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Editor's Note: We are continually concerned about enrollment in forest products related programs and often wonder how we are doing in that regard. Therefore, when Tom McLain organized and offered a review of student enrollment, it seemed logical to use it in place of our usual editorial. Sometimes data such as these tell us more than our philosophizing. Here is Tom's report.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT—FALL 1996

Each year a census is taken of those students enrolled in forestry-related programs at institutions that are members of the National Association of Professional Forestry Schools and Colleges (NAPFSC). The names of the member institutions can be found at <http://www.napfsc.org>, but they represent the vast

majority of four-year institutions that produce forest products and wood science students. These enrollment data are captured in the Food and Agriculture Education Information System (FAEIS) and are displayed in an annual report or at <http://faeis.tamu.edu>.

SWST members may find the data for students in three categories of interest. These are 03.0590 Wood Science (WS); 03.0404 Forest Products Technology (FPT); and 03.0591 Pulp and Paper Technology (PPT). Table 1 summarizes reported Fall 1996 enrollment for the three categories at all NAPFSC members. Table 2 displays the reported data from selected schools.

TABLE 1. *Fall 1996 enrollment, all NAPFSC institutions.*

	B.S.		M.S.		Ph.D.	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Wood Science	329	31	55	16	48	8
For Prod Tech	90	14	12	4	5	1
P&P Tech	468	138	18	7	13	5

TABLE 2. *Data reported by selected institutions.*

Institution	B.S.			M.S.			Ph.D.		
	WS	FPT	PPT	WS	FPT	PPT	WS	FPT	PPT
Oregon State	30			22			9		1
Virginia Tech	45	43		10	6	1	10	5	8
Mississippi State	10			14			12		
Minnesota	2	12	21	8		2	2		2
Penn State	48								
SUNY	37		89						
N.C. State	60		208	21			19		
U. of Washington			81		4			1	7
West Virginia U.	51								
U.W. Stevens Pt			206						
U. of Idaho		31			3				
Iowa State		15		3					
U. of Mass	52						1		
Mich Tech	20						3		
Georgia							2		

As with all surveys, the summary information is only as good as the accuracy in the individual data. Some subjectivity is inherent in placing enrolled students into specific categories. It is likely that some students in products-related options to forestry or natural resource degree programs may have been missed. A spot check of several program leaders, however, indicated only minor discrepancies. Those known problems have been corrected in Table 2, but the information has not been thoroughly vetted. Since this information

is captured every year, perhaps program leaders can influence the accuracy of future data. In any event, this appears to be some of the most comprehensive information available on student enrollment.

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PETER KOCH 1920–1998

Internationally acclaimed wood scientist and long-time SWST member Peter Koch passed away on February 14, 1998, following a long struggle with cancer. A recipient of the Society's Distinguished Service Award in 1987, and of many other awards, Peter is widely known for his contributions to the wood industry and to forest products research.

Peter's unique approach to research planning and leadership was to select an area in which major contributions could be made, outline a book on that field, determine what parts of the book could be written from available information, organize and lead research on the remaining essential parts, then compile all of it into a book on the subject. This led to major reference sources for which he is well known, *Utilization of the Southern Pines*, *Utilization of Hardwoods Growing on Southern Pine Sites*, and *Lodgepole Pine in North America*. His research was characterized by a clear defini-

tion of goals and dedicated pursuit of those goals to a logical conclusion.

Peter Koch's experience in the industry added a valuable perspective to the applicability of his work to solving real problems in practical ways, based on a sound knowledge of the forest, wood, and the industry. The technical and scientific papers he and his colleagues produced from research at the Forest Service's Southern Forest Experiment Station Laboratory in Pineville, LA, and later from his own Wood Science Laboratory in Corvallis, MT, were valuable contributions to effective utilization of the forest resource in ways that are of wide-ranging benefit.

We will miss Peter's unique enthusiasm, insight, determination, and perseverance toward his goals. Wood and fiber science is better for his being part of it.

ROBERT L. YOUNGS, EDITOR