



OldSmokeys Newsletter

Newsletter of the Pacific Northwest Forest Service Retirees—Summer 2008

President's Message—John Nesbitt

A main reason for belonging to the OldSmokeys is the camaraderie and support we give each other. The need for this mutual support has been evidenced in recent weeks by the deaths of three Lakeview, Oregon, area members of our Forest Service family.

Denny Duke, wife of Bill Duke, retired Fire Management Officer on the Lakeview Ranger District of the Fremont National Forest, died in late April of complications from a blood clot on the lungs.

Matt Webb, Fire Management Officer for the Fremont-Winema National Forests and the Lakeview District of BLM, and son of Jim Webb, one-time Forest Supervisor of the Rio Grande National Forest and before that Fremont National Forest fire staff and district ranger of the Bly Ranger District, and his wife Karen, was a mid-May victim of cancer. Matt is remembered in the *Memories* section on page 18 of this newsletter.

Corporal Jessica Ellis, U.S. Army, daughter of Forest Supervisor Steve Ellis, Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, and his wife Linda, and a graduate of Lakeview High School, was killed during her second tour of duty in Iraq. Jessica is remembered in the *Memories* section on page 18 of this newsletter.

My family spent 10 wonderful years in Lakeview, so I can understand the grief the town must be feeling. When we learned of Jessica's death, the OldSmokeys sent a note to her parents pledging our comradeship and expressing our sorrow. I invite any of our members, who are so inclined, to also write to Steve and Linda Ellis.

The OldSmokeys care for each other. We also care for Gifford Pinchot's creation, the Forest Service. As I see it, the outfit has gone through at least two decades of shrinking budgets and shrinking staffing. Our congressional delegation, both in the Senate and the House of Representatives, should know of this plight. Why not send them letters telling of this misuse of our National Forest System and the Forest Service's mandated role of protecting and maintaining those 190 million acres of national treasure.

I look forward to seeing you at the summer picnic on August 22 at the BLM Wildwood Recreation Area.

I wish you peace and fellowship.

John Nesbitt

In This Issue...

<i>Forum: Under Investing in the Nation's Forests?...OldSmokeys Comment on GAO's U.S. Forest Service Transfer Study.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>OldSmokeys News: Lyle Laverty...Janine McFarland...Pam Wilson...SAF 50-Year Members...Financial Report...much more...</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Forest Service News: NAFSR and U.S. Forest Service Budget...Wildfire Season 2008...Daniels Case...much more.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Feature: "What Every Forest Officer Should Know" (Part Three) by S.B. Show.....</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>Opportunities: OldSmokeys Summer Picnic on August 22.....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Changes: Updates to the Membership Directory.....</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>New Members: Introductions of New OldSmokeys.....</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>Memories: Recollections of the Recently Deceased.....</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Letters: Sharings of Thoughts and News.....</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Books: John Riis's 1937 U.S. Forest Service Classic Ranger Trails is Reprinted.....</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>Uncle Sam's Cabins: Glacier Ranger Station, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest.....</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>Out of the Past: Region 6 National Forest Centennials...CCC 75th Anniversary.....</i>	<i>23</i>

Visit the Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association website at: www.oldsmokeys.org

Forum

This issue's extended Forum section features a special guest opinion piece on the state of National Forest System stewardship, published with permission of the Pinchot Institute for Conservation, followed by members' views on the proposed transfer of the U.S. Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior

Are We Under Investing in the Nation's Forests?

*By V. Alaric Sample, Ph.D., President,
Pinchot Institute for Conservation, Washington, D.C.*

The recent bridge collapse in Minneapolis is raising anew questions about how best to maintain and ensure the safety of the basic public infrastructure on which we all rely. This tragedy cost thirteen people their lives, but considering that an average of 200,000 people each day traversed this particular bridge, things could have turned out much, much worse. The immediate reaction of political leaders in cities and towns across the country was to ask their civil engineers, "Could it happen here?" Astonishingly, in *thousands* of cases, their answer was, "Yes." In and around the nation's capital itself, 25 bridges were found to be "structurally deficient," just as the I-35W bridge has been deemed years before its tragic collapse.

Adequate public services with inadequate public investment?

The next question our political leaders ask is "How much will it cost?" and the answer is truly staggering. "Where are we going to find that kind of money?" "How could we have let things deteriorate this badly?" Before the finger pointing begins, let's be honest. What happened at the I-35W bridge is symptomatic of the cherished tradition in American society to focus on the near-term, and let the long-term take care of itself. But the long term has a nasty habit of showing up when least expected, and when the bill comes due it puts politicians-and taxpayers- into serious sticker shock.

Our political leaders campaign on platforms to "put tax money back in your pocket, because you know better how to spend out money than the government." This sounds very appealing, and may get them elected. But it is a dereliction of public duty, an evasion of responsibility that borders on negligence. Every one of the 200,000 people who used the I-35W bridge on a daily basis needed it to be maintained and kept safe. Could they act as individuals to maintain this bridge? Of course not. They rely on the department of transportation to ensure their safety, and on their elected leaders to ensure that DOT has the resources to fulfill this responsibility. This is not an argument for big government or against lower taxes, but it is

important to "right-size" government services so that our elected leaders and the agencies they oversee have the basic resources to ensure the quality and safety of the necessary public infrastructure on which we depend, and which we take for granted until there is some major failure. And regrettably, highway bridges are only one small part of the problem.

What we may soon find out is that our systematic underinvestment in America's forests is an even greater threat to public health and well being, and its coming at us faster than we think.

Forests' environmental services and the lessons of history

There are few things more basic to human needs than water, and there are few things more important to ensuring a reliable supply of usable water than forests. The rate at which we are losing forests in the U.S. today, and the deteriorating conditions in many of the forests that remain, suggest that big problems lie ahead. And it's not just a matter of expense. We can spend money to repair our highway bridges. We can't manufacture water.

Most of the water consumed in the U.S. today—for agriculture, industry, or municipal drinking water—begins as a rain-drop falling in a forest. Forests do more than capture water. They store it in deep forest soils that recharge underground aquifers. They release their water gradually, not as destructive topsoil-laden floods, but as innumerable clear brooks and springs that feed reservoirs and rivers. Throughout history, the loss of forests has been followed first by floods, erosion of fertile soils, reduced productivity, followed in many parts of the world by increased poverty, population dislocations and civil strife (Myers 1993).

Writing at the time of America's great westward expansion, U.S. ambassador to Italy G.P. Marsh recognized that the dry, barren landscapes around the Mediterranean had not always been that way (Marsh 1864). The depletion and destruction of the region's forests—the cedars of Lebanon, the pines of Rome, and great forests of the Anatolian coast cleared to build Cleopatra's navy—fueled the development of classical civilization. By Marsh's time, however, these same lands were dry, dusty, deeply eroded and capable of supporting little more than nomadic herds of goats and sheep. There was a lesson in this, Marsh wrote, for his native country, which at the time was depleting its forest at an alarming and clearly unsustainable rate.

This page is for expressing your opinions or sharing your ideas.

Send your Forum inputs to the editor: Les Joslin, 2356 NW Great Place, Bend, Oregon 97701, or lesjoslin@aol.com.

"I may disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."

— *Attributed to Voltaire*

The lessons in Marsh's *Man and Nature* were not lost, but helped give birth to the nation's first conservation movement, aimed largely at protecting the remaining large areas of forests as reserves to be held permanently in the public trust. Priority was given to protecting those forests from which or where sprang the headwaters of navigable streams and rivers, and those that provided water for irrigated agriculture.

Many of America's forests that were already in private hands continued to be depleted, however, often stripped of their trees and left abandoned. Subsequent floods and catastrophic fires prompted Congress to allow public forestry agencies to reacquire some of these cutover private lands, where they have gradually recovered. Today they form the mountainous backbone of public forests on the eastern half of the country.

Although many of these public forest reserves were established more than a century ago, we are only now beginning to recognize their full economic value to the nation as a whole—and how costly it would be to find a substitute for the critical role they play. The federal forest reserves now “national forests” were protected explicitly to protect watersheds and provide a sustainable supply of wood, but it was not long before Americans discovered they had other values as well—for wildlife habitat, outdoor recreation, even wilderness preservation. Conflicts between these uses erupted into controversy in the mid-20th century, and disputes remain to this day over endangered species and the protection of the last remaining old-growth forests and wilderness areas.

Forest carbon—unpriced but invaluable

Lately, though, certain mega-trends in human society and new developments at the global scale, are causing users to view forests in an entirely different light.

There is a growing consensus that the global climate is changing in ways that do not bode well for either humans or our fellow species, and that decisive action is needed to reduce human-induced “greenhouse gases” like carbon dioxide and methane. A few major carbon-emitting industries, notably those that use fossil fuels for generating electric power, voluntarily invested in planting forests, whose growth over time would absorb or sequester an amount of carbon dioxide roughly equivalent to the amount coming out of their smokestacks.

While very tangible, this direct connection was awkward and difficult, so markets such as that on the London Stock Exchange soon developed to indirectly connect carbon emitters to carbon absorbers through a system of credits. As the need to reduce greenhouse gases becomes increasingly acute, it is expected that the value of a carbon credit will continue to rise. Currently the credit for sequestering a ton of carbon is just under US\$42 (Point Carbon 2003).

U.S. forests are estimated to have roughly 57.8 billion tons of carbon locked away in their woody biomass—trunks, limbs and roots (Birdsey 1992). These forests are estimated to be adding carbon at a rate of 508 million tons annually through tree growth and planting. So hypothetically, the value of the carbon currently being stored by U.S. forests is more than \$21 billion annually.

Forest burning is estimated to account for one-fifth of all human-induced greenhouse gas emissions (McConnell 2003). Actions taken to avoid wildfires, or deforestation for development or agriculture, can help ensure that the carbon already locked away in forests stays there, and that these forests will continue to grow and absorb yet more carbon. How much of all this forest carbon is saleable will depend on how the rules get written in international agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol. Any way you look at it, though, in a warming climate and a carbon-constrained economy, forests are enormously valuable and will become more so.

Water from the nation's forests— what is it worth?

If water is such a precious commodity, and forests play such an essential role in providing this commodity, then what kind of value might forests represent strictly in terms of watershed protection?

Americans use an enormous amount of water. Water consumption in the US for municipal, industrial and agricultural uses totals more than 408 billion gallons per day (Hutson et al. 2000), or an average of more than 1400 gallons per person *per day*. As with energy use, Americans' per capita water consumption is among the highest in the world. And most of this water—more than two-thirds—comes from the nation's forests, both public and private (Sedell et al. 2000).

For a closer look, let's consider the National Forests. The 193 million-acre National Forest System contains less than one-fifth of the nation's forest land. Nevertheless, it is the largest single system of protected forest in the country, and one of the largest in the world. On average, the National Forests provide about 14 percent of the nation's water, but in some regions of the country this proportion is much higher. In the states west of the Mississippi River, the average is 33 percent, and in California nearly 50 percent of the water comes from National Forests (Sedell et al. 2000).

What is this worth? Using a conservative but widely agreed upon valuation of \$40 per acre-foot (an acre-foot of water is 325,851 gallons) the water the National Forests provide is worth roughly \$3.7 billion annually.

Under investing in the nation's forests

But what does it *cost* to produce this? After all, protecting and managing 193 million acres of National Forest is not free—nor is it even cheap. Last year it cost taxpayers nearly \$2.4 billion to manage the National Forest System, not including another \$746 million spent on putting out wildfires (USDA Forest Service 2007). Even so, this translates to an average of only about \$12 per acre—or \$16 per acre even when fire-fighting costs are included.

Just the \$3.7 billion per year in water values *alone* are worth more than the entire annual cost to taxpayers of conserving and sustainably managing the National Forests. Although they represent only one-fifth of the total area of US forests, the National Forests account for more than three-fifths of the net growth in U.S. forests (Smith et al. 1997). If the carbon being sequestered

by this forest growth were to be traded as carbon credits on the London Stock Exchange at today's prices, the value of carbon being sequestered by the National Forests would exceed \$13 billion annually. All the other values- the wildlife habitat, recreation, endangered species protection, carbon sequestration—come along as part of the package at no additional charge.

This is a good deal for the American taxpayer. In fact, it may be too good. Wildfires burned some 9.8 million acres of National Forest in 2006, a modern record. More than 85 percent of the nearly \$760 million it cost to extinguish these fires was spent on protecting homes and other structures adjacent to the forest—not the forest itself. In spite of another \$6 million spent on seeding and restoration of burned areas it will be years before they will fully regain their ability to protect water quality. In a place like Colorado, where major wildfires on National Forest lands have severely damaged two of the major reservoirs supplying drinking water to Denver and other Front Range communities, this is a serious shortcoming that absolutely must be addressed.

The Forest Service knows how to address the problem, but the hazardous fuels reduction treatments run \$500-700 per acre, and the agency estimates that at least 140 million acres are in need of treatment. How did it get this way? It didn't happen overnight. Unfunded treatments get deferred to the next year, then the next, until the price tag becomes so astronomical as to be almost meaningless.

Like the interstate highway bridges, the “long-term” has a nasty habit of coming around when it is least expected.

We are systematically under investing in America's critical infrastructure, whether it is the bridges traversed by a quarter-million commuters each day, or the forests that supply tens of millions of citizens with reliable supplies of clean drinking water. This is not about simply throwing more money at the problem in vague hope that it will go away. It is about taking a responsible approach to maintaining the investments a previous generation made for us, so that we don't dump it on our children so worn out and broken down that it no longer meets the essential needs for health, safety and economic sustainability.

Early conservationists like Gifford Pinchot, who a century

ago, helped establish America's system of forest reserves, left us more of a legacy than even they themselves may have realized. Only in recent years have we recognized the importance of forests for protecting endangered species, or locking up atmospheric greenhouse gases. Yet the forest reserves were providing these important values all along. What other critical functions are these forests serving today, that we ourselves will not recognize or appreciate until perhaps decades from now? A higher level of public investment is necessary to sustain the basic productivity of the natural resources and the unseen but essential services they provide to even the most urban component of our growing population. It is a sound investment not just in the environment, but in the nation's future economic well being.

References

- Birdsey, R. 1992. Carbon Storage and Accumulation in United States Forest Ecosystems. General Technical Report W0-59. Radnor, PA: USDA Forest Service Northeastern Forest Experiment Station.
- Brown, T. 1999. Notes on the Economic Value of Water from National Forests. Unpublished report. Fort Collins, CO: USDA Forest Service Rocky Mountain Research Station.
- Hutson, N., Barber, J., Kenny, K., Linsey, D., Lumia, K., and Maupin, M. 2000. Estimated Water Use in the United States in 2000. USGS Circular 1268. Washington, DC: US Geological Survey.
- Marsh, G. 1864. Man and Nature, Or Physical Geography as Modified by Human Action. Republished in 1965. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- McConnell, R. (ed.). 2003. The State of the World's Forests-2003. Rome: UN Food and Agriculture Organization.
- Myer, N. 1993. Ultimate Security: The Environmental Basis of Political Security. New York: W.W. Norton.
- Point Carbon. 2003. EUA OTC Closing Price. Accessed September 14, 2007 at: <http://www.pointcarbon.com/Home/Market%20prices/Historic%20prices/article8723-633.html>
- Sedell, J., Sharpe, M., Apple, D., Copenhagen, M., and Furniss, M. 2000. Water and the Forest Service. FS-660. Washington, DC, USDA Forest Service.
- Smith, W., Visage, J., Sheffield, R., and Darr, D. 2001. Forest Resources of the United States 1997. General Technical Report NC-219, St. Paul, MN: USDA Forest Service North Central Research Station.
- USDA Forest Service. 2007. Forest Service budget Overview, FT 2008. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Accessed at: <http://www.fs.fed.us/publications/budget-2008/fy2008-forest-service-budget-overview.pdf>
- U.S. Water Resources Council. 1978. The Nation's Water Resources 1975-2000. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

OldSmokeys Comment on GAO Study on Transferring U.S. Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior

A mid-March 2008 U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) announcement that it was “beginning a study of alternatives to consolidate the U.S. Forest Service within the Department of the Interior” in response to a House of Representatives subcommittee request generated a range of OldSmokey opinion expressed through the OldSmokeys eForum and excerpted here.

As I see it, the U.S. Forest Service we knew and loved is about gone. I doubt whether many of the current crop of recruits has read *Breaking New Ground*. We have closed many of the former ranger district offices, and often the ones that are open are open only Monday to Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. The Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest SO is not open to the public at all. Here the public thinks of the national forests as wildlife refuges and national parks. The concept of multiple use is not understood by them.

-- Doug MacWilliams

Lyle Laverty, former Forest Supervisor of Mendocino National Forest, Regional Forester of Region 2, Director of Recreation in the WO, and Director of Colorado State Parks, is now the Assistant Secretary of the Interior [for Fish and Wildlife and Parks] and has responsibility for the National Park Service and BLM. If there ever was a time the Forest Service would receive a welcome reception in the Department of the Interior, it would be now when we have a strong supporter of the Forest Service in that position. The Forest



Service certainly has few friends (if any) in the Department of Agriculture, [and] couldn't be much worse off in Interior and might be a stronger player when aligned with the Park Service and BLM; it might take away some of the vitriol the so-called environmentalists have been using against the Forest Service.

-- *Dick Deleissegues*

I tend to think it is time to put the U.S. Forest Service to rest. It will never regain the stature in forest management it had in the 50s, 60s and early 70s. I measure the beginning of the decline with the adoption of NEPA. I tend to agree with Doug MacWilliams and Dick Deleissegues. There is an opportunity on the table and the Forest Service leadership should capitalize on it. I have a fairly close association with what is happening or not happening on the local national forest. The management situation is not going to get better. They are slowly bleeding to death and do not have the resources to be an effective forest management leader. The Forest Service has also lost its recognition in local communities as a viable and visible manager of the peoples' forests. I am personally very saddened by the downward effectiveness of the present organization. I am proud of my Forest Service career on four ranger districts, three national forests, three regions, and in the WO. It was my life, and it wounds me to see it fade into the past. But maybe a change will at least save what there is now.

-- *Bob Larse*

I was on the Deschutes National Forest when there was a move to join it with the Ochoco National Forest and the Prineville District of the BLM under one joint management team. It was a monumental project with much opposition, a lot of hard feelings and resentment. I was among those with hard feelings. Since I have retired and moved out of the area and away from the emotion, I have concluded the project was probably a wise move and "ahead of its time."

I do not think [moving the Forest Service to the Department of the Interior] is a move to destroy the Forest Service. I believe it is the only way to assure its existence. The only reason the Secretary of Agriculture gave any attention to the agency was because the Forest Service had the largest workforce and the biggest budget in the Department. It depended which party was in office whether that attention was a good thing!

A move to the Department of the Interior would be of benefit because of the way the appropriations are handed out and approved by Congress. The Forest Service would be the winner *if* it were maintained as a separate land based agency within the Department of the Interior. Also, the rules that govern land decisions could/might be changed [and become] much less cumbersome.

-- *Karen Hays*

A similar proposal was sent to Congress in 1984. The starting point [was to be] merging several national forests with BLM lands in several states in the West, including Oregon, California, and Nevada. This was shortly after the change in the Office of Personnel Management that created the so-called "super grades."

At the time, I was on the Modoc National Forest in Region 5. I was told by my forest supervisor that no one in the Forest Service was to openly oppose the proposed merger, or we would be in big trouble. If we were asked, we were to say that we supported this action and to voice no arguments.

The news got out to the public quickly, and there was a strong voice of opposition from local politicians and power brokers that apparently convinced Congress and top people in BLM to drop the proposal. I don't know if there is any way to create enough opposition to this craziness to scare off the power-hungry Interior people, but it sure can't hurt to try. Incidentally, this was the political pressure move that convinced me to take early retirement.

-- *Bob Schramek*

This discussion is not about the future of the Forest Service. It is about the work of the Forest Service, the management of the national forests, research, and technology transfer. This work is needed, and it is becoming more vital with the passage of time.

I do not know if transfer of the Forest Service to the Department of the Interior will necessarily cure the present problems, but I do know that the present system is broken. The public is losing because of the lack of performance.

I worked for the Forest Service for more than 30 years, as did my Dad before me. I've got "US" stamped on both cheeks.

I am proud of the outfit, but it has debilitated. This has placed a terrible burden on the remaining Forest Service employees, and is creating serious impacts on the work to be done.

I once went to a Department of Agriculture meeting also attended by personnel from other Department agencies. The spokesman outlined the objectives of the meeting, and added that, for those of us from the Forest Service, an additional objective was to convince us that we were part of the Department of Agriculture. This may now be a dubious honor.

The work of the Forest Service is more important than department affiliation. Let's work toward better meeting the needs.

-- *Lloyd Olson*

For those who may be interested, I have put together a 33-page paper that documents the many attempts from 1905 to present to remove the U.S. Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture and move it into the Department of the Interior or a new agency. Let me know if you are interested.

-- *Jerry Williams, U.S. Forest Service National Historian (retired)*

OldSmokeys News

OldSmokey Lyle Laverty Appears on PBS “The NewsHour With Jim Lehrer” to Explain Polar Bear Listing

OldSmokey **Lyle Laverty** appeared on the Wednesday, May 14, 2008, edition of PBS’s “The News Hour With Jim Lehrer” to explain Secretary of the Interior Dirk Kempthorne’s May 13 listing of the polar bear as a threatened species to be protected by the Endangered Species Act.

Lyle, a 35-year U.S. Forest Service veteran, became Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife and Parks last October.

The polar bear, whose summertime Arctic hunting grounds have been greatly reduced by a warming climate, was listed when the weight of what Secretary Kempthorne called “the scientific record and...the inflexible law that guides me” made listing “the only decision I could make.”

According to Secretary Kempthorne, as reported by the New York Times News Service, “the decision to list was driven by overwhelming scientific evidence that ‘sea ice is vital to polar bears’ survival,’ and all available scientific models show that the rapid loss of ice will continue. The bears use sea ice as a platform to hunt seals and as a pathway to the Arctic coasts where they den.”

Lyle’s job in the feature interview was to explain why the listing couldn’t be used as what the New York Times News Service called “a legal cudgel to attack proposed coal-fired power plants or other new sources of carbon dioxide emissions” as some organizations concerned about the effects of climate warming had hoped.

Prepared from PBS “The News Hour With Jim Lehrer” report of May 14, 2008, and New York Times News Service article “Protection for polar bear also promotes oil, gas exploration” by Felicity Barringer published in the May 15, 2005, edition of The Bulletin, Bend, Oregon’s daily newspaper.

OldSmokey Janine McFarland Receives Conservation Archaeology Award

The Society for California Archaeology honored OldSmokey **Janine McFarland**, archaeologist on the Bend-Fort Rock Ranger District, Deschutes National Forest, with the Mark Raymond Harrington Award for Conservation Archaeology at its April 16-20, 2008, annual meeting in Burbank, California.

“This award carries considerable prestige, having been awarded each year since 1979 to a member of our Society who has made outstanding contributions to historic preservation in California,” according to a March 15 letter from Mark Allen, president of the Society, to John Allen, Forest Supervisor, Deschutes National Forest.

“Janine’s contributions to historic preservation in California are many but the Harrington Award recognizes her contributions to public archaeology and volunteer site stewardship programs during her tenure as an archaeologist in Los Padres National Forest,” the letter continued. “Ms. McFarland created Partners in Preservation, California’s first truly successful ar-

chaeological site stewardship program. Her program became the model for [the Society’s] statewide site stewardship program. Through the operation of Partners in Preservation, Ms. McFarland contributed to the preservation of hundreds of archaeological and historic sites, including rock art and historic buildings.”

“Though Ms. McFarland now lives and works in Oregon,” Allen’s letter concluded, “her 1300 colleagues in the Society for California Archaeology are appreciative of her leadership in conservation archaeology here in California.”

A native of La Grande, Oregon, Janine earned bachelor’s and master’s degrees in archaeology at Oregon State University. Her 23 years in the Forest Service have included many years on the Los Padres National Forest after earlier experience on the Wallowa-Whitman, Malheur, and Deschutes national forests. She became Bend-Fort Rock Ranger District archaeologist in early 2004.

Prepared from information provided by Steve Horn, Ph.D., recent past president, Society for California Archaeology.

OldSmokey Pam Wilson Receives Forestry Education Award

The Oregon Board of Forestry recognized OldSmokey **Pam Wilson** of Corvallis, a Philomath Middle School teacher, with the Mary Rellergert Forestry Education Award for significant contributions to the advancement of education and understanding of forestry on June 4, 2008.

In her 16 years as a fifth-grade teacher, Pam actively engaged her students in learning by using the forest as a context for studying reading, writing, math, and science, in the classroom and in the field. Today, she shares her passion for nature with fellow teachers, and those learning to become teachers, at Oregon State University and Linn-Benton Community College. As a Project Learning Tree facilitator, she trains other educators to use the natural resources curriculum to engage their students both inside and outside the classroom.

This approach to teaching came naturally to Pam. The eldest daughter of OldSmokeys **John** and **Pennie Devereaux**, now of Surprise, Arizona, she grew up in Forest Service compounds on the Wenatchee, Willamette, and Siuslaw national forests where her dad was a fire control officer. Pam worked summers in the Forest Service while earning a University of Oregon bachelor’s degree in parks and recreation management and outdoor education and a University of Washington master of forest resources degree in forest interpretation and outdoor recreation, then served on the Siuslaw National Forest and in Alaska planning new national forests never designated and on the Chugach National Forest before resigning after 10 years of service.

After other private and agency work, she became a teacher in Philomath, Oregon. “I am an OldSmokey because of **Wendall Jones**,” Pam says. “He was district ranger at Hebo when I was in the SO, and encouraged me to join even though I hadn’t retired from the Forest Service.”

The award Pam received was named to honor the Oregon Department of Forestry’s former Tillamook State Forest education coordinator, Mary Rellergert, who died in February 2004.

Prepared from a June 4, 2008, Oregon Department of Forestry news release.

OldSmokeys Poppino, Nesbit, and Devlin Recognized as 50-Year SAF Members

OldSmokeys **John Poppino** and **John Nesbitt**, respectively past-president and president of our PNWFSA, were honored as 50-year members of the Society of American Foresters at the SAF Portland Chapter meeting on April 21, 2008. The following month, at the May 19 meeting, OldSmokey **Bob Devlin**, PNWFSA membership chair, was so honored.

John Poppino is a 1958 graduate of the School of Forestry at Oregon State College. He served in the Forest Service in Oregon for 30 years in a variety of planning and research assignments and as district ranger on the Sisters Ranger District, Deschutes National Forest, and assistant forest supervisor on the Malheur National Forest. After retirement in 1987, he remained active in the forestry profession and is president, CEO, forester, and chief laborer of Lazy RB Tree Farm, Inc..

John Nesbitt is a 1958 graduate of the College of Forestry at Syracuse who earned a M.S. in forest ecology at Washington State University in 1980. He served in the Forest Service for 36 years, primarily in Region 6 on the Colville, Olympic, Wenatchee, Snoqualmie, Gifford Pinchot, Siuslaw, and Fremont national forests and in the RO. He's been a consulting forester since 1994. John retired from the U.S. Army Reserve at the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1981 and was ordained as an Episcopal priest in 1987.

Bob Devlin is a 1958 Pennsylvania State University forestry graduate. He began his Forest Service career in Region 5 on the Klamath National Forest, on which he later served as a district ranger, and worked on the Sequoia and Stanislaus national forests. Bob moved to Region 6 in 1980 as supervisor of the Rogue River National Forest and later of the Umpqua National Forest. He moved to the RO in Portland in 1991 as Director of Timber Management and in 1994 became Director of Natural Resources. Bob retired in 2000 and has been a North Gresham Grade School reading and math tutor. He serves as a RO Executive Team volunteer.

OldSmokeys Enjoy May 18 Banquet At Charbonneau Country Club

Eighty-three OldSmokeys gathered at the Charbonneau Country Club on Sunday, May 18, for the PNWFSA's annual spring banquet. "The weather was perfect and Dave Dalton did a great catering job as usual," said hosts **Emil** and **Dorine Sabol**.

The OldSmokeys presented recently retired Regional Forester **Linda Goodman** with a Barnes & Noble gift certificate in recognition of her support of the PNWFSA during her tenure in the RO. In thanking the OldSmokeys, Linda observed that Mark and she would make good use of the gift card. "I enjoy reading, and have a lot more time to do it now."

The winner of the raffle paid \$178 for a large stuffed Smokey Bear.

The Sabols thanked all who provided door prizes and **Bev Pratt** and **Mary Moyer** "for their help at the door, plus much more hard work. They announced that at next year's banquet, scheduled for May 17, 2009, there will be a silent auction put on by **Elmer** and **Mary Moyer**."

OldSmokeys Hold May 21 Meeting at High Desert Museum in Bend

A quorum of the PNWFSA Board of Directors—President **John Nesbitt**, President-Elect **Bruce Hendrickson**, Past President **John Poppino**, Recording Secretary **Susan Triplett**, Treasurer **Vern Clapp**, Newsletter Editor **Les Joslin**, and NAFSR Representative **John Marker**—was joined by Central Oregon OldSmokeys **Walt Schloer** and **Kim Boddie** at the Board of Director's meeting held at the High Desert Museum south of Bend on May 21, 2008.

These officers and members heard Honorary OldSmokey **Bob Boyd**, Western History Curator at the Museum, report on the OldSmokey-funded project scheduled to move an historic U.S. Forest Service district ranger's office building from central Nevada to the Museum as part of the Museum's effort to interpret the role of the National Forest System in western lifeways, and a PNWFSA financial review report by Doorn & Associates, CPAs, of Bend.

Bob brought attending OldSmokeys up to date on the scheduled late June movement of the structure to the Museum and plans for its restoration and utilization. PNWFSA has contributed \$9,500 to this project, and individual OldSmokeys have contributed many thousands more.

Edd and Hans Doorn's review of PNWFSA's financial statements for 2005 and 2006 indicated the Association was in good financial shape. Vern's "clean" and "complete" financial records were praised for their contribution to the CPAs review.

OldSmokeys Help Coordinate, Participate in Rager Ranger Station Centennial

OldSmokeys **Kathleen Martin** and **Renee Roufs** played leading roles in planning and putting on the June 13-15, 2008, Rager Ranger Station Centennial Celebration at that remote headquarters of the Paulina Ranger District, Ochoco National Forest, enjoyed by about 175 current and past Rager Rats, including quite a few OldSmokeys, and Paulina area residents. Kathleen is the district's archaeologist, and Renee a forester.

The celebration kicked off Friday night at a barbeque in Paulina hosted by the Paulina Store. Saturday's events at Rager Ranger Station included historic compound tours, an area history presentation by retired BLM fire manager Steve Lent of the Crook County Historical Society, and a great barbeque dinner. Sunday morning was breakfast by the PauMau Club at the Paulina Community Hall. Paulina, by the way, is a little ranching community 45 miles as the crow flies east of Prineville, Oregon, and Rager Ranger Station is another 15 miles up the road.

Rager Ranger Station was "surveyed out...on Rager Creek" by Ranger Charles Congleton on April 8, 1908. In the early years, as many OldSmokeys know, national forests comprised small ranger districts on which rangers, other employees, and their families lived at remote ranger stations. While the Forest Service has changed with the times, the Rager Ranger Station—its remote location and family community—reminds us of times past. It also reminds us that, even in the 21st century, a close connection to the land and local community remains important.

OldSmokey **Duane Ecker**, retired from the Ochoco National Forest SO, brought OldSmokey **Marvin McCoy**, who began working at Rager in the 1940s. **Bruce Egger**, at Rager from 1952-1960, and assistant district ranger his last two years there, came with his son and daughter. Among other OldSmokeys attending were: **Dick Grace**, district ranger 1974-1977; **Dean Groshong**, sale administrator 1974-1976, and **Marie; Bruce Hendrickson**, engineering technician summer of 1959 and district engineer 1960-1961, and **Mary Jane; Pat Joslin**, botanist summers 2003 to present, and **Les**, her husband and your editor; **Tom Mafera**, natural resources team leader 1998-2002 and now district ranger at Heppner on the Umatilla National Forest, and **Deb Mafera**, district botanist 2000-2007, now in Ochoco National Forest SO; **Denise Reinhart**, Ochoco National Forest SO; **Ken Roberts**, district ranger 1972-1974, and **Betty**; and **Paul Smith**, biological technician since last year.

Not able to attend but present by letter were **Jim and Ardeth Overbay**. When “transferred to Rager in April 1960 as assistant ranger” to District Ranger Glenden Jefferies, Jim wrote, he “thought he had been sent to Rager and forgotten. But I did get transferred in 1965 and ended up with a lot of great jobs in some great places.” Jim and Ardeth were at Rager Ranger Station for the Columbus Day storm of 1964, when “wind and rain and the melting snow caused Rager Creek to flood the compound.” The stories in Jim’s letter were, of course, just a few of the hundreds passed around during Rager Ranger Station’s centennial celebration.

OldSmokeys Opt for “Paperless” Newsletter and Membership Directory

“One hundred sixty-five Oldsmokeys have volunteered to go paperless, getting their newsletters and directory through the internet,” reported **Vern Clapp**, PNWFSA treasurer, data base manager, and e-mail editor.

“These members read the latest *OldSmokeys Newsletter* posted on the PNWFSA website at <www.oldsmokeys.org> and get the latest *OldSmokeys Membership Directory* as a searchable PDF file by e-mail. If needed, both the newsletter and the directory can be printed at home.”

“OldSmokeys who go paperless are saving resources and PNWFSA costs,” Vern pointed out. “Each *OldSmokey Newsletter* costs \$2.38 to print and mail. Those going paperless now save PNWFSA over a thousand bucks a year.”

“If you want to give this a try, just let us know. Drop me a note at <vclapp@teleport.com>. If it doesn’t work, we can always quickly reinstate your delivery of the printed newsletter and directory.”

OldSmokey Region 6 History Book Committee Reports Progress

OldSmokey **Dave Scott** of the PNWFSA Region 6 history book committee reports that the project to publish a history of the Forest Service in Washington and Oregon—the working title is *Unlocking Our Past* and the author is OldSmokey and retired Forest Service national historian **Jerry Williams**—is on track.

Continued on page 9



The temporarily “topless” historic ranger station office building arrived in Central Oregon from Nevada on June 26.

OldSmokey Generosity Advances High Desert Museum Ranger Station Transfer and Restoration Project

As a result of the generosity of the PNWFSA as an organization and as individual OldSmokeys, an historic one-room U.S. Forest Service district ranger’s office building arrived at the High Desert Museum just south of Bend, Oregon, from central Nevada on Thursday, June 26. There, it will be restored as the centerpiece of a planned outdoor exhibit that will depict the role the National Forest System and the Forest Service have played and continue to play in western communities.

Once movement of the structure was approved (as reported in “OldSmokeys Help High Desert Museum Develop U.S. Forest Service Exhibit” on page 7 of the Winter 2008 issue of the *OldSmokeys Newsletter*), honorary OldSmokey **Bob Boyd**, Curator of Western History at the Museum, and OldSmokey **Les Joslin** got serious about getting the building ready to move. During a March 23-26 work visit at the structure’s site 40 miles south of Austin, they raised the building off its foundation onto blocks and made other preparations to move it. As important was coordination of the project with District Ranger Steve Williams, Austin and Tonopah Ranger Districts, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, and explanation of the project to officials and members of the Yomba Indian Reservation immediately south of the site and other Reese River Valley residents.

Bob, Les, Museum employee Dave Werhane, and Museum volunteer Dallas Hendrickson left Bend on June 18 to spend six more days preparing the structure to be loaded aboard a lowboy operated by Harry and Bev Fagen of Bend. Loading was completed on June 25 and, after a 550-mile trip, the structure arrived at the Museum on June 26.

After restoration, it will be used to tell the Forest Service and National Forest System stories and to promote the planned larger exhibit. OldSmokeys are welcome to assist with the restoration and interpretation efforts. Les, who worked out of the building at its original Bridgeport Ranger Station, California, site as a 19-year-old fire guard in 1962, plans to be one of them.

Financial Report

By Vern Clapp, Treasurer

At right is the 2007 PNWFSA financial statement. It includes the Statement of Revenue and Expenses (a non-profit's "profit and losses" statement) and Statement of Assets and Liabilities (a non-profit's balance sheet). As you can see, our Association is in good financial shape and 2007 was quite financially calm.

On the income side of the ledger, we have some 360 annual dues payments and occasional lifetime dues payments, as well as Lifetime Trust Fund investment income. The Forest Service gives us an annual remuneration to facilitate communications with its retirees. We are now deep into financing the Region 6 History Book project, paying for the manuscript as it is written and billing the Forest Service for reimbursement. This is shown in Publications Income/Expenses. Income from the sales of our Centennial book, *We Had An Objective In Mind*, keeps coming in—almost \$2,500 in 2007.

We received \$468 in gifts from members, substantially lower than in 2006. Also, the Statement of Revenue & Expenses reflects the process of moving funds in and out of our Lifetime Trust Fund investments in order to keep our checking account liquid.

As you will note, our *OldSmokeys Newsletter* is our single largest expense. We hope this cost will be trimmed some as more and more members (165 now) are "going paperless" and reading their newsletter on the PNWFSA web site. The expense called Fees (Professional) is the cost of the CPA who did a financial review of our books. We passed with flying colors!

Our Assets, in particular the Lifetime Trust Fund, have continued to grow slowly. These investments have been built primarily from lifetime membership dues payments. This growth is good because we count on these investments to cover the annual costs of some 545 lifetime members.

Any questions on the OldSmokeys' finances are welcome. Write me at <vclapp@teleport.com>.

OldSmokeys News continued from page 8

"So far Jerry has completed eight chapters in draft and 'the committee' of [OldSmokeys] **Phil Hirl, Ron Walters, Rolf Anderson, Wendall Jones**, and yours truly is working hard on the review process. Our commitment is to deliver a manuscript

Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association, Inc. Statement of Revenue & Expenses January 1 through December 31, 2007

ORDINARY INCOME/EXPENSE

Income	
Dues Payment	6,885
Events Payments	5,868
Gifts & Donations Received	468
Interest Income	5
Lifetime Trust Fund Income	4,541
Lifetime Trust Fund Market Gain	2,028
Lifetime Trust Fund Buy	1,575
Other Income (Forest Service)	3,000
Publications Sales/Income	4,362
Refunds Received	6
Transfer From Lifetime Trust Fund Investments	1,000
Total Income	29,737
Expenses	
Administrative Expenses	902
Event Expenses	5,837
Fees & Charges (Miscellaneous)	308
Fees (Professional)	2,063
Gifts & Donations Made	300
Insurance	1,201
Lifetime Dues to Vanguard	1,575
Lifetime Trust Fund Sell	1,000
Miscellaneous	55
Newsletter	8,642
Other Expenses	530
Publication Expenses	5,396
Web Site	179
Total Expenses	27,808
Net Income	1,930

Statement of Assets & Liabilities as of December 31, 2007

ASSETS

Checking/Savings	1,166
Other Current Assets	93,974
TOTAL ASSETS	95,140

LIABILITIES & EQUITY

Restricted Raffle/Auction Account	826
Unrestricted Net Assets	92,385
Net Income	1,930
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	95,140

to the RO by September 15. With one more chapter and all the reviews left to go, we believe we will make it."

If and when *Unlocking Our Past* is published as a book, Dave observed, remains to be seen. "We all hope so. The will

Continued on page 12

Forest Service News

NAFSR Continues Campaign for Realistic U.S. Forest Service Budget

The Bush Administration's proposed \$4.1 billion U.S. Forest Service budget for fiscal year 2009, reported in the Spring 2008 *OldSmokeys Newsletter*, was "to put it gently, unrealistic," according to OldSmokey **John Marker**, Pacific Northwest Director of the National Association of Forest Service Retirees (NAFSR) and editor of *The Lookout*, NAFSR's quarterly newsletter.

"The Administration's 09 figures," in John's opinion, "indicated how little the Administration's staff understands the Forest Service mission, programs, and the importance of national forests to people's well being in the United States."

George Leonard's alternative budget

"NAFSR, thanks to [retired Associate Chief] George Leonard's persistence, has formulated an alternative budget, which reflects past funding requests and demonstrated needs as well as summarizing the critical budget and personnel issues that must be addressed," John wrote in the recent issue of *The Lookout* received by NAFSR members in early June. The four-page alternative budget was e-mailed to NAFSR members in a PDF format and is available at the NAFSR web site.

"The 09 Budget situation is not 'business as usual,'" John emphasized. "Correction of the current White House budget proposal is critical to the survival of the forests, research, and cooperative programs. What is needed is for every NAFSR member to contact [his or her] member of Congress and ask for support of a better budget, the 09 NAFSR numbers for Forest Service programs." OldSmokeys and others who are not NAFSR members can and should do so, too.

Proposed FLAME Act is key to realistic budget

The proposed Federal Land Assistance, Management and Enhancement Act, also called the FLAME Act, would prove a key source of relief to a realistic Forest Service budget. Introduced by House Natural Resource Committee Chairman Nick Rahall (D-West Virginia) and cosponsored by Representative Mike Simpson (R-Idaho), the legislation would establish a federal FLAME fund for wildfire suppression that would be separate from and supplemental to wildfire suppression funds in Forest Service and Department of the Interior land management agency budgets.

This proposed legislation responds to NAFSR's recommendation "that fire suppression costs be segregated from the other discretionary programs of the Forest Service" to reduce what George referred to as "cannibalizing funding for other programs" for fire suppression. As reported in the Spring 2008 *OldSmokeys Newsletter*, "fire funding now approaching 50 percent of the [Forest Service discretionary budget]...is destroying the capability of the Forest Service to carry out the remainder of its statutory missions."

As John explained in *The Lookout*, "The FLAME fund would be separate from budgeted and appropriated agency wildland fire suppression funding for the Forest Service and the

Interior Department, and...used only for the suppression of catastrophic, emergency wildland fires. The annual agency budgets [would] continue to fund anticipated and predicted wildland fire suppression activities. Monies for the fund [would] be appropriated based on the average costs incurred by these agencies to suppress catastrophic wildland fires over the preceding five fiscal years."

The outlook

"Congress needs to begin to take these wildfires seriously," Simpson said in a late April news release. "Each year the fires in the West get worse, and each year we scramble to adequately fund the suppression of these blazes."

Taking these wildfires "seriously," as Simpson put it, would help Congress and the Administration take the Forest Service budget, increasingly raided to help fund wildfire suppression, seriously.

But the proposed FLAME Act, which cleared Representative Rahall's committee on April 25, is not a "done deal." At press time, according to John, it was far from certain that Congress would pass the proposed FLAME Act.

And time will tell if the Forest Service gets a realistic budget for fiscal year 2009.

Prepared from John Marker's articles in The Lookout (Volume 3, Issue 2) and "House bill would fund wildfire fighting" by Greg Stahl in the April 25, 2008, issue of the Idaho Mountain Express.

Wildfire Season 2008 Starts Early; Predictions of Bad Fire Season Validated

Wildfires that burned more than a million acres across the nation by mid May—more than double the acreage burned by that time last year—validated wildland fire officials predictions and preparations for another serious fire season. They are getting what they predicted.

By the end of June, 50 large fires had burned more than 350,000 acres across the country, and over 44 thousand fires had burned over 2.5 million acres. California, Arizona, and Texas have been particularly hard hit.

The potential for above-normal wildfire activity this summer was predicted as greatest in the Southwest, Southern California, the northern Rocky Mountains, and the High Plains, according to Rick Ochoa, program manager at the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) in Boise, Idaho, who released NIFC's summer wildfire forecast on May 8. The remainder of the country is expected to have a below-normal wildfire season, according to the forecast.

Ochoa's team based the forecast on a combination of drought conditions, snowpack, fuel potential, and long-range weather forecasts.

Spring wildfire conditions were expected to be worst in Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and West Texas. "The wild card will be in the West this summer," Ochoa said when he released the forecast. "If the West has a warmer-than-normal June, we will see more areas at risk. A hot June can trump a cool, wet winter in the West."

As of July 2, 44,036 fires had burned 2,589,606 acres na-

tionwide. This is 27% more than the 1,877,565 acres that had burned by that date last year, and 22% more than the 10-year average of 2,022,751 acres.

You can use the Forest Service's Fire & Aviation Management website to keep track of the fire season.

Prepared from "Fire officials brace for scorching summer" by Doyle Rice in the May 10, 2008, issue of USA Today and the NIFC website.

Ellreese Daniels Pleads Guilty to Two Misdemeanors in Thirtymile Fire Case; Other Charges Dropped

Ellreese Daniels, the U.S. Forest Service incident commander when four firefighters perished in the July 10, 2001, Thirtymile Fire on the Okanogan National Forest near Winthrop, Washington, pled guilty April 29, 2008, in federal district court in Spokane, to two misdemeanors under an agreement that dropped manslaughter and other felony charges against him.

This means Daniels will not go to trial and risk serving lengthy sentences for possible felony convictions, will not have such possible convictions on his record, and probably will not lose his Forest Service job and retirement benefits. Daniels could have faced as much as six years in prison for each of the four manslaughter charges. Now he faces up to a year in prison and a \$100,000 fine for each of the two remaining misdemeanors, although the standard sentence is much less. Sentencing was set for July 23. Tina Hunt, Daniels' attorney, said she expected a "contested sentence hearing."

The criminal case against Daniels is believed the first against a wildland firefighter for deaths of comrades on the line. According to the International Association of Wildland Fire (IAWF), many firefighters were very concerned about the harmful effects the charges filed against Daniels would have on the fire community. In a survey conducted by the IAWF, 36 percent responded that they would make themselves less available for fire assignments because of the charges that were filed against Daniels. "Making an honest mistake on a fire should not have the potential to ruin your life and the life of your family," the IAWF stated.

According to the Forest Service investigation of the Thirtymile Fire, as reported by the Associated Press (AP), "fire bosses ignored numerous signs of danger, repeatedly underestimated the fire and allowed their only escape route from the dead-end canyon to be cut off."

"An unattended campfire had sparked the fire..." the AP report continued, "and it was believed at first to be a simple mop-up job. But the fire exploded, trapping 14 firefighters and two hikers.... The hikers and 10 of the firefighters survived, but [four firefighters] died inside the emergency fire shelters they deployed when they became trapped...."

"Nine employees and fire commanders were reassigned, and others quit or retired, but the specifics of the disciplinary action [in their cases] were not disclosed."

Prepared from multiple sources including an April 29, 2008, IAWF Blog article "Ellreese Daniels pleads guilty to two misdemeanor charges related to the Thirtymile fire" and an April 29, 2008, AP report "Fire boss pleads guilty to misdemeanors for 4 crew deaths" by Nicholas K. Geranios published in the Dayton, Washington, Daily News.

Woman Convicted of Starting Hayman Fire Re-sentenced

Terry Lynn Barton, a former U.S. Forest Service employee then serving a six-year federal sentence for igniting the largest wild-fire in Colorado history, was re-sentenced on March 26, 2008, by Fourth Judicial District Judge Thomas Kennedy to serve 15 years probation and perform 1,500 hours of community service. This sentence ended years of legal battles involving prosecutors from Colorado counties affected by the June 8-July 2, 2002, Hayman Fire. In 2004, the Colorado Court of Appeals dismissed Barton's 12-year sentence on a state arson charge because of the way the original judge handled her case.

Barton was scheduled to be released from a federal prison in Texas in June 2008. Her new sentence on the state charge will be retroactive to 2003, meaning she'll be subject to community service and probation check-ins until 2018. Prosecutors planned to submit a request for more than \$30 million in restitution.

Barton was on fire prevention patrol on the Pike-San Isabel National Forest when, on June 8, she ignited the Hayman Fire about 30 miles southwest of Denver that burned 137,760 acres and destroyed 133 homes. Barton, who admitted starting the fire, claimed it happened by accident when, acting in anger, she burned a letter from her estranged husband. That act was in violation of the ban on fires she was patrolling the forest to enforce. Federal authorities charged that she deliberately set the fire and attempted to make it appear the result of an abandoned campfire.

Prepared from the April 4, 2008, "The Chief's Desk" and other sources.



Architect's rendering of National Museum of Forest Service History building to be built in Missoula, Montana

National Museum Building to Feature Forest Products as Building Materials

By Dick Bacon, Member, Museum Board of Directors

Building materials will play a unique role in telling the Forest Service story in the National Museum of Forest Service History building now in the design and development phase. Forest product building materials, many developed at the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin, will be visible to visitors throughout the structure.

Companies that worked with the Laboratory to develop new

building materials are being asked to provide in-kind donations of those materials. Plans call for one section of the Museum to use small-diameter timber trusses. The large exhibit gallery will feature glulam trusses. Walls and ceilings will use structural insulated panels (SIP). All of these products were developed at the Laboratory.

Timber framing will be used in constructing the Museum's lobby. Efforts are under way to acquire 24 different posts of different species from across the country. These posts should come from locations with a tie to the Forest Service such as national forests, experimental forests, and state and private lands that have benefited from the Forest Service's State & Private Forestry program.

Museum planners have selected a mechanical system that uses the earth's heat for heating and cooling.

There are opportunities for individuals and organizations to provide handcrafted items. Plans call for a handcrafted main entry door and a unique set of steel entry gates at the entrance to the Museum grounds.

All this is part of an effort to obtain greater national involvement in the Museum's construction. This involvement, of course, includes funding. The capital campaign to raise \$10 million has already netted \$1.2 million. The tentative target date to begin construction of the Museum building is July 1, 2009.

U.S. Forest Service "Century of Service" Exhibit Opened in Pendleton on April 15

Forest Supervisor Kevin Martin of the Umatilla National Forest opened the exhibit "Century of Service: The U.S. Forest Service in the High Desert, 1905-2005" for a six-month run in Pendleton, Oregon, on April 15. The exhibit celebrated the Forest Service centennial at the High Desert Museum in Bend, Oregon, for two years.

Created by Honorary OldSmokey **Bob Boyd**, Western History Curator at the High Desert Museum, the exhibit is appearing at the Umatilla County Historical Society's Heritage Station Museum through September 30 in honor of the Umatilla National Forest's establishment in 1908.

OldSmokeys present at the exhibit opening included **Lyle Jensen** and **Gordon George** of Pendleton. Your editor, **Les Joslin**, and **Pat Joslin** of Bend, Oregon, were on hand to cover the event attended by an estimated 100 people.

Heritage Station Museum is located at 108 S.W. Frazer Avenue, between Main Street and S.W. 4th Street, in Pendleton. The museum is open Tuesdays through Saturdays from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Admission for adults is \$6.00, for children is \$2.00, and for a family is \$15.00.

"Red Skies of Montana" Exhibit Now at Museum of Mountain Flying in Missoula

A permanent exhibit about the 1952 motion picture "Red Skies of Montana" opened at the Museum of Mountain Flying at Missoula International Airport in Missoula, Montana, on May 1, 2008. The movie, about U.S. Forest Service smokejumpers, was loosely based on the 1949 Mann Gulch tragedy in which 13 firefighters perished.

Filmed mostly in the Missoula area and at Camp Menard near the Ninemile Ranger Station and Remount Depot on the Lolo National Forest, the film starred Richard Widmark, who died this spring at age 93, Jeffrey Hunter, Constance Smith, and Richard Boone. The fires in the movie consumed a studio "forest" in Hollywood. Among artifacts featured in the exhibit are a rare 7-foot-high original movie poster and photographs of the film's stars.

Stan Cohen, founder and vice president of the Museum, assembled the display and raised \$2,650 in donations to pay for it. "The museum focus is on mountain flying in Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming," Cohen explains. That focus includes smokejumping, he continues, "since Missoula was the home of smokejumping throughout the early years and today, too."

A recent addition to the Museum's aircraft collection is a C-47 purchased last year as a memorial to all fallen firefighters.

The Museum of Mountain Flying is open from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. from April through October. The museum is housed in a hangar at the east end of the Missoula airport, five miles from Missoula. To get there, go in the main airport entrance, turn left onto Frontage Road, and follow the signs to the hangar. The next U.S. Forest Service reunion is scheduled for September 7-11, 2009, in Missoula, Montana.

OldSmokeys News continued from page 9

to do it and pay the costs from the profits earned by our other book are the key."

Editor's Note: This editor looks forward to reviewing the book in the "Books" section of your OldSmokeys Newsletter.

OldSmokeys Enjoy Historic Fish Lake Remount Station Work Days

Fourteen U.S. Forest Service retirees—13 of them OldSmokeys—answered the call for the second annual Fish Lake Remount Station work party held June 15-18 at the historic Forest Service station on the McKenzie River Ranger District of the Willamette National Forest.

The event was organized by district administrative officer Kathy Harbick, OldSmokey **Mike Kerrick**, and 30-year Fish Lake summer manager Jim Denney. Workers removed siding, repaired the foundation, and put up and painted new siding on the south side of the open storage shed; removed, repaired, and replaced fencing; erected new split cedar fencing; cut and piled tree limbs and brush; power-washed the bunkhouse; repaired the bunkhouse shingle roof; scraped and re-oiled the site sign; washed and cleaned the interior walls of the Dispatch House; scraped and sanded the windows inside and out in preparation for painting and building new entry steps; and worked on the Hall House, the main residence.

In addition to Mike, OldSmokeys involved were his wife **Sue Kerrick** and (in alphabetical order) **Rolf Anderson**, **Joe Brennan**, **Dick Connelly**, **Fred Dutli**, **Dean Groshong**, **Marie Groshong**, **Bob Hetzer**, **Wendall Jones**, **Bob Leonard**, **Doug Macdonald**, and **Bill VanVliet**. Retirees Randy Dunbar and Mike Godfrey and lookout preservation and restoration advocate Don Allen rounded out the crew. Some worked the entire span, while others worked from one to three days.

Prepared from information provided by Rolf Anderson.



Feature

“What Every Forest Officer Should Know” (Part Three)

By Stuart Bevier “S.B.” Show

Herewith is Part Three of S.B. show’s early 1930s “What Every Forest Officer Should Know” issued by the then-California Region’s regional forester for the edification of his rangers. This part consists of two chapters, Chapter IV on “Fire conscience” and Chapter V on “Neatness.”

“The best thing I’ve seen—put across in the best fashion.”
— Walt Perry, U.S. Forest Service, 1910-1936

Chapter IV: Fire Conscience

“Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire, called conscience.”

Conscience, according to the dictionary, is “the faculty by which distinctions are made between right and wrong.” As this is not a tome on morals, it’s up to you to figure out the difference between right and wrong. Very, very few people in history were born with a fully developed conscience. Maybe little Rollo and Pollyanna were, but that used up the original supply and left none for Forest officers. However, our Ma’s and Pa’s had some by inheritance and taught us about right and wrong with words, smacks, razor strops, hair brushes and different kinds of rods and switches. After awhile we discovered that someone had taken all the things his conscience told him about human duty, and made it into a science or philosophy, and called it “ethics.” Later ethics found its way into the professions.

Professional ethics probably have more effect on human action than any other force, morals, laws or religion. This is true no matter what the profession. The gangster has his code as well as the most law abiding man. Doctors, hijackers, and soldiers give their lives, health, and wealth to live up to them—and so do foresters. “Safety First” is not on the list of slogans when a ranger has a crew of firefighters in a bad place. His own personal safety is last. The sea captain goes down with his ship and the forest officer stays with a bad fire until he drops. It’s all “in the rules of the game,” and that is just another name for professional ethics.

Forestry is a new profession in this country and it might be said that the Forest Service is the cradle of the profession in the U.S.A. Forest Service ethics may differ a little from those of other foresters because there is no thought of commercial or monetary gain. Our only honesty concerns our actions within our own organization and in our dealings with the public.

We can’t make one rule for the public and another for ourselves. We can’t tell the public not to smoke in the woods, never leave a campfire burning, never be careless with fire, and then do these things ourselves if we are going to play the game square. It isn’t according to our professional ethics.

Most of us are ethical part of the time but not *all* the time. The reason why we are not ethical all of the time is because none of us are angels. If we were we would be better off in some “nut colony.” We have a hard enough job to live up to the

standards of conduct as outlined in the [Forest Service] Manual. Now, since we are trying to make the public behave with fire and have told the people not to smoke all over the forest, it makes it that much harder to be a shining example. If there is anything that can save us at all it will be our ethics and our rules of the game, provided we play them fair and square.

Chapter V: Neatness

*“O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursel’s as ithers see us!”*

Ranger Bill once said: “Your friends look at your face, but the crowd sees only the back of your neck.” There’s a lot of truth in that, but it is not all the story. The crowd also notices your clothes, your collar and shoes and even your hands. If you are a Forest Service officer they will notice all these things that much the quicker for you represent the Government of the United States and wear a uniform.

But this is not a discussion of the uniform. Our concern is now with neatness of garb and not the garb itself. We might have headed this chapter “Personal Appearance” for after all your appearance is largely judged on the basis of neatness. What we have to say applies to the normal everyday life of a Forest officer. Crises, emergencies and vicissitudes where neatness is temporarily set aside for more serious things, are excluded.

Father Richard, the “padre of the rains,” claimed that he could predict changes in the weather from spots on the sun. A Forest officer can likewise predict a change in temperature from his boss from the number and duration of spots on his own shirt, pants and hat. If they are too numerous it may mean a hot spell followed by coolness, sometimes accompanied by thunder and lightning.

Our crowning glory, the expensive Stetson, is usually the worst offender as to spots. We all know how the sweat of one’s brow rises through the hatband and takes on a fine spear of dust, especially on a hot August afternoon. That is the sweat of honest toil, which must not be discouraged, so all that one can ask is that you keep your “lid” decently respectable. Of course some plutocrats have two hats, one for dress and one for work, but such affluence is liable to leave one in doubt as to which one to wear on ordinary occasions.

Continued on page 21



Opportunities

OldSmokeys Summer Picnic in the Woods is Set for Friday, August 22

OldSmokeys will gather for their annual summer picnic at 11:30 a.m. on Friday, August 22, at the BLM Wildwood Recreation Area on U.S. Highway 26 between Brightwood and Zigzag, Oregon, according to **Jim List**, picnic chairman.

Use the form below to sign up now to be sure you don't miss it!

Socializing will begin at 11:30 a.m. and barbeque buffet service will begin at 12:30 p.m.

The menu is barbeque chicken and hot carved beef brisket with tasty sauces, a great choice of salads and dressings, fresh baked biscuits with honey and jams, fresh homemade baked beans, a panoply of vegetables you won't believe, fruits, drinks (soft drinks, iced tea, lemonade, beer, wine, coffee)—all topped off by an ice cream sundae!

As usual, you'll enjoy a good lunch catered by Dave Dalton along with the very best in OldSmokeys companionship. You may well see folks you haven't seen in many years, and you should meet many new members.

So, mark you calendars and make your plans and reservations soon. Use the form below to reserve your picnic place or places by July 31, 2008. The cost per person is only **\$22.00 a plate**.

Wildwood, as most OldSmokeys know so well, is about 40 miles east of Portland on U.S. Highway 26 between Brightwood and Zigzag. Just like always, watch for the BLM sign on the south side of the highway, and follow the signs to the area reserved for the picnic.

Anyone who needs a ride should contact **Elmer Moyer** at 503-254-7302 or **Phil Hirl** at 503-590-3881 to locate transportation for you. Carpooling will save on parking fees, gasoline, and limited parking space. There's a \$5.00 per vehicle fee that helps BLM maintain this area as the special place it is. The America the Beautiful—National Parks and Federal Recreation Lands Pass in either the \$10 lifetime senior version, for which many OldSmokeys qualify, the \$80 annual version, the free lifetime version for citizens with permanent disabilities, the free annual volunteer pass, or other valid existing passes such as the Golden Eagle, Golden Age, and Golden Access passports will to the parking fee trick. If you use one of these, please either display your pass or write your pass number on the payment envelope and place it on the dashboard of your car.

If you have any questions, call **Jim List** at 360-885-0138 or e-mail him at <jim.pat@comcast.net>.

Send in the reservation form below (or a copy to save cutting up your newsletter). Reservations are due July 31.

Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association
SUMMER PICNIC—AUGUST 22, 2008
BLM Wildwood Recreation Area

RESERVATION FORM

Socializing at 11:30—Lunch at 12:30

*Mail this reservation form and a check for \$22.00 per person (payable to PNWFSA) to:
PNWFSA, P.O. Box, 5583, Portland, Oregon 97228-5583*

Please reserve _____ picnic lunches at \$22.00 each for (names exactly as they will appear on name tags):

My check for \$ _____ is enclosed. Please print your name here: _____

Send your reservation form in to be received no later than July 31, 2008!

Changes

Arneson, Nils “Arnie” – Deceased, March 21, 2008; Carol survives
Aschenbrenner, Gail & Gary West – New members: Spokane, WA 99224
Asher, Barbara J. – Cancel e-mail
Bailey, Marthella R. – Deceased April 12, 2008
Bush, Ed – Deceased, December 9, 2007; Dena survives
Canutt, Paul R. & Kay – Change address: Tigard, OR 97223
Caplan, Jim “Cap” & Cheryl – New members: Roseburg, OR 97470
Cardin, Phil & Susan – Change e-mail:
Conibear, James W. & Deanne – Change address: Meridian, ID 83642
Connelly, Ray P. & Maxine – Change e-mail:
Craig, Dave & Karen – Change address: Adna, WA 98522
Deane, Bob & Norma – New members: Bend, OR 97701
DiBenedetto, Americo Paul “Benny” – Deceased, March 19, 2008; Florence survives
Egger, Bruce – Change address: Portland, OR 97216
Esterholdt, Karen – Change e-mail:
Gohlke, Lucile – Change address: Beaverton, OR 97008
Goodman, Linda D. & Mark Engdall – Change address: West Linn, OR 97068
Grevstad, Jerry – Deceased; no further information.
Hanemann, Michael G. “Mike” – Deceased, March 31; Camelia survives
Harris, Robert W. “Bob” – Deceased, March 25, 2008
Harris, Ron & Dianne – New members: Aloha, OR 97007
Hart, Paul & Mila – New members: East Wenatchee, WA 98802
Hartman, Warren L. & Janice – Change e-mail:
Haxby, Mike & Barb – New members: Brush Prairie, WA 98606
Heath, Becky & Monty – New members: East Wenatchee, WA 98802
Herzstein, Leonard & Sharon Sinnerbrand – New members: Winston, OR 97496
Jennings, Ethel S. – Deceased, February 6, 2008
Jenson, Robert and Carol – New members: Bend, OR 97701
Leep, Jim & Retta – Change e-mail:
Lilligren, Theodora “Bunty” – Deceased, March 15, 2008
Mandigo, Jim & Barbara – Change e-mail:
McNair, Ranotta & Bob Walker – New members: Coeur d’Alene, ID 83815
Miller, Thomas M. – Deceased; no further information.
Pratt, Bev – Change e-mail:
Reifenberg, Arno & Marie – Change e-mail:
Roufs, Renee & Paul Smith – Paulina, OR 97751
Sabol, Emil & Dorine – Change e-mail:
Schoof, Patricia A. – Change e-mail:
Stockbridge, Joseph T. & Judith – Change e-mail:
Wagner, Clarence A. & Denise – Change e-mail:

The actual changes are included in the printed edition of the Newsletter and an electronic PDF version of the updated Directory can be emailed to you from [Vern](#) upon member request. Specific personal information has been deleted from this website version of the Newsletter

Next U.S. Forest Service Reunion Set for September 2009 in Missoula

The next U.S. Forest Service reunion is scheduled for September 7-11, 2009, in Missoula, Montana.

This reunion, the first since the 2005 Centennial Reunion put on in Portland by the OldSmokeys of the PNWFSA, will be cosponsored by the Northern Rocky Mountains Retirees Association, the National Smokejumper Association, and the National Museum of Forest Service History.

Mark those dates on your calendars and watch this space for more information about Forest Service Reunion 2009!

New Members

Welcome to these new OldSmokeys who have joined since the Spring 2008 issue of the *OldSmokeys Newsletter* went to press.

Jim “Cap” & Cheryl Caplan of Roseburg, Oregon. Jim retired in 2007 after a 28-year Forest Service career during which he served as an acting regional forester, deputy regional forester, forest supervisor, national public affairs director, special assistant to the National Forest System deputy chief, forest planner, and public information specialist in the WO and regions 4, 6, 9, and 10. Since March 2007 he’s been American Red Cross district director for Coos, Curry, and Douglas counties in Oregon. Joined in May.

Bob & Norma Deane of Bend, Oregon. Bob, currently Deschutes National Forest engineer and recreation staff officer, has served 30 years in the Forest Service in Region 6. Joined in April.

Billye Friberg of Bend, Oregon, retired in December 1999 from the Sisters Ranger District, Deschutes National Forest, after 19 years in the Forest Service in Region 6. Joined in June.

Ron & Diane Harris of Aloha, Oregon. Ron retired as an aerial photography specialist in the RO in Portland after 35 years of federal service which included 32 years in the Forest Service, 28 of those in Region 6, and three years in the U.S. Navy. Joined in April.

Paul & Mila Hart of East Wenatchee, Washington. A new life member, Paul retired from the Forest Service on January 3, 2008, after serving as public affairs officer on the Mt. Baker National Forest from 1972-1976 and the Wenatchee National Forest and then the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest from 1976-2008. Joined in March.

Mike & Barb Haxby of Brush Prairie, Washington. Mike retired in 1999 from the Deschutes National Forest. Barb retired in 2007 from the Directorate of Resource Management in the RO in Portland. Joined in April.

Becki & Monty D. Heath of East Wenatchee, Washington. Becki, currently forest supervisor of the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, has also served as forest supervisor of the Galtitan National Forest, deputy forest supervisor of the Deschutes National Forest, and district ranger on the Leavenworth Ranger District, Wenatchee National Forest during her 28 years in the Forest Service. Monty retired from the Forest Service as the recreation and wilderness program manager on the Wenatchee National Forest in July 1997 after 30 years in the Forest Service. He also served on the Gifford Pinchot, Mt. Hood, and Umatilla national forests and the Crooked River National Grassland. He spent 20 years of his career in Region 6; his early career was in Region 1. Joined in March.

Leonard E. Herzstein & Sharon Sinnerbrand of Winston, Oregon. Leonard retired as zone land surveyor at the Umpqua National Forest on January 3, 2008, after 34 years of federal service, 28 of those in the Forest Service in Region 6. Joined in March.

Robert & Carol Jensen of Bend, Oregon. Bob, a Deschutes National Forest geologist, started out in the Forest Service in 1968 on Crescent Ranger District summer engineering crews, spent his entire career on the Deschutes and the last 27 years working for the late Larry Chitwood before retiring on September 30, 2005, after 31 years. Carol, an information assistant on the Deschutes National Forest, began her career at Lava Lands Visitor Center in 1987, then moved to and continues in service at the SO in Bend. Joined in April.

Renee Roufs & Paul Smith of Paulina, Oregon. Renee, a forester at Rager Ranger Station on the Paulina Ranger District, Ochoco National Forest, has served 24 years in the Forest Service, 18 of those in Region 6. Paul, who previously worked for a natural resources consulting firm, joined the Paulina Ranger district last fall. Joined in April.

Ranotta McNair & Bob Walker of Coeur d’Alene, Idaho. Ranotta, whose 31 years in the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management have included 22 years in the Pacific Northwest where her assignments included the Prineville District of BLM and acting deputy supervisor of the Deschutes National Forest. She last served Region 6 in the RO in Portland. She served two years as deputy forest supervisor of the National Forests in North Carolina, and has been forest supervisor of the Idaho Panhandle National Forests since June 2001. Joined in April.

Gail Aschenbrenner & Gary West of Spokane, Washington. Gail, currently public affairs officer on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests, previously served as public affairs officer in the Mt. Hood National Forest SO, public affairs specialist on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, and on the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest in public affairs, conservation education, and administration roles. She has spent 15 of her 24 Forest Service years in Region 6. Gary is chief administrative officer for the USDA Farm Service Agency in Washington State. Joined in April.

New OldSmokey Karyn Wood is NIFC Director of Operations

Karyn L. Wood, who, with her husband Steve Chambers, was listed in the Spring 2008 *New Members* section, Director of Operations at the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC) in Boise, Idaho. Previous to this assignment, she was Director of Fire and Aviation Management for Region 6, forest supervisor of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, a district ranger on the Shasta-Trinity National Forest, and a district fire management officer on the Willamette National Forest. She also has served as a timber sale administrator and planner. She began her career 33 years ago on the Ochoco National Forest. Karyn lives in Meridian, Idaho, with husband Steve and two boys, Trevor, 15, and Bradley, 12.

Editor’s Note: Karyn was profiled only briefly in the Spring 2008 issue because this information was not received until after deadline by which time all 20 pages of that issue were completely stuffed with...well, good stuff. Again, welcome to Karyn and Steve.

Memories *compiled by Ray Steiger, Archivist*

*Editor's Note: In addition to those remembered below, we have news of the deaths of members **Jerry Grevstad** and **Thomas M. Miller** without further information.*

Nils "Arnie" Arneson died March 21, 2008, at age 73. He was a PNWFSA member. Arnie was born December 13, 1934, in Yakima, Washington, and spent his early years at the Tieton Ranger Station on the Wenatchee National Forest where his father was district ranger. The family later moved to Naches, Washington, where Arnie graduated from high school in 1953. Arnie began his Forest Service career as a college student, and graduated from the University of Washington with a degree in forestry in 1957. After serving on various ranger districts, Arnie was transferred to the Mt. Hood National Forest; there he met and married Carol at Timberline Lodge in 1968. He considered his 1970-1977 service as district ranger, Winthrop Ranger District, Okanogan National Forest, the highlight of his career. After service in Colorado, he retired in 1984 and moved to Wenatchee, Washington, where he operated his own forestry and recreation consulting firm until his death. Arnie was a 50-year member of the Society of American Foresters for which he served as state chair and of which he was elected a fellow in 2001. A certified forester, he was made an honored alumnus of the University of Washington in 1991 for professional excellence, and since 1996 served as president of the board of the Columbia Breaks Fire Interpretive Center. Survivors include Carol, daughter Penny Arneson Sweet, and six grandchildren.

Marthella R. Bailey died April 12, 2008, at age 86. She was a PNWFSA member. Martha Van Duyne was born November 2, 1921, in Redmond, Oregon, and moved to Portland as a child. She graduated from Jefferson High School in Portland, and served in the U.S. Coast Guard during World War II. She married Loren E. Bailey in 1948; they divorced. Martha served in the Forest Service for 36 years as a training counselor at the RO in Portland. An outstanding gardener, she won awards for her roses. Survivors include daughter Kathleen McMilan, sons James P. and Kenneth, two grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Paul F. Barlow died April 5, 2008, at age 74. Born May 30, 1933, in Portland, where he lived all his life. Paul graduated from Washington High School and was a member of the Research Information Services group (now Communications and Applications group) at the Pacific Northwest Research Station for 31 years. Survivors include brother James and sisters Lois Lassell and Audrey Hiatt.

Ed Bush died December 9, 2007, at age 65. He was the husband of PNWFSA member Dena Bush. Ed was born May 15, 1942, in Coos Bay, Oregon, graduated in 1960 from Grant Union High School in John Day, Oregon, and worked for the Malheur National Forest in engineering for about six months before he moved to San Jose, California, and a career as a police officer. Ed and Dena moved to Grant County, Oregon, when Dena retired in 1997. Survivors include Dena, six children/stepchildren, 13 grandchildren, and two great-granddaughters.

Pete Cernazanu died May 12, 2008, at age 84. Pete was born April 24, 1924, in Cemadia, Romania, came to the United States with his father at age 9, and grew up in Montana. While a high school student in Darby during World War II, he worked summers as a Forest Service fire lookout; after graduation from high school, he joined the U.S. Army. Pete attended forestry school at the University of Montana, where he met and in 1948 married Rose Marchesseau. He graduated in 1949, began his Forest Service career in Glenwood, Arkansas, then served in Lakeview, Oregon, as a Fremont National Forest range conservationist. After many assignments in Oregon and Washington, he retired in John Day in 1980. Pete and Rose later moved to Gold Beach, Oregon, where he lived for 23 years. Survivors include his wife, daughter Jenna, sons Jim and John, three granddaughters, eight adopted grandchildren, and family in Romania.

Donald H. "Don" Culver, Jr., died April 19, 2008, at age 77. He was a PNWFSA member. Don was born April 4, 1931, in Springfield Massachusetts, and was raised in that state and Connecticut. He attended Paul Smith's College and then the University of Maine to which, after a 1953 to 1956 stint in the U.S. Army, he returned to earn a B.S. degree in forestry in 1957. Don married his first wife, Dorothy "Dot" Carrier Culver, in 1954. He began his Forest Service career in 1957 on the Detroit Ranger District, Willamette National Forest, and served the Willamette in Springfield, Dexter, Oakridge, and Westfir, Oregon, before he served on the Okanogan National Forest and then at the SO on the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest where he retired. Dot died in 1981, and Don married Grace Seraile Culver in 1982. Don and Grace moved to Fall City, Washington, in 1985, where he was active in the Mt. Si Lutheran Church, Fall City community affairs, and "The Liar's Club" that met at the nearby North Bend Bakery. Survivors include his wife, his daughter Suzy and her husband and his son Bill and his wife, his stepdaughter Cheryl Seraile and his stepson Jim Seraile and his wife, and five grandchildren.

Americo Paul "Benny" DiBenedetto died March 19, 2008, at age 85. He was a PNWFSA member. Benny was born August 15, 1922, in Portland, Oregon, the son of an Italian immigrant who came to Oregon to work as a stonemason on the Columbia Gorge Highway and Timberline Lodge. He graduated from Benson Polytechnic High School in 1940, entered the University of Oregon, served as a gunner's mate in the U.S. Navy during World War II, graduated from Uofo's School of Architecture in 1947, and went to work for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Benny married Florence Obridgewitch in 1950, and began a 28-year career with the U.S. Forest Service in 1951. As Region 6 architect from 1951-1961 he and fellow architects designed ranger stations, ski chalets at Mt. Baker and Mt. Bachelor, and other Forest Service buildings throughout the Pacific Northwest. Then, as Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station architect from 1961-1979, he and the design team worked on Forest Service research laboratories at Corvallis, Bend, Roseburg, La Grande, Olympia, Juneau, Fairbanks, and several other Forest Service research facilities throughout the country. Three of these won awards. From 1977-

1979, Benny also served as the WO architect for the research branch of the Forest Service. After retirement from the Forest Service in 1979, he participated as a consultant on the restoration of the historic Auditor's Building in Washington, D.C., the national headquarters for the Forest Service. The work of Benny's own architectural firm, opened in 1979, included historic restorations at Crater Lake National Park, Nez Perce National Monument, and Fort Clatsop. A distinguished architect, Benny received many awards and served on several commissions, councils, and boards. Survivors include Florence; son Jeff; daughters Joanne Burdick, Mary Jane Schouten, and Michele Blackerby; and six grandchildren.

Samuel T. "Sam" Frear died April 21, 2008, at age 77. Sam was born February 11, 1931, in Hackensack, New Jersey, served in the U.S. Army from 1949-1952, and married Dorothy Iler in 1955. He earned a B.S. degree in journalism in 1956 and an M.A. degree in history in 1961 at the University of Oregon. Sam worked as a reporter for the Honolulu *Advertiser* from 1956-1959 and the Eugene *Register-Guard* from 1961-1966 before serving in the Forest Service as public affairs officer on the Willamette National Forest from 1966-1983. Survivors include Dorothy, daughter Cynthia Walklett, son Stephen, and two grandchildren.

Michael G. "Mike" Hanemann died March 31, 2008, at age 68. He was a PNWFSA member. Mike was born October 2, 1939, in San Angelo, Texas. He married Camelia Lee in 1963, earned a master's degree at the University of Texas at Austin, and moved to Portland, Oregon, in 1970. He served in the Forest Service in Region 3 and the WO, and retired as Assistant Director for Employee and Labor Relations in the RO in Portland in 1995. Survivors include Camelia, son David, daughters Christine Beiser and Katrina Wolffe, mother Helen, brother Patrick, and seven grandchildren.

Robert W. "Bob" Harris died March 25, 2008, at age 89. He was a PNWFSA member. Bob was born October 4, 1918, in Cambria, Minnesota, and moved as a small child with his family to Huron, South Dakota, where he grew up and graduated from high school. He attended Huron College for a year, worked Forest Service summers on the Coeur d'Alene and Uncompahgre national forests, and graduated from the University of Idaho with a degree in forestry in 1941. He married Joan Perkins in 1941. After postgraduate studies at New York State University College of Forestry at Syracuse in 1941-1942, Bob served as a U.S. Marine Corps officer during and after World War II. Bob's professional career in the Forest Service began in 1946 as a range ecologist at the Rocky Mountain Experiment Station. He served as a forest ecologist and the project leader at the Starkey Experimental Forest and Range near La Grande, Oregon, from 1947-1957; as Assistant Director for Range Analysis and Management Planning in the WO from 1957-1959; as Assistant Director of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station from 1959-1971; Director of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station from 1971-1974; Director of the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station from 1974-1976; and finally as Associate

Deputy Chief for Research in the WO. Bob retired in 1978, and he and his wife Joan, who died in 1999, moved to Wilsonville, Oregon, where he served on the Wilsonville City Council and the Oregon State Board of Forestry. Survivors include daughters Kathleen Stone and Marguerite Fitzpatrick, five grandchildren, and eight great-grandchildren.

Vaughn Harold Hofeldt died February 11 at age 89. He was a former PNWFSA member. Vaughn was born September 3, 1918, in Portland, Oregon, where he grew up. An early and avid skier, he spent much of his free time skiing at Mt. Hood—where he participated in the first collegiate ski competition at Timberline Lodge in 1939—and at the Mt. Hood log cabin he helped his father build. Vaughn worked as Siskiyou National Forest fire lookout as he earned a B.S. degree in forestry at Oregon State College. After graduation in 1941, he served in the U.S. Navy in the South Pacific first as a Seabee and then as a communications officer. On leave during the war, he married Kathryn "Kay" Avery, his college sweetheart, in San Francisco. After World War II, he began the long Forest Service career during which he worked as a district ranger and forest supervisor as well as in fire, timber, and recreation on seven ranger districts on six national forests as well as in three ROs and the WO. He helped develop Lake Tahoe ski resorts and establish the Cohutta Wilderness. After ten years of retirement in Gainesville, Georgia, he and Kay enjoyed almost 20 more years in Redding, California. Survivors include Kay; daughters Kristin (Larry) Baker, Kathryn Hofeldt (Ed Provost), and Kimberly Hofeldt (Bill Murphy); three grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Ethel Schrier Jennings died February 6, 2008, at age 92. She was a PNWFSA member. Ethel, the daughter of cattle ranchers James Lee and Edith Schrier and one of six children, was born July 21, 1915, grew up in Mt. Vernon, Oregon, and moved to Portland when she was 16 years old. After attending business school, she began a Forest Service career that lasted until she retired in 1980. She married Charles Houston Jennings on July 14, 1944, and eventually moved to The Dalles where they raised two children. Ethel worked at the district ranger station in Dufer until the family moved to Portland in 1967. She continued her career at the RO in Portland and received a Distinguished Service Award from Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz in 1968. She was widowed in 1969. She was a member of the Republican Women's Club and the PEO Sisterhood. Survivors include daughter Anne Jackson; son Tim, a granddaughter, three sisters, and friend Jack McGirr.

Lisa C. Kirschner died March 10, 2008, at age 51. A lifelong resident of Wenatchee, Washington, she worked in headquarters support services at the Wenatchee National Forest SO for 25 years before she retired in 2001. Survivors include parents George and Jeanne Kirschner and brothers Tony and Kelly.

William Charles "Bill" Knechtel died June 14, 2008, at age 82. Bill was born May 8, 1926, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, graduated from Dormont High School in Dormont, Pennsylvania, and served in the U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II. After the war, Bill married Dorothy Barbara Lorez on

September 1, 1946, earned a bachelor's degree in forestry from Pennsylvania State University, and did post-graduate work at the University of Montana. Bill served as a Forest Service forester throughout the Northwest. He retired from the Forest Service in 1981 after 33 years of service. Survivors include his wife, sons Jon and Craig, both Harold, 10 grandchildren, and 17 great-grandchildren.

Theodora King "Bunty" Lilligren died March 15, 2008, at age 86. She was a PNWFSA member and widow of Hillard M. "Lil" Lilligren. Bunty was born January 7, 1922, in Minneapolis, Minnesota. She married Hillard in November 1942 in Santa Ana, California. He served in the U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II and was a University of Minnesota forester. Hillard and Bunty came to Oregon from Minnesota in 1946, and were stationed at Hebo, Mapleton, and Corvallis on the Siuslaw National Forest from 1946 to 1958, at Tiller on the Umpqua National Forest from 1958 to 1965 where Hillard was one of two district rangers headquartered at the Tiller Ranger Station and Bunty worked at the Tiller and Days Creek schools. They moved to Medford when Hillard transferred to the Rogue River National Forest where he retired in 1973. Bunty loved animals, especially bears and cats, and was a very good bridge player. Survivors include her daughter Sandra Lilligren, son Jon (a Forest Service retiree), three grandchildren, and three great-grandchildren.

Robert G. Mills died March 6, 2008, at age 80. He was born September 28, 1927, in Fullerton, Nebraska; served in the U.S. Navy during World War II in the Pacific; moved to Bend, Oregon, where he married Frances Webster in 1961; and worked as a Forest Service recreation assistant at Newberry National Volcanic Monument. Survivors include Frances; sons Michael, Grant, and Steven; nine grandchildren and a great-grandchild.

James Franklin "Jim" Pigg, Jr. died March 7, 2008, at age 76. Jim was born January 18, 1932, in Kansas City, Missouri, and served in the U.S. Army and U.S. Army Reserve. A forester, he moved to Portland, Oregon, in 1961, and served on the Mt. Hood and Winema national forests. In 1971, he married Barbara Auxier; she died in 1992. Survivors include sons Ryan and Robin and two grandchildren.

Pauline "Snix" Tower died May 14, 2008, at age 89. She was a former PNWFSA member and widow of former Forest Service pilot Wally Tower. Snix was born December 24, 1918, in Hampton, Iowa, grew up in Onida, South Dakota, and in 1936 moved with her family to Salem, Oregon, where she graduated from Salem High School in 1937. She began flying lessons at age 17 and became the youngest woman in Oregon to receive a private pilot's license. During this time she met Wally Tower, a flight instructor, and they married in 1942. During World War II, Snix and Wally lived in Central Oregon, where Wally trained military pilots, and in Long Beach, California, where Wally served as a test pilot. Wally became a Forest Service pilot in the early 1950s, and he, Snix, and their three children moved to Okanogan, Washington, and spent summers near the smokejumper base in Winthrop, Washington. In 1959, when Wally was promoted and transferred to the RO, the family

moved to Portland. Following his retirement, Snix and Wally returned to Salem in 1979, not far from where they first met, where she reveled in maintaining a small forest. Survivors include sons Randy and Denny, daughter Terri, five grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

Asa D. "Bud" Twombly died June 23, 2008, at age 81. Bud was born August 3, 1926, in Toledo, Oregon, and grew up in Waldport, Oregon. He served in the U.S. Navy during World War II in both the Atlantic and Pacific theaters. Bud earned a B.S. degree in forest management at Oregon State College in 1951 and served 30 years in the Forest Service before he retired in 1982. Survivors include his wife Elaine, nine children, 28 grandchildren, and nine great-grandchildren.

Matthew T. "Matt" Webb died May 13, 2008, at age 42. Matt was born April 27, 1966, in Flagstaff, Arizona, to Jim and Karen Webb and lived with his Forest Service family in Arizona, Washington, and finally Lakeview, Oregon, where he graduated from high school in 1984. Matt earned a B.S. degree in microbiology at Weber State College, Ogden, Utah, spending his college summers in Lakeview fighting fires for the Oregon Department of Forestry and the Lakeview District of BLM. After many years as helitack and station foreman at BLM's Fort Rock Guard Station, he became fire management officer for the Fremont-Winema National Forests and the Lakeview District of BLM. Shortly before his death, Matt was recognized by the Pacific Northwest Wildland Fire & Aviation Community with the coveted "Silver Pulaski" award. Survivors include his wife Rebecca; five children Austin, Mackenzie, Andrew, Danielle, and Ryan; parents Jim and Karen, and brother Tyler.

Ronald K. Williamson died June 16, 2008, at age 83. He was born January 19, 1925, in Marseilles, Illinois, and graduated from Iowa State University. In 1949 he married Mavis R. Eike. He moved in 1960 to Portland where he was a Forest Service materials engineer. Survivors include his wife; daughters Megan Daline, Ronda Williamson, and Carla Williamson; son Charles, sister Margery Wade, six grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Corporal Jessica A. Ellis, U.S. Army

The Forest Service family suffered a sad loss when Corporal Jessica A. Ellis, U.S. Army, the 24-year-old daughter of Forest Supervisor Steve Ellis, Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, and his wife, Linda, was killed in Iraq on Sunday, May 11, 2008, when the armored vehicle in which she was riding hit a roadside bomb in Baghdad. A 2002 graduate of Lakeview High School in Lakeview, Oregon, Jessica attended Central Oregon Community College in Bend for two years before enlisting in the Army in September 2004. Jessica was a medic serving her second deployment in Iraq, assigned to the 2nd Brigade Special Troops Battalion, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), based at Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

Letters

Linda Goodman *thanks OldSmokeys*

I was so surprised with my gift and presentation at the [May 18] Banquet, I didn't say half the things I wanted to say.

So please tell all the OldSmokeys how much I have enjoyed working with them when I was the Regional Forester. First with the extremely successful [September 2005 Forest Service Centennial] reunion and many other projects. And now on the history of R-6! Something that needed to be done and you all stepped up!

I am proud to be a member of an organization that has such a can-do attitude! I look forward to being an active member for a very long time.

Dick Buscher *remembers Arnie Arneson*

I had dinner with my long time friend and comrade Arnie Arneson and his wife Carol when I was in Wenatchee [in early March 2008]. Arnie was my resource assistant when I was district ranger at Zigzag on the Mt. Hood, we were on the Wenatchee together in the early '60s, and then he was district ranger on the Winthrop District of the Okanogan and we made several trips into the Pasayten Wilderness. Arnie [had cancer] but seemed to be doing pretty well. I was optimistic but [on March 21], the fifth anniversary of my wife's death, I got the call that he had died.

I was pretty gloomy for a couple of hours, but then remembered how much joy and excitement both he and Jayne had brought into my life and the gloom was gone!

Zane Smith *remembers Bob Harris*

Bob was a long-time colleague and Bob and Joan were special friends through the years of our Forest Service association. Not only was he an outstanding professional, he was such a gentleman. He always reflected genuine respect and a special caring for all who came in contact with him. These characteristics consistently remained with him throughout his Forest Service career and beyond.

John Marker *remembers Sam Frear*

I am saddened by Sam Frear's passing. I got to know Sam while I was still rangers in California through his involvement in and writing about the French Pete controversy on the Willamette National Forest in the mid 1970s. Sam was one of the first forest-level public affairs officers in the region and in the National Forest System. Through his French Pete experiences he developed many of the more effective public relations techniques that were later integrated into Forest Service public involvement programs. Thanks to Sam's writing, many of us attempting to deal with the rising environmental movement of that time gained an understanding that facts alone would not successfully address the growing protests over forest management. Sam's experience as a Forest Service spokesperson in Eugene was often less than fun, but he handled himself as a professional and served the Outfit well.

Zane Smith *remembers Sam Frear*

I certainly can vouch for John Marker's thoughts of Sam Frear. I was forest supervisor of the Willamette National Forest during

much of that 1970-1974 French Pete period. He was a real pro and of immense help working on this and many other environmental issues we faced. He helped design quite effective strategies to engage all the stakeholders and we kept our basic stewardship and management programs going due to those strategies. He was one of my most valued colleagues during those years.

Warren Olney *remembers Sam Frear*

Like John Marker, I was shocked and saddened at Sam Frear's passing. Sam, like many other retirees, was always there to help, encouraging and performing quality work. He was on the Willamette National Forest when I was at Timberline Lodge. He, like Anne Heisler, was my mentor in public affairs work and environmental impact statement writing. And, like so many others, he contributed much to a great organization and will be missed.

Jerry Patchen *remembers Sam Frear*

I was sorry to hear of Sam Frear's death. I had the privilege of working with Sam on the Willamette National Forest during the Forest Plan wars. Sam was always helpful in advising on ways to promote public understanding (if not agreement) and coaching people for media interviews.

Sam was an excellent photographer and a talented writer. I recall a letter from a very upset forest user who had been hiking and had seen what she believed was the desecration of the "grave" of Opie Dilldock near Opie Dilldock Pass [on the Pacific Crest Trail in the Three Sisters Wilderness]. In a polite response, Sam told the user the history of Opie, a comic strip character (circa 1915-20, I believe), and that there was no "grave." We never heard from her again.

Linda Goodman *remembers Mike Hanemann*

Mike managed employee relations in the RO for many years and was always fair and a voice of reason. Many of us relied on his expertise for our tough personnel cases.

Ed Whitmore *reports good news from Burlington, Iowa*

I got the results of my last colon cancer test today, and have been declared cancer free! It was a long haul over eleven months and 153 visits to various doctors, nurses, and techs. They were all top notch and we feel very fortunate to have such a great regional hospital here in Burlington. Very much appreciate all your prayers, e-mails, calls, and support. It truly helped. Thanks for helping the Lord see us through this. The next big task will be training the car not to go to the hospital every time we get in it. It is such a reflex action that I have ended up there at least five times this winter when I was going for a haircut or going to meet the cronies at McDonald's for the Friday morning world problem solving session.

Jerry Allen *values being an OldSmokey*

Here are reservations and a check for Ruby and me to attend the spring banquet and the summer picnic.

In addition to this \$88.00 I have enclosed an additional \$100 to ease my conscience over paying only \$75.00 for a lifetime membership seventeen years ago.

I love the newsletters. It is the primary link to [my] past and friends. I enjoy remembering.

Books

John Riis's 1937 U.S. Forest Service Classic *Ranger Trails* is Reprinted

By Les Joslin

As many of you know, U.S. Forest Service history is my passion. I recently completed editing and publishing a fine piece of that history for which I offer this shameless plug.

I first read John Riis's 1937 book *Ranger Trails* in the early 1990s. I was captivated by this story of a young man from New York City who had gone West in the early years of the 20th century and wound up a pioneering ranger in Uncle Sam's fledgling Forest Service from 1907 to 1913. For Riis, the restless son of famous New York journalist and social reformer Jacob Riis, the West and the Forest Service seem to have provided a needed "safety valve" for personal and professional growth, just as the West and the Forest Service did for me half a century later. For there, on a frontier giving way to civilization, John Riis became the man he was meant to be before the truth of the phrase "You can't be a cowboy forever" made him the journalist he was meant to be. In *Ranger Trails*, Riis tells of the man he was, the life he led, and the job he did those seven years on the old La Sal, Santa Barbara, Cache, and Deschutes national forests, as he gives us a good look at the Forest Service a century ago.

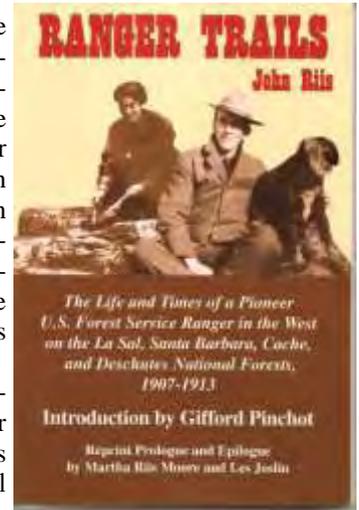
About a dozen years ago, when the Oregon State University Press reprinted Dr. Urling C. Coe's 1940 book *Frontier Doctor* about that writer's life and times as Central Oregon's pioneer physician, I knew Riis's book also had to be reprinted. After some years of searching, I located his descendants—who live in the Middle Atlantic states—and got their blessings for the pro-

ject as well as their assistance in writing the necessary prologue and epilogue for and obtaining photographs to illustrate this reprint. Riis's daughter Martha Riis Moore, born in Bend, Oregon, in 1914, now in Richmond, Virginia, collaborated on the prologue and extensive epilogue which provide historic perspective for this historic book.

The fact that Gifford Pinchot wrote the introduction for the book, which he praised as "a true picture of a most vital period in American development," accords it historic status. The fact that Forest Service pioneer John D. Guthrie, once Deputy District Forester for the old North Pacific District (now Pacific Northwest Region), reviewed it in the November 1937 *Journal of Forestry* as "most readable and full of western stories of ranger adventures...real early-day Forest Service history...ending with a touch of romance" reflects his opinion it's a good read.

"You have done us all a service by updating and republishing the book," OldSmokey **John Marker** wrote to me after he read *Ranger Trails*. "Riis's unvarnished narrative of his days as one of the early rangers should be required reading along with Pinchot's bible. Pinchot talks about how it ought to be, and Riis describes how it was."

Ranger Trails, 2008, 222 pages, photographs (ISBN 13: 978-0-9647167-7-3), is available for \$15.00 postpaid from Wilderness Associates, P.O. Box 5822, Bend, Oregon 97708.



"What Every Forest Officer Should Know" (Part Three)

Continued from page 13

Among our other troubles is that work shorts and trousers cease to look alike after the first few weeks of a strenuous field season. In the bloom of spring the Bedford cords are a rich olive green and the shirts the regulation O.D. But late in the summer the BC's become a bilious hue and all but the most expensive shirts change to a sickly tan. But do not worry. This Chameleon-like phenomenon is looked upon with keen approval because it shows that the wearer of the garments has washed them occasionally.

Very little need be said about the coat. It is usually the accessory to formal occasions, such as a trip to town, supper at polite places, attendance at meetings, traveling, or when you take your wife or girl friend to a dance. But the minute you put on a uniform coat you are a marked man so it is just as well to have it clean and well pressed instead of looking as if you had slept in it.

A necktie, which by the way is a part of the standard uniform, marks the serious dresser among Forest officers and adds a touch of class to the ensemble. On some jobs a necktie is out

of place, but they are few and far between, and personally we prefer a buttoned up shirt and tie to a Tarzan chest. As to shoes and leggings we have nothing to say, but if you want to know how they look or should look even your best friend won't hesitate to tell you.

In conclusion it should be made clear that the Forest Service does not expect its officers to be decked out like sartorial sunbursts. Neatness can cease to be a virtue if you are like the Forest assistant who couldn't decide which necktie to wear to a fire. Never get so dolled up that your scenery will make you hesitate to tackle any job that comes up in the line of duty.

Coming in Part Four next time...

Regional Forester Show writes to his rangers in Chapter VI on "Obeying Orders" and Chapter VII on "Heads Up!"

S.B. show was District/Regional Forester, California District/Region, U.S. Forest Service from 1926 to 1946. His passion for the professionalism of his rangers shines through in his early 1930s publication, "What Every Forest Officer Should Know," the last installment of which appears in the Fall 2008 issue of your OldSmokeys Newsletter.

Uncle Sam's Cabins



Glacier Ranger Station

Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington

By Les Joslin

Adjectives like “quaint” and “picturesque” are often applied to the historic Glacier Ranger Station office building that, nestled in the forest on the east side of Glacier, Washington, not far south of the Canadian border, is a striking legacy of Depression-era public works programs on America’s national forests.

Build by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and local experienced men in 1938, this native stone and timber building housed the old Glacier Ranger District headquarters for more than four decades. It remains in service today as the Glacier Public Service Center operated jointly by the Forest Service and National Park Service for Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest and North Cascades National Park visitors.

Glacier Ranger Station is one of three or four Glacier-area headquarters from which forest rangers operated before World War II. A log cabin that pioneer ranger John W. Barber—appointed by the Department of the Interior to the North Fork Nooksack District of the Washington Forest Reserve in 1899—was assigned to build at Glacier Creek may or may not have been the first. Gallop Ranger Station, built in 1907 on Gallop

Creek in the town of Glacier, was the first Forest Service ranger station from which the North Fork Nooksack District—soon known as the Glacier Ranger District—of the then Washington National Forest was administered. This station consisted of a combination ranger’s office and dwelling, a shop, a warehouse, and a barn from which Ranger Cliff “C.C.” McGuire ranged over his 225,860-acre district looking after logging, mining, and other activities of the day. In 1924, the Washington National Forest became the Mt. Baker National Forest. By 1927, the first Glacier Ranger Station—east of Glacier Creek and relocated a couple times during the ensuing decade—was district headquarters.

Then, in 1938, the CCC built a new Glacier Ranger Station. Construction took several months, and the biggest part of the job was the masonry. Columnar basalt, quarried during the summer near Heather Meadows at the head of the Mt. Baker Highway, was trucked to the site where a journeyman mason—a local experienced man—did most of the laying. The framing, roofing, and finishing were done by the CCC crew. The result, a sturdy, well-crafted, alpine bungalow-style building of basalt masonry with wood-frame wings, was a work of art. And the initials “U.S.” and “F.S.” flanking the word “OFFICE” carved into the squared timber cross member beneath three large “pine tree logo” cut-outs of its gable left no doubt about the building’s purpose.

By the late 1960s, most of the old Glacier Ranger District’s backcountry had been incorporated into North Cascades National Park, established in 1968. Eventually, the rest of the district was placed in the Mt. Baker Ranger District headquartered in Sedro-Woolley, and Glacier Ranger Station’s job as a district ranger’s headquarters was done. But, as the Glacier Public Service Center, it continues to serve throngs of national park and national forest visitors every summer.

Editor’s Note: Historic Glacier Ranger Station is located 38 miles east of Bellingham and Interstate Highway 5, and just east of Glacier, on the south side of Washington Highway 542, the Mt. Baker Scenic Byway. As the Glacier Public Service Center, it is open during the summer season only from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily.

This article is adapted from Les Joslin, Uncle Sam’s Cabins: A Visitor’s Guide to Historic U.S. Forest Service Ranger Stations of the West (Bend, Oregon: Wilderness Associates, 1995), now out of print.

Country Celebrates CCC 75th Anniversary

Continued from page 23

charged, but donations are accepted. This summer there is a satellite exhibit at nearby **Timberline Lodge** that tells the story of the New Deal and the construction of Timberline Lodge by a number of New Deal programs including CCC enrollees from Camp Zigzag and Camp Summit as well as the WPA and the federal writers and artists programs..

Otherwise, in Oregon, the New Deal and the CCC are featured in a new **Oregon Historical Society** exhibit and will be featured in an **Oregon Public Broadcasting** (OPB) program,

“The New Deal at 75,” at the Oregon Historical Society, 1200 SW Park Avenue, in Portland, is open from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Tuesdays through Saturdays and from noon to 5:00 p.m. Sundays. Adult admission is \$10.00; OHS members are admitted free. The OPB “Oregon Experience” series program scheduled to air in September focuses on the CCC. “They filmed a lot of this show at Zigzag Ranger Station,” Lloyd reports.

Prepared from multiple sources including the National New Deal Preservation Association website, the CCC Legacy Foundation website, the Mt. Hood Cultural Center & Museum website, the Oregon Historical Society website, and information provided by Lloyd Musser.

Out of the Past

OldSmokeys have much to celebrate this year, including the centennials of many of the national forests on which they spent their Forest Service careers and the 75th anniversary of the Civilian Conservation Corps in which some got their start and which contributed so much to those national forests.

Many Region 6 National Forests Celebrate Centennials This Year

A century ago, the National Forest System was established in the Pacific Northwest from existing federal Forest Reserve lands that had been administered by the U.S. Forest Service since its establishment in 1905. A series of proclamations and executive orders created the first national forests in 1907 and 1908. During the ensuing 100 years, many of these national forests have been reorganized and renamed. But most trace their origins to those 1907 and 1908 proclamations and executive orders.

Three years ago, in 2005, the Forest Service celebrated its centennial. This year, many of the now 16 Pacific Northwest Region national forests are celebrating their centennials *as national forests*. Several are doing it up right, as described in non-ranking, non-judgmental alphabetical order.

One of several Pacific Northwest national forests created by an executive order signed by President Theodore Roosevelt on July 1, 1908, the **Deschutes National Forest** plans a summer evening event to celebrate its 100th birthday on Sunday, July 27. Also, although not a centennial celebration per se, OldSmokey **Marlene Ralph** has organized a July 17 Forest Service retiree picnic at Sawyer Park in Bend.

Created by the same executive order, the Columbia National Forest was renamed in 1949 to honor Gifford Pinchot, the first Chief of the agency. This year, as announced on its website, the **Gifford Pinchot National Forest** plans a variety of commemorative activities and events listed on that web site—among them a “Columbia National Forest 1908: A Centennial Perspective” program presented at the Clark County Historical Museum on June 5 and the Roxy Theater in Morton, Washington, on June 9, and a July 5 open house at historic Gotchen Creek Ranger Station—and centennial history and photo pages on that website.

As part of its centennial observance, the **Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest** website features a brief history of both forests from their 1908 establishment with headquarters in Chelan and Leavenworth, respectively, through their administrative combination and name change in 2007 to now. This is supplemented by a collection of Centennial Tidbits and an impressive Centennial Photo Gallery.

The **Siuslaw National Forest** kicked off its centennial celebration at its September 15, 2007, dedication of the Giant Spruce of Cape Perpetua as a Heritage Tree. This nearly 600-year-old, 185-foot tall Sitka spruce is easily accessible from the Cape Perpetua Visitor Center via the Giant Spruce Trail. Note of the centennial year also is taken on its website with a

“Century of Growth” webpage broken into a “Decades of Change” historical timeline.

A highlight of the **Umatilla National Forest** centennial is hosting the High Desert Museum’s “Century of Service: The U.S. Forest Service in the High Desert” exhibit at the Umatilla County Historical Heritage Station Museum in Pendleton, Oregon, from April through September. A full day of centennial festivities called Umapalooza held on June 28 and a super website supplement are other aspects of the celebration.

To celebrate its “100 Years of Caring for the Land and Serving People” the **Umpqua National Forest** is planning a long celebration that involves its communities, employees, volunteers, retirees, business partners, and visitors. A June 27 “official hours” event geared toward current employees and volunteers, at which retirees also were welcome, was followed by a barbecue for all current and past Umpqua employees and their families and a concert open to the public. On July 1, the large, framed proclamation signed by President Theodore Roosevelt that declared the revised boundaries of the Umpqua National Forest, effective July 1, 1908, was unveiled. Also, as part of this celebration, the Forest’s website includes celebration announcements and a forest history complete with historic photographs.

Country Celebrates Civilian Conservation Corps 75th Anniversary

America was in the grip of the Great Depression when Franklin Delano Roosevelt was inaugurated as the 32nd President of the United States on March 4, 1933. More than a quarter of the population was unemployed, hungry, and without hope, and the new President moved quickly to give Americans a New Deal.

A bill known as the Emergency Work Progress Bill was introduced in Congress on March 21, 1933, and enacted into law on March 31, 1933. This act spawned numerous federal agencies, such as the PWA, WPA, and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Soon the first of approximately 5,000 CCC camps with 2000 enrollees each were set up on national forests and other lands in all 50 states.

The CCC enrollees enlisted for periods of six months at a time and were paid \$1.00 per day, of which \$25.00 per month was sent directly to their families. About 3.5 million men—225,000 World War I veterans, the balance young American men, unmarried, between the ages of 17 and 28 years—served in the CCC during its more than nine years of existence.

The purpose of the CCC was twofold—conservation of our natural resources and salvage of our young men. It served both purposes well. This year, homage is paid the CCC and its legacy around the country. In Oregon, at the **Mt. Hood Cultural Center & Museum** in Government Camp, where OldSmokey **Lloyd Musser** is curator. A permanent CCC exhibit there interprets the CCC and its projects on the Mt. Hood National Forest. At 88900 East U.S. Highway 26, business loop, in Government Camp, it is open from June through September daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and from October through May on Thursdays through Sundays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. An admission is not

Continued on page 22



Pacific Northwest
Forest Service Association
P.O. Box 5583
Portland, OR 97228-5583



www.oldsmokeys.org

Summer 2008

Note: Your mailing label shows the year through which your dues are paid. For example, if your label shows “08” your dues are paid through December 31, 2008. If it shows “LT” you are a lifetime member and owe no further dues.

Join us for lunch on the last Friday of every month at the Beaverton Elks Club, 3500 SW 104th Avenue, off Canyon Road, just east of Highway 217, at 11:00 a.m.

Officers

President, John Nesbitt; **President-Elect**, Bruce Hendrickson; **Past President**, John Poppino; **Secretary**, Bev Pratt; **Recording Secretary**, Susan Triplett; **Treasurer/Data Base Manager/eMail Editor**, Vern Clapp; **Archivist**, Ray Steiger; **Newsletter Editor**, Les Joslin; **Website Manager**, Don Nearhood; **Membership Chair**, Bob Devlin; **Banquet Chair**, Emil & Dorine Sabol; **Picnic Chair**, Jim List; **NAFSR Representative**, John Marker

Area Representatives

Regional Office, Mike Ash; **Colville**, Kermit Link; **Deschutes**, Arlie Holm; **Fremont**, Richard “Buck” Woodward; **Gifford Pinchot (east)**, Jim Bull; **Gifford Pinchot (west)**, Ray Scharpf; **Malheur**, Vacant; **Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie**, Lee Boeckstiegel; **Mt. Hood**, Doug Porter; **Ochoco**, Denise Reinhart; **Okanogan**, Bill Krell; **Olympic**, Dave Yates; **Rogue River**, Ron Ketchum & Jerry Wojack; **Siskiyou**, Bob Blakey; **Siuslaw**, Ted Gump; **Umatilla**, Vacant; **Umpqua**, Dick Schwartzlender; **Wallowa-Whitman**, Art Schimke; **Wenatchee**, Kjell Bakke; **Willamette**, Al Sorseth; **Winema**, Ted Yarosh

Address Changes? Please let PNWFSA know. A few weeks delay can result in not getting your newsletter.

This newsletter is published quarterly by the Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association (PNWFSA) for the benefit of its members and various offices of the U.S. Forest Service in Region 6. Copies are also made available to all other U.S. Forest Service retiree organizations. Annual PNWFSA membership is \$20. Lifetime membership is \$250. Specific requirements for membership eligibility and a membership application are available from the PNWFSA, P.O. Box 5583, Portland, Oregon 97228-5583.