Department of Conservation
Maine Forest Service
Historical Survey and Report

By Mark P. Paré
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Part I: The Project

Section A: The Purpose of the Project

Documenting Maine Forest Service history has always been important to the organization. Since the creation of the Forest Commissioners office and the Department of Forestry Biennial Reports were made to document the most important events of each year. Unfortunately in the years following the creation of the Department of Conservation many of the important events were not recorded for history in one place, or at all.

The purpose of this project was to collect and evaluate as much of Maine Forest Service history as possible. Much of this information was stored in obscure files around the Augusta area or preserved in the memory of former or retirement aged employees. It was and still is an important goal to collect this information, and lay a foundation for future Maine Forest Service history research history.

After doing the preliminary evaluation and research there was a second purpose to the project, collecting personal interpretations and experiences of current and former employees. By collecting this information and combining it with written documents and other information a more complete picture of Maine Forest Service history was formed.

This project was generated out of a need for the Maine Forest Service to collect and record its history, which was slowly being lost to the sands of time. An important fact in this project was that many of the major events that occurred since the creation of the Department of Conservation were not documented in one place. It was important to record and evaluate this important information before it was too late.

Section B: What Was Already Recorded

Much of the early history of the Maine Forest Service was well-documented in books and reports. The Forest Commissioner’s Biennial Reports, which were published between 1909 and 1972, were the most important documents when it came to pre-Department of Conservation information. These volumes collected, documented, and preserved the memory of important events that occurred during that period.

In 1973, when the Department of Forestry became a bureau under the DOC, there was a change in the documentation of Maine Forest Service historical events. In previous years, when it was a department, a major effort was made to record major events due to its role in the governor’s cabinet. Under the Department of Conservation an effort was made in 1974 and the 1975/1976 biennium to continue the Biennial reports. However after 1976 there was no effort to continue these valuable sources of historical information. Coincidentally this event coincides with the largest aerial budworm spray project in Maine history.

There were also private books written and published to give more in-depth information on major subject and events in the Maine Forest Service. In 1978 former forest commissioner Austin H. Wilkins wrote one of the most important books on Maine Forest Service history, *Ten Million Acres of Timber: The
Remarkable Story of Forest Protection in the Maine Forestry District. Wilkins book discussed the history of the Maine Forestry District, which until 1973 was a major part of the Maine Forest Service. Ten Million Acres of Timber documented and covered in detail the early events that shaped the MFD and eventually the Maine Forest Service.

In 1979 Joyce Butler wrote and published the book Wildfire Loose: The Week Maine Burned. In it Butler documented the events of the 1947 Forest Fire Disaster. She captured in print some of the stories and experiences of the brave men and women who fought these fires and those who had to live in the aftermath of it. It also evaluated the impact of the fires on Maine Forest Service, the fire fighting techniques and policies that formed in the following years.

The history of the Maine Forestry District and the history of the 1947 fire had a wealth of information and personal experience to draw from. What were missing from a complete history of the Maine Forest Service were the events that occurred after the creation of the Department of Conservation. There are no books written on any subject after that period and much of the written documentation and information is spread out in obscure documents throughout Maine Forest Service facilities. Very little of this information was looked at from a historical perspective.

Section C: The Evaluation and the Next Step

The preliminary research for this project revealed multiple events that had never been evaluated or recorded historically. Some of these events had a major impact and are still having a major impact on the identity of the Maine Forest Service. The 1947 fire disaster, the Spruce Budworm Epidemic and Spray Project (1970-1985), and the effects of economic hard times and budget crises are three of the major events that shaped the identity of the Maine Forest Service.

For each of these subjects there is a wealth of information scattered in many places. The subject that is in the most need of being recorded is the Spruce Budworm epidemic and the spray projects that followed (1970-1985). The second major event is actually three events in one. The effects of economic recessions and hard times triggered three events, the creation of the Department of Conservation (1973), the 1981 forester cutbacks, and the 1991 termination of the fire tower program. The third and major event, the 1947 fire has been well documented. In relation to the 1947 fire something could be written on the era that followed the ’47 fire. A lot of this information could be gathered using the Forest Commissioners biennial reports and the scrapbooks located at the Entomology Lab.

A major paper could also be written on the effects of timber trespass and theft legislation, and the Forest Practices Act (1989). There is a wealth of information that could be collected from current and former employees, as well as, from current and former legislators. Even though timber theft and trespass laws and the FPA have only been around for a relative short period of time, they have had a major impact on the future direction of the Maine Forest Service.

There are many events in Maine Forest Service history that could be documented in-depth. The most important are the 1947 fire disasters, the spruce budworm epidemic of the 1970’s, and the effects of economic hardships on the bureau.
Section D: How to Get Started, What’s Important, and Interviewing

The best way to get started with a project like this is to get a good understanding as to where the organization came from, the best was to do that for the Maine Forest Service is to go over the old Department of Forestry Biennial Reports. The second thing to do is to read two very important books, Ten Million Acres of Timber: The Remarkable Story of Forest Protection in the Maine Forestry District and Wildfire Loose: The Week Maine Burned. Ten Million Acres of Timber by Austin H. Wilkins documents the history of the Maine Forestry District. The MFD was the entity that made up most of the Maine Forest Service, until the formation of the Department of Conservation. The book highlights some of the most important events and transitions in the MFD and the Maine Forest Service.

The second book that gives a good historical background to the Maine Forest Service is Wildfire Loose by Joyce Butler. Wildfire Loose documents the 1947 Forest Fire Disaster that struck the state in 1947. The book goes over the conditions and events that started the fire, the stories, heroic moments, and an evaluation of the impact of that fire on the Maine Forest Service. It gives a great lead in to some of the impact and the programs started because of that major forest fire disaster.

The third major reference material that is good to go over is “The Spruce Budworm Outbreak in Maine in the 1970’s – Assessment and Directions for the Future. MAES Bulletin 819 (1988)” This document was put out by the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Maine, with help from the Irland Group. It gives a breakdown and partial history of the Spruce Budworm outbreak and the Maine Forest Service’s reaction to it in the 1970’s and 1980’s.

The first stage of the project was to evaluate what information was available throughout the offices of the Maine Forest Service. There are a lot of valuable assets located on the 6th floor of MFS headquarters. There is also a historical file kept in Tom Parent’s office that documents some of the major events of the past 30 or so years. These records and the before mentioned books were enough to formulate some preliminary questions.

The second stage of the preliminary work was to interview the division directors and the bureau director. These interviews gave a better understanding of the project as well as more potential areas of research and persons to get in contact with in and outside the organization. One thing to make sure of is to have an area of research before heading to the division directors to have a major topic or idea of what you are looking for.

The information stored at the Entomology Lab is very valuable for two reasons. The first and major reason is the entomology library. In that room is a complete set of Forest Commissioner Biennial Reports, copies of every spruce budworm operation report, as well as, two copies of Austin H. Wilkins Ten Million Acres of Timber. The second there are sets of scrapbooks located up in the attic that are a collection of old newspaper articles from the 1940’s through the 1970’s. The scrapbooks document some of the major programs, (Keep Maine Green, Smokey Bear), as well as diseases and insects that entered the state at that time (Dutch Elm)
While trying to find primary sources I went to the Maine State Library. This proved to be a mistake. Much of the history of the Maine Forest Service is not collected in books or newspaper articles at the Maine State Library. Most of the books that are available on the Maine Forest Service only covered up until 1972. If someone is planning on going to the Maine State Library the best thing to do is to get a major topic and the date it happened, especially if you are going to look for newspaper articles. This will narrow down the search and save valuable research time.

The Interview Process

Some of the most important lessons learned came from the interview process. The first lesson is that phone interviews are not as effective as live interviews. Over the phone it is very hard to read a person’s emotional tone and impossible to read body language. These facts made it very hard for anyone to carry on a personal and interesting interview. The best information came from those personal interviews in which both the interviewee and myself were comfortable.

A very good idea is to mail some preliminary questions ahead of time. This will give the person interviewed enough time to prepare and recall memories and emotions of the period you are looking for. The most important and interesting information came from those interviews whom had the questions mailed ahead of time. Another good idea is to interview former division directors. In my previous experiences they tend to have more knowledge and a better understanding of the politics of the major changes that occurred.

There are two key lessons to be learned about the setting up of the interviews. One is to set them up as soon as possible and a second is to be prepared. The interview process was the most time consuming and the most interesting of the project. Most of the interviews were at least an hour or two away, and most of them took an hour or two to complete. As the summer went many of the important leads were unable to be followed up on because time began to run out on the project. Spacing out the interviews and giving time for a proper analysis is key. The best way to do this is to set up interviews early and spread them out.

Being prepared for the interview is essential. Before going out on an interview a review of the material and the questions asked is the best way to do it. That way the information is still fresh in your mind when the interview begins. Preparing a list of questions on an interview is also a good idea, however once you get caught up in conversation it is very hard to concentrate on the questions at hand.

Finally as an end to the process I sent thank you notes to most of the people I did interviews with. This, I feel, gave a sense of purpose and closure to the process and is a good way to show appreciation for taking some out of their day to do an interview.

Conclusion

The project was a very interesting one from a historical standpoint. Much of the information collected for the project had never been collected or evaluated in one place before. The project provides a much-needed foundation to any future Maine Forest Service historical research projects. It also continued
the tradition of historical documentation that was ended with the discontinuation of the Forest Commissioner's Biennial Reports.
Part II: The Report

The History of the Maine Forest Service with the Department of Conservation

The Maine Forest Service has a rich and very interesting history. Throughout the twentieth century the Maine Forest Service has been on the forefront of forest protection. From the erection of the first fire tower in 1905 to the hiring of the first state entomologist (1921), to the signing of the Northeastern Forest Fire Protection Compact, Maine has been in the middle of the forest protection revolution. During the 1970's the structure of the Maine Forest Service changed dramatically. There were many key events that signaled the end of the post 1947-fire era. The first of these changes was the retirement of the longest serving Forest Commissioner Austin H. Wilkins. The second major signal was the consolidation of the Maine Forest Service with the Department of Conservation. *(1971-1972 Biennial Report)*

On October 3, 1973 the Maine Forest Service as Maine knew it came to an end. It was on that day that the Maine Forest Service became the Bureau of Forestry under the newly created Department of Conservation. The Department of Forestry was the largest department of the three to be put under the DOC “umbrella”. The Forest Service had been around since 1909 and it had many structures and equipment spread throughout the state. When the Department of Conservation was created all structures operated by the Maine Forest Service were put under its control. The effect of the consolidation took some of the organizations historical identity away. The consolidation of the Maine Forest Service was a major turning point for the organization and its direction for years to come. *(Collected from several interviews)*

One of the first major effects and changes that occurred under Department of Conservation supervision was the consolidation of the Maine Forestry District and the organized towns under one budget. *(MFFCC, 1983)* Previously, the costs of running MFD and organized town operation were split. They existed as two separate entities with different methods of funding. The Maine Forestry District would collect money from landowners for fire protection through a voluntary self-imposed tax; the organized towns would collect money from the town’s taxpayers. Under the new system all monies coming from the MFD and the organized towns were placed into the same fund and went to pay for all MFS programs. The money coming from the MFD self-imposed taxes were now benefiting the organized towns and vice versa. In the case of the landowners, they were no longer paying a voluntary tax and the state was deciding where the money that was collected would go. The proved to be a milestone in Maine Forest Service history, it would mark the beginning of the end for the Maine Forestry District *(1983 the Maine Forest Fire Control Commission recommendation to abolish the Maine Forestry District, 1983 MFFC Report, Pg. 8).*

During the 1970’s an event was forming that would envelop all operations of the Maine Forest Service for many years. In that decade the Maine woods were ravaged by the spruce budworm. Since the last outbreak Maine’s economy began to rely on spruce and fir trees to make paper. The last budworm
epidemic, which ended in the 1920’s, created uniformly aged stands of spruce and fir trees. By the 1960’s and 1970’s these stands became sexually mature, as that happened the trees produced more pollen attracting the massive flights of budworm moths. The budworm is a natural pest that attacks spruce and fir tree stands in 30-60 year cycles. In the years decades leading to the 1970’s the beginning of the epidemic were seeded in Canada. It slowly moved, with the help of moths hitching a ride on cold front made its way to Maine. (Douglas Stark, Dave Struble, Henry Trial)

It was the larva that the moths produced that reeked havoc on the north woods soft timber supply. A spruce or fir tree could stand one or two seasons of budworm infestation, but once it reached epidemic proportions, which would last many years, the resource became threatened. The State of Maine depended on these resources to keep the paper industry thriving. A need was developing to protect these valuable stands long enough for the paper companies to harvest them. (David Struble, Douglas Stark, Henry Trial, MAES Bulletin 819)

The 1970’s outbreak was the largest and wide spread in Maine history since the 1920 epidemic. Before 1970 the Maine Forest Service conducted small spray programs a few times during the 1950’s and 1960’s to combat these forest pests. As the epidemic grew the spray program that was started in the 1970’s became an annual event by 1972. (Pg. 71, MAES) These operational spray projects continued until the 1985 budworm season.

Throughout the duration of the spray projects the Maine Forest Service made history. Between 1970 and 1976 the Maine Forest Service and private landowners began gearing up for massive annual spray projects. After 1975 there began a need of an annual budgeted spray project. Through the use of Federal, State, and landowner funding, the MFS and landowners undertook the largest aerial spray operation in Maine. (MAES Bulletin 819)

In 1976 the Maine Forest Service, with the use of private contractors undertook the largest spray program in MFS history. Some of the spray projects got as large as 40 miles long. The aircraft ranged on these missions ranged from a single engine Stearman biplane to mammoth Lockheed Constellations. Two of these Constellations were rumored to belong to General Douglas MacArthur and Governor Dewy of New York. When the project was over the Maine Forest Service, through the use of contractors, had sprayed 3.5 million acres of woodland. (Trial, Stark, Jones)

The Maine Forest Service conducted annual operational spray projects between 1972 and 1985. These projects were a huge success for the Maine Forest Service and a large victory for the landowners. The programs accomplished what they set out to do; they bought enough time for landowners and paper companies to salvage much of the timber that was ravaged by the spruce budworm. In the end through the use of Maine Forest Service employees and private contractors the spray program was a wonderful success and a prime example of Maine Forest Service teamwork and cooperation with landowners.

Throughout the history the Maine Forest Service there have been some major changes that have shaped and influenced many aspects of it. The 1947 fire brought fire control, protection, prevention, and forest management into major departments. The spruce budworm epidemic of the 1970’s and 1980’s
brought about the use of every department working as a team. The effect of budget cuts between 1970 and 1991 has changed the nature of the services provided by the Maine Forest Service.

During its lifetime with the Department of Conservation the Maine Forest Service has been severely effected by economic recessions and budget crises. There have been three major events that have occurred to the Maine Forest Service over the past thirty years, which have been the direct result of these economic hard times. The first major event was in 1973 when the Department of Forestry merged with three other departments creating the Department of Conservation. In 1981 due to more economic hard times the Maine Forest Service eliminated 13 forester positions and the entire Service Forester program. Finally in 1991 when another recession and budget crisis hit the State of Maine the Fire Control Division was forced to eliminate seasonal watchmen positions and eliminated the fire tower program all together.

The creation of the Department of Conservation came about due to many reasons, some economic and some political. During the early 1970’s the State of Maine and the United States as well were hit both by a recession and an energy crisis. These events created a deficit in budgets throughout the United States that in turn created problems for states. In order to save money the State of Maine consolidated three departments into one larger department, the Department of Conservation. By combining many departments administratively, the State of Maine could save money on executive expenses, as well as operational expenses.

The Department of Forestry was the largest of all the combining departments and had the most to loose. Since its creation in 1909 with the MFD the Maine Forest Service had been administrating a large amount of equipment and capital structures. When the Department of Conservation was formed on October 3, 1973 every major structure and personnel were placed under Department of Conservation control.

The Bureau of Forestry was spared from major political upheaval until 1981 when the state went through another recession. That year the governor and the Department of Conservation commissioner at the time decided to cut the service forester program and eliminate 13 service forester positions.

There were many factors and circumstances working against the foresters during that period of time. The first factor, which was the most important one, was the economic factor. The state in 1981 was going through a period of economic turmoil. Then Governor Joseph Brennan needed to find 10 million dollars out of the budget to include Maine teachers into the Maine State Retirement System. After cutting several programs the DOC commissioner and the governor decided to cut the Service Forester Program.

(Walter Gooley)

The second major factor that was against them was the economically necessity of their services in the eyes of government. Many of the services, such as marking timber and forest planning, could be done (for a price) by private consulting firms. The question from private landowners and consultants was “why pay for a service when you cold get that service for free from the state”. By that point in time many of the large land owning companies already had a private forester on staff doing their harvest consulting work.

(Dennis Brennan, Cliff Foster, Walter Gooley, George Bourassa, Peter Lammert)
The Forester cuts were a devastating blow to the Forest Management Division. The elimination of 13 foresters had a terrible impact on the morale of the foresters left behind, according to foresters who survived the ordeal. The feeling in the Management division before the cutbacks was always on the positive. It was the belief that they were providing a positive service to the public, that they were making a difference. After the cuts it was as if the legs had been cut out from underneath the division. For the foresters who were left to hold down the fort the division was never the same. (Cliff Foster, Walter Gooley)

The third and final major event that was impacted by economic factors was the ending of the Fire Tower program. In 1991 the Maine Forest Service, as an effort to cut cost and save money decided to take the program out of the Fire Control budget. Forest Watchmen were allowed to continue their employment throughout the season, however they would not be asked to return for the 1992 season. The Maine Forest Service was able to fill the role of the towers by cheaper and more effective means.

In the years leading up to the fire tower closings there was already a change in the way the Fire Control Division detected fires. Beginning in the 1960’s and gradually increasing them throughout the state the Maine Forest Service began to contract fire detection aircraft to replace towers in the north. These pilots were (and still are) trained by the Maine Forest Service to detect and report fires. (Tom Parent, Andy Mendes, Maynard Thronton, John Knight, Ten Million Acres of Timber)

When the time came in 1991 for budget cutbacks, discontinuing of the fire towers seemed to be the most favorable option at the time. Employment of seasonal Watchmen became a financial burden to the Forest Service. With watchmen the state had to pay for their salaries and their benefits. Funding was also needed for training, since they were seasonal they could easily move on to another job and leave the Forest Service, leaving the Forest Service to pay to train another employee. The second financial cost was to pay for the maintenance of watchman camps and maintenance for the towers themselves. The use of aerial detection contracts the state could do the same job for a fraction of the cost.

There was much opposition to ending the use of the fire tower program. Major resistance to the closing of fire towers came from the organized towns. Fire towers had become very important to organized towns. They were not only used for fire detection but also for communication. Organized towns would use the watchman to relay messages from one radio to another radio that may be out of range. (Andy Mendes, Tom Parent)

By the end of the use of fire towers communication was not as big of an issue for the Maine Forest Service. Before the towers were eliminated from the Maine Forest Service fire protection plan, the MFS installed radio repeaters into the towers. These acted as relay stations for all Maine Forest Service radio communication. The use of repeaters gave the Maine Forest Service radio communication capability throughout the entire state of Maine aerial detection aircraft and the use of repeaters eliminated the need of the expensive towers and the expense of employees with added benefits. With the use of aerial detection and repeaters the Maine Forest Service no longer had a need to use expensive fire towers. (Andy Mendes, Tom Parent, Maynard Thornton)
The Future of the Maine Forest Service seems brighter than ever before. Positive events over the past 15 years have set the Forest Service in a new and positive direction for the twenty-first century. The conversion of the Forest Protection division from a mix of seasonal and year-around to a full time year-around professional staff has changed the responsibilities of the division. It not only concentrates on fire control but also enforcement of timber theft and trespass laws. Passage of the Forest Practices Act in 1989 and timber theft and trespass laws has brought the Forest Policy and Management Division and the Forest Protection Division in a more regulatory role. These events have helped secure the future of the Maine Forest Service in an ever-changing world.

Maine Forest Service history is very rich and interesting. The twentieth century has been filled with many triumphs and some tragedies for the bureau. If there is one truth about the Maine Forest Service it is its ability to bounce back from whatever set backs it may encounter. Many of these hardships have occurred when the Maine Forest Service became a bureau under the Department of Conservation. Whether it was the 1947 fire disaster, or the reduction of the department to a bureau, or the results of economic hardship, the Maine Forest Service has always been able to adapt and change to, continue its mission and its responsibility to the people and the forests of Maine.
Part III: Important Events

Maine Forest Service Historical Timeline: 1940-2001

*With Partial Documentation*

Events: 1941

Major Events: **October 1947**

1941: Forest Insect Survey was started using fire control and other existing staff (This was designed to monitor Spruce Budworm). (Pg. 38 *Spruce Budworm in Maine, 1967*)

   - *Purpose of the CSF Program:* “To promote better management of small privately owned woodlands.” (pg. 52, 1971-1972 *Biennial Report*)


**October 1947:** The Great State of Maine Forest Fire occurred destroying more than 200,000 acres of Maine timber. (*Wild Fire Loose, pg. 229, Joyce Butler, Copy in Tom Parent’s office*)
   - In the following months the Forest Commissioner was given full authority over Maine Fire control (In organized territory as well as the Maine Forestry District) (*Butler, 1947-1948 Biennial Report*)
   - As a result of the fire the Keep Maine Green campaign was started to inform the public of the dangers of Forest Fires, and the prevention of forest fires (*1947 – 1948 Biennial Report*)

1948: Prior to that year the Cooperative Service Forestry Program was 100% federally funded. Due to a change in policy, it was turned over to the state, the U.S. Forest Service, to continue the funding. (pg. 52, 1971-1972 *Biennial Report*)

**March 24, 1948:** First organizational meeting of the Keep Maine Green campaign (*All information taken from the 1947 – 1948 Biennial Report*)
   - Industry supported the campaign by purchasing adds for newspapers (*1947 – 1948 Biennial Report*)
   - Newspapers cooperated by running fire prevention adds throughout the year during the campaign (*1947 – 1948 Biennial Report*)
   - Program continued into the 1970’s (*Unconfirmed official ending date, last recorded slogan in Ten Million Acres was in the 1970’s*)
   - 1952 was the most successful year of the campaign, radio, theaters, and other forms of media helped get the word out. (*1951-1952 Biennial Report*)
   - Example: Jelly Elliot and the Knotheads, Smokey Bear, Keep Maine Green

**November 1948:** First meeting between New England governors at the Massachusetts
State House in Boston to discuss a fire protection and cooperation plan (pg. 5, A Review of Compact History, January 31st, 1979, Wilkins)

1949: Forest Management Division was created. (Walter Gooley)

**June 25, 1949:** U.S. Congress enacted Public Law 129
- Northeastern Fire Protection Compact (Op. Man. NFFPC, pg. 2)
- **Purpose:** “Establish in state and provincial law approved by the congress for the purpose of promoting prevention and control of forest fires in the northeastern region of the United States and adjacent areas in Canada, through the development of integrated forest fire plans, the maintenance of adequate forest fire fighting services, and by providing mutual aid in fighting forest fires in the region.” (Operation Manual for the Northeastern Forest Fire Protection Commission, pg. 7, File in the Goodwill Building, Annual Summary drawer)

1949 – 1950: Wireless radio was introduced into the Maine Forest Service (Bureau of Forestry, Fire Control Division Overview-1979 (BFFCD) pg. 2)

1950’s

1950: All Rangers in organized towns had radio communication capabilities (Bureau of Forestry, Fire Control Division (BFFCD) Overview-1979 pg. 8)

- The bill granted consent and approval to the participation of certain provinces of the Dominion of Canada into the Northeastern Forest Fire Protection Compact (Op. Man. NFFPC, pg. 7)

1952: Dutch elm disease entered the state of Maine causing havoc with the native elm population. (1951-1952 Biennial Report)

1953: The “Smokey Bear” campaign began in Maine only a year after it began nationally (1951-1952, 1953-1954 Biennial Report)

1954: First aerial spray operation for budworm control in Maine. First operational use of DDT on Budworm (BFFCD Overview-1979 pg. 9, Appendix E, Spruce Budworm in Maine, The 1983 Suppression Project)

April 7, 1956: Henry B. “Doc” Peirson, hired in 1921 as the first state entomologist in the country, retired after 35yrs of service. Robley W. Nash was his successor. (1955-1956 Biennial Report)

1958: After a two year study some towers where radios operated as effectively as telephone were switched to radio. The transition reduced the departments reliance on costly telephone lines. (1955 – 1956 Biennial Report)
- New England Telephone and Telegraph switched to a dial service system instead of manually operated lines making communication easier. (Under the communication section of the report)

July 1, 1958: Forest Commissioner A.D. Nutting resigned, Deputy Forest Commissioner Austin H. Wilkins is appointed to the position. (1957-1958 Biennial Report)

1959: Maine Forest Service acquires its first Helicopter a Bell Model 47. The first MFS helicopter pilot was George Johnson (John Knight interview)

1960’s
Summer 1962: Forest Service utilized a helicopter for the first time to “water bomb” a hard to reach fire. *(1961-1962 Biennial Report, pg. 19)*

1963: Experiments began to develop Bacillus Thuringiensis as an alternative to DDT *(1963-1964 Biennial Report)*

1964: Maine Forest Service acquired its First DeHavilland Beaver aircraft for “water bombing” *(John Knight, 1963-1964 Biennial Report)*

1965: Congress passed the Federal Agricultural Act of 1965, it allows the Maine Forest Service to use federal funds along with state and private funds to rehabilitate unproductive forestlands. *(Biennial Report 1967-1968)*


*1967: First aircraft forest fire detection contract established *(BFFCD, Overview 1979, pg. 9)*


1970’s

*General Event with No Date Given: The ending of log drives helped create a need for land owners and other logging companies to for year around roads to harvest lumber. *(Dave Struble, Peter Beringer) (“Last Log Drive in Maine” film is stated as being in 1973)*


1971: The 105th Maine Legislature passed the Maine Tree Growth Tax Law. Title 36, MRSA, Section 8, Chapter 616. This made the Maine Forestry Department responsible for assisting the Bureau of Taxation in obtaining basic forestry valuation data. *(pg. 52, 1971-1972 Biennial Report)*

• That same year the Legislature passed a bill creating the Land Use Regulatory Commission (LURC) *(http://www.state.me.us/doc/lurc/lurchome.htm)*


January 1, 1973: Longest Serving Forest Commissioner Austin H. Wilkins Retired. He was succeeded by Fred E. Holt, the last Forest Commissioner. *(1971-1972 Biennial Report)*

October 3, 1973: The Department of Conservation for the State of Maine is created.

• The Department of Forestry is made a subset of the DOC and became the Bureau of Forestry. *(1974 Department of Conservation Annual Report, pg. 6)*

1975: The Maine Forestry District and non-MFD services were administratively
combined. Reason: “no longer any segregation of costs for the MFD with cost of the other areas”, combines the cost of MFD and organized territories. (MFFCC report 1/14/1983, pg. 6 Goodwill Building)

1976: Maine Forest Service aerial operations acquired their first UH-1B Helicopter, it quickly proved itself on the Baxter State Park fire. (John Knight Interview)


May – June, 1976: The Maine Forest Service orchestrated the largest aerial insecticide spray project in its history (Bangor Daily News Reports in the Maine State Library)
  • Operating out of Millinocket and Presque Isle (Don Oulette, Ancy Thurston, Entomology Lab)
  • Operation avoided the Moosehorn Wildlife Refuge, fear that it would unbalance the food chain (Bangor Daily News: Aroostook County Edition, 6/2/76, pg. 12. “Budworm Spraying Continues Downeast”)

1977: Baxter Fire occurs in Baxter State Park (Baxter State Park Fire Review File, 6th Floor Key Plaza)
  • Over 3500 acres burned
  • Some environmentalists believe that the fires in the park should not be touched because wildfire is a natural thing and Baxter State Park should remain untouched.
  • Lawsuits are filed against the Department of Conservation
  • It was the turning point in fire fighting techniques a more light handed approach

1977: The real “Smokey Bear” died at the age of 26 (BFFCD, Overview pg.9)

1978: Bacillus Thuringiensis first used operationally on 21,000 acres of timber (Appendix E, Spruce Budworm in Maine, The 1983 Suppression Project)

1978: Austin Wilkins writes Ten Million Acres of Timber: The Remarkable Story of Forest Protection in the Maine Forestry District (1909-1972). It is a historical documentation of the Maine Forest District from 1909 to 1972

June 14, 1979: A C-54 spray plane crashed into Eagle Lake in the Alligash Wilderness Waterway. Picture of the aircraft was published in National Geographic (Appendix E, Spruce Budworm in Maine, The 1983 Suppression Project)

1980’s

General Events, No Specific Year:
• Mid decade: the incorporation of the readiness review. (Making sure every ranger station had the proper equipment and it was stored properly) (Interviews with John Knight, George Bourassa, Andy Mendes)
• Mid decade: uniformity on fire protection vehicles, up until that point there were no uniformed code for fire fighting equipment. (Interviews with John Knight, George Bourassa, Andy Mendes)

1981: Governor Brennan’s administration cut 13 Foresters in order to save money (Peter Lammert,
**Walter Gooley, Cliff Foster Interview**

- Was a huge blow to the Forest Management Department *(Dennis Brennan, Peter Lammert, George Bourassa Interviews)*
- Brought Forest Management morale to an all time low *(Cliff Foster, Walter Gooley)*
- Over half Forester positions were eliminated *(Dennis Brennan, Peter Lammert, George Bourassa Interviews)*
- Brennan needed 10 million dollars to get the Maine teachers under the state retirement system that is why the positions were cut *(Walter Gooley)*

1981: The Maine Forest Fire Control Study Commission was created by the 110th Maine Legislature *(Maine Forest Fire Study Commission Report [1/14/83], Located in the Goodwill storage building, file cabinet on the first floor)*

**Purpose of the MFFCSC**

- Review the organization, administration, funding, and delivery of state forest fire control
- Review alternatives to forest fire prevention and suppression
- Identify the most modern, effective and cost efficient method for providing forest fire control
- Make any other studies and evaluations necessary to assess existing laws and information relating to forest fire control

May 1982: Maine Forest Fire Control Commission met for the first time.* *(MFFCC Report, pg. 8, 1/14/83)*

January 14, 1983: The Maine Forest Fire Control Commission issued the recommendation that the Maine Forest District should be abolished.

Forest fire prevention would fall under the total control of the Maine Forest Service. *(MFFCC report 1/14/1983, pg. 12, Goodwill Building)*

1985: Last year of operational Budworm spraying *(Henry Trial, Maine Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 819, pg. 71)*

October 18, 1987: The Maine Forest Service sponsored a field day commemorating the 40th anniversary of the 1947 fire at Massabesic High School in Waterboro, ME

- Also during that period the Maine Forest Service put together an educational program for local schools to inform children of the 1947 fire.

1988: Northern Forest Land Study *(Don Mansius Interview)*

1989: Legislature passed the Maine Forest Practices Act

1990’s

**General Events, No Specific Year:**

- Early 1990’s, the transition from some seasonal rangers to a full time professional workforce.
- Changing Forest Ranger training from just fire training to a law enforcement and Forest Ranger training program
- Transition from a fixed wing/ Beaver operation to a solely helicopter based program
- The placing of repeaters in towers to improve communication and safety for rangers
- Late 1980’s early 1990’s the forest service began to phase in the Bell UH-1H helicopter

1990: The Rip Fire burned 800 acres of timber within 4 days *(Dennis Brennan Interview)*

**June 1991:** The Fire Control Division of the Maine Forest Service decided ended the use of Fire Towers. *(“Fire Towers are Facing End of Line”, Lewiston Sun Journal, 5/15/91)*
• Privately contracted aircraft patrols took the place of observation towers. *(Tom Parent, Maynard Thornton, Andy Mendes interviews)*

• State budget crisis. Maine Forest Service decides not to include watchmen in the next budget. (Summer 1992 Budget) *(Tom Parent interview)*

• DOC planned to close the towers as an economic stop-gap measure to close the state budget gap (“Fire Towers Facing the End of the Line”, Lewiston Sun Journal, 5/15/91)

• June 8th of that year was the end of the fiscal year for the State of Maine and the Department of Conservation

• The plan was to keep the watchmen on the payroll for the rest of the 1991 fire season (“Fire Towers Facing the End of the Line”, Lewiston Sun Journal, 5/15/91)

• That summer there was a test with air observation and fire towers in southern Maine. *(Tom Parent)*


• The Alligash Fire – First and only fire to institute the FEMA emergency funding program never *(Tom Parent)*

1994: Forest Protection Division converted to a total helicopter based program for aerial operations *(MSF Forest Control Division, DOC, Review of Fire Control activities 1989-1994)*


• The White Mountain, Green Mountain, and Finger Lakes National Forests joined in 1996 as ex-officio members under the name of the New England National Forests. *(Northeastern Forest Fire Protection Commission website)*

1996: First Forestry Referendum *(Don Mansius, Tom Doak)*

• Public voted on three options

• 2A Citizens Initiative “Do you want Maine to ban clear cutting and get other new logging standards?” 175,079 YES

• 2B Competing Measure “Do you want the compact for Maine’s forests to become law to promote sustainable forest management practice’s throughout the state?” 282,620 YES

• 2C Against A and B “Against the Citizens Initiative and the Competing Measure.” 139,176 YES

• Neither the Citizen Initiative nor the Competing Measure got a high enough majority to pass so it was sent to a runoff election in 1997 *(Questions and numbers from: http://www.state.me.us/legis/lawlib/inivot.htm)*

1997: Forest Compact failed *(Tom Doak)*

• November 4, 1997: This question was posed to the voters, “Do you want the compact for Maine’s forests to become law to promote sustainable forest management practices throughout the state?” 164,573 YES 182,368 NO *(Questions and numbers from: http://www.state.me.us/legis/lawlib/inivot.htm)*

September 18, 1999: The Forest Fire Control Division of the Maine Forest Service officially changed its name to the Forest Protection Division.

• The Insect and Disease Management Division officially changed its name to the Forest Health and Monitoring Division

1999: First year of annual forest inventory *(Tom Doak)*

2000’s
**2000:** Second Forestry Referendum (*Tom Doak*)

**May 29 – August 17, 2001:** MFS hired intern Mark Paré to collect, record, and evaluate a history of the Maine Forest Service.
Appendix A: Partial Information Inventory/ Partial Bibliography:

6th Floor of the Key Plaza Building
Fire Control Historical File
- Bureau of Forestry Fore Control Division Overview 1979
- A Review of Compact History January 31, 1979
- 1961 Tower Airlift Document
- Tower Descriptions and Conditions 1980
- Summery of Forest Towers
- 1986 Tower Inventory
- Department of Conservation Annual Reports 1987-1994
- Review of State Forest Fire Control Activities
- Reports of Spray operations from the 1950’s – 1980’s

Director’s Office
- Biennial Reports of the Forest Commissioner 1910 – 1972. (Some editions are missing)
- Department of Conservation, Bureau of Forestry Biennial Reports 1974-1975 and 1976

Entomology Lab Partial List of Historical Records
- Some scrapbooks located in the Attic ranging from the 1940’s through the 1970’s. (References to Smokey the Bear, Keep Maine Green, and Illness and Fires plaguing the Maine woods.)
- Volumes of commissioner reports that are not located in the directors office.
- Some Maine State Annual Reports
- Time line of Austin Wilkins history up until the 1970’s
- Report of personnel up until the mid-1970’s
- A copy of Austin H. Wilkins’ Ten Million Acres of Timber

In Storage at the Goodwill Building
- Old historical slides
- Multiple cassette tapes of a number of different Maine Forest Service subjects
- “Then It Happened” a documentary on the 1947 fires
- Maine Forest Service Budworm Policy Document.
- Multiple files of forest management pictures and Forest Protection pictures.
- Book of Moorle Correspondents from 1991 (box: MFS, HED. Agency # 22/4/7/94)
- Box full of historical photographs that were used for some of the Biennial Reports of the 1960’s
- Video Tapes: “October Furry: A documentation of the 1947 fire with “Then It Happened” at the end.
- “Then It Happened” Video, Austin Wilkins discussing the 1947 fire and the NFFPC

Aerial Operations in Old Town
- John Knight has an historical file of aviation history and a history of some of the aircraft used by and owned by the Maine Forest Service.
- There is also a power point presentation that he been worked on up there as well.

State of Maine Archives
- These files are under the Department of Conservation directory
- Some reports on the Baxter State Park Fire
- 1981 Report on the layoff of Maine Foresters
- 1983 report on Camden Fire and Forest Practices Act

Irland, Loyd C. “The Spruce Budworm in Maine in the 1970’s- Assessment and Directions for the Future” *Maine Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin* 819 October 1988. MAES University of Maine, Orono, ME 04469


**Information and Recordings are Stored on the Computer is in G:\COMMON\MFShistory**

**Appendix B: Letters and Questions**

July 26, 2001

Austin H. Wilkins
3 Blaine Ave.
Augusta, ME 04330

Dear Mr. Wilkins,

My name is Mark Paré and I am doing an internship with the Maine Forest Service for the summer. The internship was acquired through the Margaret Chase Smith Center for Public Policy at the University of Maine. My project for the summer is to collect and compile a history of the Maine Forest Service.

The project is a fairly large one. It requires me to document and collect material that is important to the preservation of the history of the Maine Forest Service. A key part of the research is to collect information through interviews with current and retired employees. The plan is to continue this internship program next summer for another intern to continue collecting this historical information.

I am writing to inform you of the current project and to request an interview with you. Since you had been involved with the Maine Forest Service for many years, and had served as commissioner for 15 years, an interview with you would be very valuable to the history of the Maine Forest Service.

I will contact you within the next week to set up an interview if you are interested in the project.

Sincerely,

Mark P. Paré
Maine Forest Service

p.s. I have enclosed a list of questions and topics that may help prepare you for the interview.

**Austin, (Wilkins)**

Here are some of the questions that may help with preparation for the interview.

1. How long did you work for the Maine Forest Service?
2. How did the budworm spray projects change during your time as Forest Commissioner?
3. How did the tools to combat forest fire change after the 1947 fire?
4. What lead Quebec into the Northeast Forest Fire Protection Compact?
   - Was there a feeling of accomplishment when both Quebec and New Brunswick entered the compact?
5. What lead to the decision to stop using DDT to spray for biological pests?
6. What is your fondest memory of the Maine Forest Service?
7. How did the Maine Forestry District change after it combined administratively with the organized towns?
8. What events lead to the consolidation of the Maine Forest Service into a Bureau of the Department of Conservation?
9. How did the introduction of the wireless radio change the Maine Forest Service? What was it like when the MFS used telephone and line?
10. How did aircraft change the face of the Maine Forest Service in the years following the 1947 fire?
11. What impact did the Centerville Fire have on the Maine Forest Service, in terms of preparation and training?

Other Potential Topics:

The Keep Maine Green Program
The Smokey Bear Program
Alternatives to DDT
Dutch Elm Disease
Establishment of Air Detection Contracts
Senator Edmund S. Muskie reading into the Congressional Record the complete history of the Northeastern Forest Fire Protection Compact

Questions for Walter Gooley

1. How had the Forest Management Division of the Maine Forest Service changed during your career with the Maine Forest Service?
2. What happened to the Information and Education Division of the Maine Forest Service?
3. What can you tell me about the Forester Cutbacks of the early 1980’s?
4. What do you remember about the formation of the department of conservation?
5. How did the Maine Forest Service change since the creation of the Department of Conservation?
6. Did you have any involvement with the Spruce Budworm operations during your career? What was your role during that period?
7. How long did you work for the Maine Forest Service?
8. What positions did you hold while you were employed with the Maine Forest Service?

Other Topics:

Forest Practices Act
Clear Cutting Referendum
The Effect of the Longley Administration
Spruce Budworm
Passage of the Maine Tree Growth Tax Law in 1972
What happened to the Maine Forestry District?
The Consolidation of the MFD and organized towns
Passage of the Spruce Budworm Suppression Act 1976
Legal implications of the Baxter State Park Fire 1977
1988 Northern Forest Land Study
Douglas, (Stark)

Here are some of the questions that I am interested in answering for my history of the Maine Forest Service project:

1. How long did you work for the Maine Forest Service?
2. What positions did you hold during your time with the Maine Forest Service?
3. What roles did you play during the Spruce Budworm spray projects?
4. How did the spruce budworm projects change during your career with the Maine Forest Service?
   - Has the Maine Forest Service changed the tools it uses to control for these pests?
   - When did the Maine Forest Service stop spraying for budworm?
5. When you talk to people about the spruce budworm projects of the 1960’s and 1970’s what is your fondest memory of those programs?
6. What was the scale of those aerial operations as compared to other operations across the country?
   - Were they large or smaller than similar operations?
7. What were the goals of the Spruce Budworm spray projects? Did those projects achieve their goals?
8. What can you tell me about the changing of the Maine Forest Service from a large single department to a division of the Department of Conservation in 1974?
9. In your personal opinion what were the most important events that occurred during your years in the Maine Forest Service?
10. How did the role of the Entomology department change during your years of service to the Maine Forest Service?

Thank you very much again for your help.

Sincerely,

Mark Pare

George Johnson,

Here are some of the questions that I am interested in answering for my history of the Maine Forest Service project:

1. How many years did you work for the Maine Forest Service?
2. What was it like being the first helicopter pilot for the Maine Forest Service?
3. In your opinion what was the most important event that happened to the Maine Forest Service during your career?
4. How had aerial operations changed during your career with the Maine Forest Service?
5. Outside of aerial operations what was the most important event to occur during your career?
6. How was the operation to fly materials up to the Biglow Fire Tower?
7. Did you fly aircraft other than the Bell 47 for the Maine Forest Service?
8. Did you have a role in the 1976-1977 Spruce Budworm projects?
9. What were some changes in Maine Forest Service aviation during your career with the MFS?
10. Did you have any law enforcement training during your career with the Maine Forest Service?
11. Do you recall why the Maine Forest Service was reduced to a bureau under the Department of Conservation in 1973-1974?
12. What was the first year the Maine Forest Service used a helicopter for “water bombing”?

Thank you very much again for your help.
Example of a Thank You Note Sent:

July 26, 2001

Douglas Stark
17 Hospital St.
Augusta, ME 04330

Dear Mr. Stark,

I would like to thank you for taking time out of your day to do an interview for my project. This project is a very valuable start to the documentation of Maine Forest Service history. There is a great need to collect and save information about the MFS, especially after 1970. The information given in your interview will be very helpful to my project.

Thanks Again,

Mark P. Paré
Appendix C: How to Get Started (Broken Down by Topic)

1947 Fire
- Wildfire Loose: The Week Maine Burned (Butler) Good documentation of events that happened
- “October Furry/ Then It Happened” 1997 – A remembrance of the 1947 Fire (Video)
- 1948-1947 Biennial Report
- As well as newspaper articles at the Maine State Library for the week of October 20, 1947

- Maine Agricultural Experiment Station: Bulletin 819, “The Spruce Budworm Outbreak in Maine in the 1970’s – Assessment and Directions for the Future”
- Annual Spruce Budworm Reports from 1954-1988 (Entomology Lab Library)
- Dave Strubel Interview: The impact of the Budworm epidemic
- Henry Trial Interview: Spruce Budworm Operations
- Douglas Stark Interview: Spruce Budworm operations/ personal experience
- Don Oulette

Passage of the Forest Practices Act
- Andy Mendes Interview Notes
- Cliff Foster Interview
- Walter Gooley Interview
- Maynard Thronton Interview
- People to start with: Tom Doak, Tom Parent, Don Mansius

Creation of the Department of Conservation
- 1974-1975 DOC MFS Biennial Report
- Walter Gooley Interview

1981 Forester Cutbacks
- Some information in the Maine State Archives
- Walter Gooley Interview
- Interview Notes with George Bourassa
- Interview Notes with Peter Lammert
- Cliff Foster Interview
- Dennis Brennan Interview
- People who need to be capture on a recording: Merle Ring, Robert Leso, Thomas Whitworth, Richard Beringer

Fire Tower Closings
- Tom Parent Interview
- Newspaper Articles as Well

The Post 1947 Fire Era (1947-1974)
- 1947-1948 through the 1971-1972 Biennial Reports
- Ten Million Acres of Timber: The Remarkable Story of Forest Protection in the Maine Forestry District (1909-1972) (Wilkins)
## Appendix D: Historical Phone List/ Interview Record

**Maine Forest Service**

### Historical Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title or Location</th>
<th>Area of Information</th>
<th>Phone List</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dave Struble</td>
<td>State Entomologist</td>
<td>Budworm 1976</td>
<td>287-4981</td>
<td>6/5/01 - 8/16/01</td>
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<tr>
<td>Don Oulette</td>
<td>Entomology Lab (Aug.)</td>
<td>Aerial Budworm Ops.</td>
<td>287-2431</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lloyd Irland</td>
<td>Winthrop</td>
<td>Budworm</td>
<td>(207) 377-9980</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Chadwick</td>
<td>Augusta</td>
<td>Fmr. Director MFS</td>
<td>622-0754</td>
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<td>Douglas Stark</td>
<td>Augusta</td>
<td>Bud Worm 1976</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austin Wilkins</td>
<td>Augusta</td>
<td>General MFD /MFS</td>
<td>623-8127</td>
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<td>Jim Downie</td>
<td>Fire Prevention Specialist</td>
<td>Ranger History</td>
<td>827-6191</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Knight</td>
<td>Chief Ranger Pilot</td>
<td>Aerial Operations</td>
<td>827-7236</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kenny Wing</td>
<td>District Ranger/ SR D2</td>
<td>Fire Tower Personal Exp.</td>
<td>864-5545</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leslie Thorton</td>
<td>District Ranger/ SR D3</td>
<td>Fire Tower (Life In)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maynard Thornton</td>
<td>District Ranger/ CR D2</td>
<td>Fire Tower (Life In)</td>
<td>738-2601</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Trial</td>
<td>Old Town</td>
<td>Budworm Operations</td>
<td>(207) 827-6191</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walter Gooley</td>
<td>Augusta (Legislature)</td>
<td>Early Forest Management</td>
<td>(207) 778-2368</td>
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<tr>
<td>Franklin Sargent</td>
<td>Highland Plantation, Maine</td>
<td>Fire Tower/Radio Comm.</td>
<td>628-6656</td>
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<td>Duluth Wing</td>
<td>Greenville, ME</td>
<td>General/Fire Tower</td>
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<td>Dennis Brennan</td>
<td>Lyman, ME</td>
<td>1981 Forester Cuts</td>
<td>(207) 324-7000</td>
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<td>Merle Ring</td>
<td>West Paris, ME</td>
<td>1981 Forester Cuts</td>
<td>(207) 674-3787</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Leso</td>
<td>Norridgewock, ME</td>
<td>1981 Forester Cuts</td>
<td>(207) 474-2622</td>
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<td>Thomas Whitworth</td>
<td>Ashland, ME</td>
<td>1981 Forester Cuts</td>
<td>(207) 435-7963</td>
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<td>Gray, ME</td>
<td>Forest Management</td>
<td>(207) 657-4756</td>
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<td>Bob Locke</td>
<td>Caribou, ME</td>
<td>Forest Management</td>
<td>(207) 493-4400</td>
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<td>Bob Gammans</td>
<td>Bangor, ME</td>
<td>Forest Management</td>
<td>(207) 941-8551</td>
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<td>George Johnson</td>
<td>Scarborough, ME</td>
<td>Aerial Operations Pre-75</td>
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<td>Herald Jones</td>
<td>Falmouth, ME</td>
<td>Aerial Operations BDW</td>
<td>(207) 781-5143</td>
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<td>NFFPC</td>
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<td>Andy Mendes</td>
<td>Bolton Hill</td>
<td>Fire Tower, Gen. Ops.</td>
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<td>Ancyl Thurston</td>
<td>Chelsea</td>
<td>Forest M/Entomology</td>
<td>(207) 623-9147</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richard Allen</td>
<td>Bridgeton, ME</td>
<td>White Pine Blister Rust</td>
<td>(207) 647-5423</td>
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<td>Rene Noel</td>
<td>North Windham</td>
<td>Former Forester</td>
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<td>Richard Beringer</td>
<td>Portland, ME</td>
<td>Fmr. Commish DOC</td>
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<td>Private Sec. Budworm</td>
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<td>Vaughn Thronton</td>
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<td>Jeannine Plourde</td>
<td>Greenville, ME</td>
<td>Secretary 70's-90's</td>
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<td>John Diamond</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Budworm Research</td>
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<td>Richard Arsonault</td>
<td>Southern Maine</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<td>Rene Noel</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Richard Beringer</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>John Sinclaire</td>
<td>No</td>
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32. Vaughn Thornton  No  No  No
33. Jeannine Plourde  Yes  Yes  No
34. John Diamond  No  No  No
35. Richard Arsonault  No  No  No
36. Floyd Farington  No  No  No
37. Dan Pratt  No  No  No
38. Temple Bowden  No  No  No
39. Otis Gray  No  No  No
40. Earl Williams  No  No  No

Appendix E: Where and How to Preserve of Maine Forest Service Historical Documents and Artifacts

Maine State Museum – Deanna – (207) 287-6005

Where to store them:
   Maine State Archives – (207) 287-5795

Artifacts:
   Old Maps
   Old Posters
   Old Film
   Cloth Artifacts and wool Jackets

Where to preserve them:

   **Paper Products and Film:** Northeast Document Center. Andover, MA (978) 470-1010

   **Textiles:** American Textile History Museum. Lowell, MA (978) 441-0400