The Maine Forester

Annual Edition

1957

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DEDICATION

This issue of the MAINE FORESTER is dedicated to Professor Robert I. Ashman with deep appreciation for his many years of devoted service to the University and particularly the students in the Department of Forestry. "Prof" has gained the respect and admiration of all those who have been fortunate enough to have known him as an instructor or a colleague. His retirement will be regretted by all those who have been associated with him. "Prof's" excellent instruction and friendly counseling will always remain in our fond memories of the University of Maine.
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR GORDON L. CHAPMAN
Whereas: The University of Maine, the College of Agriculture, and the Department of Forestry, in particular, have lost a valuable and devoted member of the staff in the death of Associate Professor Gordon L. Chapman;

And Whereas: He carried on his work, both in teaching and research, with zeal far beyond the call of duty, leaving as a legacy alumni thoroughly trained in Silviculture and as a monument to his memory a University Forest fast becoming a model of good forestry practice;

And Whereas: His willingness to cooperate, his gentle courteous manner, and his ability to see the other fellow’s side of a question have endeared him both to faculty and students; in the words of a Forestry Junior, “There was a ‘Prof’ everybody liked;”

And Whereas: He continued to give the benefit of his broad training and experience to his colleagues, his students, and to the scholarship committee which was near to his heart, in spite of rapidly failing health;

And Whereas: As a group we have lost a sincere and valued friend;

Be It Resolved: That the Faculty of the College of Agriculture in executive session express our deep personal sorrow in the passing of an esteemed colleague; and

Be It Further Resolved: That we acknowledge with gratitude his faithful service; and

Be It Further Resolved: That these resolutions be incorporated in the records of the Faculty of the College of Agriculture and that copies be sent to Mrs. Chapman and other members of his family.

FAY HYLAND
HAROLD E. YOUNG
ROBERT I. ASHMAN, Chairman

June 8, 1956
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The FACULTY for their guidance and interest.

The CONTRIBUTORS, whose work has made this issue worthwhile.

The ADVERTISERS, without whom this publication would not be possible.

PAT PELKY and DIANE SMART for their help in typing copy.
The Editor's Page

The MAINE FORESTER is published annually by the forestry students to provide a record of their activities and experiences, news of alumni, and some articles that will be of interest to those concerned with forestry and wildlife activities. To accomplish this task, the full cooperation of the students and faculty is necessary. The cooperation received from these people along with the devotion of the staff has made this magazine a success.

This year we have again presented a large section of articles. We have tried to avoid the strictly technical articles which may be found in many other publications. The articles which have been presented cover a wide field and should be of interest to all.

The MAINE FORESTER wishes the best of luck to '57 in the years to come. This year more than ever before there is a demand for foresters which should forecast a bright future for those now entering upon a career.

The MAINE FORESTER is proud to dedicate this issue to "Prof" and we wish him the very best of everything in the years to come.
What Is A Forester?

A forester is an amateur woodsman with a college education.

There are two classes of foresters. One class believes in keeping abreast of those broad dynamic movements of the present day that challenge the best efforts of the nation’s thinkers. The other class fights fire, builds truck trails, plants trees, and wears old clothes.

Some foresters have offices, some live in the city, and some work in the woods. Some foresters spend almost their entire lives in God’s great out-of-doors. They love to hunt and fish. They would, too, if they only had time.

It used to be said that a forester’s best friends were his horse and his axe. Today, a forester has no need for a horse, and he might cut himself with an axe. Years ago, almost every forester wore a big Stetson hat and carried a gun on his hip and a flask in his pocket. Nowadays his Stetson hats are only worn in the movies, and you hardly ever see a forester carrying a gun.

An interesting thing about a forester’s life is that he meets all kinds of people, from hobos to multi-millionaires. It is not at all uncommon for a forester to have the privilege of personally doing favors for millionaire tourists. However, there is no record of a millionaire tourist ever doing a favor for a forester. But even if they don’t make much money, it’s nice steady work, and they have lots of fun.

Another satisfactory thing about a forester’s career is that he is his own master, absolutely independent and answerable to no one for his professional conduct. That is, except to his wife, ladies’ garden clubs, sportsmen’s associations, nature lovers, newspaper editors, and local politicians.

Forestry is a very pleasant profession because it is so easy to get ahead. Many foresters graduate from college with only a few debts, and immediately get a job and a wife. In about ten years’ time, in addition to the same job and the same wife, they have more debts and five kids. That’s why foresters are so happy.

Anonymous
"Prof"

Professor Ashman’s professional attainments, his service on many committees, both University and in professional societies, and his stature as a forestry educator are well known and have been documented elsewhere. Less well known, to the University community and to the public in general, is his very real interest in each and every student who has come under his supervision. At times this interest, of necessity, had to take the form of a “Dutch uncle” talk. This was not a “blowing of the top” but a factual and penetrating analysis of the student’s weaknesses, presented in such a way that resentment was impossible. At other times a bit of pointed sarcasm accompanied by a twinkle of the eye was used to deflate some brash young man bent on setting the world to rights immediately. At still other times he served as sort of father confessor and psychiatrist to some worried student who needed advice and propping up. The sure touch for the occasion always seemed to be on tap.

No one will ever know the number of hours spent counseling students, nor to how many he has advanced money to tide them over a tight financial spot. Prof did not keep tally and no one else possibly could, but from seven in the morning to five or later in the afternoon, the office door was open and students were welcome at any time. Visitors, staff, or anyone else took second place on his time when one of his boys wished to talk with him.

The alumni who graduated prior to 1943 probably remember Prof best as the director of the Winter Camp. By some intricate system of bookkeeping, never completely understood by the rest of the staff, he managed to bring camp to a close with each student working the same amount of time on each of the many projects. Weather was seldom a deterrent to field work and the coldest sub-zero mornings would find Prof abroad traveling with the crew headed to the most remote section from camp. Either he was perpetually chilled to numbness or the blood ran warmly in his veins because at noon lunch he would keep well out of range of the roaring fire which the student crews would build. During the day he would work his way through the woods to other crews — quite likely ap-
pearing out of nowhere when a crew had decided that the easiest way to take a plot was to build up a fire and cruise “by ocular”. In one instance it appeared that a cruising party had holed up in a vacant jobber’s camp for the day.

After the freeze-up in December the flowages became the convenient sidewalks to the southern part of the township and many a boot was water filled in negotiating the transition from safe flowage ice through the bog to hard ground. The thoroughfare back of Black Cat Island was particularly treacherous because of spring-holes in the ice, but was also attractive because it reduced appreciably the walking distance from the southeastern sections to camp. Prof had his turn of dropping through the ice for a complete immersion one January day. One experience of that kind was usually enough to convince a person that the somewhat longer distance around the Island was pleasanter.

The medicine shelf in the office camp stocked some of the rough and ready medicines for the usual variety of stomach upsets, minor cuts, abrasions, and colds. Prof dispersed these with aplomb but with a slightly heavy hand on the castor oil, but his poise was shattered when one student came in feeling ill and mumbled rapidly: “I ate some ice, I ate some ice!” The words were so run together that what came through Prof’s receiving set was “mice”! Only by seeing the horrified expression on his face and hearing the exclamation of “Holy Cow!” could one appreciate the incident. For over twenty years “mice” and that student have been associated in his mind.

Occasionally a student would get temporarily bewildered and fail to get back to camp for supper. Prof would resist the immediate clamor for an organized search party and allow the man plenty of time to get straightened out and come in under his own steam. Seldom did this fail to produce the desired results and thereafter the man had more confidence in his ability to get around the woods. All forestry training is not from textbooks. Much of it comes by example, precept, and an understanding of how young men tick. Prof has been an all around forestry teacher.

His retirement in June from teaching does not mean that he is through with forestry. As he expresses it, “I am merely changing jobs.” The coming years will see him concentrating his efforts on his Tree Farm in the Chelsea area.
Fire In The Maine Woods

BY A. G. RANDALL
Associate Professor of Forestry

In common with other forested states, Maine has known the smell of smoke in the woods, at times the terror of leaping flames, and the continual attrition of timber values. With its wealth of forests, Maine is very vulnerable to damage by the red demon, which destroys Nature's forests and works of man alike. Fortunately, the very conditions which have produced the forests have kept them from serious damage most of the time. In ordinary years the number of days without rain and the occurrence of high winds are not such as to lead to serious burning conditions. Certain years, however, are noted for the occurrence of serious forest fires. Among them are 1795, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1837, 1858, 1870, 1884, 1886, 1903, 1908, 1921, 1947, and 1952. An interesting history is revealed in the Reports of the Forest Commissioner.

The first year that forest fires were fought systematically was 1903. Since that time the protection system has been strengthened greatly. Maine has recognized the responsibility of protecting its greatest resource from fire. It is not willing to be a passive prey of the flames.

Fires must have occurred before settlement; however, only rarely would conditions favor extensive burns in the virgin forest. Wilkins tells of a fire which burned 150,000 acres in the vicinity of Mt. Katahdin in 1795.

During most of the nineteenth century, the frontier of agricultural settlement extended through Maine, and the smoke of settlers' fires was seldom absent. Occasionally these fires would spread destruction over vast areas.

The worst forest fire in Maine's history started on October 7, 1825, the same day as the famous Miramichi fire in New Brunswick, with which the Maine fire is often confused. From Shirley and Ellotsville, it burned east to cross the West Branch of the Penobscot where Millinocket now stands. It swept down to the main Penobscot in the town of Chester and burned through all the towns on the west side of the river down as far as Old Town. Holbrook relates
that ferrymen on the Penobscot had to use compasses that day. That fire covered an estimated 1,300 square miles.

Another great fire in 1837 started on the meadows of the Seboeis river and burned the country between Patten and the East Branch of the Penobscot and north into Aroostook County. It started when an employee of the Land Agent, in order to discourage unauthorized cutting of timber, set fire to stacks of meadow hay cut by the lumbermen. Evidently he was not a man who took his mission lightly.

Observers repeatedly state that fires would not run in the virgin forest. Austin Cary tells of three of the most destructive fires in the State, which in 1886 burned over nearly 100,000 acres in the Dead River drainage. His statement is forthright: “Now against the majority of fires, virgin timberland of whatever nature is proof.” Hardwood or mixed growth is much less likely to suffer severely than softwood. Cary suggested breaking up cutover areas by leaving uncut belts of green timber.

Those who have visited Mt. Katahdin will be interested to learn that the devastation by fire so plainly seen to the east of the mountain occurred in great fires of 1884 and 1903. S. N. Spring, first professor of forestry at the University of Maine, made a study of forest fires in 1904. “The fire of 1884 was started on June 29 at Norway Falls, about a mile below old City camp in Township 4, Range 9, by some fishermen who allowed a fire that they made for driving away mosquitoes to spread beyond control. It was a dry season, and the slash left by the lumbermen the winter before, together with many trees which had been thrown by a violent storm on November 12, 1883, known in local history as the ‘Maine cyclone’, made good fuel.” It covered some 22,000 acres. The fire of 1903 started on June 2 and its cause is ascribed by local opinion to a gang of men who were constructing a telephone line near Webster Lake. Two narrow valleys running north and south, Pogey Notch and the South Branch of Wassataquoik Stream, formed a flue through which the fire raged with great intensity. The slope of Turner Mountain was almost completely denuded. An eyewitness saw a spotfire start several miles from the main fire. Both these fires were stopped by ridge tops, virgin forest, and hardwood growth.

The most extensive fire or series of fires in the Rangeley region occurred in 1903 and covered some 27,000 acres. In 1903 also a
fire started in Edinburgh on the Penobscot above Old Town and, in spite of efforts to stop it, swept into Argyle, where it burned a saw-mill, four dwellings, four barns, a blacksmith shop, and some other buildings. Some 270,000 acres burned in Maine in 1903. This was a much smaller loss than New York State suffered in the Adirondacks that year. Credit is given by the Forest Commissioner to the newly established warden system and the $10,000 appropriated for it by the Legislature in 1903.

In 1908, an extremely dry year, Maine suffered a loss of 142,000 acres burned and $618,816 damage. A reaction was the 1909 law establishing the Forestry District, in which landowners pay a tax specifically for fire protection. This development is indigenous, there being nothing just like it anywhere.

Dana made a study of forest fires in Maine in the period 1916 to 1925 inclusive. 1921 was the worst of these years, over 58,000 acres being burned and damage of $450,000 resulting.

The spectacular fires of 1947 were a shock to the public. Much of the concern was due to the fact that some of these fires burned in populated areas and wiped out entire communities. The loss was principally in the organized towns. When the Forestry District was set up in 1909, placing the Forest Commissioner in charge of fire protection, municipalities were left to handle their own forest fires. The disaster of 1947 was the result of lack of organization, direction and training. Five major fires and several smaller ones burned 230,000 acres and caused damage estimated at $32,000,000. 16 lives were lost, though not directly due to the fires. Maine, however, did not take this blow lying down. A number of measures have been taken to prevent a recurrence of the disaster. State wardens have been given authority in municipalities. Equipment has been augmented greatly and a radio communication system established. Training programs reach all the way to the town wardens. Finally Maine joined with the other New England states and New York to form the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact.

The University of Maine took an active part in battling the 1947 fires. Some 1400 students volunteered and were sent out. On the Blacks Woods Fire in Township 10 and Cherryfield, classic textbook methods of backfiring from a road and burning out behind a bulldozer were spectacularly successful. A large, well
equipped and well organized expedition was sent to Bar Harbor but by this time the fire was largely in the mop-up stage.

In May, 1950, a fire at Greenfield, the smoke of which could be plainly seen from the campus, gave an opportunity to put the "Hot-Shot" training into practice. University crews again proved the most dependable and effective crews on the fire.

The summer of 1952 was again a bad year. How it compared with 1903 or 1947 is not known. Fire protection was better organized than in 1947. Summer camp men spent ten days in fighting fire. Seven days were on the Clifford Lake Fire which burned 60 acres in Township 26. This was a hot little fire, even though we went in after the fire made its big run. A 7,600 acre fire near Beddington was a classic fire in some respects. Here flames could be seen and heard leaping through the tree crowns with a roar like an express train. We were given the doubtful honor of stopping the fire at the head of West Branch of Narraguagus River to keep it from getting over the ridge to Alligator Lake. We drove up thru the smouldering burn for miles, occasionally stopping to saw trunks of down trees out of the road. We were unable to get through the burning edge until the fire died down in late afternoon. We then scratched in a line and burned it out. Next day the humidity was up. Reinforced by more men and a bulldozer, we worked a mile or so of fire edge but could not burn it out.

No serious accidents were suffered by students on any of these fires, due to the good sense of the men, training, and crew organization. However, at Beddington two men were hospitalized temporarily with food poisoning.

The Hot-Shot Fire Crew is continuing its training program at the University. In the fall of 1956, 32 men turned out. This is also the number of State certificates issued to date to men who have completed a minimum of eight hours work in the field.

The lessons to be found in even a hasty reading of fire history are many and interesting. Fires were not fought in the early days, except to protect settlements and property. The fire warden system was first set up in 1903. The results of training and organization were apparent then as in 1947. Fire seasons have lasted until late in October. In 1908 the Forest Commissioner reported, "The dry season began in May and extended until October 27, during which period there was not more than three weeks when forest fires would
not run.” Yet in 1947, we were not prepared for the effects of accumulated drought when the “big wind” swept fire into Bar Harbor on October 23. In the early days settlers’ fires frequently became conflagrations. Later lumbering slash contributed to the spread of the flames. The slash law requires clearing slash along highways and property lines. It may be that a law limiting the size of cutover areas without leaving intervening strips of old growth or areas cleared of slash would accomplish more. Control of fires in cutover areas is important, as forest management cannot be successful until this problem is solved. However, the record of progress is encouraging, especially in 1903, 1909, and 1949 and gradually in other years. Each time Maine has been struck by a bad fire season it has refused to be a prey of the flames and strengthened its efforts to deal with the red menace. Fire is not now a sufficient threat to prevent investment in Maine timberlands, and it is likely that in the future, the danger of serious loss will become quite remote.
Forestry In Puerto Rico

BY F. R. LONGWOOD

The forester working in Puerto Rico must cope with numerous and unusually complex problems, but is fortunate to work yearlong in one of the most delightful climates conceivable. The author recently spent nearly three years on this island when the thermometer never registered below 68 nor above 91 degrees at his home in a suburb of San Juan. This is truly shirt-sleeve forestry at its best. However, before discussing forestry in Puerto Rico, a bit of background information is essential.

Puerto Rico is a commonwealth of the United States, with a status similar to that of Canada in the British Empire. The 2.5 million fortunate people living on this beautiful tropical island enjoy the protection and benefits of a democratic government modeled after that of the United States. The Governor and members of the Senate and House of Representatives are elected by popular vote of the people in open and painstakingly honest elections. The Popular party, led by Governor Munos Marin and favoring the present commonwealth status, has been in power since the establishment of the commonwealth. Two other political parties are in existence; the Independentistas, who advocate complete freedom from the United States, and the Statehood party whose members believe that Puerto Rico should attain the status of a state within the U. S. Government. Neither party is a serious threat at this time to the control of the Popular party. However, the Statehood party is led and supported by some of the island’s wealthiest and most influential people and is a constant and most useful threat to the Popular party. This faction stands ready to take over at any time the Popular party falters or ceases to continue the economic and social progress that has been so outstandingly successful over the past ten years.

The Puerto Rican people have dual citizenship rights. They

* Formerly in charge of Forest Utilization Research at the Tropical Research Center, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.
are citizens of both Puerto Rico and the United States and have the full rights and privileges of U. S. citizens except that of voting for our elective officers. They serve in the armed forces, enter and leave the United States as they please and import or export goods into and from the states without restriction. However, lacking the right to vote in the U. S. elections, they are accordingly not subject to taxation by the Federal Government. Nevertheless, they do receive nearly the same assistance in roads, schools, agriculture, housing, forestry, and other fields as the Federal Government extends to the 48 states.

Puerto Rico has received assistance in the management of her forests by the U. S. Forest Service for many years. Two National Forests, the Toro Negra National Forest and the Luquillo National Forest were until recently operated as part of the National Forest system of the United States. A Forest Experiment Station was also established nearly 30 years ago to carry on research in forest management. Both National Forests and the Forest Experiment Station were headed by a Director with headquarters at the University of Puerto Rico in Rio Piedras. When a series of small Puerto Rican-owned forests were purchased, he also directed and controlled their administration by local people of the Commonwealth Forest Service.

In 1953, the Commonwealth Forest Service was separated from the U. S. Forest Service and became an independent agency responsible, among other things, for the management of the several commonwealth forests. Soon afterwards, the Federal Forest Service began action to turn over the Toro Negra National Forests to the Commonwealth Forest Service and to divest the Luquillo National Forest of its National Forest status and turn it into a large experimental forest. At about the same time, the status of the Forest Experiment Station was changed to that of a Research Center and placed under the direction of a Research Center Leader. The Tropi­cal Research Center, however, continues to have nearly the same responsibilities and to operate essentially the same as the regional experiment stations in the states.

All activities of the U. S. Forest Service in Puerto Rico are now carried out by the Tropical Research Center. The center is headed by Dr. Frank H. Wadsworth. Dr. Wadsworth is not only a brilliant forester and a very capable administrator, but after 15 years'
experience of forest research in tropical forestry is recognized as an international authority in that field. A few experienced foresters from the United States act as division heads and the balance of the staff is composed of very capable Puerto Rican people. Most of these local people were carefully selected from the best of the many employees working in the C.C.C. program in the "thirties" and are accordingly exceedingly capable and experienced.

The land area of Puerto Rico is approximately 2.2 million acres, of which 700,000 acres or nearly one-third is covered with some type of forest growth. Heavy cutting for charcoal production and land clearing for agriculture has reduced the area of commercial forest to about 320,000 acres. The other 380,000 acres is largely brush covered land producing mostly fuelwood at the present time.

Forestry is restricted in Puerto Rico to those areas not required for farming. For the most part, agriculture uses all lands of less than 45 percent slope, leaving only the steeper upper elevations for the forests. The area available for forest management is increasing as the rural people move to the cities to work in the several hundred new industries established during the last few years. As the industrialization progresses, there is a continuing abandonment of marginal and submarginal farms and coffee plantations which are quickly taken over by the forests. Farming continues to move further down the slopes, leaving more and less steep land for the forests. However, forestry must compete for space in even the high elevations with the large tracts of land held by growers of coffee. These tracts are called fincas in Spanish.

The sawtimber volume of the island is relatively small, reported at about 70 million board feet in 1951. An additional 360,000 cords of wood was reported in pole-size trees in addition to nearly 1,000,000 cords of fuelwood. Unfortunately, most potential sawlog trees are used for fuelwood, posts, or poles before they reach sawlog size due to their scattered occurrence and the lack of an active sawlog market.

The total use of native lumber is estimated at not more than 600,000 board feet annually, of which one-half is used in the manufacture of furniture. An additional 80 to 90 million board feet of lumber, plywood, and other wood products are imported annually. Very large quantities of fuelwood are also used for charcoal and fuelwood for cooking purposes. This use is declining rapidly as
kerosene stoves become more plentiful in both the rural and urban areas. Fuel for heat is not required in this area, only 18 degrees north of the equator.

Except for a relatively narrow, flat, coastal belt, all of Puerto Rico is mountainous with a number of relatively wide fertile valleys in the interior. The Tropical rain forest occurs on the mountain slopes where the annual rainfall ranges from 50 inches near sea level to more than 220 inches at the highest elevations. The forests are composed entirely of hardwoods with more than 500 species having been identified. Forty to fifty, and frequently more species are often found growing on a single acre. Many of them are of little commercial value and fewer than 300 species are of commercial value. Less than 100 species are available in sufficient supply to be considered commercially important.

These forests, like most tropical rain forests, grow on heavily leached, infertile soil. The heavy and frequent rainfall, high humidity and tropical climate cause rapid and continuous decomposition, robbing the ground of nearly any vestige of duff or humus that is characteristic of the forests in the temperate zone of the United States. Consequently, it is the 12 month growing season rather than the site which allows many of these tropical hardwoods to grow at a rapid rate. However, some species actually grow more slowly than many of our stateside species.

With a few exceptions, the trees of the rain forests have diffuse porous wood. One notable exception is the wood of the Palo Colorado (red wood) which grows at high elevations in the Luquillo mountains, where the rainfall reaches 220 inches or more per year. During the rainy season, the ground becomes so waterlogged that these trees lose their leaves and do not regain them until the heavy rains are over and the oxygen supply in the soil is increased. This cessation of growth gives rise to growth rings. These areas, although on the tops of mountains, have all the appearances of the Black Spruce swamps of northern Minnesota. Even spaghnum moss grows here to a considerable depth.

The many species of trees produce an equally great number of different woods, ranging from Balsa, the lightest commercial wood in the world, to Ausubo and other woods weighing more than water when air-dry. Lignum Vitale, the heaviest commercial wood in the world, isn't found in the rain forests but grows in the foothills along
the dry southern coast of the island. *Ucar*, another very dense wood is also found along the dry coastal belt on the southern coastal area.

Logging methods are still rather primitive due to the steep, rocky terrain and lack of extensive areas of merchantable timber. Trees are usually felled and bucked with axes and crosscut saws. The saws, although old and often missing several teeth, are of the conventional type. However, our conventional single or double bit axes are not acceptable to the Puerto Rican woodsmen. They prefer an oddly shaped single bit axe with a home made handle up to five feet long. Logs are skidded with ox teams down the rocky and slippery mountain slopes to one of the many hard surfaced roads traversing the island. At times, two teams of oxen are used in tandem to move very large logs. The accompanying photograph shows how logs are skidded between the oxen and not behind them as is customary when horses are used. The log is usually secured by wrapping a chain around a V shaped groove cut at the end of the log. The chain is then fastened to the yoke, which rests on the animal’s neck. The yoke is securely fastened with rope to each animal's horns.

(Photo by Atiles)
Oxen can pull tremendous loads downhill or on the level ground but are unable to move much more than their own weight uphill. Tractors have been tried and found to be inefficient and expensive to operate because of the excessive wear and damage that occurs on the rocky slopes.

In order to eliminate skidding, sawlogs are often pitsawn into lumber in the woods. Experienced woodsmen can produce about 100 board feet of one-inch lumber per day by this ancient method. The lumber is about equal in quality to that sawn by a small circular sawmill. The boards are carried out of the woods, after sawing, on the heads of the woods workers, who can balance and carry incredible weights for long periods of time. A photograph of two men pitsawing a large log in the Luquillo mountains of Puerto Rico is shown below.

![Photo by Atiles](image)

Logs that are skidded to the road are hauled to one of the several small sawmills on the island and converted into rough lumber. Much of the lumber is then used for furniture and other uses after
a short period of air-drying. Seldom is it completely air dry be-
fore use. There are no dry kilns or preservation plants on the is-
land, although both facilities are seriously needed. Even a large
portion of the mahogany imported from Mexico and pitch pine
from the United States needs additional seasoning before being put
to use.

There are many fine woods growing in the Puerto Rican for-
est. A recent study of 60 of the most important species growing
on the island revealed that many of the local woods were as good
as our commonly accepted furniture woods of the United States.
Some were considerably more attractive and many could be
seasoned and machined with less difficulty than the best of our na-
tive species. Honduras Mahogany, considered one of the very best
of all cabinet woods, was included in the tests and found to be
inferior to many Puerto Rican woods in machinability and in beauty
in the judgment of many people.

Considerable effort has been spent by the Forest Service re-
search staff to discover exotic species which may be planted suc-
cessfully in the Puerto Rican forests. Several hundred species have
been tried over the past 20 years. Plantations of Teak, Honduras
Mahogany, and some species of Eucalyptus have grown well when
planted on the proper sites. The planting of Honduras Mahogany
has been unusually successful, planted trees frequently reaching 10
to 12 inches in diameter at 15 to 20 years of age. Eucalyptus has
done even better in some areas.

Unfortunately, Honduras Mahogany is susceptible to heavy
windthrow during hurricanes. The hurricane which hit the island
in 1956 uprooted a large portion of all mahogany in plantations. Ac-
cording to weather records, the island is subjected to winds of hur-
cricane or near hurricane force on an average of every 15 years or
less. This nearly excludes the planting of Mahogany for sawlog
production. Eucalyptus is more windfirm but is useful only as a
general construction lumber or for pulpwood.

Teak is, of course, a highly valued wood but can be grown only
on deep, fertile, well drained valley soils. It must, therefore, com-
pete for space with agriculture and will, consequently, never have
widespread use in Puerto Rico where good agriculture land is
scarce and in heavy demand.
A number of pines from the United States and Central America have also been planted without success. However, a number of the best local species which are also relatively windfirm can be planted with good results. Many of them produce wood of cabinet grade and may eventually be the accepted species for most commercial plantings.

Most of the planting done by private individuals is for coffee shade, as all coffee is grown in Puerto Rico under the shade of forest trees planted specifically for that purpose. Guaraguao, Guaba and Guama are the most frequently planted species. Guaraguao is an excellent furniture wood, while both Guaba and Guama are of moderately good quality. Unfortunately, trees planted to shade the coffee plants are seldom allowed to reach good sawlog size before they are cut. The shade trees are first pruned several times to provide the proper amount of shade and eventually cut and replaced by smaller, lower crowned trees. Consequently, relatively little sawtimber is derived from well-managed coffee plantations.

The Tropical Research Center carried on many other activities. They conduct numerous training courses in tropical forestry for trainees from Central and South America, the Caribbean Islands, Philippines, India, Viet Nam, Formosa, and other tropical areas. This work is conducted with the regular staff as a part-time activity. Additional talent is obtained through the short term loan of specialists from the United States. The training is financed by I. C. A.

Research in forest management and utilization is also conducted in the nearby Virgin Islands in cooperation with the Virgin Island Corporation and the U.S.D.A. Agricultural Experiment Station. Considerable work is being done in the planting and care of Teak and West Indies Mahogany on the three Virgin islands owned by the United States.

Dr. Wadsworth, the Bilingual Research Center Leader, and the members of his staff are continuously in demand for consultation on the utilization and management of tropical forests. Frequent trips are made to other islands and countries of Central and South America to represent the United States at forestry conferences. Almost daily, individuals or groups from all over the world visit the Research Center for information on some aspect of tropical forestry.
Reminiscences
Of A Maine Forester
LLOYD HOUGHTON*

Lloyd Houghton became interested in Forestry at an early age. His father was a prominent farmer and lumberman in Lee, Maine, and during school vacations Lloyd spent most of his time in his father's lumber camps. After graduation from Lee Academy at the age of 17, he worked an entire logging season, driving a pair of horses on a long log operation on Passadumkeag Stream in Penobscot County. By doing woods work himself, Lloyd learned firsthand what could be expected from both men and horses. This was a great asset in later life when it was necessary to supervise extensive pulpwood operations employing hundreds of men.

These experiences, instead of discouraging Lloyd as they might have many lads, made him more eager to study Forestry and he entered the University of Maine in the autumn of 1908. His roommate was a farm boy from Denmark, Maine, named Arthur Deering. The Deering boy later became Dean of the College of Agriculture, in which capacity he is nationally and internationally known for his contributions to agriculture.

Lloyd was captain of Maine's first cross-country team and, as a sophomore, broke the state intercollegiate record for the two mile. This training prepared him for walking and loping over countless miles of country in the Maine woods, mostly rough.

After four years at the University and summer employment on fire patrol duty by the Maine Forest Service, Lloyd was hired by the Great Northern Co. as a pulpwood operation inspector and sent into the deep woods above Moosehead Lake. This was before the days of turnpiked woods roads and it was a three day trip from Bangor to this operation near the Canadian border. It was impossible to return to civilization until the operation was finished in

*Ed. Note: Mr. Houghton ('12) recently retired from the Great Northern Paper Company where he spent many years as a forester in the Maine woods.
April, which meant a five months' stay in a location where scarcely one word of English was spoken.

Lloyd had taken unto himself a wife just before going north and it was partly because of her encouraging letters that he stuck it out in an environment so different from that of the Maine campus.

Lloyd tells many stories of his experiences along the Canadian border — all of them he claims to be true. Perhaps one of the milder ones can be repeated here:

It seems that a Canadian contractor named Paquet had taken a job to drive eight million F.B.M. of logs down the North Branch of the Penobscot. The weather in April was very cold, and the snow wasted away gradually. Consequently there was not water enough to float the logs. As a last resort, Mr. Paquet went to his home in Canada and gave the parish priest $30.00 to pray for rain. In about 10 days a tremendous flood came (it might have come anyway), but at any rate it poured rain steady for five days and five nights — two small dams were washed out and many of the logs were floated into the meadows and alder bushes a long way from the river. The drive was taken out at last but there were many "rears" to pick and many logs had to be rolled into the river from dry land after the water receded. Someone said to Mr. Paquet — "Well, Joe, you got your rain at last." "Yes," said Joe, "but, I make big mistake, ten dollars of rain worth would have been just about right."

From 1913 until 1934, Houghton spent nearly the whole time in the woods. His duties were timber cruising, locating logging roads and logging railroads, inspecting pulpwood operations, and overseeing pulpwood contractors. In the course of time he became familiar with most of the Great Northern Paper Co.'s nearly 2,300,000 acres and the most competent timber cruiser in the State of Maine.

In 1934 Houghton was sent to open up the St. John operation in a tract of virgin timber on the St. John River watershed. As all the Great Northern mills are on the Penobscot River, it was necessary to haul this wood up hill ten or twelve miles from one watershed to the other. As truck hauling had not been developed to its present state of efficiency, tractors were used for this job. A tremendous amount of reconnaissance and surveying had to be done to find
the most favorable grades. This was before bulldozers had become available, so the building of logging roads was more difficult.

This St. John operation was the largest and most difficult operation to organize that the Great Northern Paper Co. had attempted up to that time. Six camps were built and approximately 35,000 cords of wood were cut and landed annually on the Big Bog, on the North Branch of the Penobscot River. In 1941 the operation was shut down for a year or two and when opened again, it was let out to a Canadian contractor.

During 1944-1945 Houghton was in charge of six hundred German prisoners of war on a pulp cutting project in the Houlton area. The German boys seemed to take pride in doing their work well. In this particular area they caused no trouble. They were required to produce a quota of only eight-tenths of a cord per day after they had been thoroughly trained. With competent civilian straw bosses very difficult to get, proper heavy equipment hard to obtain, and many seemingly unnecessary government regulations this was a very difficult and thankless job. However, the Great Northern and several other paper companies were able to procure many thousands of cords of badly needed wood that could not have been obtained in any other way.

On December 31, 1955, Houghton reached retirement age and terminated his services as required by company regulations after having served them for forty-three years. For several years before his retirement, he was chief scaler in charge of all woods operating scaling.

"How does it seem to be retired with nothing to do?" Lloyd was asked some time ago. "Well," he replied, "of course I miss the gang but after so many years in the woods some of the work begins to lose its glamor just a bit. It isn't so much fun to drive a car on glare ice as it was some years ago, and pushing a car out of a snow-drift and putting chains on in 40° below zero weather has begun to get just a bit tiresome. I have had very little home life for 43 years and it seems so good to be home. To tell the truth, I am just as busy as a one-armed paper hanger. My only regret is that the days are not thirty-six hours long. I have no time to worry about taxes, the Cold War with Russia, or anything else.

"I think everybody should have a hobby of some kind to take his mind away from everyday cares and help him forget the unsettled
conditions that are prevalent the world over. Believe me, I have a busy hobby. I grow twenty thousand gladiolus plants on an acre of land. I have six hundred and eleven different varieties to keep separate and I also take care of a small evergreen and flowering shrub nursery in a different location. There is always weeding, hoeing, dusting, cutting blooms, hauling them to market, etc. and I do all the work myself.

"I get a great deal from this fascinating hobby. I feel that it is good for me both physically and mentally. Throughout the spring and summer months I get a great deal of physical exercise in the out-of-doors and the mental stimulus one gets from a hobby of this kind boosts him through the entire year. I go to gladioli shows all over New England during the months of August and September. I meet people from all walks of life whom I would not have met in any other way and most of them are about the finest and most friendly people that I have seen.

"Some of my close friends laugh and say, 'how come that an old lumberjack like you who has always worked with hard-boiled woodsmen should be interested in such a sissy thing as growing flowers?' Well, some people like to make mouse traps better than other people and I just try to grow flowers better than the other fellow, but I find the competition very rough.

"Looking back over the years, I have no regrets. I suppose I have missed quite a lot, but I have had the opportunity of working with some of the best fellows in the world. Their friendship is better than much fine gold.

"I thank the good Lord for perfect health. I can still do a good day's work and not get physically tired. I think a rugged outdoor life with lots of exercise is good for anyone. Very few active foresters die of heart attacks.

"What are the prospects for young foresters in industry? If the young graduate forester wants to work where there are trees, the opportunities in paper and lumber companies were never better than today. Forty years ago, a boy with a college education had two strikes on him when he applied for woods work of any kind. All has been changed which is as it should be.

"Gone are the days when it took a man three days to travel from Bangor to a woods camp. Gone are the days when we had to sleep on fir boughs spread on poles and were lucky to have mail
once every two weeks. Woods camp facilities have been greatly improved over the past few years. The log camp has been replaced almost entirely by more comfortable portable buildings, and nearly all camps now have electric lighting, hot and cold water, and better sanitation. Since the general use of modern road-building equipment, one very rarely finds a woods camp that can not be reached by automobile.

“Practically all progressive pulp and saw log companies are handling their holdings on a scientific basis and technically trained men are required. These companies are not only planning what they will do this year or next year but are figuring on what they will do forty years from now.

“If one looks at the personnel lists of any of the large pulp and paper companies in the Northeast, he will find scores of University of Maine foresters in responsible positions. He will find men who have not been away from the University more than fifteen years whose yearly salaries run up to five figures.

“Old men are being retired and passing on. There are always openings for woodland managers, assistant managers, chiefs of forest engineering divisions, woods superintendents, forest engineers, logging engineers, timber cruisers, pulpwood buyers, and scalers. If a young man likes the woods, there is no limit to his advancement. So many boys get fed up with a few mosquito bites that it leaves the field open for the fellows who have some ‘guts’.

“The paper companies are all making money. Recently, most companies have established very fine insurance, sick and benefit, and retirement plans, for employees that were unheard of a few years ago.”
Forestry is intensively developed in Scandinavia and in Finland. The people of these countries have relied upon the forests for their livelihood for centuries longer than we here in America have. And they have, therefore, learned to covet their land and their forests. The nationalism expressed by the ever-flying flags is a nationalism that stems from a deep feeling for the land.

Forestry is older than nationalism in these lands; at least forestry has been practiced longer than these countries have been politically stabilized. American conditions are somewhat opposite, our constitution being older than our conscious practice of forestry. Norway did not write a constitution until 1914. But, organized forest practice is several hundred years old; and several large timberland holdings have been continuously operated by family-owned companies for more than 300 years. Finland declared independence from Russia in 1917 after a thousand years of wars and drafted a constitutional form of government only as late as 1918. Yet the Finns have studied, taught, and practiced high-level forestry for at least two centuries.

In Scandinavia there is great contrast in the status of forest reserves. Sweden has a wealth of timberland that enables the Svensk to export forest products to Denmark, England, Germany, Holland, Belgium and even to South America. But Norway and Denmark, the other two countries of the Scandinavian triumvirate, are in a less fortunate position. Norway is self-sufficient with respect to forest products although this country is finding it necessary to dredge up "sinkers timber" from lakes and rivers. It has been estimated by the Norwegian Forest Department that about two percent of every log drive has been lost for the past 200 years, and there are several hundred thousand cubic meters of wood on the bottoms of lakes and rivers. Denmark is a rich land originally covered with hardwood forests principally of beech and oak. But the fertile
lands have been cleared and put to the production of food crops. Denmark is a small country, only about one third the size of the State of Maine; and only eight percent of the land produces timber. The high level of production of other commodities enables her to trade with her Scandinavian neighbor, Sweden, although this trade is limited by the fact that Sweden is so self-sufficient in food, fiber, and hard goods.

A traveler detects somewhat less order in Swedish forests than in those of Norway. Perhaps this is because Sweden is not so hard pressed economically and therefore does not have to practice such good housekeeping. Forests in Norway cover only a quarter of the land. The remaining 75% is rugged, tree-less tundra, ice field, and glacier. So Norwegian foresters have husbanded their timberlands well; to the point where much of the native white birch, *Betula verrucosa*, has been replaced by faster growing spruce, *Picea abies*, and pine, *Pinus sylvestris*.

Forest policy in Finland has tended to favor all three of these important species, and stands of large birch are common. A hundred years ago it was the practice to cut and burn forested areas for livestock grazing and farming. This practice favored wild game, the moose, capercaillie, black game, hazel grouse and hare. Burning has been controlled during the past century with the development of a method for obtaining forest reproduction called the "kulture" (pronounced "kul toor"). While a "kulture" is actually any cultural practice, the term seems to currently mean the practice of cutting followed by a scorching burn. Reproduction is obtained either by planting or by natural seeding from near-by stands. In many cases pine reproduction is obtained by leaving six or eight trees per hectare and protecting these trees during the burning operation.

The reduction of large-scale burning and a degree of overproduction of timber has not favored the production of high populations of game. Finnish foresters, however, devote time and money directly to the production of feed for moose and their large woods grouse, the capercaillie. Kulture practice is beneficial to game if a good distribution of clearings is obtained. In the initial stages of the kulture, hares, moose, black game and hazel grouse are favored because the burning produces a succession of grasses, herbs and hardwood reproduction. Later stages of development produce
the final crop of coniferous trees that provide the capercaillie with a diet of needles. Hare hunting is especially popular but no particular management is practiced.

In Sweden game management is well developed from a practical point of view although game technology is not as well developed as forest technology. Moose hunting is most popular. The annual kill of moose is about 20,000 animals. The land area of Sweden is about five times larger than Maine; and while there is much farm land, most of the area is timbered.

Scandinavians know more about the status of their game than we in America know about ours, and are able to prescribe a kill-level based on a knowledge of the annual increment of the herd. Hunting rights are inseparable from property rights and game is regarded as a product of the land just like timber. This affords the Swedish jagemaster a means to secure an adequate kill because the rights to hunt are in high demand but controllable by the land owner. Dogs are used to aid in making an adequate kill, and highly organized drives are being planned and executed by foresters and "woods inspectors." In northern Sweden it is quite customary to use the Norwegian elk hound or the Jampt Hund, a Swedish relative of the elk hound. On the great estates of southern Sweden the dogs are often used on leash to trail moose. In no case is a wounded moose allowed to escape. Even though the hunts are highly organized and the functioning of the drives carefully timed, the hunt is halted if a moose is wounded. Well-trained dogs lead the hunter to the wounded animal, and no hunt-leader would give up the chase until the kill is made.

Successful moose management has been accomplished first by the elimination of poaching or "thief hunting" and then use of a few fundamental principles of population dynamics. Although such management is very successful in terms of producing a large number of moose, these practices generate a "problem" for the Swedish sportsman. He laments the scarcity of "capital bulls". Big bull moose are rare because the intensity of hunting has cut into the old age classes and prevents younger animals from progressing into the older age classes. These principles are precisely like those used in timber stand improvement where thinning a young stand permits the development of large trees; however, the moose herd is "thinned from above" instead of "thinned from below".
Norwegian forests have been so intensively used that one of the current problems is moose damage to pine reproduction. Part of the problem is the result of intensive practice to convert timberlands to faster growing spruce and pine at the expense of birch and other hardwoods. Mountain ash is a favorite moose food, and fortunately this species sprouts and seeds vigorously after cutting. But in some areas mountain ash has been over-browsed and the moose population has not been cut back proportionately. The forester is faced with the problem of balancing these conditions. The Norsk are enthusiastic hunters with centuries of tradition and value their hunting, so that their land use policy carefully considers game as a valuable product of the land. A moose is worth about $200.00 at the meat market where the flesh can easily be sold to hotels and restaurants that feature this favored dish. The hunter is quite willing to pay “stumpage” for his moose meat as well as for the privilege of hunting on the land. So the land-owner benefits from the sale of hunting rights as well as the moose meat. Moose hides are worth about six dollars each and all are sold to tanneries. Many hides are tanned in England and Germany, and some are shipped to Canada from where they are sold to Penobscot Indians who make moccasins out of “Norwegian elk” which is really moose hide.

Although “fate” has favored Sweden more than her sister, Norway, both nations regard timber and game as important products of the land. Both nations have developed a well-organized and integrated program of forest management and game management that actually produces a high yield of both crops. Average timber production amounts to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cords per acre per year, and the annual kill of moose in Sweden is about one moose for every seven square miles. This is a much higher rate of production than we achieve in America.

Scandinavians have used their lands much longer than we have used ours in America, but used them better, perhaps because their needs have been greater, or perhaps because in so needing they appreciate them more.
ACTIVITIES
Xi Sigma Pi

The Gamma chapter of Xi Sigma Pi was established at the University of Maine only two years after the founding of the National Honorary Fraternity at the University of Washington in 1915. Maine was the third chapter at this time. Today eighteen of the twenty-six accredited forestry colleges have been accepted into the national fraternity.

The objectives of Xi Sigma Pi are to secure and maintain a high standard of scholarship in forestry education, to work for the upbuilding of forestry, and to promote fraternal relations among earnest workers engaged in forestry activities. Students who have completed at least two and one half years of college work in good scholastic standing, who show interest in forestry work, and who show promise of future professional achievement are elected to the honorary fraternity.

Faculty members of Xi Sigma Pi are Professor Robert I. Ashman, Professor Gregory Baker, Professor Frank Beyer, Dr. Ralph Griffin, Professor Fay Hyland, Professor Henry Plummer, Dr. Horace Quick, Professor Arthur Randall, and Dr. Harold Young. Active graduate members are George LaBonte, Miroslaw Czapowskyj, and Warner Shedd. These men are working for their master's degrees in botany, silviculture and plant physiology, respectively. Active undergraduate seniors are Carl Anderson, Kendall Bassett, Robert Brown, Richard Fitzgerald, George Levensalor, Fred Payne, and John Standerwick. February graduates Marion Ham and Eugene Putnam comprise the remainder of this year's active membership.

Each year since 1952 Xi Sigma Pi has sponsored the Foresters' Banquet. This annual affair brings together faculty, alumni, and students from each class in a spirit of fellowship. A good meal is served, scholarships and awards to outstanding students are made, and a stimulating lecture concludes the evening. This year we are fortunate to be honored by the versatile Bertrand Smith, conservationist, painter, humorist, as the principal speaker.

Xi Sigma Pi stands for fellowship, high standards and mutual helpfulness. It should be the objective of every undergraduate to develop the characteristics and achieve the scholastic standing necessary to become a member of Xi Sigma Pi.

—FREDERICK PAYNE
The Maine Forestry Club

The foresters laid aside their books one night last fall and attended the first forestry club meeting of the year. Dressed in dungarees and plaid shirts they gathered at the University Forest. Following a meal of hotdogs and coffee they gathered around the fire to be introduced to the club and club officers. Rudy Stoeck and Bob Woodruff got together and played their musical instruments and sang some fine songs. Following their songs the group joined in singing, rounding off the splendid evening.

Since this meeting the club has been very active. Many members turned out to help make the forestry exhibit at the Aggie Fair. The theme of the exhibit this year was “Woodland Pruning Pays”. The contests held by the club were the biggest success of the day. There were many participants struggling through the contests trying for the honors of being the best bucksaw men and women and the best crosscut teams. The spectators crowded around encouraging their favorites on to victory.

Not only did the club have its more recreational activities, but it also had many instructive meetings. Mr. Frank Longwood met with the club one evening and gave a fine talk concerning the Penobscot Experimental Forest and research in the Forest Service. Joel Marsh spoke on “The Maine Forest Service” on another occasion. The club also heard a fine talk about Wood Preservation, and a talk about the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior at other meetings.

As always, many of the men in Forestry go out West to work for the U. S. Forest Service. In order to introduce them to the West the club presented a program called “Western Jobs”. Men who had been West in previous summers talked and showed slides about their summer jobs. It was such a very interesting meeting that soon after “Prof” Ashman was swamped with men looking for jobs in the West.

The club, under the leadership of John Standerwick, has been a success. It has offered instruction as well as entertainment to the student foresters. It has presented through its program invaluable information concerning many of the fields in forestry; with the hope that the students can when the time comes choose the job into which they will fit the best.

—“Tig” Thurston
Woodsman’s Weekend 1956

Early Friday morning (5 AM to be exact), the 4th of May, 1956, twelve contestants and three female spectators departed from our campus for the long journey to Paul Smith’s College in New York State for the 10th annual Woodsman’s Weekend. This year we were able to field two teams for the competition.

The two teams, consisting of six men each were as follows: Team A — Bill German (Captain), Stu Teubner, Mike Shannon, Bob Abbott, Jeff Neiley and Bert Walker. Team B — Denney Berchet (Captain), Max McCormack, Jim Hart, Rudy Stocek, Jack Schlotter, and Warren Seaward.

The groups arrived at Paul Smith’s between 5 and 7 PM and were settled in the best spots before the next college teams arrived. During the evening, teams arrived from Dartmouth, New Hampshire and Middlebury; so the night was spent renewing old acquaintances and making new friends.

Saturday morning found us all up bright and early to find new fallen snow on the ground and remnants of the winter’s ice still floating on Lower St. Regis Lake where we were to conduct the canoeing and birling.

Our teams started off very well(?), Bob Abbott and Bill German falling their tree 180 degrees from their mark. Guess they were a little excited and over anxious. Maine held its own in the cross-cut sawing and bucksawing but had its troubles trying to split four foot bolts of white birch after having practiced splitting thin cookies of white pine. The speed chopping again showed Maine’s lack of practice as Paul Smith’s and Dartmouth really forged ahead.

After an enjoyable (free) lunch in the college cafeteria, the teams met at the waterfront for the afternoon’s water events. Most of the ice was gone but there were whitecaps all across the lake from a cold North wind. The first scheduled event of the afternoon was the birling and it was really tough trying to find two birlers to start the “log rolling”. Finally Bert Walker and another hearty soul from P.S.C. agreed to brave the cold and wade out to the log. Somebody goofed when they picked the log for the birling for in no time Bert and his opponent were waist deep in water,
but still on the log birling. The event had to be canceled due to the unforeseen difficulties. Again, as in previous years, Dartmouth excelled in the canoeing events, but Stu Teubner stole the show with his tremendous effort as lead-off man in the One Man Portage Race.

The Paul Smith's boys must have really known the course of the Pack Board Race for both their teams ran off with top honors in this event. The "Maine Boy Scouts" came back with Jeff Neiley and Max McCormack showing everyone how we build fires up here in Maine.

The first day of events ended with Maine A team in 4th place, twenty-five points ahead of 5th place Maine B team. Paul Smith's A team was leading the field with a twenty-five point bulge over the second place Dartmouth team.

Saturday evening, there were many activities to keep the contestants busy. There were the towns of Lake Placid and Saranac for the Social Bugs, group singing around a camp fire for others, a movie at the college and then the good old sleeping bag for those who felt the need of sleep. Rudy Stocek provided much entertainment for the group with his accordion.

Sunday morning the teams brought out their casting and fly rods and bucked the rough waterfront winds which blew up the mall as they prepared for the fishing events. Maine A and B teams held their own throughout the fishing events and the log rolling but were unable to cut down on the lead that Dartmouth had built up after the canoeing events. The morning ended with Dartmouth again winning the coveted Ernest Quillion Brazel Trophy. The final standings were Dartmouth first, followed by Paul Smith's A, Middlebury A, Maine A, Paul Smith's B, Maine B, Middlebury B and New Hampshire.

By the time this has been published, Bob Abbott will have led our 1957 teams to Middlebury where they should do very well with all the returning talented team members.

We wish to extend our thanks for the efforts of John Carney, Bill German, The Forestry Club, The Maine Outing Club and President Hauck, without whose aid the Weekend would not have been possible.

—Warren P. Seaward
For at least half of us Forestry Camp began rather abruptly after just returning from a week's tour of the brighter spots in New England. As the sun's early light edged its way over the horizon on the memorable day of June 14th, a quick tally showed all accounted for — even the married men had managed to make it! On hand to start the ball rolling were Prof. Randall, Prof. Plummer, and Prof. Beyer, all hardened veterans of many campaigns against the ever-present black flies.

The objective of summer camp is to give the students the basic principals involved in the management of a large tract of land. However, in order to achieve this aim it is necessary to collect data required in the preparation of detailed timber estimates, maps and a management plan. The faculty lost no time in getting this program under way and it wasn't long before we were dipping into the old hat to see which section we would be cruising. This was immediately followed by a mad scramble for the topo maps to see if we were to spend the remainder of our stay waist-deep in water.

While trying to come within the allowable error of the "check cruises" most of us soon became quite adept at "eye balling" d.b.h. and height plus stretching or shrinking the chain, whichever the case warranted, to have the plot center fall in a road, stream or no tally. It was also noted that toilet paper was seen hanging from the border-line trees instead of hanging in the out-houses, much to the dismay of George Soctomah.

Although cruising occupied a great deal of our time additional experience was gained with the plane table, strip cruising, timber stand improvement, logging, marking trees for removal, maintaining section lines, contour mapping, etc. Also we had several field trips to nearby wood using industries, one of which ended with half the class in the mill pond upon trying their skill at the art of log birling.

Sandwiched in between the various woods projects many extracurricular activities took place which ranged from cutting pulp in the evenings to the almost fruitless task of finding a member of the opposite sex able to combine desired age class and d.b.h. Of the two the former proved, in most cases, to be a more profitable enterprise.
Departmental Affairs

The death of Dr. Gordon L. Chapman, which occurred on May 29, cast a shadow over the whole department, students and faculty alike. Of the students the Juniors and Seniors were affected most deeply, since they knew him better and had come to respect him as a teacher and esteem him as a man.

The Spring Trip which, in the past, had been conducted by Drs. Chapman and Young was carried on successfully by Dr. Quick who assumed the responsibility on very short notice and without ever having seen any of the areas visited.

Junior and Freshman Camps were, as usual, under the direction of Prof. Randall and Prof. Plummer respectively, although Prof. Baker was called in to relieve Prof. Plummer at Freshman Camp when the latter returned to Orono on business connected with expansion of the State Forest Nursery.

On July 1, Miroslaw Czapowskyj, a Ukrainian student and a graduate of the University of Munich, was appointed to a forestry assistantship in the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.

In August, Dr. Ralph Griffin, B.S. Virginia Polytechnic Institute, M.F. Yale, and D.F. Duke, was appointed assistant professor of forestry to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Chapman's death. Before coming to the University of Maine, Dr. Griffin served for three years as a lieutenant in the U. S. Army, part of the time as a prisoner of war in Germany; worked as a service forester in Virginia; and taught forestry at an agricultural college in North Carolina. We are very glad to have Dr. Griffin with us.

Dave Olson came to us in September as a graduate assistant in the Maine Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit. Dave is a veteran of the U. S. Air Force and has his degree in Wildlife from the University of Minnesota. He spent last summer at the Delta Refuge in Manitoba working with migratory waterfowl.

Herb Sewell also joined us in September, coming in under a Maritime Provinces Graduate Scholarship. He is a graduate of the University of New Brunswick and has had forestry experience with the Provincial Forest Service and with private industry. Herb is majoring in Forest Policy and will finish work for his degree in June.
Bill Robinson was appointed to a graduate assistantship in Wildlife on February 1. He is a graduate of Michigan State College (June 1954), with supplementary studies at the University of Hawaii. He spent three summers working in conservation in Michigan and he served two years in the Army.

The only important changes in the forestry curriculum during the year were the introduction of Plant Physiology and Speech as required courses and the substitution of one five-hour course in Physics for the ten hours previously required. In wildlife a course in General Ecology of one week’s duration, running concurrently with the Forestry Spring Trip, has been substituted for the Sophomore Wildlife Camp.

The $500 Homelite Scholarship has again been made available for high-ranking juniors. In addition, the Maine Hoo Hoo Club and the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of Maine have each contributed $100 to be paid to outstanding seniors. These scholarships will be awarded at the annual Forestry and Wildlife supper on May 2.

The largest single contribution to assist students in our department was made to the University in December by Mrs. Henri Raffy of Porter, who established a scholarship and loan fund of $5000 as a memorial to her deceased husband. Henri Raffy was a native of Southern France, a veteran of the French Civil Service and of World War I, in which he was wounded and received the Croix de Guerre. After World War II both Mr. and Mrs. Raffy were decorated by the French Government for aid rendered to widows and orphans of French soldiers. As an additional expression of gratitude by the French Government he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Raffy had established a white pine plantation covering several acres in 1927 and thanks to careful treatment against the white pine weevil it was in excellent condition when first visited by members of our department several years ago. We advised as to management and laid out a number of permanent sample plots. The area was thinned in 1954 with very satisfactory results and has been certified as a Maine Tree Farm. It is situated on the Colcord Pond Road about six miles from Kezar Falls. Visitors are welcome.
And, of course, many incidents occurred that will be remembered for a long time to come. Dick Finch and Robin Vannote spent countless hours finishing the bottom of their canoe, only to drive a rock through it while shooting the rapids on Grand Lake Stream. After failing to dodge a falling tree Howie Lyon boosted Prof. Plummer's sale of hard hats. John Carney's jokes will stay with us just as long as his knowledge of saw filing — and perhaps longer. Also memorable: Festus guarding all the occupants of Cabin #3 from goodness knows what — Cabin #4?; Prof. Beyer, Maine's own J. Audubon, searching the swamplands with his binocs in the interests of ornithology; the residents of Cabin #1 striving for a goal of "dead soldier" interior decorating fulfilled their goal seven weeks ahead of schedule; Bob Hosking earning a little extra cash by taking care of the horse and at the same time obliging his cabin-mates with a superfluous aroma; Doug Ludwig quickly establishing public relations with the state police and local judge; and John Standerwick's classic example of how to back a car in between the cabins only to discover, after a slight jolt, that Les Whitham's car was occupying said area. But of all the incidents that occurred during the summer one still remains a mystery — "Who shot the hole through the anemometer?" Perhaps a future class reunion will reveal the answer.

Behind the pitching skill of Dick Fitzgerald and Gene Putnam our baseball team turned in a great performance for the two month stay and had little trouble in defeating the local teams.

The cabin representatives deserve a lot of credit in their month long struggle to secure additional computing machines with the hope of easing a last week pile-up. However, the last week arrived before most of us realized it and the power system really began working over-time. Computations, maps and management plans had to be completed and the calculators and light tables were going strong twenty-four hours a day. Despite the rush and last minute details, all reports were in before we left camp.

The memories resulting from Forestry Camp will always remain with us and wherever members of our class should meet in the future these thoughts are bound to be fondly recollected. Behind the good-natured griping that we did, the fact remains that the knowledge and skills learned at Indian Town will stand us in good stead after graduation and there isn't one of us who isn't proud to be a Maine Forester.

—DON CULVER AND DON HUGGETT
We are not anticipating any increase in enrollment for next year. We have lost space formerly occupied by us in the Library, so our laboratory in the Plant Science Building is badly crowded. In spite of the fact that the demand for foresters has increased tremendously, with corresponding increases in salaries, we can do little to alleviate the situation. The prospects for a new building of our own in the near future are not good. For the present, all we can do, and that is important, is to turn out as many men of high caliber as possible to work in the field of natural resources management so important to the welfare and even to the survival of our country. We hope that greater recognition will be given to the importance of men trained in wildlife and that opportunities and salaries will be commensurate with expenditure of effort and money required to get a wildlife education.
CLASSES
Robert I. Ashman — A.B., Cornell University, 1913; M.F., Yale, 1929; Instructor in public schools in Puerto Rico, Alabama, and New York, 1915-1918; Instructor in private military schools in Kentucky, Florida and New York, 1919-1926; Yale School of Forestry, 1927-28; Superintendent State Park, Ohio, 1929; Forester, G. N. Paper Co., 1929-1930; University of Maine Extension Service, Maine Forest Service, and Price Analyst with lumber branch of OPA, Washington, D. C., 1943-1946; Professor and Head of Department of Forestry, University of Maine, 1946; Forester, Agricultural Experiment Station; Member of Graduate Faculty.

Gregory Baker—B.S., Maine, 1924; M.F., Yale, 1939; Finch, Pruyn & Co., Inc., Glens Falls, N. Y., 1924-1929; Supervisor woods and small mills operations for Diamond Match Co. in Maine, 1929-1933; Manager, Provincial Wood Products Co., Ltd., St. John, N.B., 1933-1934; Berst-Forster-Dixfield Co., 1935; Instructor, University of Maine, 1935-1940; Assoc. Forester, Agricultural Experiment Station; Professor, University of Maine, 1951.
Howard L. Mendall—B.S., Maine, 1931; M.A., Maine, 1934; Assistant in Zoology, 1934-1935; Chief Wildlife Technician, U. S. Resettlement Administration, 1936; Assistant Leader, Maine Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit and Assistant Professor of Game Management, 1937-1942; Leader, Maine Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit and Associate Professor of Game Management, 1942; Professor of Game Management, 1951.

Arthur G. Randall—B.S., Yale, 1933; M.F., Yale, 1934; Field Assistant, U. S. F. S., Kane, Pa., 1934; Junior Forester, U. S. F. S., Allegheny Forest Experiment Station, Lebanon, N. J. and Philadelphia, Pa., 1934-1935; T. S. I. Foreman in CCC Camps in Black Hills, S. D., and attended Ranger training camp, Pactola, S. D.; on furlough U. S. F. S., taught one semester at Colorado State College, Fort Collins; Returned to U. S. F. S., served as assistant on Boulder District of Roosevelt National Forest; Project Ranger on Laramie River tie sales; District Ranger on Washakie, Roosevelt, White River, and Harney Nat'l Forest; Instructor, University of Maine, 1946; Assistant Professor, 1948; Associate Professor, 1952.

Henry A. Plummer—B.S., Maine, 1930; M.F., Yale, 1950; Forestry and Woods operations, Finch, Pruyn & Co., Inc., Glens Falls and Newcomb, N. Y., 1930-1934; New York State Conservation Department — CCC, 1934-1942; U. S. Civil Service Commission, New York City, 1942-1945; Instructor, University of Maine, 1946-1950; Assistant Professor, University of Maine, 1951.

Frank K. Beyer—B.S., Cornell University, 1929; M.S., in Forest Products, University of Wisconsin, 1930; Assistant Track Coach, Cornell, 1931; Junior Forester, Southern Forest Experiment Station, 1931-1933; Instructor in Forestry, Cornell, 1933-1935; Project Forester, Resettlement Administration, New York State, 1935-1936; Assistant Professor of Forestry, Ohio State University, 1936-1941; Technologist, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, 1941-1947; Assistant Professor, University of Maine, 1947; Associate Professor, 1949; Associate Forester, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Maine.

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HAROLD E. YOUNG—B.S., Maine, 1937; M.F., Duke University, 1946; Ph.D., Duke, 1948; U. S. F. S., 1937-1940; Employed by Duke Power Co. during the summer of 1941; Served in U.S. Army, 1942-1946; Assistant to instructor, Duke University, during summers of 1946 and 1947; Instructor, University of Maine, 1948; Assistant Professor, 1949; Associate Professor, 1954; Associate Forester, Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, 1956.

MALCOLM W. COULTER—B.S., Connecticut, 1942; M.S., University of Maine, 1948; Field Assistant, Connecticut State Board of Fisheries and Game, summer of 1941; Technical Assistant, Vermont Fish and Game Service, summer of 1942; Armed Forces, 1942-1945; Project Leader, Vermont Fur-bearer Survey, Vermont Fish and Game Service, 1948; Assistant Leader, Maine Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit and Instructor in Game Management, University of Maine, 1948.

HORACE F. QUICK—B.S., (Fy) Penn State, 1937; M.S.F., (Wildlife Management), University of Michigan, 1940; Research Collaborator, Mammal Control Agent—Fish and Wildlife Service, 1940-1945; Assistant Professor of Forestry and Wildlife Management, Colorado A. & M. College, 1946-1947; Research Associate, Arctic Institute and Office of Naval Research, 1948; Research Associate, University of Michigan, 1949-1950; Ph.D., University of Michigan, 1955; Assistant Professor of Game Management, University of Maine, 1950; Associate Professor of Game Management, 1956.

RALPH H. GRIFFIN—B.S., Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 1943; M.F., Yale, 1947; D. For., Duke University, 1956; Served in U. S. Army, 1943-1946; Forester, Virginia Div. of Forestry, 1947-1951; Professor of Forestry, The Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina, 1953-1956; Assistant Professor, University of Maine, 1956.
Left to right: Dave Olson, Bill Robinson, Miroslaw Czapowskyj, Herb Sewell

GRADUATE STUDENTS

MIROSLAW CZAPOWSKYJ — Refugee from Ukraine; Graduated in forestry from Ludwig-Maximilian Universitat in Munich, Germany, 1949; After graduation (1949-1951) worked in the private forests of Hezog von Wurtenber in Germany; Now graduate assistant studying for a M. S. in forestry; Field of study, silviculture; Thesis: “Norway Spruce in Maine”.

DAVE OLSON — B. S., University of Minnesota, 1954; Research, Bass Lake, Minn., small mammals, 1952; Delta Waterfowl Research Station, Manitoba, Canada, 1956; United States Air Force Photo Interpreter, May 1954 - May 1956; Graduate Assistant, Maine Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit working for M. S. in Wildlife Conservation, 1958; Thesis, “Interpretation of Marsh Vegetation from Aerial Photography”; Married, one daughter.
WILLIAM ROBINSON – B. S., Michigan State University, 1954; U. S. Army band, Hawaii, 1954-1956; Graduate student with the Maine Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit since February, 1957; Working for M. S. in Wildlife Conservation; Thesis on deer management.

J. HERBERT SEWELL – Royal Canadian Air Force, 1943-1945; B.Sc. Forestry, University of New Brunswick, 1949; New Brunswick Forest Service, 1949, Assistant District Forester, District 2; On a leave of absence with a Maritime Provinces Graduate Scholarship to the University of Maine, September 1956; Candidate for M.S. in Forest Management, June 1957; Thesis: “Comparison of Forest Policy of New Brunswick and Maine.”
Four years ago we arrived fresh from high school or the service to start a career — a new and different career of college. This is rapidly drawing to a close now, and we are once again preparing to start anew. This time it isn’t going to be for four years — but a lifetime.

Four years — it seems like just the other day that we were following someone around to find out where the next class was, only to find that he was lost too. Such statements as, “I thought I was taking Forestry, but the only Forestry courses I’ve got are Fyl and 2,” or “if they put the Plant Science Building any further...
south you'd need a bus to get there," were often heard, and slowly but surely we began to get to know our classmates — classmates who, to a large degree, were either missing or in another college the following year.

And then the sophomore year — this was a year of "we gotta go out on that ______ Beta survey again this afternoon," or, "got your colored pencils for coloring class today, and F equals MA." By this time the class was narrowing down, and we began to get an idea of who our classmates would be two years hence. Faces and names slowly began to disappear and personalities took their place.

The junior year was the year we finally got into Forestry — and Tech Comp — right Henry? It seems as though a few of us also had a bit of trouble with Nursery Practice — Oh well, that's life! And who will ever forget those familiar words of Doc "See me please" Young — "I just happened to receive an article this morning," and "whoever's clicking that pencil —" As the year drew to a close, talk of the coming trip (Spring Trip) was the main source of conversation.

The Spring Trip saw the early morning arrival of Doc Quick, a Greyhound Bus, and a bunch of students dressed like woodsmen at the Plant Science Building. The trip, which took us through several New England states, was both enjoyable and educational with well timed illnesses occurring just prior to the long walks. This was also the start of John White's renowned beard, and marked the first time Gene Putnam left his native country — Maine. Bob Brown managed to do something few can boast of — he had a baby — or rather his wife did — while on the trip. Also joining Bob in the Daddy of the year club, were Fred Payne and John Warner who were fathers for the second time. It seems that Don Culvert and Les Whitham are well on their way to joining this organization also. The weather for the most part was good to us, and we managed to complete the trip without the miseries of wet clothes. Too bad this wasn't true for the rest of the summer.

The fourth and final year of our career brought about the awakening of Rip Van Abbott who, by the way, is both on the R.O.T.C. and varsity rifle teams, and the engagement of a Wildlifer
and a Forester. It's okay though, because the Wildlifer was “Sis” Donnell and the Forester Don Burchard — they plan a June wedding. Don is also quite a shot putter on the varsity track team. And who's to ever deny that if you sell a stand for less than you paid for it, you're not making a profit? And I'm sure if someone has some “extry” trucks he'll be able to haul more logs. It must be nice after 4 years to be able to figure out your point average and have it come out to 4.0 or thereabouts — How about it, Ken? Oh, those curve breakers!

Seems like every time you pass Prof's office these days there's at least a half a dozen seniors wondering out loud “should I or shouldn't I” with Prof — as always — giving his best advice. In fact, it's this advice which has guided most of us through these four wonderful years.

—ROGER METZGER
For the 39 foresters and 10 wildlifers of the Class of 1958, 1957 has been an enjoyable year. Our ranks have been reduced about 50% since our freshman year. At the present, it looks as though we're going to graduate 49 men. Let's hope so.

Although we are registered in forestry, you would never know it by looking at some of the schedules. Speech, history, accounting, farm power, English and architectural drawing seem to dominate the scene.

We really have a smart class. Joe Higgins, Dave Waite. Dave Brink, Al Johnson, Temple Bowen and John Lane made the select 3.0 list. And there's one in every crowd. Having any trouble holding up that 4.0, Joe? If you are, you can give the rest of us a couple of points to ease the burden.
Many of us returned or went for the first time last summer to our jobs out west with the Forest Service, getting there in every kind of vehicle imaginable. Right, George? Some of the boys stayed back east and worked on several softer jobs. But you were smart. At least you saw a girl, or did you?

Besides being smart we have a few athletes, too. Ed Shimmin and Dick Geier were on the football team and Ed Riemenschneider is a pitcher for our Black Bears. We have a couple of sharpshooters in the Rifle Club in the persons of Ray Nelson and next year's captain, Milt Friend.

There is one thing missing. Here we have these energetic and intelligent foresters and no girl. How do you other classes rate?

Well, the Rebel isn't alone any more. We have another forester from further south of the Mason-Dixon Line than Reb enjoying our fine winter weather. He's a real good silviculturist, if you're stumped.

Some of the boys are really knocking on wood in Prof. Baker's class. Is that Douglas-fir or isn't it, Lee?

Looks like we have another 4-point man. How about that 99 in silviculture, Dick?

"Tiger" Thurston is president of the Forestry Club; Myron Smith is the crew boss of the Hotshots, our crack fire-fighting outfit; and "Skip" Hobson is the artist of our French friend, Batiste. By the way, Batiste, may I introduce Ed Riemenschnen—Edmun Snider, or Ed (I got it this time) Reimenschnen. Say Ed, what is that last name anyway?

A couple of the boys obtained better halves during the past year. Myron Smith was married last summer and Dick Finley took the step in April.

Dave Waite plans to go on and take five year Pulp and Paper. It won't be long before he's president of Brown Company.

Bong, Bong, Bong. There's the bell and Prof still has 5 more pages of notes. Okay, boys, mumble.

Lectures are all fine and good, and we take them seriously, really. But we really shine in lab where we get our practical experience. About that snowball fight in silviculture, Doc. We weren't fooling around. We were only showing you the winter tactics we use in modern warfare. Seriously, we got a great deal out of our silvicultural labs.
Then we have Joe Higgins and his low stumps. Joe all through? Let's move in boys. "Cut 'em off at ground level and we'll saw them into boards."

All in all, this has been a good year. Our courses in soils, administration, silvics and silviculture, plant anatomy, nursery practice and mensuration give us the fundamentals that we need as a basis for our careers after graduation. We have gained knowledge here but this is only the beginning. Our schooling really starts in June of 1958.

—JOHN LANE
The ranks of the Foresters of "59" had diminished by nearly twenty-five as we were led back to our beloved campus by Chief Charlie Stansel for the leisurely sophomore year. We returned with some of that notorious Sophomore attitude, from a summer full of varied and exciting experiences. Some of the more fortunate had just rolled in from that scenic, quiet, and restful camp up the highway a piece near Princeton. Others, less fortunate, had spent the summer tramping the Rockies, Sierra Nevadas, and Cascades picking gooseberries, painting trees, piling brush, and chasing smoke (always wearing hard hats of course). Others had the
"privilege" of spending a summer in New Jersey. Also it should be mentioned that Ned Hogan and Pipe spent the summer together in a tower.

Actually, most were happy to return for we knew the forthcoming year would be exciting with Dendrology, Hell Week, football games and Forest Protection. We had our work cut out for us. The first semester was fairly tough going. Several decided forestry wasn’t for them and they left the professional course.

However, the first semester couldn’t stand beside the second. We met physics head on and for some the wreckage was total. The new physics is welcomed though (if physics can be welcomed), as it permits most to take more desired electives and obtain a more liberal education than foresters of the past.

The point averages on the average were not exceptional. Several including Bruce Probert, Curtiss Rose, Paul Duffy and Harold Gray led the way with 3.00 or better.

The sophomores were active and participated in many phases of campus activities. Among these active were Joe Cuccaro, Class Vice-President, and Bruce Probert, Temp Bowen, Paul Duffy and Rudy Stocek, Sophomore Owls. Many others were active in fraternities, athletics (Lee Hall in track and Bob Solari manager in several sports), and religious clubs. The Class has proven itself to be a well rounded active group.

The "Foresters of '59" would like to say thank you to a man who has helped many of us one or more ways. We were truly fortunate to have him as our advisor.

Thanks and good luck to Prof. Ashman.

—PAUL DUFFY
THE '60 CREW

For most of us our first meeting with the forestry department was on a bleak rainy afternoon in September. At this time we were to be taken on a tour through the University Forest. Half of us were led by Dr. Griffin and the second half were to be led by Mr. Beyer. Incidentally, most of us in the second group mistook Mr. Beyer to be one of the maintenance crew as he sat patiently in back of the steering wheel in the forestry truck! As it began to rain heavily, the second group never did see the forest. We have been told, however, by the upperclassmen that we won't have long to wait.

Although our class totaled seventy-five boys and a girl at the beginning of the first semester, we now have a total of 62 men and a girl at the beginning of our second semester. We come “en mass”: 23 from Maine, 18 from Mass., 6 from New York, 6 from
Connecticut, 5 from New Jersey, 2 from Vermont, and one respectively from Washington, D. C., Pennsylvania and Quebec. Of this total, fifty are members of the forestry club. This means that the freshmen hold a two-thirds majority in the club this year. Representing us in the club are Joe Carroll, treasurer, and Pat (Patricia) Flynt, secretary.

Pat is quite a girl. She considers that all her schoolmate foresters are her “daddies” who give advice about dates and boy friends. This gives us all a shock, doesn’t it, Bob? Besides being a secretary of the club, Pat made the Dean’s List along with only four others, Art Bellwood, Glenn Vandervliet, Stan Chenoweth, and Bob Schweitzer.

Athletically the class of 1960 also made a fine start. Although Pat Flynt didn’t make the football team, Ray Holmsen and Bill Lowell made up for her absence admirably. Steve Dice and Ken Latham were key men on the frosh track team while “Buzz” Boomer made many swishes for the freshmen cagers. Still another one of our crew, “Rocky” Rob Roy Haight won the middleweight boxing crown in the Intramural Boxing Tournament this spring.

Mr. Beyer and “Zeb” Westfall will perhaps remain our favorite topics during our second semester. How may we forget Mr. Beyer and his “clearly stated questions,” or “C.Z.” and his red pencil marks and “woodcocks?”

Our ’60 crew is quite a bunch. One of the members of the crew, David Patrick, is well known around the Maine Campus for his coonskin coat. He talks of selling it in the University Store next winter. Lanny Moyer continues to be unconventional by wearing his green chapeau. Of our wildlifers, Stan Chenoweth and Walt Hoyt are studying the migrational habits of their pet “budgie”, Peanuts, much to the displeasure of the head proctor of their dorm. Al Gordon and Bob Haight made an expedition into the University Forest to try to find a rare specimen for which Dr. Cooper, their Botany professor, has promised the finder an “A”. After plowing under the snow for a couple of hours, and melting the frozen shovel-fulls of earth, they finally found a specimen, unfortunately it wasn’t the right one! Al Mandigo is one of the lazy men of our crew. His car carries him from Stevens Hall to the Plant Science Building each day. Needless to say, he usually has no complaining riders. Dave
Wharton, better known as the "chief", lover of tumbling, says: "When I see da mat, I know I must head for dee teepee." Many of us feel this way I am sure.

Very soon most of us will be setting out for the "Western Frontier." We are looking forward to it for two reasons. First of all it will be a vacation from the books which we have labored over during the term. Secondly, we will perhaps be more sure that all this work has been worth our struggle when we return next semester. Our crew has worked hard and is looking forward to our future successful years at the University of Maine.

—JAN ORD AND GLENN VANDERVLIET
ALUMNI
Dick Ackerman, '56, enjoyed his stay on the George Washington National Forest in Virginia. He reported doing a little bit of everything. Now he is putting in his time with Uncle Sam in a different capacity. (U. S. Army)

Arthur Allen, '56, "Hap" reports that he is in the Army and is expecting to be shipped overseas.

Charlie Brown, '50, is working with the National Redwood Purchase unit at the Casquet Ranger Station, Casquet, California.

Bob Erickson, '54, writes that he is returning to work for the Western Electric Company after his stint in the army. His position will be as a timber inspector in Charleston, South Carolina.

John Kupa, '56, is attending the University of Massachusetts. He is working toward his master's degree.

Donald Lester, '55, is doing graduate work at Yale University. He has received a fellowship and a university assistantship.

Larry Long, '56, is taking an advanced degree at the Colorado School of Mines. He was married at Christmas time to a Massachusetts girl.

Vic Lonn, '56, writes that he is enjoying his work on timber sales on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in Washington. He will start his stretch in the Army in May of this year.

John Ludwig, '56, reports that he is now working for the Weyerhauser Company in Longview, Washington. He is currently participating in the Weyerhauser training program which lasts for 18 months. His address is 1427 10th Avenue, Longview, Washington.

Max McCormick, '56, has returned from Aberdeen, Washington. He is now employed by Uncle Sam and even gets a uniform for the job. He is taking part in the Naval training program.

Peter Mount, '52, is working for the army but is not in the army. He is the forester in charge of all the federally owned lands controlled by the army in Tennessee. He is at present in charge of timber sales and does a great deal of marketing and land administration.

Bill Parsons, '27, is currently trying to establish a forest nursery on the Portsmouth Air Force Base. He is superintendent of roads, grounds, airstrips, refuse collection, and most everything else that needs doing. He has a daughter in her first year at medical school.
Cecil Roberts, '53, writes that he has advanced to a G.S. 7 rating with the Bureau of Land Management in Oregon. He seems pleased with his work. The work has been variable including such things as timber sale layout, cruising, inspection of slash burning, and appraisals, etc.

Edward Rockwell, '50, is a recreation assistant at the Mammoth Lakes, California with the Forest Service. In the summer his duties are in general recreation and in the winter he acts as a snow ranger. He recently was given a superior performance award.

Charlie Saboites, '54, reports that he is working on the Allegheny National Forest. He is working in hardwood types and was somewhat surprised to find that ash, black cherry, and red maple are valued species. He says he is enjoying his work.

Paul Shaw, '56, is a timber management assistant on the Entiat ranger district of the Wenatchee National Forest in Washington. The district is small so he says he is getting lots of varied experience. He has recently had a new addition to the family and he writes: "Her name is Lucy. The poor little girl looks like her father, but we all have to look like somebody."

Carl Thomas, '54, has finished his stint in the service and is now working for the forest service on the Cumberland National Forest in Kentucky.

Everett Towle, '56, is now working on the George Washington National Forest in Virginia. He is doing timber management work which includes everything from marking to making out the sales appraisals and advertising.

Bill Vanidestine, '54, announces the birth of a second child, a daughter this time. Bill is a forester for the state of Pennsylvania.

Gerry Wright, '56, is doing graduate work at Cornell University. He has an assistantship teaching forestry courses, but starting this year he will be working for the New York State Conservation Department.

Harry Yates, '54, is now at the Duke University Graduate School studying forest entomology. He says he is working hard and really enjoying it. He hopes to work in New England this summer for the Northeast Forest Experiment Station.
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Best wishes are extended to the Department of Forestry, University of Maine for the continued success of its forestry program.

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