



OldSmokeys Newsletter

Newsletter of the Pacific Northwest Forest Service Retirees—Winter 2014

President's Message—Linda Goodman

Now that we have had all the cookies we can eat (at least for a few weeks) and have caught up with friends and families, it is time to put the Christmas decorations away. While you are doing that, I hope you will take a moment to look back over the past year and think about what was your favorite time during the year. Visiting with family, having a great vacation in an exotic location, or maybe just holding your grandchild? Whatever it was, I hope you stop to savor that moment and enjoy it all over again in your mind.

For us, we got a new puppy a little while ago and there have been many moments when I have wondered what we were thinking, but there have also been moments of great fun. The wonder in his eyes when he sees a leaf falling (and he wants to chase it with me attached to his leash!) or the first time he saw raindrops in a puddle, to name a few. I wish for all of you time to reflect on and savor happy moments from the past year!

Now, for the business side of things, I hope all of you take time to vote for OldSmokey **Jim Rice** as President-elect. I have known Jim for many years when he was on the Mt. Hood National Forest and have always appreciated his ability to get the job done! He is a straight-up guy who brings a variety of experiences. I am excited he was willing to accept our nomination. Now, please vote for him, and also vote “yes” on our proposed constitutional change so we can accept more current U.S. Forest Service employees into our organization. They are key to our future and we want to welcome them.

Thanks,

Linda Goodman

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

Vote! PNWFSA Election 2014 Ballot on Page 4!

Forum

OldSmokeys and Other Retirees Remain Relevant to the U.S. Forest Service

“I hope one of our goals as OldSmokeys is to find a way to support current employees,” OldSmokey President **Linda Goodman** wrote in her *President’s Message* in the Fall 2013 *OldSmokeys Newsletter*. Poignant evidence that they need our support was provided on December 18 with release of the 2013 “Best Places to Work in the Federal Government” ranking the U.S. Forest Service 260th of the 300 agencies surveyed.

Helping those now serving in the U.S. Forest Service—as individuals and as agency members—is one way OldSmokeys remain relevant to the Forest Service in which they served and, by extension, to the National Forest System, Forest Service Research, and State and Private Forestry to which they dedicated their professional lives.

Their help can and does take many forms on many levels. One of these, of course, is encouraging and even mentoring them. Another is volunteering to help them accomplish their mission. Still another is working to make their Forest Service a more efficient and effective organization in which to pursue a clearly-defined mission as well as a successful career. OldSmokeys who help in any of these ways on any of these levels remain relevant.

Those of us who keep in touch with successors at one or more of our old administrative units—districts, forests, stations, etc.—and make ourselves and our perspectives available to those successors without imposing same on them and their initiatives, to help them get the job done without insisting that our way is the only way, to help them accept and apply the values of the past to the challenges of the present and the future, remain relevant on that most basic level.

Those of us who volunteer our time and talents to help our successors actually accomplish their workloads—through organizing and leading trail volunteer trail maintenance or heritage resource restoration crews or groups of volunteer information and education specialists—and other efforts such as you have read about in your *OldSmokeys Newsletter* over the years remain relevant. Some of us were relevant during the recent U.S. Government shutdown when we picked up some end-of-field-season jobs furloughed Forest Service personnel were prohibited to touch.

And those of us who volunteer our expertise and perspectives based on lifetimes of experience and success to help improve the art and science of resource management and the agency’s ability to more efficiently and effectively implement that art and science on the National Forest System and in other venues remain relevant.

At the national level, for example, OldSmokey **Jim Golden** chairs the National Association of Forest Service Retirees (NAFSR) of which OldSmokey **Darrell Kenops** is executive director. OldSmokey **John Marker** edits its newsletter, *The Lookout*, and several OldSmokeys—**Ranotta McNair**, Chief

Emeritus **Max Peterson**, Chief Emeritus **Dale Robertson**, **John Sandor**, **Rich Stem**, and **Tommy Thompson** serve on its board of directors. NAFSR is “dedicated to the promotion of the ideals and principles of natural resource conservation on which the U.S. Forest Service was founded.” It’s a good outfit for OldSmokeys to throw in with.

Just how good was evidenced early in 2013 when NAFSR leaders led the charge to save the Forest Service’s “Pine Tree Shield” from abolishment, and as recently as December 12 when NAFSR leaders met with Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell to discuss the organization’s newly released position paper “Fire Policy Statement and Recommended Actions” as reported in a special December 12 edition of NAFSR’s *The Lookout* and on pages 28 and 29 of this *OldSmokeys Newsletter*.

Also, read on page 6 about OldSmokeys’ roles in a community symposium about living in fire-defensible communities within fire-adapted ecosystems and OldSmokey **Jon Stewart** taking this message to a wider audience, on pages 6 and 7 about OldSmokey **Rich Stem** responding to the call to help stand up a massive recovery project in the aftermath of the Rim Fire, and on page 7 about OldSmokey **Dennis Dietrich** spurring the preemptive rescue of an historic Forest Service artifact.

And, in your newsletter’s first-ever *OldSmokeys Say* section on pages 11 to 16, you may read an important proposal by OldSmokeys **Lyle Laverly**, **Rich Stem**, Southwest Region Amigo **Roger Deaver**, and your editor that the Forest Service establish a U.S. Forest Service Academy to help entry-level personnel appreciate, understand, and prepare for the challenges they will face and the successes they may enjoy in the “Agency to Match the Mountains” the Forest Service must become again if our successors are to maximize their potential.

In the same section, OldSmokey **Ted Stubblefield** introduces and summarizes a forest management concept to improve the practice of forestry in the Pacific Northwest that reflects collaboration among noted Forest Service retirees and professional colleagues. And OldSmokey **Desi Zamudio** begins a series of thought pieces on canopy gap forestry he wrote while staffing the High Desert Ranger Station at the High Desert Museum south of Bend, Oregon.

That historic High Desert Ranger Station, of course, was a gift to the High Desert Museum from the OldSmokeys as an organization and as individuals, and OldSmokeys staff it every summer. By the time you read this, your Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association (PNWFSA) Grants Committee will be perusing 2014’s crop of applications for grants that every year help fund still other projects that further PNWFSA goals within the Pacific Northwest.

Finally, of course, those of us who support those of us who pursue such efforts relevant to the continued success of the Forest Service and its job of “caring for the land and serving people” remain—you guessed it—relevant.

--Les Joslin

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

—Attributed to Voltaire

OldSmokeys News

OldSmokeys Celebrated Jack Smith's 100th Birthday at October 25 Luncheon

OldSmokey **Jack Smith** was feted by his fellow OldSmokeys at the October 25, 2013, Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association's monthly meeting just over three weeks before he reached the century mark on November 19.

Jack's had quite a century. He got his first U.S. Forest Service job at the Tiller Ranger Station on the Umpqua National Forest in 1931, earned a B.S. in forest management at Oregon State College (OSC) in 1939, and married Ruth Lang who also graduated from OSC that year. Back on the Umpqua he passed the junior forester exam. He got a permanent appointment in 1941 and served on the Fremont, Wallowa-Whitman, and Willamette national forests.

As assistant district ranger on the Bly Ranger District, Fremont National Forest, Jack and District Ranger Spike Armstrong responded to the May 5, 1945, Japanese balloon bomb incident on Gearhart Mountain that killed minister's wife Elsie Mitchell and five youngsters age 12 to 15.

Two and one-half years later, District Ranger Jack Smith, Drews Valley Ranger District, Fremont National Forest, led the search party to the site of the October 28, 1947, airplane crash that killed Governor Earl Snell of Oregon and two others.

Jack served as forest supervisor of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, in fire control in the WO, as assistant regional forester for resource management in Region 10 in Juneau, and as assistant regional forester for fire control, air operations, and law enforcement in Region 2 in Denver, where he retired from the Forest Service in 1970.

A tree farmer in Oregon since 1970, Jack was named Columbia County Tree Farmer of the Year in 1993 and Yamhill County Tree Farmer of the Year in 2003.

Jack's wife Ruth died in 2007, and on February 15, 2009, at age 95, he married Grace.

OldSmokeys Set Spring Banquet 2014 at Charbonneau Country Club on May 18, Summer Picnic 2014 on August 8

The Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association (PNWFSA) Board of Directors at its October 25, 2013, meeting scheduled the 2014 Spring Banquet at the Charbonneau Country Club in Wilsonville, Oregon, for Sunday, May 18.

At this banquet, OldSmokey **Al Matecko** will take over from OldSmokey **Linda Goodman** as President of the PNWFSA, and if confirmed by the membership (see "*Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association Election 2014*" on page 4), OldSmokey **Jim Rice** will be installed as President-elect.

Complete information about and an early reservation form



Jack Smith on his 100th birthday.

for Spring Banquet 2014 are on page 5 of this issue and will be again in the Spring 2014 *OldSmokeys Newsletter*.

Also at that October 25 meeting, the Board scheduled the annual PNWFSA Summer Picnic in the Woods at the Wildwood Recreation Area near Mt. Hood for Friday, August 8. Complete information about and a reservation form for the Summer Picnic will be in the Spring 2014 and Summer 2014 issues of your *OldSmokeys Newsletter*.

OldSmokeys Board Nominates Jim Rice to Serve as Next PNWFSA President-elect

OldSmokey **Jim Rice** has accepted the Board of Director's nomination to serve as President-elect of the Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association (PNWFSA).

After approval by the membership (see "*Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association Election 2014*" story and ballot on page 4), Jim will be installed in that office at the annual PNWFSA Spring Banquet on May 18, 2014, and be in line to succeed OldSmokey **Al Matecko** as President in May 2015.

Jim introduces himself briefly in the page 4 election article.

OldSmokeys Board Proposes Change to PNWFSA Constitution to Expand Membership Eligibility

The Board of Directors (BOD) of the Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association (PNWFSA) at its October 25, 2013, meeting proposed a change to the Constitution of the PNWFSA that would expand membership eligibility for current U.S. Forest Service personnel by dropping the requirement that PNWFSA membership applicants possess a minimum of 20 years of government service.

This proposed change recognizes that some current Forest Service employees have joined the outfit from non-government sources such as universities and the private sector. These are some of the people the PNWFSA wishes to recruit as OldSmokeys, but they do not have the 20 years of government experience currently required of PNWFSA members. The BOD proposed a change to the PNWFSA Constitution to drop the 20 years of government service requirement.

According to Article VIII of the PNWFSA Constitution, proposed changes "must receive a majority of the votes cast by the membership to become effective." OldSmokeys are asked to vote on this proposed change on the ballot on page 4 of this *OldSmokeys Newsletter* or on the OldSmokeys website.

If this proposal is approved, Article III of the PNWFSA Constitution would be changed to read:

1. *Membership in PNWFSA is open to:*
 - a. *Any current employee of the Forest Service who works or has worked in the Pacific Northwest.*

All the rest of Article III would remain unchanged.

"I urge all OldSmokeys to vote on this constitutional change, as well as to confirm the nomination of **Jim Rice** as President-elect, by paper ballot on page 4 or electronically on the website," PNWFSA President **Linda Goodman** said.

Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association Election 2014

OldSmokeys are Asked to Approve Jim Rice's Nomination as PNWFSA President-elect and PNWFSA Constitution Change

This year, in addition to approving the Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association (PNWFSA) Board of Director's nomination of OldSmokey **Jim Rice** to serve as 2014-2015 President-elect, members are asked to approve a change to the PNWFSA Constitution that would expand membership eligibility (see "OldSmokeys Board Proposes Change to PNWFSA Constitution to Expand Membership Eligibility" on page 3 for details).

A Few Words from Jim Rice

"My first job with the U.S. Forest Service was in 1974 on the San Bernardino National Forest. Within just three days of graduating high school, I was working on a trail crew in the wilderness. Life was great. That's how I got hooked into working for the outfit. Since then I have worked on both the Shasta-Trinity and Mt. Hood national forests. I retired from federal service in 2011 after getting a job offer to finish out my forestry career mentoring a Tribal member for the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.

"My wife Jeanne and I have been married for more than 33 years. We met back in the late 1970s while working together on the San Bernardino National Forest. In January 2013, both Jeanne and I retired from full-time work and started living our retirement 'dreams' together.

"I currently keep busy traveling, gardening, fishing, and working around our place. I also do some volunteer work for the local watershed council and work a few hours a week with Clackamas County Forestry just so I can spend some time in the woods.

"The 'good old days' for me encompass both sides of the turn of the century. In accepting this nomination, my hope is to encourage more rank and file current and future Forest Service retirees to join the PNWFSA and share their 'good old days,' too. I am confident that future U.S. Forest Service employees will come to value retirees' accumulated knowledge and historical perspective as much as I value those who came before me."

Please Cast Your Ballot by February 15!

So, to show Jim how much OldSmokeys appreciate his willingness to accept and discharge this three-year leadership commitment, please use the paper ballot or the electronic ballot on the website at <www.oldsmokeys.org> to send in your vote to approve his nomination *and* to approve or disapprove the proposed change to the PNWFSA Constitution.

Clip or copy the ballot below or just use a plain sheet of paper or even send an e-mail to approve the nomination of **Jim Rice** to serve as President-elect or to write in the name of your own preferred person for the job, and to indicate whether you approve or disapprove of the proposed change to the Constitution. Please then send in your ballot to **PNWFSA, P.O. Box 5583, Portland, Oregon 97228** not later than February 15, 2014. E-mail ballots may be sent to Secretary **Deb Warren** at <debwarren@hotmail.com>.

Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association

Winter 2014 Ballot for Election of PNWFSA President-elect and Approval of Proposed Change to PNWFSA Constitution

The PNWFSA Board of Directors has nominated **Jim Rice** to serve as PNWFSA President-elect.

Confirm your support of this nomination by casting this ballot for this nominee, or write in another name.

I cast my ballot for **Jim Rice** to serve as PNWFSA President-elect _____ (check here) or

I cast my ballot for _____ (write in here) to serve as PNWFSA President-elect.

The PNWFSA Board of Directors has proposed the change to Article III of the PNWFSA Constitution described on page 3 of this newsletter.

Vote for or against this proposed change to Article III of the PNWFSA Constitution on this ballot.

I vote **for** _____ (check here) the change. I vote **against** _____ (check here) the change.

**Mail your ballot to PNWFSA, P.O. Box 5583, Portland, Oregon 97228, by February 15, 2014.
Or cast your ballot by e-mail addressed to Secretary Debra Warren at <debwarren@hotmail.com>.**



Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association Spring Banquet 2014

OldSmokeys May Reserve Early for PNWFSA’s May 18 Spring Banquet at Charbonneau Country Club

There’s no time like the present to reserve your place or places for this year’s Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association Spring Banquet at beautiful Charbonneau Country Club just south of Portland near Wilsonville, Oregon!

As announced on page 3...

The banquet will be held on Sunday, May 18, 2014, from 1:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

You can use the form below to reserve your place or places *now* at one of the two big OldSmokey gatherings of the year to visit with friends, see our new President **Al Matecko** and new President-elect **Jim Rice** (if his nomination is approved by a vote of the membership) installed in office, enjoy an outstanding meal, and win door prizes.

Doors and the **no-host bar** will open at 1:00 p.m., and **social hours** with appetizer table will be under way by 2:00 p.m. The buffet-style **dinner** catered by our old friend and honorary OldSmokey Dave Dalton will be served at 3:30 p.m.

The whole works will set you back just \$27.00 per person!

Driving directions to Charbonneau Country Club for any OldSmokeys who don’t already know the way will be provided in the Spring 2013 *OldSmokeys Newsletter*.

Send in this reservation form (or a copy of it) to reserve your place(s) not later than May 5, 2014!

Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association
SPRING BANQUET—MAY 18, 2014
Charbonneau Country Club, Wilsonville, Oregon

RESERVATION FORM

*Mail this reservation form and a check for \$27.00 per person (payable to PNWFSA) to:
PNWFSA, P.O. Box 5583, Portland, Oregon 97228-5583*

Please reserve _____ dinners at **\$27.00** each for (names exactly as they will appear on name tags):

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

Please send this reservation form in to be received no later than May 5, 2014

OldSmokeys Participated in November 16 “Seasons of Fire and Smoke” Symposium

OldSmokeys **John Allen** and **Les Joslin** spoke at the November 16, 2013, symposium “Seasons of Fire and Smoke: Past, Present, and Future of Fire in Central Oregon” presented by the Deschutes County Historical Society in partnership with the Deschutes National Forest, and attended by other OldSmokeys.

John, Forest Supervisor of the Deschutes National Forest, welcomed attendees to the day-long symposium held at beautiful Aspen Hall on the western side of Bend, Oregon. His opening remarks on evolving perceptions of fire in the forest reflected the need for the symposium. A keynote address, “Seasons of Fire and Smoke” presented by Bill Robbins, Professor Emeritus of History, Oregon State University, followed John’s welcome and preceded other presenters who, as OldSmokey **Jon Stewart** put it a November 27, 2013, op-ed in *The Bulletin*, Bend’s daily newspaper, “used over two centuries of fire history to paint a challenging picture of Central Oregon’s future.”

Les, your *OldSmokeys Newsletter* editor, presented his illustrated talk “The Bear and I.” Keeping Smokey relevant in the era of fire management, Les emphasized “The Truth About Smokey Bear” as told in his March 1994 *Wildfire* magazine article by that title: “Smokey Bear strives to prevent wildfires caused by human carelessness that threaten lives and property, not natural lightning-caused fires and professionally prescribed fires” that benefit forest ecosystems. A copy of the article was available to all attendees who included OldSmokeys **George Chesley**, **Joan Landsberg**, and **Pete Martin**.

And, in that November 27 op-ed, “Our summer skies could remain smoky if we don’t act,” Jon brought the symposium’s key message home to thousands of Central Oregonians. “This symposium showed that the forests that we look to for our recreation and water will continue to go up in smoke at an even faster rate than in the past,” he wrote. “Thanks to climate change, the prognosis is for larger fires and longer, hotter, drier and smokier summers. Unless we take steps to confine our growth and build fire-defensible communities, nature will do it for us. The economy we have built around recreation will collapse under smoke-filled summer skies.

“Clearly, we need to encourage our local congressional representatives to continue funding forest fuel treatments to help create resilient ecosystems that reduce the risk of catastrophic fire,” Jon continued. “To help pay for this, we need to use Oregon’s existing land use laws to limit the expansion of developments that are costly to defend from wildfire. We also need to live within our existing urban growth boundaries while building higher density, energy efficient cities and towns that reduce our carbon footprint. Increased density can also provide more amenities for a growing population at a lower cost.

“History shows us we have a choice,” Jon concluded. “We can either be proactive and continue breathing fresh pine-scented air or be reactive and live under a pall of summer smoke.”

Prepared from multiple sources including “Our summer skies could remain smoky if we don’t act” by Jon Stewart in the November 27, 2013, edition of The Bulletin.

OldSmokey Rich Stem Asked to Stand Up Rim Fire Restoration Project

At the request of Regional Forester Randy Moore and Forest Supervisor Susan Skalski, and as suggested by the NIMO team before him, OldSmokey **Richard Stem** arrived in Sonora, California, at the end of September 2013—just before the 16-day U.S. Government shutdown began—to help organize restoration efforts for the Rim Fire that charred a quarter-million acres of the Stanislaus National Forest and Yosemite National Park.

That fire, which began on August 17 when a hunter allowed an illegal fire to escape and left up to a billion board feet of salvageable dead trees—enough to build 63,000 homes—in its wake, still smoldered when Rich arrived. By the time it was contained on October 24, the Rim Fire—California’s third largest on record and the Sierra Nevada’s largest on record—had burned 257,314 acres/402 square miles, destroyed 11 residences, three commercial properties and 98 outbuildings, and cost \$127 million to fight. But, as one observer put it, “The emergency’s not over when the fire’s out.” In addition to salvaging timber, there were important environmental and resource values—watershed, recreation, etc.—to restore.

“We have large partial teams stood up already, along with a small overhead group; have the NEPA figured out, using all the tools available to the agency; and are getting ready to finalize a strong public engagement plan. Working with Forest Supervisor Skalski and the RO, we established three goals: (1) moving quickly because of deterioration (decisions and execution in spring and summer of 2014), (2) having the highest quality of work, and (3) having unprecedented public involvement,” Rich reported to your *OldSmokeys Newsletter* on October 12.

“I think enlisting retirees in all facets of the issues the agency is facing is a good thing,” Rich commented. “The vacancy rate right now is acute, as there are many folks out there who have varying experience, and it is a privilege to assist the agency today with that background. We are ahead of schedule, and public support grows every week. That said, I’m impressed by the Stanislaus National Forest and its ability to get on with the job. The Stanislaus has still got it!”

Rich was on the job until November 19. His in-agency replacement will stay the nine months necessary to finish the job.

Rich entered a politically charged situation. On September 28, Representative Tom McClintock (Republican-California), whose district covers the area, introduced legislation in Congress that would waive environmental regulations so salvage logging of national forest timber could begin quickly. “If any good can come of this tragedy, it would be the timely salvage of fire-killed timber that could provide employment to local mills and desperately needed economic activity to mountain communities,” said McClintock, a member of the House Committee on Natural Resources on October 3 when its Subcommittee on Public Lands and Environmental Regulation held a hearing on H.R. 3188, his proposed “Yosemite Rim Fire Emergency Salvage Act.”

Support for expedited salvage came in testimony from Tom Partin, president of the American Forest Resource Council, who

noted: “Extreme events call for extreme actions...to capture the value of the timber and allow reforestation activities to take place. The revenue could be used to replant young trees and rehabilitate and restore thousands of denuded acres including key watersheds that provide drinking water to many California communities and cities including San Francisco.”

Across the aisle, Representative Peter DeFazio (Democrat-Oregon), the ranking Democrat on the committee, said McClintock’s bill “would be license to clear-cut the entire burn area.” DeFazio said he supports more limited logging. Some environmental groups backed almost no logging at all, saying it hurts forests by removing trees that provide nutrients for soil and habitat for wildlife. This position was supported by some 250 scientists who opposed the bill they said in a letter would seriously undermine the ecological integrity of forest ecosystems, setting back their ability to regenerate after wildfires. “Unfortunately, those who signed the letter have not seen the Rim Fire,” Rich noted. “The assumptions in the letter are basically wrong and ill founded.”

At the same time, Sierra Pacific Industries, Inc. had begun felling trees on about 10,000 acres of its land burned by the fire. “The industry has about a two-year window to remove the trees before they succumb to rot and insect damage and become commercially worthless,” timber officials told the *Wall Street Journal*. “The first tragedy to the forest has already happened,” Mike Albrecht, president of Sierra Resource Management, Inc., a logging company salvaging timber on private lands, told the newspaper. “The second tragedy would be not to salvage it.”

By October 20, Rich was able to report a highly-motivated and high-powered Forest Service salvage and rehabilitation team partially up and running in Sonora, with more coming. “It is gratifying and humbling to be asked to help, but it is even more gratifying to see current personnel rise to the challenge,” Rich commented on November 21. “I truly feel encouraged they can succeed at this huge task. I also really believe the agency can ask more of some of its retirees during this time of high vacancy rates and retirements.”

Prepared from multiple sources including e-mails from and telephone conversations with Rich Stem; “California environmentalists, logging industry lock horns over burned trees” in The Wall Street Journal, October 12, 2013; “Rim Fire Billion Board Feet Salvage Bill” by Bob Zybach posted on A New Century of Forest Planning, October 18, 2013, DellaSala & Hanson & 248 More Scientists Concerned About Salvage Logging” by Bob Zybach posted on A New Century of Forest Planning, November 9, 2013; “In Rim Fire’s aftermath, a new worry emerges: water quality” by Tony Barboza in the Los Angeles Times, November 10, 2013.



OldSmokey Dennis Dietrich and the historic Cabin Lake Ranger Station gas pump.

OldSmokey Dennis Dietrich Spurred Rescue of Historic Cabin Lake Ranger Station Gas Pump

OldSmokey **Dennis Dietrich** grew concerned for the future of the historic Cabin Lake Ranger Station’s gas pump shown in the article “Historic Forest Service cabins offer scenic back-country viewing” by travel writer John Gottberg Anderson in the Sunday, June 23, 2013, issue of *The Bulletin*, Bend, Oregon’s daily newspaper.

“One of those could command a couple thousand bucks on eBay!” Dennis figured. “And now thousands of readers know about it!” Sensing possible danger, Dennis called OldSmokey **Les Joslin**, who’d advised Mr. Anderson on the article, and Les conveyed Dennis’ concerns to Deschutes National Forest officials who also saw risk for this historic artifact’s future.

And so it was that Dennis and Les accompanied Bend-Fort Rock Ranger District Archaeologist Erin Woodard and Recreation Specialist Jason Fisher on a July 31, 2013, trip to historic Cabin Lake Ranger Station to assess the situation and perhaps recover the gas pump.

The group soon concluded that the pump—manufactured by the Tokheim Oil Tank & Pump Co., San Francisco—had been well-installed in the 1930s. More sophisticated tools and muscle would be needed for the job. Dennis detailed these facts in an illustrated report.

There’s a happy ending. The historic gas pump was recovered on September 9, 2013, by a Deschutes National Forest crew led by Mechanic Dave Masters, who provided the tools and expertise to dismantle the pump, and Archaeological Technician Dan Newsome. Bend-Fort Rock Ranger District fire crew and road crew members provided the necessary muscle.

Brought to Bend, the pump will be safely stored until its future in helping tell its part of the Forest Service story is determined. Historic Cabin Lake Ranger Station was headquarters of the old Fort Rock Ranger District from 1921 until 1945.

OldSmokeys News



Your *OldSmokeys Newsletter* can improve its coverage of OldSmokey activities around the region and the country if you put on your cub (no pun intended) reporter hat and send news in to Editor Les Joslin at PNWFS, P.O. Box 5583, Portland, Oregon 97228-5583, or to his home e-mail address or mailing address shown in the Membership Directory.



Dan Abraham regularly walked and cared for a Marin County trail recently named for him. Photograph by Mary Enbom

OldSmokey Dan Abraham Remembered in Renamed Northern California Trail

When OldSmokey **Dan Abraham** died on February 26, 2013, at age 89 (*OldSmokeys Newsletter, Spring 2013, page 20*), admiring friends and neighbors in San Rafael, California, requested a trail he'd helped maintain and interpret as a volunteer for more than twenty years be named for him.

As a result, the board of directors of the Marin County Open Space District—with approval in September 2013 of the county board of supervisors—renamed the Sun Valley Trail in the Sun Valley Open Space near his home the Dan Abraham Trail.

Cynthia Helen Beecher, Dan's daughter, told your *OldSmokeys Newsletter* the signs reflecting the new name for the trail "went up in mid-November with no fanfare." Dan's family and many friends gathered at the trail on December 15 to officially celebrate the name change and hike the trail no matter the weather, just as Dan did until early 2012.

A graduate of the School of Forestry, Oregon State College, Dan retired from the U.S. Forest Service in 1978 as forest supervisor of the Klamath National Forest headquartered in Yreka, California. After that, he volunteered his time with the Marin County Open Space District until his health began to decline.

See more at <www.danabrahamtrail.wordpress.com> and leave comments if you wish and Cynthia Helen will respond.

Prepared from an e-mail from Cynthia Helen Beecher and the article "San Rafael's Sun Valley Trail renamed after attentive volunteer" by Megan Hansen in the November 25, 2013, Marin Independent Journal.

OldSmokeys Lost a Friend in Jack Lavin

Jack Lavin of Boise, Idaho, who served as forest supervisor on five national forests during his distinguished U.S. Forest Service career, died in Kalispell, Montana, on November 13, 2013. He was 84.

John Joseph "Jack" Levin was born September 10, 1929, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Jack's dream, from his youth, was to be a forester in live in the West. In 1950, he graduated from Pennsylvania State University with a B.S. degree in forestry, and started his professional career in Liberia, Africa, managing a rubber plantation. Jack returned to Philadelphia in 1952 and married Rosemarie "Souci" Sucher in 1953.

After his two years of military service, Jack and Souci embarked upon their adventure in the West with the U.S. Forest Service. They raised five children and established life-long friendships as they lived in nine different locations in Idaho, Washington, D.C., Wyoming, Utah, and Nevada. Jack retired from the Forest Service in 1988 and embarked on another career with the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation through 2007.

Throughout his career, Jack demonstrated a great ability to work with diverse interest groups and agencies in public land management. In 1986, he received the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Superior Service Award for establishing positive working relationships between state and local government entities and the Forest Service.

Jack was a member of the St. John's Cathedral family, the Downtown Boise Rotary Club, Society of American Foresters, Society for Range Management, and City Club of Boise. In addition, he served on the Citizen's Advisory Council to the University of Idaho's College of Natural Resources Policy Analysis Group, and the Idaho Forest Restoration Partners. An active key member of the National Association of Forest Service Retirees (NAFSR), Jack participated in NAFSR's October 8-9, 2013, annual meeting.

Jack, whose wife Souci predeceased him, was a devoted family man. He was visiting family in Kalispell when he died.

"The man personified public service and the Forest Service at its best," said John Freemuth, a Boise State University political science professor.

"Jack loved the Forest Service—it's all he ever wanted to do for a career," said another colleague.

Prepared from "Jack Lavin, influential forester and conservationist, dies" by Rocky Barker in the November 15, 2013, Idaho Statesman; an obituary in the November 20, 2013, Idaho Statesman; and a November 20, 2013, e-mail from Darrel Kenops.

OldSmokeys Grew Grant/Project Fund by Capping, Transferring Other Funds

The Board of Directors (BOD) of the Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association (PNWFSA) at its September 27, 2013, meeting unanimously passed two motions made by OldSmokey **Bev Pratt** to cap funds used to cover PNWFSA Spring Banquet and Summer Picnic expenses not covered by amounts paid by members at \$3,000 and to transfer excess funds to PNWFSA's Grant/Project Fund.

This resulted in the immediate transfer of \$2,054 to the Grant/Project Fund which, along with a generous \$500 donation from OldSmokey **Mary Moyer**, then totaled \$7,132 and has grown since. These funds are available to support projects that further PNWFSA goals within the Pacific Northwest. As announced in the Fall 2013 *OldSmokeys Newsletter*, applications for grants to be awarded in 2014 were due January 1, 2014.

Who Are We?

OldSmokeys Facts 2014

By Bill Funk, Database Manager



Here's your Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association annual membership statistical roundup going into 2014.

How Many. At the start of 2014, the membership of the Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association stands at **924** which is no net change from the start of 2013. On the plus side, **24** new members signed up during 2012. This gain was offset by the deaths of **24** members (**11** of whom were replaced by their spouses as members). We lost an additional **11** members for various reasons.

Age. Our membership age has stabilized. Our average age is slightly over **75** years, about the same as last year. This is in spite of the 2013 new members whose average age is about **63**. There are **36** in our ranks who are 90 through 99 years old; **11** are 100 or older; the two oldest are **106**. Wouldn't you know it: All those 90 or over are lifetime members!

Where. We are all over the United States. Most of us are in the Pacific Northwest: **572** in Oregon and **180** in Washington. There are **21** in Montana, **20** in Arizona, **18** in California, **15** in Idaho, and **14** Virginians. The balance is spread through another **32** states and the District of Columbia. We keep moving: there were **31** address changes recorded this year. As usual, there were so many e-mail address changes we lost count.

Dues Status. We have **549** lifetime members who have paid in **\$51,958** over the years, and we have **374** members who pay their dues annually.

Donations. In 2013, the PNWFSA received a total of **\$4,550** in donations—of which **\$2,530** were for the Elmer Moyer Memorial Emergency Relief Fund, **\$1,735** were for the Grant Project Fund, and **\$285** were donated for general use.

Finances. Our largest operating expense in 2013 was **\$8,335** for the newsletter and directory. This is down considerably from the past thanks to **232** members electing to go paperless with newsletter and directory. The complete PNWFSA financial statement will be published in the Summer 2014 *OldSmokeys Newsletter*.

OldSmokeys Attended Regional Office-Research Station Open House at New Building

From Reports by Linda Goodman and Al Matecko

"The RO really went all out to greet the OldSmokeys," President **Linda Goodman** of the PNWFSA said of the Friday, December 13 open house at the new downtown Portland, Oregon, headquarters to which Regional Forester and OldSmokey **Kent Connaughton** and his staff—and the Pacific Northwest Research Station director and staff—moved in September 2013.

OldSmokeys News continues on page 28

OldSmokeys Annual Dues for 2014 Were Due and Payable on January 1

If you are an OldSmokey who pays his or her PNWFSA dues on an annual basis and you have not yet paid your dues for 2014, please use the Bill for Collection below to do so, to convert your annual membership to a lifetime membership so you won't have to pay annual dues anymore, or to donate to a one of the three PNWFSA funds listed.

**Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association
Bill for Collection for 2014 Annual Dues,
Conversion to Lifetime Membership,
and Donations**

Please make your check(s) for membership dues or any amount you may wish to contribute payable to PNWFSA and mail to:
PNWFSA, P.O. Box 5583, Portland, Oregon 97228-5583

Please check all that apply:

- Annual Membership Renewal \$20.00
- Lifetime Membership \$250.00
- General Fund Donation \$ _____
- Grant/Projects Fund \$ _____
- Elmer Moyer Memorial Emergency Fund \$ _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Any changes to your contact information? _____

While you're at it, please share a few words with other OldSmokeys in the **Letters** section of the *OldSmokeys Newsletter* in the space below. Add additional pages if necessary.

OldSmokeys Invited to Smokey Bear Association Convention in Bend on April 23-25, 2014

The Smokey Bear Association (SBA) will celebrate Smokey Bear's 70th anniversary at its three-day national convention—"Smokeys Cascade Campout"—at The Riverhouse Hotel & Convention Center in Bend, Oregon, from April 23 through 25, 2014.

And OldSmokeys are invited!

"A goal of the SBA is to attract new members," said SBA President Jack Winchell. "One way to attract new members is to show potential members who we are and what we are about. The best way to showcase the SBA is to invite OldSmokeys to attend the three days of the convention as invited guests at no charge."

That generous invitation extended, Jack noted that such guests would "not be able to attend the convention banquet on Friday night or be eligible to receive most of the many Smokey Bear handouts, giveaways, and souvenirs" reserved for SBA members who pay the convention registration fee. Guests will be able to participate in some of the raffles or auctions, but there will be some activities for members only.

Convention

"This convention will be like no other SBA convention," Jack said. "There will be Smokey Bear speakers and activities including raffles, drawings, door prizes, games, contests and more.

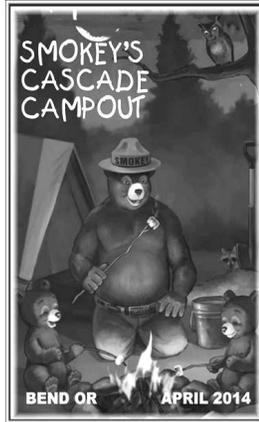
"And there will be field trips! We are partnering with the Deschutes County Historical Society on many 'Seventy Years of Smokey Bear' activities, and on the first afternoon we'll visit the year-long Smokey Bear 70th anniversary exhibit at the Des Chutes Historical Museum in the 100-year-old Reid School building. On Wednesday night, members and guests will be invited to visit one of the largest Smokey Bear collections in existence which is located in the Bend area.

"The second day will feature many scheduled Smokey Bear licensed manufacturers and vendors and their products as well as tables for displaying, buying, and selling your own personal Smokey items.

"The last day will feature a speaker, SBA business including the election of officers, other activities, and more Smokey commerce. The closing banquet on Friday night—again, limited to members who have paid the convention registration fee—will be full of surprises, drawings, good food, and fun."

Registration

Convention registration for SBA members is \$75.00 for a single and \$125.00 for couples. Non-members may register for \$100.00 for a single and \$150.00 for a couple; a one-year SBA membership is included. Registration fee includes all convention materials and banquet fee. Registration checks payable to



Smokey Bear Association may be mailed to Smokey Bear Association, c/o Jackie Schmidt, P.O. Box 285, Neosho, Missouri 64850.

The SBA has reserved a block of rooms at The Riverhouse Hotel, nestled along the banks of the beautiful Deschutes River in Bend, at a discounted rate of \$99.00 plus tax per night for double or single occupancy. Reservations may be made now by calling The Riverhouse toll free at 1-866-453-4480 and being sure to say you are registering for the April 2014 Smokey Bear convention. Also, if you need a handicap room, say so when you reserve. The SBA convention rate will be honored three days before and three days after the convention dates based on availability.

History

The Smokey Bear Association, formerly the Hot Foot Teddy Collectors Association (HFTCA), was founded in 1995 by retired California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection fire captain Jim Van Meter. The name "Hot Foot Teddy" was an early name for the bear cub who became the living "Smokey Bear" after his 1950 rescue from a fire on the Lincoln National Forest in New Mexico. The HFTCA's goal from the very beginning was "to find, collect and preserve memorabilia and share information concerning...Smokey Bear." Its logo, a bear cub with bandaged paws sitting beside a tree stump, drawn by the late Smokey Bear artist Rudy Wendelin, was unveiled in 1997. That same year, the HFTCA attracted more than 80 members to its first national convention.

On August 16, 2012, by a majority vote of the membership, the HFTCA name was changed to Smokey Bear Association. The name changed, but the mission statement remains the same: "to preserve Smokey Bear's past, promote his present, and protect his future." Collecting and trading Smokey Bear memorabilia remains a favorite member pastime, as does sharing information on the history and values of Smokey Bear memorabilia and collectibles.

Membership

Membership in the Smokey Bear Association is \$25.00 per year for individuals and \$35.00 per year for family or joint memberships. Membership benefits include a membership directory, a newsletter, biennial national conventions, regional gatherings, and trading, sharing, buying and selling Smokey Bear memorabilia with members. A membership application is available online at <www.hotfootteddy.org/4>.



This picture of "Hot Foot Teddy" was painted by Smokey Bear artist Rudy Wendelin to commemorate the May 1950 rescue of the bear cub who became the living symbol of forest fire—now wildfire—prevention. "Please preserve my past and protect my future" states the mission of today's Smokey Bear Association.

OldSmokeys Say

An Agency to Match the Mountains

A proposal for structural and cultural transformation and a U.S. Forest Service Academy for entry-level personnel

By Lyle Laverty, Rich Stem, Roger Deaver, and Les Joslin

Assuming the U.S. Government's natural resource management effort is not radically changed and the U.S. Forest Service retains stewardship of the National Forest System, that agency must revitalize itself as an "Agency to Match the Mountains" more capable of meeting the challenges of the Twenty-first Century.

Since it cannot depend on Congress for statutory clarification of its missions and methods, the Forest Service must focus on strategic development of a leadership and management structure and culture true to the agency's traditional values and responsive to its current and future challenges—including coping with ambiguous and conflicting mission statements in a way that better serves the public interest.

In other words, the Forest Service must do all it can on its own to serve successfully—even should Congress fail to facilitate such service. Vital to such success are a revised administrative structure and recruitment and retention of a forest officer corps prepared for service by a U.S. Forest Service Academy.

Background

Despite such efforts as Chief Max Peterson's November 13-15, 1985, Snowbird, Utah, meeting of forest supervisors to address the future of the Forest Service (and, by extension, the National Forest System) and the quality of its leadership, image, and morale as well as its ability to carry out the mission summarized as "caring for the land and serving people," the agency remains in a difficult situation due to decreasing budgets and training.

Chief Dale Bosworth's October 12, 2004, remark to the National Leadership Team that he envisioned "a day when the Forest Service has truly returned to its roots" indicated that the functional Forest Service of the future must be founded structurally and culturally on the traditional values of the past adapted for and applied to meeting the leadership and management challenges of the future.

Though good people still accomplish good work, evolving perceptions of the Forest Service are that it is having great difficulty demonstrating that vision or that work. Instead, citizens and communities perceive a Forest Service increasingly unresponsive to critical natural resource issues and challenges, and increasingly unable to anticipate and act coherently and effectively in the face of those issues and challenges in a way that adds up to accomplishing a noble mission.

Transformation

Regardless of how its mission is defined now or in the future, the Forest Service itself must act now to evolve an administrative structure and personnel culture more capable of administer-

ing the National Forest System—as well as accomplishing its supporting Forestry Research and State & Private Forestry missions—for and in partnership with its citizen-owners in a manner that maximizes the national forests' amenity and commodity resource contributions to national and local economies in a way citizens and their representatives in Congress can see, understand, appreciate, and support.

Such transformation of today's Forest Service into tomorrow's Forest Service:

- Cannot be put off.
- Must be accomplished within constraints of current and future funding limitations to focus limited resources on mission accomplishment.
- Must be accomplished through significant structural and cultural transformations to accomplish the job on the ground in the most efficient and effective manner.
- Must capitalize on efficient and effective adaptations of the Forest Service's unique heritage and the traditional mystique of the forest ranger as both the public reality and public image of a visible and viable modern natural resource management and public service agency.

Structural Transformation would restructure the Forest Service to implement National Forest System management plans, policy, and practice *on the ground*.

Such restructuring could take many forms. One approach could reduce resource expenditures at the Washington Office and Regional Office levels—or such hierarchy levels as might result from a structural review—to direct more resources toward field operations.

In very general terms:

- Regional Offices might be realigned and resized to reflect realities of modern modes of administrative communication and coordination.
- Supervisor's Offices could provide administrative and specialist support to ranger districts on a national forest/a few national forests to relieve district rangers and their field personnel of most of the staff work currently completed by field personnel via computer that diverts focus from effective field work—presence, protection, and project implementation—on ranger districts. District rangers would participate in—but not be overwhelmed by—staff work; they and their personnel would be "released" to accomplish work in the field and in their communities.
- Ranger districts of "rangerable" size serving identifiable communities and coherent geographical units, rather than the mega-districts evolving or extant which lack such unifying characteristics, would focus on a visible and viable public service presence and implementing resource management projects on the ground.
- Ranger districts would be headquartered at ranger stations within the communities or on national forests (as local conditions dictate) that are easily identifiable as such and readily available to both community members and forest visitors and users.

- Ranger district personnel would be identifiable in the office and in the field as Forest Service members in a way that would make the most positive impression on the public.
- Ranger district personnel would be the Forest Service’s “friendly face and helping hand” at the ranger station, in the field, and in all appropriate public venues, and readily available.
- Ranger districts and their facilities (stations, campgrounds, trailheads, roads and trails, etc.) would be properly signed and maintained to look like well-cared-for national forest facilities (all too many now are having great difficulty maintaining that standard) that reflect the pride and professionalism of dedicated agency personnel.

Cultural Transformation is the *sine qua non* of the Forest Service as the “Agency to Match the Mountains” it must be to succeed at its National Forest System administration and other missions.

In this context, “Cultural Transformation” refers to *reviving and instilling traditional Forest Service core values as the basis for rejuvenating the Forest Service as a corps of capable and competent “forest rangers.”*

These core Forest Service values include:

- **Pride and Professionalism.** Personal pride in serving as a forest officer whose status as a “member” and not just an “employee” reflects in consistently conscientious and competent performance of duty to achieve the agency’s mission as a forest officer as well as a forester, engineer, or other specialist.
- **Service Tradition.** Personal commitment to a Forest Service and a National Forest System that capitalizes on the agency’s storied past to fulfill public expectations of ethical and positive public service in a way that reflects credit on the Forest Service and its mission and gains public appreciation and support.
- **Ranger Skills.** Personal mastery of the art and science of “rangering.”
- **Leadership and Management Skills.** Personal understanding of the difference between leadership (of people) and management (of assets and funds) and effective skills for practicing each.

Instilling and implementing these core values would rejuvenate a Forest Service:

- Present and visible in the forests and communities
- Possessed of a wide range of knowledge, skills, and abilities essential to forest officers
- Supported by rather than subservient to appropriate specialists and technologies
- Doing jobs in the field rather than outsourcing them
- Capitalizing on a proud heritage
- Attracting rather than alienating those who would serve in it rather than just work for it
- Dedicated to service as forest officers first and as foresters, engineers, etc., second
- Confident in and proud of its individual and collective abil-

ities to get the job done

- Characterized by a camaraderie and esprit de corps second to none
- Adept at engaging the public in ways that promote its relevancy to American life
- Capable of training and leading seasonal counterparts as forest officers possessed of these same attributes
- Worthy of admiration and respect and support of the National Forest System citizen-owners who would be well-served by it

Core values and expectations and the basic skills to realize and implement them *are most effectively introduced and internalized at the beginning of a potential forest officer’s career* when Forest Service requirements of its professional and technical personnel should be made perfectly clear in word and deed as he or she decides if this is the career for him or her, as he or she develops the perspective that informs his or her personal work ethic as well as the professional knowledge, skills, and abilities essential to career and mission success.

To review the USDA Pathways Program approach “to recruit, hire, and retain a diverse and talented workforce” for the Forest Service and other U.S. Department of Agriculture agencies, which became effective on July 10, 2012, is to be struck not by what’s there but by what’s missing.

A U.S. Forest Service Academy

What the USDA Pathways Program approach most sorely lacks—at least in terms of what Forest Service personnel recruitment and retention most sorely need—is an academically and physically challenging and personally and professionally rewarding basic course or officer candidate school at which Forest Service core values, knowledge, and skills would be imparted and ***entry-level personnel*** would be acculturated.

The key to a restored and rejuvenated Forest Service culture is a new institution—a U.S. Forest Service Academy—to serve as the intellectual and cultural wellspring of the Forest Service. Such an institution offering a thorough orientation not currently available would compliment—not conflict with—other existing programs such as the leadership courses that are being offered and are absolutely essential. The mid-level and senior-level programs appear to be excellent and should be continued. The proposed Academy is geared toward the entry level at this point and at the district-level forest officer.

What appear to be successful mid-career and senior-level career development efforts may or may not affiliate with such an Academy once it and its entry-level personnel development program are established.

A Basic Forest Officer Course—an entry-level education and training program—established and supported by the Washington Office—is the key to the cultural transformation and rejuvenation of the Forest Service as the more viable, more effective, and—given anticipated continued budget constraints—more efficient Forest Service.

It is at the beginnings of careers that members of any organization develop the values and perspectives that guide their service—that make them truly members of the organization. The

armed forces through their respective service academies and officer candidate schools have long benefitted from and continue to benefit from this approach. So have many civilian agencies.

The highly effective Forest Service at one time grew its own corps of forest officers—dedicated professionals and technicians recruited for their academic and practical attributes—on mostly rural or remote ranger districts where the district ranger depended on and mentored each and every member of his small crew.

Most such ranger districts—and forest officer development opportunities—have been lost to district consolidation and urbanization. The generalists they grew have been replaced by more narrowly-focused specialists.

The Forest Service cannot “return to the good old days” of such forest officer development, but it can move ahead to recapture their benefits.

To successfully address the current and future forest officer corps needs, the Forest Service should:

- Continue to recruit a gender and ethnically diverse population of the most academically and physically qualified entry-level professionals and technicians selected for their aptitude for public service and ability to do the job.
- Challenge this population and the current Forest Service population to evolve a special public service culture focused on “caring for the land and serving people” to implement the Forest Service mission in a manner that not only enhances the national forests but earns the respect and support of the citizen-owners.

A Curriculum for an academically and physically rigorous residential basic course (a duration determined by fiscal and facility realities) should include the following instructional components inspiringly taught by Forest Service professionals (and perhaps a “civilian” professor or two) qualified to teach at the college level:

- U.S. Forest Service and the National Forest System...legal basis, mission and mandates, organization of Forest Service, geography and resources of National Forest System; other natural resource agencies and their missions and lands
- U.S. Forest Service History and Literature...an agency heritage survey based on current edition of Harold K. Steen’s *The U.S. Forest Service: A History* and other assigned readings
- U.S. Forest Service Career Opportunities and Development...line and staff career patterns and their pursuit
- U.S. Forest Service Leadership and Management...the difference between leadership (of people) and management (of assets) and the basics of each, interpersonal relations, following leaders and leading others, administrative management systems and processes
- U.S. Forest Service Pride and Professionalism...the art and science of rangers and imparting these skills to others, personal standards and ethics, agency aesthetics and image

- U.S. Forest Service Public Affairs and Partnerships...policy, oral and written communication, partnerships and collaboration, conflict resolution, public interaction to instill public confidence
- U.S. Forest Service Policies and Practices...statutory and regulatory policies and implementation (“Forest Service Law”), coping skills for dealing with conflicting statutory and regulatory guidance
- U.S. Forest Service Field Skills and Tools...traditional skills including trail and cross-country travel, hand and power tool use, field work experiences
- U.S. Forest Service Fitness, Health, and Safety...daily physical training, healthy living and nutrition, first aid, Forest Service Health and Safety Code

A Campus for a U.S. Forest Service Academy could take one of several forms.

Ideally, the campus should be a purpose-built facility at an easily-accessed site on a national forest in the West (close to most students) that has a significantly diverse multiple-use resource management program including a large recreation program to provide an array of curriculum-related field experiences. Student field experiences could benefit the hosting national forest by accomplishing certain aspects of its workload. This hosting national forest could be, in effect, a “teaching national forest” akin to a teaching hospital.

Ideally, the campus would be modern, functional, and reflect the aura of the Forest Service. It would comprise a main building for offices and classrooms, residential living and dining facility, practical skills and fitness facilities, and other outbuildings in a proper setting.

Realistically, given fiscal constraints, the campus might be—at least initially—tenant on the existing campus of the National Conservation Training Center in Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Such tenancy would address the facility issue at much less cost, and classroom and residence hall availabilities (along with other fiscal considerations) would help determine class sizes and course durations and frequencies.

Still more affordable campus options might be currently-unused Forest Service facilities that could host perhaps month-long, regional-level implementations of a national curriculum, or even the “virtual campus” of a national forest supervisor’s office or ranger district facility that could host perhaps a week-long version of a very basic entry-level course presented by a small traveling faculty.

A Faculty and Staff for a U.S. Forest Service Academy would be determined by course duration(s) and location(s).

That of a national campus could comprise a superintendent, administrative officer-registrar, a counselor, a librarian-information technology specialist, and a small cadre of instructors. All would have appropriate Forest Service as well as academic, professional, and practical experience backgrounds, and would be selected for their abilities to teach and inspire. All faculty and staff would work daily with students.

In a decentralized version of the Academy concept, smaller regional faculty and staff units or a national traveling team of

two instructors could implement shorter-term versions of the entry-level course.

The essence of the U.S. Forest Service Academy concept—and the essential difference between it and other approaches to agency leadership and management education and training mostly outsourced to contractors—is its comprehensive and coordinated, highly-structured, personally-taught program with specific learning objectives to meet unique Forest Service entry-level personnel development requirements.

Establishing such an institution as this proposed U.S. Forest Service Academy is a daunting challenge and prospect even to consider given the current and probable future fiscal environment. There is, however, a compelling case for beginning the process that begins with accepting the concept and continues with...

- further articulating curricula of varying complexity, duration, and feasibility for potential future funding;
- identifying potential faculty requirements and appropriate faculty members;
- identifying potential campus facilities;
- and identifying or repurposing sufficient funds for development of at least a pilot course.

Action needs to start now. The Forest Service is in dire need, and it will take some time to power up and execute any version of the U.S. Forest Service Academy concept.

Lyle Laverty is a former Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish, Wildlife and Parks. Prior to serving as Director of Colorado State Parks from 2001 to 2007, he served as Associate Deputy Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, and his Forest Service career included district ranger, forest supervisor, and regional forester assignments as well as Washington, D.C., and regional headquarters leadership assignments. A forest management graduate of Humboldt State University, he holds a Master of Public Administration degree from George Mason University and is a graduate of Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government executive leadership program.

Rich Stem is a U.S. Air Force veteran, a 1978 graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, and a private contractor with industry experience. His U.S. Forest Service career spanned four regions and included service as a district ranger, deputy forest supervisor, regional director, deputy regional forester, and many miscellaneous temporary assignments in Washington, D.C.

Roger Deaver is a 1968 graduate of the College of Forestry, University of Washington. His U.S. Forest Service career included service as a district ranger; legislative affairs officer in the agency's Washington, D.C., headquarters; forest recreation staff officer; and regional director of recreation before he retired in 2000 to manage his family's Oregon tree farm.

Les Joslin is a retired U.S. Navy commander; former U.S. Forest Service firefighter, wilderness ranger, and staff officer; and former college and university instructor. A 1966 graduate of San Jose State College, he holds master's degrees from the University of Colorado and the University of London.

Is It Time?

Federal Forest Management for the Twenty-first Century

By Ted Stubblefield

Federal forest management seems to have ebbed and flowed from one extreme to another—particularly in the Pacific Northwest—over the past twenty to thirty years. For decades, at one end of the spectrum, we have had the more traditional approach of using timber management principles to drive project planning with a given “MBF” (or “boards”) expectation as the primary outcome, along with various ancillary mitigation products for fish and wildlife. At the other end of the spectrum, we have the Northwest Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (authored primarily by Dr. Jerry Franklin and Dr. Jack Ward Thomas) model of vast acreages set aside where forest conditions gradually deteriorate and eventually succumb to insects and disease before large fires reduce entire watersheds to ash. We can do better!

Managing seral conditions and age classes has not been practiced on national forests perhaps because of the long-standing demand for wood products from public lands. U.S. Forest Service chiefs, beginning with F. Dale Robertson, have called for a “new forestry” and later “ecosystem management” of which Chief Jack Ward Thomas often spoke in ecological terms. But there was never a national formal training program in ecosystem management, and there were no reviews to guide such efforts on the ground. The time is right for an ecological approach to managing our forests with a specific focus on habitat—a **Forest Watershed Habitat Restoration** approach that might be a “middle ground” concept and is summarized below.

The Concept

A fundamental principle of total ecosystem management on federal public forests should be that all stages of forest succession are represented continuously in reasonable arrays so that all habitats are maintained somewhere all of the time.

This means that all species, plant and animal, have value and are interdependent, and that “old-growth like” habitats and conditions will always be present on the landscape somewhere in a continuum of shifting treatments and evolving conditions. Biodiversity is an important part of the concept of ecosystem management, and seral diversity should exist in multiple age classes and conditions across vast landscapes. All seral conditions—early to middle to late—are equally important.

While well intended, many attempts at ecosystem management were basic variations of standard silvicultural prescriptions without apparent regard for long term consequences and protection of an array of species and habitats. For example, leaving more trees scattered around a regeneration harvest unit does little for wildlife while, on the other hand, clumping intact acreage greatly enhances value to wildlife with the added “edge effect” so beneficial to many species. Truncating the whole sequence of forest succession by setting aside vast acreages as preserves gradually and inevitably leads to the degradation of overall forest health conditions and sets the stage for massive

fuel buildup with eventual—and entirely natural—catastrophic fires in many conditions, largely due to continuous canopy closure and fuel loading increases.

Efforts to protect certain species from extinction by preserving more of forest types where those species exist or may exist may—or may not—be effective, but may not be desirable because that particular approach fails to provide for seral habitat and conditions that serve *all species*. One cannot preserve a dynamic system without moving that stage around so it appears somewhere all the time. It is time for a sustainable management system that gives concern in the form of rotation of balanced habitat quantities, conditions, and locations serving *all species and ecological conditions*. *Many of these species are entirely dependent on the declining amounts of early seral.*

Federal forests are one of America's greatest treasures, worth trillions of dollars and unquantifiable intrinsic values. Meeting the long-standing fundamental purposes of federal forests will also provide for clean water and a moderate level of renewable natural resources for people, as required by multiple laws.

What is needed is a plan that will provide for *all species* in a sustainable manner while treating both flora and fauna species *equitably within a balanced, large-scale, complex ecosystem*. All stages of succession—from emerging plants in openings, to maturing middle stages, through older forest conditions—need to be provided for. Treatment selections would no longer be based on timber value or volume, but on spatial allocation and balancing of the quantity of habitat types so as to maintain a full array of seral ages supporting an all-species management system.

Under **Forest Watershed Habitat Restoration**, *species are of relative value consistent with the forest types and seral condition, and wood removal is a by-product of treating the ecosystem as deemed appropriate to balancing habitat types for the benefit of all species. The key to sustainability is the occurrence of a stand-replacement event so as to create early seral conditions that perpetuate the systems as they age.* This point is paramount to the concept of Forest Watershed Habitat Restoration.

Author's Note: This summary paper is the result of collaboration with others including Professor Mike Newton, College of Forestry, Oregon State University; Phil Aune; and John Mark-er.

OldSmokeys Say is a new section of your *OldSmokeys Newsletter* initiated to give those who have something to say—something more than fits in a **Forum** op-ed—someplace to say it. It may not appear in every issue, but it will appear whenever there's a member's contribution that needs some space.

Submit your contributions to Editor Les Joslin at <lesjoslin@aol.com> or to 2356 NW Great Place, Bend, Oregon 97701.

—Les Joslin

Canopy Gap Forestry (Part 1)

How to Grow Timber, Not Fuel!

By Desi Zamudio

I recently read a great paper by Andrew Gray, Thomas Spies, and Robert Pabst (2012) in *Forest Ecology and Management*. Gray and co-authors showed greater diameter growth rates over sixteen years next to canopy gaps in Douglas-fir dominated forest in both 90 to 145 year-old trees and older 350 to 525 year-old trees. I could not help think this would have been an even greater paper forty years ago. The study starts to show how Harold Biswell's (1999) canopy gaps that reduce fire damage support production forestry—how we grow timber, not fuel!

Suggested explanations for greater growth were increased soil moisture and direct solar radiation. It would be great to combine water and nutrient processes. I hope Gray and co-authors will continue their study on the Andrews Experimental Forest to see the effects of fertility recharge from shrub and grass litter in the gaps; Dale Johnson (1998) identified a one-to-three decade recharge cycle. I also hope a parallel study could be tied to the fertility recharge and soil building study by Matt Busse and others (1996) at Pringle Falls Experimental Forest.

Over thirty years ago, tree growth anxiety gave me a job as herbicide hydrologist. That was when ground cover was devalued. But, in the mid 1990s, fire planner Rick Connell dragged me out to look at pines growing out of shrubs in the old Donner burn west of Reno. These pines were a good third taller and half the age of the surrounding 40 year-old plantation. Rick asserted these seed cache pines were the site trees, and slower-growing plantation trees were cleared away to reduce fire risk.

It turns out we were not worried enough about growth when I was an herbicide hydrologist. A fuel consumption question helped to show reduced growth from 1930 to 1990. The question was whether more carbon dioxide is being produced in recent burns compared with past burns. Active fire suppression in western U.S. forests has increased stem density, but Aaron Fellows and Michael Goulden (2008) found stem carbon decreased by 26 percent from 1930 to 1990 in forest inventory plots in California. This is logical for a summer dry environment: more stems and more needles mean faster use of water stored in the soil for shorter growing seasons.

The "one tree height" diameter canopy gaps gave me a flashback to harvest layouts when sale administrators were teaching me good, bad, and best practices. Winter winds blew down fifty-foot wide streamside buffers along canyon slopes of the lower Klamath River. So I asked sale administrator Butch Ukra for advice on buffers. And we wound up on a landing trading trees with a logger who formed canopy gaps using cable harvest in 200-foot wide buffers that held up. Now, with agile feller-bunchers, it would be easy to do canopy gaps without parking lot compaction.

Grasses and shrubs in canopy gaps are apt to do compaction release. On a fuel project review in Chiloquin, silviculturist Steve Mooney showed me his plots of grass and pine seedlings and gave his talk on fibrous root compaction release. With Mooney's grasses there is apt to be better carbon cache in the

soil in a protein-like form—humus, and in turn better water storage for forest growth. It is odd to think of a forester as a “bunchgrasser” like early settlers who prized the grasses when eastside pines grew in open stands.

Best of all, this canopy gap study opens the door to brief planning documents because a Swiss cheese mark of canopy gaps is similar to fire-maintained forests. A forest growth focus may help the U.S. Forest Service shift from a paper chase to field reviews of sale areas for upward trends in tree growth and in ground cover plants for range or wildlife uses and away from the 80 percent dysfunctional forest that is nothing short of embarrassing.

Kids at the High Desert Ranger Station (at the High Desert Museum south of Bend, Oregon) have asked me “when are you going to do forestry and fire as well as Indians?” With Gray and co-authors’ study—now I can say “we are on to it.”

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Gray, A.N., T.A. Spies and R.J. Pabst. 2012. Canopy gaps affect long-term pattern of tree growth and mortality in mature and old-growth forest in the Pacific Northwest. *Forest Ecology and Management*. 281: 111-120.

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Editor's Note: The author, one of the OldSmokeys who have staffed the High Desert Ranger Station exhibit at the High Desert Museum south of Bend, Oregon, beginning in 2008, seems to have found inspiration for this series on canopy gap forestry in the open, second-growth, ponderosa pine forest that surrounds the station.

WANTED!

MISSING OLDSMOKEY ADDRESSES

At deadline, the PNWFSA Membership Chairman was seeking current contact information for OldSmokeys Reena Ewing, Delores Horne, Henry Johnson, Ed Kentner, Ruth Metlen, John Ohman, and Judie Wetteland.

Please contact Bob Devlin at <rdevlin@aol.com>.

Forest Service News

After the Shutdown

U.S. Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell Welcomed Forest Service Back to Work

“We’re glad you’re back!” U.S. Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell began his October 17, 2013, message to personnel who returned to service after the U.S. Government shutdown that began October 1 when the Executive and Legislative branches failed to agree on a budget for—or even pass a continuing resolution to fund—the fiscal year that began that day.

“After three tumultuous weeks, the vast majority of our workforce—more than 25,000 of you!—have finally returned to your offices and work units...to resume your jobs as stewards of our nation’s forests and grasslands.

“Thank you for your patience! And to employees who performed excepted work activities during the shutdown: Thank you for your service!

“On behalf of the citizens you serve, on behalf of your fellow colleagues, and on my own personal behalf, I am so glad we are all back! This recent furlough represents one of the most perplexing experiences I have witnessed in my 35 years of service. The idea of stopping our work and largely neglecting our mission just goes against our core values, and I fully share your frustration.

“The shutdown came at a time when most of us were gearing up for a new fiscal year of work. It took enormous discipline to be able to focus on matters related to the shutdown while the rest of our work was going undone. The hardships created by the shutdown for the personal well-being of our employees were and continue to be enormous.

“Despite what you have endured, please know that Americans value your public service,” the Chief assured his personnel. “The vast majority of your fellow citizens empathized with you during the work stoppage, as evidenced by unanimous congressional approval of legislation to restore pay for furloughed federal workers. For some, that might be meager comfort, considering the backlog of work we now face or worries about missed payments for tuition, mortgages, and car loans. In this tough economic climate, however, it’s reassuring to see such widespread support for public service and the work we do.

“Now is the time for all of us to get back to work—to show the value of the U.S. Forest Service in caring for the National Forests and Grasslands and to demonstrate the critical role we play in helping to sustain *all* of our nation’s forests.

“While there is an urgent need for us to quickly get back to work,” the Chief cautioned, “a successful start-up must also be a safe start-up.” Chief Tidwell ended his welcome back message with safety reminders followed with a hearty “Once again, thank you for everything you do! And welcome back!”

Other leadership and management elements echoed Chief Tidwell’s welcome and provided useful information.

Also at the WO, human resources, information technology, and budget and finance managers promulgated volumes of system startup information.

At the ROs, regional foresters welcomed the return of their personnel. In Portland, Regional Forester and OldSmokey **Kent Connaughton** noted in an October 17 note that “important work and high public expectations” welcomed Region 6 personnel back to work. “In retuning,” he wrote, “I encourage each of you to pace yourselves, and move briskly but prudently to reestablish our agency’s service to the public.”

Most, but not all, of the “agency’s service to the public” was interrupted by the shutdown. Some personnel “were able to continue performing excepted activities allowed by law, despite lapse of funding,” as Chief Tidwell put it. “But the shutdown showed that it really takes all of us to fulfill our mission and to meet our responsibilities to the American people.”

Prepared from the October 17, 2013, “Chief’s Message for All Employees” and other official messages.

U.S. Forest Service Reimbursed for 2013 Firefighting Fund Transfers by Act of Congress that Ended Shutdown

A provision of the Continuing Appropriations Act for 2014 passed by Congress late on October 16, 2013, and signed into law by President Barack Obama early the next morning—the Act that ended the partial government shutdown and pending national debt default that dominated the news—also reimbursed U.S. Forest Service funds transferred during 2013 to cover firefighting costs.

According to Section 136 of that Act: “In addition to the amount otherwise provided by Section 101 for ‘Department of Agriculture—Forest Service—Wildland Fire Management,’ there is appropriated \$600,000 for an additional amount for fiscal year 2014, to remain available until expended, for urgent wildland fire suppression activities: *Provided*, that such funds shall only become available if funds previously provided for wildland fire suppression will be exhausted imminently and the Secretary of Agriculture notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in writing of the need for these additional funds: *Provided further*, that such funds are also available for transfer to other appropriations accounts to repay amounts previously transferred for wildfire suppression.”

“This money should help keep some projects going,” retired Associate Chief of the Forest Service George Leonard commented on the morning of Thursday, October 17, 2013, as the Forest Service and the rest of the federal government returned to work.

The October 16 Act funded the government at Republican-backed spending levels through January 15, 2014—about the time you receive this Winter 2014 *OldSmokeys Newsletter*—permitting hundreds of thousands of federal employees to return to work. It also raised the debt ceiling to permit the Treasury Department to continue to borrow money in order to pay the government’s bills through February 7, 2014. Additionally, the Act provided back pay to furloughed federal workers.

The Shutdown

From October 1 to 17, 2013, the United States federal govern-

ment partially shut down after Congress failed either to enact legislation for appropriations for fiscal year 2014 or to pass a continuing resolution for the interim authorization of appropriations for fiscal year 2014. About 800,000 federal employees—including most U.S. Forest Service personnel—were indefinitely furloughed, another 1.3 million were required to report to work without known payment dates, and many services were suspended or curtailed. Only those employees and services deemed “excepted” under the Antideficiency Act remained active.

A “funding gap” resulted when the two chambers of Congress failed to agree on a continuing resolution. The Republican-led House of Representatives, pressured by conservative groups, offered several continuing resolutions with language delaying or defunding the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (commonly called “Obamacare”). The Democratic-led Senate passed several amended continuing resolutions that would continue funding at existing sequester levels with no additional conditions. Political fights on this and other issues between the House on one side and President Obama and the Senate on the other led to a budget impasse.

The deadlock centered on the Continuing Appropriations Resolution for 2014. When the two sides failed to develop a compromise measure by the end of the day on September 30, 2013, much of the federal government shut down for lack of appropriated funds.

Under the last-minute Act that ended the shutdown, the House and Senate were directed to hold talks and reach accord by December 13, 2013, on a long-term blueprint to for tax and spending policies over the next decade.

Prepared from multiple sources including an October 17, 2013, e-mail from George Leonard; an October 17, 2013, news analysis “Shutdown deal: what’s next in Washington?” by Zachary A. Goldfarb of The Washington Post; an October 17, 2013, article “Federal government goes back to work” by Jonathan Weisman and Ashley Parker of the New York Times News Service; and “United States federal government shutdown of 2013” in Wikipedia.

U.S. Forest Service Drones Seek Mission, Watchdog Group and Press Report

The U.S. Forest Service seems “unsure how to use two drones it purchased seven years ago” a December 3, 2013, report on agency documents posted that day by Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility (PEER) observed.

“In 2007, the Forest Service law enforcement program bought two pilotless aircraft for photo reconnaissance,” the PEER report said. “Despite spending \$100,000 to purchase them, the two ‘Sky Seers’ never saw a day of service as the law enforcement program lacked both trained pilots and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) clearance to operate, according to documents obtained under the Freedom of Information Act.”

“In a late 2010 briefing, the Forest Service law enforcement leadership informed [U.S. Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell] that it was giving up on its ill-defined plans to use its drones to combat marijuana cultivation in California forests and instead would transfer them to the agency’s Fire and Aviation program,” the PEER report continued.

“In September 2012, the Forest Service Fire and Aviation

Management adopted a formal charter for ‘Unmanned Aircraft Systems’ establishing a special advisory committee to develop a ‘strategic plan’ for drone use, to create protocols and guidance for their operation and to perform ‘risk assessment’ of any proposed operations. The 14-member group was given three years to accomplish 10 listed tasks to facilitate drone deployment.”

The technical challenges of unmanned reconnaissance vehicle use are compounded by safety and privacy concerns. “The drones could complicate the main mission of the FAA, ensuring the safety of the country’s airspace,” Felicity Barringer noted in a May 21, 2013, article in *The New York Times*. “And observers in Congress believe that inherent distrust of government and privacy concerns are slowing the introduction of firefighting drones.”

In the spring of 2013, according to a May 26, 2013, article in *The Missoulian* by Rob Chaney, “Forest Service officials said [they’d] dropped plans to use unmanned aerial systems—commonly known as drones—to survey forest fires because of clashes with” FAA rules. “Getting FAA approval to fly one is a lengthy process,” a Forest Service Northern Region official was quoted. “It takes too long to make it practical....”

FAA rules also require a drone in U.S. airspace to be in visual range of its operator at all times. “That undermines the whole reason for using a drone,” wrote Kelsey D. Atherton in a May 23, 2013, article posted on the *Popular Science* website. “Remote-controlled drones are much better at flying through smoke than human pilots: their infrared eyes can track the edge of a fire even through the thickest air.” But that requirement severely limits their use.

There may be hope. “In 2015 the FAA will pass new rules opening airspace to far more unmanned vehicles, and should have guidelines in place for how firefighters and law enforcement officials use drones,” Atherton wrote. “Flying tracking the edges of forest fires should be one of the least controversial uses of drones ever. Congress has to approve of the FAA rules before they can take effect in 2015. It remains to be seen whether Congress will respect the difference between drones that save lives and drones that violate privacy.”

The use of a drone on the Rim Fire during August 2013 may help point the way. “The drone [was] flown by the 163rd Wing of the California National Guard at March Air Reserve Base in Riverside and [was] operating from Victorville Airport, both in Southern California.” Brian Skoloff and Tracie Cone wrote in an August 28, 2013, *Huffington Post* report. The Predator drone “generally flew over unpopulated areas on its 300-mile flight to the Rim Fire. Outside the fire area it [was] escorted by a manned aircraft.”

Prepared from multiple sources including “FAA’s Concerns Hold Up Use of Wildfire Drones” by Felicity Barringer in The New York Times, May 21, 2013; “Why Don’t We Have More Drones Monitoring Wildfires?” by Kelsey D. Atherton posted on Popular Science website, May 23, 2013; “U.S. Forest Service drops plans to use drones in Montana, north Idaho” by Rob Chaney in The Missoulian, May 26, 2013; “Firefighters Use Drones to Battle Yosemite Rim Fire” by Brian Skoloff and Tracie Cone posted on Huffington Post, August 28, 2013; “Forest Service Drones Stuck in Hangar for 7 Years May Take Off” by Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility posted on YubaNet.com, December 3, 2013; “Agency mulls best use for drones 7 years after purchase—documents,” by Emily Yehle, E&E Reporter, December 3, 2013.



Chief Tom Tidwell, Arnold Schwarzenegger, and Smokey Bear at U.S. Department of Agriculture on October 30, 2013.

U.S. Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell Named Arnold Schwarzenegger an Honorary Forest Ranger

Actor and former California governor Arnold Schwarzenegger was named an honorary U.S. Forest Service ranger at an October 30, 2013, Washington, D.C., ceremony presided over by Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell.

Schwarzenegger was “recognized for signing global warming legislation in 2006, and approving vehicle fuel economy standards that have been adopted nationally,” the Associated Press reported. “He joins actress Betty White and Rolling Stones keyboardist Chuck Leavell as honorary rangers.”

“Schwarzenegger said he has witnessed firsthand the courage, passion and selflessness of rangers through coordinated efforts to tame devastating wildfires in California. He says, ‘to be one of the rangers really touches my heart.’”

At the ceremony, Chief Tidwell presented Schwarzenegger an honorary forest ranger certificate, a U.S. Forest Service jacket complete with badge and nameplate, and a stuffed Smokey Bear toy.

Chief Tidwell’s naming Schwarzenegger an honorary forest ranger did not meet with universal approval. In view of perhaps slim reasons for the honor and the honoree’s past in terms of the Chief’s highly visible stance against sexual harassment, some saw it as unwarranted and an embarrassment.

“Would someone just turn out the lights in the WO? That would be more climate-saving than anything Herr Gropenfuhrer has ever accomplished,” Gil DeHuff, a Columbus, Mississippi, forestry and wood products industry retiree commented.

Prepared from multiple sources including The Associated Press October 30, 2013, report “Agency names Schwarzenegger honorary ranger,” Los Angeles Times May 18, 2011, editorial “Arnold Schwarzenegger’s failings,” Andy Stahl’s October 30, 2013, comment; U.S. Forest Service October 30, 2013, news release “Schwarzenegger, cited for work on climate change, named honorary U.S. Forest Service ranger” on U.S. Forest Service website; and “U.S. Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell Takes on Sexual Harassment” in the Fall 2013 OldSmokeys Newsletter.

Forest Service News continues on page 28

Feature

Smokey Bear is 70!

By Les Joslin

That's right. Smokey—America's wildfire preventin' bear—turns 70 years old in 2014. Like the OldSmokeys he's served with over the decades, old Smokey Bear has changed, too. His appearance has changed, his message has changed. And, as our world did, his world got more complicated.

This year, your OldSmokeys Newsletter reviews Smokey's "Seventy Years of Vigilance" in a three-part series



Part I: Smokey Bear is Born and Born Again

Wildfire had been seen as a threat to America's forests for many decades before the United States entered World War II in 1941, and over those decades the U.S. Forest Service had campaigned to prevent forest fires.

During the war, wildfire was seen as a threat to national security. Forest products were needed to fight and win the war, and fire—including the threat of enemy-ignited wildfires--threatened those products.

To combat the incidence of human-caused forest fires, the Forest Service organized the Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention Campaign (CFFP) with the help of the Wartime Advertising Council and the National Association of State Foresters.

In 1942, Walt Disney released the hit movie "Bambi," and in 1944 Disney allowed the beloved character to be used on a forest fire prevention poster for one year. Another animal was needed to spread the fire prevention message, and in August 1944 Smokey Bear was born as a poster bear.

An artist named Albert Staehle in 1944 painted the first Smokey Bear poster for the 1945 campaign. Smokey, in ranger's hat and blue jeans, was shown pouring a bucket of water to drown a campfire. "Care will prevent 9 out of 10 forest fires!" the caption read. Staehle painted Smokey for 1946 and 1947 posters, too.

Early in 1946, artist Rudy Wendelin, fresh out of the U.S. Navy, went to work for the U.S. Department of Agriculture where he soon "became known as the caretaker of Smokey's image and his personal artist," as Smokey Bear biographer Ellen Morrison put it.

And then, one early spring day in 1950, a brown bear cub was born in the Capitan Mountains of the Lincoln National Forest in New Mexico. In May, that cub was rescued from a forest fire that burned more than 17,000 acres in those mountains, flown to Santa Fe for veterinarian care, further cared for in the home of New Mexico game warden Ray Bell, named Smokey, and destined to become the living symbol of forest fire—now wildfire—prevention.

That little bear cub moved to the National Zoological Garden—also known as the Washington Zoo—in Washington, D.C., where, for the next 26 years—and his successor after him—were on the job. And the spirit of Smokey remains alive.

Next: Smokey Bear on the Job



Bambi asked Americans to prevent forest fires in 1944 (left). Then, for the 1945 campaign, Albert Staehle (center) painted Smokey for his first forest fire prevention poster (right).



By the late 1940s, artist Rudy Wendelin, who began his U.S. Forest Service career in 1933, had become the primary Smokey Bear artist.



In 1950, a bear cub rescued from a forest fire on the Lincoln National Forest, treated by Dr. E.J. Smith, and cared for by Judy Bell and her parents, became the living Smokey Bear.

Changes *Compiled by Secretary Deb Warren*

- Adams, Thomas C. & Laurie** – Change address: 32100 SW French Prairie Rd, Apt 228, Wilsonville, OR 97070
- Barton, Douglas** – Change e-mail: bartondn@oregonwireless.net
- Cegelka, Vincent S.** – Deceased September 15, 2013; Christine survives
- Coady, Steve** – New member: 865 Welcome Way, Eugene, OR 97402
- Cochrane, Annrose** – Change address: 810 Cambridge Ct, Palmyra, PA 17078
- Da Luz, Althea** – E-mail: daluzf@juno.com
- da Luz, Michael A.** – Deceased October 13, 2013; Althea survives
- Farr, Len & Barbara** – Change address: 1689 Nut Tree Dr NW, Salem, OR 97304
- Fink, Clifford R.** – Deceased September 15, 2013
- Grubb, Jim & Kathy** – Change address: 6923 New Creek Ln, Citrus Heights, CA 95621
- Hanson, Donald C.** – Change telephone: 541-620-1889
- Jansen, Violet** – Deceased October 31, 2013; George survives
- Ketchum, Marlys Sue** – Deceased November 8, 2013; Ron survives
- Krell, Robert** – Change address: 7221 NE 182nd St, Kenmore, WA 98028
- Nerdahl, Sidney Daniel** – Deceased May 21, 2011; Marilyn survives
- Northrop, Lisa & Ray Brown** – New members: 520 SE 59th Ct, Portland, OR 97215
Telephone: 909-771-8068 E-mail: lisatcha@gmail.com
- Olney, Warren** – Change e-mail: brooms@budget.net
- Palmer, Orin F.** – Deceased November 8, 2013; Betty survives
- Patchen, Gerald N. & Bobbe** – Change telephone: 541-504-4324
- Pierce, Richard F. & Annette** – Change to cell telephones: Dick 503-290-4219; Annette 503-453-5376
- Pritchard, Vernon D.** – Deceased October 6, 2013
- Raaf, Teresa & Otis Waggoner** – New members: P.O. Box 297, Canyon City, OR 97820
Telephone: 541-575-3050 E-Mail: traff@fs.fed.us
- Ray-Laferriere, Lorette F. & Allen Ray** – New members: 3712 SW Xero Pl, Redmond, OR 97756
Telephone: 503-307-8563 E-mail: lfray02@ bendbroadband.com
- Warren, Debra** – Change to cell telephone: 503-201-5934

New Members *Compiled by Secretary Deb Warren*

Welcome to these new OldSmokeys who have joined the Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association since the Fall 2013 *OldSmokeys Newsletter* went to press.

Steve Coady of Eugene, Oregon, joined recently. After serving ten years in the U.S. Army, Steve joined the U.S. Forest Service in 1989 and, after two years of miscellaneous assignments, became an Information Specialist at the Willamette National Forest SO in Eugene, Oregon. Steve also served on the Sweet Home and Lowell ranger districts during his 15 Forest Service years. In 1996, he began presenting living Forest Service history with Tony Farque, and has traveled thousands of miles at that job. “In the last few years, requests for this type history presentation have all but dried up,” Steve says. He is now a docent/interpreter at the Shelton-McMurphey-Johnson House in Eugene.

Lisa Northrop & Ray Brown of Portland, Oregon, joined recently. Lisa is Forest Supervisor, Mt. Hood National Forest. She was Deputy Forest Supervisor on the Mt. Hood, and before that Resources & Planning Officer on the Angeles National Forest. Before joining the U.S. Forest Service, Lisa worked for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for state and county government, and as a contractor for the U.S. Agency for International Development (U.S. AID) in Nicaragua and the U.S. Department of Energy in South Carolina. She earned a bachelor’s degree at the University of California, Riverside, and a master’s degree at the University of Tennessee. Lisa has two teenage daughters who keep her busy.

Teresa Raaf & Otis Waggoner of Canyon City, Oregon, joined recently. Teresa has been Forest Supervisor, Malheur National Forest, since January 28, 2011. Teresa became Acting Forest Supervisor on January 2, 2011, after the December 31, 2010, retirement of Forest Supervisor Doug Gochnour. She had been Deputy Forest Supervisor for three years and Forest Engineer for five years before that. Teresa has also served on the Siuslaw National Forest and the Emigrant Creek Ranger District on the Malheur National Forest.

Lorette F. Ray-Laferriere & Allen Ray of Redmond, Oregon, joined November 26, 2013. Lorette retired from the U.S. Forest Service on December 28, 2012, as Assistant Director of Public and Legislative Affairs and Partnerships for Region 6 after 39 years of federal service, 36.5 of those years in the Forest Service. In addition to her time in Portland, Lorette served in various public affairs positions on the Deschutes, Willamette, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, and Gallatin national forests. During her first year of retirement, she and Allen sold their Clackamas, Oregon, home and moved to Central Oregon. They are “enjoying all the sunshine,” helping Lorette’s mother, and look forward to hitting the slopes after a 23-year hiatus.

Accept the challenge!

OldSmokeys Can Recruit New OldSmokeys to Help Fill this Column!

Membership Directory 2014

Previously mailed with the Winter *OldSmokeys Newsletter*, the 2014 PNWFSA Membership Directory will be mailed with the Spring 2014 *OldSmokeys Newsletter* starting this year. Watch for it in the next issue!



Memories *Compiled by Archivist Ray Steiger*

Phillip O. “Phil” Ballard died October 29, 2013, at age 84. Phil was born October 10, 1929, in Fairfield, Idaho, and as a baby moved to Bellingham, Washington, where he graduated from Bellingham High School. Phil earned engineering degrees at Washington State College in Pullman, Washington, and Los Angeles State College; served two years in the U.S. Army, mostly in Mannheim, Germany; and served in the U.S. Forest Service on national forests in Oregon, Idaho, Washington, and Montana before he retired in 1986. After retirement, he and Claire built their retirement home on Sleeping Child Creek near Hamilton, Montana, and enjoyed many years there and spent many winters in Arizona and Texas. Phil enjoyed family and friends as well as golfing, fishing, and hunting. Survivors include his wife Claire; daughters Gail Wilmot and Lorri Scarr; son John Ballard; six grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Vincent S. “Vince” Cegelka died September 15, 2013. He was a PNWFSA member. Survivors include his wife Christine; daughters Robin and Kristin; son Stephen; and eight grandchildren.

Editor’s Note: Christine wrote: “We did not have an obituary on Vince. Vince would say that he had a full life and career and when his time came he just wanted to go quietly and peacefully. He did.”

Michael Andrew “Mike” da Luz died October 13, 2013, at age 63. He was a PNWFSA member. Born October 24, 1949, Mike was a proud veteran of the U.S. Air Force. Mike earned a B.S. degree in forest management at the School of Forestry, University of California, Berkeley, in 1976, and completed graduate studies through the Silviculture Institute at Oregon State University at the University of Washington. Mike spent the early part of his U.S. Forest Service career in the Pacific Northwest Region where he served on the Rogue River National Forest, at the Wolf Creek Job Corps Center on the Umpqua National Forest, and as district ranger on the Alsea Ranger District of the Siuslaw National Forest. He transferred to the Rocky Mountain Region in the late 1980s and served in numerous fire overhead assignments and teams and as a fire management instructor that included RO fire management assignments from 1995 until he retired from his long and fulfilling career as a Forest Service forester in 2005. Mike then worked with ESRI, an international geographic information systems company, for eight years. He remained actively engaged in his profession, serving on the Board of Directors for the Association for Fire Ecology and participating with other related organizations. He enjoyed a wide variety of work experiences, but found particular passion and excitement as a wildland firefighter and in responding to natural disaster incidents. He relished opportunities to share knowledge about land and applied fire management by mentoring young professionals, serving as a university guest lecturer, hosting field trips, and during casual walks in the woods. He cared greatly about people and touched the lives of many friends and colleagues who fondly knew him as “Mikey.” He left his mark on many forested landscapes. Mike was an

adventurer and enjoyed road trips as much as international travel. He especially loved spending time in the Hawaiian Islands and any opportunity to snorkel in tropical waters around the globe. He enjoyed running, downhill skiing, whittling, playing guitar and ukulele, photography, and sketching his favorite landscapes. Survivors include Althea, his wife of 41 years; daughter Michelle Barry; son Nicholas; and granddaughter Quinn.

Editor’s Note: Prepared from sources including obituaries prepared and provided by Mike’s daughter Michelle and OldSmokey Tom Thompson.

Clifford R. Fink died September 15, 2013, at age 96. He was a PNWFSA member. Cliff was born August 18, 1917.

Editor’s Note: No further information is available. A September 12, 1972, Ellensburg Daily Record article identified a “Clifford C. Fink” (probably a middle initial error) as “Wenatchee National Forest timber staffman.”

Vernetia Marie “Nisha” Hadley died December 5, 2013, at age 96. Nisha and her twin sister Nita were born September 7, 1917, in Paisley, Oregon, where she grew up. In 1934, Nisha married Herbert Hadley, then a U.S. Forest Service fire lookout, and in 1940 the couple moved to Bly, Oregon, where Herb served as fire control officer on the Bly Ranger District, Fremont National Forest, for 39 years until he retired from the Forest Service. Nisha worked at Protsman’s Store, then at Sycan Store, until she accepted the position of Bly postmaster she held for 25 years. Nisha and Herb were married for 58 years at the time of his death in 1992. Survivors include her daughter Darlene and son Rodney, four grandchildren, 13 great-grandchildren, and some great-great-grandchildren.

Olive Hall died October 23, 2013, at age 90. Olive Belle Hall was born November 26, 1922, in her parents’ log house near Paisley, Oregon. She was the sixth of eight children. Olive attended Paisley School, graduated in 1941, and married Franklin R. “Frank” Hall that same year. They lived in Bly, Oregon, and had two children, Frankie Jean and Connie Lee. Olive served in the U.S. Forest Service, first as a seasonal employee and then as support services supervisor on the Bly Ranger District, Fremont National Forest, from 1951 until 1983 when she retired. Frank and their two daughters preceded her in death. Survivors include grandsons Hank and Brad Melsness and six great-grandchildren.

Violet Edith Jansen died October 31, 2013, at age 89. She was a PNWFSA member and wife of George Jansen. Violet Edith Miller was born March 17, 1924, in Wahpeton, North Dakota, attended public schools in Mission, South Dakota, and graduated from Mission High School in 1942. She entered nurse training at St. Mary’s School of Nursing in Rochester, Minnesota, and graduated in September 1945. She worked for a year at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, then returned to South Dakota to fill a need for teachers in rural schools by teaching grades four through eight in a two-room schoolhouse. Violet and George married in 1949 and lived on a farm owned by George’s father until 1955 when George enrolled at South Dakota State College and earned a degree in civil engineering.

Violet continued to teach, attended college classes at the same time, and earned a degree in education from Southern State College, Springfield, South Dakota, in 1959. George joined the U.S. Forest Service in 1959 and went to work on the Deschutes National Forest. He and Violet lived in Bend and Sisters, Oregon, until 1962 when George was transferred to the Willamette National Forest and they moved to Eugene, Oregon. In 1968, when George was transferred to the Olympic National Forest, they purchased the house in Lacey, Washington, where they lived the past 44 years. Through the years, Violet worked for short periods as a nurse and a substitute teacher. She also worked for several years in the Thurston County clerk's office, but the majority of her life was dedicated to caring for her family. She loved genealogy, and was considered the family historian. Survivors include George; daughters Barbara Ritchie and Roberta Brooks; sons Dr. Edward Jansen and Donald Jansen; and five grandchildren.

Marlys Sue "Mickey" Ketchum died November 8, 2013, at age 79. She was a PNWFSA member and wife of Ron Ketchum. Marlys Sue McGarvey was born January 22, 1934, on a farm in rural Blackhawk County, Iowa. She grew up on that farm, attended a one-room country school through the eighth grade, and attended graduated from high school in Hudson, Iowa, with a class of 13 in 1951. She graduated from Iowa State Teachers College (now Northern Iowa University) in Cedar Falls in slightly over three years with a B.A. degree in education. Mickey began her teaching career in Belmond, Iowa, where she met Ron. They married on October 19, 1957, and moved to Darrington, Washington, where Ron had an appointment with the U.S. Forest Service on the Mt. Baker National Forest. There she taught junior high and their first two children were born. Mickey and Ron moved frequently to accommodate his career. A move to remote Tieton Ranger Station on the Snoqualmie National Forest forced a hiatus in her teaching career; however, their third child was born there and she took in college foreign exchange students for the summers. A move to Prairie City, Oregon, and the Malheur National Forest in 1966, brought a position in the John Day School District teaching art, business law, and business. A move to Sisters, Oregon, and the Deschutes National Forest in 1971 brought a Bend School District job teaching junior high math and science and then business at Mountain View High School. She was a 4-H Club leader there. Ron and Mickey last moved in 1980 to Medford, Oregon, where she served in an alternate high school for "at risk" kids, the most satisfying job of her long career. Mickey retired in 1993, but continued to work as a volunteer for children and families under various county programs. She was active in the League of Women Voters and the American Association of University Women until health problems forced her to cut back in 2011. Survivors include Ron; daughter Kathy Ketchum Droessler; sons Scott and Tim; and two grandsons.

Robert Edward "Bob" Martin, Jr. died October 12, 2013, at age 82. Bob was born January 9, 1931, in Flint, Michigan, and graduated from Flint Central High School in June 1949. He attended Marquette University in Marquette, Michigan, where he earned a B.S. degree in physics and a commission as an en-

sign, U.S. Naval Reserve, through the NROTC unit at the university. During three years of service as a junior officer in USS *Winston* (AKA-94) based in San Diego, California, and deployed to the Western Pacific, Bob married Patricia Ann Meyer. After his active naval service, Bob earned B.S. degree in forestry in 1958, an M.F. degree in 1959, and a Ph.D. degree in forestry in 1963. From 1960 to 1963, while a graduate student, he worked at the U.S. Forest Service's Southeastern Forest Experiment Station's Southern Fire Laboratory in Macon, Georgia. In 1963, Dr. Martin was appointed to the faculty of the Department of Forestry and Wildlife at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia, where, as an assistant, associate, and full professor, he taught wood technology and fire management. Bob rejoined the Forest Service in 1971 to research and teach the graduate wildland fire science program at the University of Washington in Seattle. Then, in 1975, he was assigned as project leader and director's representative at the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station's Bend Silviculture Laboratory in Bend, Oregon, where he conducted research on fire ecology in ponderosa pine forests. When, in 1982, that facility was scheduled to be closed (it ultimately closed in 1996), Bob accepted a professorship in the Department of Forest and Resource Management at the University of California, Berkeley, where he taught wildland fire management from 1983 until he retired in 1994 when he and his wife, Pat, moved to Grants Pass, Oregon. In 1996, the Society of American Foresters honored Dr. Martin with its annual Barrington Moore Memorial Award "for outstanding achievement in biological research contributing to the advancement of forestry," and in 2003 he received the inaugural Harold Biswell Lifetime Achievement Award "in recognition of a lifetime, significant contribution to fire ecology and management in the United States" from the Association for Fire Ecology. Survivors include his wife Pat; sons Steven Martin and Michael Martin; daughter Kathleen Spencer; seven grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Editor's Note: Prepared from the transcript of an oral history interview conducted on January 29, 2000, by your editor for the Pacific Northwest Research Station, and an obituary published in the October 18, 2013, Grants Pass Daily Courier.

Sidney Daniel "Sid" Nerdahl died May 21, 2011, at age 81. He was a PNWFSA member. Sid was born April 17, 1930, in Fargo, North Dakota, and at the time of his death resided in Bullhead City, Arizona. Survivors include Marilyn, his wife of 56 years; daughters Sherry Main, Susan Page, and Karen Mahoney; son Joel; 13 grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren.

Editor's Note: Prepared from an announcement in the Mohave Valley Daily News Online for May 25 to June 1, 2011. The PNWFSA only recently learned of Sid's death, and further information about his life and U.S. Forest Service career was not available at press time.

Orin F. Palmer died November 8, 2013, at age 83. He was a PNWFSA member. Orin was born January 10, 1930, in Ucon, Idaho, and at the age of five moved with his family to Vale, Oregon, where he grew up working with his father on their

family ranches and graduated from high school. He served in the U.S. Air Force in Korea during the Korean War as an air traffic controller and attained the rank of sergeant. He met Betty Irene Edwards in Unity, Oregon, and they married in 1953. He began a career in the U.S. Forest Service and, in 1962, graduated magna cum laude from Oregon State College with a bachelor's degree in forestry. During his 35 years in the Forest Service, Orin served in Oregon in Corvallis, La Grande, and Chiloquin; as district ranger at Butte Falls on the Rogue River National Forest; as timber staff officer at Prineville on the Ochoco National Forest; and as timber staff officer in John Day on the Malheur National Forest where he retired in 1986. He was assigned as safety officer on many large fires in Oregon and Washington during his career. After retirement, Orin worked in John Day as a realtor and ran his own private timber management company. He was a skilled golfer and avid hunter and fly fisherman. Survivors include his wife Betty; sons Jerry, David, and Joseph; seven grandchildren and 15 great-grandchildren.

Vernon Dwight "Vern" Pritchard died October 6, 2013, at age 87. He was a PNWFSA member. Vern was born May 13, 1926, in Kenesaw, Nebraska, and grew up in Post Falls, Idaho, and Granger, Washington. He graduated from Granger High School in 1944, served in the U.S. Navy from 1944 to 1946, and attended Washington State College in Pullman, Washington, where he earned a B.S. degree in forestry in 1950. Vern joined the U.S. Forest Service in which he served for 39 years on the Wallowa-Whitman, Okanogan, Rogue River, and Deschutes national forests. He was district ranger of both the Bend and the Fort Rock ranger districts during the years 1968 to 1978. Vern concluded his Forest Service career in Provo, Utah, where he represented Intermountain Region (Region 4) interests on the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Central Utah Project. He retired to the family ranch in Bend, Oregon, where he kept busy with ranching and the Seventh Day Adventist Church and its community service center. Survivors include his four children Vernon R. Pritchard, Carolyn Curtis, Jonathan Pritchard, and Nancy Brennan; six grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Bruce Elmer Reed died November 27, 2013, at age 76. Bruce was born June 1, 1937, in Compton, California; attended grade school in Mulino, Oregon; graduated from Molalla High School in Molalla, Oregon, in 1956; served in the U.S. Marine Corps from 1956-1958; and married Elizabeth "Betty" Nielsen in 1960. Bruce and Betty lived in Oregon City, Oregon, during Bruce's 26 years of work in the U.S. Forest Service, then moved to Colton, Oregon, where he drove a school bus until March 2013. Survivors include Betty, his wife of 53 years; daughters Jenny Hindmarsh, Jo Wallaert, and Julie Caruthers; sons Bruce and Bill; 13 grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

Raymond James Schoener died October 9, 2013, at age 88. He was a PNWFSA member. Ray was born November 23, 1924, in Charleroi, Pennsylvania, graduated from Charleroi High School in 1942, and earned a bachelor's degree in forestry at Michigan State University. He served in the U.S. Navy

and then in the U.S. Forest Service in timber management before retiring in 1985 after 31 years of service. He was a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, the U.S. Navy Tailhook Association, and the Michigan State Alumni Association. A resident of Ironton, Ohio, he was a member of St. Joseph Catholic Church there. Survivors include Anita, his wife of 57 years; daughter Anita Howell; sons David and Stephen, and nine grandchildren.

Letters

John Austin remembers Phil Ballard

Phil was a great friend and guided me through my rocky transition from the Southwest to the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. Phil and Tom Kerns were co-conspirators on the infamous "Iron Triangle" and I'm not sure I would have survived those times without their wisdom and patience.

It's great to know that Phil and Clare were able to go back to Hamilton and live in the area they loved so much during their retirement.

I have always had good memories of my time with Phil.

Ted Lewis remembers Vince Cegelka

Vince Cegelka was the first boss I had when I started on the Mt. Adams Ranger District. He was a great guy and a joy to work for. He told me to do a prism cruise on a proposed sale on the breaks of the Lewis River. I reminded him that his and my school, Penn State, discouraged using prisms. They preferred one-fifth acre or strip cruises. He understood and said: "Here is a pamphlet." No big deal. I won't tell you how the sale cut out. Those were fantastic days working for Vince as the TMA and Bob Tokarczyk as district ranger. I learned a lot. Some of it actually used later on.

Doug Porter remembers Vince Cegelka

It was a sad day when I heard Vince had passed away, but at the same time it brought back many fond memories.

Vince sent me a note this past summer after I sent him some information on Doug Shaw, first district ranger at Chemult. Vince was the first TMA at Chemult when Doug was ranger.

Vince holds a special place in my heart and Forest Service career as he hired me into the Forest Service in 1961. Yes, I started in timber management, and that winter with fieldwork snowed out we timber folks helped engineering with drafting road plans and designs. Back at timber stuff in the spring, and when summer crews came on they were short of engineering folks to work a large road program (location and surveys) and Vince asked me if I would help for the summer and I guess he made it sound pretty good and so I did. The next spring, 1963, they needed someone to head up the two summer survey crews as the college kids who ran the crews the previous year were not coming back. Vince asked me if I would be interested and that led to my long career in engineering.

Vince was one of the good guys and we did a lot of fishing together around the area. What I remember most was opening day during the next few years. We always went up to Wickiup Reservoir with my rubber boat to catch the big one. It was al-

ways cold on opening day, and one aid we used to keep warm was passing a pint of whiskey back and forth; when it was gone, so were we. I do remember us catching several large browns—three pounds plus—and also remember it being so cold that ice would plug up the eyes on the pole and you could not cast out the line. Sounds like a fish story, but it's true. We always had a great time.

I really enjoyed working with Vince, and thank him for his friendship and counseling.

Dick Shaffer *remembers Vince Cegelka*

I was very sorry to learn about the passing of Vince Cegelka. Back in 1967, I was transferred from the Region 6 Timber Management branch to work as a “flunkey” on the Douglas-fir Supply Study (DFSS) headed up by George Weyermann. Vince was my immediate supervisor for two years. I really enjoyed working for Vince and he brought the right balance of timber knowledge and computer skills to that study.

The DFSS was initiated in the days when more emphasis was being placed on increased timber supply from the national forests in Region 6. This was the first study that ever looked beyond “sustained yield” for simply the first rotation based on the old Hanzlik Formula. Vince played a key role in designing a computer program which looked at future rotations which incorporated intensive management tools such as PCT, fertilization, and even genetic tree improvement.

After his tour in the RO ended, Vince went on to lead the LMP effort on the Deschutes National Forest and I think he retired from that position. I did not know that Vince had been ill, so this was a complete surprise for me. I liked Vince and his family very much.

Fred Walk *remembers Vince Cegelka*

I share Ted Lewis' memories of Vince. I worked for him as a temp at Mt. Adams Ranger District, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, in 1959. I was to be on the layout/cruising crew with Art Wollum and others. Vince and the district engineer took us out toward Peterson Prairie and showed us how to measure some old growth, gave us some grading cards, and had us check out our pacing. We spent the whole day training with them. The next day we started cruising and spent the summer in the woods.

We worked on several sales that summer, including the one Ted mentioned near island shelter on the Lewis River. Spencer Fry packed in our camp and we hiked up the Lewis River trail each Friday to Twin Falls campground for the weekend. As it happened, Pin Creek had a lot of petrified rock around. Each of us would pick up several chunks and put it in our trapper Nelson packs. As you can imagine, a lot of those chunks ended up scattered along the trail.

Vince had a unique system for us to use cruising. We used one-fifth acre measure/grade plots and prism plots, usually 40 BAF. When I went back to Iowa State that fall and told my mensuration instructor how real foresters cruised timber, he said it was impossible. I don't know how, but Vince made it work; according to some of the cutout reports we were right on.

After I graduated and came back to the Mt. Adams Ranger District, Ted Paulson was the TMA and he paired with

Ted. Ted was the logging engineer and I was the assistant logging engineer. Not a bad title for a couple of relative greenhorns. Vince was really a great guy, a top notch photo interpreter, patient with the summer help, and had the thickest glasses I had ever seen. Those were really great times.

John Berry *remembers Mike da Luz*

Mike da Luz was a great ranger. I fondly remember working with Mike on some regional assignments and organizing for a regional district ranger meeting. I remember Mike's smiling and welcoming face on checking in at fire camp. One of the greatest compliments I ever got came from Mike when he told the fire team to give me any tough assignment they had because “he's a ranger.” I was lucky to catch up with him in Vail last year. I will miss him very much.

Al Garr *remembers Mike da Luz*

I'm so sorry to hear of Mike's passing.

I'll always remember two of many times with Mike. One was his presentation to the Pacific Northwest Region fire management officer meeting in the fall of 1994. Mike had visited the South Canyon Fire fatality site in the weeks following that awful July 6. He had a slide presentation and narrative that had all of us choked up and quietly reflecting on those 14 firefighters lost.

I had Mike come to Fire Management Leadership in the following years to do a moving presentation, and in 2006 I went to the site with Dave Steinke and Mike to do a “South Canyon Revisited” video. We were at H2 when an Otter flew overhead and dropped 14 purple streamers. I'll always remember these and other times with Mike, and will often reflect on his passion for safety in fire management.

God bless Mike and his family.

Linda Goodman *remembers Mike da Luz*

Mike was a long-time R-6er, an OldSmokey, and a good friend. I remember him helping me through my dendrology class. (Yes, it was later in my career, and I did pass it and he was very proud of me!) As we walked through the woods, he would drill me on the Latin names. I almost never got them right; he always did.

Mike was a fun guy with a smile on his face and a positive attitude even when we were downsizing the Siuslaw National Forest to a fraction of its size. Through that miserable time, he was focused on his employees on the Alsea Ranger District. He was caring and sensitive to their needs, and he was that way throughout his career whether as a district ranger, at a Job Corps center, or on a fire. I will miss him.

Lyle Laverty *remembers Mike da Luz*

Mike was truly a special guy. He will be greatly missed... personally and professionally.

Pete Owston *remembers Mike da Luz*

I got to know Mike in the course of working on the FIR Program in southwestern Oregon when he was in Ashland and later on when he moved to Alsea. My team and I were always impressed by Mike as a person as well as an excellent silviculturist. We tried to convince him to “jump ship” from the National Forest System to Research, but he was a ranger at heart.

Tom Thompson *remembers Mike da Luz*

Mike was a special person. I worked with him for well over twenty years in both Region 6 and Region 2. His enthusiasm and dedication to the outfit was genuine, but his care for and concern for people was unsurpassed. We will miss him dearly.

Ken Till *remembers Mike da Luz*

Mike da Luz was a good friend as I worked with him many times over the years. I took him on his first crew boss trainee assignments while on the Rogue River National Forest and reviewed his Silvicultural Institute project on our Butte Falls Ranger District. Great person. Sheila, my wife, worked with Michelle, his daughter, at the Pacific Northwest Research Station and at the University of Washington when she was a grad student. Mike will be missed as his time was far too short.

Bruce Wilson *remembers Mike da Luz*

Mike was an OldSmokey and a dear friend. I worked with Mike while Glenda and I were in the RO in Denver and also on the South Canyon Fire fatalities. Mike was in Fire & Aviation Management in Denver and we were on the Ochoco National Forest leadership team at the time.

Pam Wilson *remembers Mike da Luz*

Mike da Luz gave me a summer intern job when I was teaching school in Philomath, Oregon. Yes, I grew up on Forest Service compounds, and yes, I had worked 13 years for the Forest Service in Oregon, Alaska, and Wyoming, but this was my first time in the field on a ranger district (Cape Perpetua on the Waldport Ranger District) notwithstanding.

I learned two valuable lessons that got passed on to my fifth grade classes until I left teaching. But it is a statement Mike made that I have never forgotten. After a day travelling and looking at clear-cuts, roads and reforestation on several Alsea clear-cuts, Mike ended the day saying we have to be careful with what we do and we always need to be thinking because “Mother Nature always bats last!”

And she does. Mike was a great role model and one helluva champion for women. He always was there for me. His daughter, Michelle, not only followed in his footsteps, first with the Forest Service and now with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, but exhibits the same quiet fortitude in making her days working for the environment count.

Paul Buffam *remembers Cliff Fink*

Cliff Fink worked in Pest Control in the Region 6 RO in the 1960s. I was just a young entomologist at the time who had transferred over from the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. Cliff was a really nice guy who did our budget and also handled control project coordination. Looks like he had a very long life.

Dick Shaffer *remembers Cliff Fink*

I didn't know Cliff really well; I replaced him on the Olympic National Forest as Forest Silviculturist when he retired from that position in 1976. I believe he had come from the Wenatchee National Forest to the Olympic, but I don't know exactly the year. From what I knew of Cliff, he was really a true gentleman and was well liked by his fellow workers. He had

purchased a new Toyota-based motor home when he retired and was looking forward to doing some traveling.

Forrest Fenstermaker *remembers Mickey Ketchum*

We were so sorry to hear of the passing of Mickey Ketchum. We had such a wonderful, long-term friendship with the Ketchums from the first day we joined the Forest Service in October 1958. We exchanged many events with the family and trips to England, Scotland, Ireland, Alaska, and East Coast birding experiences. Mickey and her warm friendship will be missed by all of us who knew her.

John Butruille *remembers Jack Lavin*

I had the privilege of being one of Jack Lavin's district rangers on the Shoshone National Forest. Jack was a gifted supervisor—both with employees and with the public.

Allen Gibbs *remembers Jack Lavin*

I first met Jack Lavin when I joined the Bill Morden School of Strategic Actions at the Idaho Panhandle National Forests in 1988 as public affairs officer. Among the many “messages” I received from Bill early on was to fly down to Boise and meet Jack, to learn about Idaho politics, and why there were—in Bill's mind—three Idahos: his, Jack's, and something in between. Jack was wonderful! And patient, and helpful from then up to our most recent email exchange three months ago. He was key in bringing about the Recreation Initiative with Governor Andrus who, at times, was not partial to the Forest Service.

Mike Lunn *remembers Jack Lavin*

I met Jack Lavin while I was range conservationist on the Big Piney Ranger District of the Bridger National Forest in 1972, and he introduced me to the real purpose of public involvement. We were planning a timber sale, and as new forest supervisor Jack wanted to review it. The district ranger wanted to do only an internal review so that “the Forest Service can agree on what we need to do before involving anyone else.” Jack was very clear to the ranger that he wanted to hear directly from the Wyoming Fish and Game, George Gruel who was the elk scientist in Jackson, and other parties. It wasn't a matter of just letting them speak; he wanted to be able to address their needs, and he couldn't do that if the decision was already essentially made. This was the first time I heard the notion of “the public wants impact, not just input.” That stuck with me throughout my entire career.

Kent Mays *remembers Jack Lavin*

Jack Lavin was one of those rare breeds. I first met Jack when he was one of Region 4's “Capitol City Supervisors” on the Boise National Forest. Whenever you met with Jack about a situation you came away from the meeting with this: first, you felt you knew everything that Jack knew about the issue; second, you felt you knew everything that Jack did not know about the issue; third, you knew what his plan of action was to address the situation; and last, you knew if there were changes Jack would inform you. He was a special leader and a great guy.

Max Peterson *remembers Jack Lavin*

I am so sorry to learn of the passing of Jack Lavin. He will be

greatly missed by his many friends.

Tom Quinn remembers Jack Lavin

Jack was one of my true mentors and a friend, one of the really good guys I've been proud to know in the Forest Service. He truly loved the Forest Service and always managed to have that happy Irish smile in his eyes. Very, very sad.

Editor's Note: Tom Quinn is Forest Supervisor, Tahoe National Forest

Zane Smith remembers Jack Lavin

Jack Lavin was one of those truly remarkable and exceptional professionals in the Forest Service who made our agency the best in the land. He and Souci were models of the Forest Service family and had close friends everywhere they served. A highlight for us was two weeks backpacking in the Wind River Range in Wyoming with [them and] other special friends. Jack was a real hit with our young daughter with his campfire stories each night. Most memorable were the ones about the Moon Maidens jumping off the cliff during full moon and of the Cyclops hiking down from Alaska eating people along the way and arriving at our camp one night. We will miss him terribly.

Dave Jay remembers Bob Martin

As I heard of Bob's passing, I wish I had maintained recent contact with him. I first met Bob at the University of Washington in 1972. I was entering graduate school under a Forest Service program to study wildland fire science. Bob was a visiting professor. He sat me down and told me "how the toast was going to be buttered"! I was in for a challenging course of study. Bob was also a member of my thesis committee as I was going to get an M.S. He was such a good teacher!

Later, in 1984, we crossed paths again when I was Director of Fire Management and Aviation in Region 6. I got Bob involved in our fire training. He had that gift of bringing complex fire science findings to our teams in ways we could all understand.

Darn it! He is gone and I did not say goodbye.

Pete Owston remembers Bob Martin

I met Bob way back in the mid-fifties. He was a grad student at the University of Michigan while I was an undergrad, and both of us were active in the School of Natural Resources Forestry Club. He was not only a nice guy, he was a super student and amazing at chopping and bucking. He won the chopping contest at the Midwest Forestry Conclave at least three years in a row, and I am pretty sure he and a fellow student were champs at two-man bucking a time or two.

Although we were never close friends, we got reacquainted in later years when we were both Pacific Northwest Research Station project leaders. He was the same nice guy that I remembered.

Gordon Schmidt remembers Bob Martin

I first met Bob at the University of Washington in 1971 where Bob headed a cooperative fire program for continuing Forest Service education. Several Forest Service employees applied and returned to school to obtain a master's degree specializing in fire management.

At the time there were also several of us (Smokey Dozen) who were regular students and grad students as well. Bob was the program leader and gave us all guidance on pursuing a fire education. He became a close personal friend of mine over the years. He counseled me on the correct educational path (master of science instead of master of forestry resources). He was my graduate committee chair. We kept in touch after I graduated and then had the opportunity to work together when he was in Bend at the Silviculture Lab while I was the fire staff on the Deschutes National Forest.

Bob was an avid cross-country skier. Everything he tried to do, especially physically, he tried to do with the utmost physical attention. He was a great skier and loved the race.

I had a chance to get even with Bob's grading schemes when he was a trainee fire behavior officer under me on a fire on the Deschutes. I took out my red pencil and corrected his forecast. We joked about that for years afterward.

Bob was a great guy and I owe a lot to his personal, professional guidance. He will be missed.

Gordon Schmidt remembers Orin Palmer

Orin was the first Plans Chief (Stenkamp's Team) that I worked on for an overhead team. He taught me a lot and was a good guy. I even managed to play a round of golf with him in John Day years ago. He will be missed.

Jerry Patchen remembers Vern Pritchard

I was saddened to learn of Vernon "Vern" Pritchard's death on October 6, 2013, in Bend.

My first assignment in the Forest Service was as a JF on the La Grande Ranger District of the soon-to-be Wallowa-Whitman National Forest. About that time, Vern was transferred from the Wallowa National Forest to the Union Ranger District as TMA.

Timber management activity on the La Grande Ranger District was almost totally administration of a big "timber for land & timber" exchange with the Mt. Emily Lumber Co. As I recall, the district timber management budget for FY 1954-55 was \$3,000. The funds were nearly exhausted by December, so La Grande District Ranger Gene O'Keeffe made a deal with Union District Ranger Harold Dahl [for] La Grande District Assistant Eugene "Shorty" Oswald and me to work on the Union Ranger District all that winter. We left La Grande at 6:00 a.m. Monday morning and returned on Friday at 6:00 or 7:00 p.m. Our field station was the Lily White Work Center.

The jobs varied: pruning, thinning, slash disposal, and helping Vern cruise and mark trees for cutting. It was hard but satisfying work (all on bear paws or trail shoes). Vern was very good at teaching and coaching in his soft-spoken way.

I learned a great deal from Vern about the practical side of resource stewardship. Can't hardly find his kind no more.

Doug Porter remembers Vern Pritchard

When I went to the Deschutes National Forest in 1975 as zone engineer for the Fort Rock Ranger District, Vern was the district ranger. A nicer guy you will never meet, and he fit the district perfect.

Vern was pretty much all cowboy; never saw him without cowboy boots. He was very well liked by the district folks and

had a great working relationship with permittees and ranchers. He loved to spend the day traveling the district and had to know what was going on—on the ground.

Vern did have one little quirk: load him in the rig and before you were out of the parking lot he was asleep. Even though he was well rested when we returned to the district office, he was always alert and leading the conversation when you would stop. I never did figure out how he knew about everything we did, but he sure was good at it.

Vern had livestock at home, and as a hobby he bred and raised AKC cocker spaniels. We purchased one from Vern (Heidis Amber Smoke), and between her and one of her puppies (Alexander Argyle McDuff) we enjoyed an AKC cocker for the next 20 years.

I think Vern was a pretty good ranger. He had a good program with very little conflict on the district. It was great working with him.

Zane Smith reports on Ed Graham

Betty and I visited Ed in Salem on November 14 en route to the Oregon Garden. He was very pleased to see us and we had a great chat. Ed is soon to be 92 and is doing pretty well considering age. He, of course, misses Patti, and finds it hard to communicate with many of the residents of Orchard Heights retirement center. Saving grace is having Pam and Craig nearby—five minutes away. He really doesn't do well on the phone and gave up e-mail. Best to just visit him or send a card.

Woody Williams remembers Parkdale Ranger Station

The fall issue of the *OldSmokeys Newsletter* brought back great memories for me with the article about the historic Parkdale Ranger Station. Dad was district ranger on the Hood River Ranger District from July 1947 to March 1951, and we lived in the ranger's residence. I believe we were the second family to live in this residence. To a young lad of six, it was a mansion; four bedroom, two bath house with a full basement. In addition there was a cement fish pond (about 12 feet by 16 feet and six feet deep) adjacent to the house where I learned to swim.

When personnel from the SO came to Parkdale, they often stayed with us overnight. I particularly remember Assistant Forest Supervisor Larry Jolly staying with us. He always helped Mom with the dishes after dinner.

Along the same lines, we also lived in the ranger residence at Dufur, Oregon. It was also a large house very similar to the Parkdale residence. When Dad was transferred to the Barlow Ranger District from Detroit, there was some miscommunication about the report date. The ranger Dad was replacing thought the transfer date was in another two weeks. So, both families lived in the ranger residence for two weeks and we celebrated Thanksgiving Day together.

Editor's Note: Many thanks to Woody for this intimate glimpse of ranger station life in a very different time not too long ago.

Jim Olsen comments on the "can do" U.S. Forest Service Historical U.S. Forest Service; can one see any resemblance today?

I see one thing: Get the job done, whatever it takes. I saw the Deputy Chief last night (November 5) on CSPAN 3 at a congressional subcommittee hearing on the disastrous fires this

summer. It was a "can do" attitude.

"There are obstacles, but we will persevere." The Forest Service came across as an organization respected by the six panelists representing Nature Conservancy, a Colorado ski area manager, South Dakota sawmill owner, local government county commissioner from the Colorado Springs area.

The U.S. representatives from Minnesota, Colorado, and others on the committee seemed very sympathetic to the Forest Service concerning the diversion of funds for project work caused by suppression expense.

This was a bipartisan climate. What an encouragement.

Last week I hiked a portion of the Pacific Crest Trail on the Mt. Hood National Forest. The trail condition is perfect. The PCT hikers I talked with had nothing but praise for the whole route from Mexico up to here.

Dick Blashill shares a "first job" memory

I've been a member of the PNWFSA for many years. I retired from the Mt. Hood National Forest in 1994 after 33 years with the outfit. My first U.S. Forest Service job was on the old Coeur d'Alene National Forest in 1956. It was a summer job as a GS-3 fire control aid on the remote Magee Ranger District. It was my first experience in the West and seeing mountains as I traveled from my home state of Michigan. I became hooked on the Forest Service, the West, and the mountains during that summer. The district ranger was Clem Pederson.

Editor's Note: Dick's submission was stimulated by the Fall 2013 OldSmokeys Newsletter article about formation of the new Rocky Mountain Forest Service Association.

Jack Kerr tells a "small world" story

Seeing shutterbug Enberg's photos [in the Fall 2013 *OldSmokeys Newsletter* picnic article] prompts me to relate one of life's unexpected happenings.

Paul and I served together with 8th Army Headquarters Special Troops in Yokohama, Japan, in the mid 1940s. I had no idea where he went after that. In the early 1970s I was working for Ken Roberts at Rager Ranger Station. Ken was absent and I was designated acting ranger.

The road into Rager had just been paved and an inspection team had just arrived for the final inspection, and to my amazement there was Paul Enberg. I didn't know beans about asphalt, but just as we got to the inspection site a permittee pushed a bunch of yearlings down from the forest. They sunk up to their hocks when they hit the road. In a sudden flash of wisdom I recommended that we reject that section of the job. Paul and the team agreed!

Ray Steiger thanks OldSmokey Fred Walk

Thanks to the thoughtfulness of OldSmokey Fred Walk, the PNWFSA Archives now contain copies of the Region 6 newsletter "The Greensheet" 1973 through 1997. These will be stored with our other archived materials at the Gifford Pinchot National Forest SO.

Temple Hahn checks in from Earlysville, Virginia

Britta and I have had a good year starting with the annual SAF Appalachian Society (APSAF) conference in Charlotte, North Carolina, with the theme urban forestry, which was excellent.

Then a spring outing with our hiking group to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park (even if it was the Park Service!), up to Connecticut in June for our grandson Travis's high school graduation, and a trip in September to visit Denmark and Britta's relatives. A final note—an interesting article by APSAF Chair Ed Stoots in the Fall 2013 *The Trail Blazer* about while traditional forestry has served our history well, times are changing and professionals need to recognize the new rules that resource managers and other related fields play [by] in today's world. We cannot just be dinosaurs and live in the past.

Bud Salisbury checks in from *John Day, Oregon*

Summers in John Day, winters in Arizona with a very nice traveling companion, Francie Fannon. She was the dispatcher on the Malheur National Forest when we met.

Dennis Dietrich comments on "*Ranger Schwarzenegger*"

The current Washington, D.C., power structure, which sadly pulls the WO puppet strings, is somehow proud of its often questionable achievements, but this time has bested itself in its efforts of fatuity. One can only shake one's head and hope that the Chief next does not try to replace the tree on the Forest Service shield with a more appropriate homage to Ranger Schwarzenegger.

Ed Whitmore comments on Chief's "*People, Places, and Things*" for October 25, 2013

Well, goody, goody. The Forest Service picked up litter! How utterly amazing and definitely national news compared to what else the Forest Service does daily! Our church does that, also, but it doesn't make the national news, or even the local news.

Rosemary Shepperd suggests an *OldSmokeys Newsletter* change

Please put your bill (i.e., bill for collection dues coupon) on a separate piece of paper so I don't have to cut out part of the newsletter.

Editor's Note: I don't like seeing newsletters cut up, either, and so suggest copying rather than cutting out the coupon; however, I know this can be inconvenient, and will explore alternatives. Perhaps putting all the coupons to be cut out or copied on the next to last page to spare everything except the back "mailer" page would work.

Darlene Sprinkel comments on *OldSmokeys Newsletter*

Thank you for keeping us "up to date" with *OldSmokeys News* and *Forest Service News*. I love reading the stories of how people got started with the U.S. Forest Service and how it used to be. Great times and great memories!

Walt Furen comments on *OldSmokeys Newsletter*

Much enjoy newsletter and keeping up with co-workers and colleagues of by-gone years and PNWFSA goings-on.

Jim Olsen comments on *OldSmokeys Newsletter* editor

I know you are a positive advocate for the U.S. Forest Service. Just want to tell you how I appreciate what you have done, carrying on with the newsletter.

Editor's Note: Thanks, Jim!

OldSmokeys News continued from page 9

"What's old is what's new," PNWFSA President-elect **Al Matecko** wrote of the impression gained by nearly 75 U.S. Forest Service retirees—most of them OldSmokeys—of the new headquarters building. "The new building is the Edith Green-Wendell Wyatt building, first opened in 1975, but totally rebuilt during the last four years under a \$139 million modernization project funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Beginning that year, the building was stripped down to the steel girders, and then rebuilt from the ground up."

"Entering the building, OldSmokeys were greeted by the RO's Shandra Terry and Glen Sachet and the Research Station's Becky Bittner who welcomed everybody with smiles and facts," Al reported. "From there it was on to your choice of floor for a personalized tour of the offices. The staffs went all out with fruits and desserts for the guests in every office, as well as hugs and warm greetings for all."

"For many OldSmokeys—as impressive as the new elevators were (they take you non-stop to the floor you punched in), or the water retention facility (which recirculates the runoff rainwater), or the unique artwork of the sounds of the hit "Louie, Louie" in the lobby—the most impressive aspect was seeing employees and reacquainting themselves with old friends (or future OldSmokeys)," Al observed.

"Ever-vigilant Past President **Mike Ash**, who admitted to getting lost in the elevators a couple times, reported that OldSmokey **Charlie Krebs** ate the most cookies and that President-elect **Al Matecko** actually brought cookies to the open house," according to Linda's color commentary.

OldSmokey **John Berry** said, "I was glad to see folks I hadn't seen in years and know how well they're doing."

OldSmokeys **Sue Zike** and **Marty Santiago** chimed in with an identical, "Impressive building and great people."

The General Services Administration building is named for Congresswoman Edith Green, who represented Oregon's Third Congressional District from 1955 to 1974, and Congressman Wendell Wyatt, who represented Oregon's First Congressional District from 1964 to 1975.

Forest Service News continued from page 18

U.S. Forest Service Scores 260th of 300 in 2013 "Best Places to Work" Report

The U.S. Forest Service ranked 260th out of 300 agencies in the annual "Best Places to Work in the Federal Government" report issued on December 18, 2013.

This is the agency's lowest ranking in a decade—and perhaps forever.

The agency's lowest scores were attained by its senior leaders who ranked 286th out of 300 agencies and its strategic management effort that ranked 290th out of 300 agencies.

Its highest scores were a 175 out of 300 in the support for diversity category and 187 out of 300 in the training and development category.

Its overall index score of 49 was the lowest in at least ten years; that score was 60.6 in 2003.

The “Best Places to Work in the Federal Government” survey is conducted by the Partnership for Public Service which works to revitalize the federal government by inspiring a new generation to serve and by transforming the way government works.

Designed to help a broad audience of government leaders, employees, and job seekers, the 2013 Best Places to Work rankings drew on responses from more than 376,000 civil servants to produce a detailed view of employee satisfaction and commitment across 371 federal agencies and subcomponents.

U.S. Forest Service Retirees Advise Chief that National Forest Fire Management is “Unsustainable”

Leaders of the National Association of Forest Service Retirees (NAFSR) met with U.S. Forest Service Chief Tom Tidwell in Washington, D.C., on December 12, 2013, to present him with their concerns and recommendations to improve the current fire management situation in America’s national forests stated in the newly released position paper “Fire Policy Statement and Recommended Actions.”

The paper was developed by the NAFSR Fire Committee over the past year, and formally adopted at its Board of Directors meeting in Salt Lake City in October.

In an accompanying letter, NAFSR Board Chair Jim Golden and Fire Committee leader Al West stated that “we believe that the current fire management situation in many of our National Forests, from the standpoint of natural resources, community welfare, economics and general stewardship is unsustainable.” The letter continued “In addition, it is a significant threat to all Forest Service programs, both fire and non-fire related as well as the statutory responsibilities in all mission areas.”

NAFSR leaders also emphasized to Chief Tidwell that the linkage between poor forest health and fire size and intensity is undeniable.

Action Items

At the end of the position paper, NAFSR identified ten actions needed to clarify and improve the current fire policy situation that NAFSR will work actively with other partners to implement.

1. There is a need to gain recognition and broad support that the National Forests and National Grasslands must be actively managed to restore them to a healthy and sustainable condition for future generations to benefit from and enjoy.
2. Seek ways to increase funding to improve forest health and reduce fuel loading through management that includes the use of prescribed fire and silvicultural treatments, both at National Forest boundaries and in the interior. Sustainable utilization of biomass and forest products could finance significant forest restoration.
3. Past fire management reviews need to be revisited, including the Yellowstone Evaluation Report following the 1988 fires. They should be updated, revisions made where necessary and reissued as policy for wide understanding.

4. Recent Fire Policy Statements should be clarified to ensure there is understanding of the different types of fires. It is essential that personnel understand and implement rapid aggressive initial attack in all areas and situations where there is no pre-approved and clearly defined plan that calls for another approach.
5. Line Officers and Fire leadership must receive adequate training, and with help, gain experience in implementing National Fire Policy. Assistance of local knowledgeable personnel and others should be a requirement until experience is obtained.
6. “Hot” fire review of the majority of controversial, costly and damaging fires should be carried out. Follow-up reviews should be independently made with recommendations on accountability.
7. There is a need to continue to pursue realistic fire suppression funding that is adequate so that other general appropriations shall not be used or taken to support fire suppression. The intent of the Flame Act of 2009 has not been realized.
8. Develop a policy statement emphasizing all employees can have and are encouraged to have a role during fire emergencies, regardless of duty location and personal limitation.
9. Emphasis on preparing fire management and leadership succession planning should have high priority. As experienced trained fire-qualified personnel retire, it is critical to step up planning and implementation of training, including practical experience, in accordance with long-term plan.
10. There is a need to actively pursue support for reducing existing legislation conflicts and exposure to frivolous appeals and litigation that hamper proposed management projects, and help to streamline environmental planning to make it more effective and less costly.

“The National Association of Forest Service Retirees stands ready to provide assistance to accomplish the above action items,” the position paper concluded.

Prepared from “NAFSR Presents Fire Position Paper to the Chief” in a December 12, 2013, special edition of The Lookout and “USFS Retirees Call National Forest Management ‘Unsustainable’” posted on December 20, 2013, on the “A New Century of Forest Planning” website.

U.S. Forest Service Could Benefit from New Emergency Fire Funding Bill

Senators Ron Wyden (Democrat-Oregon) and Mike Crapo (Republican-Idaho) have introduced a bill that, if passed as the Wildfire Disaster Funding Act, would create an emergency funding process for fire response. This funding structure would simulate existing federal funding mechanisms for response to other natural disasters, and would prevent “borrow-ing” from other U.S. Forest Service and Department of the Interior agency programs to pay for fire suppression. The National Association of Forest Service Retirees has expressed support for this bill. Your Spring 2014 *OldSmokeys Newsletter* will report on the results of this legislation pending a press time.

Books

Char Miller's *Seeking the Greatest Good: The Conservation Legacy of Gifford Pinchot Tells the Pinchot Institute Story*

By Les Joslin

I was thrilled when a review copy of Professor Char Miller's *Seeking the Greatest Good: The Conservation Legacy of Gifford Pinchot* arrived at my home office. I was even more thrilled with his deft treatment of Pinchot's legacy "as revealed through the integrated efforts of his family, Grey Towers National Historic Site, the Pinchot Institute for Conservation, and the U.S. Forest Service since 1963"—as he put it—when, on September 24 of that year, President John F. Kennedy, dedicated that institute at Pinchot's historic home in Milford, Pennsylvania.

Try as I have, I cannot top—and therefore defer to—the evaluation of this book by President V. Alaric Sample of the Pinchot Institute for Conservation. "Miller is an engaging and masterful storyteller as well as an ace environmental historian as he tracks the development of an important idea—that sound economic and social equity are as essential to conservation as good environmental science—from Gifford Pinchot's earliest writings more than a century ago to the institutions that carry forward that philosophy to address the enormous conservation challenges of our own time."

Among these institutions, of course, is the one that bears "The Forester's" name as it husbands his legacy. Just how and how well the Pinchot Institute and its "unique fusion of policy makers, scientists, politicians, and activists...advance its name-sake's ambition to protect ecosystems for future generations" is assessed by Miller. Some saw that as a most vital job, as the essential mission. "If this institute does not succeed in training the American people to use its resources wisely, this country will collapse," said leading Pennsylvania forester Maurice K. Goddard.

On a personal note, Char Miller is not only a great chronicler of the Forest Service story—his 2001 *Gifford Pinchot and the Making of Modern Environmentalism* told The Forester's story well—but a great friend of the outfit. He proved that by writing vigorously and visibly in defense of our Pine Tree Shield against last winter's attack on that revered symbol of pride and professionalism. He's since beautifully told our shield's story in "Uncle Sam's Badge: Identity and Representation in the USDA Forest Service, 1905-1913" published in the September 2013 *Journal of Forestry*. Char Miller is W.M. Keck Professor of Environmental Analysis at Pomona College and director of the Environmental Analysis Program there.

Seeking the Greatest Good (ISBN 9780822962670) was published in 2013 by the University of Pittsburgh Press at \$24.95.



Rick McClure's and Cheryl Mack's 2008 *For the Greatest Good Tells the Early Story of Gifford Pinchot National Forest*

By Les Joslin

I don't know how this fascinating 100-page book eluded me and this page for so long!

But now I've caught up with *For the Greatest Good: A History of Gifford Pinchot National Forest*, published in 2008 by Northwest Interpretive Association—now called Discover Your Northwest, the Internal Revenue Service 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporation based in Seattle, Washington, and licensed to operate in Oregon, Idaho, California, and Montana to promote enhanced enjoyment of Northwest public lands—I want to share it with others who may have missed it.

For the Greatest Good, by U.S. Forest Service archaeologists Rick McClure and Cheryl Mack is, as it characterizes itself on page 4, "A Book of Memories. Personal recollections. Worn and faded black-and-white photographs. Journal entries from the first expeditions. Frayed letters from early rangers. Field notes."

"Spread before you, these pieces create a portrait of Gifford Pinchot National Forest's history."

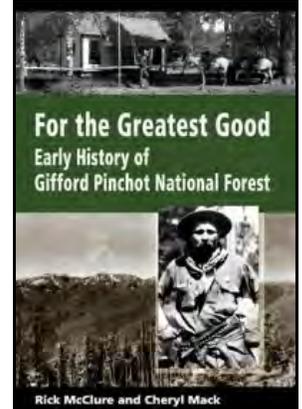
"This book is an attempt to look at the history of Gifford Pinchot National Forest through the eyes of the people who shaped it. First-person accounts and photographs are scattered throughout the pages."

"This is not a comprehensive history, but rather a quick glimpse of the forest's early days. Look back through the eyes of the Indians, fur traders, explorers and rangers to gain an understanding of the land we call Gifford Pinchot National Forest."

For the Greatest Good succeeds admirably at what its authors intended. Those pieces—those stories and pictures—help the reader grasp something of the essence of that land and its people during the first half of the 20th century.

For the Greatest Good brings the reader up to October 15, 1949, when the former Columbia National Forest was renamed and rededicated the Gifford Pinchot National Forest to honor "the father of the U.S. Forest Service." Lands comprising this 1,527,761-acre national forest previously had been called the Pacific Forest Reserve, Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, and Rainier National Forest.

For the Greatest Good (ISBN-10 0-914019-59-7. ISBN-13 978-0-914019-59-6) is available for \$12.95 plus shipping from Discover Your Northwest Press at <www.discovernw.org/mm5/merchant.MVC?> or from Amazon.com for \$11.66 plus shipping online at <www.amazon.com/Greatest-Good-Gifford-National/dp/0914019597>.



Uncle Sam's Cabins

Region Six Personnel Training Station

Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Washington, 1937

Adapted from For the Greatest Good by Rick McClure and Cheryl Mack and other sources by Les Joslin

In 1931, Wind River on the Columbia National Forest (renamed Gifford Pinchot National Forest in 1949) was chosen as the location for a Pacific Northwest Region ranger training school, with Allen Hodgson as director. During the school's first few years, the rangers in training there camped in tents and most instruction took place outdoors.

In 1936, plans were finalized for construction of a training center and dormitory for use as a regional meeting and training facility. Completed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in 1937, the Region Six Personnel Training Station served for decades as the primary training facility in the region. Since renamed the Hodgson-Lindberg Training Center, the beautiful and rustic facility is still in use. It hosts the Wind River Canopy Crane Research Facility (WRCCRF) annual scientific confer-



ence and various other workshops and meetings.

The Region Six Personnel Training Station (in the U.S. Forest Service photograph above) was added to the National Register of Historic Places on August 28, 2007. It is located off Hemlock Road about 10 miles north of Carson, Washington.



Eleven current OldSmokeys (**bold type**) are in this photograph of the Administrative Management, Session II, class of 1958, held at the Region Six Personnel Training Station. First Row: Neil Suttell, **Roger Stamy**, John Wilson, Ned Bethlahmy, Alvin Anderson, **Richard Lemmon**, Eldon Manthey, Jimmy Wilkins, Vern Taylor; Second Row: **Bob Tokarczyk**, **Carl Juhl**, **Glen Baker**, Carl Hawkes, James Merritt, William Shiley, Dehn Welch, Jack Usher, Leslie Yates; Third Row: **William Fessell, Jr.**, **Hank Hays**, **Wayne Maxwell**, **Frank Ferarrelli**, John Weigant, E.D. Sandvig, Edward Blaser, William Currier, Albert Hansen; Fourth Row: William Schrenk, Blen Holman, Howard Easley, John Hunt, Warren Post, Andrew Crooks, **Donald James**; Fifth Row: Dale Frost, **Jerry Patchen**, Clyde Peacock, Carl Wilson, Frank Dunning, William Knechtel.

Out of the Past

Bob Bagby’s “Hell” Was Carl Hickerson’s “Heaven”

By Carl Hickerson

A now popular—and sometimes problematic—natural hot springs on the Mt. Hood National Forest was named for prospector and hunter Bob Bagby who arrived at the site in 1880. By some accounts he followed or posted a sign reading “Hell” that pointed toward the hot springs. Forest Guard Carl Hickerson in 1950 found the place anything but.

In June 1950, I was assigned to Bagby Guard Station on the Mt. Hood National Forest for the summer. My wife—we’d married on December 27, 1948—had returned to her home in Bakersfield, California, to have our first baby, a son. We’d spent the summer of 1949 at North Fork Guard Station on the Clackamas River Ranger District of the Mt. Hood in our house trailer. Bus Carrell was district ranger and Al Gano was district clerk. I was a transfer forestry student from Bakersfield College in California to Oregon State College in Corvallis, Oregon.

Oak Grove Ranger Station was a 14-mile trail and hike to Bagby Hot Springs and the guard station there; a three-mile side trip took one to Thunder Mountain Lookout. Sandy, the Thunder Mountain lookout, and I were assigned to open the trails and rebuild the No. 9 wire telephone lines to both Bagby Guard Station and Thunder Mountain Lookout. Both were heavily damaged and clogged with logs, tree limbs, and snow banks from the extra-heavy 1949-1950 winter.

Armed with “old-fashioned” hand-bucking saws, axes, and other tools for the tasks, it took about two weeks to get to the top of Thunder Mountain. Pulling wire out of snow banks, cutting logs six feet in diameter with eight-foot crosscut saws and removing them, and re-hanging the wire were our biggest challenges and resulted in lots of blisters and sore muscles. It took another week or so to get the work done to Bagby.

In 1950 the 1913 guard station log cabin was in tough shape but livable. It had a good wood-burning cook stove. The heavy timber floor had been walked on with caulked boots for so many years it closely resembled a very rough sea and often resulted in stumbling. One hot spring (about 110 degrees Fahrenheit) was about ten feet from the kitchen door, and an ice cold, clear blue spring was about a hundred yards west of the cabin on a slope draining away from the cabin and campground area.

A beautiful, eight-room, western red-cedar bathhouse had been constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), together with wooden waterways to each separate room with easy ways to tap the flow from the second spring into very large, cedar bathtubs hand hewn from a single, four-foot in diameter cedar log. These tubs were about eight feet long, two to three feet wide, and two feet deep. Signs in each room instructed bathers to drain the tub when finished and let in about six inches of fresh hot water. This was to cool the water off and allow the next bather to heat it up to his or her liking. It was a



Bagby Guard Station at Bagby Hot Springs on the Mt. Hood National Forest was a remote station. U.S. Forest Service photo

beautiful and very efficient system those CCC boys left for future users to enjoy!

My first night at Bagby Guard Station, I tested the water and fell “hook-line-and-sinker” for it. I vowed I would bathe every night after work or on my rare, self-imposed days off. I kept that vow, sometimes after a very long, hard day opening trails in my assigned area, bathing—very tired—after midnight. I opened up and hiked more than 250 miles of trail that summer.

During the spring of 1950, I had arranged for a planned surgery early in September at the Veterans Hospital in Portland, Oregon. On my last morning at Bagby, I loaded all my personal gear and other stuff—about 35 pounds—into my pack and “lit out” for Oak Grove Ranger Station. I’d been hiking and working hard all summer, and accomplished that last 14-mile hike in two hours and 45 minutes.

I’d had a “heavenly” summer living and working alone, enjoying to the fullest the medicinal benefits of Bagby Hot Springs and the beautiful area!

Editor’s Note: The small Bagby Guard Station cabin continued in use until 1974, when the Forest Service built a new guard station cabin. The original cabin was closed but left standing, renovated in 2006, and is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places but is not open to the public. The original Bagby Hot Springs bathhouse burned down in 1979 when bathers left candles unattended in the old wooden structure. Three new bathhouses were built between 1983 and 1986, and the bathing facilities remain popular to this day.



My First Forest Service Job

Five Rangers Recall Their First Jobs During the Earliest Years of the U.S. Forest Service

Five stalwart men from diverse backgrounds recall their first U.S. Forest Service jobs from the outfit's earliest years when badges were big and budgets were small. Two of these five began their Forest Service work outside the Pacific Northwest, but all five finished up there. Except for the story about Mel Lewis written by his son, the late OldSmokey **Frank E. Lewis** who died in May 2012, these stories are in their own words. The syntax, spelling, capitalization, punctuation, and grammar are all theirs.

John Riis, La Sal Forest Reserve, Utah, 1907

Late one February afternoon I rode down the wide lane between the barb-wire fences that marked the main street of Monticello, seat of San Juan County.

I had come to "look after the trees." In my saddle pocket was an appointment as Assistant Forest Ranger, a copy of the Use Book, or "Ranger's Bible," and a miscellaneous assortment of blank forms.

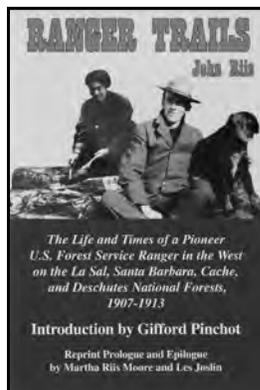
Monticello was in truth merely a wide place in the road. Some thirty Mormon families made their homes there, tending their little farms, grazing their cattle and sheep in the Blue Mountains in the summer and out on the great dry desert to the east in the winter or herding them lower in the canyons along the banks of the San Juan River.

There was no hotel. Few strangers ever came that way, so I was not surprised when they told me at the first house in the village that they were "not fixed up to keep strangers." I had better luck across the way at the substantial stone dwelling of Ben Perkins, a squat little Welshman who surveyed me calmly and critically from head to foot. Reluctant to take me in at first, he finally provided stable room for my horse and a comfortable room for myself.

The news that a "government man" was in town spread rapidly through the little village. Almost before I was comfortably warm after the ride in the wind and snow I saw through the window white-haired old Bishop Jones heading a delegation of leading citizens to make a formal call on me.

They were frankly suspicious of all "government men." The day when United States marshals rode through the country to arrest all Mormons found living in polygamy was still green in their memory. Since that time the visits of federal officers had been few and far between....

We were all in a hard place. They did not know the new forest laws and I did not know the country. They had settled it and felt it was theirs. I was here to tell them they must pay hard cash for the use of the range and their herds must be limited to the capacity of the range. Gentile and government man, I was under double suspicion in the eyes of these clannish mountain folk, who knew little of the outside world.... Gentile and government man; there could be no worse combination in the eyes



of the rural Mormon.

John Riis (1882-1946) a son of famous New York investigative reporter and journalist Jacob Riis, whom President Theodore Roosevelt called "one of my truest and closest friends" and "the most useful citizen in New York" and whom others called the founder of muckraking—went West as a young man, served in the U.S. Forest Service from 1907 to 1913, and later became a respected Richmond, Virginia, journalist. Just

how young Ranger Riis succeeded as what he called "a Gentile in Mormon land" and soon became supervisor of the La Sal National Forest—and also served the Forest Service in California, Idaho, and Oregon—had nothing to do with his personal acquaintance with President Theodore Roosevelt and is the fascinating tale he told in his 1937 classic Ranger Trails reprinted in 2008 and available from Wilderness Associates, P.O. Box 5822, Bend, Oregon, for \$15.00 including postage.

Mel Lewis, Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon, 1907

The Siskiyou National Forest was established in 1907 with headquarters in Grants Pass, Oregon, and M.J. Anderson as its first forest supervisor. He recruited men from the local area who'd indicated interest in the newly created U.S. Forest Service to serve as rangers. Melvin M. Lewis, my father, was one of them. He received his first appointment in April 1907.

Mel, as he was known, and his brother Charlie had been operating a general store in the community of Holland, Oregon. Nearby, on their dad's ranch, they were raising livestock and grazing the cattle along the divide between the Illinois and Klamath rivers in the Siskiyou Mountains. In 1906, while checking on their cattle, they met a rider who identified himself as a "ranger" from Orleans, California. He informed them they needed a permit to run cattle on the recently designated Klamath National Forest. It seems their livestock were in trespass! The ranger told them a national forest soon would be established in their part of Oregon.

The following spring they heard a man would be in Grants Pass taking applications for ranger positions on the recently designated Siskiyou National Forest. Both Mel and Charlie applied and were hired as forest guards. Dad was to take charge of the Paige Creek District along the California-Oregon border and Charlie was to handle the adjoining Kirby District along the Illinois River. Headquarters for the Paige Creek District was to be near Taklima, Oregon, close to the nineteenth century mining town of Waldo also known as "Sailor's Diggins" for the many crewmen who jumped ship in Crescent City to head for the gold fields in Oregon in the 1850s. Charlie soon left the Forest Service and Mel assumed responsibility for the area along the Illinois River, too.

There was no ranger station, of course, so one of Mel's first tasks was to establish one in the time available between patrolling the area, fighting fires, and acquainting the local population with the advent of a "national forest" on the previous forest

reserve. By the time Dad and Mother were married in 1914 a combination residence and office building had materialized. Also, a forest nursery that operated until 1923 was established at the ranger station. The ranger's headquarters was relocated in the 1930s to Cave Junction, Oregon, and named Redwood Ranger Station.

Most projects in those early years were accomplished by rangers from adjoining districts getting together and doing whatever had to be done be it boundary surveys, forest homestead examinations, telephone line construction, etc. Dad told about doing "June 11 homestead exams"—so called because the homesteads were claimed under the Forest Homestead Act of June 11, 1906—among natives not all that friendly; one ranger carried a sidearm to keep the homesteader's attention while the exam was conducted with Smith & Wesson's help.

The first ranger's meeting for the Crater, Siskiyou, and Umpqua national forests was held in Roseburg, Oregon, in 1909. Mel attended and was presented a small shield which I donated to the Region 6 history display in the 1970s and I hope the RO still has. Another item I contributed to that exhibit was the copy of Sudsworth's *Trees of the Pacific Slope* Dad got at the University of Washington ranger's course.

Part of Gifford Pinchot's plan was to provide some technical training to the largely unschooled ranger force on the western national forests. Arrangements were made with a number of universities to conduct short courses in surveying, scaling, etc. The University of Washington conducted a series of sessions at its new College of Forestry. Mel attended the 1909-1910 course in Seattle.

Mel left his first Forest Service job on the Paige Creek Ranger District in 1923 to become Deputy Forest Supervisor of the Siskiyou National Forest in Grants Pass where I was born in 1925.

Mel Lewis transferred to the Columbia National Forest in 1935 to replace John Kirkpatrick as district ranger at Randle, Washington. The Randle Ranger District had been part of the Rainier National Forest which in 1933 became part of the Columbia. Mel retired in 1945 and moved to Portland, Oregon. He was a charter member of the Region 6 "Thirty-Year Club" which is now the Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association. Mel died in 1966.

**Ira E. Jones,
Whitman National Forest, Oregon, 1908**

I first worked for the Forest Service in the spring of 1908. That Summer Hugh Rankin (later Forest Supervisor of the Umatilla, Siuslaw, and Rogue River Forests), Ephriam Barnes (later Supervisor of the Minam), Joe Zipper and I built a telephone line from the Grande Ronde River to Cable Grove (at the head of Cracker Creek north of Sumpter). It was a metallic circuit—on brackets, and all on trees except across Starkey Prairie where poles were set in cribs. Hugh Rankin had been a telegraph operator so we strung the wires tight and tied them with solid ties like the railway telegraph lines. I don't believe it was ever used, as it would break even in a slight breeze.

We had no climbers—used ladders made of these small



*Ranger I.E. Jones scaled a log near Sumpter, Oregon, in 1908.
Photograph courtesy of Lois and Valeri Jones*

poles, with a single nail at each end of the rounds so it would adjust for uneven ground. We built a mile a day, starting at 6 A.M. and working till we had completed our mile.

That year, also, the Whitman built its first cabins—at Porcupine R.S. and Anthony Lake. These were of logs about 12 x 16 feet, shake roof, no floors, two windows (no glass) and door of 1 x 12 rough lumber. They were both contracted and cost about \$25.00 each.

I had the title of Forest Guard and was paid at the rate of \$900.00 per year, furnished two horses and boarded myself (no travel expenses on the Forest). You could buy a good uniform for \$15.00 and a Stetson hat (stiff brim that would fall off at the least touch) for \$3.00.

Ira E. Jones (1882-1968), generally known as "I.E.," passed the ranger examination at Sumpter, Oregon, in 1908 and served in the U.S. Forest Service as a district ranger; as superintendent of construction (now "forest engineer") on the Whitman, Wallowa, Umatilla, and Siuslaw national forests; and, during the Great Depression, as administrator of 200-man CCC and WPA camps on the Siuslaw National Forest. Ira married a Miss Johnston whom he "persuaded to change her name to Jones and keep house for me" which she did for the rest of their lives together. Ira retired from the Forest Service in 1942. One of their sons, Evan E. Jones (1915-2006), served in the U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II, then as a forester and district ranger on several national forests including the Willamette, Deschutes, and Mt. Hood. I.E.'s first job story and other materials for this piece were provided by OldSmokey Lois Jones who, with their daughter Valeri, lives in Bend, Oregon.

**Grover Blake,
Deschutes National Forest, Oregon, 1909**

On July 23-24, 1907, I took the Civil Service examination for Forest Ranger. Shortly thereafter I was offered temporary appointments on a number of forests in Oregon and Washington. I declined these offers as I expected to hear from...the old

Deschutes National Forest where I hoped to obtain employment. The low salary offered and the short term of employment promised did not seem to justify going to a distant forest. Nearly a year later I learned that...two letters offering me an appointment...never reached me. A year passed and I was dropped from the eligible list and I gave up the idea of entering the Forest Service, although the work still appealed to me.

In the fall of 1908, I was surprised to receive a letter from the Civil Service Commission asking if I would consider an appointment if replaced on the eligible list. I replied that I would be ready to accept an appointment by May 1, 1909. I realized that I would be entering the service as a salary...less than the wages I was receiving but I was fascinated with the type of work the Forest Service offered. May 4, 1909, I reported to supervisor Ireland at Prineville with a saddle horse and a pack horse, all equipped and ready to work as a forest guard at \$900.00 per year.

On May 6, 1909, Forest Guard Douglas C. Ingram and I were sent to Mill Creek, northeast of Prineville, to survey and mark the forest boundary. We made camp and hobbled our four horses. The horses all disappeared during the night..., hobbles and all, and it took us two days to find them. Eventually, we were able to build enclosures...for holding horses but before this was accomplished, keeping our saddle and pack stock with us was a major problem. "Doug" Ingram was born in Scotland and educated in England and had been in the States but a short time. He had had no experience as a woodsman and our straying horses caused him much more worry than they did me.

We did boundary work until June 9th when we got orders to post the main stock driveway used by stockmen entering the forest en route to their allotments. We succeeded in marking several miles of driveway before June 15, when sheep were permitted to enter. We were then located at the Trout Creek Counting Corral, where we counted in some 50,000 sheep during the next two weeks.

On July 1, 1909, I was appointed Assistant Forest Ranger....

And with that appointment, Grover Blake (1884-1973) completed his first Forest Service job as a forest guard after two months and became district ranger of one of seven ranger districts on what, on July 1, 1911, became the Ochoco National Forest. Blake served 35 years in the Forest Service on the Deschutes, Ochoco, and Umatilla national forests. This piece is extracted from his typescript "Memories of a Forest Ranger" later published by the Crook County Historical Society as "Sewing the Seeds."

Walt Perry, Alamo National Forest, New Mexico, 1910

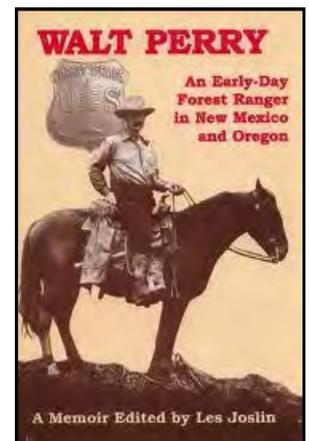
On ducking the Mexican Revolution and returning to the United States I, within a few days, went to work for the U.S. Forest Service on temporary employment. The first job was some carpenter work and painting at the Fairchilds Ranger Station located a short way down the canyon from the small ranch upon which my family was living. William John "Billy" Anderson was ranger then.

One day a snappy looking man in a snappy looking Forest Service uniform called at the station and was introduced to me as Forest Supervisor C.C. Hall. After talking to him a while I liked the cut of his jib. It seemed to be mutual; anyway, he asked me how I would like to join the Forest Service, and explained about ranger examinations and when and where they were held. The next exam would be in October 1911. It looked good to me.

I continued on improvement work that winter. We were building a new forest headquarters at Cloudcroft, up about 9,000 feet on top of the Sacramento Mountains, and moving up there from Alamogordo, which was out on the edge of the desert, about 5,000 feet lower and off the Forest. Next February 15, Supervisor hall pinned the Pine Tree badge on my shirt and told me to do honor to it. And that I tried to do for the next 25 years as forest guard, assistant forest ranger, forest ranger, scaler, lumberman, senior lumberman, and chief lumberman.

While the new headquarters was under construction and after, I slept there, partly to save expenses and partly to enable me to grub around in the library and files at night and get a line on what it was all about. There I became better acquainted with "C.C." as he was called, and who was strongly to influence my life for the next quarter century, and for that matter as much more as I may have to spend. Though I worked directly under him for only a few months before he was transferred to take over the Carson Forest up against the Colorado line, a friendship had sprung up between us which has endured over the years. Courteous, firm, broad between the eyes, giving and demanding a square deal, he measured up to my personal ideas of what a public officer and a man should be.

And so it was that, at age 37, Walter Julian "Walt" Perry (1873-1959) began his U.S. Forest Service career working for Charles Chandler "C.C." Hall of Montana who, by way of the old Southwest District, eventually made his way to the old North Pacific District to serve as forest supervisor of the old Santiam National Forest from 1916 until he retired in 1933. Walt was born in Texas and worked at many jobs—most notably mining and logging in Mexico—before he found his "real life's work" in the Forest Service. He served on national forests in New Mexico and Oregon. Essentially self-educated, he was a senior member of the Society of American Foresters and a respected member of the forestry profession. The story of Walt's life in the Forest Service is both a fascinating adventure and an inspirational journey with a rough and ready gentleman of intelligence and integrity. He left us that story in his 1938 manuscript eventually edited and published as Walt Perry: An Early-Day Forest Ranger in New Mexico and Oregon published in 1999 and available from Wilderness Associates, P.O. Box 5822, Bend, Oregon 97708, for \$20 postpaid.



A Memoir Edited by Les Joslin



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Winter 2014

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