

# ORGANIZATIONS





**ACTIVITIES**



# MAINE FORESTRY CLUB

*By R. D. GOODENOUGH*

During the past year, the Forestry Club has realized its best year in recent history.

September of 1959 brought with it the usual crop of green, but promising freshmen, who bolstered the club with their attendance and participation. A "get-acquainted" outdoor meeting was held

early in the school year on the University Forest. It was an enjoyable affair for all, as old acquaintances were renewed and new ones formed. All faculty members, their wives, and Forestry Club officers were introduced.



Dick



Chow

In the fall of 1959 a committee of hard working students led by P. H. Authier razed the Forestry Club cabin at Pickerel Pond, and made plans for the construction of a new and better structure. It is hoped to be completed in the fall of 1960.



Due to the efforts of Mr. Nutting and Professor Beyer, several outstanding speakers were lined up for the winter meetings. Ralph Clifford of the Great Northern Paper Company, gave a fine talk with slides on that companies' activities. Leslie Scattergood of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, presented a very informative talk on a current topic—the Passamaquoddy Project. He explained the mechanics of the proposal, and then delved into the effect on the local fishery. H. W. Lull of the U. S. Forest Service spoke and showed slides on current research in the field of watershed management. Since this is a specialized field in which students are generally not too well informed, the evening proved profitable for all in attendance. The clothespins which William Hepburn of Diamond-National Corporation passed out, were appreciated by all the wives of the members. He spoke and showed slides of his companies' operations in producing clothespins, toothpicks, and applicators. When Bruce Wright, Director of the Northeast Wildlife Research Station spoke, the Bangor Room of the Union was overflowed. Mr. Wright spent five months in Africa conducting research on lions. His motion picture, slides, and accounts for his expedition were exceptionally well received by everyone.

\* \* \*

In February of 1960, the new officers of the Forestry Club were elected. The new

officers are greatly indebted to the outgoing officers for their efforts in improving our organization. The officers for the 1960-61 period are as follows: president, R. D. Goodenough; vice president, Al La-Tourette; treasurer, Bill Millard; secretary, Ollie Becker.

Much is to be gained through active participation in this campus organization run by, and for, foresters and wildlife managers. Through participation in various offices and committees, students learn that all important asset not found in textbooks: learning to meet and get along with people.

The Maine Forestry Club looks forward to another rewarding year with increased membership and activities. We express our appreciation to both Director Nutting and Professor Beyer for their help and guidance.



L. Safford, F. Crocker, A. Nutting  
St. Regis

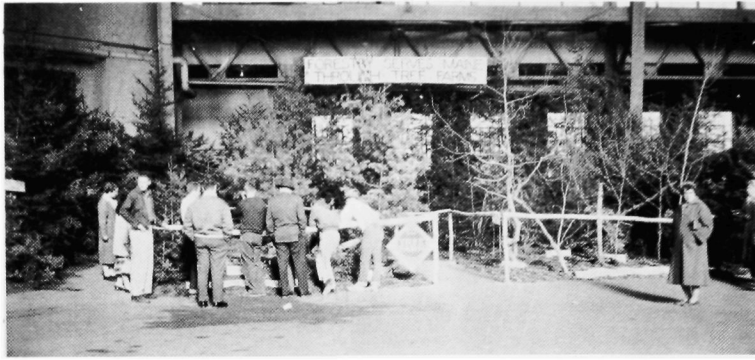


L. Scattergood



# Farmer's Fair 1959

By R. D. GOODENOUGH



Forestry Serves Maine through Tree Farms

Built on the theme, "Forestry Serves Maine Through Tree Farms", the exhibit of the Maine Forestry Club took first place among the exhibits at the annual Farmer's Fair. More than a dozen club members ably assisted by Roger Taylor put in long hours of hard labor from construction to clean-up. Once again it was agreed by all that this ambitious congregation of students had truly brought all the atmosphere of the forest into the field house in the form of a top-notch exhibit.

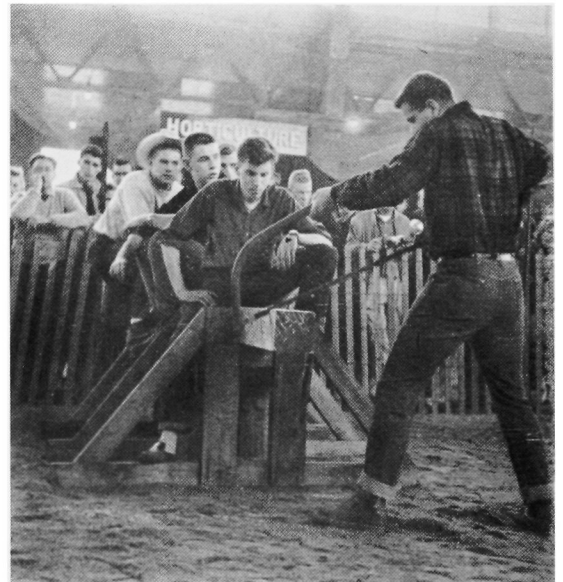
The scene depicted an unmanaged area of wild land of low productivity in terms of merchantable wood volume. A tote road separated this area from a managed tree

farm area where evidences of good reproduction, thinning, and pruning practices were evident. The advantageous effects of good game management were shown by placing life-like mounted game animals and birds appropriately. Perhaps the biggest attraction of all was the clear pool in the tree farm section which was well stocked with live brook trout. This was in contrast to a stagnant pool on the unmanaged area.

The Club wishes to congratulate the exhibit crew on their fine efforts, and we will be eagerly anticipating Farmer's Fair, 1960, when we shall make it "three in a row"!



"Pull and don't push"



"Long and even strokes"

# XI SIGMA PI

*By* ALLAN GORDON, *Forester 1959-60*

Xi Sigma Pi was established at the University of Washington in 1908 as a local honor society. In 1915 a revised constitution was adopted and Xi Sigma Pi became a national honor society. The chapter at Washington University was designated as Alpha Chapter and in 1916 Beta Chapter was founded at Michigan Agricultural College. In 1917, Gamma Chapter was installed at the University of Maine as the third chapter.

The fraternity continued to expand throughout the years until there are now nineteen active and one inactive chapters throughout the United States. The honor fraternity now extends from Maine to Florida to California and Washington.

The purposes of Xi Sigma Pi are to secure and maintain high scholastic standings in the field of forestry education, to work toward the upbuilding of the profession of forestry, and to promote brotherhood among professional foresters.

The intent of Xi Sigma Pi is to honor the student who has attained a high scholastic standing and who has the personality to make him a success in the field of forestry. The fraternity aims at stimulating scholarship in forestry and bringing together the students who have done exceptionally well.

Members are elected from the junior class following the second semester and are initiated before the annual Forestry Banquet. Seniors may be elected during the fall semester. A candidate for membership must be in the upper one-quarter of his class and meet minimum scholastic standards. The candidate must have at least two and one-half semesters in forestry and possess good personality, character, ambition and interest. Also, professors of forestry, graduate students, and prac-

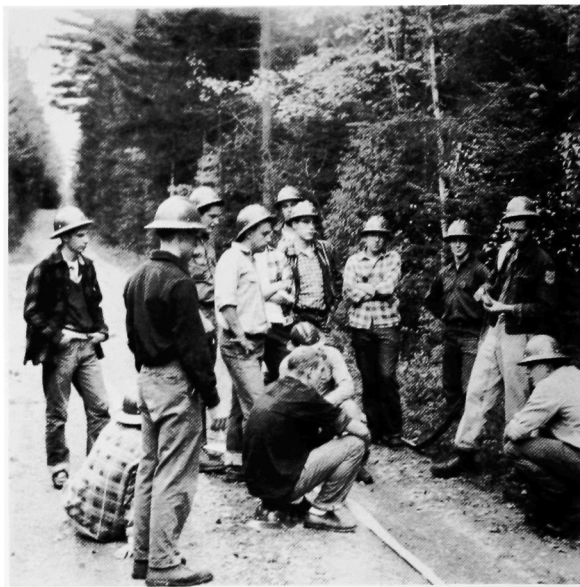
ticing foresters who have made outstanding contributions in forestry may be elected to membership.

The week before Christmas vacation, the society sponsors a Christmas tree sale. The trees are brought from the University Forest, cut, tagged as to price, and sold by the student members. Many thanks are due to Roger Taylor, Supervisor of the University Forest, and the office staff who collect the money when members cannot be present, for their help in this activity. Proceeds from this sale go into the chapter funds for the annual banquet. The chapter voted this last fall to establish a Christmas tree plantation to produce good quality trees and a greater variety of species for our annual sale.

The society sponsors the annual Forestry Banquet held every Spring. The purpose of the banquet is to provide an opportunity to bring all the students, faculty, alumni, and friends together before a nationally recognized speaker. This also serves as a time for recognition of outstanding students and the presentation of awards. Xi Sigma Pi makes an annual presentation of an axe to the highest ranking junior, and this spring the highest ranking sophomore will also receive an award.

Guest speakers at the banquet in the past have been from the U. S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Maine Forest Service and forest industries.

After the banquet, the officers for the next school year are elected from students in the junior class for the ensuing year. Under the guidance of the forestry faculty those new officers will carry on the work of the society and perpetuate its ideals.



## HOT SHOT FIRE CREW

*By* JOSEPH E. SOLARI

The Hot Shot Crew was organized in 1951 for the purpose of training forestry and wildlife students in the methods of forest fire control on a voluntary basis. Its secondary objective was to provide a trained and well organized crew upon which the State of Maine could rely in case of extreme forest fire conditions. The Crew's usefulness was shown in 1950, 1952, and more recently in 1957 when it was called upon to help suppress the raging fire in the Kennebunk and Wells area. The outstanding work of the crewmen in the 1957 fire earned the crew a citation from the State of Maine.

The members of the Hot Shot Crew undergo training in various fire fighting techniques, from fire line building with hand tools to operation of portable pumps. Various methods of hose laying are practiced and perfected. All members of the crew are familiarized with each job which could occur on a minor or major forest fire.

Upon completion of 16 hours of training, each member is certified by the Maine State Forest Service as a qualified crew boss, and is recognized as being able to hold this position on any fire within the State of Maine.

During the fall of 1959 the Hot Shots were extremely active, with a membership of 37 forestry and wildlife students. Under the guidance of Professor Arthur G. Randall, the Crew was directed by the following officers:

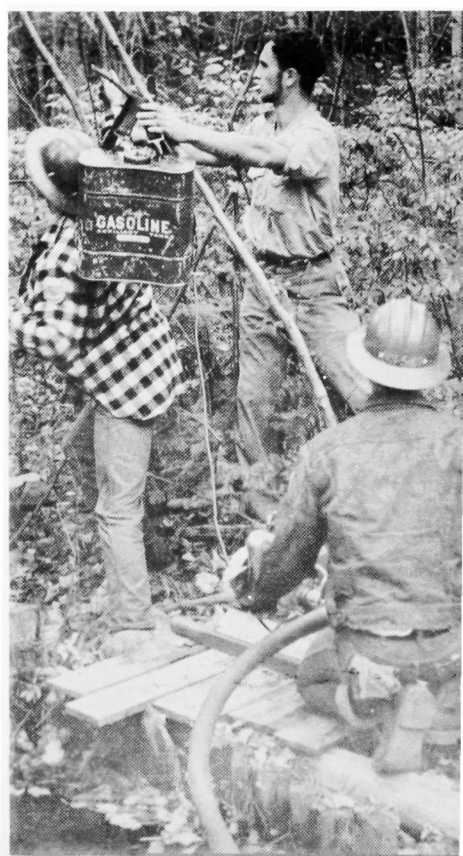
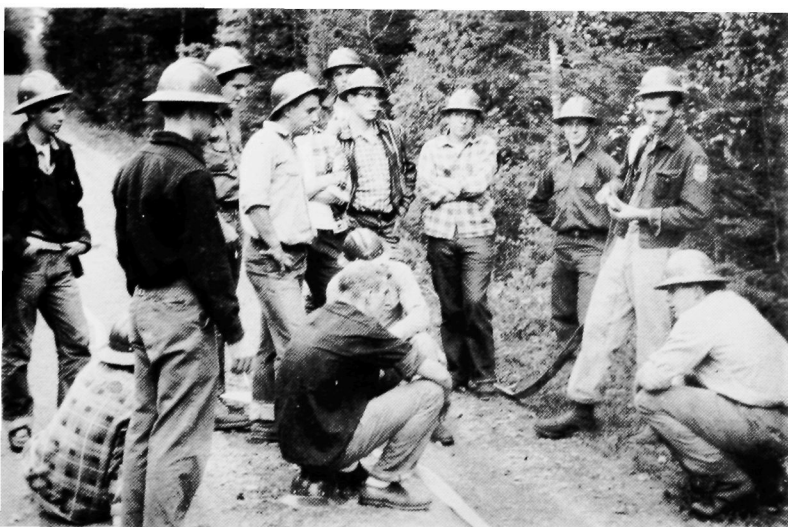
Foreman	Joe Solari
Assistant Foreman	Peter Authier
Crew Bosses	Doug Allan John Lanier
Pumper Boss	Dick Cleveland
Camp Boss	Al Latourette

The Hot Shot Fire Crew is open to any forestry or wildlife student in the School of Forestry and provides excellent practical training in forest fire control.





## HOT SHOTS



# FORESTRY WIVES' CLUB

By PATRICIA BROWN

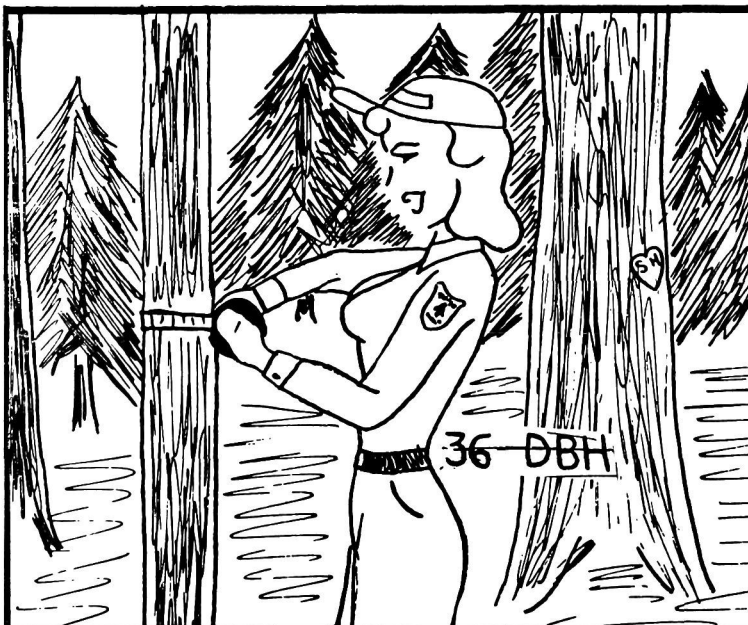
Once again, after several years of relative inactivity, we have a Forestry Wives' Club on the University of Maine campus. Reorganized in the fall of 1957 by Mrs. Gregory Baker and Mrs. Frank Beyer with a small membership, the club is now composed of nearly thirty wives. Present active members include not only the wives of General Forestry students but also those of Wildlife Management and 5th Year Pulp and Paper. The Forestry Wives' Club was first organized in October, 1953 when the members began handicraft projects for Christmas. Since 1953 the membership fluctuated until the reorganization in 1957.

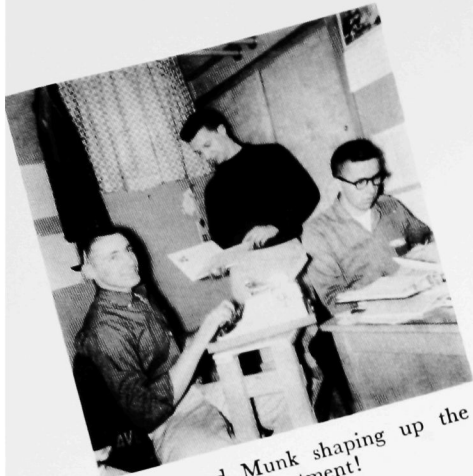
The functions of the club are primarily social in nature and present an opportunity for the wives to escape the thundering of tiny feet and at the same time remain in a group with mutual interests. In an informal manner, friendships are made, ambitions are revealed and experiences are recounted. With the largest portion of this year's membership being juniors, as could be expected, the most frequently discussed topic has been the junior Forestry Camp and the problems it presents to the junior wives. The topic will, undoubtedly, arise again next year.

This year's activities have included two very successful casserole suppers, a dance at the Union complete with refreshments and prizes, and the annual Christmas party which the faculty wives attended. Aside from the gifts exchanged and the refreshments served, this meeting was particularly memorable in that a film entitled "Spying on New Hampshire Wildlife" was shown and was enjoyed by everyone present. The highlight of the season was our January meeting at the home of Mrs. A. D. Nutting where we were entertained with a showing of color slides taken on the Nuttings' trip to Mexico.

Other activities which are being considered include a card party, another dance and a family picnic to which the faculty will be invited.

With graduation, the senior wives will be leaving for new homes and new friends but while we will lose in membership we will have gained through their friendship, and in this way, fulfilled in part, at least, the objectives of the club. With this in mind, we extend our best wishes to the graduating wives and welcome the incoming freshman wives of 1964.

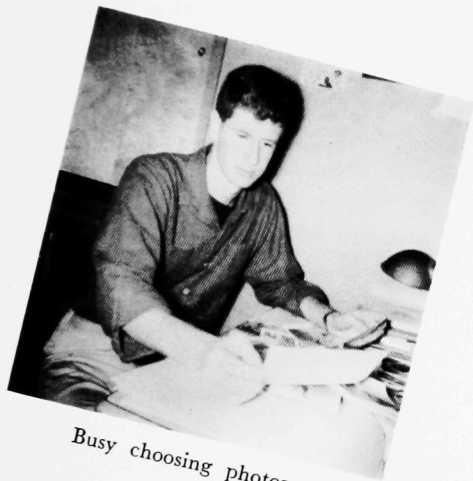




Clem and Munk shaping up the circulation department!



Any money left, Ollie?



Busy choosing photos



Cluing in the Frosh!



Wildlife Editor?

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# SPRING TRIP

*By* GORDON STUART

Immediately after finals, juniors in Forestry start out on a week's trip. On the trip, students get a chance to see "setch" things as forests, mountains, waterfalls, and a great deal of forestry. Again this year, Professor Griffin organized the trip and made the introductions.

We got off to a prompt start Sunday, June 7. Although it was a rainy morning, there were a few well-wishers to see us off. Well, at least Prof's two boys were there. Our first stop was Dr. Robert I. Ashman's Tree Farm. Professor Ashman showed us some of his work with various types of planting stock. Planted stands of white and red pine ranged up to thirty years old. A more recent project was designed to bring out the differences in Scotch pine from various seed sources.

Monday morning found us in Sanford with Maine Service Forester Richard Arsenault. Mr. Arsenault talked about the responsibilities and opportunities of his job. The same morning we stopped at the Massabesic Experimental Forest. Mr. Thomas McConkey, the Research Forester, has been using chemical silvicides to control hardwoods. Sprays have been applied with both helicopters and a mist blower. Along with hardwood control, Mr. McConkey has been doing work with pine plantations aimed at reducing rotation age by planned thinnings.

On Tuesday we visited the Harvard Forest where we enjoyed the most comfortable accommodations of the trip. The director, Dr. Hugh M. Raup, explained the present conditions of various stands, pointing out their natural succession. First, we were shown a natural stand of northern hardwoods and white pine growing on land that had never been cleared. Then we saw old field white pine in almost pure stands. Dr. Raup said that one of the first

objectives in starting the forest was to demonstrate the regeneration of white pine. In 1908 and 1909, one compartment of old field white pine was cut. After twenty-five years of intense silvicultural practices, the attempt to regenerate pine had failed. The stand is now being managed for hardwoods and has the composition of the original stands. Along with the main idea of regenerating stands, other projects have been carried out. One such study related the depth of a layer of hardpan to the species composition. Where the layer was less than twenty inches in depth, ash was the canopy tree. At a depth greater than twenty inches, red oak was the canopy tree. If the hardpan was lacking altogether, there was no ash. Another student project pointed out that wind throw, by making holes in the canopy, may be the main reason why intolerant trees can become naturally established in stands of tolerant trees.

Wednesday, we returned north to Hopkinton, New Hampshire. On the Mast Yard State Forest, we met Mr. Jack Heath, New Hampshire District Forester. He gave us a guided tour of part of a red pine plantation where one objective was to grow piling. Along with what we saw of the plantations, we gained some insight into his other work as District Forester. In the afternoon, we stopped at the Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest. Here research is being carried on in Watershed Management. Although work has been carried on for only a few years, Dr. Robert S. Pierce was able to show us graphs on stream fluctuations. We then went into the experimental area and saw a gauging station on a small watershed, a field weather station, and an experimental set-up to measure stream flow. Suitably enough, it rained.



Robert I. Ashman, Professor Emeritus



R. Arsenault



Dr. H. Raup



Joe

Root Graft

Big Red

Thursday morning we were on the other side of the White Mountains at the Bartlett Experimental Forest. Mr. Stanley M. Filip led a tour of the area. For demonstration they set up four adjacent methods of reproducing hardwoods. These were liquidation, diameter limit, moderate selection, and light selection. The last two methods have met with the greatest success. Patch cuttings were set up to regenerate yellow birch.

During the afternoon we moved onto the White Mountain National Forest. Mr. Charles Bartlett, District Ranger, explained his job, pointing out the opportunities and responsibilities of government work. We went into an area where a timber sale was taking place and observed the operation. Emile Roberge was the chief feller on the timber sale. He was happy to have the silviculture group as an audience again this year and was very willing to talk to us.

We spent Friday at the Phillips Brook New Hampshire Conservation Project. Mr. Donald Whittemore explained the work he was doing and showed us around this portion of the International Paper Company's land. The object of the project was to accomplish sustained yield in pulpwood by use of the selection system. We observed a pulpwood operation that was going on.

Our first stop Saturday morning was at Raynor Brown's Tree Farm in Waterford, Maine. Mr. Brown discussed with us the

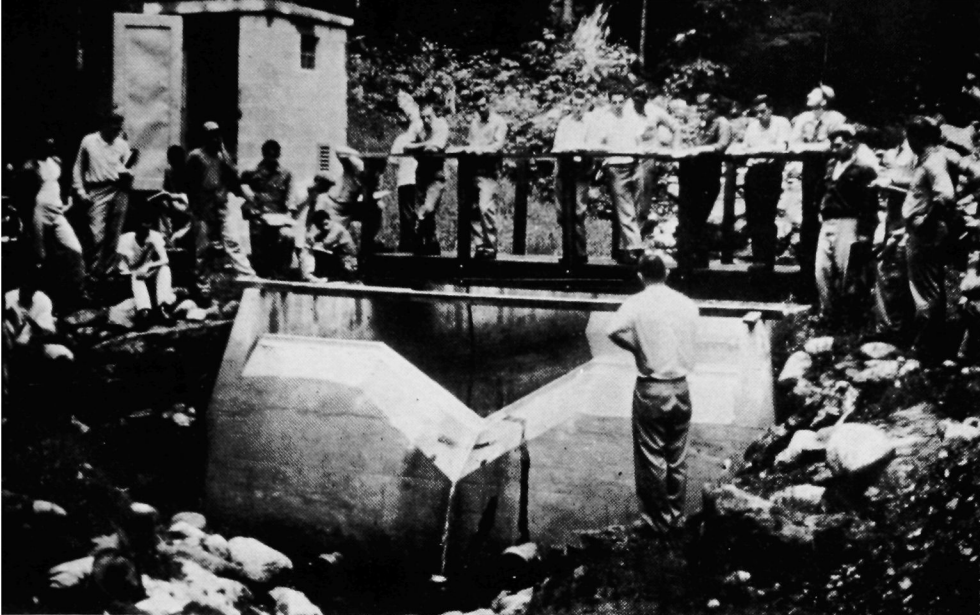
forestry he carries out on his land. Before noon, we went to Chadbourne's Lumber Company to look at a new saw mill. The mill was designed to be ultra-automatic. Mr. Waldron, Chief Forester, demonstrated the mill's operation. In the afternoon, we returned to Orono to prepare for eight weeks of survival training.

The trip, as might be expected, was not entirely free of personal errors. The first time we passed through Concord a student who was from the area offered to assist the bus driver. Well, after much winding, we ended up where we started. The bus driver made the next trip by himself. Our driver was competent, but the best of us make mistakes. We were in the middle of Berlin, New Hampshire, when a police car pulled us over and informed us that we were going the wrong way up a one-way street. For various reasons some of the students will probably not remember this event. During the trip, there were a few classic questions asked. Mr. Brown was stumped when asked, "How many growth rings per year is this stand putting on?"

The spring trip gave us a complete view of many aspects of forestry. Although it cannot be said that everyone had a personal interest in everything he saw, the worth of the trip is realized in the fact that a forester, like anyone in a professional field, needs to know the work of others in his field. Even if we remember only the mistakes of others, we have learned.







Weir at Hubbard's Brook

White Mountain National Forest



The Crew



"38 Bleary-eyed Foresters—12 Seedy Wildlifers"



P's Folly



Head Office

# DOWNEAST

# 1959 SUMMER CAMP

*By* RAY GOODY

Place: Camp Robert I. Ashman,  
Indian Township, Maine

Time: 6:00 A. M., 15 June 1959

## Action:

Clang, clang, clang, the "gut hammer" shatters the tranquility of Indiantown and 38 bleary-eyed foresters along with 12 seedy wildlifers tumble from their racks. Thus began eight weeks of intensive training in practical forestry. In the eight weeks that followed every man acquired skills necessary to put his classroom training to work in a practical way.

On the agenda for opening day there were a series of informative lectures on just what lay ahead for the camp. The various tasks to be performed were outlined along with the histories of the township and the forestry camp. The faculty and instructors were introduced and then travels commenced with a trip around the town by bus and truck. The various compartments and their histories were explained on this guided tour.

The camp was organized into four divisions so that the work load could be more easily handled. On some projects these divisions were split into smaller groups to allow even closer supervision and training.

A very interesting day was spent by each division with John Carney. John is without doubt the best saw filer and story teller east of the Mississippi. He tried to teach everyone the proper methods of filing and caring for saws and even showed us a little trouble shooting at the mill in Princeton. Some of the boys did some excellent filing and everyone exhibited a very keen interest in the task. Of course the

repertoire of stories John always has on hand can make any job enjoyable.

Another memorable day was the one spent in logging. This day consisted of felling, yarding, bucking, and piling pulpwood which had been previously marked for removal. Everyone got a turn on each job and much wood was piled before all divisions had completed their logging day. It was this day that convinced us that the life of the lumberjack includes much hard work and little play.

The day spent in fire suppression and suppression training will never be forgotten by the old men of "Wangytang." In the inter-camp competition they huffed and puffed and showed that they were the fastest hose laying and engine priming, and farthest water-squirting crew at camp.

A topographic survey was made of the proposed site for a new forestry camp on Long Lake. It seems that a few crews came out 20' to 30' below water level when they closed the survey. Those U. S. G. S. maps must be off! Huh?

The day spent by the foresters with Doc. Quick proved very enlightening. Doc showed us, along with many other interesting things, how to determine deer browsing habits and beaver flowage histories. Although he didn't convert any of us over to the wildlife majors, he did show us how it was impossible and impractical to try to separate forest management from wildlife management.

To list all the events which occurred during the eight week camp would require several volumes. Since this writing may never be accomplished, a few of the highlights should go down for posterity. Who



will ever forget their day at Long Lake Camp Grounds, where the area was mapped using plane tables with Bausch and Lomb calibrated marbles? Who will forget the mapping of old logging roads with compass and tape, where 89.7% of all road surface in 1959 was submerged beneath 6 to 36 inches of bog water? If the truth must be known, then let it be said that these lads did well to find the road, let alone map it.

As each day closed and wet boots were removed, was it dirt or webbing that everyone looked for between their toes?

"Suh?" what did you all learn down there at summer camp this year? This question was posed to a returning forester. "Well suh" came the reply, "I's learned how to kill sixteen mosquitoes with one swipe and how to catch one of dem dar moose flies on de dive." Although these feats become necessities for survival for everyone, many more important skills were learned at camp. Among the tasks performed were: cut and leave tallies, white pine blister rust treatment with acti-dione, strip cruising, road layouts, photo interpretation and plot techniques, boundary renewal work, marking and tallying, T.S.I. work, road maintenance and application of Westfeld's yield tables. Of course the major effort was the cruising of the township and the writing up of a complete management plan from the cruise data. The mess hall lights burned into the wee hours of the morning many times before this job was done.

The trips we made while at camp were interesting and educational. The places visited were: Northeast Lumber Mill at Princeton, Hardwood mill at Waite and the St. Croix Pulp and Paper mill at Woodland, along with their up-river dam and power house. This dam is partly responsible for the high water table on Indiantown. We also visited the Eastern Pulpwood's wood operation and the Maine Forestry District Anniversary at Orono.

The Moosehorn Wildlife refuge was toured on one day. This is not to be confused with the other "Moosehorn" which was visited and found to be even more interesting to some of us. The former is the refuge for wildlife, while the latter is a place where wildlifers and foresters alike found refuge and considerable wild life.

The extra curricular activities were many and varied. Some of the boys learned how to converse in sign language and Indian talk while others tried their luck at fishing on the surrounding lakes and streams. Sometimes in the evenings there was a little "rumbling" done, with much gusto and noise.

Our field day was held the day before camp closed. This day was one of the competitive events between cabins and gave us a chance to show off some of our acquired skills to an appreciative audience. The events included: a horseshoe pitching tournament, crosscut and buck-saw contests, speed chopping contests, compass accuracy contests, chain throwing contests and Indian pump back-pack races. The final event was a canoe race on the flowage near the log landing. Although competition was keen, the "Wangytangers" made good their boast and took first place. The entries in the contest included the "Wangytangers," "The Denmen," "63'ers," "Crummy Sixers," "Ritzers," "Hovelites," Cabins 3 & 9.

Following the contest a lobster dinner was served after which everyone relaxed and reminisced over their past eight weeks.

As time passes on and we all look back on these eight weeks spent on Indiantown, we will forget the bad days of flies, bogs and setbacks and remember the close comradeship, teamwork, and valuable training we learned there.

It was without a doubt the most valuable eight weeks encountered in our college careers.



"A" and "R"



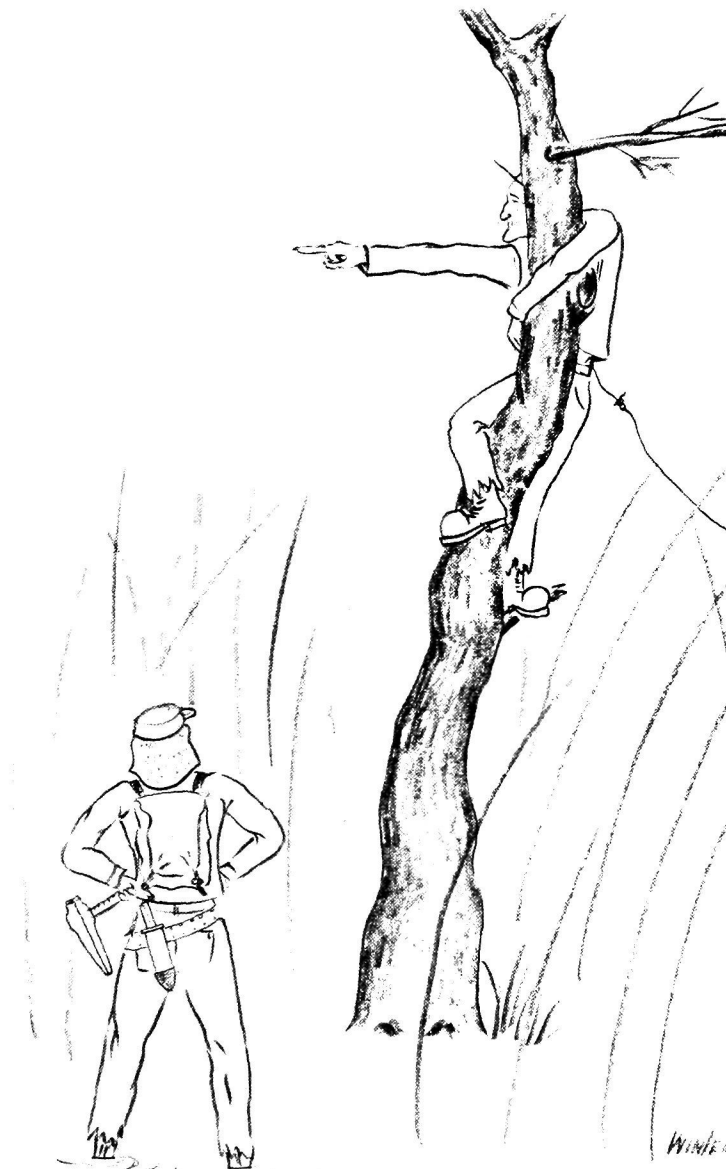
"R" and "T"



Skid Road



"Hairy ones"



I think I see some more wood 'bout a half mile ahead.



"Aw, No Bologna!"



"Where's Aught?"



Come back with my sandwich you buzzing **CENSORED:**



Champs of the Field Day



Wildlifer out of place!



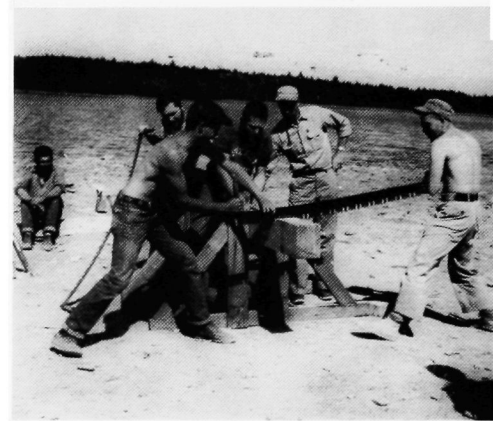
Concentration!!



Start of the Finale!



They are watching you, Red!!



Have wood, will saw!



Watch that foot!



# WOODSMEN'S WEEKEND

By JOE CARTER

The Woodsmen's Weekend is an inter-collegiate activity held annually at one of the competing colleges. In 1959, the competitors were Colby College, Dartmouth College, Middlebury College, Nichols College, Paul Smith College, the University of Maine, and the 1959 addition, U. S. Military Academy. This annual event is fast gaining in popularity among other colleges and shows promise of becoming a bigger and better sports event.

Individual events are varied and many and the competition very keen. All events stress team efforts and are a race against the clock. The results of each of several team members competing is averaged for a team total. Points are awarded on a percentage basis of the winning time; the winner of the event receiving 100 points.

For the express benefit of future competing foresters and in the hope of attracting other candidates, a complete listing of events in the Woodsmen's Weekend follows:

Bucksawing	Fly fishing for distance
Crosscutting	Bait casting for accuracy
Tree felling	Bait casting for distance
Speed chopping	Pack-board race
Fire building	Log rolling
Pulp throwing	Two-man canoe race
Splitting	Single-man canoe race
Fly fishing for accuracy	Canoe Portage race

In the 1959 meet, the University of Maine fielded two teams. The "A" team consisted of the following: Captain Jack Schlotter, Fred Schwink, Steve Hardy, Dennis Jette, Ron Spiegel, Joe Carter, and Cliff Benoit, "alternate." The "B" team consisted of: Captain Bernard Collins, Don Clifford, John Redmond, Sim

Cunningham, Steve Howe, and Al LaTour-ette. Mr. Luther Zai was the advisor and "ace" photographer. Professor Quick was voluntary coach in the fly fishing and canoe events.

## *Highlights of the 1959 Woodsmen's Weekend*

With a few months' practice under their belts, equipment and provisions gathered, and the men all fired up, the two-car and pickup truck caravan departed the University of Maine Campus in the wee hours of the morning and proceeded to Dartmouth College. Upon arrival, a camp site was selected in the general camping grounds, and the men set to work erecting the tent and centralizing their humble abode. Refrigeration was improvised from an aluminum tub and ice from a still-frozen mountain stream. The tub was placed in a hole dug behind the tent, packed in with ice; perishables were placed in the tub, a plastic cover was placed over the tub, and the extra tent placed over the lot.

When the camp site was shipshape, a tour of Dartmouth College Campus and the town was in order. This tour also provided an opportunity for the men to view the competition grounds, pick up a meal, and other things.

At the designated hour, the men gathered and proceeded to the camp site. Back at the camp site, some went swimming, some got in last-minute practice, some made friends with members of other arriving teams, and others feverishly got to work checking and preparing equipment for the ensuing event.

At dusk the men gathered for a hearty meal of ham, potatoes, beans, frankfurts, and trimmings. The fire glowed heartily into the night while the men were grouped around it exchanging stories, and plans of strategy for the battle to come. Late in the night, Mr. Zai arrived in his Jaguar with the last member of the team and his photographic equipment. He was greeted with a rally of cheers and given the place of honor by the fire and the songs went on.

After a good night's sleep, a refreshing swim, and a hearty breakfast, the teams gathered and headed for the competition grounds. The "A" team held its own in the morning competition, doing fairly well in the fishing events and excelling in the bucksawing and tree felling events. At the end of the first day's competition, the "A" team was in third place, Paul Smith's "A" team in first place, and Dartmouth's "A" team in second place.

That evening the men were well exhausted from the stiff competition and heat of the day's activities. Nevertheless, after Mr. Zai had accidentally knocked the full frying pan into the fire, the camp site picked up the tempo of the previous night, and so it went. The next morning was Sunday; and after the men had attended their respective Church services, the activities resumed. Both Maine teams made a good showing in the canoe competition as did Paul Smith and Dartmouth College. The Maine "A" team did, however, move to within a few points of the Dartmouth team.

Captain Jack Schlotter was thrown into the icy brook fully clothed. As a matter of fact, the ritual was repeated four times so that Mr. Zai could get a good picture for the "Maine Forester." As it turned out, the antique picture box he was using resulted only in over-exposed films.





## University Forest Operation

*By* ALEX KNIGHT

For the ambitious student with a capacity for part-time work, the University Forest offers a chance to earn money for books, tuition, or perhaps the fraternity house bill. Cutters have to furnish their own equipment, and in several instances the price of a power saw has been a worthwhile investment, earning many times the initial cost. Sawtimber is felled, limbed and bucked, while pulpwood is stump piled along roads which are roughed out as the cutters proceed. From that point on, the able yarding crew handles the wood, transferring it to the more accessible truck roads.

The fellow who lacks experience with axe, chainsaw, or tractor may find that the varied and interesting activities of Roger Taylor's crew afford a valuable introduction to the practical side of the forestry profession. A season with Roger would typically include pruning, marking lines, tree marking, tractor operation,

yarding and loading logs or pulp, and equipment maintenance. If you're lucky, you might follow a tree from the stump through the University sawmill to its eventual resting place in the lumber stacks.

The equipment list may well be a model for small woods operations. In addition to the John Deere 440, there is a Red Devil scoot, a bipod log jammer, and a very useful logging arch. The arch was added only last year and since then it has been a boon to log skidding.

Student cutting operations have been in full swing this year with eight students employed on a piecework basis including: Joe Carter, Bud Stevens, Al Gordon, Al Knight, Fred Schwink, Steve Dice, Steve Hardy, and Elmer Wilcox. Roger Taylor's yarding crew working on an hourly basis were: Bob Gaboury, Gordon Stuart, Bruce Probert, and Bob Greenleaf.

Four juniors also worked on a variety of jobs on an hourly basis during the fall semester with the main objective of gaining experience in woods work. These were: Terry Brooks, Tom Lindsey, Hugh Plummer, and Joe Vogellus.

We at the University of Maine are fortunate to have a place to gain money, experience and knowledge, for such a place is our 1700 acre classroom, the University Forest.





In the Yard



Bob Greenleaf loading the scoot



Al Gordon Felling



Logging Arch





## SMOKE JUMPER—1959

U. S. F. S. Region 1

By CLIFFORD R. BENOIT

You're next on the jump list. It's been two days since the fire bell rang; you're beginning to feel neglected. While washing the Twin Beech, the call comes in—"Jumpers." There's a four-man fire in the Bob Marshall Wilderness. You scramble for your jump suit. Already the Tin Goose is taxiing towards the parachute loft. Wearing sixty pounds of bulky jump gear, you waddle to the plane and receive the spotter's inspection.

It's the Ford trimotor this trip; somehow, it seems more friendly than the Doug. Once the ship sideslips, you know you're airborne. That's when the "jitters" first strike, but not for long. The heat and vibration make you sleepy and you want to forget your predicament. Too soon, the pop and the cough of engines bring you

around, and you know the pilot is going in for a close look. There she is—burning in heavy fuels! You think of the overtime and try to forget the ping-pong game in your stomach. The spotter drops his drift chute, figures a jump spot, and signals for more altitude.

First in line, you move towards the open door and safe-clip your static line. Right boot securely on the step below the door, sitting on your left heel, hands bracing the door edge—nothing to it! Yet, your mouth is dry and your sweat is cold. You're wondering who will win the ping-pong game, and for something to do you watch the spotter. He's sweating it too, eyeballing, calculating, deciding. Suddenly, the engines are popping and you know it's only a matter of seconds. All you see is a small spot, a few firs, but you can count every cone in their crowns. A firm slap on the shoulder and you're off the step. There's a quick jerk, like a calf being roped. Checking the canopy, you appreciate the proper packing by the rigger. A glance sideways shows about 1,000 feet to the timber. Quickly you grasp a guideline in each hand. With the gusts and crosscurrents, you're liable to land on the next ridge. Too late to steer around that pile of goat rock; you slam into a forward roll and thank "Uncle" for his padded suit.

"Nothing to it!"

After lying there feeling for breaks you pull off your helmet, just in time to hear the Ford come in low. Engines throttled back, the Tin Goose sweeps the ridge scattering the sky with cargo chutes of fire fighting equipment. The pilot will circle until you signal "O.K."; the rest is routine.





## Summer Work in the Northern Rockies

*By* BRUCE PLATT

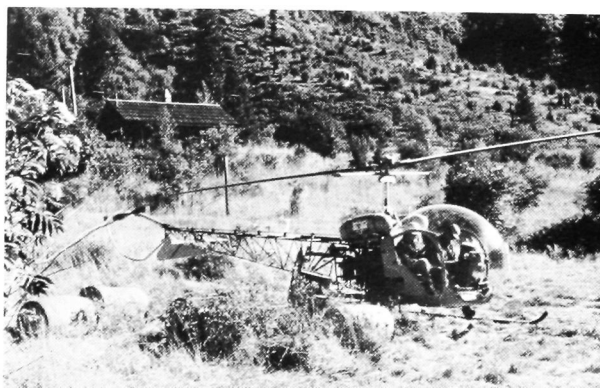
This past summer I worked for the Forest Service in Idaho on the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area, the largest wilderness area in the U. S. exclusive of Alaska. Fire control on this vast roadless region has always been a problem. This past year helicopters were used to supplement smoke-jumpers.

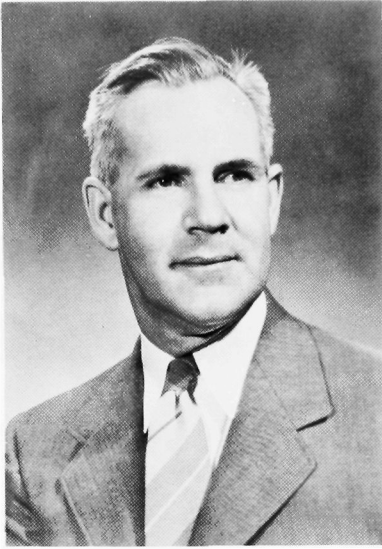
Although helicopters can land on a "postage stamp," they must have ample clearance for the rotors. To insure that there would be enough landing sites, a crew, of which I was a part, was sent out to build heliports where there were no natural openings. Building a heliport proved to be no more than cutting everything on a 75-foot square.

We left early in June: three horses, 14 mules, a packer, a young school-teacher and I. We made a complete circuit of the area covering nearly 500 miles in five

weeks. Much of the time was spent clearing trails, making heliports and locating them on a map, and just plain walking. There was still plenty of time however, for enjoying some fabulous fishing, glorious scenery and taking pictures of the many elk, moose, deer, and bear that often visited our camp.

We returned to civilization just in time for the fire season. It wasn't long before a lightning storm set fires in the wilderness area, and the helicopter was pressed into service. The first ride in a "chopper" is something to remember. The type used by the Forest Service are small, two-seat models with a pexiglass cockpit. No matter where you look from them you can see out. It is not a very secure feeling to look down between your feet and see the ground a few thousand feet below. The doors were removed and when we banked the three-inch safety belt that was all that kept you in seemed pretty thin. Once at the scene of the fire the problem was getting onto the ground. Sometimes a suitable site was nearby and the chopper could land. More often it was necessary to jump out while the chopper hovered close to the ground. Once one man was on the ground it was an easy matter for him to clear a space to land more men or supplies. Once the fire was out was a fast ride back to a hot shower and a good meal.





**AUSTIN H. WILKINS**

Class of 1926

Austin H. Wilkins, Forest Commissioner of the State of Maine, was born July 24, 1903 in Somerville, Mass. Following graduation from Somerville High School in 1922 he moved to Maine which has been his adopted state ever since. His first interest in forestry began in the summer months spent in Hartland, Maine during his high school days.

He graduated from the University of Maine in 1926 with a B.S. degree in forestry. While in college he carried the nickname "Wilkie." He was a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity, the honorary forestry XI Sigma Pi, served as one of the editors of the "Maine Campus," was active and an officer in the Maine Christian Association, received his "M" in track, specializing in the dashes, helped dedicate the Memorial Gymnasium, made the Dean's list, and was tapped a Senior Skull.

He continued his forestry education by receiving his Master's degree at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York in 1928, financed through a professor's assistantship. His major was in forest management and minor in forest pathology. In the spring and summer of 1927 he made an American Forestry Student tour to

Europe under Dr. C. H. Schenck and visited England, France, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia.

In the fall of 1929 he began his state forestry career work with the Maine Forest Service under Forest Commissioner Neil Violette. Since that time and up to the present he has a record of 32 years of continuous state service. For a short period he established throughout the state some white birch retardation growth plots. In 1930 he became the first supervisor of forest fire control in the organized towns. He served in this capacity to 1948. For several years he served as instructor with the University of Maine faculty under Professor R. I. Ashman at the winter forestry camp at Princeton, Maine. In 1948 he was appointed Deputy Forest Commissioner by Commissioner A. D. Nutting. On August 6, 1958 he was appointed Forest Commissioner by Governor Edmund S. Muskie and confirmed by the Council to succeed A. D. Nutting who had resigned to become the new Director of the School of Forestry at the University of Maine.

For many years Commissioner Wilkins was closely associated with the state's forest fire control program and helped draft the 1949 legislation as a result of the 1947 disaster. He was also prominent in the work of the Northeastern Forest Fire Protection Commission and particularly in its training work. As Commissioner he is presently carrying out the administrative programs of his department and promoting forestry principles in general.

In 1931 he married Miss Evelyn Norton of Augusta. They have two children; Priscilla Wikins, a Sargent College graduate, a major in physical education, presently teaching in Brockton, Mass.; and Austin H. Wilkins, Jr., a graduate of the University of Maine as a civil engineer and presently completing his duty as an ROTC commissioned officer at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. Commissioner Wilkins and his wife have made their home in Augusta since 1931.

## MAURICE K. GODDARD

Class of 1935

Maurice K. Goddard, class of 1935, has been Pennsylvania's Secretary of Forests and Waters for more than five years, the first man to ever serve under two Governors in that position.

As head of Pennsylvania's chief conservation agency, he has attracted nationwide attention through his programs to build a State Park within 25 miles of every Pennsylvanian, management plans for the 2,000,000 acres of State Forests, and the development of oil and gas reserves under the public forests—money from which is used to build new parks and flood control projects.

He has stepped outside the bounds of forestry to launch Pennsylvania on the second largest state flood control program in the nation. Comprehensive development plans for the state's waterways has drawn attention from all over the country. Under Mr. Goddard, the Department of Forests and Waters has been creating a new setting for Independence Hall in Philadelphia and an industrial slum in Pittsburgh's Golden Triangle has been turned into 36-acre Point State Park.

As Secretary of Forests and Waters, Mr. Goddard is Chairman of the State Forestry Commission, the Water and Power Resources Board, the Delaware River Navigation Commission, the Geographic Board, and the Inter-Departmental Committee on Natural Resources.

He is a member of the Commission on Interstate Cooperation, the Sanitary Water Board, the Soil Conservation Commission, the Interstate Commission on the Delaware River, the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River, and a number of park and harbor commissions.

His greatest achievement, in his opinion, is the creation of an Executive Merit System for foresters and engineers working under him.



Maurice K. Goddard, class of 1935, on the left, looks over the shoulder of former Governor George M. Leader of Pennsylvania, who is signing into law an act empowering Mr. Goddard, as Secretary of the Department of Forests and Waters, to use the profits of an oil and gas program to construct new state parks in Pennsylvania.

He was recently awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree by Waynesburg College in Pennsylvania and was cited by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers last year for his contributions to Federal-State Cooperation.

Prior to his appointment in 1955, he was Director of the School of Forestry at the Pennsylvania State University where he had been since 1935. He received a Master's Degree in Forestry from the University of California.

He has served in many professional forestry associations. Until recently he was on the National Council of the Society of American Foresters and is a director of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association of which he was president several years ago. He has served as Chairman of the Council of Forestry School Executives.

During World War II he served as an officer in the Army, leaving military service with SHEAF as a lieutenant colonel. He received the Bronze Star and the Legion of Merit.

Mrs. Goddard is the former Ethel Catchpole of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Goddard now live in Camp Hill, Pa. with their two sons Kim, 9, and Mark, 2.



# FIVE YEAR PULP AND PAPER PROGRAM

The University of Maine offers to Forestry students interested in pulp and paper a five-year program. Thus, the student has an opportunity to become acquainted with the pulp and paper mill operation as well as timber management.

Generally, students should decide to participate in this program before their junior year. They are then able to receive their tuition for both the junior and senior years with a \$1,200 grant for the fifth year.

Participants in the five-year option must

maintain a 2.0 average. Their fifth year gives them additional courses in mathematics, chemistry, and paper management.

Graduates are especially qualified for forest management and wood procurement positions with pulp and paper companies.

Currently, the program has five students: Lee Hall, Bruce Probert, and Steve Hardy are completing their fifth year in June; Richard Thompson is entering his fifth year next fall; and Ray Secrist is just finishing his junior year.

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## GRADUATE STUDENTS

Presently, there are seven students in the School of Forestry studying for their Master of Science degrees. They are divided into two groups: three in the field of Forestry and four in Wildlife Management.

### *The Foresters:*

Alfred Johnson, B.S., Maine 1958, is doing a study on machine planting of white pine stock.

Bruce Stewart, B.S., Maine, 1959, is studying the relationships between timber growing and recreation with emphasis being placed on road development.

Temple Bowen, B.S., Maine, 1957, has just begun a study of timber marking rules and results.

### *The Wildlifers:*

Fred E. Hartman, B.S., Pennsylvania

State University, 1958, is studying the food habits of waterfowl, especially the black duck, utilizing the Penobscot Estuary during the late fall and winter.

Richard M. Gibbs, B.S., University of Massachusetts, 1959, whose thesis is entitled "Breeding Ecology of the Common Goldeneye," will show the nesting and brood rearing requirements and a measure of the productivity and annual production of this particular species.

James Coutu, B.S., University of West Virginia, 1959, is doing work on possible changes in the overall rate of reproduction of beaver since the period 1947-1950 when a productivity study was conducted.

Frederick Payne, B.S., University of Maine, Forestry, 1957, is doing work on the role of the beaver as related to woodcock habitat on the Moosehorn Wildlife Refuge in eastern Maine.