

# ORGANIZATIONS





ACTIVITIES

# Xi Sigma Pi

By L. O. SAFFORD

Xi Sigma Pi is a national honorary fraternity for foresters. It's objectives are to recognize scholarship and professional ability and promote fraternal relations among foresters.

The Gamma Chapter of Xi Sigma Pi has been active this year. In the fall a smoker meeting was held at the home of Director Nutting for the purpose of introducing all eligible seniors and juniors to the organization and to the members. Five members from the senior class were selected and initiated prior to the Christmas vacation.

The annual Christmas Tree Sale was a success. In addition to the regular small trees, some tops of larger trees cut in pulpwood operations on the University Forest were used. These were preferred by some people because of their fullness. Other people disliked them because they were too narrow. Perhaps with a little

planning, better trees of this nature can be utilized in future sales. Plans were also made for extending the Christmas tree plantation which was established last spring.

At the annual Forestry and Wildlife Supper, which is sponsored by Gamma Chapter, Dr. Adams, Head of the Forestry Department at the University of Vermont, was the key speaker. At this banquet awards of sholarships were announced. Among them were the Xi Sigma Pi award of a Swedish ax to the highest ranking member of the junior class and a scale stick to the highest ranking member of the sophomore class. The newly elected members of Gamma Chapter were announced at this banquet, also.

Overall, this year has been a good one for Gamma Chapter. Its programs have been successful, and the objectives of the organization have been met.

Present active student members are as follows:

Larry Safford .....	Forester
John Almond .....	Assistant Forester
Ray Secrist .....	Secretary-Fiscal Agent
Joe Linscott .....	Ranger
Merton Brown	Dave Taber
Dave Lewis	Bruce Platt
Jon Hitchen	Dave Breton
Dick Kennedy	Russel Fieldhouse
Don Edwards	

# Awards and Scholarships

By BRUCE H. PLATT

Each year many scholarships and awards are given to deserving students in the School of Forestry. The money for these awards and scholarships comes from interested alumni, organizations, and industry. The recipients are chosen not on the basis of high scholastic standing alone, but also on character, need, and interest in forestry. Many of these awards and scholarships are announced at the annual Forestry and Wildlife Banquet, although some are given out earlier.

The forestry honorary society, Xi Sigma Pi, awards a fine Swedish steel ax to the highest ranking junior. This year this fine ax goes to Thomas Jewell. A set of scaling and cruising sticks is given to the highest ranking sophomore. This year's recipient is Robert Sheppard.

The friends and students of Professor Robert I. Ashman have set aside a fund in his name. The income from this fund, not in excess of \$100 is awarded to a senior who is chosen by the forestry faculty and approved by the Dean of the College of Agriculture. The man is chosen on the basis of high moral standards, excellent character, and a devotion to the profession of forestry. This year's Robert I. Ashman Award student is Larry Safford.

Income from a fund established by James E. Totman, a 1916 graduate of the College of Agriculture, this year went to the four highest ranking foresters in the freshman class. They were: George Weissma, John Maroney, Robert August, and Peter Allen.

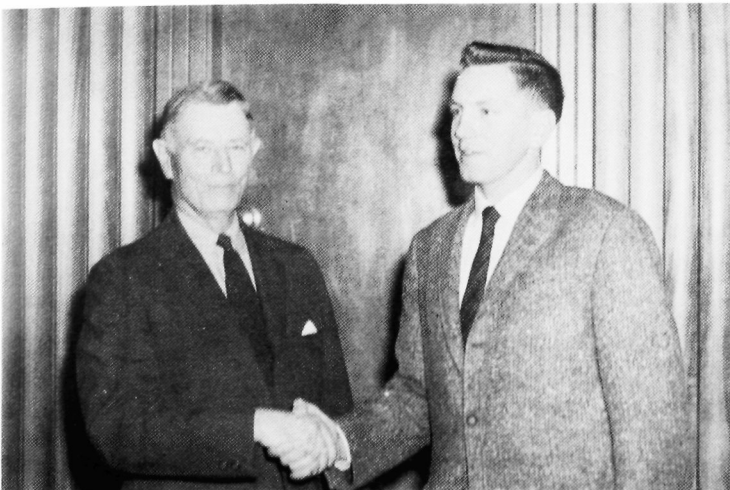
The Maine Hardwood Association Award, the income from a \$1766 fund established in 1939, is awarded to a senior forester who has achieved the highest rating in the field of wood technology and utilization. This year's \$100 award will be announced at the Forestry and Wildlife Banquet.

The Maine Hoo-Hoo Club Scholarship of \$200 is awarded to a senior in forestry on the basis of need, scholarship, and the intent to make forestry or the lumber industry his career. The recipient of this year's \$100 award will be announced at the Forestry and Wildlife Banquet.

The St. Regis Paper Company awards a two year, \$1600 scholarship to a junior in forestry in one of the four Northeastern forestry schools: New York State College, University of New Hampshire, University of Massachusetts, and the University of Maine. The award is based on scholarship, interest, and forestry experience. The current scholarship holder is senior Larry Safford.

The Henri Raffy Memorial Fund was established in 1956 by a gift of \$5100 by Mrs. Katherine Fotte Raffy in memory of her husband. The income is used for loans and scholarships to students in the School of Forestry. This year's award, a \$200 scholarship, went to Thomas Jewell.

The Homelite Forestry Scholarship of two \$250 awards is made by the Homelite Corporation. The awards are made to two junior or senior foresters on the basis of promise, competence, and need. This year's recipients will be announced at the Forestry and Wildlife Banquet.



Larry Safford receiving the Ashman Award



# Maine Forestry Club

By A. N. LATOURETTE

An enthusiastic group of freshmen forestry and wildlife students again were welcomed to the University in September, 1960. The Forestry Club held a firelight meeting on the University Forest to permit the transfer students and freshmen to get acquainted with the other students and the faculty.

Before the formal introductions were

made, an excellent but unintentional demonstration of fire prevention was given by the author of this article as several unsuccessful attempts at lighting the bonfire were made. Ignition was accomplished at length with the application of gasoline. As was confirmed by the empty coffee pots and frankfurter boxes, this meeting was well attended.



A special meeting of the Forestry Club was called early in October. Due to the untimely vacating of the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, special elections were held. Al Larson was elected treasurer and David Taber, the new secretary. After the business meeting the group was privileged to hear Mr. Peter Tigerstedt, a recent graduate of the University of Helsinki, lecture on "Forestry in Finland."

With the passing of time and the beginning of the regular meetings, increased attention was given to the Forestry Club's

exhibit at the forthcoming Farmers' Fair. Since we had produced the winning exhibit in each of the past two years, the committee was determined to capture a third win. The general theme of the fair was "Careers in Agriculture." Like the Dodgers, we had to console ourselves with possibility of better luck next year.

At the first regular meeting Mr. Merwin Marsten, University of Maine 1939, spoke on the work of the Technical Services Division of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Mr. Marsten is the Chief of Division of Technical Services.

In November, Professor Emeritus Robert I. Ashman spoke on European forestry. This talk was illustrated with slides of Spain, Britain, France, Holland, and Belgium.

At the January meeting, the following persons were elected to office for the spring and fall of 1961; president, Al LaTourette; vice-president, Leigh Hoar; secretary, George Pinkey; treasurer, Al Larson. Students showed slides of their summer employment in the fields of forestry and wildlife after the business meeting.

Dr. Quick lectured on his recent work in Africa at the February meeting. This talk well illustrated the relationship between the fields of forestry and wildlife management, pointing out that the key to future success in the management of our forest lands for multiple use lies in close cooperation.

March arrived, bringing with it more snow but a promise of the spring weather to come. It also brought Morris Wing to the monthly meeting of the Forestry Club. Mr. Wing gave an excellent talk on some of the things a graduate forester should be aware of as he begins his first bout with full time employment in his chosen profession.

While writing this article, I can't help but hope that this year's epidemic of Spring fever will have a favorable influence on the Woodsmen's Weekend team as they gird their loins for battle.

Common to all students of forestry and wildlife at the University is a certain intangible quality. It is this quality which brings them to the University to study so they may eventually realize their ambition to conserve the natural wealth of the forests.

This may be accomplished through conscientiously striving to increase our knowledge of the natural processes which are acting continuously within the realm of the forest.

The Forestry Club provides an ideal opportunity for students to exchange ideas and acquire insight from exposure to men who are actively engaged in forestry and wildlife pursuits.

In conclusion, we wish to express our gratitude to retiring officers for their many contributions to a successful year for the Forestry Club. Also, we are greatly indebted to Director Nutting and Professor Beyer for their active role in programming our meetings.



# Forestry Wives' Club

By MADELINE GREENLEAF AND ARDEAN CROSS

The Forestry Wives' Club is a group made up of wives of students and faculty in General Forestry, Wildlife Management and 5 year Pulp and Paper. The group is organized to provide social activities and at the same time become better acquainted with our husbands future career.

The club was originally organized in

1953. Soon after it was discontinued until the fall of 1957, when Mrs. Gregory Baker and Mrs. Frank Beyer reorganized the club. Since then it has been quite active, with its present membership standing at approximately forty.

Upon activation this fall our first social event was a Pot Luck Supper, followed by a business meeting and election of



officers. The officers elected were as follows: President, Virginia Mallett; Vice President, Sue Belluschi; Secretary-Treasurer, Donna Everett; Program Chairman, Sue Cook; Refreshment Chairman, Ardean Cross.

The next monthly meeting was an evening of bowling enjoyed by both wives and their husbands.

Our December meeting was an annual Christmas party with the exchanging of gifts. At this meeting Mrs. Brownie Schrupf demonstrated how to make and decorate Christmas cookies.

In January we were very fortunate to have Dr. Horace Quick, Associate Professor in Wildlife Management, who showed a motion picture on his recent research trip to Africa. This was followed by a discussion period. There was also an election of officers for the spring semester held at this meeting. Those elected were: President, Madeline Greenleaf; Vice President, Ardean Cross; Secretary-Treasurer, Joyce Stevens; Refreshment Chairman, Sue Cook; Program Chairman, Sue Belluschi.

In February we started the new semes-



The Boss

ter off with a business meeting followed by a card party.

Some other activities of the year will include a meeting to be held at Mrs. A. D. Nutting's home. At this meeting several faculty members will speak on the forestry career and opportunities. Another Pot Luck Supper will be held in May.

This year we have also undertaken several projects. One is to edit a cook book of some of our favorite receipes. Another project has been the correspondence between ourselves and other Forestry Wives' organizations throughout the country,

with the aim of exchanging ideas and discussing the feasibility of uniting the Forestry Wive's Club into a national organization.

The Forestry Wive's Club has had a very enjoyable year. It has not only given us social activities but also a chance to discuss what our husbands are striving for and the problems they face. We hope that through these discussions we have come to understand our husband's future career and associated problems, thereby enabling us to aid him in achieving his goal.



"Did You Hear The Latest—"



# Hot Shot Fire Crew

*By* LEIGH HOAR, JR.

This spring the Hot Shot Fire Crew rounds out the tenth year of its existence. It was organized in 1951, with Prof. Arthur G. Randall as advisor. The crew is a result of the disastrous fires which occurred in Maine in 1947. Experience on these fires, and others in the West, brought home the realization that a compact, organized, and self-equipped crew of fire fighters could be far more productive than any pick-up gang. At the present time the University of Maine Hot-shots is the only crew of its type in the state. Prof. Randall has been the faculty advisor during this period.

The Hot Shot Crew is composed of Forestry and Wildlife students in the four classes. It is organized under a foreman and three straw bosses. Training is conducted under the progressive system of fire fighting, since this seems to be the safest and most efficient for our fire conditions. In addition to hand tools sufficient to equip two 20 man crews, we have a Pacific Marine "Y" pumper and 2000 feet of hose to supplement the line-building. Along with this is a large number of back pumps for patrolling purposes.

Eight training periods are conducted under Prof. Randall's leadership. At the end of 16 hours training the student is awarded a certificate by the Maine Forest Service, designating his ability to serve as either a Crew Boss or Pumper Boss on any fire in the Northeast.

As a special event this fall the Hot Shots went to Dixmont to demonstrate forest fire fighting techniques to volunteer firemen from the surrounding towns. This was the first time an organized forest-fire crew had been seen in this area, and the men received many favorable comments. As part of the program some fire was used, and the firemen were strongly impressed by the suppression of a roaring snag fire, using only hand tools and no water. An informal critique followed, during which the Hot Shots received much verbal applause.

Crew leaders for this year include:

Foreman	Leigh Hoar, Jr.
Asst. Foreman	Alvah N. LaTourette
Straw Bosses	Roy Hitchcock
	Sim Cunningham





# Woodsmen's Weekend

By EARL JETTE

Winter is over and Spring has sprung! As the sun breaks through the heavy winter clouds, the minds of college men turn from their studies to thoughts of girls, graduation (for the fortunate seniors), baseball, and sun-basking. For some forestry students the coming of Spring means something else; Woodsmen's Weekend.

Woodsmen's Weekend is one weekend set aside each Spring to give the outdoors-

mind student a chance to demonstrate his skills in the following activities:

- Bait casting for accuracy
- Fly casting for accuracy
- Log rolling
- Pulp throwing.
- Fire building
- Scout loading
- Packboard racing
- Tree felling
- Crosscut sawing



- Bucksawing
- Speed chopping
- Splitting
- Canoe racing (singles)
- Canoe racing (doubles)
- Canoe portage

This is an intercollegiate meet. Last year eight teams congregated at the summer-camp area of Nichols College. These teams came from Dartmouth, Paul Smith's College, The U. S. Military Academy from West Point, Middlebury College, Nichols College, and the University of Maine. Although each school can send as many teams as it wants, only one team

represented the University of Maine's School of Forestry. That team included the following men: Captain Joe Carter, Bernie Collins, Don Clifford, Al La-Tourette, Leigh Hoar, Earl Jette, alternate Henry Moore, and photographer Joe Goody.

After many weeks of preparation, we sharpened our axes, saws, and target eyes, and finished the last-minute planning. On Friday, May 5, we started out on what was to prove to be a long trip. Just before we got to Waterville, we realized that we had forgotten our frying pans. Luckily, Henry Moore lives in nearby Vassel-

boro. We were able to sneak two out of the kitchen, and pretty soon we were on our way again. Outside of Portland we had a flat tire, and of course, the jack was buried beneath all our equipment. We unloaded our trunk, changed the tire, reloaded the trunk, and went with decreased feelings of security on our way. After a few more stops for food, gas, and to check the ropes holding down our canoe (which the Old Town Canoe Company had generously let us borrow), we arrived at Nichols about nine o'clock. We set up our tent, cleaned up, and ate. After supper we set up our cots and went wearily to bed.

Saturday morning we were up bright and early. After breakfast we cleaned up

and broke out our gear for the day's events. The day went by fast. By the time we had competed in the log rolling, pulp throwing, fire building, scoot loading, packboard race, felling, crosscut sawing, bucksawing, speed chopping, splitting, and the fishing events, there were a lot of heels dragging.

That evening we went around to some of the other camp-sites and discussed the day's events. Everybody that competed that day will remember how Maine pulled the biggest upset of the weekend by beating West Point and winning the packboard race.

The course (which had many obstacles such as logs, brush-piles, streams, and steep banks to give the race a taste of



naturalism) had been laid out around a pond. Each member of the six-man team had a section of the course ranging from three hundred to six hundred feet to run with a fifty-pound pack on his back. He then relayed the pack to his team-mate. It was truly a grueling race against time. We were the second team to run the course. As the last member of our team crossed the finish line, the timer pressed the button on his stop-watch. He looked at his watch and said "Sorry, boys, no time has been registered. You'll have to run again after the others have finished." Well, we were tired but there was nothing else to do except run or be disqualified. West Point was expected to win easily.

Their time was a fast 5:07 minutes. Our time, unofficially clocked by Henry Moore, had been 5:38 minutes. Quite a bit slower. Knowing West Point's time inspired us. The second time we ran the course we did it in 5:04 minutes. That sure brought on some puzzled looks and thoughtful beard-stroking!

Sunday morning the canoe events took place. Although we had the fastest canoe on the pond, we lacked the skill demonstrated by the Paul Smith boys. We lost the meet, but we had a good time. Paul Smiths came in first, followed by Dartmouth and then us. As they say in baseball, "Wait till next year!"



# Activities on the University Forest

By MERTON F. BROWN

The University Forest has in the winter of 1960-61, as in past years, been the scene of a multiplicity of activities. The largest and perhaps most important work being conducted is that of managing 1700 acres of forest land as a profitable enterprise while still practicing good forestry. This task has been accomplished successfully through the operations conducted by Roger Taylor, Forest Superintendent. Under Mr. Taylor's supervision, several hundred thousand board feet of logs and hundreds of cords of rough pulpwood are harvested annually by students in the school of forestry.

Herein lies an opportunity for students to apply to some degree under actual woods conditions the classroom knowledge to which they have been exposed. As potential supervisors on similar operations in the future, students gain invaluable information first hand. Crews of cord cutters working on a part-time basis perform the actual felling and bucking on assigned areas while others work with Mr. Taylor in the skidding, yarding and loading operations. Cutters soon learn the true value of correctly sizing up each individual tree, properly placed undercuts and felling cuts, and properly maintained equipment.

On the other side of the coin, minor transportation crews rapidly become familiar with such equipment as the tractor, winch, arch and fairlead, crotch tongs, a-frame, chokers, and many others. More important, however, the advantages and limitations of each individual item of equipment under actual use soon becomes apparent. Although the primary objective of student workers is monetary return, the other valuable benefits of em-

ployment on the University Forest are simultaneously accrued. Students cutting timber this year were: Pete Bellouschi, Horace Brown, Mert Brown, Al Childs, Roy Hitchcock, Al LaTourette and Fred Schwink. Working on the yarding crew were Bob Greenleaf, Ron Mallette, Dick Kennedy, Pete Authier and Horace Brown.

Other important uses of the forest are the laboratory work projects conducted in various forestry courses. Each student, at some time during his tour at the University, has an opportunity to wield an axe in thinning and weeding exercises, the Woodsman's Pal and various other tools of the trade in gathering data for a vegetation analysis. Each year the Juniors learn what logging was like in the old days when they fell and buck up some 10,000 board feet of white pine logs with crosscuts not quite as sharp as John Carney's. The comparison of estimated standing volume and log scale provided by this exercise permits a study of the accuracy of student's estimated volume data.

Other uses of the University Forest include field trips to the numerous soil pits in the study of forest soils, plantation spacing and thinning studies, and examples of some of the more common methods of regeneration cutting which have been made over the years. In addition, individual studies are being made on the forest by both the enomology and botany departments.

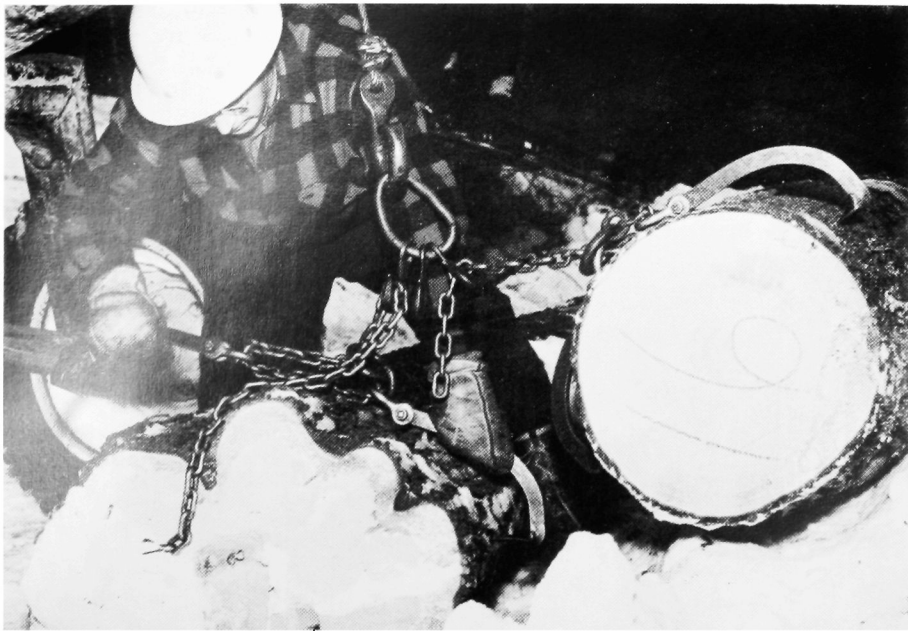
It is readily apparent that the University Forest is not merely 1,700 acres of woodland but a tremendous open air classroom in which returns may be both monetary and academic.



Winter



Logging



# Spring Silviculture Trip—1960

By RICHARD GROFF

Sunday morning, June fifth — spring finals just completed — the foresters of the junior class started on the annual silviculture trip. Throughout the course of the seven day tour through northern New England the students and their leader, Professor Ralph Griffin, visited many research projects and managed forests where the emphasis was on silvicultural practices. The trip provided a welcome and needed transition from “book forestry” to “fresh air forestry”

No trip is without incident, this being no exception. The first thing to happen was a bus breakdown before it ever left Deering Hall parking lot. It would not shift into reverse. The bus was exchanged at Bangor, but the duffel of one of the students who was riding in the station wagon was left behind. Consequently at the end of the trip there was at least one “ole timer” in the crowd—one whose presence could be detected half a mile downwind.

With a late start the tour arrived at the Robert I. Ashman Tree Farm at Chelsea, Maine, where “Prof” Ashman played host. He showed the group a forest stand characterized by a type of tree, the structure of which became indelibly etched on the mind of each student before the trip was over. That tree was old-field white pine. “Prof” also showed his provenance trial plantings and several plantations of mixed species.

On Monday morning at the Massabesic Experimental Forest in Alfred, Maine, Thomas W. McConkey discussed studies in applied research on white pine. The major studies were concerned with early thinning in white pine, direct seeding and aerial application of silvicides to control hardwoods. In the direct seeding experiments the seed is treated to repel the rodents but not to kill them. They are taught not to want the seed while at the same time they stay on occupying the area preventing the untaught ones from moving in. Combining trained mice and silviculture make Tom a unique forester. What did you say? I have a pine cone in my ear.

In the afternoon Richard W. Arsenault, Service Forester of the Maine Forest Service, showed the group the results of

wildland planting and explained the work of a service forester.

On Tuesday, June seventh, the students were guests on the Harvard Forest at Petersham, Massachusetts. Old-field white pine succession was a major area of research there, as was the study of forest soils. The staff members of the Harvard Forest Dr. Wm. F. Murison, Walter H. Lyford, Jack Karnig, and Gibbs Dodge—were considered top-rate by the Maine students.

Wednesday morning at the Fox Research and Demonstration Forest in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, Henry I. Baldwin presented an area on which timber management and forest recreation were integrated. That disproved the theory that harvesting and recreation were not compatible on the same area, at least as far as the students were concerned. There seemed to be no reason why every park should not be a forest and every forest a park. Mr. Baldwin and his assistant, Brian K. Simm, also showed an integrated logging area, pruning techniques, and some growth research of which the “school marm” tendency was most interesting. If effort expended could be a criterion of achievement then every student who attempted to follow the pace set by Dr. Baldwin would deserve an A+.

That afternoon the research staff of the Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest at Plymouth, New Hampshire consisting of Robert S. Pierce, George E. Hart, and Raymond E. Leonard, conducted a tour to demonstrate what was being done in watershed management research in northern hardwoods. Their studies were to determine the influence that forests play on watersheds and streamflow.

June ninth found the class at the P. H. Chadbourne Lumber Mill at Bethel, Maine. Philip H. Chadbourne, a man with progressive ideas, led the tour through his mill and then to one of his nearby woodlots which the company manages successfully.

During the afternoon Stephen Orach from the S. D. Warren Co., Toppan Kimbal from the Maine Forest Service, and Norman H. Gray, a private consultant, showed the effects of management upon old-field white pine stands, an area that



A mouthful



"What Pinecone?"



"Let's pave it, Tom"



Roger's Rod



was logged with the wheeled farm tractor, and pointed out the quantity of the material that could be obtained from the trees that had been left along the old town roads in previous cuttings.

Friday at the Bartlett Experimental Forest at Bartlett, New Hampshire, Victor S. Jensen, Stanley M. Filip, Barton M. Blum, and Alex L. Shigo discussed studies in the management of northern hardwoods and showed the effects of various treatments, both good and bad.

While eating lunch on the town commons of Bartlett, New Hampshire, entertainment was provided by the Maine-New Hampshire wrestling championship between Dave Taber and Tom Lindsey. By a narrow margin, Maine took top honors. After lunch the Assistant Supervisor of the White Mountain National Forest, Mr. E. G. Kelso, led the way to the site of the Deer Brook Timber Sale on federal land. He, Charles G. Bartlett, and Daniel Murphy explained that, although the primary purpose of the National Forests of the East in protecting the watersheds, the policy requires the sale of all of the old growth timber. The sale was based on tree scale (on the stump) and totaled four million board feet of timber. In cruising an attempt was made to provide clearings on some high mountain streams to warm the water and to leave strips of timber along streams for watershed and wildlife protection.

On Saturday morning, after three nights at Crystal Hills Lodge in Interval, New Hampshire, the students loaded their gear on the bus and started for the last

stop of the trip—Philips Brook Conservation Project at Crystal, New Hampshire. Spirits were high as the Philips Brook chant rang loud and clear. The bridge leading into the area caused some apprehension and everyone thought it would be best to unload from the bus and let the busdriver take the chances alone. There being no trouble the group went on to the project to learn something of road construction, recreation, timber marking, and management problems of the International Paper Company as explained by Willard A. Ruch, Superintendent of Woodlands, and Donald V. Whittemore, Forester. Recreational use of the area was highly restricted. The people weren't kept out but cars were restricted because of the great danger from the fast moving logging trucks. The deer fly menace seemed to be more of a danger than any log truck hoped to be, but then they were a good preview of what could be expected at summer camp the rest of the summer.

During the ride from Crystal to Orono, many thoughts of the past week went through many minds—the singing, the chants, the jokes, skinny dipping at Crystal Hills Lodge, feeding the squirrels under the hood of Bob Wiklund's Ford, the pine cone in Tom McConkey's ear, the four mile hike up the mountain to see a skidding cat and beat up truck, the good times had by all in Athol, the museum at the Harvard Forest, and the many miles tramped through old-field white pine stands. Last but not least the foresters of the future became acquainted with many silvicultural and research methods that helped tie three years of classroom study together.



"I hope I never,  
ever see—  
Another Old-Field  
White Pine Tree."

ANON.



"First Stop"



Moving on



"The Basal Area is"



"Gummin' It"

# Wildlife Camp

Wildlife Summer Camp is a college course away from college. The idea is to learn there how to do the kind of work that a game biologist is likely to be called upon to do should he find employment with a game department, the wildlife service, or other branch of the Federal Government. In the future the student will find the opportunity to apply some of the ideas that are practiced at Wildlife Summer Camp perhaps even with private timberland operators. Another objective of the summer camp program is to focus attention on courses that the students will take during the balance of their college career. Tackling jobs in the field will throw light on the usefulness of some of the courses that will be taken during the senior year. The practical field experience also provides a base from which students may visualize the theories that are advanced in the courses given in the regular curriculum at the University.

There are four objectives in the course which is called Wildlife Ecology. These are, first, to identify the characteristics of a problem, recognizing a situation or wildlife problem. Second, to measure the characteristics of a problem. Third, to analyze the measurements and fourth, to interpret this analysis. Of course, in this last procedure there generally emerges some kind of policy statement, or if you will, wildlife management program.

The out-door laboratory facilities at Camp R. I. Ashman, Indian Township, are unique for tackling this kind of instruction. On Indian Township, there is a going timber management program. The Township is on the edge of one of the finest sport-fishing areas in the State of Maine. The area is well known for its deer hunting and for other kinds of hunting and provides a laboratory where a large number and variety of ecological problems can be observed and studied. Nearby is the Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge. This is a land management unit dedicated to integrated land management with primary emphasis on wildlife.

The program at summer camp is different every year. Sometimes it rains for the whole time and sometimes not. But the work goes on even when it rains. Just as life in the wild goes on rain or shine, so must the work of the wildlifer go on rain or shine. Sometimes such projects as muskrat live-trapping and marking become more a project of canoe-dumping to get the rain water out. At times more

students are bitten by muskrats than muskrats are tagged by students. But whatever the problem, emphasis is always on systematic procedure in obtaining information which is to be used in formulating management plans.

As was said before, wildlife summer camp is different every year. There have been years when the class made canoe trips in order to make waterfowl brood checks. Foresters often call these canoe trips "picnics", but when they were invited to go along they found out that these picnics started at about 3:30 in the morning and generally ended about 9:00 at night. Of course, time had to be taken out to cook about four meals a day, and this was always interspersed with a little fishing on the side. But in any event the job got done in good fashion.

There are a number of requisites that should characterize a good game biologist. Among these are resourcefulness, the ability to observe, and an understanding of the value of making measurements and keeping records. Resourcefulness is a quality that is developed only with practice. It is not an inherent trait. One has to be faced with situation after situation to learn how to cope with practical field problems. The field work a summer camp gives a student an opportunity to meet with practical situations that are encountered by the biologist in day-to-day field work.

There are logical procedures involved in getting any job done which a student on the campus never has an opportunity to practice. Such logical procedures at camp include preparing the food supply for the day's work, namely four peanut butter sandwiches. This is the first thing that goes into the pack sack. On top of this go the instruments to be used in making the measurements on the problem on which the day's work will be spent.

Some examples of the work that is done at summer camp often reveal to the students things they had seen but never understood. For example, what is the sequence of occupation, abandonment, and reoccupation of beaver dams, and what takes place as the beaver successfully occupy and then abandon any given flowage? There have been times in the past when examining the structure of a beaver house a student has been suspended by his heels head down through a hole in the roof and began screaming, "There's a beaver in here; Let me out!" All of which was muffled down under the beaver house

and no action was taken to pull him out. His frantic wiggles finally transmitted the idea to the students on the top of the beaver house that all was not well inside. When the subject was extracted and given his heels he took off through the beaver flowage like a golden-eye duckling paddling up over a riffle. All of this seemed not to concern the beaver at all. For he had the refuge of his pond to swim into if he so chose.

Then there was the time when one student was cruising a flowage to estimate the amount of timber damaged, and he called through the tall grass, "Here's a beaver! What'll I do?" Some one said "Grab him by the tail!"—which the student did. The beaver, of course, objected and started after the student with its choppers. The student did not have presence of mind enough to let go and kept running backwards through the grass dragging the beaver by its tail as it kept trying to pull itself towards its captor's hand to bite him. Suddenly the pair came to the beaver flowage, and the student fell backwards into the pond at which point the beaver escaped.

The opportunity is taken at summer camp to observe the operation of integrated land use in action. Here, where a long-term timber management program is in force, there is produced a model game cover for deer, partridge and snowshoe rabbits. A grid system of survey lines, serve as management unit divisions, census lines and reference points. Complete series of air photos of recent coverage and a series taken about ten years ago provide a means of recognizing the changes in cover type resulting from managed cutting operations which provide a pattern of interspersed game cover. The air photos also permit the location of beaver flowages both occupied and abandoned. These photos, the survey system on

the land, and the timber tools provide a unique set of equipment for measuring and analyzing ecological problems of a varied nature that occur on Indian Township.

Usually when a biologist takes his first job, he is assigned a piece of work that is a part of a broad integrated program, but it is not always clear to him just what part it is. Often biologists may put in a number of years doing this type of work without having the opportunity to see or to understand what the overall picture is in developing a wildlife management program. At summer camp the opportunity is taken in the course in Wildlife Ecology to guide a student through the four phases of recognizing an ecological problem, measuring the characteristics of this problem, analyzing the measurements that he has made, and drawing logical conclusions from these measurements. From this analysis, he formulates a working plan for a wildlife management program. The forthright purpose of this summer course is to provide detailed guidance for the student in following step by step the type of program that a professional game biologist might be expected to do.





# 1960 Summer Camp

*By* JON HITCHEN

Dazed by quantities of red pine plantation and staggered by agglomerations of old field white pine, forty-one tired survivors of spring trip struggled into Camp Robert I. Ashman on a June Sunday to join three already "vacationing" wild-lifers.

One night of recuperation was allowed previous to our indoctrination for the future eight weeks, during which our efforts would be closely weighed and judged, weeks during which we would learn more of ourselves and our associates and in turn would do a little judging of our own.

The first day tour of the township relieved the troubled minds of those few who had given credence to idle rumors that the entire forest was submerged, although during the subsequent eight weeks, prayers for rain and an office day were tempered by fears of having the water level raised beyond one's ability to breathe without benefit of a snorkel.

Other first day activities involved the introduction of the faculty, Profs Randall and Plummer, and the instructors, Clay Hardy, Temp Bowen, and Bob Wickland, the imparting of knowledge of value pertinent to the camp and the locality, and the outlining of the summer camp curriculum. Instruction was given in basic woods arts including use and care of instruments and tools, pacing, and chain throwing. With the latter it was often a question of just who or what was being thrown, some chains evidently having acquired a mean streak through previous association with budding foresters.

Undaunted by the knowledge of what was ahead of us, we tackled the task at hand, realizing that if others had survived, we could also. Our daily routine began with the harsh clanging of the gong at 6:00 a.m. A hearty breakfast soon steeled us for the eight hours of work to come. We made up our lunches, drew our equipment, and at 7:30 were transported to the scene of operations for the day. Returning to camp at 4:30 p. m. we had time for a swim in Long Lake (or a shower while the water held out) before partaking of a supper from which no one got up hungry. The remainder of the day

was our own, to spend pitching horse-shoes, playing volleyball or softball, working cutting pulpwood, exploring the bright lights of Princeton, Woodland, and Calais, or writing reports.

The Junior Forestry Summer Camp was an enlargement upon and practical application of our classroom work of the preceding three years. It was also a preview of what we might be doing after graduation. The prescribed curriculum included protection, forest surveying, forest improvements, silviculture, cruising, timber management, logging, manufacturing, and fish and wildlife management. To these some may have added the basic course of woods survival against ferocious blood-draining and flesh-eating insects and cataclysmic thunderstorms complete with hailstones large enough to make one truly thankful for his hard hat.

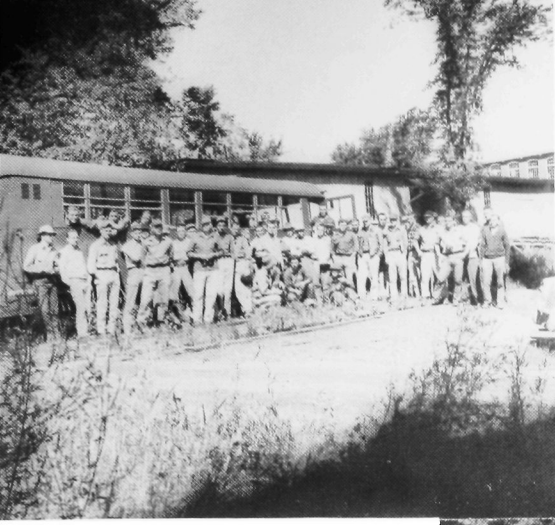
The biggest job was the 2½% line plot cruise of one square mile compartment. We will long remember this for the numerous fir thickets through which passage had to be hacked with a machete, for the swamps which had to be crossed, and, as a balance, for park-like stands of mature timber. The field work for the cruise was supplemented by the computation of data with the accompanying clatter of calculators placing the mess hall on a level with Deering Hall's Room 17.

Among the highlights of the other curricular activities was included the day of fire suppression practice. Those who had previously envied the telephone lineman's ability to climb a pole were initiated into the use of lineman's belt and spurs, and, after a few had discovered that imitating firemen in method of descent could be a splintery proposition, the knack was well mastered by all.

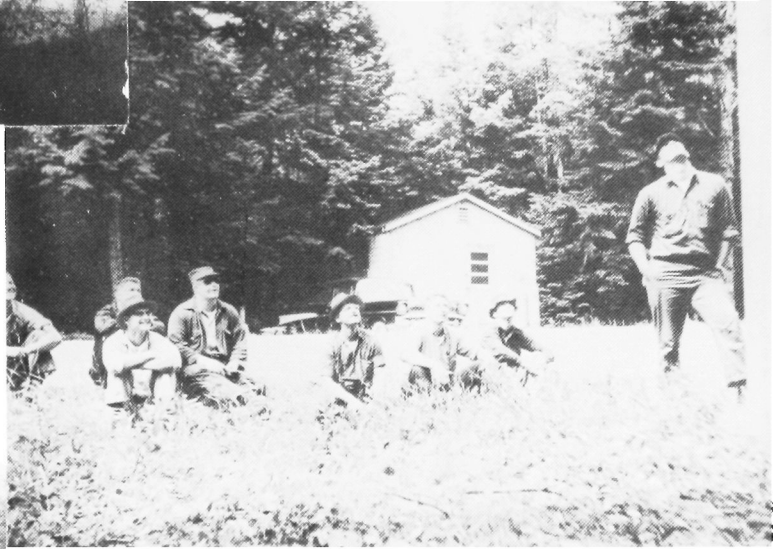
There was the day that an instructor raced back to camp from the field seeking "lost marbles". Lest some might, because of this, doubt the mental state of our preceptors, these marbles were a vital accessory for the plane table survey of Long Lake campground.

With the topographic survey on the shores of Long Lake we learned in theory and hoped in practice that what land goes up (from lake level) must equally come

“US”



“What’s up?”



Help Stamp Out—



“This is pulpwood??!”



down (if bounded by the same lake elsewhere).

Other highlights included the day of marking resulting in the imparting of an orange hue to hands, clothing, and in one case a porcupine, the visit to sawmill of the Northeast Construction company followed by a rather soggy student demonstration of walking logs in a boom, the walk through the Grand Falls dam under the St. Croix River after our visit to the St. Croix Paper Company, John Carney and his sawfiling and stories, the visit to the pulp cutting operations of the Eastern Pulpwood Company, and the day of logging with use of chain saws and tractor.

We were exposed to and applied cut and leave tallies, T. S. I. work, strip cruising, Westfield's yield tables, boundary renewal work, reproduction counts, mapping of old logging roads, plotless cruising, and chain-saw care and maintainance. In short, if it was forestry, we did it.

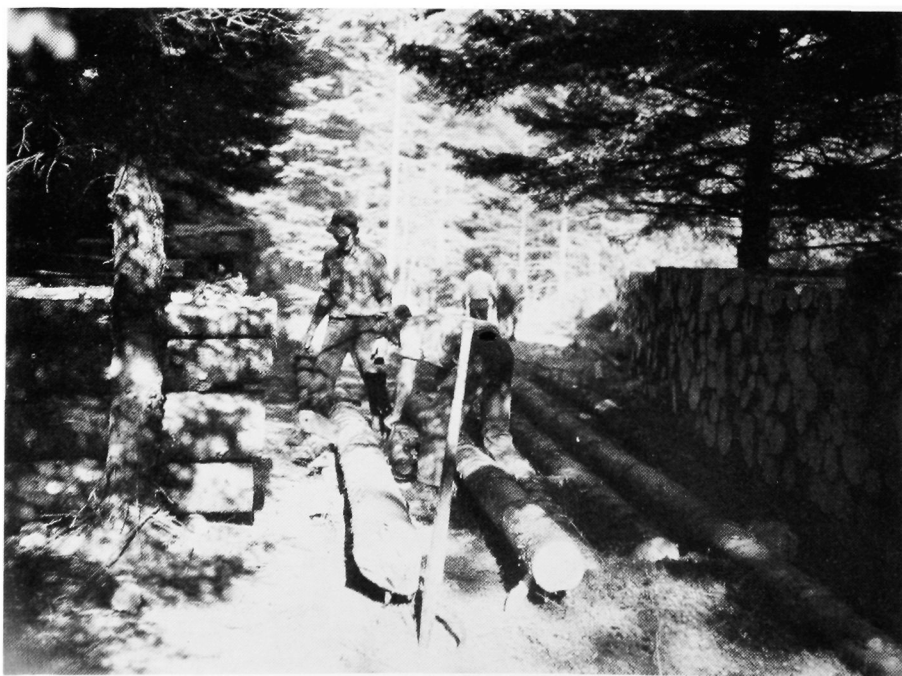
The most memorable single event of the season, however, was the day that the bus assumed a drastic list to starboard, the occupants found out why the emergency door was there, and Dr. Harry Everhart waited in vain at Spednic Falls for the foresters to show up for instruction in fisheries. The necessary ingredients for the above were a narrow road, a ditch, a pulp truck, and the bus all being in the same place at the same time. Numerous combinations of trucks, chains, and man

power were attempted unsuccessfully until with a cheer the right one was finally arrived at.

The field day was the windup of camp. Through begging, borrowing, and stealing man power from elsewhere, the two actual occupants of cabin 10 came up with a conglomeration with sufficient talent to win the plurality of the events of pumper operation, horseshoe pitching, volleyball, crosscutting and bucking, speed chopping, chain throwing, and back-pack pump races. Winners and runners-up alike shared in feasting on a Maine shore dinner to officially end the season.

What had our summer's work consisted of? It was a review of facts already learned, but which had become a little hazy over the years. It was a practical application of principles previously known only in classwork. It was the learning of new facts and the carrying out of their applications. Perhaps most valuable of all was the learning of how to get along with one another and work as a team.

In a few weeks another group of foresters will be traveling to Indian Township. May they enjoy the blessings of excellent weather which we enjoyed. May they rest assured by the fact that not only did we survive in good shape, but, try as we might we failed to find the bones of any of yesteryear's Maine Foresters in the swamp. Last, but by no means least, may they not forget their insect repellent.





"Chain"



For Posterity



Close Enough for—



"Ready! Aim!—"



"A Tree?!!"



Heave!



"How the Hell—?"



Abandon Ship!



Fubb





We aim to please



"Geronimo!"



Hank marks the spot

Finale!!



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. . . AND WE'RE GLAD!"

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In 1960, the group shown above participated in a selective marking job with industry personnel. This group of seniors gained valuable "on the job" training and financial help for the final school year, and, in return, industry benefitted from the exacting training that the School of Forestry curriculum offers to undergraduates.

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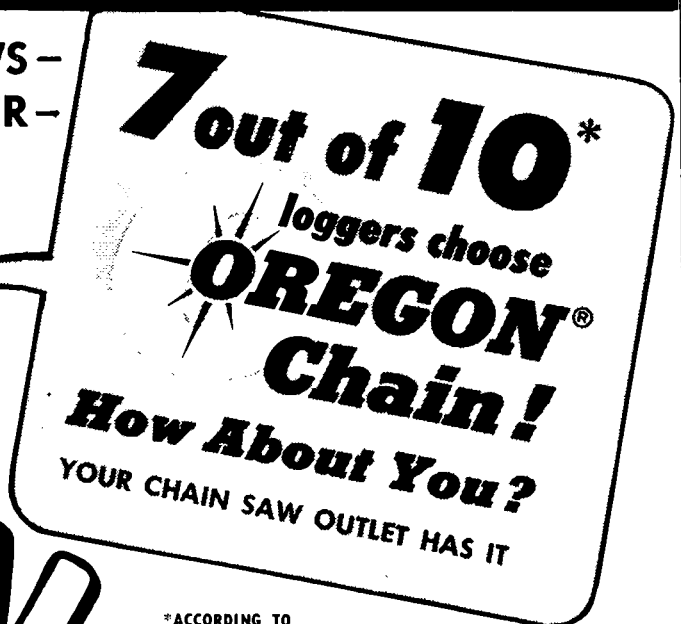
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