

Nicole Rudnicki (2002) –

-Being in waist deep water with a Theodolite/TSU in December for forest surveying.

-Realizing at the end of one of Kimball's storytelling classes that we were actually supposed to take notes on that.

Just staring at Andy Egan for 45 minutes as he details the calculations behind horizontal curves at 140mph. Whoa.

Renee St. Amand (2001) –

I was a girl from CT who knew very little about forestry. My first year was tough – especially Forest Measurements (twice) but my professors and classmates accepted me and with a lot of hard work I enjoyed every minute of it and I miss Maine tremendously.

Jacob (Jake) Metzler (2000/2004) –

-Silviculture lab final where Bob Seymour was estimating basal area with his thumb and was real upset he forgot to bring his prism. He was still able to dispute some group's estimations (Dale, Dave, Brian...for example) and really lit into them about it. It was very funny to the rest of us, not so much for them.

-Louis telling us that he was doing us a FAVOR by having three credit surveying and GIS classes, despite the fact we did the work for about five credits each (his theory was that we were saving money by not having to pay extra tuition)!



Unveiling of Forest Hart's "Cub Scouts" at Homecoming 2003

Rendering of the future of
Nutting Hall's courtyard



Then & Now



Surveying, 1949



Surveying, 2004



Data Analysis, 1950's



Data Analysis, 2004



Delimber, 1965



Delimber, 2004

Then & Now



Al Kimball, 1984



Al Kimball, 2004



Louis Morin, 1984



Louis Morin, 2004



Cruising with tape, 1949



Cruising with tape, 2004

Then & Now



Wood Science, 1960's



Wood Science, 2004



Horse Logging, 1930's



Education on Horse Logging, 2004



Bulldozer, 1962

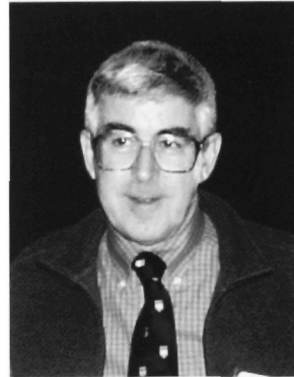


Bulldozer, 2004

Then & Now



Dave Field, 1980



Dave Field, 2004



Students Hanging out, 1926



Students Hanging out, 2004



Wildlife Summer Camp, 1982

Wildlife Summer Camp, 2003





ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF PROGRESS

BY ROGER TAYLOR

FOREST SUPERINTENDENT, EMERITUS

One hundred years of progress, currently being celebrated by the Forestry and Wildlife Management Division of the University of Maine, was a period of tremendous change and progress in all phases of education, production, harvesting, regeneration, utilization and environmental awareness, of our forests, wildlife and society. Much of this change has occurred in the past 60 years, through which our older generation has lived. Following is a brief review of some of these changes as they occurred in the University of Maine Forests and locally.

The basic University Forest was comprised of four separate tracts of land totaling 1746 acres in the Old Town-Orono area and was acquired from the United States Government by lease in 1939, and by deed in 1955. The Forest was renamed The Dwight B. Demeritt Forest in 1971 in honor of the man most responsible for its acquisition. The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station Miscellaneous Publication 682, entitled, "An Historical Review of the University of Maine Forest", contains additional information about the origin, condition, and development of the University Forest. In the 1960's and 1970's several hundred separate acres were added, the Worthen Forest in LaGrange, the Hartland Tract, and Orono Bog Natural area. In 1996, I was appointed as the first Forest Superintendent and I supervised the management of the University Forests until my retirement in 1983. Most of the changes and progress noted in this review occurred during this period. The early 1900's saw the development of a variety of steam-powered equipment used primarily in the harvesting of timber, but the majority of wood harvesting was done with human and

animal power. All timber was cut with axes and/or handsaws, stacked and loaded piece by piece on sleds or other skidding devices, and hauled to a landing or water source for transportation to a mill or other processing unit. This procedure required a large amount of laborers, both human and animal. Some steam-powered machines, like the Lombard Log Hauler, displaced a number of horses and oxen for hauling, but generally, horses especially, were used for hauling in the forests well into the 1950's.

In 1951, the UMaine Farm division still had at least one team of horses for crop work, but also had acquired a couple of rubber-tired farm tractors for use in farming activities, one of the changes to mechanization at the University. The University Forest depended entirely on local teams for skidding and yarding harvested timber until 1952. Several local farmers earned more money with their horses during the winter harvesting period than they did on their farms through the summer. Some worked year round in the woods. In 1952, the University Forest leased a crawler tractor for use in harvesting wood products. A number of local loggers had purchased and were using similar machines on logging operations for skidding and bulldozing for road building. Many of these machines were standard wheeled farm tractors with the wheels replaced with a track assembly on each side to support and power the machine. In fact, the first crawler tractor used in the University Forest, a John Deere, had openings through the instrument panel and floorboard for the original design of a shaft steering wheel and foot pedals. Steering with an adapted track system was accomplished with individual hand levers attached to a braking system on each individual track, which left full





power on the opposite track to make a turn. The initial plan for this track assembly was for travel on wet soggy farm- land, but as soon as they appeared on the market loggers put them to work in the forests.

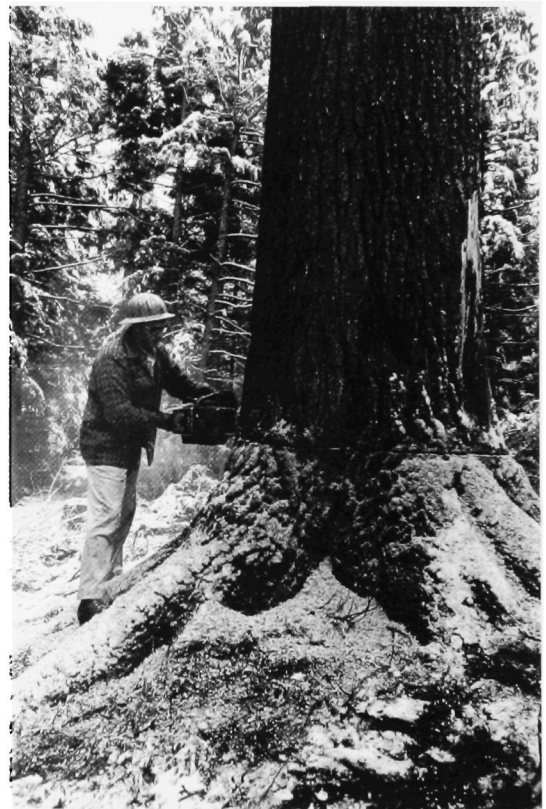
Immediate problems surfaced from the harsh conditions experienced in harvesting forest products. The first units had no protective shields or guards, and all parts of the tractor were open to damage from stumps, rocks, and debris caught in the tracks while traveling through the forest, and no operator protection whatsoever. Many complaints were received, many homemade protective devices were added by 'Yankee ingenuity', and considerable lost time occurred repairing damage. The manufacturers reacted rapidly, and for several years many changes and adaptations were added. New and specialized machines and equipment were designed and produced for forest harvesting. At this same time, the use of hydraulics was introduced into harvesting equipment and tremendous changes occurred in all phases of labor intensive jobs, not only in forest, but also in all kinds of construction and maintenance work. Starting in the 1950's, 1960's and 1970's, with many ideas coming from research and experiences of the military during World War II, specialized equipment of all kinds were developed, especially for timber harvesting. In three decades, timber harvesting progressed from felling with axes and handsaws to chainsaws and other types of power saws, but each item was still being handled by hand. Pulp hooks or rope and cable with pulleys and tripods were used to load and unload the timber in the transportation from stump to mill. Today, in machines with climate controlled cabs and computer controlled devices one operator fells a whole tree, places it on the forest floor in an exact spot, propels it through a set of shears to delimb it while cutting and piling its products onto individual piles. Another operator in a similar vehicle equipped with a hydraulic grapple loader, and a body to carry several cords or tons of products cut and piled by the first machine, loads and hauls them to

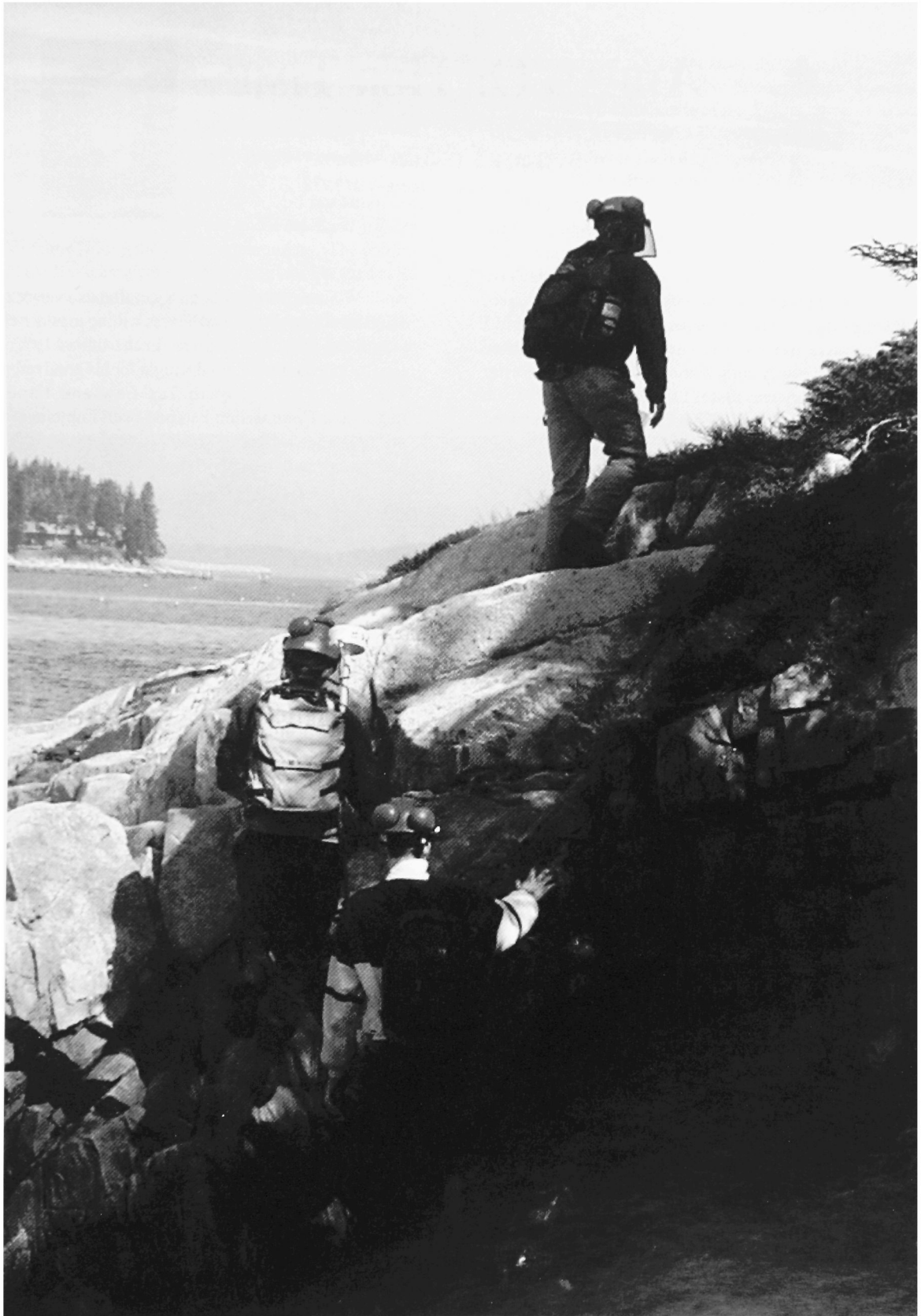
a landing. Two operators in safe, climate controlled, well lit quarters with clear views can produce more in a given time than many men and several teams of horses could produce with hand tools. These machines can also work day and night, through stormy weather if necessary.

As hydraulics and computers changed working conditions and results in timber harvesting from the harsh, unsafe labor of many men and animals, to safe and comfortable high production units with individual operators, so did satellites, computer and modern technology advance the speed and accuracy of forest inventories of volumes, quality, damage from storms, fire, pest, and disease.

After one hundred years of progress much has changed. Namely the attitude, the aims, and the needs from the tiniest rodents, songbirds, and other non-game animals, to deer, moose and elk, as well as other game animals; all these factors must be considered regarding their habitat, status in their own community, as well as in the human community.

As research continues and more progress is made, this never ending search for knowledge will continue in the Natural Science field for hundreds of more years, as it has in the last one hundred years.







AHEAD OF HER TIME

BY SARAH J. (SALLY) MEDINA
B.S. IN FOREST MANAGEMENT IN 1972



Attending the University of Maine was a given, following family tradition. When it came time to apply, I simply chose a field that had interesting course descriptions. I really didn't know just what a Forester did, but my theory was that if I studied things I enjoyed, I'd end up in a job I liked. What a surprise when I arrived on campus in the fall of 1968 and found I was the only female in the forestry class! Girl Scouting had developed my self-confidence as well as my interest in the out-of-doors, so I was undaunted.

I was told there were women who had majored in Forest Science previously, but none in Forest Management. At any rate, I was the first female to attend forestry summer camp, which at that time (1971) was a six-week stint in Princeton. The six-men cabins and central washroom didn't lend themselves to a lone female in camp, so I boarded with the Butler family in town and commuted daily. Fortunately, my buddies in one cabin "adopted" me so I had a place to hang my knapsack and paint my name on the wall with all the other camp attendees over the years. Aside from slogging through the swamps on a cruise line, my fondest memories of Summer Camp include working as "garbage arms" in the kitchen washing pans with Erick Hutchins, jam sessions in the cabin with Al Stockley, Charlie Pidacks and Hutch, and attempting to run the logs inside the boom at the sawmill in Princeton.

I've never felt any discrimination being a woman in what was traditionally a man's field when I entered it, but I did cause some consternation and I have had some amusing experiences. Initially, my advisor tried to channel me into wildlife science, but after one sophomore semester of ichthyology, I rebelled and went back to trees. The next administrative crisis came my junior year when Dr. Marshall Ashley questioned whether I REALLY wanted to go to summer camp, or might I have been thinking of dropping out of school to get married. I assured him that there needed to be a place for me at camp. Most of the time I was just one of the students, but Prof. Art Randall didn't know what to do with a woman in his firefighting exercise. After handing all the guys Indian pumps, shovels, and other equipment, he looked around, picked up the first aid kit and handed it and said to me, "Here, you be the camp nurse." Summer camp went well enough that I was invited back as a teaching assistant the following year.

I was fortunate John Sinclair had a very capable daughter about my age, and he was willing to take a chance to hire the "first girl forester" in the fall of 1972. I am equally indebted to Dr. Fred Knight for his good reference. The Maine Tree Growth Tax Law and Land Use Regulation Commission had just been implemented, so Seven Islands Land Company was looking for a forester who could make tax maps from aerial photos and deal with the new regulations and permitting requirements. I didn't realize at the time just how lucky I was, because most potential forest industry employers were still skeptical about hiring a woman. As it was, I initially spent most of my time cutting and gluing photos, hand drawing forest type maps,

**"there were no accommodations
for women at the
logging or forester's camps"**

attending LURC hearings, and filing notifications and permit applications.

My mentors, John Sinclair and then Chief Forester Cliff Swenson, knew a person couldn't be effective in any forestry related position without an understanding of the forest "from the ground up," so they provided me with opportunities to learn the land and the business by cruising, marking trees, inspecting operations, surveying leases, digging soil test pits, laying out roads, etc. My first week in the woods on-the-job was with John Sinclair's daughter Susan tenting, because there were no accommodations for women at the logging or forester's camps. We had our maps, photos, compass and spare tires (no cell phone, radio or GPS) and had an adventurous week in the Allagash region inspecting active and past harvests. One story got back to the Bangor office from a concerned logging crew that had stopped us to ask if we knew where we were. I had confidently replied "Yup, we're right here," and pointed to the map.

Being one of the first women in the forestry field in the 1970's meant my work was scrutinized closely, particularly by those who didn't believe women were capable of being foresters. On the other hand, being one

of the first women in the profession opened doors for me as I proved I was capable. For example, I'm sure I was initially invited to serve on some advisory boards for gender balance. These gave me opportunities for growth and development that I might not have otherwise had until later in my career.

Over the years, I spent time working out of our Rangeley, Greenville, Ashland and Fort Kent offices and "did time" along the Canadian boundary. The coldest day of my life was spent check-scaling in a log yard at St. Aurelie in 50°F below zero weather with David Wellman. I grew along with LURC and the Tree Growth Tax program, and also became more and more involved in

recreational use management. My responsibilities expanded to administering all of Seven Islands' leases and working with the multitude of interests who use or recreate on the land we manage - from businesses and sporting groups to individuals and agencies. Also, I ensured compliance with environmental regulations for forest road building and harvesting, maintained landownership and timber taxation records, and followed legislative issues. I sometimes summarize my forestry job responsibilities as dealing with all the land use issues other than growing & harvesting trees. Although I work with far more people than trees now, my naive theory about studying something interesting paid-off.



LEADERSHIP

BY FRED B. KNIGHT
DEAN & PROFESSOR EMERITUS

My purpose is to talk about some past leaders of our forestry program at the University of Maine, people I have had the opportunity to know on a rather personal basis. They each have had a very direct impact on forestry in Maine and the nations. As I set the stage for my comments I will first provide a little information on the development of Forestry at the University. This was started by a far-sighted group of Maine legislators who became convinced that the University should offer a degree in Forestry. The Legislature appropriated \$2500.00 for each of the academic years 1903-04 and 1904-05 to offer instruction in Forestry. There were four students in that first class in 1903.

Samuel Newton Spring, MF Yale 1903, was appointed Professor of Forestry and taught forestry for two years. In 1905, Gordon E. Tower, also MF Yale, replaced Spring and continued as the instructor in the Department. Four students received the BS Degree in Forestry at commencement in 1906. In 1910, Gordon Tower was succeeded by John M. Briscoe, another Yale graduate, who served during a period of rapid forestry development in the United States and witnessed growth in numbers of students and faculty. By 1923, there were three members in the faculty. John Briscoe died suddenly in 1933 after 23 years as Head of the Forestry Department.

At this point, I am privileged to discuss the contribution of the three individuals I knew. They were very different in their approach to leadership, but each was highly successful and achieved dramatic result during their individual tenures. The first was Dwight B. Demeritt who was the first leader to have earned his BS in Forestry at Maine; he later received an MF from Yale. Dwight was appointed in 1933, shortly after Arthur Deering became Dean of Agriculture. Dean Deering was very interested in Forestry and supported D.B. Demeritt's request for additional faculty. As a result, the faculty was increased to five. Professor Gregory Baker was



among these instructors and became the early advocate of specialized work in the field of Forest Products. In 1936, specialized training was added in another closely related area; the Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit came to Maine with two scientists. These two leaders soon employed students to assist in research and the MS program in Wildlife Conservation was offered in the Department.

Dwight B. Demeritt was Head of the Forestry Department from 1934 to 1946; he was a seasoned professional with a practical viewpoint of forestry. This was readily apparent to the students. During his tenure the reputation of the program was greatly enhanced and the long-term belief developed that Maine was the place to go to obtain foresters ready to work in the field. An important development was the acquisition of the forestlands surrounding the campus, later named the Dwight B. Demeritt Forest. The long process commenced in 1934 and was successful in 1939 with the receipt of a long-term lease from the Federal Government. These lands were finally deeded to the University in 1955. I knew Dwight only for a short time and he passed away shortly before I returned to Maine in 1972 as Director of the School of Forest Resources. I was privileged to hold the title of Dwight B. Demeritt Professor until I retired in 1990. Mr. Curtis Hutchins, one of many supporters of Forestry at the University lured D.B. away from Maine

in 1946 to join the Dead River Company; Demeritt was highly suited to the corporate life.

Professor Demeritt was succeeded by Robert I. Ashman who had been a member of the faculty since 1930. "Prof" was known and loved by everyone who knew him, both students and faculty. He was a brilliant, scholarly individual with a first degree in History followed by a Master's Degree in Forestry. He was chairman when I returned to

Maine after WWII in 1946. I was one of the large influxes of students following the meager numbers in 1944 and 1945; there were no graduates in 1945. Many adjustments



Albert Nutting

were made to accommodate the large numbers but “Prof” was up to it and all seemed to go rather flawlessly. The forestry program had grown and by 1954 there were over 200 students and at least two had received Master’s Degrees in Wildlife Conservation each year. Only one Master’s Degree in Forestry had been granted by that date. “Prof” retired in 1957 and Professor Gregory Baker served one year as Acting Head until 1958.

Years later in 1972 when I returned to Maine, one of the first people I went to visit was “Prof” He had retired to his home place just outside Augusta where he continued to develop his tree farm which was in several lots in surrounding towns. I was later honored to be one of his former students to be offered the opportunity to purchase one of these lots. We purchased 230 acres, which I managed for many years after he was gone.

Albert D. Nutting was appointed Director of the newly organized School of Forestry in 1958. This selection was at a time when a person with a dynamic and forward-looking view was a necessity. The choice was ideal for the purpose as Albert Nutting had the breadth of experience and intelligence to do this job at a critical time. The needs were an enormous challenge. The School needed more funds, more specialized and better trained faculty, and a modern building in which to do research.

Director Nutting first addressed the need for research support. He enlisted the help of the Dean of Agriculture, Winthrop C. Libby, who requested help from Maine Congressman Clifford McIntire. These three and Experiment Stations Director, George Dow held meetings to discuss research. After several years of work by this group, which was spearheaded by Director Nutting, it gained support of forestry leaders from the Experiment Stations, the United States Forest Service, the Association of State Foresters, the Heads of all the forestry programs, and the members of the Forest Industry. Congressman McIntire joined with Senator Stennis in presenting the Act to Congress where overwhelming majorities

in both bodies passed it in 1962. Research funding was available to Forestry programs throughout the United States.

Albert Nutting was ready for the next challenge, the need for a modern facility in which to accommodate the expanding specialization of faculty and to accomplish research in modern laboratories. The Trustees approved a new building and a funding request was submitted to the Legislature. The request was turned down several times because of limited funds. Finally, in 1967 the Legislature authorized funds that would need to be supplemented by Federal grants. The new building (later named Nutting Hall) was opened in the fall of 1968.

The increased research funds resulting from the McIntire-Stennis Act, and additional State support, led to an increase in overall student numbers as well as more faculty. A PhD program was approved in 1970 through the efforts and leadership of Malcolm Coulter, Associate Director. In 1970, there were two PhD students and twenty-five MS candidates in Wildlife and Forestry.

Albert Nutting was a true friend to many and a spokesperson for Forest Resources throughout the nation. He was a quiet man who never said a bad word about anyone; he loved the students and was always supportive of his faculty. I feel honored that I knew him so well during his final years; he was always helpful to me and was a friend and a mentor.

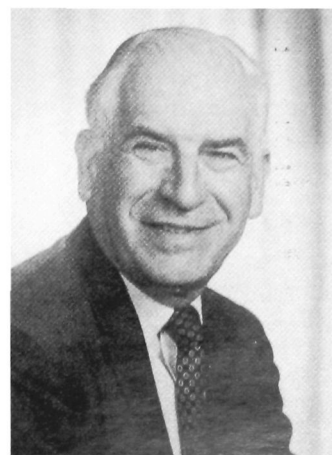
There were other people who had contributed during that middle third of the 100-year history of Forestry at the University of Maine but, I have limited my comments to three leaders because they were the men who lead the way to achievement of the reputation for Maine’s Forestry programs as superior. These three men: Demeritt, Ashman, and Nutting, served the University for 38 years (1933-1971) and each made major changes resulting in the nationally recognized programs of today, I am very fortunate and honored to have known them.



Dwight B. Demeritt



Robert I. Ashman



Albert D. Nutting



THE WORLD WAR II YEARS

MAJOR CHANGES IN THE FORESTRY PROFESSION

BY RICHARD A. HALE

FORESTRY CLASS OF 1947 & FORMER FORESTRY PROFESSOR

The Forestry Program at UMaine grew rapidly in the 1930's. The class of 1937 graduated 26 students, and increased to 40 in the class of 1941. The big increase in demand was for foresters by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Other employment was in the U.S. Forest Service and for the large landowners who were interested in mapping and inventorying their holdings. If you worked for the landowners you spent most of your time in the woods for a number of years, being allowed to come out to civilization every six to eight weeks.

My Class, the class of 1944, was the largest class to enter the University up to that time. There were 482 of us, mostly war babies from WWI, born between 1920 and 1923. About forty of us started in the Forestry or Wildlife programs. There were seven in the Faculty, all topnotch (one returned as President 20 years later). Courses were rigorous. We registered for 18 credits per semester, including two for military. We were expected to expend four hours of effort per credit hour. This meant one hour of class, three hours of preparation. Two hours of lab, two hours for the report. A course called Technical Composition – a two-credit course, required of all foresters and engineers, meant writing a 40-page report – letter perfect. At the end of our sophomore year, we had a six-week summer camp held on campus. Our senior year we had a winter camp in Princeton for half the semester.

There were dorms for the men Freshman year only. Upper-classmen lived in the fraternities (living off-campus was considered the pits). Some of the farm boys lived in the shacks at the end of Grove Street; splitting the eight-dollar a week rent four ways and going home for a load of food every two weeks. The ratio of men to women was about three to one. The women had to be back in their dorms by 10:30 on weekdays and midnight Friday and Saturday. All in all we had a pretty good social life, though. Cost of room, board, tuition, and expenses was about \$500. Foresters got paid \$0.35 per hour working on the forest, mainly axe and bucksaw work. The equivalent of work-study got \$0.30. Cars were scarce, so train or hitchhiking was the usual way to travel. We sent our laundry home by mail in a fiber laundry case, and usually got some goodies back along with the clean clothes.

Our Freshman year was uneventful, but by the fall of 1941, some of the older men were drafted and some were called by their National Guard units. At the end of our Sophomore year, many of us were accepted for advanced ROTC. There were two programs, Coast Artillery for the Engineers and infantry for everyone else. Class numbers had only eight students. The last week of winter camp was used to write a management plan which was usually done at the camp. The class of

'43 was brought back to Orono for this final week, causing one member to complain, "When you are in Orono, you ain't nowhere and when you are in Princeton, you ain't nowhere, but it ain't quite so obvious"

In June of 1943 about all of the class was called to active duty. The only men left on campus were a few engineers who were draft-deferred and some 17-year-olds. We all went with the infantry group, took basic training in Georgia, came back to Orono for a 3 month engineering course, and then went to Armored Officer Candidate School at Ft. Knox. As there was a surplus of Armored Officers and a shortage of Infantry Officers, they sent us to Ft. Benning to train for that branch. We were together for over a year in the service, and became a very close-knit group, as we still are 64 years from the time of freshman week in 1940. We were shipped to different training camps and then overseas.

Most of us returned to Orono in 1946 and '47. The campus was flooded with veterans attending college under the G.I. Bill. The student population in 1941 was about 1700. In 1946, the student population rose to 3900 on campus plus another 600 freshman G.I.s at Brunswick Naval Air Station. There were 12 barracks made into dorms in what is now the Alford area. The York Area had a number of two story apartments for married students along with a cabin and trailer park in the field behind Woodlot A. Classes ran nine hours a day plus all day Saturday.

What were we like as students? Years later Professor Ed Gidding, who came onto the faculty from the Navy, and had a way of describing people in rolling tones, described us as the worst bunch of degenerate, conniving characters he had ever seen in his whole career in the Forest Service, the Navy, Industry, and academia. He may have been partially right. We came back ready to get on with our education and with much clearer goals than we had before the war.

The faculty were no longer the gods on pedestals that we looked up to with awe three years before. Undoubtedly, a few of the faculty had problems dealing with us, but most of them adapted to the pressure of dealing with motivated students in great numbers. Some of us brought skills to academia. Aerial photographs were widely used in the service and of great benefit to forestry and agriculture. It was a two-way street, too. The senior Winter Camp was changed to an eight-week summer camp. The University commissary unloaded a bunch of junk on us. Three of us went to the Director and offered to take over the mess hall operation (we had all taken Brownie Schrupf's camp feeding course, and had served as mess officers in the service). We were well and within budget, and kept the cook happy.

Many of us graduated in 1947. Some were around in the fall and were the backbone of the firefighters in Acadia. Many of the foresters had worked on fire crews in the West before going into the service. When the fire

was under control and they were packing up to return to Orono, a certain faculty member (formerly a high-ranking Navy officer) was overheard saying, "Wouldn't it be nice if we had one of those gas-powered fire pumps back at the University." The two students who "overheard" this were, shall we say, experts in the art of transferring government property from one user to a more needy one. We used that pump until it finally wore out 25 years later.

The decade of the 1940s marked the transition from a manual labor economy in the woods (men and horses) to a mechanized one. My generation was deeply involved in the many innovations and changes, of which some were brought about by our service experience. The first chainsaws having any reliability appeared in 1950. By 1955, they were universally used. The 1960s saw the development of the skidder and grapple loader, resulting in the demise of horse logging. The majority of the class stayed in our professions. Several became highly successful fisheries biologists. One of the Wildlifers was a Deputy Assistant Secretary in HUD (people at this level ran the department). He later became Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources of the State of Pennsylvania, with over 5000 employees. Of the Foresters, one was Dean of the University of California, and others held responsible jobs in industry and government.

The whole class of 1944 is very appreciative of the education that the University provided, and has shown this appreciation by its support of the University and its programs. You can see a list of the 394 members of the class who served in WWII and Korea in the lobby of the Class of 1944 Hall. A member gave the naming grant to Buchanan '44 Alumni House. Forestry and Wildlife have over \$200,000 in upcoming scholarship funds. Currently, we are in the process of building an English style pub in the Memorial Union. Let us hope that your classes can follow our example in the support of the University of Maine and its programs.



Dick Hale

MEMORIES

BY DAVID WENTWORTH
FORESTRY CLASS OF 1952

Nineteen fifty-two was a long, long time ago to today's students in both years and level of technology, but to me it seems like yesterday. Time flies, but 1952 was a great year for me. My fiance graduated from Simmoms College in Boston on June 6. We were married on June 14th and I graduated June 15th from the Forestry School at the University of Maine, Orono.

The Forest Management Program at UMaine was very intense then, as I'm sure it is now with physical and natural sciences and tons of lab hours to go with them. At times, I felt like transferring to Liberal Arts so that I could go to Pat's Pizza more often! The faculty urged us to seek work closely allied to forestry. In the summer following my freshman year, I worked for a tree surgeon company. Following my sophomore year, two classmates and I drove across country to work for the National Forest Service. I worked on the Deschute National Forest at Sisters, Oregon. Those were great and valuable experiences.

At the Deschutes, I joined seven other forestry students from various colleges as we followed behind logging operations, cutting and piling slash along the logging roads to lessen the danger of fire. On occasion, I was selected for other tasks such as relief lookout on Blake Butte. That meant backpacking my bedroll and grub up 3000ft and four miles of switchback trail for a four day stay every two weeks. The eighty foot wood tower (with steel cable supports, thank you!) was built by the "CCC's" (Civilian Conservation Corp.) in the 1930's. My reward was the view of eleven snow-capped mountains from Mt. Shasta in California to Mt. Rainer in Washington.

There were only two fire reports on the Deschutes during that summer of '50 and I reported one—a camper along the Deschutes River was on fire. The fisherman owner left his stove unattended. The fulltime tower lookout operator who spotted a lightning strike in a Ponderosa Pine half way up Black Butte reported the other fire. I tried to be invisible in the back row but the Assistant Ranger chose me as his partner to take care of it. Up we climbed with shovels, axe, six foot crosscut saw—this was not going to be fun! My partner must have been pretty good because like a "needle in a haystack" he found the tree among trees for which we were searching. One large branch on the top was smoldering! The recommended solution was to cut the tree down and bury the hot spot. I looked at the four-foot diameter tree and six foot crosscut saw—this was not going to be fun! Look out! The top of the tree had burned through and tumbled down to the ground, which we easily put out. I was not disappointed that I was not able to demonstrate my skill with the crosscut saw.

The summer following my junior year was spent at a six week University Forestry Camp in Princeton, Maine. This was a financial disaster for my summer earnings and I had to borrow funds to complete my senior year. We did have an opportunity to harvest some pulpwood at summer camp, after hours. Only two students took up the offer, Swede Nelson and myself. I don't recall Nelson's incentive but mine was to buy an engagement ring for my wife-to-be. After 51 years, I still see that ring on my wife's finger—see what hard work and determination can do for you!





After graduation I expected to go to Pensacola, Florida to become a Navy pilot but with the Korean War winding down the Navy told me they already had too many pilots. Since then, I had become more interested in the mill end of the business instead of the woods end. I applied and was accepted at North Carolina State College with a teaching assistantship, which helped to meet expenses in the wood technology graduate program. Even better, was to have a wife/partner who was able and willing to work to support us both.

During my second semester at N.C. State I was in touch with my University of Maine Alpha Gamma Phi Fraternity brother and Forestry graduate, Leroy Rand, who had returned from service in Korea. He entered the N.C. State Forestry Graduate Program, and since he was unable to find an apartment on short notice he lived in our two bedroom apartment for a semester. How's that for a Fraternity with bonding?

Armed with a BS in Forestry and MS in Wood Technology, I secured a Technical Sales & Service position in the Wood Adhesive Division of Monsanto Chemical Co. Monsanto was generous enough to share education costs for my MBA degree at night for six years! I am so fortunate for that opportunity because life cycles are real for products, industries and companies-Monsanto went out of the adhesives business! The MBA and knowledge in people management, financial management, and all disciplines of marketing management prepared me for broader career horizons.

I later became a Product Manager at American Optical, Vice President of Springborn World Consulting

Co., President of Varilux Company, and finally ten years with my own Worldwide consulting business.

When I graduated from the University of Maine Forestry School, I was not prepared for a diversified career. I knew how to manage forests. I did not know how to manage people, manage a business, nor market a product. Of course, it is individual as preference to be a scientist or a professional in the many facets of forestry, but I support efforts to include the many facets of business, after all, a business cannot survive without a customer, without a profitable bottom line, and without a vision to avoid obsolescence.

In reflection of my 74 years, I have been blessed with education and opportunities, a superb wife/partner; six educated children (one deceased); and nine "light of my life" grandchildren!

I write this article about my last 55 years in great humility and thanksgiving, but primarily for the purpose of sharing some thoughts with current Forestry students as follows:

- < Love, commitment, and respect will find and hold onto a great partner for life.
- < Recognize and take advantage of opportunities that can enhance your future.
- < Avoid obsolescence by never stopping to educate yourself; it's up to you.
- < Get a good grasp of economics, marketing, business disciplines, and business tax code.
- < Time flies – Take time to smell the roses!

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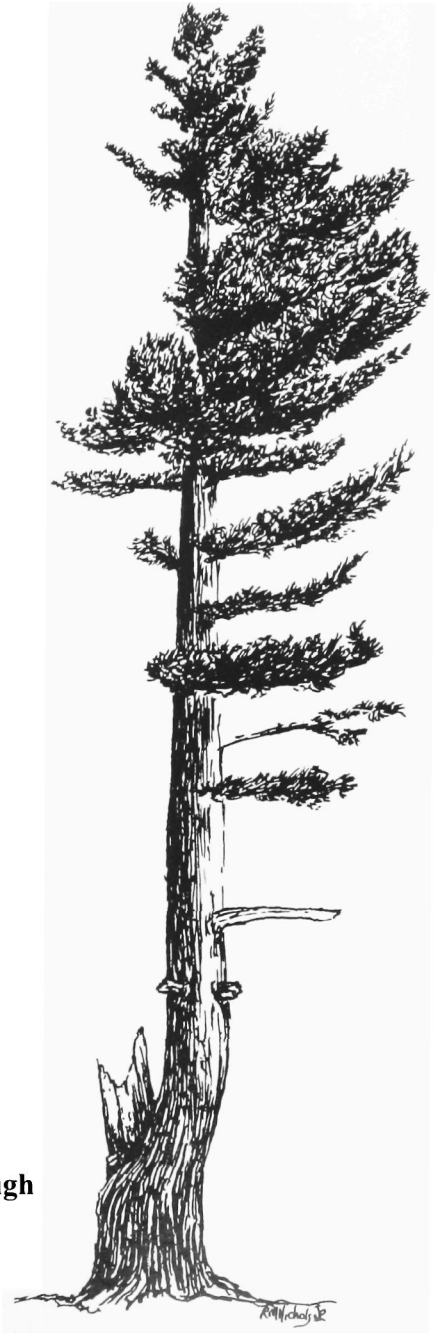
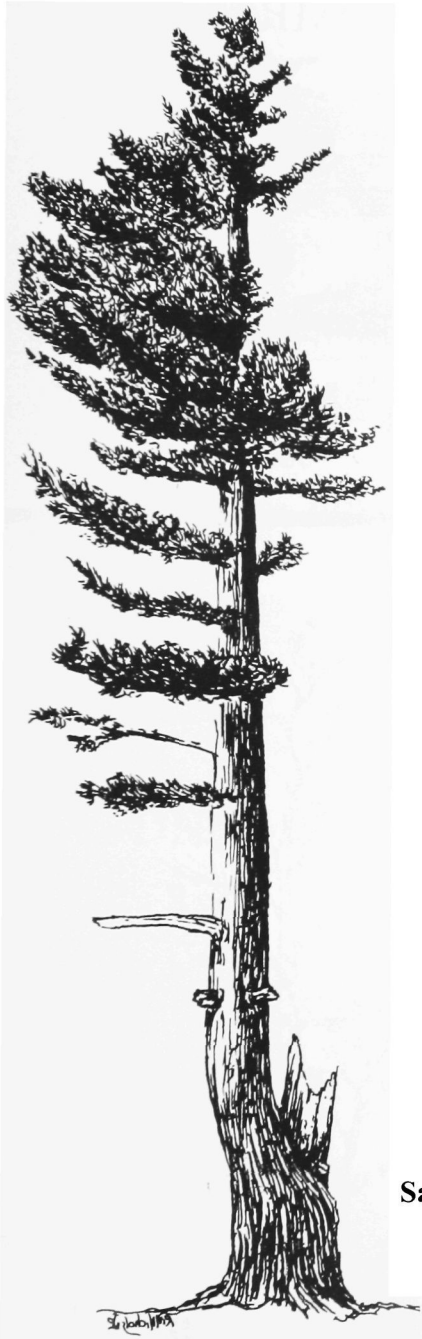
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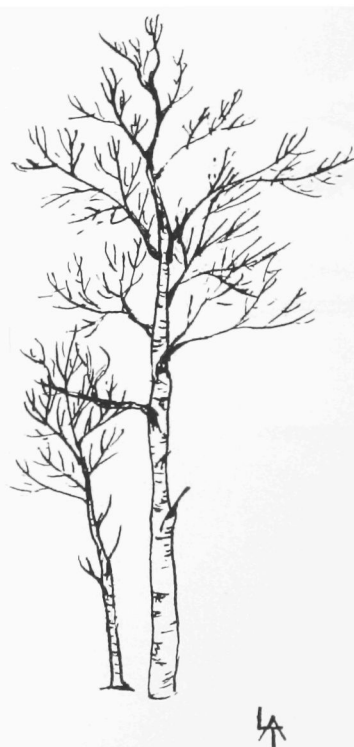
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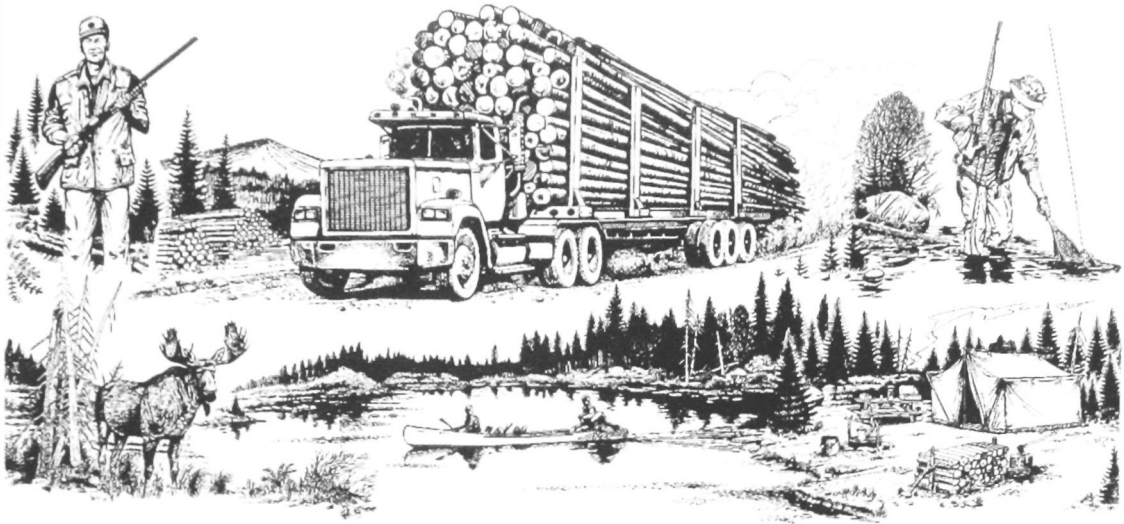
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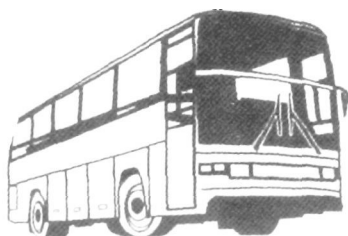
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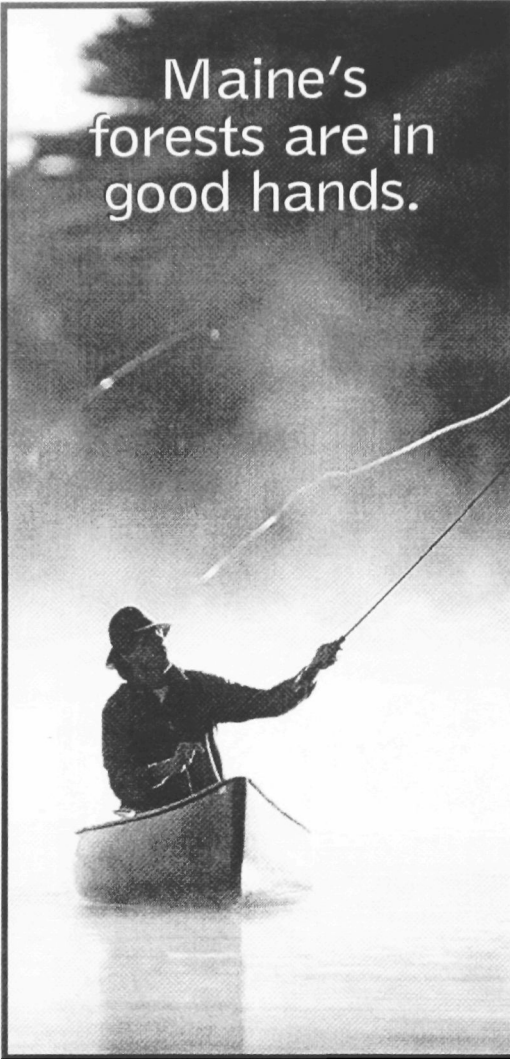
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