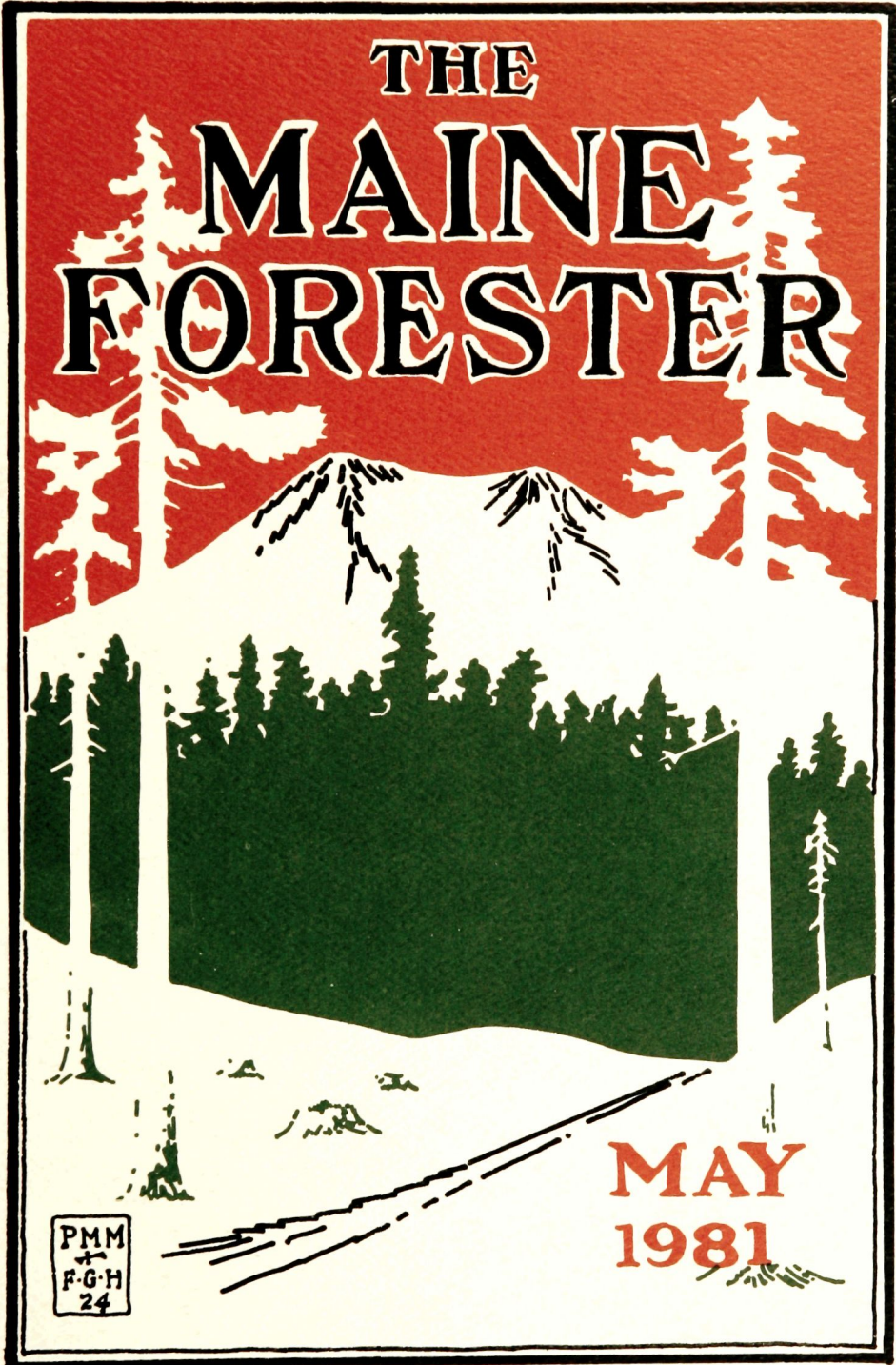


THE MAINE FORESTER



MAY
1981

PMM
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24

A man of eighty, planting!
To build at such an age might be no harm,
Argued three youngsters from a neighboring farm,
But to plant trees! th' old boy was plainly wanting,
"For what in Heaven's name," said one of them,
"Can possibly reward your pains,
Unless you live to be Methusalem?
Why tax what little of your life remains,
To serve a future you will never see?"

"Is it so?" said he

"My children's children, when my trees are grown,
Will bless me for their kindly shade:
What then? has any law forbade
The Wise to toil for pleasure not his own?
To picture theirs is my reward to-day,
Perhaps tomorrow also: who shall say?"

JEAN DE LA FONTAINE
1621-1695

COVER: This is a hand-reproduction of the cover used on the second *Maine Forester*, printed 1927, which in turn was copied from the first issue, printed 1923. The original was drawn by the art editor of the 1923 issue, F. Gilbert Hills, and his assistant Paul Morrill. Editor-in-Chief was Gregory Baker, later to be an instructor and acting director at the School of Forest Resources. The book was created out of an active interest by several forestry students in journalism at a time when there was no journalism curriculum at UMO. Intended for spring distribution, that first issue was not available until September; so when the *Maine Forester* is late, it is only in keeping with a well-established tradition!

THE MAINE FORESTER 1981



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

Greetings from the Director

Congratulations to the Class of 1981; you have completed the first step in your professional careers. I wish you all the greatest success in the endeavors you may pursue during the years ahead. You have worked hard to reach this point and your class has accomplished many good things. I am especially grateful for the fine spirit and cohesiveness I have seen. I hope your efforts in working together to make our school a pleasant place in which to work will have a continued effect on the students who will follow.

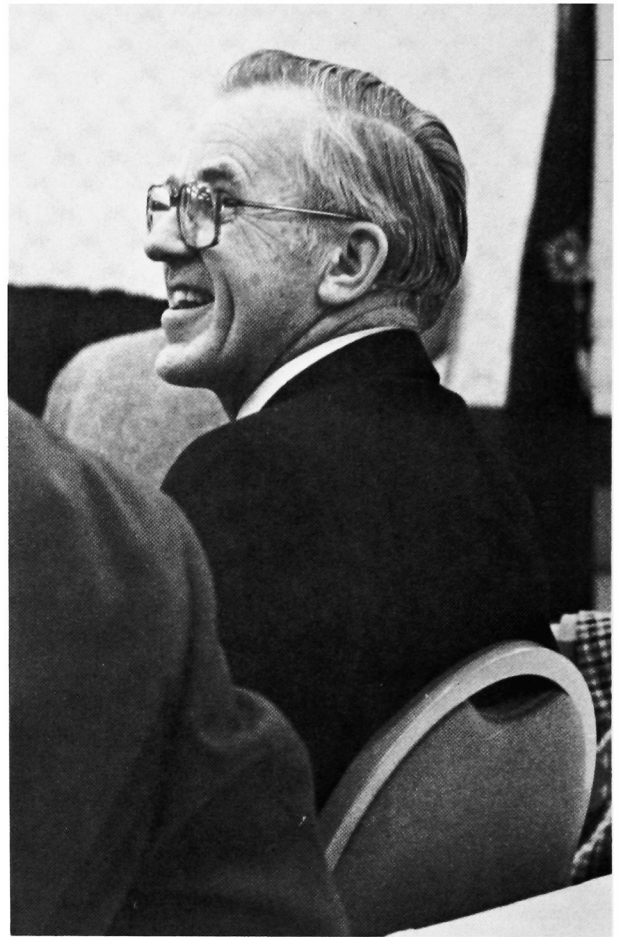
Our review of 1980 reveals a number of important milestones in our School and University. Perhaps the most significant has been the appointment of a new president. We all welcome President Silverman and though the Class of 1981 will only know him for one year I'm sure they will leave with the feeling that our University is in good hands. President Silverman has visited Nutting Hall and I'm sure he is impressed with the fine students he has met in our School.

We were very fortunate during the fall of 1980 to have Dr. John McGuire, recently retired Chief of the United States Forest Service, visit us for two weeks. John was eager to meet with as many students as possible during his visit. We kept him busy with a full schedule of classes. We appreciate having the funds from the Kenduskeag Foundation to support visits such as his through our distinguished lecture series. You made Dr. McGuire feel he was welcomed; I thank you for the spontaneous reaction to his visit.

I am impressed with the way in which students in the School are doing things for the betterment of future classes. This impression comes to me through contacts in classes such as I have received during my visits to the Fy 60 sections as well as from individual contacts. This year some of our student leaders are attempting to set up an endowment to provide funds for the benefit of student organizations. They realize that this will take time before earnings will be significant but they know that future needs must be met and they feel some of these funds must come from their contributed resources. We now need a source of base funding to get this endowment started. I hope that we can accomplish this goal before the end of the year.

We regretfully said good-bye to two fine faculty members during the year. Dr. David Canavera was hired by WesVaCo to head up their Forest Genetics research program; Dave is based in South Carolina. Prof. Charlie Williams has been a fine teacher in our two year program and our fire expert. Charlie is now with Weyerhaeuser Co. in North Carolina. We miss them both but realize their need to respond to opportunities presented to them.

We welcomed Dr. Timothy O'Keefe as Associate Professor of Wood Technology filling the position vacated by Dr. Craig Shuler in 1979. We have also completed our search for a replacement for Dave Canavera and on January 1, 1981, Assistant Professor Katherine Carter became the first woman on the faculty of the

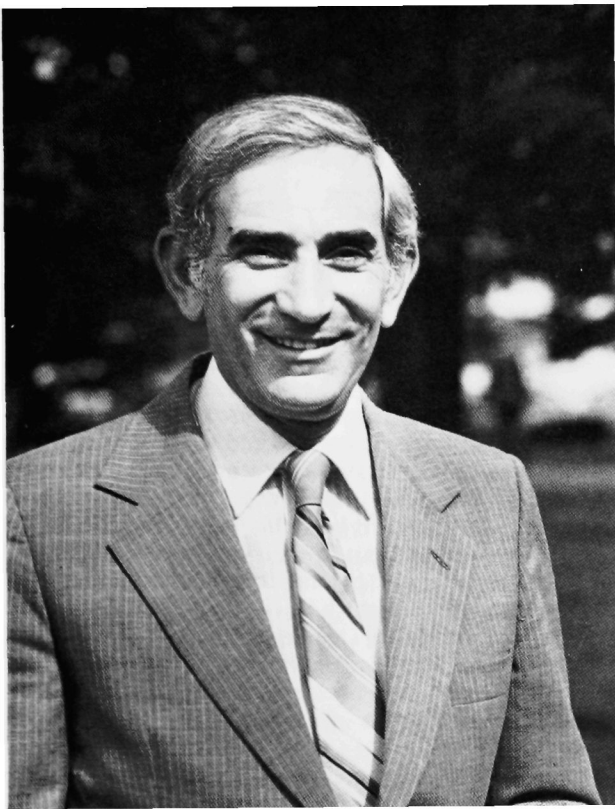


School. The entire student body and faculty welcome these new members of our staff.

I believe that the 1981 class of professional foresters, wildlife managers, forest engineers, wood scientists and recreation specialists includes many persons who will be leaders in the resource professions in the years ahead. I know you are all aware that you have just started to learn about your professions. You have the basic tools to work with and now need only to keep active in developing your proven abilities. I wish you the greatest success during the coming years; the challenges are great and you can do the job. Good luck and God Bless You!

Sincerely yours,

FRED B. KNIGHT
DIRECTOR



Welcome, President Silverman

The students, faculty and staff of the School of Forest Resources would like to welcome President Paul H. Silverman to UMO and the state of Maine. We look forward to a good relationship with you in the coming years. Also, we sincerely hope that with your many commitments you will have time to enjoy the forests, fields and coast of Maine that are the very heart of our lives and of this school. We're glad you are here to share them with us.



DEDICATION

MORRIS R. WING



We are pleased to dedicate the 1981 *Maine Forester* to Mr. Morris Wing of Farmington, Maine. Mr. Wing has led a professional life that has been, and is, an example of the best characteristics of a dedicated professional. He has made good use of his own abilities in bringing attention to the forests of Maine.

Mr. Wing graduated from Maine's Forestry School in 1942. Since that time he has been an active professional and through the years has made valuable contributions toward cooperative forestry relationships between state

and private land managers. He worked thirty years for International Paper Company and as a forest manager really knew and understood the lands and people he was responsible for. He took charge whenever problems were evident whether it be spruce budworm, forest fires or problems of concern to individual woodcutters.

His work in professional forestry extended outside of the company for which he worked. He was a charter member of the Maine Tree Farm Committee and served that group for 20 years. He was an active member of the Society of American Foresters and was Chairman of the New England Section in 1968-69. In 1976 Mr. Wing was the first industrial forester to receive the New England Section's Distinguished Service Award. He was also very active in the community, including the development of vocational forestry programs in several Maine high schools; this was recognized by the Distinguished Service Award he received from the University of Maine at Farmington in 1977.

Mr. Wing has always been a strong and active supporter of the School of Forest Resources. He was one of the first members of the Forest Resources Research Advisory Committee appointed by President Neville and his initiative was an important factor in developing the Cooperative Forestry Research Unit. The first check received (\$50,000) came from International Paper Co. and was brought directly to Director Knight by Mr. Wing to get the organization started. He served as chairman of the advisory committee during his last two years on the board. He has always been ready to help; for example, his efforts have resulted in the paper provided by I.P. for the *Maine Forester* in recent years.

Morris as a personality is a great story teller and could hold an audience enthralled in a field camp after a hard day's work. He also loves horses and knows how to work with them, in the woods or on a race track. He has raced horses for many years; now that he is retired, this hobby is receiving more of his attention. We wish him luck and many winners during the years ahead. We miss his leadership in professional affairs, but at the same time envy the enjoyment we know he will gain from having time to work with his animals.

For his contributions to the forestry community, continuous support, and the example he gives as a dedicated professional, the faculty and alumni of the School of Forest Resources give recognition as distinguished alumni, and the students dedicate the 1981 *Maine Forester*, to Mr. Morris Wing.

The following is a brief account of Morris Wing's relationship to the forest, and of the development of his career. It will introduce the reader to Mr. Wing, and illustrate not only the evolution of one man's profession, but of the forestry profession in general. There is a valuable lesson here for those of us who are impatient for success, comfort and wealth quickly after graduation. Most of the italicized words are quotes by Mr. Wing as printed in an interview by Lynn Franklin for the *Maine Sunday Telegram* of Feb. 10, 1974. Those describing work with International Paper Co. are taken from historical notes provided by that company. Many thanks go to Mrs. Elaine Wing, Paula Broydrick, Austin Wilkins, Bob Fiske, George Carlisle, and everyone else who assisted in the writing of this article.

Morris Wing was born in 1919 in Bingham, Maine, a descendant of 5 generations of Maine woodworkers. He and his 5 brothers and sisters grew up on a small farm, but his father's main occupation was logging, and they all worked with him. Morris first worked in the woods at the age of 10. At this time bark was being removed from pulpwood by hand ("sap-peeled"), and Morris's job was to remove the bark once the felled tree had been limbed out.

I thought I could keep up with them, but I soon found I couldn't. . . I chased those choppers all summer long; never did catch 'em, but I took a lot of bark off a lot of trees.

The following two summers Morris's work was twitching with a little black horse of the family's. That was when he first realized an affection for horses that lasts to this day. His father taught him the care of a horse, and how to harness a team. *in those days of the woods hooking a team right was part of our profession.*



Harold Wing, Morris's father, logging in Bingham.

The next summer, Morris became a "chopper"; axes were the only tool used then. *The fellows working on the job was good woodsmen, good choppers. They was highly skilled men. All could file their own saws, hang their own axes properly.*

It was a disgrace to work with dull tools or to hang a tree so it did not come to the ground, got caught in another tree. A tree was to be properly felled without damaging a lot of other trees. This was the most important of many high standards those woodsmen lived up to. They protected the young growth.



Morris Wing bucking logs at his father's operation in Bingham, 1942.

Morris Wing graduated as Valedictorian from Bingham High School in 1937, during the Depression. The financial situation at the time prevented him from attending the University of Maine, so he began working for Augusta Lumber Company. That job was in Mayfield Township, north of Bingham, and an eight mile walk from Deadwater Station. Morris was 17 then, and only came out of the woods twice all that winter—for Christmas Day, and when his grandmother died. He was hired as clerk for \$1.40/day, but toward the end of winter he drove truck during days and did the clerical work at night. That was the first time trucks, rather than steam haulers, were used to haul sleds, and there were problems because men weren't used to making roads for trucks.

The work started before first light and ended after dark. If a man didn't work just right he could be let go and another man found to take his place. There was plenty of labor and not enough work.

The work was all done with crosscut saws and some bucksaws and all the notching done with axes — chain saws didn't come to Maine until about 1951. This was 1937.



Morris and Ralph Wing at Augusta Lumber Company's office camp, 1938.

We had no hydraulic loaders of any kind, all hand tools. Logs were loaded onto sleds with cant logs, by hand.

In the spring he went on the drive down the Austin stream to the mill. It was dangerous because the ice had just gone out of the river, the water was cold and we were out on the water riding and pushing the logs. If you fell in, there was real danger of your getting drowned. We were wearing caulked boots and you can't swim much with them on. I had an uncle drowned on the drive that spring. We were never sure how it happened, whether he was swept in by a log or not.



Moving horses and hay by raft to O.R. Fahey's operation on Moosehead Lake.

It was rugged, we got wet a lot, and the company fed us four meals a day: 5 a.m. breakfast, about 10 a.m. the cooks would bring lunch to wherever we was working, at 2:30 they'd bring another lunch to the job and we'd eat the last meal at camp that night.

You can be sure there was no booze in camp, although there was an occasional card game. There were usually fellows who could sing pretty good and play harmonicas and other musical instruments. They could sing ballads beautifully, such as "The Jam of Gerry's Rock".

There were places that jammed regular and we kept a dynamite shack and a man there to set the charge. That man had to know how to use the dynamite and know how to get out of the jam before the charge went off. There was no room for a mistake. It was common practice, everybody did it.

The fall of 1938 Morris Wing entered the School of Forestry at the University of Maine at Orono. While there he was a member of Xi Sigma Pi and the Forestry Club. Morris attended winter camp for six weeks in December and January of 1941, and was putting up storm windows when news of Pearl Harbor arrived. He graduated cum laude with a B.S. in Forestry in 1942, and that summer hired out as a guide for The Birches on Moosehead Lake.

In the fall he joined the service and was a captain in the Corps of Engineers when he got out in 1946. Morris Wing's brother, Glen, had a sawmill near Bingham, so Morris served as logging foreman there a couple years. He then went back up to Moosehead Lake where he was guide in the summer, and in winter logged under Ozzie Fahey for Hollinsworth & Whiting Co., the forerunner of Scott at Winslow.

In 1948 Mr. Wing became one of the two Farm Foresters in the state for the Maine Forest Service, the equivalent of the current service forester position. The starting salary was \$48.00 per week. His potential was soon recognized, and in October of 1950 he was hired by Roy Hendricks of International Paper Company as Superintendent of the Ashland District; he held this position until 1954.



Kitchen at Princeton, winter camp '41-'42; there was no electricity, only wood and oil.



No Jacuzzi's at Princeton!



Time out for stories while inspecting the proposed Allagash Waterway: John Maines of Great Northern, Sen. Edward Muskie, Sec. of Interior Stuart Udall and Morris Wing.

During this time I.P. operations in Aroostook County involved about 30,000-40,000 sap-peeled cords annually. The pulpwood was loaded manually into trucks and then into boxcars to ship to Livermore Falls.

In the early 50's pulpwood was mostly horse-yarded, and logging depended almost entirely on winter roads for trucking. The first bulldozed roads appeared in 1952, and by 1954 there were 10-wheelers on the roads.

Another newcomer in 1952 was the chainsaw; prior to this most work was done with a bucksaw. *The early saws were very heavy and suffered frequent breakdowns which meant the crew had to take the saw to Fort Kent to be repaired, and before the saws were repaired, the crew was drunk, and the end result was that no foreman wanted to see a crew appear with a chainsaw. However, two years later, the chainsaw was firmly entrenched in northern Maine and bucksaws were nearly all out of the woods.*

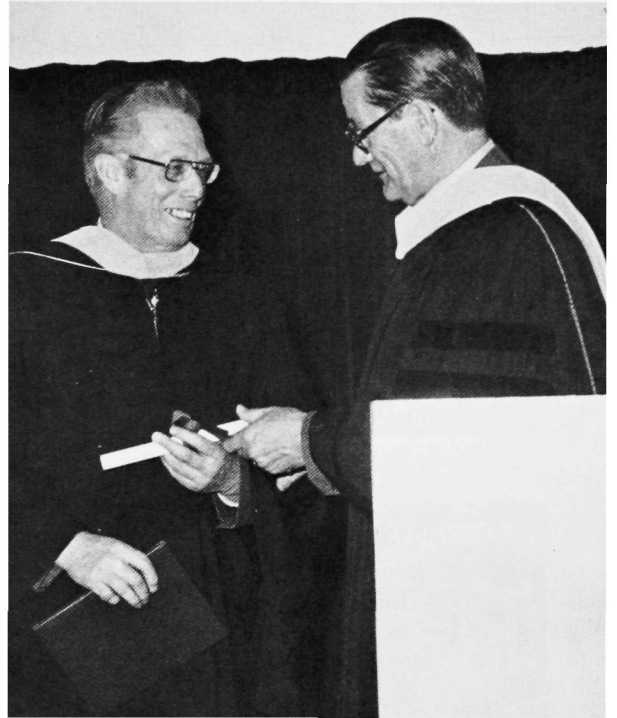
In 1974 Mr. Wing was promoted to Assistant Resident Manager for Maine. In 1955 he began the first formal Forest Management Plan for I.P. Co., involving 1,300,000 acres of land in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Mr. Wing became Regional Manager of the Maine Region, and held that position until 1979.

The forest industry saw many changes in that 19 year period: the new kraft pulp mill in 1965 signaled the end of sap-peeled wood production, articulated wheel skidders replaced all horse-yarding, hydraulic loaders replaced handloading, trucks got bigger and the distances travelled from the mill increased.

In 1979, Morris Wing was promoted to Projects Manager for the Northeast Region. He was responsible for managing and co-ordinating efforts to establish lumber mills in order to help assure highest utilizations of I.P.'s timber. Mr. Wing retired from International Paper Company in 1980 after 30 years of service.

A friend felt that these words from the Reverend Titus Oates of Camden, and again from *Ten Million Acres of Timber* by Austin Wilkins, best characterize Morris Wing:

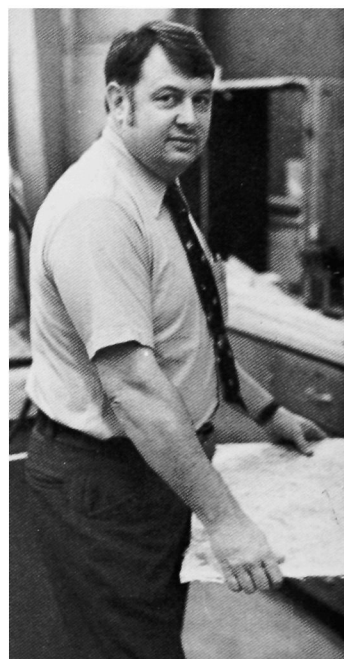
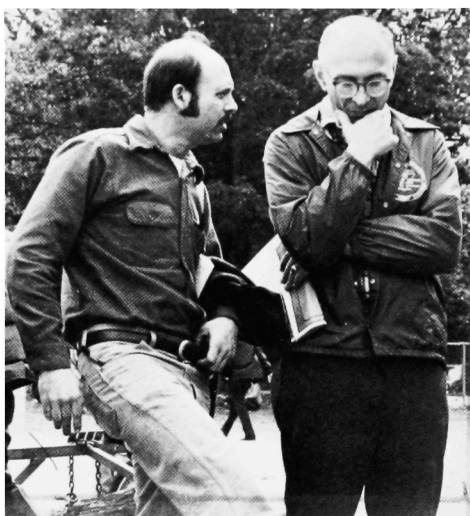
*Learn to see beneath the bark of trees
Learn to see beneath the rough exterior of people
Beneath there is something fine, beautiful
and useful.*



Pres. "Swede" Olsen presenting Mr. Wing with a citation for outstanding service, from UM at Farmington, 1977.

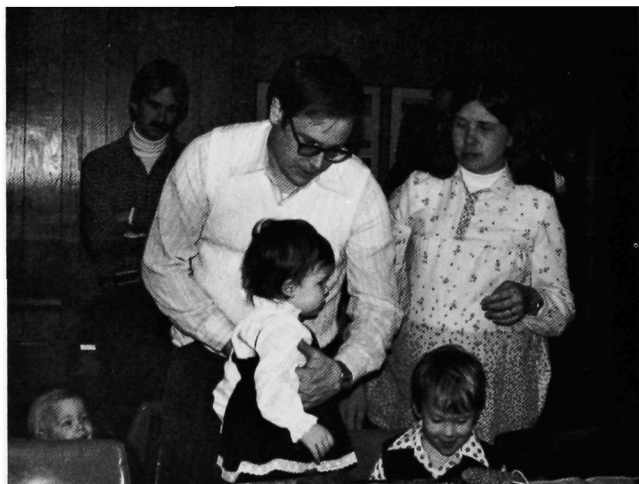


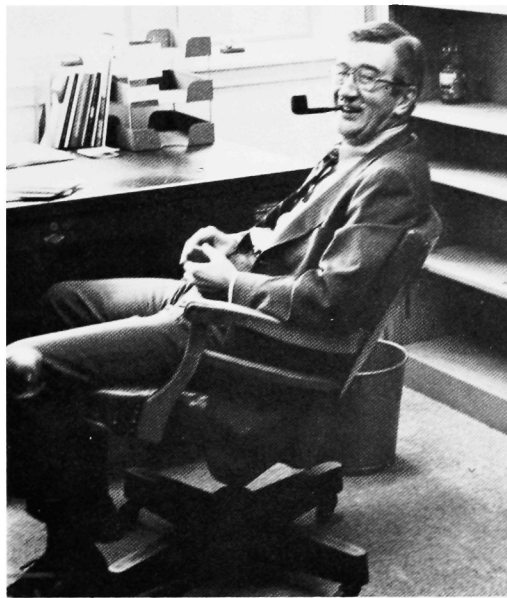
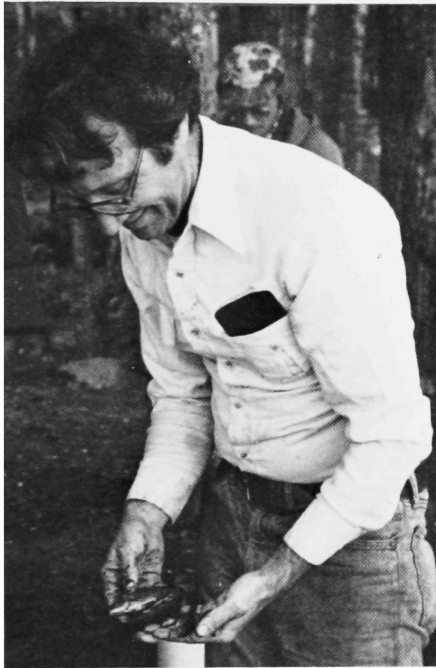
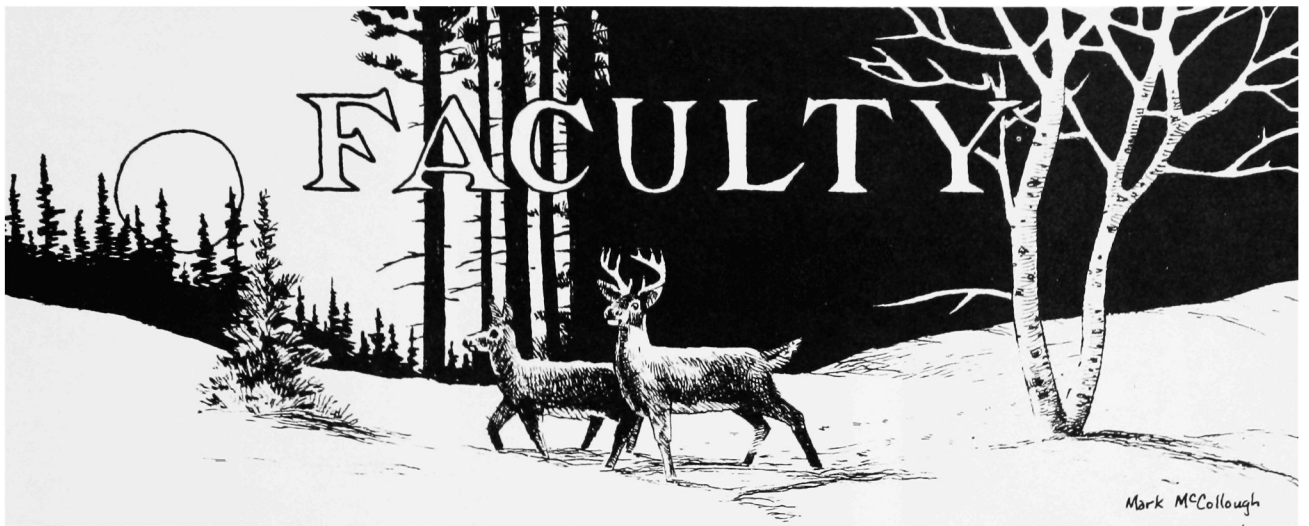
John R. Hinman, former president of I.P., and Morris Wing in the wood-yard of the Androscoggin Mill in Jay, 1975.



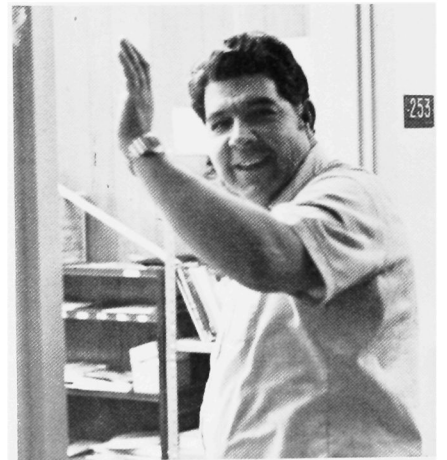
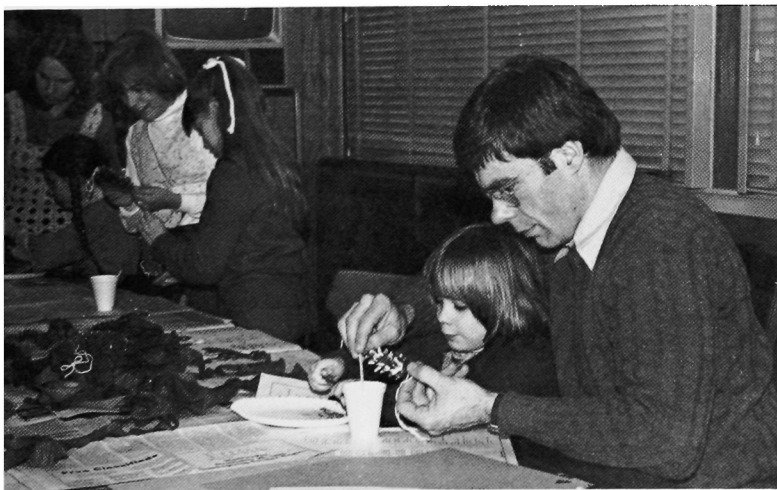
*He gives an order;
His word flashes to Earth:
to spread snow like a blanket,
to strew hoarfrost like ashes,
to drop ice like breadcrumbs,
and when the cold is unbearable,
He sends His word to bring the thaw
and warm wind to melt the snow.*

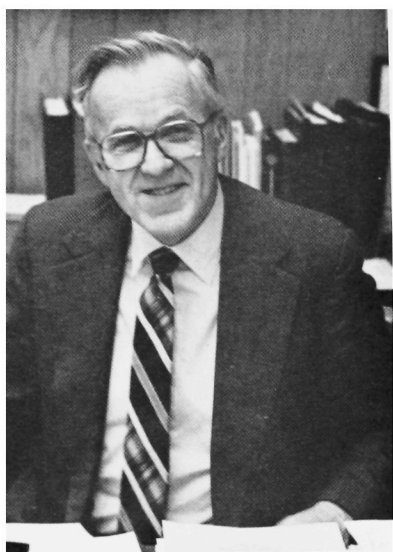
—Psalm 147: 15–18



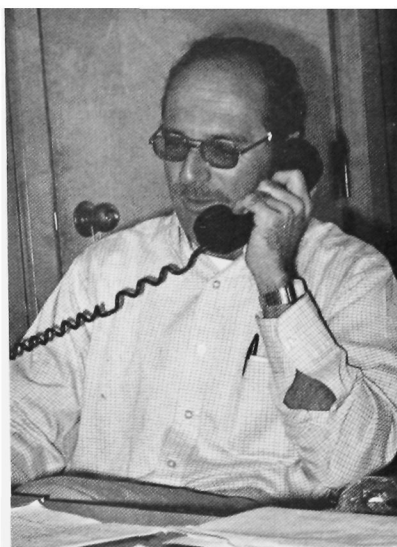


*Visiting lecturer,
John McGuire
former chief,
U.S. Forest Service*

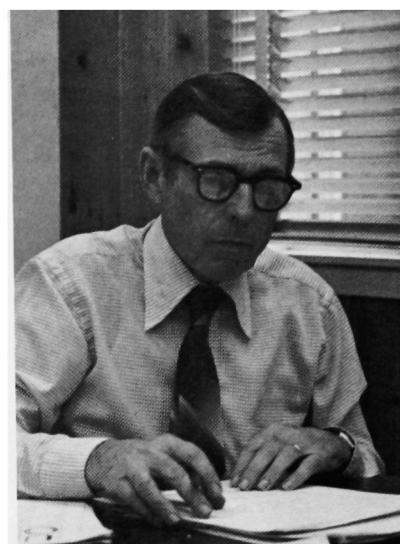




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 Forest Resources
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 B.S., Univ. of Maine, 1949
 M.F., Duke Univ., 1950
 D.F., Duke Univ., 1956
 Management Problems
 Honors Courses



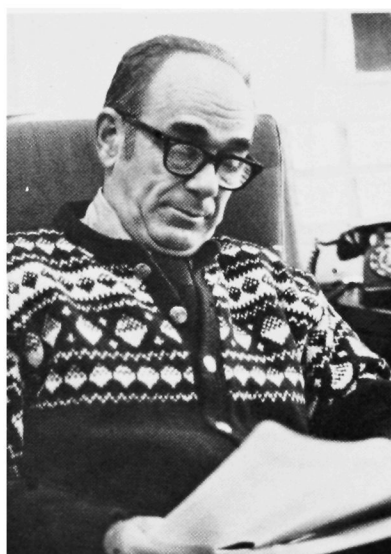
MARSHALL D. ASHLEY
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 M.S., Purdue Univ., 1966
 Ph.D., Purdue Univ., 1969
 Photogrammetry and Remote
 Sensing of Natural Resources
 Forestry Summer Camp Director



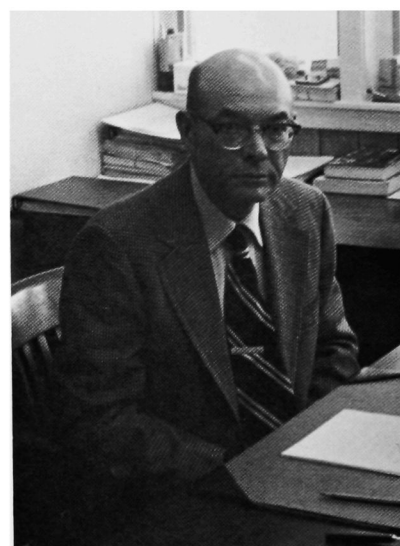
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 Ph.D., Syracuse, 1966
 Ecology
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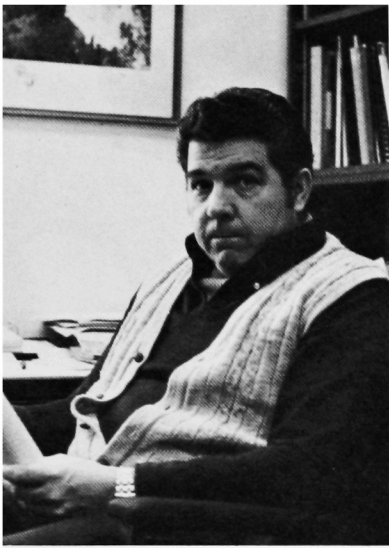
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 M.S., Purdue Univ., 1960
 Ph.D., Purdue Univ., 1962
 Forest Economics
 Production Analysis in Forestry
 Planning and Control of Forest
 Operations
 Research in Forestry Economics



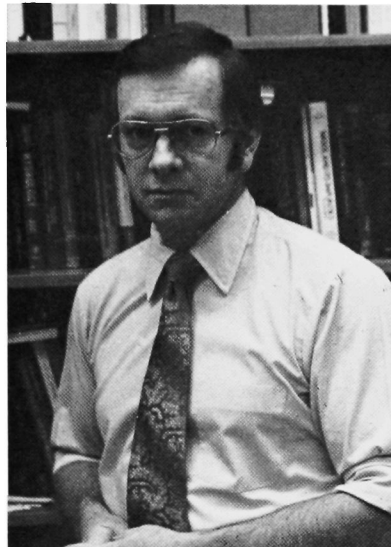
HAROLD E. YOUNG
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 M.F., Duke Univ., Biometrics, 1946
 B.S., Univ. of Maine, Forestry, 1937
 Ph.D., Duke Univ., Biometrics and
 Tree Physiology, 1948
 Complete Tree Institute



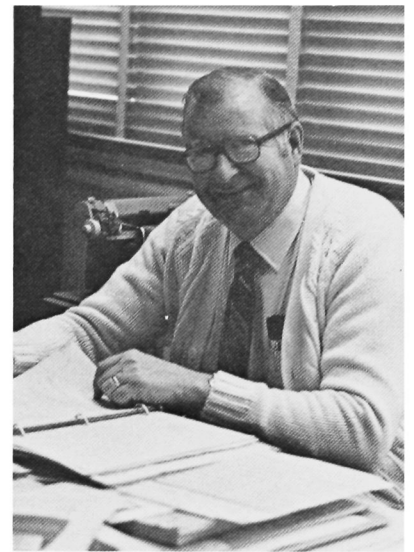
RALPH H. GRIFFIN
 Prof. of Forestry
 B.S., Virginia Polytechnic Institute,
 1943
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 D.F., Duke, 1956
 Silvics-Forest Ecology
 Silviculture
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 Forest Influences



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 Recreation and Park Management
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 ogy, 1964
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 Watershed Management
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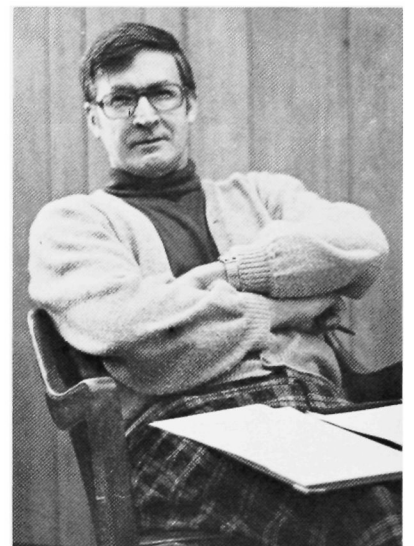
WALLACE C. ROBBINS
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 Two-Year Summer Camp
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 Analysis in Forest Utilization
 Wood Technology II
 Research Methods in Forest
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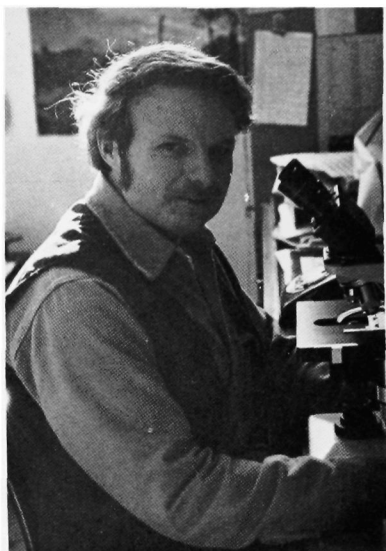
RICHARD A. HALE
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 Primary Wood Processing
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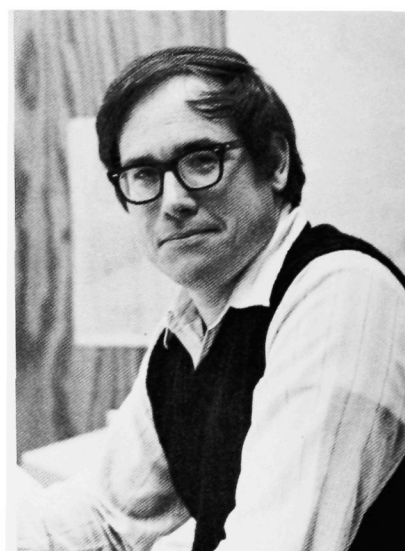
BENJAMIN F. HOFFMAN
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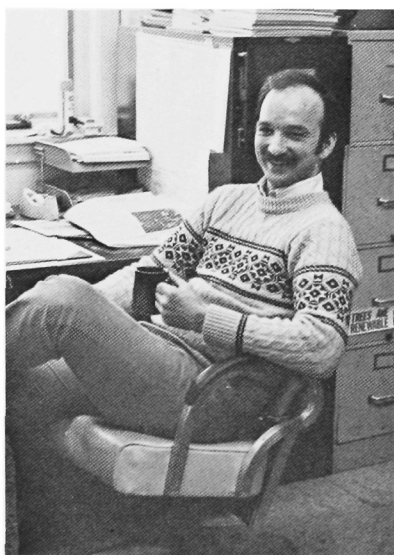
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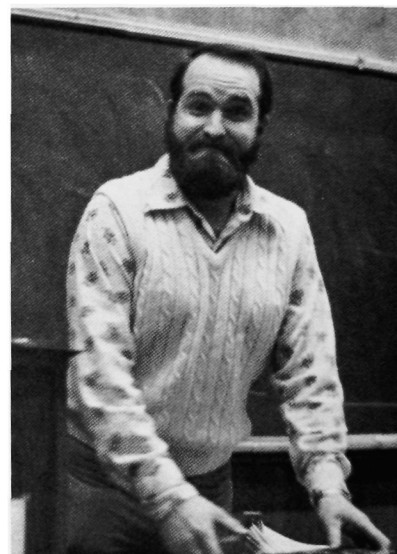
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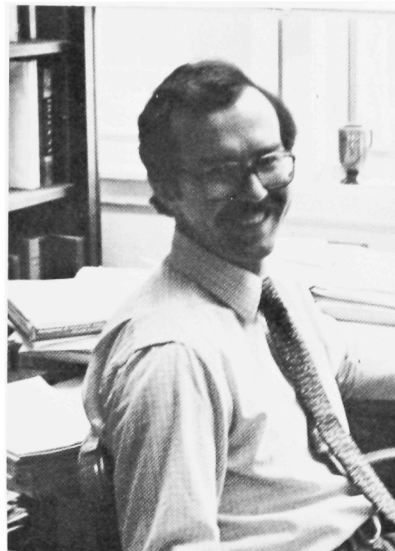
RONALD B. TEBBETTS
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 Introduction to Forest Resources



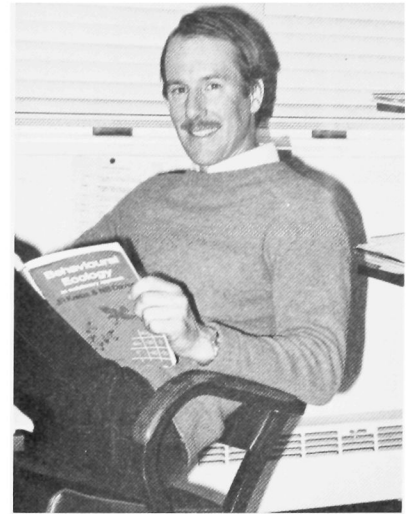
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 Remote Sensing, 1978
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 Principles of Wildlife Management
 Senior Seminar
 Biological Characteristics of Game
 Birds and Mammals



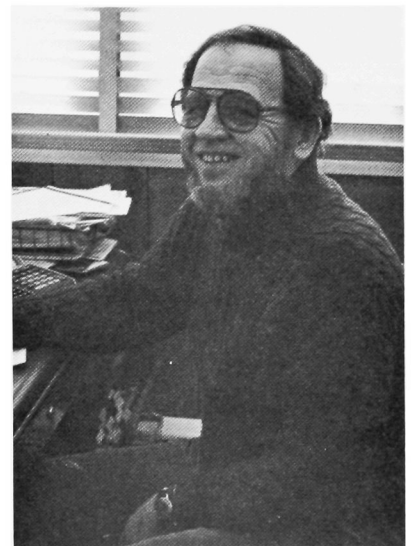
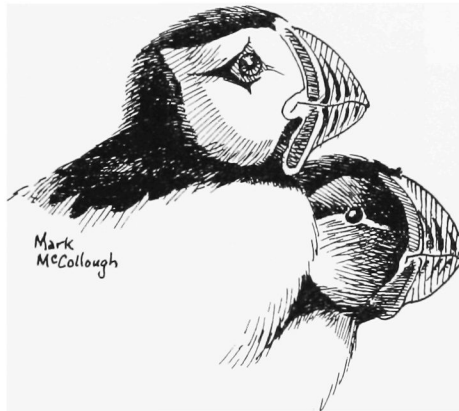
TERRY A. MAY
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 Ph.D., Univ. of Colorado, 1975
 Biological Characteristics of Game
 Birds and Mammals
 Director-Wildlife Summer Camp



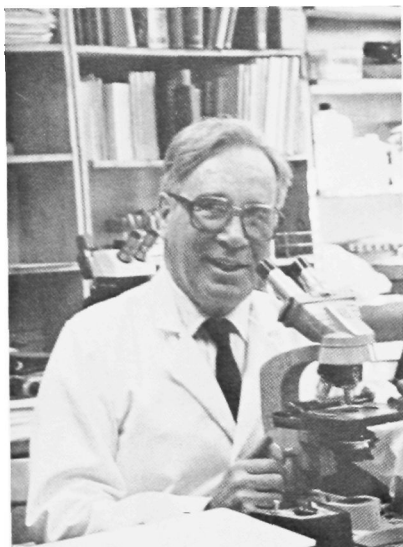
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 Ph.D., Univ. of Illinois, 1968
 Ecology
 Senior Seminar
 Ecological Energetics



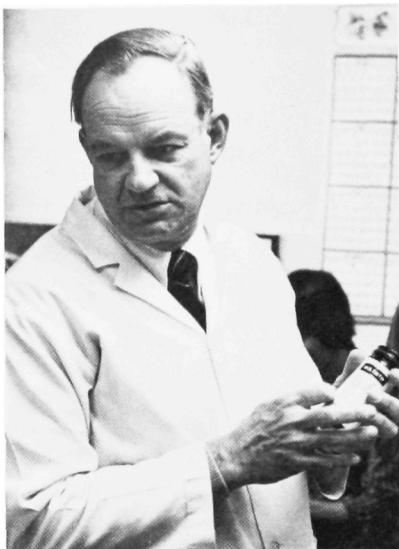
MALCOLM L. HUNTER, JR.
 Assist. Research Prof. of Wildlife
 B.S., Univ. of Maine, 1974
 D.Phil., Univ. of Oxford,
 Zoology, 1978



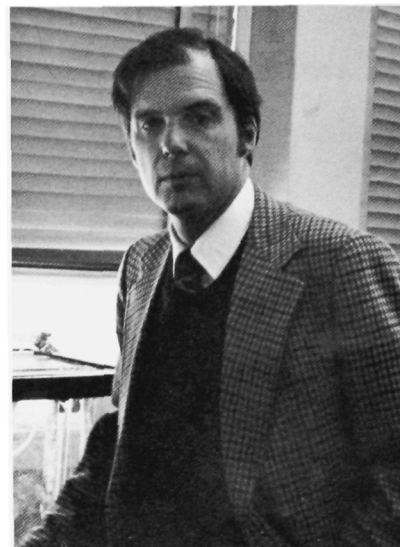
CHESTER F. BANASIAK
 Assist. Research Prof. of Wildlife
 B.S., Michigan State University
 Forestry, 1948
 M.S., University of Massachusetts
 Wildlife, 1952
 Ph.D., University of Maine
 Forest Resources, 1974



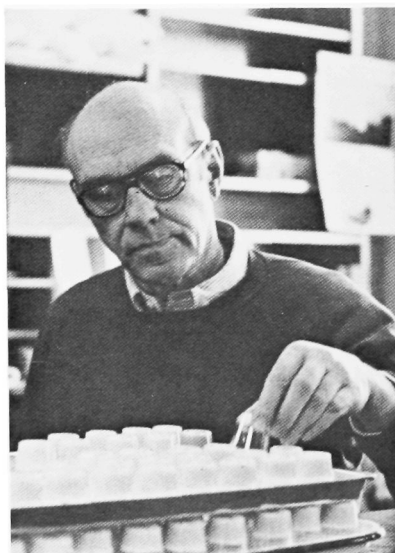
RICHARD J. CAMPANA
 Prof. of Botany and Forest Pathology
 Coop. Prof. of Forest Resources
 Univ. of Idaho, 1943
 M.F., Yale Univ., 1947
 Ph.D., Yale Univ., 1952



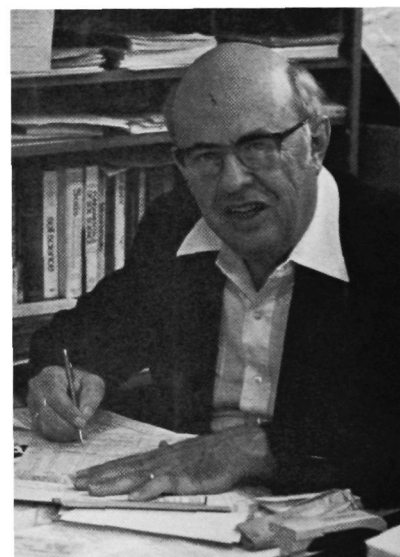
HAROLD C. GIBBS
 Prof. of Animal and Veterinary Sciences
 and School of Forest Resources
 B.S., McGKill, 1951
 D.V.M., Ontario Vet. College, 1955
 M.S., McGill, 1956
 Ph.D., McGill, 1958



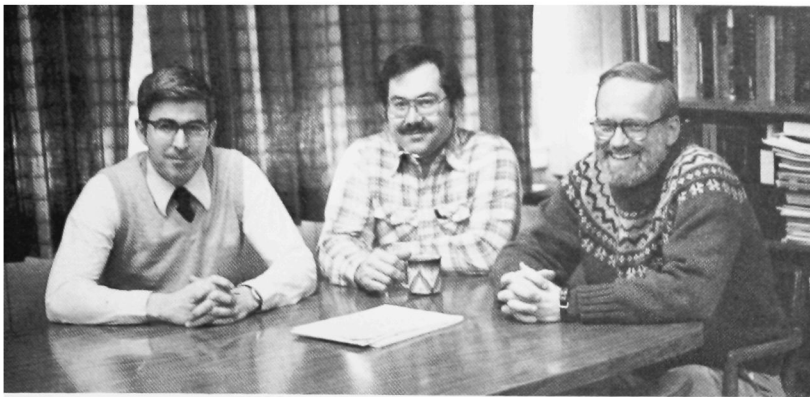
JOHN W. BUTZOW
 Prof. of Education
 Coop. Assoc. Prof. of Environmental
 Education
 B.S., St. Bonaventure Univ., 1961
 M.S., St. Bonaventure Univ., 1963
 Ed.D., Univ. of Rochester, 1968



JOHN B. DIMOND
 Prof. of Entomology
 Coop. Prof. Forest Resources
 B.S., Rhode Island, 1951
 M.S., Rhode Island, 1953
 Ph.D., Ohio State, 1957



ROLAND A. STRUCHTEMEYER
 Prof. of Soils and Forest Soils
 Coop. Prof. of Forest Resources
 B.S., Univ. of Missouri, 1939
 M.S., Univ. of Missouri, 1941
 Ph.D., Ohio State Univ., 1951



Cooperative Forestry Research Unit

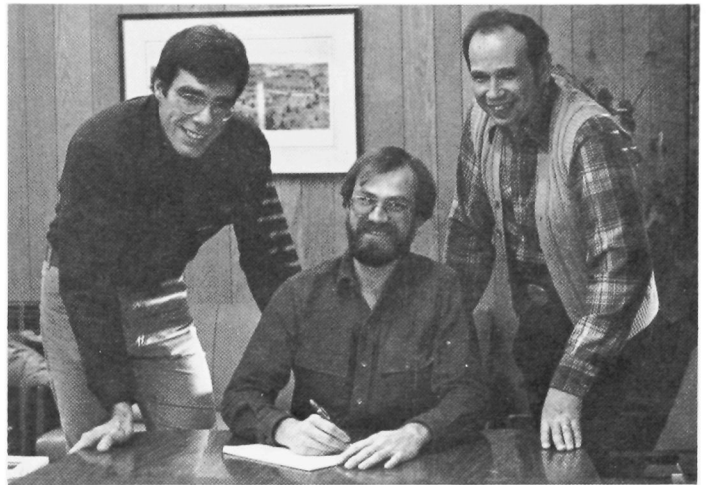
David B. Field
Assoc. Research Prof. of Forestry
Ph.D., Purdue Univ., 1974

Mark W. Houseweart
Assist. Research Prof. of Forestry
Ph.D., Univ. of Minnesota, 1976

Maxwell L. McCormack, Jr.
Research Prof. of Forestry
Ph.D., Duke Univ., 1963

Assistant Forest Technologists

Paul Messier
Robert K. Lawrence
Ellis Sprague



Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit

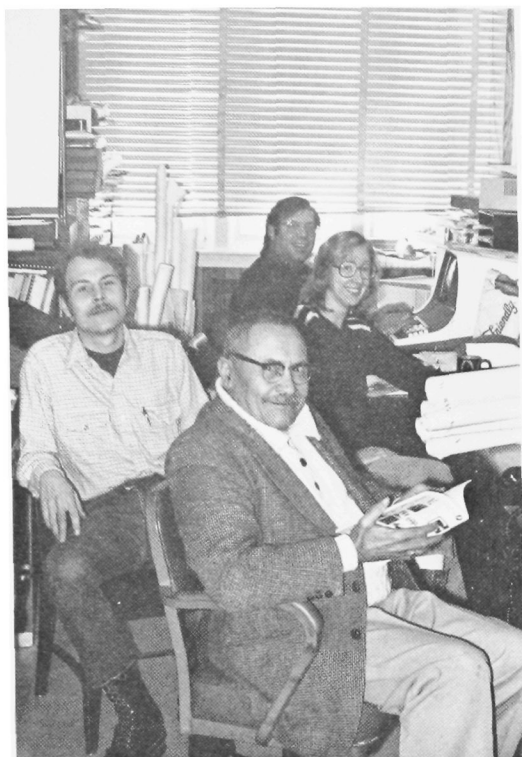
George Matula
Research Assoc. in Wildlife Resources

James A. Sherburne
Assoc. Prof. of Wildlife Resources
Ph.D., Cornell Univ., 1972



Assistant Wildlife Technologists

James Ringelman
Gary Lamb
Charlie Todd



Maine Forest Service

James P. Ecker, Forest Resource Planner
Kenneth H. Hendren, Planning Forester
James C. Rea, Forest Resource Analyst/Programmer
Diane H. Hankinson, Mapping Technician



Cooperative Extension Service

Missy Harris, Secretary
William D. Lilley, Safety Specialist
Marvin (Bud) Blumenstock, Forestry Specialist



Maine Inland Fisheries and Wildlife

Patrick Corr, Assist. Migratory Bird Res. Ldr.
Howard (Skip) Spencer, Migratory Bird Res. Ldr.
Alan Hutchinson, Biologist
Gerald P. Lavigne, Assist. Big Game Res. Ldr.
Karen Morris (in spirit), Assist. Big Game Res. Ldr.



Greenwoods Project

Gordon Mott, Research Forester, USFS
Bill Kemp, Assoc. Scientist
Beth DeHaas, Assist. Forest Technologist
John Dimond, Prof. of Forest Entomology
Bob Seymour, Assoc. Scientist
Sue Heinemeyer, Assist. Forest Technologist

In January 1981, the School of Forest Resources welcomed Dr. Katherine K. Carter as Assistant Professor of Forest Genetics. Dr. Carter is originally from Warrensburg, Missouri, and before coming to Maine resided in Morgantown, West Virginia. She has a B.S. in Biology, an M.A. in Teaching, a Masters of Forestry and a Ph.D. in Forest Genetics.

Dr. Carter's time will be spent on teaching and research, both of which she has experienced. She has been involved in research in such areas as tree improvement and geographic variation, has experience as an instructor at a Community College, and has taught junior high school science. Here at UMO, much of Dr. Carter's research will be a continuation of projects started by Dr. Canavera, the previous forest geneticist. The majority of this work concerns tree improvement of softwoods and is being done at the School of Forest Resources' greenhouse with the help of technician Pete Caron. Dr. Carter will also be responsible for teaching forest planting, forest genetics, and senior seminar. Dr. Carter's expertise, both in the field and in the classroom, and her enthusiasm will be a great addition to the school. Welcome!



**Dwight B. Demeritt
and Harold W. Worthen Forests**

Peter Orzech, Research Technician
Roger F. Taylor, Superintendent



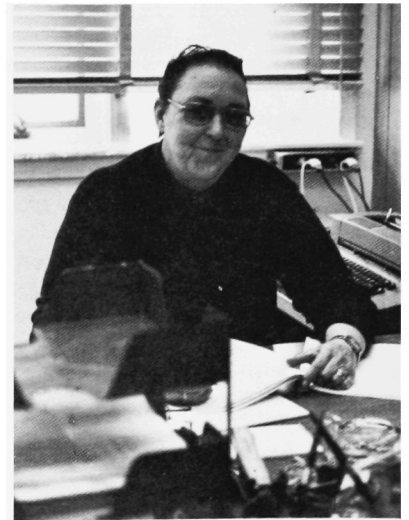
Technicians

Doug Steventon
Sue Southard
Sue Pease
Mary Dyer
Pete Caron
Spike



Support Staff

Walter
Legere
Ed
Libbey
Dick
Robichaud



Maxine Horne



Janice Gifford—Adm. Assist., Regina Pelletier, Nora Ackley, Cindy Paschal,
Amy Glidden.



Wanda Grenier, Amy Morin

PROFESSORS EMERITUS

Gregory Baker, Professor Emeritus of Forestry
Frank K. Beyer, Associate Professor Emeritus of Forestry
Lewis P. Bissell, Extension Forestry Specialist Emeritus
Edwin L. Giddings, Associate Professor Emeritus of Forestry
Howard L. Mendall, Professor Emeritus & Leader of Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit
Albert D. Nutting, Director Emeritus
Henry A. Plummer, Associate Professor Emeritus of Forestry
Arthur G. Randall, Associate Professor Emeritus of Forest Technology

FACULTY ASSOCIATES

Barton M. Blum, Project Leader, U.S. Forest Service
Hewlette S. Crawford, Research Wildlife Biologist, U.S. Forest Service
Robert M. Frank, Research Forester, U.S. Forest Service
Lloyd C. Irland, Bureau of Public Lands, Dept. of Conservation
Jerry R. Longcore, Biologist, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Gordon D. Mott, Research Forester, U.S. Forest Service
Ralph S. Palmer, Retired from New York State Museum & Science Service; Current Lecturer in Zoology Dept., UMO
Sarah Redfield, State Attorney General's office
Thomas B. Saviello, Northern Forest Research Center of International Paper Company
Dale S. Solomon, Research Forester, U.S. Forest Service
Howard E. Spencer, Jr., Leader, Migratory Bird Project, Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game
Charles D. Webb, Manager, Northern Forest Research Center of International Paper Company

Quotable Quotes

"It may be possible to add to this list, but I doubt it — it's quite impressive."

Dr. Griffin

"If you torture your data long enough, it'll confess."

Al Crossley

"A forest economist is a person who will plant a tree upside-down because it costs less."

Maxwell McCormack

"I know how to use a boring increment."

Anonymous Secretary

"Orono soils don't exist in this area any more; last I heard they had found some Orono soil over in New York somewhere."

Dr. Struchtemeyer

"I lost it while I was in the Army."

Tom Brann

"It's nice to sit on your duff a while."

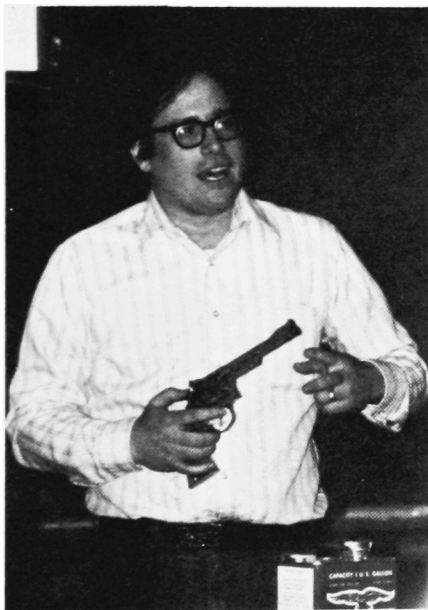
Ben Hoffman

"This is a phenomenally classic example."

Dr. Owen

"There is no living thing that does not have something chewing on it."

Dr. Campana



"If you remember that, and don't remember anything else in here — I'll clobber ya!"

Ben Hoffman

"These numbers are clairvoyance at best."

Dr. Corcoran

"That's known as the barbershop-census method."

Dr. Gilbert

"A forester is someone who walks around in tall boots and a hardhat, and takes credit for trees growing."

Norm Smith

"If you don't like your grade, you can just scratch it out and put your own grade on it."

Dr. Griffin

"It's really very easy — just follow the flow chart and you can't go wrong."

Ben Hoffman



"I've got it! — Fair and Fragile Flowers of Forestry!"

Prof. Hale

"Quick! I need a date for senior night!"

Maxwell McCormack

"That was how they did it in B.C. days — before computers."

Dave Tyler

"If I have a son, it's still in the oven."

Tom Brann

"If I have the whole data with me, then my existence is meaningless."

Dr. Gupta (Ms 137)

"All of you sitting there have holes in your head."

Dr. Campana

W + T = F

W = Wildlife Management

T = Timber Management

F = 100% Mortality (i.e. population crash — no survivors).
anonymous scrap of paper

"If it's 3-0 pine stock, watch out you're not buying carrots."

Maxwell McCormack

"You can do those things if you're a radical freak like I am."

Tom Brann

"To me, it's like taking money and pounding it down a rat hole somewhere."

Dr. Struchtemeyer

"If a deer can tell the difference (between species of fir), it makes you wonder why you don't do better."

Maxwell McCormack

"One plus one equals four!"

Tom Brann



When we try to pick out anything by itself we find it attached to everything in the universe.

— John Muir

FEATURE ARTICLES



Of Moose and Men . . . and Politics

By
Jon Simms

Squinting in the wind-driven rain, Gary Lamb and Jim Webber place their rifles into the weatherized cap of Jim's '74 Ford pick-up. Above them, silhouetted by the stormy dawn, spruce and fir tops bow and heave in the wind like orchestra conductors leading a grande finale. Beneath them, ankle deep on the dirt road, rain-fed puddles fizz like ginger ale. Their camp in T10R8 is only minutes from where they intend to spend opening day of Maine's first moose season in 45 years.

Gary's brother Bruce, 29, hurries out of the cabin clutching a camera beneath his raincoat. He is not entitled to hunt under Webber's permit, but has decided to come along for the ride. He squints at his brother and at Webber. "Let's go."

Webber drives the Ford into the headlighted darkness with adrenalin alertness. At least 13,000 hunters had applied over the summer for 700 available permits, and when the winning names were drawn in a lottery, Sanford Police Officer James Webber was among them. Today he feels "lucky."

Several pages of rules, regulations, and other strings had arrived in the mail with the permit. The permittee must be a Maine resident with a valid hunting license. He must hunt only on land north of the Canadian-Pacific Railroad between sunrise September 23 and sunset September 27. If successful, he is to bring his kill to the nearest check station where biologists will weigh the animal and take hair samples, blood samples, antler measurements, and a rib bone. Webber was sent a kit with a pamphlet on how to draw blood from a freshly killed moose. He would have to pay a registration fee of \$10 on top of the \$5 application fee and \$10 permit fee. Other pages explained how to field-dress, butcher, and prepare the meat.



Webber was entitled to shoot only one moose of either sex, but should choose a partner to hunt with. He chose Gary Lamb, who at this moment was indicating beyond the rainswept windshield that their destination was just ahead. Lamb, a masters student at the University of Maine at Orono, had worked in this area the previous summer as a research assistant for the State Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Big Game Project. He knew the area well. He knew, too, that the largest bull moose he had ever seen lived in the section of forest they were now driving through. Webber had made a wise choice.

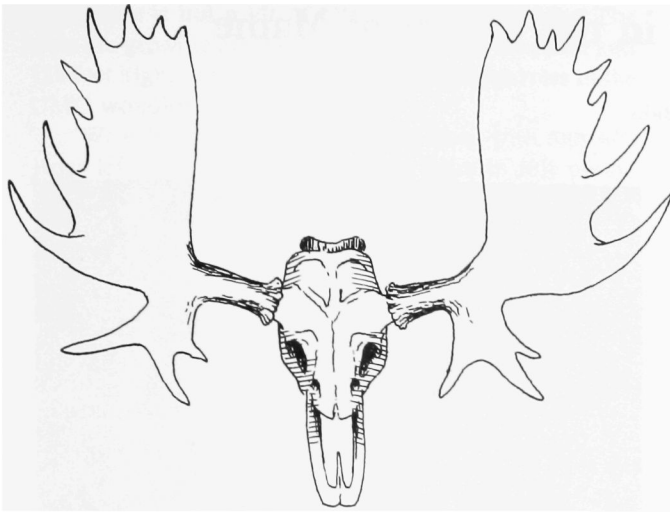
Centuries ago Maine had — as northern Maine does now — a thriving, healthy population of moose. But that was before "commercial hunting," "exploitation," and "population explosion" became household terms. Prior to 1830 the season on moose had always been open with



This cow and calf rest safely at Chimney Pond in Baxter State Park.

no restrictions on the number an individual could kill. In 1830, the season was limited to the months of September through December, but no bag limit was imposed. Seasons and bag limits became progressively more restrictive during the next 105 years, even to the point of being completely closed in some years. Still the herd declined. When only 48 bulls were harvested in a three county "bulls only" season in 1935, Legislative Decision Makers declared Maine's moose season permanently closed until now.

Lamb signals and Webber stops the truck. A skidder trail leads into the woods on the left. On the right is a seven year old clearcut containing birches, aspen, maple, cherries, raspberries, and small softwoods. Webber and Lamb load their rifles and follow the skidder trail. Bruce decides to remain in the truck and sleep; it is not a good



Click. Webber's second shell is also a dud. He jacks in another.

The DIFW refused to give up. Two years after the 1977 veto another bill was introduced that would establish an experimental season on moose for the fall of 1980. There was much debate. Pro-hunting groups argued for the season biologically, citing numbers and percentages. Anti-hunting groups disputed them. Pro-hunters pointed to the potential economic benefits of a season. Anti-hunters accused DIFW of "raffling off" moose in order to boost an ailing budget. Pros argued on behalf of recreation for Maine hunters. Antis said hunting would hurt the recreational opportunities of moose watchers. DIFW said there were enough moose for both looking and hunting, and anyway most of their profit would be funnelled into moose management programs. Lobbies pushed and shoved. Tempers flared. The bill passed the House then the Senate and finally Governor Joseph Brennan signed SP42 LD 28 into law.

morning for picture taking. A small swamp punctuates the trail after 200 yards and the hunters space themselves 30 yards apart and wait for legal shooting time. Ten minutes to go.

The comeback of Maine's moose herd had alot to do with changes in forest cutting practices. The formula was simple: large clearcut areas plus time equals more food for moose and deer; divided by deep snow equals inaccessability to deer; factoring to prime yields more moose, less deer. In 1941 Maine's moose population was estimated at just over 2,000. In 1975 a helicopter survey counted 22,000. Webber and Lamb would settle for seeing just one right now.

Gary Lamb raises a tar-paper cone to his lips and utters what sounds like a cross between a mooo-oo and a baaa-aa. It is supposed to represent a female moose in heat, and is not a bad impersonation. Lamb calls again; and again; 15 minutes; half an hour. Webber starts to wonder about the call's effectiveness in the wind when a movement 50 yards away catches his attention. Webber turns and his doubts disappear. The sheer immensity of the approaching cervid leaves no question unanswered; this is the animal; now is the time. Webber jacks a shell in his automatic .30-06 and raises the gun to his shoulder.

The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife had no doubts that the moose population of northern Maine could withstand a hunting season. Neighboring New Brunswick had had a season for over a decade with a smaller population. Convincing the public and the legislature was a different matter. In 1951 a bill introduced into the Maine legislature to reinstate moose hunting was defeated.

Webber aims and firmly squeezes the trigger. *Click.* The moose stops and listens. Webber can feel the blood drain from his face; "damn reloads," he thinks. Carefully he ejects the faulty shell and jacks in another as the moose begins to walk away.

Moose hunting bills were introduced at each legislative session beginning in 1957, with one finally passing in both the House and Senate in 1977. It was vetoed by then Governor James Longley.



Gary Lamb, Bruce Lamb and James Webber display their trophy, a bull moose with a 56 inch neck.

Bang! Webber's bullet strikes the moose in the shoulder and passes through both lungs. *Bang!* Another contributes its damage to the first. Fatally wounded, the moose lunges frantically forward for fifty yards, dying virtually in mid-stride and crashing to the forest floor. It may or may not be the first legal moose killed, but it is the largest of the 635 eventually taken. Its 1,070 field-dressed pounds will fill several freezers this winter. The 56 inch antlers will solicit much human admiration. Webber admires the animal from where he stands, unable — for the moment — to move. The 1980 moose hunt had begun.