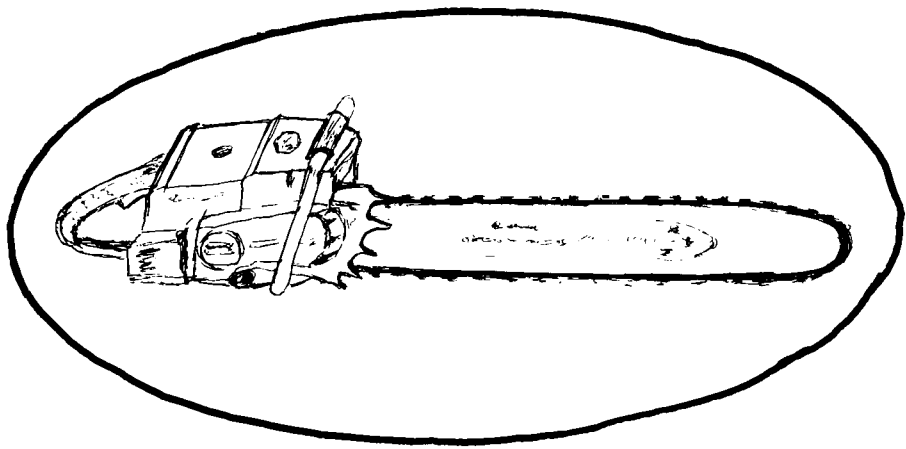


UNDERCLASSMEN



CLASS OF 1967

by DICK BECK



As another year begins it finds the members of the Junior class returning to their studies with, for the most part, a more serious attitude both towards the learning at hand and the future ahead of them. After spending the summer under widely diversified employment ranging from picking apples or working for the Forest Service in Washington to working as a ranger in Baxter State Park, most of us are ready to come back to a year of hard work and serious effort.

Now that we have waded through the often dreaded but necessary background courses, the class is beginning to diverge as we follow courses pertaining to our own field whether it be Forestry or Wildlife, the Foresters diverging still further into Management, Utilization, or Science and the Wildlifers splitting up between Management and Science.

We haven't parted completely, however, since we are all enjoying (or cursing) the frozen fingers and toes, the practically uncountable growth rings on our sample cores, and those "half in, half out trees," all of which we encounter in Silvics lab. In spite of this, Silvics is probably one of the most important and most

rewarding courses which we as Foresters or Wildlifers will pursue. Since Silvics, basically, is the study of a forest stand in regards to its environment, the experience which we acquire from the course will remain with us and will be a great deal of help to us throughout our lives.

Closely associated with the management of a forest stand is an understanding of the soil on which the stand grows. Through our course in Forest Soils we are learning that the forest floor is not merely an inactive bunch of dirt but rather that it is a structure teeming with activity providing nutrients and materials without which a forest stand could not become established. Our Soils course combined with our Silvics course will afford us a better understanding and a deeper appreciation of the forest and its surrounding environment.

A complete working knowledge of a forest, of course, would not be complete without the many electives dealing with Forestry which we may choose from. Included among these are Forest Fire Control in which we learn different behaviors of fires, effects of fires, methods of preventing and controlling fires, and how to

use fire to benefit the forest rather than to destroy it; Plant Physiology and Plant Anatomy in which we learn the Chemistry of plant cells and the structure and development of plant parts.

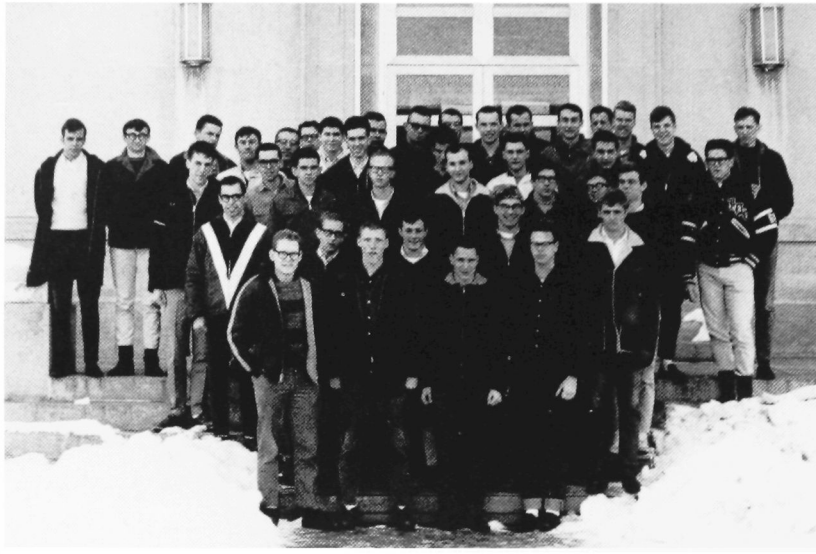
In order to become more familiar with the animal inhabitants of forests, the Wildlifers are taking such courses as Mammalogy in which we learn to identify and classify the various mammals, and Invertebrate Zoology, better known as "creepy crawlies" where we study the lower forms of animals in regards to their interaction with higher mammals in the form of food, parasites, and symbionts and in regards to their economic importance to man.

Next semester, many courses will be offered to us which will lead us farther down our own specialized pathways. Other than Timber Management in which we will all be learning the organization of forest properties for a sustained yield of timber and how to calculate the annual cut and how to prepare timber management plans we will be specializing in courses pertaining even more to our specific field ranging from such courses as Silviculture, Wood Identification, and Forest Harvesting among the various sequences of Forestry to Ornithology, Ichtheology, and Game Management among the various Wildlife sequences.

In spite of our varying interests, we are all anxiously awaiting the much talked about summer camp with its renowned mosquitoes, swamps, and lab reports. A week previous to forestry summer camp, the Wildlifers will arrive at Camp Robert I. Ashman where we will be concerned with problems in forest-wildlife ecology in which we will try to recognize, measure, analyze and interpret some problems in forest-wildlife relationships.

The Juniors in the Utilization sequence will take a trip in which they will visit different logging operations in New England and Canada and some Juniors will go on a Silviculture trip in which they will observe different management practices of various forests in New England. Both groups will join the Wildlifers for eight weeks of summer camp in which we will have field practice in various methods and problems involved in managing a forest including such aspects as timber estimating and marking, surveying, fire control, and logging.

Upon the termination of summer camp, our Junior year will draw to a close leaving just our Senior year remaining, that year which a lot of us thought would never come and once it does come and go, we will probably wish it all had not flown by so fast.



CLASS OF 1968

by DAVE "STUMP" PATTON

As final examinations for the fall semester draw near, the members of the Class of '68 are beginning to settle down and really hit the books. Evidently, many have found the forestry curriculum a little tougher than was expected, as evidenced by the large number of students changing majors. What was once the largest forestry class in the history of the university, is rapidly dwindling in size, due to many switching into wildlife, botany, or plants and soils. Those who remain, however, are a hard-core group who are really interested in forestry, and who have the ability to make successful careers in this field.

Many foresters, and wildlifers, too, gained valuable experience this summer through jobs in their chosen field. Some stayed here in Maine

or the New England States, but quite a few managed to get jobs in the West or Mid-West. A couple even managed to get as far as Alaska, although it is debatable whether they made or lost money on this venture. However, experience not money was the major object for most, and this they got—cruising timber, marking trees to be cut, working on timber stand improvement as well as any and all kinds of manual labor.

Summer is long since gone though, and nearly everyone is busy studying for finals and finishing the last few reports or maps. By now all the surveying maps have been turned in after what seemed like years of work, and all that is left now is the memory of how Hart Hall looked through a transit scope.

Dendrology and entomology are causing their usual hardships. Whether it is trees or bugs does not matter—there's just too many for any one person to learn in a single semester. Remembering the below zero weather and deep snow of the fall semester last year, everyone was glad to learn that the Forest Mensuration lab was an indoor lab. They were even happier to learn that due to crowded conditions it had to be cut from three hours to two, to accommodate two labs in an afternoon. Oh, what happiness! An extra two hours of study time.

Economics will be passed over quickly, since just mentioning it makes many foresters look a little green around the gills.

The Wildlife Society and the Forestry Club have been thriving this semester, with good programs including many top speakers. Laying aside old rivalries, they worked together to sponsor a joint dance in Lengyll Hall. It is hoped that this spirit of cooperation will be kept up, as both groups will benefit greatly.

So much for the fall semester. Soon it will be over, the slate will be wiped clean, and everyone can start anew for the spring semester. Many foresters have been heard to say they are going to turn over a new leaf and really work this spring. Good resolutions may disappear with the melting snow and the warm sunshine, but in any case—good luck, class of '68.





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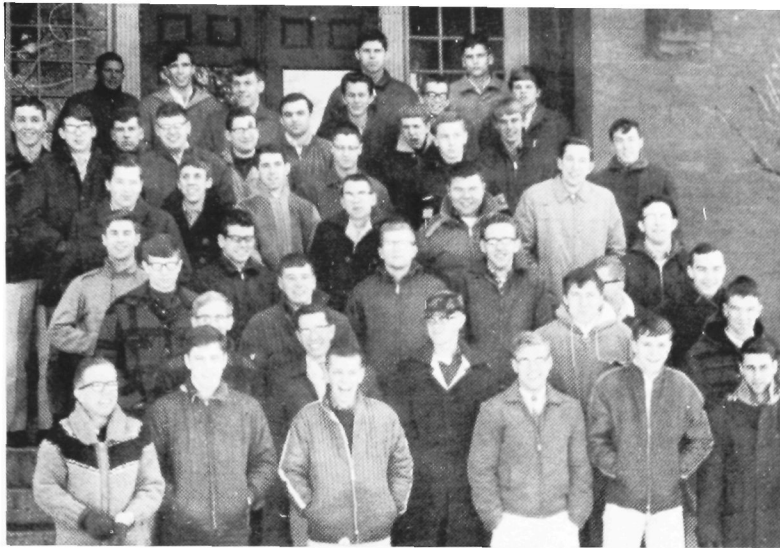
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CLASS OF 1969

by CHARLES SMART and LOREN COLE

The class of 1969, largest ever to enter the Forestry School, has by now become adjusted to the routines of college life. The adjustment, however, was to say the least, befuddling at first. The student watching his instructor throw a chain tape for the first time may have thought it easy, only to end up strangling himself and two others on his first attempt.

Forestry lecture is equally challenging. We have perfected the technique of accurately reproducing the precisely stated, 200 word definitions which are fired at us with amazing velocity. We also appreciate the expert maneuvering of the School's laboratory bus and trucks on our joyous and frequent visits to Compartment L-4 of the University forest.

Surviving the rigors of Chemistry Zo 3, Botany, Algebra, English, and of course E. G. 1, during the first semester was difficult, but we are encouraged by the observation that vacations do occur on schedule.

Six members of the freshman class were on the Woodsmens' Team this year and their hard work make future prospects bright. Our spirit has been demonstrated by the large number of our class who have joined the Forestry Club and the Wildlife Society.

We know it will be difficult to achieve our goals, but we would not have it easy. The future will be the challenge of our lives, and we know that Maine will prepare us well.



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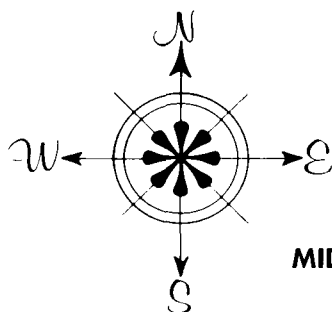
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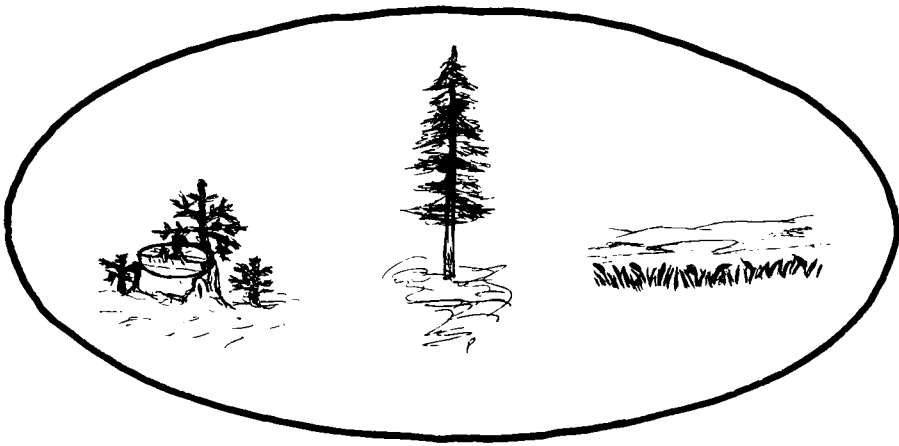
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THE FORESTER AND



THE PEOPLE

Every year the pressure for multiple use of our timberlands is increasing. The general public is demanding more access to both private and public forests for recreational use. Thus, today's forester must be aware of the essentials of good public relations.

Dr. Richard McArdle, former chief of the U. S. Forest Service, has contributed an article discussing the need for cooperation between the forester and the recreational public. Mr. Leo L. Thibodeau, Public Relations Manager for the Great Northern Paper Company's woodlands, has written an article tracing the history of recreational pressure on their lands. He discusses some of the problems of the private forest land owner.

Our third article is excerpted from an address given by D. K. Patrick of the St. Regis Paper Company. This address deals with another phase of multiple use, the inter-relation of forestry and wildlife.

We hope that you find these articles informative and we would again like to thank our contributors for their articles.



PUBLIC RELATIONS PROBLEMS IN FORESTRY

by RICHARD E. McARDLE

Most public relations problems stem from public attitudes which, in turn, are reflections of public understandings (or misunderstandings) of situations which the public considers affects it in some way. Among the public relations problems facing foresters now and in the years immediately ahead, two especially stand out: to convince the general public that forest lands are needed for more than scenery and recreation; and to convince this same public that foresters are genuinely interested in scenery and recreation.

If foresters do not solve these two major problems reasonably well, they may expect to encounter difficulty in obtaining, and in carrying out public programs in forestry, and may expect also to find obstacles thrown in the way of private forestry programs.

To fully understand these two problems—and understanding is a necessity for adequate solution—it is essential to understand the situation creating the problems. Certainly one aspect of the present situation is a substantial increase in interest in resource conservation. Competent observers believe that nothing like the present day interest in resource conservation has been seen for a third of a century, probably longer. Current developments indicating this interest include: a sharp increase in the number of news items and articles on "conservation" in the daily papers and in magazines; an unusual interest in publication of books on resource conservation, especially those relating to preservation of scenic beauty and to outdoor recreation; the appearance of new spokesmen for resource conservation of such stature that their pronouncements are listened to with respect; widespread interest in the current nation-wide campaign to eliminate ugliness and restore beauty to our surroundings; a large number of major legislative enactments dealing with resource conservation; establishment of interstate commissions and compacts dealing with water and other resources; a remarkable increase in state, regional and local planning activity.

Recent agitation against the use of pesticides is another indication of the rising interest in resource conservation. Water shortages, particularly in the populous East, are attracting attention to resource conservation. Evident also is a growing determination that water and air pollution can no longer be tolerated. Better roads and automobiles, more leisure time and perhaps higher costs of other kinds of recreation are contributing to the outpouring of city people, especially young families, into forested areas with resultant awakening of interest in some aspects of resource conservation. New organizations concerned with resource conservation are being established and generous grants of money are enabling older ones to be greatly strengthened.

These and other indications of a growth of interest in resource conservation have great significance for foresters dealing with private or public forest lands. Foresters would do well to remember that the major decisions affecting management and use of forest lands are not made by foresters. Foresters make the technical decisions on how to carry out forestry operations; they do not call the shots on the extent to which these operations will be carried out or whether they will be done at all. These major decisions are controlled by other factors in addition to technical feasibility and among these other factors public attitudes are receiving more and more weight. If foresters expect to have any success in shaping public attitudes they must realize that prerequisite to design of effective public relations programs is thorough understanding of the attitudes with which they must deal.

Foresters sometimes forget, for example, that the public with which they are dealing is not the same kind of public with which their predecessors dealt. They must deal today with an urban, not a rural, public. The census of 1860 showed the U. S. population as 80 percent rural, only 20 percent urban. In 1900 the

rural percentage had dropped to 60 percent of the total population. Today it is about 30 percent. But today's "rural" population includes a large number of people classified in the census as "rural non-farm" and at least 90 percent of our people today have essentially urban attitudes.

In earlier years the U. S. "public," being largely farmers, had a good understanding of our dependence on natural resources for the basic necessities of life—food and water, clothing, shelter, fuel to warm the shelter, and the raw materials used by industry to make our level of living more than merely caveman existence. Today our people lack that close understanding and appreciation of dependence on natural resources. Lack of understanding often leads to inaccurate, one-sided points of view. What the public wants to use forest resources for may not always be the use actually most essential to its welfare.

But whether right or in some degree wrong, the views and desires of city people from here on out are likely to have more influence than in many places they may have had in the past. To cite but one probability: legislative attitudes affecting forest land resources may be strongly affected by current reapportionment of election districts to give urban voters a larger voice in state and national legislatures.

Foresters should recognize also that—except for water—most of the rising interest in resource conservation is directed away from, not toward, commodity use of resources. Even the classic definition of "conservation" seems to be changing to fit these views. It probably is safe to assume that the general public already is convinced of the usefulness of forest lands for recreation including the enjoyment of scenery. There also is reason to believe that there will be substantial public opposition to any action likely to reduce the usefulness of forest lands for those purposes.

There is much less basis for assuming that public attitudes are strongly favorable to use of forest lands for commodity purposes. This is not to say that the public generally is unaware of the fact that forest lands are used for com-

modity purposes. The intention is to say that the public makes no objection to such use when it does not interfere with uses that the public considers to be more important. This attitude varies from outspoken conviction that all commodity use should be prohibited in certain areas to the more tolerant compromise of believing that commodity use should be managed in a way that will not destroy scenic and other recreational values. It is likely that the most sharply focused issue in conservation discussions of the future will not be adequacy of forest resources for commodity use but—in simplest terms—natural beauty versus man-made ugliness.

A basic public relations problem and one that should be solved before attempting to find *effective solutions to other problems*, is to determine the extent and nature of present public attitudes on resource conservation. Foresters do not have reliable information on the extent to which these attitudes prevail at the present time. If misunderstandings are to be corrected it is essential to start with reasonably firm knowledge of what these misunderstandings are. If, for example, the public believes that timber production is more than adequate for present and future needs it will hardly be possible to convince these people that large areas of forest land cannot be diverted exclusively to recreational use.

Regardless of new approaches, or refinements in present approaches, such a determination might develop forester should expect to be caught in the middle among conflicting desires of various groups wanting to use forest lands. The desires of all recreational users, for example, are far from being identical. Some want vast areas preserved as roadless wilderness; a much larger but as yet less vocal group insists on ready access by road. Nor are the desires of the various "commodity" groups identical and whether the land is privately or public owned each group wants its use to be exclusive or at least dominant. Our forest land base is fairly static whereas our population and its needs for all the products and services of forest lands is steadily increasing. Providing effectively for these needs will tax the technical skill of foresters. It will also tax their skill in public re-

lations to explain and justify in a convincing way the need for taking the technical actions.

Moreover, if public relations efforts are to succeed foresters must accept the basic premise that actions often speak louder and more convincingly than words. Efforts to convince the public that forests are like flower gardens and must periodically be renewed will have to be accompanied by genuinely serious attempts to fit forest management into the landscape. Increasingly foresters will find themselves on the defensive in justifying necessary technical actions, even when these actions are essential to preservation of scenic beauty and recreational opportunities. One such instance may be control and manage use of wildness areas to protect them from overuse by those who most favor wilderness preservation.

Foresters should be less timid in claiming credit for much of what already has been done in resource conservation. Once the leaders in conservation they may soon find themselves lost

among the many new groups increasingly active in "conservation" affairs. But in regaining and retaining leadership it should be remembered that current actions carry more weight with the public than past actions, however good.

Perhaps most of all foresters must appreciate that their public relations job not only is more varied but also is far larger than it was when professional forestry began in this country two-thirds of a century ago. The total U. S. population already has doubled once since 1900 and is well along toward doubling again by the end of the century. The forester of 1900 thought in terms of 76 million people; the forester of today must think in terms of 200 millions and more. He should make no little plans.

What foresters will do in the years ahead, what they will be permitted to do, depends to a considerable extent on how well they succeed in devising and carrying out an effective public relations program.



*"Forest Harvesting and Recreational Activities
Are Both Essential"*

PUBLIC USE OF PRIVATE ROADS AND TIMBERLANDS

by LEO L. THIRODEAU

As the old time woodsman would say, "a lot of water has gone over the dam since then" Yes, indeed, a lot of water and a lot of pulpwood (several million cords), have gone over Great Northern Paper Company dams since 1899 when the first wood was cut on the upper reaches of the Penobscot River for the Millinocket Mill. In those early days all equipment and supplies had to be moved to the logging operations by an almost endless caravan of 4-horse tote teams over miles of primitive rutted roads.

Meanwhile, the automobile and truck were gradually gaining favor as a means of transportation. Obviously, better roads would be required to take advantage of this type of equipment, and in 1910, the first 13 mile stretch of gravel road was built from Northwest Carry Wharf to Pittston Farm. From then on more gravel roads were added as motor vehicles improved and the need arose. Today, our private road system of more than 700 miles in Aroostook, Penobscot, Piscataquis and Somerset Counties has opened vast wilderness areas for the outdoor recreationist that once were inaccessible.

With the advent of greater prosperity and more leisure time, our increasing population is looking more and more to the wilderness for recreation. Well over 100,000 visitors take advantage of our road system to reach their favorite hunting and fishing grounds.

The public has had free access to Great Northern timberlands from the very beginning and has always been treated with respect and consideration by Woodlands employees. Today, any endeavor that is geared to enhance your public image is considered good "public relations" The old timer didn't know the meaning of the words, "public relations", he was just being neighborly. With mounting traffic, problems of "being neighborly" have also mounted.

Some of our visitors do not realize that the primary objective of owning timberlands is for the continuous production of forest crops to supply the necessary raw materials for our mills and other wood using industries. By the same token, the primary objective of our private road system is for the movement of equipment, supplies and labor to our operations, and transportation of timberland resources.

However, we have long been aware of the public's increasing need for recreational areas, and while these lands are growing trees, they can also be put to use for other purposes, many times referred to as multiple land use. We believe that the forest land areas of Maine can continue to satisfy all economic and recreational requirements in the years ahead.

The ever increasing traffic on our roads has, and will continue to create, land management problems in fire prevention, road safety and maintenance costs. In addition to this, the movement of heavy equipment and forest products has been hampered, not to mention vandalism and littering. Undoubtedly, one major problem that will have to be solved in the very near future will be the overcrowding of popular hunting and fishing areas; this is already evident on long holiday weekends. In the interest of public safety and conservation, some of these areas will have to be restricted in order to prevent over-saturation that can only result in frustration and disappointment to people seeking relaxation in Maine timberlands.

A few years ago, two very popular areas at Seboomook and Sourdnahunk lacking supervision, had become eyesores. Tons of trash, filth, and broken bottles littered acres of land in the vicinity of these excellent fishing grounds. This situation could not be tolerated and these rubbish heaps were converted to two attractive wilderness campgrounds consisting of stores, living quarters for

the managers, water supply, toilet facilities, lean-tos, tables, fireplaces, and boat launching facilities.

We were well aware that it might take several years before realizing any returns on the original investment, but we did feel that they should become self supporting and eventually pay some interest on the investment. Even though considerably removed from heavily populated areas, they have enjoyed a very encouraging yearly increase, and after three years of operation they are now self supporting.

For the past few years we have maintained gates at 4-Mile, Ashland; Elbow and Telow Lakes, as well as at 20-Mile, Pittston. People were registered, their desination noted. The intent of these checkpoints was to count traffic, and assist the recreationists with maps and information, caution them on fire prevention and road safety. In many instances the information obtained at these checkpoints enabled us to locate persons wanted in cases of emergency.

In most States and Federal Parks, usage fees are charged. Timberland owners in many other States also charge a road or land usage fee. Throughout these many years our roads were built and maintained at our own expense. No State funds were ever used for this purpose; on the contrary, we did donate several miles of our roads to the State. Nevertheless, no fees were ever charged till the past summer of 1965 when we decided to charge a conservative land and road usage fee on some of our roads, on a pilot plan basis. We contend that inasmuch as public tax dollars have to build and maintain State highways, there is no reason why we can't expect the public to con-



Clean Waters for Sportsmen

tribute a very small portion of our maintenance cost for the use of our roads.

After consultation with various timberland owners having holdings on the American Realty Road from Ashland to Elbow and Telow Lakes, it was decided to improve and identify several camping sites for camper trailers, pickup campers, and movable living quarters for which a land usage fee would be charged and a temporary lease issued. Whenever possible, the lease was issued at the requested spot if not already occupied. If occupied, the equipment owner was given a choice of other available sites. This arrangement worked very well in preventing overcrowding, keeping campers out of dangerous fire areas and promoting better public relations. A similar policy was followed on the Pittston road system.

At the same time we also inaugurated a road usage fee from Elbow to Telos for motor vehicles and motor vehicles with boat or canoe trailers. Here again, our purpose was to give the public an opportunity to make a small contribution for the privilege of using our road, and also give us a check on the number of recreationists in the area and prevent over-saturation if the need arose.

Some adverse public reaction was anticipated in this sudden departure from the old accepted ways, but outside of acts of vandalism to a few of our campsite signs, we found the American recreationist willing to pay his way.

Needless to say, many administrative problems developed in this experiment that will have to be ironed out in order to have a more efficient program another year.



Public Use of Forest Roads is a Problem

Statistics indicate that 80% of all forest fires are caused by public negligence. Forest fires destroy forest crops for 80 years or more. Fires kill wildlife, dry up streams, cause erosion and above all, destroy future jobs. Since Maine forest industries produce over 1/3 of our economy, forest fires adversely affect all the people of Maine directly or indirectly. In view of the many past catastrophic conflagrations in Maine timberlands, it is easy to see why timberland owners have viewed the increasing public use of their lands with some concern. It was reasonable to assume that since people were responsible for the majority of fires, the more people you allowed on your timberlands, the more fires you would have. However, through the great amount of publicity given various fire prevention programs such as "Smokey the Bear", "Keep Maine Green", and others, the public has been made aware of its responsibility in fire prevention. Furthermore, with the present wilderness road systems, men and fire fighting equipment can quickly be moved to troubled areas and contain most fires before they can get out of hand. Consequently, we can now view public usage of our timberlands with less alarm than in the past.

Fear of devastating forest fires has, in many instances, been a guiding factor in our woodlands management policies. This is especially true in the case of shore front cottage leases in remote areas. As public awareness to fire prevention increases, it may encourage the Great Northern to revise its thinking on this matter.

The original cottage lease policy was primarily intended for Company employees. Gradually, this policy was modified to include others. We now lease over 2350 cottage lots, mostly all shore frontage. We recall only two instances where a lease was cancelled for illegal acts. Failure to pay lease fees accounts for 4 or 5 other cancellations a year. Ninety percent of these cancellations are due to loss of interest by the leasee. In all cancellations, the leasee is permitted to sell his equity

in the cottage to any individual who meets Company approval.

Quite often we are criticized for refusing to sell cottage lots. Few realize the financial and legal aspects involved in this matter. Any unorganized town with school age children is subject to a school tax. In some instances, the added school tax burden is over 49% of the total. Were we to sell lots indiscriminately within commuting distance of organized towns, we would soon be faced with a disastrous tax problem. To encourage the sale of shorefront lots in unorganized townships, our legislators would be well advised to take a closer look at school taxes on wild lands. To illustrate, on one township we lease 90 shorefront cottage lots having lease revenues of \$1800.00. School taxes alone on this town amount to \$18,546.65. From an employee relation standpoint, this might be looked upon as an added fringe benefit, but when you consider that this is only one example of several similar situations, you are duty bound to evaluate the economics of any lease or sale program. In leasing, we can limit occupancy to non-school months and avoid the school tax. Once a lot is sold, you have no control over the situation.

Managing 2¼ million acres of timberlands to the best interest of the Great Northern, their employees, the people of Maine and out-of-state visitors, is a great responsibility. We welcome this responsibility, and will, as in the past, continue our policy of multiple use to assure our employees and the people of Maine ample opportunities for outdoor recreation insofar as this aim is compatible to our primary objective, namely, the continuous growing of timberland crops for Maine industries.

Finally, should the Great Northern Paper Company assume this responsibility, or should an association of the timberland owners involved be formed to cope with this problem? Eventually, this may prove to be the practical solution. Time will tell.

INTER-RELATION OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE ON PRIVATE LANDS

*Excerpted from Speech by D. K. PATRICK,
St. Regis Paper Company*

The forestry-wildlife relationship is but one small branch of the family tree called multiple use. Wildlife connotes hunting and fishing only to some; an aesthetic value to others; and problems to still others—too little control, too much state protection, forest product degradation, and public usage of private lands, to mention a few.

Multiple use means the acquisition or dispersal of additional benefits secondary to the primary goal. Multiple use for us is the coordination of other land uses that are subordinate to the principle production of forest products. Our primary goal is to supply our mills with a high quality product that will enable us to successfully compete in the business of the economic world. However, our secondary interests are not far removed from our primary goal. We advertise multiple use: wood, water, wildlife, and recreation.

In order to stay in business, the lands have to be managed and planning has to be kept up-to-date. Our management plans, which in addition to inventories, allowable annual cuts, rotation periods, cutting cycles, marking rules, etc., include specific recreation plans. It is in conjunction with both the management plan for our forest products and our recreation plan that the realm of wildlife enters.

In northern Vermont, Maine, and New Hampshire, the benefits of the sportsman to the general economy are well known. The sportsman is a prominent enough person in these areas to keep a good part of the local labor employed beyond the extent of logging. Many of our old roads and trails are kept passable through sportsman use. An obvious asset from one point of view is the control he exerts over game through legal harvest. The various quarries of the sportsman will, in many cases, aid

forest management. Beaver sometimes encourage softwood stand improvement in steep sided valleys by removing the hardwood. Deer in reasonable numbers will often favor desirable densities. Predators aid in keeping natural balances established where little or no human control exists.

Deer and deer hunting are probably the most prominent wildlife items. In the states of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, it is the deer hunter who contributes the most money to the fish and game programs. It is probably safe to say that deer hunting alone supports 75% of the state fish and game programs. It is probably also safe to say that the deer programs do not receive funds in proportion to the amount of monies brought into the treasury. It is this same sportsman who is invited to use private lands by public agencies through their advertising campaigns. Unfortunately, it is the land owner who must play host and pay the damages for this sometimes irresponsible guest. Fire is the number one hazard the landowner faces. If his forest is burned, it will take 50 to 100 years to replenish the inventory. There are other worries such as indiscriminate parking, breaking down of water bars, rutting the roads, driving on roads suitable for walking, "borrowing" equipment from logging operations, not respecting safety areas, and a host of small discourtesies which are a direct cost to the land owner. Since the private owner has to put up with these discourtesies, or post his land, a problem and a cost is involved. To alleviate the problem of the landowner who maintains an "open-land" policy and to inhibit the future posting of the lands, why not propose a legislative tax abatement on those lands used for recreation? One can see, there are more than just forestry and wildlife problems. In too

many states, we have problems of legislative control of fish and game. Vermont is an outstanding example. The Fish and Game Department there has tried to have open season on deer of both sexes for twenty years. Under legislative control, this has not come to pass, and as a result, habitat has suffered. Overpopulation and over-browsing has also affected the quality of the forest product. The mature trees are scarred and butt rotted as a result of barking and browsing. Often times, the understory is completely devoid of desirable reproduction. The deer yards where these conditions exist are more than a few, and when conditions are tough, deer starve.

Damage caused by other than deer and man exists in the forms of activity of all forest animals, from bear and beaver to mice and squirrels. And where in all this is the relationship of wildlife to forestry? Your knowledge of control upon the forest in the case of the forest game species will decide which species to favor, and how best to aid survival during the critical times of stress in their life histories.

And by the same token, a forester should know as much about the life histories of the animals involved, as the habitat over which he has jurisdiction. Good forestry compliments good wildlife management. If a wildlife student does not know which tree species are shallow rooted, and how to figure the effect of wind on a cut over site, can he advise how to manipulate the site to its best advantage for the requirements of living and propagating? If a forester does not know that deer require continuous softwood cover for traveling in shallower snow depths and that contour edges are preferred, how then can he advise on multiple use management.

The inter-relation of forestry and wildlife and the economic advantages of multiple use on St. Regis lands are best shown by our management plan. The purpose of the plan is to bring together the guiding policies and developments of the company's forest holdings into one document to be used as a guide for continuity of a policy of sustained yield management.

The plan is on a five-year basis with a provision for cutting budget revisions to be made annually or as required. The land resources are inventoried and classified as to use. The broad classification is that of lands suitable as commercial forest lands and non-forested lands. However, our recreation plan breaks this classification into five classes. Our lands in New Hampshire and Vermont fall almost entirely into general recreation and natural environment areas. Under this classification, the Company has reserved natural ecological study areas and deer yarding areas. A policy of leasing campsites for the additional use of forest recreation is carried on.

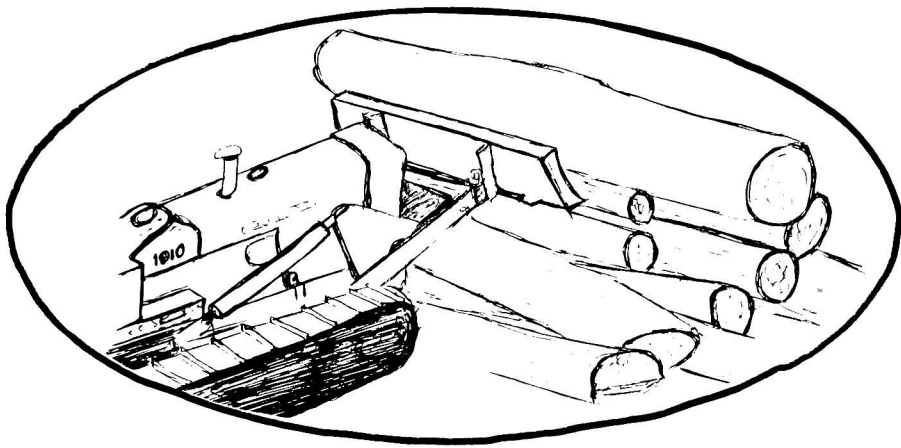
Now, how does wildlife fit into the management practices of the St. Regis Paper Company? Firstly, under the single tree selection system, we are favoring an optimum number of game species as a result of a residual forest which is uneven aged.

The uneven aged characteristic of our forest favors closer cutting cycles; and the closer the cutting cycle, the more assured the game species are of having a continuous food supply. The uneven aged forest also provides continuous cover. All prospective softwood cutting areas are checked for natural deer yard use prior to marking and cutting, and indications of heavy use may cause a modification of cutting to preserve or improve the yarding area.

These guide lines and policies of our timber harvesting are good deer management. The critical time of the deer's life history is winter yarding time to spring break out—the months of February, March, and April. As you can tell by the policies, we provide a continuous canopy of softwood cover, and where herd densities are optimum, an abundance of browse. In Vermont, the consequence of deer overpopulation does more to jeopardize the deer than would a scarcity. There, by providing cover without herd control, the food supply is deplorable, and no matter what rules are followed, the species, the land, and the future timber crop suffer.

I have tried to show you in a general way some of the inter-relations and problems foresters and wildlifers are faced with. Although the jobs are varied from timber marking and continuous forest inventory, to constructing deer enclosures and deer mortality surveys, to controlling beaver dam levels and marking cut campsites for lease, the goal is the same: to integrate all phases of multiple use to provide a proper, profitable, well managed forest.

ACTIVITIES



THE WOODSMEN'S TEAM

by STAN DYKE



Front Row (l. to r.): Thomas B. Ross, Loren W. Cole, Bruce A. Gurall, Robert W. Nadolski, Gary R. Beyerman, Gordon W. Bell.
Back Row (l. to r.): Dennis M. Dunn, Stanton R. Dyke, James R. May, Thomas J. Corcoran (faculty advisor), David R. Edelman, Arthur W. Wimble, Richard F. Phinney, Gary L. Morse. Not in Picture: Brian G. Schwanda.

Last Spring the University of Maine was represented at the Annual Intercollegiate Woodsmen's Weekend by two teams. The competition was held at Nichols College in Dudley, Massachusetts. Events included in the meet were: fly casting, bait casting, pulp throwing, log rolling, scoot loading, cross-cut sawing, buck sawing, fire building, speed chopping, tree felling, splitting, pack board race, and one man, two men, and portage canoe races. Members of the two teams representing the University of Maine were:

A Team

Bill Hooper (Capt.)
 Rick Phinney
 Jim May
 Jim Davenport
 Mike Dunn
 Lee Whitely
 Stan Dyke (Alt. & Mgr.)

B Team

Gary Morse (Capt.)
 Dave Edelman
 Lee Stover
 Jim Robbins
 Ray Goulet
 Sam Stoddard
 Gordy Bell (Alt.)

In the competition the University of Maine took fourth and sixth places. For the first time in eight years Paul Smith College lost first place to Nichols College.



For the second year in a row the Maine team won the Cross-cut Swede Saw Trophy at the Third Annual Intercollegiate Woodsmen's Competition held at the University of New Brunswick. Events featured at this meet were: felling and twitching, speed chopping, power sawing, buck sawing, ax throw, cross-cut sawing, chain throw (open to all Fy 1 students), decking, splitting, and water boiling. The two teams sent to the meet by Maine consisted of:

A Team

Jim May (Capt.)
Rick Phinney
Art Wimble
Mike Dunn
Gary Morse
Dave Edelman
Stan Dyke (Mgr. & Alt.)

B Team

Gordon Bell (Capt.)
Loren Cole
Gary Beyerman
Bob Nadolski
Bruce Gurall
Brian Schwanda
Tom Ross (Alt.)

Enoch Bell (Driver & Cheerleader)

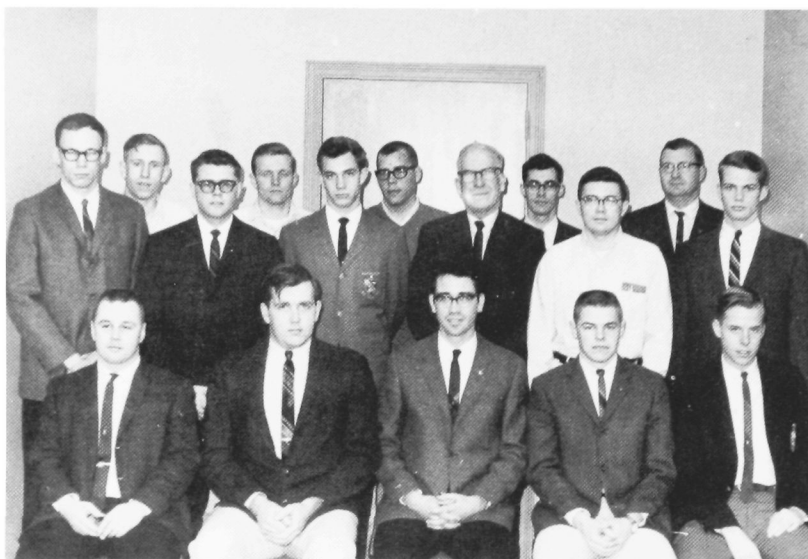
Both A and B teams improved over the year before by achieving third and fifth places at this meet.

This Spring the Annual Intercollegiate Woodsmen's Weekend will be held at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire. Again the Woodsmen's team will send two teams and try to improve their position from fourth to first place.

In past years the Woodsmen's team was little known on campus. To cure this situation, the team has begun to put on exhibitions whenever possible. This campaign started last spring when the team put on an exhibition during Paul Bunyan Days in front of the East Commons. The team also repeated its performance at the Forestry and Wildlife Dance last fall.

Some of the credit for the success of the Woodsmen's team this past year can be given to their advisor, Dr. Thomas Corcoran. Much of the wood used in practice has been gotten with the aid of Roger Taylor. The expenses of the team have been paid in part by the Forestry Club. Thus, the team works with the backing of the school toward its future winnings.





XI SIGMA PI

by V. RICHARD TURNBULL

Xi Sigma Pi is the national forestry honorary fraternity. The organization began as a local fraternity at the University of Washington on November 24, 1908 and became a national fraternity in 1915. Gamma Chapter at the University of Maine, the third chapter to be added, was founded in 1917.

Chapters are continually being established at forestry schools throughout the United States. There are now twenty-three active chapters and one inactive chapter. Chapters may be established at any institution of higher learning, offering a complete forestry curriculum which is acceptable to the fraternity. Accreditation by the Society of American Foresters is the primary factor in deciding a school's acceptability.

The objectives of Xi Sigma Pi "are to secure and maintain a high level of scholarship in forestry education, to work for the upbuilding of forestry and to promote fraternal relations among earnest workers engaged in forestry activities."

The fraternity honors the scholastically high ranking forestry and wildlife students who show

an enthusiastic interest in the respective vocations. In addition, prospective members must possess a character and personality desirable for careers in forestry and wildlife. Because the forestry and wildlife curricula are so closely correlated in college, and the respective professions require close cooperation, both forestry and wildlife students are honored by Xi Sigma Pi.

The membership of the fraternity consists of student members, graduate students, and faculty members in forestry and wildlife. The student, to be eligible for membership, must be in the upper twenty-five percent of his class scholastically and have completed at least two and one half years in the forestry or wildlife curriculum. But scholastic standing is not enough; he must also have ambition, interest, personality, and good character.

Xi Sigma Pi works for fostering closer relationships between faculty members and students in the junior and senior classes.

Gamma Chapter has two major activities during the academic year, the annual Christmas

Tree Sale and the annual Forestry-Wildlife Banquet.

Members of Xi Sigma Pi have been given permission to harvest and market Christmas trees from the Penobscot Development Company's land in Milford and on the University of Maine Forest. The Christmas Tree Sale this year was directed by graduate student Fred Burnett.

The annual banquet in the spring brings together all forestry and wildlife students and faculty. Each year a nationally known guest speaker in forestry or wildlife presents a talk.

Also at the banquet, which has a large attendance each year, awards are presented to outstanding freshmen, sophomores, and juniors. Xi Sigma Pi also co-sponsors the annual banquet honoring dean's list students in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

The officers of Xi Sigma Pi are elected at the last meeting of the school year. This year's officers are Forester, Enoch Bell; Associate Forester, V. Richard Turnbull; Secretary-Fiscal Agent, Douglas Meserve; and Ranger, Bart Harvey.



Camp Taxi Service



Forester's Lab

MAINE FORESTRY CLUB

by JIM ROBBINS



Officers and Their Advisors



This past year has been a very interesting and successful one for the club. We have had many excellent speakers and also had a lot of fun. After all—who is going to forget that Woody-A-Go-GO?

We started out the new year with Dale Nitschke, Bill Boehner, Bill Hooper, and Dennis White speaking about their summer jobs. This made for a very interesting and at times humorous evening.

At the next meeting we were fortunate to have Grant Sharpe, a recreation specialist from Michigan, as our guest speaker. In April, Mr. Lewis Bissel, Maine State Extension Forester, showed slides and spoke on forestry in Oregon. At our last meeting before the summer vacation, Mr. Abul El Din spoke on gum arabic. Abul, a forester from Sudan, was doing some study at Maine.

We returned in September with tall tales, sun tans, mosquito bites, and optimism for

the coming semester. We were greeted with an excellent attendance at our first meeting. At that meeting we saw two excellent films—*River Run* and *The Forest*.

On October 9, thirty-six of us gathered opposite the pole barn for our fall outing. The woodsmen's team obliged us by putting on a speed chopping and crosscut sawing demonstration. We spent a busy and enjoyable afternoon trying our skills at sawing, playing volleyball, and stuffing ourselves with hot dogs and marshmallows.

Mr. Elmer Kelso, Chief of Management, White Mountain National Forest, spoke to us during the October meeting.

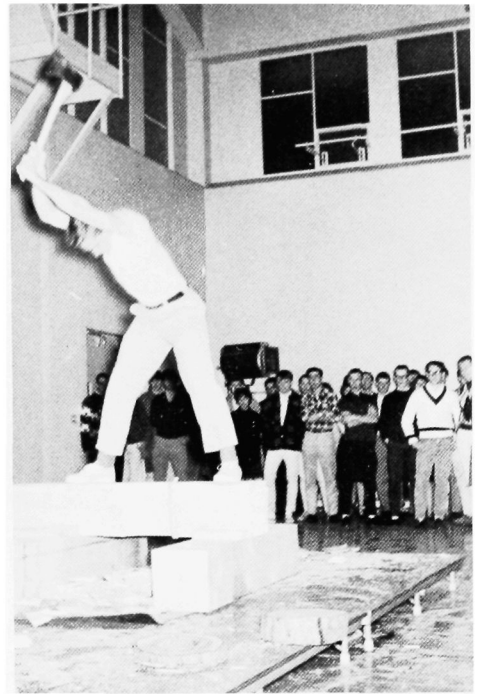
This fall we were very fortunate to have Dr. Richard McArdle at the University of Maine. Dr. McArdle, former chief of the U. S. Forest Service, and now the only Rockefeller Forester in Residence, gave the forestry club a very interesting speech entitled, "The Great Train Robbery."

At our December meeting Professor Frank Beyer showed slides, and in January Mr. David Tibbets, President of Beal's Business College, spoke.

This year the club changed its advisor system. We now have a junior and senior advisor. Each year the junior advisor will move into the position of senior advisor and a new junior advisor will be elected. Many thanks goes to our senior advisor Professor Frank Beyer and junior advisor Dr. Charles Schomaker.

Perhaps our biggest event of the year was the "Woody-A-Go-GO" held November 19 in Lengyll Hall. This dance was sponsored by the Forestry Club, Wildlife Society, and Forestry Wives' Club. The "Reverbs" really kept things swinging and where did those "a-go-go" girls come from? To top the evening off the woodsmen's team put on an excellent exhibition of chopping and sawing. Few, if any, will forget Woody-A-Go-Go of '65.

I wish to thank all of those who helped and supported Forestry Club this year. Right now interest in Forestry Club seems to be the highest that it has been for several years. Let's keep it that way!





GOOD FORESTRY PAYS OFF

On Great Northern Paper Company lands, seed trees—not one or two per acre, but an average of 45 merchantable trees per acre are left to assure seeding for future crops. It pays to manage timberlands. The area in the above photo was cut by GNP Co. several years ago, and now supports another crop of pulpwood.

GREAT NORTHERN PAPER COMPANY
6 STATE STREET BANGOR, MAINE

FORESTRY WIVES' CLUB

by HEATHER WIMBLE

The University of Maine Forestry Wives' Club is an organization of wives of students and faculty in the School of Forestry. The club has been a member of the National Forestry Student Wives' Association for three years, and shares newsletters with other clubs throughout the country. This year, at Maine, the membership consists of 28 student wives and 16 faculty wives. The elected officers are: President, Heather Wimble; Vice-President, Peggy Daniels; Secretary-Treasurer, Donna Burnett; Program Chairman, Pat Thompson; and Hostess Chairman, Nancy Baird. The Faculty Advisor is Mrs. A. D. Nutting.

Club meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month in the Coe Lounge, Memorial Union. In October, 1965 we began our year with a Pot-Luck Supper. In November, Dr. Richard McArdle, former Chief of the United States Forest Service, was our guest speaker. Also, in November, the wives planned the decorations and refreshments for the Forestry

Club dance, "Woody-A-Go-Go." Santa Claus was guest of honor at the December meeting, a Christmas party, with the husbands and children of the members attending. At the January meeting, Miss Vicki Smith of Coiffures by Vicki, Bangor, spoke about hairdressing. Miss Susan Lake, Home Management Specialist at the University, gave the wives advice on Interior Decorating at the February meeting. In March, the members learned about floral arrangements from Mr. Roger Clapp. Each April, we join our husbands for the Annual Forestry Banquet and in May, the wives elect club officers for the following year and enjoy the annual Game Night meeting.

The primary purpose of the Forestry Wives' Club is to promote friendship among its participants. Club members are afforded the opportunity to meet other wives who share their interests, and to learn more about forestry—from a woman's point of view!

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WILDLIFE SOCIETY

by THOMAS ALLEN

Now that campus wildlife enthusiasts have their own student chapter of the National Wildlife Society, it is hoped that some added interest will be sparked to help tie the small group together.

Since last fall a number of talks and outings have been sponsored by the new chapter. A Saturday in mid-October found a lively group of 18 in East Eddington where they held canoe races, slashed up Black Cap Mountain, and talked cheerfully around a warm fire while eating hamburgers. On February 12 the same group, with the addition of a few "live wire" freshmen, journeyed to Eddington Pond for an enjoyable day of ice fishing. Not many limits were filled that day, but everyone had a good time. A Thanksgiving "Woody-a-Go-Go" dance was jointly sponsored by the Forestry and Wildlife and Forestry Wives' Clubs.

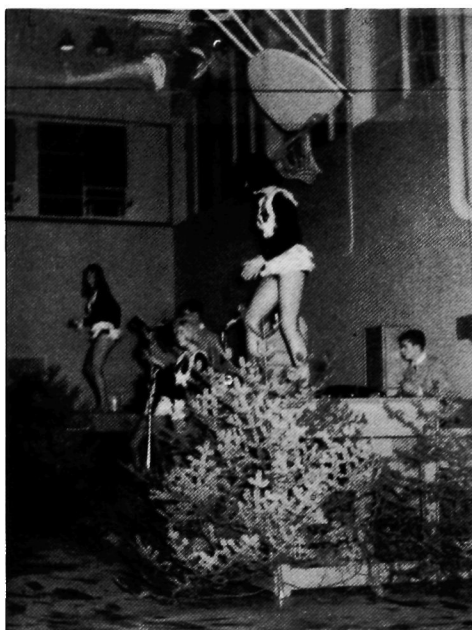
Three distinguished speakers have talked at two of the formal meetings. Slides were used to effectively illustrate key points.

On November 15, Mr. Robert Rupp, Maine Department of Inland Fisheries Biologist, and Mr. William Peppard, State Game Biologist, combined talents to give views of some of the duties, activities and problems in their respective fields. On January 12, Mr. Dave Patrick, Wildlife Manager for St. Regis Paper Company in New Hampshire, and a wildlife graduate of Maine in the class of '60, gave an enthusiastic and well-presented talk on the inter-relationship between forestry and wildlife management. Special emphasis was placed on the preservation of deer yarding areas along waterways.



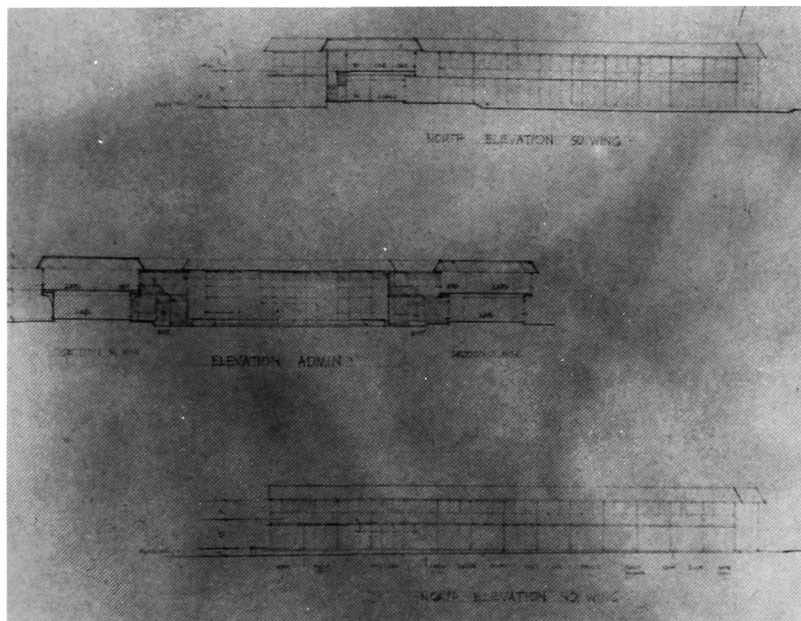
Future events will include a talk by Dr. Witter of the Animal Pathology Department on his visit to Russia and a seminar on summer jobs in April. Hopefully, a joint forestry-wildlife spring outing will be held in May.

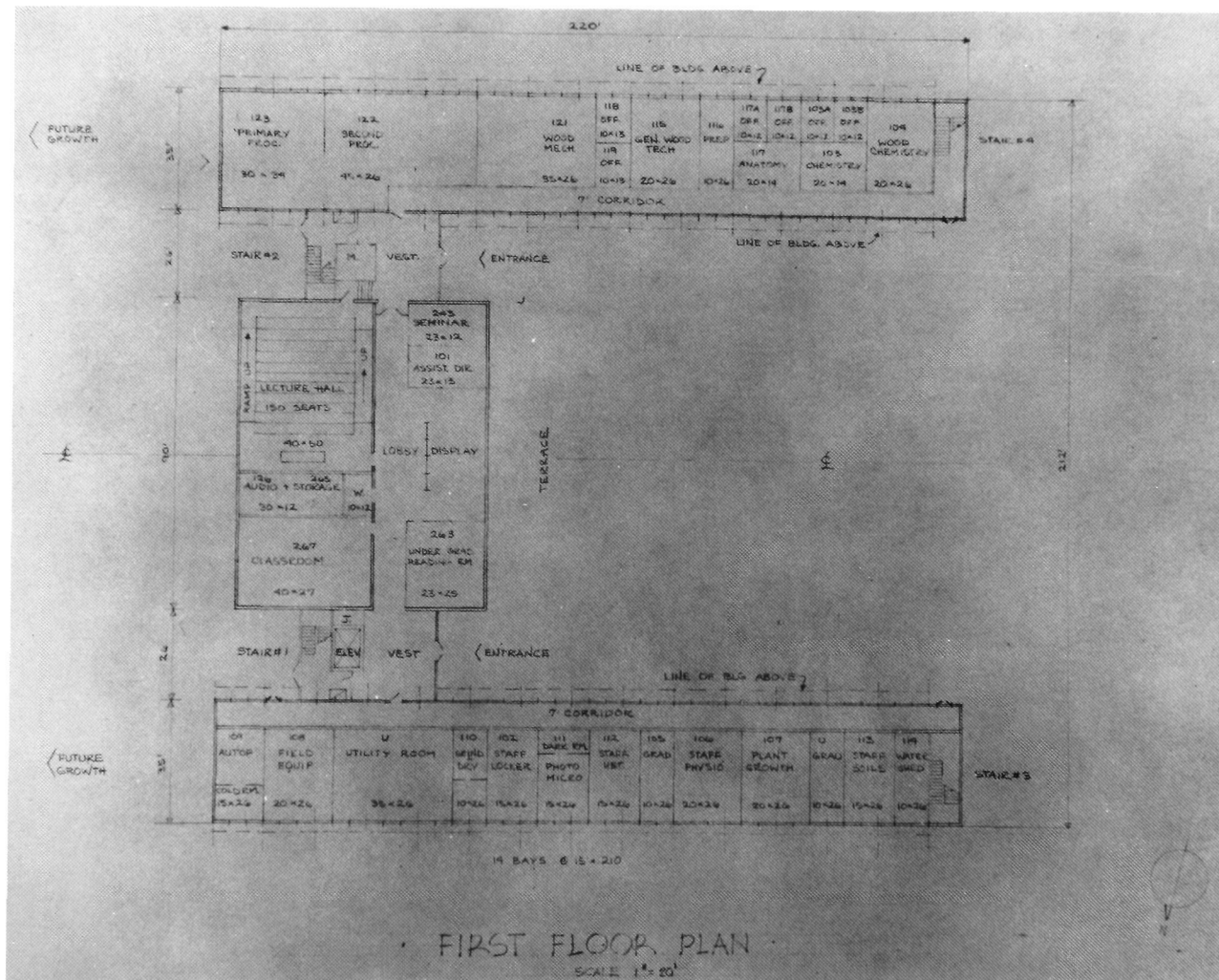
We wish to thank our Advisors, Professor Malcolm Coulter and Dr. Stanford Schemnitz, for their patience and assistance with our programs this year.



The following photographs were taken of the blueprints for the proposed new forestry building. The building will utilize wood products from the State of Maine wherever possible as well as from the rest of the United States.

Architect Alonzo Harriman, Sr. of Augusta designed the building for the School of Forestry.





FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1" = 20'

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

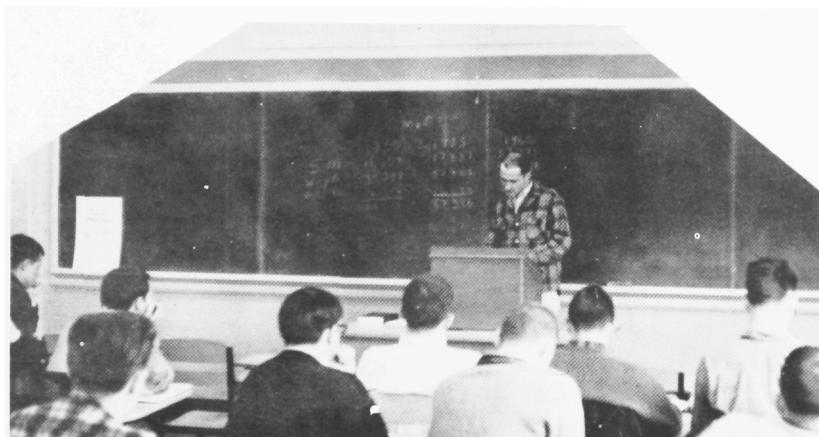




Rangers or Foresters?



Which end is up?



Guest Lecturer?



Which is the Tree?



"Straw Boss"

A LONG ROAD



LIES AHEAD