is removed during these months, the stem bases apparently use stored food from the roots.

Fruit development is an unlikely cause for the depressed herbage yield of needleandthread during July and August, since seed were cast in June. Fruit development obviously did not depress the yield of squireltail. Several researchers have shown that developing fruits account for only a small part of the carbohydrates lost during fruiting (Jameson, 1963). Possibly the plants referred to in Jameson's review lost large quantities of carbohydrates because of high respiratory rates. This also might have been the cause for the depressed herbage yields of needleandthread in this study.

In other studies needleandthread responded to treatment earlier in the season when it was clipped (Pearson, 1964) and when it was burned (Wright and Klemmedson, 1965). The difference in response relates to moisture. The earlier work was done in 1960, a dry year, whereas this work was done in 1962, a wet year. Wet years seem to delay the time of extreme susceptibility to damage.

**LITERATURE CITED**


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Fred G. Renner, Chief, Range Management Division, Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C., was president in 1949, the first elected by mail ballot. He presided at the 1950 meeting in San Antonio, Texas. D. A. Savage was program chairman. An interesting sidelight is that seven speakers at this meeting later became presidents of the Society, namely: Melvin S. Morris, L. A. Stoddart, A. P. Atkins, Daniel S. Fulton, C. H. Wasser, M. W. Talbot, and B. W. Allred. Renner and the Council worked to build a broad base for the future, that the Society might have an organization that would best serve the needs of ranchers and technicians.

Major accomplishments included changing the attitudes of technicians representing different agencies from one of competition to cooperation, and the recognition that the rancher often had as much, and sometimes more, to contribute to the common cause than the technician. The membership doubled from 750 to over 1,500. The Society was incorporated (in Wyoming) and three Sections were established. Utah, Colorado, and Texas. Renner is now retired from SCS and is a director of the C. M. Russell Gallery in Great Falls, Montana and of the Montana Heritage Foundations. He is an art consultant, dealer and collector, and a recognized authority on Charlie Russell Paintings. He has just published his second book.

David A. Savage, Superintendent, Southern Great Plains Field Station, Woodward, Oklahoma, became the
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third president and served in 1950. He presided at the January 1951 meeting in Billings, Montana. M. W. Talbot was program chairman. The use of Charlie Russell's "Trail Boss" emblem was approved for use on an underprint on the cover of the Journal and R. S. Campbell became Editor. The "Trail Boss" appeared on the cover for the first time in the January 1951 issue when the Journal was expanded from a quarterly to a bimonthly publication. David A. Savage, a charter member of ASRM, died April 3, 1954.

Dan Fulton, rancher of Ismay, Montana, was president in 1951 and president at the 1952 annual convention in Boise, Idaho. E. J. Dyksterhuis was program chairman. Accomplishments in 1951 included a substantial start in securing advertising for the Journal. Agreement was reached between the Society and the Utah State University for setting up the American Society of Range Management Depository Library at Logan. The 1951 Civil Service Eligibility Curricula Committee developed comprehensive recommendations on a range management curriculum in colleges and universities (JRM 5: 393-394, 1952). Fulton is now retired and spends his time fishing and traveling from his home base at Me Leod, Montana to warmer climates when the snow flies.

L. A. Stoddart, professor and head of the Department of Range Management at Utah State University, served as president in 1952. He presided at the 1953 meeting in Albuquerque with R. W. Allred as program chairman. Society accomplishments that year included addition of the first full time "paid" executive secretary, Terry White. (He, however, would not accept his pay check). That year, too, The Nebraska Section was approved, making all of the Western United States fully covered by Sections. A range research committee was authorized to prepare a Range Research Methods book. A 21% membership increase to 2,600 was enjoyed, and dues were increased to $6.00 from $5.00. At present, Stoddart is professor and head of the Department of Range Science, Utah State University.

B. W. Allred was president for 1953. At that time he was head of the Range Management Division, Soil Conservation Service, Ft. Worth, Texas. He presided at the Omaha meeting in January 1954, and Floyd Larson was program chairman. J. F. Pechanec edited the Journal in 1953. Having retired from the Soil Conservation Service, Allred is now in Rome, Italy serving in the Range Management field for the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations.

Floyd D. Larson, Chief, Branch Soil and Moisture Conservation, Bureau of Land Management, Billings, Montana, was elected president for 1954. However, he served only until August when he joined the Agency for International Development, of the State Department, and went overseas. R. A. Darrow took over as Editor of the Journal in 1954. Larson is still with AID in Zambia assisting in training young Zambians at the agricultural colleges and community development centers. When Larson left the States, Vice President A. P. Atkins assumed the duties as president.

A. P. Atkins, rancher from Guymon, Oklahoma, was elected president for 1955. He presided at two conventions, in 1955 at San Jose, California, and in 1956 at Denver. Kenneth Parker was program chairman at San Jose, while Evan Flory served at Denver. Atkins concentrated his efforts and those of the Council on building up the activities of the Sections and adding to their responsibilities, on the theory that they constitute the foundation of the Society—that local conditions and problems are more important to members than over-concentration at the top. Atkins is still an active member, ranching in western Oklahoma.

John D. (Dusty) Freeman became president for 1956 and presided over the tenth annual meeting at Great Falls, Montana, January 1957. Melvin Morris was program chairman with the theme: "The Society's First Ten Years." During his year as president Freeman was Area Conservationist for the Soil Conservation Service stationed at Prescott, Arizona. The Society reached 3,000 in membership. The lovable and able Terry White, long time ASRM secretary-treasurer, died in December 1956, and John G. Clouston was appointed to the position. We made another big stride publicity-wise that year in being featured on the NBC National Farm and Home Hour. Freeman still lives at Prescott, Arizona and has recently accepted an 18-month assignment to Vietnam with AID of the State Department.

President in 1957 was E. W. Tisdale, Professor of Range Management and Assistant Director of the Forest, Wildlife and Range Experiment Station, College of Forestry, University of Idaho at Moscow. He presided at the January 1958 meeting at Phoenix, Arizona. Hudson Reynolds was program chairman. Warren Whitman became Editor of the Journal in 1957. The Mexico Section was established that year. Range manuals for youth training were prepared and the first summer meeting of the Society in cooperation with a Section was at Jackson Hole with the Wyoming Section. The Society protested inequalities in entrance salaries at GS-5 and -7 levels of government foresters and range conservationists, and secured the desired changes. The Society further protected provisional Civil Service announcements for range positions which required almost no technical training. Tisdale is still with the University of Idaho as Associate Director. He is writing a report on his 1965-66 sabbatical year project—a survey of dryland resources and problems in ten countries of the Middle East and North Africa.

The Second Decade

Robert S. Campbell was president in 1958. He presided at the Tulsa, Oklahoma meeting in 1959. E. H. (Pat) McIlvain was program chairman. In July of that year the Board of Directors met with the Pacific Northwest Section at Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada—the first time the Society had ever met outside the United States. Campbell was Chief, Division of Range and Watershed Research, Southern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Service, New Orleans, Louisiana. Dues were raised from $6.00 to $8.00. The ASRM brochure, "Careers in Range Management" was completed and made ready for publication in 1959. The Range Resource Manual, prepared by the Committee on Cooperation with Youth Organizations in 1957, was distributed and adapted for use in several western states. The ASRM committee setup and handbook were reworked,
revised bylaws were planned to provide for a president-elect instead of vice president, effective in 1960, and a first 10-year index of the Journal was started. Bob and Mrs. Campbell, at the 1959 convention, took advantage of the President's Suite at Hotel Tulsa to initiate the custom of the retiring president's reception and cocktail party for the directors, officers and friends. Campbell retired from the Forest Service in 1963 and moved to Quincy, Illinois where he is again Editor of the Journal.

Donald F. Hervey, Head of the Range Management Department, Colorado State University, Ft. Collins, served as president in 1959, and presided at the 1960 Portland, Oregon meeting. He had two program chairmen—D. P. Costello and D. W. Hedrick. The big job that year was to put into action the reorganization which had been adopted the preceding year. The standing committees had been reorganized on what was hoped would be a more functional basis. It was Hervey's job to get the right people as chairmen of the new committees. The summer field meeting was with the Colorado Section at Gunnison. It was at Portland that we first began displaying the flags of Canada, Mexico and the United States. Hervey is still at Colorado State University as Associate Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Fred H. Kennedy, Regional Forester, Southwest Region, Forest Service, Albuquerque, New Mexico, served as president in 1960. He presided at the 1961 meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah. Weldon Shepherd was program chairman. This meeting was a homecoming or return to the site of the Society's first meeting. The past presidents were honored and presented past-president lapel pins. Emphasis that year was on development of recognition of the Society, its work, and its members. The president or executive secretary attended meetings in most of the Sections. E. J. Woolfolk became Editor of the Journal in 1960. The Society provided leadership in having the U.S. Post Office Department issue a Range Conservation 4¢ stamp with "first day" release at the ASRM convention in Salt Lake City. Summer meeting was held with the South Dakota Section at Custer. Kennedy retired from the Forest Service in December, 1965. For the next year he and his wife travelled extensively in the United States and Europe. They plan to settle in Sun City, Arizona.

Vernon A. Young, Head of Range Management Department, Texas A and M University was president in 1961. He presided at the Corpus Christi, Texas convention in 1962. Gerald Thomas was program chairman. Membership increased 7%. The summer meeting was held with the International Mountain Section at Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Dr. Young retired from Texas A and M in 1961 and moved to Mesa, Arizona, where he still resides.

The 1962 president was E. William Anderson, Range Specialist for the Soil Conservation Service at Pendleton, Oregon. He presided at the Rapid City, South Dakota convention in February 1963. The program chairman that year was Les Albee and the theme, "Range Management—the Ranchers Business." The Society created the Section Officer's Advisory Council; reactivated development of Glossary of Range Terms; started work on Spanish summaries of the Journal; reorganized the Society's efforts in range education into the Range Education Committee which resulted in several published brochures and training guides; in collaboration with the Range Management Education Council, and advised the Civil Service Commission to create the position of Range Scientist (which has been established). Summer meeting was held with the New Mexico Section at Santa Fe. The Society membership increased 7%. Anderson, now stationed at Portland, is State SCS Range Specialist.

The president in 1963 was M. W. Talbot, Berkeley, California, a retired Forest Service range man with 36 years service. He presided at the 1964 convention in Wichita, Kansas. Program chairman was Kling Anderson and the theme was, "Range Management—Changing with the Times." The Society worked to develop a more representative and stable membership; to keep Sections and Chapters strong; to improve the Journal, and to prepare for strong participation in the IX International Grassland Congress in 1964 in Brazil. Net membership increased 11% while the "drop out" percentage was the lowest in ASRM history. Issuance of a "Selected Bibliography on Southern Range Management," and the first Spanish summary of selected articles from the Journal were two publication milestones. Initial action was started toward an endowment fund to provide supplemental financing for worthy new activities. The summer meeting was held with the Nebraska Section at North Platte. Since leaving the presidency, Talbot has been a range management and resource consultant to Spain, California, and the Salt River Project in Arizona. He still resides at Berkeley.

Wayne Kessler, Director, Soil Conservation Division, State Land Department, Phoenix, Arizona, became president in 1964. He presided at the 1965 Las Vegas, Nevada meeting—the first convention to be held in the remodeled Dunes Hotel. That meeting attracted more attendance than any other ASXKM convention to date. Danny Freeman was program chairman and the theme was: "The Rancher—The Key to Range Management." In July 1964 the summer meeting was held in cooperation with the Mexico Section at Chihuahua, the first parent Society meeting to be held in Mexico. The Society consolidated gains on a wide front: gained substantially in membership; updated committee system; developed long-range program guidelines; published Glossary of Range Terms; revised committee handbook; prepared new membership brochures; built a parent Society exhibit; co-sponsored USA representation at the IX International Grassland Congress in San Paulo, Brazil; updated and classified ASRM policies and objectives; printed two educational brochures, "Preparing for a Career in Range Management," and "Out on the Range"; established a "Code of Ethics"; started the Youth Facts Forum; established ASRM tax-exempt status; drew up new ASRM bylaws; and revised rotation plans for ASRM meetings. Editorship of the Journal was resumed by R. S. Campbell. Kessler is still at the same job in Phoenix.

C. H. Wasser, Dean of the College of Forestry and Natural Resources, Colorado State University at Ft. Collins, was president in 1965. He presided at the Febru-
Herbage Responses to Fire and Litter Removal on Southern Bluestem Range

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Highlight

Yield and nutrient content of herbage on burned plots differed little from that on plots that were closely mowed and raked. Thus, the beneficial effects of burning were attributed mainly to litter removal.

Both burning and close grazing improve quality (Campbell et al., 1954) and quantity (Thurill, 1962) of herbage. Both also influence litter; fire destroys it, and close grazing prevents it from accumulating. The study described here was designed to determine whether herbage improvement following fire is attributable to litter removal. Herbage yield and nutrient content on burned range were compared with those on range mechanically cleared of litter.

Procedure

The study was conducted during 1962 and 1963 on the Palustris Experimental Forest in central Louisiana. The experimental area was a well-drained, sandy upland, typical of much of the longleaf pine-blue-stem range. Second-growth longleaf pines, Pinus palustris Mill., had been clearcut, and grazing was discontinued in 1956. The area was control-burned in 1961.

Ground cover consisted mainly of grasses, predominantly pinehill blue-stem, Andropogon divergens (Hack.) Anderss. ex Hitchc., and slender blue-stem, A. tener (Nees) Kunth. Small waxmyrtles, Myrica cerifera L., and blackjack oaks, Quercus marilandica Muench., were abundant. The soil is Ruston fine sandy loam. Annual rainfall averages 58 inches, but totaled 73 inches during the first year of study and 42 inches during the second.

In early March 1962, four 100 x 100-ft plots were burned by headfire and four were cleared of vegetation by mowing and raking. Mowing was to about 4 inches with a tractor-drawn machine, then to near ground level with a hand-operated mower. After it was cut, residue was raked and removed. Following treatments, all plots were about equally devoid of plant material. In 1963, treatments were reapplied to the same plots. Since the purpose of the study was to isolate fire effect other than herbage removal, mowing was the control.

Each year, nine 2.4-ft² quadrats per plot were systematically located after treatment. To simulate grazing, quadrats were clipped periodically throughout the growing season. Clipping began on May 1—about a month after growth actively began—and was repeated monthly, except in September and October 1962 when production was negligible. Herbage was clipped 2 inches above the ground in all but the last harvest, when it was clipped to 1 inch. Sam-