

THE 1968 MAINE FORESTER



THE MAINE FORESTER

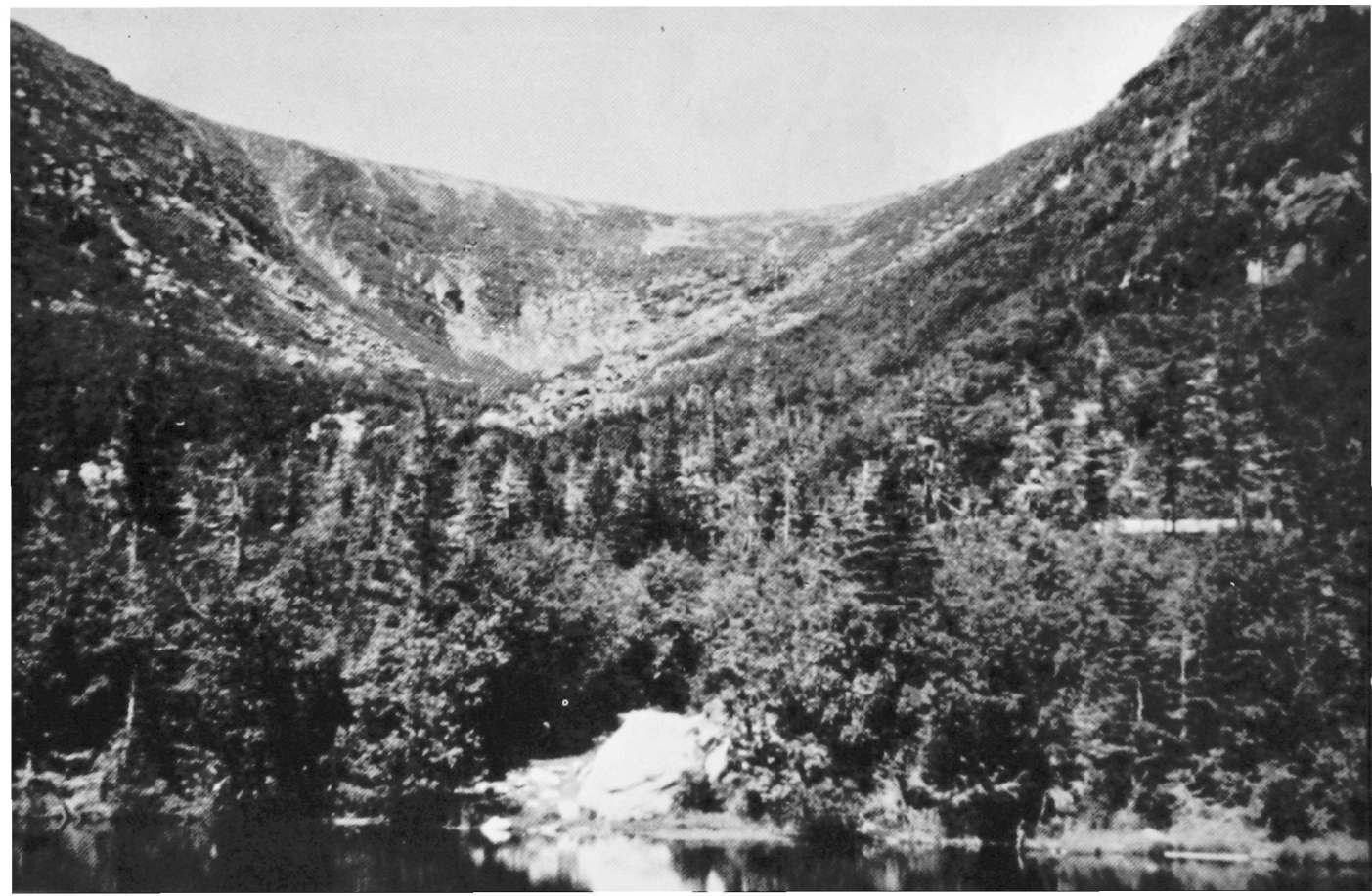


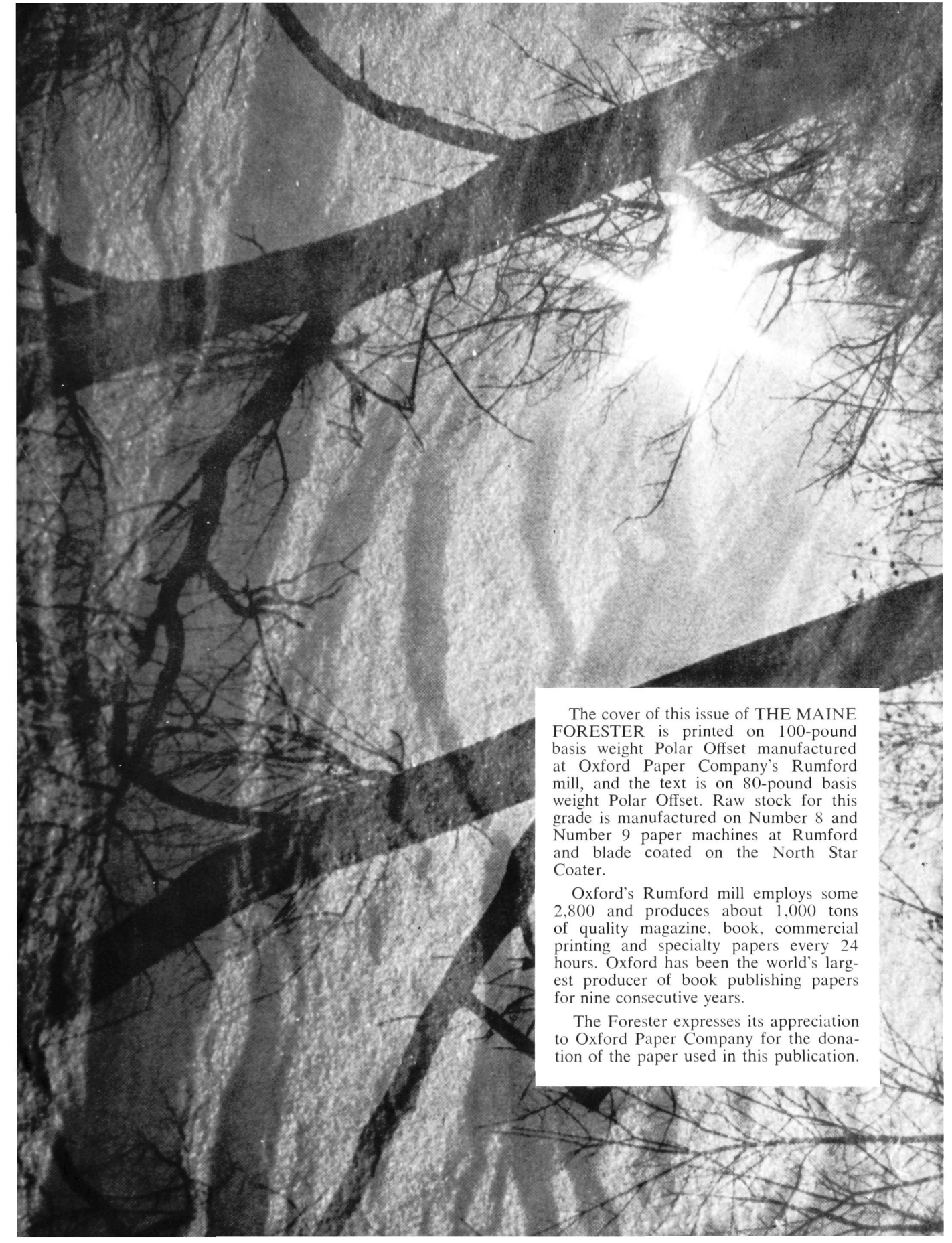
Published Annually By
THE STUDENTS OF THE
SCHOOL OF FOREST RESOURCES
UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

1968

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Dedication	4
Director's Message	6
Acknowledgements	8
Faculty	11
Graduate Students	19
Seniors	27
Underclassmen	40
Summer	45
Activities	57
Quotable Quotes	64
The Wildlife Curricula	67
The New Forestry Building	70
Staff	77
Editor's Note	78





The cover of this issue of **THE MAINE FORESTER** is printed on 100-pound basis weight Polar Offset manufactured at Oxford Paper Company's Rumford mill, and the text is on 80-pound basis weight Polar Offset. Raw stock for this grade is manufactured on Number 8 and Number 9 paper machines at Rumford and blade coated on the North Star Coater.

Oxford's Rumford mill employs some 2,800 and produces about 1,000 tons of quality magazine, book, commercial printing and specialty papers every 24 hours. Oxford has been the world's largest producer of book publishing papers for nine consecutive years.

The Forester expresses its appreciation to Oxford Paper Company for the donation of the paper used in this publication.

DEDICATION



HENRY A. PLUMMER

B. S. Maine, 1930, M. F. Yale, 1950

Associate Professor of Forestry

For his interest in the student, his dedication to the profession of Forestry, and his service to the University, the 1968 *Maine Forester* is dedicated to Professor Henry A. Plummer.

A native of South Paris, Maine, Professor Plummer received his B.S. from Maine in 1930. From 1930 to 1934 he worked in Forestry and Woods Operations for Finch, Pryne and Company in the Adirondacks. In 1934 he began work with the New York State Conservation Department in conjunction with the CCC. He served with the United States Civil Service Commission in New York from 1942 until 1945.

In 1946 "Prof" Plummer returned to the University of Maine as an Instructor in Forestry. He received his M.F. from Yale in 1950, and served as supervisor of the State Forest Nursery. He was appointed Assistant Professor in 1951, and in 1957 he attained his present position of Associate Professor.

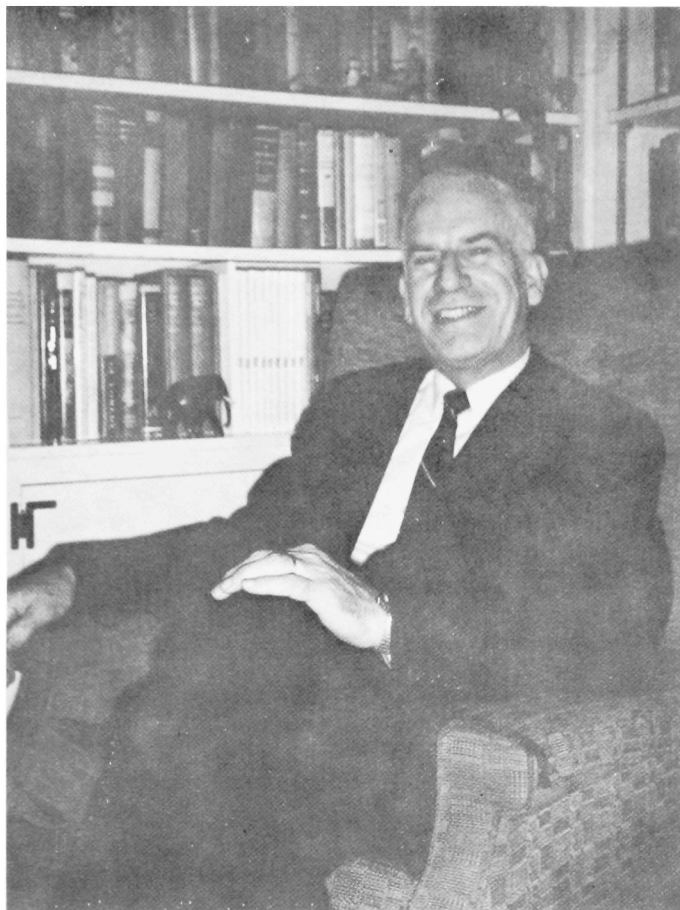
Although he has two grandchildren, we never cease to be amazed at the furious pace "Prof" Plummer sets in the field. During his undergraduate years, he was a member of Phi Mu Delta fraternity, the Sophomore Owls, the band, was captain of the baseball team his freshman and senior years, president of the Forestry Club, participated in winter sports, and was senior class Treasurer. In spite of his activities, he was a member of Xi Sigma Pi, Phi Sigma, and Chi Sigma Chi honor societies. It appears that his enthusiasm of life has not diminished over the past 38 years.

"Prof" Plummer has served for a number of years as Safety Editor for THE NORTHERN LOGGER, and has been a member of its staff since 1948. An active member of the Maine Christmas Tree Growers Association, he takes time out from his other duties to serve as Secretary-Treasurer.

Besides teaching four courses and organizing the Utilization Trip each spring, Professor Plummer is Assistant Director of Summer Camp, and is an instructor at the Junior Foresters Institute. Amazingly enough, "Prof" Plummer can still devote a portion of his time to assisting in extension work, and was General Chairman of the recent Efficiency and Safety Programs carried on throughout Maine and parts of New Hampshire.

Above all, it is Professor Plummer's interest in the student that is his foremost quality. A patient and capable advisor, "Prof" Plummer has helped many of us during the difficult sophomore year. Known for his shrewd business sense, many of us have sought his advice when buying equipment. His interest in the student's welfare extends beyond personal counseling and safety. He is always ready to give of his time and himself, and for the past 20 years has setup the cutting program at summer camp, allowing interested students to earn some money. A part of this aids all students through the Robert I. Ashman Loan Fund.

He plants in the student an enthusiasm and activity which so characterize his own life. The 1929 PRISM called "Prof" Plummer "God's perfect worker. He is always busy at something worth while and he gets results." The 1968 MAINE FORESTER agrees.



THE DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

The School of Forest Resources 1903 – 1968

By DIRECTOR A. D. NUTTING

Nearly everyone on the Orono campus, as well as the School staff and students, has been watching the new building take shape this year. The comments about the beauty of the building have been very pleasing to those who worked long for a wood building of modern and attractive design. Construction seems to be on schedule and alumni and friends are asking about the dedication or "grand opening" date. If everyone comes who has indicated that he is planning to do so, it will truly be a great day for University of Maine foresters. Everyone interested in the school will be invited and encouraged to be on hand that day, which will be set soon after the final completion date is known.

Students are the School's greatest concern and our staff recognizes them as the reason for our School. The staff is pleased with the large percentage of truly interested students who come to Orono for forestry and wildlife training. The 1967 fall enrollment was as follows:

Freshmen 80; Sophomores 72; Juniors 66;
Seniors 52.

Special Students 4

Graduate Students: Forestry 14; Wildlife 7.

Total 295

With new facilities next year and added staff, the graduate student numbers are expected to increase, unless world conditions interfere.

The School was fortunate to have last year's staff back for 1967-68. Two of the senior staff members are to retire in June. Professor Gregory Baker has given the School longer service than any staff member in the School's history. He began his teaching at Maine in 1935 after employment with Finch, Pruyn & Company of Glen Falls, N. Y. and Diamond Match Company in Maine and New Brunswick. Professor Baker will always be remembered by his former students as an excellent lecturer, teacher, and for his many outstanding contributions to students and wood research. Fortunately, for the School, he will continue on a half-time basis next year.

Associate Professor Frank Beyer is taking an early retirement in order to move to California, so that Mrs. Beyer can be in a warm climate near their son and daughter. Professor Beyer came to Maine in 1947. He has made many contributions to extracurricular activities, especially to the Forestry Club, early morning bird watchers, and track. An able teacher, who calls himself the last "swing" man, will be greatly missed.

Both of these men have given many years of dedicated service to their students and the School. Everyone will miss Professor Beyer very much, but expect to have many more contributions from Professor Baker as he continues on a part-time basis.

The School has become the School of Forest Resources with Dr. Thomas Corcoran as Associate Director, Forestry and Forest Products, and Dr. Malcolm Coulter as Associate Director, Wildlife.

The staff will have a number of new members next year as replacements for retirees and transfers to the 2-year program, plus two new positions.

It was pleasing to be re-accredited by the Society of American Foresters, after the spring visitation and review by the Accreditation Committee, at their annual meeting in October, 1967.

A two-year technician forest management program will be initiated on Sept. 1, 1968. Associate Professor Arthur Randall will be transferred to the program and will be chairman, assisted by Instructor Wallace Robbins. An enrollment of 30 to 35 students is expected the first year. The Uni-

versity decided to start the program, based on the results obtained from a two-year research study on the needs for men in Maine with technician training. It is expected that a second two-year curriculum will be initiated in September, 1969, in forest products.

Student organizations connected with the School which have had active programs through the year are:

Xi Sigma Pi, Forestry Club, Woodsmen's Team, Wildlife Club, Forestry Students' Wives.

Xi Sigma Pi and the Forestry Club, for the second year, jointly sponsored Christmas tree sales. Xi Sigma Pi is planning, as usual, to provide awards for high-ranking students at their annual spring supper. The Forestry Wives' Club and Xi Sigma Pi are planning to cooperate with the School Alumni Association to provide books for the student's reading rooms in the new building.

The School has sponsored several extension activities during the year. Two pre-Eastern Maine Forest Forum meetings were held to bring members up-to-date on photogrammetry. The fourth annual 10-week Inland Fisheries and Game Warden School will be completed in April. A Forest Engineering Management Seminar is being held in April. A second Junior Forester's Institute, sponsored by the Scientists of Tomorrow, will be held the last two weeks in August. About 80 high school upperclassmen are expected to attend from all over the eastern U.S.A. Each student pays a \$100 fee, which has been kept to a minimum this year through the financial help of industry and the University of Maine Pulp and Paper Foundation.

Curriculums have had course changes this year and will be continually reviewed for improvements. The kind of courses required, the number of credit hours needed for a degree, and the timing of summer camp in the program are items of much concern.

Barring world problems, the School looks forward to the coming year with optimism because of its expected good students, increased faculty, new facilities, and a University administration's desire for a School of excellence.

Acknowledgements

We wish to thank all timberland owners and private industries whose generous contributions have made this edition possible.

Great Northern Paper Company

R. Leon Williams Lumber Company

Prentiss & Carlisle Company, Inc.

Pejepscot Paper Division –
Hearst Publishing Corporation

Scott Paper Company

Dead River Company

Maine Dowel Corporation

Moosehead Manufacturing Company

James W. Sewall Company

Standard Packaging Corporation

Georgia-Pacific shouts "timber-r-r" in the Amazon jungle.



The native skillfully guides the raft of virola logs along the narrow, twisting jungle stream. Destination: the storage pond of Georgia-Pacific's veneer plant at Portel, Brazil, near the mouth of the Amazon River. Here the valuable logs are peeled into wafer-thin sheets of wood, which are shipped to our Savannah, Georgia, hardwood plywood operations. Finally, the veneers beautify homes and offices all over America and the world in Georgia-Pacific's decorative hardwood paneling.

Philippine Timber, Too

The South American logs come from our 640,000 acres of timberland in the dense Brazilian jungle . . . source of at least 5 billion board feet of Georgia-Pacific timber. Halfway across the world in the Philippines, we have cutting rights on approximately 2 billion board feet of lauan, known as Philippine mahogany. Some of our Philippine logs are sold in Taiwan, Japan, Korea and other Asian countries. Veneers from other logs are used to make decorative paneling by Georgia-Pacific in Eugene, Oregon.

35 Billion Board Feet Supply

In all, we own or control 35 billion board feet of timber around the world. It is managed on a sustained yield basis to insure sufficient supply for tomorrow's needs . . . an important factor in our planning. The U.S. Forest Service expects domestic demand for products from wood to double by the end of the century. Development of overseas timber sources to augment our growing domestic supply is another example of how Georgia-Pacific continues to live up to its reputation as the Growth Company.

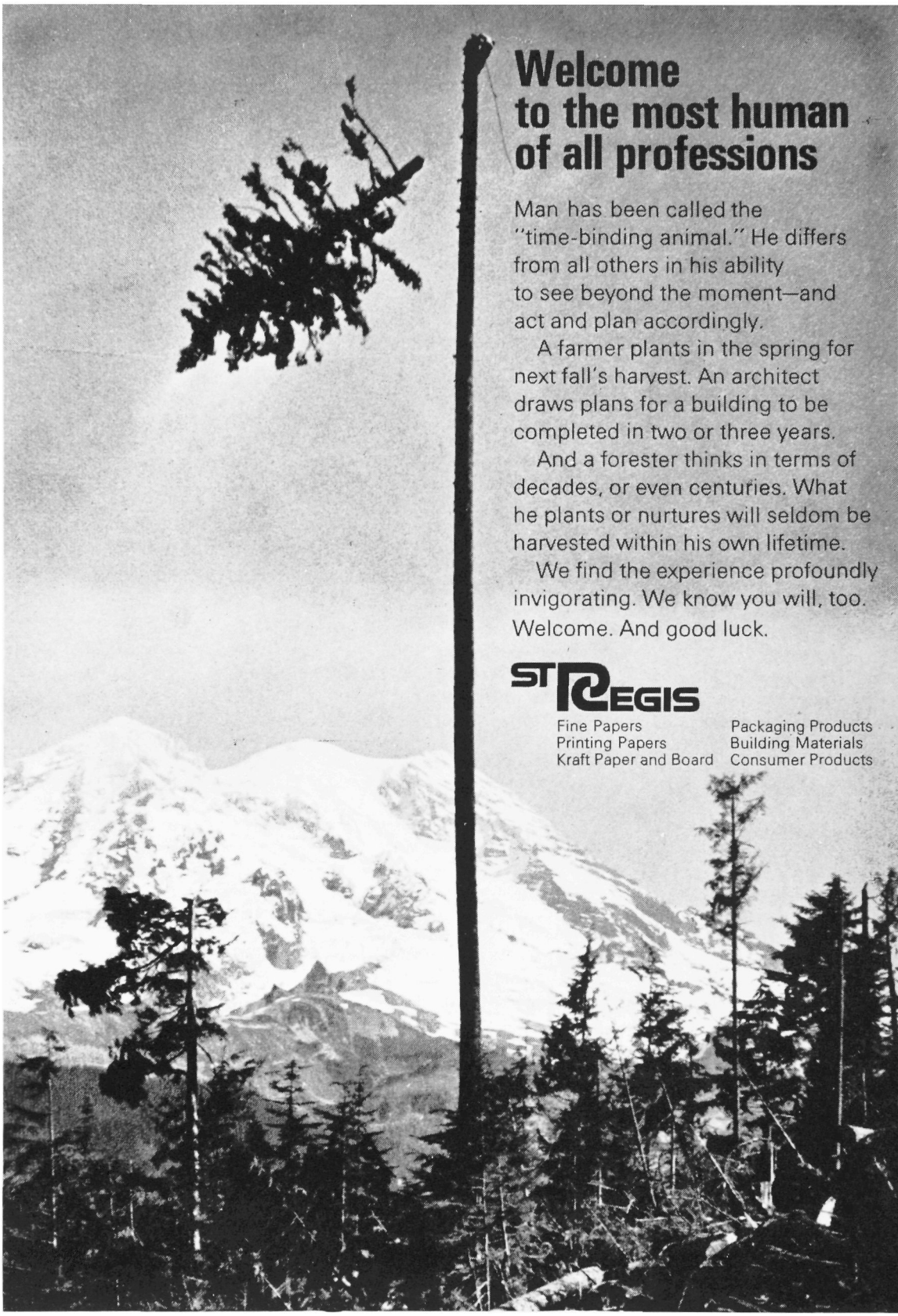
For further information write:



GEORGIA-PACIFIC / THE GROWTH COMPANY

421 S.W. Sixth Avenue, Portland, Ore. 97204

Plywood / Paper / Pulp / Chemicals / Wood Products
Gypsum / Natural Gas / Metallurgical Coal



Welcome to the most human of all professions

Man has been called the "time-binding animal." He differs from all others in his ability to see beyond the moment—and act and plan accordingly.

A farmer plants in the spring for next fall's harvest. An architect draws plans for a building to be completed in two or three years.

And a forester thinks in terms of decades, or even centuries. What he plants or nurtures will seldom be harvested within his own lifetime.

We find the experience profoundly invigorating. We know you will, too. Welcome. And good luck.

ST REGIS

Fine Papers
Printing Papers
Kraft Paper and Board

Packaging Products
Building Materials
Consumer Products

THE FACULTY





Director A. D. Nutting
School of Forest Resources
B.S. Maine 1927
Senior Seminar



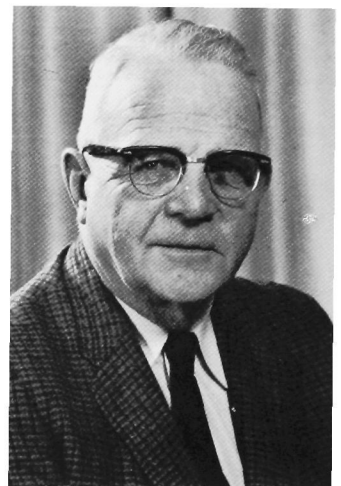
Thomas J. Corcoran
Prof. of Forest Economics
Assoc. Director of
Forestry and Forest Products
B.S., Mich. College of
Mining and Technology
M.S., Purdue, 1960
Ph.D., Purdue, 1962
Forest Economics,
Production Analysis in Forestry,
Planning and Control of
Forest Operations



Frank K. Beyer
Assoc. Prof. of Forest Products
B.S., Cornell Univ., 1929
M.S., Univ. of Wisconsin
Introduction to Forestry,
Forest Products,
Conservation of Our Natural
Resources,
Forest Recreation Management



Gregory Baker
Prof. of Wood Technology
B.S., Maine, 1924
M.F., Yale, 1939
Lumber Manufacture,
Wood Identification,
Wood Preservation,
Wood Technology



Henry A. Plummer
Assoc. Prof. of Forestry
B.S., Maine, 1930
M.F., Yale, 1950
Introduction to Forestry,
Forest Planting,
Forest Harvesting,
Utilization Trip



Arthur G. Randall
 Assoc. Prof. of Forestry
 B.S., Yale, 1933
 M.F., Yale, 1934
 Introduction to Forestry,
 Forest Fire Control,
 Forest Administration,
 Range Management,
 Practice of Forestry, Dir.
 Timber Management,
 Forest Policy,
 Forest Valuation



Ralph H. Griffin
 Prof. of Forestry
 B.S., Virginia Polytechnic
 Institute, 1943
 M.F., Yale, 1947
 D.F., Duke, 1956
 Silvics,
 Silviculture,
 Silviculture Trip,
 Regional Silviculture,
 Forest Influences



Charles E. Schomaker
 Assoc. Prof. of Forestry
 B.S., Penn. State Univ., 1950
 M.F., Penn. State Univ., 1954
 Ph.D., Mich. State Univ., 1962
 Forest Hydrology and Watershed
 Management



Roger F. Taylor
 Superintendent of Univ. Forest
 Univ. of Mass.



Wallace C. Robbins
 Instructor in Forestry
 B.S., Maine, 1954
 M.S., Univ. of N. Brunswick, 1956
 Forest Sampling Methods,
 Forest Mensuration,
 Forest Photogrammetry



Harold E. Young
 Prof. of Forestry
 B.S., Maine, 1937
 M.F., Duke, 1946
 Ph.D., Duke, 1948
 Forest Inventory and Growth,
 Advanced Forest Mensuration



James E. Shottafer
 Assoc. Prof. of Wood Technology
 B.S., State Univ. of N.Y., 1954
 M.S., State Univ. of N.Y. and
 Syracuse, 1956
 Ph.D., Michigan State Univ., 1964
 Analysis in Forest Utilization,
 Wood Technology II,
 Research Methods in Forest
 Utilization



Richard Hale
 Assist. Prof. of Wood Technology
 B.S., Maine, 1949
 M.F., Yale, 1950



Lewis P. Bissell
 Forestry Specialist
 Coop. Extension Service
 B.S., New Hampshire, 1940
 M.F., Yale, 1947



John B. Dimond
 Assist. Prof. of Entomology
 B.S., Univ. of R.I., 1951
 M.S., Univ. of R.I., 1953
 Ph.D., Ohio State Univ., 1957
 Insect Ecology



Howard L. Mendall
Prof. of W. L. Mgt.
Leader, Coop. W. L.
Research Unit
B.A., Maine, 1931
M.A., Maine, 1934



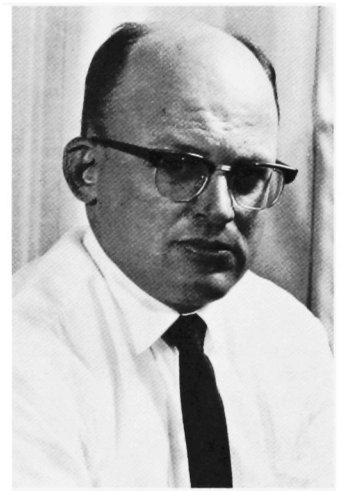
Malcolm W. Coulter
Prof. of Game Mgt.
Associate Director
of Wildlife
Assist. Leader, Maine Coop.
W. L. Research Unit
B.S., Connecticut, 1942
M.S., Maine, 1948
Ph.D., Syracuse, 1966
Wildlife Ecology



Donald Behrend
Assist. Prof. of Game Mgt.
B.S., Univ. of Conn., 1958
M.S., Univ. of Conn., 1960
Ph.D., Univ. of N. Y., 1966



Miss Gifford Mrs. Pelletier
Mrs. Cleale



Sanford D. Schemnitz
Assoc. Prof. of W. L. Mgt.
B.S., Univ. of Mich., 1952
M.S., Univ. of Florida, 1953
Ph.D., Oklahoma State Univ.,
1958

Introduction to Forestry,
Wildlife Ecology,
Wildlife Ecology Camp, Dir.
Wildlife Law Enforcement,
Game Biology,
Game Management



GREGORY BAKER

I first met Greg Baker at our senior camp in Grindstone in the winter of 1930-31, my first year with the University, when he was working for the Diamond Match Company. We had a fine visit.

Later, in 1935, he joined the Forestry Department as a substitute for Professor C. W. L. Chapman who was on leave at the University of Washington. He did an excellent job and Professor D. B. Demeritt, the Department Head, was able to secure his appointment on a permanent basis.

This was especially gratifying to me, as he was available to assist at winter camp. He had grown up on a farm in Moscow, Maine, near Bingham, and had used an axe and travelled on snowshoes from early boyhood. His woods experience with Diamond Match and Finch Pruyn of New York State made him very valuable as an instructor in our camp program.

Like most of us, he helped at the sophomore camp in Hastings' Clearing on the White Mountain National Forest, where, in addition to being a fine instructor, he was a dependable outfielder on the wildlife team. Although his technique in catching flies was somewhat unorthodox, he caught 'em!

He had done outstanding work in forest products in cooperation with industry.

During the trying days after the war, when we had the equivalent of eight classes and a small teaching staff, he cheerfully assumed an added class load. He was a loyal supporter of the Forestry Club.

During the second half semester of 1955 he kept things going smoothly while the Department



FRANK K. BEYER

Frank first came to Maine and Orono in August 1947 as leader of a short course in kiln drying sponsored by the United States Forest Products Laboratory in cooperation with the University, industry, and the Veterans' Administration.

His mastery of his subject, his personality, and his ability to express himself logically and fluently impressed us. We told him that if he was interested in working with us when his Government assignment was finished, to send us a letter of application. He did. His specialization in Forest Products and his broad general background in forestry and conservation made him especially valuable as a teacher. In an emergency he could pinch-hit in a number of subjects and his work in the introductory course for freshmen was outstanding.

He was a loyal supporter of forestry student activities and early participated in University life. A letterman in track at Cornell, he maintained his interest and rendered valuable service to athletics at the University.

We wish him a happy retirement in sunny California.

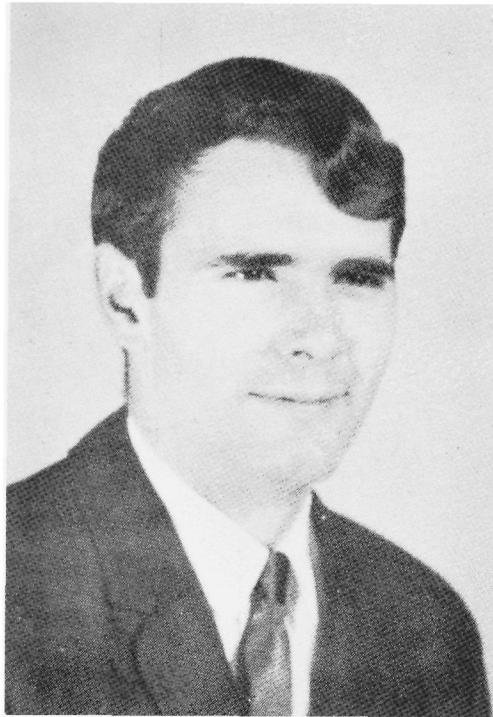
Respectfully,
Robert I. Ashman

Head was on leave and, after my retirement in 1957, he served with credit as Acting Director until a permanent appointment was made.

He will be missed!

Respectfully,
Robert I. Ashman

LANCE CORPORAL STANTON R. DYKE, U.S.M.C.



STANTON R. DYKE
Lewiston, New York

Killed in his nation's service, February 9, 1968—Vietnam. Stan was born on August 18, 1944 in Livermore Falls, Maine. He attended Paul Smiths College, Paul Smiths, New York, 1962-1964, University of Maine, 1964-1967.

Stan was in Forest Management, and was a member of the Forestry Club, the Woodmen's Team, and the Society of American Foresters.



I don't know whether it is or not . . . but don't step in it.



Is that really Errol Flynn behind those Ray-Ban sunglasses?



If the man who did this would see me after class. . .



I know when I have a nibble, you don't have to tell me!!

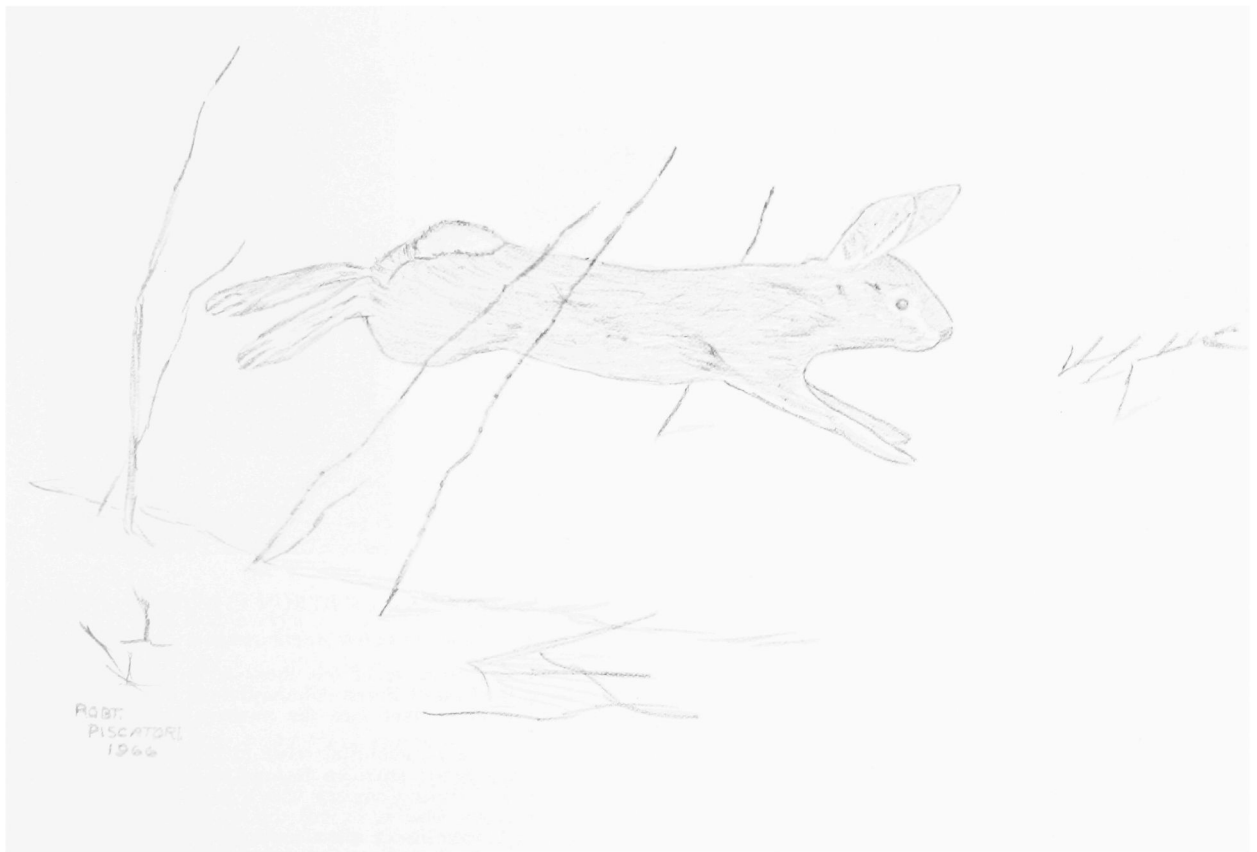


Which way to Grenoble?



Ask us if we give a . . .

GRADUATE STUDENTS





THOMAS ALLEN
B.S., Maine, 1967

THE GRADUATE PROGRAM OF THOMAS J. ALLEN (1969)

Pilot Radio-tracking Studies of White-tailed Deer

Markusen-type miniature transmitters (151 megacycle frequency) were tested on penned deer and found to function well at sub-zero temperatures. Corrosion of wiring was a problem until corrected by imbedding the transmitter in a special waterproof synthetic rubber compound. Difficulty was experienced with the breakage of whip antennae. A modification in antennae length and method of attachment to the leather collar corrected this problem.

Several types of expandable collars were built and tested to allow for neck expansion of bucks during the rut. Much useful experience was acquired in the operation of this complex electronic equipment.

THE GRADUATE PROGRAM OF ALLAN M. BRACKLEY (1968)

Eastern Spruce Veneer and Plywood Yield Study

There has been interest in the manufacture of veneer and plywood from eastern spruce (*Picea rubens* (Du Roi), *Picea glauca* (Moench) Voss) in the Northeast and Canada. Presently, there is only a limited amount of information concerning the quality and quantity of veneer and plywood that can be produced from these species.

Employing in-plant studies, in cooperation with the Katahdin Division, J. M. Huber Corporation, Patten, Maine, the yield of rotary veneer from ninety, rounded, eight foot bolts is being evaluated. The level of material yield at both selected intermediate process points and the entire process is being established, and the cause of material loss described and clarified. The subsequent laminating process is being studied and the actual and potential yield of dried veneer and bonded plywood panels established.

It is anticipated that the resulting veneer, graded in accordance with PS 1-66, will be suitable for the manufacture of Group 3, C-C, Structural II, and Standard type panels. Eastern spruce will, because of its inherent knot structure and growth characteristics, produce only limited amounts of A, and almost negligible amounts of B grade veneer.



ALAN M. BRACKLEY
B.S., Maine, 1966

THE GRADUATE PROGRAM OF BYRON E. BROOKS (1969)

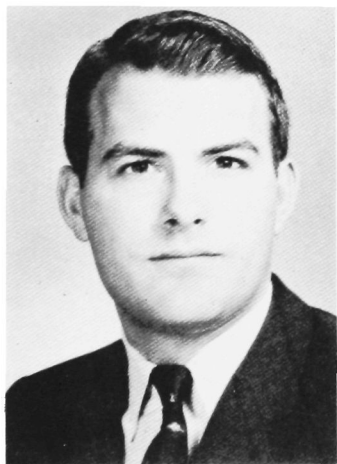
A Case Study in Forest Administration

While the primary objective of this thesis is to present a relevant case study in the field of Forest Administration, this study will deal with several problems that face the modern forest administrator.

State classification of an industrial waste carrying stream, initiated by the increasing public attention focused on water pollution, presented the Franconia Paper Company with a perplexing dilemma. The owners had to decide whether to junk the low yield mill in Lincoln, N. H., turning Lincoln into a ghost town, or to face the necessity of spending over four million dollars on non-production oriented capital improvements.

At about the time that the owners had decided that they could not afford the improvements, the town of Lincoln took the initiative. Under the leadership of a well informed Board of Selectmen the town was able to keep its industry from going out of business.

My thesis will follow the trials and tribulations of these men during their search to find the funds to save a town. The problems that they (and I) dealt with were, among others, water pollution abatement, satisfaction of state and federal stipulations to become eligible for grants, and close cooperation between private industry and local government. This paper will use the case approach in delineating how these problems were overcome.



BYRON E. BROOKS
A.B., Princeton, 1965
B.S., Maine, 1967

THE GRADUATE PROGRAM OF BERNARD W. CARR (1968)

Direct seeding is being considered as an alternative to planting, a costly, and, in many cases, an uneconomical means of reforesting large burned areas in the Northeast. However, more knowledge must be obtained on how different factors affect the establishment of species native to this region before direct seeding projects can be conducted on a large scale basis. One of these species (white spruce) was used in two studies initiated in cooperation with the Maine Forest Service and St. Croix Pulpwood Company on a 350 acre burn located in the Farm Cove Mountain area of Township 6, N.D., Washington County, Maine. In the first study, white spruce seed was broadcast sown from a helicopter in October, 1966, to evaluate the feasibility of using aerial sowing as a means of reforesting large areas of denuded land. A regeneration survey of the initial seedling establishment was made in August of 1967. The second study is an investigation of the effects of five seedbed conditions (deep mineral soil, no aspect; deep mineral soil, northeast aspect; deep mineral soil, southwest aspect; thin mineral soil, no aspect; duff covered soil, no aspect), two times of sowing (fall 1966, spring 1967) and two methods of sowing (seed covered, seed uncovered), on the emergence and initial establishment of white spruce on a burn. In the fall of 1966, 120 seedspots were established on each of the five seedbed conditions with the seed on one-half of the seedspots sown and coverage, and the other half surface sown. The time of emergence, survival, and cause of mortality were observed on the seedspots periodically throughout the 1967 growing season.



BERNARD W. CARR
B.S., Mich. Tech. U., 1966



JOHN B. CURRIER
B. S., Maine, 1966

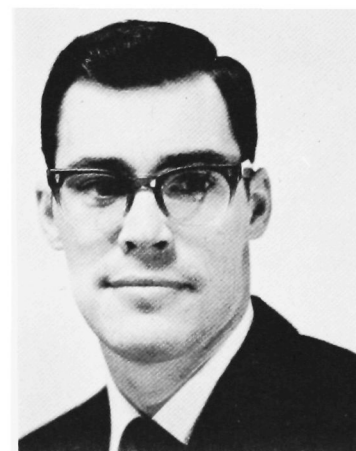
THE GRADUATE PROGRAM OF JOHN CURRIER (1968)

Relative Infiltration Rates as Influenced by Surface Litter

The object of this study is to determine the influences that surface litter has on the infiltration capacity. Infiltration is the penetration of water through the soil surface. The passage of the water through the soil is termed percolation. Basic measurements such as these are necessary before any study of the hydrologic cycle can be accurately undertaken.

Three vegetative cover types native to the Northeast were selected: a hardwood, beech-birch-maple; a softwood, spruce-fir; and an open field. In order to determine the effect of surface litter on infiltration, location of the study areas was made attempting to hold all other edaphic, vegetational, and environmental factors constant. Infiltration rates were measured on ten sites per cover type using a rainfall simulator type infiltrometer. Both vegetative and soil measurements were recorded from each area, and soil samples from each site were taken to be analyzed.

Soil tests have been conducted to determine organic matter, bulk density, specific gravity, moisture content, and texture. Preliminary analysis of the infiltration tests, using the field as a base, indicate that the infiltration is twice as great under the hardwood cover type, and four times as great under the softwood cover type.



DOUGLAS P. DENICO
B.S., Maine, 1967

THE GRADUATE PROGRAM OF DOUGLAS DENICO (1969)

An Application of Continuous Forest Inventory to Small Forest Ownerships

Knowing a particular forest's growth rate is necessary if correct forest management decisions are to be made. Large forest ownerships in the Northeast have determined their respective growth rates for this reason. Smaller forest ownerships in the same region have neglected this necessary step in forest management.

This study involves designing a continuous inventory system that will be applicable to these small ownerships. Flexibility of design has been stressed in order to meet the existing variable conditions.



DAVID B. FIELD
B.S., Maine, 1963

THE GRADUATE PROGRAM OF DAVID W. FIELD (1968)

Line Balancing in Pulpwood Harvesting

Pulpwood harvesting systems and factory assembly lines, although not directly analogous, share certain common points of procedural logic. Concepts derived from the development of operations-research line balancing theory, which has been based primarily upon the factory situation, could be of significant value in the design and analysis of timber harvesting systems.

In an investigation based upon this proposition, existing statistical regression equations for stand factor and harvesting equipment interrelationships are being used to derive system equations dependent primarily on cruise data. Once derived, these abstract phase models may be incorporated directly into a line balancing scheme, through which an optimum equipment mix for a given harvesting chance may be predicted in advance.

GRADUATE PROGRAM OF JEFFREY L. HENGSBACH (1968)

A Recreational Study of the Upper St. John River Watershed

This study and the resulting plan is involved with the intergration of recreational use and the present timber use now practiced by the private companies owning area. Alternative plans for three time periods (1968, 1975, and 2000) will allow the forest industries maximum flexibility regarding their future development plans. Timber will remain the paramount use but it is believed that recreation can occupy a significant level and not interfere with or deter from this vital need for raw material.

The study was begun July 1, 1966 and will terminate this June. Virtually all of the last two summers have been spent in the research area to acquire the needed data for the thesis.



JEFFREY L. HENGSBACH
B.S., Mich. St. U., 1966



ROBERT W. MEYER
B.S., Iowa State, 1967

THE GRADUATE PROGRAM OF ROBERT W. MEYER (1969)

Socio-economic Characteristics of Maine Hunters and Fishermen

The objectives of this study are to describe the characteristics and attitudes of hunters and fishermen in Maine. The study is part of a regional project which is being carried out in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont and West Virginia.

Information for this study comes from a questionnaire which was mailed to a random sample of licensed sportsmen who hunted and/or fished in Maine during 1965. The questionnaire contained fifty-six questions; some of which were directed only toward hunters or fishermen and some of which pertained to both.

From the replies made in these questionnaires, it has been possible to characterize the "typical" Maine sportsman in terms of his social and economic background as well as his individual sport preferences such as deer hunting, waterfowl hunting, salmon fishing, etc.

It is possible to make an analysis of the differences between types of hunters and fishermen. A distinction can be made between those who bought a hunting, fishing, or combination license. They can also be separated by the type of game or fish they prefer and if they are residents or non-residents.

The results of this study should enable wildlife and forest recreation specialists to make knowledgeable decisions in planning for the future recreational demands of hunters and fishermen in Maine.

GRADUATE PROJECT NOT ADEQUATELY DEVELOPED
AT TIME OF PUBLICATION.



MICHAEL J. MORIN
B.S., Maine, 1967
5 Year Pulp & Paper



CHARLES L. MILMINE
B.A., Brown Univ., 1962
B.S., Univ. of Mich., 1966

THE GRADUATE PROGRAM OF CHARLES E. MILMINE
(1968)

A Format for Descriptive Presentations of Harvesting Systems

The rapid advances in the technology of timber harvesting systems cause published descriptive materials to become quickly outdated. There is a need in forestry schools and among practicing foresters to be informed of these changes. This study will suggest a descriptive method which can be used to report latest timber harvesting systems to interested parties.

The descriptive method will involve the use of techniques such as flow diagrams along with narration and photographs. Each harvesting system will be described in a uniform framework. It will be possible to make comparisons between systems and analyze each system for purposes such as cost control. The emphasis will be on the flow of forest products from the stump through primary processing to the mill yard. The descriptive method should prove useful for individuals wishing to describe harvesting operations for their own purposes.

Descriptions of existing systems can be compiled by editors who will distribute the published material for instructional and informational purposes. Frequent publications will then keep pace with technology in timber harvesting systems.

THE GRADUATE PROGRAM OF ANTHONY M. RINALDI
(1969)

Deer Browse Studies in Eastern Maine

The objective of this study is to measure the quantity and quality of browse produced by different forest cutting practices. The more intensive phases of the work will be carried out on the Penobscot Experimental Forest.

Standard sampling procedure will be used to determine the amount and chemical composition of the various kinds of browse. Patterns of deer use will also be evaluated.



ANTHONY M. RINALDI
B.S., N. Y. State College of
Forestry, 1967

THE GRADUATE PROGRAM OF WILLIAM R. SAYWARD
(1969)



WILLIAM R. SAYWARD
B.S., Maine, 1967

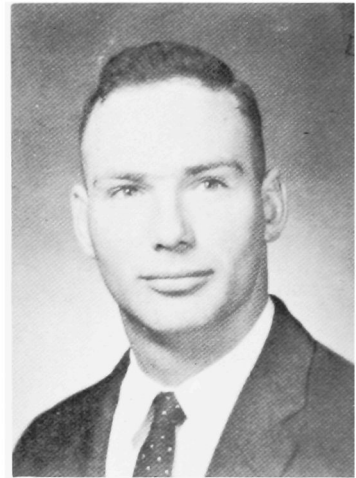
Observations on previous experiments of direct seeding on the pine barrens, in Township 30 M.D., Washington County, indicate that drought resulting from severe competition of vegetation for moisture is the major cause of seedling mortality on the unprepared sites, while on the prepared sites most losses are attributable to rapid desiccation of the soil surface during the growing season and frost heaving during the dormant season. This experiment was initiated last summer in cooperation with St. Regis Paper Company and the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station to study the possibility of reforesting the pine barrens by direct seeding red pine subsequent to deadening the natural vegetation cover with herbicides. One objective of this experiment is to test the effects on seedling establishment of three foliar herbicides (2,4-D, 2,4,5,-T, and a 50/50 mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5,-T), applied in three concentrations (1.5, 3.0, and 6.0 lbs./acre), at three different times (July, August, and September), and two methods of sowing (covered and uncovered) and two times of sowing (fall 1967 and spring 1968). A second objective is to test the effects of two additional foliage sprays (Tordon 101 and Bandvel-D) applied in August at three concentrations (2.4, and 8 lbs./acre) and two root herbicides, Bandvel-D granules and Tordon pellets, applied only in August at 16 and 20 lbs./acre, respectively. All foliar herbicides are applied in water at the rate of forty gallons per acre with calibrated equipment supported by a frame mounted on a bicycle wheel. Each herbicidal treatment was applied to a 10 X 5 foot area containing 10 marked seedspots each of which was either sown last fall or will be sown this spring with 10 red pine seed. Each of 17 herbicidal treatments was replicated five times.

THE GRADUATE PROGRAM OF DAVID W. TABER (1968)

The Feasibility of Manufacturing and Marketing
Eastern Spruce Plywood

Eastern spruce (*Picea glauca*, *P. rubens*, *P. mariana*) comprises about 25% of the available 30 billion bd. ft. of sawtimber resource in the State of Maine. Much of the current spruce cut in the state is directed into the production of pulpwood, but technological innovations in the utilization of softwood species have resulted in the ability to profitably manufacture plywood from trees similar in size to spruce.

This study is an effort to determine the attitudes of a selected population of important architects and contractors in the northeastern United States toward eastern spruce as plywood both for decorative and structural uses. Also, important basic strength properties of spruce plywood manufactured with a Type I melamine resin will be determined and a suitable commercial manufacturing process for producing eastern spruce plywood will be proposed.



DAVID W. TABER
B.S., Maine, 1961

GRADUATE PROGRAM OF ARTHUR W. WIMBLE (1968)

Linear Programming Model for Plywood Procurement

The wood procurement manager must effectively allocate his source resources, i.e., land, labor, equipment, and money, in order to minimize the cost, subject to the constraints of inventory levels, logging practices, purchasing and forest management policies. The manager must know where to buy, what to buy, and when to buy so that wood may be delivered to the mill while meeting the firm's policy and capital investment restrictions.

The objective of this project is to apply the linear programming theory of the firm to the development and coordination of a plywood procurement schedule. The intention is not to develop a model that represents an actual firm, having specific constraints and costs, but to create a model that will apply to all of the technological and cost structures encountered by wood pulp firms in Maine.

Uncertainties are inherent in all projections of production and cost data. A programming study can determine how critical these uncertainties are.

Analysis with the use of the finished model will give us not only the optimal least cost solution, but in addition will explain the effects of changes in resource levels and in the firm's operational and financial policies.



ARTHUR W. WIMBLE
B.S., Maine, 1966

THE GRADUATE PROGRAM OF RICHARD S. SHUMWAY
(1969)

Wood Quality Research

Certain characteristics of wood may be designated as quality characteristics, especially as they apply to specific end uses. In adapting a particular species to a particular use it is necessary to know the quality characteristics of that species and the variation in quality which may be expected. Variation within a single tree may be as great, or even greater, than the average variation from tree to tree. Studies of within-tree variation in specific gravity of plantation-grown red pine and the external factors which may influence it have been initiated. Sampling methods by use of increment cores have been tested and found satisfactory. Relationships between increment core density and average tree density have been determined for one age class of plantation-grown red pine. Investigations will continue with different age classes. The above factors will be investigated relative to their influence on physical strength of the wood and on fiber qualities.



RICHARD S. SHUMWAY
B.S., Maine, 1960



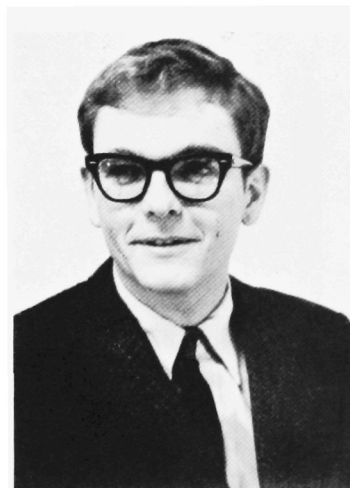
JOHN J. VOGLER
B.S., University of Georgia,
1967

THE GRADUATE PROGRAM OF JOHN J. VOGLER
(1969)

Behavior Studies of Deer at Isle Au Haut

Objectives: to investigate in initial deer behavior patterns. Continued live-trapping and color-marking will be undertaken to allow individual recognition of deer. Particular emphasis will be placed on marked deer captured away from the road and at the south end of the island. Systematic and intensive re-observation of marked deer is planned to acquire basic behavioral information.

GRADUATE PROJECT NOT ADEQUATELY DEVELOPED
AT TIME OF PUBLICATION.



WILLIAM B. KROHN
B.S., Univ. of Alaska, 1967



ONE THING ABOUT THIS SAW—
IT'S QUIET!



PROBABLY GOPHERS



A REAL WEBFOOT



HE DIDN'T!



IN THE CAN, BEETLE—THE CAN!

SENIORS



THE CLASS OF 1968

by

KEN MURRAY

The goal of four years effort is now within our view, and some of us have even begun to count the days until June 7th. Freshman orientation, the ignition of these efforts, is now a distant memory—a fate to which our senior year is fast slipping.

Yet, as we reminisce at Pat's or the Den, it really wasn't too long ago that Miller used to leave classes early for a well deserved two week hunting trip, or that Schenk ("Just call me Eric, not Skank or Schneck") was caught sleeping in class—a condition once attributed to his beard sapping all his strength. How could anyone forget the green bag and Japanese Kamikaze hat of English Prof., Mr. Love—no one dared to cut his Saturday lectures, for it was rumored that he held a black belt in karate. Regular Saturday morning classes were held for those that were "A little bit behind" in Eg., and often the only one not present was C.Z.—he was out at one of his secret fishing spots, hating out-of-staters, and catching his 15 pounds. Meanwhile, back at the Chemistry lab. we found out how to make H₂S and fires in the crocks, but only Dave Reynolds knew how to use the Bunsen Burner correctly. The highlight of the week was the Forestry lab., where we became accustomed to the three types of chains, and Piscatori found out that in throwing the chain—when you hitchhiked to Bangor, you ended up in Old Town getting it fixed.

Sophomore year came all too fast, and the depressions of Surveying were nearly enough to drive some of us to drink. Fy 4 and 5 were a little too much "deviation from the mean" picture most of us had of Forestry, and half of us went to other curricula, the rest of us went to Physics and listened to Piet and E.J. entertain us in perhaps the most screwed up course we've ever taken. With the high forester's salaries, no one needed to pay attention to Ec. 1 and 2, and sleeping in and Den breaks became the rule. The names and characteristics of those species in Dendro. were just as elusive as the rare Brown Click Beetle in Entomology (caught only by driving around with your net out the window).

Refreshed from a summer's work in Forestry or Wildlife, we returned to our junior year, confident that the worst was now behind us. A "warm rain" soon dissolved this notion. Though our original class was now cut in half, our enthusiasm for Forestry had apparently doubled, as evidenced by the number of us who would rather spend

Saturday and Sunday in the University Forest than do anything else. If having your own forest wasn't enough, then having three whole containers of your own dirt ah, er soil was! Deering has now become our home, and we move from room to room, learning about presuppression, suppression, risk, and hazard in Fire Control; the steps in cutting down the tree in Harvesting; and growth, growing stock, and Grosenbaugh in Forest Management.

A restful trip through the intoxicating New England countryside for the Forest Managers, and an equally interesting trip by their Utilization counterparts through northern Maine and New Brunswick, prepared us for Summer Camp.

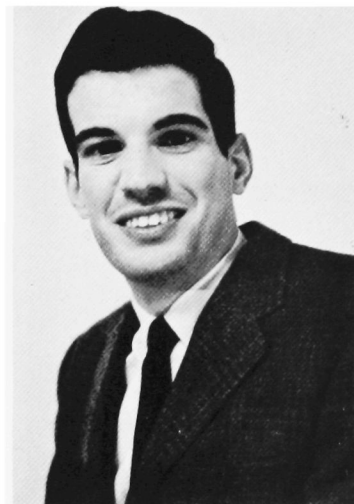
On June 6th, we had our first glimpse of what had become almost a legend in our undergraduate years — Summer Camp, Princeton, Maine. Most of us survived the initial shock, and all were on hand bright and early in "sunrise circle" on June 7th to see the cloud of dust which brought Director Nutting to camp for the opening address. In the eight weeks which followed, we contributed blood to every biting insect in the world, while cursing leaky cabins, unfriendly dogs, and every form of sampling ever conceived. July 30th found us not only leaving Princeton, but memories of the St. Croix, Mecca, Stella's, the Town Line Store, our management plans, Long Lake, and many other good times, well behind us.

Those who survived the trip home over the Airline, started their senior year off with Accounting the first day back. We quickly learned that the worse thing we could do was to acknowledge a mistake, since this required an adjusting entry—a process which served as a penance to the honest man. Besides assets, liabilities, and owner's equity, there's land, which is included sometimes, but never when you include it! Even Eric Dubinski would have to admit that "the old pizzazz" wasn't missing as long as questions were asked in Administration.

Now in our final weeks of classes, we rush to both interviews and the Den, living the present, recalling the past, and attempting to put some order into our future. A few of us are contemplating graduate school, but for most, our college careers terminate with graduation and the Service, the Peace Corps, or Forestry jobs await us. With June, the fruit of our efforts reach maturity, and our seed — young Foresters ready to germinate new ideas on new soils — will be cast all over the world.



DUANE E. BAILEY
 Fairfax, Vermont
 Major: Forest Management
 Activities: Society of
 American Foresters,
 Forestry Club



PAUL BARBOUR
 Pittsfield, Mass.
 Major: Forest Management
 Activities: Xi Sigma Pi,
 Forestry Club, Hot Shot
 Fire Crew, Robert I.
 Ashman Award



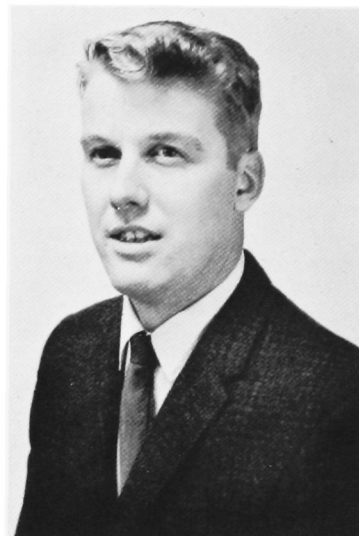
FRED A. BECK
 Presque Isle, Maine
 Major: Forest Management
 Activities: Forestry
 Club, Maine Forester



WILLIAM B. CALDERWOOD
 Waldoboro, Maine
 Major: Forest Management
 Activities: Society of
 American Foresters,
 Forestry Club



JOHN F. CODER
Cheverly, Maryland
Major: Wood Technology
Univ. of Maryland
Activities: Xi Sigma Pi,
Phi Kappa Phi, Forest
Products Research Society



PATRICK O. CORR
Bucksport, Maine
Major: Wildlife Science
Activities: Alpha Gamma
Rho, Alpha Zeta, Senior
Skull Society, Wildlife
Society, Resident Counselor,
Maine Forester, Xi Sigma Pi



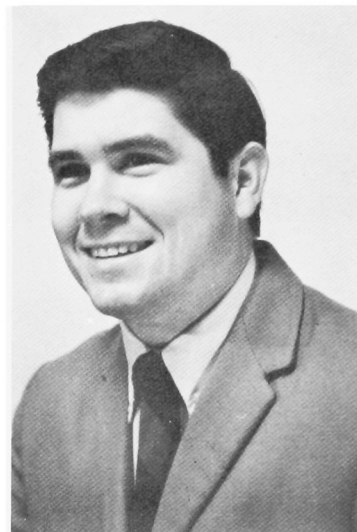
JOHN DANIELSKI
Townsend, Vermont
Major: Forest Utilization
Univ. of Vermont
Activities: Forestry Club



MICHAEL DANN
Winterport, Maine
Major: Forest Management
Activities: Forestry Club,
Maine Forester



LESTER E. DENISON
Schenectady, N. Y.
Univ. of Vermont
Major: Wildlife Management
Activities: Alpha Gamma Rho,
Alpha Zeta, Wildlife Society



GARY DONOVAN
Saugus, Mass.
Major: Wildlife Management
Activities: Alpha Gamma Rho;
Wildlife Society, Varsity
Soccer; Captain 1966



JOHN H. EISENHARD
Warsaw, N. Y.
Paul Smith's College
A.A.S.—Forestry
Major: Forest Management
Activities: Varsity
Basketball



WARREN ELDRIDGE II
Westbrook, Maine
Major: Wildlife Management
Activities: Wildlife
Society



ANTHONY FILAURO
New York, N. Y.
Farmingdale State College
A.S.S.—Agronomy
Major: Forestry Management
Activities: Forestry Club,
Woodsmen's Team



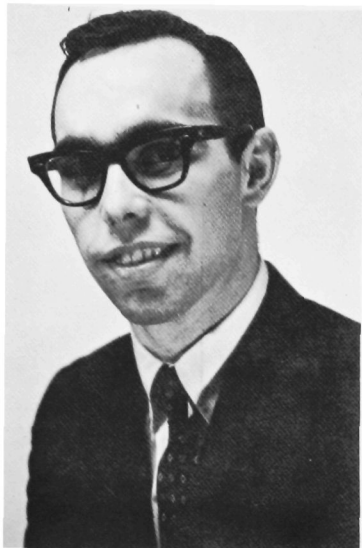
ROBERT A. GIFFEN
Melrose, Mass.
Major: Forest Science
Activities: M.O.C.



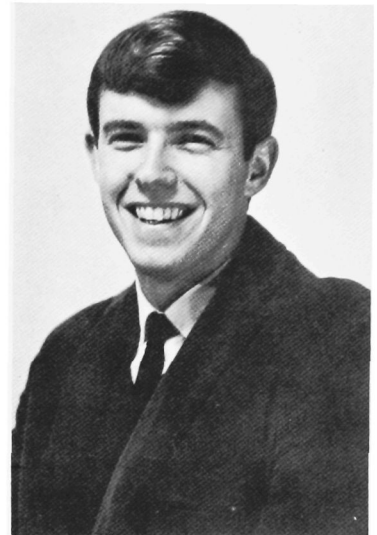
DOUGLAS A. GRELLA
Malden, Mass.
Stockbridge College of Agric.,
Assoc. Degree—Forestry
Major: Forest Management
Activities: Society of
American Foresters,
Forestry Club



PAUL HALLE
Lisbon Falls, Maine
Major: Wildlife Science
Activities: Xi Sigma Pi,
Alpha Zeta, The Wildlife
Society



ERNEST E. HAMMERLE
Syracuse, N. Y.
Onondaga Community College
Major: Forestry Utilization
Activities: Student Senate,
Forestry Club



HARRY E. HODGDON
Putney, Vermont
Univ. of Vermont
Major: Wildlife Science
Activities: Alpha Zeta,
The Wildlife Society,
Varsity Rifle Team



ROBERT J. JORDAN
Lynnfield, Mass.
Univ. of Bridgeport
Major: Forestry Management
Activities: Forestry Club,
M.O.C.



EDWARD J. KING
Providence, R. I.
Major: Forestry Management
Activities: Forestry Club



KENNETH A. MURRAY
 Verona, N. J.
 Major: Forestry Management
 Activities: Forestry Club,
 Society of American Foresters,
 Hot Shot Fire Crew, Maine
 Forester, Resident Counselor
 Assistant Instructor



HOWARD PARKER
 Littleton, N. H.
 Major: Wildlife Science
 Activities: Wildlife
 Society, Varsity Skiing,
 Maine Forester



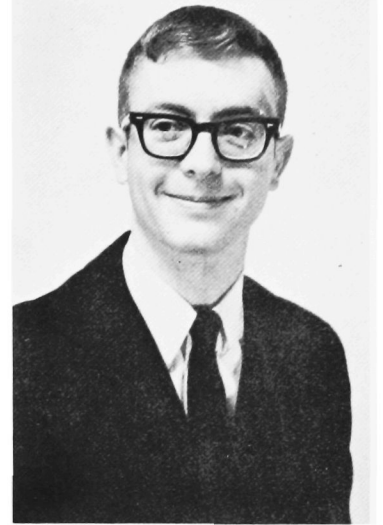
DAVID O. PATTEN
 Plainville, Mass.
 Major: Wildlife Science
 Activities: Alpha Gamma
 Rho, The Wildlife Society,
 Varsity Soccer



ROBERT G. PISCATORI
 Bridgewater, Mass.
 Major: Wildlife Management
 Activities: The Wildlife
 Society, Maine Forester



JOHN P. PRATT
North Claredon, Vermont
Univ. of Vermont
Major: Wildlife Management
Activities: Alpha Zeta,
Alpha Gamma Rho,
The Wildlife Society



STEPHEN G. RIDEOUT
Oakfield, Maine
Major: Wildlife Management
Activities: Sigma Phi
Epsilon, Pershing Rifles,
The Wildlife Society,
American Fisheries Society



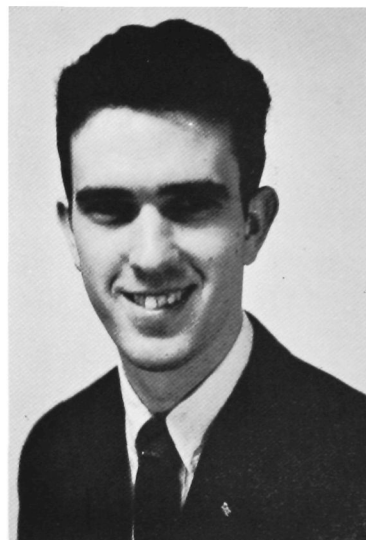
GEORGE RITZ
Newark, N. J.
Major: Forestry Management
Activities: Society of
American Foresters,
Forestry Club, Woodsmen
Team



DARIO RODRIGUEZ
Girardot, Columbia
Major: Forest Management
Univ. of Tolima
Activities: The American
Society of Photogrammetry,
Soccer, Track Team; Univ.
of Tolima



ERIC SCHENK
Piscataway, N. J.
Major: Forestry Management
Activities: Society of
American Foresters,
Forestry Club



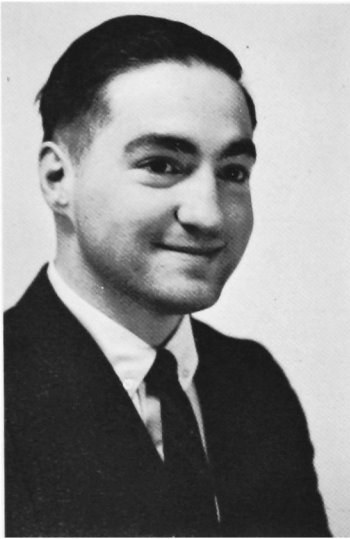
THEODORE R. SMALL
Farmington, Maine
Major: Forestry Management
Activities: Xi Sigma Pi,
Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Frosh.
Golf and Skiing



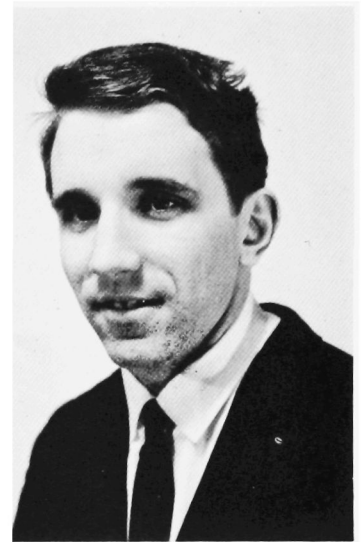
NORMAN R. SMITH
Bradford, Vermont
Paul Smith's College
Assoc. Degree—Forestry
Major: Forestry Management
Activities: Society of
American Foresters
Forestry Club



LEON W. STEVENS
Windham, Maine
Paul Smith's College
Assoc. Degree—Forestry
Major: Forestry Management



SAM STODDARD
Easton, Pennsylvania
Major: Forestry Management
Activities: Forestry Club,
Society of American
Foresters, Woodsman Team,
Dorm. Activities Board



CARL SZYCH
Union, Connecticut
Major: Forestry Management
Activities: Alpha Zeta,
Xi Sigma Pi, Forestry Club



GILBERT S. VIITALA
Dixfield, Maine
Major: Forest Utilization
Nichols College
Activities: Society of
American Foresters,
Woodsman Team, Forestry
Club (Tres.)



WILLIAM WEBBER
Dexter, Maine
Major: Forestry Management
Activities: Society of
American Foresters, Maine
Christmas tree Assoc.
Woodsman Team, Forestry
Club



DEANE F. WEBSTER
 Veazie, Maine
 Major: Forestry Management
 Activities: Forestry Club,
 Society of American
 Foresters



ROBERT J. WEIR
 Fairfax, Vermont
 Univ. of Vermont
 Major: Forest Science
 Activities: Alpha Zeta:
 (chronicler),
 Xi Sigma Pi; Sec.,
 Society of American Foresters,
 Forestry Club, Resident
 Counselor



PIET LAMMERT
 Newport, New Hampshire
 Major: Forest Management
 Activities: Forestry Club
 Society of American Foresters
 Dorm Activities Board (pres.)
 Hot Shots
 Chairman Summer Camp Field Day

CLASS OF 1968

Senior

Bailey, Duane E.
Barbour, Paul W.
Beck, Fred A.
Calderwood, William B.
Coder, John F.
Corr, Patrick O.
Danielski, John R.
Dann, Michael H.
Denison, Lester E.
Donovan, Gary G.
Eisenhard, John H.
Eldridge, Warren A. II
Filauro, Anthony
Giffen, R. Alec
Grella, Douglas A.
Halle, Paul G.
Hammerle, Ernest E.
Hodgdon, Harry E.
Jordan, Robert J.
King, Edward J.
Lammert, Peter R.
Murray, Kenneth A.
Parker, Howard E.
Patten, David O.
Piscatori, Robert G.
Pratt, John P.
Rideout, Stephen G.
Ritz, George F.
Rodriquez, Dario
Schenk, Eric R.
Shaw, Jonathan L.
Small, Theodore R.
Smith, Norman R.
Stevens, Leon W.
Stoddard, Samuel III
Szych, Carl
Viitala, Gilbert S.
Webber, William E.
Webster, Deane F.
Weir, Robert J.

Field of Concentration

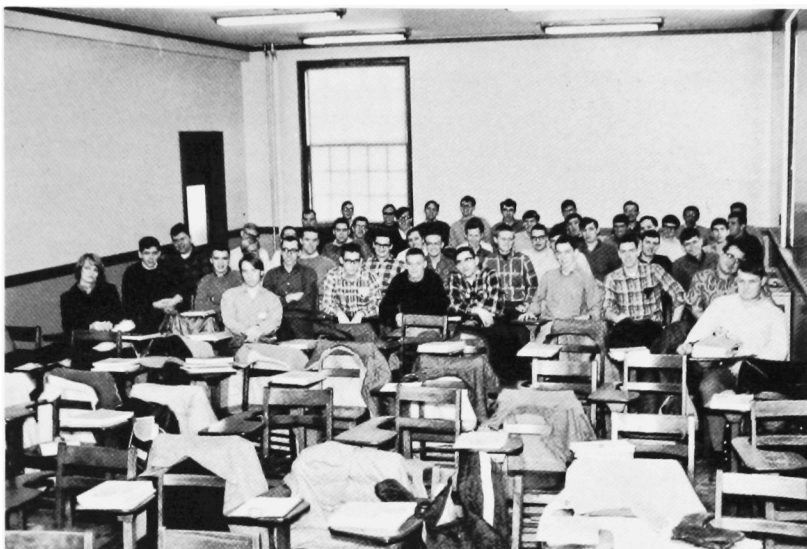
Forest Management
Forest Management
Forest Management
Forest Management
Wood Technology
Wildlife Science
Forest Utilization
Forest Management
Wildlife Management
Wildlife Management
Forest Management
Wildlife Management
Forest Management
Forest Science
Forest Management
Wildlife Science
Forest Utilization
Wildlife Science
Forest Management
Forest Management
Forest Management
Forest Management
Wildlife Science
Wildlife Science
Wildlife Management
Wildlife Management
Wildlife Management
Forest Management
Forest Management
Forest Management
Forest Utilization
Forest Management
Forest Management
Forest Management
Forest Management
Forest Utilization
Forest Management
Forest Management
Forest Science

UNDERCLASSMEN



The Sophomores

By JOHN FRENCH



Most of us will probably remember our sophomore year in college as a year of change, a year in which we changed our personalities, our educational goals, our way of life. The change began last June, when many of us began work in our chosen fields. We were renamed Fire Control Aides, Forest Aides, Conservation Assistants, or Game Technicians, and worked anywhere from Maine to California fighting fires, thinning and pruning, cruising, banding birds, maintenance work, and making the best of the available social life. We met new people, ate "different" foods, saw new places, and re-evaluated forestry and wildlife as professions.

Some of us returned to the campus early, to prepare fraternities for two more semesters of campus life. We came back fired up for Dendrology, Statistics, Forest Recreation, and Ecology, and were hit with schedules that led us from Little Hall, to Deering, to Boardman on cold, sunny mornings. Typical between-class conversations began something like: "We have to plan our schedules for the next five semesters?" "How did you do on that Physics exam?" "... "That bad?" "... "House fly? ... That's *Diptera saccharum*." "I'm getting a 'D' in Ecology, the course I like best." "Get your deer yet?" "Surveying lab today? Wish I were back in California." And the fall semester moved quickly, and often confusingly. Sophomore slump. Homework unfinished, formulas unlearned, principles misunderstood, Sight Quizzes, tree identification, practicums, prelims, lousy meals, lousy moods, long walks. All-nighters, adventures in insanity; cramming in facts, figures and formulas; the fourth cup of coffee,

the sixth Coke; "Can I borrow some No-Doz?" And in the fraternities, late meals, early morning snacks, electric blankets, Woodchoppers Brawl, slide shows. Thanksgiving vacation; cut classes, get away as soon as possible; eat, drink, and be merry, etc. ... Sensing the false security. Beginning the search for summer work—Federal state, private, east, west, south, north—who will supervise our last free summer? Studying, thinking, wondering, planning; Christmas vacation—besides lab. writeups, a map to draw, neglected reading in four subjects, and a Dendro test to study for, there's nothing to do. Back from vacation, and the transferring tempo increases; personality tests, interest tests, aptitude tests; infinite questions posed by you and others; answers that will change your whole life; some branch off into History, Zoology, Math, Journalism, Sociology, Phys. Ed. Finals, and the long trip home, January 19, 1968 A.D. (After Dendro.).

This year, semester break gave us two weeks to contemplate our changes. Maybe you spent a day, two days, or a week in your woods, the tract of land that convinced you that Forestry or Wildlife was to be your way of life. Perhaps the trees, the streams and ponds have not changed since you last saw them. You walk again the paths you have walked many times before, the paths beneath which you have buried countless problems and above which you have discovered a purpose in life. Your purpose now is not only the propagation and utilization of our forests and wildlife, but also the preservation of your paths and the thousands like them for use by others.

The Junior Class

By CHARLIE SMART AND GARY BOYLE



As we of the class of 1969 near the end of our sixth semester at Maine, our freshman year seems but a distant memory. With mixed emotions we can look back on our first two years of university life and the multitude of courses which have laid a foundation of knowledge upon which to build our technical skills.

This past fall each of us came back from summer employment, not only with stories to tell of his experiences, but also with a finer appreciation of the management of forest resources. And some changes have taken place. Once the largest class ever to enter the School of Forestry Resources, our numbers have been depleted by almost fifty percent. Many of us have discovered new fields of interest and have transferred to such other courses as botany or soil science. Then, too, we have reached the stage of our training at which we must choose a major field and begin a series of more specialized courses. Foresters and Wildlifers see less and less of each other as they undertake such varied studies as Forest Fire Control and Ichthyology.

However, we still have shared the intriguing experience of a Silvics course together. None of us will ever completely forget taking tree heights by

moonlight at 10 degrees above zero, or the 'wet' weekend labs. Then, too, we now possess the technical knowledge and ability to estimate percentages of minor vegetation, even under two feet of snow. And, no matter how inattentive in lecture, each man *knows* that the largest recorded Loblolly Pine in existence, in Dinwiddie County, is 63" D.B.H. and 128 feet tall. Both foresters and wildlifers had Dirt lab (oops! I mean Soils) and really dug it, getting right down to the nitty gritty of the situation. Both of these courses, though, are perhaps the most important that we will take, as they are the core of forest ecology, hence, practical management. We are presently finishing our spring semester courses and are eagerly anticipating our upcoming summer at Princeton. We've already heard rumors about the food, the bugs, and, of course, the weekends.

Next fall, we will be among the first to help christen the new forestry building. And as we end our final year, each of us will be wondering what the future holds in store. Some will go on to graduate school, some directly into the natural resource professions, and others into the Service. However, all will carry with them lasting friendships and memories of years that have ended all too soon.

The Class Of 1971

By HARRY CHISHOLM



One of our favorite stories is about a student's father being asked by a friend what his son is studying in college. His father simply says, "Wild-life," and his friend chuckles, saying, "Come on! What's he really studying?" Probably there is more than one connotation applicable to us frosh forestry students. But although we have been accused of such things as bird watching and having the best mascot on campus, we are a close knit group with a congenial and cooperative spirit.

Everyone seems excited about things to come, already there is talk of the junior summer at Princeton with those Indian girls. Most of the group scaled Mt. Katahdin, wishing they could have marched the campus dieticians up the mountain to experience the fine meals our upperclass-

men prepared. Word has it, though, that Doctor Griffin appeared more agile as he led the Junior Foresters Institute of 1966 to a fine success.

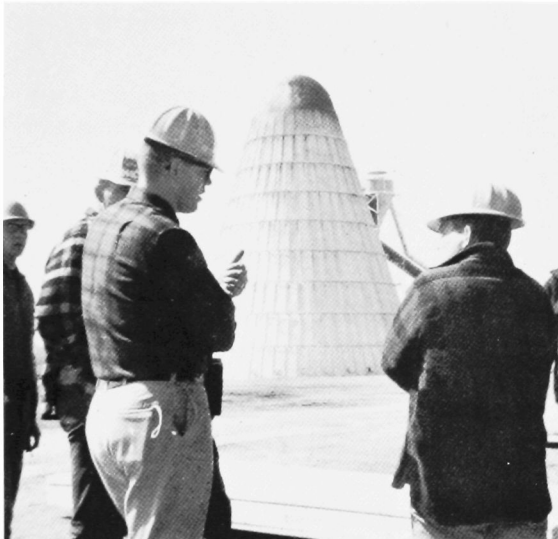
Most of the students are avid hunters and fishermen, but the two real professionals, Sandy and Zeb, refuse to tell us where optimal populations of our favorite prey can be found. With this we simply refuse to include them on our Saturday night snipe hunts. Everyone was glad to get their new hardhats before the last Forestry Lab. Speaking of labs., the requirement for the last Chemistry Lab. isn't a bag of Polystyrene balls, but a bag of marbles. Next year, when we again have the opportunity to reevaluate Woodlots 'A' and 'B', we should really look more professional, so everyone buy a pipe.



GOT IT RIGHT UP WHERE
WE CAN WORK ON IT.



WEEKEND!!



NEVER GET IT OFF THE GROUND



I DON'T WANT A BATH!



THESE GARTER BELTS ARE FOR NOTHING