About a month ago, OSU President Paul Risser asked everyone on campus to create broad changes to improve OSU’s image and position it for better public support. He sought four specific actions from each unit — followed by a fifth step that links budgets to the achievement of the four goals. What are the four actions? And how is the Fisheries and Wildlife Department dealing with them? In all cases, I think we are ahead of the game.

1) Each department should reevaluate with a panel of practitioners in its fields, all of its majors to determine if they truly make its students successful. The President’s call came almost simultaneously with the completion and submittal of our curriculum revision plan. Thus the labors of the past 2 years to change the way we approach undergraduate education had already been conducted. One can conclude that we had already decided that change was essential for our graduates to succeed, and we were responding. We have proposed combining the Wildlife Science and Fisheries Science degrees into a single offering, but making its structure much more flexible to accommodate the diverse goals of our students. Indeed we will now expect our students to take the lead in designing about a third of their degree program. We also have added requirements for “experiential learning” (including an internship) and group projects (to facilitate learning to work as a team). These and other significant changes, we believe, will better prepare our graduates for the 21st century. Although we have sought outside input on the revisions throughout, we recently sent the proposed changes to 30 diverse practitioners around the state to seek their opinions. Some of you are among them. If you would like to comment on the 52-page plan, please drop me a line and we will send you a copy.

2) Risser asked each unit to take an in-depth look at scheduling courses. He advocated

Continued on page 2
moving away from traditional “one professor, one term” model toward a “rich schedule that is infinitely more flexible.” Again, I believe we have been moving in that direction for a few years. For example, 2 years ago we restructured the FW 255 “techniques” course from a twice-a-week lecture/lab sequence to a schedule that focuses on 2 extended field trips (one terrestrial, one aquatic). We have added several topics courses, seminars, and other coursework that meet in evenings, or have a truncated schedule less than a term in length. For example, a 2-credit topics course on wildlife diseases this winter will have 3 lectures and a lab each week, but for only 3 weeks. And we are considering teaching the Fishery Biology class only one day a week next fall -- one day, all day, at the Hatfield Marine Science Center and environs.

3) Risser sought to quadruple the number of entries in the OSU Statewide catalog. Here the Department is recognized as a campus leader in the delivery of distance education. Dan Edge’s successful FW 251, Principles of Wildlife Conservation, is an outstanding example of remote delivery of education. This video-based course is available throughout the state and world. Next term we expect large numbers of advanced high school students to enroll—and earn OSU credit through the OSU High School Outreach Program. Last year we even had a student in Greece complete the course—and we recently had inquiries from Thailand! But our plans for distance education do not end there. Next academic year we expect to have 3 more courses available via distance technology. Bob Jarvis is well on his way with FW 311, Biology of Birds; Dan Edge is doing a new course, Wildlife Management in Agricultural Ecosystems; and we are just beginning to put together a course on Salmon Management in the Pacific Northwest.

4) Risser urged that every opportunity should be taken to express how OSU’s research enhances Oregon’s economic strength and improves human welfare. We are fortunate to have most of our research projects catalogued in Dean Thayne Dutson’s Oregon Invests! database. Dutson effectively delivers a strong message about the importance of the College’s research in supporting Oregon’s economic, social, and environmental goals. Yet it remains essential that we tell others how our research contributes to solving important issues. We seek your help in spreading the word.

So there you have it—the President’s charges and some of your department’s responses. The Great Gretzky once remarked that his success in hockey can be attributed to his always “skating to where the puck will be.” I think your department has been doing that.
Website Update

If you have recently accessed the Fisheries and Wildlife website (http://www.orst.edu/Dept/fish_wild/), you’ve probably noticed several changes. The most obvious difference is the page design and layout. Most people view the Internet from monitors that can see only 256 colors and cannot exceed 640 x 480 pixels in size. The new layout uses “browser safe” colors that appear the same on all color monitors. When colors are used on a webpage that are not “browser safe”, they “dither”, meaning that a process of applying patterns is used to simulate a wider color range. Unfortunately, the forest green and tan sidebars that were used in the prior design were not “browser safe”, and therefore dithered on many monitors. This produced some interesting results—creating colors that were significantly different among users. In some instances, changes were so dramatic that our page was confused with the University of Oregon school colors!

Other changes to site design include a smaller screen size resolution. This reduces the amount of scrolling up and down, or side to side for individuals with the average monitor resolution of 640 x 480 pixels.

Two functions were added to help with site navigation. The “sidebar” that appears on the left side of each page uses a JavaScript “mouse over” to highlight each link available. JavaScript is a computer language that was invented by Netscape (and partially adopted by Microsoft) to run programmatic functions in a browser. When the mouse passes over a “hyperlink” on the sidebar, a red diamond appears to the left of the available link. As a user continues to navigate through the site, the “sidebar” remains constant and the main link followed turns red, indicating where someone is within the site structure.

A search mode is now available on the homepage. This was included to assist individuals in finding information within the Fisheries and Wildlife website. Just enter keywords or concepts and a webpage is automatically created displaying a list of any pages containing the query items.

Other additions include a Natural Resource Employment webpage and a Calendar of Events section. The Employment page is a compilation of links to various websites containing natural resource employment opportunities for students and alumni. The Calendar section is a monthly schedule of events affiliated with the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife. Examples would be scheduled talks, thesis defenses, or professional meetings.

We hope you enjoy the “new” site and, as always, please feel free to email us with any comments you might have.

Kelly Wildman

Since I am writing this on Thanksgiving, I wish to give special thanks to those alums who have stopped by Nash Hall, written to us over the past year, and have given their time and money to make the department and OSU a little bit better.

Erik Fritzell
Barbara Shields

I come from Nebraska, where 95% of the people are registered conservative Republicans and the other 5% are considered “liberal subversives” or “communists.” You couldn’t get further away from mountains or the ocean than Nebraska, yet here I have landed near the “left” coast, snuggled next to the Cascades and so close to the ocean and its resources. Nebraska’s economy, much like Eastern Oregon’s, is supported largely by the cattle industry, and a good “Cornhusker” would never question the ecological impacts of irrigation, stream dewatering, grazing, deforestation, and other practices that are “good” for agriculture.

My childhood fishing experiences were limited to sunfish, bass, and crappie in abandoned gravel quarry pits. Rainbow trout were captured using cheese, marshmallows, and “pellet flies” at a crowded, “put-and-take,” spring-fed lake near my hometown of LaVista. Yet, somehow, by age seven, I had decided that I wanted to “study fish when I grow up”, and to “become a professor.” I pursued that dream to graduate school at the University of Minnesota, where I majored in Zoology and double-minored in Genetics and Fisheries Science for my Ph.D. I became acclimated to the severe winters there, where summer is defined as “two weeks of lousy ice-skating.” I had the opportunity to work on the genetics and life histories of fish populations in natural lakes, during which time I donated several pints of blood to countless voracious mosquitoes and leeches. During my graduate training, I was enchanted by tales told by Anne Kapusscinski, a member of my Graduate Committee who had done her dissertation at a Utopian place called the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife at Oregon State University in Corvallis. Boy, wouldn’t it be great to work in a place like that some day?

After graduate school, I bounced around from place to place in my attempts to get more experience and training in molecular genetics and phylogenetics of fishes. I ended up at Eastern Michigan University, where I had been a “replacement faculty” member for three years before coming to Corvallis. It was sad to leave behind my graduate students, but I am proud to say that one has completed her MS degree, another is writing his thesis, and a third (Kristy Groves) has come to OSU to work with me. I had the chance to teach a WIDE variety of courses in the Biology Department at EMU and in the School of Natural Resources at the U of M. Those opportunities strengthened my love for teaching and gave me the training and experience I needed.

We arrived in Corvallis on June 30th, having traveled across the continent from Ann Arbor, Michigan during the heat of summer. Adding to the pleasure of the trip was the calm companionship of my two children, then 1 ½ and 4 (“Are we there YET!?”) and a pet porcupine pufferfish, Percy, who was gasping his last by the time we hit Corvallis. Somehow, we all survived the traumatic event. Yes, we DID find a house – right around the corner from Dan and Sally Edge, and it is a great home!

I have been keeping busy since our arrival this summer. I have been writing proposals, and learning about teaching courses like FW 255 and 320 from experts Bob Jarvis, Stan Gregory, and Bill Liss. I have a research project on the life history and genetics of trout in the Dechutes River, and hope to undertake research on sea lamprey and rockfish in the near future. I have felt strangely comfortable in the Department here—it feels like “home.” I cannot say how much the friendliness and helpfulness of the faculty, staff, and students have all helped me to feel welcome. I hope to be able to carry out those childhood dreams by studying fish and by teaching others about them here at Oregon State. It’s great to be here!

Kathy Staley

After almost 2½ months of residence in Nash Hall, many of you are still asking just how I ended up here. Simply put, I’ve returned to my home stream. I was raised in the Sonoran desert, however, I recall many cold, wet family vacations on the Klamath River where my dad fished endlessly for chinook, and we kids tried to keep our hands warm. My training as a fish biologist began at the University of Arizona, where I co-managed the fish collection as an undergraduate marine biology student. Upon
graduation I landed my first job in the Department of Ichthyology of the California Academy of Sciences. After 6 months of formalin fumes and too much manuscript typing, I became a Staff Research Associate at UC Santa Cruz, working on sea urchin embryology. When the money ran out, I went to Europe, got married, and accompanied George to UBC where he completed his Master’s research in limnology and I worked as a research assistant in the Faculty of Medicine. In British Columbia, I was hopelessly captured by the allure of Pacific salmon natural history and its cultural place in the Northwest. Graduate school beckoned, and after visiting OSU and talking with Dick Ewing at the ODFW Research lab, I signed on to study the physiology of smolting coho in 1980, with the promise of a graduate degree from the Department of Zoology. I completed my thesis in 1983, and with heavy heart and an exciting job offer for George, moved to Sun Valley, Idaho. I spent the year sampling the waters of the Big Wood River and Silver Creek for BIG TROUT, until the opportunity to work on Atlantic salmon reproductive behavior in Newfoundland pulled me back to career objectives. I worked with Linn Montgomery at Northern Arizona University, with field trips to the Maritimes, until all this exposure to courtship and spawning triggered a strong biological response in us, resulting in the birth of 2 children in Flagstaff. This put a crimp on my ability to fly off to Newfoundland, and I decided it was time for a more sensible form of pay and joined the Wenatchee National Forest as a district fish biologist in Cle Elum, Washington. The Forest Service provided me incredibly relevant training in on-the-ground fish habitat management, not to mention the art of securing large woody debris! After 2 years on the district, I was offered a job on the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire as their liaison for the restoration of Atlantic salmon. Living in New England was a great experience, but my heart was in the West. Looking westward, I applied for the job I currently hold as a fisheries biologist with the Wildlife Habitat Management Institute of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly the Soil Conservation Service). After being offered the position, I suggested it be located in Corvallis because of the intense research focus on salmonid habitat restoration and conservation. My job has 2 objectives: (1) to transfer technology quickly and effectively to NRCS field personnel and policy makers so that the private landowners that NRCS serves might do a better job of land stewardship; and (2) to interface with the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife and other local researchers in the development of tools useful to land managers for the conservation of fish habitat and watershed management. In addition, I am assisting the Department with undergraduate internship options and Group Problem Solving sequences. Thanks to Erik Fritzell for recognizing the potential this partnership presents for extended education, better land stewardship, and lively debates which are inevitable with the addition of a “manager’s perspective.” And thanks to all of you for your warm welcome. I am delighted to be back in Corvallis and working with you. Now if I could just find a house to buy!

Graduate Students Contribute to Girls Science and Engineering Workshop

Monica Bond, Val Glooschenko and Stephanie Gunckel joined over 30 other volunteers in hosting the 22nd Annual 7th and 8th Grade Girls Science and Engineering Workshop held at Oregon State University on November 1, 1997. Seventy-two middle school girls and 40 parents from Corvallis and surrounding areas attended the workshop, which was sponsored by the Association for Women in Science (AWIS). After orientation and a presentation by a woman pediatrician, teams of girls competed in an “engineering challenge”—constructing a weight-bearing structure out of 20 sheets of paper and a meter of tape. This was followed by 8 tours ranging from such varied fields as internal medicine at Good Samaritan Hospital to a demonstration of high power pulsed lasers at OSU. Monica Bond led one of the tours to Hyslop Agronomy Farm to show girls why grey-tailed voles are important to the ecosystem.

Val Glooschenko
In 1995 and 1996, Dr. Carl Schreck, Larry Davis, and co-workers noticed that a sizable proportion of the salmon smolts that they implanted with radio transmitters and released in the Columbia River were ending up on breeding colonies of fish-eating waterbirds. Up to 30% of the radio tags deployed in smolts released in the lower river were finding their way to bird colonies in the estuary. These disturbing results prompted Dr. Dan Roby and his colleague Ken Collis from the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission to begin collecting data during the 1997 field season on the effects of avian predation on survival of juvenile salmonids. This research project is co-funded by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Bonneville Power Administration.

The results from the first year of this study have produced some real surprises and a potential source of concern for restoration of wild runs of threatened and endangered salmonids. There are currently nine major colonies of fish-eating waterbirds located on the lower Columbia River. Population census of these colonies indicates that most have grown in recent years, particularly the Rice Island Caspian tern colony (over 600% increase over the last 11 years) and the East Sand Island double-crested cormorant colony (160% increase over the last 5 years), both in the Columbia River estuary. The Caspian tern colony on Rice Island, a dredge material disposal island, is currently the largest in North America (over 8,000 nesting pairs), and perhaps the world. The two largest waterbird colonies in the study area, however, are gull colonies (mixed California and ring-billed gulls) in the Richland, Washington area with a combined total of approximately 35,000 nesting pairs.

Diet studies in 1997 revealed that Caspian terns nesting on Rice Island in the estuary preyed mostly on juvenile salmonids (86% of fish consumed), especially steelhead, coho, and chinook smolts. This specialization on salmonid smolts as a food source helps explain the high density of smolt PIT tags deposited on the surface of the colony. Recoveries of PIT tags indicated that this one bird colony consumed millions of smolts in both 1996 and 1997. Preliminary estimates of the numbers of juvenile salmonids consumed by this colony during the 1997 breeding season are in the range of 6 to 20 million fish, based on bioenergetics models of prey consumption.

Double-crested cormorants nesting in the estuary also relied heavily on juvenile salmonids as a food source early in the 1997 breeding season. The largest cormorant colony in the Columbia River Basin (c. 6,000 nesting pairs) is at East Sand Island in the estuary. Analyses of preliminary data indicate that the cormorant population in the estuary is also consuming millions of smolts. Thus the numbers of smolts consumed by colonial fish-eating birds in the estuary alone could represent a significant proportion of all out-migrating smolts.

Despite these disturbing results, there is currently a lack of data necessary to calculate even crude estimates of the numbers of juvenile salmonids consumed by gulls, or to refine estimates of the numbers of smolts consumed by Caspian terns and double-crested cormorants. Managers need to be careful not to jump to conclusions regarding the magnitude of smolt losses to birds; variation in weather and ocean conditions and smolt behavior likely result in considerable annual variation in avian predation.
If avian predation is a major and increasing source of mortality for juvenile salmonids, this is almost certainly a reflection of anthropogenic changes in the Columbia Basin. The Rice Island tern colony is a product of the artificial nesting habitat provided by dredging operations and the food resources made readily available to it by salmon restoration efforts. We know from smolt PIT-tag recoveries on the Rice Island colony that PIT-tags from smolts raised in the wild are less likely to be consumed by Caspian terns than expected at random. Consequently, hatchery-raised smolts appear to be more vulnerable to tern predation than wild smolts.

There is a growing body of evidence that the operation of the Columbia and Snake River hydrosystem may be contributing to avian predation rates on both hatchery-raised and wild juvenile salmonids in the Columbia River estuary. Carl Schreck and co-workers have collected data that support the hypothesis that various additive sources of stress to out-migrating juvenile salmonids contribute to reduced health status of smolts that reach the estuary and may increase the vulnerability of these fish to bird predation and other sources of mortality, regardless of whether they grew up in a hatchery or in the wild. This led Schreck and co-workers to speculated that smolts that reach the estuary under stress or premature developmentally may be avoiding seawater by remaining in the freshwater lense at the surface where they are more vulnerable to tern predation. Also, the stress on wild juvenile salmonids from negotiating dams and/or being barged downriver may contribute to reduced physiological condition and enhanced disease.

If bird predation is a problem, what can be done about it? There are a number of potential options for reducing avian predation on juvenile salmonids short of direct, lethal control of the birds, including:

- modification of habitat features to reduce the foraging efficiency of avian predators
- modification of nesting habitat at bird colonies to limit availability of nest sites and encour-

age potential recruits to nest elsewhere
- biological control of avian predators by encouraging natural predators and/or competitors.

Measures implemented to reduce avian predation will, however, need to be justified, particularly if those measures include direct control of bird populations. This will require reliable knowledge of the magnitude of the problem and the most appropriate and practical means for management. Bird management activities are likely to be controversial among the public. Basing control measures on the most reliable data possible will be crucial to public acceptability and accountability.

Regardless of the ultimate factors responsible for the failure of threatened and endangered wild stocks of salmon in the Columbia Basin to recover, avian predation may be a proximate factor that is currently limiting recovery. This Department research has identified a significant mortality factor for this major fishery resource. We must now establish the exact magnitude of this mortality and whether or not it is natural. If avian-related mortality is unnatural, we must then determine whether or not the problem is with the fish (e.g., poor fish quality leads to animals that would die anyway) or with an excessive number of birds. The results from this study will provide managers with important information for future decisions regarding restoration of wild salmonids. Information gained as part of this work will be critical in developing an effective management program aimed at reducing avian predation, if warranted. Management alternatives focusing on birds may be effective and efficient components of a comprehensive plan to restore runs of Columbia Basin salmonids.

Dan Roby
Fish & Wildlife Club Update

The OSU Fish and Wildlife Club got off to a great start Fall term with over 30 enthusiastic members. The Club has established a number of committees (e.g., annual spring break trip, field activities, recycling, museum days) to help encourage student involvement. The activities committee plans an outing each month such as the hike in McDonald Forest with a botany graduate student as a guide organized for next term. We have been busy creating a permanent display to represent fish and wildlife and associated careers for Museum Days. This event once per term and presents a fantastic opportunity for Club members to interact with school children and the public. The Club also has chosen members who will represent the Club at the meetings of the Agriculture Executive Council and the State Chapter meetings of The Wildlife Society and American Fisheries Society.

The members continue to share job announcements and information on upcoming events at each meeting, not to mention some great presentations from guest speakers. Winter and Spring terms will surely keep the Club’s members busy!

Upcoming Winter events:
Jan. 14, Jan. 28, Feb. 11, Feb. 25, Mar. 11: Tentative dates for Club meetings
Jan. 21: Museum Days
Feb. 11-13: Annual AFS conference
Mar. 19-22: Western Students Wildlife Conclave
Mar. 21-28: Spring Break trip

Upcoming Spring events:
April 15, April 28, May 13, May 27: Tentative dates for Club meetings
April 6-10: Annual TWS conference
May 8: Ag Days
no date set for: wildlife dinner, archery contest, camping trip, bird hike, fishing tournament.

The Club members, committees, representatives, and officers are striving to make this a very successful year for the OSU Fish and Wildlife Club! Please come and see what the Fish and Wildlife Club has to offer, everyone is welcome. Questions, comments, ideas, suggestions or anything else you have to offer should be addressed to Co-Presidents: Melissa Souza <souzam@ucsc.orst.edu> or Mindy Taylor <taylormi@ucsc.orst.edu>

Registry of Distinguished Graduates

The Registry of Distinguished Graduates is intended to recognize a select few of our alumni who have made major contributions to the field of fisheries and wildlife, and who have achieved real distinction in a career in natural resource education, research, or management.

Nominations Sought for 1998 Inductees

The committee for the Registry of Distinguished Graduates, composed of two faculty, Bob Anthony and Boone Kauffman, and two alumni, Dave Buchanan and Spencer Smith, is seeking nominations for the 1998 inductees. Candidates should be nominated from among those OSU graduates with at least 20 years of experience in the field. Nominations can take many forms, but should describe the highlights of the nominee’s professional career. A resume may be the most useful format, but a letter describing the nominee’s career and achievements also would suffice. Please send nominations to:

Department Head
Department of Fisheries and Wildlife
Oregon State University, 104 Nash
Corvallis, OR 97331-3803

Graduate Nets USDA’s Highest Award

Anne Kapuscinski (MS ’80, PhD ’85) received the Honor Award in June, USDA’s highest individual award. The award recognized her work leading the development of the first environmental safety guidelines for aquatic biotechnology research and development in the United States. Kapuscinski is a University of Minnesota fisheries professor and Minnesota Sea Grant Extension specialist. Congratulations Anne!
Department Electronic Mailing List

This list was created to coordinate and inform both alumni and the interested public of events, meetings, and discussion topics relevant to the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife. Postings, discussions, and announcements should pertain to issues of fish and wildlife conservation, and the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife. The list manager is Melani Bonnichsen. Her address is Melani.Bonnichsen@orst.edu

Subscribing
To subscribe to the list, send a message to:
listserv@mail.orst.edu
The body of the message text (not the subject line) should be the following:
subscribe fwalumni your_real_name
your_real_name is just that (e.g., Bob Smith).

Communicating with the List
Members
The list is unmoderated. To write to everyone on the list, send your message to:
fwalumni@mail.orst.edu

Unsubscribing
To unsubscribe, send a message to:
listserv@mail.orst.edu
The body of the message text (not the subject line) should be the following:
unsubscribe fwalumni

Errata
We fired the last newsletter editor because of his inability to get the errata section right (actually, he skipped the state on sabbatical). Not only did he spell ‘Oops’ as ‘Opps’, but he misspelled John Briggs name again! John was inducted into the Registry of Distinguished Graduates and his name was spelled as Riggs in the Winter 1996 newsletter and Biggs in the Summer 1997 newsletter. Once again John, we apologize—it is hard to get good help these days.

We also listed the criteria for Austin Hamer Scholarship incorrectly. The selection criteria should have read “Students with GPA’s of 2.5-3.0 showing a strong potential for a successful career in wildlife and evidence of financial need.”

Over the past two years several faculty and graduate students in the department made significant contributions to the management and conservation of cutthroat trout on the Pacific Coast. The results of those efforts have recently seen completion with the publication of the proceedings of a symposium, held in Reedsport, Oregon October 12-14, 1995. The impetus for the conference came from a few dedicated anglers who were members of the Lower Umpqua Flycasters. They were aided by a program committee that included Jim Hall, who was assisted in editing the proceedings by Pete Bisson and Bob Gresswell. Other departmental members contributing as speakers and authors were Bob Gresswell, Stan Gregory, Gordon Reeves and graduate students Pat Connolly, Kitty Griswold, Thomas Williams, and Chris Zimmerman.


The book is available for $20 postpaid from the Oregon Chapter, American Fisheries Society, P.O. Box 722, Corvallis, OR 97339.
Homecoming ‘97 was again different from some of the ‘oldies’ we used to enjoy. The College of Agricultural Sciences had its usual busy schedule of events which they called Roundup ‘97, but I still miss some of the old-time noise parades, house signs and decorations on fraternity row, and even the huge bonfires of yesteryear. Several classes did hold reunions. The class of ’57 celebrated its 40th and the class of ’72 its 25th and even the classes of ’86, ’87 and ’88 had get-togethers. I didn’t see too many of you old fish and wildlife grads at the department open house on Friday but a few did show up to enjoy the ‘goodies’ provided at Nash Hall by Jan Mosley and her able crew. Even Saturday’s football game with Utah State turned out great for the Beavers and their new coach Mike Riley with a big win. Now with that grand new alumni center open and going strong perhaps most of the returning old grads preferred to visit there instead of Nash Hall.

The Diamond Pioneer Agricultural Career Achievement Registry added another 40 new names to their membership rolls at their luncheon October 14. Three of them are graduates of the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife. The Registry was established in 1983 when the College of Agricultural Sciences observed its 75th anniversary. With the Registry, the college recognizes the significant contributions of many of our friends and colleagues who have served agriculture and related areas throughout a portion of their careers. Congratulations to our department’s newest members Joe Greenley ‘50, Andy Landforce ‘42, and Bob Mace ‘42.

40’s - 50’s A note from George Eicher, ‘41 who says he’s now “...almost completely retired with a few trifles of consulting continuing.” George was president of Eicher Associates, Inc., a group who did ecological and environmental analysis and planning. He still admits to playing quite a bit of golf and still follows the Beavers in sports. At the time he wrote he was planning to take in the American Fisheries Meetings and Past President’s luncheon in Monterey. Hope you made both George.

Wayne Howe, ’43 continues to be a loyal supporter of the Beavers and News & Views. He writes, “...from the lack of information concerning the ‘30’s and ‘40’s grads, one has to assume we are either too busy in retirement or too stove up to write.” Maybe it’s a little of both Wayne but keep those notes coming and thanks for your continued financial support of News & Views.

Great letter from Stan Smith, ’43, still living in Ann Arbor, MI, who continues to help my pet project, the R.E. Dimick Memorial Scholarship Fund. Stan sent a most generous check for the Dimick Fund “...to honor the memory of my co-mentor Jay Long who along with Prof Dimick has been a continuing inspiration and influence in what has been a most enjoyable and rewarding career and life. It seems that the department is continuing the Dimick-Long tradition of inspiring enthusiasm in students that carries on through their careers. It’s most gratifying to know that this is happening.”

Great news from Ralph Denney, ’53, now living in Roseburg, Oregon. Ralph reported his address change but mainly announced that his brand new wife Sharon can hunt and fish with the best and even outfishes him. Even better news was that he apparently has won his battle with kidney cancer. “...had kidney removed in March and they took big C with it. Also, retirement is great.” Congratulations on all counts Ralph!

Lew ’56 and wife Nora Polizzzi are now bonafide Alaskans. Guess they’ve left Nevada for good as their present address is PO Box 586, Haines, AK 99827. Bet Lew has already got his locker full of salmon and moose steaks and is probably running a trap line.

George Romano, ’57 checks in regularly and almost always includes a generous check for News & Views. His address is still 2716 Everett, Ottawa, IL 61350. How about an update on your present activities next time George.
60’s - 70’s  Paul Hemerick, ‘61 sent a note in July to report a new address at the Spring Creek National Hatchery at Underwood, WA 98651. Thanks Paul for the check for N&V.

Ralph Opp, ‘65 writes, “...I have been retired for just over two years now and find my days are generally too short to accomplish my many activities. Consulting work, environmental causes, bald eagle management, and traveling keep me busy. Also remodeling an old brick house in Klamath Falls and other neat things. I worked for over 33 years at wildlife biology/ecology for the state of Oregon, most of it for ODFW. It was very rewarding and challenging for me.”

John Thiebes, ‘72 checked in from Medford where he is now Rogue District Biologist for ODFW. “...My wife Nancy and I celebrated our 25th wedding anniversary in March. We have four kids, two in colleges, one in high school and one in elementary. After working for over 10 years in the Portland office we moved to Medford in ’91 and I am enjoying the great diversity of work and play which includes plenty of field activity.” Thanks for your generous contribution to News & Views John but I hope you have a rich uncle to help with that college tuition. OSU resident tuition this year is over $3,500 and it seems to increase every year!

Brooks Pangburn, ‘74 added a M.Ed. in ‘88 and has been named Information Systems Mgr. for Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster, a water management agency in Azusa, Cal. Brooks previously worked for Alaska Fish and Game and for the Yakima Indian Nation in Washington. In both places employing computers in the modeling and management of aquatic resources.

80’s - 90's  It’s always good to hear from Klaus Glitz who earned his BS in Fisheries in 1982. Send your letters and notes to Klaus at Oberlauterbach 1, 82393 Iffeldorf/Germany. Why not surprise Klaus and send him a Christmas card?

Lee Kuhn

View From The Past

Commercial Fisheries Field Trip, Spring 1962


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