



# focus on *forestry*

*at Oregon State University*

Fall 1992







*Keeping the brush down. Jerold Hicok shows Barbara Middleton, program leader of Oregon Forestry Education Program, some of his forest management techniques. OFEP will ultimately benefit from the Hicoks' gift.*

## **focus on forestry**

**Fall 1992  
Volume 5, No. 3**

**College of Forestry  
Oregon State University**

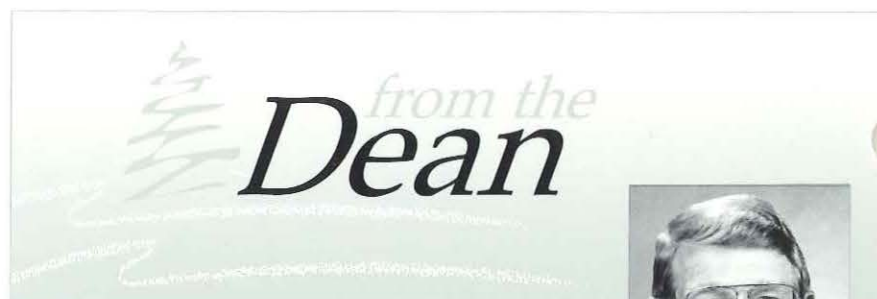
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**Fall 1992**

**A**s we approach the general election in November and the legislative session in January, there is great confusion about where our region, state, and higher education system are headed. There is little consensus, at least at this writing, of how our region's national forests are to be managed. A lengthy public involvement process by our governor and a special legislative session failed to develop a comprehensive tax reform program. The fate of state government programs, including higher education and our College of Forestry and Forest Research Laboratory, won't be resolved for at least another six to nine months.

This is a chaotic environment, one that makes planning difficult, and one that could lead to great pessimism about the future. The College of Forestry, however, is blessed with support from many people whose view of the future is one of optimism. And they have affirmed that positive outlook in both word and deed.

In this issue of *Focus on Forestry*, you'll read about people who are committed to the future and to the role this College will play, people whose gifts will make it possible for the College to continue its excellence in teaching, research, and service to the public.

Since most of these are deferred gifts, they will not pass forward to the College for many years. Thus, they are truly a long-term statement about the donors' belief in the future of forestry in Oregon, and in our contribution to the state and to its youth.

And speaking of our students, one of our most important statements of confidence comes from the young people who continue to enroll. Despite the chaos swirling around us, the number of new students is up again this fall, and the general quality of our applicants is also higher than before.

I hope you will enjoy reading about the people who have made such a commitment to our College. With their support and yours, the College of Forestry at OSU will continue to provide leadership in these difficult times.

*George Brown*

**George Brown  
Dean, College of Forestry  
Oregon State University**



# They believe in our future

**Our donors trust us to do what we have always done best—gather and disseminate knowledge about forests**

## **She's investing in the forests of tomorrow**

THE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY'S LARGEST-ever gift has come from an OSU graduate and former teacher who had the foresight to invest her salary in timber land.

Ruth Spaniol, of Stayton, Oregon, has given the College 800 acres of timber land worth \$3.1 million.

Eventually the money will go to establish an endowed chair in renewable

College to establish the endowed chair.

The gift expresses Mrs. Spaniol's long-standing keen interest in forestry and forest products. "As a society, we're going to have to do more to preserve and enhance the capability of our forests," she says. "We'll need to do a lot in the science field—develop new ideas about how to manage our forests, not just in the

taught for a year at the high school in the mining town of Jacksonville, Oregon. "My students would mine gold under the streets of the town early in the morning," she says. "Then they'd come to school at 8 o'clock and show me what they'd found."

She married Eugene Spaniol, a 1931 Oregon State graduate, in 1935. They built a house in Stayton, where

Mr. Spaniol had a plumbing and heating business. Mrs. Spaniol taught at Stayton Union High School throughout the Second World War, then continued as a substitute teacher for a while. She went back to work full-time in the late 1950s, teaching Latin at the high school until she retired.

It was in 1944 that her father, H.W. Currin, a Hillsboro real-estate man (and an Oregon State alumnus; class of '09), told her of a nice 40-acre parcel for sale in

the Tualatin Hills. Not having quite enough money herself, she went in with her sister and bought the piece. Later she inherited more timber land from her father. She and her husband continued to buy timbered property up until a few years ago, collecting quite a few acres mostly near Hillsboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Spaniol traveled extensively before his death in 1984. They made a two-month journey around the world in 1971 and a trip to China in the fall of 1983.

Recently Mrs. Spaniol took an-



*An endowed chair for the future. Ruth Spaniol wants to keep Oregon a forestry state.*

natural resources at the College of Forestry, the first endowed chair the College has ever had.

The gift is being administered by the OSU Foundation under a life income agreement involving Ruth Spaniol's three children, Sherry Chain of Hillsboro, Gary Spaniol of Stayton, and Kathryn Parkans of Houston, Texas. Under this arrangement, the proceeds from the sale of the land will be placed in a trust that will yield income to the three of them for the rest of their lives. After that, the trust's principal will revert to the

harvest area but in developing new products."

Almost 50 years ago, Mrs. Spaniol began buying timber land with her teacher's pay. Teaching was not the career she had planned for herself as an Oregon State student back in the early 1930s—she began her studies in accounting and journalism. But times were hard, and the few jobs available in these fields almost always went to men. She changed her major because "a girl couldn't get a job in any field except education."

After graduation in 1933, she



other, more modest trip—a ride on the steam train out of Banks, Oregon, through the Tillamook State Forest. “I was in college when that forest burned,” she says. “And now, to ride through that forest and see wave upon wave of green—it’s just beautiful.” The experience, she says, affirmed her conviction that the forests of Oregon, if wisely maintained and managed, can continue to yield their blessings to countless future generations.

She hopes the Spaniol Endowed Chair in Renewable Resources will attract the top-flight talent it will take to bring such a vision to reality. “If there’s any possibility of ensuring that Oregon will continue to be a forestry state,” she says, “I wanted to help make it happen.”

### Hicoks’ gift carries legacy of their good stewardship

THE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY HAS received a major gift from a former Oregon State forestry student and his wife. Jerold and Vera Hicok have donated a 200-acre parcel of timber land on Rogers Mountain, in the Cascade foothills near Scio.

Proceeds from the sale of the parcel, about \$502,000, will eventually benefit the Oregon Forestry Education Program (OFEP) at the College of Forestry. OFEP works to educate and train public school teachers, from kindergarten through high school, about natural resource issues and how to incorporate them into classroom teaching.

“With this gift we wanted to help the young people,” says Vera Hicok.

“We want to help teach them about the land and how to respect it.” Her husband agrees: “I believe in teaching teachers about natural resources.”

Lisa Mattes, director of development for the College of Forestry, says an estate and trust arrangement similar to that arranged for the Spaniol family will allow the Hicoks to receive income and a large charitable tax deduction, provide for their son’s inheritance, and make a major contribution to Oregon forestry education, all at the same time.

Under their life income agreement, the Hicoks will receive income for the rest of their lives, and because of the deductible charitable contribution they’ll bypass capital gains taxes. After their lifetime the assets of the trust will revert to the College of Forestry and will support the educational efforts envisioned by the donors.

“We’re very grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Hicok for this gift,” says Mattes. “We know they’re committed to good stewardship of the land and to the education of young people. This gift will be a major enhancement of what we’re able to offer.”

The Hicoks’ land showcases their years of hard work. They bought the cut-over parcel in 1957, when they were a young Albany couple living and raising a child on a truck driver’s salary. The first year they planted 8,000 Douglas-fir seedlings all by themselves, and in the next few years they put in about 7,000 trees a year. “My husband has always loved timber land,” says Vera Hicok, “and

we’ve worked awfully hard to turn it into the property it is now. We’d go up on the weekends and pitch a tent, and later we built a little cabin. We’d just stow everything in there and plant trees all weekend.” When their son, Larry, got big enough, he helped, too, cutting brush and doing other chores.

They encountered all the inconveniences familiar to forest managers, including fending off the neighbors’ straying livestock and coping with bad weather. Vera Hicok remembers one very rainy Thanksgiving Day. “It sounds funny,” she says, “because it was pouring, but we had to go up and water the seedlings—they were stored in bundles in a little shed.” They left the turkey in the oven and told Larry, then 8, to lock the doors—they’d return shortly.

The Hicoks drove up Rogers Mountain, took care of the seedlings, then discovered that the highway was impassible. They managed to find a telephone and called their son. “I told him to get hold of our neighbor and take the turkey out,” says Vera Hicok. “And then Jerold and I had biscuits and Spam in the cabin—that was our Thanksgiving dinner.” They set out at 6 o’clock the next morning and found that the water had receded enough for them to get through. They arrived home to find a very relieved son and part of a cold turkey.

Jerold Hicok was raised on a ranch near North Powder, Union County, Oregon, and moved with his family to Corvallis at the age of 12. He graduated from Corvallis High School in 1934. His parents, George

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*Helping the young people. Jerold and Vera Hicok’s gift will help educate future generations of Oregonians about forestry issues.*

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and Amanda Hutchinson Hicok, were longtime Corvallis residents, as were his brother Francis and his sister Freida.

Both Hicok brothers attended the forestry school at Oregon State. Jerold was there during 1935 and 1936, and he remembers Professor T.J. Starker vividly: "He used to preach to us every day: 'if you ever get any money, buy some timber land.' That was the best advice I ever got."

Vera Thamer Hicok was born on a Nebraska farm, but the family moved to town (York, Neb.) when she was 5 years old. She moved west as a young woman and worked for several years at the First National Bank in Albany. The Hicoks were married on Valentine's Day, 1942; they celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary this year.

In 1965 they bought their second piece of land, a 159-acre farm near Lacombe. The new property meant even more work for the couple, but they entered into it with enthusiasm. "You should have seen this place when we bought it," says Hicok. "Most of the existing fences were in very poor condition, and there was lots of dog fennel, thistles, blackberries, and tansy ragwort." His wife adds, "We're still fighting the weeds." They spent the next eight years fixing up the place, putting in fences and refurbishing the house. They moved there in 1973.

The Hicoks raise purebred Simmental cattle and manage the 100 acres of timber on the home place. Jerold Hicok, a long-time member of Oregon Small Woodlands Association, was named Tree Farmer of the Year for Linn County in 1980.

They're still going strong, but they're both 76, and the Scio parcel was just getting to be too much for them. "I'm happy we gave it to the College of Forestry," says Jerold Hicok. "That's where we wanted it to go."

Dean George Brown expressed his deep appreciation of the Hicoks' donation: "With gifts of this type everyone comes out ahead. It's a true testimony to a family who nurtured the land, and who are now able to help nurture our youth—to help them learn about natural resources and the importance of sound management."

## Capping a lifetime of generosity

TRUE TO THEIR LONG AND GENEROUS history of philanthropy, Faye (Forestry '38) and Lucille Stewart have given OSU one of the largest gifts it has ever received, a life income agreement of \$3 million. The gift will eventually be divided three ways to benefit the College of Forestry's Forest Engineering department, intercollegiate athletics, and the university as a whole.

The forest engineering portion will not only help research and teaching in that department, says Forestry Dean George Brown, but it can be used to leverage additional grants. "This gift will be a marvelous opportunity for the College to help our

*A gift for  
Forest  
Engineering.  
Long-time  
supporter  
Faye  
Stewart.*



state's forest industry in some very difficult times," he says.

Bill Atkinson, head of the forest engineering department, says the gift will be of great help in maintaining the excellence of the program. "It will obviously be valuable in our recruitment of top-quality students, and that means scholarships and fellowships. And it will help us improve our ability to analyze problems, and that means computers, plotters, mapping systems, upgraded lab facilities, and so forth."

Although modest about their contributions, Faye and Lucille ('Cille) Stewart have already shown great caring and concern for Faye's alma mater, supporting research programs in genetics, marine mammals, forestry, and athletics. Faye Stewart, along with his brother Loran

("Stub") contributed significantly to the complex of auditoriums and meeting rooms known as the LaSells Stewart Center, named in honor of their father.

Forestry and Faye Stewart go back a long way. Born in a logging camp in Rujada, Oregon, southeast of Cottage Grove, Faye grew up under the tall timbers. He graduated from Cottage Grove High School, lettering in football, basketball, and baseball, and entered Oregon State Agricultural College, as it was then called, to earn a degree in logging engineering.

A college education wasn't common among lumbermen in those days, but LaSells Stewart, a self-made entrepreneur with a grade-school

education, wouldn't have it any other way, Stewart recalls with a grin. "My dad told me I'd go to college or he'd bust my head open."

After graduation Stewart worked for his father, who with two partners owned a modest-sized outfit called Bohemia Lumber Co., named after the flat-topped mountain in the Cascade foothills southeast of Cottage Grove. When the war came, he shipped out to the South Pacific—attaining the rank of full colonel by the age of 28.

He was on the island of Saipan with the 5th Amphibious Marine Corps when he got the news that Bohemia was to be sold. He wrote home and pleaded with his father not to sell, and when he got back in 1945 he argued some more.

Eventually Faye and Loran



Stewart and their brother-in-law Larry Chapman struck a deal with LaSells Stewart and the other owners to buy the company themselves.

Under their helmsmanship Bohemia grew up to be an industry giant, pioneering such products as glue-laminated beams and maximum-density fiberboard (MDF). In 1991, when it was sold to Willamette Industries, the company employed more than 2,000 workers at 11 plants in Oregon and California, and it owned some 82,000 acres of timber land in Oregon and Washington.

The Stewart brothers had moved out of active management of Bohemia in the years just before it was sold. But today, at 76, Faye Stewart is far from retired.

He's president and CEO of two other Eugene companies, Western Coating and The Flying Scotsman. The latter firm (named by 'Cille Stewart) pioneered the use of helium balloons to log the

steep canyonsides of coastal Oregon. Today Stewart's balloons are keeping busy with logging contracts in British Columbia.

Western Coating produces coated-steel reinforcing bar, supplying almost the entire market west of the Rockies, Stewart says.

The Stewart bequest will have a major influence on university-wide programs, especially in their ability to respond to "unanticipated needs and opportunities," according to Roy Arnold, OSU provost. Dutch Baughman, director of athletics, also expressed gratitude. "This gift will have incredible impact on OSU athletics. Faye and 'Cille have made an enormous difference for us."

## Using genes to fight disease

A 1933 GRADUATE HAS MADE A bequest of \$125,000 to help College of Forestry researchers probe the genetic mechanisms of disease resistance in trees.

Conrad Wessela, who retired from the Forest Service in 1967, spent his career battling tree diseases. "I've been out of the race for a long time," he says, "but I try to keep up with what's going on."

He's especially interested in the work of Steven Strauss, a forest geneticist and associate professor of forest science at the College, and has directed that the bequest be used to establish a fellowship fund to support

graduate students in forest genetics. About a year ago Wessela donated \$25,000 outright to Strauss's work.

Strauss, a leading researcher in forest genetics and biotechnology, was named a Presidential Young Investigator by the National Science Foundation in 1988. He and his students are developing techniques of molecular genetics to try to increase the resistance of trees to disease. They're approaching the problem in several ways—developing methods for inserting disease-resistance genes into a tree's cells, studying the genes of a root-rot pathogen that attacks conifers, and finding ways to sterilize genetically engineered trees to ensure they won't release their new genes in a natural forest.

Wessela got his start in tree disease control in 1933, as a foreman on a northern Idaho Civilian Conservation Corps crew engaged in eradicating gooseberry and currant bushes to control white pine blister rust. Blister rust is caused by a parasitic fungus that cycles back and forth between white pines and alternate hosts of the *Ribes* genus (currants and gooseberries). The disease eventually girdles and kills the pine trees.

At that time the only way to control the fungus was to grub up all the currant and gooseberry bushes growing amid the pines. It was backbreaking work that yielded only moderate success. Still, this was Wessela's first experience in forest disease control work, and he liked it. That same year he was sent to southern Oregon to organize a control program there.

Wessela later worked for the Roosevelt-era Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and then, when the war came, served in Europe with the Army. He joined the Forest Service in 1954 and worked on control programs for several tree diseases, including oak wilt, a significant problem in the eastern United States, and dwarf mistletoe and root rots in the West.

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*Battling tree diseases. Conrad Wessela supports the College's gene research program.*

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He is encouraged at the progress thus far in producing disease-resistant trees through conventional breeding methods. "But

there are some diseases for which we have no control at all," he says. "Dr. Strauss's work could prove to be very important."

## Donors upgrade CoF computer labs

GIFTS FROM TWO DONORS HAVE MADE significant improvements in the computing capabilities available to College of Forestry students.

A gift of \$25,000 from Blount Inc., Oregon Cutting Systems Division, was used to upgrade the computer lab used by the professionals who attend College of Forestry Continuing Education workshops. Six new computers of the 386 and 486 type





were purchased, along with a digitizing tablet, a color printer, and an assortment of word-processing, graphics, and GIS (geographic information systems) software.

"You couldn't ask for any better machines to hold workshops with," says Arlene Hester, Forest Resources research assistant and the College's computer lab coordinator. Forestry students, she says, may use the computers when they're not needed for continuing education.

Oregon Cutting Systems, headquartered in Portland, is the world's largest manufacturer of cutting chains for chain saws and concrete cutters, as well as accessories such as bars and sprockets. The \$25,000 gift is

students in the Forest Resources Department, as well as other items to support their work.

This year, the computers—six total, including the latest purchase, a 486-type microcomputer—were gathered into a newly remodeled room at Peavy Hall. The room was dedicated as the Lee Harris Computer Laboratory, in memory of a graduate student who died in 1979. Rick Strachan, a 1978 graduate in forest management and member of the Gibbet Hill Foundation board of directors, was on hand to cut the ribbon. "You do good work here, the kind of work we like to support," Strachan told Dean George Brown at the ceremony.



the largest the division has ever donated to any one recipient, according to Vickie Hibberd, who works in marketing for the division and sits on its five-member charitable giving committee. "We like to direct our higher-education donations to the colleges we hire from," says Hibberd. "Especially with today's climate in forest products, we thought this gift was a good investment."

The second benefactor is the Gibbet Hill Foundation, which gave \$20,000 to the College's Forest Resources Department. The gift is the latest of the Foundation's annual donations over the past 12 years, bringing its total to over \$150,000. The funds have made possible the purchase of computers for graduate

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*Up-to-date computers. Rick Strachan cuts the ribbon, with Dean Brown's help.*

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"This new lab gives us the opportunity to have our computer equipment consolidated in one convenient place," says Jack Walstad, Forest Resources department head. The lab's remodeling was covered by university funds.

Half the annual donation from the Gibbet Hill Foundation goes into an endowment fund. The other half is used to buy computers and equipment, to make professional journals available to graduate students, and to cover other, similar student expenses.

## A little cushion for retirement

WHEN CLIFFORD AND FERN SKINNER bought 40 pretty acres of Clackamas County timber land in 1972, they had a mind to move out there some day. The tract had a creek and a waterfall and some nice stands of second-growth timber. But the property was miles away from Beaver Creek, near Oregon City, where the Skinners lived.

Clifford was a Southern Pacific Railroad engineer then, and he had to drive to Portland to catch his train. Then when he and Fern retired, they moved to the Oregon coast—"the sea is my first love," says Clifford, now 70.

Since they knew their waterfall property would never be their home, they decided to donate it to the College of Forestry. Now their gift is giving them something back—a little cushion of retirement income.

The Skinners sold the timber on the property in 1979 and replanted the land to red fir—a good paper-pulp tree—on the advice of Publishers Paper Co., which was helping the Skinners manage their land. But none of their four children was interested in managing the new crop, and the Skinners debated whether to sell the land.

Then they saw an ad in *Focus on Forestry* telling about the financial benefits to be gained from donating land to the College of Forestry. Last fall, Skinner called Lisa Mattes, the College of Forestry's director of development, and the terms of the gift were soon arranged. The property would be sold and the receipts used to fund a trust. Income from the trust would go to the Skinners as long as they both lived, and then the trust's assets would revert to the College of Forestry.

Besides earning income for the Skinners, this arrangement let them take a charitable income tax deduction and enabled them to avoid liability for capital gains tax. The sale price of the property was about \$53,000.

Skinner and his wife live in Gearhart, where they own a condominium. They are active in civic affairs; Clifford is president of Gearhart Condominium Association and the Gearhart-by-the-Sea Association.



# HONOR ROLL

**The College of Forestry thanks its Honor Roll of donors for their contributions to the College and the University over the past year. Our mission is much aided by your support.**

**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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Lisa Mattes  
 Director of Development  
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Yes, I'd like more information about charitable giving of forest land.

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## He's a Golden Rule giver

WHEN ERNEST HARDMAN ENROLLED AT the School of Forestry, back in 1950, he financed his education with his GI Bill benefits. Like many students then, Hardman was older than average, a World War II veteran.

He had a wife and two children, and money was tight. When he received a \$1,000 scholarship in his senior year, it eased his financial burden considerably: "It was much needed at the time," says Hardman, who graduated with a degree in forest management in 1954.

He's now retired from the Forest Service after a long and fruitful career. But he hasn't forgotten the helping hand he got when he was a student. Hardman recently wrote a check for \$1,000 to the Legacy Scholarship Fund—money that will extend to another student the same helping hand.

The Legacy Fund is designed to give people like Ernest Hardman—former students whose education

*A smile for a scholarship. The Legacy Fund reaches out to the next generation.*



was enhanced by scholarships—an opportunity to help the next generation. Created in 1992, the Fund is now at \$9,000 and growing. Two students have received the first scholarships from it this fall.

"We're going through tough times for education," says Forestry Dean George Brown. "I know this fund will be a godsend for some of our students."

Ernest Hardman puts it simply: "I was fortunate enough to get a scholarship when I was there. I thought I should return the favor."

## He liked to walk in the woods

IT'S NOT ONLY ALUMNI WHO FEEL A close relationship with the College of Forestry. Jack Badewitz had another kind of kinship—a tie based on a respect for forestry education and a love of the woods.

Badewitz was a graduate of the State University of New York College of Forestry at Syracuse. He had been a plywood salesman at Willamette Industries in Albany for 31 years when he retired in 1991.

Over the past few years, he'd taken part in several Forest Products seminars at the College, coming in and talking to students about life on the job. And because he and his wife, Jean, loved to walk, they spent a lot of time in the College's McDonald and Dunn Research Forests. They went out almost every weekend, tramping over miles of forest roads and trails with Max, their 7-year-old chocolate Labrador retriever.

Badewitz died last April, six months after he'd retired. His death was unexpected, says Gene Walters, WI's general sales manager for the western region and Badewitz's supervisor. "It took us all by surprise—he was so looking forward to retirement. He had a lot of friends within the company and a lot of friends among our customers." His many friends, co-workers, and clients, as well as the company itself, contributed to a memorial fund that quickly grew to \$3,000.

Badewitz's family decided to use the donations to build an

educational kiosk in Peavy Arboretum, a major public access point to the Research Forests. It's a fitting memorial for a man who liked to walk in the woods and who valued forestry education, says Jean Badewitz: "We felt Jack would appreciate it."

At first, she says, the family considered using the memorial funds for a bench to provide respite for walkers along the Research Forest trails. "The city park has memorial benches, and sometimes when we walked there, Jack used to say, 'Some day you can do that for me.'"

Then Jean Badewitz talked with Lisa Mattes, director of development for the College of Forestry, and discovered that the College is working on a \$2 million improvement plan for Peavy Arboretum. Sheltered educational and informational kiosks are part of that plan, and the family liked the idea of dedicating one of the kiosks to Badewitz's memory. The family also will purchase two benches as a private memorial, Jean Badewitz says.

Accomplishing the Peavy Arboretum improvements will require significant private donations, says Mattes. The focal point of the plan is a new education building to accommodate the 1,300 school children who visit the Arboretum each year (please see the story on page 13).

## Boise Cascade CEO visits College

John B. Fery, chairman and chief executive officer of Boise Cascade Corp., spent a day last spring at the College of Forestry, getting acquainted with the facilities, programs, faculty, and students here.

Fery was accompanied by Boise Cascade vice president Donald Smith. The two executives, escorted by OSU President John Byrne and College of Forestry Dean George Brown, toured the Forest Research Laboratory and Peavy Hall. Among the things they saw:

- Demonstrations of the research in optical scanning, aimed at automating the process of identifying flaws in veneer and other wood products
- The Wheeler Wood Composites Laboratory, where innovative engineered wood products are devised and tested
- The Wood Preservation Laboratory, devoted to finding methods of lengthening the service life of wood poles, pilings, and the like
- The papermaking machine, a



small but complete version of the giant machines used in industry

- The lumber testing area, where researchers are finding ways to correlate American lumber standards with those of Europe and Russia

- A demonstration of SNAP, a computer program written by forest engineering professor John Sessions to help design efficient forest plans

After the tour, Fery met with six top forestry students to discuss, among other things, job prospects for new graduates. "What are we looking for in a new employee? You need to be hungry," Fery told the students. "You need to be personally commit-

# Learning by doing

## Sixth-graders practice forest management

**H**ere's the scenario: Grandma Cronemiller has died and left 225 acres of forest land to you and your three siblings. But she's put some restrictions on the bequest.

The land can't be sold—the family must continue to manage it according to law and sound scientific principles. All resources, not just timber, must be considered. Timber must be har-

vested on a long-term, sustained-yield basis. And the four of you must agree on any management plan.

Oh, and one more thing: you'll owe \$10,000 a year for the next five years in inheritance tax.

How do you manage the land?

Nearly 600 Corvallis-area sixth-graders got a chance to answer that question in a simulation exercise devised by foresters and educators



ted to moving along—hungry to continue to learn, to advance your careers, to make a better tomorrow."

Student Norm Baton, a graduating senior in forest management, said, "It was interesting. In a short time I got a glimpse of what Boise Cascade was all about." Another

forest management graduating senior, Marganne Allen, said, "It was nice to be able to ask questions about the company's community involvement, and I was pleased to hear that they have continuing education for their employees."

*You need to be hungry. Boise Cascade's CEO visits with students.*



*Learning management skills. Middle school students examine growth rings (the core sample is fastened to the other side of the lath strip, above) and measure the diameter of a Douglas-fir (left) on McDonald Forest.*

and conducted at the College of Forestry's Research Forests last May. The students spent a day at Peavy Arboretum and Cronemiller Lake, learning about forest soils, recreation, wildlife, and timber management.

Students examined soils in an upland forest and in a wet meadow, observing the crucial differences between them. They used radios to track "wildlife" (actually animal



skins equipped with radio transmitters). They interviewed an equestrian and a mountain bicyclist. And they sampled a forest plot the way timber managers do, using real instruments to measure the height and diameter of marketable trees and learning the formulas for calculating timber yield.

Back in the classroom, the students had to create a management plan based on the information they'd gathered at Peavy Arboretum.

Doug Eldon, who teaches sixth grade at Highland View Middle School, says his students found the exercise tough but worthwhile. "They had a hard time at first with the management plans," he says. "It took them a while to figure out the pros and cons, the costs and benefits—they'd never done anything this complicated before. But after a week or so it started to click."

Some of the management plans, he says, were highly creative. "One group wanted to establish an outdoor school. Another wanted to put in a pond and raise tilapia for market."

The students' comments about the exercise were mostly positive. One girl wrote, "I liked doing the management plan. It got you really involved like a real situation." Another added, "I learned a lot of neat stuff about the wildlife, soil, plantation, and much more."

The College, through its Research Forest education program, offers classes and workshops to about 1,300 young people a year, from preschoolers through seniors in high school. But the research forests are not as well equipped for teaching as the College would like them to be. Programs can't be held during the winter because there's no shelter for the students, and toilet facilities are primitive.

To address these needs, the College is gathering resources for a \$2 million educational improvement plan. The centerpiece of the plan is a new building for Peavy Arboretum that would enable the College to offer educational programs year-round. The plan also includes a large-group shelter, covered learning kiosks, restrooms, seating areas, and enhanced pond and stream habitats.

The College is hoping to raise funds for these improvements from private donations.

## He puts his research to work

Growing up deep in the Vermont woods, Mike Newton arrived at adulthood with more than his share of hard-headed practicality. He hunted meat for the family table from the time he was 9. "We lived in a township that had 39 registered voters, and no store," he says. "If I needed anything, I had to make it with my own hands."

His parents, though, weren't the typical hardscrabble Vermont homesteaders. Educated, idealistic

"It gives me an opportunity to get on my soapbox—to show the students that there are many, many different things happening in the woods," he says. "I try to show them what the forest used to be like, what happened to change it, what diseases and insects might have affected the stand, how to recognize signs of real gusto growth, what will happen after the trees are cut. See, that stand is more than just a collection of cylinders."

*Combining theory with practice. Mike and Jane Newton at home on their Christmas tree farm.*



city people, they operated a boys' prep school that aimed at blending academic with practical education. "The motto of the Newton School was 'Teaches hands as well as heads,'" says Newton, a forest ecologist and professor of forest science. "So I got the benefit of both sets of ideals—the satisfaction that a classical education could bring you, and the value of solving problems with the tools you have at hand. Both those things permeate my approach to my job today."

In his teaching and his research, Newton strives to enrich theory with practical knowledge. He enjoys teaching for many reasons, he says, one being that it lets him use the forest as a hands-on classroom, a silviculture and ecology laboratory.

Newton's approach is clearly a hit with his students. Last spring he received the 1992 Outstanding Faculty Award for his excellent teaching, advising, and mentoring. The award was created in 1990 by the forest science students, who get together and choose the recipient each year.

In his research, Newton studies the effects of plant competition on conifer growth. He's done some pioneering—and controversial—studies on the efficacy and safety of herbicides. He and his wife, Jane, put his findings into practice on their own forest lands—500 acres of timber land in the Coast Range and a 3-acre Christmas tree farm near Corvallis, where they live.

Newton loved the woods as a boy,



but the closest he could get to a forestry education in his home state was minoring in forestry at the University of Vermont. He majored in animal and dairy science, and then, after graduation in 1954, served in the Army to fulfill his ROTC obligation.

Resolving to go back to college after his discharge, Newton looked around for a school that offered degrees in both forestry and mechanical engineering. He settled on Oregon State—the only one he could find, he says, with first-class programs in both disciplines. In 1957 he moved west with his wife and their two small children.

"I was not long into the forestry program before I was hooked," he says. "I never touched engineering after that. The woods were definitely in my blood."

He wasn't thinking about an academic career at all. But Bill Ferrell, a professor of forest ecology, saw promise in Newton and encouraged him to go on for a master's degree. "He sparked the idea in me," Newton says, "that the science of ecology could be interesting, and that a life of research would be desirable."

In 1960, working on a master's in silviculture and ecology, he was asked to take over teaching duties for another professor, forest hydrologist Jim Krygier, who was on leave. Newton taught classes in dendrology and forest protection, and later in watershed management and forest mensuration.

He's been on the Forest Science faculty ever since. He finished his master's in two terms and one summer—"my ultimate incentive was a wife and two children" he says—and then started a doctorate in botany, finishing it in 1964.

Newton is a forthright advocate of scientifically sound management of natural resources, and he praises technology for the tools it has provided. His position on herbicides—formulated after many years of study—is that they're highly effective tools, far less toxic to humans and far less harmful to the environment than most people think.

But saying this in a climate where the debate has become politicized and polarized, he says, "has gotten me into the frying pan" many times. "But," he adds, "I'd rather be in the frying pan than sidestep the truth."

He made four trips to Vietnam in

1972 to evaluate the consequences of the defoliant chemical known as Agent Orange, after the color of the barrels in which it was shipped. The aim of the study, organized and funded by the National Academy of Science, was to find out whether the herbicide had affected the land's long-term ability to support plant growth.

The Vietnam war was still on then, and Newton conducted his test plantings with the sound of gunfire and helicopter engines ringing in his ears. ("I was scared as hell.") He found that reports of the herbicide's devastation were much exaggerated: "I could get crops growing on that ground in three weeks." The report that emerged from the research received little press, he says, because its contents were not sensational—"just interesting and gratifying."

He's not pushing herbicide, Newton insists. "But I'm comfortable with the information I've gained about them, and I've been willing to share that information when it wasn't popular. Because I couldn't be talked into saying herbicides were bad, I got called an advocate."

Rather, he says, "I'm an advocate of good forest management—of using whatever tools meet your objectives. The goals, not the tools, are the real issue. All practices should be judged in relation to the goals they're supposed to meet—and then a professional mustn't be afraid to tell it like it is."

Newton's current study is a set of test plantings of Douglas-fir, grand fir, hemlock, and alder, planted at many different spacings and in several combinations of species. The goal is to see how the trees' growth affects and is affected by the other trees and by certain competitors. The study covers about 30 acres in the Coast Range. Newton hopes it will yield information for 30 to 50 years.

Funding from research grants doesn't cover costs, so Newton is paying for some of the expenses out of his own pocket. Last year he and Jane added a \$10,000 donation to their ongoing support of the research. They have also been generous in their support for other College activities over the past several years. "The College of Forestry is our favorite charitable organization," Newton says.

## Ethington retires

Robert L. Ethington, professor of forest products, will retire late this year after five years as head of the Department of Forest Products.

Ethington came to the College as Forest Products department head in 1987 after a 30-year career as a research scientist and administrator for the Forest Service in Madison, Wisc., Washington, D.C., and Portland, Ore.

Asked about his most prized accomplishments here, Ethington says, "In a place like this, the people who make up the Department are the key element in productivity. I've had an opportunity to hire a quarter of the faculty, and the array of skills we have provides an excellent knowledge base." He also pointed to improvements in the curriculum, expanded service to clients, and modernization of the Forest Products building and equipment.

Ethington also notes that he's leaving many things for the attention of his successor, especially the need to improve undergraduate enrollment. "The changes taking place in wood processing, driven by declining timber supply and by the more international supply and demand that's occurring, will ensure that the Northwest is going to need more highly skilled people, even as the total workforce declines," he says.

Ethington was educated at Iowa State University, earning bachelor's, master's, and doctorate degrees in wood technology and theoretical and applied mechanics. His career has focused on the relationships between the properties of wood and its end use. He has served on several national committees charged with overseeing standards and grading of lumber and plywood, and recently he has been active in efforts to correlate American softwood standards to those of Canada, Europe, and Russia.

He and his wife, Ellen, live in Corvallis, where they raise Guide Dog puppies as a hobby. Ethington will continue on the College faculty on a part-time basis.



## To reach out to others, he reaches back to his roots

**P**hilip Lane, a man steeped in the heritage of his people, likes to tell the story about his great-grandfather, the Sioux medicine man Saswe. "He went on a vision quest, going without food and water for four days. And he had a vision, a vision that the time was coming when we had to heal ourselves, to dedicate our lives to others."

The story expresses Lane's task and his inspiration. "I'm old now, and I feel very close to the beautiful ways of our people," he says. "In the years I have left, I need to be of service—to help bring about the time that my great-grandfather Saswe foresaw, the time when we can truly love one another."

Lane, 77, a 1941 forestry graduate of Oregon State, was honored in May with the E.B. Lemon Distinguished

Murtry novel *Lonesome Dove* tells the story of a cattle drive much like that one.) He had perhaps a harder childhood than most young Americans who came of age during the Great Depression: his mother died when he was 6, his father when he was 13. But he had a remarkable grandfather, Tipi Sapa (Black Lodge), the son of Saswe, and the youngest



*I have to serve the people. Philip Lane seeks his great-grandfather's vision.*

Alumni Award, and in June with the OSU Distinguished Service Award. He was honored for his devotion to the service of others, especially American Indians.

Lane has worked extensively with Indian prisoners at the Washington State Penitentiary at Walla Walla, near his home. He is the spiritual leader of the American Indian Science and Engineering Society (AISES), and he won that organization's top award in 1987. He has helped OSU with recruitment and counseling of American Indian students.

Lane was born in 1915 on the Standing Rock Sioux reservation in South Dakota. His mother was a Sioux, his father a white rancher who came north from Texas in a cattle drive in the 1880s. (The Larry Mc-

chief of the Yankton band of the Sioux.

Tipi Sapa gave up his chieftainship to become the first Indian priest and bishop of the Episcopal Church. By his English name, Philip J. Deloria, he became widely known and respected among Indians and whites. A statue of him stands in a place of honor in Washington, D.C.

The Rev. Deloria's influence gave his young grandson an intensely spiritual upbringing, training him in the traditional Sioux ceremonies, which imparted discipline and respect for elders. The Christian faith adopted by his grandfather seemed a natural corollary to the Sioux ancestral ways, Lane says, for they both proclaim the same God and profess the same values of love and service.

The young men were taught to follow their elders' advice without question, "with the determination of a youth on his first buffalo hunt," Lane recalls. "I was taught these things, and I was always being prepared—I was told to always be ready, never to sleep, because there might be a time when I was needed. It never occurred to me that there was any other way."

As a teenager Lane was sent to Haskell Indian School in Lawrence, Kansas. There, besides gaining a basic vocational education, he developed his talent at boxing—a skill that would prove useful to him later. He also made acquaintances at Haskell who would influence the course of his life, including a Umatilla Indian from eastern Oregon and a 13-year-old Chickasaw girl from Oklahoma named Lena Rose Vale, nicknamed Bow.

He finished at Haskell in 1934, at the low point of the Depression, and jobs were hard to find. But Lane's Umatilla friend knew about a government forestry program in his home state of Oregon, a federal works project aimed at eradicating the western pine beetle. So in 1934 the two young men traveled west to the Warm Springs Reservation in central Oregon and went to work in the pine forests there.

Lane was assigned to the survey crew under Charlie Chester, a 1932 forestry graduate from Oregon Agricultural College, as OSU was then called. Chester liked the look of Phil Lane—his hardworking attitude, his intelligence, and his scrappiness as a boxer. He urged Lane to go on to college and become a forester.

This was something bigger than Lane had ever dreamed of. His schooling so far had been pitifully poor preparation for college. Most Indian students were not expected to aspire to higher education, and they were given few skills to help them if they did. "We got a basic education, the three Rs," Lane says, "but we were never prepared to go beyond that."



Nevertheless, he applied for and won a scholarship of \$400 from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In 1936, at age 21, he entered Oregon State.

It took him five years to earn a degree, and it was a tough five years. The course work was rigorous, but it wasn't only that. Being both an Indian and an older student, Lane also experienced an enormous cultural dislocation. He didn't have much patience, for instance, with the tradition that freshmen ("rooks") had to wear little green caps. And he never had enough money. "My shoes were so thin," he jokes, "I could step on a dime and tell you if it was heads or tails."

But he knew how to ask for help. "I was befriended by a lot of people," he says, including his roommates, Earle and Merle Johnson, who helped him pass a chemistry course. He also remembers Cal Monroe, Dick Livingston, and an Indian friend, Lionel Kinuan. All these men were present at the E.B. Lemon award banquet in May.

In 1941, Lane was runner-up for the Pacific Coast Conference boxing championship in the lightweight division. A few months later he graduated from Oregon State with a degree in forest management. His program had included some civil engineering courses, and these proved valuable, for after graduation he joined the Army Corps of Engineers and was assigned to the Panama Canal.

Then, suddenly, America was in

the war, and Lane joined the Navy. He served with the Seabees and the Naval Air Corps in Florida. While stationed in the Panama Canal he won the all-service lightweight boxing championship.

In 1943, Lane got a brief leave, traveled to Oklahoma, and married Bow, the woman he'd been courting, mostly by letter, for almost 12 years. "In the old days," he says, "it would have been customary to bring horses to her father to ask for her hand. I had no horses. But now I had an education, and I could provide for her."

After his discharge, Lane returned to Panama with the Corps of Engineers to work on the Sea Level Locks project. He was transferred to Umatilla in 1949 to help build McNary Dam and several other Corps of Engineers dams, and then to Walla Walla, where he continued his structural design work until his retirement in 1971.

Today Lane and his wife raise quarter horses on a ranch near Walla Walla. They have a son, Phil Jr., of Lethbridge, Alberta, a daughter, Deloria, of Duncan, B.C., and six grandchildren.

True to his ideals, Lane has actively helped the community wherever he's been. He was chairman of the Umatilla school board when the family lived there, and he continues with much civic and church work, particularly projects involving youth.

He got involved in prison outreach through a fellow horseman who happened to be the warden at the Washington State Penitentiary. "He told me there was a quite a contingent of Indian men serving sentences." Lane went up to the prison and offered his services. He saw a group of spiritually impoverished men, cut off from their cultural and religious heritage.

Lane arranged a regular sweat lodge ceremony at the prison, and he prodded skeptical officials to allow the sacred pipe to be used in religious services. Now, he says, the Indian ministry at Walla Walla stands as a model for other prisons. "Many of those released have gone on to lead meaningful lives and have become assets to the people."

For Lane, the life of service is a happy one. "Even when I was very poor, there was always something inside me telling me that I have to serve the people, regardless of what

the cost. This came down to me from my great-grandfather Saswe. So when it's time for me to go, I will go happily, because I know I've done the task I was given to do."

Besides the E.B. Lemon Distinguished Alumni Award and the OSU Distinguished Service Award, Lane has won other awards, including the Baha'i Community United Nations Human Rights Award, the State of Washington Certificate of Appreciation, and the 1984 Governor's Distinguished Volunteer Award. He has received a Presidential Citation from Lyndon B. Johnson and an award from the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe for outstanding achievement and service.

## Two Forestry grads honored at Commencement

This year's OSU Distinguished Service Awards both went to College of Forestry graduates.

**Philip N. Lane** and **Faye H. Stewart** received their awards at the University's 123rd Commencement in June. (Please see the longer articles on Lane and Stewart in this issue—Lane's on this page, Stewart's on page 5.)

Lane, a 1941 graduate in forest management, is a Yankton Sioux who has devoted much time to service in both Indian and non-Indian causes. He is the spiritual leader of the American Indian Science and Engineering Society (AISES) and has worked with Indian prisoners at the Washington State Penitentiary at Walla Walla, helping them rediscover pride and hope in their heritage. He and his wife live in Walla Walla, Wash.

Stewart, a 1938 graduate in forest engineering, helped establish the wood-products company Bohemia, Inc. Stewart also pioneered the use of balloon logging as head of the company The Flying Scotsman, Inc. He and his wife, Lucille, are among the University's most ardent supporters. They live in Eugene.





# forestry Currents

## Kudos for faculty

**Mike Newton**, professor of forest ecology, was honored in May with the second annual Outstanding Forest Science Faculty Award. The award was developed by the forest science students in 1990; students select the recipient each year. Newton was chosen for his excellence in teaching and research and his dedication to helping students achieve their goals. He has been on the Forest Science faculty since 1960.



*Mike Newton*

**Brian Greber**, associate professor of forest resources, received the 1992 Aufderheide Award for excellence in teaching. The award is based on nominations from students, and the winner is chosen by a student committee. It was presented to Greber at Fernhopper Day, the annual alumni reunion event, in April.

Greber was also honored with the Oregon Society of American Foresters' Tough Tree award at the OSAF annual meeting in April. The award is given to those who have demonstrated



*Brian Greber*

"sustained excellent professional performance in an extremely adverse work climate."

**Logan Norris**, head of the Department of Forest Science, has been selected to chair the Society of American Foresters' national Task Force on Sustaining Long-term Forest Productivity. "The charter of this task force is to look at



*Logan Norris*

sustaining all values across broad time spans and geographic scales, as well as diverse ownerships," says Norris. "I can't think of anything that's more at the soul of forestry in this country today." The 10-member panel, representing universities, industry, and public agencies, was chosen in May of 1991. It will report its findings to the SAF leadership this fall.

The Oregon Society of American Foresters has chosen **Henry A. Froehlich**, professor of forest engineering, to receive its 1992 Lifetime Achievement Award. Froehlich was recognized for his contributions to knowledge about forest hydrology and soils. His work on soil compac-



*Hank Froehlich*

tion from ground skidding of logs is internationally known, and he is also recognized for his research on woody debris in streams, stability of streambanks and slopes, and other forest engineering issues. He will retire this year after 21 years on the College faculty. He received the award at the OSAF annual meeting last April.

At the same meeting, **David Hann**, associate professor of forest biometry, received the OSAF 1992 Research Award. Hann was honored for his work on mathematical stand growth models, and particularly for his computer model, ORGANON, used to forecast growth in various types of stands. Although ORGANON was originally written for the forests of southwestern Oregon, Hann is tailoring the model to handle conditions in other regions of the state.



*Bill Ripple*

Two awards from the American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing went to **Bill Ripple**, associate professor of forest resources. One was a presidential citation for meritorious



*George Stankey*



service; the other was "in recognition of significant contributions to the aims and objectives of the Society." Ripple is also director of ERSAL, the Environmental Remote Sensing Applications Laboratory, at the College of Forestry.

**George Stankey**, professor of forest resources, received the 1991 Australian Award in Park and Recreation Administration. The award was given by the Royal Australian Institute of Parks and Recreation to honor Stankey for his scientific leadership and research for park management and planning in Australia. Stankey has worked with Australian authorities for almost 15 years to help improve the country's recreation planning and management through teaching, research, and continuing education. He has lived in Australia twice—in 1980-1982, when he taught at Canberra College (now

the University of Canberra), and in 1987-89, when he worked for both the New South Wales National Parks and Wildlife Service and the Sydney Institute of Technology.

The 1991 Technology

Transfer and Extension Award of the Society of American Foresters went to **Jack Walstad**, professor and head of the Forest Resources department. He was honored for his key role in many technology-transfer efforts, including those of the FIR Program (Forestry Intensified Research), for which he was program leader for seven years. Walstad has written widely on

vegetation management, fire, reforestation, and animal damage. He has coordinated the work of multiple specialist-authors in the production



*Jeff Hino*

of two comprehensive books aimed at forestry practitioners: *Forest Vegetation Management for Conifer Production* (Walstad and Kuch 1987) and *Natural and Prescribed Fire in Pacific Northwest Forests* (Walstad et al. 1990). Walstad received the Oregon SAF's chapter achievement award in 1987, and he was elected an SAF Fellow in 1990.

**Jeffry Hino**, media production specialist in the College's Forestry Media Center, won first-place honors from the Agricultural Communicators in Education for a video training package he produced. The video package, titled "Pesticides in forestry: behavior, toxicology, and risk analysis," was co-written by **Logan Norris**, professor and head of the Forest Science department, and **Frank Dost**, recently retired professor of agricultural chemistry at OSU. Hino also received the organization's Outstanding Professional Skill Award for his role in creating the video production.

The Forestry Extension faculty conferred its 1992 Awesome Force award on **Mike Bondi**, Forestry Extension agent for Clackamas County. Bondi was honored for his expertise in management planning for woodland owners and for his work in Christmas trees, youth environmental education, and forest marketing.

Last year's Awesome Force award went to **Bill Emmingham**, associate professor of forest science and Extension silviculture specialist. He was honored for his dedication to applied research and extension demonstrations and for his success at getting Extension agents involved in research. Last summer he and Bondi were co-leaders of Eurosilva, an Extension tour to the forests of Germany and central Europe.

The Awesome Force award got its name from an apocryphal story about a group of campus-based specialists who toured a field demonstration site. One of the group is said to have exclaimed, "What an awesome force this Forestry Extension team is when we get together on a problem!" The award is presented yearly to a Forestry Extension team member

**John Tappeiner**, professor of forest resources, has taken a position as a silvicultural scientist with the new Bureau of Land Management

cooperative research unit headquartered at OSU. He will formulate, coordinate, and conduct research for the BLM on alternative silvicultural practices and strategies. Tappeiner will continue with a joint



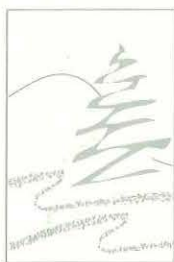
*John Tappeiner*

appointment at OSU, teaching and advising students and conducting research part-time at the College of Forestry.





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