



OldSmokeys Newsletter

Newsletter of the Pacific Northwest Forest Service Retirees
www.oldsmokeys.org

Summer 2022





President's Message

As I begin my term as president, I have to think about my predecessors. I am a bit nervous about being able to live up to the standard of service set before me. When I consider this organization, I think of the reasons people decide to join and what motivates them.

Old Smokeys offer many benefits—maintaining contacts with friends and colleagues, opportunities to socialize, contribute to future natural resource leaders through our scholarship fund, opportunities to support education and improvements on national forests in the Pacific Northwest Region through our grant fund, and to support current employees and retirees who are impacted by a catastrophe through the Elmore Moyer Emergency Fund.

All of these programs are supported by you because you want to make a positive difference. I think that is something we all have in common and likely why we chose to join the Forest Service. I know wanting to serve the public motivated me before I really understood what public service fully involved.

Volunteering by offering some of your time and talent to serve the Old Smokeys is needed now more than ever. We need new members to join and get involved in our organization. I ask you to encourage retirees you know who haven't joined Old Smokeys to give it a try: It's free for the first year. Same with current employees, especially those closing in on retirement. I also ask that members who have not considered getting involved as an officer, committee member, or contributing to one of our funds do so.

This organization will continue to flourish only through folks stepping forward to make a difference by offering some of your time, unique skills, or resources.

Thank you for the opportunity to serve as president this year.

Jim Peña

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Biological science technicians Dax Smith and Marie Gaylord, who are with Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, survey a pond for Columbia Spotted Frog. Photo credit Joseph Black

Improving the Recreation Infrastructure in Region 6

Over the past two years in Region 6, visitors have arrived at their favorite national forest to find full parking lots, no camping sites for those spur-of-the-moment weekend camping trips, and busy trailheads. The pandemic resulted in significant changes to visitation patterns that amplified the existing trend of more visitors to public lands, including national forests. Line officers and regional staff don't expect there will be a return to pre-pandemic levels, so the agency must adjust to these increased visitation levels.

To learn more about recreation successes and challenges in Region 6, the OldSmokeys editorial team virtually sat down with Sally Butts, director for Recreation, Lands, and Minerals for Region 6; she's been in this position since August 2021.

Her first position with the agency was the chief of staff for the regional forester for over two years.

Prior to joining the agency, Butts spent eight years at Bureau of Land Management overseeing all the specialty designated lands, which included national monuments, wild and scenic rivers, wilderness, and national scenic and historic trails. In comparing the two agencies, she says "there is a lot from the experience I have that I can draw on for my current position, but we also work much more at a local level."

What follows is our conversation edited for length and clarity.

What is the current state of funding for recreation in Region 6?

Right now, we're in a very unique time with the Great American Outdoors Act and the investments that Congress is making into the natural resource agencies, including the Forest Service. We also have bipartisan infrastructure funding, which is related to the Great American Outdoors Act and recreation, and specific money coming from the disaster relief related to the 2020 wildfire impacts that were largely centered in western Oregon.

The funding and the support for this work is real-

ly, as one would say, a once-in-a-career opportunity for us to put those funds toward addressing existing infrastructure and facilities—to make those repairs and upgrades to better serve the public.

With respect to recreation, the visiting public continues to grow, whether it's on Forest Service or other public lands. We're seeing so much love for these special areas, but it is necessitating that we really get after the facilities and infrastructure that supports all this visitation. It's wonderful to have Congress recognize that need after so many years of not being able to do much, and we are getting after some of these longstanding maintenance issues.

Can you share what is known about the visitation trends?

We're coming out of two and a half years of restricted public access because of public health concerns, and it certainly affected recreation and public lands. We're seeing so many more users, and new users who never realized they could recreate on national forests or other public lands. These new users bring new opportunities and challenges; they want to do the right thing but may not understand 'Leave no trace' or how facilities are maintained.

We're also fortunate to welcome a diverse public from different backgrounds and world views to national forests. The question now is how do we provide the services and communication, whether it's signage or kiosks, that are embracing all the visitors?

We're also seeing an uptick in visitation at popular places, and how do we continue providing quality experiences for the public and keep things safe. For example, on the Columbia River Gorge and Historic Highway that passes by Multnomah Falls, we, along with our state partners, are finding ways to make sure the public is safe given there are so many people recreating. This summer, we are piloting a timed use permit system.

Has there been an increase in hiring of recreation staff in response to this visitation increase?

We are in the midst of an unprecedented hiring effort in the agency. The Washington Office is leading the effort to hire foresters, engineers, archaeologists, recreation management specialists, and recreation technicians, as well as other job series. Within Region 6, we are hoping to hire between 80 and 100 new positions,



Sally Butts, director for Recreation, Lands, and Minerals for Region 6

and another 20 are being coordinated regionally to fill both supervisory and non-supervisory positions within archeology and recreation management specialists and technicians.

We are mindful that we are hiring people in a competitive job market and expect turnover, so being an inclusive employer is essential and that aligns with our Forest Service values—including diversity.

Nationally, we have invested in more law enforcement officers, which is related to recreation needs. And there has also been hiring of grants and agreements staff, as well as human resources, to support these hires.

It's exciting bringing on this type of capacity, but we also know that folks have a lot of opportunities in terms of the job market. We're also focused on the onboarding process so employees have a quality experience, that we are supporting them as they get settled into being a Forest Service employee.



The Gifford Pinchot National Forest has a Motor Vehicle Use Map that shows where motorized vehicles can legally drive. On the Mt. Hood National Forest, this closed gates greets visitors at the Riverside Campground. Photo credits Forest Service Pacific Northwest Region 6

I'm impressed that the agency made that decision outside of fire and is looking particularly at recreation and recognizing at a national level that more needs to be done.

Staffing the timber and fire programs is important but recreation programs should get a significant billing in terms of our portfolio of work and the benefits we provide to the public. To see this recognized in our hiring is really wonderful.

Can you share the status of reopening sites that were damaged by the wildfires?

The fire-related emergency closures were largely seasonal in nature; and the vast majority of emergency closures are resolved quickly. Currently, around three percent of national forest lands in Region 6 are under an active emergency closure order, covering just over 813,000 acres, out of nearly 25 million acres managed

in Region 6.

As a comparison, more than 3.5 million acres of national forest lands burned in 2020 and 2021, and more than 5 million acres of national forest lands were under emergency closure at some point during 2020 and 2021. As for how many miles of roads or campgrounds that are closed, we don't calculate that.

Many retirees have a connection to the Ripplebrook Campground on the Mt. Hood National Forest. Can you share an update on its status?

At this point in time, there is not a time frame for any of the campsites that are within the Riverside Fire Boundary to reopen. The Ripplebrook Campground was affected by the fire, but not as badly as the other campgrounds. There was some damage, but most of the infrastructure is intact. The timeline for reopening these sites is, in part, tied to roadside danger tree abatement.



How is the agency preparing to meet recreation needs five or 10 years in the future?

We have conversations going on with the Washington Office and among our regions about what we have traditionally called sustainable recreation. The most popular places are being loved to death while other places aren't necessarily on anyone's radar. This presents the question of where can we shift some of the public visitation to places that are equally as enjoyable and scenic but aren't as well known. That's a challenge because it's very case by case; it's very localized in terms of where the public wants to go and why.

And at those popular places, we need to better manage the number of people or else the experiences aren't going to be quality experiences. We want to keep that quality of experience there but it's a challenge and it changes over time. We've certainly seen during the pandemic people's travel behaviors changed dramati-

ically, where folks are staying closer to home perhaps due to the gas price increases, but certainly public health considerations.

We're also in the midst of improving the visitor information we collect so that we can make effective decisions and better understand what it takes to support the recreating public in the Pacific Northwest.

During the ongoing pandemic, do you know if the unhoused population on national forests is increasing?

We have seen an expanded use of national forests by folks who are houseless, but we don't have numbers to back this up. It's certainly prominent in some locations, such as the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie and Willamette. We're trying to find community-based solutions with the county, state, and social services organizations. National forests may be the land where folks are pitching their tent or staying, but it's going to take a community solution to address this situation.

We are mindful of fire risk and folks are using stoves.

We're looking at length of stay and trying to craft solutions that are respectful of people who are without a home but also being mindful of the surrounding communities and being aware of the risks created. If folks are forced off of national forests because they're staying too long or violating some kind of restriction,

where are they going? How are we working within communities to address the issue of people that don't have a home?

Any final takeaways OldSmokeys should be aware of?

With the investments that are being made through the Great American Outdoors Act, the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, and the disaster relief funding as it relates to recreation, we have a tremendous opportunity right now. Staff who have been with the Forest Service and public land management agencies for a long time have longed for this kind of support and aren't taking it for granted.

It's up to us to make good decisions on how to spend the money so that it is providing public benefits. One of the things I'm personally focused on is communicating our story about how we're investing congressionally appropriated resources for the public's benefit.

I always focus on our mission and that we are looking at present and future generations for how we serve the public and how we do that within recreation. Because that's where a lot of people have their experiences with national forests. I want them to come away with having a good experience and not only wanting to spend their time there again but also taking care of these places with us. *ON*

Work in Progress: Great American Outdoors Act Renews the Mountains to Sound Greenway

High-visitation trails and recreation sites along the busy I-90 corridor between Seattle and Ellensburg, Washington, are temporarily closed to visitors this summer. Behind the barricades, volunteers, nonprofit partner organizations, and contractors are addressing long-overdue maintenance needs at some of the busiest destinations on the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie (MBS) and Okanogan-Wenatchee (OKW) National Forests. Over the next two years, over \$14 million in Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) funding will make a comprehensive investment in high-visitation trailheads, trails, day use sites, roads, and campgrounds located within the recently designated Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area.

The Mountains to Sound Greenway initiative is one of the largest GAOA Legacy Restoration Fund projects for the Forest Service. Funds are being leveraged by over \$300,000 in cash and in-kind match from nonprofit partners and \$200,000 from the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office. Partners include the Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust, Washington Trails Association, Pacific Crest Trail Association, and Student Conservation Association, among others.

On the MBS, the Forest will add a new 100 stall lot to the Denny Creek and Franklin Falls Trailhead, install bear-proof storage containers in 125 campsites throughout the corridor, replace picnic tables and restrooms at the Asahel Curtis Picnic Area, and reconstruct dozens of miles of popular trails including Snow Lake, Annette Lake, and Denny Creek Trails. The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail will also receive additional maintenance thanks to GAOA.

GAOA will take a substantial bite out of the backlog of deferred maintenance across the National Forest System. On the MBS alone, the Forest is hard at work implementing improvements to recreation sites utilizing and leveraging \$3,767,707 in GAOA funding received in FY2021, and an additional \$9,319,496 allocated to the MBS in FY2022 for investments in trails, roads, and recreation facilities across the forest. With all this work in progress, some visitors may be disappointed that they can't access their favorite destinations in the short term, but we expect the benefits of this funding will last for years to come.

Time to Vote for New President-Elect

The Board of Directors of the Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association is excited to nominate Cindy Miner, former PNW Research Station assistant station director, to the position of President-Elect. The Board enthusiastically endorsed Cindy's nomination for the position and is putting it to the members for a vote.

Please use the ballot below to support Cindy's acceptance of this three-year commitment (one year each as President-Elect, President, and immediate Past-President) or write in a candidate of your choice. Please vote by September 30, 2022.

Cindy Miner retired from the PNW Research Station as assistant station director for communications and applications in 2020. Cindy's 43-year career began as a GS-2 forestry aide with the Intermountain Forest Experiment Station in Ennis, Montana. She also worked at the Colville and Green Mountain National Forests and the North Central, Pacific Southwest, and PNW Research Stations. Job titles included forester, editor, technology transfer specialist, and communications director. Cindy became an assistant station director for PNW Research Station in 2002.

A graduate of the University of Minnesota, Cindy earned a BS degree in forestry and a MA degree in journalism and mass communications. She volunteered with the Peace Corps in Ecuador from 1985 to 1987. Throughout much of her career, Cindy was active in the International Union of Forest Research Organizations. She currently is a cadre member of the National Museum of Forest Service History. Cindy and her husband Bill Schuette raised two sons and live in Sherwood, Oregon.



Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association

Fall 2022 Ballot for Election of PNWFSA

President-Elect Cindy Miner

The PNWFSA Board of Directors has nominated Cindy Miner to serve as PNWFSA President-Elect for the 2023 term. Please confirm your support of this nomination by casting this ballot for this nominee or nominate a "write-in" candidate.

_____ I cast my ballot for Cindy Miner to serve as PNWFSA President-Elect.

_____ I cast my ballot for _____ to serve as PNWFSA President-Elect.

Mail your ballot to:

PNWFSA PO Box 5583 Portland, OR 97228

Or cast your ballot by e-mail addressed to PNWFSA Secretary Deb Warren at debrawarren69@gmail.com. Note: PNWFSA's website does not yet have an online voting feature, so please use paper ballot or email. Please vote by September 30, 2022.

Business Meeting Recap

By Ruth Voltz

On May 26, 2022, the OldSmokeys held their annual business meeting. Because of the ongoing pandemic, the meeting was held via Zoom, and 40 were in attendance.

The meeting opened with President Tracy Beck welcoming everyone and introducing the guest speakers who would share updates on the happenings within the Forest Service.

Associate Chief Angela Coleman spoke primarily about the status of the agency's workforce. She said the challenges of the last two and a half years and the losses to our workforce due to deaths, retirements, and resignations have greatly impacted morale and resiliency. Right now, the focus is on empathy and caring for our current employees and our new hires. There is also a lot of emphasis on hiring to remedy this attrition.

The agency is expecting another large fire season and is working with new authorities to increase the pay for firefighters. Going forward, leaders are prioritizing empathy and caring for one another in this new, diverse workforce. With offices opening back up, employees will be able work both remotely and on-site.

Coleman also talked a bit about managed fire, prescribed burns, and the pause now in effect. She reiterated that managed fire is a wonderful tool, but climate and forest conditions must dictate where and how it is used. The Chief's office very much values input and mentoring from Forest Service retirees throughout the organization and appreciates the emails that they receive. Chief Moore regretted not being on the call but was working with the wildfire wildland interface group today.

Next to speak was Paul Anderson, director of PNW research, and Glenn Casamassa, the regional forester for Region 6. Anderson discussed the effects of climate change and mentioned that, for example, the Umpqua National Forest is much drier than it has been before. He also talked about workforce management and recruitment, and the need to use retirees to mentor new employees so invaluable experience isn't lost. Anderson also provided updates on post-wildfire recovery work and the 10-year wildfire strategy. He emphasized that it is important to have public understanding and buy-in for the process. For the needed regeneration of a large-scale area to happen, cross-boundary teams will need to work together.

Casamassa shared that for the major work of post-wildfire recovery, they have beefed up the grants and agreements workforce. They too are working across state and national forest boundaries, and they

have found Zoom to be a great tool in communications with the externals and employees being able to gather input from many that might not have otherwise participated. Casamassa added there is a voracious appetite for information and that Zoom is a good way to disseminate it.

He shared that the significant fires of 2019-2020 and 2021 dictated closures and impacts on timber sales throughout the region. More than 30 timber sales were impacted in the region, and the agency is working toward three years of shelf stock for timber sales as industry has been greatly impacted by the volume reduction due to the fires. Just in the Clackamas drainage, over 500 miles of Forest Service roads were damaged. Regionally, we lost many recreation sites.

The meeting then pivoted to the state of the OldSmokeys. Treasurer Ruth Voltz reported a cash balance of \$22,231 and Vanguard investments valued at \$117,722.

President Tracy Beck announced that our meetings will resume at the Old Spaghetti Factory on September 30 at 11:30 a.m. The summer picnic will be August 12th at Wildwood, and the Timberlake job core will once again cater the picnic. We signed an agreement with BLM for five years of free use of the site for our annual picnic. Beck announced that Jim Peña is our new president and thanked Steve Ellis for his participation as president and past president. After a few minutes of Q&A, the meeting concluded. *ON*

Membership Luncheon Resumes

Membership luncheons, which are held on the last Friday of each month (Thanksgiving and Christmas might be the exception) at the Old Spaghetti Factory in Portland, will resume beginning September 30th,

The sign in/menu selection begins at 11:30 a.m. and all guests will complete their meal and be on their way home by 1:30 p.m.

The cost will be \$20.00 for each guest (cash or check only). This cost includes entrée, beverage, ice cream, and gratuity.

- The entrée will be limited to: Soup and Salad; BLT Salad w/Soup; choice of three (3) Pastas: Rich Meat Sauce, Mushroom Sauce, or Mizithra Cheese & Browned Butter Sauce-w/salad.
- Beverages: Coffee, Hot or Iced tea. (Beer & Wine are ordered and paid for by the guest).

Many thanks to Old Smokey Bev Pratt for coordinating with the Old Spaghetti Factory.

Frontline and Personal Reflections

In keeping with the recreation theme in this issue, for this Frontline and Personal Reflections column, we are highlighting two OldSmokeys whose careers focused on recreation. The OldSmokeys editorial team virtually sat down with Kimberly Bown and Michael Harvey to learn about their first job with the Forest Service, the recreation niche that national forests offer, and how the Forest Service continues to provide exceptional visitor experiences.

Bown had a 30-year career with the Forest Service where she worked primarily in the Pacific Northwest. Her career started in California on the Sierra National Forest where she worked in various staff officer positions and met her husband, Stephen. She served as the Calaveras district ranger on the Stanislaus National Forest. Bown transferred to Alaska to serve as the assistant and then director of Public Service Public Service in the Alaska Region.

Accepting the position as director of Recreation, Lands, and Minerals & Geology Resources in the Pacific Northwest Region brought her to Oregon, where she now lives during retirement. Bown stays busy as an Oregon State University certified Master Gardener and as a member of Portland's Royal Rosarians. She volunteers at the International Rose Test Garden in Washington Park, coordinating volunteers, deadheading roses, and giving tours.

Harvey began his 34-year Forest Service career as an "other resources" forester on the Mendocino National Forest with responsibilities in recreation, wilderness, range, lands, minerals, and special uses. He moved to Region 6 as the recreation planner for the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area where he led the Planning and



Kimberly Bown



Michael Harvey

EIS teams for the Oregon Dunes NRA Management Plan.

He transferred to Corvallis as the Siuslaw National Forest assistant recreation/lands staff and subsequently became Forest Recreation, Lands and Cultural Resources staff. Now retired in Corvallis, Harvey stays busy birding, hiking, gardening, exercising border collies, observing nature, reading, following Beavers baseball, camping and traveling. In his spare time, he serves as president of his local neighborhood association.

First job with the Forest Service

Harvey – I was a history major at the University of California, Berkeley with plans of becoming a teacher. For an elective, I took a course in natural resource conservation. We had to have a field project, so I began volunteering in Yosemite National Park for the National Park Service.

When I graduated, California was in the midst of a teacher glut so I thought about alternative careers. I really enjoyed being outdoors since my family camped a lot, and I met some nice folks up in Yosemite. I went back to school and got a second bachelors and then a master's degree in wildland resource science with a focus on recreation/wilderness planning and management. On the civil service roster, I fully expected I'd end up working for the National Park Service, but I was selected by the Mendocino National Forest in California, and started working for the agency in 1978.

Bown – I was born and raised in San Francisco, which was an exciting place to be raised but something was lacking for me. Every summer my family would spend a week camping on the Stanislaus National Forest, and the Sierra Nevada mountains were heaven to me. This got me very interested in forestry, and I received my degree at University of California, Berkeley.

While in college, I participated in the Forest Service's Co-op program. I was thrilled to take a little bit of a break from school to take three-month tours with the agency. After graduation, my first assignment was on the Sierra National Forest in their forestry program, working with their small sales forester. The district's ski area was expanding, and area needed surveying. Since I was a solid skier, I was asked to help in the survey. I was thrilled to be paid to ski!

Why recreation

Bown – On the Sierra National Forest, I was pushed into the special use permitting. I learned a lot about the politics of recreation and permits, yet I loved the whole idea of recreation management, wilderness management, wild scenic river management, and archeology—all those practices. What I especially loved about the job was learning the unit and for after-hours play, knowing the best access roads or best dispersed camps sites to visit. I miss having that knowledge now. The national forests are extraordinary treasure, and I was in love.

Harvey – Outside of the city, my introduction to the outdoors were ranger talks and ranger walks. I always thought that would be a great thing to introduce people to this wonderful world beyond the city, and if I went to work for a federal agency, I'd like to focus on recreation. While I was at Berkeley earning my master's, I was in a program where I could design my own major. I focused on recreation and wilderness planning and management, which were the areas I was particularly interested in.

Changes in recreation

Bown – Throughout my career, the dominant struggle was centered on receiving adequate funding, which affected our ability to support recreation. Soon after I joined, there was the emergence of concessionaires. Relinquishing control of the operations of our campgrounds was hard to swallow because we were so proud of our work. Yet the reality was we couldn't maintain them. Later came the fee system, which was also a challenge but a necessity.

Then there was the agency's transition to posting recreation information online. One event that's seared in my memory is from the late '80s at a regional meeting in Alaska where we were discussing setting up a server so we could have an online presence for recreation information. The forest supervisor said, "Those people on the internet, they don't count. It's first-serve and serving visitors from the local area." Many line officers, even some rec staff weren't receptive to moving to an online environment. And now, here we are in such an online world; visitors' expectations are high for this level of service.

Harvey – When I was hired by the Mendocino, I was an "other resources" forester; From the '70s and into the '90s, timber was the big dog in the Forest Service, and recreation was an afterthought in a lot of people's minds. It was a challenge, working in a field that was not well funded, as Kimberly said. I always tried to work with the line officers by introducing them to the recreation opportunities and let them get a better un-

derstanding of what people were doing and how much they appreciated the opportunity on the national forest.

When the agency began to appreciate that people's impressions of the national forest are built largely on recreation experiences, I'm unsure, but it was a gradual change. With the advent of the recreation fee program, forests were allowed to keep the revenues generated through their recreation program. This was a major change that really has helped the recreation program on the national forests.

Then versus today's visitors

Bown – Early in my career and often in my off time, I would spend my off-time loaded with a backpack hiking and mountain climbing. While I see REI filled with customers buying internal frame packs, there's also so many more motorized toys out there changing the way people can recreate. I really hope that some of today's youth is still seeking those wilderness trails.

Harvey – When I joined the Forest Service, most of the folks who went camping were people who grew up camping with their families, so they continued that tradition. They were, for the most part, pretty simple campers: they often came in a tent or in a car with a tent. There weren't nearly as many motor homes or travel trailers in '70s and early '80s. In contrast, when working at the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, that was the epitome of mechanized camping. Visitors would come with huge trailers, towing three or four off-highway vehicles, and they needed much larger sites to accommodate all their toys.

There is a higher percentage of today's population who are interested in going outdoors; perhaps that's because it can be a much more comfortable experience than when you sleep on the ground in a tent. A motor home does allow more people to come out and experience camping and recreation on the national forest.

Increasing accessibility

Harvey – As an agency, we have broadened our view of what's acceptable outdoor recreation opportunities. When I first started, off-highway vehicles on national forests was just anathema. After spending time at the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, I have gained a different understanding of motorized recreation on national forests. I like that we're fairly broad-minded on that.

The agency's views on camping has changed too. During graduate school, I did research at Lake Mead National Recreation Area; it's located in Arizona, which has a huge Hispanic population. The campgrounds were set up for the traditional single-family camper whereas the Hispanic population tended to camp in

large multifamily groups. There was a constant tension between the Park Service and the Hispanic community because the agency wasn't providing kinds of facilities that people needed. Now we have multiple family camping opportunities.

Bown – In addition to what Mike said, we also looked at offering information in multiple languages. Under the guidance of the Americans with Disabilities Act, we planned for universal accessibility, rather than targeting only disabilities. This universal design was inclusive and benefited everyone.

We struggled mightily getting Recreation.gov populated, but it has been a real help for everyone to see the available options on a national forest without just showing up and hoping for the best. The website is also helping bring out a diversity of families. During the pandemic, a lot of ranger stations were closed and staff unavailable, so keeping our online presence as up to date and as much information as possible is fantastic

Wilderness and recreation

Harvey – The role of wilderness in recreation is providing that far end of the spectrum of recreation, where there's not a lot of conveniences provided but you still have the opportunity to get out and enjoy the natural area.

Regarding the role of wilderness in recreation, I think it's better to ask what's the role of recreation in wilderness. Wilderness has many uses, of which recreation is one but it doesn't drive wilderness. It has to conform to the focus of the wilderness area, which is an area where natural processes can continue to occur largely uninterrupted by humans.

Bown – Mike, I could not have said that better. And I'd also add that a management focus throughout my career was our desire to preserve wilderness character. I'm sure the agency still wrestles with this.

Balancing capacity and quality experiences

Bown – Site capacity can be subjective, regardless we need some capacity limits. For example, noise, such as jet boats or motorized vehicles, shrinks capacity, and less noise increases capacity. Wilderness has different capacity considerations.

For the recreation experience, national forests have

a niche, and we shouldn't try to be everything to everybody. We should celebrate our niche, whether it be the trails, wilderness, wild scenic river, and campground offerings. We shouldn't cater to huge RVs because those recreation opportunities exist elsewhere.

Harvey – Capacity is a function of first of all the number of people who are there and then what they are doing while they're on the site. Fifty people sitting around a campfire has a much different impact than 50 people riding off-highway vehicles. There are some design features that can mitigate some visitor impacts, such as campgrounds having more hardened areas than they used to because there's more foot traffic than there used to be.

At the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, because of the noise issue, we worked a lot with the visitors to purchase quieter machines and better mufflers. We try to work on both ends of that spectrum in terms of what is the proper number of people and what is the kind of behavior we want to happen to minimize individual visitor's impact on that environment, including nearby residents and other visitors.

Advice to new employees joining the agency

Harvey – Listen to the people who came before you. There's a lot of knowledge gained through experience. Coming in as a new person out of school, it's easy to think you know everything but there's a lot of firsthand knowledge that can broaden your understanding of a situation.

Bown – Don't be afraid to offer the skills and enthusiasm you bring. While in the Co-op program, I was helping with an inventory and suggested using sampling techniques I learned at Berkeley. Thankfully, I had a district ranger and timber staff who said, 'Yeah let's do that.' Don't be afraid to offer the skills and some of the new technologies, but also absolutely what Mike said: Listen and soak it in. *ON*

For the recreation experience, national forests have a niche, and we shouldn't try to be everything to everybody. We should celebrate our niche, whether it be the trails, wilderness, wild scenic river, and campground offerings.

Welcome New OldSmokeys Members

Welcome to these new OldSmokeys who have joined the Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association since the Spring 2022 *OldSmokeys Newsletter* went to press.

JoLynn and Galen Anderson Vida, Oregon – JoLynn has been in business administration for her whole career to date, and her positions include a collection officer frontliner to finance accounting tech, fiscal certifying officer, unit budget officer, regional records manager, and now regional business services manager. She grew up on a cattle, wheat, and alfalfa ranch in eastern Oregon and considers herself a pretty good hand in understanding land management from both viewpoints of private and public land management.

Outside of the office, for her it's all about family time!

Sally Butts of Portland, Oregon – Currently, Sally is the director for Recreation, Lands & Minerals for the Pacific Northwest Region. Prior to joining the Forest Service, she was the Bureau of Land Management's national deputy and acting division chief for National Conservation Lands, overseeing national monuments, wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national scenic and historic trails, and travel and tourism. Sally also worked for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Quinault Indian Nation in Washington State as a wildlife biologist. She has degrees in wildlife biology, forestry, and law, with an emphasis in environmental and Native American law, and is a licensed attorney in Washington State.

Sally grew up in Idaho and enjoys spending time with family, friends, and her black lab dog, Clark, and orange tabby cat, Henry.

Melvin and Virginia Dittmer of McMinnville, Oregon Melvin earned a BS in engineering from Missouri University and then served in the U.S. Navy as an aviation legal and personal officer. Following his activity duty, he served for 10 years as a lieutenant commander in the Naval Civil Engineering reserves. Melvin worked as a research engineer for Caterpillar in Peoria, Illinois, before joining the Forest Service.

His positions with the agency included being an engineer on the Oakridge, Sweet Home, and Randle Ranger Districts; an assistant forest engineer on the Umatilla and Siuslaw National Forests; and a forest engineer on the Rogue River National Forest. Melvin then transitioned from assistant to regional engineer, first in Region 1 and then later in Region 10. For several months, he also was the director of Fiscal and Accounting in Region 10.

Upon retiring, Melvin spent a few years doing

self-employed house and other buildings design and construction. The last 30 years has been farming hazelnuts with small profits and lots of exercise.

Judy and Kurt Kreger of Vancouver, Washington – Judy worked in engineering on the Olympic and Shasta Trinity National Forests and the McCloud Ranger District; in administration services on the Siuslaw National Forest; administration on the Mt. Hood National Forest for the Timberlake Job Corps; and then as a human resources assistant until her retirement on July 9, 1995. In August 2003, she became a reemployed annuitant for the USDA NRCS as a human resources assistant and then as a human resources specialist until retirement in January 2014.

Brad St. Clair and Sheri Troftgruben of Pilomath, Oregon – Brad was a research geneticist for the PNW Research Station, primarily doing research on how plants are adapted to their environments and implications for management including reforestation, restoration, tree improvement, gene conservation, and how to respond to concerns of climate change.

Now retired, he will continue some work as an emeritus scientist but is primarily interested in travel to further explore the biological, cultural, and landscape diversity of the world.

Doug and Faune Williams of Bend, Oregon – Doug was a forest technician in silviculture. He has a hobby business where he refurbishes, sharpens, and restores crosscut saws, handles, and axes for sale to nonprofits, the Forest Service, and volunteers. Doug also spends his time volunteering clearing trails on the national forests. He enjoys skiing, hiking, and biking.

Lesley and Kevin Kelly of Fairview, Oregon – Lesley worked for the Forest Service for 11 years as the assistant station director for Business Operations. Prior to that she worked for eight years for the NRCS as the Oregon State administrative officer and 18 months for the Internal Revenue Service Office of Chief Counsel as the office manager. She also served for 20 years as a Navy officer.

Now retired, Lesley spends her time making glass art, volunteering at Oregon Health & Sciences University, and trying to decide what else she wants to try out. *ON*

National Museum's History Corner



By Andy Mason

From the very beginning of the Forest Service, recreation on the national forests has grown in importance and complexity as our population has grown. The coming of the automobile in the 1920s significantly increased recreation opportunities for many people. Landscape architect Arthur Carhart challenged the agency to give attention to recreation and the importance of developing campgrounds and picnic areas. As travel improved, people in cities began to look for ways they could spend more time closer to their favorite places.

In 1915, Congress passed the Term Occupancy Act, which further encouraged recreation use by authorizing the Forest Service to approve private recreational residences (summer homes) on the national forests. With the creation of national grasslands in 1937, citizens had more public land available for recreation. It is important to remember that auto travel from America's cities and towns to the public lands was not what it is today!

The creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps during the Great Depression provided the opportunity to develop recreation improvements throughout the country, including trails, roads, lodges, shelters, campgrounds, picnic areas, ski facilities, etc. This period of time probably resulted in the development of more recreation and transportation infrastructure than at any time in the agency's history.

After World War II, there was a huge increase in recreation demand as the economy rebounded, baby boomers arrived, vacation time increased, incomes grew, etc. With passage of the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960, the Forest Service embraced recreation of as one of the five important multiple uses (with forage, water, wood, and wildlife).

The increasing demand for recreation resulted in the creation of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (ORRRC) in 1958. ORRRC issued its 1962 report, *Outdoor Recre-*

ation for America that sought to inventory and understand how to respond to the growing year-round use of public lands for recreation.

From 1969 to 1979, recreation use on the national forests and grasslands grew from 163 to 220 million recreation visitor days. The diversity of recreation experiences and interests also grew significantly as technology and recreation equipment expanded and improved. Agency partnerships with a wide variety of organizations are now essential to providing public recreation experiences while balancing other uses and values on our national forests and grasslands.

The rich history of the Forest Service and winter recreation was the focus of our spring 2022 newsletter, *A New Winter Spirit for the Outfit: The story of skiing on the National Forests*, which has garnered rave reviews (<https://forestservicemuseum.org/newsletters/>). The history of recreation use in Wilderness was featured in our summer 2021 newsletter, *A Legacy of Wilderness Protection*. You can look forward to a deeper dive into this rich history in the Conservation Legacy Center's open exhibition, which is currently in the schematic design phase.

Conservation Legacy Center

Our highest priority continues to be completing the Capital Campaign for the Conservation Legacy Center (CLC), the flagship building on our Missoula campus. Work continues both to raise funds and secure in-kind donations of materials and services that are necessary to build the CLC. Rich Stem, our Forest Products Sector lead and his committee, have been successful in securing cash and in-kind donations (e.g., lumber) from 12 forest product companies in Idaho, Montana, Minnesota, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington State.

As of this update, Rich reports we have firm commitments for over 80 percent of the lumber needed and hope to be close to 100 percent soon.



Recreationists enjoying the Shasta National Forest, California. Circa 1950. Photo courtesy of National Museum of Forest Service History

The CLC requires a lot of wood because the building design is based on mass timber technology.

Concurrently, the Museum's exhibition core team (Executive Director Lisa Tate; President Tom Thompson; Vice President Dave Stack; Board members Liz Agpaoa, Dale Bosworth, Fred Cooper, Andy Mason, Lynn Sprague, John Steffenson; and Dave Steinke) are developing historical narratives around "sectors" (forest management, fire, recreation, wildlife & fish, research, state & private forestry, etc.) that we believe are the most important and compelling stories of the Forest Service and its partners since the earliest years of conservation in America. Next, the core team will work closely with our contractor, Art Processors, to utilize some of the content in these narratives (as well as artifacts and other media) to complete the schematic design phase of the CLC's first exhibition.

If you have personal contacts with potential donors of materials, services (or cash!), to support the CLC building and/or our exhibition, please contact Lisa at lisa.tate@forestservicemuseum.org or (406) 541-6374.

Oral History Update – "What Did We Get Ourselves Into?" Podcast

The Oral History Program of the National Museum of Forest Service History is producing a podcast that centers around the stories of those intrepid women who gave their lives to "the outfit" without any expectation of notoriety or reward. Over the course of several episodes, listeners will hear stories of rugged terrain, unforgiving dirt roads, spartan housing accommodations, difficult childbirths, wild animal encounters, and much more.

The Museum's Oral Historian Dr. James Wall has nearly completed the interviews for this first-of-its kind Museum program. "What Did We Get Ourselves Into?" will premiere in late summer/fall 2022 and is essential listening that acknowledges those ordinary families who made extraordinary efforts to achieve "The Greatest Good."

Regarding other oral histories, James interviewed retired Forest Service hydrologists at their May 2022 conference in Denver and interviewed smokejumpers at their August 2022 reunion in Boise.

Do you know of other ways the Museum can build its oral history collection? Please visit the Museum's oral history web page (<https://forestservicemuseum.org>).

[org/oral-history-program/](https://forestservicemuseum.org/oral-history-program/)) and consider completing one or both of the electronic forms. You may also contact James directly by email at james.wall@forestservice-museum.org or (406) 541-6374.

Special Thanks to our Regional Director Cadres, now 80+ members and growing!

The Museum has had a volunteer director in each Forest Service region for many years; however, it was truly an impossible task for that one individual to stay connected with all the people in so many communities across these vast areas. About three years ago, Board member Lynn Sprague proposed the idea of establishing cadres of volunteers in each region whose primary purpose would be to increase awareness of Museum programs and activities among retirees, current agency employees, and other communities of interest.

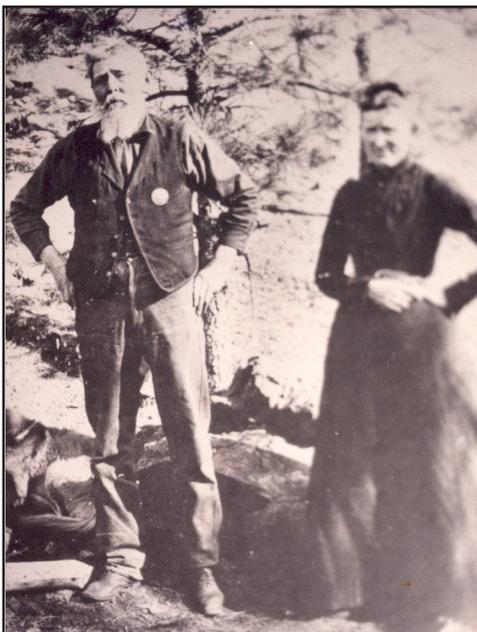
Each regional director cadre (RDC) consists of at least one director and up to 13 cadre members—primarily retirees who worked on national forests/grasslands, in research, and/or state & private forestry. California has north and south directors, and in the eastern region the director position rotates monthly between three cadre members.

The work of the RDCs is invaluable to the Museum! Helping with the Ranger Roll Call is just one example. And the RDCs continually bring up ideas to improve our programs and activities. Our RDCs continue to grow and now total 81 members. Additionally, we are recruiting one state forestry agency retiree to serve on each RDC. It is important to note that the Museum's primary founder was former Montana State Forester Gary G. Brown (our Founder's Award is named in his honor).

The PNW-AK Cadre (Region 6 & 10, Pacific Northwest Research Station) members are:

Bob Williams (Director), Kent Connaughton, Doug Decker, Al Garr, Pete Griffen, Jim LaBau, Sue Little, Cindy Miner, Gary Morrison, Tom Ortmann, Pete Owston, Tom Snellgrove, and Ken Winterberger. Cindy Miner

also serves as the Museum's liaison with the PNW Station. To strengthen communication between the Board, regional directors, and cadre members, each region also has a Board member liaison, which for the PNW-Alaska Region is Dick Woodfin. *ON*



Early USFS wife with her husband, the forest supervisor. Circa 1908, location unknown. Photo courtesy of National Museum of Forest Service History

Perry South - First Ranger of the Metolius

By Maret Pajutee

When people hear the name Perry South they often think of a remote and scenic campground in Central Oregon on the shores of Lake Billy Chinook. It's popular spot with boaters, eagles, and more than a few rattlesnakes. Some even ask "Where is Perry North?" But the name honors a special ranger who began his work on the banks of the Metolius River in an old ranch house in 1906, in the earliest days of the Forest Service. He went on to serve in Sisters off and on for over 20 years, longer than any other ranger to this day.

Perry South was born in the Willamette valley and helped his father settle a homestead in the dry high desert of Grandview in 1895, an area that boomed for a while as many waited on the scheme of bringing irrigation water from Suttle Lake, 10 miles to the west. He met and married Leda Graham of the pioneering Graham Family who managed a welcoming ranch and small mill near Black Butte near the main wagon road across the Cascades.

He arrived at the old Allingham Ranch house in 1906 at the mature age of 30 to begin his duties as a forest guard, then assistant, and finally forest ranger of the Metolius Ranger District, which was later combined with the Sisters District. In a time when rangers were moved around to avoid becoming too attached to any one community or permittee, Perry South was kept close, serving on the Metolius, Sisters, and Crescent Ranger Districts.

It was a tough and primitive life living in the Guard Station along the river. He brought his bride Leda to Allingham and went to work on the business of the new national forest.

They soon welcomed their first child, a bright-eyed girl they named Jesse, who sadly died when she was about a year old. Daughter Ruby and son Marion were born at Allingham in 1909 and 1912, and their second son, Carl, was born in 1915 during Perry's time in Crescent.

Perry was described as a quiet man of smaller stature, but

with a big reputation. Well respected, people listened when he talked. He was strong too, often fighting early wildfires with little help and was known as a powerful wrestler. Perry is credited with saving the Sisters Hotel, now the Sisters Saloon, from a wildfire which destroyed much of town in 1923, by directing ladies to hang damp sheets out the hotel windows. He even built his own new ranger station in Sisters with two assistants in 1925.

In other heroics, he led a challenging winter search for lost mountaineers in the Three Sisters in 1927. In 1932, the Bend Bulletin described him as "One of the most popular and well-liked forest officials in this part of the state."

During the Great Depression of the 1930s, President Roosevelt established several New Deal programs, including the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), which was meant to stabilize the economy and provide work in environmental conservation. Perry accepted the challenge of building the CCC Camp Sisters on the Metolius (today the site of Riverside campground), and keeping hundreds of young men busy improving recreation facilities and infrastructure. Those rustic log picnic shelters along the Metolius and at Suttle Lake are CCC handiwork. The biggest challenge might have been the 1933 Black Butte Lookout Tower construction. It required over 1,000 loads of timbers and materials on pack horses. The new tower greatly improved fire detection for the city of Sisters and areas east. Perry oversaw these projects, as well as his regular workforce.



Early Deschutes and Cascade National Forest officials (Perry South is on the end on the left) Photo courtesy of the South Family

One of his final official appearances was at the dedication of Timberline Lodge in 1937, where eight of the most respected rangers in the region were invited to welcome President Roosevelt and First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt. The Rangers were in full uniform mounted on horses, with a company of young men of the CCC,

one of Roosevelt's most successful programs.

His sons grew up tending sheep herds in the Cascades and went on to work the ranch Perry and Leda bought on Fly Creek in 1925.

When Perry retired he went back to work on his Fly Creek Ranch with his sons, raising sheep. In his spare time, both he and son Marion were Jefferson County Commissioners.

The Souths were known as a kind and generous family who hired and supported two destitute teens, Red and Bill Nance. Years later Red Nance ended up buying the ranch and installed a memorial sign at the entrance commemorating the South and Nance families. The sign is still there today if you venture out to the remote Fly Creek country of the lower Metolius.

His beloved wife Leda died at the age of 60. At some point, the ranch was leased to his sons. Perry spent his last years living with daughter Ruby in Portland. After a life in the forests and open spaces of his desert



Perry South family about 1915. Photo courtesy of the South Family

ranch, he must have longed to get out of the rain and back into dry, wild country.

When he passed away in 1955 at the age of 79, they brought him home to the eastside, and he was buried next to Leda and his little daughter Jesse at Camp Polk cemetery in Sisters.

The South's Fly Creek Ranch house burned to the ground in the late 1980s and the old Allingham Ranger Station was torn down, although fire crews lived and

worked from the adjacent cookhouse for many years until it too was removed a few years ago.

Today the only trace of Perry Souths' first ranger station is a bit magical. The house is long gone, but each May, a raft of narcissus bulbs spring into bloom where they were carefully planted by a rangers' wife, maybe even Leda South, long ago. And Perry South is remembered as a remarkable public servant who stayed relevant as the world changed around him and gave his all for the family and the forests he loved. *ON*

New Book Traces History of Fish Lake Historic Site in the High Cascades

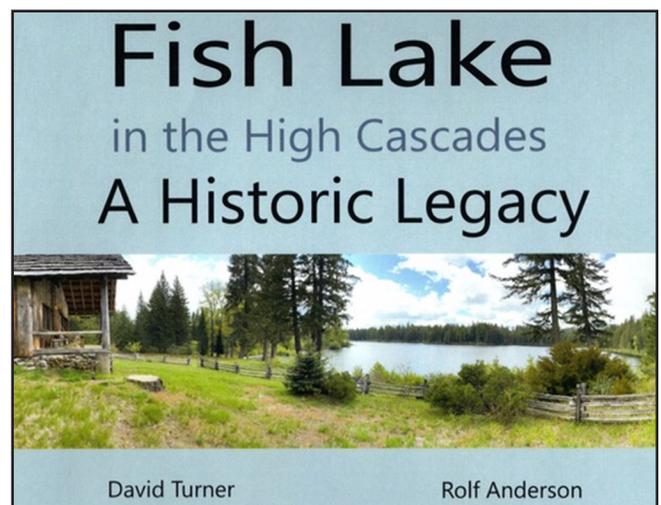
The Friends of Fish Lake have published *Fish Lake in the High Cascades, A Historic Legacy*, a project supported by a \$3,000 grant from the Old Smokeys. The Kinsman and Roundhouse Foundations also contributed to the book production costs.

Nestled in the forests above the headwaters of Oregon's majestic McKenzie River, the Fish Lake Historic Site has countless stories to tell of the people who occupied the site for different purposes for many hundreds of years.

The authors document this unique site, describing the ecological setting of Fish Lake and its evolution of human use, from Native Americans, to a popular waystation for travelers along the historic Santiam Wagon Road, to a Forest Service Guard Station, including a Remount Depot providing pack stock to support crews and lookouts in the back country.

With a page count of over 200 pages, the book features 12 chapters on the site's history that are filled with stories told by people who have worked there, 175 color and historic photographs, and 22 maps. The still-existing historic structures were built in three different periods: the 1920s' Forest Service buildings, the 1930s' Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) buildings, and a bunkhouse built in the 1960s. In 2014, the Fish Lake site was placed on the National Register of Historic Places and an outdoor gathering pavilion was added in 2018.

The book will be available at local bookstores in Oregon or by direct sales, selling for \$30 with a \$5 shipping and handling fee if mailed. For more information or to order books, contact Old Smokey Rolf Anderson at rolfa3@msn.com or 90545 Alvadore Road, Junction City, OR 97448.



OldSmokeys' Memorable Friendships and Relationships

For many of us, the years we spent working for the Forest Service resulted in many lifelong friendships that continued even after we left the agency. And some of these friendships even resulted in marriage! For this issue, we invited OldSmokeys to share stories of memorable friendships they've made during their career.

Editor's note: The following stories are the personal opinions and recollections of the writer and may not reflect the OldSmokeys as an organization.

Carrie Gordon – The connections and circles created over the years have carried me through a major health adventure, joyful camping trips, holidays far from family and reunion/retirements. From my first summer on Ellensburg District Brush Disposal Crew in 1974 to my retirement on April 1, 2017, my network of friends expanded with each new position and move.

Summer of 1974, Jon Herman's weekly cartoons on the blackboard outside the maintenance building kept us all laughing, as we cleaned chainsaws for the next day's brush disposal project. I still watch for Jon's humor on his FB page.

Circles started when I met Ken and Denise Robertson in Cle Elum. Ken and I worked at Central Tech Center. We continued our friendship across the years, staying connected through letters during various moves. We now meet up on the Crest of the Cascades for picnics since they are in Corvallis and I'm in Prineville.

Keith Kelly started working in Cle Elum after I moved on to the Coconino and Siuslaw. We met September 2000, at status check-in on the Hash Rock fire here on the Ochoco. We ended up working together as geologists for the Washington Office Minerals and Geology (WO MG) training cadre and the R6 Minerals and Geology program. We're still connecting. Keith and Debbie Kelly are good friends with Ken and Denise.

During my time on the Coconino National Forest, a group of Forest Service women started meeting for



Suttle Lake with Ken and Denise Robertson, Carrie Gordon



Waldport Girls: (L-R) Kim Johnson, Delanne Ferguson, Carrie Gordon, Su Meredith, Anne Kramer

monthly dinners to build connections. Unbeknownst to me, when I left the Coconino for the Siuslaw, the dinner was referred to as CDC night (Carrie's Dinner Club), continuing on for a number of years. Fast forward to the Siuslaw where I made a new friend at Hebo District, Nancy Schwieger, who mentioned attending CDC night when she worked on the Coconino, well after I'd moved on. Circles.

It's never ceased to amaze me when I find out that the circles overlap. Shortly after I moved to Prineville in 1992, I was sitting on the floor unboxing books when a voice over my head asked if Carrie Gordon was around. I looked up to meet Linda Collier. Our mutual friend, Mary Peterson, had encouraged her to reach out. New friends on a new forest stemming from connections and circles made over the years.

The most heart felt moment for me was the support from all my friends during my health adventure. They were there for me. Tudi Smith from WO MG training cadre, Waldport Girls (including one of my Coconino friends Kim Johnson who hosted TDay at Blue Ridge for we orphans) and

local Forest Service friends gave me the support I needed during a challenging time.

Thank you to all who have made my life so rich through connections and circles.

Les Joslin - Jim Leep and I met deep in the Three Sisters Wilderness during the summer of 1993. I was serving my fourth summer as a seasonal wilderness

ranger and my first as leader of a new wilderness visitor information and education initiative. Jim was serving his first summer as a mounted wilderness ranger and packer. Both of us were volunteers.

I was a volunteer because the Dual Compensation Act of 1964 prevented retired regular officers of the armed forces from working for the federal government without a severe cut in earned retirement pay. But, after three summers, I began to earn a small sum paid by Central Oregon Community College to implement a Central Oregon Wilderness Education Partnership contract with the Deschutes National Forest by teaching a one-credit spring term classroom course on wilderness and supervising a two-credit summer internship during which qualified students served as uniformed volunteer wilderness information specialists at wilderness trailheads and along wilderness trails.

Then, recognizing competence and professionalism when I saw it, I noted to Jim that he labored under no such employment restrictions. "You should be a seasonal employee of the Forest Service," I told him.

For the next dozen years he was, epitomizing the "forest ranger" on wilderness trails as he and his saddle and pack stock patrolled the Deschutes National Forest third of the Three Sisters Wilderness, always able and available to handle any assignment that came their way. I worked with him, and when the Dual Compensation Act was rescinded in October 1999, graduated from volunteer to employee and enjoyed serving with him into the early twenty-first century.

After our Forest Service years were behind us, Jim and I sectioned the Pacific Crest Trail through Oregon—from the California line to the Washington State line—together. And, when my book *Three Sisters Wilderness: A History* was published by The History Press in 2021, Jim epitomized the wilderness ranger on the cover and in half a dozen photographs that illustrate the book.

Shirley Weissenfluh - I met a tall, handsome Forest Service gentleman in Pendleton, Oregon, in 1958. The next summer, Cal Weissenfluh was promoted to be Umatilla National Forest assistant district ranger at Dale Ranger Station on U.S. Highway 395 some 65 miles south of Pendleton.

Cal was born on August 10, 1923, in Long Creek, Oregon, and in 1943 enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps for the duration of World War II. After his honorable discharge as a technical sergeant in 1946, he went to Oregon State College on the GI Bill and graduated in 1950 with a BS degree in forest management. He worked a year for the Klamath Indian Agency in Klam-



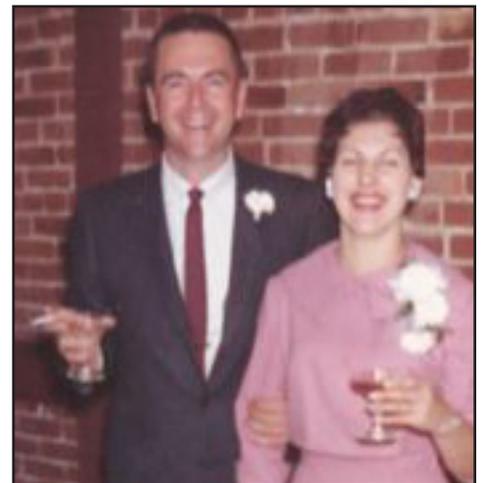
Jim Leep patrolled the Deschutes National Forest portion of the Three Sisters Wilderness. Photo courtesy of Les Joslin

ath Falls, then joined the Forest Service to work on the Ochoco National Forest and then the Umatilla National Forest.

Cal and I married in Pendleton on October 17, 1959. He came to our marriage with a son, Gregory, born in Corvallis in 1949, and twin girls, Dawn and Diane, born in Klamath Falls in 1950. My daughter, Tracy, was four years old when we married, and Cal's children were nine and ten. We moved into a small travel trailer at Dale Ranger Station, then into a larger trailer while new houses were being built at the station. After almost two years of trailer life, we moved into one of those new houses, a three-bedroom bath-and-a-half. We were so happy to have all that extra room!

We were not wealthy, by any means, so bought second-hand furniture. Cal built us a king-size wooden bed, for which we bought a piece of foam rubber to use as a mattress. We had so many great times at Dale. We had no television or night life, but we played cards and took turns hosting local people who brought their musical instruments for sock hop parties and midnight suppers. Everyone dancing in their stocking feet got the dining room floor buffed!

We did a lot of fishing and hunting at Dale. Cal was born about 25 miles from Dale, and we spent some time on his cousins' summer range during deer season.



Continued on page 19

Memories

Farewell to these recently deceased Pacific Northwest Forest Service Association members who live in on our memories.

Lawrence Kenton "Kent" Mays, Jr.

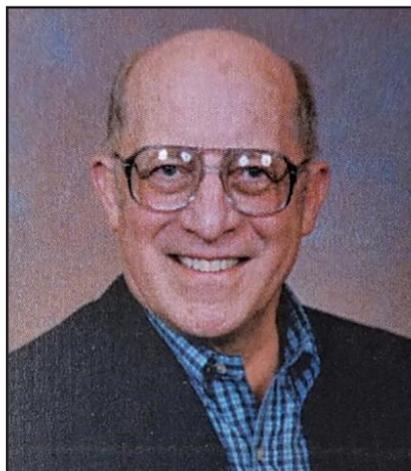
passed away at the age of 85, on April 5, 2022. The second of three children, Kent was born on Dec. 7, 1936, in Pendleton, Oregon, to Lesesne and Lawrence Kenton Mays, Sr.

The son of a Forest Service forest ranger, Kent's childhood was spent in various cities around Oregon and southwest Washington, including Pendleton, Portland, Vancouver, Bend, Klamath Falls, and Lakeview. He attended Fernwood Elementary School in Portland and graduated from Grant High School in 1954, where he formed friendships that would last throughout his lifetime.

A 1958 graduate of Oregon State College, now Oregon State University, Kent earned a degree in forest management and entered the US Army as a second lieutenant. While in the service, Kent married Margaret Ann "Peggy" Rubey in 1959 and had two sons. Peggy preceded him in death in 1974. After six months of active duty, he entered the reserves and eagerly began a storied 37-year career with the Forest Service.

Starting as timber sale administrator on Chemult District in the Fremont-Winema National Forest, he was promoted to forest ranger on the Applegate and Waldport Districts. He headed next to the East Coast as forest supervisor on the Allegheny National Forest in Warren, Pennsylvania, and then on to the Green Mountain National Forest in Rutland, Vermont. In 1977, Kent accepted a commission to Forest Service Headquarters in Washington, D.C., serving as a US Congressional Fellow under senators Frank Church and Bob Duncan. During this time two teenage girls were added to the family when he married Marilyn Hoth, though they later divorced.

The nation's capital was exciting, but it was back to the trees for Kent. In 1981 he became deputy regional forester for the Intermountain Region in Odgen, Utah, then the same for the Pacific Southwest Region sta-



tioned in San Francisco, California. In 1985, Kent was selected to serve as the USFS representative on President Reagan's "Commission on Americans Outdoors."

After a career of travel, he welcomed an opportunity to move back to his home state in 1989 and finished his career as program manager, Spotted Owl Research Development & Application in Portland, Oregon.

Even in retirement Kent was never one to remain still. For the next five years, he served as a consultant with several private firms, working on large recreational and land development projects in the Pacific Northwest. He enjoyed connecting with friends and family; camping, hunting, fishing, woodworking, and most of all enjoying his grandchildren. Kent was active in his church and choir, loved large family gatherings, and traveling the world with his wife, Betsy, whom he married in 1994. He will be remembered for his quick wit, big smile, warm chuckle, and engaging personality.

Preceded in death by his sister, Carol Maupin, and both parents, he is survived by his wife Elizabeth "Betsy" Mays, and her sons, Tim Reink of Portland, and Trevor Reink of West Linn, Oregon; sister Leslie Reeves of Roswell, Georgia; sons Douglas Mays of Vancouver, Washington, and Gary Mays of Prineville, Oregon; daughter Kristin Gulick of Bend, Oregon; four grandchildren, and six nieces and nephews.

The family asks that gifts be made to the Forestry Legacy Scholarship & Fellowship Fund through the Oregon State University Foundation, 4238 SW Research Way, Corvallis, OR 97333. Donations may also be made online at fororegonstate.org. Please note "in memory of/in honor of Lawrence Kenton Mays, Jr." on the memo line or online form.

Walter Furen died, Jan. 13, 2022, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, at 91 years old. He was with the Forest Service 30 years and retired as assistant director of engineering. Condolences can be sent to Shirley Furen at 7201 Prospect Place NE, #303, Albuquerque, NM 87110.

Ken Meyer passed away at home on Friday, April 29, 2022, from complications of pneumonia. Ken started his career on the Rogue River National Forest from 1960 through 1975. He then served on the Mt. Bak-

er-Snoqualmie from 1975 to 1977.

Ken transferred to the Deschutes National Forest and worked in the area of Lands and Minerals as a forester. He served in that capacity from 1977 until his retirement in January 1997. Ken's immediate supervisors on the Deschutes National Forest were Hal Siegworth and Sally Collins.

The employees of the Deschutes National Forest, Supervisor's Office may recall that his beloved wife, Loraine, seemed to invariably provide bakery goods to the office for the employee's indulgence on many occasions.

Ken was an avid cribbage player enjoying playing with the engineers during their lunch breaks. Ken and Loraine were also pinochle players in a Forest Service pinochle group for many years.

He is survived by son Ken E. Meyer, who is an employee of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest and son Gary, who works at the High Desert Museum. Ken grieved the loss of his wife, Loraine, who preceded him in her passing on July 25, 2015.

Condolences and cards may be sent to Ken and Gary Meyer at 61545 Twin Lakes Loop, Bend, OR 97702.

Earl F. Nutt was born in Oregon City, Oregon on July 18, 1934, and died peacefully of natural causes at his home on April 26, 2022, at 87 years old. He had the pleasure of working 34 years for the USDA Forest Service and considered it to be the finest agency in the federal government.

Earl spent most of his career on the Siuslaw National Forest. He was a project engineer (roads, bridges, and facilities) and highlights of his career include designing the paved road and comfort station at the top of Mary's Peak, Cape Perpetua Visitor Center in Waldport, Oregon, as well as the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, located north of Coos Bay, Oregon. He retired in 1990.

Earl was an avid supporter of Oregon State sports, the Corvallis Knights baseball team, and an active member of the Corvallis Elks. He also volunteered many years for the Benton County Roads Advisory Board, Oregon Dept. of Fish and Game, and the Oregon 4-H Center.

He was a passionate outdoors person, who loved to hunt and fish, enjoyed growing U-Cut Christmas trees



and always loved a good fire in the fireplace, no matter the time of year.

Earl was preceded in death by his lifelong best friend and wife, Margaret Nutt, and his brother, Kenneth Nutt of Sacramento, California. He is survived by his children Linda Johnson, Randall (Carleen) Nutt, Colleen (Ross) Summers, Susan (Tom) VanderPlaat and Jim (Lisa) Nutt. He was most proud of his five kids, all different, all unique, and all very grateful for his guidance and wisdom. He was blessed with nine grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren. He was loved and will be missed. *ON*

OldSmokeys' Memorable Friendships and Relationships (cont. from page 17)

My first time hunting, all the men, women, and children stayed at a little cabin, sleeping inside or outside wherever one could find sleeping bag space. There was running water and electricity, so it wasn't completely primitive. Those were great times to share stories, enjoy each others' families, and play a little penny-ante poker.

We were sad to leave Dale in 1962 when Cal was promoted to serve as district ranger, Snow Mountain Ranger District, Ochoco National Forest, based at the ranger station in Hines, Oregon, where we had a Forest Service house exactly like the one at Dale.

Our next move was to the Lakeview Ranger District on the Fremont National Forest to which Cal was laterally transferred as district ranger. Like the other two ranger stations at which we'd lived, Lakeview Ranger Station was also on Highway 395. "This is the last move I'll make on Highway 395," I told Cal, because I was not moving to California!

During our years in Hines and Lakeview I worked first as a legal secretary and then for First National Bank as bookkeeper, secretary, and teller as I raised my daughter. We welcomed Cal's three children for a few weeks each summer, and for five years we hosted a foster child.

Cal retired from the Forest Service in 1977 and we bought a house in Bend, Oregon. My parents lived in Vida, Oregon, and Cal's mother lived in Long Creek, Oregon, so we were close enough in Bend to be able to visit and assist them in any way when needed.

We both enjoyed living in Bend. We would have been married for 59 years had Cal lived just two days longer—to October 17, 2018. But, bless his heart, he just couldn't stay that long, and I miss him ever so much. I plan to spend the rest of my life in the same house we moved into in 1977. *This submission was lightly edited and supplemented by Les Joslin*



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