DIVISIONAL ACTIVITIES

FIRE CONTROL - MANAGEMENT
INSECT & DISEASE CONTROL
BLISTER RUST CONTROL
BAXTER PARK
GENERAL
Land Office - Public Lots
Forest Nursery

Maine Forest Service
Augusta, Maine
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JOYS OF BEING AN EDITOR

Getting out this magazine is no Picnic.
If we print jokes people say we are silly;
If we don't they say we are too serious.
If we clip things from other magazines,
We are too lazy to write them ourselves;
If we don't, we are stuck on our own stuff.
If we stick close to the job all day,
We ought to be out hunting up news.
If we do get out and try to hustle,
We ought to be on the job in the office.
If we don't print contributions,
We don't appreciate true genius;
And if we do print them, the magazine is filled with junk.
If we make a change in the other fellow's write-up, we are too critical.
If we don't we are asleep.
Now, like as not, someone will say
We swiped this from some other magazine.
(And sure enough we did.)

Swiped From - Publication of the New Brunswick Department of
Lands and Mines.
This is the time of year when one hears the expressions, "Where has the season gone?" "Why it seems only yesterday we were starting our program!" "Here it is inventory time already!" There are just the same number of hours to a day and minutes to the hour as ever, but we have been busy as a team carrying out our scheduled department activities. Time seems to pass more quickly when programs are in full operation.

It is only a few months away when the season will end for many of you. At this time I think we can reflect a little on some of the accomplishments and good individual performances. Our fire season had been exceptionally good up to three weeks ago with little cost, low acreage, and small damage. At the moment we are experiencing a dry spell with some fire incidence but we hope rains will come and our good record continues. Smokey continues to do his good work of forest fire prevention-education. This is his 20th anniversary and special citations have been made to pulp and paper companies for their cooperation.

In any project there are some ups and downs, and our nursery and planting programs were no exception. However, over three million seedlings were planted to add to the plantations already established on a large scale since the Soil Bank program in 1956.

White pine blister rust work continued the same with more town raised funds than ever. Experiments are underway to test an anti-fungal product which may do much to control this disease.

The major project of the year was the northern Aroostook County 215,000 acre aerial spraying for spruce budworm control. Dutch elm disease continues to spread and problems of control arise.

The small woodland management program continues to gain new cooperators and help toward the goal of increased forest productivity to meet future wood requirements.

This is the time of year that your Augusta office begins to prepare plans and budgets for the coming 100th Legislature. Additional funds are being requested to carry on regular work and to provide for new activities and expansion. New and amended laws are also being drafted. We feel that forestry for the next 10-20 years is going to be important in the economic and recreational development of Maine and we will need legislative help to do our part.

May I say again, your efforts as faithful and loyal workers of the Maine Forest Service are much appreciated and let us all finish strong as we conclude the field season in the remaining few months.

AUSTIN H. WILKINS
Forest Commissioner
The success of the spray project depended upon the close cooperation of many others, both in the technical phases and determination of budworm mortality obtained, as well as in the airport operational phases. All of the entomology staff did a creditable job and are still primarily working on numerous phases of budworm surveys. George LaBonte headed up the technical phases of the operation. Cooperators in the lab work were Jim Lowe, Dave Crosby, John Brower, and Jon Greenlaw of the New Haven office of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, U. S. Forest Service. John Dimond and Prof. Dirks of the University of Maine were hired for the project as were Mrs. Arnold Shaw, Mrs. Stanley Greenlaw, Mrs. Lawrence St. Peter, and Bob Pendleton, Jr. Both Stan Greenlaw and Arnold Shaw helped a great deal by expediting things at Portage, and Charlie Robinson's help was invaluable in getting field crews around, flying men for aerial surveys of budworm defoliation and observing the spraying.

At the Caribou airport operation Region 7, U. S. Forest Service, supplied Dave Isler, Paul Simmonds, and Bill Kerrill (pilot) of the Philadelphia office, Mul Mulholland and Joe Pike, of their Maine staff. Cooperating Maine Forest Service personnel were Russ Cram and Paul Chase of the radio division; John Walker, Al Willis, and Larry Oberlander of the Augusta forestry staff; Joel Marsh for photography and publicity work; Manley Bragdon and Teo Watson of the fire division; as well as Reg Tucker and Mrs. Tucker, Beecher Anderson and Walter Patchell, who were on duty early and late to give wind and air condition reports from Ashland, Carr Pond, and Hedgehog Mt. Bob Locke helped in arranging affairs at Caribou especially for the Management Division to have their annual meeting at Caribou which afforded them the opportunity of seeing the operation. Bob Pendleton and Buster Tingley helped in many ways in getting equipment and personnel arranged. Commissioner Wildins, Fred Holt, Ken Hankley, and Bill Cross were on hand part of the time to help. Stop watches for checking plane spray-dispersal were obtained by Al Nutting and, of course, our clerical staff, in the office, helped throughout in secretarial duties and processing of bills. Forest Protection, Ltd., of New Brunswick through Barney Flieger gave invaluable help.

Other state departments also helped. The Maine Aeronautics Commission arranged aeronautical affairs and checked planes and pilots; in fact, Inspector John Nichols helped in some of our early spray inspection work. The Insurance Department expedited insurance clearances, Department of Agriculture checked and sealed delivery meters, the Highway Department and State Police arranged movements of heavy equipment to Caribou, and the U. S. Bureau of Customs arranged for prompt deliveries of insecticides. The town of Caribou was very helpful, as were local groups, including Jack McKinnon, Caribou Airport Manager, and the U. S. Weather Bureau office at Caribou.

Red River Aero Dusting Company of Texarkana, Texas, contracted for the application of spray. Their crew was able and cooperative. No incidents occurred. The job of treating 217,000 acres was completed in the period June 7-16. Detailed analysis of mortality figures remains to be done but it appears that a reduction of 97% in budworm populations was obtained.

Lewis Bissell, Extension Forester at the University of Maine, is taking a sabbatical leave. He has received a fellowship at Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon, and will start work on his PhD in Forest Management. He leaves August 21 by way of the Purdue Christmas Tree Meeting and the Fifth World Forestry Congress in Seattle, Washington. Former Professor Robert I. Ashman is taking over some of Lew's duties and will be working from his home in Chelsea.
"I've had a rather odd experience this past week with an osprey. Every morning he'd meet me on the trail and "buzz bomb" me half way up the mountain. Evidently he and his mate have a nest somewhere along the trail because this morning she joined the attack and they'd take turns diving at me. Sure hope they get their young hatched out and decide to set up housekeeping elsewhere."

George W. Fox - 6/12/60

"My osprey turned out to be Goshawks which is an appropriate name because they'd give me a gosh-awful tongue lashing every time they met me on the trail. I discovered their nest tonight when I came down."

George Fox - 6/26/60

"Picked up a Mr. O'Leary from the lake. His boat disabled on opposite shore, removed his clothes and tried to swim to Pine Island for assistance. Very rough water was too much for him."

Don Mullen - 6/12/60

"On patrol most of week. From East Branch to Sourdahunk Lake. Spent most of the time directing traffic to Telos. Friday night had to get out of bed five times between 9 P.M. and 3 A.M. Saturday morning to answer the same question, "Where is the road to Telos?" One guy made the loop around Levesque's cutoff and came back the second time. And it wasn't Telos I told him to go to that time."

L. Tilson Palmer - 5/28/60

"Received 1 cap, 2 shirts, 2 pants and 1 necktie. The necktie was a perfect fit."

L. Tilson Palmer - 5/21/60

"Attended funeral of Chief John J. Nelligan in Bangor."

Harvey C. Saunders - 7/2/60

"The training school at Lee, June 23. on compass reading and pacing was the best training session we have attended. Everyone was very interested, should have more of this training."

Emery Lyons - 6/25/60

"Patrolled railroad bed and Weeks Basin areas. Found only 2 persons in Weeks Basin. This area has been steadily decreasing in popularity the past two seasons. A game warden told me that beaver dams on the Palmer Ponds outlets have hurt fishing along the old flowage. Anyway, the area is becoming locally known as fished out and few go in. Along railroad bed found traffic heavy as usual and ponds and streams well populated with fishermen. Many of the fishermen are local residents who carry sandwiches and thermos with them. Would estimate that only one tenth of people in the area on an average weekend have or require permits. For the third week in succession found no violators. Looks as if the policy of frequent patrolling and explaining the permit law and reasons behind it to all contacts is paying off well in this area."

Lloyd Shaw - 6/11/60
Extracts from Weekly Reports Cont.

"Made out 54 permits this weekend, that makes 300 that we have made out in Caratunk. Moscow has made out 124, making 424 so far for the season. I have had well over a thousand people stop in so far this year, they will average three to a permit. A lot of people stop in for information about roads, campsites, etc. Every year a lot will see the pulp wood in the river and want to know what the little logs are for, it takes about 1/2 hour to explain to them where they come from and what they are used for."

Charles E. Markey - 7/4/60

"A group of boys and their counselor visited the tower on a breezy day. One eight-year old seriously insisted that I turn off the air conditioning for a while."

Paul Ware - 7/23/60

"This has been a busy weekend. Campers are really coming in now, counted 30 cars at Telos landing Saturday and Sourdnahunk looked like Old Home Week. Most of the people I met were quiet and gave me good cooperation. However, one woman was frying hamburgers on a Coleman stove and when I asked her if she had a fire permit she said it was none of my damn business, and if I didn't clear out she would turn the frypan upside down over my head. She didn't look like she was bluffing so I dropped out quiet like."

L. Tilson Palmer - 7/2/60

"The Mattawamkeag event required a number of trips to that town by 50, 54, and 51, side trips for material, 3 days' work by us in construction and taking part. This seems on the surface like a lot of time and expense. However, it was very gratifying to receive the attention that we did and it made the whole thing very worthwhile. Smokey, Harvey, and Ruel Foster, and the town warden of Mattawamkeag Floyd Welch, rode on a raised platform on front of this float. Many pictures were taken along the route and while we had a waiting period many children climbed up, shook hands with Smokey and some had pictures taken with him. The residents of the town went all out to make this parade something to be seen and remembered and they certainly achieved their objective. We were very glad to take part. Harvey took pictures of float and I took two before tearing down."

Irvin Caverly - 8/7/60
"Attended training meeting at Tamworth, N. H., with Mr. Hinkley. Was very interesting and was impressed with their type of get-together. This session was held mainly for special deputy wardens of N. H. but believe state personnel benefitted from it as much as deputies. Classes in hose laying, pump setups, and relays were taught, along with compass and pacing classes included about a 4000' hike on a compass bearing. A fire headquarters was set up with Fire Boss, Plans Chief, Service Chief, Intelligence Officer, Records Clerk, and Message Center. Map Clerk kept current fire map as canned messages were received from scouts. A Timekeeper made out payrolls and Service Chief logged all equipment and men coming and going on fire. I believe that we on state level, especially myself, could stand more training in big fire organization.

Thought, I think, should be given to a similar classification of men in our state as their special deputy wardens to act as specialist - pump operator, scouts, radio operator, etc.

I certainly consider myself fortunate to be able to attend and observe such a training session as this."

Norman Withee - 6/19/60

SPARE TIME JOBS

Several weather stations were operated during the spruce budworm spray project to give wind velocity readings. First readings were sent in at 3:30 A.M. Conversation overheard following the first reading one morning went something like this:

"You must have a good supply of axe handles made up with all this spare time on your hands, Walt."

"10-4, Tuck."

"I've taken up casket making as my spare time hobby. Incidentally, how tall are you?"

"10-4"

Last we heard Tuck had run out of boards.

Comment: Evidently it is still not big enough!
How to Be an Outstanding Failure

By Joseph N. Hessel, Asst. Reg. Forester, Fire Control, Reg. II, USFS, (Rocky Mt. Region)

"Anybody can resign a job, but it takes a genius to run one all wrong. Here are 25 sure-fire ways to ruin executive careers. How many do men in your organization use?"

One of the easiest achievements in executive life is mediocrity, in which neither the executive nor his work is much noticed until one day he disappears and is replaced by a man the company hopes will do better. Anyone who can get into executive ranks can achieve mediocrity without half trying.

Being a big success, growing in the job, and moving on into bigger responsibilities is a good deal harder, as any enterprising management man can tell you, from his own experience and from his experience in developing the men under him.

It is a lot harder, however, to be an outstanding failure, the kind of rocket that gives as brilliant a fizzbang coming down as it did going up. This is probably because so few executives have studied the principles of failure.

For management men tired of being lectured — or lecturing a subordinate — on how to be a successful executive, Modern Industry has compiled this Checkup Chart on How to Be a Failure.

Only an amateur will limit himself to two or three or half a dozen of the bad habits listed here. A man who wants to make a name for himself will try all 25. Even men totally uninterested in being failures may find the list worthwhile, for a jest is a two-edged sword. There's many a how-to wrapped up in a how-not-to.

1. If a subordinate makes a mistake, let him have both barrels, preferably in front of others.

   He'll be taught a good lesson; namely to cover up future errors instead of airing them so they may be correctly promptly.

2. Never accept responsibility for a decision if you can possibly avoid it.

   If you don't accept a responsibility in the first place, how can you be held responsible for falling down on it? This assures you of getting nowhere, because the bigger and better the job, the more the responsibilities attached. If the company wants firm answers to problems, let it rent an electronic computer.

3. If you came up the ladder in a specialty, stay in that specialty. If you're an engineer, don't go poking around in sales or employee relations, or purchasing or public relations.

   If the company wants an all around management man, let it pick one in the first place, and leave you where you are.

4. Develop your ability to pass the buck—take private lessons at night, if need be.

   There's nothing better to give both subordinates and superiors a short, clear picture of just what kind of person you are. They'll fight for the privilege of wrecking you.
5. Keep your nose to the grindstone, don't expose yourself to new ideas by getting out and mixing with other men in your own or other plants.

It is better to wear out your nose than your brains.

6. If a superior gives advice, endear yourself to him by letting him know you really don't need it because you know everything already.

He may believe you, to the extent of setting you free to seek a career elsewhere more worthy of your talent.

7. Keep your finger on every little detail of your work, every day, relentlessly.

This way you will never have time to look ahead at your future problems or plans for your major tasks.

8. Never consult with others in arriving at decisions; don't discuss anything with anyone! Always talk, but above all never listen.

They might help you to come to better decisions. But by ignoring others, you may soon come to be known as the Lone Wolf of the Acme Broomstraw Corp., or whatever concern you are associated with. And you can imagine how good that will look in your obituary.

9. Never teach a younger man how to do your job or fill your shoes after you've moved up.

If the company has no subordinate capable of replacing you, it won't be able to advance you. You might even be allowed to make room for someone who can train replacements.

10. Never check up your health, or if you do, pay no attention to the doctor's advice.

There is probably no more dramatic way to demonstrating your inability to fill a job than to drop dead. Even the most optimistic and lenient company is apt to be convinced by such a gesture.

11. If your secretary wants to take her shoes off in the office, make your desk a dressing table, receive long personal phone calls, and in general act homey—encourage her.

Has double-barreled effect; it cures her of any disposition toward efficiency; and it marks you as a man who can't run even a two-desk office.

12. If company policy makes you take vacations, worry about who's whining while you're away and how the job's being done.

Spoils your vacation, guarantees you won't benefit from it—and neither will the company. Also stops everybody off that if you're so worried lest someone usurp your position there must be a reason for your sense of insecurity.

13. If you find that a couple of cocktails before dinner relax you, try six or eight.

Why not get good and relaxed? If this doesn't work fast enough, try relaxing mornings.
14. Be so impatient for advancement that you fail to learn what your present job has to teach.

Let the company know you won't be satisfied gaining rewards the hard way, but want express service to the top. Ambition is admired, but this is different.

15. Get into office politics, preferably with both feet; if there aren't any, start some of your own.

This way you stand at least a fifty-fifty chance of being wrong. If you use your feet, the chances increase.

16. Be sparing of praise for a job well done.

Why let people think you're soft-hearted and can be won over by intelligent work? Might make you popular and you don't want that!

17. Be sure to stick your nose into the gripe and grouse sessions of your subordinates.

Cuts you down to their rank, makes you one of the boys instead of a leader and the representative, to them, of the company.

18. Let prejudices for and against people and methods sway your decisions; never use reason.

Men who let facts interfere with their prejudices are always coming up with the right answers. That's bad.

19. Line up a couple of outside positions to jump to in case you tire of your present position.

Shows you haven't a one-track mind, aren't a stick-in-the-mud.

20. Never bother to find out specifications for your job, nor measure your performance.

Smacks too much of a desire to know, learn, improve.

21. Similarly, keep subordinates in the dark on what's expected of them.

Confuses them, decreases their value to you.

22. Develop techniques for looking overworked.

Will give the impression you can't keep your head above water in your present position, so why trust you with more duties.

23. Be arrogant, haughty in your manner.

Creates respect on the surface, hatred underneath.

24. If good executive habits are too ingrained to abandon easily, overwork; never relax.

Gets you stale on the job, slows you down. An executive who has gone flat is as useless as one who never had a sparkle.
25. Milk your position for social prestige.

Good way to get your name in the papers while you last, interferes with performing the job for the company's sake.

Editor's Note: This was presented at a meeting in Rapid City, South Dakota, last April before a meeting of the Intermountain State Foresters. While it is a comedy in one sense of the word, it, nevertheless, can serve a very useful purpose, and I thought our Maine forestry personnel would find it interesting reading.

Austin H. Wilkins
Forest Commissioner

BATS IN YOUR BELFRY?

Recently John Chadwick, Shade Tree Specialist, was burning the midnight oil doing some late reading.

He was rudely interrupted by one of those "flying mice."

The bat evidently came down the chimney and was attracted to the upstairs bedroom by the light.

SUMMER FIELD TRAINING

As a follow through from spring warden training sessions, practical work in map reading, pacing, and use of compass was participated by most all personnel in the forestry district.

Training sessions were held at Moose River to include Western Division wardens, Lee to include Eastern Division wardens, Ashland and Umsaskis to include Northern Division wardens.

Primary objective of the training was to give actual in-the-field experience and the method of instructing map work, compass reading and pacing.

The course consisted of mostly practical work in compass reading and pacing. Pacing was checked with each individual, both in an open area and heavily wooded area. Each warden then traversed an area having several stations to obtain direction with compass and distance by pacing. As a grand finale, wardens formed teams of two and were given a point to travel to out in the bush by compass.

We, the office staff, felt this training was well worth its while and in the future there will be more training in the field.

John Walker
LETTER FROM EUROPE

Interlaken, Switzerland
May 29, 1960

To all my friends in the Forestry Department:

Many thanks for your round robin letter. It's so nice to receive mail when you are so far away from home. I was happy that you enjoyed my letter but words just can't describe the beauty that one sees on a trip such as this. I hope that my slides will do a better job.

To go on from my last letter, we found Heidelberg a very interesting city. We visited and ate in an inn that Min's grandfather operated. The meal, shrimp a la newburg, some wine, and a five-by-five pianist, who played piano, gave us a fine evening. We visited the University. The most interesting feature here is the Student Prison. It consists of five rooms up a winding staircase to the top floor. Each cell is furnished with an iron cot bed, a small stove, and a chair. The walls and ceiling are covered with drawings, paintings, slogans and signatures of the students who spent time here. It was deemed an honor to be jailed, the students broke windows, turned out street lights, etc., to be caught. Sentences were from 1 day to 4 years.

We saw the inn that was the locale of the operetta, The Student Prince, the old castle, in the cellar of which is the famous wine cask that holds 55,000 gals., there is a dance platform on top. It is guarded by a statue of Perkeo, a dwarf who was the court jester. The legend about him is that he drank 20 bottles of wine daily, but when he was seventeen he took a drink of water and dropped dead!

Our next city was Lahr, where Min's father was born. We looked up a friend of a friend of ours and he took us around town in his Opel. We went into the two churches in which Min's grandfather played the organ and saw the school where he taught. We also saw the stork tower, and saw storks in the nest. That afternoon he drove us to Freiburg. We went into the cathedral where there is a life-sized wood carving of Jesus and his Disciples seated around the table at the Last Supper. Our friend then took us for a five hour drive through the Black Forest. It was indescribably beautiful. We had coffee, pastry and cognac in a lovely hotel 3800' high overlooking hundreds of square miles of forests and mountain peaks.

The next stay was at Lake Constance. We, on Mother's Day, visited Mainau Island, owned by the Swedish Royal Family where Prince Bernadette has his castle. The grounds have some of the most beautiful old trees that we ever saw. There were gorgeous plantings of tulips, pansies, and every spring flower imaginable. Here we heard our first cuckoos. The flowers and lilacs were at their peak of bloom. The old buildings, dating from 1300 are in fine condition, and most interesting. The type of occupancy is shown by paintings on the outside walls. The people couldn't read, but they could understand a picture. We went into Switzerland for a look at the Rhine Falls, the Niagara of Europe. The custom here is for a couple to get married in the morning, have lunch, hire a bus for the entire wedding party for a trip to the Falls. We saw three such parties, the bride still in her veil and wedding outfit, the priest or minister, the groom, both families, and their friends, all dressed in their best outfits. I never did find out what happens after the visit to the Falls.
Next on to Salzburg, Austria, where we spent some time in the gardens of the Mirabelle Castle. Most of the statuary here shows the men beating the women with clubs. I wonder why! We took a sight-seeing tour to the Moon Lake, where the Duke of Windsor and Wally spent their honeymoon. The romantic spot was the White Horse Inn, the scene of another operetta. We had coffee and pastry (yum-yum) on the lakeside terrace of this inn.

Next city was Vienna. We took a three-hour ride through the Vienna woods, a sight-seeing trip of the city, but the ultimate was the Schonbrunn Palace, the summer residence of Franz Joseph and the Hapsburgs. It contains 1440 rooms of which 139 are kitchens. We were guided through 44 rooms, the most lavish and luxurious that can be imagined. To be sure that no one accuses me of exaggeration, I bought a dozen colored slides. In Vienna, we rubbed elbows with the Shah of Persia, also here sightseeing.

Then Innsbruch, Austria, where we stayed four days in the best hotel in town, the Maria Therese. In the dining rooms, the head waiter wears white tie and tails. What elegance! The Shah was due here, and in his and our honor, the town band consisting of about 60 men dressed in plummed hats, nile green jackets and pants, white stockings up to the knees, played and paraded for us. Leading the band was a young lady carrying a cask of liquor and two wine glasses.

Now we are in Interlaken, Switzerland. The city contains many beautiful hotels, parks, promenades and shops, but best of all, a view of Jungfrau Mt., over 1300 ft. high that we see from our hotel window. On May 24, we joined an American Express tour to go up the Jungfrau. The morning was perfect and at 8:10 the train whistled toot, toot, and we were off. The first stage was Lauterbrunnen (Many Waterfalls) where we changed trains for an electric cog railway to a spot 6762' high. Here we changed again for the final stage through a 4-1/2 mile long tunnel that took 14 years to build, with a rate of climb of one foot in four. We emerged from the tunnel at 11,300' in the land of perpetual snow, where they have ski carnivals in July. We took a walk on the glacier, watched the skiers and husky dog teams. We then visited the Ice Palace, 150' below the surface of the glacier. It was about 20°, the ice, a pale blue green, the walls and ceiling covered with sparkling ice crystals. There is a ballroom about 200 x 200' where you can ice skate anytime. Two men with ice axes chipped this palace from the solid glacial ice. We then got into an elevator that goes straight up into the mountain to 11,750' for the most spectacular sight of mountain peaks and glaciers all covered with snow. Except for the rocks, the world up here has only two colors, the white of the snow, and the blue of the sky. Had a nice lunch up here but by then I was feeling the results of altitude, bad heart pounding, a pain in the chest and a headache. As we descended, I again felt better.

That brings you up to date but does not begin to cover everything we saw and did. My diary, now 122 pages, records the rest. From here we entrance entrain for Venice, Florence, Rome, Naples, Amalfi and Capri.

We both feel fine and are enjoying our trip immensely. Bon jour, Auf Weidersehen, and with regards from Min, and a so long for now, I am

Sincerely,

Bill (Whitman)
During the month of July the U. S. Postoffice Department delivery trucks throughout the country carried a special commemorative poster. This was in observance of the 20th consecutive year of the Smokey Bear Forest Fire Prevention Campaign and the 50th anniversary of the Boy Scouts and the Camp Fire Girls of America.

Maine's Forest Commissioner Austin H. Wilkins, Postmaster John B. Tschamler of Augusta, Edward Holt also of Augusta representing the Boy Scouts and Pamela Travis of Westbrook representing the Camp Fire Girls kicked off the program in Maine at a meeting and picture-taking event in Augusta.

The U. S. Postoffice Department is another fine example of a cooperating agency in the forest fire prevention campaign throughout the country.

Maine's animated Smokey Bear is well known throughout the state having talked to over 175,000 people at public and school showings, and plans have been made for Smokey to give his fire prevention message in French to Canadian woodsmen working in pulp camps in northern Maine during July and August.

Forty-five teachers attended the regular teacher conservation workshop at Bryant Pond between June 20 and July 8. The study of our forest resources was featured during three days of this program.

Wayne Jackson was the instructor for the first day, emphasizing the importance of small woodland management. Ken Hinkley, Fred Holt, and Joel Marsh covered general forestry, tree identification, and forest fire control on the 2nd day.

Bob Nash and M. R. Mulholland covered insects and diseases including white pine blister rust control, and during the afternoon of the third day representatives of Forest Industries were present, being introduced by Commissioner Wilkins.

Classes were held outside on the campus and field trips were made to visit outdoor exhibits and nearby points of forestry interest. The weather was perfect.

Short forestry workshops were held at Bryant Pond throughout the summer featuring tree identification and forest fire prevention. This was in cooperation with the Grange Young Couples Club and youth granges, 4-H clubs, Boy Scouts, and other youth groups. Joel Marsh, Wilbur Libby, and Robert Umberger were instructors.
One of the inevitable chores of the modern fire department officer is the writing of numerous reports and communications. If a report is well written, concise and factual, it has more chance of obtaining the desired action and of eliminating needless misunderstanding and confusion. A poorly written report may get very little attention because it is not clear to the person receiving the report what the true situation is or what action is wanted. In some cases reports have been so poorly prepared that they cannot be given proper consideration without embarrassment to all concerned. The purpose of report writing should be:

1. To recommend or obtain some desired action.  
   (Such as needed repairs to a piece of equipment) or,

2. To place certain facts in the official record  
   (Such as injuries sustained by a member in the line of duty.)

For certain types, such as fire reports, official forms may be provided and all that the officer must do is to fill out the form. However, at various times fire officers have occasion to prepare a report or communication on some subject on which there is no specific form or guidance. This is where ability to state facts correctly and succinctly is of prime importance. To prepare a report, memorandum or other communication, the following procedures are suggested:

Get all the pertinent facts together. This avoids the embarrassment of having incorrect or incomplete information. The facts make the report convincing and authentic. It helps the writer avoid vague generalizations such as: "It appears," "it seems," "I question," or "I believe." Such comments are certain indication that the person writing the report is not sure of the facts or has not adequately investigated the matter under consideration.

For example, a fire department report concerning the need for additional driver training read:

It appears that much damage has been inflicted upon the apparatus — to clutches, transmissions, brakes, etc. and it seems that most of it could have been avoided if the men operating the apparatus were capable of driving same. (Vague or imprecise words are underlined. Not only are the words indefinite but it causes the reader to wonder how much is "much.")

The same thought might be more clearly and forcibly expressed as follows:

The maintenance records of this department show that in the past year 15 major pieces of apparatus were out of service for a total of 26 weeks due to damage to clutches, transmissions, and faulty brakes. Most of this damage can be eliminated by:

1. greater care in the selection and qualifications of drivers,
2. a continuing driver training program,
3. an in-service maintenance program by competent mechanics to detect and correct minor defects before major damage occurs.

Such a report is more convincing and authoritative because it defines how much time apparatus has been out of service from these specified causes and recommends specific corrective action.

After the facts have been assembled, an outline should be prepared so that the subject matter may be presented in a logical sequence which leads up to the
desired action. A simple outline might include a statement of the problem or situation, supporting facts and figures, and recommended or desired action.

Preferably, a report should be confined to one general subject. If there are several parts these might be enumerated by subparagraphs designated I, II, III or A, B, C. It is important that unrelated matters be made the subject of separate reports so that the required action may be taken on each subject and the reports may be properly filed.

For example, a communication to headquarters might indicate that the carburetor on a pumper was not functioning efficiently and the turnout bell in the station needed repairs. The person receiving the report would have the problem of determining whether to forward the report to the apparatus maintenance division or the fire alarm division. Copies would have to be made before forwarding the report through channels or before filing after action had been taken.

When a suitable outline has been prepared, it is usually desirable to write a rough draft, preferably in pencil. Write out the facts and then start to edit, ruthlessly. The person who is going to receive the report is busy. He does not want to read a lot of meaningless words or puzzle over what you really mean. He is not impressed that your vocabulary rivals that of William Shakespeare. He wants facts clearly stated in as few words as possible. Avoid unnecessary modifying adjectives. For example, it may not be necessary to say that a ladder is "grimy, dirty, greasy, unclean." Rather, it should be enough to report that the ladder was "very dirty and poorly maintained." In general, it is best to use short one- and two-syllable words where these express the thought. The best writer makes greatest use of the short, concise words that came into the English language from the old Anglo-Saxon rather than the flowing, involved words derived from Norman and French influence. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and the 23rd Psalm have often been cited as examples of great thoughts expressed in the most basic words.

Try to keep your sentences short. Break long compound sentences into two short sentences, each containing a single thought. Each sentence must be a complete statement. Also, avoid long paragraphs. They are tiring and cause the reader's interest to wander. Do not say the same thing twice.

Here is an example of a sentence from a report that includes several separate thoughts:
In order to encourage cleanliness and improve morale, it is suggested that all employees be furnished coveralls and that a contract be given to a laundry to afford weekly changes.

These two ideas are worthy of separate sentences:
In order to encourage cleanliness and improve morale, it is suggested that all employees be furnished coveralls. It is recommended that a laundry service be obtained to provide a change of work clothing each week.

When the draft of your report has been culled of useless words, reread it for hidden or double meanings. When possible, let someone else read it and see if it conveys the thought clearly without distortion. For example, a fire department report recommending a stenographer for the chief read:
The chief should have a girl working directly under him. Every activity of his office should be revealed to her.

What was meant was: - The clerical work in the chief's office requires a full-time stenographer. A qualified secretary can carry on much of the essential office routine when the chief must be away.
Once the facts have been assembled and a satisfactory draft has been prepared, the final draft of the report should be typed on the proper departmental stationery. (Be sure to replace the typewriter ribbon and carbon paper as needed and to keep the keys of the typewriter clean. The purpose of a report should be to get action. An illegible report gets little favorable attention. It may be an affront to the person to whom it is addressed.)

The top or head of the report should mention the subject of the communication in a minimum number of words. It should also state to whom the report is addressed and who has written the report.

The date is important and should be at the top of the document as in a letter. If any system of subject or file numbers is used, the correct number should be included.

In the body of the report the subject should be presented as briefly as possible and the desired or required action stated.

The report should be signed with name and rank of the person making the report indicated. If any approvals are needed, these would be included. A typical brief report or communication follows:

XYD Fire Department  
(Interdepartmental Form 5)  
Date: August 1, 1960  
File No. PDQ-3

To: Superintendent of Apparatus  
From: Captain, Engine 6

Subject: Faulty operation of carburetor on pumper, serial No. 3-62

In compliance with general order No. 7-12-60 requiring reporting of fire apparatus engine performance deemed unsatisfactory by company commanders, I am reporting that the carburetor on pumper 3-62 does not give reliable performance. Your records will show that this carburetor was adjusted three times in the past two months.

Accordingly, I request that consideration be given to exchanging this carburetor as soon as possible or making such other correction of this defect as may be necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

John H. Finnegan  
Fire Captain, Engine 6

Approved: Clyde L. Claffin  
Fire Captain, Engine 6

Remember that "words are the tools of thought." If you think clearly you should be able to write clearly. Simple words and thoughts are best and most convincing. You do not have to tell all that you know. Present the essential information. Keep the related information available on file in case it is needed to amplify any part that comes under further discussion. If a matter is controversial, it may be important to have some "ammunition" in reserve. For example, in legal proceedings enough evidence is presented to obtain an indictment but the pertinent detailed facts may be brought out in trial.

Never engage in personalities or animosities in any official communication, no matter how provoked you may be. Animosity implies bias or hostility and will
usually negate your recommendation on the ground that you are prejudiced. Always try to remain objective. An angry man once told Abraham Lincoln that he was going to write a scathing letter about a certain individual. "Do that," said Lincoln. "Where shall I send it?" the man asked. "Don't send it, destroy it," Lincoln said, "You have gotten the matter out of your system."

As one last word, avoid making the job of preparing reports or communications writing a big chore. If you can speak and express your thoughts verbally, with a little effort and practice you can set them down on paper. Above all, be your own severe critic. Any good writer uses the "blue pencil" ruthlessly. It's like pruning a tree or shrub to get choice fruit; the cuttings are good fuel for the fire.

One successful fire officer who came up the hard way affirmed, "The pen is mightier than the sword or even the gold trumpets. I got what I needed by sending carefully considered reports to headquarters. The chief was afraid to ignore them as the facts were made a matter of record."

by Warren Y. Kimball, Managing Editor, FIREMEN Magazine

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AT NIGHT SOUND ASLEEP

By Gilbert E. Peterson, Allagash District

Comment: It looks as though there were a lot of bears up there.
RECENT CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Bob Hutton's division has carried out major renovations to the hangar and attached living quarters at Greenville. Don Reed has been on-the-job boss man assisted by Asa Markey, Fred Cash, Alden Warman, Roy Knight, Lloyd Shaw, Pat Gourde, John Smith, George Johnson. Sorry if we missed some others who served with valor but these are the ones we happened to hear mentioned.

Ralph Bagley and crew are underway on constructing a new St. Croix Dist. headquarters at Topsfield. This will be a storehouse with drive-in entrance on two levels, the same as used at Emery Lyons headquarters at Lee.

Windsor radio lab is getting a new hair-do. Maynard Atwood is boss carpenter. Helpers so far have been Gib Sproul, Bob Stephenson, Bill Moody, George Hill, Everett L. Parsons, Willis Bean, Larry Oberlander. Cram and Thurston have been helping enough so they won't be in a position to complain when the old ship comes a'cropper next winter.

Briefly, a concrete floor has been poured in the garage section; the water pump and fuel oil tank set up in the garage section; the small office building attached to the west end of the repair shop; the pump house located at the terminal utility pole to house the emergency power plant; complete shingling of outside of building; replacement of three pot-type oil burners with one central oil-fired furnace.

We hope with this improvement in working arrangements and the hiring of a fourth radio technician that our radio system will continue to be the best in the state. With the heavy work load of the coming winter (shifting Eastern and Western Division to high frequency) everyone's assistance will be needed on truck transfers and moving of other equipment.

Just a reminder that each of you have need to handle that radio gently, keep it dry and clean, and use it only when necessary for efficient department operation.

Squaw Brook fish hatchery building and grounds, just north of Greenville Junction, have been purchased from the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game. This will give the Western Division one large two-story storage building on concrete foundation, one two-car garage with storage space overhead, and a small living quarters on a concrete foundation. The large building and garage needs shingling and this is now underway. Also, the large building will have a sliding door put in for use on the first floor. This storage space is badly needed for much of the excess equipment pending rehabilitation and movement to areas of use.
SAFETY

The National Safety Council reminds us to be careful in traffic, during our recreation and even at home.

Traffic

(1) Naturally you have checked your gas and oil. But do you have good brakes? How are your tires? Do the windshield wipers work? Are all your lights working? Let me remind you that the installation of seat belts has prevented many serious injuries and saved many lives.

(2) If you are taking a trip this weekend you have probably decided where you're going. Have you looked at the map? Have you picked the best highway? Confusion as to routes is a common source of accidents.

(3) How much time are you allowing for the entire trip? Will you be returning home after dark? Do you know how many more cars there are on the highways this weekend and about the increased hazards after dark?

Public Accidents

(1) If you are going in the water, do you plan to swim in supervised areas, and will you keep careful and continued watch of small children in or even near the water?

(2) If you have a boat, have you checked it as you have your car, and have you made sure that there are life preservers for each person in the boat?

(3) Have you kept in mind the problem of overexertion and overexhaustion involved in becoming a weekend athlete?

Home

(1) Have you taken necessary precautions to make sure all your home equipment is safe -- ladders, lawn mowers, the backyard barbecue, power tools, etc.?

(2) Are you making sure that hazardous areas, backyard swimming pools, swings and so forth, are safe?

(Editor's Note: We have so far had five car accidents this summer and twenty personal injury reports. Following our emphasis on first aid at spring training schools, we would like to remind personnel to become safety conscious for the sake of themselves and their families as well as the Forestry Department.)

AS A SAFETY PRECAUTION
KEEP ALL EQUIPMENT IN GOOD SHAPE!

Recently Marie, Dinneen's secretary, thought her boat was going to sink - so - she jumped into the lake and hollered for help!

Comment: Guess she could swim as she is back in the office working.
In June we did something that is uncommon for our Maine Forest Service helicopter. This was helping to make a real honest to goodness Hollywood movie.

Early this spring Warner Brothers requested the use of our helicopter in filming some aerial and over water shots for the movie "Sunrise at Campobello." The request came through the office of Senator Muskie to our commissioner. All the correspondence on the many fine details was carried out by Commissioner Wilkins directly to Mr. Joel Freeman of Warner Brothers.

On June 10, I flew to Cathance Lake where I was met by Everett Grant, who took me to Campobello Island, N.B. Here I ironed out a few details with Mr. Freeman, while Everett enjoyed the filming of a few scenes that were being run that day. On June 14 I trailed the helicopter to Lubec where I met Charlie Robinson, who had flown down in the Cessna. After unloading the helicopter and giving it a test flight, Charlie removed the dual controls and we then made it ready for work the next day. The movie people had arranged with the Canadian Customs for us to go through their customs right there on the island. This saved us a long trip to St. Johns or Fredericton in order to enter their country. This trip, of course, was out of the question due to the distance, and they would have had to go to Lubec to see us each time we landed. The arrangement with the Canadian Customs saved us both a lot of headaches.

On the morning of the 15th, we flew to Campobello, entered customs and were ready for work. The first flight was sort of a familiarization run. This was getting type of run they wanted and the time element. On arrival there we also found that the mounted camera they wanted to use was too heavy so had to find a substitute. The camera we finally settled on was a hand held one. On this first flight we tested this out for vibration and other factors, this worked out very well.

While waiting for the filming to begin we refueled the helicopter and then went to Lubec and brought back our service truck so to have our tools and things there if we needed them.

In the afternoon we did the actual filming. The run consisted of starting out over the Bay of Fundy at 1000', coming in over the island in a gradual descent and coming to a hover beside a sailboat on the inland side of the island. The only difficult part was the downwind hovering beside the sailboat in a gusty wind. All the flying was very precision and very exacting. The filming was completed after a total of four runs and many feet of film.

While on the island we saw such stars as Greer Garson, Ralph Bellamy; Jean Hagen, and the man that plays the part of "Capt. Bullwinkle" on the "Tugboat Annie" TV series. The trip and flying was very different and we enjoyed it very much.

By George Johnson

A helicopter was busy during the last two weeks in August spraying weed killer to control hardwoods and release softwoods as a rehabilitation project under forest management.
A number of employees have been observed wearing the uniform incorrectly. Most frequently observed errors:

1. Mixing parts of uniform with personal clothing.
   This is an all or nothing situation - you might say!

2. Wearing badges on caps.

3. Wearing badges above the pocket instead of on the pocket flap of shirt.

4. Wearing miniature instead of full size badges on shirts.
   (The only authorization for use of the miniature badge is on the
   suit coat and cruiser coat. Please note proper placement in
   uniform regulations.)

You may feel you have been badly used on sizes. Note the following quotes from New Brunswick's "The Double Bitted Axe."

"What really makes them (the quartermaster's staff) reach for the tranquilizers is the matter of size - - - It is quite apparent that very few people can sit down and list their various body measurements with any degree of accuracy. I am referring, of course, to the male only - females are usually well documented.

Even discounting the lad who gave his chest, waist and hip measurements as 35-35-35 (a real square, Dad) there were a considerable number of measurements which were unusual to say the least and had to be corrected. Even after this was done there was still a wide assortment of shapes and sizes to provide for. Here are some examples:

Shoes ranged from a dainty size 6D to an earthshaking 11F. Chest measurements ranged from a (I smoke too much) 36 to a (wait 'till I pull my stomach up) 46. Waistlines differed from a cruise party 28 to a well padded 48. Add to these leg measurements running from 26 to 37 and the permutations are staggering."

Some of our extremes in size range from Shorty Robinson on Ragged Mountain - chest 35, sleeve length 21, inseam 24; to John Hinkley, Rangeley District Patrolman - chest size 48, sleeve length 37; Everett S. Parsons, Chief Warden, Jackman; and Beecher Anderson, Carr Pond Mt. Watchman, both 36" inseam.

Paul Chamberlain, chief warden, Madawaska District, has built a model fire tower in front of his Cross Lake headquarters.

A miniature Smokey Bear is the watchman in the tower.

This has proved of interest to visitors, many of whom have taken pictures.
A FOREST FIRE

One cool summer day Mr. Mack and his family were riding on a country road. Mr. Mack was smoking. When he got done smoking he threw what he was smoking out the window. It landed in a pile of dry leaves. The leaves began to burn. Soon the flames caught the branch of a tree and began to burn. Soon the whole forest was one big flame.

The animals began to run. The man at the lookout saw the fire and called the fire chief. Men with axes and hoes came to put out the fire.

Water was sprayed on the fire. Soon the fire was put out and all the firemen went home.

George Crowley

SMOKEY’S NEW SIGNATURE

Thank you for your inquiry.
The material is attached.

We appreciate your interest in conservation and your help in preventing forest fires.

Smokey

Editor's Note: The above has been made up in the form of rubber stamps made available by the U.S. Forest Service. They will be used here in Augusta in answering Smokey requests for fire prevention material. We have a small supply of these rubber stamps in the office which could be made available to Supervisors for their use in the field.

Since the last issue of Protectors, we are sorry to announce the death of Henry Ouellette, retired insect ranger from St. Francis, and Robert Blackmore, watchman in the East Branch District.

The Management Division has recently hired two more new foresters. They are Arthur Bellwood and Francis Carter.

Fred Atchison, from Georgia, has been hired as a new Nursery Supervisor and arrives here the last of August. Fred has been associated with the Georgia State Forest Nursery.
(If you're the type of supervisor who thinks he must take care of every job in his department -- with his own little hands -- read this piece.)

**IT DOESN'T MEAN A THING!**

Pete Clark, tabbed "Antelope Pete", was a human dynamo type of executive. From the moment he jolted his car to a stop at the office door in the morning, until he made a mad dash towards home in the late afternoon, Pete whirled with activity.

Now, a supervisor who had boundless energy is a rare and valuable man. But the trouble with Pete was that his efforts were poorly coordinated. He tried to be everywhere at once because he believed that he must do everything himself.

Pete dropped dead several years ago while making his daily rounds. Soon after Pete's death, a team of management analysts visited his office. They found that he had been running a one-man show and making all the decisions in his shop. His work force was composed of rubber stamp yes men who had lost all initiative. Years of driving energy on Pete's part didn't mean a thing, because he had an organization in name only. The analysts saw his disorganized office as a body without a head; one in which sweeping changes had to be made to make it efficient.

A supervisory position must be designed to give the holder an opportunity to plan and study the results of his operations. The supervisor must have time to think and evaluate; otherwise, he neglects the most important element of his job.

He must also delegate authority, and guide his employees to make decisions and develop new ideas.

All of us, as supervisors, put a great deal of effort into our jobs. The key question to ask yourself is: Are the things I'm doing the most important to my job, or could I delegate the task and only review the work to see if it is being done properly?

Taken from "Industrial SUPERVISOR" July/60

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Mr. Herbert Adams, from the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, N. C., has been in the state for the period August 15-26 inspecting fire danger stations.

One of the principal reasons for his coming to Maine was to review the drought index problems. Mr. Adams visited the fire on T. 43 and also fires in the Northern Division in an attempt to arrive at a conclusion at which point the drought index conditions are serious.

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Dr. Sigel and Dr. Ziffer of Pabst Laboratories, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, have been in the state arranging and supervising tests with the antibiotic, Phytoactin, produced by Pabst Laboratories, to determine its effectiveness in killing white pine blister rust infections in white pine trees.

Mr. Paul H. Simmonds, of the Forest Service regional office in Upper Darby, also took part in the Phytoactin tests.