

THE CLASS OF 1965

by RICHARD WILE

Last September, a group of young men assembled at Deering Hall for the first time. We came from many different areas; Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Newfoundland. We came in all shapes and sizes, and our interests were varied. The only thing that drew us together was the fact that we were the incoming class of freshman foresters.

The next few weeks were amazing. We soon found out that a pipe and a pair of "dungs" do not make a forester. Our advisors were helpful, and the upper classmen almost so, in showing us our way around campus. Looking back, I think that we can all say that we found the University Forest interesting, the book store expensive, and the Bear's Den eye-opening. With the class of '65 came the initiation of the Fy-1 forestry lab, three hours of finding out just what forestry really is. This lab was the ruination of some

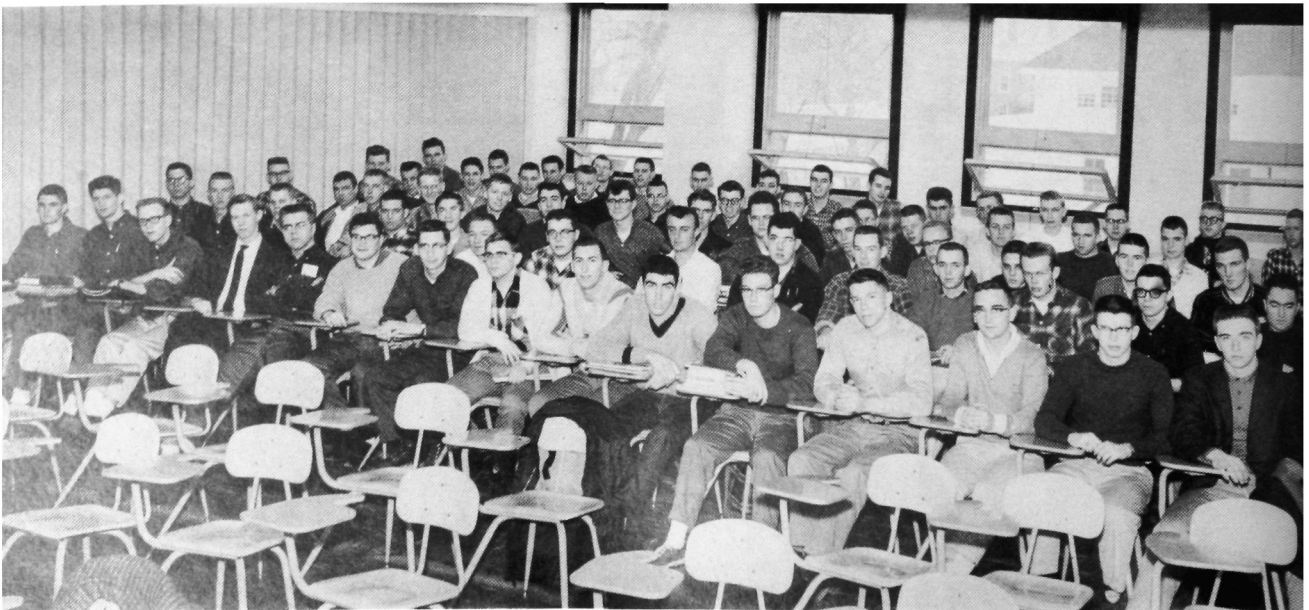
and the salvation of some more, but we all agreed that it was good to get some practical experience right from the start.

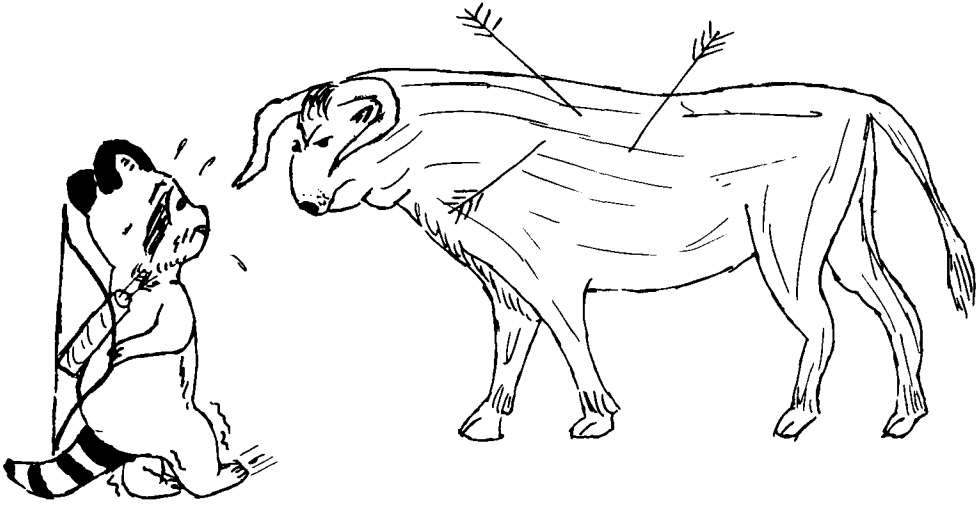
As time progressed, so did we, or at least some of us did. Some became active on the successful Freshman football and basketball teams. Others became interested in the Forestry Club and the Hot Shots.

The Forestry Club, headed by President Lee Hoar, and assisted by Professor Beyer, continued to serve not only freshman, but all foresters in bringing new ideas in Forestry to our attention. Movies, slides, and guest speakers highlighted this year's activities.

The Hot Shots, led by Professor Randall, met every Sunday last fall, and will do so again this spring.

As for the rest of us, the late autumn was a time to make friends, and, in general, adjust to the available social life. Of





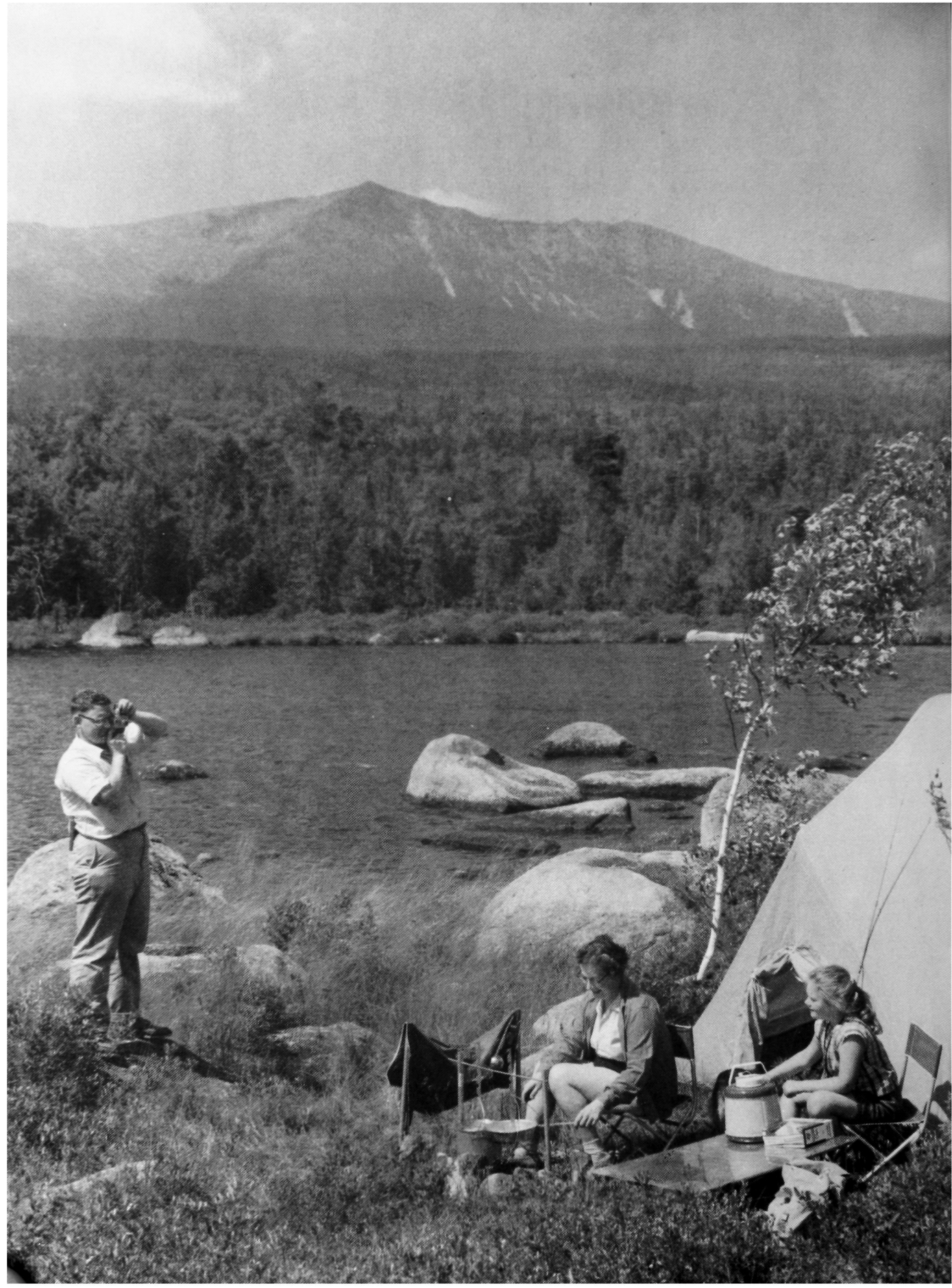
course we all found that in order to fulfill this rewarding life, *some* studying had to be done.

After that break in the school year, sometimes known as finals, was over, the slightly smaller, slightly wiser, freshman class returned for the second semester. Those who were eligible began to enjoy the luxuries of free meals, etc., at the expense of the fraternity houses.

With the approaching of the spring vacation, many of us are now eagerly an-

ticipating summer jobs. As of this writing, there doesn't seem to be too many available, but we are still hoping that Hawaii wants about fifty GS-3's to thin pineapple trees.

As the school year of 1961-62 slowly sinks into the horizon, those of us who have not sunk with it are already preparing for the next three years. The first challenge has been conquered and the class of 1965 is looking forward to conquering many more.



RECREATION...

FUTURE...

MAINE

PROPOSALS

PLANS

DREAMS

REALITIES

INTRODUCTION

Forest recreation in Maine has evolved from limited use of readily accessible areas to penetration and use of the more remote areas in Maine. Many of these recreation areas are located on private lands owned by wood using industries.

Attention has recently been focused on multiple land use and further recreational use of these remote areas by the demand of the public for these values. Particular interest has centered on the Allagash River Region in Aroostook County.

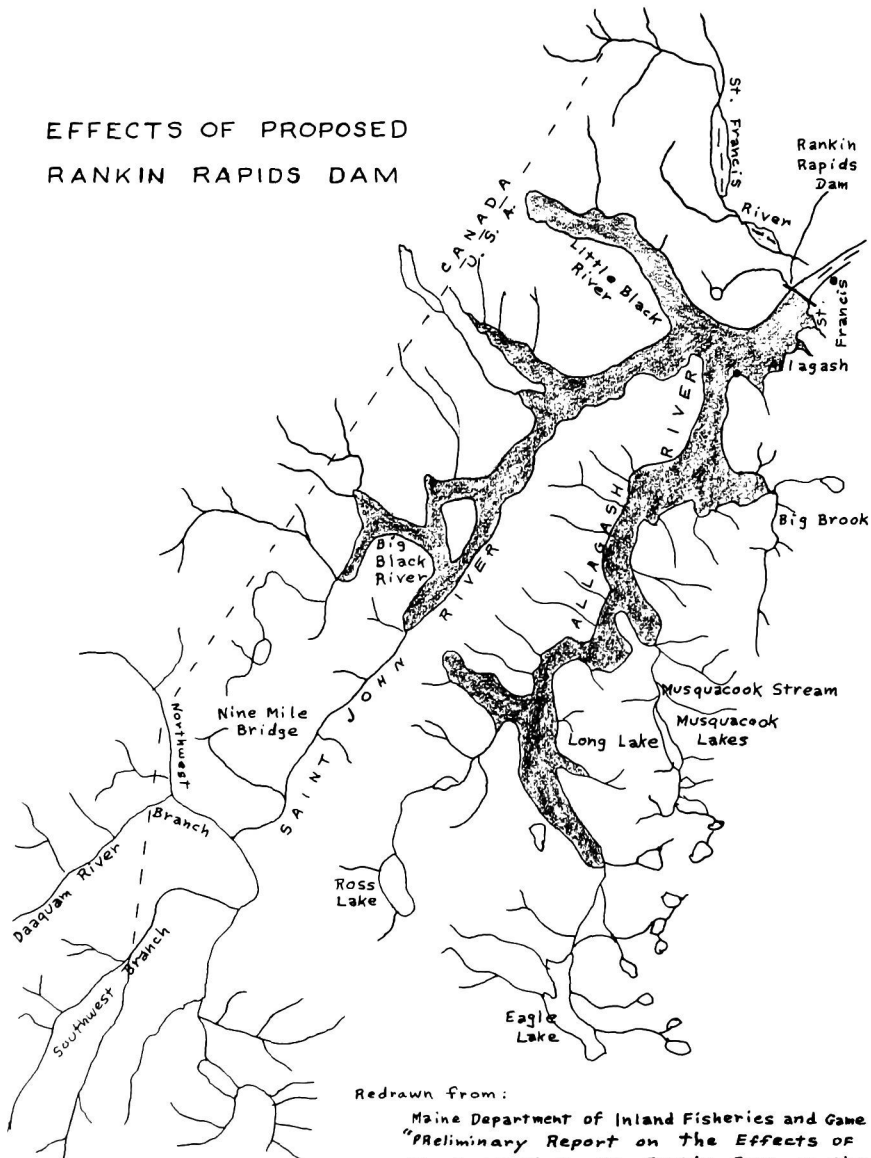
The question of whether the recreation values of this region can be preserved under present ownership has been raised. A variety of plans for development of the area have been presented.

Power interests have proposed several

dams on the Allagash and St. John Rivers. Water storage is necessary for the Quoddy electric power project and flood control on the lower St. John River, but construction of the high dam at Rankin Rapids would cover Allagash Falls (Cover) with 160 feet of water.

A wilderness area has been suggested with various degrees of development. The question of multiple use of the area for timber production and recreational use has been debated. The number of people using the region in its present condition versus usage if a road system is constructed and maintained with campsite development has also been argued. The area is also under consideration by the National Park Service as a National Recreation Area.

EFFECTS OF PROPOSED
RANKIN RAPIDS DAM



Redrawn from:

Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game
"Preliminary Report on the Effects of
The Proposed Rankin Rapids Dam on the
Fisheries of the upper St. John River"
— Revised 1960

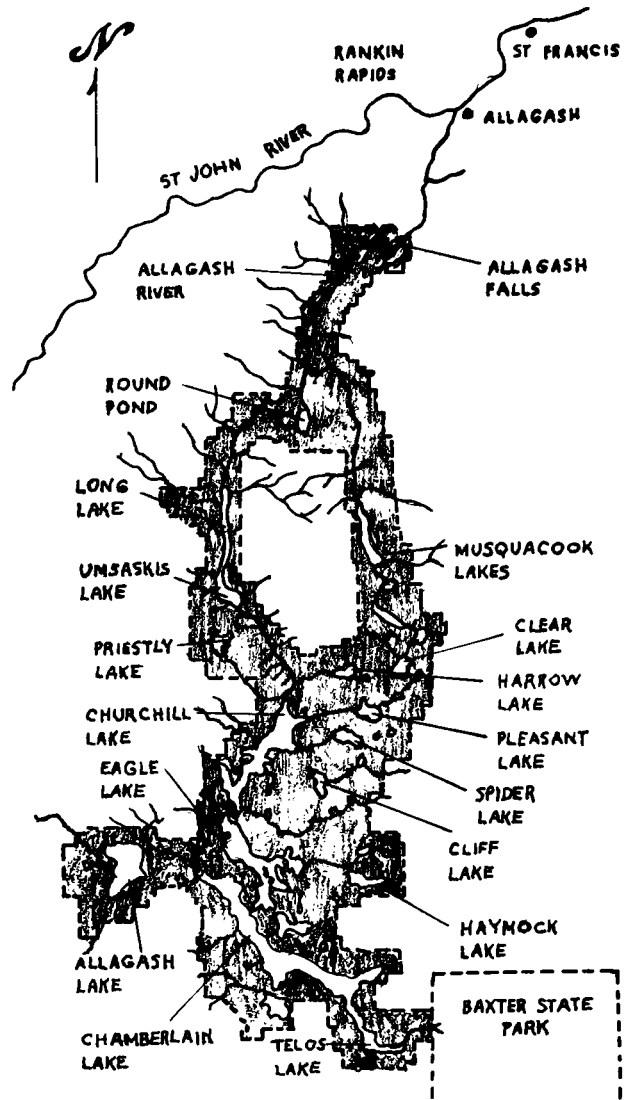
WHAT DO THE PEOPLE WANT

Throughout time, man has seldom been content with *status quo*. While individuals may condemn any variation from the existing form, for most, the glitter of the new is an irresistible magnet, drawing men by its intrigue and mystery. Man has always sought an easier and more enjoyable way of life. He has tried and in many cases, has altered his environment for his current preference, with often total disregard for the long range consequences.

If the present demand for Forest Recreation is real, serious consideration must be given the Allagash Region. Whether this demand, real or not, can be met under present circumstances, or, if not, how it can be best met and still preserve other economic values is a topic which is controversial to say the least.

The articles presented in this section are not intended to be conclusive, but rather to present views not commonly found in one volume, and to review the opinions of the policy makers involved. It is for you, the reader to critically analyze and decide for yourself.

GOOD LUCK



PROPOSED ALLAGASH RECREATION AREA

redrawn from National Park Service-USDI Pamphlet
"Proposed Allagash National Recreation Area," 1961

Percival P. Baxter



“Man is born to die. His works are short-lived. Monuments decay, buildings crumble, and wealth vanishes, but Katahdin in its massive grandeur forever shall remain the Mountain of the People of Maine.”

Baxter State Park

Baxter State Park has long stood as the symbol of recreation in Maine. This vast area was the gift of Percival Baxter, Governor of Maine from 1921 to 1925. Watched over by the towering peak of Mt. Katahdin, the park's 193,254 forested acres provide fishing, hiking, camping, and nature in the wild for the beauty lover. When Mr. Baxter presented the park to the State in 1933, he specified certain restrictions and conditions concerning the future use and care of Baxter State Park. The park is in a naturally wild state, forever to be kept as a bird

gone from this region, many other animals, including the majestic moose, still remain. Deer, bear, bobcat, and lynx wander along the forested ridges. Otter and beaver abound in the many streams and ponds. Many other small animals and birds, including the grouse, hawks, ducks, and eagles inhabit the area. These birds and animals are never to be exterminated since no hunting is allowed in the park. Also no timber cutting, trapping, or outboard motoring is permitted here. Only the paddle and oar disturb Baxter's waters. Perhaps Mt. Katahdin attracts



Mount Katahdin From Baxter Stream Campground

and animal sanctuary. Furthermore, he specified that the park be used for public benefit, primarily for recreation. The few roads leading to the park encourage a slow rate of speed, and the many trails wandering through the area total almost 75 miles. Clean, neat campsites dot the area encouraging the campers and naturalists. Although the large caribou are

most people to this area. Snowcapped for most of the year, this scenic mountain is a landmark not easily forgotten. Colorful vegetation, breath-taking beauty, and unusual geological features of Mt. Katahdin, coupled with the wild, natural beauty and usefulness of the park itself, are the result of a certain Mr. Baxter's dream-come-true.

Maine's Forest Based Recreation

by

FRANCIS M. RUSHMORE¹

Research Forester, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, U. S. Forest Service,
Brewer, Maine.

March 9, 1962

Recreation is one of Maine's most important businesses. To Maine residents it is important as a means of livelihood, and for its contribution to the State's economy. To both Maine residents and many others, the State's recreational resources and facilities are important in fulfilling their desires for enjoyable outdoor vacations with their families. Maine is in the enviable position, compared to most other northeastern states, of having an abundance of natural recreation resources that have not been spoiled by overcrowding or by overdevelopment.

The increasing eastern urban populations and the increasing interest in forest vacations place Maine in an excellent position to capitalize on the tremendous potential of its natural recreation resources. There are several reasons for this: Approximately 22 percent of the population of the United States is within a two-day drive of Maine. Large centers of Canadian populations are nearby. Super highways are reducing travel time. As pressures upon outdoor recreation facilities near the large eastern urban areas approach the saturation point, Maine will be directly in the path of those seeking escape to more restful vacations in a forest environment.

Maine provides some of the best sport fishing in the United States. Its numerous lakes and streams are well-stocked with a variety of fresh-water species, and it offers the only Atlantic salmon fishing in this country. With the continued leasing of Canadian salmon waters to exclusive clubs, more U. S. residents undoubtedly will investigate Washington County's salmon rivers. These presently are open to the public, and they certainly should remain so. Although Atlantic salmon fishing has been greatly improved by management practices applied during the past 10 years, much more emphasis should be given to research on, and the management of, this important fish species.

Maine also offers superb hunting, particularly deer hunting for the nimrod who prefers his sport in back-country, wild-land surroundings. In Maine, perhaps more nearly than in any other northeastern state, deer populations generally are in balance with their environment. Maine never has found it necessary to impose a

buck law. Reasonably long hunting seasons, plus hunters'-choice of deer, have been important factors in maintaining a healthy herd at a level compatible with the food supply.

With increasing fishing and hunting pressures, research and management will face a challenging responsibility for preventing depletion of the sport fishing and wildlife resources.

Among Maine's most valuable recreation assets are the large areas of private forest lands and waters, and the several thousand miles of private roads on those lands, that are open to public use. Open lands are traditional in most of the state's large ownerships. This situation contrasts sharply with that found in other northeastern states, where much of the private land is posted and the general public must find its forest recreation mostly on public lands.

Since Maine has little public land, the traditional open policy of the large land-owners is highly commendable, for they doubtless could lease much of their land to private clubs and thereby recover a large part of the land tax. Such leasing, and the resultant posting, are common practices elsewhere. Thus, in Maine, the public enjoys a kind of free, unofficial recreation easement on the private forest lands that is not much different from the privileges offered elsewhere on public lands.

Although Maine does not have large areas of strictly undisturbed or virgin forest comparable to the Adirondack Park region in New York, it still can satisfy the average vacationer's desires for wild forest land. Undoubtedly, some of the earlier concepts of outdoor recreation have changed. A generation or two ago, an outdoor vacation usually was for Dad alone, who went off to rough it with a friend or two on a hunting or fishing trip, while Mother and the children stayed home. Today, Dad still may go off on such trips occasionally, but much more commonly than in the past, entire families go on outdoor vacations. Maine's private forest lands, waters, and roads provide accessible vacation spots in wild-land settings that the average vacationing family with limited time, money, and outdoor experience can get to and enjoy.

Competition among the various users of forest areas are causing some of Maine's most vexing problems. In view of the tremendous present demand, and even greater potential future demand for all kinds of forest recreation in the densely populated Northeast, some forest areas in the region certainly should be reserved for recreation. Areas that contain or are characterized by distinctive features of public interest should be given special consideration, particularly if the distinctive features might be damaged or destroyed by other uses. On the other hand, reservation of large blocks of forest land for recreational use, to the exclusion of other uses, should be done, if at all, only after the most thorough consideration of the over-all public interest and general welfare. The needs and desires of people interested in setting aside large tracts for recreation must be weighed objectively against the needs and desires of other people interested in other uses, and against the public benefits that could be derived from multiple use.

Much has been assumed, but with little proof offered, about the effects of timber cutting on the quality of forest recreation. Some people assume, on no basis other than personal feeling or preference, that a mature forest is better for recreation than a young forest. Some object to stumps or any evidence of commercial use, even well-regulated selective cuttings that leave a canopy of nearly mature trees and provide conditions for forest renewal. These people tend to discount the fact that cuttings and openings and young tree growth are important for supplying wildlife food and habitat. Other people find nothing abhorrent in a stump, and are happy in a forest environment that provides trees and shade, young trees replacing the old, woodland herbs on the forest floor, and a reasonable abundance of wildlife. We do not know the proportion of recreationists that object to timber cutting on forest lands used for recreation. Obviously, we should know in order to deal with the question objectively, and to cope with the pressures for different forest land uses that are present now and that undoubtedly will increase in the future. Timber cutting on forest lands used for recreation is but one of a number of

questions on which research information on public attitudes is sorely needed.

Maine could benefit from study of the outdoor recreation problems now plaguing other northeastern states, and by planning and acting to avoid similar problems. A major problem in some of the other states is to provide adequate recreational facilities to meet the demands of expanding populations blessed with more leisure time and money to spend than ever before. This often means the acquisition of more public lands and their development, with large expenditures of public funds. New York, for instance, recently began a 75-million-dollar program to provide more and better outdoor recreation. Pennsylvania and New Jersey also have large programs. These states allowed the problems to develop before they began searching for solutions. Maine is in the fortunate position of being able to plan and develop action programs before the problems become critical, and consequently should be able to satisfy public demands at comparatively low cost.

Actions that might help improve Maine's outdoor recreation status have been suggested in a report now being prepared for publication ("A Planning Guide For Outdoor Recreation in Washington County, Maine", by H. D. Burke and F. M. Rushmore, February 9, 1962). Some of these suggestions are: Tell the public what kinds of things are available for outdoor recreation; also tell the sightseer what is here. After visitors arrive help them see and do the things they came for; this will mean providing adequate services, information, facilities of excellent quality, and at prices that are fair—both to the user and to the supplier. Continuously plan and manage, to sustain—and to improve where necessary—the existing recreation resources. Provide the organizations and staffs necessary for these tasks. Evaluate and coordinate the parts that private owners and state and local governments will play in recreation developments—to get the jobs done and to avoid unnecessary competition and duplication. Place more emphasis upon satisfying the desires and needs of the sightseers—who form such a large part of the recreation group.

Save The Allagash Wilderness

by CONRAD L. WIRTH

Director
National Park Service

In his recent, dramatic conservation message to the Congress, President Kennedy had this to say:

"Adequate outdoor recreational facilities are among the basic requirements of a sound national conservation program. The increased leisure time enjoyed by our growing population and the greater mobility made possible by improved highway networks have dramatically increased the Nation's need for additional recreational areas. The 341 million visits to Federal land and water areas recorded in 1960 are expected to double by 1970 and to increase fivefold by the end of the century. The need for an aggressive program of recreational development is both real and immediate."

Under the mounting pressures described by the President, increasing attention has been focusing of late on the Allagash River of Maine and its future potential as an important recreation resource for all Americans.

The Allagash provides a type of recreation that is basic to our American heritage yet is a rapidly vanishing opportunity, particularly in the heavily populated East. This is wilderness recreation—the chance to go into back country, untrammelled by civilization, to tramp and canoe, to camp, to hunt and fish, to get to know the woods and the ways of the wilderness.

The Allagash country, its waters partially diverted and its forest lands logged for more than a century, does not represent pristine wilderness, of course. Yet, remarkably, the atmosphere of primitive wilderness has survived there. This is due in large part, no doubt, to the fact that until recently the Allagash has been a remote area; there have been few ways to reach it other than by canoe.

Now this is no longer true, and accessibility—or, more properly, uncontrolled accessibility—is a threat to the Allagash as one of the few true wilderness regions surviving in the East.

Another problem is posed by the possibility of flooding out of most of the Allagash River by anticipated power developments. However, it would appear at this time that this threat may be avoided.

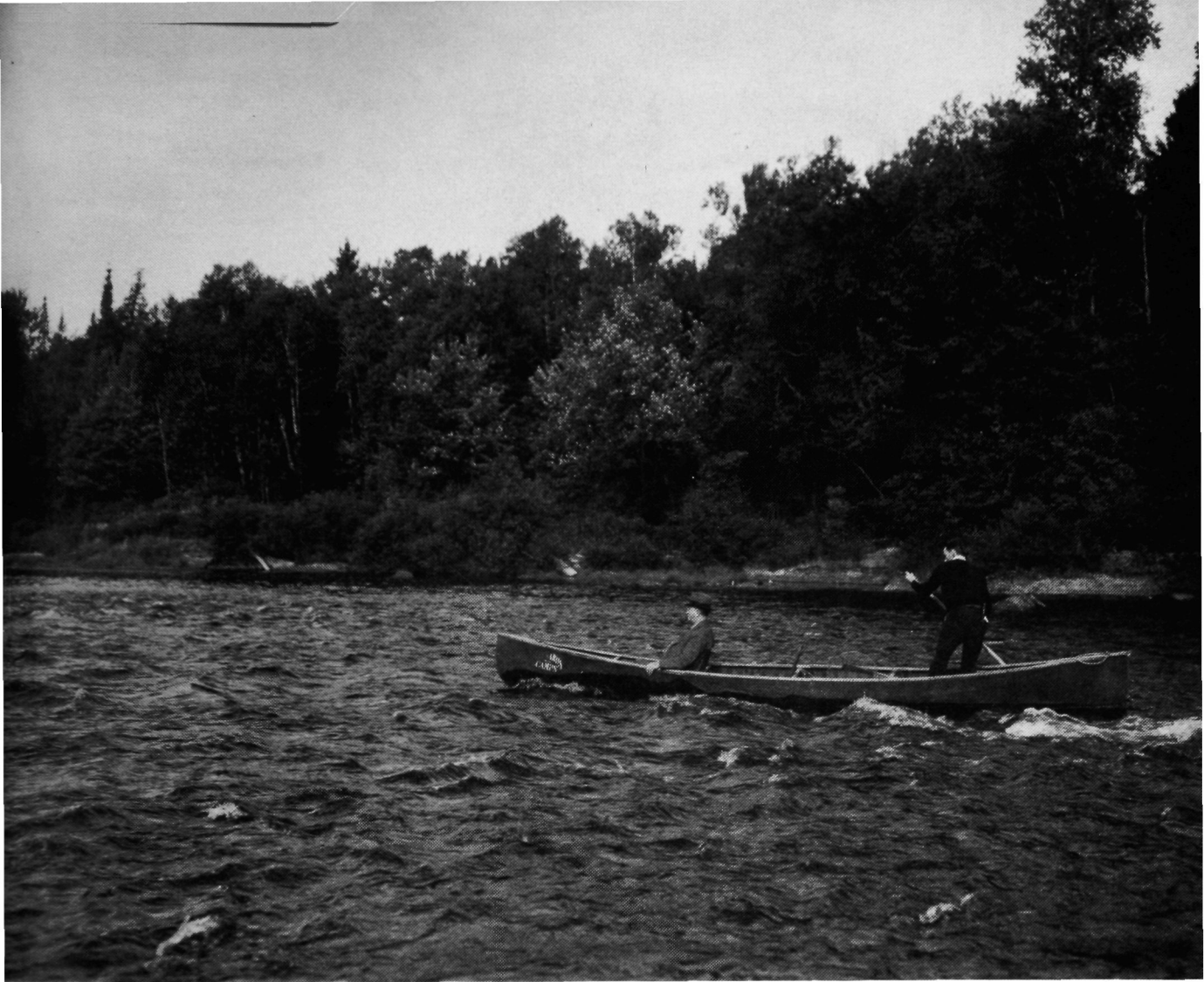
Although a committee appointed at the President's request to study the hydroelectric power and other resource potential of the St. John River Basin has not completed its studies, continuing studies indicate that hydroelectric power needs can be met by alternative dam projects.

If we can avoid the direct loss of the Allagash as a free-flowing river and superb trout fishery by finding alternative means of providing hydroelectric power, it remains for us to find ways of protecting this unique area from a less dramatic but equally destructive circumstance: the loss of its wild unspoiled character.

This is first of all a problem of controlling access. When it becomes an easy matter for large numbers of people to drive or fly into all parts of the Allagash country, it will certainly lose the secluded atmosphere that has to date made a trip there a memorable outdoor adventure. Of course convenient access is a necessary adjunct to any and all recreation areas. But Maine is so well endowed with lakes and rivers that offer opportunities for auto camping, motorboating and vacation resort activities of all kinds that it might well behoove us to conserve the Allagash for those increasing numbers of outdoorsmen who want to "rough it."

The Allagash River country has been and is entirely in the private ownership of a few landholders. Until recently these owners were able to harvest timber yet keep the Allagash remote and provide for the modest needs of a few vacationists and sportsmen. The question now arises as to whether this ownership can continue to protect the wild, remote qualities of the area while at the same time meeting swiftly growing recreation pressures.

The Allagash landowners recently



issued a policy statement indicating their belief that they can maintain the region both as a timber producing and wilderness recreation resource. Yet despite this same belief, residents of the beautiful Cape Cod area in Massachusetts found that their land was gradually being buried under a sea of hot dog stands and neon signs as commercial pressures mounted. Now, through action of Congress, a considerable portion of the beauty of Cape Cod has been protected for all time as a national seashore park.

Commercial logging on Allagash forest lands represents, of course, a valuable economic resource, but it is difficult to experience the atmosphere of a primeval north woods environment when passing through cut-over lands, no matter how well managed that timber harvesting has been.

In proposing an Allagash National Rec-

reation Area, the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior has suggested an effective compromise solution. The Park Service proposal would sheath the river and lakes in a narrow protected zone where logging operations would not disturb the primeval atmosphere. In recognition of the commercial value of the Allagash timberlands, the boundaries have been drawn in as closely as possible—in some places representing no more than the approximate horizon that a traveler would see in traversing the lakes and river course.

Here, as in so many park and recreation proposals, we are forced to weigh economic values against the intangibles of personal opportunity and experience, against the responsibility of preserving a heritage of outdoor America in the face of tremendous pressures that will destroy it if we do not think of the future and make wise decisions now.

DR. W. HARRY EVERHART
CHIEF OF FISHERIES

LYNDON H. BOND
ASS'T. CHIEF OF FISHERIES

LAURENCE F. DECKER
CHIEF ENGINEER

W. R. DEGARMO
CHIEF, GAME DIVISION

KENNETH W. HODGSON
ASS'T. CHIEF, GAME DIVISION

C. KEITH MILLER
BUSINESS MANAGER



CARLL N. FENDERSON
DIRECTOR,
INFORMATION AND EDUCATION DIVISION

STANLEY LINSOTT
SUPT. OF HATCHERIES

ROBERT H. JOHNSON
DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND PLANNING

MAYNARD F. MARSH
CHIEF WARDEN

WINIFRED E. CLARK
SECRETARY TO COMMISSIONER

DEPARTMENT OF

Inland Fisheries and Game

ROLAND H. COBB, COMMISSIONER
GEORGE W. BUCKNAM, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
AUGUSTA

MARCH 9, 1962

MR. DAVID WARREN
MR. JOHN BARCLAY
CO-EDITORS
"MAINE FORESTER"
134 COLLEGE AVENUE
ORONO, MAINE

DEAR SIRs:

IN REPLY TO YOUR REQUEST FOR MY VIEWS ON THE BEST USE
OF THE ALLAGASH REGION, PLEASE BE ADVISED AS FOLLOWS.

FOR SOME TIME NOW THIS DEPARTMENT, ALONG WITH OTHER
CONSERVATION INTERESTS, HAVE BEEN INTERESTED IN PRESERVING
THE SPORT FISHING RESOURCES OF THE ALLAGASH AS MUCH AS
POSSIBLE IN THE FACE OF RECENT PROPOSALS FOR HYDROELECTRIC
POWER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ST. JOHN DRAINAGE. I AM ENCLOSING
A COPY OF ONE OF MY NEWSLETTERS OUTLINING THIS DEPARTMENT'S
VIEWS ON THE PROPOSED HYDROELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENTS ON
THE ST. JOHN.

AS FAR AS TOTAL USE OF THE ALLAGASH REGION IS CONCERNED,
THIS DEPARTMENT IS VERY MUCH INTERESTED IN THE ACCEPTED
PHILOSOPHY OF MULTIPLE USE. I CAN NOT GIVE ANY DEFINITE
OPINIONS ON THE RECENT NATIONAL PARK SURVEY PROPOSAL FOR A
RECREATION AREA IN THE REGION BECAUSE TO DATE I HAVE NOT
SEEN ANY DETAILED PLANS FOR SUCH A DEVELOPMENT. THIS
DEPARTMENT NEEDS TO KNOW WHAT PARK SERVICE POLICIES MIGHT BE
ON SUCH AN AREA BEFORE MAKING INTELLIGENT COMMENT.

THIS DEPARTMENT WORKS CLOSELY WITH THE MAINE FOREST SERVICE
AND MAINE FOREST LANDOWNERS IN PROMOTING MULTIPLE USE FOR THE
BENEFIT OF ALL. I FEEL THAT A GREAT DEAL OF PROGRESS HAS BEEN
MADE IN THIS STATE FOLLOWING THIS TYPE OF CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT.

THE MAINE FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT WILL CONTINUE TO SUPPORT
PROGRAMS WHICH ARE A BENEFIT TO ALL USERS OF THE STATE
FORESTS AND WATERS.

SINCERELY,

ROLAND H. COBB
COMMISSIONER

RHC:MB

ENCLOSURE

KEEP MAINE GREEN

SUPT. OF HATCHERIES
GERRY WADE
ELMER H. INGRAHAM
 CHIEF WARDEN
DR. W. HARRY EVERHART
 CHIEF, FISHERY RESEARCH
 AND MANAGEMENT
LYNDON H. BOND
 COORDINATOR, FISHERY RESEARCH
C. KEITH MILLER
 CHIEF ACCOUNTANT



DEPARTMENT OF
Inland Fisheries and Game
ROLAND H. COBB, COMMISSIONER
GEORGE W. BUCKNAM, DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
 AUGUSTA

W. R. DEARMO
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 PUBLICITY DIRECTOR
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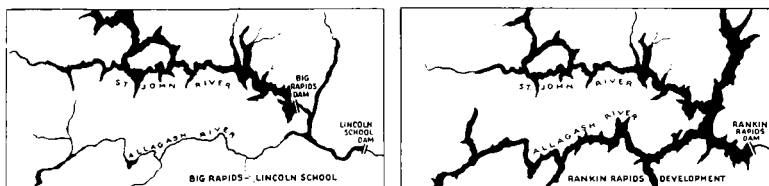
APRIL NEWSLETTER

April 4, 1960

LET'S SERVE BOTH POWER AND RECREATIONAL INTERESTS

On April 22, 1960, an important public hearing will be held by the International Joint Commission at Calais Memorial High School, Calais, Maine. Purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony and evidence bearing on the findings and conclusions set forth in the reports of the International Passamaquoddy Engineering Board and the International Passamaquoddy Fisheries Board. The International Joint Commission is particularly interested in receiving comments concerning the alternative auxiliary sources of power presented in engineering reports on development of Quoddy.

Harnessing Passamaquoddy Bay tides for power generation would depend upon an auxiliary source of power. The sketches below outline two of these proposed auxiliary power developments, both involving the St. John and Allagash Rivers in northern Maine.



The sketch entitled **Rankin Rapids Development** outlines the flowage which would result from construction of a high dam at Rankin Rapids. This is the plan favored by the Army Engineers for giving the best benefit-cost ratio. Construction of this dam would flood almost the entire Allagash as well as the upper basin of the St. John River. This would result in the loss of one of the last great wilderness trout fishing and canoeing areas in the United States. Yellow perch would be introduced into the Allagash region, valuable deer yards along the famous river would be destroyed, and the recreational value of this beautiful area would be lost to future generations.

The sketch entitled **Big Rapids-Lincoln School** shows the flowages which would result from construction of a high dam at Big Rapids and a low dam at Lincoln School. I have been told by engineers representing several federal agencies that the Big Rapids-Lincoln School auxiliary power development would produce ample power for Quoddy with little effect on the benefit-cost ratio. This is the plan favored by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game and the U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior. The reasons are obvious. Construction of dams at Big Rapids and Lincoln School sites on the St. John River would result in flowages which would cause a minimum amount of damage to the Allagash. Only some six miles of the lower portion of this river would be flooded.

The adoption of the Big Rapids-Lincoln School auxiliary power plan, if the Quoddy project becomes a reality, will serve as a milestone in future development of natural resources, because it involves the "multiple-use" concept where all interests are served.

YOUR SUPPORT NEEDED FOR CALAIS HEARING

I intend to testify at the public hearing in Calais on April 22, and to do so with effectiveness, I urgently request your support. It is my intention to do all that I can to promote the adoption of the Big Rapids-Lincoln School auxiliary power plan for Quoddy. The world famous Allagash does not need to be sacrificed. It is up to citizens everywhere to make their views known.

In order to give the strongest possible testimony at Calais this month, I would appreciate letters, telegrams, and just any form of communication from individuals and organizations interested in supporting my testimony. Time is of the essence because I will need them by April 15 for proper preparation.

I want to make it perfectly clear that my testimony will be in no way anti-Quoddy. I am just as concerned as anyone else in seeing to it that Maine continues to build up its economy in every way. Intelligent development of Maine's power potential can serve all interests under the "multiple-use" concept. Let's hear from you by return mail.

Sincerely,

Roland H. Cobb.
 Commissioner

Future Development of the Upper St. John River

by

JOHN T. MAINES

Vice President

Great Northern Paper Company

While Maine timberlands have over the years provided well for both the basic raw material for our woods industries and our recreational needs, there is some doubt being expressed that this multiple use can be continued successfully by private land-owners. Although most of those questioning the ability of private owners to manage their land for the public as well as their own good, come from outside the state, the fact that the question is raised presents a challenge to foresters and timberland managers. This challenge can be met, and is being met by a better job of forestry, and a better job of public relations.

The factors which will bring greater public demand for all products of our forest are well known and documented and the successful forest manager will be the one who correctly assesses these demands and builds his plans and programs to meet and balance the requirements of all goods and services. There will be increasing opportunities for the profitable development of Maine timberlands for recreation. This development will take the best efforts and cooperation of both private land owners and government agencies.

The decision as to what, where and how much public assistance is necessary or desirable in providing for future woods recreation does present some wide differences of opinion. Currently the Quoddy-Rakin Rapids power proposal, and the Allagash Recreation areas proposal are examples of basic difference. Both proposals come from the Federal Government. Power development in Eastern Maine and power plus storage and flood control in Northern Maine present a favorable attraction to people on both sides of the border. The flowage plans for the Allagash have alarmed our Inland Fisheries and Game Department. They forecast a serious loss in deer range and trout waters if a high dam is built at Rankins Rapids. About 100,000 acres of valuable timberland would be flooded. Little has been said of the recreational value of a large flowage in Northern Maine.

The possibility of a public playground in the Allagash, which would presumably block the Rankin Rapids proposal has met with little enthusiasm in Maine. A number of sportsmen who enjoy the area as it is are concerned that over-development and over-use would destroy its present wilderness atmosphere and attraction.





Owners of land in this 300,000 acre area are also opposed to Federal seizure, particularly those owners whose manufacturing plants are dependent of a continuing wood supply from the area.

Falling between Federal management for recreation only, and continued private management for timber production and free recreation are a number of interesting ideas. These include State zoning, recreational easements, cooperative agreements, an Alagash Recreational authority and others. All of these ideas should be carefully considered and studied.

There is a great potential for recreational development in all of Maine and careful planning, especially in those areas where little development now exists, can produce good results. We must not however, lose sight of the fact that most men must have a job and some cash before they can enjoy the great outdoors. At least equal effort must be placed on industrial expansion and development. Our forests will produce the raw material necessary for industrial expansion, and they should be kept in a productive condition. Thus far in our history the income and profit from commercial use of timberland has supported with little public assistance, the recreational use of our unorganized land. As recreational use increases, this activity should at least support its own costs and it would seem logical that this financial burden should fall

on those individuals receiving the benefit. A system of licensing or user fees, or both may sometime be needed.

An inventory and assessment of recreational assets is needed, and I understand that this is being done by the U. S. Forest Service in Washington County, and that a similar effort is just getting under way by private groups for northern and eastern Maine. Individual landowners are also thinking along these lines and future management plans should provide more detailed plans for the combining of timber growth and harvest with recreational use.

The loss of the Allagash forests for exclusive recreational use, a use already available and enjoyed, is going to be vigorously opposed by the private landowners involved. The loss of productive forest land for hydro development and water storage, largely for benefit of power plants in New Brunswick, will also be opposed, but here the landowners must look at the broader picture and consider the benefits to Northern Maine. The full details of any dam proposal must be known before any decision can be made by the owners whose timberland would be flooded. Although a flowage area will eliminate from production some valuable timberland just as effectively as a national recreation area, the probable results in terms of year-round jobs for Maine people cannot be ignored.

Allagash: Fulfillment of a Dream

by

ROBERT ELLIOT

Recreational Promotion Director
Department of Economic Development

There are many places which have gained stature in the imagination of man: cultural, religious, romantic, scenic, historic—perhaps even spectacular. In this order, for example, there are the ivy-grown, hallowed halls of Harvard; the cathedral of Notre Dame; Niagara Falls where lovers honeymoon; the scenic Alps; Plymouth Rock and the spectacular majesty of the Grand Canyon, with the sun coloring its precipitous walls. But, in the mind of the adventurer, the explorer, the individual whose spine tingles at the thought of far places, primitive transportation, unspoiled wildernesses, only a few areas still stand out.

One of these certainly is Maine's famed Allagash. In this heavily wooded region, cut by lakes and sparkling rivers, the canoeist, fisherman, hunter, hiker and mountain climber, return with startling realism to the existence of Henry David Thoreau; reliving, indeed, all of the naturalism which, paradoxically, this transcendentalist experienced. Thoreau

and other early lovers of the Allagash built a romanticism about the wilderness of Maine which was unmatched by any other place in the East, certainly, and which was comparable to the image created by other writers and historians in regard to much more remote sections of the new land. This picture has not diminished but has actually gained clarity down through the years and although comparatively few outdoorsmen realize their dream by physically "making" the Allagash trip, nevertheless the region remains an American heritage in the minds of uncounted thousands of people.

It is said that perhaps a mere thousand individuals canoe the rivers and lakes annually in recent years and that this is a far greater number than used to gather with their guides at the headwaters. Brought into prominence by a number of proposals to guarantee its continuance for public use, the Allagash flourishes as an idea presently, even more than it has in the past. Men like United States Supreme



Court Justice Douglas have visited the area and have experienced the same soul stirring emotion that aroused Thoreau to write his immortal sentences years ago. Generations of youngsters have paddled and pick-poled Maine-built canoes up and down the same waterways their fathers and grandfathers visited before. Thus has the Allagash gained stature and strengthened its image. It is almost like a shrine today.

With only a few similar areas remaining in the country, with land and water areas shrinking and the population exploding, with faster planes, modern highways and speedier cars, enabling more and more people to visit all sections, it is imperative that regions like the Allagash be preserved. Man will always need to escape to the woods, the plains, the mountains or to the sea.

How the Allagash is preserved isn't important. Perhaps harvesting the crop of spruce and fir at regular intervals is vital to the proper management of the woodland there. Quite aside from the economic factors involved, forest practices, known today, can guarantee the continuance of the Allagash, it would

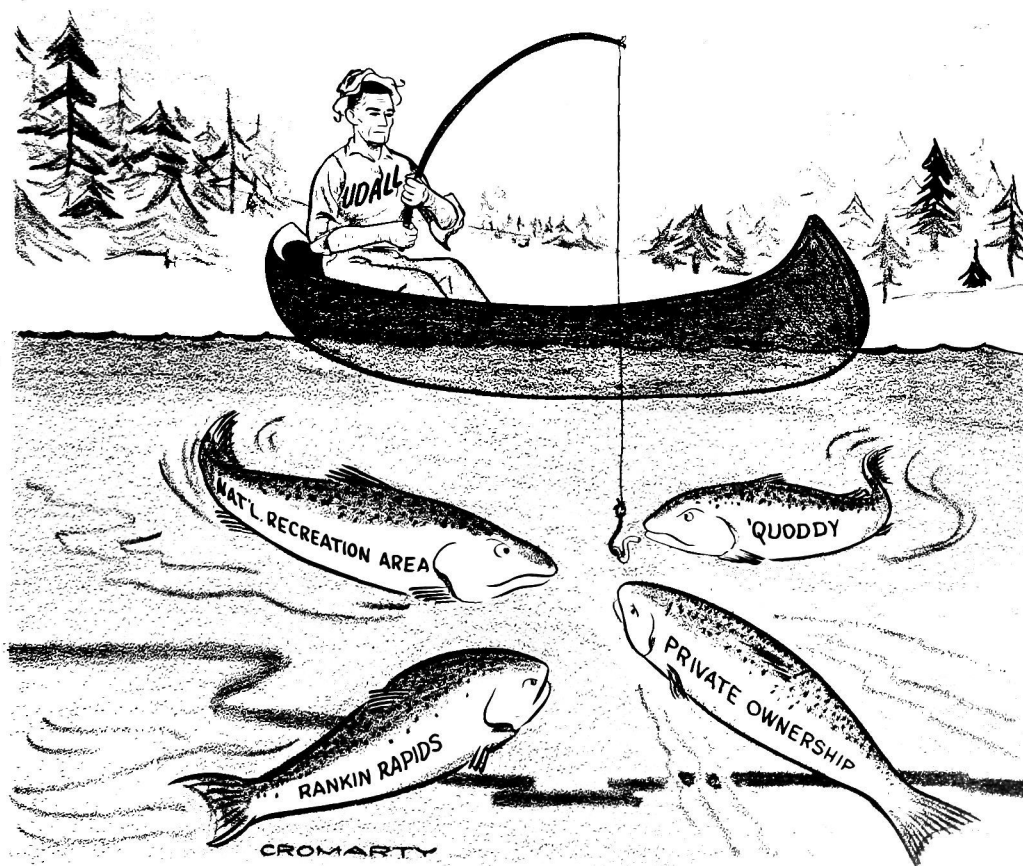
seem. There hasn't been any striking change in the last century, following the initial falling of the virgin timber. Serious study by dedicated men, whatever their personal interests and background will result in the best good for the most people. This is the democratic way.

Nor should the love of the woods, ingrained in those who cut the pulp and run the logs, be overlooked. The smell of resin, the surging life of the wilderness, the toil that makes men strong, these, too, are part of our heritage. The Allagash is appealing to those who labor in it, beyond doubt.

Yet, the mood of the Allagash that is strongest is a kind of pure emotion, cleansed in the fire of our origins. Incredible as it may seem, this comparatively small geographical region of woods, waters and mountains inspires an increasing number of individuals to look back—to relive for a brief while—the simple existence of our forefathers.

Tourism to this little bit of Maine isn't of financial importance; perhaps it never will be. But, as a state of mind, the Allagash is a beacon in a darkening world.

FISHING IN THE ALLAGASH



WHAT ABOUT

**President A
Long-Ran**

Continued From Page 1
for fishing, hiking, pic-
nicking and camping abou
be encouraged, the pr

Allagash May Become Hot Campaign Issue

By DONALD C. HANSEN

ethical purposes Gov. John H.
on record as opposing the
in

Portland Sunday Telegram

"The owners have demonstrated their
ability to continue cutting in the Allagash
and still allow the land to be used for pub-
lication," Reed

U.S. Advocates Allagash Park

(Continued from Page 1) Interior Secretary Udall to defer
Allagash lands are all privately judgment on the Allagash plan,
owned and are not for pub-

Bangor Daily News

U.S. Urges Allagash Park Bureau Would Set Aside 296,500 Acres; Udall Withholds Decision Pending Study

SPORTS AFIELD

**'Save the Allagash'
Cry of Foresters**



"Save the Allagash!" This is a cry which has been heard
many times and will echo through the nation many more times
Just how much it was

THE ALLAGASH ?

ion to Fulfill ervation Plan

policy have been, Yellow-
and Yosemite National
where modest admission
are charged.
ervation officials listed
owing

Federal Panel Announces New Plans On Quoddy

(NEWS Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON — A Panama-
quoddy tidal power project, op-
erating in conjunction with maxi-
mum development of the re-
sources of the re-
adverse recommendations on
Quoddy power. The initial report,
known as a "load and resources
study," apparently lays the
groundwork for a whole host of
peaking capacity of one million
kilowatts, instead of the 200,000
kilowatts previously considered.
and (2) "Conservation"

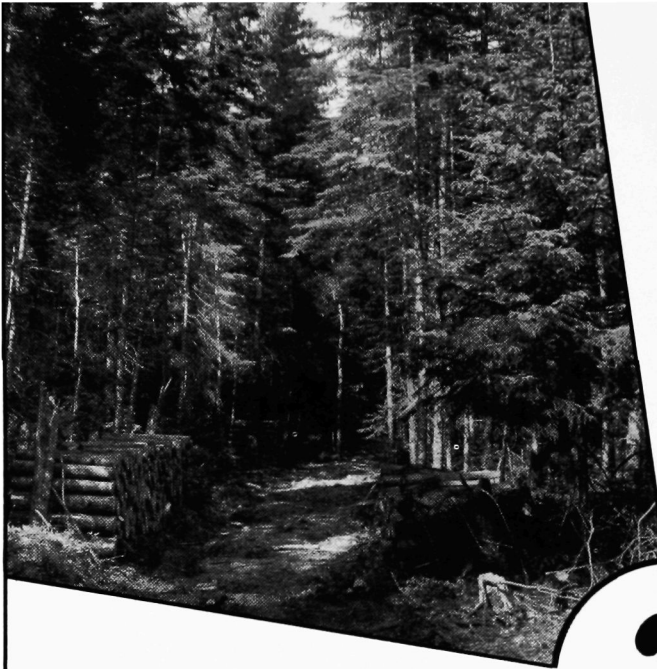
Bangor Daily News

McIntire Views Plan On Allagash

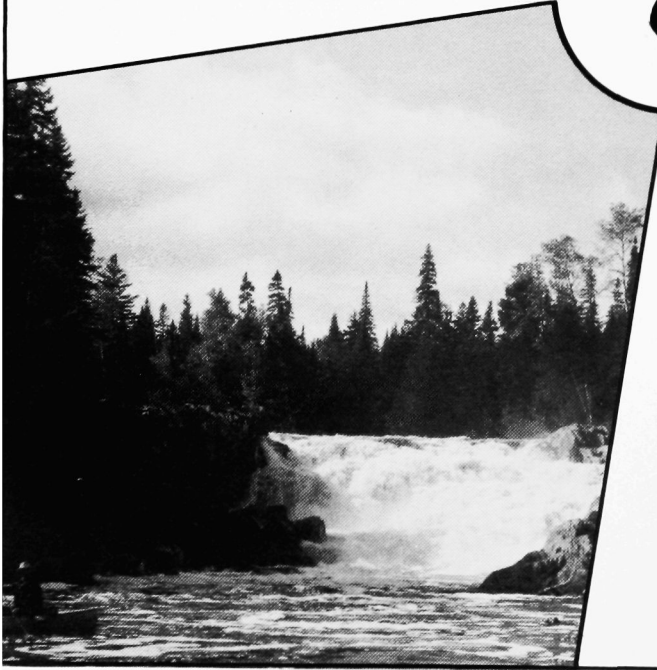
PERHAM — Congressman Clif-
ford G. McIntire said here Thurs-
day that "official re-

Editorials Allagash Beauty Can Be Preserved And Keep Its Economic Value, Too

Portland, Maine, Wednesday Morning, February 7, 1962
One of the most controversial
questions confronting this State in
many years is the future of the
Allagash wilderness. The subject
has been the focus of intense
debate for many years. This is a healthy trend away from
the more rigid restrictions that
were commonplace not many years
ago. The offer by the private land-
owners to sell the land to the State
is more in line with public
policy.

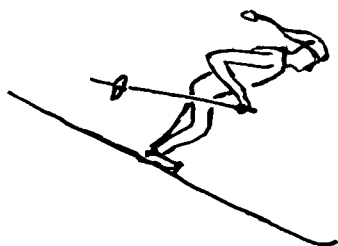
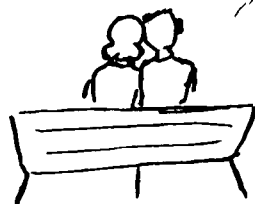
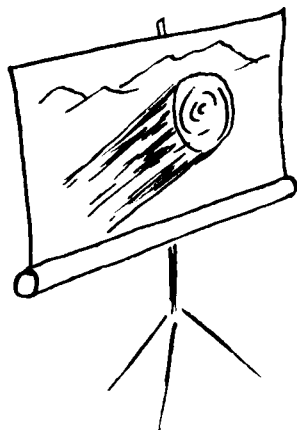
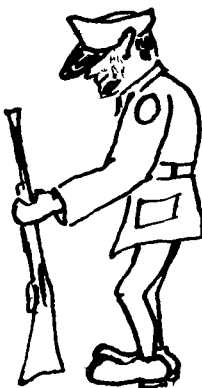
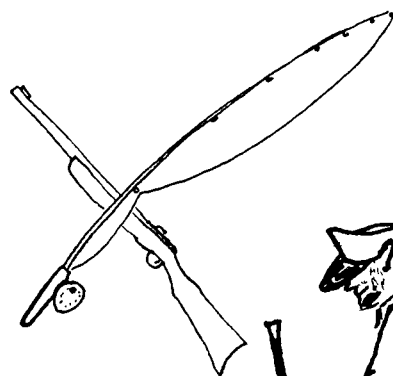


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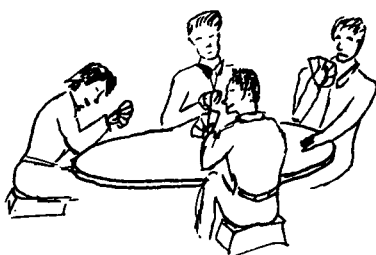


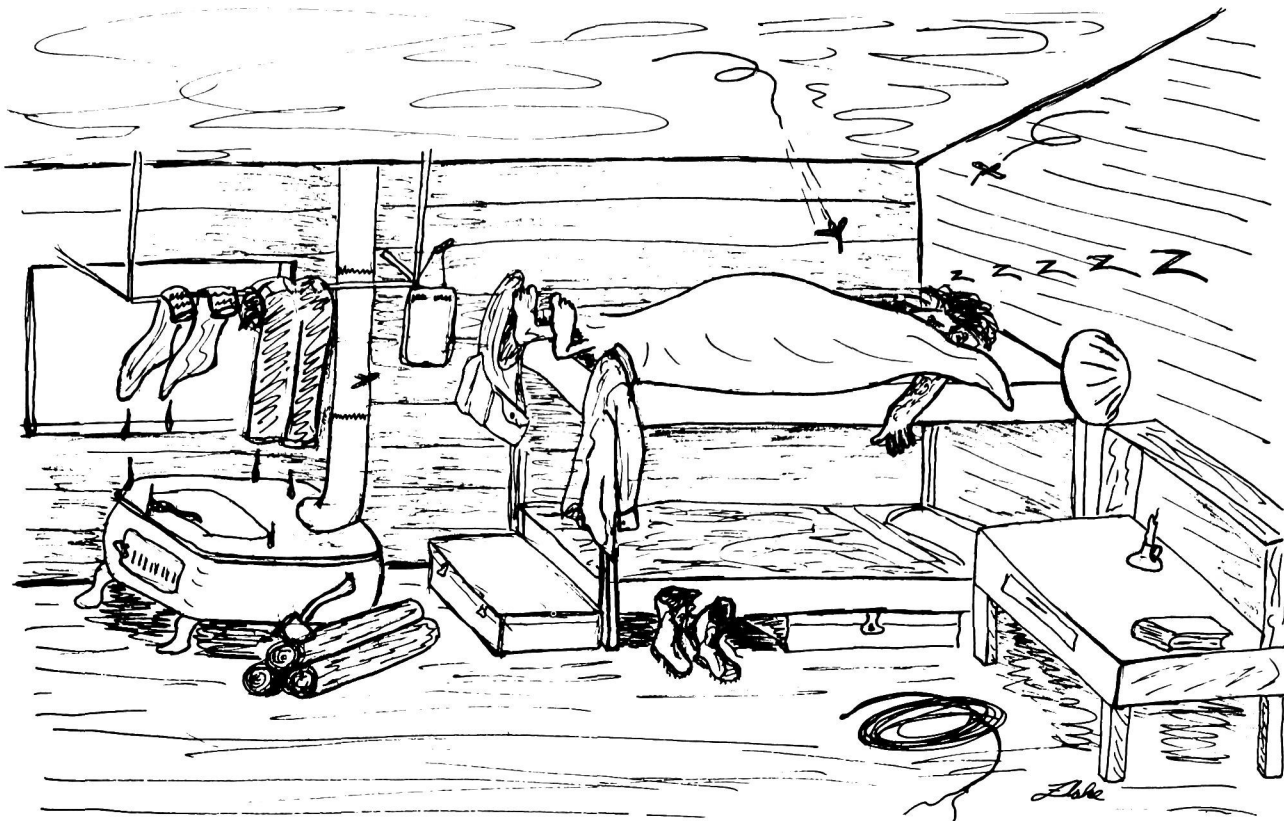


PAT'S



BEAR'S DEN
U.S.A.





Summer Camp 1961

by
TERRY TURNER

Another year has passed with the addition of more veterans of the University of Maine forestry summer camp in Princeton, Maine. This is probably the most significant project of the Maine Forestry School and certainly the most memorable for those students that attend. Located in northeastern Washington County, the 17,000 acre experimental timber tract is part of the Passamaquoddy Indian Reservation and managed exclusively for their benefit.

Eight weeks of intensive forest practice must be completed in the summer of the junior year as part of the course require-

ments for foresters and wildlife students. The camp is known as the Professor Robert I. Ashman Forestry Summer Camp. It is under the direction of Professor Arthur G. Randall, who graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale in 1933 and from the Yale School of Forestry in 1934. He was a teacher at Colorado A. & M. and a ranger in the U.S. Forest Service before he came to Maine in 1946. Professor Randall is assisted each summer by Professor Henry Plummer (logging instructor) and two or three other aides. This year A. Temple Bowen, a graduate student, and Peter Mount, a consulting forester from Tennessee and a former student here, helped the two profs with the coordination of the camp program.

The first day of camp consisted of an orientation period and a tour of the township before the serious work of the summer began. Included in the subsequent camp program was a day of fire suppression practice, including pole climbing, building of fire line, and pumper races. A campground survey and mapping exercise was completed with the aid of a now famous device known as the "Quick-Level" marble. This marvelous marble is guaranteed to level a plane table in the fastest and simplest manner. Several days were spent making a topographic survey of a lakeshore area with an Abney Level and the maps drawn from the field data were masterpieces to behold. Some of the contour lines even came out below water level. To go on and list all of the varied jobs undertaken would take several



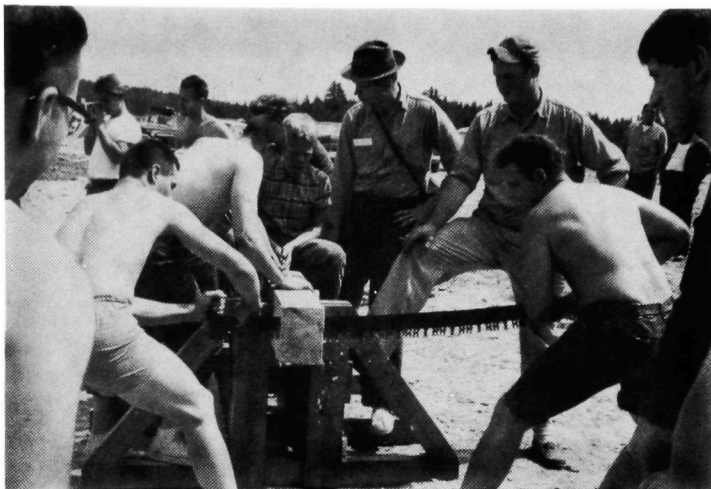
Fourth Machias Operation

pages, but we will attempt to enumerate some of the major ones.

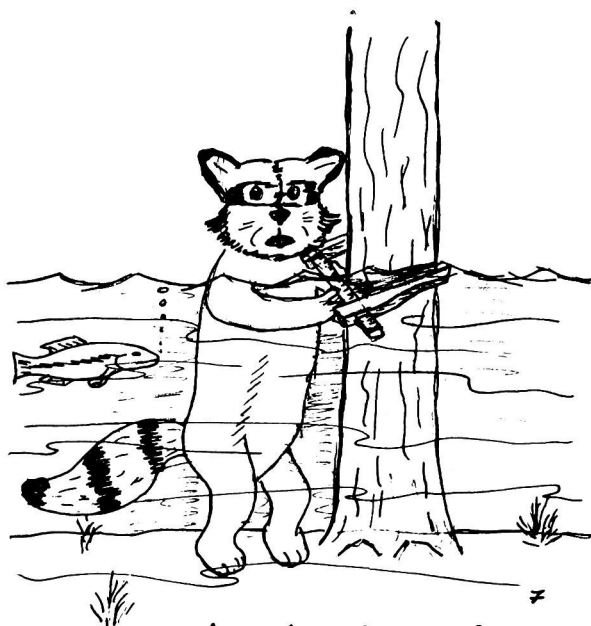
Everyone will long remember the day spent sawfilling with John Carney, the master storyteller; walking the logs in the boom at Princeton; cut and leave tallies; T.S.I. work; strip cruising; mapping old logging roads; and chainsaw care and maintenance. The day spent logging with chainsaw and tractor, prism cruising, the day of marking for a St. Croix Pulpwood Co. cutting, and the time spent broadening of our knowledge about fisheries with Dr. Harry Everhart will linger on in our memories.

The main project of the camp period is the cruising of approximately square mile compartments by teams of two students. This is a 2½ percent line plot cruise which usually takes from 6-10 days. Its purpose is to provide experience in all phases of woods work and to carry out a management program that will determine the sustained yield capacity and the most desirable level of growing stock to maintain. The feasibility of a 20 year cutting cycle and the results of the marking system upon the reproduction, survival, and growth is also learned. Following cruising and mapping, the teams have the job of analyzing data collected. Approximately one week is allowed for this work. This includes the construction of present and future stand tables, future volume tables, and graphs of height-diameter relationships.

Throughout the camp program, several trips were made to the wood using industries in Washington County. One of the first was to the St. Croix Paper Co. Mill in nearby Woodland where we completely toured the mill and observed both the sulphite and groundwood processes for producing pulp. Also visited was the St. Croix woods operations where truck hauling and pallet hauling systems were both being used. Two trips were taken to sawmills, one in Princeton and another to the Friel Brothers Mill in Waite, Maine. To conclude the trip portion of the sum-



Muscle??



4' High and Risin'

mer, a half day hike was made to Pocomoonshine Fire Tower. The day was cloudy and there wasn't much of a view for those who were ambitious enough to climb up.

Not all was serious in nature during the eight weeks, however. On Sundays and in the evenings various recreational activities were pursued. We were not able to put together a baseball team this year, but there was much spirited competition centered around the volleyball nets, and relaxing games of horseshoes were occasionally in order. Fishing in Grand Lake Stream and surrounding waters was very popular as was the swimming in the same areas. Several of the fellows contracted to cut pulpwood in their spare time. About fifty cords is cut in this way each summer. To conclude the camp program, a field day was held the last day of camp with competition between the individual cabins. Cabin 7 emerged the winner of the combined events which consisted of pulpthrowing, bucksawing, crosscut sawing, canoe races, log rolling, log burling, a tug of war, and volleyball tournament. The field day was topped off in the evening with a big lobster feed for all the students and guests.

In summary, summer camp is designed to provide the budding foresters with a little experience and practical work in all phases of forest practice in conjunction with the management of a timber producing area. The essential objective is to balance growth and yield on Indian Township which contains a high percentage of softwood. Practice is gained in selection or uneven-aged management, with a 20 year cutting cycle. Experience is provided in building up the desired growing stock since it is not up to par on the town at present. Many valuable lessons are learned in the art of organizing crews and working together. Although camp is a trial upon both pocketbook and patience, it is a valuable part of the forestry program and future students will survive, as we have, even if they can't swim.



Take it off



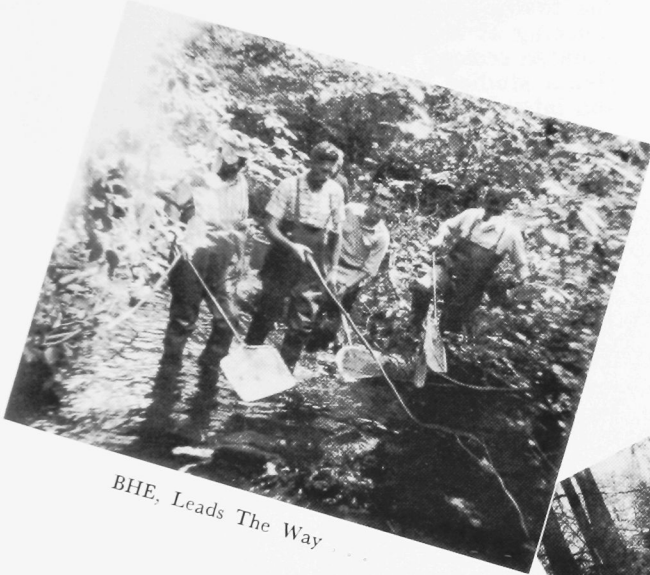
Heave Ho



Think fish!!



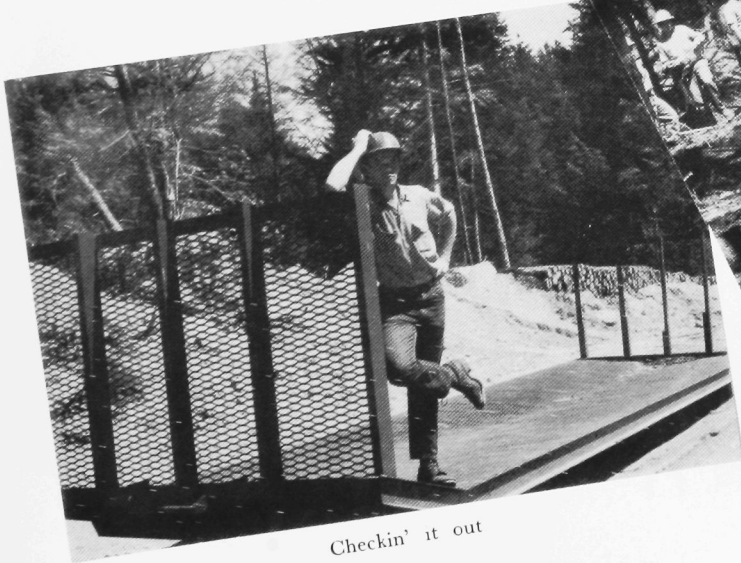
Big Mike and The Boys



BHE, Leads The Way



In Retrospect



Checkin' it out