

Growing pains: Hank Chamberlin and the Arkansas A&M Forestry Program, 1946-1957

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Almost immediately after he started in the fall of 1945, Henry H. “Hank” Chamberlin faced many challenges in getting the two-year applied forestry program at Arkansas A&M College (AA&M) up and running. As the newly hired director of the one-man department, Chamberlin needed to build this program with virtually no financial resources, a flawed curriculum, very limited office and instructional space, and no other dedicated faculty.¹ Perhaps it was a good thing that only three students had enrolled in the forestry program during its first term. These challenges, daunting as they were, did not seem to trouble the eager young director—bigger plans were in the works.² Chamberlin and AA&M anticipated growth in the new forestry program as the veterans of World War II returned home and used their new-found opportunities under the G. I. Bill.³ This expansion came quickly—in the fall semester of 1946, five more enrolled, followed by another 49 veterans in January of 1947, bringing the program’s enrollment up to 57 in its first year.⁴

As the only faculty member of the new program, Chamberlin was the administrator, instructor, fundraiser, and “transportation director” (meaning he drove the students to and from the field in an old truck).⁵ The rapid growth of the forestry program necessitated the addition

of faculty, and Frank R. Grote (Bachelor of Science in Forestry (BSF), University of Michigan) was hired as an instructor in 1946.⁶ Grote’s arrival, along with the assistance of existing AA&M faculty Dr. Delzie Demaree, Bernard Hart, and A.H. Boyd, should have well-situated the applied forestry program. But administrative turmoil embroiled AA&M in 1945 and 1946, including President Marvin Bankston’s resignation in the summer of 1946 and the failure of the Board of Trustees to renew the contract of Demaree.⁷ Chamberlin must have acquitted himself admirably during these first tumultuous months on the job, as he and a handful of other AA&M faculty were singled out as the college’s “only salvation at the present time” in a May 9, 1946 letter from a student council member to the Board of Trustees.⁸ Interestingly, this student’s short list of capable faculty also included Marjorie Lamb, the soon-to-be Mrs. Hank Chamberlin!

Although he had helped force President Bankston and Dr. Demaree out, the School of Applied Forestry still had a highly influential friend on the AA&M Board of Trustees in lumberman Leslie K. Pomeroy. The forestry program continued under a reorganization that placed it in the newly formed “Division of Technical Training” along with other two-year degrees in agriculture, home economics, and engineering.⁹

An additional hire, Eugene Keller (originally from Jonesboro, Arkansas; B.S.F. University of Michigan; M.S. Forestry Iowa State College) rounded out the forestry faculty in 1946.¹⁰ While the college struggled financially and academically after the war, this promising new program still garnered administrative interest: in January of 1947, an applied game management curriculum as an adjunct to forestry was discussed. Forestry was one of five programs identified by the Board of Trustees at their July 12, 1947 meeting as a “first priority” to be brought up to full strength and properly equipped as soon as possible.¹¹

The first set of students awarded forest technician diplomas in 1947 included James Blalock, R.B. Coffman, Joe B. Dishongh, Harold Gunter, Dempsey McDonald, Thomas R. Scott, Richard Shelton, and Woodrow Trimble.¹² In general, AA&M forestry students were an enthusiastic and patient bunch, embracing the limited resources of the program (Figure 1). By 1947-48, the program had

grown large enough to have an active Forestry Club (listed as a “pre-professional organization”).¹³ The Forestry Club offered student members opportunities for fellowship, networking with industry professionals, and hosted a Forestry Field Day.¹⁴ Based on a popular program of public outreach held for years by the Arkansas State Forestry Commission, Field Day consisted of a variety of physical- (e.g., chopping, cutting) and knowledge-based contests (e.g., wood and tree identification) that helped to build camaraderie and served as a student recruiting tool. Eventually, this activity produced a highly successful team that competed against students from other forestry schools in the southeastern US.¹⁵

Academically, a number of changes appeared in the 1947-48 catalog. Dendrology (identification of trees and shrubs) was removed from the Silvics and Dendrology course offered in 1946-47 and became two separate one-credit classes. Curiously, a different Dendrology course under the Botany program of the Division of Natu-



Figure 1. Hank Chamberlin earned quite a reputation for his driving of this old military truck. Photograph courtesy of the UAM School of Forestry and Natural Resources.

ral Science and Mathematics described as being for students in botany, forestry, conservation, and agriculture remained in the catalog. Given that Demaree was now at Arkansas State College, it is unclear who taught this other dendrology course—the University of Chicago-trained George H. Carroll, hired in 1946, was listed in the 1947-48 catalog as a professor of botany and would have been the logical replacement.¹⁶ While the “Nature Study and Conservation” and “Conservation of Natural Resources” courses were under the Division of Natural Science and Mathematics, “Farm Forestry” was now housed in the forestry program.¹⁷ Farm Forestry remained closed to forestry students but was offered to other majors, and was required in the two-year agriculture program.¹⁸

Several new courses were added to the forestry curriculum in the 1947-48 catalog, including one entitled “Seeding and Planting”, which emphasized “artificial” (human-driven) regeneration of forests. Seeding and Planting was then a new trend in the forestry profession. Rather than relying solely upon Mother Nature to produce, distribute, and establish tree seedlings, foresters were starting to do this themselves as a means to better control the trees on a given site.¹⁹ “Timber Marking,” “Forestry Seminar,” and “Wood Identification and Lumber Grading” also appeared in this catalog, although these likely were expansions of previously listed courses. The “Applied Silviculture” and “Field Problem in Forest Management” courses offered in 1946-47 were subsumed into other parts of the curriculum. Other largely cosmetic changes to course titles also occurred, without meaningful changes to class content (e.g., from “Slide Rule and Calculator” to “Forestry Computations”). Also new in the 1947-48 catalog were individual fees (from \$1 to

\$10) for courses with a lab or field component that required either specialized equipment or transportation.²⁰

Why such a substantial revision of the forestry curriculum only a couple of years into the program? In part, it is likely that Chamberlin and the rest of his faculty wanted to make the curriculum more their own rather than following one set by President Bankston. Additionally, the success of AA&M two-year students at other colleges encouraged Chamberlin and his staff to move to a four-year program.²¹ However, most of the change was intended to meet future needs. The original ranger-type School of Applied Forestry was established to meet the minimal expectations of the Veteran’s Administration, which concentrated on quickly training vets for employment as forest technicians or prepared them for transfer to another institution to earn a bachelor’s degree in forestry. Chamberlin and AA&M recognized that a more broadly available four-year (bachelors) degree open to more than just veterans was the best way to ensure the future of the program. They also sensed the need to compete regionally for students, especially given the significantly lower income and lesser prestige of ranger program graduates.²² Hence, the initial changes to the two-year curriculum were preparation for a four-year bachelor’s degree in forestry to be offered at AA&M; Pomeroy called for this expansion at a March 1949 Board of Trustees meeting.²³ However, the road to an accredited future proved far longer and rockier than anticipated.

Between 1946 and 1950, AA&M also offered “Apprenticeship Forestry.” Unlike most of the other “special courses” (such as band camps, agricultural short courses, and others), the apprenticeship program was given by school year (e.g., 1947-48),

suggesting that this was a longer-term training. The forestry apprenticeship program grew from 18 apprentices in the fall of 1946 to its peak (45) in the 1947-48 school year; however, participation quickly declined to 13 in 1948-49, and only six in 1949-50, the last year of the program.²⁴ Although most of these apprentices gave hometowns from across Arkansas, there were also men from Saguache, Colorado and Salt Lake City, Utah.²⁵ To date, I found almost nothing else on this program. Early AA&M forestry certificate recipient, O.H. “Doogie” Darling, recalled little of these young men and their course of instruction, although he thought some may not have graduated high school.²⁶ The Board of Trustees minutes hold few clues to this program, but it appears to have been vocational training for the Veterans Administration.²⁷ At AA&M, these vocations included flight training and “apprentice agriculture, conservation, and forestry”.²⁸

But why offer forestry apprenticeships, while simultaneously building a degree program? The financial appeal to AA&M was clear—returning veterans seeking vocational training came with federal dollars to support them. There were other outside interests involved, too. The timber industry needed better trained workers, but not necessarily college graduates. Emanuel Fritz, then-Chairman of the Committee on Apprentice Training of the Pacific Logging Congress, had in 1941 proposed such apprenticeships to improve worker skills.²⁹ As noted by another contemporary writer, not every student interested in working in the forests wanted a degree, and many college-educated foresters eschewed “apprentice jobs in logging camps,” such as timber cruising, assisting foresters, logging, or woods foremen.³⁰ The approach generally favored by the Society of American Forest-

ers (SAF) for those seeking woods work without a four-year degree was an associate degree conferred by junior colleges or the ranger-type two-year forestry certificates then being offered by AA&M. Such a duplication would not make sense unless Chamberlin and the AA&M administration thought of them as different. This differentiation presaged the imminent transition of the forestry program into a four-year offering consistent with AA&M’s desire to move beyond its junior college past.

By June of 1949, a four-year degree program leading to a Bachelor of Science (B.S.) in Forestry was officially approved by the college and State of Arkansas.³¹ The two-year forest technician curriculum in the 1948-49 AA&M catalog was replaced by the four-year degree program by the next academic year. The first part of this new curriculum (Table 1) emphasized “basic arts and sciences” that provided students with most of their general education requirements and some fundamental forestry courses (e.g., tree identification), while the last two years concentrated on advanced competencies (e.g., silviculture, forest ecology, forest policy, and economics).³² Sandwiched between these was a 10-week-long summer session that included some of the key field skills required by entry-level foresters, including timber cruising, forest surveying, and field trips to forestry operations. Depending on the electives taken in their junior and senior years, an AA&M forester would graduate with between 138 and 144 semester hours.³³

The first AA&M student awarded a B.S. in Forestry was Jay Lynn Cordary.³⁴ According to an article in *The Weevil Outlet*, Cordary was also one of the first AA&M students to receive a forestry technician’s certificate (in 1948).³⁵ He then worked for a consulting forester prior to enrolling in the

Grade level			Credits by semester		
	Course number	Course title	Fall	Spring	Summer
Freshman year (34 total semester hours)					
	English 103 a & b	Freshman Composition	3	3	
	Biology 103 a & b	General Botany	3	3	
	Chemistry 104 a & b	Inorganic Chemistry	4	4	
	Mathematics 123	College Algebra	3		
	Mathematics 113	College Trigonometry		3	
	Engineering 112	Mechanical Drawing	2		
	Engineering 132	Mapping and Drafting		2	
	Forestry 101 a & b	Profession of Forestry	1	1	
	Physical Education 101 a & b	Physical Education (Basic Skills)	1	1	
Sophomore year (33 total semester hours)					
	Forestry 212 a & b	Dendrology	2	2	
	Engineering 213 a & b	Surveying	3		
	Speech 112	Public Speaking	2		
	English 253	Advanced Composition		3	
	Agronomy 215	Soils	5		
	Forestry 213	Silvics		3	
	Economics 203 a	Principles of Economics	3		
	Forestry 242	Forest Products Industries		2	
	Physical Education 201 a & b	Physical Education	1	1	
	Forestry 203	Elementary Forest Mensuration		3	
Summer session (10 total semester hours)					
	Forestry 205 s	Timber Cruising			5
	Forestry 253 s	Surveying of Forest Lands			3
	Forestry 202 s	Forestry Field Trips			2
Junior year (31-33 total semester hours)					
	Forestry 314	Silvicultural Systems & Timber Marking	4		
	Forestry 313	Seeding and Planting		3	
	Forestry 372	Forest Policy		2	
	Forestry 332	Forest Fire Protection	2		
	Forestry 363	Structure and Properties of Woods		3	
	Forestry 323	Advanced Forest Mensuration	3		
	Forestry 344	Milling		4	
	Forestry 343	Logging	3		
	Various	Non-forestry electives	3		
Senior year (30-34 total semester hours)					
	Forestry 424	Forest Management	4		
	Forestry 423	Forest Valuation		3	
	Forestry 413	Regional Silviculture	3		
	Forestry 452	Aerial Photography in Forestry		2	
	Forestry 434	Forest Protection	4		
	Forestry 483	Senior Seminar	3		
	Various	Electives (from Forestry)	5-6	6-9	

Table 1. Original four-year AA&M forestry curriculum, as offered in the 1949-50 academic year.

forestry school at Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College in Nacogdoches, Texas. Upon hearing about the conversion of the AA&M program into a 4-year forestry degree, Cordary transferred back to AA&M and in the spring of 1950 became “Arkansas’ first home-grown forester.”

The emerging significance of forestry in rural southern states such as Arkansas spurred both growth of the AA&M program and potential threats to its standing as the only such program in the state. Prior to the development of the AA&M program, a few forestry courses were offered by the University of Arkansas-Fayetteville (UAF).³⁶ During this period, UAF had a Department of Horticulture and Forestry and although this was not a major program, the size of its forestry-related faculty was comparable to AA&M’s. In truth, this was more of a reflection of the small size of the AA&M effort. UAF never developed a degree offering, concentrating instead on courses that supported other programs (such as a farm forestry class required of agricultural majors at least into the late 1930s), conducting limited forest-based research, and engaging in forestry extension activities at field stations scattered around the state.³⁷ UAF’s involvement in forestry research, extension, and teaching posed little threat to AA&M’s efforts. Nevertheless, it is not surprising that at this time AA&M foresters felt overshadowed by the larger campus across the state. With the UAF faculty and staff publishing occasional forestry-based scientific papers and extension circulars, most Arkansans had little to no knowledge of the program at AA&M.³⁸ In addition, since its inception, the Arkansas State Forestry Commission’s governing board included the UAF Dean of Agriculture—a position of influence the AA&M forestry department lacked.³⁹

At this point, widespread recognition of the AA&M program was less critical than simply reaching those students who wanted to major in forestry. American forestry enrollments rose steadily during the first decades of the 20th Century, peaking in the mid-1930s prior to a significant decline into World War II.⁴⁰ However, the end of the war and a massive influx of veterans equipped with the financial means to afford higher education spurred forestry enrollments to record highs shortly after the end of the war, straining the capacity of existing degree programs.⁴¹ Many veterans were drawn to forestry, attributed by one writer to their desire to escape the violence, noise, and regimented lack of privacy in military life.⁴² Nationwide, veterans comprised almost 90% of enrollments in forestry programs in 1946, and over 50% of all forestry students each year between 1945 and 1950.⁴³ This was also the case at AA&M. Doogie Darling noted that forestry students like himself coming straight out of high school were rare.⁴⁴ Other institutions also sought these veteran students and investigated options to bring them to their campuses. For example, what was then Southern State College (today’s Southern Arkansas University in Magnolia) considered starting a forestry degree in the 1950s, an effort that ultimately failed when AA&M garnered state support for their program.⁴⁵ Even with this growing interest in forestry, President Horace E. Thompson and the rest of the Board of Trustees again spent a considerable amount of time justifying the forestry program to Dr. Norman Burns (then the Director of the Survey for the Arkansas Commission on Higher Education).⁴⁶

While the hundreds of acres of AA&M campus forest aided field instruction, classroom and laboratory space was extremely

limited. The desire to further support the forestry program influenced AA&M's 1946 decision to pursue the acquisition of Camp Monticello, the former World War II Italian prisoner-of-war (POW) camp.⁴⁷ Initially operated under a temporary occupancy permit, after a couple years of negotiation the 812-acre property, buildings, and other infrastructure of the POW camp were transferred by the federal government to AA&M on January 8, 1948.⁴⁸ After the transfer, much of the POW camp was designated as demonstration areas for livestock and forest management. In addition to the teaching and research uses of the POW camp lands, AA&M also re-purposed many of the buildings. For example, to accommodate the influx of veterans (some of whom moved to Monticello to attend the School of Applied Forestry), a number of the former residences—dubbed “Hartville” in the AA&M catalogs—were converted into housing for up to 70 married veterans and their families.⁴⁹ After further negotiation with the War Assets Administration and the assistance of Congressman William F. Norrell, AA&M secured permission to relocate a number of the buildings and related infrastructure from the POW camp.⁵⁰ By the summer of 1949, former officer homes were moved to the shores of Weevil Pond to house faculty.⁵¹

As with having a capable faculty, adequate classroom/lab facilities, and sufficient university support, access to school-controlled forest for teaching, extension, and research was highly valued by SAF.⁵² By 1949, the AA&M catalog boasted that the Department of Forestry managed 1,132 acres of land (320 acres next to the campus, called the “Taedinata Forest,” and the 812 acre POW camp) which were “... readily accessible for field demonstration and practice and for experimental work.”⁵³

AA&M students also had access to nearby industrially-owned forest lands and the “famous” Crossett Experimental Forest in nearby Ashley County.⁵⁴ Students spent many hours during the regular academic year and much of the required summer session learning how to survey forestland and cruise timber (Figure 2).⁵⁵ While the Department of Forestry managed these lands, some guidelines regarding the cutting of timber on the POW camp had to be enforced by the Board of Trustees during the first decade of AA&M operations. In March of 1952, Chamberlin had ran afoul of the terms of the federal government's quit-claim deed on the POW camp when he sold timber from that location without getting approval from the Board first.⁵⁶ This incident probably spurred Trustee Pomeroy to propose the preparation of a long-range management plan for all AA&M timberlands so the Board would know what trees were to be cut for teaching or other purposes.⁵⁷ In later years, the college reduced the size of the POW camp forest when parts of it were transformed into an industrial park.⁵⁸

A “Forestry Laboratory” (part of the former POW Camp hospital) was moved in 1949 to the edge of the AA&M's main campus.⁵⁹ This laboratory housed lumber grading racks, logging equipment, and pine cone driers.⁶⁰ Drying pine cones was necessary to extract viable seeds, which were then germinated and raised in an on-campus greenhouse “scientifically” constructed in the late 1940s and operated “...under the direction of the head of the Division of Technical Training, Chamberlin, for the purpose of producing plants out of season for experimental and class use.”⁶¹ The greenhouse mostly produced pine seedlings. The facility was capable of growing 200,000 pines per year, but likely only



Figure 2. Students learning forestry skills in one of the forested properties of AA&M. Photograph courtesy of the UAM School of Forestry and Natural Resources.

raised a fraction of that for instruction and demonstration purposes.⁶² Thousands of the trees grown in this greenhouse were planted by Chamberlin and his staff and students on the AA&M campus.⁶³

The lands, laboratory, and greenhouse were essential to forestry instruction, given the AA&M program's other limitations.⁶⁴ One other thing was clear—Chamberlin and his faculty were so consumed by their instructional and administrative responsibilities that research was not part of their job. Nationally, forestry research witnessed substantial growth at SAF-accredited institutions, but very little was being done in the unaccredited programs.⁶⁵ Prior to the development of corporate agribusiness, agricultural research (which included forestry) depended on investments from state and federal governments, and in Arkansas during the 1940s and 1950s these dollars were sent to UAF's Agricultural Experiment Station and the USDA For-

est Service's Crossett, Sylamore, and Irons Fork experimental forests. However, few of these federal dollars were directed to the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station for forestry-related research or extension activities. A 1948 report on those working in "subjects pertaining to agriculture" at land-grant colleges and experiment stations noted only a handful of Arkansas forestry specialists at that time: Extension Forester Harold A. Howell in Little Rock, Extension Farm Forester R. E. Nelson at the Fruit and Truck Branch Experimental Station in Hope, and J. L. Rogers, a Research Assistant in Forestry at the Livestock and Forestry Branch Experiment Station in Batesville.⁶⁶ This neglect was typical for agricultural experiment stations across the US. A survey by SAF found that even accredited schools of forestry received less than 1.4% of the station budgets, and the most any single forestry program received was 4.5%.⁶⁷

While research was not vital to collegiate-level forestry education, SAF viewed it as an institutional commitment to the program, a reflection of the caliber of their faculty, and an indication of the learning tools available.⁶⁸ Professor Lamar M. Ware, one of the other candidates for the department head position Chamberlin filled and then the head of the Horticulture and Forestry Department at Alabama Polytechnic Institute (today's Auburn University), shared this perspective in a letter to AA&M President William E. Morgan:

It is a little difficult for me, having spent many years with a college which is also an experiment station, to visualize how most effective teaching work can be done apart from research... [Alabama Polytechnic's] students have the value of active experiments [whose] results have more meaning when the experiments are seen in the field than they have when the results come from tables.⁶⁹

Years later, President Horace Thompson pledged that AA&M would hire faculty with doctorates and encourage faculty participation in professional meetings to improve the quality of instruction. Presumably, these steps would also expand on its limited research capability.⁷⁰ Though research was not a priority, the AA&M Board of Trustees invited the Arkansas Wood Products Association to establish a wood and forest products laboratory on the campus, pitching the Applied Forestry program as the most "complete" one in Arkansas and offering "...cooperat[ion] in any way beneficial to the College and Wood Products Association."⁷¹ President Thompson later received authority from the Board of Trustees to contact the UA system about establishing a branch research station at Monticello to study forest management and timber production in southeast-

ern Arkansas.⁷² Within a week, Thompson sent a letter to UA President Dr. John T. Caldwell noting AA&M's interest in cooperating on forestry-related research as a way to create student educational opportunities. In this correspondence, President Thompson touted the many acres of pine and hardwood forest available on the AA&M campus and its proximity to the Crossett Experimental Forest.⁷³

Chamberlin, as with most program administrators, spent quite a bit of his time dealing with staffing issues arising from inherently low salaries and a lack of other resources at AA&M. During the first decade, he lost a number of faculty in fairly quick succession (Table 2). Chamberlin's first two hires, Grote and Keller, were lured away by industry by the early 1950s.⁷⁴ Keller's replacement, E. Wesley McCoy, was hired in May of 1953 but left shortly thereafter for a better paying position with the US Forest Service.⁷⁵ Poor salaries were not the only concern. A doubling of student enrollments between 1953 and 1958 was not matched with a parallel increase in faculty (Figure 3), straining already limited budgets, facilities, and forestry staff. President Thompson's plan to hire only doctorates was also particularly vexing due to the relatively low numbers of forestry-related doctorates produced; even after graduate enrollment rates increased after World War II, these numbered only a few dozen every year into the late 1950s.⁷⁶

Regardless of the program's challenges, Chamberlin and his small faculty capably trained many young men in forestry. During this first decade, Chamberlin brought on several faculty who had their starts at AA&M: Mark A. Steigerwalt (hired in 1955), had earned a Forest Technician diploma in 1948 before receiving a B.S.F. at Pennsylvania State University and a M.F.

from Yale University.⁷⁷ The first doctorate-holding AA&M forestry faculty member, Robert M. Echols (hired in 1956), had earned his B.S.F. at AA&M in the spring of 1953 before moving on to earn M.F. and Ph.D. degrees at Yale University.⁷⁸ A third AA&M faculty member during this period, John R. Wood (hired in 1957), was awarded a B.S.F. mid-term 1951-52 by AA&M before likewise earning a M.F. from Yale.⁷⁹ In addition to Steigerwalt, Echols, and Woods, many other AA&M

certificate and degree earners went on to other universities for additional schooling, with most having long and successful careers in forestry.⁸⁰ One such success story, Doogie Darling (Figure 4), received his AA&M forest technician diploma in 1948 and then worked for Fordyce Lumber Company before going on to earn a B.S.F. at Louisiana State University and eventually a M.F. from Yale University.⁸¹ Over the years, Darling moved his way up in the Fordyce Lumber Company and then Geor-

Academic year	AA&M Forestry Faculty	AA&M graduation statistics* ———			
		Year	Forest Technician diplomas	B.S. graduates as reported by: AA&M	SAF
1946-47	Hank Chamberlin, Frank Grote, Eugene Keller	1946	--	--	--
1947-48	Hank Chamberlin, Frank Grote, Eugene Keller	1947	8	--	--
1948-49	Hank Chamberlin, Frank Grote, Eugene Keller	1948	20	--	--
1949-50	Hank Chamberlin, Frank Grote, Eugene Keller	1949	3	--	--
1950-51	Hank Chamberlin, Frank Grote, Eugene Keller	1950	4	1	--
1951-52	Hank Chamberlin, Thomas Avery, Eugene Keller	1951	--	15	13
1952-53	Hank Chamberlin, Thomas Avery, Eugene Keller	1952	--	6	7
1953-54	Hank Chamberlin, Thomas Avery, Wesley McCoy	1953	--	16	10
1954-55	Hank Chamberlin, Thomas Avery, Mark Steigerwalt, Wesley McCoy**	1954	--	15	14
1955-56	Hank Chamberlin, Thomas Avery, Mark Steigerwalt, J.F. Moyer***	1955	--	8	7
1956-57	Hank Chamberlin, Dr. Robert Echols, Mark Steigerwalt	1956	--	7	9
1957-58	Hank Chamberlin, Dr. Dwight Moore, Elwood B. Shade, John Wood, J.E. Carothers***	1957	--	15	11
Totals, 1946-57:			35	83	71

* AA&M numbers compiled from graduates listed in the AA&M course catalogs; SAF numbers taken from annual reports in the *Journal of Forestry*.
 ** McCoy resigned his position in 1955 to take a position with the US Forest Service; he later return to the AA&M faculty.
 *** Faculty/staff members as indicated in sources other than the course catalogs.

Table 2. AA&M forestry faculty, number of forestry apprentices, and number of graduates by academic year between 1946 and 1957.

gia-Pacific after they acquired Fordyce. Georgia-Pacific soon transferred Darling to Crossett where he remained for the rest of his career, retiring as Georgia-Pacific's forestry division manager.

During these years, gender and diversity concerns were non-starters. Very few women were admitted to forestry programs anywhere in the U.S. during the first half of the 20th century. Indeed, it was deemed newsworthy when home economics major Helen Morgan from Ouachita County took forestry classes at UAF in 1930.⁸² Nationally, data on female enrollments before the end of World War II are sparse. SAF did not report the numbers of female forestry students separately until the 1944-45 academic year, when it noted 12 in total (11 undergraduates, one masters student) at six institutions (of the 26 schools of forestry recognized by SAF).⁸³ No female foresters graduated from AA&M between 1946 and 1957, although

some probably took the Farm Forestry course prior to 1945 and it is possible that women may have enrolled in some of the other entry-level forestry courses.⁸⁴ This absence is not surprising, given that during this period female foresters would have struggled to find a home in the male-dominated profession. Even the US Forest Service had a long-standing policy against employing woman foresters, and only hired their first in 1957.⁸⁵

There was more blatant racial bias, however. Like most institutions of higher education in Arkansas at that time, AA&M was a whites-only college. Concerns were raised about the prospects of African-Americans seeking admission when the forestry program was established—perhaps because it was anticipated that veterans of all races may be interested in the profession. When the program began, the Board decided to tell any African-American applicants that “...the school [AA&M] was es-

established to serve the educational needs of white students only.”⁸⁶ The issue of race reemerged at the May 27, 1954, Board of Trustees meeting, because the US Supreme Court's landmark *Brown v. Board of Education* ruling had been delivered ten days prior. After a lengthy discussion, the Board decided to “wait and see” on further directions from the Supreme Court and continued to deny African-Americans admission to the college, expressing concern that “serious problems” may

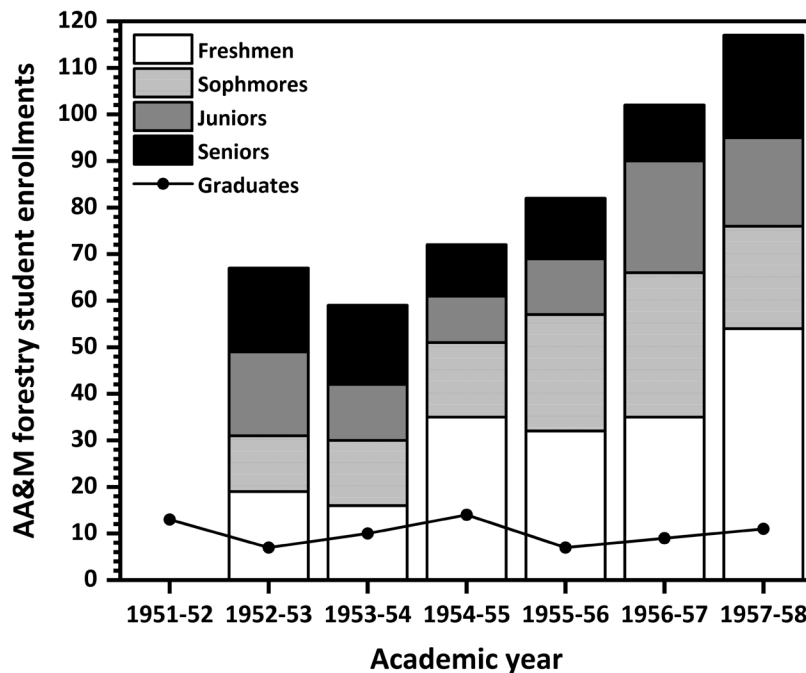


Figure 3. AA&M forestry enrollment and graduate numbers by year, according to statistics reported in the *Journal of Forestry* between 1951 and 1958 (no enrollment statistics were provided for the 1951-52 school year).

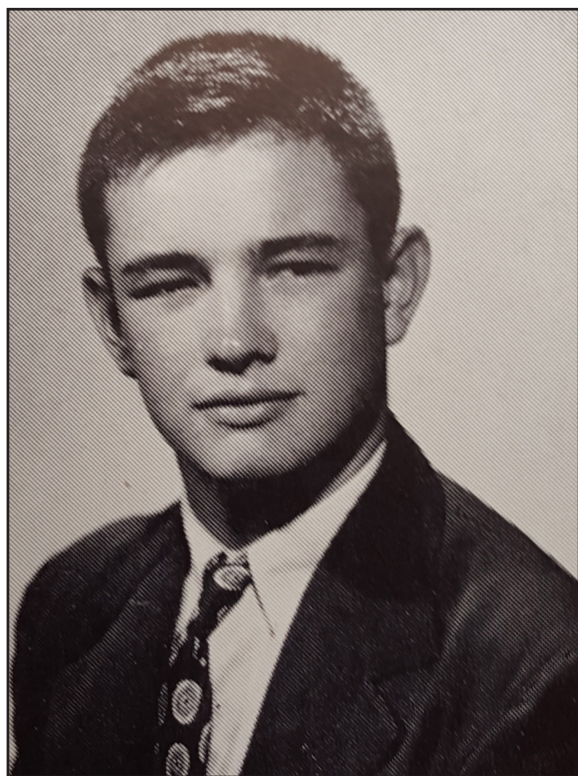


Figure 4. O.H. "Doogie" Darling as an AA&M forestry technician student. Photo courtesy of UAM Library Special Collections.

arise otherwise.⁸⁷ Unfortunately, students of color would find opportunities to learn forestry at AA&M denied to them for another decade, as the college resisted integration until 1964.

The AA&M forestry program experienced another loss when its biggest advocate on the Board of Trustees, Les Pomeroy, stepped down in early June of 1954 after more than 16 years of service. Pomeroy was its Secretary for most of that time, and with his experience in the lumber industry and role in the development of forestry practices in southern Arkansas, Pomeroy's influence was substantial.⁸⁸ Though no longer on the Board, Pomeroy promised to remain active with AA&M and assist the college in any capacity he could. He would soon be called upon to aid the Forestry Department's next major goal—a building of their own.⁸⁹

Assurances in the course catalogs aside, the burgeoning enrollment of the forestry program, coupled with its transition from a two-year to four-year degree, quickly overwhelmed the space it was originally allotted—three rooms on the third floor of the Science Building.⁹⁰ A dedicated forestry building was planned with the earliest years of the program, and eventually had an advocate at the helm of the college. Historian Donald Holley observed that President Thompson was best known as a builder.⁹¹ A circa 1949 blueprint of an AA&M campus improvement plan developed by an outside engineer, L.A. Henry, included a new building for the Forestry and Industrial Education program.⁹² According to Henry's plan (Figure 5), this building was to be even more westerly (i.e., where Maxwell Hall is located) than it is currently. At the Board of Trustees meeting on February 21, 1950, President Thompson submitted a report with a brief section outlining the "needs of college" that included more faculty, instructional equipment, and a new classroom building for the Forestry and Industrial Education program as top priorities.⁹³ Such a facility would be a significant financial investment for the small rural college, but was deemed critical to the forestry program's growth. Later that summer, AA&M Trustee Robert E. Jeter suggested asking Governor Sidney McMath for a new forestry building, given the his previously expressed interest in the program.⁹⁴ However, the State of Arkansas had not financed construction on the AA&M campus since the earliest years of the school and Governor McMath likewise did not fund a new building.⁹⁵

Without appropriated dollars available, President Thompson pursued bond-funded construction following the end of World War II to address increased student num-

bers and years of infrastructure neglect. A 26,000 square foot student union, completed in 1952, cost \$500,000 and housed a kitchen, cafeteria, student exchange/snack bar, ballroom, banquet hall, student activity rooms, and the new College Heights post office.⁹⁶ By the start of the 1954-55 school year, a \$250,000 library annex was attached to the former student union built in 1936.⁹⁷ The Southern Baptists built a \$25,000 Baptist Student Union Building and construction of the President's home started in 1954.⁹⁸ In 1955, work on married student housing began and in 1956 a small men's dormitory (later named "Jeter Hall" after Trustee Jeter) was completed.⁹⁹

A new building for Forestry and Industrial Education reemerged as a priority in

1955, and the Board of Trustees instructed President Thompson to contact Jack Stephens of Little Rock-based W. R. Stephens Investment Company about financing the project using 30-year bonds.¹⁰⁰ Trustees were also asked to contact leaders of the Arkansas forest products industry to seek their political and financial support for the AA&M forestry program.¹⁰¹ Conversations on financing and construction options occupied the Board for the rest of 1955, and by their January 1956 meeting they were ready to move forward. With a cost estimate of approximately \$250,000, the Board arranged with W. R. Stephens Investment Company to set up the necessary general obligation building bonds.¹⁰² At the Board's next meeting, a group of timber industry

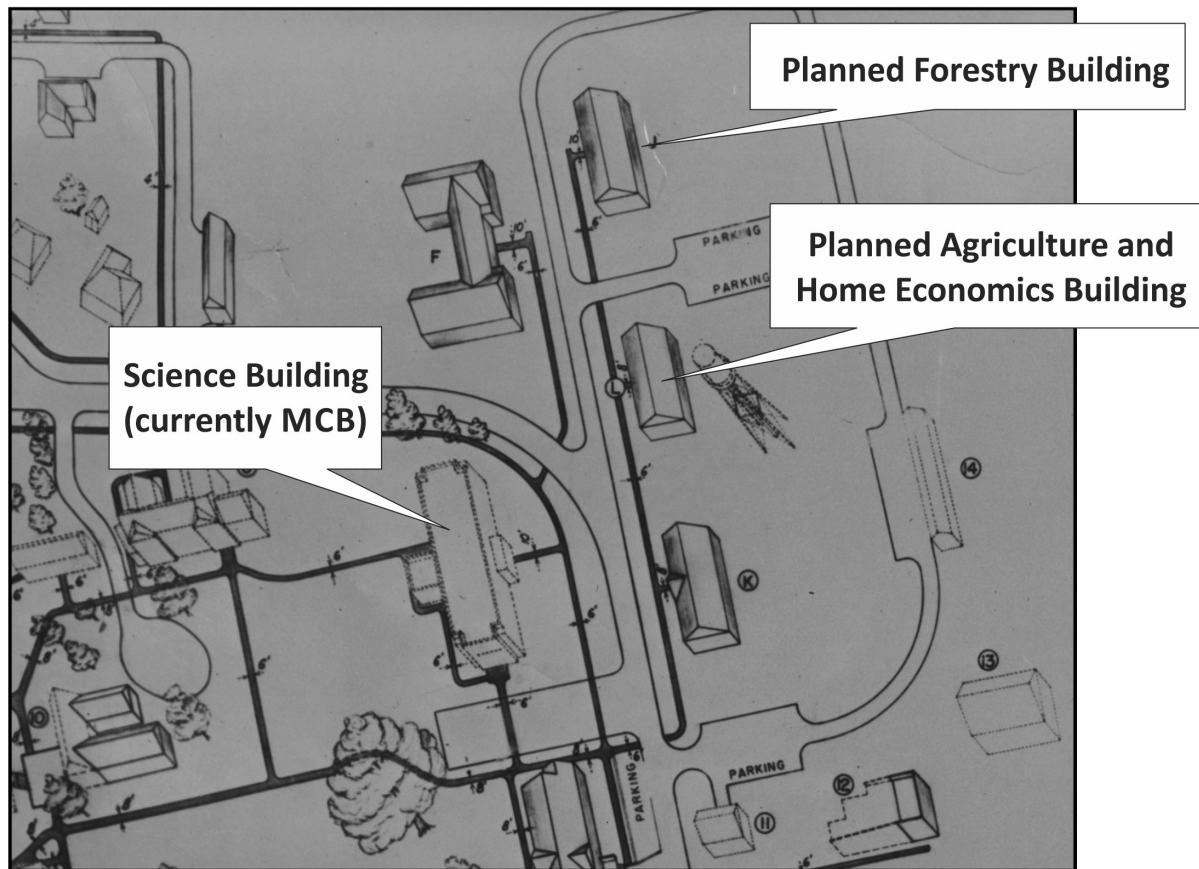


Figure 5. A portion of the blueprint for an AA&M campus improvement program, circa the late 1940s, showing a planned forestry building. The Agriculture and Home Economics building on this plan is where the eventual Forestry and Industrial Education building was constructed.

representatives were brought in to discuss methods of “increasing and strengthening the forestry program at A&M College.”¹⁰³ The men identified in the minutes included former Trustee Les Pomeroy of the Ozark Badger Lumber Company (Wilmar), Dick Warner and Dave Fischer of the Southern Lumber Company (Warren), Spencer Fox of the W. S. Fox & Sons Lumber Company (Pine Bluff), and Fred Lang of the Arkansas Forestry Commission (Little Rock). While asked to serve on a steering committee to advise on curriculum and promotional opportunities, they were also recruited to help raise funds from the timber industry to equip the building. Given that Fox (as Chairman of the Arkansas Forestry Commission) and Lang (as State Forester) were influential outside of southeastern Arkansas, the Board shrewdly sought to leverage the resources of the growing industry to the program’s advantage.

With a plan for financing and equipping the Forestry and Industrial Education Building in place, the Board hired the Little Rock architectural firm of Wittenberg, Delony and Davidson (WD&D). In doing so, the Board stipulated that WD&D work with the forest products industry to use as much timber as possible.¹⁰⁴ While some of this insistence was undoubtedly to help the industry tout its products (a quid pro quo, if you will, for help raising funds for its construction), this was also a cost-cutting measure, given that they were donating large amounts of materials. By the time the 30-year bonds were finalized, the issuance went up to \$275,000 to ensure sufficient funds to construct and furnish the new building.¹⁰⁵ These bonds were secured with and to be repaid by revenues from a general student activity fee, with the option for other sources to help cover the principal and interest as permitted by law.

Specializing in school buildings, WD&D designed some of the most iconic structures in Arkansas during the 20th century. However, a modest budget and conservative college administration limited the firm’s design options. Although generally constructed in utilitarian fashion, AA&M buildings followed contemporary architectural styles. For example, the Science Building (now the Memorial Classroom Building), completed in 1940, has a classical Art-Deco style, while those erected during the 1950s embraced simple Mid-Century Modern designs, as did the Forestry and Industrial Arts Building. Architect Gordon Wittenberg, son of WD&D cofounder George Wittenberg, appeared before the AA&M Board of Trustees at their March 27 meeting to present a preliminary drawing.¹⁰⁶

As designed by WD&D, the two-story stone-fronted structure (Figure 6) employed “...louvered glass window walls in contemporary design, and is of lift-slab concrete construction.”¹⁰⁷ Bids to erect the newly approved building, anticipated by Wittenberg to cost \$265,000, were submitted during the late spring and early summer of 1956.¹⁰⁸ When the bids were awarded on June 26, the costs came to just over \$200,000 (not including the architect’s fees).¹⁰⁹ Construction began in July, with minor adjustments made in the following months to address design or logistical issues. For example, in August 1956, Wittenburg recommended switching from Tennessee-origin Crab Orchard sandstone to Arkansas stone for the building’s exterior for a saving of \$625; the Board later approved the purchase of an additional \$1,805.20 worth of wall paneling.¹¹⁰ Even after reserving more funds from the bonds for equipment and furnishings, sufficient monies remained to “borrow” against the

loan to move a few more buildings from the POW camp and complete other work on the campus sewage system.¹¹¹

As per their agreement in early 1956, local timber industry and state forestry officials solicited funds and materials for the building. These efforts were slow at first, with President Thompson noting several times that contributions of cash and wood paneling (for the classrooms) were “not up to expectations.”¹¹² Within a year, however, timber companies had contributed \$50,000 in cash and materials, “[giving] the forestry department the best available facilities for teaching and research [that] equal the facilities of any forestry school in the South.”¹¹³ They also delivered on the custom-milled paneling, allowing each classroom to have “...Arkansas native wood of [the] finest quality.”¹¹⁴ Construction was delayed in early 1957 after the contractor and architect requested a 30-day extension “because of difficulty in securing [a] stone mason and other good reasons.”¹¹⁵

By the end of May, work was sufficiently far along to schedule a dedication ceremony, tentatively set for October 3, 1957.¹¹⁶ However, Governor Orval E. Faubus was not available on that date, so the ceremony was rescheduled for a week later.¹¹⁷ In a letter to the Governor confirming his participation, President Thompson touted the building as “the most attractive” on the campus.¹¹⁸ On October 9, 1957, Chamberlin and the rest of AA&M proudly opened the new Forestry and Industrial Arts Building in festivities that lasted several hours. Guests to the dedication ceremony were treated to an introductory speech by President Thompson, a history of the AA&M forestry program by Arkansas Forestry Commission Chairman Spencer Fox, addresses by Governor Faubus, Peter Watzek (President of the Crossett Company), and

Trustee James Cuthbertson, as well as prayers from local ministers.¹¹⁹ Interestingly, the brochure given to attendees made the following claim:

The multiple value to the state, to the wood-using industries, and to Arkansas students of a program of accredited forestry training within the state can scarcely be overestimated, and its results will be reflected at management and technical levels of this large segment of our economy for a time far beyond the foreseeable future.¹²⁰

However, the AA&M forestry degree was not yet accredited by SAF—and would not be for decades to come!

With a new building, an updated curriculum, and forestry’s status in the college and Arkansas secured, Chamberlin shifted his focus to sustaining the program and graduating students. Nationally, SAF reported 529 undergraduate forestry degrees were awarded in 1957 from 25 accredited institutions and another 73 from ten recognized but unaccredited programs.¹²¹ AA&M forestry enrollments had steadily increased during the 1950s (Figure 3), reaching 117 in 1957–58, including 54 freshmen.¹²² The number of AA&M forestry graduates remained relatively stable between the 1951–52 and 1957–58 school years, averaging about ten annually (Table 2). This was comparable to many other programs at this stage in their development. For example, during its first dozen years in operation, Louisiana State University averaged less than five forestry graduates per year, with the maximum number of degrees awarded between 1926 and 1936 being ten in 1932.¹²³ Beyond numbers, Chamberlin and his faculty had repeatedly proven to the timber industry and government employers that most of their graduates were capable professionals. The success of

AA&M-trained foresters, however, did not mean that Chamberlin and his faculty could rest on their laurels. Increasingly, forestry programs across the country found themselves competing for student applicants seeking professional recognition in addition to their college diploma.¹²⁴

Accreditation allowed for the leveraging of these students. SAF bylaws specified that junior membership in the Society was predicated in part on graduation from "...a school of forestry approved by the Council of the Society" (i.e., accredited).¹²⁵ While sustained growth in all collegiate forestry programs following World War II (from 571 students in 1944-45, to 8,212 in 1948-49) should have cheered them, SAF remained concerned that too many foresters were being trained for the jobs available—nearly twice the graduates to jobs, by one account. Fearful that the explosive growth of forestry enrollments would prompt university administrators to recklessly pursue unsustainable degree programs that would produce ill-prepared foresters, SAF embraced accreditation as a quality control mechanism by "limiting" the number of graduates from approved institutions.¹²⁶ In college education, accreditation is the formal recognition that a degree or certificate program meets a minimum set of criteria, graduating students to a standard level of professional competence established by a qualified professional society, in this case, SAF. Graduates of accredited forestry programs are recognized as sufficiently trained for what employers expect in entry-level employees. Determining what these criteria are for foresters, and who would be capable of delivering them, took SAF through a decades-long journey of introspection and a lengthy report on forestry education by Yale Dean Henry S. Graves and Cedric H. Guise of Cornell University.¹²⁷ A few years later, Yale Professor H. H. Chapman con-

ducted another review and his 1935 report laid the foundation for SAF accreditation by providing a set of standards that were periodically updated.¹²⁸

Forestry was not the only AA&M program facing accreditation issues during the 1950s and 1960s. The general campus and teacher education program were also dealing with this challenge, but it proved the most difficult to achieve.¹²⁹ SAF recognition was also important to AA&M, because forestry offered one of the few opportunities to distinguish itself from other colleges in the state. A lack of recognition was not how the AA&M program wanted to stand out, however. In a 1954 US Forest Service bulletin on American forestry schools, AA&M shared the first page with programs from Alabama Polytechnic Institute (today's Auburn University), the University of California-Berkeley, and Colorado A&M College (today's Colorado State University).¹³⁰ AA&M was the only one of these four not then accredited—a marketing challenge, to say the least! To help boost enrollment, President Thompson urged the Board of Trustees to employ a professional writer to assemble a bulletin on the history of the AA&M forestry program and the need for trained foresters, which Trustee Cuthbertson motioned should be developed and paid for by the college.¹³¹ Lacking the resources to hire a professional, senior forestry student Joe D. Whisenhunt and several others produced this bulletin.¹³² Writing to prospective students and their parents, Whisenhunt optimistically touted an anticipated need for 800 to 1,700 foresters per year, while forestry schools were only graduating 500 to 800.¹³³ Coupled with what he claimed as good pay and flexible career paths, Whisenhunt certainly believed

...that if you are the type of individual whose interests are "for the greatest

good, to the greatest number, in the long run,” you should seriously consider becoming a part of Yesterday’s Dream that became a Living Reality, by beginning your career in Forestry at Arkansas A&M College.¹³⁴

As noted earlier, SAF did not share this enthusiasm about the future of forestry and they had been pessimistic for years.

Even before it formally applied for accreditation, AA&M spent some time adjusting their forestry program to improve its appeal to SAF. For instance, in May of 1956 the Board of Trustees had passed a resolution recognizing the value of the productive timberlands and their appeal to large-scale industry and concluded with

...we instruct the administration of Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College to plan the College curriculum so that the College may offer a Bachelor of Science Degree in Forestry, and work toward having its graduates accepted by the American Society of Forestry [SAF]. And, that this degree be offered for the first time during the graduation of 1957.¹³⁵

Most of the resulting curriculum changes in 1956-57 were superficial (Table 3), with a subtle change in the degree awarded (from a B.S. with a major in forestry to a B.S. in Forestry) to emphasize forestry and help increase the prominence of the program.¹³⁶ However, courses in fire protection, plant ecology, log and lumber grading, and forest economics were added at the expense of some of the electives previously required. This mirrored trends nationally that emphasized the technical (“professional,” as it related to timber management) aspects of training as opposed to broader (multiple use-based) education.¹³⁷ To accomplish this, the minimum number of credits a forestry student needed to graduate in 1957 increased to 145 semester hours, up from 138 just a few years prior.

By the summer of 1956, AA&M approached SAF about accreditation, who responded with a list of expectations. Later in August, President Thompson told the Board of Trustees to prepare for a SAF inspection in the summer of 1957.¹³⁸ Yet the college did not formally apply until November of 1957, and the process did



Figure 6. An artist’s rendition of the AA&M Forestry and Industrial Arts Building as designed by the architectural firm Wittenberg, Delony, and Davidson. It hangs in the forestry building today.

not go smoothly.¹³⁹ These problems were not unique to AA&M. SAF resisted the establishment of most new forestry degree programs from the 1930s into the 1960s, and had advised against President Bankston's efforts to start one at AA&M.¹⁴⁰ By the time AA&M offered its four-year degree, forestry programs had to meet a number of criteria to receive SAF accreditation, including: the type, quantity, and rigor of classes being taught (both forestry and general education requirements), sufficient supporting infrastructure of the institution (e.g., library facilities, lab and classroom space, equipment for training), and a minimum number of qualified foresters on the teaching faculty. These requirements varied somewhat over the years, but those approved by SAF at the end of 1957 made it hard for small programs at financially limited institutions to achieve accreditation.¹⁴¹ For example, in a report to the Arkansas Legislative Council, AA&M argued to add faculty so that the forestry program could reduce the teacher to student ratio from 1:17 to 1:8 to satisfy SAF accreditation requirements, a tall task in a state not known for lavishing funds on its institutions of higher education.¹⁴²

Holley attributed SAF's dismissal of the AA&M forestry program to the small size of the college, with only a few forestry students being taught by a faculty with limited academic respect.¹⁴³ While these factors undoubtedly contributed, they probably were not the only ones and certainly should not have justified being left out of SAF's official statistics in its flagship *Journal of Forestry* until 1953.¹⁴⁴ After all, SAF was given these data from other unaccredited schools in its annual reports since 1948.¹⁴⁵ In that year, of the 13 unaccredited programs reported, those ap-

pearing for the first time included Stephen F. Austin State College in Nacogdoches, Texas, Louisiana Polytechnic Institute in Ruston, Louisiana, and the University of the South in Sewanee, Tennessee. These forestry programs opened at the same time (1946-47) as AA&M in small, rural Southern colleges. In addition, SAF had reported the numbers of enrollees and graduates at the unaccredited New York State Ranger School for years. Recall that this was the school upon which the original AA&M two-year technician program had been based. Whatever the reason for their absence, between the opening of the AA&M program in 1946 and the end of the 1950 academic year, 35 forest technician diplomas and one B.S. in Forestry degree (Table 2) were awarded.

Even though SAF had taken a hard line at expanding the forestry degree granting programs, hope remained in that some of SAF's Committee on Accrediting approached this issue more pragmatically. For example, as Chair of this Committee, University of California-Berkeley Professor Myron Krueger advocated to help "weak" institutions become stronger and work with them to raise their standards.¹⁴⁶ Although the early AA&M forestry degree program was comparable to most of the other nascent forestry programs in terms of resources, faculty, research standing, and course offerings, its limitations flagged it as a weak institution.¹⁴⁷ Because lack of formal SAF recognition threatened the long-term survival of the AA&M forestry programs, accreditation became the major challenge for Chamberlin to address—a process that would take nearly 30 years and would even help move the small "cow college" into the University of Arkansas system.¹⁴⁸

Grade level			Credits by semester		
	Course number	Course title	Fall	Spring	Summer
Freshman year (36 total semester hours)					
	Communications 103 a & b	Freshman Composition	3	3	
	Biology 103 a & b	General Biology	3	3	
	Chemistry 104 a & b	Inorganic Chemistry	4	4	
	Mathematics 163	College Algebra	3		
	Mathematics 113	College Trigonometry		3	
	Engineering 112	Mechanical Drawing	2		
	Engineering 152	Mapping and Drafting		2	
	Forestry 132	Fire Protection	2	1	
	Forestry 112	Profession of Forestry		2	
	Physical Education 101	Basic Skills	1	1	
Sophomore year (33 total semester hours)					
	Library Science 101	Use of Library	1		
	Forestry 212 a & b	Dendrology	2	2	
	Engineering 213 a & b	Surveying	3		
	Physics 203 a & b	General Physics	4		
	English 253	Advanced Composition		3	
	Agronomy 214	Soils	5		
	Forestry 213	Silvics		3	
	Economics 203 a	Principles of Economics	3		
	Forestry 243	Forest Products Industries		2	
	Physical Education 101	Basic Skills	1	1	
	Forestry 203	Elementary Forest Mensuration		3	
Summer session (10 total semester hours)					
	Forestry 205 s	Timber Cruising			5
	Forestry 253 s	Surveying of Forest Lands			3
	Forestry 202 s	Forestry Field Trips			2
Junior year (31-33 total semester hours)					
	Forestry 314	Silvicultural Systems & Timber Marking	4		
	Forestry 313	Seeding and Planting		3	
	Forestry 372	Forest Policy		2	
	Forestry 332	Forest Fire Protection	2		
	Forestry 363	Structure and Properties of Woods		3	
	Forestry 323	Advanced Forest Mensuration	3		
	Forestry 352	Milling		4	
	Forestry 343	Logging	3		
	Biology 363	Plant Ecology		3	
	Speech 323	Public Speaking	3		
	Various	Non-forestry electives		2-3	

Senior year (30-34 total semester hours)					
	Forestry 424	Forest Management	4		
	Forestry 423	Forest Valuation		3	
	Forestry 413	Regional Silviculture	3		
	Forestry 452	Aerial Photography in Forestry		2	
	Forestry 434	Forest Protection	4		
	Forestry 462	Grading of Lumber and Logs		2	
	Forestry 472	Forest Economics	2		
	Forestry 483	Senior Seminar		3	
	Various	Electives (from Forestry)	5-6	6-9	

Table 3. Curriculum under the AA&M B.S. in Forestry degree, first offered in the 1956-57 academic year (bold italics indicate new or substantially change courses since 1949-50).

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Endnotes

1. Jim Brewer, "'It was a Lot of Hard Work': Hank Chamberlin and the School of Forestry," *UAlumnus*, 75th Diamond Jubilee (Fall 1984): 11.
2. It is likely that changes in his personal circumstances helped Chamberlin stay in Monticello; in 1947, Chamberlin married Marjorie Norton Lamb, who joined the faculty in 1942 as a music professor; Marcia Camp, "Forestry Students Bid 'Hank' Goodby [sic]," *Arkansas Gazette* (n.d.), 2B; UAM Library Special Collections, School of Forestry and Natural Resources Record Group.

3. Don C. Bragg, "The Dream that Became a Reality: Forestry Education in Drew County before 1946," *Drew County Historical Journal* 31(2016):39-41.
4. Brewer, 11.
5. Brewer, 11.
6. Anonymous, "Catalogue 1945-1946 and Announcements for 1946-47," *Bulletin of the Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College* 36(March 1946): 12.
7. Donald Holley, *Celebrating a Century of Opportunity: From the Fourth District Agricultural School to the University of Arkansas at Monticello* (St. Louis, MO: Reedy Press, 2009), 114-119.
8. Holley, 117.
9. Anonymous, (1947):12, 17-18.
10. Anonymous, (1947):9.
11. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Arkansas A&M College Monticello, Arkansas, Held in the Office of the President at Monticello, Arkansas, on January 8, 1947, at Ten-Fifteen O'Clock A.M." AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 6 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1947), 4; AA&M Board of Trustees, "Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Arkansas A&M College Monticello, Arkansas, Held in the Office of the President at Monticello, Arkansas, on July 12, 1947, at Ten O'Clock A.M." AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 6 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1947), 6.

12. Anonymous, "Catalogue Issue, Announcements for 1948-49," *Bulletin of the Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College* 38(April 1948):79.
13. Anonymous, (1948): 27.
14. Anonymous, "Careers for You," *Bulletin of the Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College* 38(December 1948):3.
15. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Arkansas A&M College Monticello, Arkansas, Held in the Office of the President at Monticello, Arkansas, on April 12, 1947, at Ten-Thirty O'Clock A.M." AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 6 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1947), 2. The first AA&M Forestry Field Day was on May 5, 1947; Field Days are still held, although no longer scheduled for the first Monday of May.
16. Anonymous, (1947):8.
17. By the time the 1950-51 catalog was published, it clearly stated that the two courses ("Nature Study and Conservation" and "Conservation of Natural Resources") then offered under the "Conservation" heading in the Division of Natural Science and Mathematics and taught by that staff (not the forestry faculty) were intended for students seeking teaching certification, as AA&M required one course in conservation; Anonymous, (1950):42.
18. Anonymous, (1947):63. Starting in the 1948-49 AA&M catalog, Farm Forestry was required for the two-year "Foundation Curriculum in Agriculture" offered by Division of Technical Training for sophomore year Agriculture students. It was on the books through the 1958-59 academic year. In the 1950s, Conservation courses were discontinued; the Nature Study and Conservation by 1952 and the Conservation of Natural Resources by 1956.
19. Planted trees, especially pines in the southern U.S., has become the primary form of forestry practiced on privately owned lands across much of the world.
20. Anonymous, (1947):62-65. Forestry students were later charged \$34 for the mechanical drawing instruments and equipment needed to complete some of their courses; Anonymous, (1948):18.
21. Brewer, 11.
22. In 1959, entry-level B.A. degree recipients in forestry earned about 10% more than those with only a ranger-type degree (or high school education only), a disparity that increased to about 20-25% after 15-20 years of experience; F.H. Eyre, "Professional Income of Foresters—1959," *Journal of Forestry* 58(December 1960):953. Offering a B.A. in forestry rather than shorter technician certificate or apprentice training was likely an attempt to appeal to students, who thought more highly of professional degrees; Norman F. Washburne, "The Social Standing of One Hundred Occupations Evaluated by Southern State College Students," *Proceedings of the Arkansas Academy of Science* 6(1953):81-89.
23. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Arkansas A&M College Monticello, Arkansas, Held in the Office of the President at Monticello, Arkansas, on March 2, 1949, at Ten Fifteen A.M." AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 6 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1949), 2.
24. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Arkansas A&M College Monticello, Arkansas, Held in the Office of the President at Monticello, Arkansas, on October 7, 1946, at Ten-Thirty O'Clock A.M." AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 6 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1946), 1.
25. The names and hometown addresses of apprentices are listed in the AA&M course catalogs between 1947 and 1950.
26. O.H. Darling, personal communication, March 20 and 28, 2017.
27. Pomeroy proposed a resolution for AA&M to participate in the Veterans' Educational Facilities Program in September 1946 to help alleviate the shortage of veteran training facilities; AA&M Board

- of Trustees, "Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Arkansas A&M College Monticello, Arkansas, Held in the Office of the President at Monticello, Arkansas, on September 2, 1946, at Ten-Forty O'Clock A.M." AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 6 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1946), 3-4.
28. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Minutes of a Special Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College Monticello, Arkansas, Held on March 14, 1947," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 6 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1947), 1.
 29. Emanuel Fritz, "Industrial Apprentice Training for Forestry Graduates," *Journal of Forestry* 39(March 1941):288-290.
 30. Willis E. Chase, "Forestry Education in the Junior College," *Journal of Forestry* 47(January 1949):58.
 31. Anonymous, "Forestry Degree Now Is Offered at the College," *The Weevil Outlet* 9(May 1, 1950):2.
 32. Anonymous, "Catalogue Issue, Announcements for 1951-52," *Bulletin of the Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College* 41(April 1951):87.
 33. For comparison, in 2016-2017, UAM requires only 120 semester hours to graduate with a B.S. in Natural Resource Management (Forestry Option).
 34. Anonymous, "Catalogue Issue, Announcements for 1949-50," *Bulletin of the Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College* 39(April 1949):76-77.
 35. Anonymous, "Cordary is first forestry grad." *The Weevil Outlet* 9(May 1, 1950):1. Cordary is not listed as a recipient of the forestry technician certificate between 1948 and 1950 in the AA&M catalogues, which included lists of graduates from the previous year. It is unclear if this is an oversight, but Cordary would have needed to successfully complete prior coursework to receive the degree as quickly as he did.
 36. Bragg, 23; R.H. Westveld, "Information Secured From Individual Schools in Response to Questionnaire Sent to the Deans of the Colleges of Agriculture," SAF Collection, Box 18.
 37. According to Westveld's questionnaire results from deans of various colleges of agriculture, UAF offered a two semester credit Farm Forestry course required of all agriculture students between 1931 and 1937; Westveld, "Information Secured From Individual Schools."
 38. Fayette M. Meade and Harold A. Howell did much of the UAF/Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station forestry-related research and extension work; e.g., Fayette M. Meade, "Forest Plantations in Arkansas: Plantations in the Arkansas Ozarks and Experimental Plantings on a Coastal Plain Site in Southwest Arkansas," *Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin* 512 (Fayetteville, AR: University of Arkansas College of Agriculture, 1951), 3-50; Fayette M. Meade, "Converting Low-Grade Hardwood Stands to Conifers in the Arkansas Ozarks," *Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin* 551 (Fayetteville, AR: University of Arkansas College of Agriculture, 1955), 1-26; Harold A. Howell, "Farm Forestry in Arkansas," *Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station Circular* 459 (Fayetteville, AR: University of Arkansas College of Agriculture Extension Service, 1950), 3-33.
 39. As proscribed in Act 234 of 1931; Arkansas State Forestry Commission, First Annual Report of the State Forestry Commission for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1934 (Little Rock: State of Arkansas, 1934), 13.
 40. Samuel Trask Dana and Evert W. Johnson, *Forestry Education in America Today and Tomorrow* (Washington, DC: Society of American Foresters, 1963), 42-60.
 41. H. H. Chapman, "Status of forestry education in the United States," *Proceedings of the Society of American Foresters' Meeting* (Washington, DC: Society of American Foresters, 1948), 8-19.
 42. George Vitas, "American Forestry Schools Must Come Out Swinging," *Journal of Forestry* 45(March 1947):159.
 43. Dana and Johnson, 63.

44. O.H. Darling, personal communication, March 20 and 28, 2017.
45. James F. Willis, *Southern Arkansas University: The Mulerider School's Centennial History, 1909-2009* (Magnolia, AR: Southern Arkansas University Foundation, 2009), Chapter 5. Preforestry options were also offered at Arkansas Polytechnic College (today's Arkansas Tech) and UAF; this provided general education with limited forestry-based courses) for students prior to their transfer to a forestry degree program at another institution.
46. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Arkansas A&M College Monticello, Arkansas, Held in the Office of the President at College Heights, Arkansas, on September 7, 1950," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 23 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1950), 6.
47. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Agenda for Special Meeting of Board of Trustees, Arkansas A&M College, Monticello, Arkansas, June 5, 1947" AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 6 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1947), 1-2.
48. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Arkansas A&M College Monticello, Arkansas, Held in the Office of the President at Monticello, Arkansas, on March 4, 1948, at Ten O'Clock A.M." AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 6 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1948), 2; Anonymous, (1948):12. The POW Camp property was valued at \$200,000, which was approximately the "public benefit allowance" (\$198,128) assessed by the War Assets Administration for the property and associated assets; AA&M Board of Trustees, "Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Arkansas A&M College Monticello, Held in the Office of the President, on June 5, 1947, at One-Thirty O'Clock P.M." AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 6 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1947), 1-4.
49. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Arkansas A&M College Monticello, Arkansas, Held in the Office of the President at Monticello, Arkansas, on October 7, 1946, at Ten-Thirty O'Clock A.M." AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 6 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1946), 2; Anonymous, "Catalogue Issue, Announcements for 1947-48," *Bulletin of the Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College* 37(March 1947):16.
50. AA&M Board of Trustees, March 4, 1948, 2. Securing this permission was necessary for the War Assets Administration to approve the quit-claim deed that stipulated any disposition or movement of these former federal assets before the 10-year-long educational use clause expired.
51. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Arkansas A&M College Monticello, Arkansas, Held in the Office of the President at Monticello, Arkansas, on May 23, 1948, at Two P.M." AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 6 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1949), 1. Chamberlin and some of his faculty resided in these homes for a while.
52. H.H. Chapman, *Professional Forestry Schools Report* (Washington, DC: Society of American Foresters, 1935), 146-147.
53. Anonymous, "Careers for You," 2. The word "Taedinata" merges the scientific species names for two native pine species: "taeda" (from loblolly) and "echinata" (from shortleaf). This property is now referred to as the "West Block". Anonymous, (1948):12-13; Anonymous, (1949):76.
54. Anonymous, (1949):76.
55. During the two-year program, the 10-week-long summer field session was held between the first and second years.
56. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Arkansas A&M College Monticello, Arkansas, Held in the Office of the Presi-

- dent, College Heights, Arkansas on March 31, 1952," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 23 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1952), 2.
57. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Arkansas A&M College Monticello, Arkansas, Held in the Office of the President, College Heights, Arkansas on April 30, 1952," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 23 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1952), 1-2.
58. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Arkansas A&M College, Board Meeting Minutes, June 20, 1957" AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 25 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1957), 4. This sale could not happen until after the initial requirements of the quit claim deed had expired.
59. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Arkansas A&M College Monticello, Arkansas, Held in the Office of the President at Monticello, Arkansas, on March 2, 1949, at Ten Fifteen A.M." AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 6 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1949), 2.
60. Anonymous, (1951):14.
61. Anonymous, (1946):10; Anonymous, (1949):12.
62. Anonymous, (1949):76.
63. Chamberlin is credited with planting more than 100,000 trees on the college's properties; Camp, "Forestry Students Bid 'Hank' Goodby [sic]."
64. Office, classroom, laboratory, and library facilities all constituted part of the grade forestry programs received during the accreditation process; Chapman, v-xiii.
65. Almost half of the unaccredited schools that responded to the survey had zero dollars available for forest research; R. H. Westveld, "Forest Research in Colleges and Universities Offering Forestry Education," *Journal of Forestry* 52(Feb 1954):85-89.
66. Betty T. Richardson, "Workers in Subjects Pertaining to Agriculture in Land-Grant Colleges and Experiment Stations, 1947-48," *USDA Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication 649* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, June 1948), 4-5. Other UAF faculty and Agricultural Experiment Station staff may have helped on forest- and forestry-related efforts, but were not listed in this report.
67. Westveld, (1954):86.
68. Chapman, 129-154. Chapman's report put 2,000 acres of suitable forest as the threshold for full credit in this criteria.
69. Letter from L. M. Ware to W. E. Morgan, April 22, 1947, AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 6 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1947).
70. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Report of Activities for the Calendar Year 1949," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 23 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1950), 8.
71. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Arkansas A&M College Monticello, Arkansas, Held in the Office of the President at Monticello, Arkansas, on October 16, 1948, at Ten O'Clock" AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 6 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1948), 1-2. The laboratory was never built at AA&M by this organization.
72. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Arkansas A&M College, Board Meeting Minutes, June 20, 1957" AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 25 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1957), 3.
73. Letter from Horace E. Thompson to Dr. John T. Caldwell, June 25, 1957, AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group Box 25.
74. Letter from Francis H. Clifton to Jim Brewer, August 22, 1995 in the UAM Library Special Collections School of Forestry and Natural Resources Record Group, 50th Anniversary File, FF6; Les K. Pomeroy, "Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Arkansas A. & M. College, Monticello, Arkansas, Held in the Office of the President at Monticello, Ar-

- kansas, on August 5, 1946, at Ten Twenty-Five O'clock A.M.," June 1945 - December 1949 Minutes in The UAM Library Special Collections Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 6. When Keller was hired as an Instructor in Forestry in August 1946, his salary was only \$2700 per annum, which was low for the forestry profession. Most AA&M faculty were granted modest raises during the late 1940s, including Keller. Even after the increase, his salary was still low. In 1953, SAF issued a report of the salary ranges of its membership and noted only about one-third of foresters employed by educators earned less than \$5000; W. J. Brown, R. H. Westveld, and E. L. Demon, "Report of Committee on Cost of Operating the Society," *Journal of Forestry* 51 (July 1953):519.
75. AA&M Board of Trustees, "May 30, 1953 Board of Trustees Meeting Agenda," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 23 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1953), 1.
 76. Gordon D. Marckworth, "Statistics from Schools of Forestry for 1957: Degrees Granted and Enrollments," *Journal of Forestry* 56(February 1958):134.
 77. Anonymous, "Catalogue Issue, Announcements for 1955-56; 1956-57," *Bulletin of the Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College* 45(April 1955):11.
 78. Catalogue Issue, Announcements for 1957-58," *Bulletin of the Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College* 47(April 1957):8.
 79. Anonymous, (1958):11.
 80. According to the pamphlet from the dedication of the new building in October 1957, over half of two-year graduates at AA&M had gone on to other institutions to earn bachelor's degrees in forestry; Anonymous, Dedication: Forestry and Industrial Arts Building, (Monticello: Arkansas A&M College, 1957), 3.
 81. O. H. Darling, personal communication, 2017.
 82. "University Girl Studies Forestry," *Hope [Arkansas] Star*, February 13, 1930, p. 2.
 - It also noted Morgan was the first woman to attend forestry classes at UAF.
 83. Cedric H. Guise, "Statistics from Schools of Forestry for 1944: Degrees Granted and Enrollments," *Journal of Forestry* 43(March 1945):172-175.
 84. This is based on review of the names of the graduates in AA&M catalogs, assuming gender-specific names.
 85. The US Forest Service hired women in other positions, but few in professional categories throughout much of its history; Jennifer C. Thomas and Paul Mohai, "Racial, Gender, and Professional Diversification in the Forest Service from 1983 to 1992," *Policy Studies Journal* 23(Summer 1995):296-297; James G. Lewis, "The Applicant is No Gentleman: Women in the Forest Service," *Journal of Forestry* 103 (July/August 2005):259-263.
 86. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Minutes of Meeting of Board of Trustees of Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College, Held in the Office of the President of the College on Monday, May 27," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group Box 25 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1954), 1.
 87. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Monday, May 27," 1.
 88. Don C. Bragg, "The Development of Uneven-aged Southern Pine Silviculture Before the Crossett Experimental Forest (Arkansas, USA)," *Forestry* 90 (June 2017): 332-342.
 89. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Minutes of Meeting of Board of Trustees of Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College, Held in the Office of the President of the College on Tuesday, June 15," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group Box 25 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1954), 12.
 90. Jim Brewer, "UAM to Honor 'Father of Forestry Education' by Renaming Forest Resources Complex to Honor Henry Chamberlin," UAM press release, August 7, 1995. School of Forestry and Natural Resources Record Group: 50th Anniversary File, FF7.

91. Holley, 121-122.
92. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Arkansas A&M College Monticello, Arkansas, Held in the Office of the President at Monticello, Arkansas, on October 29, 1949, at 3:30 P.M." AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 6 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1949), 2.
93. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Report of Activities for the Calendar Year 1949," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 23 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1950), 7-8.
94. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Arkansas A&M College, College Heights, Arkansas, Held in the Office of the President, College Heights, Arkansas, August 4, 1950 at 10:00 A.M." AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 23 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1950), 2.
95. Holley, 139.
96. Anonymous, (1951):14; Anonymous, "Catalogue Issue, Announcements for 1952-53," *Bulletin of the Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College* 42(April 1952):19.
97. Anonymous, "Catalogue Issue, Announcements for 1954-55," *Bulletin of the Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College* 44(April 1954):19.
98. Anonymous, (1955):17.
99. Holley, 122.
100. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College Board Meeting Held October 10, 1955," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 25 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1955), 3.
101. Trustee James Cuthbertson was asked to contact Joe Reeves of the Bradley Lumber Company in Warren. Trustee Jeter was to contact Spencer Fox of Pine Bluff, and Trustee Bennie Ryburn was to contact Searcy Wilcoxon of Hamburg; AA&M Board of Trustees, "Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College Board Meeting Held October 10, 1955," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 25 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1955), 3.
102. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Board of Trustees Meeting, Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College, January 5, 1956," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 25 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1956), 2-4.
103. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Board of Trustees Meeting, Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College, January 20, 1956," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 25 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1956), 1-2.
104. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Board of Trustees Meeting, Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College, January 20, 1956," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 25 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1956), 2.
105. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Arkansas A and M College, Held in the Office of the President, College Heights, Arkansas, March 20, 1956," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 25 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1956), 4-10.
106. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Arkansas A and M College, Held in the Office of the President, College Heights, Arkansas, March 27, 1956," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 25 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1956), 3. At the meeting, Wittenberg advised lengthening the planned building by 16 feet to hold laboratory equipment.
107. Anonymous, Dedication, 7.
108. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Arkansas A and M College, College Heights, Arkansas, Held at the Albert Pike Hotel, Little Rock, Arkansas on June 14, 1956," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 25 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1956), 1-2.

109. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Arkansas A and M College, Held in the Office of the President, College Heights, Arkansas, on June 26, 1956," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 25 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1956), 1; AA&M Board of Trustees, "Board of Trustees Meeting, Arkansas A&M College, January 25, 1957," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 25 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1957), 5.
110. AA&M Board of Trustees, "August 23, 1956," 1-2.
111. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Board of Trustees Meeting, Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College, August 23, 1956," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 25 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1956), 1-2.
112. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Board of Trustees Meeting, Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College, November 28, 1956," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 25 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1956), 5.
113. Anonymous, Dedication, 6.
114. Anonymous, Dedication, 7. Some of the paneling remains in the current building.
115. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Board Meeting Minutes, Arkansas A&M College, College Heights, Arkansas, March 14, 1957," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 25 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1957), 2.
116. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Arkansas A&M College, Board Meeting, May 27, 1957," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 25 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1957), 3.
117. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Arkansas A & M College, Board Meeting Minutes, June 20, 1957," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 25 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1957), 1.
118. Letter from Horace E. Thompson to Orval F. Faubus, July 26, 1957, AA&M Board of Trustees Records Group, Box 25 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1957).
119. Anonymous, Dedication, 1.
120. Anonymous, Dedication, 2.
121. Gordon D. Marckworth, "Statistics from Schools of Forestry for 1957: Degrees Granted and Enrollments," *Journal of Forestry* 56(February 1958):130. SAF had 27 programs accredited for undergraduate degrees, but neither Duke nor Yale universities graduated any undergraduates in 1957. The discrepancy between the 11 AA&M graduates reported in Marckworth's paper and the 15 listed in Table 3 probably arose (at least in part) from differences in when students were reported to have graduated.
122. Marckworth, 129, 132.
123. Louisiana State University forestry graduate numbers from the 1941-42 SAF accreditation report, Forest History Society archives (SAF Collection, Box #43).
124. Henry Clepper, "How Many More New Schools?" *Journal of Forestry* 57(January 1959):25-28.
125. Chapman, v.
126. Clepper, 25-28; Dana and Johnson, 64-65; Marckworth, 129.
127. Henry S. Graves and Cedric H. Guise, *Forestry Education* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1932).
128. Chapman, v-xiii; Dana and Johnson, 42-77; Richard A. Skok, "Forestry Education in the United States," *The Literature of Forestry and Agroforestry* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1996), 174-186.
129. Holley, 141-143.
130. USDA Forest Service, *Forestry Schools in the United States* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1954), 1. The AA&M program reported they specialized on southern forestry and preparation for jobs in the private and public sectors.
131. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Arkansas A and M College, Held in the Office of the President, College Heights, Arkansas, on May 2, 1956," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 25 (Monti-

- cello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1956), 2.
132. Joe D. Whisenhunt, *Yesterday's Dream... Today's Reality... Your Future in Forestry at Arkansas A&M College* (Warren, AR: Eagle Publishing Company, 1958), 3-19.
133. Whisenhunt cited a federal Department of Labor estimate that the number of new foresters required annually would be 1,000 through the year 1975; Whisenhunt, 16-17. There are no references for the source of Whisenhunt's statistics, which differ from those reported by SAF.
134. Whisenhunt, 18.
135. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Arkansas A and M College, Held in the Office of the President, College Heights, Arkansas, on May 2, 1956," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 25 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1956), 4-5.
136. Anonymous, Dedication, 3.
137. Dana and Johnson, 62-71.
138. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Board of Trustees Meeting, Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College, August 23, 1956," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 25 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1956), 2.
139. AA&M Board of Trustees, "Board of Trustees Meeting, Arkansas A&M College, November 21, 1957," AA&M Board of Trustees Record Group, Box 25 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1957), 3.
140. Society of American Foresters, "SAF Policy Statement on New Forestry Schools," *Journal of Forestry* 55(August 1957):609-610; Clepper, 25-28.
141. Council of the Society of American Foresters, "Bases for Accrediting Schools of Forestry," *Journal of Forestry* 56(May 1958):360-363.
142. AA&M, "Report on Activities of Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College," AA&M Board of Trustees Records Group Box 25 (Monticello, AR: UAM Library Special Collections, 1956), 2.
143. Holley, 143. Doogie Darling spoke glowingly of his instruction by Chamberlin, Grote, Keller, and other AA&M faculty when he was a student there; O. H. Darling, personal communication, 2017.
144. SAF included data from 1951 and 1952 when it released AA&M's graduation and enrollment numbers in 1953, and SAF recognized the establishment of the AA&M four-year program as 1949; Dana and Johnson, 101; Marckworth, 256.
145. Guise, 93.
146. Myron Krueger, "The Society of American Foresters and Forestry Education," *Journal of Forestry* 50(January 1952):6.
147. Chapman, 1-18. For example, the forestry program at LSU, which was established in 1924, had only three full time faculty, one part-time faculty, less than 5,000 square feet of class room, laboratory, and office space; a 1,000 acre school forest (located 100 miles away), and a comparable curricula. In the first ten years, LSU produced 41 graduates; Chapman, 52-55.
148. Dana and Johnson, 101. Dana and Johnson noted how failure to receive accreditation had little impact on student attendance at these programs, nor the ability of their graduates to find forestry employment; *ibid.*, p. 66-67. Holley, 147-150.