MAINE

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DED Director of Photography John E. Norton found East Winthrop's Baptist Church framed in autumn foliage. (Other color photographs by Edward Bailey, Lewiston, Norton and Paul A. Knaut, Jr., Dover-Foxcroft.)

DON'T FORGET THE ZIP!
If you want to receive MAINE each quarter (Summer, Fall, Winter and Spring), just drop us a card and say so, giving your name and address and ZIP number.

This record of accomplishment during the past four years is sufficient, I believe, to justify my conviction that Maine is well on the road to prosperity, and that the pace will accelerate in the future.

Standish K. Bachman,
Commissioner,
Department of Economic Development.

As this issue of MAINE comes off the press I shall be nearing completion of a four-year term as Commissioner of the Department of Economic Development, the agency of state government which publishes it.

The experience has intensified my admiration for the people of Maine and it has strengthened my belief in their determination and their ability to improve the economy of their state.

My faith in Maine's future is shared by the manufacturers of the state who, during the past four years, have invested more than half a billion dollars in plant modernization and expansion. Last year the value of goods manufactured in Maine increased for the fifth consecutive year and topped the $2 billion mark for the first time.

In the period from January 1, 1964 through July 5, 1967, 87 new industrial plants opened their doors in Maine, occupying 3,658,180 square feet of new or previously vacant manufacturing floor space. These plants, the owners have estimated, will provide 11,836 new industrial jobs for Maine workers.

Since 1963 the per capita personal income in Maine has increased by 21.5 per cent; the Maine Business Index value has risen by 21.9 points, while the number of unemployed in the Maine labor force has declined by 1.4 per cent.

As this is written there appears to be reason to believe that, despite unpleasant weather which interfered with business on the coast for a period of many weeks, this year's vacation travel increment will equal or perhaps surpass that which Maine enjoyed in the record breaking year of 1966. As of August 1 attendance at the state parks was ahead of last year and inland resorts were reporting good business.
Admiral Robert E. Peary

The polar bear, Bowdoin College mascot, has been en-
sconced in an appropriate niche on the Brunswick Cam-
pus.

And the school which sometimes is called the "Ex-
plorers' College" because of its long association with
Arctic exploration, has honored two of its illustrious al-
umni with the dedication of the Peary-MacMillan Arctic
Museum.

For more than a century Bowdoin College faculty,
students and alumni have participated in exploratory voy-
ages to the North. Best known are Admiral Robert E.
Peary, Class of 1877, who won fame as the first white
man to reach the North Pole (April 6, 1909) and Ad-
miral Donald B. MacMillan, Class of 1898, Peary's as-
sistant on the successful Polar Expedition, who later
headed several northern expeditions of his own.

Appropriately enough, the museum is located in Hub-
bard Hall, which was donated to the College in 1903
by General Thomas H. Hubbard, Class of 1857, one of
Peary's financial backers, and it was designed by Ian M.
White, museum curator and designer who accompanied
Admiral MacMillan on an Arctic trip in 1950.

Among the speakers at the dedication of the museum
in June were Admiral MacMillan himself, sole survivor
of the Peary Polar Expedition, hale and hearty at the
age of 92, and Mrs. Marie Peary Kuhne, Admiral Peary's
daughter who was born in Greenland during one of her
father's expeditions and became known to the world as
the "Snow Baby".

Further identifying Bowdoin with the North were sev-
eral alumni who as students had been crew members of
some of Admiral MacMillan's 26 Arctic voyages, and
who attended the dedicatory ceremonies.

Visitors to the museum (welcomed, without charge, dur-
ing the summer months; guided tours available during
the school year) can perceive the rigors of Arctic explora-
tion without enduring any of the hardships. Enlarged
photographs of MacMillan's schooner "Bowdoin" and the
steamer "Roosevelt" which Peary designed and named
for President Theodore Roosevelt, convey vivid impres-
sions of what it's like to be locked in the Arctic ice for
months on end.

The museum contains Peary's log book, weapons, gear
and equipment, and even one of the sledges used by the
explorer on his dash to the Pole, as well as Eskimo arti-
facts and mounted specimens of Arctic wildlife. Gifts
from the Bowdoin Class of 1925 and others provided
funds to establish the museum.
Anathem of such companies are especially desirable is that they produce rare products and services which attract other progressive companies to locate here, to be near the source of supply. Invariably these new firms have been successful in Maine.

But suppose you wanted something as modern as tomorrow. General Electric Company Quality Award, has done big things by achieving near perfection in minute things. It has built, without outside financing, its own 50,000 square foot industrial building in South Windham, part of which it leases to the Sylvania Electric Products Company.

The Rich company employs 27 skilled workers in the manufacture of tools, dies, molds and components by a method known as "electrical discharge machining", which may be described as a reverse of the welding process. Electrical discharge machining removes metal to within a tolerance of one ten-thousandth of an inch. Some of the equipment used is company-designed.

The growth of the Baker Company parallels the mushrooming of the technological industries in the United States and the world during the past decade and one-half. The company started in Maplewood, Maine in 1951 with a work force comprising the proprietor and one assistant. Baker moved to Biddeford in 1957, now employs 70 workers.

The Beaver Tractor, formerly assembled in Connecticut, is available in models ranging from 7.5 to 22 horsepower, powered by diesel, gasoline, kerosene and liquid petroleum gas fuels. The production goal for the first year is 18,000 tractors, with an annual output of 25,000 by 1970.
"The forests ablaze with color; haze, like smoke on the mountains."

This is Maine in Autumn

Birch and maple turn to gold (Bailey)

The last outdoor auctions are held (Norris)

Hills and ponds drawn in the sun (Koontz)

Distant mountains don a hazy veil (Bailey)
Don't get lost — but if you do...

By Wendell Tremblay
Informational Representative
Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Game

If you asked an old Maine guide of my acquaintance if he's ever been lost, he'll say, "No, can't say as I have." Press him a bit and he'll admit, "Well, I was kind-a turned around for four days, once."

Even the best of us get "turned around" occasionally in the woods. If it happens to you here in Maine your best friends will be the Maine Fish and Game Department's Warden Service, which is charged by law with the responsibility of searching for lost persons.

Maine game wardens will use boats, planes, four-wheel drive vehicles, snow sleds and will work afoot with dogs to search for you. They will lose sleep, go hungry, get drenched in the rain, endure heat or cold, and they will continue to search for days, if necessary.

But everyone, including yourself, will be a lot happier if you don't get lost.

The best way to prevent it is to study a topographical map of the region you intend to travel, before you enter the woods. Then take the map with you, with a good compass which you know how to use.

Simple, isn't it?

If you should get lost, don't panic. Don't rush aimlessly through the woods and don't travel after dark. Exhauitn reduces your chance of survival, and so do injuries.

If you'll remain calm your ears may find the way out for you by indicating the direction of a dwelling, town, travelled road or lumber operation. Sometimes you can hear the breaking of waves on a lake shore, or discern a landmark from a hill or tree.

Maine game wardens were called out more than 200 times last year to search for persons who had neglected these simple precautions. One of them was a lobsterman who wandered the Washington County woods for eight long days, thinking he'd lost his compass. When the wardens found him they found the compass in one of his rubber boots, where he'd dropped it accidentally.

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If these things fail — if you haven't the slightest idea which way to go — then don't go anywhere. Sit down and wait for the wardens to find you.

This is when you'll be glad you brought along a couple of sandwiches or some cheese, raisins or chocolate — high energy food. And for the long pull, a fishhook and line, a good sharp knife and wooden matches in a waterproof case.

Find an open spot or hill, if you can, where you can be seen from the air. Keep a fire going — a smoky one by day and a bright one by night.

If, before you started, you remembered to tell someone where you intended to go and when you expected to return, then rescue is only a matter of time. But if you neglected this most important of precautions...

Well, it may take the wardens a long time to find you if they don't know in what area to look, or even when to begin the search.

If you ask an old Maine guide of my acquaintance if he's ever been lost he'll say, "No, can't say as I have." Press him a bit and he'll admit, "Well, I was kind-a turned around for four days, once."

Every warden is schooled in organizing search parties.
Thirty "skidders" on over-size pneumatic tires dart like water bugs through the cuttings, hauling the long logs to roadside, forward end slung off the ground, rear end dragging. The skidders are equipped with rudimentary bulldozer blades, winches and steel cables. They can go almost anywhere, perform a multitude of tasks.

Scott timberland management estimates that intensive mechanization may increase machine pulpwood production by more than two and one-half times. The chainsaw, introduced about twenty years ago, just about doubled man-hour production by bucksaw.

The mechanized operation on Moosehead Lake starts with a diesel-powered "tree harvester" which waddles along on its own tracks, delimbing standing trees, nipping off the tops, shearing them off close to the ground and stacking the long logs in convenient piles.

Four weeks' training are required to produce a harvester operator. He works in a steel cab that is air conditioned in summer, heated in winter and equipped with short-wave radio communication. Scott operates three tree harvesters at Spencer Bay, round the clock.

Trained operators are replacing loggers as modern forestry methods are introduced in the timberlands.

As roadside the logs are loaded on tractor trailers by hydraulic crane, to be hauled to the "landing", where a skidder unloads them with cable and winch.

At roadside the logs are loaded on tractor trailers by hydraulic crane, to be hauled to the "landing", where a skidder unloads them with cable and winch.

Acre's machine-harvested pulpwood ready for towing across Moosehead Lake and the drive down the Kennebec to the Scott Paper Company's plant at Winslow. From the time the standing tree is cut until the four-foot stick is delivered more than one hundred miles down river, the wood is untouched by human hand.

They eat well at Spencer Bay camp. Thirty-two men of the 90-man crew sleep in the company bunkhouse, the others commute, mostly from Greenville, thirty miles away. Only six are workers on visas from Canada.

The company would like to train more young men for machine operators, if it could find them. Pay scales range from $2.24 per hour for sawyers to $3.05 for harvester mechanics.
FARMING THE MAINE FORESTS

Quietly, without fanfare, an industrial revolution is transpiring in the Maine woods. Assembly line techniques are replacing the old logging methods and machines are doing the work of lumberjacks.

An example is Scott Paper Company's mechanized pulpwood operation at Spencer Bay, just west of Kadajod on vast Moosehead Lake (pictured on pages 10 and 11). It's an industrial production line set up in a woods.

Day and night, seven days a week the year 'round except for a brief layoff during spring mudtime, enormous machines operated by a new breed of woodman are felling fifty-foot trees and chomping them into four-foot logs for the company's pulp and paper mill at Winslow, more than 100 miles away by river.

The sole capitalization to tradition in this operation is the method of transportation to the mill. The logs are driven down the Kennebec River, much as the sawlogs rode the Maine freshets on their way to the lumber markets of the world, a century and more ago. And even this may change some day.

Why the sudden haste to mechanize wood harvesting in Maine?

It isn't sudden and it isn't peculiar to Maine. The peavey, the double-bitted axe, the Lombard steam loghauler, the crosscut saw, the improved bucksaw and finally the skidding chainsaw, each in its turn, was developed over the years to speed up and to reduce the cost of getting wood from the forest to the mill.

The trend has been more pronounced in some other states and foreign countries than it has been in Maine. Prototypes of some of the machines recently brought to Maine were developed in Sweden and in Canada, where mechanization of wood harvesting is the answer in today.

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Mechanization of wood harvesting is the answer in Maine and elsewhere, the Great Northern Paper Company has turned to a foreign seed for woodworkers. In July at Fiberwood, a ten week training period in the GNP standings near Ashland, if the program is not successful, more natives may be brought from the high Himalayas to help ease the shortage of lumberjacks in the Maine woods.

The Spencer Bay location is ideal for mechanized cutting. The stand is but a short haul from the lake. The land is relatively flat. The thick growth spruce and fir are of uniform size. The area is conducive to rapid natural regeneration of tree crops, and practically every standing tree can be utilized.

Some observers have expressed concern over the "clear cut" harvesting which, so they say, leaves no standing trees to seed the cut over areas. But professional foresters maintain that the seed and many seedling trees already are in the ground and will grow when removal of the parent trees permits the entrance of sunlight and rain.

Practically every tree in what is now the Spencer Bay cutting area was killed by a severe spruce budworm infestation many years ago. Nature replaced the dead forest from seed deposited while it lived, and today it is a healthy stand.

Like history, nature repeats itself, the foresters say. A heavy blanket of seedlings already covers the Spencer Bay site and within ten years few people will be able to perceive that logging operations were conducted here.

In forty to fifty years another healthy crop of spruce and fir of uniform size will be ideal for mechanical harvesting — if fire, insects and disease can be controlled.

"Strip cutting," whereby rows or strips of trees are left standing for natural re-seeding of the cut off areas, is another method of reforestation employed by Maine loggers. Sometimes, artificial re-seeding or seedling planting is used to restore cut or burned-over tracts. Choice of method is dictated by conditions and varies among operators.

Upwards of three million cords of pulpwood are harvested in Maine every year, plus some 626 million board feet of lumber. Yet, according to the Maine Forestry Service, the forests are maturing more rapidly than they are being cut.

The "multiple use" natural resource concept has been practiced in Maine as long, perhaps, as in any state. Public access to the privately owned woodlands and use of private roads to reach hunting, fishing and camping areas has long been a tradition here. The Maine Forestry Service maintains 250 campgrounds on land made available for recreational use by the timberland owners.

So long as the timberlands continue to be managed as a renewable resource which will produce crops year after year, as a farm, the largest forested area in the East will remain in Maine. Protection of their investments, if nothing else, would impel the big owners toward this course.

And the practice is becoming increasingly common among the smaller woodlots, some 77,000 of which supply about one-half the pulpwood and much more than half the wood for lumber manufactured in Maine.

The value of goods manufactured in Maine continued to rise for the fifth consecutive year in 1966 and exceeded two billion dollars for the first time, the Maine Department of Labor and Industry reported in its current "Census of Maine Manufactures." The $193.8 million increase represented a percentage gain of 10.4 per cent 1965 and brought the total product value to $2.06 billion. The number of manufacturers reporting was 2,723, 17 more than reported in 1965.

All of Maine's principal industries registered gains, ranging from increases of 5.6 per cent in the Food and the lumber and wood industries to 14 per cent for the Paper industry. The five leaders maintained their relative positions: Paper $576.2 millions; Food $353.7 millions; Leather $340.6; up 12 per cent; Textiles $210.3, up 7.3 per cent; Lumber and Wood $155.3 millions.

Maine manufacturing concerns reported an employment of 116,617 workers, an increase of 3.9 per cent or 4,414 more workers employed than in 1965. Total gross wages paid increased 8.1 per cent to $559.7 million and the average gross wage increased from $461.4 to $479.9 per year.

Investment in plant modernization and equipment decreased 10.4 per cent to $155,241,000 as several large paper mill expansion programs operating in recent years neared or reached completion.

MAINE MANUFACTURES
PASS $2 BILLION MARK

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Summer smiles and sings her swan song in the dazzling days of fall

And that's the time to be in Maine. Here, a host of special pleasures accompanies nature's final burst of beauty.

Suddenly the fresh, clean air is fresher, clearer. The car slows to a stop, you sigh, gaze at the foliage, and marvel that a camera can capture its beauty.

First you hesitate, then turn to follow a near-forgotten country road, scattering leaves that have settled undisturbed for days.

Soon, pumpkins piled high. County Fair! "Antiques ahead". Then, a crisp juicy bite from an apple as you stand under the limb where it blossomed, grew and waited to be picked.

Football, cornstalks, a scampering squirrel, good food and the welcome warmth of a fireplace at evening. Cider, songs, silence and a leaf that flutters for a moment, then settles for a brief voyage on the stillness of the lake — these are the joys of fall in Maine. No wonder winter patiently waits in the wings.

Make your plans to come fall in love with fall in Maine. Mail the coupon for 32 colorful pages of pictures and maps plus a special fall foliage folder. Then, come fall —

Come to Maine!

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This full page color advertisement appeared in national magazines with 1,408,763 circulation during the Fall of 1967.