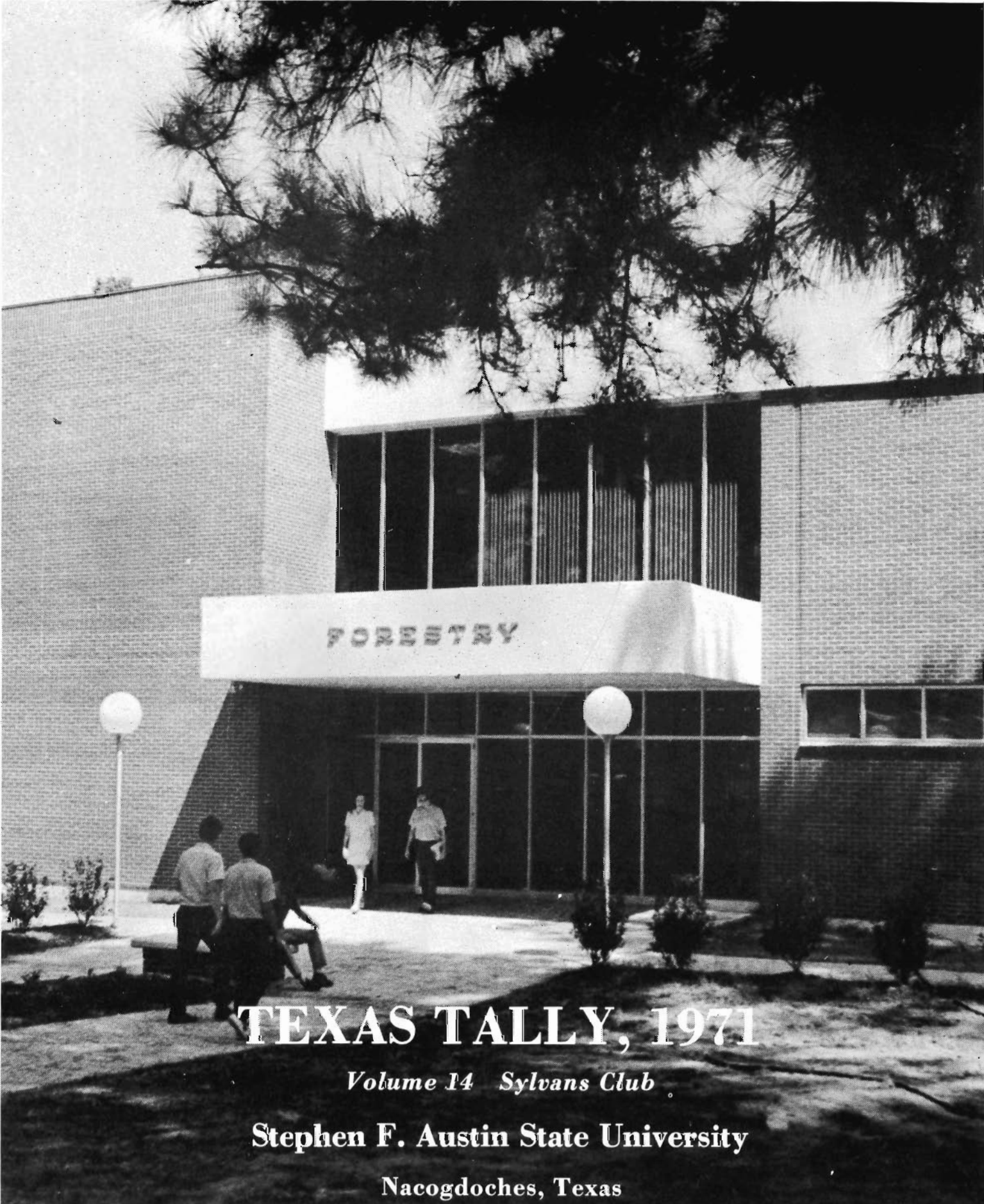
The air we breathe and the water we drink,

About this whole thing we call ecology...

The people of Eastex Incorporated, the paper mill at Evadale,

Know, understand and care.

It's our nature.



FORESTRY

TEXAS TALLY, 1971

Volume 14 Sylvans Club

Stephen F. Austin State University

Nacogdoches, Texas

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From the Dean's Desk. . .

Foresters As Politicians

-- A Note From The Dean --

The School year just closing was notable to foresters for the nearness they came to the political arena. And in that arena, vengeful lions from the dens of the preservationists attacked with little forethought the professional forester and his work.

Foremost among these activities were (1) the dismissal of the Assistant Secretary of Interior for Parks and Wildlife Resources, who is a professional forester and (2) the hearings of the United States Senate Committee on Insular Affairs on the management of public forests. The professor called to the big Interior mausoleum — where another forester, the Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, a year earlier was dismissed — was praised for his performance as a professional. But the BOR Chief and the Assistant Secretary were both caught in the swirl of political activity which led them to the coliseum of executive displeasure and subsequent premature retirement. An unavoidable political situation, "they couldn't win for losing."

Similarly, the U. S. Forest Service, under fire from alleged mismanagement, couldn't "win for losing" in the Congressional hearings. My testimony for that occasion follows:

TESTIMONY FOR THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC LANDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
UNITED STATES SENATE
April 5, 1971

by

Laurence C. Walker, Ph.D.
Dean, School of Forestry
Stephen F. Austin State University
Nacogdoches, Texas

My name is Laurence C. Walker. I am Dean of the School of Forestry at Stephen F. Austin State University in Nacogdoches, Texas. As a member of the faculty of Texas' accredited professional forestry school, I have a particular interest in management practices on the public lands because our graduates are responsible for carrying out the procedures directed by their superiors, authorized by this Congress, and ultimately dictated by the citizens of the United States.

I have another reason for this interest. As a youngster whose playground included the catacombs of the Capitol (when senators and neighborhood kids "drove" the self-operated trolley beneath this building), and subscription to *American Forests* by a neighbor lady directed my attention to the scarcity of wood. You will recall, perhaps, that "timber famine" was the cry of the early forties. To respond to that slogan with the consequent challenge to participate in remedying the situation was the incentive for young men to enlist in the cause, motivated much as were other youths to enter the ministry or to desire the life of service of a statesman. Almost all of the jobs for young foresters at that time were with government, and a forester's job would be to manage the public lands.

Expense of professional foresters has enabled the nation to overcome its threatened timber famine so that at present, in my state, pine volume growth is more than twice the harvested drain. Yet for these lands, knowledge is available to quadruple annual volume increments when economics makes that feasible.

Improved management practices to stimulate wood production also make it possible for certain scenic lands to be removed from production inventory and placed in parks and wilderness areas, for which I acknowledge the need. Even where virgin acreage is not available, as in East Texas, tracts on each of the national forest ranger districts are being planned for pocket wildernesses. One must caution that such lands eventually may not be open for general use by the public. The Guadalupe National Park in West Texas, for instance, should be restricted to 150 visitors each day for ecologic security. Similar restrictions, yet to be determined, will probably be necessary on forested wilderness locales near urban areas.

More such lands can be set aside as funds are made available by the Congress for intensifying management on sites best suited for timber production. Conceivably the nation's timber needs will come wholly from the South while forests elsewhere will serve the other components of multiple-use management. However, in the Lake States, the Rocky Mountains, and the West, adequate budgets will enable the wise use of resources for the several objectives outlined in the legislation of 1960.

There is still another reason I asked to be heard. I want the public lands administered "for the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run," as Secretary Wilson challenged young Pinchot; and not for the selfish interests of a small number for a short while, whether they be nature lovers (of which I am one) or wood-using industrialists.

Recently there have been outcries that public land managers have erred — as is inevitable for organizations of such complex responsibilities — in carrying out the directives established by policy guidelines of the executive branch or by the laws of this Congress. I believe these are isolated cases and, while not excusable, should not be made to appear as the typical operation. But in my frequent travels to the citizens' forests throughout the land, I note that almost all management is of high quality, considering the funds allocated. Some mismanagement occurs because dedicated practitioners of silviculture (defined as *art of growing trees in managed stands, from silva and cultura*) occasionally may trip over regulations in desiring to do what is required of a good and responsible servant to the people and a steward of their resources.

Administrative errors, I believe, could be significantly reduced if management decisions were delegated to district rangers and district foresters. They are generally mature individuals, yet young enough to be knowledgeable of the pros and cons of today's decision-making. Policy manuals, much too elaborate, should be condensed — not necessarily to what was once the hip-pocket *Use Book* for national forest officers — but to a degree enabling grass-roots, on-the-ground administration. Forestry school personnel recognize the challenge to provide the education necessary for managing the wide range of natural re-

sources in the forest.

And these men, so-trained and so-challenged, are stewards of the public lands. The steward, of King James' time, was the manager of the estate. In the Greek, the term for steward or manager of the estate is *Oikos* (Latinized to *iconaea*) and is the root word for both ecology and economics in today's English.

Happily for the manager of the public estate, these words are of the same derivation, for both environmental relationships and the material welfare of the nation must be considered in fulfilling our destiny.

Today's lay environmentalists may not be adequately aware of the charges of Congress to the resource agencies of government. This body, for instance, has directed that fiber production for the present and future needs of all Americans must be a principal reason for the government's ownership of public forest land. Forests on the public lands often are establishing new forests today for the needs — spiritual and material — of our descendants of 2100. Harvesting Douglas-fir in blocks today means healthy stands of that high-value wood a century from now; whereas more aesthetically pleasing selection harvests now will likely result in ecological succession to less desirable firs and, subsequently, low-grade hemlock as the crop ready for market a hundred years hence. In the South, intensive management practices will mean for the next generation higher quality wood and paper produced on much less acreage. Public lands should be high-yield forests as an exhibit of the leadership of government.

Non-professionals need also to recognize that forest resources — even where management is poor — are renewable. Trees, water, wildlife, grass and forbs, aesthetics and soil are ours to use and, with wisdom, to use over and over and over again.

Fortunately for democracy, but sometimes unfortunately for resources, we respond to pressures. Congressmen and foresters both do this. It is our hope that this Committee will examine the evidence presented, conduct its own investigations, and with great deliberation decide the future for the nation's public lands. Foresters are eager to pursue the course upon which you decide.

I appreciate the opportunity to present this statement.

The years ahead will find foresters in the forward lines, offensively and defensively, for their handling of environmental matters. They will need to take initiatives unpopular with many if the mandate to provide for the future is to be satisfied. And they will need to "have a reason for the faith that is in them" (to quote Scripture) when under fire. If that faith may be equated to knowledge for the purpose of this discussion, then your faculty has endeavored to educate you to defend that faith.

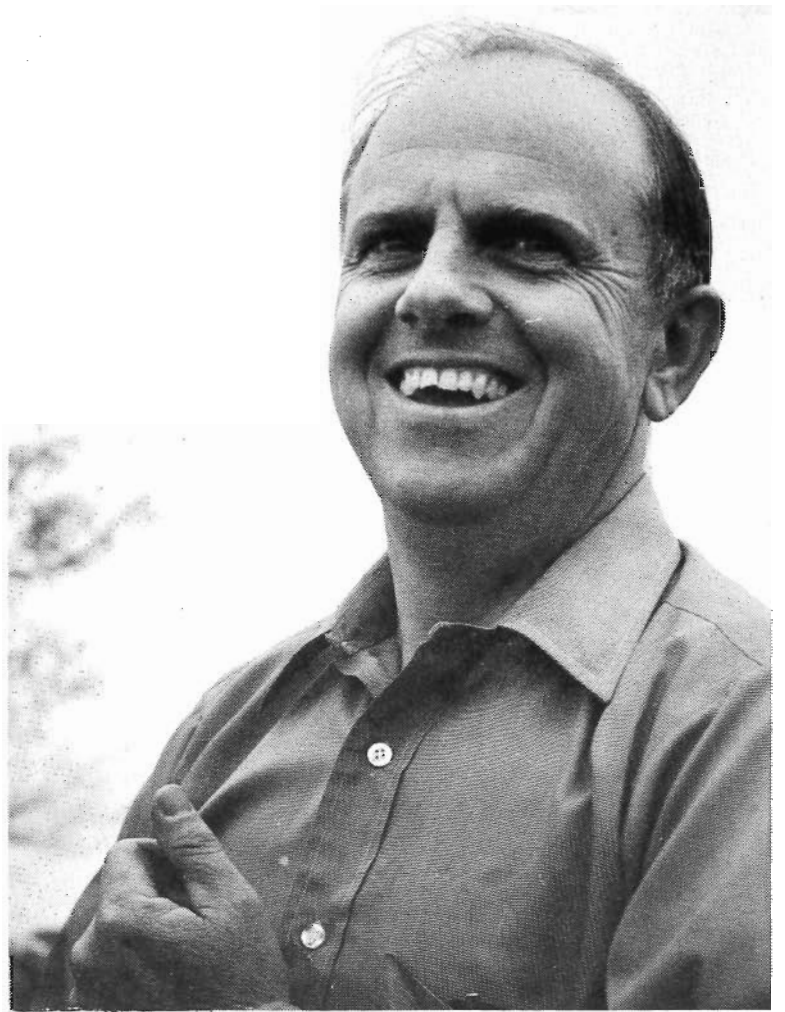
To our graduates, farewell until, perhaps, we meet at the gladiators' cages.

Laurence C. Walker
May 1971

Faculty



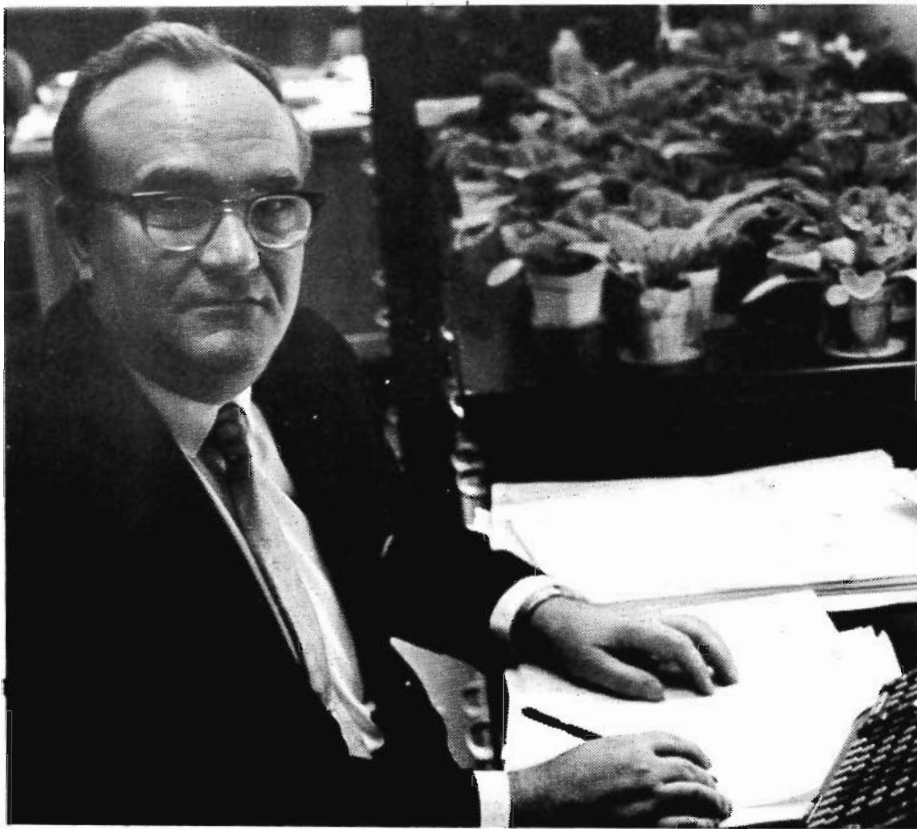
Dr. Somberg, Director of Research (Forest Economics)
Sylvans Club Advisor, Fall, 1970; Spring, 1971



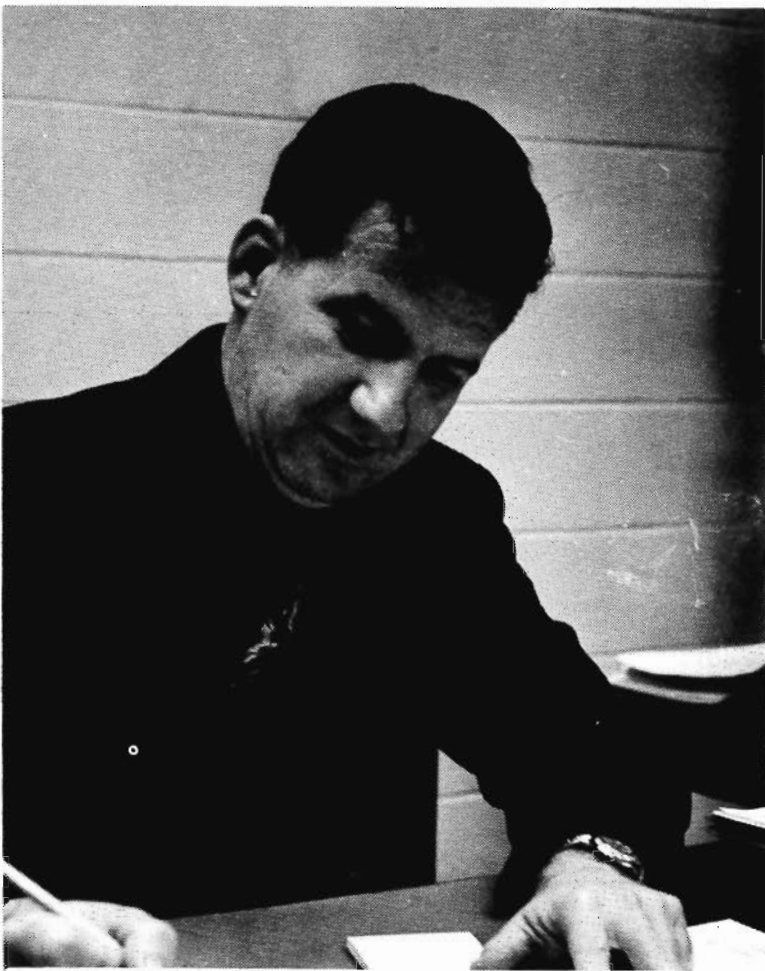
Dr. Walker, Dean (Introduction to Forestry,
Conservation of Environmental Resources)



Dr. Burkart (Wood Science)



Dr. Bilan (Silvics, Tree Physiology)



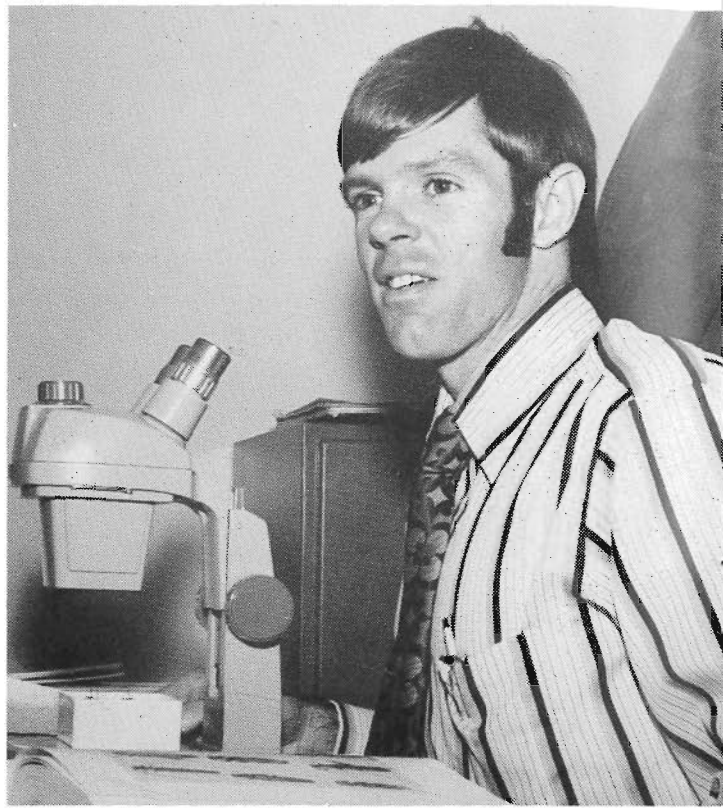
Dr. Wiant, Asst. to the Dean
(Dendrology, Regional Silviculture)



Dr. Watterson (Forest Soils)



Dr. Hicks (Forest Genetics)



Joe Pase (Entomology)



Dr. Smith (Cartography, Surveying)



Dr. McGrath (Forest Pathology) and wife



Dr. Lenhart (Mod. Mensuration, Forest Management)

Dr. Hastings (Forest Recreation)

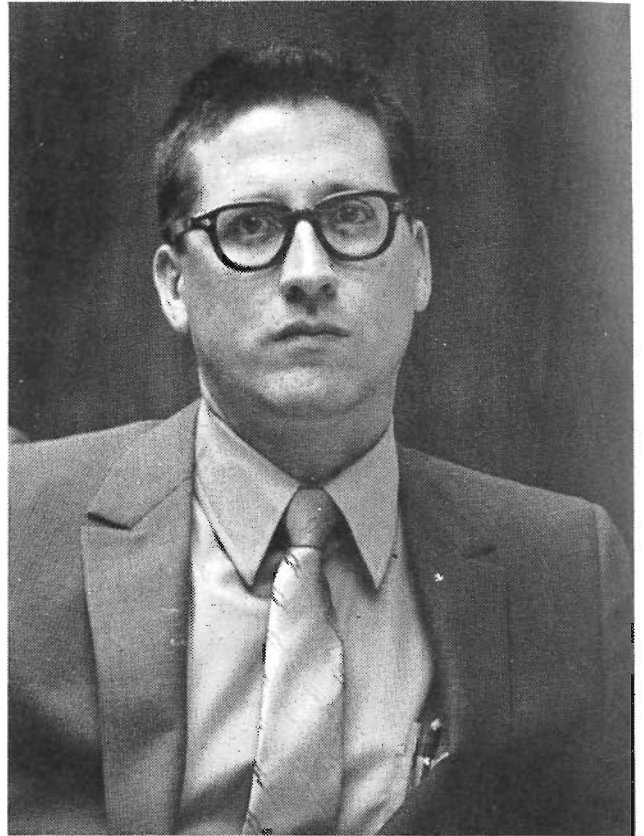


Dr. Singer
(Watershed Management)
and student



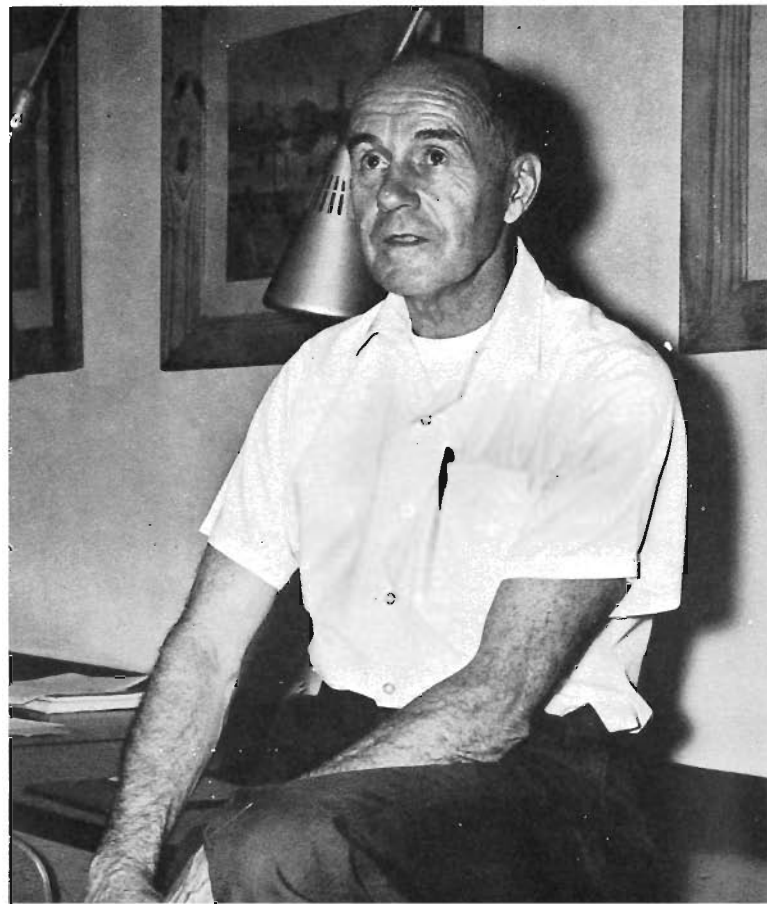
Dr. Reeves (Forest Protection)

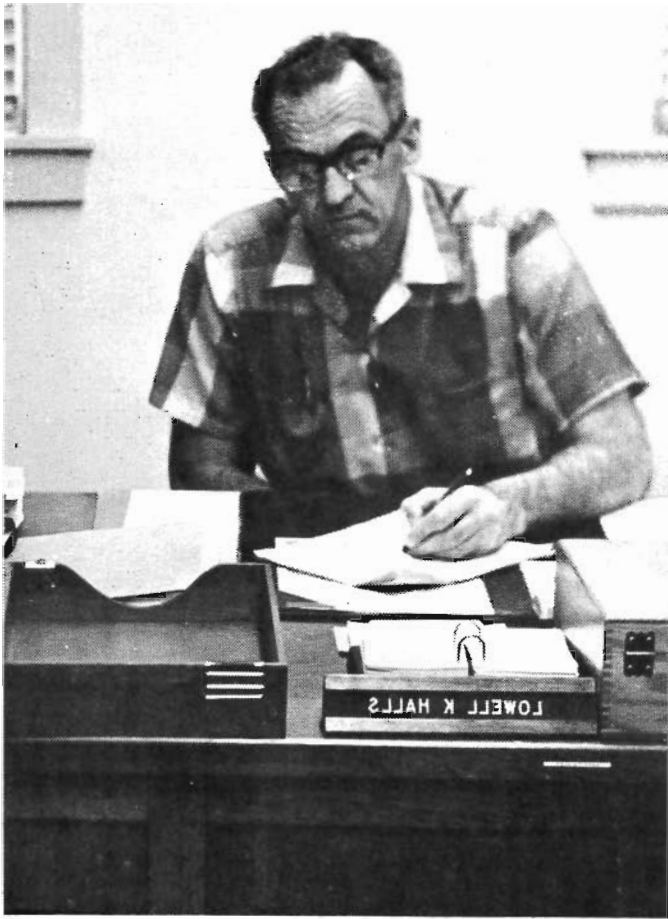
Dr. Baker (Forest Valuation, Forest Photogrametry)



Mr. Hunt (Mensuration)

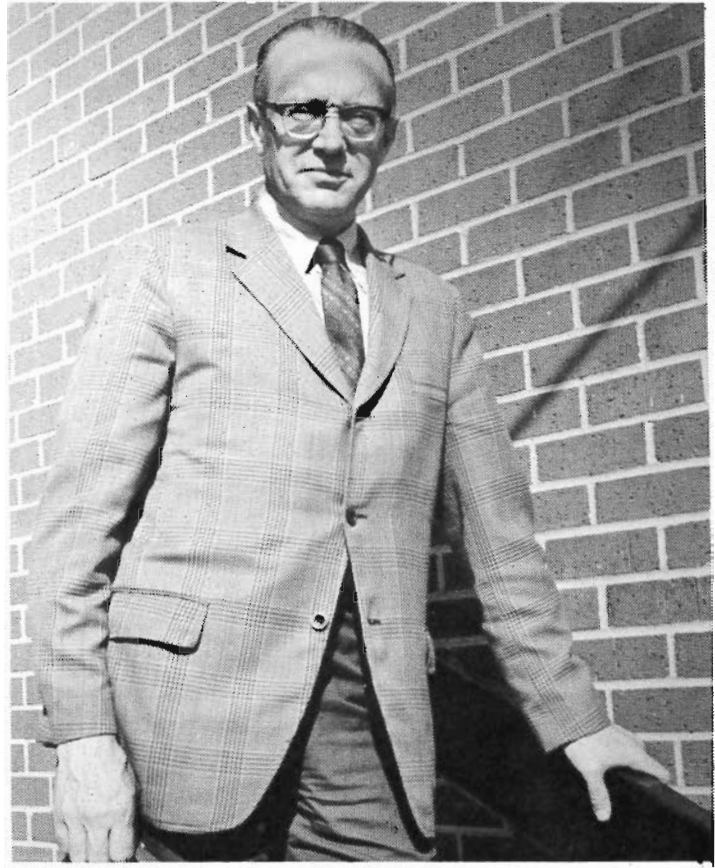
Dr. Wilford (Entomology)





Mr. Halls (Wildlife Habitat Management)

Mr. Stransky (Wildlife Management)



Dr. Kadambi (Research Technologist)

Mr. Stephenson (Editor of Forestry Publications)



The Office Staff

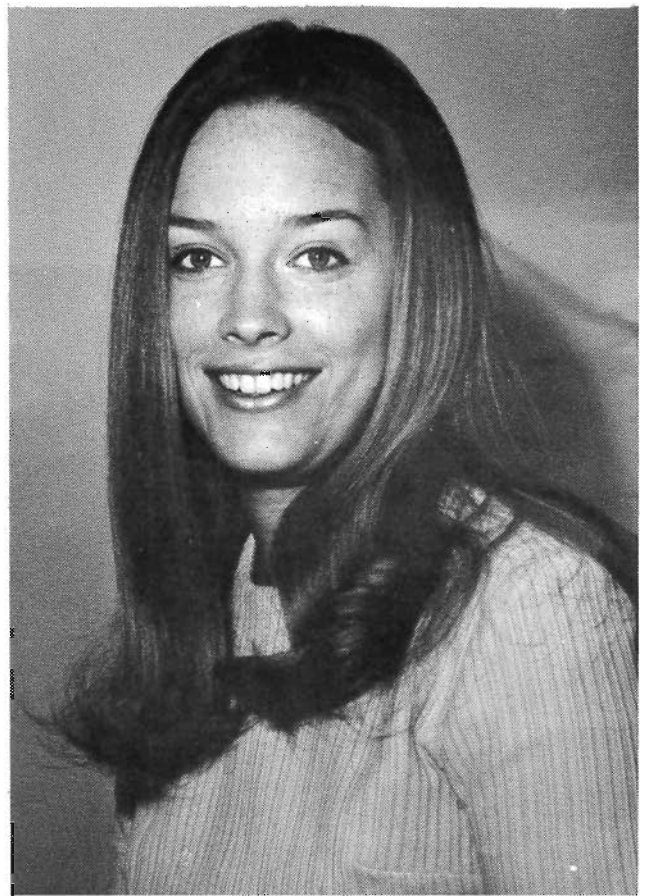


Miss Nancy King (Dean's Secretary)

Mrs. Edwina Bishop (Secretary)



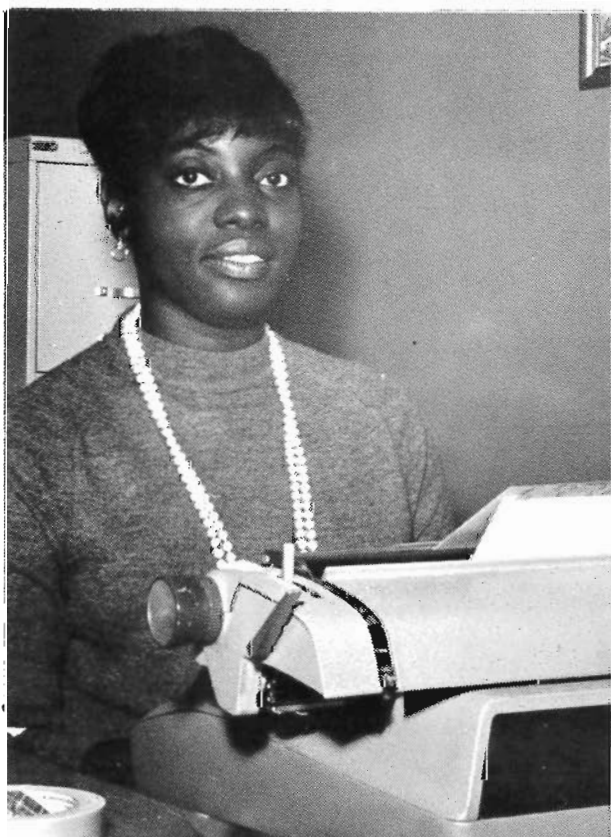
Mrs. Connie Reynolds (Secretary)





Mrs. Eileen Fincher (Secretary)

Mrs. Mabel Reaves (Secretary)



Mrs. Sherry Greer (Secretary)

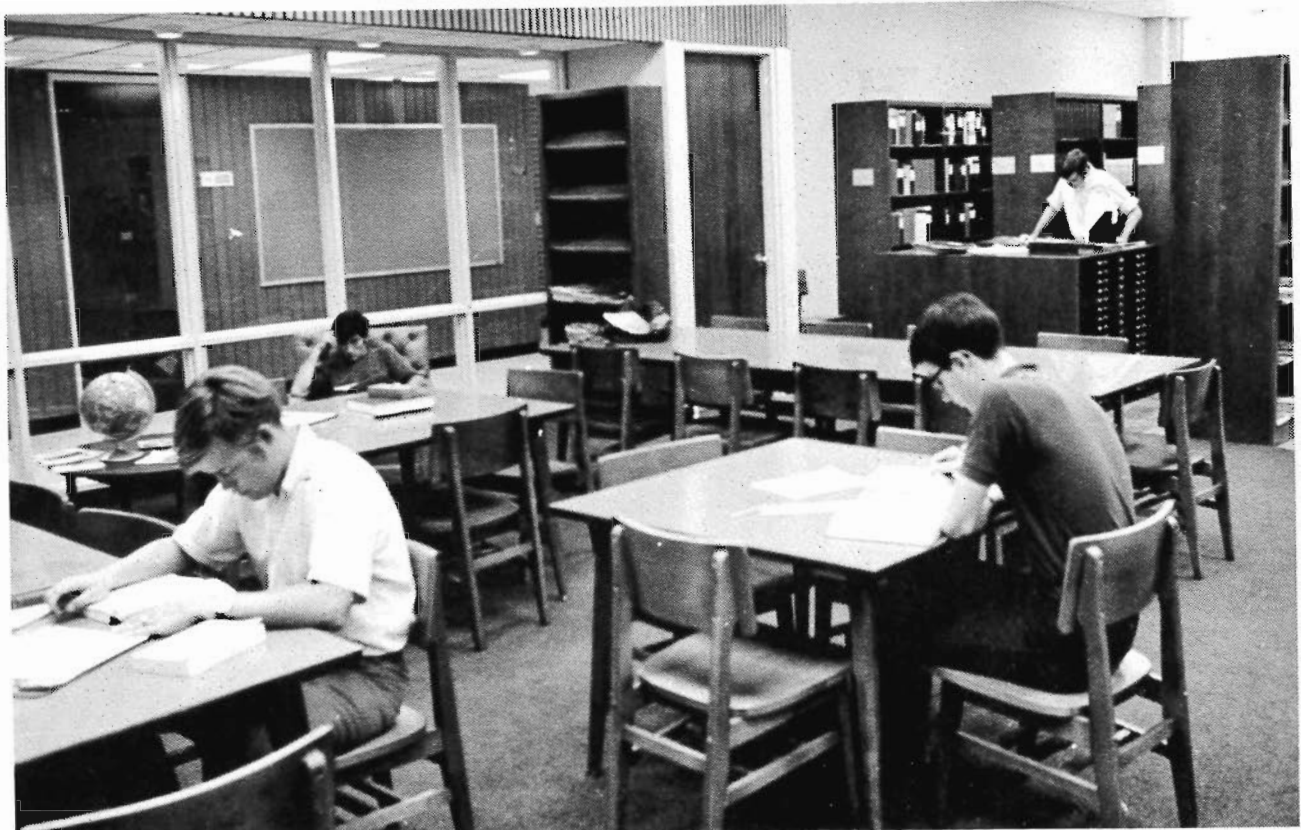


From left: Peggy Atwood, Cathy Ward, Susan Miller. Not shown: Debby Rogers. (Library Assistants)



Mrs. Mary Jo Linthicum (Librarian)

The Library



Place of serious studying

LIST OF DECEMBER and MAY GRADUATES

December

Bill Briggs
Jorge Cano
Clyde Cremer
Wayne Curtis
Roger Dailey
Bill Fansler
"Buddy" Farson
Don Fries
Marc Boldberg
Jim Good
George Griffith

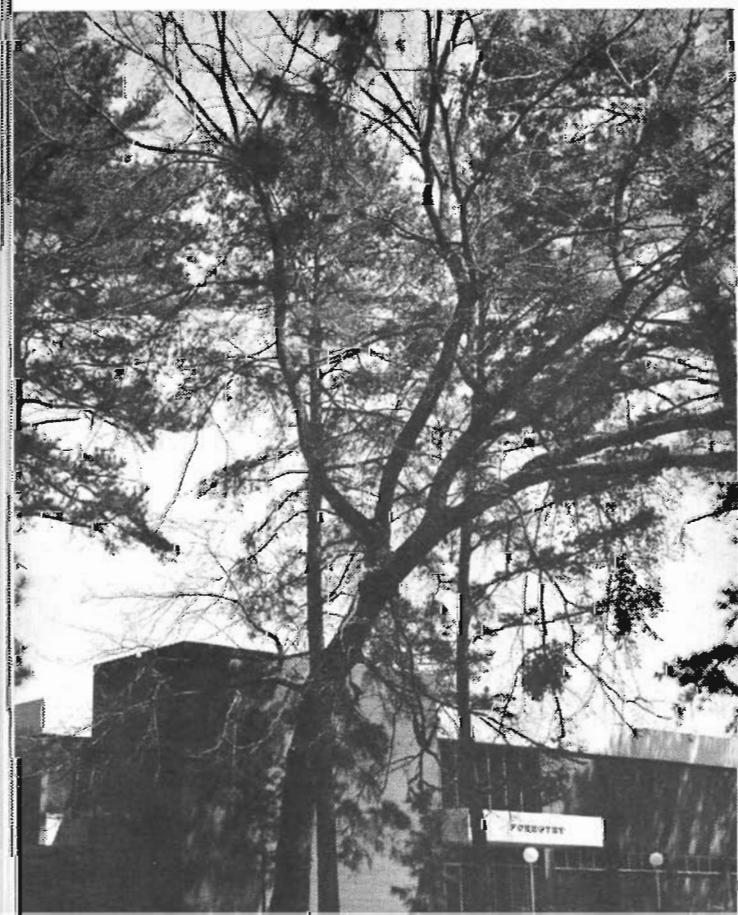
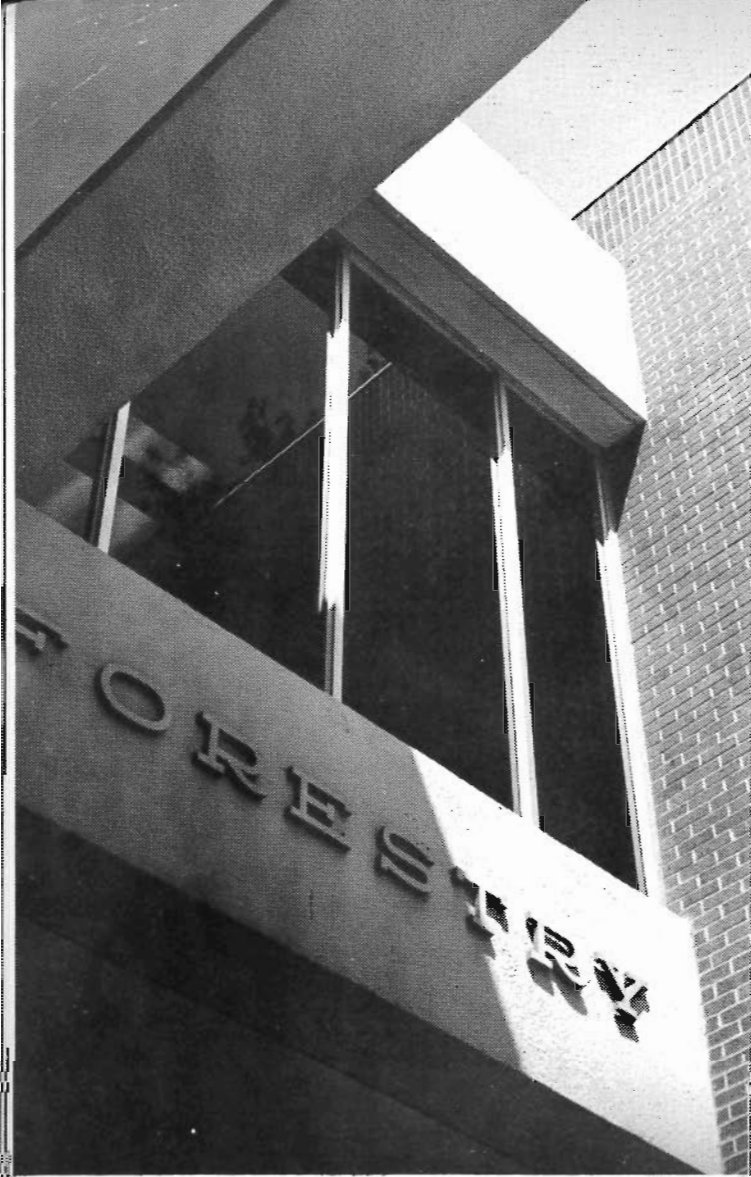
Bob Hasness
Gary Herb
Dennis Hoy
Dave Jockes
Brian Jones
Dennis Ludivig
Thomas Lupes
Vic Mastro
Alyse Moore
Fred Musgrove

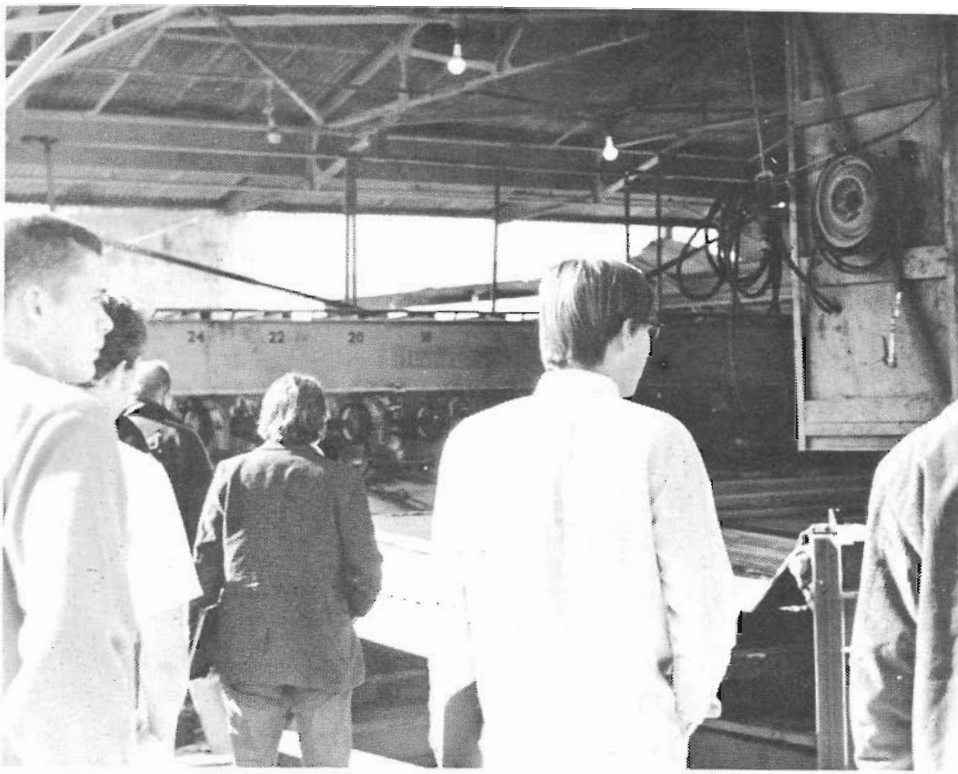
Richard Nixon
Bill Quirk
Miguel A. Ramirez
Felix Revello
Paul Rung
Tony Siracuse
Pete Skuba
Lou Sloat
Pete Waas

May

James Anders
Timothy Arnzen
Julio E. Barahona
Larry Behrens
Jerry Bloodworth
Joe Breeden
David Brunovsky
David Clark
Don Clymer
Wayne Conner
James Dawson
Jimmy Dunlap
Walter Farmer
William Farmer
Elo Thomas Findeisen
James Gammill
Stephen Gevedon
Roberto Francisco Gomez Lopez
Jerry Gregory
Carlos Guillen
John Hallberg
Jerry Hammers
David Hyink
Raymond Michael King
David Miller
Jon Monaco
Kevin Mullally
Colin Myerson
Denis Olson
Sutton Orenbaum
Joe Parr
Ronnie Philpot
John Risinger
Stephen Roan
William Sandeen
John Scull
Edward Shirley
Donn Vance
John Timothy Wallace
Milton Williams

Forestry Building Revisited





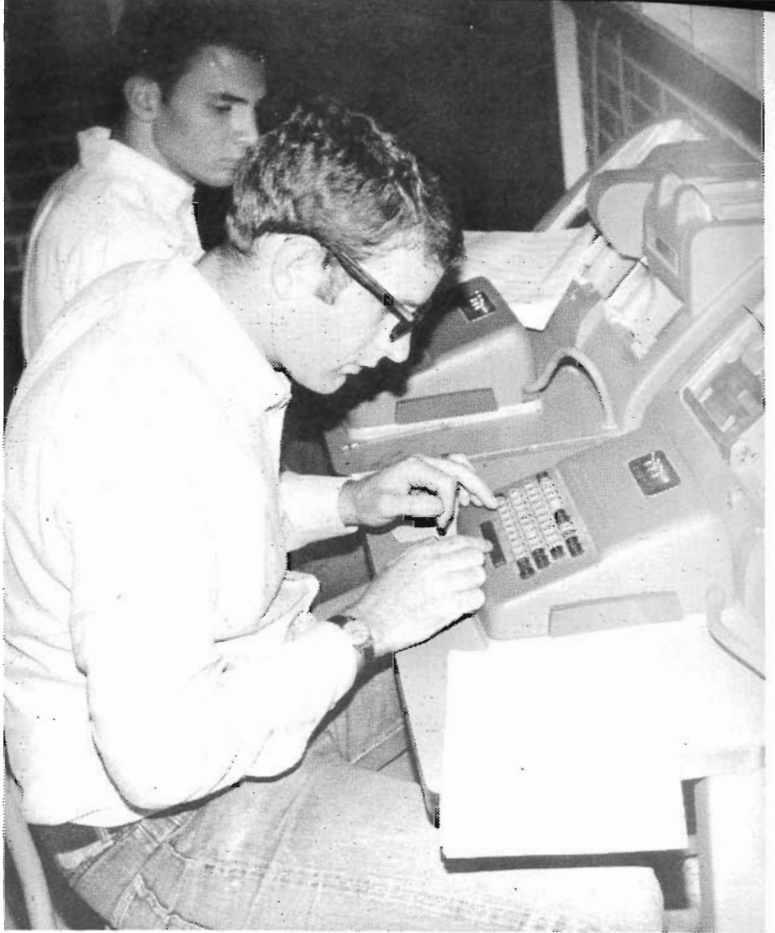
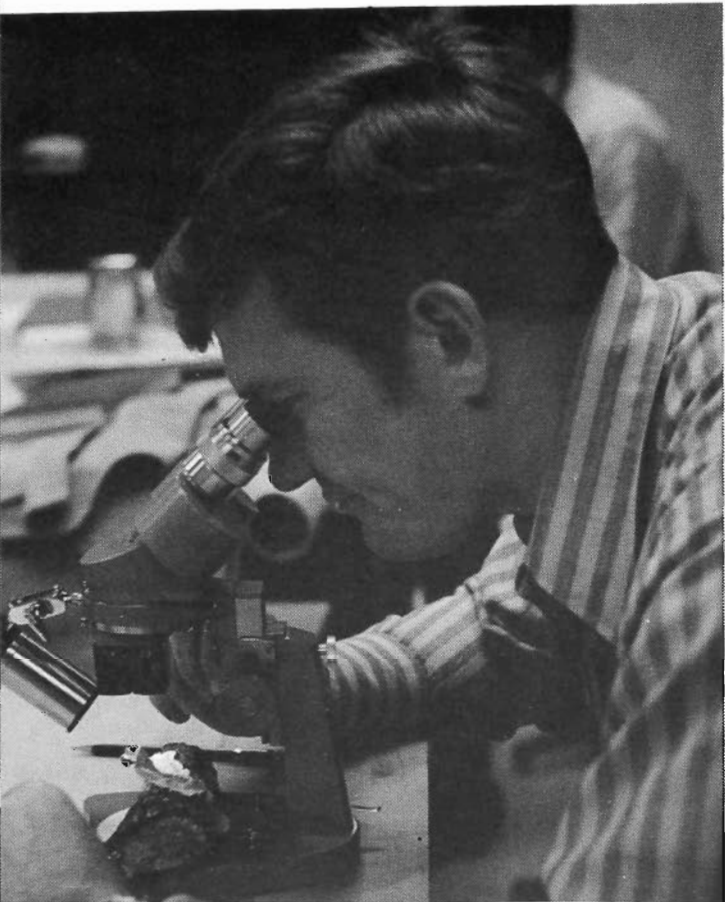
The study of Forestry includes tours of lumber producing plants .

Classes!

And a leisurely stroll through the forest!

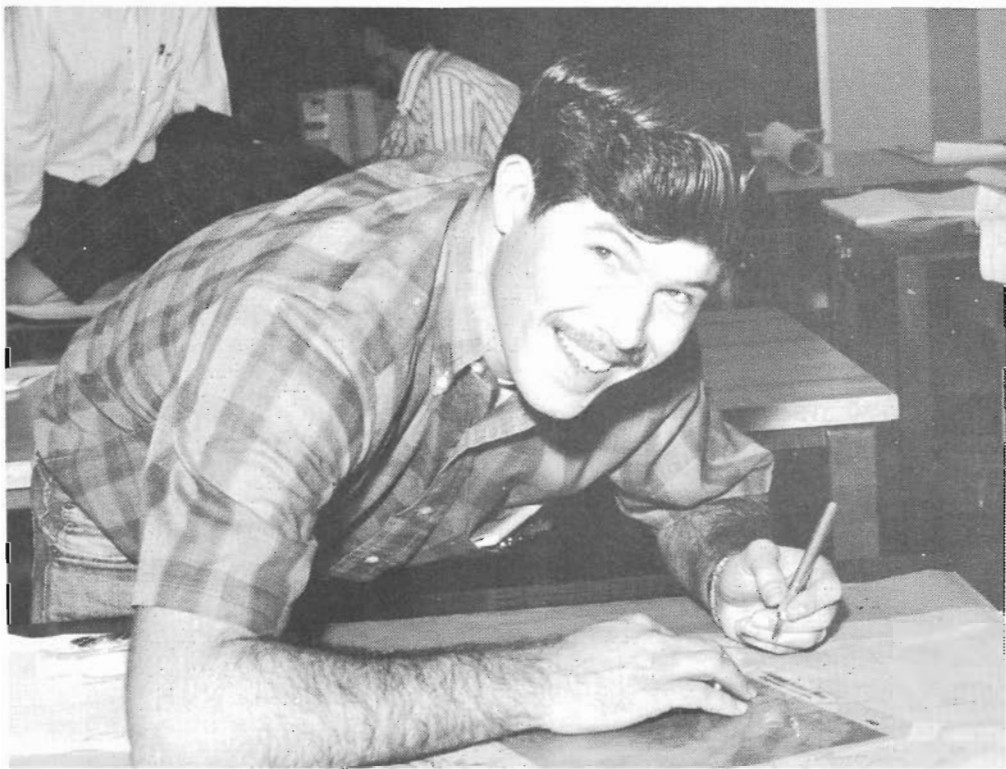


Could it be? Is it? The Andromeda Strain!



The two-finger method.

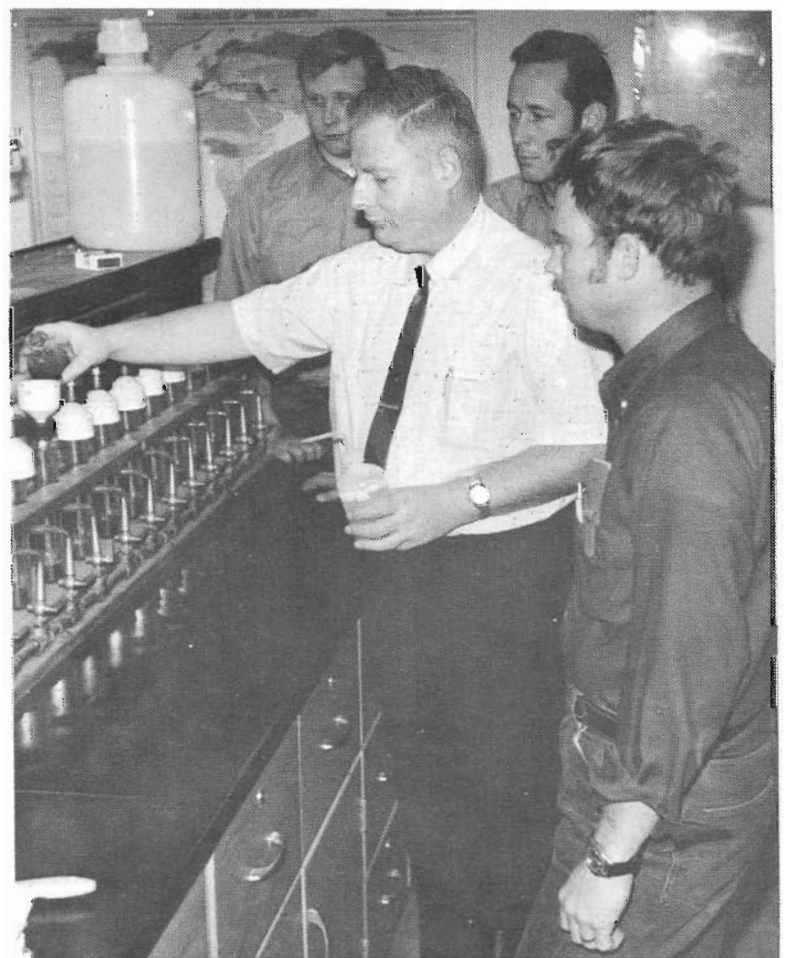
Smile!





Somewhere down there is
a swimming pool.

Bilanology



KGW alias the Mad Scientist.



Ever notice how there aren't any arrows pointing out?

What is a Summer Camp?



For. 312 -
Porch Sitting

For. 316 -
Dog Petting

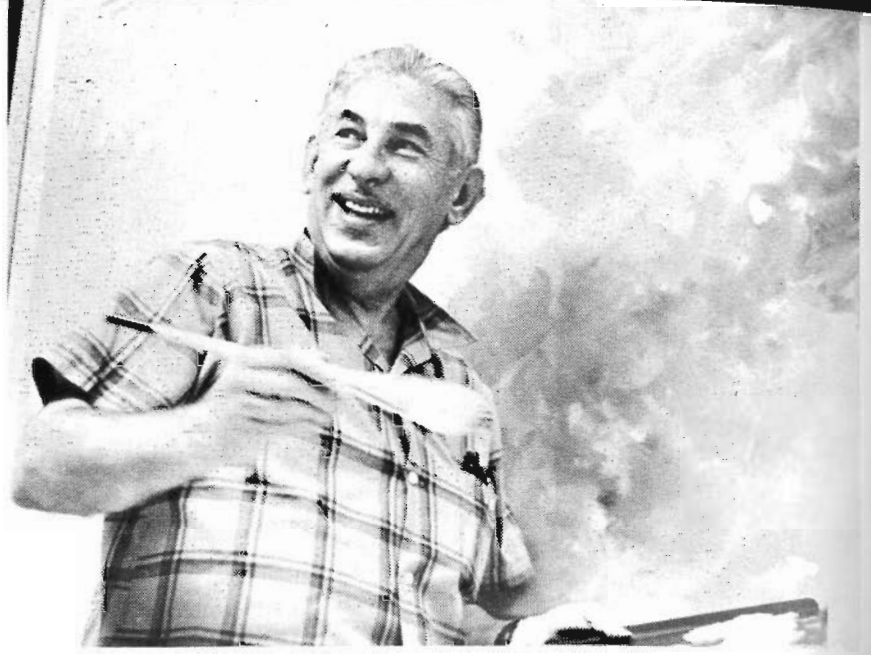


DNH - diameter neck height

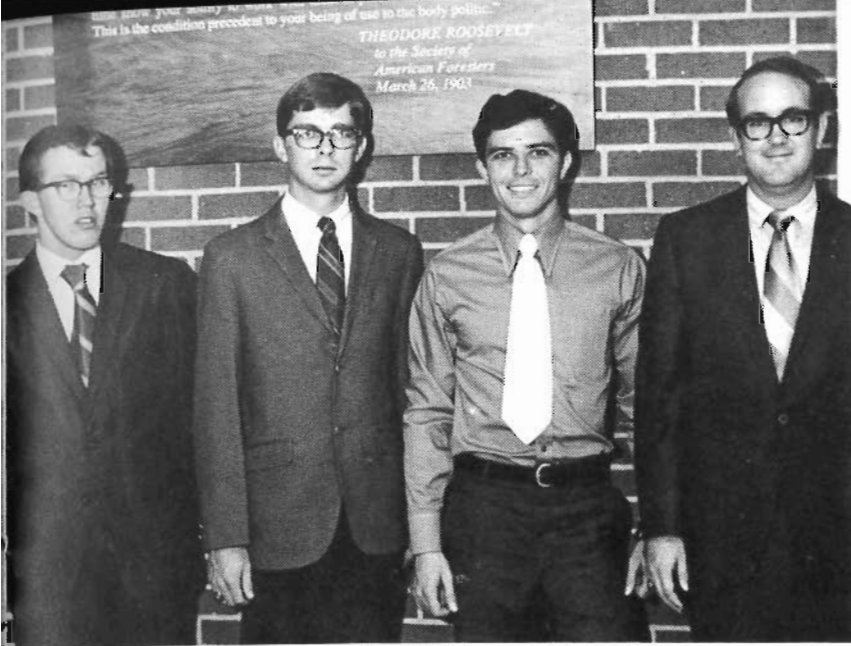
Ready?



Sawmilling techniques



**Harry Russell adds
his touch to the
Forestry Building**



From left, Bill Sandeen, Ronnie Philpot, Hoy Bryson, Tim Wallace.



Dr. Smith,
Dr. Baker,
Gary Franklin,
Bob Hasness,
Bill Sandeen,
Jerry Bloodworth,
Dr. Walker, Joe Pase,
Tim Wallace, Jon Becker,
Chad Henry, Billy Jack Terry,
Johnny Brigman, Don Taylor.

Xi Sigma Pi

Bill Briggs, Dean Metteaur, Ronnie Philpot, John Norris,
Roger Daily, Mike Fountain, Dr. Wiant.





Dedication of the New Forestry Building

October 23, 1970

“Trends in Natural Resource Education and Management”

by Paul M. Dunn

Thank you, President Steen. Mr. McGee, members of the Board of Regents, distinguished faculty, alumni and friends of Stephen F. Austin State University. Good morning.

It is indeed a pleasure for me to be with you on the occasion of the dedication of this fine building, which further emphasizes the importance of forestry education at this university and to the citizens of the great State of Texas.

I congratulate all who have been concerned with the planning and the construction of this structure, and I join with you in the satisfaction of reaching this important mile-stone, and in the anticipation of continued progress and leadership in the fields of natural resource education.

All of you assembled here today, should take considerable pride in the achievements of this division of your university. Since the authorization for the granting of a degree in forestry in 1947, only 23 years

ago, this school has established a most remarkable record. As one of the youngest schools of forestry in the United States, if not the youngest, it is now fully accredited by the Society of American Foresters; it has a fine teaching and research staff, nine-tenths of whom have Doctor's degrees; it has excellent facilities for departmental and cooperative research in several related fields with federal and state agencies, and with the forest industry; and it is located in an atmosphere of wholehearted and sincere support from the university administration, the Board of Regents and the industry. I predict a great future for the school.

I wish to stress the importance of any program, educational or otherwise, being able to operate in a sympathetic and knowledgeable atmosphere. I recall reading the proceedings of the Conference on Forestry Education held in Roanoke, Virginia in the fall of 1969. Your President, Dr. Steen, was on the pro-

Continued on page 23

gram, and I was particularly impressed with his views. They were forthright and they indicated a very close acquaintance with, and an appreciation of, the various aspects of forestry education. His remarks indicated to me that a fine rapport exists on this campus, between his office and the School of Forestry.

In reference to research — congratulations to the university on two points: First — I was pleased to note that, as of this year, the institution is participating in the McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forest Research program of the USDA. I have enjoyed my association with that program from its beginning in 1964, serving as an industry member of the advisory committee. Second — the recent release of the federal appropriation of \$360,000 for the Wildlife Habitat and Silviculture Laboratory on the campus was real good news.

In addressing my remarks to the subject of "Trends in Natural Resource Education and Management", I assure you that I have no crystal ball to guide me. I speak only from the experiences of the past, the present situation and prognostications for the future.

Aristotle is said to have been the last man to possess all the knowledge current to his time. Now, there is more knowledge than any one man can absorb, even in the field in which he may specialize.

The greatness of America has been built on the use of the natural resources with which she was, and is, so bountifully endowed. Over the years, Americans have cut down, pumped up and dug out our resources to build a better way of life.

Our chief concern is with these natural resources, and now that they no longer appear to be inexhaustible, the problem is how to make the best use of our land, water, grass and the forests. We all realize that it is not wise or feasible to stop using them, just because we fear that the supply may run out. We must use, conserve and replenish these resources, if America is to remain economically strong and free.

The experiences of the past 60-70 years have shown us that these land resources can be used and renewed, if handled wisely. The record is good, and I feel that there is no need for a "resource preservation" policy. A major factor leading to this conclusion is the recognition that the responsibility for the management of the resources has been, and is, and must remain in the hands of well-trained professional administrators — men who have professional competence in the area of a particular resource, and a working knowledge of the associated fields. Those men must continue to come from educational institutions with well-planned technical programs in resource management.

The establishment of a forestry program at this university followed the logical recognition of the obligation of this institution and the state to provide well-qualified forest land managers and administrators; not only for the benefit of the natural resources of Texas, but in the national interest, as well.

The importance of the Southern Forest Region of the U.S., from the Atlantic Ocean to the West Gulf Coast Plain, is well recognized. There is no question as to its potential in respect to the production of fast-

Continued on page 24



From left to right:

Dr. Ralph Steen, president of
Stephen F. Austin State;

Mr. Paul Dunn, guest speaker; and

Mr. R. E. McGee, chairman of
the Board of Regents

left: Mr. W. R. Owens,
first Head of the
Department of
Forestry at
Stephen F. Austin



right: Dr. Smith,
professor of
Forestry at
Stephen F. Austin

growing timber for pulp, plywood and lumber products. Also, in the eastern half of our United States, we find the bulk of the 300 million acres of quality forest land that is in the hands of more than four million private non-industry landowners. These lands, now producing at less than their potential, can well be the salvation of our future forest products needs. The U.S. Forest Service and the American Forestry Association are currently sponsoring projects in this regard. All of the southern forestry schools have great opportunities in this effort.

In 1898, when the first forestry curriculums were initiated at Cornell and Biltmore, training in the timber aspects of forestry was emphasized. However, today, the demands of the job have increased, and the scope of the forest land management program has broadened considerably, with the trend becoming broader and broader.

During the next ten years, I believe that the major problem facing forest managers and users, particularly in the industry, will be that of making multiple-use work. All society is challenging us to provide more forest goods and services — and to achieve this goal with fewer "polluting" conflicts.

The schools of forestry and the universities must adjust their programs to provide their graduates with the proper perspectives. What will those future programs be like? Will it be advisable to further broaden the professional training? And if so, will that mean extending the basic curriculum from four to five years? Let's review certain aspects of the situation.

The Forest Service now uses some 70 distinctly different classifications of professional jobs — a far

cry from the forest ranger and forest technician positions of 1905. While the spread of activities indicates a need for highly specialized men with more experience in narrow fields of interest, the need for their integrated management of all the forest resources calls for skillful men to guide and synthesize the many inter-relationships associated with the forest complex.

In private industry, the demands on the forester are mounting, due to (1) the expanding markets for products, as new developments in plywood, paper and plastics are placing a premium on efficient and economical use of the timberlands; (2) the forests are being worked more intensively, as new logging systems are making it possible to tap timberstands, once regarded as inaccessible, (helicopter and balloon logging are now being practiced in the west); and (3) more timberland owners are recognizing that scientific forest management will benefit them, as they apply multiple-use and sustained production principles to their operations.

You have heard repeated statements relative to the increase in our population, perhaps doubling by the year 2000, and to maintain our desired standard of living, each one of us needs annually the food and fiber from 2½ acres of productive farm and forest land. We all realize that the amount of land available to support man's productive needs and other activities is limited, and becoming more so. In fact, it is estimated that each year over one million acres of farm and forest land are forever lost from production by the construction of new highways, airports, utility

Continued on page 25

and pipelines, reservoirs, government and industrial projects, and by the urban sprawl. The USDA estimates a possible net loss of two per cent of our forest land by 1975, using the year 1958 as a base. It is encouraging to note, however, that a recent survey by the Forest Service shows an increase of some eight million acres in the forest land total. National projects now under consideration may further extend that figure.

Our country is currently riding high on the "waves" or the "winds" of natural resource interest and enthusiasm. In some respects, we are not too unhappy. However, while the foresters and other professionals are participating to some degree, other people are "waving the banners" and "calling the signals". There is considerable political interest in many places, as we well know. From early time, timber has been the number one area of interest of our forest land resources. The situation is changing. Just now, recreation appears to be taking over; however, I feel that in the future, water may take the lead, as its importance, nation-wide, cannot be denied.

Environment, also, has high priority; one that is taking on monumental social, economic and political overtones. It is the "in" word, today, and perhaps it should be. We are in the midst of the greatest environmental trauma of all time; one that may well continue for years to come. Let's consider some of the problems that face forest managers today:

They will be expected to eradicate pollution — air, water, solid waste, noise and crowding; to build houses that our cities and rural areas, so sorely need;

to fill the recreation needs for a recreation-hungry public; to satisfy human desires for an improved esthetic quality on this earth; and to help man seek the solace, serenity and soul-filling experiences, which only the forests can provide.

Our educational systems, our multiple-use planning and our management practices must cope with all of the above challenges.

As I review several of the current national programs relating to the whole area of natural resources; namely, the proposals to increase the beauty of America; to end the polluting of the streams and the air we breathe; to save the countryside and establish a great legacy for tomorrow; to create more parks and wilderness areas; to landscape the highways; to provide places for relaxation and recreation; and to preserve stretches of our waterways; I am indeed deeply concerned about how little attention is being given to the growing of timber for the people.

If we expect to continue to rest our hope for an abundant life, indeed our hope for survival, on our ability to choose wisely among the alternate uses of our natural resources, we, as professional conservationists, must help guide the trend. We should be taking a more active part in influencing policy decisions that affect the resources. We, who deal with the soil and water resources, must not relegate ourselves to the role of complacent technicians, we should act vigorously in the planning, the selection of alternatives, and the completion of the public, as well as the private, resource programs, so urgently needed.

Continued on page 26

Mrs. Childress
signing in at
registration

Registration table
manned by Sylvans
Club members





left: Eileen Fincher, secretary
right: Nancy King, secretary

To cope with the varied aspects of these problems, what kind of an individual should the future resource manager be? In my judgement, tomorrow's forester, like today's, will manage the resources with which he deals for the benefit of mankind. However, our changing world is demanding differences in emphasis and in managerial practices; requiring more effective background knowledge.

The manager's responsibilities will require competence as a technician, as an administrator, and as a business man. He must be guided by high standards of ethical conduct, and cooperate with his fellows in advancing and protecting the standards of his profession. He must have an understanding of the economic, the social and political world in which he lives. He is a professional man; but, also, he is a citizen and an individual.

To deal with the varied resource problems, adequately; I feel that the forest manager should have most of these qualifications: (1) An analytical ability, (2) a concern to learn from experience, (3) a skill in communication, and (4) a sound philosophy of professional life. One might add others, such as; discipline, flexibility, emotional maturity, and an ever-widening range of curiosity.

Since this individual must have a broad educational background, where do the university and the school of forestry fit in? It is accepted that the primary functions of a school of forestry are the education of men of high professional caliber, and the conduct of high-grade research. "High professional caliber" includes not only technical competence as a prac-

titioner, but the broader development which is the mark of a truly educated person. It connotes a combined scientific and liberal education, which provides the knowledge and the skills to work with nature and with mankind in identifying and solving complex problems.

In the production of the forester or the forest manager for the future with all the above attributes, it is necessary that several vital factors must be considered. Like building a cathedral, there is the keystone; but other items are essential, also. I feel the three basic factors are: (1) Native ability and the attitude of the individual, (2) Counselling and testing at the high school and university levels, and (3) The program of instruction.

The first is not subject to much control; however, attitudes are influenced by counselling. An appreciation of the requirements of society, as well as the profession is important.

In respect to pre-university guidance, members of the profession could play an important part in assisting with the high-school career-day programs, and in recruiting superior students. In the university guidance phase, I would cite the recognized success of the program at Oregon State University as initiated by Dr. W. F. McCulloch.

The third factor stresses the place of the curriculum and the instructors. The quality of both aspects is extremely important. Here again, the profession can be of assistance, as expanded institutional programs are being considered.

Immediately, this question may be raised — can

Continued on page 27

this forest manager be satisfactorily prepared in the normal four-year program? Or should at least one year of advanced study be required? Or should there be a basic five-year curriculum? At present, there are varied opinions, and no doubt, there will be varied decisions.

The five-year idea is not a new one. I feel that it must be given serious consideration, as the trend is in that direction. However, some schools may elect to remain with the four-year plan.

Currently, there are arguments, both pro and con, for the training and use of forestry technicians. This proposal is not new, also. The practice is widely accepted in Europe. While it has been the subject of much discussion here in the states, there are still a few well-established programs: at the New York State Ranger School, the State Forest Ranger School of Florida, and Penn State University, for example. The need for this type of training has been emphasized with an estimated use-ratio of four technicians to one professional forester. The Society of American Foresters adopted a policy statement in this regard.

In connection with the society's recent study, entitled "Forestry Education in America — Today and Tomorrow", questionnaires were sent to 1300 men representing middle to high-level positions in administration and research, on the subject of "Curriculum for the Future", and to 140 executives in their respective management fields, asking for opinions on the philosophy of education, trends in employment, and academic and other qualifications vital to success. The responses showed a large majority endorsing the extension of the recent forestry curriculum for professional men, and supporting the need for men with

technician-type training.

All the above, in my opinion, indicates that there must be continued forthright consideration of the objectives of each school. The performance of the graduates can be analyzed and recognized. The employers have a stake in these decisions and their views should be solicited. Major policy decisions must then follow.

Speaking on the subject of "Forestry in the Years Ahead", recently, Edward P. Cliff, Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, made some very appropriate remarks. He reaffirmed his faith in the future of the forestry profession and cited five principles of conduct; (1) we should improve the stewardship of our forest lands and waters, (2) the forest lands should be used to the fullest, (3) our forest resources should be developed and managed to best meet all foreseeable needs of the people, (4) our profession should assume a greater responsibility and role of leadership, and (5) most importantly, there is an urgent necessity to develop adequate research to support all forestry activities.

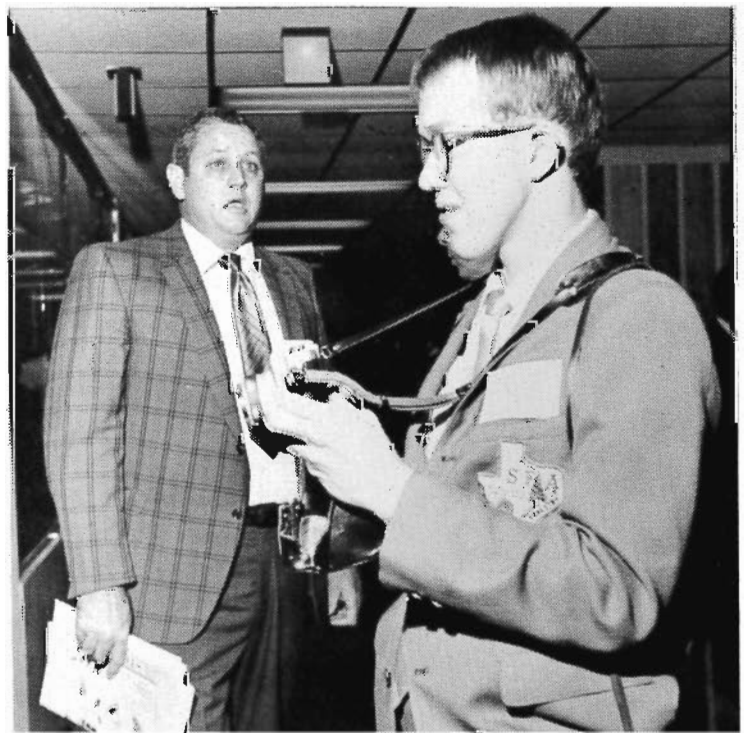
I sincerely support all of the above, and my reaction, when I read the statement, was well illustrated by a recent cartoon. Two Indians were standing on a high mesa and preparing to send some smoke signals. Looking across the desert, they saw the tremendous mushroom uplift from an atomic explosion at White Sands. One turned to the other and remarked, "I wish I had said that".

I assure you that the opportunity to be with you on this occasion is sincerely appreciated. May the years to come bring the school and the university continued success. This new building will be a great asset.

END

foreground:
Bill Sandeen, student
of forestry, and
amateur photo-
grapher

background: one
amazed, unidenti-
fied visitor





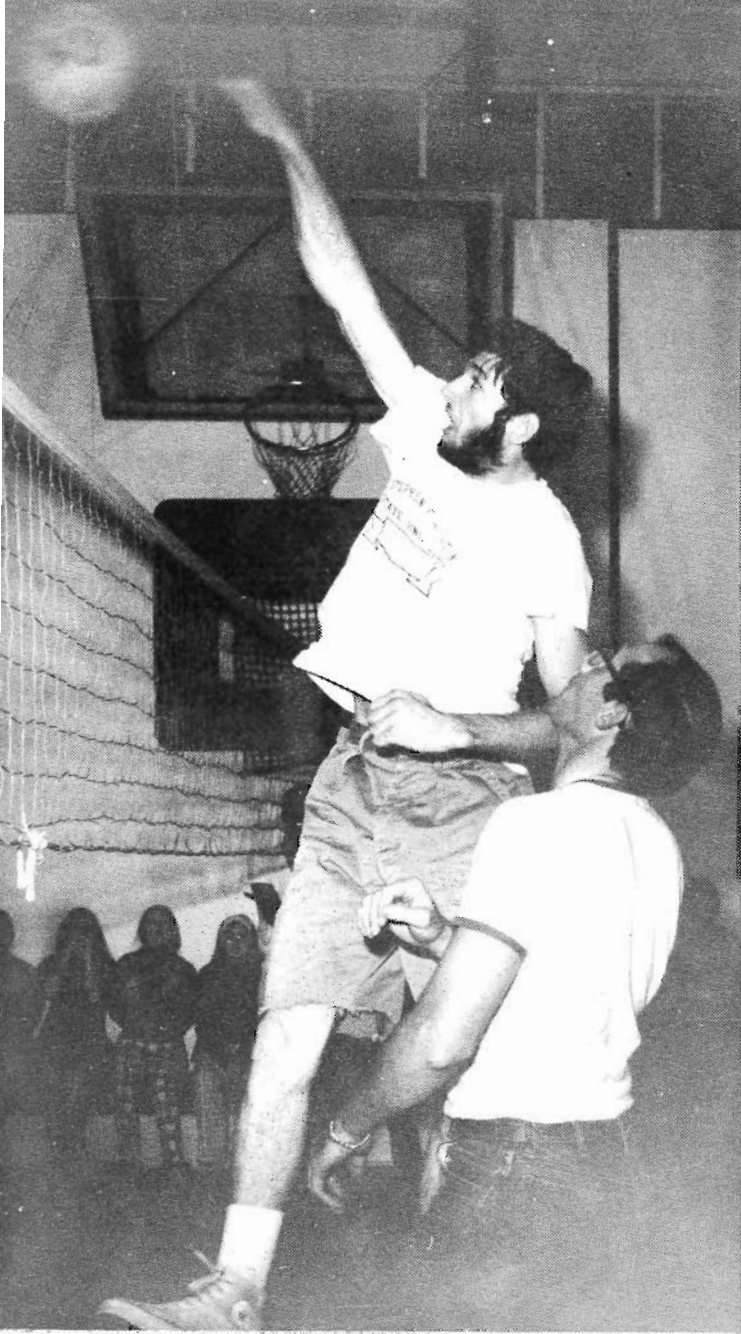
The Knothole Staff

from left:
Gary Litton,
Ed Shirley,
Cathy Stein,
and Harry Syn

The Sylvans Club-active members

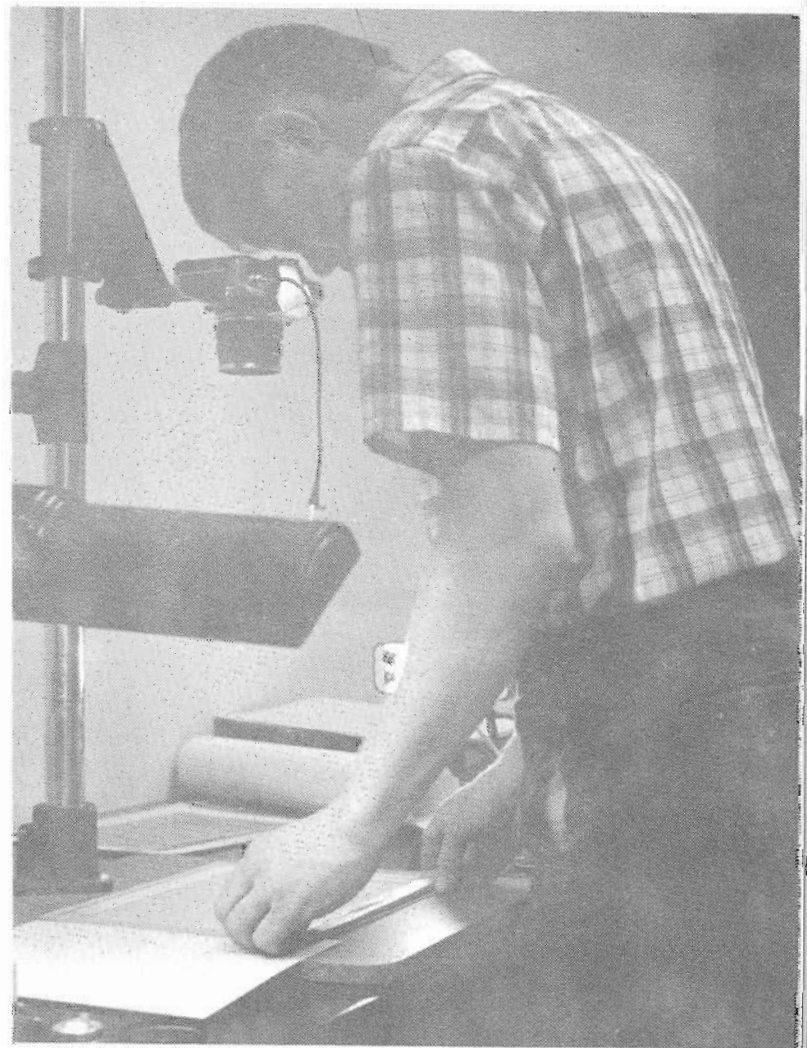


from left: Bill Sandeen, Steve Abrams, Bill Laird, Rick Williams, Martha Hawkins,
Joe Akeroyd, Sylvia Albrecht, James Bettis, Kirk Wynns, Cathy Stein, Paul
Beebe, Gary Litton, Ken Bragg, Don Grillo, David Jackson, Linley Risner, and Terry McFall



Jumping Joe to the rescue.

Miscellaneous

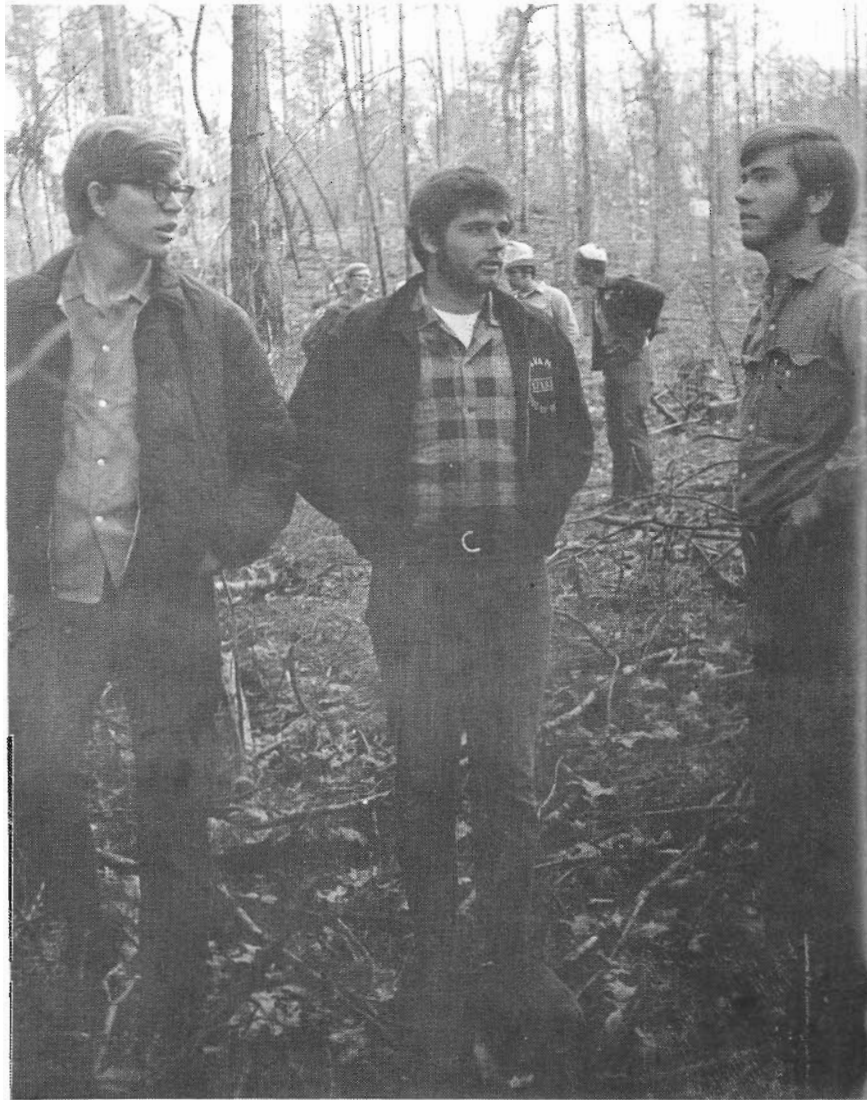


"Warning, Roadrunner at work!"

Sylvan's Club Work Projects



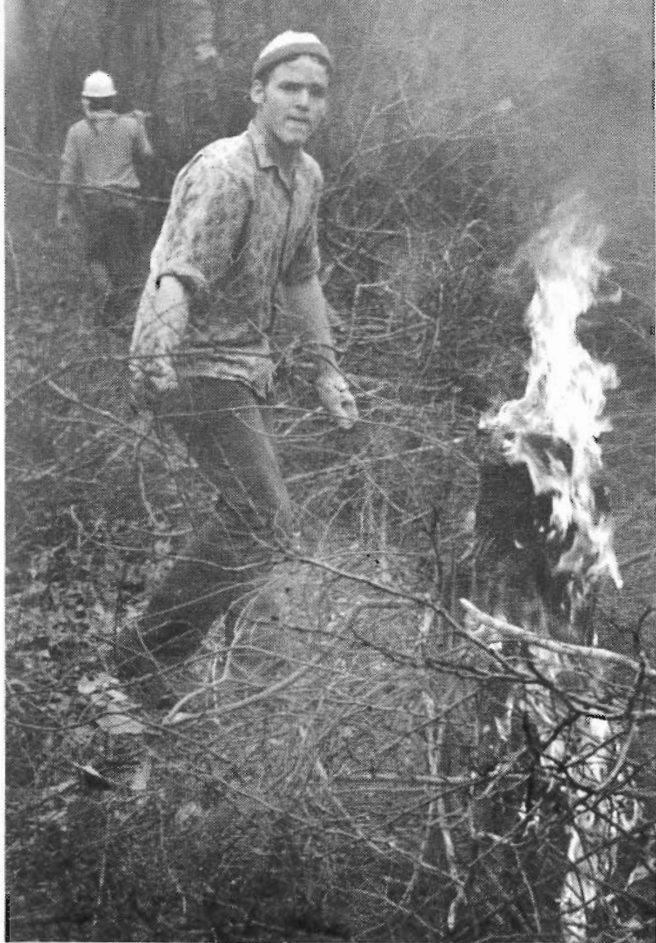
Bwana



Summit Conference



Working clothes?



"I think my marshmallow is burning!"

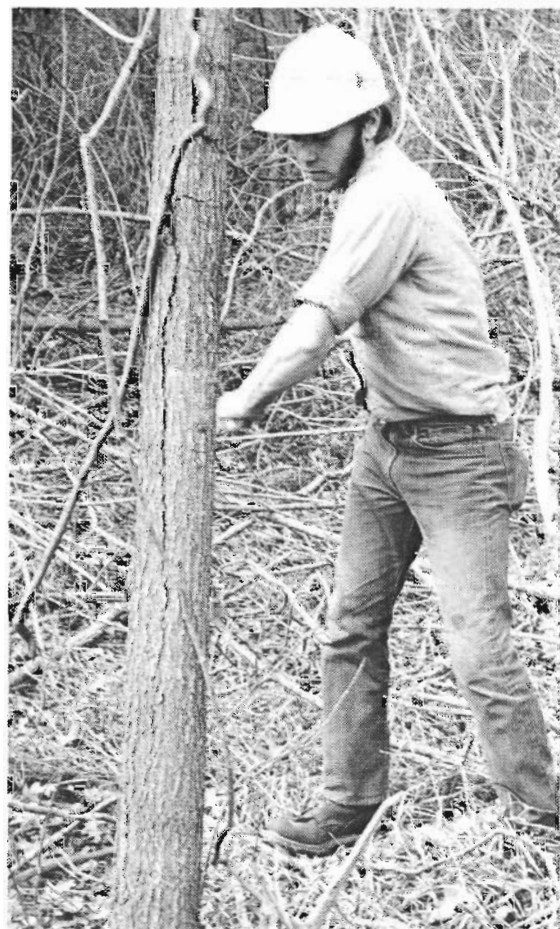


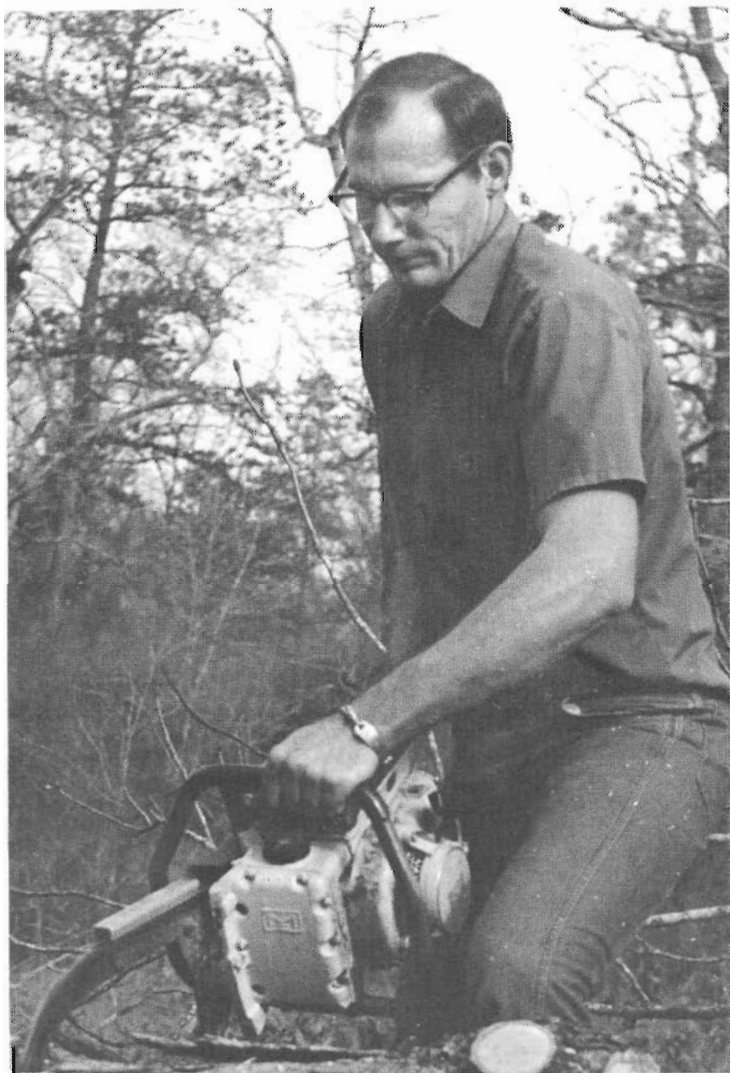
Bwana up the tree.



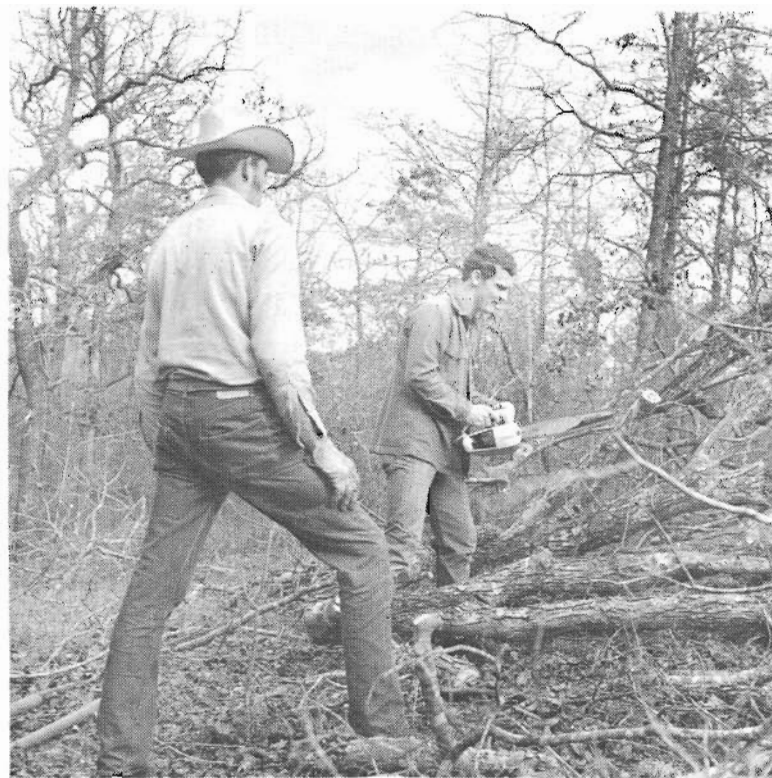
After a day like that, you better believe it tastes good!

King Bragg and his white hard hat.





Sawman hard at work.



Instruction in chain saw.

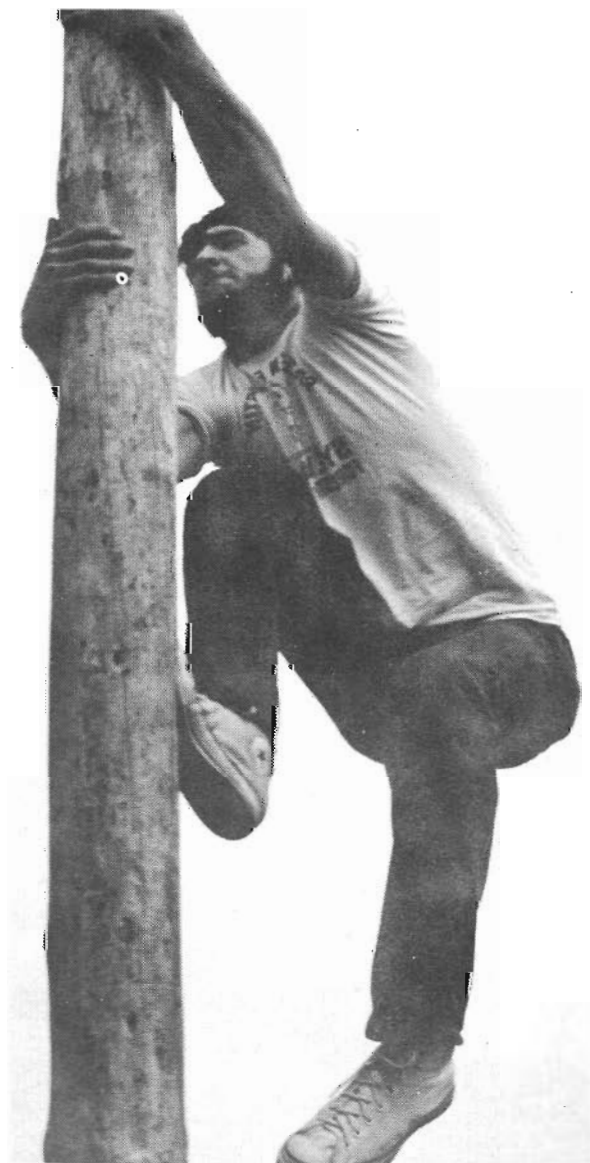
"After a hard day, you've earned the right to be tired."



Parent's Day 1971



Lecture time for the parents.



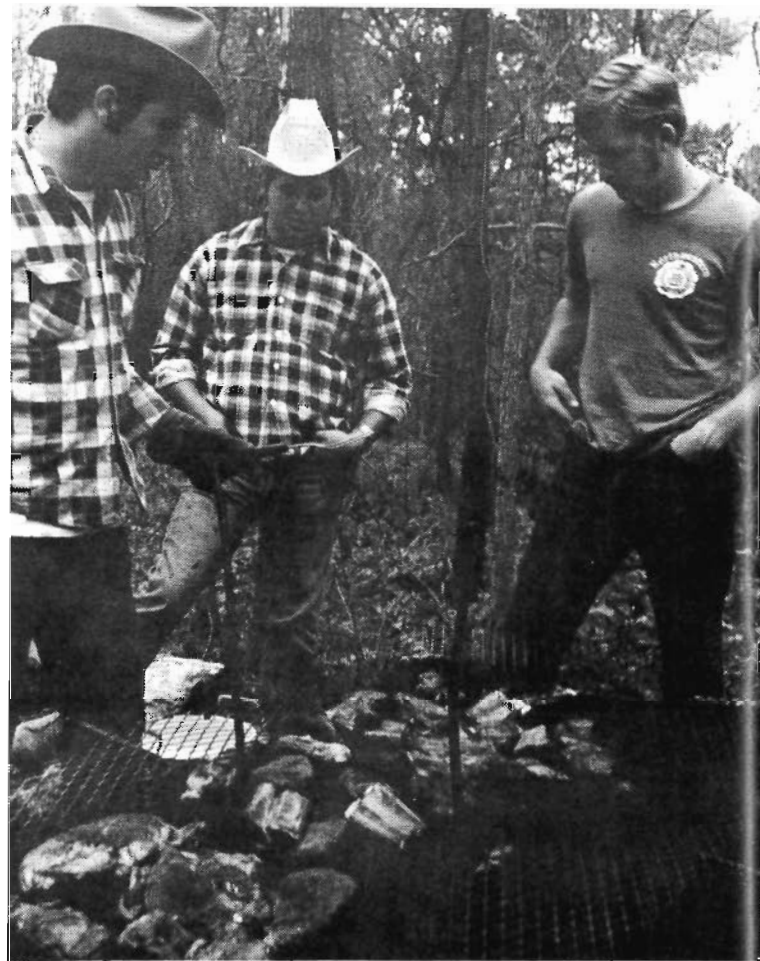
Joe and the beanstalk.

Mac, do you usually throw it from that distance?



Fire-fighting?

The chefs



Dr. Walker and Mr. Woodward are at it again!



The Music Makers



Chaining throwing:
Walter Farmer
1st place



Conclave 1971

Arkansas A&M Style

Pole climbing: Tom Elkins
7th place



Bait Casting: Bill Laird
10th place

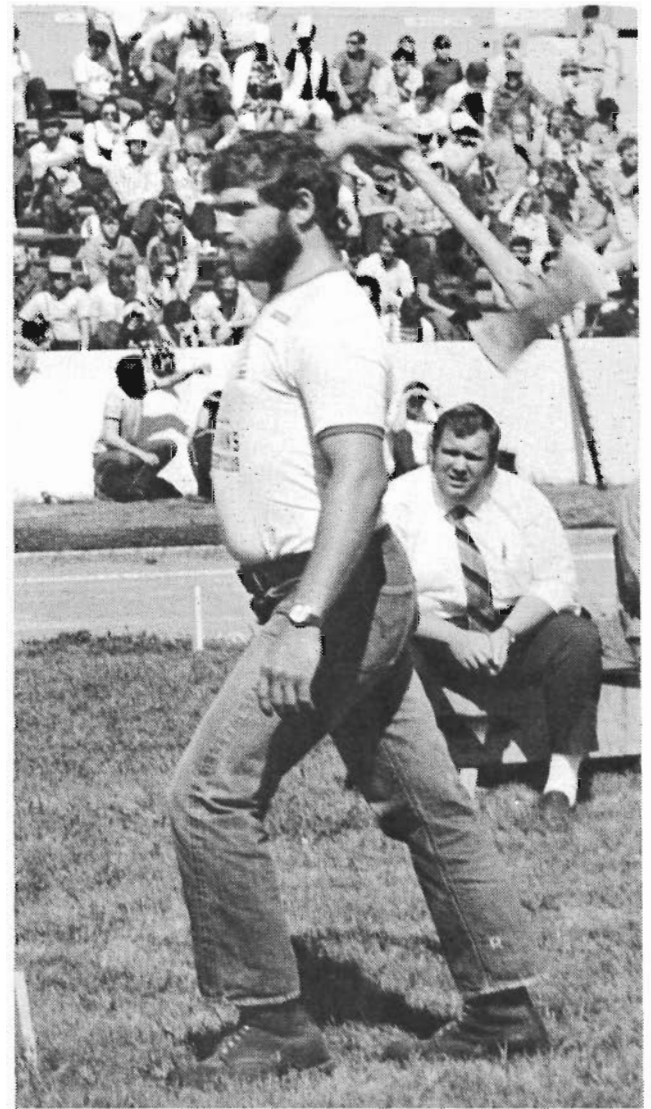


Bow sawing: Kirk Wynns
1st place

Ax Throwing: Joe Akeroyd
5th place



Crosscut Sawing: Larry Beherns, Bill Laird
4th place



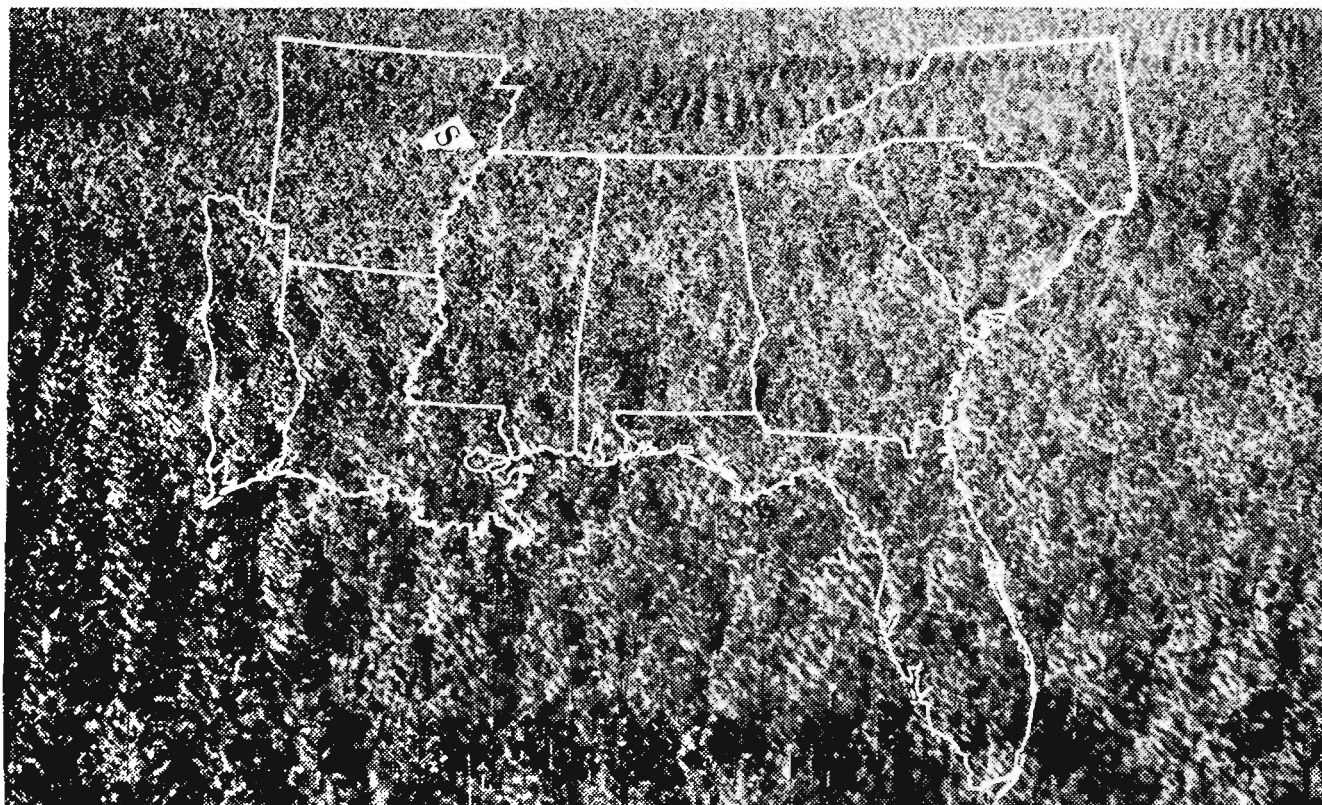


Log Rolling:
Steve Abrams, left
Joe Akeroyd, right
3rd place

Log Birling:
Larry Beherns
10th place



Other Events:
Knife Throwing—Rick Williams—4th place
Log Chopping—David Jackson—8th place
Pole Felling—Kirk Wynns—5th place
Wood Technology—Ken Bragg—5th place
Pole Classification—Bill Sandeen—9th place
Dendrology—Walter Farmer—4th place



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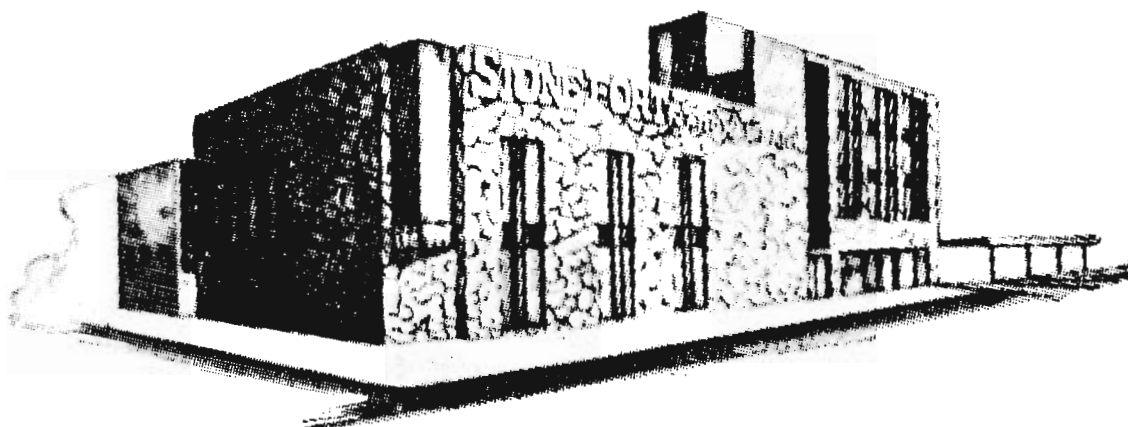
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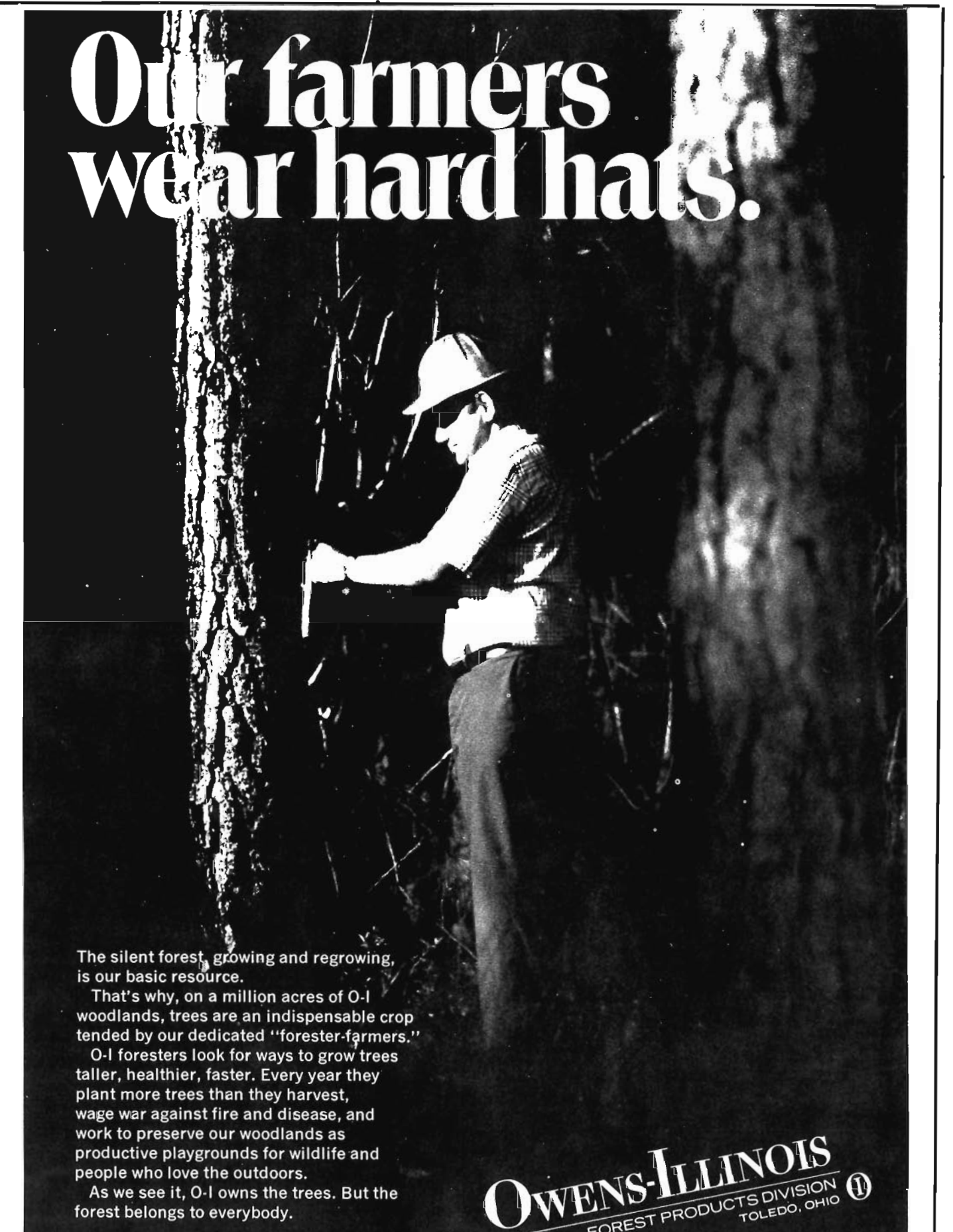
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Editor's Note:

I would like to thank all the people who have helped me finish the Texas Tally, 1971. These people include Gwen McGee, Johnny Wilson, Bill Laird, Ken Bragg, and Martha Hawkins.

Special thanks go to Bill Sandeen, Dud Erminger, Vivian Lieber, Carol Coston, and Linda Kincaid.

Sylvia Albrecht
Editor
Texas Tally, 1971

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