

# The MICHIGAN ALUMNUS

*The Alumni—"In a very just sense and in a very large degree the fortunes of the University are committed to your hands"—Dr. James B. Angell.*

Volume thirty-three

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Number Thirty-one

## Forestry in the University

*President Little Outlines Plans for Organization of Present Forestry Courses into a Separate School of Forestry and Conservation*

**N**EXT Autumn the University will open the first School of Forestry and Conservation in the Country. There is more than mere words involved in the title of the new unit. It is intended to express an intimate interdependence and inter-relationship between two great fields of research and economic problems.

There is involved fundamental and permanent recognition of the fact that forests properly cared for mean not only a great source of wealth and stability but also an all important reservoir of recreational activity for the people of our State and their visitors.

Hand in hand with the training of men skilled in the growing, production, cutting, marketing, and utilization of timber and its products must come the development of a point of view that recognizes and attempts to solve the problems of the production, distribution, and protection of the various types of game, fishes, birds, and mammals, and their proper foods.

Such a group of problems is worthy of the most careful study. Involving as it does the extent and nature of water supply it strikes at the very heart of the development of Michigan as a recreational State.

A School of Forestry and Conservation should be of the greatest service to rural Michigan. It



STUDENT FORESTERS  
In Saginaw Forest. An Eighty Acre Tract near Ann Arbor given by Hon. Arthur Hill, '65, in 1904, where every Phase of Forestry can be Practiced.

should by its research and by the work of its graduates help such communities to find the answer to many of the problems connected with the proper utilization and development of natural resources.

It should, moreover, supplement and support the road development program since it deals so directly with the wise use and protection of the very things which draw people to the rural

districts as tourists.

Its relation to the proper encouragement and placing of summer camps should be an important factor in Michigan's educational program and in holding within the State many young men and women who otherwise might seek work outside its borders.

The need for fundamental research on diseases of trees and food plants of game, and investigations of the diseases of the game itself will naturally be one of the chief lines of work of the new unit. The new Museum building now under construction will provide magnificent facilities for this type of work.

Naturally during its infancy the new School cannot be expected to perform miracles. Its progress must be slow but sound and constructive in its nature. We are fortunate in having Mr. Dana for its first Dean and we can, I am sure, look forward with confidence to its future.

## The School of Forestry and Conservation: Its Hopes and Aims

*By Samuel T. Dana, Dean-Elect of the School*

**T**HE decision of the President and Regents of the University of Michigan to change the present Department of Forestry into a School of Forestry and Conservation emphasizes both the importance and the scope of the forest land problem. This is becoming increasingly urgent from whatever angle it is viewed. Our virgin forests are almost

gone, and the net production of our second growth forests is less than one-fourth of our timber requirements. Erosion continues apace. Game and other forms of wild life are steadily decreasing in abundance. Areas particularly adapted for recreation are becoming fewer and fewer.

Two facts are clear. First, the economic and

social development of the country is in large part dependent on the way in which its forest lands, comprising one-fourth of the total land area, are handled. Second, the management of these lands can be really effective only to the extent to which it is based on sound policies and reliable information and is in the hands of adequately trained men. The University of Michigan through its School of Forestry and Conservation, hopes to contribute even more largely than it has already done to making such management possible.

Until recently there has been a strong tendency to separate the various uses of forest land into water-tight compartments. To many "forestry" has meant merely the growing, harvesting, and utilizing of wood. It has been primarily an economic proposition, a matter of dollars and cents, with little emphasis on social and intangible values. Other uses, such as recreation in its various forms, have been generally looked upon as desirable but quite distinct and subordinate to the main business of timber growing. Public forests and public parks have been sharply differentiated and their administration ordinarily placed in the hands of different organizations.

It is, therefore, important to stress the University's belief that the management of forest land really constitutes a single problem. Experience has shown that timber reproduction, stream flow protection, game management, recreation, community development, and other phases of the problem can be considered successfully only as parts of a larger whole. The School of Forestry and Conservation will accordingly aim to cover the entire field of forest land management. Particular at-

tention will be paid to reconciling with each other the various uses of forest land in order to bring about its greatest service to the entire community.

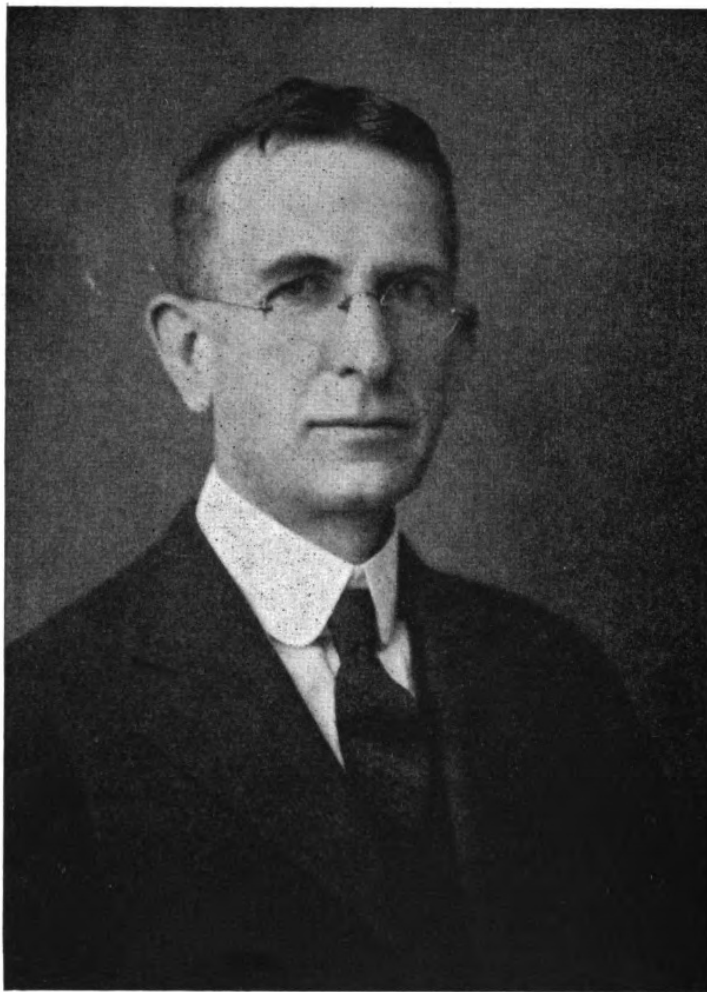
Within this sphere the activities of the School will include instruction of undergraduate and graduate students, research by members of the Faculty and graduate students, and public leadership in forestry and other phases of conservation. These activities will enable it to turn out thoroughly

trained professional men, to assist in determining the facts and principles underlying effective management of forest land, and to participate in the formulation and adoption of wise public policies. It is our hope that in all three of these fields the School can contribute materially to the advancement of forestry and conservation both in Michigan and elsewhere.

Special emphasis will be laid on quality rather than on quantity of output. Forestry and conservation in the United States today need not so much numbers as leaders. The School will consequently do its best to turn out men of this type. For this purpose graduate work will be stressed,

and it is hoped that a considerable proportion of the students will take courses leading to the master's and doctor's degrees.

As part of the plan to place the School on a strictly professional basis students will be admitted only after two years of collegiate preparation. Instruction in the basic subjects, such as science, language, and economics, will be given in the appropriate colleges of the University, while the School of Forestry and Conservation will handle work in those fields dealing directly with the forest or its products. For example, courses in general



SAMUEL T. DANA

*Who comes to Michigan from Massachusetts next Fall as Dean of the School of Forestry and Conservation*

botany, zoology, and economics will be given in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts; while courses in dendrology, wood structure and identification, forest ecology, forest zoology, forest economics, etc., will be given in the School of Forestry and Conservation. This program obviously calls for building up as soon as possible a staff capable of training specialists in the various fields into which forestry and conservation are rapidly becoming divided.

Details of the curriculum have not yet been worked out. It is, however, planned to arrange the courses so that two years of professional work in the School of Forestry and Conservation will lead to a bachelor's degree and three years of professional work to a master's degree. The three-year course will be regarded as the normal one, and emphasis will be laid on the fact that adequate preparation for professional work in forestry or conservation cannot be obtained in two years. This will not only set a high standard for graduates of the School but will make it possible to provide more adequate basic training than would be possible with a shorter course. Graduate work leading to the degree of Doctor of Science will also be strongly encouraged. One of the great needs in the field of forestry and conservation is for men who have had sufficient training to enable them to carry on high-grade research. Graduate work will also enable those interested in particular fields to specialize much more than will be possible in even the regular three-year course leading to the master's degree.

In a word, the aims of the School of Forestry and Conservation are (1) to handle instruction, re-



MEASURING THE GROWTH OF TREES AND STANDS

*This is an Important Part of Forestry*

search, and cooperation with other institutions and organizations relating to the protection, production, management, utilization, and influence of forests and their resources; (2) to offer a sound general training for those without definite plans for their future work, and at the same time to offer opportunity for those desiring to do so to specialize in such fields as forest ecology, silviculture, forest administration, forest and wood utilization, forest pathology, forest entomology, game management, watershed management, and the handling of forests for recreation; and (3) to turn out thoroughly-trained men of high quality who will be able to take their place as leaders in the development of public policies and in the actual management of forest lands. This program will make it possible to carry forward on a larger scale the splendid work already accomplished by Professor Roth and his associates. The School hopes that it will command the support of all who are interested in any phase of forest conservation, and more particularly of the alumni of the University.

## The New Dean of the School of Forestry—Professor S. T. Dana

**M**R. Samuel T. Dana, the Dean of the new School of Forestry and Conservation, is a graduate of Bowdoin College, and of the Yale Forest School, where he received the degree of Master of Forestry in 1907. He was made a member of Phi Beta Kappa at Bowdoin, and later at Yale he was elected to Sigma Xi.

Shortly after his graduation he entered the United States Forest Service, and for several years was Chief of the Office of Silvics, in the Washington headquarters. During the War he was a captain

on the General Staff doing special work connected with the lumber supply of the army. He then re-entered the Federal Service as assistant chief of the Branch of Research and had much to do with the development and carrying out of plans for the acquisition of scientific forestry data.

In 1921 he was called as Commissioner of Forestry to Maine, a State which, like Michigan, has important and far-reaching forestry problems.

Following a successful conduct of State forest affairs he was again persuaded to take up research,



**SUPPLEMENTING THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE**  
*Practical Experience in Forestry Planting. The State of Michigan has Millions of Acres which must be Reforested*

with the added responsibilities of administration as Director of the Northeastern Forest Experiment

## Henry S. Graves, Head of Yale Forest School, Endorses Plan

**T**HE announcement of the recognition of the Department of Forestry at the University of Michigan as a separate school, with Mr. S. T. Dana as its chosen head, will be welcomed by everyone interested in forest education. Michigan has always been one of the strongest of the institutions teaching forestry. Professor Roth was a great teacher. He attracted a fine group of students, giving them sound training and inspiring them with a clear vision of the opportunities for service in forestry. His retirement was a loss to the institution. Professor Young has been carrying on the work and upholding the fine traditions of the Department.

Now come further changes, enlargement of the scope of educational endeavor, increased financial

Station, at Amherst, Massachusetts. This is one of the Federal forest experiment stations and includes the forest problems of the New England region. Important among these are protection of forests from fire, insects and disease, the pulp and paper development, and the growing of hardwoods and conifers. At the station is a staff of scientists trained in the various specified fields of forestry.

Nationally, Mr. Dana is well known not only to foresters, but also to lumbermen and wood-users, for his scientific knowledge and his ability in making the results of research available for practical use. A number of technical and popular forestry publications reflect his educational capacity. His standing among foresters is indicated by the fact that during 1925 and 1926 he was president of the Society of American Foresters, the professional forestry organization.

strength, a greater recognition of the place of forestry in the University, and various plans for enhancing the service of the school in research and public education.

The choice of Mr. Dana as the Dean of the School will commend itself at once to the entire profession. He has had a large and varied experience in administration and in research. He is a scholar of first rank and has been closely associated with educational matters. Already a recognized leader, he will bring distinct prestige to the School and to the University.

The Schools of Forestry welcome the new enterprise at Michigan and stand ready to lend their support and cooperation in every way that they can.

## The Promotion of Forestry in the University

*By Dean John R. Effinger, '90*

**W**ITH the organization of the new School of Forestry and Conservation, the University has shown in a very definite way a desire to develop extensively its work in these fields.

When Professor Filibert Roth returned to his Alma Mater to organize the work in Forestry, the great task was to care for and preserve our timber supply. Michigan's special interest in the problems here involved was very clearly seen but for various reasons it was considered advisable to make the work in Forestry a department of instruction in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts. In spite of the obvious limitations set by this form of organization, Professor Roth, working single-handed for a time, developed one of the greatest Forestry training centers in this country, and sent out a long line of men quickened by his enthusiasm and fortified by his wisdom, who went literally to all parts of the world and won fame for him, for themselves, and for their University.

By the time failing health compelled the much-regretted retirement of Professor Roth, the forestry



**IN THE EBER WHITE WOODS**  
*Adjoining the Ann Arbor city limits. Records are kept of Forest Yields and Students gain Woods Experience and Cash in Converting the Thinnings into Cordwood*

problem had grown and developed in an amazing fashion. The intimate relations between the problems of forestry and those of state and national welfare began to stand out more clearly and the industrial, economic and social implications bound up in the forestry question began to demand attention. In the presence of this situation, the University realized its responsibilities and understood the necessity for wise and liberal action. The apparent inactivity of the last few years has merely been a period of careful study and preparation. With every month it became more and more clear that Forestry must be promoted and developed as soon as the right man could be found to guide its destinies as an independent unit of the University.

Mr. Samuel T. Dana, the Dean of the newly organized School of Forestry and Conservation, comes to Michigan with hearty assurances of cooperation from all his colleagues in the University. A graduate of Bowdoin and Yale, with a long and varied service in the United States Bureau of Forestry, he is wonderfully equipped for his new post. Last and not least, his late colleagues in the Forest Service, from Colonel Greeley down, are convinced that he is the man for the place.

Michigan's interest in Forestry problems is great. The State forest nursery on Higgins Lake



MEASURING THE WHITE PINE STAND

On Saginaw Forest. Such Measurements are taken Periodically to obtain Research Data, and to give field training in Silvics

is a model of its kind and last fall contained twenty-five millions of pine seedlings destined for early planting. The State Conservation Commission, reorganized with a trained forester at its head, is starting a new career of usefulness. No time could be more propitious for the organization of a School of Forestry and Conservation at the University of Michigan and there is no reason why it should not become the greatest school of its kind.

## An Opportunity Twice Taken

By Walter Mulford, who was Professor of Forestry from 1905 to 1911 and is now Chief of the Division of Forestry at the University of California

A PROFESSION new to America was just appearing on the horizon. President Angell realized it. Filibert Roth grasped its full import. Together, with the strong support of several friends of the forest and of the University, they organized in 1903 a curriculum in forestry in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts.

Forestry was not yet a science, hardly even an applied science. Rather, at that time, it was an adventure in arousing the American public and a pioneering in crude attempts at forestry practice.

Filibert Roth: a man with a wealth of practical experience; of rare judgment in matters of forest; with far-seeing vision as to what forestry needed in its first generation; above all, a man of great personal magnetism, profoundly influencing student, colleague and friend. The years in which he built up forestry at Ann Arbor were also the years in which American forestry itself was learning how to walk. In those years, Mr. Roth stood out sharply as one of a small group of master spirits in his field. Thus it happened that the University of Michigan played a strong part in the critical formative decades of the profession.

Following Mr. Roth's retirement, President Burton attempted to build Michigan forestry on a new and stronger basis, because forestry had advanced. His untimely death prevented the maturing of carefully laid plans. During these years of

waiting, the situation has necessarily been extremely difficult for the members of the Faculty of forestry. All of us who have the welfare of Michigan near to our hearts owe much to Leigh J. Young and his Faculty and student supporters for having "carried on."

Today forestry is on the eve of another great forward movement. We now need a more highly developed forestry. We need scientists of a high order. We need men trained broadly in the humanities, to take strong places in public leadership. We need many men grounded as never before in



FOREST PROPERTIES MUST BE IMPROVED

Here are the Foresters at a Stump-Blasting Demonstration and Practice, on one of the Roads in Saginaw Forest

forestry as an applied science, to carry forward the task of organizing effective woodland management on some five hundred million acres of unplowed lands.

President Little realizes the situation. Samuel T. Dana has a comprehensive grasp of the problems involved. Tried and found not wanting, able,

true—no better man than he could be found to develop the greater school for the now greater profession. We may be confident that these two, working together, will enable the University of Michigan for the second time in the history of American forestry to utilize to the full the opportunity for national service.

## Congratulations from the Michigan Foresters' Association

By John F. Preston, '07, M. S. F. '15, President for 1927



A FOREST ROAD

Forested Areas are an Essential Part of the Development of Michigan as a Recreational State

THE Fall of 1902 witnessed the birth of the Forest School at the University of Michigan. I was fortunate to be a student at that time and to witness the start. Prior to the time of Professor Roth's arrival, Mr. C. A. Davis, a systematic botanist, had taken the embryo foresters and botanists in tow and guided them about the surrounding woodlands imparting much knowledge of local trees, shrubs and flowering annuals. All unheralded, so far as the young foresters were concerned, the Forest School started with the arrival of Professor Roth and shortly thereafter appeared such well known upperclassmen as Leavitt, Everett, Clapp, Philips, Moody, Peavy, Peck, and others who stand out as the earliest and perhaps the best products of the new school.

About all that these men absorbed of forestry, or at least the most important part, was the spirit and enthusiasm of "Daddy" Roth. Professor Mulford joined the ranks and Dr. Newcombe and Dr. Burns bore down with their "botany stuff." We had West Hall, the Saginaw Forest (or farm at that time), the Forestry Club, and the Seminar.

Fortunately, buildings and equipment are not absolutely essential to the success of a school; if they had been the new school would have died in infancy. The real vital force in any school is that mysterious bond between teacher and pupil which stirs the intellect and somehow vitalizes the process of teaching and learning. Without it any school is a failure, and with it success is sure, no matter how poor the physical equipment may be. The ability to lead and to inspire is the most important characteristic of a good teacher or, for that matter, of a captain of industry.

"Daddy" Roth had that characteristic in superlative degree. With all due respect to other members of the Faculty, it is fair to say that he was the dominant force, the *sine qua non* of the school. That was both the strength and the weakness of the School. Its strength was shown throughout "Daddy" Roth's connection with it; its weakness showed up immediately that he was forced to give up the reins. It was a one-man school, unique in its methods, unique in its results, a credit to the great State of Michigan and a source of pride to the alumni and to the profession of forestry.

The alumni asserted themselves at the time of the School's most critical history, when we realized that the moving force was gone. The University of Michigan Forester's Association came into being because danger threatened. We all sensed it, we all knew the weakness and realized that it was our turn to do something. It is to the everlasting credit of "Brig" Young and his staff and they gave the Association the fullest cooperation. Primarily, the Association stood guard, watched, and waited, realizing that the job of rebuilding such a school could not be done over night. The rebuilding seems now to be about complete. At least, the new struc-



PLANTING YOUNG PINES

At the Forestry Nursery on Packard Street

ture is taking form and shape and we have confidence that the foundation is well laid and is secure. The new school cannot but be vastly different from the one "Daddy" Roth built and which collapsed with his passing. It can, however, be just as good or, due to altered circumstances, a better school. We believe that it will. The opportunity

is there and the means have been provided. The Association congratulates the new school and its Faculty, the President of the University for his untiring efforts on its behalf, and feels that it would not be unbecoming also to congratulate itself upon the result. The spirit which made the old school cannot fail to inspire the new.

## Leigh J. Young, '09, M. S. F., '11, State Director of Conservation

*Important Task Given University Professor by Governor Green*

**P**ROFESSOR Leigh J. Young, as Acting Chairman, carried on the activities of the Department of Forestry from 1923 until 1927, when he was appointed Director of Conservation by Governor Green. During those difficult years following the retirement of Professor Roth, Mr. Young not only successfully carried his share of the full load of teaching, but also gave his careful attention to matters concerning departmental instruction, and the direction of the University forest properties. It is fitting, therefore, that he be given deserved credit for his activities.

Professor Young received his Master's degree in Forestry with the class of 1911, after which he worked in the Federal Forest Service before becoming a member of the Forestry Faculty. In his University work he was the close associate of Professor Roth for more than twelve years. At the time of his selection as Conservation Director, he had reached the position of Associate Professor.

While at the University he spent several summers in forestry work throughout Michigan, thus acquiring a first-hand knowledge of State timber and land conditions. A part of this time he was



LEIGH J. YOUNG, '09, M. S. F., '11  
*State Director of Conservation; Formerly Professor of Forestry*

engaged in a study of white pine blister rust, and later he had charge of the field work in getting the now famous Land Economic Survey started.

Now, as chief of Michigan's conservation organization, he is in a peculiarly fortunate position to render continued full service to the State. The value of forestry and conservation to the State, and the desirability of further expansion at the University along these lines, is reflected in the variety and magnitude of the departments under the Commission. Among these are fish and game propagation and protection, forest fire control, the Economic Survey, public lands, State forests and parks, and geology. Each of these divisions involves heavy responsibilities.

It is interesting, therefore, that the State has selected as Director a graduate of the University Forestry Department. Mr. Young's education, his wide acquaintance with State conditions and his practical experience in the handling of forest and other conservation problems, should make possible great progress in the protection and development of Michigan's resources. E. V. Jotter, '08, M. S. For. '10, Prof. of Forestry.

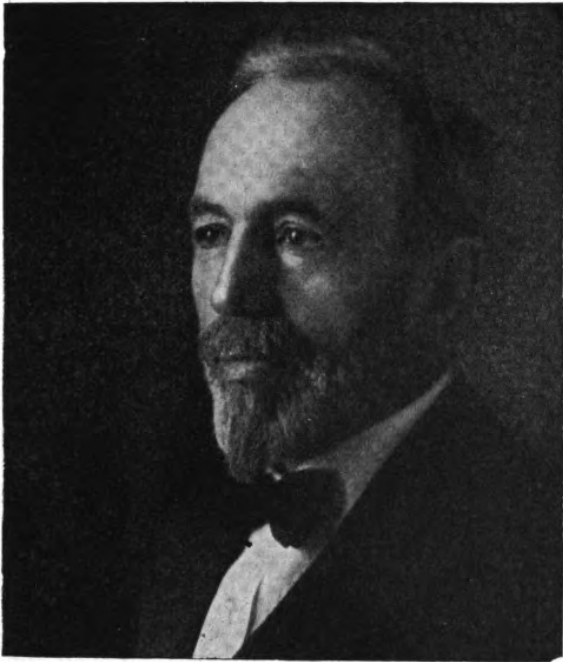
## For the New School

*A Word from the Present Department*

**I**T is now nearly four years since "Daddy" Roth resigned as head of the Department of Forestry. These years have been years of uncertainty, largely due to a combination of circumstances, which no one could control. The inspiration of our former leader has kept us going, and hopeful that eventual-

ly all would be well. Having passed through this period of depression, it is with a deep feeling of gratitude that the Faculty of the former Department of Forestry welcomes the newly established School of Forestry and Conservation.

Our contacts with the newly elected Dean have



FILIBERT ROTH, Professor of Forestry, 1903-1923

Founder of the Forestry Department, Inspired and Beloved Teacher,  
a Leader in High Ideals of Service

been most favorable. We sincerely believe in the person of Dean Dana we have a man who will constantly keep in mind the ideals set up by "Daddy" Roth, and will enlarge upon them from his varied experience. We feel confident that under this new leader, Michigan will continue to turn out that particular brand of Forester that has given her such an enviable reputation with the profession.

Additional members to the Faculty will be most heartily welcomed. We are anxious to cooperate with them in every way possible to make the University of Michigan a more powerful factor in Forestry education than ever before.

It is with considerable satisfaction that the scope of instruction has been enlarged. It is now possible for one to specialize in the field of Forestry.

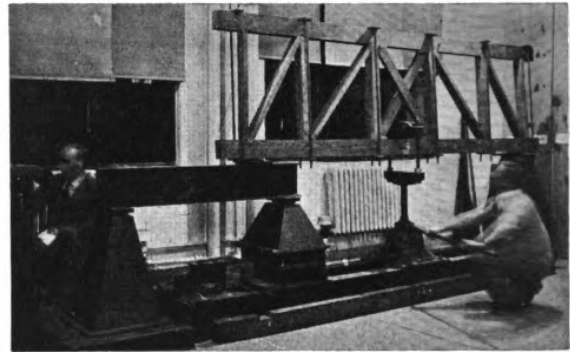


THE MANAGEMENT OF A FOREST NURSERY  
Labor and Scientific Knowledge are Involved. Here Foresters  
are Placing the Seedlings in the Transplant Beds

This marks a distinct step in advance. The science of Forestry has enlarged to such an extent that it is impossible for one man to be thoroughly trained in all branches of the subject. Forestry, as a science, will be much advanced because of this possibility of specialization.

Our next step forward should be an adequate provision for secondary education in Forestry. At present we are training commissioned officers only, but some serious attempt should be made to educate the private. Well developed plans, to be successful, must be accurately carried out, hence the need for well trained men whose duties will be secondary, but of very vital importance to the final result.

Robert Craig Jr., M. S. For. '10,  
Acting Chairman,  
Department of Forestry.



#### WOOD IS IN DEMAND

A Well-equipped Timber Mechanics Laboratory is Available  
for its Study as a Structural Material

### Alumni Meetings

- June 2—St. Louis, Mo., 12:15 Noon, American Hotel, Luncheon.  
Washington, D. C., 12:30 Noon, Cosmos Club, Luncheon.  
Palm Beach, Fla., 12:15 Noon, Monterey Hotel, Luncheon.
- June 3—Los Angeles, Calif., 12:15 Noon, University Club, Luncheon.  
Seattle, Wash., 12:00 Noon, College Club, Luncheon.  
Owosso, Mich., Regular monthly meeting.
- June 4—First District Meeting, Briarcliff Lodge, near New York City.
- June 5—Cleveland, Ohio, 12:15 Noon, Allerton Club, Michigan Room, Luncheon.  
Rochester, N. Y., 12:15 Noon, Powers Hotel, Luncheon.  
Chicago, Ill., 12:30 Noon, City Club, Luncheon.  
Columbus, Ohio, 12:15 Noon, Seneca Hotel, University Club, Luncheon.
- June 7—Grand Rapids, Mich., 12:15 Noon, Association of Commerce, Luncheon.  
Toledo, Ohio, 12:15 Noon, Directors' Room, LaSalle & Koch, Corner Huron and Adams, Luncheon.  
Indianapolis, Ind., 12:15 Noon, Lincoln Hotel, Luncheon.