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## Conservation Newsletter, September 1976

Maine Department of Conservation

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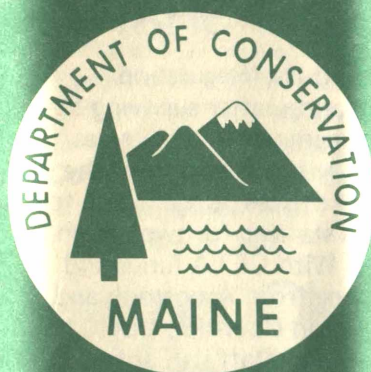
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# conservation newsletter

5 SEPTEMBER  
1976

## Last Logs Drift Down Kennebec



One of the most colorful eras in the Nation's history ended in Maine this month as the last logs drifted down the Kennebec to their final destination, the pulp digesters of the Scott Paper Company.

And it's fitting that this epic of Americana should end in the same State and on the very same river of that State, where it all began more than three centuries ago. Then, while Maine was still an unexplored wilderness, a distorted blob on a distorted map, its stately pines were duely noted by the King's men and reserved as masts for his Majesty's Royal Navy. The Kennebec was the perfect highway to float the pines to the coast where they could be transported to his Majesty's shipyards.

It was only natural that lumbering and allied industries would become the lifeblood of Maine's economy with the Kennebec, the Penobscot and the Androscoggin serving as the arteries through which the economy flowed to sawmills and markets in the far corners of the globe. Bangor, before its great fire shortly after the turn of the century was the Nation's and possibly the world's largest exporter of lumber.

With the coming of the pulp and paper industry, traffic in long logs gradually diminished on Maine's rivers and was supplanted by the shorter pulpwood. But long logs or pulpwood, the wood laden rivers were viewed as signs of the State's robust economy. Indeed as recently as the last decade, writers waxed

continued- page 2, col.1



## LAST LOGS:

ecstatic over the vision of "Maine's rivers brimming from bank to bank with the fruits of Maine's forests."

But beauty is in the eye of the beholder, and the "brimming from bank to bank" bit struck a bitter note among those who could see below the surface of Maine's rivers. Environmentalists saw bark and wood scraps accumulating on the river bottoms, putrifying and mixing with commercial and human wastes, playing an ever increasing role in converting rivers to open sewers. Fishermen failed to find beauty in rivers so plugged with floating wood that there was no room for boats and canoes. Nor were they enthralled when a leaping salmon or trout plunged to the bottom to take a half-hitch around a sunken log.

Faced with the protesting crescendo of environmentalists, sportsmen "et al.," the Maine Legislature in 1971 passed a law forbidding log drives after 1976. The proponents might have continued the fight, but a proliferation of civil suits and an adverse ruling from Federal District Court Judge Edward Gignoux made it abundantly evident that log driving on the Kennebec was doomed. Concurrently on Maine's other large rivers, the Penobscot and the Androscoggin, log driving died a natural death as industry found power generation a more appealing economic incentive than the use of rivers as floating highways.

Whatever the cause, it's all academic now. An era is dead. With it died a colorful, raucous, dangerous, romantic chapter in the total story of Maine and the Nation.

In a few decades few will be alive who will recall crawling, half frozen from blankets, huddling around campfires in the predawn cold, struggling for another battle

between man and the river—the shock of being dunked in spine chilling waters—the loss of a comrade in twisting eddies and snarling rapids—colorful cursing from myriad languages and ethnic backgrounds.

In 50 years who will know the difference between a peavy and a cant dog, a pike and a pickaroon? Who will know that a boom was anything more than a loud noise? Who will know what calked boots were like or for, or be able to describe the gripping fear of being tossed, heavily clothed and booted, into swirling, ice-choked waters—struggling for life while "finning" it for shore?

Maybe the end product of all this was bad, at least in terms of what was best for the most. Nevertheless it was a link in the chain of progress, a link that, in its time and context, was vital to the State's economy. That its bad features were recognized in time and alternative technology developed to take its place is also good—a vibrant sign of hope that this and future generations will be able to marry



progress and environmental considerations for the collective good of all.

But the log driver will be missed as he steps from life to his place in history, leaving behind his beloved rivers once more to run deep, swift and clear.

## LURC STAFF TAKING SHAPE

The Land Use Regulation Commission, after surviving the busiest summer in its five-year history without benefit of the vital regional offices, is again able to provide staffing for two regional offices. With CETA funds and assistance from Aroostook and Washington Counties, LURC has been able to staff its Caribou Office and reopen an Eastern Regional office in Jonesboro.

The Caribou office, located in the County Court House, is presently staffed by Betty Fowler, with an environmental technician to be added in the near future to further expand services in Aroostook.

Sharing a Maine Forest Service office with William Getchell, assistant district ranger, in Jonesboro is Rick McKee, environmental technician, who will serve Hancock and Washington Counties.

Another asset to LURC is the addition of two project analysts to the Development Review staff. Charles Anderson transferred from Administrative Services to fill the position vacated by Martin Albers, and a Kennebec County CETA position has been filled by John Born.

While the staff of the Development Review Division is finally expanding, other divisions have not been so fortunate. The secretarial staff is down to one, Cheryl Kelley. Rita Bouchard, who served as a clerk typist II in the Greenville regional office and later transferred to Augusta, has left LURC and moved to Massachusetts. Sue Allen, a student at the University of Maine at Augusta, is assisting Cheryl on a parttime basis through a work study program.

continued- page 3, col. 1



## LURC STAFF:

Alan Cox, of the Planning Division, left at the end of September after three years with LURC. Alan has been instrumental in the research which has gone into the formulation of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan which was approved Sept. 17 by Gov. James B. Longley.

## Governor Okays Land Use Plan

Governor James B. Longley signed his approval of the Maine Land Use Regulation Commission Comprehensive Land Use Plan on September 17th. Commenting on the plan, the Governor said that he was pleased with the "sincere and thorough task which the Commission performed in its completion."

"I would like to thank the Land Use Regulation Commission for the tremendous amount of time and effort it has put into the adoption of its plan which will regulate the use of land in some 10 million acres of unorganized wildlands in Maine," said the Governor. "We should also recognize that this action is the culmination of some five years of work which has involved the public, various organizations, previous members of the Commission and staff members in a remarkable effort to preserve, protect and still utilize this great asset of our State," Governor Longley said.

According to LURC Director Ken Stratton, the document "represents the first complete plan that we have had to work under. The previous plan was approved only on a conditional basis. We are extremely pleased. Now we can move ahead with the task at hand."

"The plan represents the basis for the establishment of a new set of land use standards to replace the interim standards we are now using. Once these standards are adopted by the Commission, following a series of public hearings, we will begin to rezone the jurisdiction," Ken said.

Dr. Malcolm Coulter, chairman of the Commission, expressed the pleasure of the group that the Governor had approved the plan.

"This represents a very important first step and milestone. It sets the stage for us to move ahead in a responsible and prudent manner. I would like to say that the staff of LURC deserve credit for the effort they put into researching and writing this plan. Also, public input has been important and ever so helpful to us," Coulter said.

## Geology Completes Several Studies

The Bureau of Geology has several contract studies completed or nearly so. Obtaining contracts or sub-contracts for geological studies is one of the major sources of funding for the Bureau. It enables the geologists to obtain necessary resource data without the necessity of digging into the scarce supply of general fund money.

Two such studies, which were completed in August, were performed for the US Army Corps of Engineers by the Marine Division under the direction of Barry Timson. The Wells Harbor inlet was the subject of both.

One contract consisted of the collection of daily shoreline wave observations at three locations near the inlet for a period of one year.

The second contract was a study of the historical geologic changes occurring in the Wells Harbor inlet and estuary before, during and after inlet stabilization and harbor dredging in 1962. This study culminated in a report by Barry and Donald Kale entitled "Historical Changes of the Webhannet River Inlet: Wells, Maine." This report is being edited and will become a Bureau publication.

Both of these studies are part of a large study by the Corps of Engineers to determine solutions to the navigational and environmental problems created by inlet stabilization at Wells.

A third study is nearing completion by the Hydrogeology Division of the Bureau. Supervised by Brad Caswell, the study for the Greater Portland Council of Governments (COG) will provide surficial geological information and ground water resource predictions for inclusion in a COG study funded from a Federal Water Quality Management Grant under section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972. The study encompasses most of Cumberland County. According to Brad a lot of the information developed by the study is going into a computer analysis system to determine non-point source contamination of surface waters.

## Tree Farm Inspections Record Revised

AFI's Tree Farm Inspection Record, the form used to certify land owners in the Tree Farm program, has had a major overhaul. The two major reasons for the revision are to accommodate requests from inspecting foresters for more information on the location of the Tree Farm and to speed the process of converting the information to computer tape. The new form also includes an informational copy that can be sent to the land owner so he can benefit from the foresters recommendations. The forms are available from your state Tree Farm Committee Chairman or the Regional or state co-sponsoring organizations.

AFI requests that all inspecting foresters begin using the revised form as soon as possible.

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The largest Tree Farm is in Maine. It totals 1,450,409 acres and is owned by the Great Northern Paper Company.



# Reid State Park Top Attraction

To most Maine residents, and to many out-of-staters as well, an integral and important part of the State of Maine is the coast. Maine's 3,500 miles of coastline has outstanding aesthetic, recreational and economic values, and is many an oceangoer's and sea-lover's delight.

All along the coast, there are small coves which trap the cold ocean waters, calming and warming them and revealing to the interested observer a sea teeming with life. In other places, the sea rushes to the shore and, breaking against the jagged, rocky coast, roars out its warning to stay away, drenching the presumptuous visitor who dares to wander too near.

One of the unique aspects of Maine's coast is that not only its variety, but also that the ocean lover can, in many places, enjoy that variety by wandering along a few hundred feet of ocean front. Reid State Park is just such a place, offering a multitude of aesthetic and recreational opportunities to its visitors.

Reid State Park is a day use state park, and is one of the most popular and heavily used state parks of its kind. The park's two major ocean beaches, Mile Beach and Half-Mile Beach, both have fine sand and plenty of open space to play, picnic, or sunbathe. Both beaches are watched over by lifeguards, and have picnic tables, a bathhouse, and a concession stand nearby.

For those swimmers who don't like to brave the cold ocean waters, the lagoon behind Mile beach is just the place to take a dip. The lagoon also has a nice beach, staffed with a lifeguard, and is a favorite place of skindivers, who prefer the calm, clear waters of the lagoon to the strong, murky waters of the ocean.

Park visitors, when not in the water, are usually busy exploring the park's points in search of interesting shells, rocks, and other ocean curios. The Outer Head, an island accessible at low tide, and Griffith Head, at the north end of Mile Beach, are the two most popular exploring places. Todd's Point, which separates Mile Beach and Half-Mile Beach, is also a good place to climb the rocks in search of treasure, or to just sit and have lunch by the sea.

At the northern end of the park, past Outer and Griffith Heads, is East Beach. The beach there is coarser than the other park beaches, and the numerous rocks in the area make it the least favored of the beaches among swimmers. The East Beach area is a great place for large gatherings, however, because of the pavilion and open recreation area there. The pavilion, which may be reserved in advance by groups, houses picnic tables and a fireplace, and is just right for taking a rest from the hot summer sun or hiding from these occasional summer showers.

The variety of landscapes and recreational opportunities offered by the park is what many people feel makes the park so attractive to its visitors. Jay McIntosh, head ranger at Reid, commented on the park's popularity, saying, "Unlike Popham, which has a fine beach, Reid has beaches, rocks, islands, a lagoon, plenty of wildlife, and many other features which make it attractive to visitors."

Besides the variety of landscape, there are many other features which bring people to Reid State Park as well, and it is difficult to cite any one factor as the leading cause of Reid's popularity. Certainly one of the reasons so many people visit the park is its location and accessibility. Located

near central Maine, and just a short ride from Route 1, the park is easily accessible to people from the Lewiston, Augusta, and Brunswick areas. The Park's two concession stands, its bathhouses with showers, and its fine beaches also help to attract people to Reid.

Like most public places, the park does have its problems, too, but most of them come from an uncooperative Mother Nature. For the first time this year, the park is beginning to have serious problems with erosion. Sand bars are beginning to form off of some sections of Mile and Half-Mile Beaches. The beaches' sand dunes have also been eroding away, and the park rangers are attempting to solve this problem by preserving the grass which grows on the dunes and keeps the dunes from eroding. In order to save the dunes, the park crews are placing pieces of driftwood along the bank to keep the ocean from washing it away, and also to keep people from trampling the delicate dune grass.

Insects are another one of the problems which nature has given Reid State Park. The greenhead fly is one of the most serious problems the park has to cope with. The greenhead thrives in the marshy areas behind Half-Mile Beach, and spreads through the park much to the dismay of both visitors and park rangers. Traps designed to catch the greenheads have been placed in the marshy area by the Forestry Bureau, and have helped in abating the problem, though not eliminating it altogether. Mosquitoes pose their usual hazard to the beach-goer, and yellowjackets have recently become a problem at the park, but so far have been limited in number.

Aside from these nature-made problems, the park has a couple of manmade problems as well. Litter and vandalism are the two most prominent of these man-made problems, and they are problems common to almost all public

continued- page 5, col. 1



# MFS Hot Shots Battle Michigan Fire

Maine Forest Service's two, 20-member forest fire fighting teams returned Sept. 17 from the burning flatlands of the upper Michigan peninsular with two weeks of invaluable experience and a thorough dislike for bologna sandwiches and paper sleeping bags.

The paper sleeping bags rattled and crinkled all night until dew and dampness turned them into blotters, and the bologna sandwiches were the staple noon diet all the days they were in the field, according to District Wardens Terry Trudel of Rangeley and George Hill of West Paris, team leaders.

## REID STATE PARK:

facilities of this type. With public cooperation, however, these problems could be drastically reduced, if not totally eliminated. Helping to get that cooperation is the job of Mike Marshall, the park's Law Enforcement Ranger.

Reid is the only state park with a Law Enforcement Ranger. The position is an experimental one, and the job title is somewhat deceiving, as Mike explained. "My job is primarily public relations," Mike said. "I patrol the beach six days a week, explaining the park rules to visitors, making sure they're happy with the park, and taking their suggestions for improvement."

Devoting time to park visitors is an important part of the Law Enforcement Ranger's job. Mike's patrols leave the other park rangers free to do other necessary jobs around the park, and also result in better public relations. Visitors acquire much more respect for the rules, and leave the park much happier, when someone has taken the time to explain the rules to them, and listen to their complaints.

But the paper sleeping bags were warm while they were dry, and the bologna filled an empty stomach between breakfast and supper, George and Terry observed. "And the breakfasts and suppers, except for the first few days when the base camp was being organized, were excellent, with steaks, roast beef and all the fixings," they reported.

Crews from Maine and Maryland were the only casual crews among more than 1,000 fire fighters battling the 68,000 acre blaze which raged on the peninsular for weeks. Trudel saw the call for the Maine crews as tribute to their reputation for skill and training.

A troublesome characteristic of the Michigan problem was that it turned into a duff fire, burning in the accumulation of moss and debris on the forest floor. But the Maine crews were old hands at this type of fire with considerable experience including the deep-burning fires in the downeast peat bogs a few years back.

A lot of men from the 22 other states at the scene had no experience with this sort of thing. "We showed them how to dig it out," George and Terry reported.

The Pine Tree hot shots were the first arrivals at the base camp, a former railroad yard. They said the food was pretty bad while the camp was getting organized, but beautiful after that except for the bologna sandwiches.

Crews lived in makeshift shelters fashioned from a few poles covered with material from huge rolls of plastic.

Personnel rose at 6 a.m. for breakfast and after 12 hours on the fire lines returned for supper and crawled into their paper sacks.

"It got darn cold at night and you slept with about everything you could get on. They said the temperature dropped to 15 degrees one night. It was sure cold, but I don't think it was that cold," Trudel said.

The woods covering was similar to northern Maine with spruce, fir and other softwoods predominating, but the terrain was as flat as the top of a table.

The fire was centered in the Seney National Wildlife Refuge, administered by the U.S. Department of the Interior. As a result two separate line operations were conducted, one by the Department of Agriculture's U.S. Forest Service and another by the Michigan Department of Conservation. Trudel said this led to some confusion with tank trucks destined for one group being rerouted to another without the former being alerted.

All in all the Maine teams got some excellent experience and a chance to test the skills acquired in their training sessions back home.

Ten members of the Maine Forest Service were in the crews. The rest were volunteers trained by the MFS Fire Control Division under the direction of Al Willis.

MFS members in addition to Trudel and Hill included Don Copeland of Union, Ed Jones of Gray, Paul Clark Jr., Al Turner and Grayln Smith, all of Greenville, Steve Day of Seboomook, Gary Barker of Rangeley, Mike Hewett of Eustis and Brandon Wooley of the Forks.



## Reorganization Moving Ahead

As everyone should know by now, the Department of Conservation reorganization is underway. The overall plan was presented to the Governor and his cabinet on Friday, September 24. The Governor requested the presentation by Commissioner Barringer to serve as an example of the implementation of "good management" practices being undertaken from within.

The major shifts in duties and responsibilities have occurred in the Forest Service and appropriate actions are being taken to adjust our systems and personnel to the new scheme of things.

A report on the location of our D.O.C. Regional Headquarters in Northern Maine has been written and distributed to the Bureaus. The report compares a variety of characteristics for each proposed location (Ashland, Caribou, Island Falls, Presque Isle) and also includes a table indicating the preference that each Bureau and some divisions have for each location. The report recommends that the headquarters be located in Presque Isle. If anyone would like to know more about that report they should contact their Bureau Director.

A reclassification of the Forest Ranger VI position to the position of State Supervisor of Forest Fire Operations is being requested and we hope that this position will be established in the near future. At that time we will initiate action to fill the position from within the Department.

Organization charts for each Bureau and for the Department have been drawn up and distributed to the Bureaus. They are available from your Bureau Directors upon request.

We will be getting around to various in-service training sessions during the next few months and will be available to discuss our organization and our systems and how they serve all of us.

## State Park Use Reported Up

Despite adverse weather which either wiped out or threatened to wipe out almost every weekend, nearly two million persons visited the 42 day use and overnight camping areas of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation this year.

As of August 31 Dalt Kirk's attendance sheets showed 1,814,901 admissions, 36,159 more than for the same period last year. Because of changes in estimating attendance, however, Dalt believes 1976 attendance is about the same as last year. The changes are particularly reflected in the situation at Fort Popham which showed an increase of 15,000 visitors and at Ft. William Henry where a special two-day bicentennial celebration drew about 10,000 "non-paying" visitors.

Day use visitors totaled 481,857, for the month of August alone. During the same month 100,510 visitors were recorded at the 12 sites with camping facilities.

All but a few of the facilities will remain open through September and all of the camping areas except Peaks-Kenny in Dover Foxcroft will remain open until at least Oct. 15. Peaks-Kenny closes Sept. 30. Bradbury Park in Pownal, Camden Hills in Camden and Lake St. George remain open until Nov. 1.

Dalt points out that some of the best camping weather of the season remains and invites outdoor enthusiasts in the Department and their friends and relatives to take advantage of the uncrowded conditions existing at the parks from now until season's end.

## DOC Softballers End Season

The Department of Conservation softball team completed a successful 1976 losing only two games, one to the Bureau of Taxation and the other to an independent team, the Outlaws.

Team spirit ran high all season, and team members found the games an excellent opportunity to expand acquaintances within the Department. The right combination of seriousness towards the game and general clowning around helped make the games and post-game wrapup sessions relaxing, sociable and just plain fun.

Regulars on the softball team included: Thomas (Shades) Radsky, Charlie (Duck 'em) Atwater, Charlie (Pudge) Anderson, Peter (Fuzz) Arnold, Bob (The Clown) Clunie, Bill (The Rock) Holland, David (Lefty) Elliott, Vicki (Rah-Rah) Parker, Lyn (WAF) Armstrong, Gloria (Wind Up) LeVasseur, Melanie (Fiddleheads) Lanctot, Carol (Bush It) Cote, Sky (Woodsy) Ludwig, Clark (The Hustler) Granger and Ted (Phantom) Howard.

Many other Conservation employees joined the action from time to time as did some of the summer employees. All games were open to anyone who wanted to play.

Team awards include: Radsky—Most Coordinated Player for his ability to hit, catch, run and slide while keeping hat, shades and cigarette in place; Atwater—for his ability to avoid direct hits at the pitcher's mound while preventing spillage of his beer; Anderson—most facial hair; Clunie—perfect attendance; Holland—most team related injuries in line of duty; Elliott—his ability to hit the ball far into right field with the greatest of ease, and Ludwig—chasing the ball into the woods most often.



## MFS In Focus

The Maine Forest Service is exploring the application of a new U.S. Forest Service computer program to assist in planning for future forest fire control.

Characterized by officials as "the most complicated program that has ever been set up outside of the military and aerospace," they expect it will speed up and improve the quality of planning for the deployment of forest fire fighting forces.

The system was developed by the U.S. Forest Service at its Forest Fire Laboratory in Riverside, Calif., over the past five years at a cost of \$2 million. It is called FOCUS, for Fire Operational Characteristics Using Simulation.

Two representatives from the Forest Fire Laboratory were in Maine recently to train our personnel in the use of the system and to work with them to select representative data to test the system. They were William B. Phoenix, chief of the New Jersey Forest Fire Service, who is on loan to the USFS for two years to implement the program, and Jerry W. Keith, a computer technician with the Forest Fire Laboratory.

According to Al Willis, Director of Forest Fire Control for the MFS and coordinator of the project in Maine, "this system will provide us with a tool that in the short range will assist us with our fire control planning. In the long range we expect it will enable us to save money by pre-locating our equipment and personnel in the most strategic locations."

### SOFTBALL:

Also: Parker—most team spirit; Armstrong—quickest transition from field to air; LeVasseur—most injuries received not related to the game; Lanctot—enthusiasm before, during and after the games; Cote—the stone guard for right field; Granger—for using the most energy, and Howard—for his imperfect attendance.



The Maine Department of Conservation is instructed by law to preserve, to protect, to enhance, to encourage the wise use of, to ensure coordinated planning for uses, and to provide effective management of the natural resources of the state. If we are to effectively accomplish such apparently diverse goals, it is necessary to distill the thoughts inherent in the goals into a concise statement. What then is "conservation?"

Webster defines it as "the act or practice of conserving; protection from loss, waste, etc.; preservation; the official care and protection of natural resources" On the other hand, the law repeats a mandate for use and management of the resources. How then should we as an agency responsible for the conservation of our state's natural resources define our task?

There are many individuals and groups throughout the state which have as their stated goals the "preservation" of natural resources. This is a vital task and we have the highest respect for those who have set this lofty goal for themselves. However, a question that comes to mind in this regard is for whom and for what are we to preserve our natural resources?

It is dangerous to lose sight of the fact that man, and in particular today's man, is an integral part of the ecosystem. While we have an obligation to ensure that future generations will have those resources available to them, we have a more pressing obligation to ensure that they are not merely banked for the future.

"Ecology" has as its root the Greek work *oikos* meaning house. "Economy" has as its root the Greek work *oikonomos* meaning manager which in turn is derived from the root *oikos*. It seems, therefore, that marriage of the Department of Conservation's legislative mandate and the thoughts expressed in words we use calls on us to manage the natural resources of Maine in such a way as to provide economic benefit to those of us who are here today without depriving our successors of their share of those benefits.

Those of us whose fortunes are tied through birth or choice to that of the State of Maine have both a personal and public duty to ensure that those fortunes prosper. It is the responsibility of this Department to foster and encourage and when necessary lead the way towards the wise and productive use of those resources with which the state is endowed.

## Win Some- Lose Some

It's a case of "win a few and lose a few" in our Maine Forestry Service's efforts to maintain law and order and curb vandalism according to the "Western Crier."

Take the Dead River District for example. Last month someone lifted the big reflective Smokey sign near the Cathedral Pines. After some patient sleuthing, Tom LeMont located the missing Smokey buried under several cases of beer in a van owned by two New Jersey men. The sheriff took the men into custody and gave them free rent in the county pokey while they waited for relatives to come up with \$525 in bail. In the same area District Ranger Dude Wing, after following tracks away from the remains of three freshly killed partridges, located three men who were combining hunting and entering private camps in an effort to

continued page 8, col. 1



# Sweap Ends Successful Season

The end of summer is a time of transition. For the Department of Conservation, the end of summer marks the end of its busiest season, and an accompanying reduction in personnel. The end of summer also means that the Summer Work Experience Apprenticeship Program (SWEAP), which has provided the Department with 48 summer workers, has come to an end.

The SWEAP program is designed to employ economically disadvantaged youth between the ages of 14 and 21, and provide them with meaningful and productive work for the summer months. In the DOC, participants worked at a variety of jobs with varying degrees of responsibility, giving them a

## WIN SOME, LOOSE SOME:

"live off the land." A Eustis game warden relieved them of a \$20 fine plus the cost of a hunting license.

On the losing side Dude nabbed a party of Canadians with 100 trout in their possession from bait fishing in fly-fishing-only waters. He radioed a game warden who agreed to rendezvous with the offenders near Route 27 that evening. The Canadians decided not to keep the appointment and split on their motorcycles via lumber roads to Canada.

first-hand look at state government as well as useful job skills.

Of the 48 SWEAP people who worked for the Department this summer, 22 worked out in the field and 26 worked in the Department's headquarters in Augusta. Participants worked between 32 to 40 hours a week, and were paid either \$2.54 or \$2.90 an hour, depending upon their job.

Reaction to the program, both on the part of participants and supervisors, was highly favorable. Cherly Caret, a SWEAP person who worked at the Northern Kennebec Valley Planning Commission in Winslow, called the program "... just great. The program gives the participant a chance to diversify and work at rewarding jobs," said Carol. "My job is great and the people here are terrific!" Cindy Lane, who worked in Public Lands organizing its deeds for the archives, also liked the program, saying, "I think the program is great for students, and I've learned a lot and enjoyed working at my job."

SWEAP supervisors were equally enthusiastic about the program. "We could never have gotten so much work done without the

program," said Dr. Archie Berry of the University of Maine at Farmington. Dr. Berry supervised Carol Waraskeuich, a UMF student and SWEAP person who worked on a geological survey of the bed of the Sandy River. "Such a survey is the first of its kind in Maine," said Dr. Berry. "We could never have accomplished as much of the survey as we did without Carol working for us. We wish we could have found another SWEAP person to work for us."

Participants worked at a wide variety of jobs, ranging from Park laborer to research assistant.

Temple Bowen, Deputy Commissioner of the Department, praised the SWEAP program, saying, "Generally speaking, the program is a good one. The people who work here under the program are generally eager, willing to work, energetic and intelligent."

Penny Grant, Coordinator of the SWEAP program for the department, explained that the program was funded by a Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) grant, administered by the DOC. This was the second year the program was operated in the Department, and Penny says she is looking forward to having it again next year.

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newsletter

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