FORESTRY NEWS

Forest Service to Increase 1973 Timber Sale Offerings

In response to a request from the Cost of Living Council, Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz has directed the U.S. Forest Service to increase calendar year 1973 timber sales offerings to 11.8 billion board feet, up from 11.6 billion in calendar 1972. Furthermore, in his capacity as Counselor to the President on Natural Resources, Butz has appointed a government team to assure the sales and investigate the feasibility of further increases in 1974 and 1975.

Since the Forest Service operates on a fiscal year basis, it should be noted that fiscal 1972 sales were 10.7 billion. All figures include sale preparation work on existing long-term sales in Alaska.

John McGuire, chief of the Forest Service said the following three alternatives are under consideration to meet the increased 1973 sales offerings:

• Move some fiscal 1974 sales ahead into the last half of calendar 1973. Concentration of sales in the first half of the fiscal year would create imbalance problems for the second half, and for this reason may be an unfavorable solution, according to McGuire.

• Step up thinning and salvage. The Forest Service is operating under limited manpower and funding levels and this alternative might not be desirable, McGuire pointed out, because thinning and salvage sales require a disproportionately high share of administrative work per volume produced.

• Increase fiscal 1974 sales. Mc-Guire indicated that as the likely solution, and timber management foresters say the planned fiscal 1974 sales would probably be increased from 10.8 billion to 11.8 billion board feet with concurrence of the government team. The Forest Service would then continue with planned fiscal 1973 sales until the fiscal year ends, and begin the increase in offerings at the start of fiscal 1974.

The team is led by John Larson of the staff of Counselor to the President Butz and includes members from the Cost of Living Council, Office of Management and Budget, Department of the Interior, Department of Agriculture, Council of Environmental Quality, and the U.S. Forest Service.

Forest Service Dedicates 100th Research Natural Area



Early this month (May 3) in southwestern Oregon the U. S. Forest Service dedicated the 100th Research Natural Area in the national forest system.

Begun in 1920, the federal natural areas program is an outgrowth of a 1917 proposal that an inventory of the remnants of wild natural America be made. Today the federal system includes 400 Research Natural Areas. Thirteen agencies cooperate in the program, including all principal federal land managing agencies. Natural area preservation is also carried out by more than 20 states, many schools and universities, professional societies, and private foundations.

The area selected as the 100th in the national forest system is along Wheeler Creek in the Chetco Ranger District of the Siskiyou National Forest. The 334-acre Wheeler Creek area sets aside a virgin grove of coast redwood (Sequoia sempervirens).

The Pacific Northwest Region now has a total of 48 Research Natural Areas—more than any other Region in the U. S. Progress in this program is largely the result of efforts by Jerry F. Franklin, plant ecologist on the staff of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in Corvallis, Ore.

Setting up the Wheeler Creek area reduces the allowable cut from the Siskiyou National Forest by about

100,000 board feet per year. Almost the entire area is classed as commercial forest land. Values other than timber also intrigue foresters and natural scientists, including ecologists, biogeographers, and paleobotanists. Stand conditions and the environment at Wheeler Creek are typical of redwood near its northern limits. In general, such stands are found on mountain slopes (especially northern exposures) rather than in valley bottom terraces, as is typical of the park-type stands of redwood. Redwood here is generally found in mixed, rather than pure stands.

Major tree species are redwood, Douglas-fir, and tanoak. In moister habitats, bigleaf maple, California laurel and red alder are common. Rhododendron and evergreen huckleberry dominate the shrub layer, and swordfern is a prominent ground cover. Wildlife in the area is typical of the Oregon coastal section and includes a few rare or endangered species and some species of special scientific interest, such as the Oregon species of the red tree vole and the ringtail cat.

As is true of most natural areas in the federal system, Wheeler Creek has not yet been used extensively for scientific study and research. It is essentially part of a "look ahead" program, and scientists expect that Wheeler Creek will one day serve as a site for ecological studies of red-

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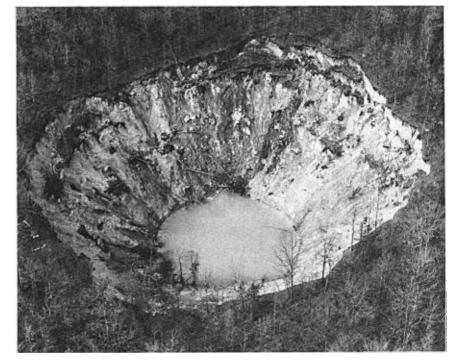
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Alabama Loses Timber to Giant Sinkhole



December Giant----three-acre sinkhole in Alabama

Almost three acres of Alabama's forest land disappeared last December when a giant sinkhole formed in a wooded area in Shelby County near the middle of the state. The resulting cavity averages about 390 feet in diameter and reaches a depth of 150 feet. According to geologists from the U.S. Geological survey, the "December Giant"—nickname of the sinkhole —may be the largest sinkhole to form in the U.S. in recent years.

RESEARCH NATURAL AREA

wood and its associated species, including productivity and succession. The area can serve as a control for identifying the effects of man's activities, and as a gene pool for the northern genotypes of redwood, as well as for other plant and animal species.

—J. Louise Parker

THE AUTHOR is information officer, Pacific NW Forest and Range Exp. Sta., Portland, Ore.

Call For Papers

The American Society of Agricultural Engineers will sponsor a forest engineering program during its December, 1973 winter meeting. Papers are solicited in the field of forest engineering.

Send a short abstract with names of all authors to: Brian Horsfield, Dapartment of Agricultural Engineering, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. 47907. On December 2, a resident of the area reported hearing a roaring noise, the sound of breaking trees, and a shaking house. The huge sinkhole was discovered two days later by hunters. No harm was done to man or building. In the past 15 years, however, more than 1,000 sinkholes have developed in the ten-square mile area and some have damaged buildings. Geological Survey scientists are trying to discover the cause of the outbreak.

Ohio Rents Equipment To Novice Campers

For those who have no experience but would like to try camping, the Ohio Department of Natural Resources will rent a completely equipped campsite for \$6 a night. The experimental "rent-a-camp" program is designed to help beginners decide if they like to camp before purchasing expensive camping equipment. The state has invested \$4,600 in equipment and will make available 20 fully equipped campsites in four state parks.

Illinois Managers Use Fire To Maintain Prairie Grasses

Prescribed and controlled burning of native prairie vegetation on nature preserves, state parks and conservation areas is the latest of land management techniques to be employed by the Illinois Department of Conservation.

Slated to undergo controlled, supervised burning are portions of Goose Lake Prairie, near Morris, in Grundy County; Iroquois County Conservation Area; Sand Prairie-Scrub Oak Nature Preserve, near Bath, in Mason County; Pere Marquette State Park and Fults Hill Prairie Nature Preserve, in Monroe County.

The Department feels that proper use of fire: stimulates grasses and wildflowers to greater flowering and seed production; provides a more suitable seed bed for prairie plants; destroys invading shrubs and trees; and has no lasting detrimental effects on wildlife.

The burning program is under guidance of the Department's Natural Areas Section, and has the approval of the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission. The burning will be conducted under special permit from the Environmental Protection Agency.

Bohemia to Manufacture Cork and Wax from Bark

Bohemia Inc., has announced plans to build and operate a new manufacturing plant in Lane County, Oregon to convert fir bark into high-quality vegetable wax, cork, adhesive extenders, and other commercal by-products.

Construction on the new plant, estimated to cost some \$2,500,000, is expected to begin in June with completion planned by the end of 1973. Production should begin early in 1974.

Company officials say the new plant will permit the economic utili-

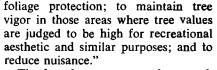
zation of Douglas-fir bark. It will also provide a domestic supply of wax and cork. Spain and Portugal presently supply most of the world's cork requirements while high-quality vegetable wax is usually purchased from South American countries.

Carbaryl, Trichlorfon Considered By USFS to Control Gypsy Moths

The U.S. Forest Service and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service have released the final environmental impact statement describing the planned 1973 Gypsy Moth Suppression and Regulatory Program. The proposal calls for aerial application of the insecticides carbaryl and trichlorfon on 210,000 acres in New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. An additional 4,000 acres will be sprayed with *Bacillus thuringiensis* —a bacterial pesticide—on an experimental basis.

Data from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service indicates 1.4 million acres were defoliated by the moth in both 1971 and 1972. Defoliation damage caused by this insect has been cyclic since it was accidentally introduced in 1869 and the present defoliation level has grown steadily from a low of 52,000 acres in 1966.

According to the impact statement, purpose of the project is "to provide

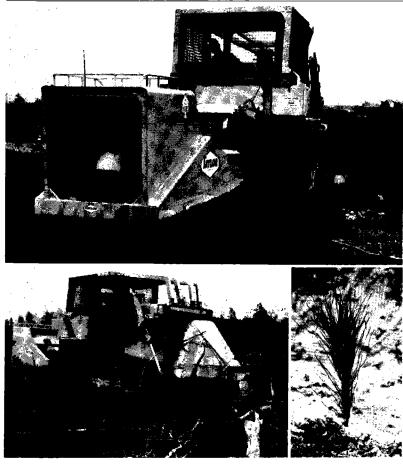


The fact that some states have preference for one insecticide over another is one of the major reasons accounting for use of two chemicals to control the moths, says John Chansler, assistant director of the Division of Forest Pest Control. Accordingly, 154,000 acres will be sprayed with carbaryl and 56,000 acres with trichlorfon. Suppression efforts will be conducted by state agencies on a 50-50 cost-sharing basis with the federal government.

All three of the insecticides are registered by the Environmental Protection Agency for use as described in the impact statements.

U.S. Geological Survey Plans All-Metric Maps for Alaska

The U.S. Geological Survey has announced that standard topographic maps based on the International Metric System will be prepared for Alaska. According to Robert H. Lyddan, chief of the Topographic Division, "The project marks Alaska as the first state in the nation that will have large-scale mapping published with metric units in anticipation of eventual conversion



The leader in reforestation equipment for the "Third Forest."

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Size of Parties Limited In Boundary Waters Canoe Area



Canoeists on the Boundary Waters Canoe Area

To hold environmental impact at a minimum and assure a quality wilderness experience, the U.S. Forest Service has reduced the size of parties which are allowed to enter the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in the Superior National Forest. Since January 1, only parties with ten persons or less have been allowed to enter the area.

Last year, the one million-acre area recorded 948,000 visitor days under a permit system that was first started in 1966 and limited parties to 15. James Reid, recreation officer on the Superior National Forest, says experience and research have shown that parties of more than ten have a greater

to the International Metric System."

The "all-metric" topographic mapping project will consist of the preparation of 31 quadrangle maps, providing coverage for Anchorage and vicinity. The maps will cover an area of about 4,157 square kilometers (1,605 square miles) with a scale of 1:25,000 and 5-, 10-, or 20-meter contour intervals.

Missouri Governor Seeks Funds For Metropolitan Forest Land

In accordance with a conservation plan which appeared several years ago environmental impact than smaller groups. Of critical importance is their need for campsites which are larger than desirable in the wilderness area, he says.

The Forest Service has also found that groups of more than ten move around to a greater extent than their smaller counterparts. As a result, other groups are encountered frequently and the wilderness experience is reduced.

Reid predicts the new regulations will have no effect on the normal 10 percent annual increase in visits to the area and says, further, that "In nearly all cases, it's been well received at this point."

in Missouri—Design for Conservation —the state has a goal of eight metropolitan forests of one or two thousand acres each to be located within 50 miles of urban centers.

One such area presently exists in the state. Rockwoods Reservation and Rockwoods Range near St. Louis is a 3,000-acre area owned by the state conservation department and developed for education and recreation. The area hosts more than 300,000 visitors a year.

While the department owns other land close to St. Louis, Rockwoods is the only developed metropolitan state forest in Missouri according to Osal Capps, Missouri state forester. Finding such land near Kansas City will be a problem, he says, and the department may have to settle for buying lowvalue, nonforested Iand and then planting a forest.

"We don't plan to start parks,"

Capps says, "but areas like Rockwoods are heavily used by hikers, birdwatchers, and people who just want to get away for awhile. It's a chance to get into a quiet woodland atmosphere and let tensions drain away—and without having to make a hundred-mile trip."

Capps said the Missouri House of Representatives has held a hearing on the Governor's request for \$2 million for conservation from revenue sharing funds but no action has yet resulted. The Missouri Senate has not yet considered the request.

Of the \$2 million in the governor's budget, an additional \$40,000 will go for the state's natural areas system, \$470,000 for a trout hatchery, and \$810,000 for the development of a wildlife area on the Mississippi River.

Improvement Plans For Big Game Set Forth By Forest Service

The U.S. Forest Service Northern Region's final environmental impact statement on big game habitat improvement has been made available to the public. The statement describes plans involving prescribed burning of brushfields and coniferous tree reproduction during fiscal years 1973-75 to provide more forage for Rocky Mountain elk, mule deer, and whitetail deer in northern Idaho.

The plans are based on knowledge and past experience that elk and deer thrive on open brushfields but do poorly in coniferous forests or tall deciduous shrub vegetation, according to the Forest Service. All burning will depend upon agreement between the director of the Idaho Fish and Game Department and the supervisor of the national forest involved.

SUNY Reorganizes School Of Resource Management

The SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry has recently reorganized its School of Resource Management to create three new departments and a special instructional and research group.

The new Departments are: Silviculture and Forest Influences, to be chaired by Professor John W. Johnson, which emphasizes the cultural aspect of forestry by establishing the relationships among vegetation, soils, water, and the atmosphere; Managerial and Social Science, headed by George R. Armstrong, which focuses on the social aspect of forestry and resources, and the systems used to determine environmental management decisions; and the Department of Policy and Program Affairs, chaired by Russell E. Getty, which covers current forestry and environmental policy and programming.

Additionally, a Section of Biometry and Operations Research has been established to provide statistical and quantitative tools to support the biological and social programs of these departments.

Michigan Devising Plan To Regulate ORV Sound

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources has received 17 sound meters and after a couple months of experimentation, will use the meters to enforce a maximum sound level for snowmobiles. The state now has a law which specifies that at maximum throttle, snowmobiles may not emit more than 86 decibels.

Michigan believes it is the first state to buy sound meters to regulate noise levels of snowmobiles and to develop workable techniques for measuring sound, enforcing the regulations, and securing cooperation from snowmobilers.

The snowmobile law requires that the sound meter reading be made at a distance of 50 feet at right angles to a snowmobile being operated at full throttle.

One Hundred Two Youth Camps To Operate This Summer

Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz and Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton recently announced plans to operate 102 Youth Conservation Corps camps for eight weeks this summer, starting in late June.

The two Departments plan to employ about 3,500 young men and women aged 15 through 18 from all economic, ethnic and social backgrounds during this third year of the Youth Conservation Corps Program authorized by Acts of Congress. Congress has appropriated \$3.5 million to fund the program.

As in the previous two years of the program, half of the corps members will be employed on national forests operated by the U.S. Forest Service; the other half will be under the direction of the Department of the Interior.

The program is designed to accomplish needed conservation work on public lands, provide gainful employment for young citizens, and develop an understanding and appreciation of the nation's natural environment and heritage. The youths will be paid a fixed sum of approximately \$300 for the season plus the value of food and lodging.

Metcalf Documents In Bancroft Library

Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, and the family of Woodbridge Metcalf wish it known that the papers, books, notes, slides, and memorabilia of Professor Metcalf have been given to the University Archives. They will be catalogued and made available for research. Metcalf's long association with forestry, and particularly the early days in California, is supplemented by family association with Michigan's early days and his father's accounts of the Alaskan Gold Rush.

As state extension forester for California as well as one of the original faculty of the School of Forestry, Metcalf's papers have a great deal of historical interest. He was also a devotee of the "individuality" of trees, and his pictures, notes, and surveys of trees (particularly in the San Francisco Bay area) retain current value for students of the environmental problems of California.



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PERSONALS

State Forester Dean to Retire, Custard Named As Replacement





Dean

Custard

George W. Dean, Virginia State Forester, will retire June 30, after 44 years with the Virginia Division of Forestry. Wallace F. Custard chief of forest management for the Division has been named to replace Dean. Custard is a 28-year veteran of the Division.

Dean holds a degree from Pennsylvania State University and a Master of forestry from Yale University. After several years with the Forest Service in Virginia and Arkansas he was hired by the Division in 1929 and was appointed state forester in 1944.

Custard holds a Bachelor of forestry from Pennsylvania State University. He began employment with the Division as assistant district forester in 1946 and was appointed chief of forest management in 1962.

Roget Named Associate Chief Of State and Private Forestry

Einar L. Roget, Arkansas state conservationist with the U.S. Soil Conservation Service has been appointed associate deputy chief of U.S. Forest Service State and Private Forestry. Roget first joined the Soil Conservation Service in 1952.

He worked briefly with the Forest Service during the summer of 1950 and in 1951 before joining SCS in California. After eight years there he was named area state conservationist at Las Vegas. In 1962 he was promoted to assistant state conservationist and three years later was named state conservationist of New Mexico. He became state conservationist for Arkansas in October 1968.

Swem Appointed Chairman Of Alaska Planning Group

Theodor R. Swem, assistant director of the National Park Service, has been appointed chairman of an interbureau Alaska Planning Group within the U.S. Department of the Interior. The planning group will be responsible for the planning and coordination of efforts among three Interior Bureaus in response to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Under terms of the Native Claims Act, studies are being conducted on 80 million acres in Alaska set aside for possible additions to the National Park, Forest, Wildlife Refuge, and Scenic Rivers systems.

Appointed with Swem to the interbureau group are Lynn A. Greenwalt, chief of the Division of Wildlife Refuges for the Fish and Wildlife Service, and Robert L. Eastman, assistant director for Federal Programs of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Swem joined the National Park Service in 1957 after 11 years with the Bureau of Reclamation. A graduate of Iowa State University, he is a member and officer of several national and international conservation organizations.

Gilmore Elected AFA President



Voit Gilmore

Voit Gilmore, a prominent tree farmer and land developer in North Carolina, has been elected president of the American Forestry Association. He was president of the North Carolina Forestry Association until recently and was the first director of the U.S. Travel Service from 1961 through 1964. He is extremely active in the Association's Trail Riders program. Gilmore replaces Charles Connaughton, retired U.S. Forest Service Regional Forester and former SAF president.

Wilfred R. Woods, editor and publisher of the Wenatchee Daily World in Washington state was elected vice president. Re-elected vice president was Lloyd E. Partain, a former communications expert for the Soil Conservation Service and presently the longest serving member of the Association's Board of Directors.

McGuire Honored for Achievement By the University of Minnesota



John R. McGuire

John R. McGuire, chief of the U.S. Forest Service, received the University of Minnesota's Outstanding Achievement Award last March. The award was presented by University Vice President James Brinkerhoff at the annual meeting of the Colleges of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics Alumni Association. McGuire was a 1939 graduate of the University of Minnesota College of Forestry.

McGuire was cited as an: "acknowledged international expert in forest policy, law and administration; dedicated research and resource analyst; and effective administrator of forward looking forestry programs."

Meadows, Loper Elected To Fill SFI Offices

Jack E. Meadows, senior vice president of Georgia-Pacific Corporation and general manager of the company's Crossett, Ark. forest products manufacturing division, has been elected 1973 president of the Southern Forest Institute.

Elected 1973 vice president of the forestry institutee was E. E. Loper, executive vice president, Forestry Division, Gulf States Paper Corporation, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Husch Named to Direct Forestry Project in Ecuador

Bertram Husch has been appointed project manager of a new United Nations Development Programme/ FAO project in Ecuador aimed at strengthening the Ecuadorian Forest Service. The three-year project will assist in improving Ecuador's forest policy and legislation, the organizational structure and operating procedures of the Forest Service, the preparation and execution of forestry development plans, and the planning and execution of forest research.

Husch has been with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization since 1961, first as an advisor in forest resources surveys in Chile, and until 1969 as chief of the Forest Resources Survey Section of FAO in Rome. For the last three years prior to taking over the Ecuador project Husch had been serving as a senior economist in FAO's Evaluation Service evaluating agriculture, forestry and fishery projects in FAO's worldwide field program.

Husch has a Bachelor and Master of forestry from the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse and a Ph.D. from the University of Michigan.

Assistant Director Merz Retires From North Central Station



Robert W. Merz

Robert W. Merz, assistant director of the U.S. Forest Service North Central Forest Experiment Station, retired in April after nearly 39 years with the Forest Service.

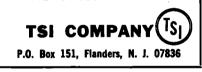
After receiving his Bachelor of forestry from the University of Minnesota in 1935, Merz began his career as a junior forester in the CCC program on the Superior National Forest in Minnesota. Later he was assistant ranger on the Tofte District and district ranger on the Aurora and Isabella Districts. In 1945 he transferred to the Central States Forest Experiment Station as a research forester on coal strip mine reclamation research in Kansas and Ohio. He earned a Master of forestry from the University of Minnesota in 1951, and in 1956 was promoted to research center leader at Carbondale, Ill., where he was in charge of research on silviculture and forest products utilization.

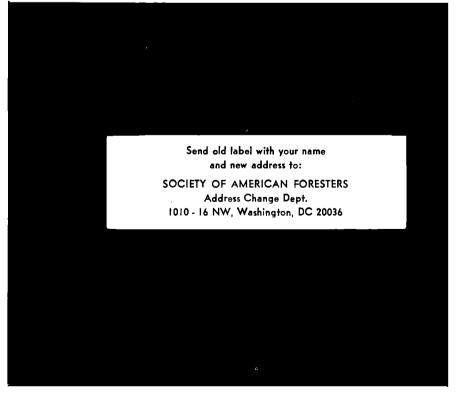
With the merger of the Central States and Lake States Forest Experiment Stations in 1965, Merz became project leader for forest products utilization research at Carbondale with the new North Central Forest Experiment Station. In 1967 he was appointed to his present position.



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MAY 1973

Morrison Appointed Director Of Alberta Forestry Association

Rod E. Morrison, regional tourism officer for the Government of the Northwest Territories has been appointed executive director of the Alberta Forestry Association. He becomes the first executive director of the Association.

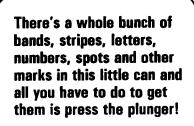
Morrison has worked previously for the Canadian National Parks Service as director warden and program administrator. He holds a Bachelor of forestry from the University of Montana.

Hunter Hired As Consultant By Mason and Associates



David B. Hunter

David B. Hunter has joined H. C. Mason & Associates, Inc., as a senior consultant. Hunter will be engaged





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in feasibility studies, market analyses, and forest products economics for the Oregon firm.

With Boise Cascade, Corp., for more than 20 years, Hunter was most recently production control supervisor with the firm's particle board operations in Ukiah, Calif. Previous to this position, he held a series of management jobs, primarily in the fields of manufacturing and production control.

Hunter has a Bachelor of forestry from Pennsylvania State University.

Tyrrel Heads Planning Group For Pacific Northwest Region

Robert R. Tyrrel will head up a planning group of the U.S. Forest Service Pacific Northwest Region to provide direction in Oregon and Washington for comprehensive land-use planning and multiple-use management of national forests, with full attention to environmental quality. The work will involve close coordination with other agencies, the states, counties, cities, and private land owners as well as citizen groups and others concerned with land-use planning.

On the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire, where he is now forest supervisor, Tyrrel was associated with multi-discipline planning and worked with public groups in land-use decisions.

A 1959 forestry graduate of Iowa State University, Tyrrel worked in national forests in Illinois and Minnesota before going to New Hampshire in 1968 as a forest staff officer. He was promoted to supervisor in 1969.

Chapman Honored For Strip Mine Research

Arthur G. Chapman, retired U.S. Forest Service research specialist and emeritus adjunct professor of forestry at Southern Illinois University has been honored by the National Coal Association for his work since 1937 on reclaiming strip mine lands.

He was presented with the association's 1973 Reclamation Award for his "pioneer efforts and valuable leadership in land reclamation research; his outstanding contribution to the sound development, conservation, and use of mined land; and his lifelong dedication to the improvement of man's environment."

Chapman, a native of Martinsville, Ill., retired in 1964 as chief of the division of timber management and fire research in the U.S. Forest Service Central States Forest Experiment Station, after 30 years as a specialist in research methods in forestry and forest ecology. He was named adjunct professor of forestry at Southern Illinois University in 1965 and spent his time writing, especially about the results of research on land reclamation and forestry.

Forest Service Reassigns Landgraf and Yasinsky



Landgraf

Yasinsky

Amel E. Landgraf, group leader of the U.S. Forest Service Southeastern Area Forest Pest Management Group, has been promoted to assistant director of the Southeastern Area Environmental Protection and Improvement Unit, State and Private Forestry. Frank M. Yasinsky, chief of the Forest Insect and Disease Control Branch of the Southwestern Region, has been transferred to fill Landgraf's vacated position.

A graduate of Duke University, Landgraf has been with the Forest Service since 1956. Yasinsky has a Bachelor and Master of forestry from New York State College of Forestry.

Smith Elected 1973 Chairman Of Southern Forest Council

James H. Smith, Jr., manager of the Moblie River Sawmill Division, Scott Paper Co., Mt. Vernon, Ala., has been elected 1973 chairman of the Southern Forest Resource Council. Smith succeeds out-going chairman Robert M. Nonnemacher, woodlands manager of the Southern Kraft Division, International Paper Company, Mobile, Ala.

Elected vice chairman was John R. Cook, Tennessee River Pulp & Paper Co., Counce, Tenn. Benton H. Box, executive vice president of Southern Forest Institute, Atlanta, Ga. will serve as new secretary-treasurer to the Council.

Ross, Hamilton Join Staff Of Northeastern Station

The U.S. Forest Service Northeastern Forest Experiment Station recently announced the hiring of Eldon W.

Ross, plant pathologist, as assistant director for insect and disease research, and Thomas E. Hamilton, agricultural economist, as assistant director for economics, survey, marketing, and utilization.

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Ross holds a Bachelor and Master of science from West Virginia University and a Ph.D. from the State University College of Forestry, Syracuse, N.Y. He was previously a staff assistant to the Forest Service director of forest insect and disease research in Washington, D.C.

Hamilton holds a Bachelor and Master of Science and Ph.D. in agricultural economics, all from the University of Wisconsin. He was previously a research project leader with the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station.

Preston Named President Of Tropical Studies Group

Stephen B. Preston, associate dean for academic programs at the University of Michigan School of Natural Resources, has been named president of the Organization for Tropical Studies. The organization includes 29 North American and Central American educational institutions which participate in the research of biology, geography, forestry, agriculture, and other sciences in the tropics.

Preston is a specialist in wood technology and joined the University of Michigan in 1950.

Marshall Retires as Forester **Of Wood Products Association**

Knox Marshall, director of forestry for the Western Wood Products Association, retired at the end of March. He had been on the Association's staff since 1955 and had spent 40 years in public and private forestry.

Marshall was graduated from the University of Washington School of Forestry in 1937 and began a 20year career with the U.S. Forest Service. Starting on the Snoqualmie National Forest in Washington, he worked on many national forests in the West and Alaska. From 1950 to 1952, he was assigned to the Alaska Regional Forester's Recreation and Lands Division staff. Following that assignment, he was assistant supervisor of timber and watershed management on the Kaniksu National Forest in Idaho. After three years there, he joined the staff of Western Wood Products Association as California district forester. Marshall was named director of forestry in 1968.

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OBITUARIES

Samuel B. Detwiler

Samuel B. Detwiler, 91, retired forest pathologist and member of the Society of American Foresters since 1907, died last March in a nursing home in Annadale, Va. He was a Fellow of the Society.

Detwiler completed the first year's course at Yale Forest School in 1902 and, while on assignment to the U.S. Bureau of Forestry, began study at the University of Minnesota, receiving a Bachelor of forestry in 1906.

When the U.S. Forest Service was established in 1905 Detwiler was employed to head a unit handling forest

planting in cooperation with private land owners. But two years later he left to become assistant professor of forestry at the University of Minnesota.

In 1911 he became executive officer of the Pennsylvania Chestnut Tree Blight Control Commission and was named head of white pine blister rust control activities in the U.S. Department of Agriculture Bureau of Plant Industry in 1916.

After 17 years with the Bureau, he was assigned to head emergency soil conservation research and development work with the Soil Conservation Service. He transferred to the Foreign Agricultural Service in 1947 and retired a year later.

Detwiler served as secretary of the Society from 1925 to 1927 and was elected a Fellow in 1955.

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