THE SYLVANS CLUB
STEPHEN F. AUSTIN STATE COLLEGE
GIVES YOU
THE
TEXAS TALLY
FOR
1966
Volume IX
DEDICATION

The Sylvans Club is happy to dedicate the 1966 TEXAS TALLY to Mrs. Nell Higgins, the Dean's secretary and the student's friend. We appreciate her efficiency, dedication, and radiant personality which have contributed so much to students and faculty. Nell, please accept this dedication as our wedding gift to you.
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FROM THE DEAN’S DESK

The school year now concluding is, for forestry at SFA and for the whole college, a "humdinger." From the vantage point of an administrative office, it seems pertinent to here chronicle the events of 1965-66 as they pertain to the academic program of forestry at SFA. Years in the future owners of this Tally may find it useful in reminiscence. Indeed, Texas conservation historians in the year 2000 may find the clue to the strength, or to the weakness, of wildland management practices at that time in these words.

We begin with students.

From about 90 men in 1962, we soared to 240 in 1965. All but 100 of these this year were freshmen and transfers. They came from 18 states, four countries, and from every nook and cranny of Texas—big city and isolated prairie ranch. They came to study forest management, forest recreation management, forest game management, and forest range management. They came to learn to be leaders—leaders in the profession, leaders of men, of boys, and of whole communities. When graduated, they take their place in these leadership responsibilities, cognizant of the need for an honest evaluation of conservation's needs, motivations, and practices. For, among all men, foresters are alone in having the broad academic training essential for understanding nature’s ways. Upon them must rest the policy decisions for wise use of the nation's renewable natural resources.

Ten graduate students enrolled in the School's first class to earn Master of Forestry degrees. Next year's anticipated 300+ should make SFA's School of Forestry the largest in the South in forest management.

Just as superior seedlings arise from genetically superior seed trees, so also do young foresters of quality develop from superior instruction. To the well-qualified faculty already assembled, we added Professors Arthur Verrall, Harry Wiant, Robert Gara, and Kenneth Watterston. Their credentials are recorded elsewhere in these leaves. All men of experience, Dr. Verrall having been division chief of pathology for the Southern Forest Experiment Station and Dr. Gara being joint-staffed with the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research. Another instructor is scheduled to be employed in each of the next two years. Mrs. Jerry Ann Davis became the first full-time forestry librarian, and all materials dealing with forestry were moved from the Main Library to the Forestry Center, the square block area set aside for growth of the School.

Two visiting scientists were guests of the school, Professor Paul Casamajor, on fire; and Dr. Herbert Felischer, on wood technology. The Chief of the U. S. Forest
Service spent two days on Campus, speaking at the Conclave banquet and touring the Experimental Forest.

The need for a new U. S. Forest Service laboratory building is so pressing that your Dean was invited to testify before the U. S. Senate Appropriations Committee on this need. As this is written I am told that planning money for the building is in the House Appropriation Bill.

Your Dean met with the Coordinating Board for Texas Colleges and Universities, where he was informed by the Chairman that SFA's School of Forestry would be designated as at least one unit of the College to be supported to the degree essential for national eminence. A report to the Board stipulated why this should be.

Reorganization of the college into six schools, the old Forestry Department being one, has effectively provided prestige for students and faculty.

Increased research appropriations (from $60,000 to $110,000) were obtained. State Senator Martin Dies, Jr. and Representative Steve Burgess were especially helpful in securing this money, so necessary for procuring and holding good faculty, and for graduate instruction.

Grants obtained during the year included two from the U. S. Forest Service (soils, dendrology), Boyce Thompson Institute (entomology), Southern Forest Insect and Disease Research Council (pathology), Quigley Lumber Company (wood technology) and E. L. Bruce Company (parquet flooring for the Library and School offices).

With some reluctance, because the outcome is unknown, we report on the review of the Society of American Foresters' Committee on the Advancement of Forestry Education. Dean James Bethel, Professor Carl Stoltenberg, and Director Paul Burns represented CAFE in its visit to the campus. Dr. John Allen represented the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges which accredits SFA. This group, a fact-finding body, reports to the full committee and it, in turn, recommends its approval or disapproval for accreditation to the Council of the SAF in September.

Two groups deserve special praise in enabling the School to accomplish its aims this year: administration and students. President Steen, Dean Gerber, and others have provided encouragement and inspiration. Sylvans officers and members, Phi Eta Sigma men, and all neophyte foresters provided the reason for it being a joy and an honor to direct the School of Forestry at Stephen F. Austin State College.

Laurence C. Walker,
Dean of Forestry
FACULTY

ARTHUR F. VERRALL (Pathology)
B.S.F., M.S., Ph.D., University of Minn.

NELSON T. SAMSON (Economics, Surveying)
B.S., M.S., Ph.D., State University of New York College of Forestry

HARRY V. WANT, JR. (Dendrology)
B.S.F., West Virginia University
M.F., University of Georgia
Ph.D., Yale University
M. VICTOR BILAN (Silvics)
Diploma, University of Munich
M.F., D.F., Duke University

ELLIS V. HUNT (Mensuration, Protection)
B.S., M.S., University of Missouri

ROBERT D. BAKER
(Management, Photogrammetry)
B.S.F., M.F., University of California
Ph.D., State University of New York College of Forestry
LEONARD BURKART (Wood Tech., Utilization)
B.S.F., M.F., University of Washington
M.S., Ph.D., University of Minnesota

KENNETH GORDON WATTERSTON (Soils, Influences)
B.S., M.S., State University of New York College of Forestry.
Ph.D., University of Wisconsin

ROBERT I. GARA (Entomology)
B.S., Utah State University
M.S., Ph.D., Oregon State University
ASSOCIATE FACULTY

ROBERT MAXWELL
Professor of History

HUGH SMITH (Plant Anatomy)
Professor of Biology

LOWELL HALLS
Range Management

HENRY SHORT
Wildlife
STAFF

MRS. NELL HIGGINS

MRS. KATHRYN MOONEY

MRS. JERRY ANN DAVIS
GRADUATE STUDENTS

TERRY BROOKS
(Wood Technology)

GARY GILMORE
(Management - Business)

JAMES MARTIN
(Recreation)

LEON LEVENS
(Forest Economics)
SYLVANS '66

L-R
Front: Wiant (Advisor), Wolff, Weaver, Graham, O'Neal, Ruehlman, Hall, Faulkner, Massey, Nelson, Lawton, Maxwell, Hatcher.


Third: Westley, St. John, Bauman, Prather, Willrett, Chesnutt, Rinehart, Wilbourne, Bryant, Cridder, Ellinger.

Fourth: Ketchum, Lankford, Kennedy, Cochran, Coates, Peltier, Merhoff, Hoskins, Covington, Hawley, Bouersox.

Dear Sylvans:

To the Sylvans of the past and present I would like to extend a warm Texas "Howdy." The school year of 1965 and '66 was one of the most prosperous for the club's calendar of events.

We began the year with the School of Forestry's annual Field Day sponsored by the Sylvans. The freshman class took pride in winning first place for a change. Later in the fall our thoughts turned to the woods—the hunting trip had arrived. As usual, there were those who were rewarded for their skills and those who were not. Before we knew it, Christmas was just around the corner, and so was the Sylvans' dinner dance. Mr. Lacy Hunt played Santa Claus again this year and rewarded the good boys with his Yuletide goodies. Tom Graham, Donald Weaver, and Mickey Jeane were the good boys this year to receive Santa's $250 scholarships.

With the coming of spring, the Sylvans found themselves faced with hosting the Ninth Annual Conclave of the ASFC. The conclave truly proved to be the highlight of the year for the club. Though we did not set any records or startle anyone with our feats, everyone was well pleased with our presentation. The clubs were impressed with our campus and our honored guest speakers.

Climaxing the calendar of events was the fishing trip to the Lake O' The Pines. This year the trip proved to be one of the wettest in years. The lake was up considerably this year, and so were the spirits of the 10 Sylvans who were present.

The final meeting brought the year to a close with the election of the new officers. Each member was looking forward to the coming year as they left for the summer.

I can truthfully say this has been an exciting year for me and the club as well. The efforts the club put forth this year have only reassured me that we can look forward to another happy and more prosperous school year.

Yours truly,

David L. Baumann
President
JUNIORS

L-R, Front Row: Rinehart, Maxwell, Utley, O'Neal, Hatcher
Middle Row: Ketchum, Peltier, Kennedy, Criter, Rhodes, Baumann
Back Row: Bauer, Jeane, Amerman, Graham, Prather, Covington, Westley

Who's Posin?  The Hotshots!
L-R, Front Row: Nelson, Ruehlman, Harrison
Second Row: Storer, Willett, Cranfill, Hawley
Third Row: Wolff, Hoskins, Coates, Bryant
Back Row: Herring, Canup, Chesnutt, Wilbourne

"O Hernia"
THE DAY THE FRESHMEN "REALY" WON

SENIOR FIELD DAY

by Paul Ellinger

The Sylvans' annual Field Day, which is the featured event that starts off each new year in the School of Forestry, was again a huge success. This year's contest was held under the watchful and very capable officiating abilities (?) of Dr. Samson and Mr. Hunt.

The day was beautiful and so was the sophomore class, as they vainly tried to repeat last year's championship performance, only to choke back their tears as they finished in last place.

The seniors, six strong, who more than made up for small quantity by great quality, finished in an excellent place (third); they had trouble defeating the junior and freshman classes due to the number of contestants present in the latter two. This year's Field Day lacked the bow-sawing and the crosscut-sawing contests which would have given the seniors a chance to show their superior strength and experience, not to mention endurance. The only reason the senior class did not come in first place was due to the fact that they did not want to embarrass any of the other classes by showing them up and taking an unfair advantage.

The Field Day ended on a gay note (food) with the senior class first in the "chow" line. There was plenty of food this year as Dr. Schneider was absent—we miss you, Doc. As all departed, shouts of "Wait 'til next year!" were heard, and the seniors thought to themselves, "I hope not."

Back Row: Roepp, Jones, Matthews, Cunningham

Maybe if I Just Move This Line Over a Little
SOPHOMORES

L-R, Front Row: Nelson, Ruehlman, Harrison
Second Row: Storer, Willett, Cranfill, Hawley
Third Row: Wolff, Hoskins, Coates, Bryant
Back Row: Herring, Canup, Chesnut, Wilbourne

"O Hernia"
Back Row: Koenn, Jones, Matthews, Gunning

Maybe if I Just Move This Line Over a Little
PHI ETA SIGMA HONOR SOCIETY

by Leon Levens

Phi Eta Sigma Forestry Honor Fraternity at Stephen F. Austin has now finished its third year in existence. It is growing in size, but more important, it is constantly growing toward its objectives, which are to secure and maintain high standards of scholarship in forestry education, to work for the advancement of the forestry profession, and to promote fraternal relations among earnest workers engaged in forestry activities. To be eligible one must be a junior or senior student and rank scholastically in the upper 25% of his class.

Officers elected for the coming year are Thomas Graham, President, Michael Jeane, Vice-President, and Melvin Hazelwood, Secretary-Treasurer. Other members are Grant Gaumer, Leon Levens, James Martin, Terry Brooks, Gary Gilmore, James Watson, Donal Weaver, Darwin Foster, David Westley, Wayne Eddy, and Tom Wood.

The Fraternity is sponsored by members of the faculty of the School of Forestry at SFA, who are members of Xi Sigma Pi, national honorary forestry fraternity. Phi Eta Sigma is currently making plans to submit a petition to Xi Sigma Pi for a charter.
THE DAY THE FRESHMEN "REALLY" WON

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thought to themselves, "I hope not."

JUNIOR FIELD DAY

by David Rhodes

It was a sunny fall day in 1965, and the mighty junior class ruled again. . .well,
almost. Field Day competition was keen between classes, with the junior class ruling
most of them, naturally. The Field Day drew to a close with a thrilling game of volley-
ball and climaxed with a slightly uneven tug-o-war between the many, big, vigorous,
muscular freshmen and the educated, suave, and small junior class.

Even though we lost, all things ended very friendly. A "friendly" freshman gave all
the upperclassmen a shower with a nearby water hose.

We finally got to the best part of the day's activity—hot dogs! I think even Dr. Sam-
son thought those were just about the best hot dogs ever. The Field Day was a big suc-
cess, even though those freshmen won.
SOPHOMORE FIELD DAY
by Neil Hoskins

On November 3, 1965, the sophomore forestry students came to the field day with renewed vigor after the previous year’s upset by the juniors. We were all in high spirits after Mr. Hunt, our professor in Mensuration 205, had given us a pep talk on sophomore superiority.

Due to an especially knotty log given to the sophomores for the crab race, one half of our class was paralyzed for the rest of the day.

Although our losses in many events were chalked up mainly to bad luck, we finished in first place in horseshoes and the wheelbarrow race.

Competition and participation in the events was very good, e.g., wheelbarrow race, three-legged race, volleyball, and baseball throw.

As the sun set and the sophomores had bandaged their battle scars, a wiener roast was enjoyed by all participants and faculty behind Forestry Hall.

FRESHMAN FIELD DAY
by Larry Koehn

It was a clear day in the fall of 1965 when the freshmen forestry students meekly wandered forth to try our luck at the upperclassmen’s skills. Though great in number and armed with determination to win, we were inexperienced.

At the closing of the tournament, all the upperclassmen had been routed from their confidence to win except the Junior class. When the final event arrived, which was tug-o-war, the Juniors were one point behind the freshman team. Mr. Hunt increased the interest of the contest by spraying water in the neutral zone. Needless to say, the "soggy Juniors" learned that water really is wet. After another challenge of "double or nothing," the freshmen were declared winners.

The setting sun found the Sylvans Club feasting on hot dogs.
"Heave-ho Hatcher!"

The Volga Boatmen

"Damn! My Voice Never Will Change Now."

Swan Lake In a To' Sack!

"Come On Bilan, You Could at Least Smile."

Freshmen Follies
THE HUNTING TRIP

by Mickey Jeane

The biggest event of the year, at least for us inclined toward the woods, is the hunting trip. This year as in the past, the Sylvans safari gathered at the clubhouse in Carter's pasture. All of us were "loaded," some for game and others just loaded.

The action got underway early Friday. As soon as the guys arrived, shotguns began to be heated up. It didn't take much of a hunter to see that there would be meat on the table that night. About dark Friday, all the hunters were present and accounted for. Several new crews had arrived after making a forced detour by "Goat Hill," and it promised to be an interesting night. It all began with a friendly eight-hand game of poker. This was highlighted by the Jeane-Levens "let's get busted quick partnership," and by the shrewd, confident, sober (?) dealing of "Maverick" Arthur Collins. The game broke up about midnight and everyone hit the sack—that is, almost everyone except "frog-sticking" Bill Yarnell, who decided to practice for next year's knife throwing contest against the kitchen wall.

This constant "thud-thud" lasted until Levens realized that he'd missed supper, and he and Yarnell teamed up at 2 a.m. trying to see who could eat the most hair. Finally all disturbances subsided and peace was returned at last. Dawn found the woods spotted with alert, bright-eyed hunters (ha!), each confident of bagging the day's limit.

As the morning progressed, the rumble of shotgun blasts was heard from nearly every section of the pasture. Even Levens and Yarnell found nerve enough to shoot once or twice. Toward noon the hunters began to gather back at the camp. (Bauer got after a deer and didn't get back until late afternoon—said he got lost.) Utley, who claims to have never been squirrel hunting before, led the pack with 18, followed closely by Gann and several others. All considered, it was a great hunting trip, and definitely a date to be marked for next year.

Our sincere thanks to the W. T. Carter Co. for the use of their pasture. It is deeply appreciated by the Sylvans of SFA.
The summer of '65 began on July 1 and to invade the hottest, most joyous weeks in the Camp.

Dr. Walker led the preliminary weeks were spent at applied silviculture, timber marking, trail courtesy, an of a real-life, half-day visit with an

Shortly thereafter, Mr. Hunt became associated with logging and

How nice it was to be in Crew 1 and do "homework" at the lake side while listening to the distant but familiar whine of the camp sawmill under the direct control of Crew 2, while Crew 3, the happy loggers, faithfully and efficiently provided an abundant supply of "logs."

Following logging and sawmilling came utilization and forest products, in which Dr. Burkart took the fellows on a journey into the world beyond summer camp, the world of wood products. We saw paper mills, sawmills, chemical plants, sawmills, plywood plants, related wood-using industries, and we even visited a few sawmills. As we loaded "Ole Reliable" (our trusty bus) for each day of travels, the Bauer-of-the-Day Award usually went to its originator, none other than "Speedy" himself. We were always in good hands when "Daddy" or "C.D." was at the wheel.

The second summer session added two more recruits to the outfit; thus, in spite of logging and sawmilling, snakes and ticks, and that wild logger with the axe, we became 26 strong!

Dr. Samson and Dr. Baker combined forces to sap our remaining mental strength by indoor labs and field exercises in applied mensuration and forest surveying. One student even introduced an innovation in applied mensuration—"Day and Night Timber Cruising"! Also, during these two courses, several ever-popular summer camp songs originated, such as "I'm Just a Roving Surveyor," "Put On Your Hard Hat Baby," and "Running the Road Traverse."

To the disappointment of a real "Gung-Ho" group, the '65 Summer Camp officially ended on the afternoon of August 25, 1965. All in all, it was an enjoyable, profitable, and memorable summer.

The "Crew"
Well John, That's Just T.S.

No Bauer, Not Here!

Well Graham, We've Only Been Here 2 Hours.

Our "Daddy"

Watch Out For Black Pajamas!
Mr. Hunt, It's About Those Friday Afternoon Films.

How Long Did you Say You've Been Out Here, Pat?

Would You Believe 50 M bd. ft.?

Second Growth What?

"Bauman, The Fact Remains..."
MISS DOROTHY HARDIN

HOMECOMING - 1965

by Pete Peltier

This year the Lumberjack's Sawmill was entered in the parade as the Sylvans' float. The loud shrill toot of the whistle announced the coming of the Sylvans' Duchess, Miss Dorothy Hardin. Miss Hardin is a junior marketing major from Mexia, Texas. She is also a member of the Chi Omega Sorority. Out of six candidates she was elected by the Sylvans to be the Duchess for the 1965-1966 school year.
NINTH ANNUAL ASFC CONCLAVE

by James Martin

The boys down on the Rocking SFA Ranch showed their country and city-slicker forestry cousins from the rest of the South a real Texas "howdy" at the Ninth Annual Conclave of the Association of Southern Forestry Clubs. After what had seemed like a three-month ride on a bucking bronc to get ready, the Sylvans were coordinated for the grand finale. Much to their surprise, when the chute gate opened and the bronc they had been riding came out, he was tame and gentle; never once did the bronc buck while the show was in progress.

To keep this big herd together and headed down the trail took a lot of work. Old Pete Peltier was the head wrangler and did an excellent job in keeping the herd together. Pete had the assistance of Tom Graham, David Westley, Jack Crider, Harry Faulkner, Donal Weaver, Mickey Jeane, and Smokey Martin to act as ram-rods in keeping the trail crews running smoothly. The trail crews consisted of nearly all the forestry students and many of the faculty of SFA.

The dudes began arriving at 11 p.m. Thursday night from Oklahoma, and by noon Friday when registration began, the whole gang had been assembled. The fellows came from Arkansas A&M, Auburn University, Clemson, North Carolina State, Oklahoma State, Florida State U., University of Georgia, and VPI. The boys from Virginia were 22 men strong and came to win, as did all the teams. When the fellows had all been assembled at 6 p.m. in the stadium, old cowboy humorist Bob Murphy gave them a real East Texas welcome to the state and Nacogdoches. He promised to get any of them out of jail, even if it took him three weeks to do it.

By this time the boys had already found that SFA had the prettiest campus in the South; and much to their happy surprise, SFA also had a surplus of beautiful women who were more friendly to visitors than to the natives. By the time the boys went off to the rodeo, many had dates and others picked up dates on the way or at the rodeo. The boys enjoyed the affair, except for the "Texas dew" that fell about that time. The home range cowboys could safely say that their guests were happy and safely bedded down by 1 a.m. with the prospects of a hard day ahead.

Next morning the events began, and many were only routine wins for some of the boys, but others were hard-fought contests with narrow wins. The smoking bow saw of Buck from OSU really put the others down. The compass and pacing course laid out by the graduate students was really a hummer, and much slang could be heard from the creek bottom. Old Pete, our champion birler, looked good for awhile, but as predicted, Pete hit the water. The Sylvans nearly passed out when they heard that Westley had won a first in wood tech and Schulze a third in pole felling; talk about luck! The rest of SFA's well trained, long practiced, and determined contestants fell by the wayside somehow or other.

After a hard day at the contests, the boys were ready for a meal, their awards, and then women and drink, but not necessarily in that order. With an assist from the neighboring LBJ Ranch, the boys had a distinguished guest present for the event in the person
of Edward Cliff, Chief of the U. S. Forest Service. Accompanying him were Mr. Schultz, the new Regional Supervisor for Region Eight, members of the National Forests in Texas, and men from our own SFA Research Station. With all the wild hairs slicked down with axle grease and pressed suits, the boys were ready for the banquet.

At the evening event a welcoming telegram from Governor Connally was read and proper recognition given to the many forest industries who helped with the financing of the Conclave. Special recognition was given to the Conclave officers and the administration of the college and School of Forestry. Then everyone was allowed a few minutes of peace to eat.

After the meal, Dr. L. C. Walker introduced Dr. A. D. Folwell, Director of the Texas Forest Service, who spoke on the role of state forestry organizations in southern forestry. It might have been a better talk if "Old-Butterfingers-Smoke" could have gotten the slides in right side up.

Following this talk, Dr. Walker introduced Mr. Ed Cliff, who carried the greetings of President Johnson and Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman to the Conclave. Mr. Cliff spoke on the role of private forestry in the national forestry structure. Following these recitations, the awards were presented to the individual winners and winning schools by Miss Dorothy Hardin, the Sylvas Duchess. The top three places were as close as one could get and still not tie. First place was awarded to Oklahoma State University (40 points); second place went to the University of Georgia (39 points); and third was taken by Arkansas A&M (38 points). Thus it seemed as if the boys from west of the Mississippi, except SFA, did great in this Conclave. VPI came in fourth with 18 points, and the University of Florida was last with 8 points; thus, the spread between the last six places was also only a matter of a few points. Oh yes, where did SFA place? Well, guess! Next to last! How about that, you guessed right, but we made a solemn promise that next year SFA is going to Georgia to win first—would you believe third, fifth? A telegram from Governor Sanders of Georgia was read welcoming the boys to the Conclave in Georgia for 1967.

Following the banquet pictures were taken and goodbyes were said to those who were leaving that night. Those that remained had a pretty good time, from what I am told. They seemed to have had plenty of female company at the tent area, as well as plenty of liquid refreshments. That night another "Texas dew" fell on the troops, but it mattered little. With all the boys gone Sunday, all that was left was a huge cleanup job. A big thanks to the Fideles for their help, the forest industries who contributed, and the many other people who made the Texas Conclave a success. The boys who visited SFA for only a couple of days went home with the new knowledge that not all of Texas is sagebrush and cactus. They had discovered that when Texans brag that they have the biggest and best—they do. Throughout the Southland there is word of Texas hospitality, our campus, our numerous beautiful women, and the Texas foresters at SFA.
BILL UTLEY, daring, debonair, and dauntless defender of Truth, Justice, and The American Way of Life, dons his sacred white hat (so you can tell he's one of the good guys) and dashes off on another dangerous mission—to defend the honor and integrity of the S.F.A. School of Forestry.

An outstanding "student" of Professor Hunt's For. 337 (Fire Protection), he was chosen to represent S.F.A. in the A.S.F.C. Conclave fire-fighting contest, the merit of this course being appropriately reflected by the importance of the event. Without the valuable experience gained from taking For. 337, our hero would have undoubtedly finished last. As it turned out, he just got disqualified.

CHUG-A-LUG, CHUG-A-LUG,
Kinda Makes You Wanta Frug.
Don't Squirt 'Till You Smell The Smoke of Their Stogies.

Oops, He's Going Down!

Alas, The End of Our Hero!
1966 SYLVANS A.S.F.C. CONCLAVE PARTICIPANTS

The Winner's?

"Let's See, Is That Southern Red Oak or Cherrybark Oak?"

"Faith Might Move Mountains but a Little Luck Never Hurt Anybody."

"Please God, On The Stake."

THE LAST OF THE MOHICUPINS
"Steady Now...Steady!"

"Hook'em Horns!"

RITES OF SPRING

Straight from "TRUE WEST"

"Remember Now, when I Pull You're Supposed to Push, or Is That Vice Versa?"
INTRAMURALS

by Melvin Hazelwood

The 1965-66 intramural season, as usual, found the Sylvans right in the middle of all
the action. A couple of new events were added to the schedule this year, which accounted
for a well rounded intramural schedule. The list of sports participated in by the Sylvans
included football, basketball, handball, table tennis, softball, wrestling, horseshoes, and
track.

First of all came football. With 6'4" Yarnell as quarterback and 5'9" Faulkner as
end, how can you lose? I don't know, but somehow we managed. Actually our football
record wasn't that bad, for we did win a few games but finished somewhere other than the
top.

Next on the schedule was basketball. As I said, we were in there, fighting all the
way, sometimes with just four men, but nevertheless still fighting. There were days
when we looked as if we had it, so to speak, and days when we looked as if we had had it.
We ended up in fifth place in our league.

After basketball came volleyball. We lost four and won two games. During the
volleyball season, handball and table tennis tournaments were held in which we were
represented.

Softball is in progress now. If the sore arms hold out we might end up in pretty good
shape. So far we have a 1-1 record. Wrestling and a horseshoe tournament will be held
in the near future, and we will be represented. Finally will come track! Our hopes for
Bauer are high, as he feels he is ready this year.
THE FISHING TRIP - 1966

by Mickey Jeane

The 1966 fishing trip was certainly a trip to remember. Its success can be directly attributed to the dauntless courage of 10 Sylvans who without fear of life or limb braved the expanse of the Lake O' The Pines.

The trip began when a scouting party of five juniors left for the lake Thursday evening. All were disappointed about having to miss Mr. Hunt's advanced mensuration class, but once again their courage prevailed. Thursday night was relatively calm, although not entirely a drought. Friday was spent fishing, and surprisingly enough there was some degree of success. Despite the 30 feet of fresh water the bream were still gullible—even nimble-fingers Bauer caught one.

Entertainment was provided by "Ringo" Schultz and his howling guitar, backed up by those harmonizing twins, Bauer and Baumann.

Unlike last year, no one went hungry on this trip. For example, Bauer's breakfast consisted of nine scrambled eggs and a can of fried sardines; after a few "to relieve the tension," he calmly noted, "I wasn't really hungry."

To further show that no one starved, an evening meal consisted of 40 to 50 fried bream and 10 pounds of fried potatoes, all washed down sufficiently. Nothing escaped the "goat," W. A. Little, who for one meal had fried turtle and would have had fried gar if it hadn't flopped back in. Even Doc Samson and Mr. Hunt came for a visit. Both were amazed at the amount of garbage true fisherman accumulate.

If you want a bed at next year's fishing trip, you're going to have to act fast to beat out this year's dauntless, daring, and weaving ten.

Our thanks to International Paper Co., who allowed us to use their facilities.
CHRISTMAS DINNER-DANCE - 1965

by Al Cook

Traditionally the Sylvans Christmas Dinner-Dance is one of the club’s social highlights for the semester; this year was no exception.

The Dinner-Dance was held in the Banita Ballroom of Hotel Fredonia. After a Christmas dinner of turkey and trimmings, Mr. Lacy H. Hunt, prominent Nacogdoches lumberman, entertained us with a story or two before awarding three generous scholarships to Mickey Jeane, Tommy Graham, and Donal Weaver.

This year the Sylvans' dates had a special treat also. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt gave cash awards to Marsha Moulton, Martha Davis, and Linnea Waite, who were winners of a drawing. This should enhance the date-getting powers of Sylvans in the future.

Our speaker this year was the Rev. Wayne Bryan of the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Nacogdoches. Following some interesting stories about Dr. Walker, Professor Hunt, and "Smokey" Martin, Rev. Bryan presented a personal recording concerning the Christmas story.

The volciferous Van-Dels furnished music for this year’s event—even the Samsons couldn’t keep up with them.
CAPTIVE WOOD - FACT OR FANTASY

by Dr. Nelson Samson

Does large company ownership of forest land in an area mean that wood will not be available to a new enterprise desiring to locate in the area? This thought is answered in the affirmative by a large number of foresters and engineers interested in the location of new sites for wood-using industries. This idea is precisely stated in the following quotation from one of our widely-read journals:

"Of course, the mere existence of good timberland is not enough to assure its availability for supplying a proposed new mill. Even the annual growth statistics, which generally show an increase of growth over drain, do not tell the whole story. Much of the timberland is now privately owned or controlled by wood-using organizations and is simply not available to supply a new mill located in the area."

Paper mills and other wood-using industries require wood, not land, as a raw material. When we talk about supplying a new mill, we refer specifically to wood. While timberland may be good collateral for the bank, a good investment when land prices are rising, and a historical necessity, it is only important as a producer of wood. It has never been convincingly proven that a paper mill needs timberland of its own. The generally small percentage of wood obtained from company holdings makes land ownership, per se, a questionable essential. From the standpoint of return on investment the ownership of forest land is also difficult to justify since the return rarely exceeds 5 percent and is usually around 3 percent. Likewise, its value as a bargaining lever to influence stumpage prices is doubtful since companies cannot afford to own sufficient quantities of wood to have real control over the marketplace.

This captive-wood concept, without supply and demand conditions specified, is untenable from an economic, forest management, and logical point of view. It implies a wood supply which can be manipulated by wood-using organizations holding less than 19 percent of the commercial forest land and less than 23 percent of the growing stock in the South.

There is no such thing as a captive wood supply in the southern United States. The constant expansion of the pulp and paper industry is ample testimony to this fact. It also suggests that when a company's wood supply exceeds its needs, the surplus wood will be allowed to rot rather than reach the marketplace. To most pulp and paper companies, sawlog-size timber has a higher value as a saleable commodity than as pulpwood, particularly when there is no shortage of pulpwood. Sawmills are always interested in pulpwood markets because management aimed at an ultimate sawtimber crop must include thinning to allow growing room, and pulpwood offers a cash income for the thinnings removed. Leaving a timber stand unthinned when thinning is silviculturally desirable means not maximizing growth, and this is an economic loss. It is doubtful that forestry-conscious paper mills, plywood plants or sawmills will refuse to sell surplus stumpage or higher-value products to other wood-using organizations when the possibility presents itself and the wood is not required for their own needs. As an alternative to selling wood to a competitor, it is suggested that a company may elect to build up its growing stock. This, even if practiced, can only delay the final result. Management, as mentioned above, involves removal of considerable small timber in the process of
producing saw-timber. Large timber volumes carried as growing stock also means higher tax rates, higher risk, and more tied-up capital investment. Disregarding these factors, we still come face to face with physiological or financial maturity, at which time the wood must reach the marketplace or rot. Will foresters let it rot or will they sell it?

Where supply and demand are in relative balance, or where demand exceeds supply, this captive concept may have some validity; but where supply greatly exceeds demand, all wood grown, except that which is economically inaccessible, reserved from consumption by law, or essential for watershed protection, will ultimately reach the marketplace irrespective of ownership. Ironically, so-called captive wood will be the first to reach the marketplace since it will be controlled by foresters. Foresters are more aware of the market opportunities than the average landowner and, in addition, their training makes them more alert to fill a raw material demand. Texas furnishes a good example of this. With only 4.5 percent of the pulping capacity of the South, she produces 9.5 percent of the residues used by the southern pulp and paper industry. This is happening despite an abundance of pulpwood-size timber in private ownership.

Private industry holdings in an area can also change ownership from one segment of private industry to another. Most of the large pulp company holdings existing in the South today resulted from a change of ownership originally vested in sawmill holdings. The fact that an area has a large concentration of industrial holdings does not preclude purchase by a new firm.

Considerable wood thought of as "captive" may find freedom under conditions of higher price offerings, a more lenient mill scale, a larger quota, closing hauling distances or any number of small personal reasons which enter into decisions of timber operators. Sawmill operators currently too far from existing pulp mills to haul chips might be interested in installing a chipper with an assured market within shorter hauling distance.

The present wood supply situation is not the only factor to consider. Past experience has shown that better markets for pulpwood stimulate the production of pine trees which results in the availability of more wood in the immediate vicinity of the new market. Georgia, with the heaviest concentration of pulp and paper mills in the South, had a 49 percent increase in daily pulping capacity between 1958 and 1964. In this same period, Georgia pulpwood production rose 51 percent despite the pressure from existing mills. This same pattern is true in Florida, Alabama, and Louisiana. A ready market, a reasonable price and short hauling distances make timber growing a more attractive alternative for the use of land than most other choices.

Lastly, wood you need and wood you have! Desirable areas without the influence of existing industrial ownership are non-existent. Of the twelve southern states, only two, Tennessee and Virginia, have less than 16 percent of their commercial forest land in industrial ownership. However, in the southern region roughly one-third of the industrially-owned commercial forest land is still held by lumber interests which provides a fertile field for timberland exchange. Growth throughout the South is rapidly exceeding drain and therefore, wood cannot be considered captive regardless of its ownership. Shortages and procurement difficulties will continue to harass the industry in local situations, but timber availability should not be blamed for conditions arising from labor shortages, sustained inclement weather, poor management planning or unimaginative wood procurement.

Determination of the wood supply should be guided by the availability of a sufficient excess of growth of desirable species and size classes over drain instead of by the pattern of land ownership.
WILDERNESS CONCEPTS

by Thomas J. Wood

With the passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964, a prolonged controversy between the preservationists and the users of our wilderness areas appeared to be resolved. The Wilderness Act vested Congress with the authority and responsibility of forming or removing wilderness areas from their present status. This does not mean the respective administrative agencies in charge cannot add to or withdraw wilderness areas. It means only that they cannot do it without Congressional approval. Neither did it lump all wilderness areas together under a common administrative agency. The agency which administers these areas will retain administrative control under common guidelines.

The Wilderness Act was a compromise of sorts between the two factions, and in actuality did not resolve the basic differences. The differences between the preservationists and the users are hard to explain and much more complex than the question of responsibility and authority.

The Preservationist

The preservationist's main objective is to preserve undisturbed natural conditions in existing areas for their scientific value and for the physical recreation and spiritual benefit of our people. Wilderness areas are expected to be utilized by only a small portion of our population or they would cease to be wildernesses. But the wilderness also occupies a place in the hearts of millions of Americans who never physically see these areas. It is one of our most priceless heritages.

The key to this concept of preservation is in the idea of undisturbed areas. To understand the meaning of undisturbed areas, one needs to know some of the basic ecological facts of the natural forest. The process of ecological succession should not be disrupted if the ultimate climax of the particular area is to be reached. In case of natural catastrophe such as fire, disease, or windthrow, ecological succession may move backward. Natural catastrophes are part of the natural environment, but they can in many cases be reduced or even eliminated by human intervention if the present stage of succession is desired.

But do the preservationists mean to hold to this concept rigidly? In some cases, yes, where it is desired that ecological succession take place. However, many of the areas under consideration for placement into wilderness areas have the appeal of the people in their present stage of succession. Left undisturbed, this present stage of succession may or may not in many cases remain stationary, as forests are in a general continuous natural change from one stage of succession to another. It should be recognized that maintenance of a successional stage short of the climax requires much intervention (management) by man. Our beautiful white pine forests of the north woods are one example. Left alone in a natural undisturbed succession, the result would be a beech-birch-maple hardwood forest type on most undisturbed soil conditions. Another example of this type of situation is the pine-hardwood forest of the South. The beauty of the existing pine-hardwood forest is quite spectacular, especially in the East Texas area.
where an abrupt line divides the Southwest open and scrub timber areas from the pine-hardwood forest to the east. It is the shortleaf, loblolly, and the few remaining longleaf pines that enhance the beauty of the East Texas region. It is the natural recreational playground for the huge metropolitan areas of Houston, San Antonio, and Dallas. But to preserve and leave these pine-hardwood forests in an undisturbed condition would soon lead to an ecological succession where the hardwoods would soon dominate and the pines would be eased out of existence, resulting in a nearly pure oak-hickory forest with few pines evident.

Yet, the concept of preservation with modification is sound. True, there are areas which need to be preserved, but in many cases there are areas that need to be preserved in their present state of succession. To preserve them in their present state depends on the management of these areas by competent foresters with the concept of preservation with modification as their guiding aim.

The Wilderness Act did benefit the preservationist in that it gave Congress the authority and responsibility for these areas and relieved the heads of administrative agencies, usually political appointees, from this responsibility. Not that it was a reflection on the competency of these people, but an assurance that these areas will not be mistreated without the awareness of the people.

The Users

The users in this instance are the foresters practicing multiple-use management, or in some instances nearly single-use management with some of our forest industries. Their main objective is to manage forest lands to produce the greatest amount of use for the greatest number of people or to provide a continuous supply of timber for our forest industries.

The passage of the Wilderness Act was not a defeat but a challenge for the forestry profession. True, it is taking and will take valuable timber out of reach for harvesting and production in some areas. But is not this a challenge to practice forestry better on the remaining land? Farmers have doubled their crops on half the land; is not this the goal of a forester also? Is not intensive management one of the ideals we keep before us?

Another challenge it offers is maintaining the existing ecological stage of a given area through sound and proper management. Foresters have the training, machinery and know-how to utilize an area effectively without disturbing it to any degree. Through their knowledge of ecology, silviculture, harvesting, etc., they can, through uneven-age management, perpetuate the ecological stage desired by the preservationists. Yet, it is also up to the preservationists to see the value of correct use of these areas and to allow the users to use them effectively.

Conclusions

Although the Wilderness Act was passed, it did not settle the issues. Preservationists and users are going to have to settle their differences in management of areas, whether this management consists of leaving areas totally undisturbed, of maintaining stages of ecological succession, or of intense management of existing commercial areas.

The two factions are going to have to sit down together, outline their objectives, agree to the best type of management to produce their respective goals, and put it into practice. Both are going to have to solve their problems at the field level to get the greatest amount of good out of an area for all concerned, now and in the future.
A FORESTER LOOKS AHEAD


I have looked forward to this occasion with special pleasure because there is much that I would like to talk with you about. I am delighted to participate in your conclave.

It is a special privilege tonight for me to bring you the personal greetings of President Lyndon B. Johnson and Secretary Orville L. Freeman. They, too, are much interested in this conclave and all that it represents. If they could be here they would bring you a stirring message of hope and challenge and direction—because they know that you represent the future of America.

Today almost half of all Americans are less than 25 years old! You, perhaps more than any recent generation, must face up to and solve incredibly important and complex problems—international as well as internal.

You will be moving in fast company as you step out in the professional life you have chosen. Young people like yourselves in other disciplines will be busy extending the fabulous progress being made in electronics, medicine, space exploration, data handling, and a host of other scientific and technical fields. Others of your contemporaries will be moving equally fast in business, art, politics, and similar fields. The pace of events and the rate of change in our way of life are incredible—there are great opportunities for young people in many fields of work.

Each of you must have thought a great deal about this before choosing forestry as a career. For most of you, and for the forestry profession, I am sure it was a wise choice. There are urgent tasks waiting for you throughout the full range of conservation and natural resource matters.

You have chosen a vitally important field! The strength of our Nation and our society stems from taproots deep within rural America. The forests and the plains; the cropland and the mountains; the water, soil, and air; the towns and farms and ranches dotting our countryside—all of these are part of the heritage that you have chosen to protect and wisely use. Natural resources must forever continue to undergird our economy, our well-being, and our way of life.

The American story of growth and abundance has attracted and thrilled people all over the globe. Yet, this is only a prelude. The next part of the story—the quest for quality, dignity, and beauty in our national life—is ready to be written boldly on the pages of history. As a nation, we have reached the point in time when at last we have the capability to build a society that will fulfill the heritage that is ours. You have arrived on the scene at a critical time—for you and your generation must help to find the handles to grasp this opportunity. And with you must rest a full share of the heavy responsibility of making meaningful all that has gone before.

If you accept this challenge you will find no lack of outlets for your skills and energy. Our raw resources of soil and water, forests and minerals, and fish and wildlife—yes, even the air we breathe—have been badly used as our Nation developed. The flows of timber, forage, ores, and crops which have long sustained us have not been produced without cost. The spectres of air and water pollution, soil erosion, floods, wildfire, and poor land use have yet to be banished from the land.
The once solid strength of many rural communities has ebbed away until they have become a drag upon the national economy. Huge regions of rural America have faltered and fallen far behind. Perhaps you have noticed that in many cases such areas coincide with the forested areas of our country.

All of these things are a part of the challenge that you, as foresters and conservation leaders, must understand and accept. For most of you, the horizons of your work will not be encompassed by technical and scientific matters; by silviculture or research; by wood utilization or marketing; or even by all of the subject matter in all of your courses combined! You may find that your greatest contributions will come through application of your forestry skills in the broader arenas of conservation, land use, and related social, economic, or political matters. For this reason, I urge you to develop wide interests and to be sensitive and responsive to the world around you. Your education and your training should equip you well to attack a wide variety of problems of critical importance—at the local, state, or national level.

This evening, may I offer a few thoughts that should be helpful to you as you settle back down to work after this conclave has been posted in the record books. From the vantage point of my 35th year as a career forester, let me comment briefly on a few of the things that students of forestry may want to ponder in this year of 1966.

For one thing, it is increasingly clear to me that the team approach is essential in forestry—just as much as it is at Mission Control in nearby Houston when our astronauts are in orbit. This need for teamwork is apparent from the most specialized of forestry research to the broad sweep of program administration on a Statewide or national scale. We in the Forest Service are putting a lot of emphasis on helping our people learn to operate effectively in groups. In the mid-sixties, the day of the rugged individualist as a prime mover in forestry matters is about gone. Rather than deride this trend as a producer of "the organization man," we should recognize the usefulness of the team approach—and learn to work together most effectively. The old adage that "two heads are better than one" has lost none of its significance.

The principles of effective group action can be extended to guide the efforts of organizations toward mutual objectives. This, too, is an area where greater skill is needed. There are hundreds—perhaps thousands—of organized groups that take great interest in forestry matters; and the number is increasing steadily. Many have similar interests, and others are diametrically opposed—but they all have one thing in common; each has a strong interest and viewpoint to advance and defend.

Quite often, progress in forestry is possible only through the combined efforts of numerous organizations. For example, I'm sure that Dr. Folweiler would agree that the cooperative fire protection program established under the Clarke-McNary Act owes its remarkable success to joint Federal, State, and private efforts.

Similar examples could be cited with respect to joint forestry research projects, management of intermixed public and private lands, wildlife management, rangeland improvement, watershed development, construction of ski resorts and other recreational facilities on public lands, and so forth. I am sure that this pattern will continue and grow in significance.

I urge you to become skillful in working with others—as an individual and as a representative of your organization.

This same general idea can be extended to the on-the-ground practice of forestry. You will be faced with a need to coordinate activities and uses of forest resources—as well as forestry efforts. In addition to applying the principles of teamwork, you will have many occasions to apply the principles of multiple use management.
The story of growing populations and rapidly increasing pressures on a shrinking land base is familiar to you. It will become even more so in the years ahead. Every day brings new evidence of the importance of forests and related lands in meeting a widening variety of needs as well as greater volumes of use.

Competition among users is increasing and the resulting problems are becoming more complex and difficult to solve. On small private tracts such problems often can be solved locally and temporarily in the market place as land is bought and then utilized as the highest bidder sees fit. But when public lands and large industrial tracts are involved, resource managers must take action to accommodate a wide variety of demands. They must strive for the most effective and harmonious blending of uses that can be achieved. And they must also balance present use against future needs, in many cases.

I am convinced that coordination of uses of forest resources is the only possible way that most of these growing demands can be met. Your generation simply must advance the state of the art to the point that forests are managed scientifically to produce water, wildlife, and outdoor recreation opportunities—as well as timber supplies. And this must be done in a manner that maintains natural beauty and esthetic values, and does not lead to soil erosion or other deterioration of the environment. This is a big order, I know—but we must look to your generation to make real progress in this direction.

We also recognize that you face a gigantic burden of unfinished work. We know that millions upon millions of forested acres in this country are not being managed at all—much less with the precision and skill that I have suggested will be needed. We know that even protection of forests from fires and pests is not yet adequate, and that there is a vast backlog of development work remaining to be done. There are roads to be built, areas that need to be seeded or planted to trees, stands of timber that need cultural treatment, and sources of erosion to be controlled. And there is still more work than you "can shake a stick at" in developing watersheds, wildlife habitat, and in similar activities.

We also know there are still many closed doors to be opened through forestry research. If the past is any teacher, your careers are sure to encompass remarkable strides in research—including discoveries which may drastically change the way timber is grown, harvested, and utilized. No doubt some of you will be in the van as more of the barriers of ignorance are broken down.

In short, no matter what niche you fill, whether by design or chance, you can build a satisfying career. There will be no shortage of opportunities to develop and use your abilities to the fullest.

There is another skill that I would urge you to develop now and in the years ahead. Learn to use the written and the spoken word effectively in communicating your views. You will be surprised to find out how frequently you will need and use that skill in your daily work—and how important it will be to you.

The day of the lonely timber cruiser or the scientist laboring by himself in the laboratory is gone. The day when foresters could work in a vacuum and talk only among themselves is gone. The practice of our profession is becoming more like the complex web of life in the forest itself. Economists, sociologists, legislators, sportsmen, recreationists, and millions of other Americans will be looking over your shoulders as you do your work. You will get all kinds of help and advice—much of it conflicting and quite a lot of it based on a lack of understanding or on a narrow special interest.

All of this means that you will have to be articulate and persuasive in explaining your objectives and procedures in nontechnical terms. You will have to accept as part of your job the duty of helping to create a well-informed public. You will need popular support for the forestry principles you seek to employ.
Let me illustrate this point with a specific example. In the Northwest we are experiencing opposition to patch-cutting in Douglas-fir because of the "mess"—the loss of natural beauty—that occurs at the time of harvest. This same type of opposition is found nationwide—even in the South, where we like to think that the principles of forest management are clearly demonstrated and well understood. Perhaps we have oversold the idea of selective logging in the past, without realizing that many of our timber types require even-aged management.

At any rate, we are faced with an urgent need to inform the public of the reasons for clear-cutting on a scientific basis. We need to make the points that regeneration of mature and overmature forests is a necessity; that the loss of beauty is temporary; that through careful planning, clearcut areas can have fringe benefits in terms of wildlife habitat and other values. We know that the understanding eye can find beauty in the orderly renewal of forests and in the sight of a productive, vigorous, and useful forest at work.

Perhaps some of you have seen the film of my talk on this subject last May to the National Council of State Garden Clubs, or heard my presentation at the Society of American Foresters annual meeting in Detroit last fall. These talks illustrate, in a way, the kind of effort that I think you will need to make often during your careers.

Before leaving this subject of communications let me remind you that your generation and those to follow are increasingly urban-oriented. You will be the exceptions because of what you have learned about the concept of conservation as wise use of resources, and because of your interests in this field. Increasing numbers of Americans will know little and care less about where the wood comes from to meet their needs. On the other hand, they may be quite enthusiastic about outdoor recreation, wilderness, natural beauty, and similar subjects. This tendency will make more difficult your task of promoting balanced, productive use of forests through scientific resource management.

What I am saying is that forest managers and scientists must increasingly recognize social, economic, and political forces. These "external" factors must be understood and applied as skillfully as the traditional factors of soil and water, and flora and fauna of the forest.

More than 35 years ago I stood where you stand now—in a different State and in a far different world, but with the same wondering, questioning, determination to take part in the forestry movement. We both were attracted to a young profession, a profession in this country that is still spamed by one lifetime. The words and memory of Gifford Pinchot are still fresh in the minds of many of his colleagues. At least 40 charter members of the Forest Service are still alive today.

In each year throughout this brief history, young men like yourselves have taken up the burden of advancing the wise use of forests and related lands. Sometimes progress has been painfully slow—and yet, exciting breakthroughs in research, or legislation, or education, or program development frequently stand out as milestones along the way. Looking back, of course, we can see that we have come a long way since Gifford Pinchot started America on the forestry trail at the turn of the century.

A few moments ago I reminded you that you will be moving in fast company when you graduate—that you will have to make a place for yourself and your profession in a complex and rapidly changing society. I hope that I have also made it clear that there is important work for you to do as you join the ranks of men dedicated to carrying on a long tradition of public service.

We welcome you and wish you well!
TALLY STAFF - 1966

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the few people who helped with this year's Texas Tally, Bob Rinehart, his wife Carolyn, Lynn Lank-ford, and Dr. Wiant; their consolidated effort made this year's Tally possible. I would also like to criticize my fellow club members for their general apathy toward the Tally. Without interest and cooperation we will never have a superb Texas Tally.

Mickey Jeane
Editor, Texas Tally

Problems, Problems—but "Fire-Tower" Wiant, Advisor, Will Save the Day.

(Lynn Lankford, our photographer, was so busy taking other guys' pictures he didn't have time to take his own. Now, Lynn, if you stay with us next year, maybe...)
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