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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In this first issue of "Forest Protectors" for 1963 it is a pleasure to once again use the editorial page to extend greetings and best wishes to all members of the Maine Forest Service and keep you advised on recent developments.

This is a legislative year and I know you will be interested in what has happened to date. As requested, the department carefully prepared a Current Services Budget for the biennium 1964-65, a Supplemental Budget with modest request for certain expansion and new activities, and a central warehouse under Capital Improvement Bond Issue. In addition there were necessary amendments to some of our forestry laws, also new laws suggested by members of the legislature.

Of special importance was the passage of emergency bills providing funds to aerially spray 470,000 acres of spruce and fir in northern Aroostook County for budworm control. My sincere thanks go to all members who have cooperated so well on this project.

Continuing a little more on the project of funds, your forest commissioner made several trips to Washington, D. C., at the first of the year and appeared as a witness before several congressional committees supporting requests for state-federal cooperative forestry appropriations and forestry bills.

Warden training schools went off very well this spring and as a result we look for improvement and your continued cooperation.

A department reorganization study has been recently initiated and some of you will be contacted for your ideas. The main objective is to determine the need for any changes to improve our efficiency to do a better job in forestry.

We were very fortunate this spring to escape with only a few forest fires while the states to the south of us experienced the worst season on record. Late snow conditions and other factors were in our favor. In spite of the 1,000 acre fire on T. 18, R. 12 last week, wardens reported that snow was found under some of the brush piles.

This spring we concluded a heavy tree planting program of about 3 1/2 million seedlings. An especially heavy program was carried out in Aroostook County.

The growing and harvesting of forests continue to be the number one economy in Maine. Other natural resource values of recreation, water use and wildlife management are beginning to become increasingly important factors in the economic life of our state. We all have an important trust to perform as guardians over this great forest wealth of Maine.

Hope to see many of you this summer on inspection trips.

June 13, 1963

Austin H. Wilkins
Forest Commissioner
"It gave me a real thrill when I spotted the Polyphemus & Cecropia moths at the insect exhibit shown at Lily Bay. Peggy (my wife) and I used to raise them together with the Promethea when we made our own gut leaders for fly fishing. When the worms were properly pickled and we had a little luck in the drawing and curing we made some excellent leaders, knotless, quite long and about 4 lbs. test. We found that Cecropia worms fed on plum leaves seemed to give the best gut.

I just dug out some notes we made on the subject in 1936 and I feel like trying it all over again - though there were complaints about escapee worms all over the curtains and dropping in the tea."

Harry Wiggins - 9/29/62
Watchman, Barren Mt.

"Tuesday I took a day of annual leave. My dog, who has a litter of puppies, was sick so I played nursemaid. Under the circumstances sick leave did not seem appropriate."

David W. Stewart - 10/13/62
Blister Rust

"I want to take this opportunity to thank everyone for honoring me on my retirement. I was very pleased to receive a purse of money.

I very much regret to leave the department, but I'm happy to have worked with a bunch of good guys all these past years."

Paul Chamberland - 10/27/62
Chief Warden, Sinclair

"David Stewart and I were on our way to Portland, Tuesday night, when a deer weighing about 170 pounds ran into the left front door of my car. Neither of us saw the deer until it was in the road and so near it was too late to avoid hitting it. I now have the deer I did not get when I was hunting for it. I had to take Wednesday off to see about getting my car fixed."

Richard A. Allen - 12/15/62
Blister Rust

"Wednesday, went to Starks to talk with town warden, then to New Sharon to give the warden his new appointment. Just after passing the New Sharon dump, saw a very black smoke. On approaching the burning tarred paper camp, my eyes caught two children, 3 and 4 years old, standing in the snow, no outside wraps and one with no shoes. Black smoke poured from the camp. I put the kids in the truck. Just then the mother came up the road crying, "My babies, my babies!" An 18 months old and a two months old were inside. I broke the window and tried unsuccessfully to reach them. I took the fainting mother and two surviving children to town. When the father, who was working in Farmington, came it was my sad duty to tell him he had lost two babies. Fighting forest fires is more my line."

Howard Rowell - 1/26/63
District Warden

"This winter is like some ministers' sermons I have heard. Just when you think it ought to be over, it takes a deep breath and comes on stronger than ever."

David W. Stewart - 3/2/63
Blister Rust
Thursday, 7:30 P.M., two fishermen capsized in their canoe on upper Trout Pond. They managed to reach shore despite the exceptionally cold water but were nearly frozen. The occupants of another canoe went to their aid and then came to me for assistance. I furnished some dry clothing and moved personnel to my camp where they remained until the following morning.

Hugh Pittman - 5/11/63
Watchman - Trout lit.

Latest in Fire Control. "Cur milk man finding a fire by the roadside used skim milk to put it out. We can still learn new techniques."

Harvey Saunders - 5/13/63
District 5 Warden

A PROGRESS REPORT ON DAMAGE APPRAISAL
by A. Willis

During the 1962 fire season the Maine Forest Service adopted the U. S. Forest Service procedure for computing forest fire damages. This method of appraising damages was developed by the U. S. Forest Service as a result of the Battelle Study and at the request of the Association of State Foresters.

This procedure requires sampling 1 out of 20 Class C fires (10 to 100 acres); 1 out of 4 Class D fires (100.1 to 300 acres); and every Class E fire (over 300 acres). A total of 6 fires were sampled in 1962. The collection of the field data was carried out with assistance of a fire warden and service forester from the area of each sampled fire.

Part of the information needed to complete the damage appraisal summary was taken from the forest fire report. This points out the need for care to be exercised in completing Section 13 of the fire report.

The field data have been transferred to IBM cards enabling the final computations to be carried out by IBM machines. This was accomplished with the assistance of Harry Mitchell, of the U. S. Forest Service, who came to Augusta during May. Mr. Mitchell also instructed your correspondent on procedures in putting the data directly on IBM cards in the field by use of an IBM Porta-punch.

IT PAYS TO BE YOUNG AND SPRY!

Early this spring Dick Pardo couldn't start his car so started towing it using a state truck. As he was making progress on an uphill grade coming out of his driveway, the tow rope broke so his car started backing downhill.

Dick jumped out of the state truck and ran in time to jump into his car and stop it from moving. In the meantime he looked up only to see the state truck also backing downhill and gaining speed. Dick again dashed out of his car and jumped into the front seat of the state vehicle to apply the brakes just before there would have been a two-car crash.

Comment: Another time—Use a strong tow cable, make use of your emergency brake and get someone to help.
The Maine Forest Service can now claim its own version of television's Dr. Kildare in the person of Vaughn Thornton, chief warden of the Seboomook District.

The other day Vaughn was called upon to operate on the injured leg of a visiting fisherman, and he did the job with nothing but a screwdriver and some baling wire. The leg, a wooden one, had been split by the fisherman in a fall, so he came to Vaughn for emergency repairs.

During the time the wooden limb, with sock and shoe attached, was lying on his desk, Vaughn reports that people coming in for fire permits "took about ten minutes to remember what it was they had come in for."

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THE SIX CENT A MILE SAGA

As I drove back to Newport 'twas a marvelous day 'till I shifted gears as I went on my way, And heard a noise both loud and scaring, Says I to me, "Is that a bearing? Oh! Could that be a bearing wearing? I'1l stop at McNenney's to see what they say. I'd better not drive very far this way."

The mechanic listened and shook his head, My wild hopes fluttered and then fell dead. Then he straightened and said in my horrified ear, "We'll send for the parts at American Gear."

As he ripped out the floor boards, he said with a smile, "Bet you're glad it's a state truck." And I screamed like a wounded duck, "It's mine and I drive it for six cents a mile!"

As taken from Weekly Report of Service Forester Lester DeCoste - 2/6/63
Because of the lack of uniformity in training and because we have some seasoned and some inexperienced patrolmen, we feel that the chief warden is the best judge of the type and amount of training his patrolmen need. We decided to set up a series of meetings to be handled and scheduled by chief wardens with a minimum of two meetings a month. The subject matter is presented by chief wardens and patrolmen with supervisor taking an occasional subject.

Below is a typical schedule and subject matter.

Training Sessions, Seboomook District, Season 1963

Who will attend: Chief wardens, patrolmen (when and if possible) supervisor and watchmen.

When: Twice a month. It will be preferable to have on Monday afternoon. Days off will come during mid-week and latter part of week is busy time. Each man will be asked to take part. Each session we will review past work and see if there is room for improvement.

May 13: Safety, hats, belts, use of axe and saws.
    Policy - what is expected of each man as to conduct, habits, care of equipment, etc., and patrol duties. (Where are boundaries.)

May 27: Use of hand tools and proper organization and issue of these tools. Timekeeping.
    Proper sign posting and posters.
    Campsites and what is expected of each man.
    Review campfire permit.
    Insect collections.

June 10: What to do, who to call in case of fire.
    Pacific pumper operation. Pump set up and operated.
    Compass work, pacing and maps. Thrust line method.

June 24: Chrysler pumper and operation. Probably busy weekend coming up--is each man familiar with duties as to patrolling and fire prevention?

July 15: Review, inspection of company fire equipment, filling out form and getting in to proper personnel.
    Getting fire prevention material in to the camps.
    Patrolling the cuttings. When and how.

July 29: Canoes. Proper use, poleing, motor and paddling. (Bill Ogden)
    Getting along into the cutting season. Are we prepared?

Aug. 12: Review small organization fire crew. Hand tools and use. (Trudel)

Aug. 26: Review pumper setup and operation. (Hangin)
    Review watermelon roll. (Used in bringing hose in off fire) (Ogden)

Is each one prepared in case of fire?
Sept. 9: This session to be prepared 2 weeks in advance. Be thinking as to what you might like to cover.

Sept. 30: This will be an open session. Be thinking on this one also.

Oct. 14: Care and storing of signs.

Care and storing of equipment. (flags, tools, winterizing camps, bedding, winterizing trucks and pumpers, outboards)

We will try and have watchmen sit in on any of these meetings that conditions will permit. Whenever they do attend, additional subjects will be covered concerning their work. The supervisor has a busy schedule and won't always be able to attend with us but we hope that through the season he will be able to attend several of these sessions with us.

Each man is urged to keep this schedule and will be reminded of each date. Please come with any questions you might have. Bring any gripes or anything that might be bugging you to these meetings and we will try and send you back a happier man.

Keep a notebook and write down anything you might like discussed.

I haven't talked with Charles Nelson yet as to when we might put on training programs in the various lumber camps. I am thinking that we might work something in with their safety program and want to talk it over with Mr. Nelson.

Vaughn Thornton - Chief Warden

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PORTAGE STOREHOUSE

The new storehouse at Portage is slowly taking shape. With the fire season upon us and a spray project being set up we are at present tied up.

The old storehouse was built about 36 years ago and started out to be a dance hall, but Portage Lake had a very righteous first selectman who did not approve of the "goings on down there" and he allowed that bootlegging in Portage must stop so the dance hall was raided by police, but no results were had until it was discovered that they kept their alcohol (the drinking kind) in kerosene lamps. They had a lot of lamps.

Shortly after that the dance hall became a boathouse, and it enjoyed this distinction until the Forestry Department bought the place for a district headquarters.

The oldtimers come down and compliment me on the very fine building we have here now but they all lament—the good old days are really gone.

Stan Greenlaw - Chief Warden

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Last Line

There's a pretty young secretary who never turns down a wolf asking for her telephone number. Sweetly, she whispers a number to him.

When the wolf later dials it, a voice at the other end answers, "Pest Control Services."

—From SCAN - Sept./62

Shell Chemical Agricultural News
I. & E. has Four Publications in the Works

Four publications are currently in various stages of development in the department. Nearest to completion is a pamphlet on Baxter State Park which is being published in cooperation with the Department of Economic Development. Sporting a color cover, this sixteen-page booklet is designed to acquaint park visitors with the Baxter State Park. It contains a brief history of park development, general information on camping in the park, a description of each of the seven major park campgrounds, a description of Mt. Katahdin and the major trails on the mountain, and short sections on plant life and animal life in the park. The booklet will be used primarily as an enclosure to those who write for reservations, and as a handout at Park Ranger Stations. This is the first publication that has been printed covering so many aspects of the park. Written matter for the pamphlet was furnished by the Maine Forest Service. The Department of Inland Fisheries and Game furnished several pictures accompanying the copy. The booklet is now at the printers with an expected completion date of late July.

Also nearing the final stages is the Biennial Report of the Forest Commissioner for 1961-62. This is still in the typewritten stage, but will be delivered to the printer within the next several weeks. The basic format is similar to previous biennial reports, the purpose being to present as complete and factual a description of the department as possible. These reports serve as future sources of reference and are a valuable record of department operations. The 1961-62 report will be approximately the same size as the one before it, but will include a few more photographs of department activities and personnel.

Still in the typewriter also is a manual on forest fire fighting techniques, which we hope to have to the printers shortly. This is a manual of basic forest fire fighting, designed to serve as a guide to town forest fire wardens, patrolmen and other state forest fire wardens. It will be approximately 40 pages in length, 6" x 9" in size, and illustrated with sketches and drawings. Major section headings in the book include: The nature of forest fire; kinds of fire; parts of a fire; sizing up the fire; planning the attack; direct attack techniques; indirect attack techniques; mop-up techniques; building the fire line with hand tools; hand tools and their use; bulldozer operations; portable pumps; water carrying vehicles; summary of Maine forest fire laws; state forest fire control organizations.

The fourth publication now in the process of being written is Number 2 in the Fire Control Series initiated last year with the publication of the Forest Watchman's Handbook. This second volume is designed as a similar treatment for the positions of Patrolman and State Fire Warden (formerly known as Seasonal Wardens). It will be divided into two sections, one for each of the above positions. Although the two jobs are similar in many respects, it was decided to devote a separate section to each in order to avoid confusion in the duties of each of the positions. This manual will be completed this summer but most likely not in time to be issued for this fire season.

Richard Pardo, I & E Division

"I suppose that now you're married, life is just one beautiful symphony."

"Well, not exactly," the young man replied "Ever since the baby came, it has been more like grand opera - full of grand marches, arias, and loud calls for the author every night."
EASTERN DIVISION SITUATION ON DEVELOPMENT AT OLD TOWN AND WESLEY
Willard Wight

Eastern Division headquarters at Old Town is located on the Airport Road on a piece of land that extends from the Airport Road easterly to the Penobscot River. This site was picked so that a seaplane base could be established when the funds are available.

At the present time we have a 40' x 100' Butler building used for a shop and a storehouse with a chance to sleep a few men. To complete this building we need a 14' x 50' scaffold to make more room for storage of equipment. Attached to this building is a 24' x 24' office that is completed and being used. I believe this is the first time that the Eastern Division has had a headquarters other than at the supervisor's house.

To finish our headquarters set up for now we have to complete a house for the warden mechanic. The basement was completed last fall and floored over for the winter. The material needed to complete the house is on order, and we plan to build the house as soon as men are returned from the spray project at Presque Isle.

Everett Grant retired as chief warden of the East Machias District last fall and Herman Harrington took over that district, combining the Beddington and the East Machias Districts.

We have always had a patrolman working out of Wesley from his home; however, with this changeover it seems advisable to build a headquarters at Wesley and move the chief warden into it. This will put the chief warden nearer to the center of the district and give him better telephone and radio communications.

In May we found out that we could get some federal money from the depressed area funds. We have purchased two acres of land on the north side of Route 9 and bulldozed for the basement for the house and the foundation for a 36' x 48' storehouse.

The materials for these buildings are on order and the framing lumber should be delivered by June 8. We plan to start building the following week with labor from the area provided by the Washington County Employment Service.

Our plans are to complete the headquarters at Wesley, and the living quarters at Old Town, by this fall if all goes well.

Dear Smokey Bear:

My name is Jonathan Ferris Bangs. I am in the sub-primary. I wanted to see you today but I am sick. Could you write your name on a paper for me.

Thank you very much.

Jonathan Ferris Bangs.

Editor's Note: This is a sample of letters we receive. This one was written by a very small boy who wanted to see Smokey in school.
COMPARISON BETWEEN LIFE ON GREEN MT. AND BIGHOU

I enjoyed my few weeks on Bigelow Mt. very much. "250" and his wife, also his patrolmen, made my work and job very easy and pleasant. As to comparison between life on Bigelow Mt. and Green Mt., there is quite a difference.

On Bigelow one learns to save on wood and water. The days that were warm, had to get water early in the morning or boil it, for snow-water ran in very fast.

On cool mornings one has to run around on the hard snow crust and hunt for dead dry fir for wood. Bill Conner had a nice supply of dry wood on hand and I sure hope I left nearly as much as I burned. Here at Green Mt., hardwood is plentiful and I am very lucky to have a fine spring of nice water.

Eating or what you have to eat is somewhat different. Here at Green Mt., I can order all the different kinds of canned goods as they can come to camp door by pick-up truck or car. At Bigelow one must depend more on dry foods and his own cooking. One should see Bill Conner's stock of dry foods that he keeps on hand. He sure is truly a mountain man.

Also the view between the two towers is much different. At Bigelow you can see to many villages, friendly smokes or smokestacks. At Green all forest on this side of Canadian boundary and most smokes mean business for "220" or his patrolmen.

In closing, I want to say that "250" and all the men that helped build the new tower and new camp did a wonderful job.

Roy Foster, Sr.
Watchman - Green Mt.

S--mileage

From Greenville to Kokadjo
And back with jolts and jumps,
You're asking me the mileage...
How do you measure bumps?

From Greenville to Kokadjo
Through ruts and busted poles,
You're asking me the mileage...
How do you measure holes?

From Greenville to Kokadjo
We slip, we slide, we slud,
You're asking me the mileage...
How do you measure mud?

From Greenville to Kokadjo
Well, listen now, old chap,
Go to the M.P.D.---they Know!
They'll show you on the map.

(Oh, now! T'aing that bad!)

Harry Wiggins - Barren Mt.
THE SMOKEY BEAR story

Once upon a time there was no Smokey Bear. Although, today, Smokey is known far and wide as the symbol of fire prevention in our national forests it was not until 1945 that he came into being.

Since the beginning of the Forest Service in 1905, there has been a continuing effort to teach the public the basic principles of fire prevention. When World War II brought the extra danger to the Pacific coast forests from enemy shells and bombs, the aid of the Wartime Advertising Council was sought. The program is still sponsored by the council, ranking with savings bonds as one of its oldest public service projects.

At first, posters and other materials stressed war themes, but in 1944 the posters featured Walt Disney's Bambi, Thumper, and Flower. The animals had strong appeal and led to the creation of a new animal figure to serve as a permanent symbol of fire prevention.

The idea of a bear as a fire prevention symbol developed in a conference of Forest Service and advertising industry representatives. The bear met all the requirements. He was a forest animal and could assume a humanlike posture, enabling him to be shown practicing fire prevention. The name "Smokey" was taken from a New York fire chief called "Smokey Joe."

Albert Staehle, a Saturday Evening Post cover artist, drew the first Smokey Bear poster, showing a cub in dungarees and ranger's hat pouring water on a campfire. Although many artists have drawn Smokey, the man responsible for how he looks today is the Department artist Rudy Wendelin, who is art coordinator for the entire campaign. He serves as "caretaker" of Smokey's image.

The living Snokey was found, a dazed and badly burned cub, in the wake of a forest fire on the Lincoln National Forest in New Mexico in 1950. Nursed back to health, he now lives in the National Zoological Park in Washington, D.C.

Smokey's headquarters, however, are in a Forest Service office where the program is under the direction of Norman Weeden, a forester and former supervisor of the Coronado National Forest in New Mexico.

Taken from USDA--Jan./63

SMOKY - STILL ACTIVE

During April Smokey was featured on 40 minutes of television time, appearing on stations in Portland, Mt. Washington, and Bangor.

He also attended the Jay Sportsman Show, New England Maple Festival and New England Outdoor Writers Assoc.

In cooperation with County Keep Maine Green Chairmen and District Forest Fire Wardens, Smokey visited 29 schools in District 4; 12 schools in District 5; 9 schools in District 3; and 7 schools in District 7 and St. Croix District.

Smokey has now talked to over 175,000 boys and girls in schools throughout the state. 1963 is Smokey's tenth anniversary and he should be congratulated on his efforts and the progress he has made in educating the public on Forest Fire Prevention.
This is the truth what I now tell you,
For mine eyes in part did see,
What did happen to the people
On the banks of Merimachi.

The seventh evening of October,
Eighteen hundred Twenty-Five,
Two hundred people fell by fire;
It scourged those that did survive.

Some said it was because the people's
Sins did rise like mountains high,
Which did ascent up to Jehovah,
He would not see and justify.

In order to destroy their lumber,
And the country distress,
He sent the fire in a whirlwind
From the howling wilderness.

"Twas on the norwest first discovered,
Twenty-two men there did die;
When it had swept o'er the meadows,
To Newcastle it did fly.

While the people were asleeping
Fire seized upon the town,
Bright and handsome was the village,
'Fore it tumbled to the ground.

It burnt three vessels that were built
And two more at anchor lay;
Many that did see the fire
Thought it was the Judgement day.

Twelve more men were burnt by fire
In the compass of that town,
Twenty-five more on the water
In a scow upset and drown.

A family below Newcastle
Were destroyed among the rest;
Father, mother and three children,
One an infant at the breast.

Thirteen families were residing
Just out back of Gretna Green.
All of them were burnt by fire,
Only one alive was seen.

Then it passed to Black River,
Where it did burn sixty more;
So it forc'd its way with fury
Till it reached the briny shore.
Forty-two miles by one hundred,
This great fire did extend
All was done within eight hours,
Not exceeding over ten.

As I have spoke of things collective,
Now I intend to personate,
And speak of some of my acquaintance
With whom I was an intimate.

A lady was drove to the water,
Where she stood both wet and cold.
Notwithstanding her late illness,
Had a babe but three days old.

Six young men both smart and active,
Were to work on the norwest,
When they saw the fire coming,
To escape it, tried their best.

About two miles from where their camp stood,
There we found each one of them.
But to paint their sad appearance
I cannot with tongue or pen.

To see these fine, these blooming young men,
All lay dead upon the ground,
And their brothers standing mourning,
Spread a dismal scene around.

Then we dug a grave and buried
Those whom did the fire burn;
Then each of us that was aliving,
To our dwelling did return.

I heard the signs, the cries and groaning,
Saw the falling of the tears;
By me this will not be forgotten
Should I live a hundred years.

Sisters weeping for their brother,
Father crying for his son,
And with bitter heart felt sorrow
Said the mother I'm undone.

It killed the wild beasts of the forest,
In the river all the fish,
Such another horrid fire
See again I do not wish.

Editor's Note: A typed copy of this poem was presented by Buck Merrill to Forest Commissioner Austin Wilkins. The story was found in an old trunk in Clamon, Maine, which was reproduced in a Maine newspaper and was written by Thomas H. Jordan in 1825.
When one talks about "radiation," we all immediately think about the "Atomic Bomb" and the ill effects of radiation to man. Yet, research has proven that with the proper use radioisotopes and their respective radiation may be made beneficial to man.

Isotopes have the ability to send out radioactive waves which can be measured by proper instruments. These isotopes properly introduced and properly used can be beneficial to man in many ways.

A. Wildlife Management Research

1. Low dosages of isotopes are being introduced into certain animals. Each dosage is small enough not to affect the animal itself, but the dosage is large enough so it can be detected.

2. There are several methods of introduction of isotopes into animals. Animals can be tagged by inserting a treated tag under the skin or into the muscle tissue of the animal. Other animals can be given isotopes orally with studies made of the animal feces.

3. With the use of isotopes activity of treated animals can be traced and studied:
   a. Rate of movement of the animal both night and day can be detected. (I.I. Field mouse can be detected all along its path of travel under ground or along the surface of the ground where it cannot normally be seen by the human eye.)
   b. Treated alfalfa with phosphorus 32 and fed to deer. The phosphorus was traced and found to be concentrated in the antlers.
   c. With the introduction of isotopes, mammalogists can study predator-prey relationships.

B. Fisheries

1. A water supply or lake can be tagged and fish movements studied.

2. Use of cobalt tags to study migration of herring.

C. Forestry

1. Tree diseases can be traced by injecting isotopes which are traced with the disease spread. Can trace oak wilt through root grafts from one tree to another.

2. By tagging leaf litter, it is possible to trace the isotopes through complete leaf decomposition and into trees that may take up nutrients from the soil.

D. Agriculture

1. By including certain isotopes, pesticides can be traced to the foliage, earth, and to any animals feeding on the foliage.

2. By using isotopes actual reading of soil moisture at different depths can be made.
3. With use of isotopes screw worms affecting cattle can be completely controlled. The isotopes make the screw worms sterile and barren.

E. Industry and Power

1. Controlled atomic power to operate machinery.

2. Phosphorus isotopes to make dials shine at night.

3. Use of isotopes, one can study machine wear by tagging the oil supply.

4. Many other uses of isotopes are valuable to industry.

F. Medicine

1. Radiation from certain isotopes are important in controlling certain diseases, such as cancer.

Normally the human body already contains certain isotopes, such as Carbon 14 and Potassium 40. What is the effect of radiation on humans? Humans exposed to 1/10 R, their life span is shortened a few days. Humans exposed to 100 R, their life span can be shortened 4-5 months. Humans can be exposed to 50-100 Roentgens if certain chemicals have been introduced previous to exposure.

Radioactive wastes in water can be measured by studying the effect on existing clams or muscles in the watershed.

For experimental purposes a 300-acre natural forest was treated with high level radiation. Pine trees died first with hardwoods affected to a lesser degree. In hardwoods leaves dropped early and buds opened early. All birds and most animals were permanently affected.

Rodents (such as mice) were measured for effect of radiation but were rarely affected as they lived underground.

THIS IS THE REASON FOR UNDERGROUND SHELTERS AS RECOMMENDED BY CIVIL DEFENSE.

"On Loyalty: If you work for a man, in heaven's name speak well of him and stand by the institution he represents.

"If you must growl, condemn and eternally find fault, resign your position and when you are on the outside, damn to your heart's content. But so long as you are a part of the institution do not condemn it or the first high wind that comes along will blow you away and you will never know why."

I understand that Willis Bean, District 5 warden, appreciates "Bologna" and wonders if they serve anything else to eat up North. Willis was working on a fire there recently.

Hardwood timber cut in Maine - 1962 - 176,250,000 Board Feet
Softwood timber cut in Maine - 1962 - 300,765,000 Board Feet
Pulpwood production in Maine for 1962 is 2,192,075 rough cords
Last fall when most students were enjoying their Christmas vacation, the Maine Forest Service went to college. Year-round wardens of the organized towns and the Maine Forestry District attended an Instructor Training Course at the University of Maine.

This course was developed and presented by U. S. Forest Service personnel, Robert Pendleton, Robert Umberger, and Dr. Allen Thomas, of the Maine Forest Service, having previously taken this training in Atlantic City, New Jersey, assisted the team of instructors from the U. S. Forest Service.

This was a 40-hour course covering all phases of instruction, including preparation of a lesson plan, classroom techniques, use of lecture, conference and demonstration methods of teaching, as well as use of visual aids. The trainees were also required to put their knowledge into actual practice by giving a series of lessons to their fellow trainees.

The class was split into 5-man groups in which each trainee presented his material. Each man was required to give a 2-minute introduction of a fellow trainee, and during the next four days gave a five-minute orientation of his chosen subject, a fifteen-minute lecture, a fifteen-minute conference, finishing with a twenty-minute lesson using any method of instruction.

Trainees were critiqued by the other four members of their group after each of their lessons.

This type of course proved to be of great value to the organized town wardens in their winter work of training volunteer fire departments in forest fire fighting techniques. The Maine Forestry District wardens put their knowledge to work during the spring training sessions.

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RIDDLES

Q. How did Henry VIII differ from other suitors?
A. He married his wives first and axed them afterward.

Q. What's the purpose of a cocktail called "The Ark"?
A. It's for people who can't say Noah.

Q. What's the difference between a pessimist and an optimist?
A. A pessimist is a female who's afraid she won't be able to squeeze her car into a very small space. An optimist is a male who thinks she won't try.

Q. What happened when the boarding house blew up?
A. Roomers were flying.
At an impressive and well-attended ceremony at Squaw Mountain Inn, on June 10, the Maine Tree Farm System welcomed Great Northern Paper Company as a member with the certification of better than 1,400,000 acres of Great Northern forest land as Maine Tree Farm 563. On hand to mark the event were such notables as Governor John Reed, GNP President Peter Paine, and James McClellan, chief forester for American Forest Products Industries, sponsors of the national Tree Farm program.

In his remarks to the close to 400 people attending the dedication, Paine pointed out that Great Northern began drawing up forest management plans for its woodlands as early as 1903, and has been constantly improving and updating company management techniques ever since. For forest management purposes, the lands of the company are divided into 11 sub-divisions called blocks. At present 10 of these blocks are the principal source of wood supply for the Millinocket and East Millinocket mills. The goal is to establish perpetual stands of spruce and fir which contain at least 6 cords per acre.

McClellan, in his remarks, noted that this newest Maine Tree Farm is the largest in the nation lying totally within one state. It is also the largest acreage ever recorded for an initial certification. Other industrial Tree Farms are larger but they are a result of periodic additions, rather than one single certification. McClellan also said that addition of these lands doubles tree farm acreage in New England and more than triples the number of tree farm acres in Maine. On one jump, Maine tree farm acreage went from 453,000 acres to almost 1,900,000 acres.

Governor Reed took note of the fact that Maine celebrated its tenth anniversary of Tree Farming last year, passing the 500 mark at that time. He congratulated the officers and staff of Great Northern on their forestry accomplishments and their qualification as a Tree Farm. He said that some day he hoped to see all seventeen million acres of privately owned forest land in Maine achieve the same goal.

Among Maine Forest Service personnel attending the dedication were: Forest Commissioner Austin Wilkins, Deputy Commissioner Fred Holt, Bill Wight, Earle Williams, Oscar Gagnon, Vaughn Thornton, Joel Marsh, Bruce Stewart, and Dick Pardo.

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LITTLLES Mt.

Littles Mt. tower on the Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge at Edmunds is another wooden tower that is being replaced. This tower is owned by the Game Refuge but manned by the Maine Forest Service.

The boys in District 6 are taking down an old storehouse at present and are planning on setting it up around the present tower; the old tower to be used for staging and then it will be dismantled. This is spare-time work and the tower will not be ready before fall while we continue to use the old tower on fire days. The work is being done by George Hill, Dave Grant, Guy Cook, and Clyde Mattheson of the Beddington District.
Forest Insect Ranger school was held the week of May 6 to prepare rangers for the coming season and to discuss work problems and procedures with the entomologists. Lawrence Banker of Brownville Junction has replaced Malcolm Lane in Ranger District 5 (Patten-Greenville). Malcolm took over the position in the office formerly held by Larry Oberlander. Rex McBrearty, of St. Francis, has replaced Albert Gibson in Ranger District 3 (St. John-Allagash Valleys). Albert became a fire warden in the Allagash District. The other four rangers remained—Reynard Atwood (Rangeley-Dead River), Frank Manning (Kennebec-Krackman), James Holmes (Fish-Aroostook Valleys), and George McGinley (eastern Maine). One other personnel change took place during the winter when Madelyn Rivelli assumed the position of secretary.

White pine blister rust work got off to a good start. Marty Calderara of the Auburn District Office has been laid up this spring with a heart problem but since mid-May has been gradually getting back into the swing of his duties. Richard Allen, state field assistant (S.F.A.) has done a fine job in handling Auburn office while Marty has been out. David Stewart (S.F.A.) has done very well in the Bridgton District since Joe Pike left in early May. Joe joined the Amherst, Mass., or Northern Zone Office, Pest Control, U. S. Forest Service, to carry out the federal cooperative phases of blister rust work with the northern New England States so has not been entirely lost to us. Brad Bradbury's district, with Lawrence Colby as S.F.A., again maintained its record of obtaining most town cooperation. Town cooperative funds for 1963 for all three districts showed in total a continuing increase.

Doug Stark has completed a good paper on pine grosbeak injury to white pine buds which results in a multiple-leader condition of young trees. With good photographs taken by Joel Marsh the subject matter will form a good bulletin.

Entomology entertained the general office group in October by means of a field trip. Examples were shown of some of the work being done. Seasonal date should indicate to all that this was no mayflower-picking trip. Marion got in some of her obtrusive questions but happily, before any scientific answers could be propounded, Marie made many pertinent remarks to take care of things. Lil was most interested in the scientific name of the balsam woolly aphid. Before any problems were completed Kay showed the need of determining costs. The auxiliary put on a nice baked ham supper at the lab to complete the trip.

Spruce budworm work has received major attention from the staff since spring. Field crews started their assessment and larval development studies in mid-May, working from base stations at Portage and Sinclair. U. S. Forest Service entomologists are cooperating. Great Northern Paper Company again is promising a portable building for the Portage field laboratory.

In spite of not being able to proceed on arrangements for the spruce budworm spraying project in Aroostook County until the crucially late date of April 26, contracts were rushed through and plans were completed in time for spraying when field studies showed that spraying should start - the morning of June 4. That the effort was successful is shown by the fact that the first morning of spraying was well above average in length of time and accomplishment - 5 3/4 hours, 50,000 gallons of insecticide applied - and went off without a single delay as is usually expected in the initial effort. Success was due to the extra drive of several people on our own staff, plus the interest and cooperation of Forest Protection Ltd., of New Brunswick, the State Insurance Commissioner, Maine Aeronautics Commission, Federal Aviation Agency, U. S.
Customs and Immigration. Contract for 10 TBM and 2 Stearman spray planes and pilots was made with Simsbury, Conn. Flying Service. 7 Cessna flag, or guide, planes were arranged through Bar Harbor Airways. Flag pilots and navigators, insecticide, storage and loading equipment were obtained through Forest Protection Ltd. In a nutshell, as of June 7, all is underway with a small percentage of the work successfully completed. Concern has, therefore, shifted from getting set up in time to that of completing the job in time. A spell of hot weather has caused the budworm larval to progress rapidly in development and shorten the period of time available to spray. All departmental members on the job are pitching in to aid progress - airport staff includes several wardens. A key part of arrangements has been provision of excellent radio facilities and their maintenance for necessary communication between spray and flag planes and the airport headquarters by Russ Cram and his staff. Operations are based at the Presque Isle Airport.

R. W. Nash

CAMPSITE PROGRAM

Once again the campsite crews will be on the campsite construction and reconstruction road. We're looking forward to a pleasant summer, during which we hope to accomplish many things.

Our current construction program, which is based in part on recommendations from the chief wardens, includes 25-30 campgrounds destined to receive our attentions. Some of these areas will be newly established sites, others will be existing sites that will be expanded or rehabilitated. The total number of camp units resulting is expected to be about 125.

Mike Thornton will head up a crew of Stan Eames and Terry Zimirowski; Tony Norman will steer the efforts of John Griffin and Cecil Thornton.

In addition to our usual efforts of campsite construction, this year we have several new additions. Of primary importance are the new roadside signs. These signs will be of post and plank construction, 10 feet tall, stained brown, with cream colored routed lettering on both sides. Within the campgrounds we will have small post mounted, routed signs indicating the location of toilets, sources of water, and dump or garbage disposal areas. A "Good Camper" sign will be posted in each campground as a reminder of fire safety and good outdoor manners.

The new "Forest Campsites" booklet is expected to be back from the printer by mid-July. We hope that you will see that the campsite users receive copies as well as those requesting out-of-door permits.

Again, your cooperation is requested in helping to make the program roll smoothly. We're all working toward the same goal - that of reducing the number of fires. Mutual cooperation will insure a good job.

Bruce E. Stewart

"Darn near froze to death! Every time we started a fire some fool bear wearin' a ranger hat poured water on it!"
Tree planting got underway this spring with all the usual problems plus the added and very important point of extreme lateness of the season. The frozen ground at the nursery prevented tree digging until at least May 6, and in some of the species the beds did not thaw out until later.

The tree planting again was done under the programs of the Agricultural Conservation Program, Title-4 and Private, with two new added programs. Land in the Conservation Reserve of the Soil Bank Program (that is land left in grass or hay but not utilized) could be planted under a one-year program and had to be planted this spring to be eligible. In addition, the Cropland Conversion Program, a pilot plan in 13 states and 46 counties, was set up in Aroostook County only in Maine. It is a 5-year program aimed at taking land out of agricultural production. Unfortunately, it was so new that the ground rules as to what to do and how to do it had not been settled when planting time came. This made it very difficult for the forester to decide what and who to plant.

To help in this crash program, Floyd Farrington, Ancyl Thurston, Wayne Jackson, Jack Dirkman, and Ruel Foster were assigned to Aroostook to help the foresters there. Fred Rooney had already been assigned permanently to Houlton to replace Duncan Gilchrist so all and all it was quite a season. In addition, all available tree planters, MFS, SCD, and private were sent to Aroostook to help.

The Forest Management Training Meeting is to be held June 17-21 at Rockport, Maine. Public Law #566, a Watershed Control Program, and Forest Recreation, as well as Forest Management, will be stressed at this meeting.

The Christmas Tree Marketing Report and Timber Cut Report were compiled this year with the able assistance of Rick LaVergne. It was quite interesting to see how much time it takes to compile this type of information, but because of Rick's presence we were able to produce the information in record time.

W. R. Dinneen

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TREE LIFTING AT THE NURSERY

Approximately 3,600,000 seedlings were lifted, packed, and shipped in the period May 6 - June 3.

In spite of the fact that only two days were lost due to rain, serious problems arose in scheduling shipments to keep ahead of the planting in the field. Since shipping capacity of the nursery is only 200 M per day, and the trees were being planted faster than this, it was not possible to supply every forester with trees at the desired time. This has not been a serious problem in the past because tree shipments coming in from other states filled the gaps.

Perhaps next year a schedule can be made up prior to the start of lifting which will make the deliveries to foresters more equitable.

Except for shipping, the lifting operations went quite smoothly. We welcome any comments or suggestions for improvements.

James A. Rollins

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You can't ever tell what shape of peg a person is until you put him in a hole.
The Ridley Hill fire lookout tower was constructed in 1942 on land leased from Mr. Isaiah Ridley in the south central part of Shapleigh. This tower has been on a yearly lease rental basis until this spring when Mr. Ridley notified us that he no longer cared to lease because of the nuisance the public made while visiting the tower, especially when the watchman was absent.

A new location for this tower has been found at Mt. Hope in Sanford. This new location, while not the most desirable, will cover the area fully as well as the old tower and should do a better job on fires to the south and east of Sanford. It was impossible to secure a more desirable location as the owners had a very high regard for the area and priced it accordingly.

We have a lease on the new site for twenty-five years from Mr. and Mrs. James Denby, who have proved very cooperative.

To date, a road has been swamped to the new location, foundation has been laid out, ledge drilled, pins set and concrete poured for the tower base. The steel will be put up in the near future and we hope to have the tower in operation by the end of June.

The old Ridley tower will be destroyed as it was scheduled to be replaced with a steel tower in the next biennium. The new tower at Mt. Hope will be constructed of steel, it being the former tower at Sabattus Mt. that was dismantled this spring by wardens from Districts 1 and 2.

Kenneth A. Hinkley

Larry Oberlander, who has been with the Maine Forest Service since 1957, left the department to take a position with the State Highway Department. Larry will be working with the Highway's Roadside Picnic Area program. We all wish Larry the best of luck with his new job.

Malcolm Lane, who has been a seasonal insect ranger with the Division of Entomology, will take over Larry's duties in the Augusta office. Malcolm will be one of "Smokey's" voices, as well as working on maps, exhibits and general office work. He is being married June 22 to Donna Ashey at Kingman.

Moosehead Lake Patrol

I have taken the Moosehead Lake patrol this year. This lake has an area of 74,890 acres and has 41 campsites located around its borders. Most of the campsites are very nice with lots of room but with few facilities. Out of these campsites there is only one toilet which is located at Hardscrabble Point. Some campsites have no tables, and the ones that do have been made from "driftwood" or any old lumber that Fred Cash (previous lake patrolman) could find. I believe that when more facilities become available, the public will use them with respect.

This year I will have full responsibility, without the help of a part-time man, for all patrol and maintenance duties. This is with the exception of the head of the lake where Patrolman Bill Ogden (Seboomook Dist.) will help during the long weekends and holidays.

I intend to enforce all forest fire laws to the letter, I have had one violation with conviction to date.

Asa Markey, Patrolman
Bert O'Neill passed away in January. Bert served eastern Maine towns faithfully for many years as state warden with headquarters at Whiting and later at Meddybemps.

Fred Atchison, supervisor at the Greenbush nursery resigned in March. He is now in charge of the Leavenworth Nurseries in Leavenworth, Kansas. His replacement is J. Allen Rollins, who has been with the Forest Survey, U.S. Forest Service, prior to this position. Al grew up in Massachusetts, attended Dartmouth College majoring in biology, then received his Master's degree in forestry from Yale. Al's family has moved in at the new living quarters. The Rollins' have one daughter, Debbie, and twins, Barbara and Bill, to keep the joint jumping.

Elmer Coffin, watchman on Rollins Mt. in Lee, has retired. Rollins was one of the last towers erected following extension of warden services to that area of the organized towns in 1949. Elmer helped build the tower and then manned it for 12 years. He had considerable retirement credit from working on the highway and retired with a total of 25 years of state service.

Paul Chamberlain, of Sinclair, retired as chief warden last fall. His headquarters were at Cross Lake. Paul has many accomplishments to his credit but one of his best remembered tales was about treating his sick horse. If this story could have been taped it would have outsold Vaughn Meader's First Family Album.

There is much cedar in the Cross Lake area and Paul has used this wood for making boats, cedar chests and paneling of the office, to name a few items. He is now very busy repairing camps for private parties around the lakes near home.

Fred Cash, of Rockwood, retired as patrolman from Moosehead Lake and has been replaced by Asa Markey. The patrol on the lake is new to Asa but he has been with the department since 1955.

Lewis Nile retired as watchman from Aziscoos Mt. last fall. He was recently given a certificate of loyal service over a period of 14 years.

Rick LaVergne resigned in May to take a position in Massachusetts. Rick assisted Joe Lupsha on utilization. The day after leaving state employment he was married.

Eleanor Murrell, secretary to Bob Nash for the past year, resigned in Feb. Madeline Rivelli has been hired to replace her.