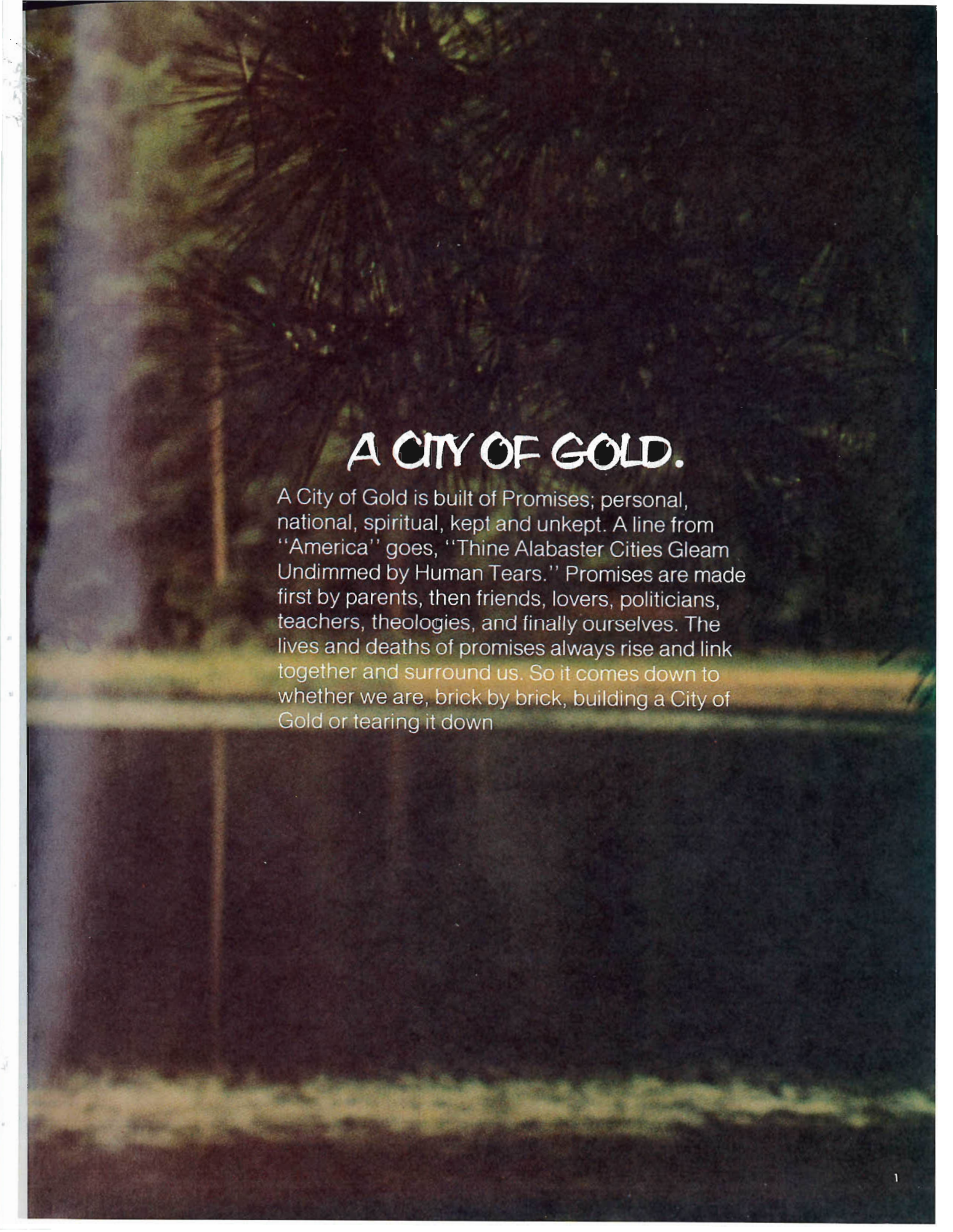




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A City of Gold is built of Promises; personal, national, spiritual, kept and unkept. A line from "America" goes, "Thine Alabaster Cities Gleam Undimmed by Human Tears." Promises are made first by parents, then friends, lovers, politicians, teachers, theologies, and finally ourselves. The lives and deaths of promises always rise and link together and surround us. So it comes down to whether we are, brick by brick, building a City of Gold or tearing it down

# THE TEXAS TALLY



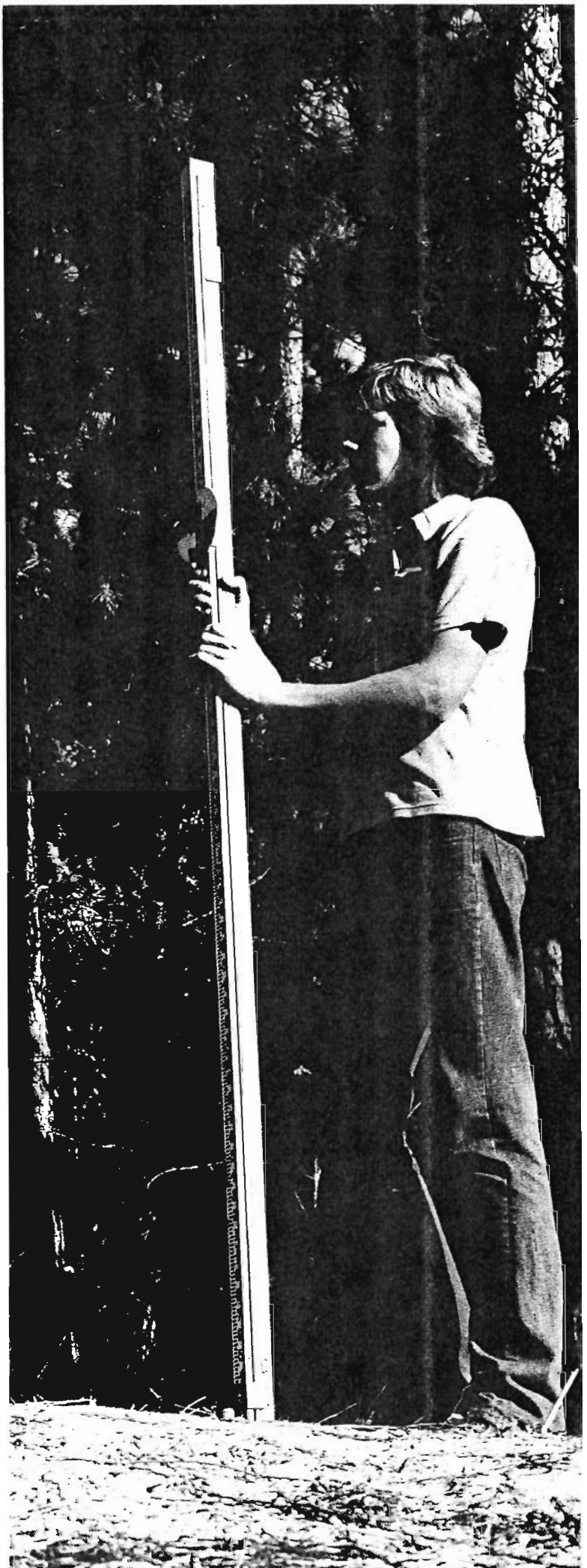
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SCHOOL OF FORESTRY  
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN UNIVERSITY

VOLUME XV

1974



## *In Memoriam . .*



*Mary Jo Linthicum*

Mary Jo Linthicum was born Feb. 7, 1928 in Garrison, Texas. The daughter of William E. (Bill) and Geneva Oxsheer, she attended Garrison schools and graduated from Garrison High School in 1944. After receiving her Bachelor of Science Degree from SFA in 1947 she taught school in Sweeney, Texas for one year.

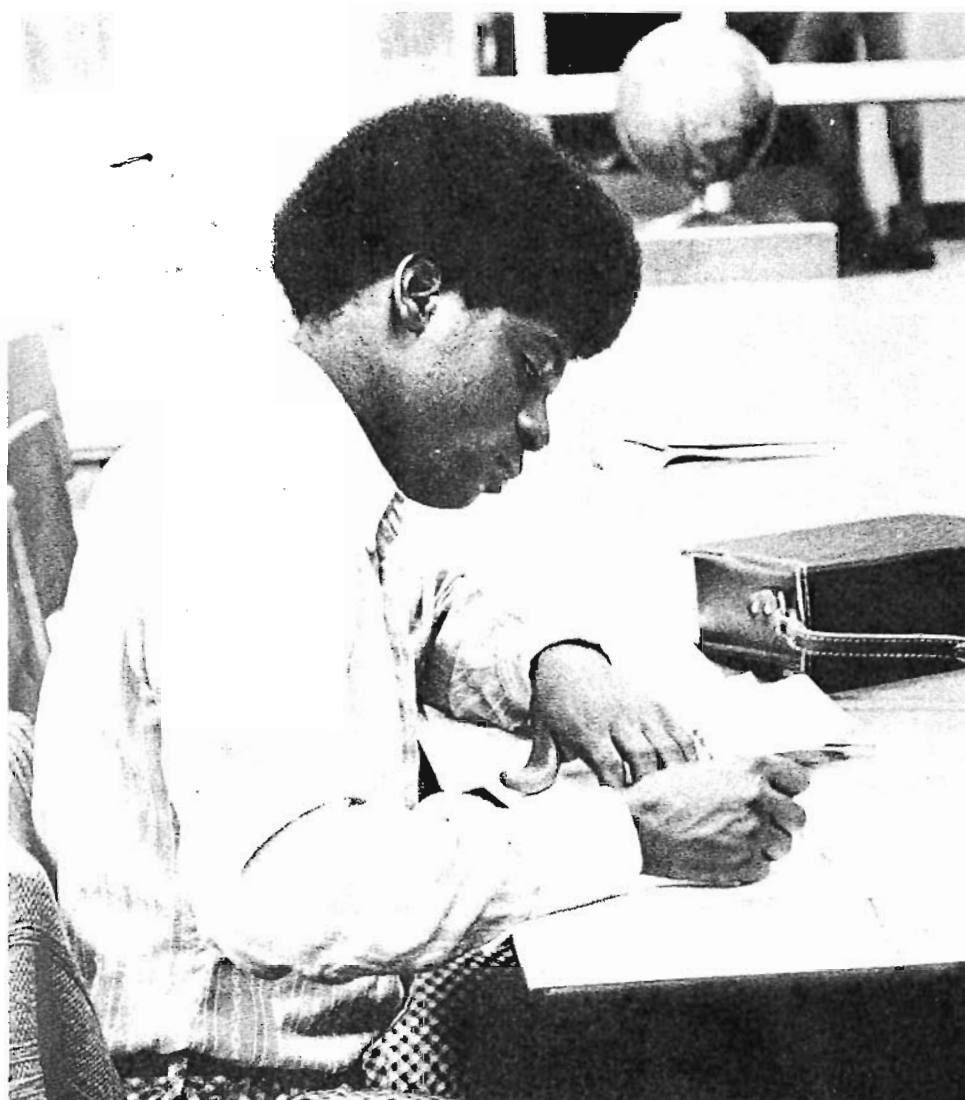
In September, 1955 Mary Jo was employed by SFA as secretary and bookkeeper in the Paul L. Boynton Library, and remained here for about two years. She left SFA in 1957, but later returned in October, 1959 to work in the Technological Proc-

essing Department of the Library. She was appointed Forestry Librarian in 1966, and served until October, 1972.

Mary Jo was married to Billy Linthicum Dec. 24, 1947 at the First Methodist Church in Garrison, where she held membership.

Mary Jo and Billy had two daughters, Debra Ann, born Dec. 21, 1951 and Kristi Lynn, born Feb. 9, 1957. Their only grandchild, Kelly Jo Daughtery, was born Feb. 10, 1971. Mary Jo died in Memorial Hospital in Nacogdoches Nov. 12, 1972 at the age of 44.

Faith consists in believing not what seems true, but what seems false to our understanding.



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"One of the friendliest persons around — always willing to help you solve your problem or to dig up research material . . ."

"That smiling face brightened my day and eased my thoughts about where to find material . . ."





## Prophetic Pronouncement

By  
L. C. Walker

The year 2000 is only 26 years from the graduating class of 1974. new initiates to the alumni ranks already experienced that number of But in those two-and-a-half decad responsibilities of foresters to me needs of mankind may be "out c world." Consequently, the responsi of the School of Forestry will be astro cal.

Unquestionably, as trends appea southern United States will produc bulk of America's wood in the next tury. Texas will do its share with the dicted 15 million acres of what will the commercial forests.

In the early 1900's, Texas' wood needed to rebuild Chicago after the cc gration triggered by a kick of O'Leary's cow. Lone Star State lurr dimension-stock, plywood, and par board will again be utilized in the indu cities of the north for urban renewal.

To provide this wood will require ex sion of the commercial forests in the 1 of withdrawals for parks, reservoirs, r dental areas, and industrial sites. The million acres now classified as commer pine-hardwood will diminish to about 9 lion acres.

Where then will an additional 6 mill acres come from? Mostly from the pc oak belt immediately to the west. In t tension zone of scrub oaks, sometimes i lized for pallets and similar wood produc conifer forests will be planted. These tr seedlings will be produced in sha houses in degradable tubes of a papc plastic combination. Roots of seedlings v extend to the bottom of the 30-inch tub after 2 to 3 months' growth under partial controlled conditions. When out-plant — 200 trees to the acre instead of 800 b conventional techniques — roots will b continuously in contact with adequate sc moisture, generally scarce near the sun face. As a rule, adequate moisture must b available for two years following trans planting if seedlings are to survive. Thi rarely occurs in the post-oak belt.

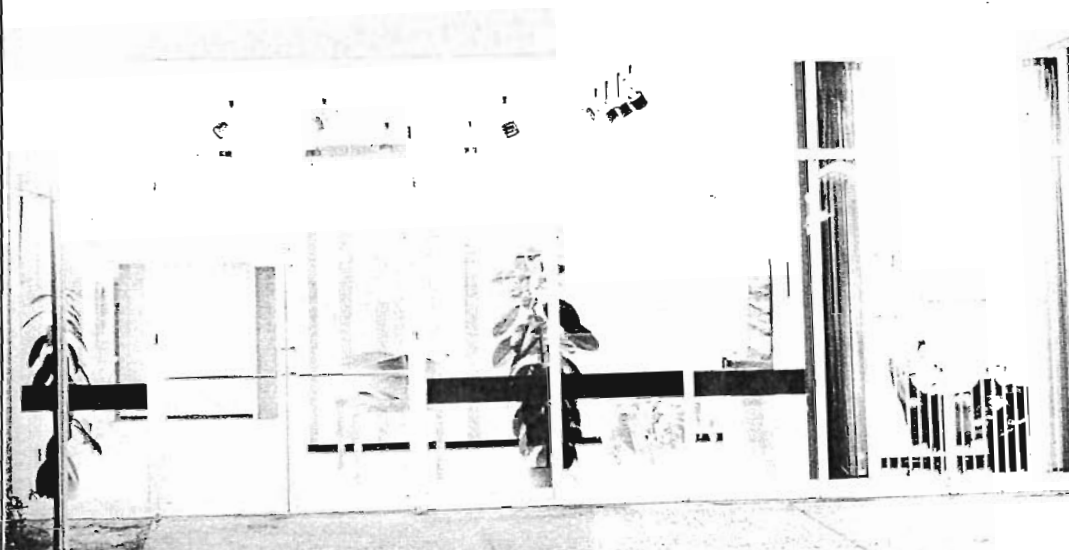
Dibbles will not be used. Instead, augers attached to the power take-off of farm tractor will make the tubling holes.

This increased acreage, as part of the South's Third Forest, should produce at least 1½ cords per acre per year by the year 2000 on much of the added tension-zone acreage.

But, one notes, that is more than twice the average annual production on the commercial forest lands of East Texas.



## FORESTRY





Here, 0.6 cords is the yearly increment on an acre.

Long before 2000, that average must be doubled. Know-how is available to do it now. Economic incentive is lacking. To produce 1½, 2, or even an average of 3 cords each year will require the use of genetically selected superior stock, nutrient fertilization, drainage, irrigation, intensive weed-tree control, lesser-vegetation control, pruning, and control of insect and disease pests. The use of these methods must, of course, depend upon site considerations.

By 2000, the time of our story's ending, SFA's School of Forestry will be providing 200 graduates each year for the profession. They will be better report writers than today's crop. They will also have greater technical expertise, and they will, hopefully, be more sensitive to the attitudes of people.

In the latter category, how to deal with the radical environmentalist will be an even greater concern than in the 1970's. But, by then, such environmentalists, cold for want of coal, stranded for want of petroleum, poorly informed for want of paper, and rheumatoid for want of resilient wood floor-

ing, may be more sensitive to the requirements of man for adequate standards of living. Extremist attitudes at both ends of the spectrum will be modified in order to provide adequate material and spiritual services as well as goods from the nation's forests. Singing birds, babbling brooks, and colorful slopes will take on an unprecedented importance for man encumbered by concrete jungles, macadam watersheds, and stark surroundings.

SFA's forestry graduates of that period will come from laboratory facilities three times those of the present. Lands belonging to the School — through an endowment program — will supplement the ownership of industry and government in providing an education which will emphasize land-use planning.

No longer will land-use planning be considered socialistic or anti-capitalistic. Rather, as giant zoning, it will — like one's auto inspection sticker — be for the protection of adjacent and future landowners. How stewards of resources use those resources in 2000, and which lands are used for what resources, will have a considerable impact on the mental and physical health of the child of 2050.

How many children will there be in 2050? Extrapolation of current population growth suggests that before the mid-point of the next century, the number of people on the globe will be at the carrying capacity of the earth. As world population is doubling in half the time, today's 3½ billion souls will be 7 billion in 2000, 15 billion in 2018, and 60 billion in 2032. Some demographers consider 50 billion people the limit for which the earth and the energy supplied it by the sun can sustain even a minimal level of existence for *Homo sapiens*.

Forestry graduates of 2000 — and SFASU may be the only school in the U.S. still carrying the name (others will be natural resources, conservation, and environmental resources) — will be charged with maintaining *H. sapiens* lest he, like a few predecessors some believed roamed these hills before us, becomes a subject for archaeological digs of a future and (maybe) wiser culture.

Foresters will have the knowledge. I'm confident they'll have the will.



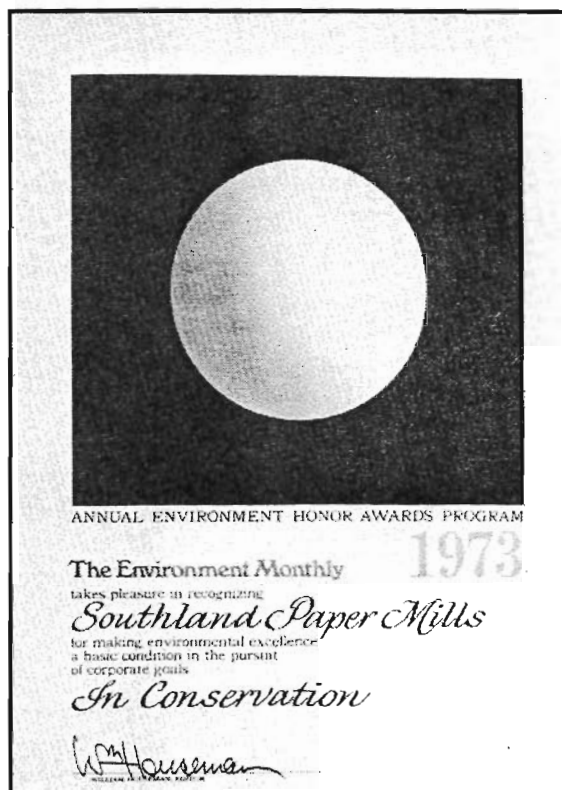
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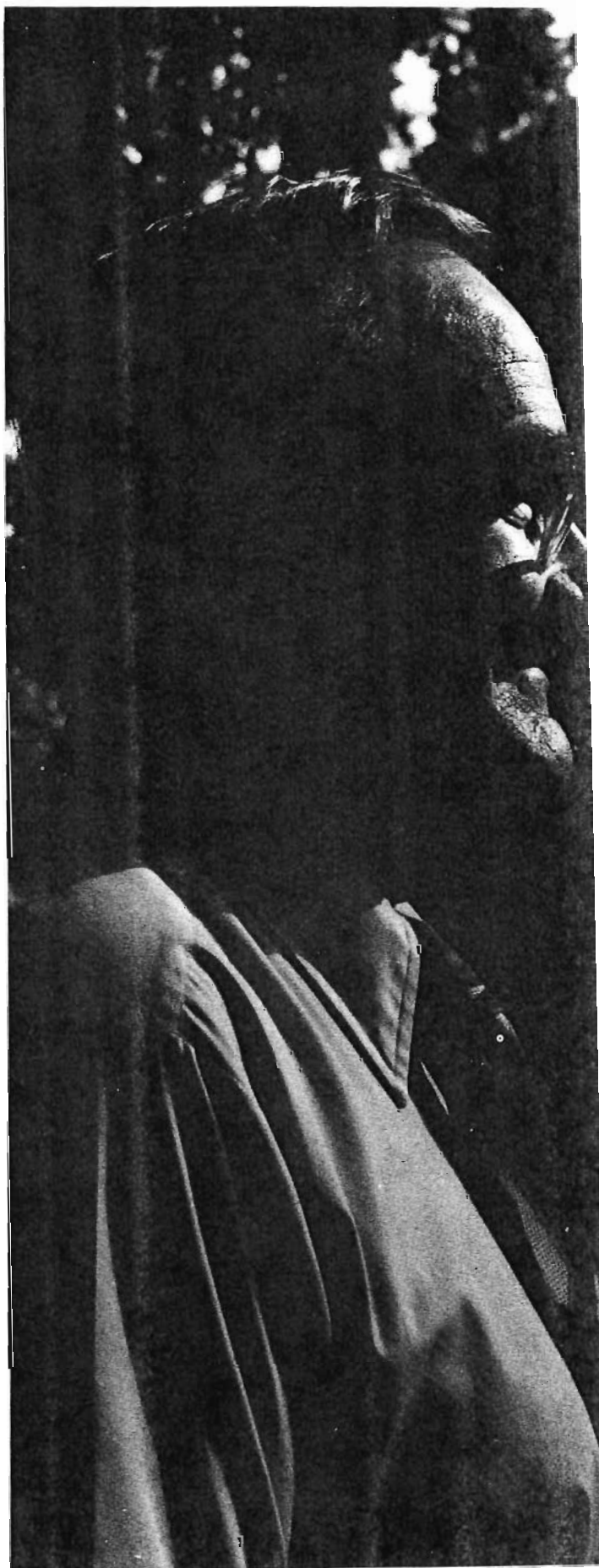
FACULTY



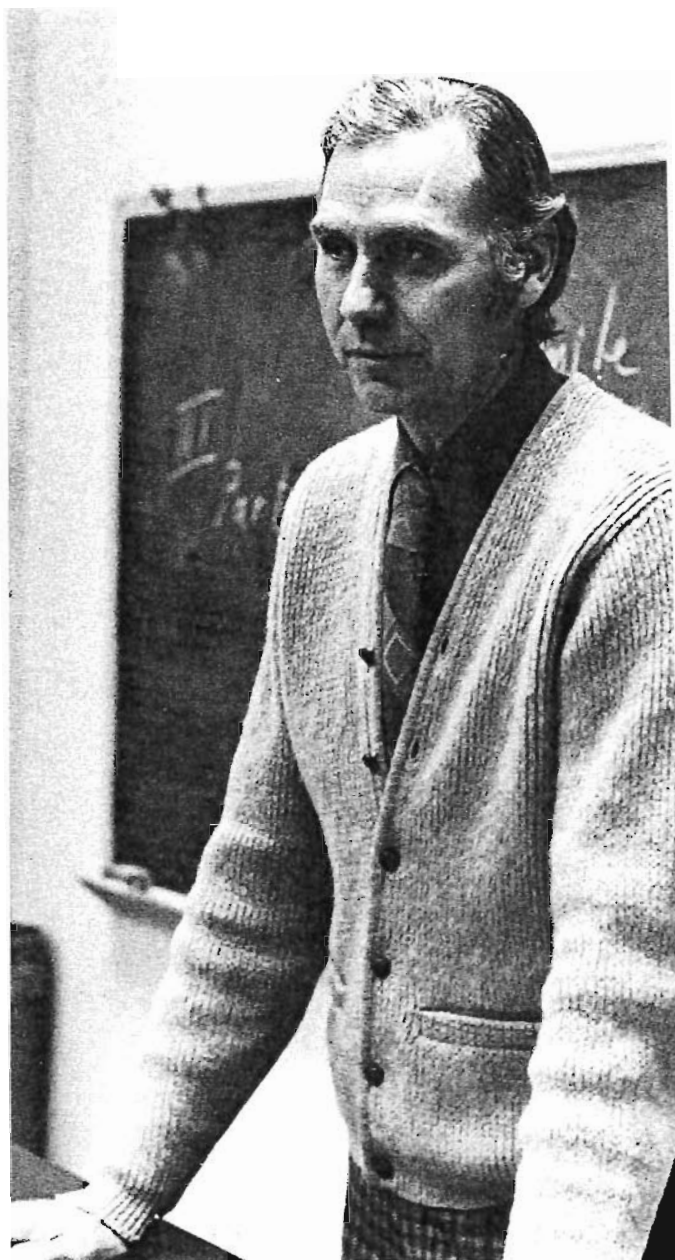


*Above* — Dr. David C. "Censored" Smith — joined faculty in 1970; Professor; teaches Mensuration and Photogrammetry; research area is Photomensuration. Ph.D., New York State University.

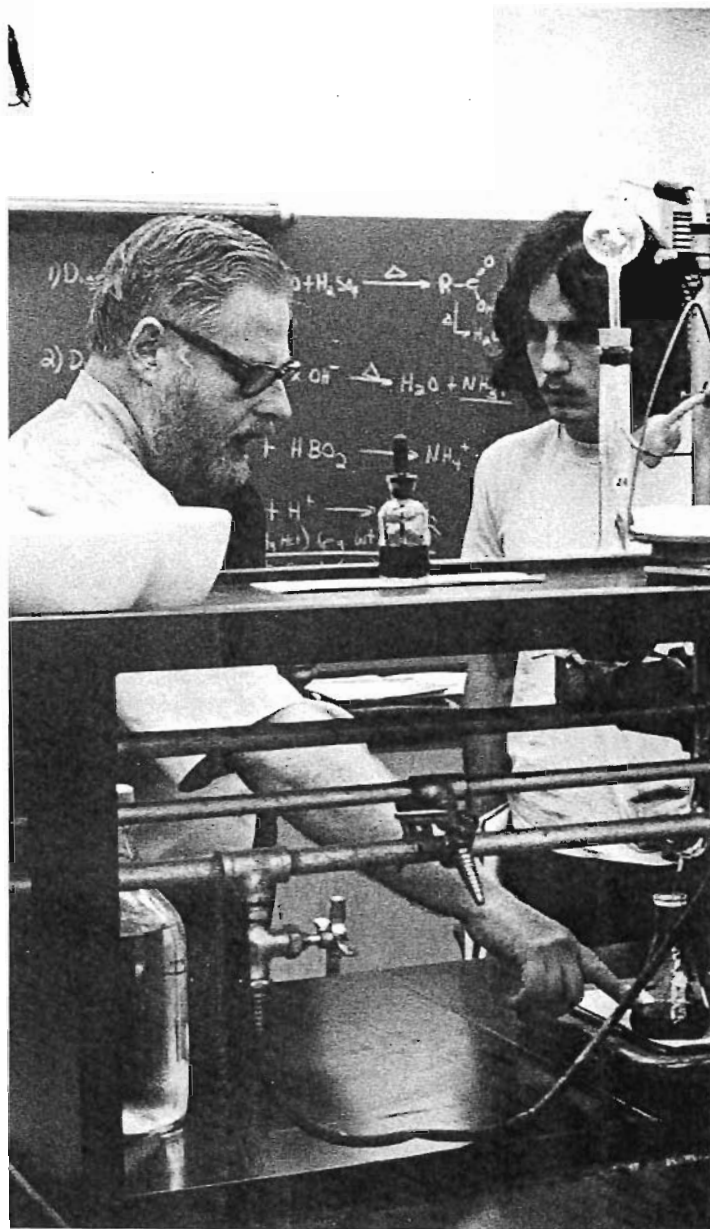
*Right* — Dr. M. Victor "Vic" Bilan — joined faculty in 1957; Professor; teaches Silviculture; research area is in Tree Physiology. Doctor of Forestry, Duke University.



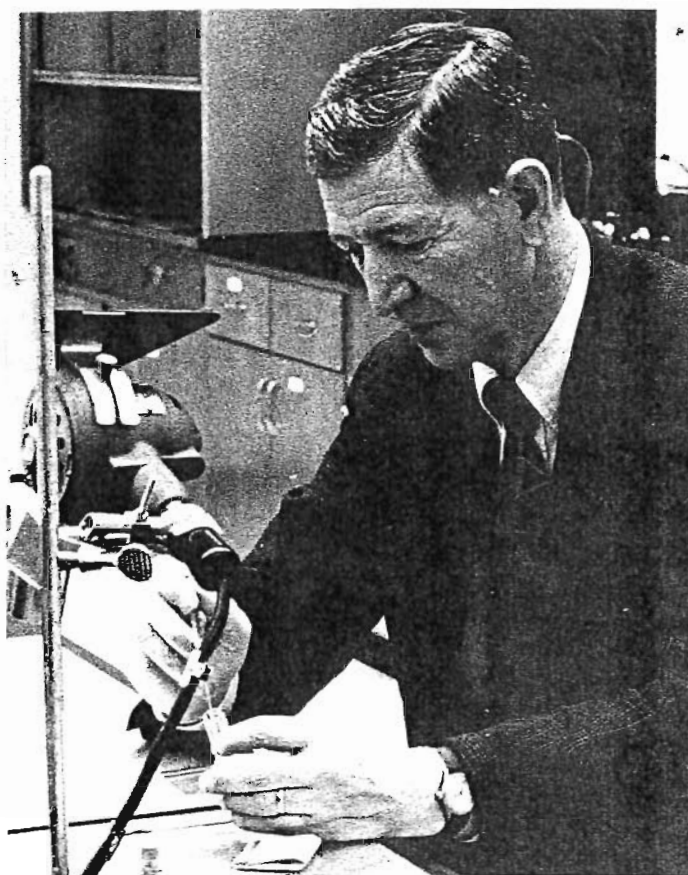




*Above* — Dr. Hershel "Fireball" Reeves — joined faculty in 1970, Associate Professor; teaches Fire Use and Meterology; research areas are Prescribed Fire and Fire Simulation. Ph.D., Louisiana State University.



*Left* — Dr. Kenneth G. "Dirty Old Man" Watterson — joined faculty in 1965; Associate Professor; teaches Forest Soils; research area is Soils Analysis. Ph.D., New York State University.



*Upper Left* — Dr. Gerald L. "Cancuk" Lowery — joined faculty in 1971; Associate Professor; teaches Silviculture; research areas are Silviculture and Mensuration. Ph.D., Michigan State University.

*Above* — Dr. Leonard "Woodsy" Burkhart — joined faculty in 1963; Associate Professor; teaches Wood Tech and Wood Chemistry; research area is in Wood Chemistry. Ph.D., University of Minnesota.

*Left* — Dr. J. D. "Smilin Dave" Lenhart — joined faculty in 1968; Assistant Professor to the Dean and Associate Professor; teaches Management and Mensuration; research area in Biometrics. Ph.D., University of Georgia.

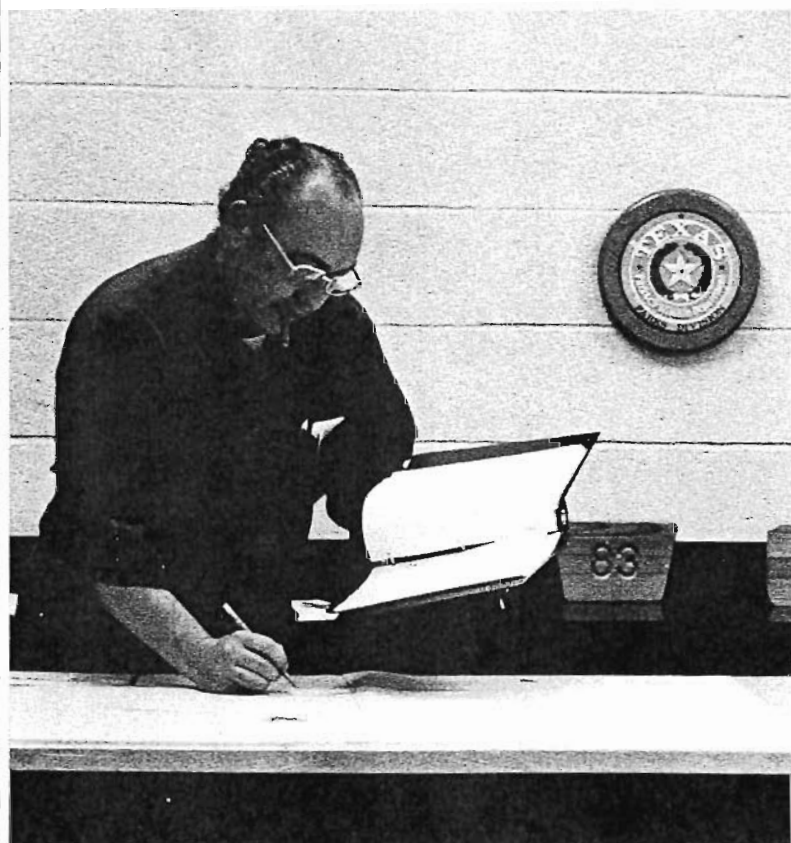
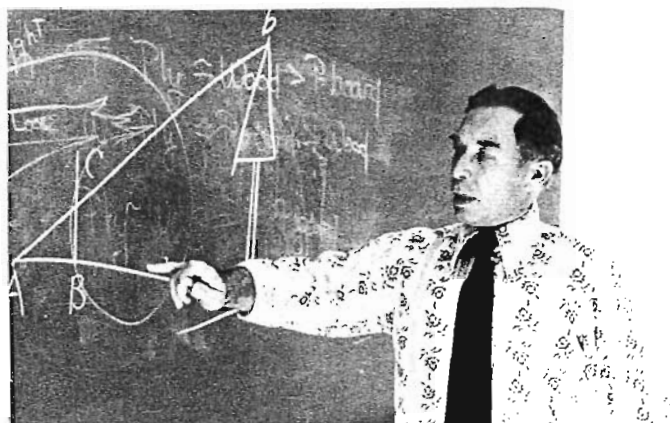


*Right* — Dr. Ray R. "Red" Hicks, Jr. — joined faculty in 1970; Assistant Professor; teaches Genetics, Silviculture and Dendrology; research area is in Genetics. New York State College of Forestry.

*Below* — Mr. Ellis V. "Mr. Sawmill" Hunt, Jr. — joined faculty in 1955; Assistant Professor; teaches Mensuration; research area is Mensuration. M.S. University of Missouri.

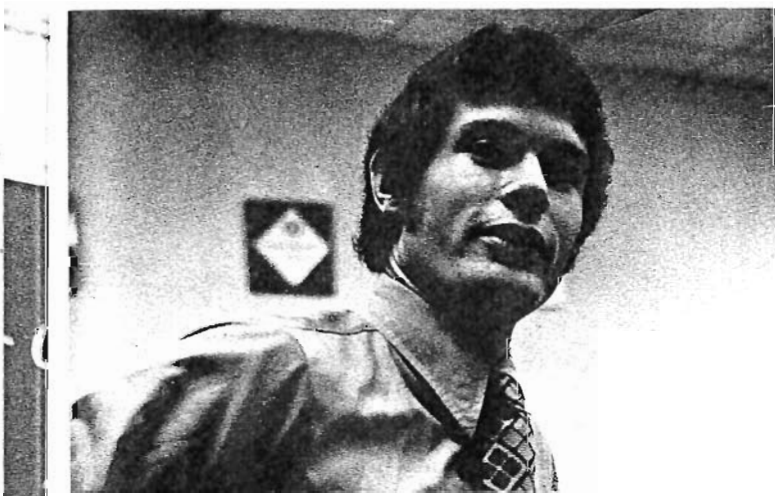
*Lower Left* — Dr. J. Robert "Planner" Singer — joined faculty in 1966; Assistant Professor; teaches Watershed and Forest Planning; research area is Forest Planning. Sc.D., Freiburg University.

*Lower Right* — Dr. Edwin L. "Dirty young man" Miller — joined faculty in 1973; Assistant Professor; teaches Forest Soils and Soil Physics; research area is Soil Physics. Ph.D., Iowa State University.









*Sottom Left* — Mr. Michael S. "Leaf" Fountain — joined faculty in 1973; instructor; teaches surveying and dendrology; research area is in Silviculture; Ph.D. Candidate. M.S.F., S.F.A.S.U.

A black and white photograph of a man with a beard and long hair, wearing a plaid shirt, standing in a room. He is looking down. In the background, another person is partially visible, and there are posters on the wall, including one of a map of the United States.







Above — Nancy King — Administrative Secretary, BBA, SFASU.

Left — Mary Andrews — Receptionist-typist, BA, SFASU.

*Now Shown —*

Billy J. Earley — Lecturer

E. A. Golden — Lecturer

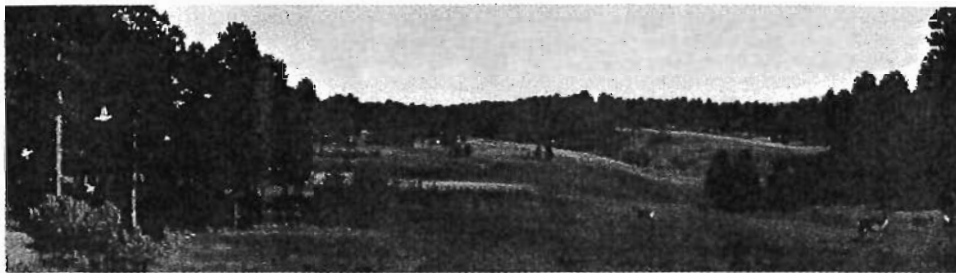
L. K. Halls — Lecturer

J. J. Stransky — Lecturer

Nancy Weyland — Secretary to the Assistant Dean

Walter J. Reed — Technician

C. W. Romans — Forestry Librarian



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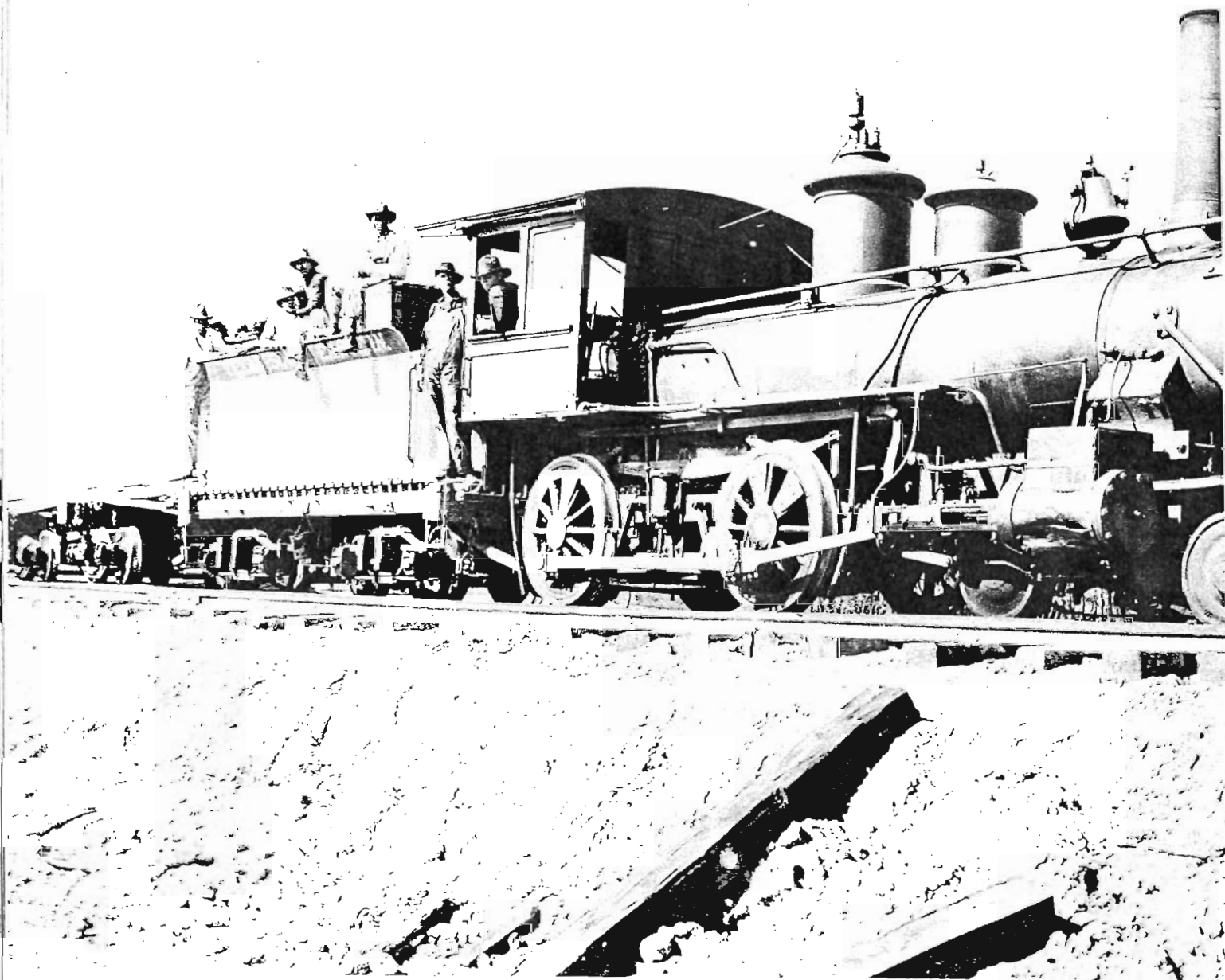
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## FOREST MANAGEMENT





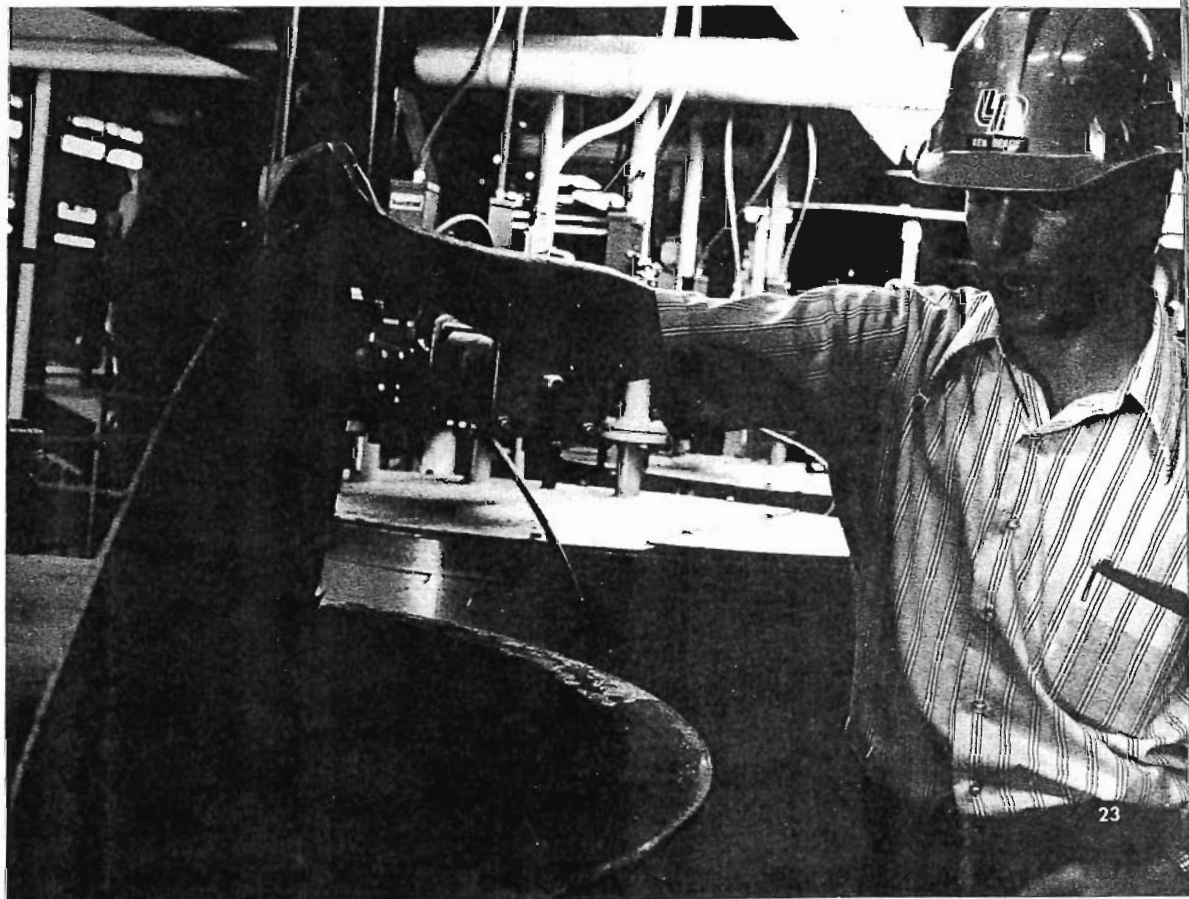
## FOREST ENTOMOLOGY

Protection of forests from insects has grown considerably in importance in recent years due largely to increased awareness of the heavy toll they take of our supplies of timber. Interest has been further heightened by the increasing awareness that much of the damage caused by insects may be prevented given adequate knowledge of their habits, behavior, and response to management practices.

In response to the need for additional insect protection of forests from insects safer, more effective, and cheaper methods of control are being developed.

The need for sounder, more long-lasting insect controls is causing forest entomology itself to become a truly multi-disciplinary specialty within forestry. Modern forest entomologists must have considerable background as an ecologist, plant pathologist, and a good portion of the silvicultural knowledge of the forester in addition to his training as an entomologist.

By  
Jack Coster



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## FOREST GAME MANAGEMENT

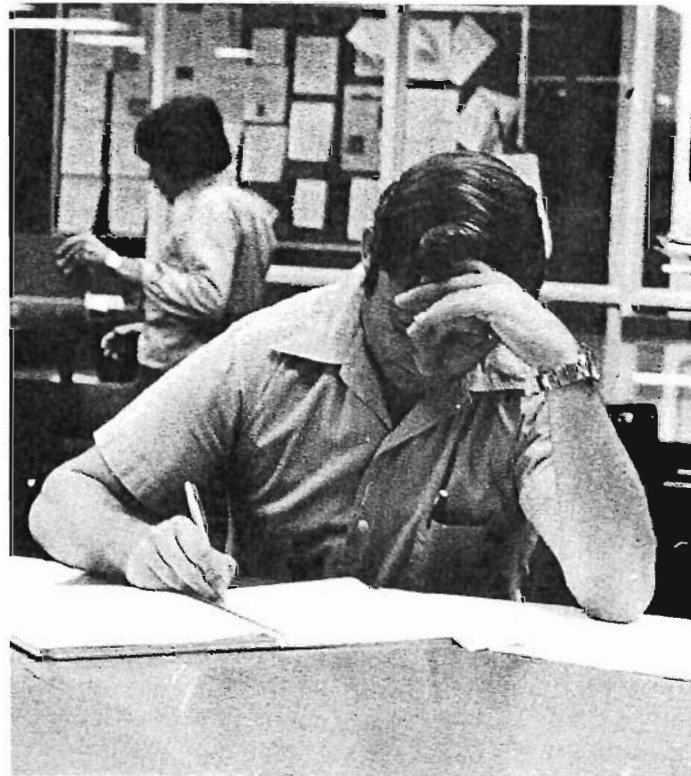


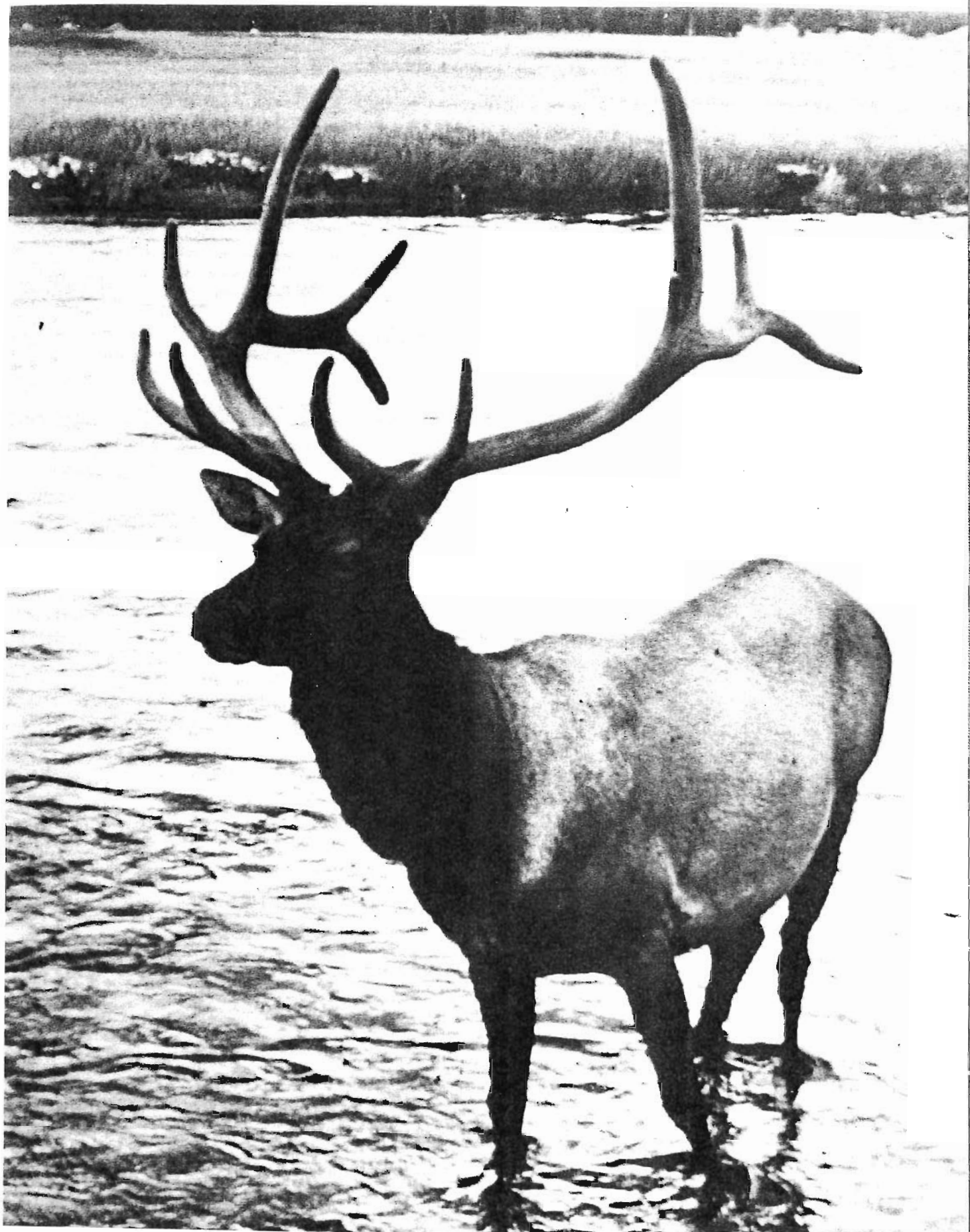
## WILDLIFE LOOKS TO THE FUTURE

The field of Wildlife Science has changed drastically over the last several years. In the past, wildlifers restricted their work to the natural history of game animals. Today, researchers are investigating every aspect of vertebrate ecology; and, there is a tremendous interest in rare, endangered and non-game species. Note pads and field grasses have been replaced, in many cases, with telemetry receivers and transmitters, environmental chambers and bomb calorimeters. Game animals are considered as panmictic with all other creatures — we study the whole, the system.

The Wildlife Program in the School of Forestry has come of age. We feel that the curriculum is strong and will rival any offered in the State. We now have a forest wildlife collection for class use, as well as, the equipment to "get the job done." Techniques taught in wildlife courses utilize modern, innovative techniques instead of turn-of-the-century natural history. Further, students use the computer to compress years of experience into classroom single periods.

Our graduate research program in wildlife is well underway. Graduate Students are now studying the endangered Golden-cheeked Warbler, the Pocket Gopher, responses of browse species to site preparation and bass fishing in East Texas. All in all we now have an excellent program that can only strengthen and grow.







# FOREST RECREATION



## OUTDOOR RECREATION AND THE ENERGY CRISIS

by:

*James W. Martin*

What will an energy crisis do to outdoor recreation? This is a most timely question, especially with summer just ahead of us. Looking into the resource manager's crystal ball I will make the following prediction. I do not believe we will see any reduction in total use. As a matter of fact we may see a sharp increase due to other energy saving efforts of the nation which will shorten the work week and keep people from spending long periods in autos just getting places to participate in recreation.

I do see a marked shift in the types of activities and areas used as

energy becomes a more critical factor. The use of facilities that are located long distances from population centers and that are expensive in terms of energy and consumer cost will be sharply reduced. Those governmental and private facilities located in or near metro areas will probably see some of the most rapid increases. These will include facilities which are economical for individuals and the energy output of the nation.

Therefore, I would say to the student recreation planners, managers, programmers, and leaders; turn your thought and efforts towards how to bring a quality outdoor recreation experience to the general public where they live. If you say it cannot be done then you are only saying that you do not have a profession that is needed by the public and they should look elsewhere for activities to fill their leisure hours.







# FORESTRANGE MANAGEMENT



## THE EXTENT AND RECLAMATION OF WESTERN SURFACE MINING

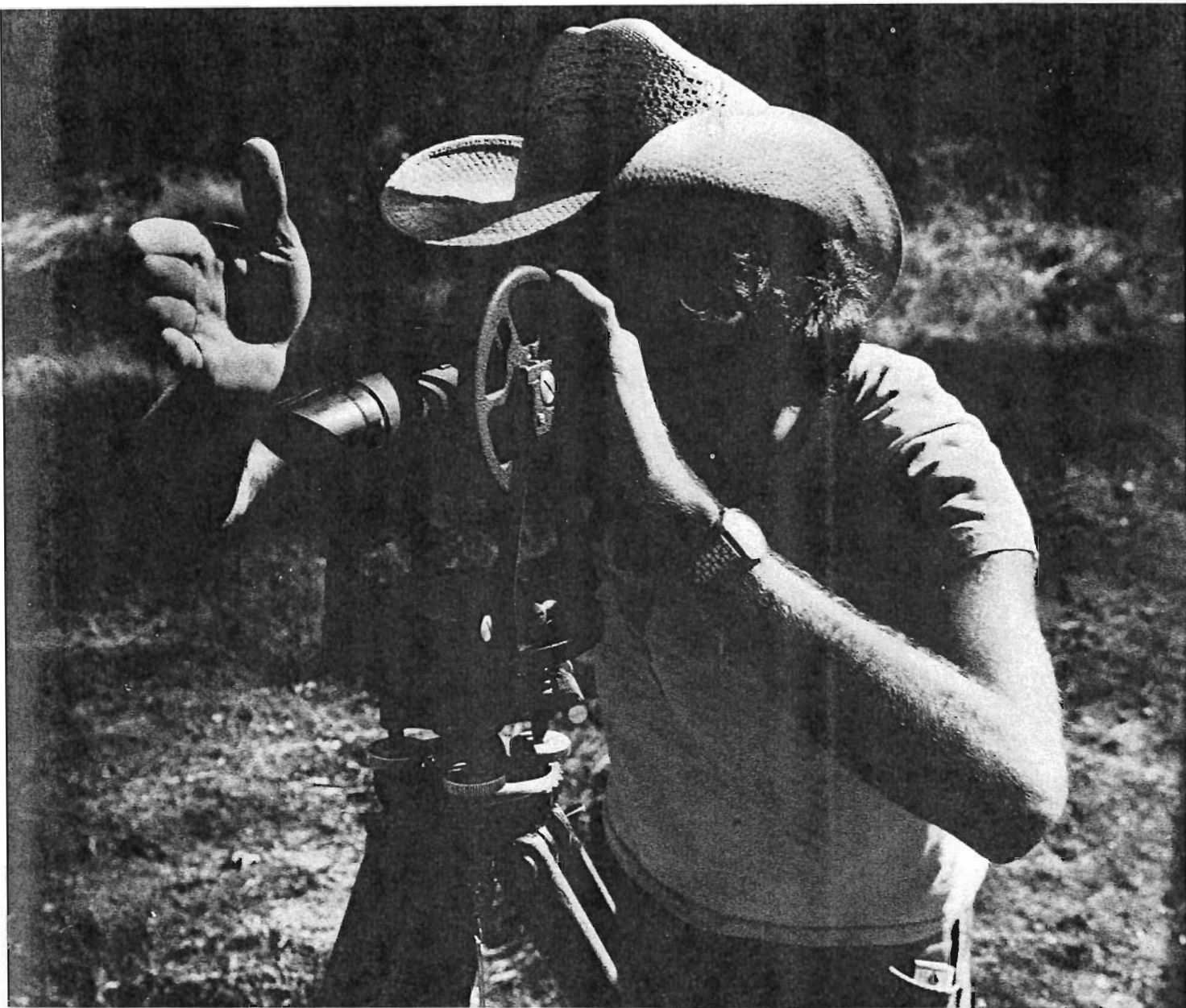
by  
*Pat Angel*

One of the largest industries in America is that of mining for coal. There are two common procedures by which coal is removed from its natural state: surface mining, and underground mining. Generally the surface mining method of extracting minerals is favored over underground mining since it is much more economical in terms of cost-per-unit of production and it presents less of a problem in terms of health and safety. It also makes possible the recovery of deposits which, for physical reasons cannot be mined underground. In addition, surface mining results in a more complete recovery of the deposit.

Surface mining is a method of mining by laying bare a mineral deposit near the surface of the earth, instead of by sinking a shaft. Various methods of surface mining are used in different sections of the country, depending upon topography or the nature of the deposit. The different methods are essentially earth — or rock-moving tasks. The overlying waste is stripped and pushed aside by heavy duty equipment such as bulldozers, scrapers, power shovels, bucket-wheel excavators, draglines and similar machinery. If the overburden is too hard for removal by such equipment, it may either be ripped by large ripping tractors or drilled and blasted before being loaded for removal. The overlying waste that is pushed aside is left in long parallel ridges. These piles, composed of a structureless agglomeration of substrate, soil, and unweathered rocks, are termed "spoil banks." In most instances, the material turned up on the spoil banks remains adverse to natural regeneration for many years. Commonly accepted principles of artificial forestation on these areas are not always successful because the conditions encountered are different and hostile compared to natural planting sites. Proper reclamation of spoil banks depends upon an understanding of the various mining methods employed. Surface methods used to recover minerals and fuels are generally classified as:

- (1.) Open pit mining (quarry, open cast)
- (2.) Strip mining (area, contour)
- (3.) Auger mining
- (4.) Dredging
- (5.) Hydraulic mining



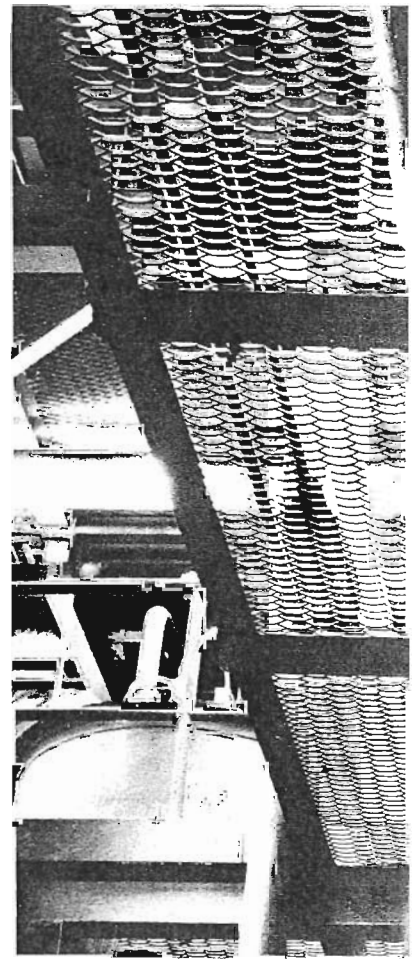
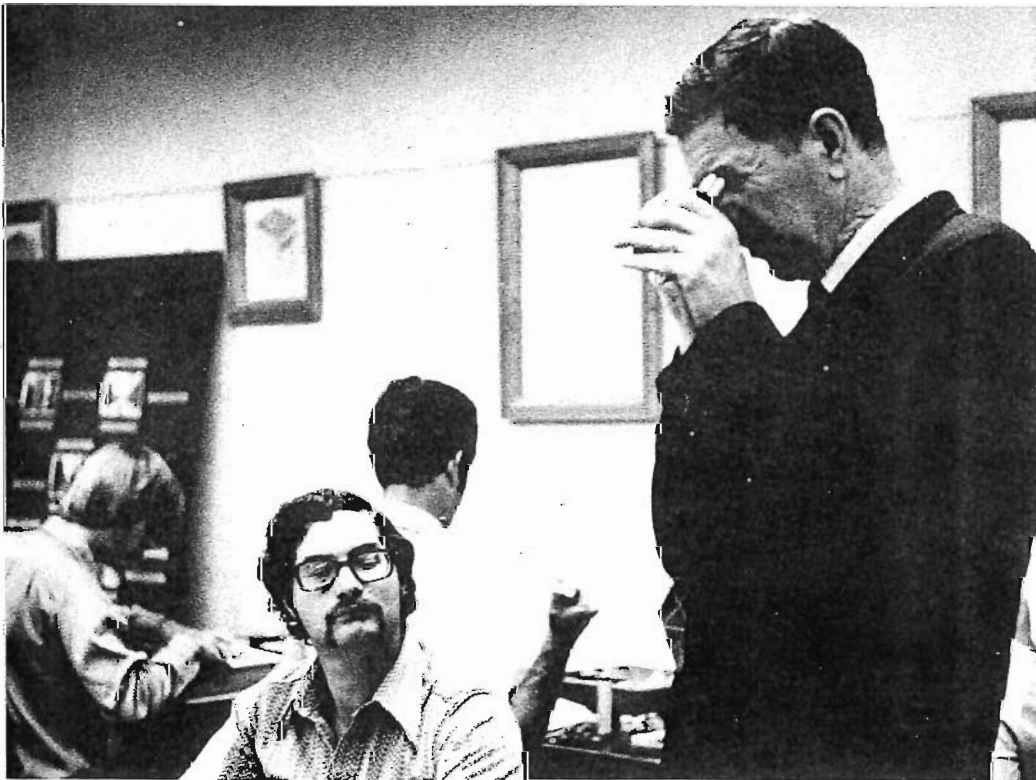


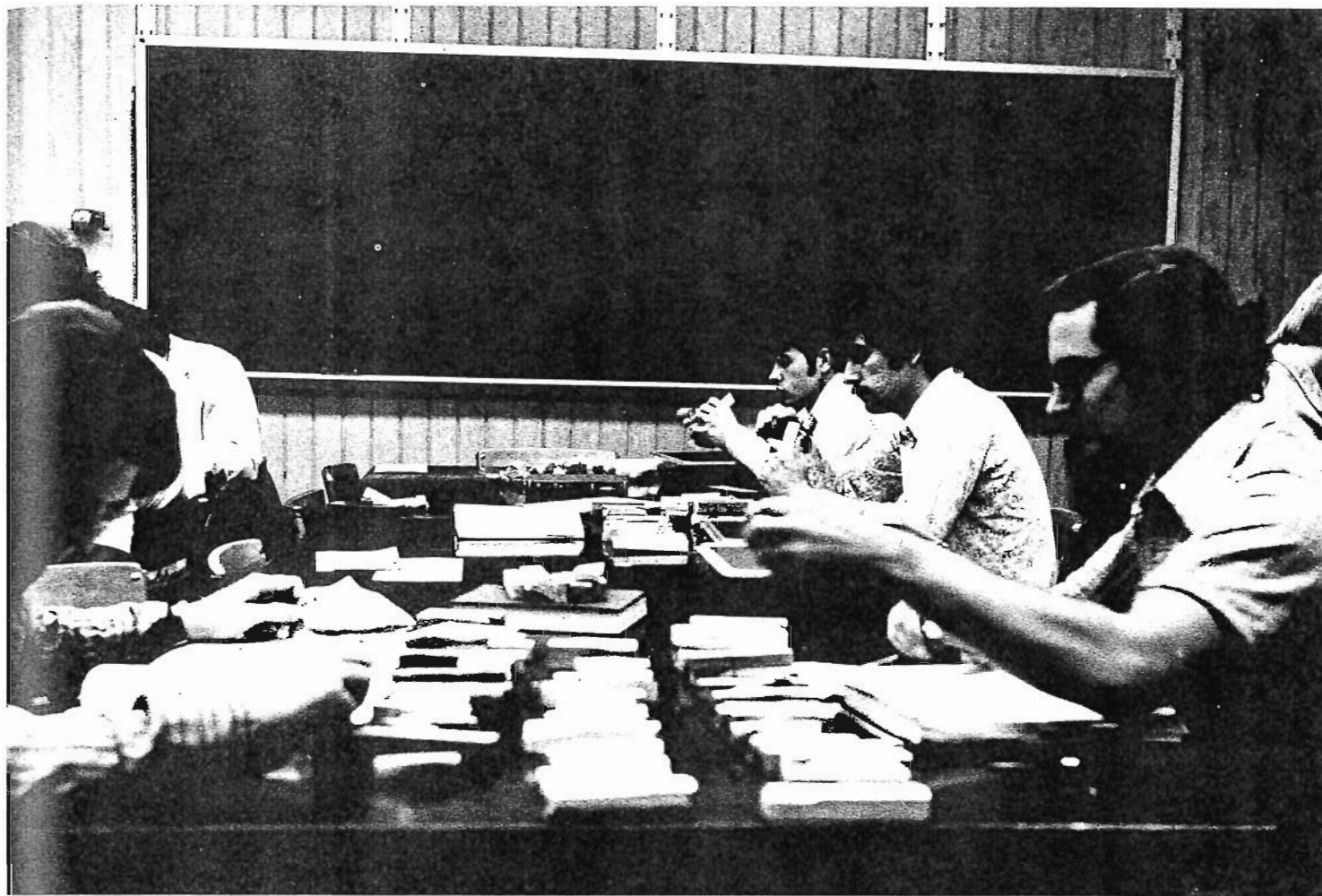
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# WOOD SCIENCE



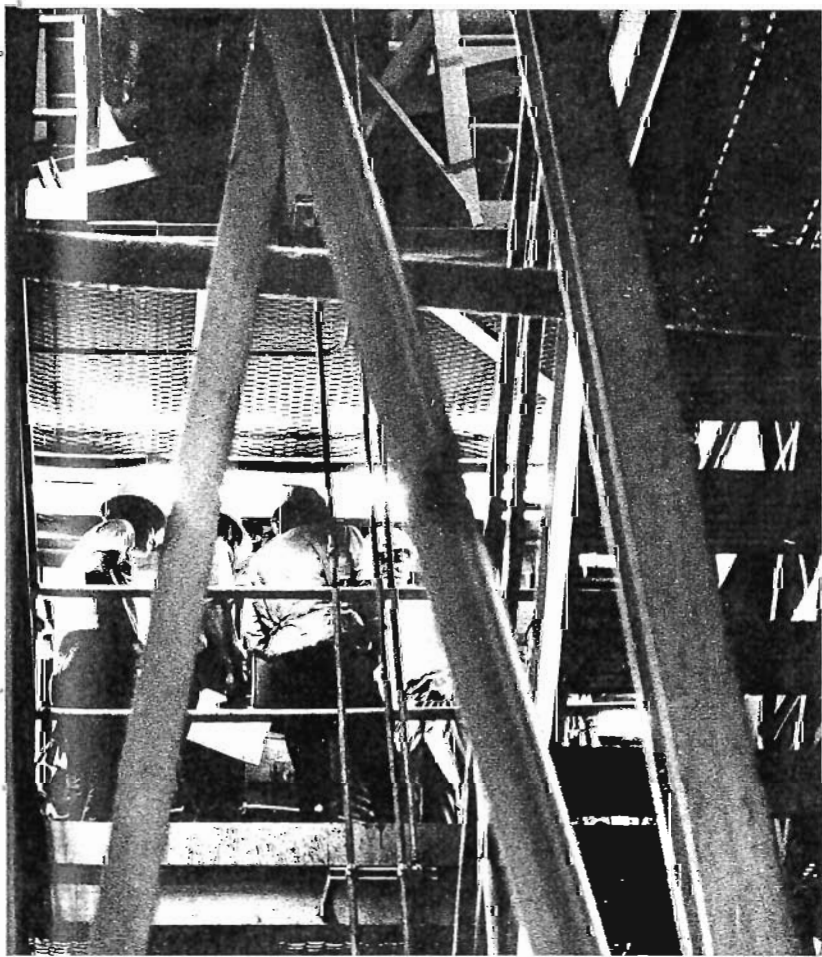




## WOOD SCIENCE

The base offering of the Wood Science Option has been broadened considerably with the addition of Mr. Bruce Cutter to the School faculty. Bruce's main research interests are in the area of wood quality and wood-moisture relationships. He is currently conducting research on the effects of genetic and environmental factors on the density of wood. He will be adapting techniques for using x-ray photographs of increment cores with densitometer printouts from the photographs to obtain a continuous record of changes in wood density across a number of growth rings.

Environmental and genetic changes that affect wood density usually also affect the chemical make up of the woody cell wall. The effects of such changes on the total carbohydrate to lignin and alpha cellulose to lignin ratios in wood is being carried on in the wood chemistry laboratory. Insight into possible ways of favorably increasing wood density and cellulose to lignin ratios will have many possible applications for the pulp and other wood using industries.



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## MUNICIPAL FORESTS



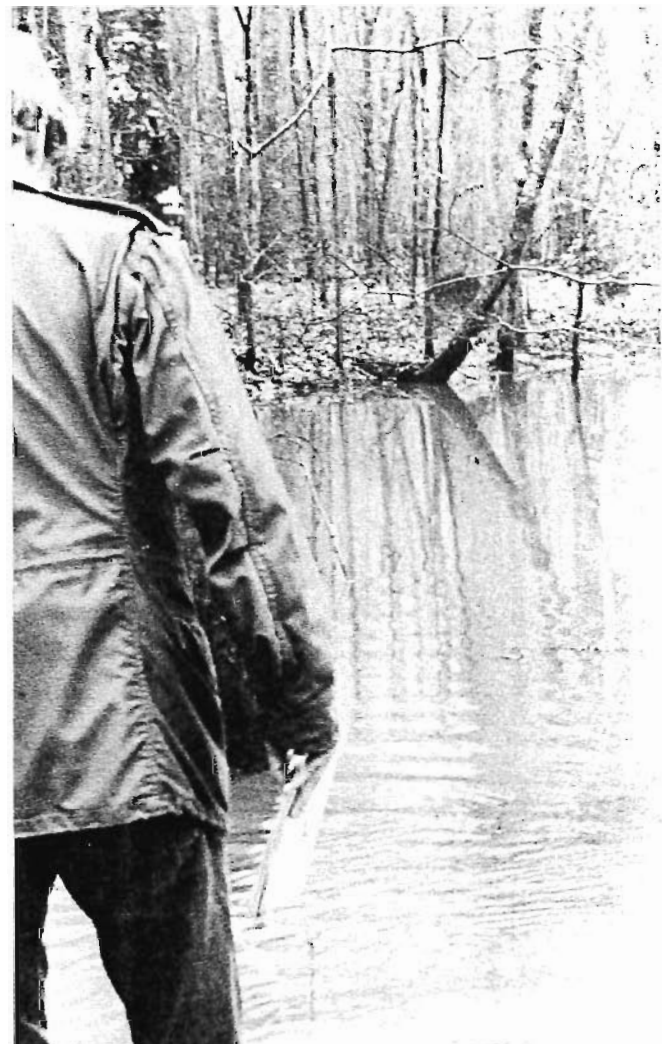
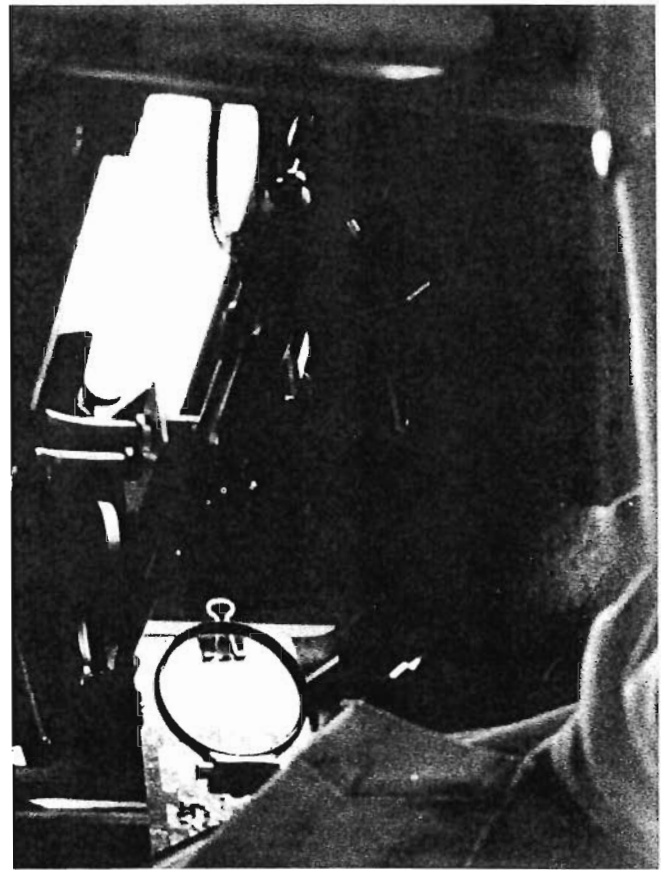
## URBAN FORESTRY

An area of forestry that has been dominated by horticulturists is urban forestry. Most of today's young resource managers do not know what is required to fulfill the services of the urban forester. The main differences between this area and that of fiber forestry is a stronger feeling for esthetics, a concern for human feelings, and a willingness to meet the public.

Today jobs for urban foresters are reasonably numerous. Most major cities employ foresters to advise their various agencies on how to care for vegetation in parks, along streets and parkways, along city controlled easements, around city reservoirs, and around public buildings. Frequently these individuals work closely with the local school systems in conservation education and may even operate an outdoor education center for the city.

Other urban foresters are presently finding a wide open employment field with utility firms; large recreation areas such as "Six Flags over Texas," major airports such as has happened in Dallas and Houston; large industrial complexes; or large estates. In each of these cases the main emphasis is in human needs for visual screening, noise control or esthetics.

James W. Martin





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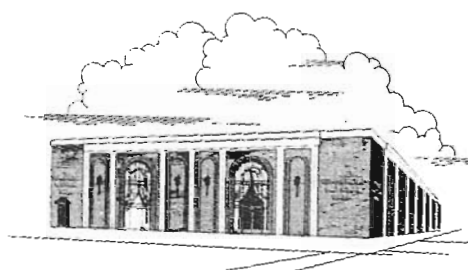


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# ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT





A black and white photograph of a person with glasses looking through a microscope. The person is wearing a light-colored lab coat. The microscope is a binocular model with a large eyepiece and a smaller side eyepiece. The person's hands are visible, adjusting the microscope. The background is dark and out of focus.

*Summary From  
Reclamation of Arid and Semi-Arid Areas  
Without the Use of Irrigation*

by:  
*Michael S. Fountain*

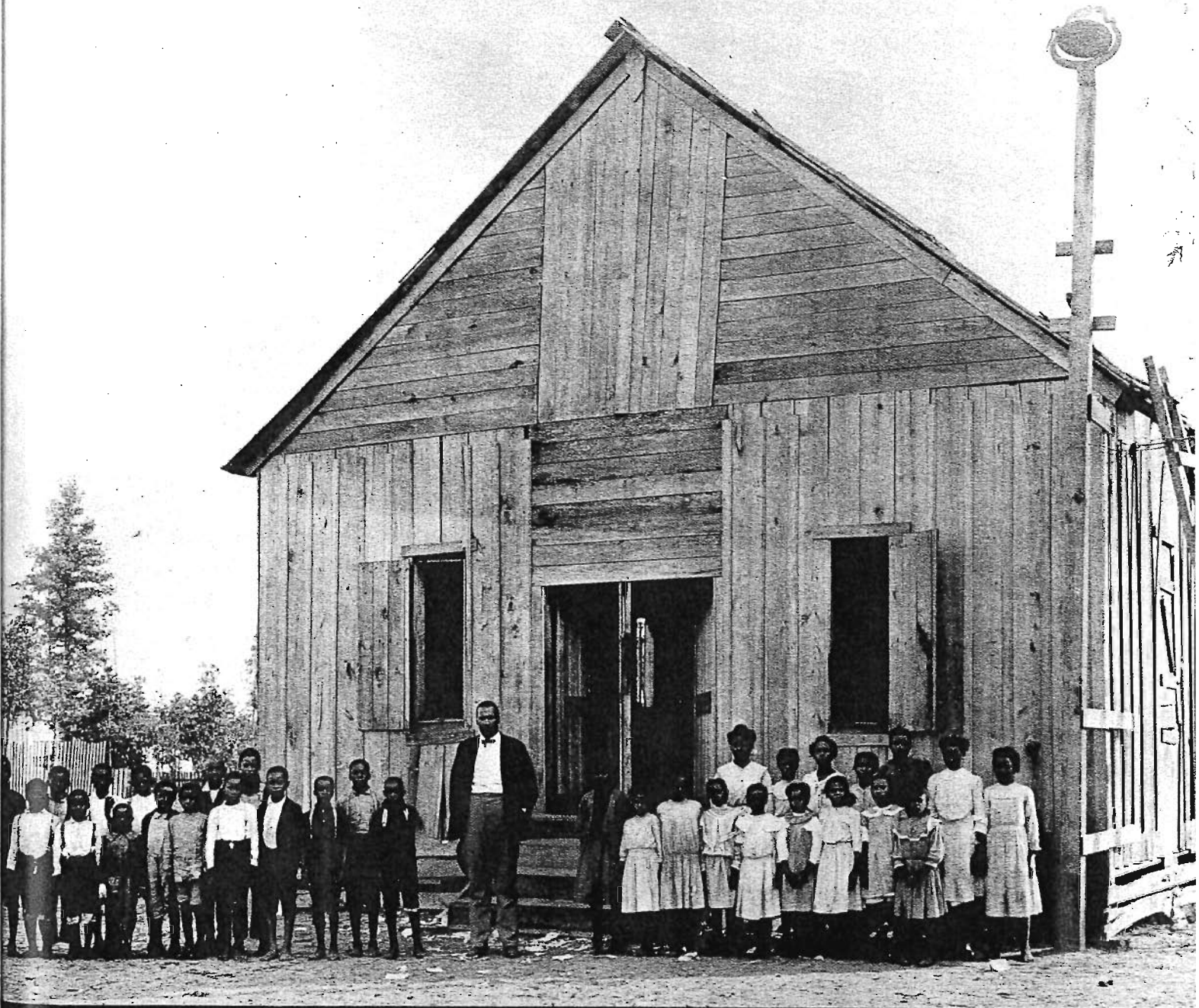
Reclamation of arid and semi-arid regions is at least a risky venture. Land managers must choose from an increasing list of alternative uses of these lands and decide if reclamation of these arid zones is economically feasible and in the best interests of the majority of the people in contact with the region. The biggest problem that must be overcome is the lack of moisture. Reclamation of these arid sites is entirely dependent on increasing the available moisture for plant growth.

Reclamation of these areas is usually a three step process; brush control or control of competition from undesirable species; initiation of cultural practices to control soil erosion by wind or water and increase percolation of runoff water; and seeding or planting of the area. The extent of each step in the process that is necessary for any particular site is dependent on the condition of the existing vegetative cover of the area.

Species recommendations for revegetation of arid and semi-arid sites are dependent on the microclimate of each particular area to be reclaimed. General recommendations for large areas are not feasible because of these abrupt changes in the environment.



## SUPPORTING ELECTIVES



## WHAT IT WAS LIKE

BY

W. R. OWENS

In the bottom of the old Science Building there is a room once used for demonstrations of hog butchering, complete with a hole in the floor for the blood to run out. This was the appropriate location for the first combined classroom-laboratory-library of the new Forestry Department. The professor and most undergraduates used the aperture frequently during the several years ahead.

It was early in 1946 at Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College. We acquire five individuals who said they wanted to study Forestry, whatever that was. The head of this one-man Department said he would teach them Forestry, in spite of the portents.

There were a few shortages. Main Library had two books on the general subject. Wood Technology was listed under Ag. Shop and Mensuration under Hygiene. However the honcho had his college texts, a diameter tape and an increment borer. These items were in *to* the Forestry Library and Laboratory Equipment.

But, on the plus side, the campus was stacked with pine and hardwood of all sizes. Within about 5 minutes walk or a short drive, there was an almost infinite variety of forest communities and wood-using industries. For the Forest Management undergraduate, which all were by edict, better practical laboratories could not have been found anywhere. A little later on we were able to obtain from Corley Industries of Tennessee a complete sawmill for \$1.00 per year rental and to thereby offer real, practical experience in logging and sawmilling. Probably the best ever, certainly the most strenuous.

People are more important than things though. Dr. Paul Boynton, College President, had the idea for the first Forestry School in Texas. What really made things go was wholehearted support by the entire Nacogdoches-Lufkin communities plus the wood-using industries of the state. Outstanding among the industrialists who gave time, money, lands, encouragement and assistance without measure were Lacy H. Hunt and Worth Whited of Nacogdoches, Ernest Kurth of Lufkin, and Arthus Temple of Diboll.

Our people were men, not boys. Mostly veterans, they had been playing tag with death and now academic hard work and overtime was a relief. They wanted to learn and, for the majority, this was their first and possibly only opportunity. Remember, this was just after World War II. Many of our freshmen had not finished High School but had the right to enter college under the G.I. BILL. They were not "students" by present standards of computer-oriented centers for complex reasoning. In fact, to some a decimal point was a strange commodity . . . OKE spelled Oak . . . and STASTIKUL ANALAASIS was equally foreign.

Necessary and acceptable to all was the inclusion of basic math in General Forestry. Later on Silviculture smelled strongly of general

botany and plant physiology. No stink was raised when tests were graded on English grammar, spelling and punctuation as well as subject matter. In self-defense it became necessary to tutor a few in Remedial Speech, so they could communicate in something other than "dirty Navy."

To add complications, some of our people participated in organized mayhem. We could not schedule tests on Monday or Tuesday during football season. Several players seldom "came to" before Wednesday afternoon. During the interim, however, copies of lecture notes and assignment material were religiously delivered to wives or to girl friends who mastered and later regurgitated the information to the proper direction. So frequently did we have special classes and make-up tests at odd times for accommodation, that finally we had to quit scheduling such things during school hours. After road games, late at night or early in the morning, our people might show up at the professor's house — not to talk about the contest — but to take a test while they could still write, or to take an oral because they couldn't. And then some few confounded the professor because they were always ahead of him.

But problems with *students* — because they became just that — is compensated for when they prove themselves. Limited Library and Laboratory facilities were overcome by student dedication and drive. Somehow the curriculum seems to have been adequate for the job. Instructional needs were met by additional effort and inventiveness, inspired by student example. The names and peccadillos of most of the earlier students come immediately to mind but space and literary good taste prevents recitation. Suffice it to say that all are outstanding in my memory.

With great pride it can be reported that most of the early students, largely through their own efforts, have advanced to respected and responsible positions. Now, as a Forestry Consultant, I am continually delighted to meet these former students head-on in various encounters — and they contest with guile and fervor on behalf of their position.

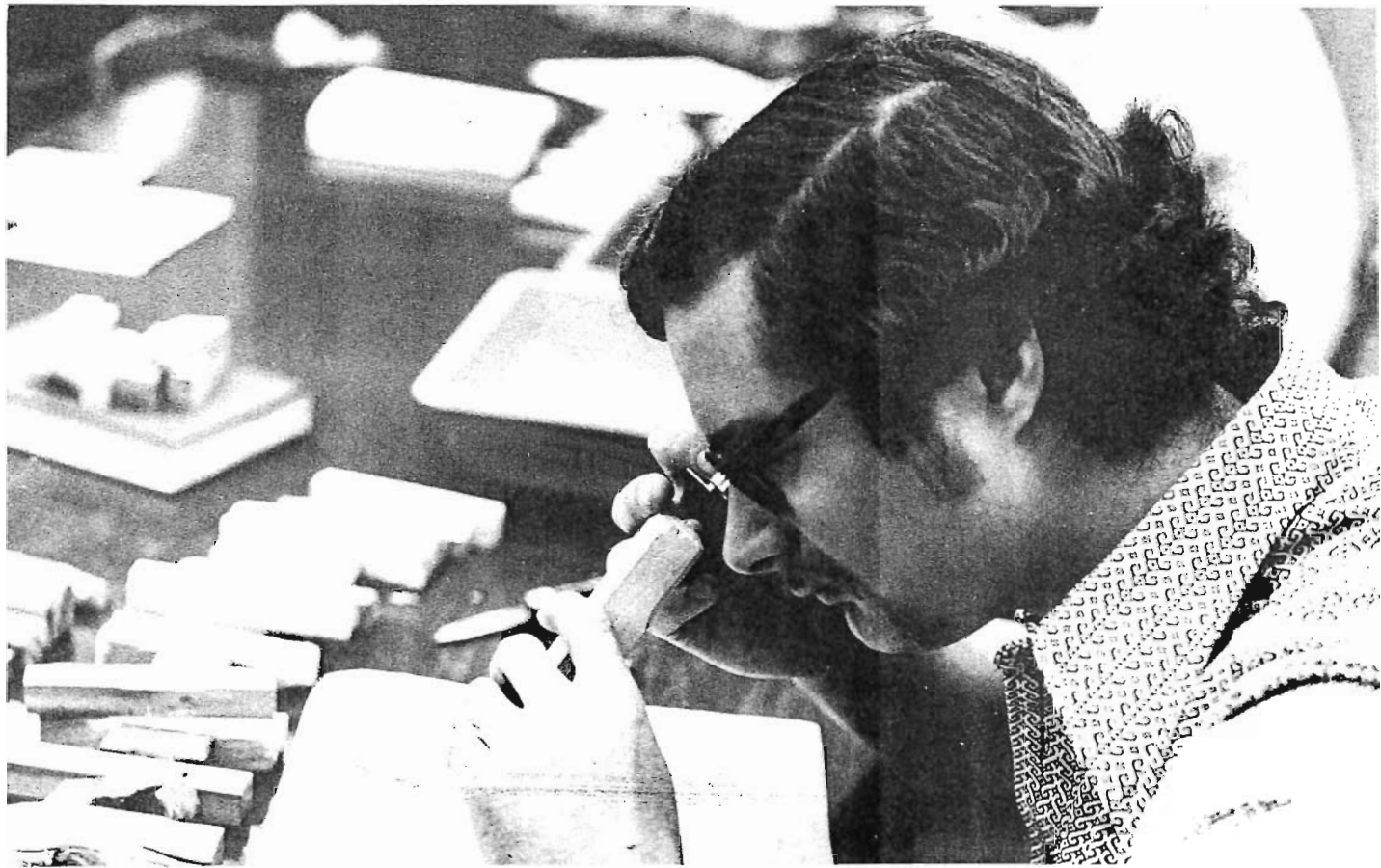
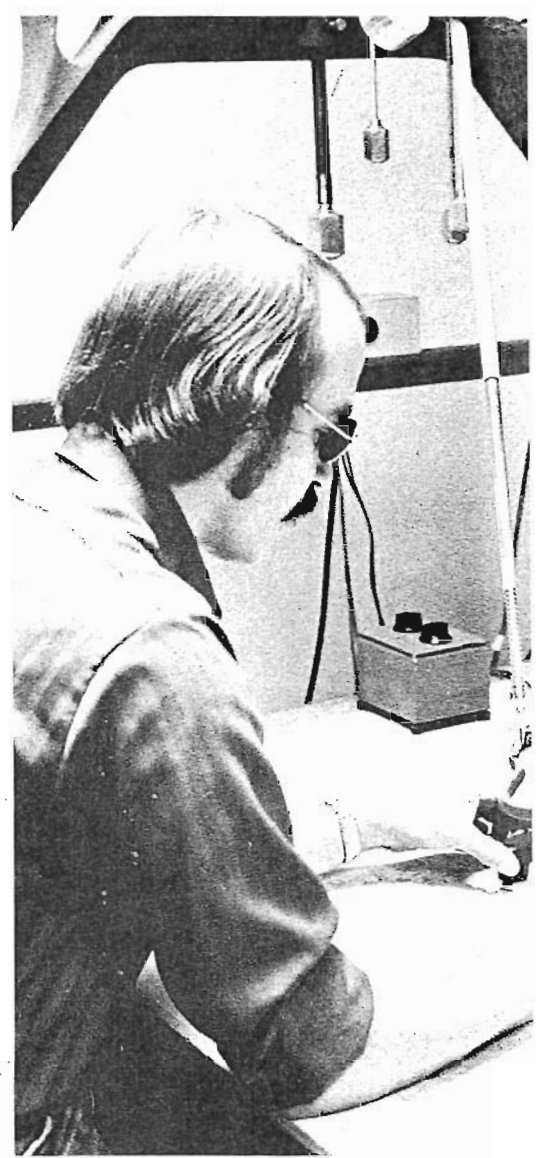
There were two however who did not make such a great professional success as most. One married a rich widow and retired. The other, after saving the life of his professor, realized the enormity of his transgression, and proceeded to drink himself to death. I mourn his passing.

W. R. OWENS

*Mr. Owens was the first Dean of the School of Forestry at Stephen F. Austin.*

# FACILITIES





## SUMMER CAMP REVISITED

What can one say about FIELD STATION! Within 24 hours a human being is transformed from a docile, beer-drinking flunky to a well-oiled machine. Is the analogy correct? Judge for yourself.

All three sessions were distinct and separate from one another, although the 120+ students would disagree upon which group had it the roughest. The first week started with either Dr. Smith as military advisor (in drag) or with Smilin' Dave. What is there about a forced march through the woods from 8:00 A.M. till whenever that educates a person? It must be for the good of one's soul. Who can ever forget about Wilvics? The woods around Milam are alive with the spirits of those who paced off and surveyed billion mill-acre plots. Ah, but for the bus rides we would have never gotten any sleep. The longer trips were the better ones for they afforded us time to make up for lost time spent at "Coon Ridge."

And what about those whirlwind tours of the forest industries undertaken by those in Logging. Many a time "birdwatchers" would come in late only to find the "flatheads" had taken the day off due to fouled-up equipment. Many is the time one overheard that oft-spoken phrase "But I didn't mean to run the saw into the dogs."

Speaking of dogs, the students who made the rounds with Smo-

key or Jim "Mother Nature" Kroll felt like them after a day's work. And those silly drag-lines, who cares if a deer crossed over during the night, it was probably Rockwell out sleepwalking. Riddle-of-the-year: What do you call the man in charge of baiting the traps?

This article would not be complete without a word of thanks to Monty for his easy attitude, so, "\$&%-(-%\$# "\$\$%"."

Special thanks to Ms. Wilson who made the whole thing bearable. So, how do we summarize FIELD STATION? In his book, *A Tale Of Two Cities*, Charles Dickens describes it superbly:

"It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom,

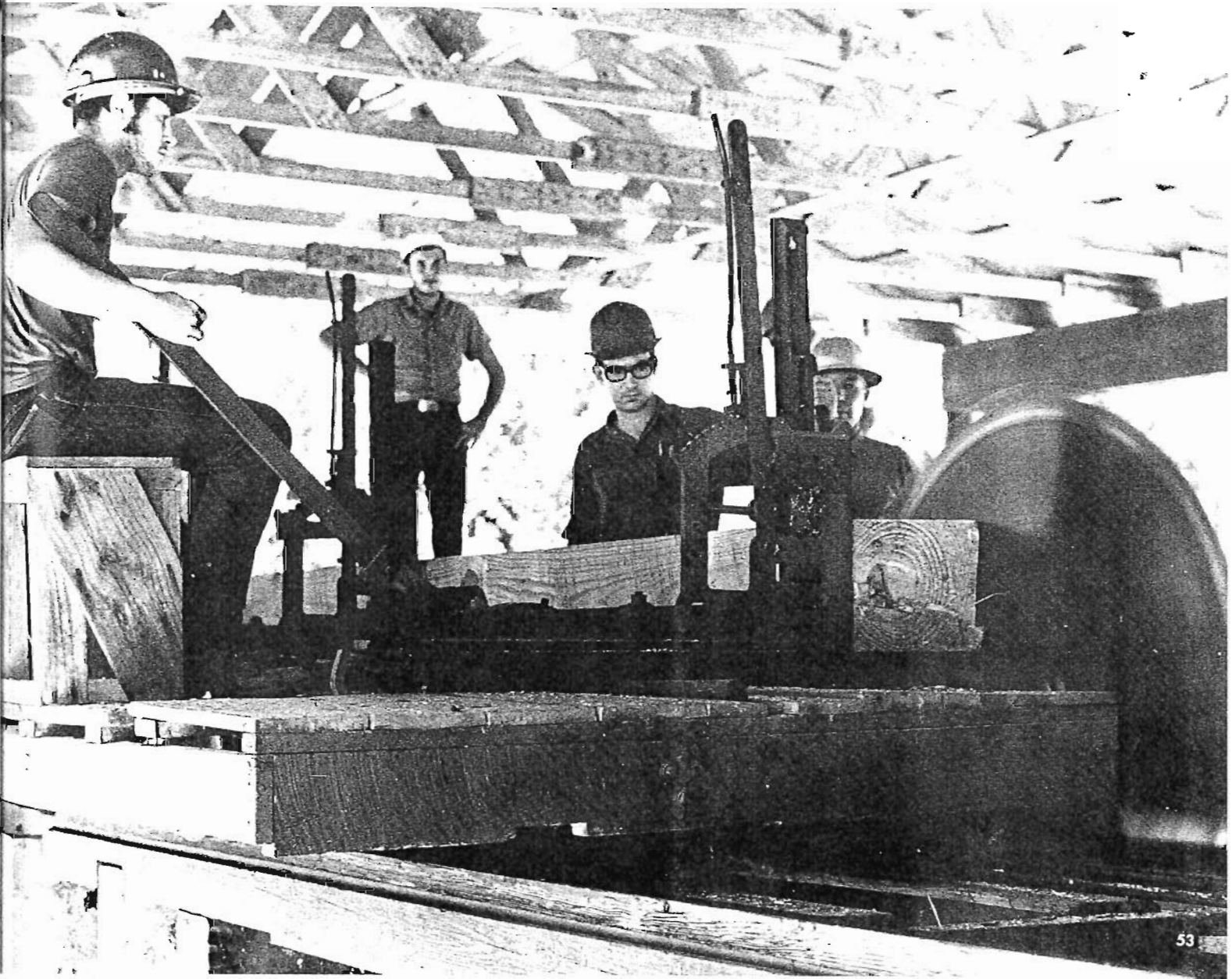
it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch

of incredulity, it was the season of light, it was the season of darkness,

it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything

before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going to heaven, we were

all going the other way . . ."





## STUDENT COUNCIL INVOLVEMENT

The School of Forestry Student Council involved itself during 1973-74 with two main areas of emphasis. The Council undertook through two task forces to conduct faculty evaluations by the student body and secondly to suggest curriculum revision of the summer Field Station.

Faculty evaluation was conducted in each class and administered by Council members. This evaluation process will be carried forward by succeeding councils.

Summer Field Station revision met with great student participation through interviews of students having already been to Milam and those interested students planning, with some anxiety, to attend

soon. The revised courses found themselves in great approval and the face to face contact between students and faculty quelled many of the anxious. The Council can only take credit for having suggested a revision process. The real credit goes to the faculty and students for suggesting and implementing the changes, placing the Field Station in its proper perspective and recognizing its value.

In these two functions the Council was well within its bounds as a liaison between the Faculty Council and the student body to improve the School of Forestry. Without the active support of the student body that ideal can never be realized.

Included representatives in this year's Student Council were:

*Graduates:* Ed deSteiguer, Chairman  
Erik Beard

*Seniors:* Tom Rhodes, Vice-president  
C. F. "Sandy" Ray, Jr.

*Juniors:* Susan Lankford  
Gordon Stevenson

*Sophomore:* John Cornelius

*Freshman:* J. Douglas Valdivia  
David Hudnal





## THE OLDEST FORESTRY ORGANIZATION

The Sylvan's Club, the oldest and largest student organization within the School of Forestry, enjoyed a very fulfilling school year for 1973-74. The year was filled with many social and experience-gaining forestry functions.

Our work projects on various weekends produced many hard workers who will benefit the club with many years of leadership and loyalty. The veterans showed their qualities of leadership by expanding the club's membership and funds.

The Sylvan's are the sponsors of PURPLE DAY during the homecoming weekend. Our float, "Communicate to Protect of Forests," was the third place winner in the large float category. With much tedious planning we are looking forward to a successful Parent's Day during the coming year. The barbeque will have a large turnout

as our chefs are well noted.

The Sylvan's are the sponsor of the monthly newsletter, The KNOTHOLE, and the editor is also the club's reporter. The forestry yearbook, THE TEXAS TALLY, a very comprehensive and technical publication, shows the academic school year and provides a glossary for all interested persons.

As Sylvan's we are very proud of our Club and the great support which we receive from the faculty, active members of the School and Ex's. App. 10 members graduate every semester and leave in their wake much advice and practical knowledge.

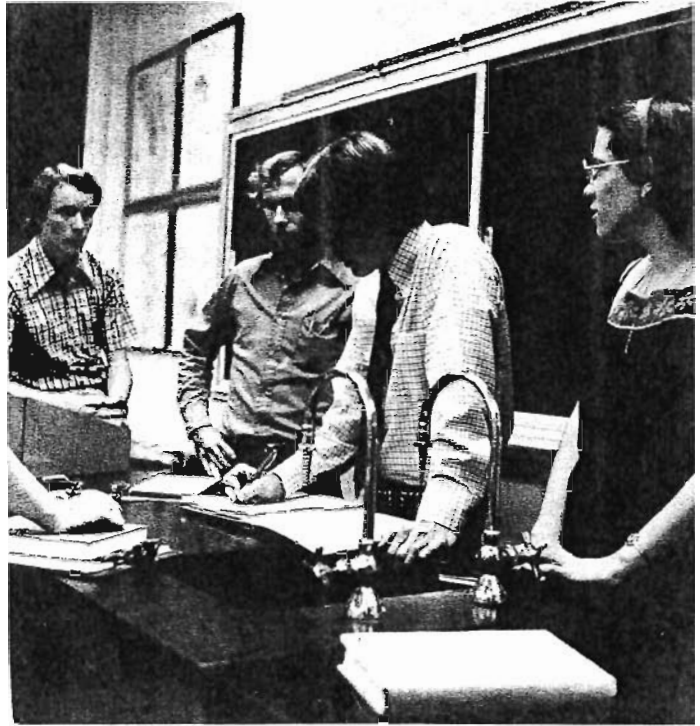
The Sylvan's will be young next year but because of the support from our fellow "brothers of the pines," we are left assured of a very successful year.



## LOCAL CHAPTER

In the past year the Student Chapter of the Society of American Foresters furthered the goals of professionalism in the profession by offering a wide range of topics for discussion and analysis. The 86 member chapter focused for one meeting on developing training for future benefit by holding a summer job seminar. Those professors having information and "how-to" hints were invited to relate their experiences. At one other meeting, which gathered some 250 members and guests, one of the staff foresters for the Sierra Club gave views and justifications for some of the Club's policies. Enthusiasm generated for this meeting was encouraging in that two seemingly adverse elements were brought together on the ground that unites them — that common ground is, of course, conservation.

Other gatherings included a panel discussion and question and answer period with several local consulting foresters and finally participation in the Second Annual Southern Technical Conference in Houston.

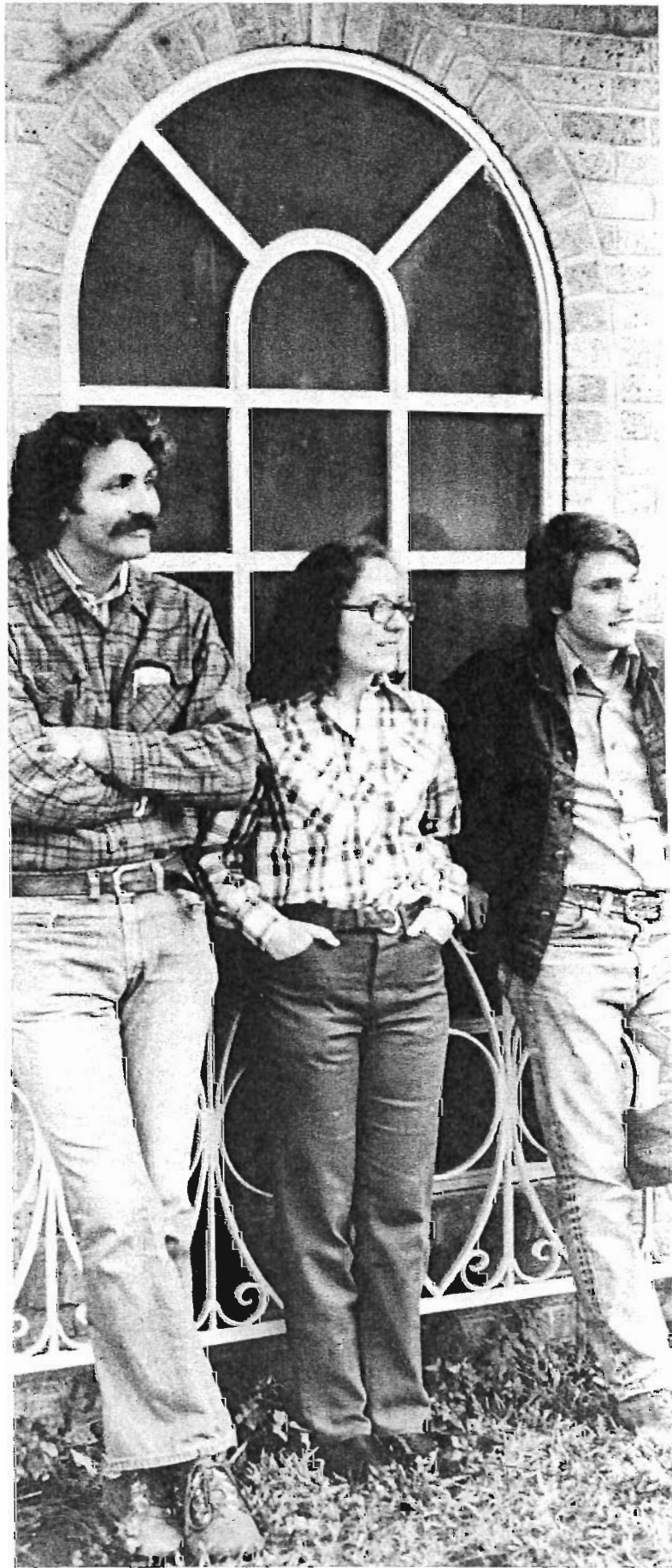


ALPHA ZETA CHAPTER OF XI SIGMA PI  
FORESTRY HONOR FRATERNITY  
CURRENT CHAPTER MEMBERSHIP

Zack Florance — Forester  
Ken Braddock — Associate Forester  
Cathy Stein — Secretary-Fiscal Agent  
Open — Ranger

Erik Beard  
Zack Florence  
Don Fries  
Mark Guthrie  
Joe Schwartzbach Jr.  
Kuri Ho Shinn  
Ed deSteiguer  
Cathy Stein  
Jim Ward  
Richard Willett  
Merlyn Bell  
Ken Braddock  
Durward Erminger  
Sarah Lee  
Jim Lucas  
Sylvia Simmons  
John Wylie  
Janice Younger  
Ali Azad  
Paul Beebe  
Ajaz Bhat  
Dan Carter  
Paul Clark  
Jack Curtis

Garry Davies  
Ed Elias  
Keith Farnham  
Paul Fletcher  
Paul Kessler  
Jim Hale  
Iral Ragenovitch  
Tom Rhodes  
Steve Russell  
Mark Shaw  
Henry Surida  
Gary Taylor  
Danny Wyatt  
Don Wiese





## SFA RECREATION AND PARK SOCIETY

The SFA Recreation and Park Society, an affiliate of the Texas Recreation and Park Society, was organized in Fall of 1973. Some of the society's major objectives are to stimulate interest in the fields of recreation, parks, and conservation; to augment formal education through contact with professionals in these and related fields; and to promote fellowship among students planning a career in recreation and parks.

Officers are Mark B. Shaw — President, Marlon Tucker — Vice President, Jane Frounfelker — Secretary. At the annual meeting and workshop in October 1973, Chris Kirk, a member of the SFA chapter, was elected Treasurer of the Student Texas Recreation and Park Society.

Mike Legg and James "Smokey" Martin are advisors of the organization.

# SCHOOL OF FORESTRY ALUMNI —

## WHAT ARE THEY DOING?

BY J. D. LENHART

The School of Forestry awarded 594 degrees from 1954 through 1973 including 521 B.S., 73 M.S. Eighteen of the advanced degrees were awarded to those who had received Bachelor degrees at other institutions.

Texas graduates are employed in each of the 50 states, except North Dakota, Delaware, and New Hampshire and 12 other countries. Over 200 are in Texas, 53 in California, 73 in the Southern states, 14 in Colorado, 13 in Kentucky, and 8 in Washington.

Texas graduates have a wide variety of employment as shown in the following tabulations:

| <i>Type of Employment or Organization</i>         | <i>% of Graduates</i> |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Private Firms — Land Management                   | 28.4                  |
| Private Firms — Wood Products                     | 9.2                   |
| State Department of Conservation                  | 9.2                   |
| U.S. Forest Service — Land Management             | 8.5                   |
| Attending Graduate Schools                        | 8.2                   |
| Forestry Related — Private                        | 6.9                   |
| Military                                          | 6.6                   |
| City and County                                   | 6.2                   |
| Forestry Related — Government                     | 5.9                   |
| Foreign Forestry                                  | 4.4                   |
| Universities and Colleges — Teaching and Research | 2.9                   |
| Private                                           | 2.2                   |
| Government                                        | .9                    |
| Other Federal Agencies                            | .7                    |





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### THE CROW IN MR. DUNHAM'S GARDEN

We were coming back from the swimming hole. As we walked along the edge of Mister Dunham's garden, one of us spotted a dead crow among the rows of young corn. We stepped over the tiny blades and gathered around the bird to look closer.

"Got him with my twelve gauge," a man's voice said. It was Mister Dunham. He walked toward us from his garage. "Damn crows will pull up all your corn shoots if you don't watch 'em."

I looked at the bird. The shiny surface of an eye was starting to dry in the afternoon sun. I poked at it with my foot. The crow's beak opened. It was full of June bugs.

"Look, Mister Dunham, it was eating June bugs — not your corn."

"Don't matter. He would have eaten it next."

"Betcha he wouldn't have."

"You kids don't know nothing about crows. Now get along home."

"Yes, sir."

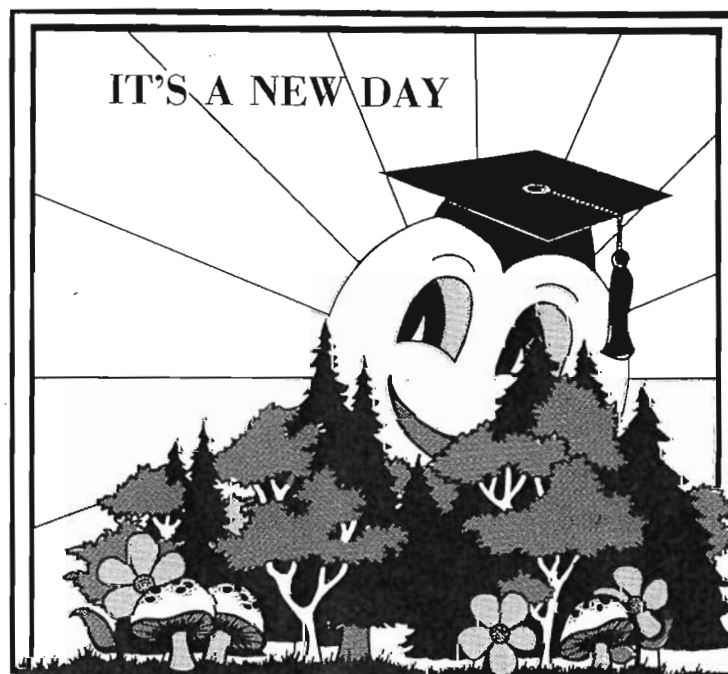


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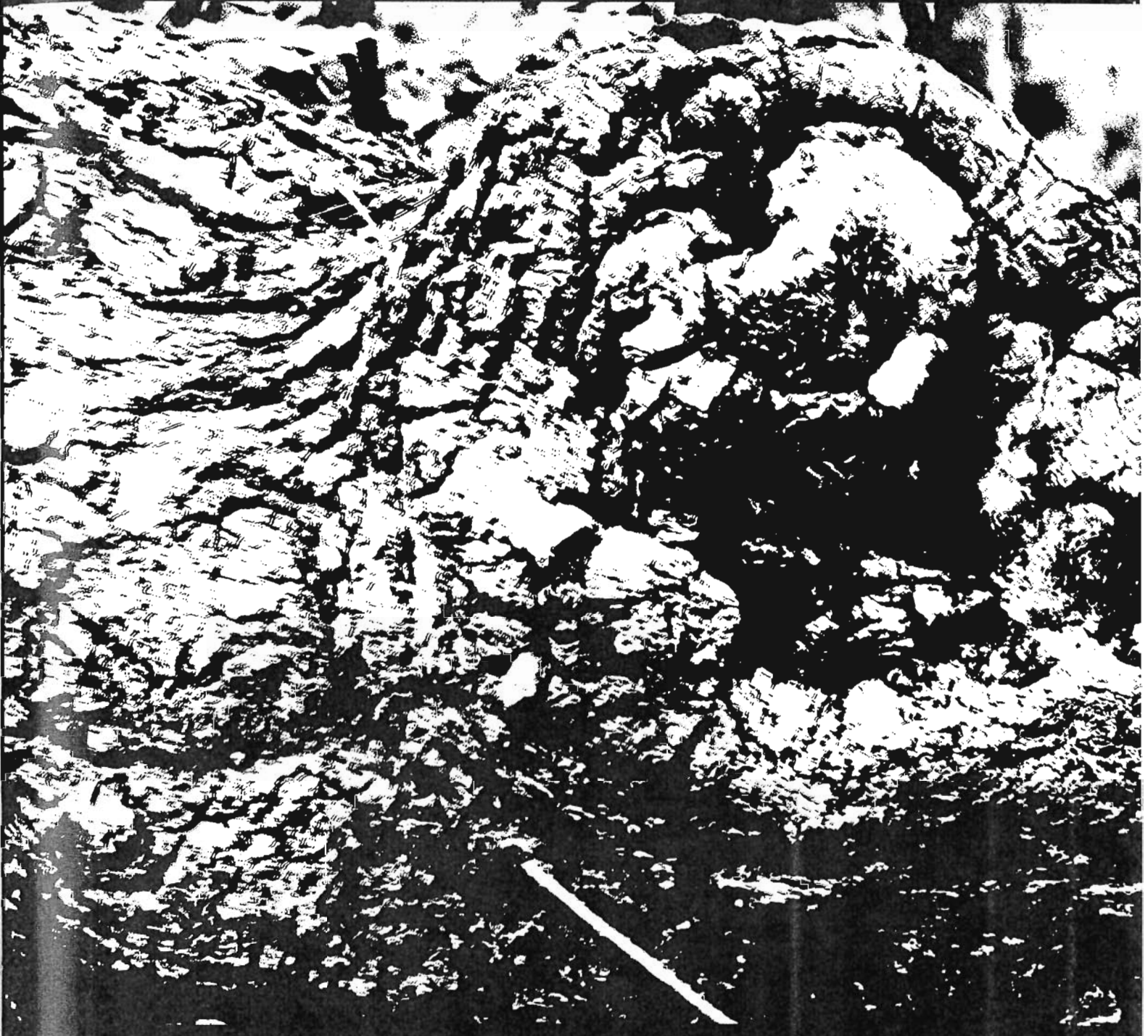
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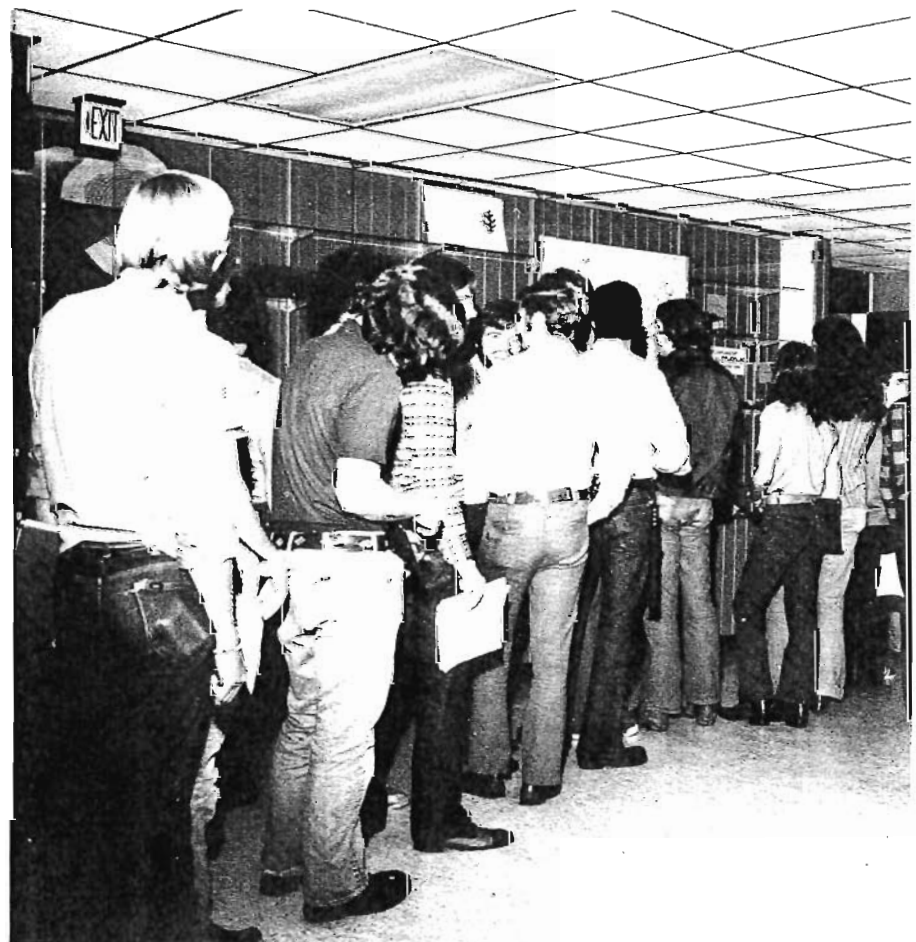
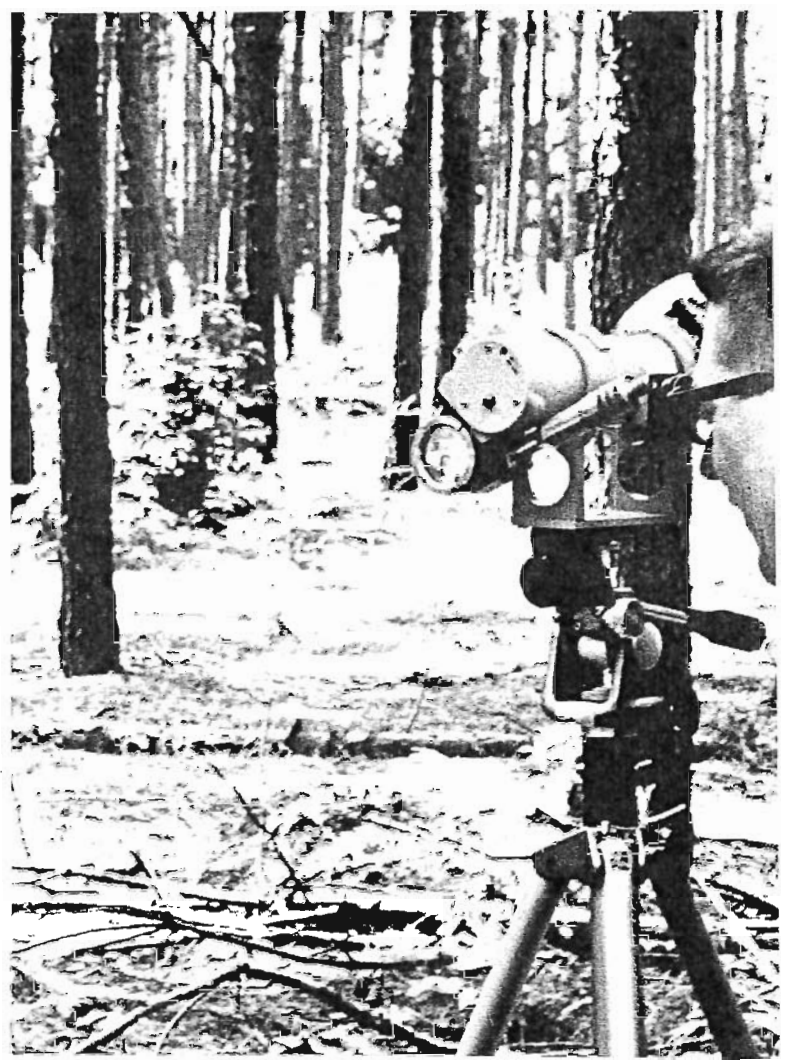
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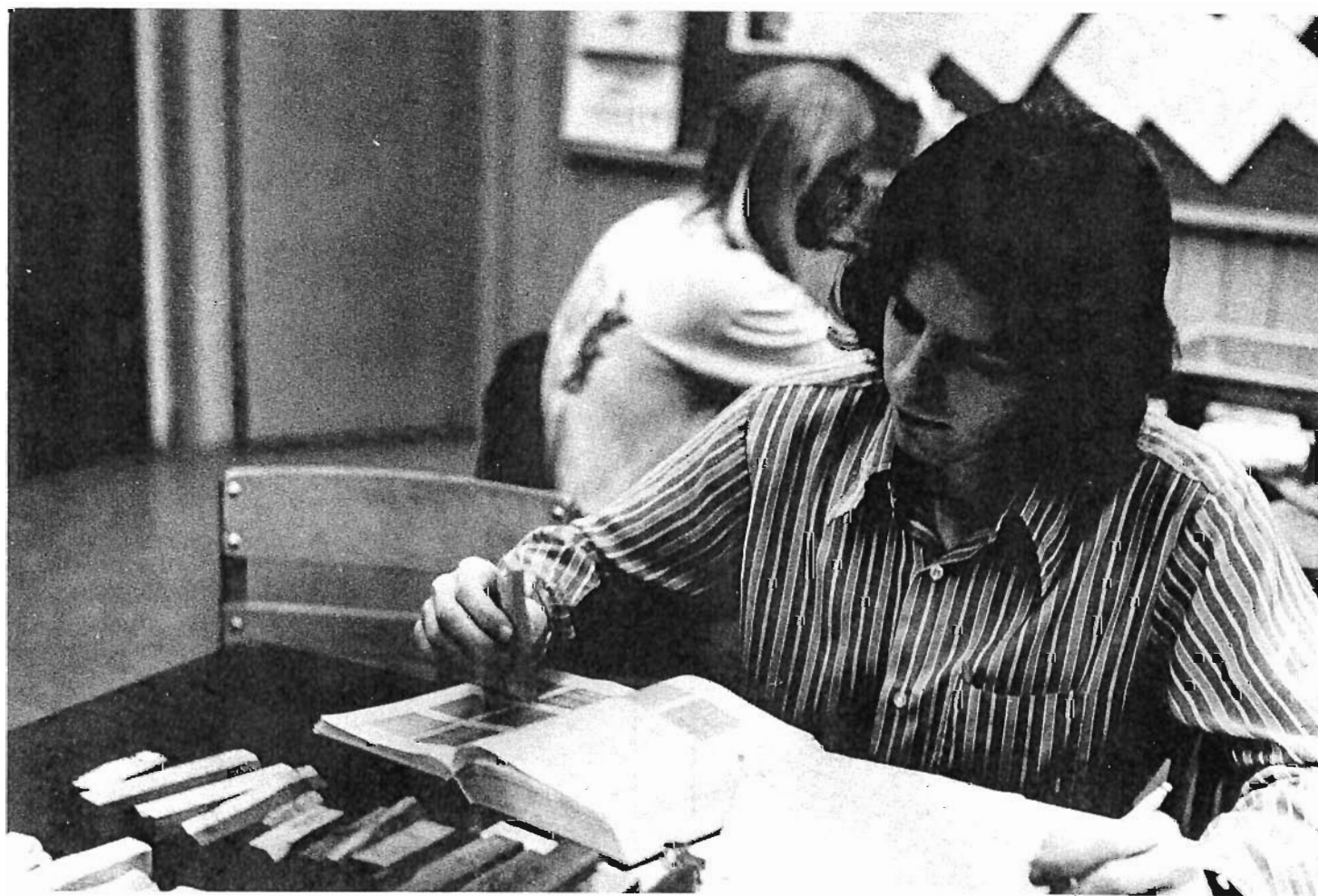
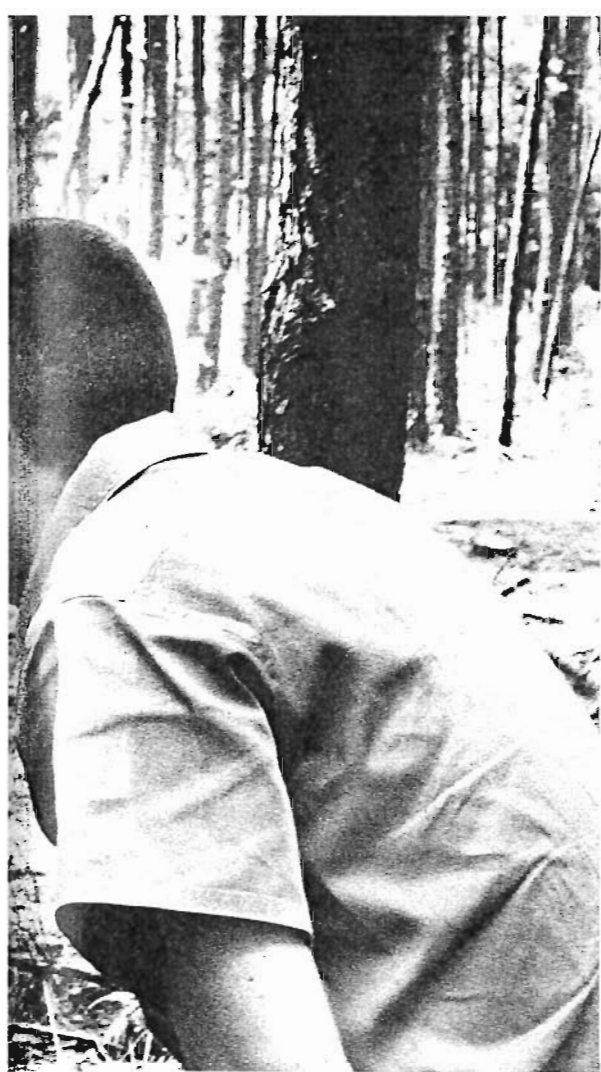
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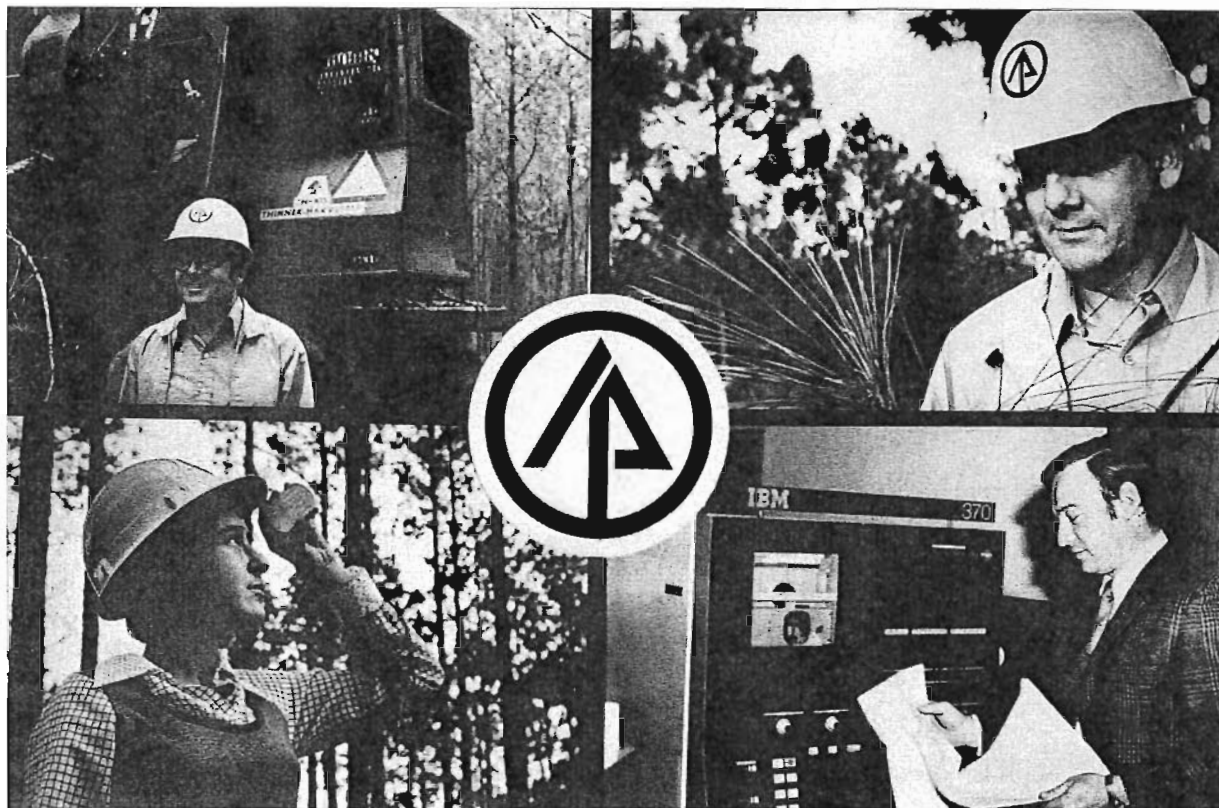
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The deeper insight any Man hath into the  
Affairs of Nature, the more he discovers  
of the Accurateness, and Art, that is the  
Contexture of Things.

Sir Thomas Blount

## SPECIAL THANKS TO:

Sylvia  
Mike  
Jack  
Gary  
Yazoo  
Kathy — My Inspiration



Left — JIM THOMAS  
Workhorse  
Business Manager  
Chief Cooley  
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HARD WORK, DESPAIR, HANGOVER,  
ENERGY, TRADITION — These were the  
nouns used to describe what brought  
about this publication. It is in this tradition  
that shall make the TEXAS TALLY the  
best in its field for years to come.

YAZOO

