In the winter of 2002-2003 three graduate students (Amanda Farrar, Jacob Metzler, and Stephanie Phillips) got together to discuss the possibility of making a CD-ROM of interesting maps, airphotos, satellite imagery, and other odds and ends to celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the Forestry Department.

After a few early meetings and talking with others, they found that *The Maine For-ester* was being resurrected. In conjunction with this, a survey was developed and a letter describing both *The Maine Forester* and the CD-ROM projects was sent to all University of Maine Forest Resources Alumni.

The survey was developed as a way to reach back through time and find out the funny, interesting, enlightening stories, and facts about the “Maine Forestry Experience.” The intent of the questions was to learn about past events and give alumni a chance to remember their college years. Judging from the responses we recieved it worked better than we had hoped.

During the summer of 2003 while researching some archived information about the department in the library, Jake and Steff stumbled upon the results of a survey sent to alumni done 75 years prior, in 1928, by Professor John Briscoe, then head of the department. The results of this survey were quite interesting, alumni were asked for their opinions and suggestions for improving the department. In addition to filling out the index cards provided, they sent lengthy letters, which had surprising responses.

Some of the responses and data collected from each of these surveys, pictures from each decade of the program, and alumni anecdotes are presented in the following pages. Survey information for 1903-1920’s came from the alumni survey of 1928 and data presented for the 1930-2000’s are from the 2003 responses. We hope you enjoy this information as much as we enjoyed while collecting it.

Again we thank all the alumni who took the time to fill out a survey, both in 1928-29 and 2003-04.

A more extensive look at these results and additional historical documents are available on a CD-ROM that will be available in the summer of 2004. For information on this and other alumni activities visit:
1900’s

The Forestry Course

A complete undergraduate course in forestry is arranged, which may serve as the basis not only of practical work in forestry, but also of a liberal education. A knowledge of the principles of forestry in its different branches is given to the student, and some practical work is done in the forest. For students of agriculture this course offers work in silviculture which will give a training in the management of the farmer’s woodlot.

First Year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fall Term</th>
<th>Spring Term</th>
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<td>General Botany</td>
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<td>Public Speaking</td>
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<td>English Composition</td>
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<td>General Forestry</td>
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<td>Modern Language</td>
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<td>Algebra</td>
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<td>Military Drill</td>
<td>Trigonometry</td>
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<td>Analytic Geometry</td>
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Second Year.

| General Botany                                | Plant Physiology                             |
| General Chemistry                             | Laboratory Plant Physiology                 |
| Laboratory Botany                             | Plane Surveying                              |
| English Composition                           | Field Work, Surveying                        |
| General Botany                                | General Chemistry                            |
| Laboratory Botany                             | Laboratory Chemistry                         |
| Forest Botany                                 | English Composition                          |
| Field Work                                    | Forest Botany                                |
| Laboratory Forest Botany                      | Laboratory Forest Botany                     |
| Modern Language                               | Modern Language                              |
| Physics                                       |                                               |

Third and Fourth Years.

| Silviculture                                   | Silviculture                                  |
| Silviculture, Field Work                      | Silviculture, Field Work                      |
| Forest Measurements                           | Forest Measurements                           |
| Field Work, Forest Measurements               | Field Work, Forest Measurements               |
| Lumbering                                     |                                               |
| Forest Management                             |                                               |
| Thesis                                        |                                               |

Survey Responses

- Total Responses: 12
- Current Locations: ME, MA, NY, CA, MT, DC, IL, WV
- Grad School: 2
- Some Jobs: Head of Forestry – Finch, Pruyn & Co.; District Fire Warden; Pathologist – Blister Rust Control; Supervisor Plumas National Forest; Superintendent of Schools; Technical Assistant USFS; IRS – Timber Valuation; President Western Wood Products and Vice President Pike Dial Lumber Co.; Forester and Land Agent
1910’s

Summer School Camp of the School of Forestry, University of Maine at Lunkasoo, Twp 3, R. 7, Penobscot Co.

Planting the seed in the seedbed by broadcast method, Forest Nursery, University of Maine

Facts about the 1910’s:
1910: Forestry Dept. moved to “new” building - Winslow Hall
1913: Summer school established on Indian Township, ME
1917: Ξι Sigma Pi (Gamma Chapter) established

SURVEY RESPONSES
Total Responses: 37
Current Locations: OH, ME, NY, NH, MA, PQ, LA, WV
Grad School: 3
Some Jobs: Forester, Insurance Sales, Dartmouth Professor, UMaine Professor, Blister Rust Agent, Manager of Bates Forest, Army Officer, High School Principal, Assistant Silviculturist USFS, Extension Forester, Land Surveying
1920’s

1926 Winter Camp attendees - Grindstone, ME

Example of 1928 Alumni Survey Card

Facts about the 1920’s:
1923: The first Winter Camp held: Rainbow Lake, Maine
1923: The Maine Forester published for the first time
1927: Forestry Department is the 3rd largest department at the University of Maine
1928: Prof. Briscoe mails survey to 186 living alumni, 161 (86%) respond
1929: Permanent Winter Camp established at Indian Township, Maine

SURVEY RESPONSES
Total Responses: 110
Grad School: 10
Some Jobs: Forest Engineer, Forester, Accountant, Timber Cruiser, Professor of Forestry Penn State, High School Principal, Lumber Salesman, NY State Forester, Draftsman, Insurance Salesman, Phys Ed Teacher Brewer High School, Engineer, Farming, Civil Engineer, Student Yale, Bus Tire Promotion, Surveying, Rubber Planter, Banana Farmer, Tree Surgeon, Cedar Pole Salesman
**1930’s**

1939 Summer Camp - Gilead, ME

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**Facts about the 1930’s:**
1931: First use of winter camp at Indian Township
1935: Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit established with C.M. Aldous as leader
1936: Wildlife Conservation curriculum established
1936: Sophomore Summer Camp established at Gilead, ME in White Mtn. National Forest
1937: Society of American Foresters accredits the Maine Forestry program for the first time
1938: First Master’s degree conferred in Wildlife Management
1939: Land that would become the University Forest first leased (to be purchased later) from the Federal Government

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**Edward S. Doubleday (1938)**
Street cars were operating between Bangor and Old Town and passed through the campus. My freshman classmates and I pulled the trolley wire off and drove the street car from campus to Old Town and our group crashed the local movie house. The street car company fined the University and we were billed for the charges.

**George D. Carlisle (1935)**
I remember one time at forestry camp when we were estimating timber (cruising) on the Indian tract and the professor (“cruisin” Allen Goodspeed) asked me how I knew how tall a tree was without measuring. I told him it was the same height as the length of the YMCA swimming pool in Bangor. He accepted the answer.

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**SURVEY RESPONSES**
Total Responses: 11
Original Locations: ME, NJ, VT, MA
Current Locations: ME, FL, VT, OH, IA, OR, NC, MA
Grad School: 3
Some Jobs: All Retired (Forester; Civil Engineer; USFS; Clerk/Delivery Truck Driver; Salesman)
Camp Locations: Gilead, ME/Princeton, ME
Favorite Professors: Ashman and Demeritt
Average Book Price: $3-10/book
Activities: Xi Sigma Pi; Forestry Club; Outing Club
Favorite Establishment: Pat’s
Pizza Price: none
Beer Price: $0.25
1940’s

William Barron (1949) –
I remember the old dance hall at either Princeton or Woodland. We attended on Saturday nights, the floor was distinctly slanted and we all would dance uphill and downhill to the music. Ole Sam Fuller was a main character at the time. We just had a heck of a time after a week in the woods.

Malcolm Coulter (1948) –
In 1942 most of Forestry was in Winslow Hall. Wildlife was in the basement of Coburn Hall. Others in Coburn Hall included Botany, Zoology, and Entomology. The University Library was in Carnegie Hall. Buses ran every 30 minutes from Old Town to Bangor. A Graduate Assistantship was $750 or about $65 per month plus free tuition. The Wildlife program began when one of ten Cooperative Wildlife Units was established at the University in 1935.

SURVEY RESPONSES
Total Responses: 17
Original Locations: ME, NJ, MA, CT, NY, RI
Current Locations: FL, VT, MA, WA, ME, VA, NY, SC, WV
Grad School: 10
Some Jobs: All Retired (Forester; Biologist; University Faculty; ME IF&W; Airline Pilot)
Camp Locations: Gilead, ME; Princeton, ME; Moosehorn
Favorite Professors: Demeritt, Ashman, Cooper, Baker, Hyland, Curtis, Giddings
Avg Book Price: $5-10/book
Activities: Xi Sigma Pi; Outing Club; Forestry/Wildlife Club
Favorite Establishment: Pat’s; Pilot’s Grill; Spruce’s
Pizza Price: none
Beer Price: $0.25
SURVEY RESPONSES
Total Responses: 56
Original Locations: MA, PA, VT, ME, CT, NY, NJ, RI
Current Locations: FL, ME, AK, MA, NH, CA, VT, WA, OH, OR, GA, ID, NJ, PA, MD, AZ, CT, WI, NB
Grad School: 23
Some Jobs: Most Retired (Forester, Fisheries Biologist, Entomologist, Chief Forester BLM of California, High School Teacher, University Professor)
Camp Locations: Princeton, ME; Indian Township, ME; Bemidji, MN (Females)
Favorite Professors: Ashman, Hyland, Quick, Young, Chapman, Baker, Griffin, Beyer
Avg Book Price: $8-20/book
Activities: Xi Sigma Pi; Forestry/Wildlife Club; Outing Club; Woodsman’s Team
Favorite Establishment: Pat’s; Bloody Bucket
Pizza Price: $1
Beer Price: $0.75 – 1.50/ pitcher
Robert (Bob) L. Solari (1959) –
During summer camp we hid the dinner bell (actually a long piece of pipe) for a few days. Randall and Plummer (instr.) were incensed to say the least. Things got better once it was returned. Actually it was laying on top of the school sign at the entrance to camp. Compliments from the class of ’59 summer camp. Specifically from the Ritz Club.

David B. Grundy (1956) –
Prof. Randall was notorious for lecturing beyond the end of class. One day some students set an alarm clock to go off at 50 minutes past the hour. And set it on top of one of the suspended fluorescent light fixtures. At the end of class time, the alarm went off and Prof. Randall kept right on going until he was finished, totally ignoring the ringing alarm clock.

Henry Swan (1957) –
Prof. Hank Plummer’s just plain wrong statements. His silly exam questions like, “what do you need to have for a forest fire?” True Answer “a forest and a fire”

Robert W. Fuller (1951) –
1950 Summer Camp in the old cabins beside US Rt. 1 at Princeton, ME – eight wildlife majors in Cabin 1 for eight weeks of timber cruising and two weeks of wildlife activities was despairing by the disproportionate emphasis on forest management. George, our native Indian cook, prepared some excellent evening meals to partly compensate for 40-50 days of peanut butter lunches in a paper sack (unless you got into the mess hall early enough each morning to grab some fruit or meat from the previous night’s supper ahead of the foresters). Add to that the very rustic conditions – two-holer outhouse, no running water, broken spring bunk beds, lack of recreational activities at camp and zero cultural or social activities in Princeton or Woodland villages – and a better prescription for “cabin fever” was hard to find. There certainly was a great spirit of camaraderie among Cabin 1 fellows as well as sincere appreciation for the concentrated learning experiences of those ten weeks. Of the eight wildlife majors, six reunited 50 years later and in each succeeding year!!!

Neil E. McGowen (1954) –
At Forestry Summer Camp several of us, in the middle of the night, put the twitch horse in the cabin shared by Prof. Plummer and Prof. Randall. We then hid and watched “Hank” Plummer sputtering and fuming get the horse out of the cabin and back in his stall.

Martha Burow - First Female Graduate (B.S. Wildlife)

Marthanne Burow Norgren (1956) –
I do have many, many memories which are of interest because the situation of having a woman in the program was so very, very different. For instance, the only time girls could wear slacks on campus was to football games or when the temperature dropped below a certain temperature. I had to go to the Dean of Women to get permission to wear jeans for outside classes. Also staying out late (Freshman dorm closed at 7:30pm) for research projects (Woodcock) and going out early for bird watching.

Douglas K. Vollmer (1953) -
At summer camp in Princeton, the day professor Quick was challenged by Dave Tibetts (wildlife ? and golden glove boxing candidate) to an arm wrestling contest on the edge of a beaver dam. Prof. Quick flipped Dave in one microsecond right into the beaver pond. I have never forgotten the surprised expression on Dave’s face when he surfaced. Dave was not the most humble person by physical prowess.
1960’s

Construction of Nutting Hall 1967-1968

SURVEY RESPONSES
Total Responses: 64
Original Locations: MA, CT, VT, ME, NJ, NH, DE, NY, MI
Current Locations: ME, NY, PA, VA, VT, GA, MA, WI, OR, MD, MT, CA, WA, DE, AK, ID, NC, NH, Thailand
Grad School: 30
Some Jobs: Most Retired; Forester, Newspaper Reporter, Wildlife Technician, Woodlands Manager
Seven Islands, USFS, Fiber Supply Forester,
Oceanographer, Land Surveyor, University Professor
Camp Locations: Princeton, Indian TWP
Favorite Professors: Baker, Hyland, Young, Griffin,
Beyer, Corcoran, Coulter, Dimond, Quick, Robbins,
Randall
Avg Book Price: $20-30/book
Activities: Forestry/Wildlife Club, Xi Sigma Pi, Hot Shots, Woodsman’s Team, Rock and Roll Band (The Cumberlands), Track, Scabbard and Blade, Alpha Zeta,
Outing Club, Wildlife Society
Favorite Establishment: Pat’s, Governor’s, Shamrock,
Oronoka, Shuffle Inn
Pizza Price: $0.50-$3.00
Beer Price: $1-2/pitcher - $0.25/glass
David B. Field (1963) –
Most of us took pleasure in imitating what we thought were peculiar quirks or speech accents among the faculty. Dr. Griffin (“Setch”) was a favorite target. He was a complete, old-school southern gentleman, and tolerant of such behavior whenever one of us was caught. During a silviculture lab in the University Forest, my lab partner Al Brackley (now with the University of Alaska, Sitka) and I were digging a soil pit and talking to each other loudly in our best Griffin accent. Suddenly, Al said in a very loud voice, “Hello Dr. Griffin!” I don’t know how long he had been standing behind me, but the gentle professor simply smiled and walked away.

Roger Merchant (1965) –
At summer camp in Princeton, the insect life was ferocious. At mid-day on the cruise line, Bill Maclntire and I stopped for lunch next to a swamp. I started to go for a bite of PB&J, but was intercepted by a squadron of horseflies, buzzing around my head and orbiting directly between my mouth and the sandwich. I couldn’t get a bite in edgewise without impaling a horsefly in the peanut butter…At that time; this wasn’t comical at all. So, in the ensuing days we proceeded to slather on that righteous 6-12, clear liquid like its cousin OFF! It came in a little glass bottle that fit neatly into the vest pocket of a Filson. The dope seemed harmless, but after a couple of weeks, I noticed my plastic Scripto lead pencil was going through chemical melt down and eventually disintegrated in the field. Talk about a potent insect cocktail!!

Walter Seaha (1964) –
Prof. Randall was the most boring lecturer on campus, so we had to find ways to amuse ourselves during his talks. Pete Ripple had a vial of bark beetles for his entomology collection. Bark beetles head for light and Pete made a racetrack out of folded paper. Put the beetles toward the dark side of the room, and they always ran toward the window.

Brian Curtis (1966) –
At summer camp, we had to write a long boring management plan for our “final exam.” Rumor was, that the camp staff graded these papers more on weight than content. Doug Monteith, one of the top students, decided to test this rumor and inserted the words, “Forestry is a phallic symbol” in the middle of a long, boring paragraph. He got caught.

Ronald J. Mallett (1963) –
Silviculture Lab, measuring form class in the Sewall Pines
One afternoon in the winter of 1962 Dr. Griffin’s silviculture lab was to meet at the entrance to the University Forest on College Ave. Extension. Unfortunately, we were in the middle of a real old-fashioned whiteout blizzard. You literally couldn’t see your hand in front of your face. Somehow I made it to the meeting place for 1:00pm in my Renault Duaphine. I didn’t think that the lab would take place and turned around with a great difficulty. The snow at that time was approximately at the height of my windshield.
Sure enough, along comes the old green covered truck with Dr. Griffin driving. The students, my friends, hopped off ready to unlock the gate. They asked where I was going. I said that I thought I would try to make it back home before I couldn’t, whereupon they lifted the rear of the Renault and deposited it in the nearest snowbank. Some Friends! I finally made it out and went home. The class went on to estimate form class in the Sewall Pines even though you couldn’t see much higher than halfway to the first log.
Dr. Griffin’s response to the storm was that, “It’s a warm snow, boys.”

Leland R. Hall (1960) –
One story I tell the most – regarding forestry camp in 1958 for the land management study – going thru the backwaters of the St. Croix River with the low growing spruce and other trees and setting up the plots with, I think, the one chain length (66 feet) radiuses. We were covered from top to bottom with netting and hat, shirts, pants, boots, totally covered to protect ourselves from the black flies and mosquitoes and the two of us had to SHOUT to each other (66 feet away) to communicate because of these insects flying in such great numbers around our heads!
1970’s

SURVEY RESPONSES
Total Responses: 77
Original Locations: ME, PA, NY, NJ, DE, CT, MA, MD, NH, RI, WI
Current Locations: ME, CO, VT, VA, NY, NM, CT, MD, NH, OH, GA, OR, CA, NJ, DE, SC, RI, MA, TX, WA, PA, New Zealand
Grad School: 32
Some Jobs: Forester, Land Use Director Seven Islands Land Co., Wetlands Biologist, Biometrician, US EPA, US NAVY, University Professor, Director of Forest Operations and Stewardship for Hancock Timber Resource Group, Wildlife Biologist, Attorney, Software Engineer, Teacher, Academic New Zealand School of Forestry, Planning and Environmental Coordinator – BLM New Mexico
Camp Locations: Princeton, Carrabassett Valley, Bridgton, Pittsfield, Machias, Orono
Favorite Professors: Griffin, Shoemaker, Giddings, Owen, Corcoran, Struemeyer, Campana, Campbell, Hale
Avg Book Price: $30-50/book
Activities: Maine Forester, Xi Sigma Pi, Outing Club, Forestry/Wildlife Club, Woodsman’s Team, Alpha Zeta
Favorite Establishment: Pat’s, Shamrock, Governor’s, Oronoka, Bear’s Den
Pizza Price: $2-5/Pizza
Beer Price: $2.50/pitcher
John Wadsworth (1971) -
All of our outdoor labs were held rain or shine, we were told there is no such thing as “inclement weather” just “improper dress.”

Daniel J. Cyr (1977) -
At our two year summer camp in Princeton, I tied a coat hanger around the drive shaft of the old stumpy bus with Prof. Art Randall driving. During our field trip, the coat hanger started hitting the frame of the bus and Art pulled over so one of us “mechanics” could investigate. My mechanic friends came back with the coat hanger and told Art Randall who the culprit was. I am lucky Art let that one go!

Jane Romain Lebrun (1975) -
I had the highest regard for Dr. Ralph Griffin. He was demanding, knowledgable, and dedicated. I learned the most from him. He was a machine. In silviculture he wanted the line around our plot cleared, well cleared. He said, “I want Miss Jane Romain (me) to be able to walk around that plot in her silk stockings.’

Kenneth M. Laustsen (1974) -
The afternoon silvicultural lab was held on the south side of Nutting Hall at 1:00pm. The heat and Dr. Griffin’s monotone were not conducive to staying awake. Classmate Will Kabel nodded off. Dr. Griffin said, “Mr. Kabel do I need to do a song and dance up here in order to keep your attention.”

Louis Morin (1976) -
When at summer camp our TA Al Emmons was told to wake all of us early one morning, he drove around the camp at about 5:00 a.m. blowing his car horn, then ran some errands in town. When he returned to camp we all cornered him picked him up and dumped him in the lake – the ice had just gone out about one week earlier.

David D. Griswold (1977) -
There was a story about Dr. Griffin, who had a southern accent that took some adjusting to after years in Maine. After a lecture by a visiting professor who was a Polish expatriot, Dr. Griffin was quoted as saying, “How can anyone live in this country so long and still have an accent?”

George Seel (1973) -
Dr. Schemnitz at Moosehorn NWR, Baring Plantation. I was working for him and IF&W banding woodcock and doing habitat management study (after senior year). Dr. S. came up once all summer, went in field and wanted to show us how to take blood samples. Took one of our birds, forgot to rock to settle the bird, after several unsuccessful attempts to collect blood, held bird in open hands, and bird’s head just flopped over on side. Dr. S. “oops, I think it’s dead.” He just gave me the bird and walked back to the truck.

Harry E. Doughty (1970) -
While on a field trip, some of us students noticed a small (12’ high) pine that had been struck by lightning. There were other pines nearby that were close to 100 feet tall. One student asked Prof. Art Randall why lightning hit that small tree. Reflecting on the question for some time, he responded “If lightning didn’t hit here, it would hit someplace else!” We were all too dumbfounded to ask more questions!
SURVEY RESPONSES

Total Responses: 79
Original Locations: OH, CT, PA, MA, ME, NY, NH, RI, TX, NJ, VT, Norway
Current Locations: MA, NH, GA, ME, NJ, NY, CT, CA, MO, AK, VA, TX, FL, VT, PA, MD, IL, WA, China
Grad School: 38
Camp Locations: Nicatous Lake, Bridgton, Orono, Cobscook Bay, Pittsfield, Moosehorn NWR, Sugarloaf
Favorite Professors: Coulter, Griffin, Kimball, Hunter, Morin, Owen, Hoffman, Campana, Field
Avg Book Price: $20-60/book
Activities: Xi Sigma Pi, Woodsman’s Team, Wildlife Society, SAF, Forestry/Wildlife Club, Forest Products Society
Favorite Establishment: Pat’s, Bear’s Den, Oronoka, Governor’s, Barstan’s, Ram’s Horn,
Pizza Price: $2-4/pizza
Beer Price: $3-5/pitcher
Donald Barrett (1983) –
One memory I always think of on a good day is Dr. Griffin taking his glasses off his nose and letting them hang on their string and saying in the North Carolina Mountain Drawl “A man should have to pay five dollars to be outside on a day like today.” I will never forget it. I find myself thinking it often.

Eric Schrading (1988) –
Competed in and finished Iron Man World Championship in Kona, Hawaii in October 2002.

Michele Holland (1988) –
In 1985, the Woodsmen Team went Hollywood with Lavar Burton for a Reading Rainbow program. We put Lavar to the test in crosscut saw.

Anita Roberts Johnson (1982/1985) –
When we did Reading Rainbow, we worked all day, practicing, re-shooting, just for a five minute segment. But it still impacts me now, my son is 12 now, when he was eight in the third grade his classmates recognized me from that show. They asked me if I’d been on TV. I didn’t think of Reading Rainbow until the teacher mentioned it.

Craig Birch (1984) –
My first day at the University Forest, I was told to cut marked pulp in the silviculture plots. Roger Taylor told me to cut every tree marked blue. He neglected to tell me to cut only the ones with blue paint. Apparently they had used blue paint crayons when they tallied the trees. I completed my first clear cut that morning.

Bill Jarvis (1983) –
Quite often I look back at the time I spent at Orono and long to return to those times: The friends I made at Orono (and still have contact with), the information that I learned, the events and activities I participated in – all of these are treasures that I carry with me. Although I did not realize it at the time, the years I spent in Orono were the best years of my life.

Brent A. Fewell (1988) –
One of my most memorable events was canoeing down the Allagash River with my classmates and Bucky Owen on a three day adventure. Many great memories of friends and life-long experiences.

Christine ‘Tina’ (Zilch) Cooke (1981) –
I have many memories of Woodsmen’s Team meets and get togethers. The spring meets were a two day event. I particularly remember the spring meet at CCFC at Canadiggo, NY. The women’s team wore Hawaiian shirts. Both men and women won the sawing events. It was a very long road trip with a stop at Dartmouth College in route to NY. We had finals to get back to.

W. Tobey Ritz (1982) –
I think the funniest thing that happened to me was ending up pursuing my engineering career more than forestry – so the one who loves the outdoors and Maine woods ends up in the heart of Midtown Manhattan at 43 and Lexington Ave. with a view of the UN and Chrysler Building with a desk job: at least I get out with the Boy Scouts and my 13 year old son. He (and my other two children) love the outdoors – so who knows – in a few more years they will be up there!

Steve Herzog (1986) –
A student clearing boundary lines on the University forest asked Dr. Ralph Griffin (“The Griff”) how low to cut the stumps and brush. After thinking for a moment, The Griff removed his pipe and said, “So low that my wife, in her evenin’ gown, can walk down this line, and not tear a hem!”

My best memory was the Friday afternoon keg in the lobby of Nutting Hall every week – enjoyed by faculty and students.

Prof. Hale’s exams were a killer! You would study like crazy and nothing you studied would be on the exam. Instead, there were questions like “Are Christmas trees more valuable before or after Christmas?” or “Why are paper towel holders located above the sinks in public restrooms?” His exams were the reason why a bunch of us headed over to Pat’s Pizza for a pitcher of beer after the tests!

Richard “Rick” Teeters (1986) –
My experience was educational on a “wordly” level. I should have studied harder, but those four years got me ready for the rest of my life. I made true life long friends and our experiences tend to be on the “R to X” rated scale. One group of my friends did a bit of streaking through a McDonalds one night. I can’t give their names, because it would incriminate them for sure.
SURVEY RESPONSES
Total Responses: 41
Original Locations: DE, CT, NJ, ME, NY, VT, MA, FL, ID, PA, NH
Current Locations: CT, NJ, ME, LA, WV, VA, RI, PA, MA, NC, VT, WI, DC, DE, Denmark
Grad School: 9
Camp Locations: Bridgton, Orono, Acadia, Cobscook Bay
Favorite Professors: Kimball, Servello, Field, Harrison, Hunter, White, Morin, Egan
Avg Book Price: $60-100/book
Activities: Forest Fire Attack Team, Woodsman’s Team, SAF, Xi Sigma Pi, Wildlife Society
Favorite Establishment: Pat’s, Margarita’s, Geddy’s, Bear Brew, El Cheapo’s
Pizza Price: $5-7/pizza
Beer Price: $5-8/pitcher
I remember being with Stu Gardner & Dave Landry one of the first weeks of school and we went into the woods to identify and differentiate the difference between a Spruce, Fir, and Hemlock. Wow, did we come a long way from when we began in the Forest Management Technology program in the fall of 1989.

Kent Nelson (1997) –
I remember some students from “The County” hit a deer with their pick-up on the way to a silviculture lab – they had it skun’ out in ten minutes.

Patrick Keogh (1998) –
After graduating in the summer of 1998, I moved to central Florida where I was hired as a forest ranger for the Florida division of Forestry. Florida was in its worst drought in history, so we were busy fighting forest fires throughout the state. I have received extensive training in the incident command system and wildland firefighting. I was promoted to county forester in Polk County, February 2001. My primary job is small landowner assistance and logistical support on wildfires.

I plead the fifth on the grounds that it may come back to haunt me.

Heather Lee (1997) –
I have some great party stories that I will keep to myself to protect the not-so-innocent; but having beers with the woodsman’s team was always a blast.

Matthew R. Davis (1997) –
The inaugural year for the Forest Ecosystem Management course was an experience to forget for the instructors - Dr. Field and Al Kimball. The software program that was supposed to be integral to the course wouldn’t work or was late in coming out. All I remember was an entire semester of the entire class battling with this program that nobody really understood.

Paul Larrivee (1999) –
Summer Camp. I feel sorry for Al (Kimball) and Louis (Morin) having to put up with us.

Richard W. Pierce (1995) –
Living with Gordon Merrill.

Nicholas Throckmorton (1997) –
My favorite Silv. 100 Prof. Al something (Kimball)…. I was straight out of Idaho, where we log with saws, trucks and cats. Al kept talking about skidders or as Mainer’s call them “skiddas.” I, as a freshman, asked, “What is a skidda?” Everyone in class including the prof., laughed at me.

Sorry lads, I am not from this part of the woods.

David Landry (1994) –
When I started the Forest Management Technology program we had a lot of outdoor labs. The first winter I woke up on Friday morning for my 8:00 am all day lab with Al Kimball. It was snowing and we went out anyway. As the day wound on, the snowstorm got worse, and worse. We stayed out until 3:00pm collecting data for the lab in a really bad storm. When we got back to Nutting Hall we learned that school was cancelled at 10:00am because of snow. Kimball’s response, “Welcome to Forestry.”
2000’s

Dr. Ivan Fernandez lectures about forest soils to silviculture students during the fall of 2003

SURVEY RESPONSES
Total Responses: 23
Original Locations: ME, MA, NY, OH, CT, VT
Current Locations:
   ME, MA, CT, NH, MD, NY, FL, VT
Grad School: 8
Camp Locations: Orono, Acadia, Moosehorn
Favorite Profs: Kimball, White, Egan, Servello, Morin, Field, Seymour, Livingston,
Avg Book Price: $80-100/book
Activities: Xi Sigma Pi, Wildlife Society, SAF
Favorite Establishment: Pat’s, Bear Brew, Margarita’s
Pizza Price: $7-10/pizza
Beer Price: $8/pitcher

Advanced Engineered Wood Composites Lab
Nicole Rudnicki (2002) –  
-Being in waist deep water with a Theodolite/TSU in December for forest surveying.  

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

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

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

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

Renee St. Amand (2001) –  
-I was a girl from CT who knew very little about forestry. My first year was tough – especially Forest Measurements (twice) but my professors and classmates accepted me and with a lot of hard work I enjoyed every minute of it and I miss Maine tremendously.

Unveiling of Forest Hart’s “Cub Scouts” at Homecoming 2003

Rendering of the future of Nutting Hall’s courtyard
Then & Now

Surveying, 1949

Surveying, 2004

Data Analysis, 1950’s

Data Analysis, 2004

Delimber, 1965

Delimber, 2004
Then & Now

Al Kimball, 1984

Al Kimball, 2004

Louis Morin, 1984

Louis Morin, 2004

Cruising with tape, 1949

Cruising with tape, 2004
Then & Now

Wood Science, 1960's

Wood Science, 2004

Horse Logging, 1930's

Education on Horse Logging, 2004

Bulldozer, 1962

Bulldozer, 2004
Then & Now

Dave Field, 1980

Dave Field, 2004

Students Hanging out, 1926

Students Hanging out, 2004

Wildlife Summer Camp, 1982

Wildlife Summer Camp, 2003
ONE HUNDRED
YEARS OF PROGRESS
BY ROGER TAYLOR
FOREST SUPERINTENDENT, EMERITUS

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

The basic University Forest was comprised of four separate tracts of land totaling 1746 acres in the Old Town-Orono area and was acquired from the United States Government by lease in 1939, and by deed in 1955. The Forest was renamed The Dwight B. Demeritt Forest in 1971 in honor of the man most responsible for its acquisition. The Maine Agricultural Experiment Station Miscellaneous Publication 682, entitled, “An Historical Review of the University of Maine Forest”, contains additional information about the origin, condition, and development of the University Forest. In the 1960’s and 1970’s several hundred separate acres were added, the Worthen Forest in LaGrange, the Hartland Tract, and Orono Bog Natural area. In 1996, I was appointed as the first Forest Superintendent and I supervised the management of the University Forests until my retirement in 1983. Most of the changes and progress noted in this review occurred during this period. The early 1900’s saw the development of a variety of steam-powered equipment used primarily in the harvesting of timber, but the majority of wood harvesting was done with human and animal power. All timber was cut with axes and/or handsaws, stacked and loaded piece by piece on sleds or other skidding devices, and hauled to a landing or water source for transportation to a mill or other processing unit. This procedure required a large amount of laborers, both human and animal. Some steam-powered machines, like the Lombard Log Hauler, displaced a number of horses and oxen for hauling, but generally, horses especially, were used for hauling in the forests well into the 1950’s.

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

Immediate problems surfaced from the harsh conditions experienced in harvesting forest products. The first units had no protective shields or guards, and all parts of the tractor were open to damage from stumps, rocks, and debris caught in the tracks while traveling through the forest, and no operator protection whatsoever. Many complaints were received, many homemade protective devices were added by ‘Yankee ingenuity’, and considerable lost time occurred repairing damage. The manufacturers reacted rapidly, and for several years many changes and adaptations were added. New and specialized machines and equipment were designed and produced for forest harvesting. At this same time, the use of hydraulics was introduced into harvesting equipment and tremendous changes occurred in all phases of labor intensive jobs, not only in forest, but also in all kinds of construction and maintenance work.

Starting in the 1950’s, 1960’s and 1970’s, with many ideas coming from research and experiences of the military during World War II, specialized equipment of all kinds were developed, especially for timber harvesting. In three decades, timber harvesting progressed from felling with axes and hand saws to chainsaws and other types of power saws, but each item was still being handled by hand. Pulp hooks or rope and cable with pulleys and tripods were used to load and unload the timber in the transportation from stump to mill. Today, in machines with climate controlled cabs and computer controlled devices one operator fells a whole tree, places it on the forest floor in an exact spot, propels it through a set of shears to delimb it while cutting and piling its products onto individual piles. Another operator in a similar vehicle equipped with a hydraulic grapple loader, and a body to carry several cords or tons of products cut and piled by the first machine, loads and hauls them to a landing. Two operators in safe, climate controlled, well lit quarters with clear views can produce more in a given time than many men and several teams of horses could produce with hand tools. These machines can also work day and night, through stormy weather if necessary.

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

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

As research continues and more progress is made, this never ending search for knowledge will continue in the Natural Science field for hundreds of more years, as it has in the last one hundred years.
Attending the University of Maine was a given, following family tradition. When it came time to apply, I simply chose a field that had interesting course descriptions. I really didn’t know just what a Forester did, but my theory was that if I studied things I enjoyed, I’d end up in a job I liked. What a surprise when I arrived on campus in the fall of 1968 and found I was the only female in the forestry class! Girl Scouting had developed my self-confidence as well as my interest in the out-of-doors, so I was undaunted.

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

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

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

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

Being one of the first women in the forestry field in the 1970’s meant my work was scrutinized closely, particularly by those who didn’t believe women were capable of being foresters. On the other hand, being one
of the first women in the profession opened doors for me as I proved I was capable. For example, I’m sure I was initially invited to serve on some advisory boards for gender balance. These gave me opportunities for growth and development that I might not have otherwise had until later in my career.

Over the years, I spent time working out of our Rangeley, Greenville, Ashland and Fort Kent offices and “did time” along the Canadian boundary. The coldest day of my life was spent check-scaling in a log yard at St. Aurelie in 50°F below zero weather with David Wellman. I grew along with LURC and the Tree Growth Tax program, and also became more and more involved in recreational use management. My responsibilities expanded to administering all of Seven Islands’ leases and working with the multitude of interests who use or recreate on the land we manage - from businesses and sporting groups to individuals and agencies. Also, I ensured compliance with environmental regulations for forest road building and harvesting, maintained landownership and timber taxation records, and followed legislative issues. I sometimes summarize my forestry job responsibilities as dealing with all the land use issues other than growing & harvesting trees. Although I work with far more people than trees now, my naive theory about studying something interesting paid-off.
LEADERSHIP

BY FRED B. KNIGHT
DEAN & PROFESSOR EMERITUS

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

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

At this point, I am privileged to discuss the contribution of the three individuals I knew. They were very different in their approach to leadership, but each was highly successful and achieved dramatic result during their individual tenures. The first was Dwight B. Demeritt who was the first leader to have earned his BS in Forestry at Maine; he later received an MF from Yale. Dwight was appointed in 1933, shortly after Arthur Deering became Dean of Agriculture. Dean Deering was very interested in Forestry and supported D.B. Demeritt’s request for additional faculty. As a result, the faculty was increased to five. Professor Gregory Baker was among these instructors and became the early advocate of specialized work in the field of Forest Products. In 1936, specialized training was added in another closely related area; the Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit came to Maine with two scientists. These two leaders soon employed students to assist in research and the MS program in Wildlife Conservation was offered in the Department.

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

Professor Demeritt was succeeded by Robert I. Ashman who had been a member of the faculty since 1930. “Prof” was known and loved by everyone who knew him, both students and faculty. He was a brilliant, scholarly individual with a first degree in History followed by a Master’s Degree in Forestry. He was chairman when I returned to Maine after WWII in 1946. I was one of the large influxes of students following the meager numbers in 1944 and 1945; there were no graduates in 1945. Many adjustments
were made to accommodate the large numbers but “Prof” was up to it and all seemed to go rather flawlessly. The forestry program had grown and by 1954 there were over 200 students and at least two had received Master’s Degrees in Wildlife Conservation each year. Only one Master’s Degree in Forestry had been granted by that date. “Prof” retired in 1957 and Professor Gregory Baker served one year as Acting Head until 1958.

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

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

Director Nutting first addressed the need for research support. He enlisted the help of the Dean of Agriculture, Winthrop C. Libby, who requested help from Maine Congressman Clifford McIntire. These three and Experiment Stations Director, George Dow held meetings to discuss research. After several years of work by this group, which was spearheaded by Director Nutting, it gained support of forestry leaders from the Experiment Stations, the United States Forest Service, the Association of State Foresters, the Heads of all the forestry programs, and the members of the Forest Industry. Congressman McIntire joined with Senator Stennis in presenting the Act to Congress where overwhelming majorities in both bodies passed it in 1962. Research funding was available to Forestry programs throughout the United States.

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

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

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

There were other people who had contributed during that middle third of the 100-year history of Forestry at the University of Maine but, I have limited my comments to three leaders because they were the men who lead the way to achievement of the reputation for Maine’s Forestry programs as superior. These three men: Demeritt, Ashman, and Nutting, served the University for 38 years (1933-1971) and each made major changes resulting in the nationally recognized programs of today. I am very fortunate and honored to have known them.
The Forestry Program at UMaine grew rapidly in the 1930’s. The class of 1937 graduated 26 students, and increased to 40 in the class of 1941. The big increase in demand was for foresters by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Other employment was in the U.S. Forest Service and for the large landowners who were interested in mapping and inventorying their holdings. If you worked for the landowners you spent most of your time in the woods for a number of years, being allowed to come out to civilization every six to eight weeks.

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

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

Our Freshman year was uneventful, but by the fall of 1941, some of the older men were drafted and some were called by their National Guard units. At the end of our Sophomore year, many of us were accepted for advanced ROTC. There were two programs, Coast Artillery for the Engineers and infantry for everyone else. Class numbers had only eight students. The last week of winter camp was used to write a management plan which was usually done at the camp. The class of
'43 was brought back to Orono for this final week, causing one member to complain, "When you are in Orono, you ain't nowhere and when you are in Princeton, you ain't nowhere, but it ain't quite so obvious."

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

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

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

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

Many of us graduated in 1947. Some were around in the fall and were the backbone of the firefighters in Acadia. Many of the foresters had worked on fire crews in the West before going into the service. When the fire was under control and they were packing up to return to Orono, a certain faculty member (formerly a high-ranking Navy officer) was overheard saying, "Wouldn't it be nice if we had one of those gas-powered fire pumps back at the University." The two students who "overheard" this were, shall we say, experts in the art of transferring government property from one user to a more needy one. We used that pump until it finally wore out 25 years later.

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

The whole class of 1944 is very appreciative of the education that the University provided, and has shown this appreciation by its support of the University and its programs. You can see a list of the 394 members of the class who served in WWII and Korea in the lobby of the Class of 1944 Hall. A member gave the naming grant to Buchanan '44 Alumni House. Forestry and Wildlife have over $200,000 in upcoming scholarship funds. Currently, we are in the process of building an English style pub in the Memorial Union. Let us hope that your classes can follow our example in the support of the University of Maine and its programs.
Nineteen fifty-two was a long, long time ago to today’s students in both years and level of technology, but to me it seems like yesterday. Time flies, but 1952 was a great year for me. My fiance graduated from Simmons College in Boston on June 6. We were married on June 14th and I graduated June 15th from the Forestry School at the University of Maine, Orono.

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

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

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

The summer following my junior year was spent at a six week University Forestry Camp in Princeton, Maine. This was a financial disaster for my summer earnings and I had to borrow funds to complete my senior year. We did have an opportunity to harvest some pulpwood at summer camp, after hours. Only two students took up the offer, Swede Nelson and myself. I don’t recall Nelson’s incentive but mine was to buy an engagement ring for my wife-to-be. After 51 years, I still see that ring on my wife’s finger—see what hard work and determination can do for you!
After graduation I expected to go to Pensacola, Florida to become a Navy pilot but with the Korean War winding down the Navy told me they already had too many pilots. Since then, I had become more interested in the mill end of the business instead of the woods end. I applied and was accepted at North Carolina State College with a teaching assistantship, which helped to meet expenses in the wood technology graduate program. Even better, was to have a wife/partner who was able and willing to work to support us both.

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

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

I later became a Product Manager at American Optical, Vice President of Springborn World Consulting Co., President of Varilux Company, and finally ten years with my own Worldwide consulting business.

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

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

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

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

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Our lakes, rivers and ecosystems all need healthy forests. Thanks to the University of Maine College of Natural Sciences, Forestry and Agriculture and the Cooperative Forest Research Program, our forests are being passed into good hands – the hands of skilled, inspired foresters from the University of Maine, now working for Plum Creek: Marcus Campbell, Jim Chandler, Doug Denico, Mark Doty, Chris Fife, Jim Hatch, Gary Keane, Dan LaMontagne, Eugene Mahar, Rocco Pizzo, Tom Roberts, Tom Short, David Speirs, Barry Tibbetts and Lynn Wilson.

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