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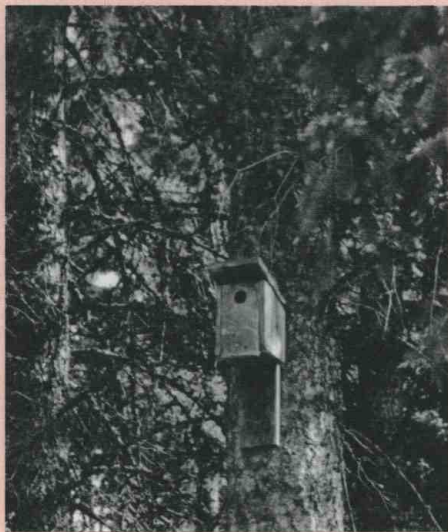
at Oregon State University

Fall 1994



A WALK ON THE EAST SIDE

THE COLLEGE GETS A NEW RESEARCH FOREST



Encouraging the wildlife. One of the many bird boxes found on the Smilin' O.



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College of Forestry
Oregon State University

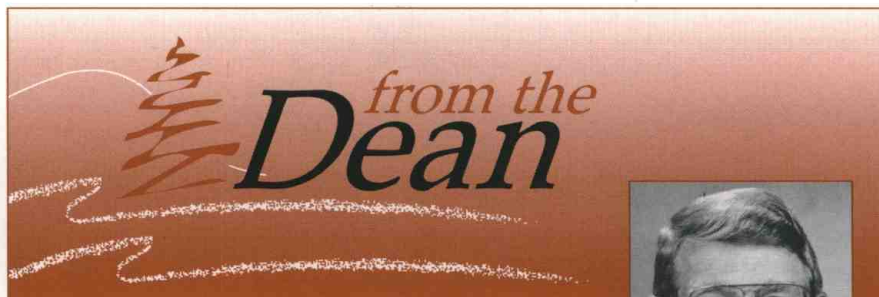
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Fall 1994

Our feature story for this issue of *Focus on Forestry* describes a marvelous gift of forest land the College has just received from Bill and Margaret Oberteuffer. It is a wonderful addition to our Research Forest properties and will allow us to extend our research and demonstration efforts into northeastern Oregon in ways heretofore not possible.

Our primary use for this property will be to support our important Forestry Extension program. We will be able to start immediately because Bill and Margaret spent 20 years creating a forest for teaching and learning.

To be sure, this is a story about a forest. But in reality, it is a story about love; love for the land, love for living things, and love for people, especially students.

The College of Forestry will manage the Oberteuffers' forest as a research and demonstration forest, just as we are managing our other research forest properties. This is a condition of the gift, and it makes the Oberteuffer gift different from most others we've received. In many cases, donors may want us to sell the property to set up a living trust for them. Or, as with the Richardson gift, the donor may wish us to use the property as the basis for meeting other College objectives. But when we accept a gift that comes with a condition of managing the property, as the Oberteuffers' did, we are bound to do so.

Bill and Margaret's forest meets every criterion the College has for accepting such a gift. It has been very well managed, it is easily accessible, and it matches our need for an Extension and research facility in a region of the state that needs our help. It couldn't be a better match.

On behalf of our College and the students for generations to come, we extend our thanks to Bill and Margaret for their generous gift, their caring stewardship of their forest, and their love for learning.

George Brown

George Brown
Dean, College of Forestry
Oregon State University

THEIR WORK WILL GO ON

Bill and Margaret Oberteuffer have spent 20 years lovingly tending their forested homestead. They've created research and demonstration areas and have welcomed many visitors. College of Forestry scientists will continue in their footsteps as they establish the College's first east-side research and demonstration forest.

The Oberteuffers have made a gift to the College of 113 forested acres of the Smilin' O, their 240-acre home place near Elgin, Oregon. It was their wish that the College keep the land permanently, and the College was delighted to do so, says Dean George Brown.

"This gift creates wonderful opportunities for us," says Brown. "For some time now, we've felt an urgent need for expanded research on the forests of the east side. Now, through Bill and Margaret's generos-

ity, we have a place not only to do some of the work but to show off what we're doing to interested visitors."

The Oberteuffers are equally satisfied with the transaction. "The College of Forestry told us they would keep the property for research and demonstration," says Bill

Oberteuffer. "Because research and demonstration have been primary objectives for us ever since we bought our land, we decided that this donation was the right thing to do."

They plan to live on the remaining acreage, which includes their home, for the time being. Bill Oberteuffer, a retired biology teacher who has

"Forestry 101." Bill and Margaret Oberteuffer love to take visitors on tours of their tree farm. Two-Spot, their dog, likes to come along, too. Their house, converted from a homesteader's cabin, is at upper left.



welcomed many visitors to his place, will continue in one of his favorite roles: tour guide, nature interpreter, and informal instructor of "Forestry 101," as he calls it.

Paul Oester, Extension forestry agent for Union County, has known the Oberteuffers for 10 years and has worked with them on forestry projects. Oester is the one who suggested that a gift to the College might be a good idea. "I saw it as a way to meet both Bill's and the College's objectives," he says. "We needed more places to do research, and in addition, Bill's demonstration projects are similar to the kinds of things we do. And I knew he wanted his work to continue in some form. This was a good solution for everybody."

Several College research projects

research trial that it will be left as is until the study is completed."

While no specific research plans are in place yet, Oester says, studies will generally focus on pressing east-side forestry concerns: managing disease- and insect-damaged forests, coping with long-term drought, finding viable even- and uneven-aged harvesting strategies, reforesting of land once cleared for pasture, and salvage harvesting aimed at leaving a healthy future forest (please see box on page 6).

Bill and Margaret

of the Year, in 1986 and 1991. They have been active in the Union County Small Woodlands Association and the Oregon Small Woodlands Association, and Bill served for three years as OSWA representative on the Oregon Watershed Improvement Coalition.

Their forest is a model of intensive management for a multiplicity of values. It is a living, on-the-ground



Welcoming friends. Jennifer Gates enjoys the Oberteuffers' hospitality (left). Former students like Gates are frequent visitors at the Smilin' O. Above, Bill and Margaret look westward over the Grande Ronde Valley.

are in progress in eastern Oregon, but most are on study sites borrowed from industry, nonindustrial owners, and the Forest Service. The Oberteuffer forest will enable the College to consolidate and coordinate many studies at one location, in much the same way research is coordinated on the College's McDonald-Dunn and Blodgett research tracts west of the mountains.

In addition, research won't have to depend on the long-term generosity of another landowner, says Oester. "We'll know when we put in a

Oberteuffer were once high-school teachers—biology for him and math, journalism, and guidance counseling for her. Since their retirement, they have taught themselves how to manage a forest. Bill has completed the Master Woodland Manager training offered through the OSU Extension Service, and he's paid back more than the required 85 hours in forestry-related community service. "I'm up to more than 150 hours," he says, "and I'm not stopping here."

The Oberteuffers have twice been named Union County Tree Farmers

argument for what Bill Oberteuffer calls all-age, multiple species management, or AAMS. This is the only management model Bill uses, and he promotes it with great enthusiasm.

AAMS, Bill explains, is a system in which "all species of plants that naturally occur in an area are allowed to continue growing in some number, and all age classes of these plants are encouraged." Planning is not centered around just timber, but takes on a landscape focus. Harvesting is selective, with the best trees left standing for seed stock. Logging slash

is left on the ground to build up the soil. Natural regeneration is favored over planting of young trees. Snags and brushy areas are retained for the benefit of wildlife. In brief, AAMS is a long-term, intensive management model aimed at creating a perpetual forest with an even flow of many outputs, including timber.

The core of the Oberteuffer property is a 160-acre homestead that was settled and cut over in the 1890s. The trees that grew back were mostly cut again in 1957. The Oberteuffers, then teaching in Portland, bought the place in 1974 for \$60,000. "The forest was a mess, to put it mildly," says Bill. "The whole place needed management."

Bill and Margaret were vigorous retirees, enjoying the fruits of a life filled with hiking, climbing, world travel, healthy living, and an intense interest in political and social issues. They were city people, with no experience of farming or forestry, but that didn't deter them. "We're great believers in doing something completely different when you retire," says Margaret.

As soon as the papers were signed, Margaret and Bill spent most vacations and long weekends at the ranch. Often friends and former students

would come to help out for a week or two—putting up fences, rethinking or roofing the cabin, refurbishing the dilapidated barn, helping with the sheep, establishing a vegetable garden, or helping Bill in the woods.

When Bill retired in 1979, he moved to the homestead and began the hard work of restoring the forest. Margaret joined him when she retired the next year. They moved into the refurbished and expanded cabin that winter.

In 1986 the Oberteuffers bought another 80 acres of sheep pasture and forest on their north boundary. For the past four years they have leased the pasture to a neighbor, preferring to devote their full attention to the forest.

Bill has done most of his own logging. He's not steady enough any more to wield a chain saw, he says, so he hires a reliable faller who drops the trees skillfully and carefully. "I've marked all the trees," says Bill, "and nothing's been cut that I don't mark. It's in the marking that you're creating the forest of the future. What you leave in the forest is much more important than what you take."

BILL AND MARGARET LOVE TO SHOW visitors the fruits of their labor. "I

wrote a little self-guided tour sheet," Bill says, "but I usually go along with it." The walk is leisurely—Bill and Margaret are 74 and 73 now, still vigorous but slowing down a little; and besides, there are many interesting things to stop and look at.

Bill has identified and mapped some 18 different management areas—pockets of

forest where a host of interacting factors creates distinct plant communities. "We have different mixes of species, different slopes, different soils, different aspects, and a lot of finer little things," he says.

Bill and Margaret have counted 95 species of birds, more than 100 species of flowering plants, and 19 mammal species on their land.

Nesting boxes for birds are generously scattered throughout the forest. Patches of brush are left as hiding cover for deer. "We leave a lot of snags for the wildlife," says Bill. "We have six species of woodpeckers on the place, and there's lots of small mammals that use their holes when they're through with them."

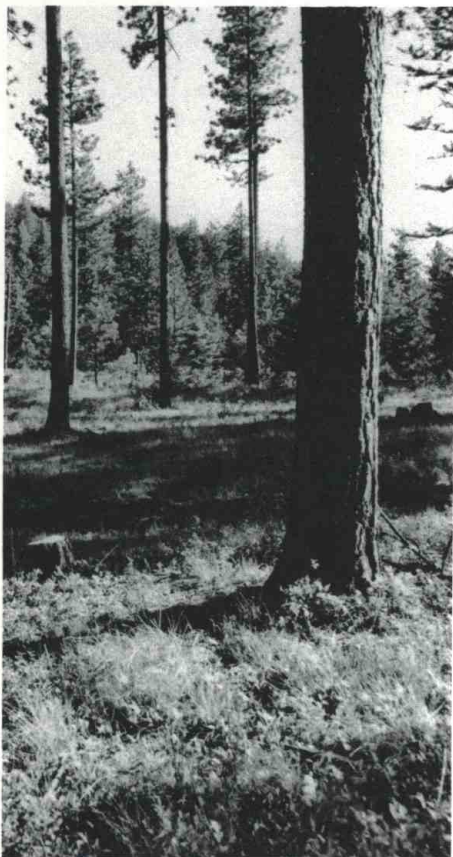
He pauses to point his walking stick at a small clearing. "This spot right up in there—some people kid me about it because I don't like clearcuts, but it isn't really a clearcut, it's a patch cut. That area was infected with mistletoe, not the kissing kind, but the kind that grows inside Doug-fir and tamarack branches. It spreads and eventually kills the trees. This whole area was heavily infected, and I took it all out."

At the edge of a field, near the top of a rise, Bill points with his stick toward a patch of 30-foot-tall ponderosa pines invading a pastured hillside. "Those trees were no higher than I am when we came here in '74," he says. "The most interesting thing to a biologist is that this shows how the timber will take over old fields where I say, sort of anthropomorphically, the timber knows it wants to be. This place was forested when somebody came here in 1890 and made a stump ranch out of it. If we'd let it go when we first bought it, it would be all forest now, probably. The trees know it's tree land, and the trees will take it back."

Timber harvest has been an important goal for the Oberteuffers. But they've strived to balance harvest with growth, calculated on a year-by-year basis. Bill does not consider this a constraint, but rather an essential investment in the long-term health of the forest. "We've been harvesting, and spending, the interest from our forest while at the same time protecting the principal," he says. Two years ago, the Oberteuffers harvested 45,000 board feet of sawlogs, 2,500 fence posts, 50 cords of firewood, and some peeled poles from their 160 forested acres.

Later on the walk, Margaret points out a deer, invisible in the underbrush except for a flickering white tail. "With this type of management," says Bill, "a forest like this can continue to produce deer, and logs, and clean water, and everything that we humans want from a forest, in perpetuity."

Protecting the principal. A sturdy ponderosa pine catches the late-afternoon sun.



THE OBERTEUFFERS' FOREST REFLECTS their unconventional way of looking at the world, a way that emphasizes frugality, self-sufficiency, and service to others. Their wants are few, and their needs are met largely from their land. The house is comfortable—it has electricity, hot running water, all the basic amenities—but it is decidedly rustic, with sloping plywood floors, open beams made of peeled logs, and heat provided by a large woodstove. Dinner is apt to consist of meat hunted by Bill on the property, deer steaks or elkburgers, supplemented with a cornucopia of vegetables from their big garden. Food is canned, frozen, or stored in a cold cellar where carrots and potatoes will keep all winter. Cans, bottles, and jars are reused and recycled. Not much is thrown away.

To all appearances, Bill and Margaret are deeply content with their life. They worry, they say, about the shallowness of values, the rampant materialism they see in modern American culture. "Bill and I are children of the Depression," Margaret says, "and our parents taught us the value of money—and yet we think there's a big difference between money and real value. Society has lost sight of that."

Bill adds, "We're disturbed by the emphasis nowadays on *things* rather than *experiences*. We try to live frugally—by which we mean we try not to be wasteful. But more than that, we try to emphasize frugality as a positive value, the idea that you can enjoy simple pleasures, like walking through the woods, rather than having to have more and more *things* to play with."

"The attitude," Margaret puts in, "too often seems to be, 'I'm not okay unless I have those new kind of tennis shoes, or that Barbie doll.' As opposed to, 'I'm okay because I helped that little girl learn how to multiply.'"

The Oberteuffers, childless by choice, share a lifelong ethic of community service, expressed notably in their 30-plus years of teaching and their long-standing involvement with Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls. Many former students have grown to be good friends. Often they come back to stay for a night or a week, to catch up on old times and to help out in the

RESEARCH ON THE EAST SIDE

The College of Forestry is involved in several ongoing studies on the east side of the Cascades. (These are covered in some detail in the Winter 1993 issue of *Focus on Forestry*.) Much of this research falls under the general heading of forest "rehabilitation"—encouraging the dominance of desirable tree species in forests damaged by insect and disease infestations and drought.

A new set of rehabilitation trials is now being put into place by scientists from the College's Extension team: silviculturist Bill Emmingham, forest pathologist Greg Filip, Forestry Extension agents Paul Oester and Steve Fitzgerald, and assistant Extension agent Steve Clements. The project is the kind of research that will very likely be undertaken at the Oberteuffer research forest in the future.

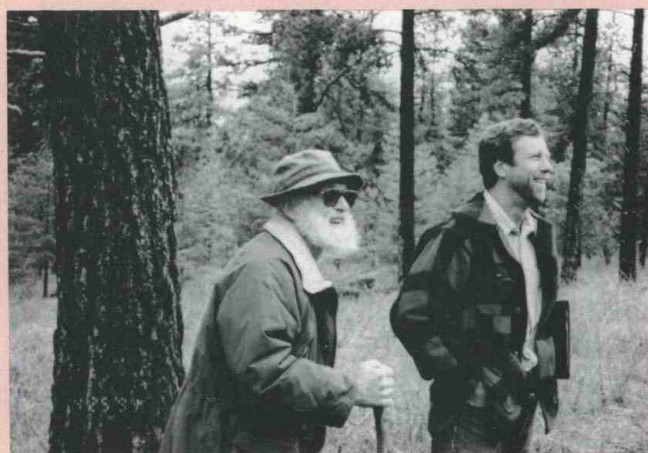
The goal of the studies is to come up with practical, silviculturally based forest rehabilitation techniques and to transmit these findings quickly to interested forest landowners through demonstrations and educational programs.

About 15 percent of east-side forest land is in private, non-industrial hands. These owners don't have the management resources of large timber companies, says Emmingham. They need rehabilitation strategies they can use, and they need them right away. "Unlike many research efforts," he says, "we make sure to include practical, low-investment techniques that small woodlot and ranch owners can afford."

In many places on Oregon's east side, salvage harvesting of bug-damaged stands—made tempting by recent high log prices—has created thousands of acres of

underproductive forest lands. In the rehabilitation studies, Extension scientists are trying various combinations of site preparation techniques, planting schemes, and weed control strategies. They will then track the effects of these factors on tree survival and growth and general forest health. They will also offer a series of on-site workshops to present landowners with options for managing their forests.

Says Emmingham: "If you manage intensively, you have an



opportunity to encourage a species composition in which defoliation doesn't do much damage. By promoting healthy, sustainable forests, you'll have more control of when you harvest—you can sell when the timber is ready, not when the bugs force you to sell."

One of the three study plots is on a 200-acre parcel of cut-over land recently donated to Eastern Oregon State College. That land is the site of the Rebarrow Project, the community-forestry effort that Bill Oberteuffer is spearheading. The OSU Forestry Extension team will be one of 20 groups helping to reforest the land.

New Eastside research opportunities. Bill Oberteuffer walks the property with Paul Oester (right), Extension forestry agent for Union County.

woods or the garden.

Bill remains actively involved in local and statewide forestry issues. His latest volunteer effort has been to mastermind a community project to reforest a 200-acre, cut-over parcel of land recently donated to Eastern Oregon State College. It was Bill's idea to assign 10-acre plots of the land to various interested community groups and let them devise and carry out management plans.

The groups—which include some local families—are given wide latitude in managing their land, as long as their activities are directed at reforestation. The Rebarrow Project, as it is called, is sponsored by the Blue Mountains Natural Resources Institute, a cooperative research and education effort headquartered at LaGrande. The OSU Forestry Extension team will manage one of the plots as a research site (please see box on page 6).

"The point of this whole thing," says Bill, "is not only to get forests back onto the land, but to show people that management decisions have long-term consequences, for good or for ill."

AS IN A FOREST, SO IN A HUMAN LIFE. Bill and Margaret sometimes look back over their long lives and ponder the various decisions they have made. Generally, they feel, their choices have been good.

They feel the same way about their latest decision, the one that blesses the College of Forestry with 113 acres of research forest. "As you begin to approach the end of your life," says Bill, "and you've worked hard on something like this, you wonder what's going to happen to it. It was a real answer for us to give it to somebody who will continue with forestry research and demonstration. That delights us no end."

NEW FELLOWSHIP HAS TIES TO LATIN AMERICA

A new fellowship fund at the College is targeted at Colombian forestry graduates who intend to study further in the United States.

The Eduardo Ruiz Landa Founders Fund is aimed at students who earned undergraduate degrees at a forestry school in the Republic of Colombia. Provisions have been made to include also forestry graduate applicants from Ecuador, Chile, Peru, Panama, and Cuba, should U.S.-Cuban relations be normalized.

This unusual qualification stems from the long-standing relationship of the fund's principal donors, Wayne W. Gaskins and his wife, Beverly Withycombe Gaskins, with the National University of Colombia's forestry program at Medellin.

The program was started in 1951 with the help of Michigan State University's department of forestry and funds from the Agency for International Development, according to Gaskins, an MSU alumnus who is now president of Forest Resource Associates, Inc., in Sisters, Ore.

Gaskins was invited to go to Colombia 5 years after the starting of the program, a time when student interest and financial support were declining.

The founder and dean of the struggling school was Dr. Eduardo Ruiz Landa, a Cuban trained in agronomy and forestry. Ruiz Landa had been on the Colombian university's agriculture faculty in Medellin since 1938 and had been teaching forestry courses since 1946. He had a keen interest in the forests and the rehabilitation of the mountain lands around Medellin. "During a two-and-a-half-year effort, Ruiz Landa and I turned his forestry school around, with a lot of work and a great deal of luck," says Gaskins.

After Gaskins returned to the States, help from Michigan State and AID was discontinued, to the disappointment of Ruiz Landa and others

at the fledgling Forestry Institute. However, the United Nations came to the rescue, Gaskins says, and in 1976 the Medellin Instituto Forestal celebrated its silver anniversary.

While attending the three-day event, Gaskins and his wife resolved to start the Ruiz Landa Fund to help Colombian forestry students pursue graduate study in the United States—a long-time dream of Ruiz Landa's. Ruiz Landa retired in 1966 to devote more time to starting up a manufacturing facility in Medellin.

The Ruiz Landa Fund, originally established at the University of Washington, recently encountered some administrative problems there, and in April it was transferred to OSU.

The fund will provide "essentially all financial support for a person who comes to the College," says Perry Brown, associate dean for instruction and director of the College's scholarship and fellowship program. "It won't be awarded on a regular basis—only when we have an eligible student and when there's sufficient money in the fund."

The fund has a current endowment of about \$67,000. Brown expects the fund to be able to support a student by 1995-96.

Calling all international alumni

Focus on Forestry is preparing a series of articles on forestry in other lands, and we'd like your help.

If you came to Oregon State University as a student from another country, and are now back in your homeland and working in any aspect of forestry, we would love to hear about your job and your life.

Please get in touch with *Focus on Forestry*—our address is on page 2. Telephone number is 503-737-4241. FAX number is 503-737-3385. E-mail address is wellsg@frrl.orst.edu

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The College of Forestry thanks its Honor Roll of Donors for their contributions to the College and the University over the past year. While we make every effort to obtain an accurate listing, mistakes do occur. To anyone we have inadvertently left off the list, please accept our apologies. We would appreciate being informed of our oversight.

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WHO SPEAKS FOR THE WORKER?

It's been a bumpy ride for the Northwest forest economy, and nobody has been bumped harder than the people who work in the woods, according to Forest Engineering professor John Garland.

They deserve better, he says—more training, more responsibility, more respect, and a more secure future. "You have to nurture your work force just like you nurture a crop of young trees," he says. "We're

forestry organizations.

Garland was a principal organizer of the first Future of the Forestry Workforce conference, cosponsored by the College of Forestry and held at OSU in 1992. Sixty professionals from 17 countries attended.

Since then, Garland has pulled together a working group of public and private forest managers, contractors, and workers who are pushing for better training for forest workers

analyzed forestry-related jobs to discover the knowledge and skills they require. He's looked at the workers themselves—how they learn their skills, how they teach them to others, how their job conditions are changing.

From this information he has predicted the kinds of skills that will likely be required to perform the forest management tasks of the future, and he has projected ways in which these skills might be combined into new forestry career pathways.

"It makes little sense," Garland wrote in a recent report, "to rush to retrain forestry workers out of forestry jobs if they can be retrained into the forestry jobs that will emerge from the changes in forest management on public and private lands."

THE FORESTRY work force, like the forest economy itself, is

in rapid transition. "There are major changes in the nature of forest work and the way it's carried out," Garland says, "and the effect of these changes is that the work force is diminishing in both quantity and quality."

Obviously, jobs have become scarcer as a result of reductions in timber harvest, but that's only part of the scenario. Jobs have also become increasingly mechanized and specialized. Tasks that once took several skilled workers now often require

Time to invest in people. More opportunities are emerging for "applied ecologists" to work in the woods, says John Garland.

not regenerating our forestry work force now."

Garland, best known at the College for his pathbreaking research and workshops on logger safety, is one of a handful of forestry scholars in the country who regard the forestry work force as their main research and public-service mission.

As timber harvesting Extension specialist, Garland is part of the forestry team of agents and specialists. Their work includes problem-solving education, implementation of research, transfer of technology, and human development, and is aimed at the public, loggers, landowners, and professionals in public and private

and for forest planning that better meets the needs of workers and communities.

"Oregon still has the best forestry work force in the country, in terms of skill level and productivity," says Garland. "Think what we could do if we as a society put more resources into those workers."

Garland has developed a detailed base of information about the men and women who do the hands-on work of managing forests. He has



only one worker and a high-tech, computerized machine.

On the other hand, tasks requiring less skill, which might well be done by a skilled worker as part of the overall duties of employment, are increasingly performed by unskilled contract laborers.

In short, forest work is losing its once-defined career paths, and forest workers are being squeezed out of the labor force at top and bottom.

Besides that, Garland says, there is a common but false perception that forestry is a dying sector. This makes recruiting of young people difficult.

"Forestry isn't dying," he says, "but it is changing. The increasing sophistication of tasks that will be required in the forest means we'll need a stable work force with much broader knowledge and higher skill levels than ever before."

The good news, he says, is that opportunities have emerged for forest workers to become what he calls "applied ecologists." A growing public demand for stricter environmental safeguards in forestry is creating new kinds of forest job opportunities—woody debris management, for example, or erosion control. Such jobs will require skills and knowledge that many of today's forest workers don't yet possess.

GARLAND RECENTLY SPENT A YEAR IN Norway studying the forest industry and work force in northern Europe. He found a relatively stable industry with a decades-long commitment to ongoing development and training of the workers.

"When the Nordic countries began to recover economically after World War II," Garland says, "they had many unemployed workers. They turned to the forest as a means to employ people." This focus on the worker resulted in "a lot more training, more work in ergonomic development, more emphasis on suiting the workplace to the worker rather than the other way around."

More recently, Scandinavian managers have experimented with different ways of organizing forest-related work. For example, Scandinavian workers tend to be more team-oriented and self-directed than their American counterparts, because decades of experimentation have found that a teamwork approach often works better than a top-down,

hierarchical management model for boosting productivity, improving job satisfaction, and reducing the risk of accidents.

Clearly the Scandinavian social-democratic political structure is responsible for much of this emphasis on the worker, Garland says. But he believes many Scandinavian ideas on worker development and training can be easily adapted to American conditions.

"Much of (American) thinking in forestry comes out of a production mentality, viewing labor as just one of the factors in production," Garland says. "When the choice is to invest in machines or in workers, often the machines have won out."

Now it's time, he says, to recognize the payoffs of investing in people. Scandinavia's investment in its forestry work force has generally boosted productivity, and that's the incentive for making such investments here.

"The research I've done," says Garland, "shows that training pays. We've shown, for example, that a \$2,000 investment in choker-setter training will be recouped in about four to six weeks."

What's more, the higher the technology, the greater the potential of training—or, to put it another way, the greater the potential disaster of *not* training. "We have these machines that cost half a million dollars," Garland says. "When you put someone on there who doesn't have the knowledge to run that machine, you'll go broke before you have a chance to become productive."

Training is even more important for the "applied ecologist" jobs that will likely materialize in the future. These workers will have the responsibility for on-the-spot forestry decisions—which trees to leave for wildlife and stand health, how to avoid damage to streams, how to assess the erodibility of the soil, how to make the harvest site less unsightly. Their judgment in these and other important matters will have long-term consequences for the health and sustained profitability of the forest.

"If we build our work force correctly," says Garland, "we'll be well positioned for ecosystem management of forests, or for whatever management objectives society wants."

In memoriam

Rex Wakefield

Rex Wakefield, Forest Management '42, died March 31 after a long illness. A scholarship fund has been established at the College of Forestry in his memory.

Wakefield was born on his family's farm near Eddyville in 1911. After graduating from high school in 1929, he farmed and fought forest fires, working at times for the Civilian Conservation Corps, the U.S. Forest Service, and the forest protection association at Waldport.

He had not planned to pursue a college education, but with the encouragement of his co-workers and his wife-to-be, Mabel Robertson, Wakefield decided it would be a good idea. He enrolled at Oregon State in the fall of 1936. Like many young people of his generation, he paid for his education by dropping out of college periodically to earn money for the next few terms.

The Wakefields were married in June of 1939. Mabel taught in Philomath, supporting her husband as he continued with his education.

After graduating in 1942, Wakefield was hired full-time by the U.S. Forest Service. He became supervisor of the Siuslaw National Forest in 1952, a post he held for 10 years.

He left the Forest Service in 1962 to become general manager for the Rex Clemens forest products operations. He managed two manufacturing plants in Philomath and forest lands in Benton and Polk counties. He was appointed to the Oregon State Board of Forestry by Gov. Tom McCall, serving two terms between 1970 and 1977.

After retiring from the Clemens operation, he did consulting work in forestry. In addition, he and his wife actively managed their tree farms in Polk and Lincoln counties. Wakefield was a long-time member of the Masonic Lodge and the West Oregon Forest Protective Association, and in 1982 he was elected a Fellow in the national Society of American Foresters.

Continued on page 16

TWO TRANSITIONS

Forestry going through another wrenching period, says retired industry leader

Over the course of his long life and career, Clarence Richen (Forest Management '35) has seen his profession change dramatically in response to economic, political, and social circumstances.

Two watershed eras stand out in his mind, he says. The first was the close of the 1930s, when the timber industry began to repent its exploitative ways and adopt an ethic of management. It was a transition to a broader commitment to long-term husbandry of the timber resource—a coming of age for a young industry.

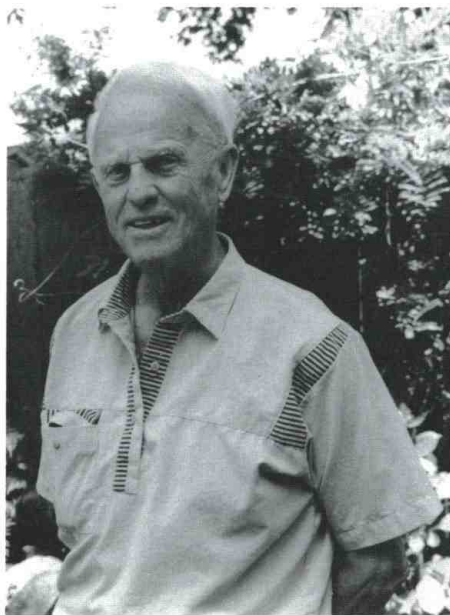
At the time, Richen says, forestry professionals and the public alike were worried about depletion of the wood supply.

"The industry began to see that the old forest was going to disappear and be replaced by new forest that would have to be managed." This realization opened opportunities for professional forest managers in the private sector—opportunities on which Richen and many of his contemporaries built rewarding careers.

The second transition, Richen says, is happening right now, as the industry struggles to adapt to constraints imposed partly by a resurgent environmentalist ethic that frowns on logging, and indeed, on any natural-resource extraction at all.

This development might be termed a midlife crisis, rather than a coming of age, and it has Richen, now 82 and a retired executive of Crown Zellerbach Co., worried that things have gone too far.

"In the 1930s," he says, "there was truly cause for concern. We had documents indicating that there would be a serious shortage of timber in all of the United States. Today, we're growing more volume than we're harvesting in every region of the country. Other regions are a little bit ahead of the Northwest in this



He came of age with the forest industry. Clarence Richen, now enjoying retirement, remembers when tree farms were an innovative idea.

respect, but we do have a surplus of growth over harvest."

He foresees another decade of conflict before "the pendulum swings back again" to a public ethic that puts forest products back on a par with the wildlife, watershed, and recreational values of the forest, values that environmentalism has brought to the fore.

Forestry on privately held small woodlands and industrial forest lands, he says, "has proven that trees are a crop and successive harvests can be sustained."

Moreover, "we have a lot of old clearcuts on federal lands that have grown back beautifully, where the trees are now reaching harvest age. I

see a lot of reason to be hopeful about the future of forestry in the Northwest."

Despite the hardships they've caused, Richen sees some good things coming out of the current dislocations in the forest industry. Specifically, he cites the potential for new technology—much of it coming out of OSU—to help mitigate constraints on harvesting.

One example of a promising innovation, he says, is mechanized early thinning. "You can produce a stand of second-growth that will maximize yield, using small-scale equipment that will do minimal damage to the remaining trees. This is technology we've been dreaming about for years. Thinning in this way at 20, 30, or 40 years contributes to the revenue of the landowner and leaves a beautiful stand for future growth."

RICHEN HIMSELF CAME OF AGE WITH THE forest industry. He earned his Forest Management degree from the School of Forestry, as it was then called, in 1935. The curriculum was progressive, he says, and the conservation ethic was strong. "Dean (George) Peavy would tell us again and again how important it was for foresters to be educated, so that we could help move forestry away from an exploitation mentality," Richen recalls. "We were made to understand that out there in the world was a big job to do."

After graduating, he spent two years working on logging time-and-motion studies for the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, and then went back to the School of Forestry for four years as an instructor. During summers, he worked for several timber companies in Oregon and Washington.

In the summer of 1941 he was working for the Weyerhaeuser Co. at Tacoma, Wash. Weyerhaeuser was embarking on what was then an innovative idea—keeping and consolidating its lands for the active management of second-growth timber.

"One day," says Richen, "my boss, Clyde Martin, called me in and introduced me to the company's P.R. man. This man told me he was trying to come up with a name for this new land management idea. He said he'd been thinking of calling these lands

'tree farms.' He wanted to know what I, as a sample member of the public, thought of the name."

Richen thought it expressed the company's idea very well. "A farm means you're going to be growing trees like a crop, and that they'll be there year after year." He was present at the dedication of Weyerhaeuser's Clemons Tree Farm in Montesano, Wash., the nation's first, in June of 1941. Washington's governor, Arthur B. Langlie, delivered the keynote address.

In 1942 Richen was hired to work in the timberlands department of Crown Willamette Paper Co. The company became Crown Zellerbach after a 1947 merger. Richen rose to become general manager of timber operations in 1955 and vice president for timber in 1957. He retired in 1977, having added hundreds of thousands of acres to the company's holdings during his tenure. Today he enjoys an active retirement that includes managing a family tree farm in Columbia and Clatsop counties.

RICHEN HAS A LONG HISTORY OF community service. He has been active with the National Alliance of Businessmen, which helps Vietnam-era veterans, disadvantaged youth, and ex-offenders. He was chairman of the Oregon Employment Council under Gov. Victor Atiyeh and a member of the Willamette River Greenway Committee under Gov. Bob Straub. He's served on the National Forest Research Advisory Committee, the Oregon Board of Forestry, and the Forest Research Laboratory (FRL) Advisory Committee. Since 1978 he has been on the board of Navajo Forest Products Industries, the forest products company operated by the Navajo nation.

He's an especially good friend to OSU and to the College of Forestry. His contributions have supported scholarships, research, lectures, athletics, and other University and College activities. He was a University Foundation trustee from 1979 to 1992, and he continues to serve the Foundation board in an honorary capacity. Richen received the OSU Distinguished Service Award in 1974, the highest alumni award bestowed by the University. "He is an outstanding forester, still active in the forestry community," says Loran L. "Stub"

Stewart, who served with Richen on the FRL panel. "And, I would add, a real leader."

Richen has been a long-time trustee of the College of Forestry's Dorothy D. Hoener Memorial Fund, the College's most prestigious scholarship fund, with awards made only to top forestry students.

He remains interested in OSU, he says, because the University has a lot to offer Oregon and the world. "The full story has yet to be told," he says. "The quality of the education, facilities that make for a top-notch university, research that has advanced the state of the art in agriculture, chemistry, engineering, forestry—we need to tell this story better."

In memoriam

From page 14

Rex Wakefield loved the outdoors, and his favorite activities were forest-related—duck hunting, fishing, and simply tramping through the woods. "He loved to get his lunch bucket in the morning, take off, and not come home till evening," says Mabel Wakefield.

In their long-term estate planning, Mabel Wakefield says, she and her husband had often talked about the idea of a memorial scholarship. Their donation of \$20,000 has now established the Rex Wakefield Memorial Scholarship. Contributions may be directed to Lisa Mattes, Director of Development at the College of Forestry.

Jean Badewitz

A woman who gave Peavy Arboretum a sheltered educational kiosk as a memorial to her late husband died in March of cancer, at 61.

Jean Steele Badewitz and her husband, Jack Badewitz, loved to walk the roads and trails of McDonald Forest. When he died in 1992, she and her husband's former co-workers at Willamette Industries raised funds to build an educational kiosk at Peavy Arboretum in his memory.

The kiosk was not quite finished when Mrs. Badewitz died. The center panel of the kiosk, which will feature the McDonald Forest Plan, is being manufactured and should be ready by early fall. The two side panels will

be completed soon after.

The Badewitz' son, John Badewitz, has pledged an additional gift in memory of his parents—a bench on one of the popular walking routes near Peavy Arboretum. A gift of another bench in memory of Jean Badewitz has been pledged by close family friends, Hans G. and Leslie Fleischer.

The kiosk and benches are early steps toward the College's dream of eventually making significant improvements to Peavy Arboretum's visitor facilities. The centerpiece of that plan, says College development director Lisa Mattes, is an education building to accommodate the 1,300 school children who visit the Arboretum each year.

"Mrs. Badewitz knew about our dream," says Mattes, "and she knew that sheltered kiosks would be part of the overall improvement plan. We're grateful for her generosity and her foresight."

Jimmy Dukes

A new Forest Science fellowship has been established in memory of a young doctoral student who died in 1993 as a result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident.

The Jimmy Dukes Memorial Fellowship was started with a contribution from Dukes' family and now has about \$15,000 in an endowment fund. The Forest Science Department would like to bring the fund up to \$50,000. An endowment of that size would generate a graduate fellowship of about \$2,000 annually.

Jimmy Dukes completed his bachelor's and master's degrees at Auburn University in Alabama. He was a graduate student in the College's Department of Forest Science, with Steve Radosevich as his major professor, and had just passed his qualifying exam when the 1989 accident occurred. He remained in a coma until his death last summer.

The Forest Science Department welcomes contributions to the fund from Dukes' friends and colleagues. Donors may direct contributions to Logan Norris, Forest Science department head, in care of the College.



"OUR GIFT TO THE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY WAS GOOD FOR OSU AND GOOD FOR THE FAMILY."

Almost forty years ago, Jerold and Vera Hicok bought a 200-acre parcel of mostly logged-off timber land.

The Hicoks are hard-working people. That fall they planted 8,000 Douglas-fir seedlings all by themselves. Over the next few years they put in 7,000 trees a year.

The land's value grew with the trees, and the Hicoks were pleased with their "sweat investment."

But they knew a highly appreciated asset like forest land can present tax problems when the time comes to sell or bequeath it.

They decided to do something different. They made a charitable gift of their forest to the Oregon State University Foundation to benefit the OSU College of Forestry.

The Hicoks and OSU's estate planning team crafted an arrangement that guarantees income to the Hicoks for as long as they live.

Here's how it works: The property was sold to create a trust fund. Now, as the fund's assets grow, so does the Hicoks' income.

Eventually the trust fund will benefit the College of Forestry. In fact, it will go to one of the Hicoks' favorite programs—the Oregon Forestry Education Program, which helps public school teachers provide natural resource learning to students.

Jerold Hicok shows Barbara Middleton, program leader of Oregon Forestry Education Program, some forest management techniques. OFEP will benefit greatly from the Hicoks' gift.

"This gift not only helped secure our future," says Vera Hicok. "It also gave us the satisfaction of supporting a worthwhile cause. It was good for us and good for OSU."

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forestry Currents

KUDOS FOR FACULTY

Mike Newton, Forest Science professor, won the 1994 Oregon Society of American Foresters Research Award for his extensive contributions to the base of information used for managing the forest resource in Oregon and beyond. The award was presented at the 1994 Oregon SAF meeting in April.

Newton, who was administering an oral exam at the time, wasn't there. His son, Dan Newton, a 1979 Forestry graduate and forester for Lone Rock Timber, accepted the award for his father.

For the fourth time, **John Sessions**, Forest Engineering professor, took the Aufderheide Award for excellence in teaching. The award, based on nominations from students, is a significant token of student respect and affection. Sessions was presented the award by Dean George Brown at the annual Fernhopper Day dinner in April.

In another student-chosen honor, **Barbara Yoder**, assistant professor in the Forest Science department, received the Faculty Achievement Award for her role as teacher and mentor and her helpfulness to students in their research.

Denis Lavender, emeritus professor in the Forest Science department, was chosen an honorary member of the Association of British Columbia Professional Foresters. The 3,000-

member body has named only nine honorary members in its 50-year history. Lavender was chosen for his contributions to professional forestry in the province, ranging from forest regeneration research to educational leadership at the University of British Columbia and at the Silviculture Institute of British Columbia.



Barbara Yoder

NEW BOOK ON RED ALDER IS PUBLISHED

A new book, *The Biology and Management of Red Alder*, edited by David E. Hibbs, Dean S. DeBell, and Robert F. Tarrant, has been published by Oregon State University Press.

The book is a synthesis of a wide range of current knowledge about red alder, a hardwood species that has increased in market importance in the Northwest over the past 40 years.

It is the third in a series of publications on red alder; the others appeared in 1968 and 1978. "This book differs somewhat from the others in that it is an synthesis of information in disciplines rather than individual research reports," says Hibbs. "This book represents something a little unusual in forestry: good information on the biology and management of a tree species in advance of management needs by foresters."

Hibbs, a Forest Science associate professor and Extension ecology and

silviculture specialist, is program leader of the Hardwood Silviculture Cooperative, which funds and conducts research into red alder biology, management, and marketing. DeBell is chief silviculturist for the Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station in Olympia, Wash. Tarrant, retired Forest Service soil scientist and former OSU Forest Science professor and director of the Pacific Northwest Research Station, is well known for his research on and promotion of red alder as a commercial species.

The book may be ordered from the OSU Press, Waldo Hall 101, Corvallis, Oregon, 97331. Tel. 503-737-3166. Cost is \$22.95; postage for mail orders costs another \$3.

VALUE-ADDED EXTENSION JOBS FILLED

The College of Forestry and OSU Extension Service have hired two Extension agents and two on-campus specialists whose main job will be to help develop secondary forest products in Oregon. The program's focus will include manufacturing processes and marketing.

The new agents are Scott Leavengood, now based at Klamath Falls, and John Punches, based at Roseburg. Both agents will cover several counties.

Leavengood recently finished his master's degree at the College of Forestry in forest products with a minor in industrial engineering. His specialty is using optical imaging in lumber quality control.

Punches comes from a programmer-analyst position at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, where he earned a master's in wood materials use in cabinetmaking. He has experience in forest products marketing.

The new Extension specialists are



Mike Newton



Eric N. Hansen and James E. Reeb. They will be based at OSU.

Hansen received his doctorate in forest products management and marketing this year from Virginia Tech. His last position was that of instructor in the wood science department there.

Reeb received a doctorate in forestry from Texas A & M. Since 1990 he has been an extension specialist in wood products and wood utilization at the University of Kentucky. Before earning his doctorate, Reeb was a sawmill superintendent for Weyerhaeuser Co. in Oklahoma.

Scott Reed, director of Forestry Extension, says, "These new positions signal an increased emphasis by the OSU Extension Service on economic development of this exciting and dynamic sector of Oregon's emerging secondary, value-added forest products industry."

STUDENTS HONORED

Student leaders and scholarship winners were honored once again at the College's annual awards ceremony and barbecue in May.

The Paul M. Dunn Senior Award, the highest student award bestowed by the College, went to **Will Shallenberger**, Forest Engineering-Civil Engineering senior, for his superior academic and personal accomplishments. The Bowerman Leadership Award, given annually to the best exemplar of "the Fernhopper spirit," was given to **Scott Hyde**, Forest Management senior. The Kelly Axe Award went to **Jeff Minter**, Forest Management senior, who was selected by his fellow students for his excellence in academics and character.

The Charles Lathrop Pack Essay Award and a \$300 cash prize went to

Edward Weisensee, Forest Management senior, for an outstanding paper produced in a writing-intensive course.

BreeAnna Wells and **Jon Wehage** were named Belle and Bull of the Woods, respectively, for their accomplishments at the Fall Frost, and **Angie West** and **Scott Hyde** were the Belle and Bull of the Woods for the Spring Thaw. These logging sports events are held every fall and spring at Cronemiller Lake on McDonald Forest. Forest Engineering professor **John Sessions** was also honored with a red Forestry Club jacket for his support of the club, which sponsors the events.

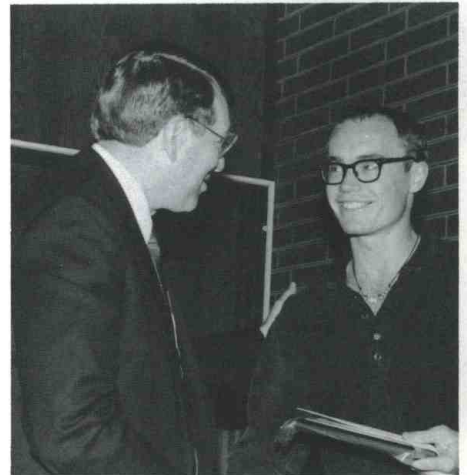
About \$146,000 in undergraduate scholarships and about \$60,000 in graduate fellowships were awarded for the 1994-95 school year.

Not at the awards ceremony but several days later, two Forest Science students also were honored. **Jennifer Powers** received the M.S. Student Achievement Award, and **Jeanne Panek** received the Ph.D. Student Achievement Award. Both honors are given by the faculty annually to recognize superior academic achievement and service to the department.

Also, **Nadine Sorensen**, a Forest

Science doctoral student, received a \$3,000 fellowship from OSU for the forthcoming school year. Sorensen received one of 23 fellowships funded by the Oregon Sports Lottery and awarded to OSU students.

Also, **Troy Hall**, a doctoral student in Forest Resources, has been selected as the first recipient of the Arnold Bolle Wilderness Management Scholarship, awarded by the national Society of American Foresters. The scholarship, to be given annually, was recently established by the SAF's wilderness management working group.



Congrats from the Dean. Scott Hyde, Forest Management senior, won the Bowerman Leadership Award for his excellent "Fernhopper spirit" (above right). Right, John Sessions receives a Forestry Club jacket from students.



POPULAR TREE GUIDE GETS A FACELIFT

The OSU Extension Service's most popular publication, *Trees to Know in Oregon*, is available with a new, improved look.

Since its first appearance in 1950, *Trees to Know in Oregon* has found an appreciative audience among students, visitors to the state, and the thousands of Oregonians who love the outdoors.

Its pages describe and illustrate most of the conifer and broadleaf trees found within Oregon's borders. Now, designers and writers at OSU have given the publication a facelift and added new sections, while retaining the information and illustrations that made the old book so popular.

New in the revised edition are keys to identifying common conifer and broadleaf trees. The keys allow users of the book to quickly identify the type of tree they want to know more about and find the pages that describe it. Also new is a section on Oregon's forests, written by OSU Forestry Extension agents and a specialist in the Oregon Department of Forestry, and an index listing Oregon trees.

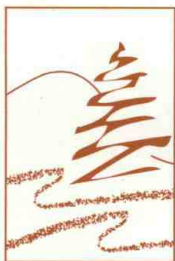
Much of the 132-page book consists of the original work written

Checking out the foliage. Ed Jensen (right), coauthor of Trees to Know in Oregon, with Extension director Ernie Smith.

by Charles R. Ross, OSU Extension specialist emeritus. Ed Jensen, assistant professor in the Department of Forest Resources, is a coauthor.

"In revising the book, we worked hard to retain the strengths of the earlier version," says Jensen.

Copies of *Trees to Know in Oregon* (catalogued as EC 1450) may be purchased from Publications Orders, Agricultural Communications, OSU, Administrative Services A422, Corvallis, OR 97331. Cost is \$3.



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