



# Regeneration!

Newsletter of the  
Community Forestry Research Fellowship Program

Volume 2, no. 1

Winter 2002

## INTRODUCTION

To help achieve its purpose of promoting participatory research, the CFRF Program began working closely this year with the National Community Forestry Center (NCFC) and its four regional centers to bring graduate student researchers and communities into contact with one another. The intent in doing so is to initiate contact with communities early in the student's program so that the student will learn from communities what their research needs, and the issues they face, are before developing a research project. This will hopefully produce research that is more participatory and more responsive to community needs.

This issue of *Regeneration!* therefore contains much information about research opportunities. Please circulate this information widely among graduate students who may be interested. Many opportunities exist for participatory research with the NCFC's regional centers and its partner communities. In his article beginning on page 8, Ajit Krishnaswamy describes the work of the NCFC and its efforts in outreach and providing technical assistance. This is followed on page 11 by brief descriptions of specific research opportunities. Of course, many opportunities also exist in communities that are not partnering with the NCFC. In her informative essay on community forestry in the Virgin Islands, Astrid Jirka presents information about several organizations involved with trees and forestry in this U.S. territory.

In the "Voices from the Field" column, Jennifer Graham does not discuss research opportunities, but rather provides several insights into the potential hazards of conducting participatory research in situations of intense conflict.

The remainder of the newsletter contains announcements, information about upcoming events and available resources, calls for papers, and job announcements. As always, please send suggestions and comments to me at [cffellow@nature.berkeley.edu](mailto:cffellow@nature.berkeley.edu). Enjoy!

Carl Wilmsen

Editor



## FOCUS

### **The Not-so-Virgin Islands**

by Astrid Jirka  
(M.A. fellow, 1998)

#### *The Rhetoric of Community Forestry*

My suspicions have mostly come true. I was asked to write an article concerning community forestry in the US Virgin Islands (USVI) for our newsletter. Upon approaching various people in this field almost everybody said, "Well, I'm not really sure what that is, but I could describe to you the work that I do." No great surprise, that practically all of the work that these people are doing can be considered, in my terms, to be some form of community forestry.

To this day, and after having completed a master's thesis on the subject, I am still not exactly sure what our common definition of this scholarly term might be. Community-initiated forestry management would most likely be an integral part of our definition. But, I believe we

need to be careful not to judge an organization too quickly. The practice of community forestry can, I believe, be found in at least three distinct ways. I would term these participation, education and organization. A community member contributing to forestry issues in even only one of these ways is actively practicing community forestry. School children who clean up curbsides within forested areas of the island, teachers and national park rangers (local or not) who are educating children and the community about the local forest environment, and members of organizations who are raising funds and running programs to encourage participation in and education of forestry issues are all vital to supporting community forestry. Yet, when asked this term, they are unaware of their contribution!

Upon further prodding I did, of course, receive some very elucidating answers to my questions concerning what is the state of community forestry in the USVI. I began my research by contacting several local organizations that are dealing with environmental issues and by sending out a general email questionnaire to pertinent individuals. I have also paid attention to newspaper articles and to the work of the US Park Service for which I work. In writing this article for our newsletter, I thought it would be helpful not only to give some general information about the islands, the community, and the forests, but also about some of our greatest environmental concerns, who is involved and what they are doing, and where more research is needed. It is my hope that some future students might be able to use this information to further their studies here.

#### *A Profile of the USVI: Culture and Environment*

Despite their name, there is nothing much “virginal” about these islands anymore. The USVI consist of the islands of St. John, St. Thomas and St. Croix and are part of the lesser Antilles chain of Caribbean islands which were

molded out of earthquakes and volcanoes around 108 million years ago. It was not until about 3000 years ago that we have the first evidence of human life here. At the moment that Christopher Columbus first set his eyes on and then named these islands “virgin” in 1493, they ceased to be so. The existing Taino people and the natural rainforests in which they lived were quickly eliminated to be replaced by European, primarily Danish, land-owners, by African slaves and by, predominantly sugar-plantations. The slave and sugar industries were active throughout the entire Caribbean from the late 1600’s to the early 1900’s. These three islands were purchased from the Danish West Indies Company in 1917, by the US, for 25 million dollars in gold, primarily as a military stronghold for the first World War.

With the dismantling of the plantations, the islands’ forests were left to recover, although even until the 1950s they were harvested for the making of charcoal. In 1954, Laurence Rockefeller designated the Virgin Island National Park (VINP) on the island of St. John because of his own environmental concerns and because St. John was one of his favorite vacation spots. The Park today has grown to encompass 8,000 acres or two thirds of the forested island, as well as 9,000 acres under the water along the island’s coast. St. Thomas and St. Croix each have designated natural sites under the US Park Service, but these are small plots of land. The intensive agricultural use that these hilly islands withstood for 3 centuries denuded the islands of their precious topsoil. The water table has dropped significantly, and the topsoil is both shallow and highly porous. The state of the forest today varies from combined moist forests to dry evergreen forests to desert like conditions with many cacti. Annual rainfall varies from 35 – 70 inches per year, depending on the year and location. The forests are not productive in terms of agricultural or commercial products, although there are a few individuals who continue to

harvest local forest goods for their own use and for sale at small local markets.

In the 1950's the USVIs began to be discovered by US Americans who were seeking both adventure and escape from the political climate on the mainland. Tourism became a booming industry and is now the main industry that brings income to the people who live here – the islanders. Many, many West Indians migrate to the USVI to find work, while maintaining families on other islands and on the mainland. Middle and upper class people from the mainland US continue to move to the islands, often on a seasonable basis, but some permanently, in search of warmer climates and for the more relaxed way of life. While the islands still maintain a majority black West Indian population and culture, there is quite a melting pot to be found here. The three islands are all under the same jurisdiction as a territory of the US under one governor. While there is movement between the three, each one has its own unique qualities and acts separately with regard to many areas of governance.

#### *Environmental Concerns in the USVI*

I have found that community forestry is fairly active here in terms of the issues which are affecting our dry tropical forests. While there are, in particular in the VINP, large tracts of undeveloped forest land, much of the attention regarding forestry in the VIs concerns ameliorating the condition of the urban forest environment. Urban in these areas by no means connotes a large city environment, but rather areas that are populated and might be regarded as towns elsewhere. The emphasis here is on trees as opposed to forest ecosystems. While this may not be the most prevalent notion of community forestry, I believe that there is room for community forestry within an “urban” environment as well.

Many concerns were expressed over the lack of interagency and governmental attention paid to

forestry issues. There appears to be a lack of awareness of forest and tree issues among decision makers as well as a lack of education and training for those individuals who are directly involved in careers where the consideration of trees could be a factor (i.e. road crews, landscapers, builders, etc.). In urban environments, individual trees are not valued in terms of their economic worth or for the improved quality of life which they afford. Consequently, they are not considered either in their removal or in their addition to new development plans.

In terms of the forests, there is great concern over the introduction of non-native species of both plants and animals onto the islands which may not be as well suited overall to the conditions here and which may cause the decline of native species. The uncontrolled management of cattle, donkeys and goats poses a great threat to the survival of native plants and animals. Feral populations of mongoose, rats and cats further add to this situation.

In addition, the removal of large tracts of trees as a result of development has caused a great amount of topsoil to wash into the coastal waters. Mangrove ecosystems in particular are threatened which, carries implications for distress of higher altitude forests. Coral communities are also threatened. This is of great concern as coral communities are already in decline here, as well as all over the globe. Fish and coral are ecologically closely interlinked, which means that reef fish are also threatened by topsoil runoff. There are tracts of private land which lay within the VINP's border which contribute to this situation. For this reason and others, an area of concern for the VINP is to eventually be able to acquire some of the yet, undeveloped plots.

It is primarily through the avenue of varying types of organizations that Virgin Islanders are finding ways to contribute to community forestry. Perhaps the easiest way to go about

depicting the different types of activities (and thanks to the small nature of these islands) is to give a brief synopsis of these organizations. With this said, let me profile some of the work that is being done here to ameliorate not just the condition of the forests, but of trees, as well.

1) “Manjack Trees Blossom Early”. The Daily News, Thursday, July 5, 2001. By *Olassee Davis*, local St. Croix resident and environmental educator. Mr. Davis is a native of the USVI and writes periodic editorials in the island’s main newspaper educating people about our natural environment and culture and focusing specifically on trees. He also leads educational nature hikes for locals and tourists. He is joined by a few other local individuals whose names resurfaced with regularity while I was speaking with members of organizations for their vast knowledge of the local plants and their ability to share this knowledge with other individuals.

2) “Beach Combers: Kids help community, each other with clean up fun”. The Avis, Sunday – Monday July 8-9, 2001. Here is the *St. Patrick’s Catholic Church Youth Group* taking action to pick up the vast amounts of litter that end up on our beaches. Articles such as this appear with some frequency, particularly during the school free summer months, whereby local church and other youth organizations rally together to clean up the environment whether on the beach, the roadsides or on inland trails.

3) “Mahogany Tree Magic”. Daily News, Wednesday, June 13, 2001. The *St. Croix Environmental Association* is featured in connection with its’ ReLeaf Program which is working in conjunction with Cornell University (my former place of study!) to replant mahogany trees in one of the main squares of Christiansted, the island’s main town. The effort is being undertaken in order to improve the urban environment and to honor some of its old natural and cultural heritage. Funding is being provided by the VI Department of

Agriculture (see # 7) and support is being given by local landscapers and architects, among others. [cburke@seastx.org](mailto:cburke@seastx.org)

4) The Sisters Garden. This is a project being organized by the *Community Foundation of St. John*, with funding from the Urban and Community Forestry Program (see # 7). It is a local project underway to create a park and botanical garden with a focus on native tree species and medicinal plants to be used as an educational tool. [mblazine@yahoo.com](mailto:mblazine@yahoo.com)

5) Caribbean Environmental Discussion Lists. Maintained by the *Island Resources Foundation*, these are 13 different lists with different subject matters that are open to the public and which offer a forum for discussion of environmental matters in the Caribbean. [bpotter@irf.org](mailto:bpotter@irf.org)

6) Virgin Island Environmental Resource Station. Operated under the auspices of *Clean Islands International* and the *University of the Virgin Islands*, this station located at the remotest area of St. John, offers camps which promote volunteerism and environmental education to children near and far, in particular as regards the mangrove forests. [rb@islands.org](mailto:rb@islands.org)

7) *Urban and Community Forestry Program, VI Department of Agriculture*. This program seems to be by far the most active in the inter-island management of forests and trees with a great emphasis being put on urban tree issues. The program is attempting to bring together individuals and organizations from many different sectors of island life in order to educate and train them as well as to develop comprehensive forestry and tree management plans. [vitrees@hotmail.com](mailto:vitrees@hotmail.com)

8) *National Park Service*. I know, I know, this is a *national* organization, BUT, many of the people working in the VINP are from the islands and are working very hard to maintain the

natural resources, both marine and terrestrial of the USVI. From active resource conservation and protection to park maintenance and environmental education of local children (like the Youth Conservation Corps) and communities, the park is vital to community forestry.

9) *Friends of the Park*. This is a non-profit organization based in St. John which supports the VINP by raising funds for further land acquisition and other park projects as well as by developing programs within the park which offer environmental, cultural and historical education. They are also active in coordinating local volunteers for many park projects.

[toliver@friendsvinp.org](mailto:toliver@friendsvinp.org)

### *Research Opportunities*

Great thanks to these organizations and individuals who are doing the work they are doing! Of course the above is a sample and there are others doing equally good work. While it may not be evident to the average person on the street, I think that community forestry is alive and well here. But, of course, there is always more work to be done. Some of the research needs from people I contacted include the following:

- Developing a territorial “forest/tree plan” with interagency cooperation which would likely include many of the following suggestions
- Creating local regulations and enforcement regarding tree removal
- Designing training for all individuals who are involved in the removal and/or addition of trees to landscapes
- Creating environmental education curricula in public schools
- Studying the use and maintenance needs of Native and Endemic species
- Studying the impacts of Endemic species on native species
- Developing a native tree nursery

- Incorporating native species in development projects
- Finding methods for controlling invasive species
- Finding methods for controlling free roaming animals, i.e. cattle, donkeys, goats
- Conducting an economic assessment of trees, especially urban
- Developing more projects for public involvement
- Developing more eco-tourism possibilities

The USVI are not the most difficult place to lure people towards and I hope that with the information I have provided and the list of needs of these islands that some individual might come forward to take advantage of the sights and possibilities to be found here. I have fairly detailed contact information for many organizations and would be more than happy to share! Please let me know if you do take advantage of some of this information, as I would be interested to know. [You may contact Astrid at [asj@viaccess.net](mailto:asj@viaccess.net). Editor.]



## VOICES FROM THE FIELD

### **Understanding Conflict: Can Participatory Action Research Play a Role?**

by Jennifer Lee Graham  
Forest Community Research  
(M.A. fellow, 2000)

*“...Every time...any kind of a sit-down dialogue occurs, the first thing that is real apparent is the level of distrust of the representatives that are in the room. In that, the two sides line up at the table if you will...and the first thing is, “I don’t trust anything the guy on the right is saying,” and, “I don’t believe anything the guy on the left is saying. They’re*

*just here to try to convince me of lies and so everybody distrusts everybody and you get off to a ground zero progress.” - Timber company employee, Kane, PA.*

While this gentleman is describing the dynamics among those involved in a decade long conflict over logging in the Allegheny National Forest (ANF), the quote is illustrative of the mutual mistrust that often characterizes conflict situations. During field research in the ANF, I was confronted with the challenge of engaging in research with a population of people who have a history of adversarial relations and a high level of distrust. Although committed to the principles of participatory action research, I learned that I would have to modify the approach at times due to the sensitivity of the issues and the level of tensions amongst stakeholders. In this column I will discuss insights I gained from this experience in light of their implications for the constraints and opportunities of participatory research in a conflict setting. Specifically, I will discuss the challenges of building trust, identifying a research question, ensuring representation of broad range of perspectives, and making a transition from research to action.

Participatory action research seeks to balance three elements: research, participation and action. The emphasis is on mutual learning, shared responsibility and social action (Greenwood and Levin 1998). In contrast to conventional research, participatory action research engages community participants as co-researchers in a process of collaborative inquiry. Facilitating participatory action research in a conflict setting presents a unique set of challenges to the researcher. Because of the tension surrounding such controversial issues as land and resource management, the researcher may find it difficult to establish and maintain trust with stakeholders. Building trust with stakeholders that may have an inherent distrust of university researchers and the foundations who support them requires a careful diplomacy;

a willingness to be on the receiving end of potential accusations and criticism; a genuine openness and interest in objectively listening and learning from the people affected by the conflict; a commitment to seeking out diverse stakeholders representative of the range of views within the conflict.

Even if the researcher is able to attain a certain level of trust with stakeholders, this does not mean that the stakeholders trust each other. The researcher needs to be sensitive to the level of trust among parties involved in the conflict, as bringing adversaries together prematurely in the name of participatory action research could result in a heightening of tensions and hostility. This means that modifications may be required to avoid the potential of worsening the situation. Ideally, my research in the ANF could have been designed and conducted by a core group of people with representation from all sides of the issue: timber industry, the Forest Service, environmental organizations and local community representatives. Due to the hostility and lack of trust between many of these actors, bringing them together to come to agreement on the goals of my research was simply not possible. Instead, discussions were held with each of the stakeholder groups independently of the others.

Because of their divergent positions and interests, stakeholders in a conflict are likely to differ in their very definition of “the problem.” For the Forest Service, it could be the impact litigation from environmental organizations has on the time commitments of its staff; for the Allegheny Forest Alliance (a community organization), it could be the decline in revenue local schools and counties have received due to the decrease in timber harvest; the timber industry would likely define the problem as inadequate access to timber on national forest land; while the Allegheny Defense Project (the environmental organization) would point to the destructive impacts of logging on the natural environment. Clearly, these different groups

would find it difficult—if not impossible—to agree on a research agenda. A research question that sought to capture the varied and conflicting perspectives on the issue of logging on the ANF evolved out of a long process of independent interviews and focus group discussions rather than a consensus among all parties from the beginning.

Identifying the individuals and groups with whom a researcher will work is another critical step in the research process. To tease out the nuances within a conflict, the researcher must be sure to seek input from a number of individuals within a given organization. While an interest group may appear to be initially homogenous, interviews with individual members often reveals subtle differences in interests and perceptions of the problem. Also, because conflicts often involve organized interest groups, rather than assume that they are representative of the larger public, the researcher needs to seek out the views of non-aligned stakeholders as well. In the ANF discussions with individuals not affiliated with any particular group suggested that the organized groups represent the extremes of the conflict, and, consequently, do not represent the views of many who do not support one position or the other.

The transition from research to action may need to be left to the parties involved in the conflict, as the researcher may only have a short-term commitment to the area and may not have a vested interest in the outcome of the conflict. The continually changing nature of the political and related policy environment presents challenges to research which is only able to take a snap-shot of the situation and render findings based on the particular circumstances that were present at the time of research. Furthermore, it is important that the researcher recognizes the limits of her role; she is not a mediator or a practitioner who is to resolve the conflict, but rather she is a researcher seeking to understand the conflict.

A thorough, participatory analysis of the conflict can provide a sound basis for the beginnings of a collaborative learning process amongst stakeholders. Collaborative learning stresses improved understanding of the situation, building from stakeholders' experience and knowledge and the discovery of areas of potential agreement and disagreement (Daniels & Walker 1996). Through participatory research, a researcher can contribute to an improved understanding of the situation by exploring the interests and perceptions behind stakeholders' positions in a conflict. Areas of potential agreement and disagreement can be identified through a comparative analysis of individual and group interests.

Despite the challenges, researchers can make valuable contributions to a situation characterized by distrust and adversarial relationships. Through thoughtful, reflective research that seeks to improve understanding among parties to the conflict, an outside researcher can act as an impetus for a collaborative learning process that continues long after the fieldwork is over.

### *References*

- Daniels, Steven E., and Gregg B. Walker. 1996. Collaborative learning: Improving public deliberation in ecosystem-based management. *Environmental Impact Assessment Review* 16:71-102.
- Fischer, Frank. 1993. Citizen participation and the democratization of policy expertise: From theoretical inquiry to practical cases. *Policy Sciences* 26: 165-187.
- Greenwood, Davydd J., and Morten Levin. 1998. *Introduction to Action Research: Social research for social change*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.



## SPECIAL REPORT

### **The National Community Forestry Center at Work**

By Ajit Krishnaswamy

Director, National Community Forestry Center  
[ajit@nnfp.org](mailto:ajit@nnfp.org).

The National Network of Forest Practitioners ([www.nnfp.org](http://www.nnfp.org)), a grassroots alliance of rural people in 48 states and British Columbia received a four-year grant in 2000 from the Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture to develop the National Community Forestry Center (NCFC). The NCFC is a network of a national center ([www.nationalcommunityforestrycenter.org](http://www.nationalcommunityforestrycenter.org)) located at Providence, Rhode Island, and four regional centers hosted by organizations involved in rural development:

- Appalachian Center, Mountain Association for Community Economic Development, Berea, Kentucky ([www.appalachianforest.org](http://www.appalachianforest.org))
- Northern Center, Yellow Wood Associates, St. Albans, Vermont ([www.ncfcnfr.org](http://www.ncfcnfr.org))
- Pacific West Center, Forest Community Research, Taylorsville, California (<http://pwcfc.org>)
- Southwest Center, The Forest Trust, Santa Fe, New Mexico ([www.theforesttrust.org/research.html](http://www.theforesttrust.org/research.html))

The NCFC is staffed by a director at the national center, and principal investigators, center coordinators and research staff in each of the four regional centers. Bioregional advisory

councils (BACs) representing diverse citizen interests guide each center. Through these citizen councils, the NCFC aims to integrate research and rural people's knowledge into activities that contribute to community well being, as well as build the research capacity of rural, forest-based communities. Other objectives of the NCFC are:

- Providing training, technical assistance, and education to community members.
- Conducting research identified by rural communities.
- Making knowledge and research more available to rural people.
- Facilitating collaboration between researchers and rural communities.

The NCFC tries to reach these objectives in the following four ways: 1) partnering with communities; 2) conducting research identified by regional advisory councils; 3) providing technical assistance to communities; and 4) outreach.

#### *Partnering with communities*

The regional centers are to work collaboratively with individual communities, and technically and financially support one or more community representatives from partner communities known as "local cooperators" to carry out research on significant community forestry issues identified by regional advisory councils and the communities themselves. Each regional center was expected to establish partnerships with at least two communities in the calendar year 2001. Examples of research being conducted by partner communities are mentioned below.

The Northern Center supported research being conducted by its two partner communities - Starksboro, Vermont, and Mt. Washington Valley, New Hampshire. In Starksboro, the local cooperator has been working with the community's planning commission to identify issues and develop indicators of forest health to



inform local decision-making. In Mt. Washington Valley interviews were completed with forest landowners in the eleven towns of the region to test assumptions about landowner needs. Reports of the research being conducted by partner communities will soon be published. For 2002, the Center selected five new partner communities. The Pacific West Center is supporting the Native American Maidu Culture and Development Group with their U.S. Forest Service stewardship pilot project. The Southwest Center is currently working with four partner communities: Indigenous Community Enterprises (ICE) and the Navajo Nation, Zuni Pueblo, Las Humanas, and the Southern Utah Forest Products Association (SUFPA).

#### *Conducting research identified by regional advisory councils*

The regional centers are to conduct research identified by the regional advisory councils on topics relevant to communities in the region. The Northern Center conducted research on the relationship between who owns the land and how the forests are managed. It has published a draft paper "Does Ownership Matter? Land Ownership and Forest Management in the Northern Forest". The Southwest Center is starting a regional research project that compares fuel reduction treatments and restoration projects in each of the four corner states. This will be used to develop a protocol for communities to use in generating similar information in their area. The Pacific West Center is conducting research in ecosystem workforce assessment (Latino, Southeast Asian, and forest contract labor), and worker monitoring of mushroom harvesting.

#### *Providing technical assistance to communities*

The centers are to provide technical assistance to communities both directly and through partners on forestry and natural resource based issues. Regional center staffs are available to provide information and referrals on a variety of topics. The national and the Northern and Southwest centers have toll-free numbers so that

the public can reach them for information or help. All the regional centers have developed networks of qualified technical assistance providers and partner organizations to help rural communities in their region. For example, the Northern Center has 26 researchers, and a total of 55 technical assistance providers in their database of resources for rural people. The Center also has more than 80 partner organizations in the four states in its region (Vermont, New York, New Hampshire, and Maine) that are also included in their database. Several of these partners are co-sponsors of participatory research workshops for communities. The Center has already completed three workshops in Vermont, New York, and New Hampshire.

#### *Outreach*

All of the regional centers have been publishing articles, brochures, newsletters, reports, and posters concerning center activities and community forestry issues to be shared with communities in the region and nationally. The regional centers have also been conducting workshops and meetings with community groups. The Northern Center has a master database of 1078 that it uses to mail information about Center activities. The Center also has a listserv that has become a place to share information, announce training opportunities and offer technical resources. The Southwest and Pacific West Center have relied on on-site visits to reach out to Native American and other underserved communities.

The Northern Center has produced several publications for communities and schools described elsewhere in this newsletter. The Southwest Center's recent newsletter named *Comunidad y Madera* – Community and Wood – was widely distributed in the region.

The NCFC will be expanding its work with partner communities, and its research, technical assistance and outreach programs in the year 2002 – the third year of the project. Three of the four regional centers have very active work

programs for 2002. In October 2001 the NCFC decided to start a search for a new host organization for its Appalachian Center. Currently, the search is in progress. A request-for-proposals was circulated in the region and we have received some very good proposals. We expect the search to be completed in January 2002. When the new host organization is identified, the Appalachian Center would carry out similar activities as the other regional centers.



## NCFC NEWS

### **National Community Forestry Center Funds Local Studies**

Five communities will receive targeted assistance from the National Community Forestry Center, Northern Forest Region over the coming year. The towns of Brighton, Lincoln, and Island Pond in Vermont; the Middle Ground Collaborative of Maine; and timber harvesting communities of New Hampshire and Vermont will each receive up to \$7,000 to hire a local coordinator and technical assistance from Center staff and partners to engage community residents in conducting research. The five communities were chosen from a slate of seven nominees following presentations to the NCFC, Northern Forest Region advisory council at their fall retreat in Jackson, NH.

Members of northern New Hampshire and Vermont timber harvesting communities will study how recent changes in forest land

ownership are impacting forest management, timber harvesting, and rural economies. The Towns of Brighton and Richford will gather information to assist in developing forest-based economic development strategies. The Town of Lincoln will engage local residents of all ages in gathering information to assist in creating a management plan for their municipal forest. The Middle Ground Collaborative has developed an interactive exhibit to tour the state in an attempt to generate dialogue about the history and future of Maine's forest resource. The Collaborative will develop methods to effectively engage those who view the exhibit and create a running record of their responses.

All five communities will receive training in participatory research methods and facilitation in developing a work plan to complete their research. They have agreed to work with the Center to share their learning and results with other communities throughout the region.

## NCFC Publications

The National Community Forestry Center, Northern Forest Region would like to announce the availability of several free publications for all those living and working in the Northern Forest - Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York. Please call us at 1-800-727-5404 (802 524-6141) or email [yellowwood@yellowwood.org](mailto:yellowwood@yellowwood.org) if you are interested in receiving any of our publications listed below. All of our publications can also be downloaded from our website [www.ncfcnfr.net](http://www.ncfcnfr.net). Publications being sent to those outside the Northern Forest will be charged a nominal fee.

Publications include [short descriptions may be reviewed on the Center's website. Editor]:

**What Is Community Forestry and Why Does It Matter?**

**Who's Planning for Forests?**

**Community Forestry Made Real: Case Studies in Landowner Cooperation**

**The Story of the East Branch of Fish Creek Working Group in Tug Hill, New York**

**School-based Forest Education in the Northern Forest, Revised July, 2001**  
**So, You're Thinking of Starting a Forest Landowner Co-Op?**  
**What is Participatory Research and Why Does It Matter?**  
**What Does The Term Working Forest Mean To You?** (poster)



## GRADUATE OPPORTUNITIES

### Opportunities for Graduate-level Participatory Research

#### *Northern Forest Region*

The five communities receiving support from the NCFC Northern Forest Region each face a number of challenges many of which may be found in other communities in the United States: the effects on communities of changing uses of forest lands; maintaining unfragmented habitat for wildlife; closing of manufacturing facilities; high unemployment and low incomes; how to reestablish value-added manufacturing facilities; and the development of management plans for municipal forests. In addition, since most of the lands in the northern forest are privately owned, efforts to promote sustainable use and management practices rely on voluntary controls as well as on the promotion of alternatives to subdividing and developing private land. Demand for research is therefore high, and there are many opportunities for conducting graduate research in participation with these five communities as well as others in the region. If you are interested in contacting community representatives to discuss potential research topics contact Shana Ratner or Debra

Mason at the NCFC Northern Forest Region, (800) 727-5404 or (802) 524-6141.

#### *Southwest Region*

We are looking for people who can provide technical advice or work on long-term research projects with rural communities of the Southwest (Arizona, southern Colorado, New Mexico and southern Utah). Projects may include research related to fire and fuels management in ponderosa pine and/or piñon-juniper forests; non-timber forest products; capacity of communities to carry out forest restoration; monitoring national fire plan implementation; economic feasibility studies of forestry projects; community development using small diameter wood; and business development for traditional Mormon, Spanish, and tribal wood products. For background information, visit the Southwest Community Forestry Research Center web page at [www.theforestrust.org/research.html](http://www.theforestrust.org/research.html). If you are interested, please contact Tori Derr at 505-983-8992 x 36 or email [tori@theforestrust.org](mailto:tori@theforestrust.org).

#### *Pacific West Region*

The Collaborative Learning Circle is a regional network of organizations supporting community-based, sustainable forestry in northern California and southern Oregon. In response to changes in forest management, CLC participants realized the importance of working together to develop innovative projects that integrate community redevelopment with ecosystem management principles. CLC members have met regularly since 1994 to transfer expertise between groups and increase the capacity of each organization to pursue its goals. The CLC website (<http://www.communityforestry.net>) describes the work of several member organizations that could benefit from graduate research.

The Alliance of Forest Workers and Harvesters is a multicultural organization promoting social,

environmental and economic justice. The alliance was founded in 1997 to provide a means of collectively acting on the major changes occurring in the forest contracting and non-timber forest products industries that have significant consequences for jobs as well as for the environment. The alliance has many research needs, including a baseline assessment of the forest workforce in the Pacific Northwest. For more information contact Cece Headley at (541) 342-6146 or [alliancefwh@qwest.net](mailto:alliancefwh@qwest.net).

For other research opportunities in the Pacific West region contact the Pacific West Community Forestry Center at [Kusel@fcresearch.org](mailto:Kusel@fcresearch.org) or (530) 284-1022.

### **Land Trusts in Tennessee**

The Clearfork Valley in Tennessee is home to the Woodland Community Land Trust. Since 1977 Woodland has been acquiring land, settling cash poor families on it, and establishing common access lands to meet the needs of those families. The land trust is currently settling four families on a forty acre parcel. Each family will receive a one acre parcel, assistance with building a house, and access to the remaining acreage as a commons. For more information contact Tonia Bookman or Marie Cirillo at (423) 784-5304.

### **Graduate Program in Regional Resilience and Adaptation**

*The Interdisciplinary Graduate Education and Research Training (IGERT) Program at the University of Alaska Fairbanks*

The University of Alaska Fairbanks offers a graduate training program in Regional Resilience and Adaptation (RR&A) to train scholars, policy-makers, and managers to address issues of regional sustainability in an integrated fashion. The program provides

training at the Ph.D. and master's level. Our goal is to educate a new generation of scholars, policy makers, and managers to integrate the perspectives of natural and social sciences in addressing both the basic understanding of regional systems and the application of this understanding to management issues. The program provides training to graduate students from the University of Alaska and to graduate students at other universities who wish to enroll for one year of intensive course work in Regional Resilience and Adaptation at the University of Alaska. The program emphasizes cross-cultural communication through heavy involvement with the Alaskan Native American community and with managers, businesses, and conservation groups.

We strongly encourage applications from ethnic minorities and other under-represented groups.

A detailed description of the program and application forms are available at our website (<http://www.regional-resilience.uaf.edu>) or by contacting

Terry Chapin  
Institute of Arctic Biology  
University of Alaska  
Fairbanks, AK 99775  
[terry.chapin@uaf.edu](mailto:terry.chapin@uaf.edu)  
Tel. 907-474-7922; home 907-455-6408  
Fax 907-474-6967; home fax 907-455-6409

Target date for applications February 1, 2002



## AWARDS ANNOUNCEMENT

### Request for Proposals: Sustainable Forestry and Biodiversity

The National Commission for Science on Sustainable Forestry (NCSSF) is soliciting Letters of Intent (Due February 4, 2002) for our competitive awards process. NCSSF will fund ten specific projects in 2002, including: research, information syntheses, scientific assessments, tool development and a survey of practices. The projects in this first year will emphasize establishing a baseline of information and assessments for selecting future NCSSF research. Montreal Process Criteria 1: Sustainability and Biodiversity, is the initial program focus.

NCSSF's mission is to improve the scientific basis for the design, conduct and evaluation of sustainable forestry practices in the U.S. NCSSF work must be not only of the highest technical quality, but also directly relevant to the urgent needs of forest managers, policymakers and practitioners.

Based on the Letters of Intent, three candidates for each project will be invited to submit proposals for peer review. Awards are expected by June 2002 and will range from \$25,000 to \$250,000 each depending on the project.

Further information, project descriptions and instructions for Letters of Intent will be available at: [www.ncssf.org](http://www.ncssf.org).

NCSSF is a multistakeholder, non advocacy, not-for-profit NGO.



## UPCOMING EVENTS

### **The BC Community Forestry Forum: Exploring Policy and Practice**

Sponsored by University of Victoria, SIFERP, BC Ministry of Forests, Canadian Forest Service

#### Description:

The BC Community Forestry Forum is designed to facilitate discussion and information-sharing about community forestry. This 2½ day gathering will be an inclusive event with a broad focus, and will bring together diverse groups and individuals with an interest in community forestry. While the main focus is on British Columbia, the Forum will include presenters and participants from across Canada as well as from other countries. The Forum will appeal to community forestry practitioners, First Nations, community economic development specialists, community leaders, representatives from relevant provincial and federal agencies, policy-makers, conservationists, consultants, researchers, students, and others interested in community forestry.

For more information, please visit our website: [www.cf-forum.org](http://www.cf-forum.org)

#### Contact Info:

Brian Egan  
Eco-Research Chair of Environmental Law and Policy  
University of Victoria  
PO Box 3060  
Victoria, BC V8W 3R4  
Canada

### **Small Diameter Timber: Resource Management, Manufacturing and Markets Symposium**

The symposium "Small Diameter Timber: Resource Management, Manufacturing and Markets" will be held on February 25-27, 2002

at the West Coast Grand Hotel at the Park in Spokane, Washington. Nearly 50 speakers from 13 states and Canada will present results of completed and ongoing activities related to management and utilization of small diameter trees. There will also be poster presentations and vendor exhibits. The objective of this symposium is to draw attention to the national significance of the small diameter timber resource through new developments in management, harvesting systems, manufacturing products using small-log processing and wood drying practices, and market issues for wood products made from small trees.

Details and registration information can be found on the symposium web site: <http://ext.nrs.wsu.edu/small-diameter>

Or by contacting:

David M. Baumgartner Ph.D., C.E.  
Extension Forester and Professor  
Department of Natural Resource Sciences  
Washington State University  
PO Box 646410  
Pullman, WA 99164-6410  
(509) 335-2964  
Email: [baumgartner@wsu.edu](mailto:baumgartner@wsu.edu)

### **Conference on Global Perspectives on Indigenous People's Forestry**

A conference on Global Perspectives on Indigenous People's Forestry: Linking communities, commerce and conservation will be held June 4 - 6, 2002. The conference will be hosted by Forest Trends, The University of British Columbia (UBC) Faculty of Forestry, the UBC First Nations House of Learning, Iisaak Forest Resources, Ecotrust Canada, and the National Aboriginal Forestry Association.

For more information, go to:

<http://www.foresttrends.org/howeare/meetings.htm#vancouver2002>

Or email:

[forest-trends-news@forest-trends.org](mailto:forest-trends-news@forest-trends.org)

### **Minorities in Agriculture Natural Resources and Related Sciences 2002 Conference**

17<sup>th</sup> Annual Career Fair & Training Conference  
Thursday, April 4 - Saturday, April 6, 2002  
Portland, Oregon

<http://agsci.orst.edu/manrrs/index.html>

### **65<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Rural Sociological Society**

August 14-18, 2002

Chicago, Illinois

Deadline for submissions: February 15, 2002

<http://www.ruralsociology.org/>

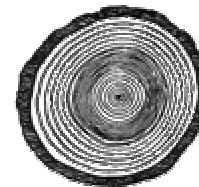
### **Smallwood 2002: Community & Economic Development**

Albuquerque Convention Center

Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA

April 11-13, 2002

<http://www.forestprod.org/confsmallwood02.html>



### **ORAL HISTORY WORKSHOP**

The eighth annual Morrissey Oral History Workshop will be held March 1-3, 2002 in San Francisco, California. In this three day workshop Charles T. Morrissey, former president of the Oral History Association and current consultant to the Oral History and Archives Program at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, provides training in all

aspects of conducting oral histories, from developing rapport to interviewing strategies, from project management to fundraising, from navigating ethical dilemmas to tips on technology, and more. Tuition is \$275. For more information contact Gail Kurtz at (510) 525-7050, [gdkurtz@attbi.com](mailto:gdkurtz@attbi.com), or Elizabeth Wright at (415) 928-3417, [Elizabeth@HistoryInProgress.com](mailto:Elizabeth@HistoryInProgress.com).

### CASE STUDIES AVAILABLE

*Forest Communities, Community Forests: A Collection of Case Studies of Community Forestry* is now available online <http://fcresearch.org/communityforestryresourcepages.html>. The book of case studies was compiled by Forest Community Research for the Seventh American Forest Congress Communities Committee. Thirteen case studies are divided into three categories, Investment in Natural Capital, Process to Practice, and Stewarding the Land.

Contributors include: Gerald I. Gray, Ann Moote, Peter Lavigne, Sam Burns, Victoria E. Sturtevant and Jonathan I. Lange, Thomas Brendler, Barb Cestero and Jill Belsky, Ellen Stein and Tim Richard, Mary Mitsos, Kimberly McDonald, Rebecca McLain, and Elisa Adler.

For a hardcopy please send \$6 to  
Will Kay,  
PO Box 11,  
Taylorsville, CA 95983.



### NEW BOOK

The Natural Resources Law Center announces the publication of its most recent book: *Justice and Natural Resources: Concepts, Strategies, and Applications* (Island Press, January 2002). Edited by researchers at NRLC, the book explores concepts of environmental justice in the realm of natural resources. Contributors consider how decisions about managing and using resources can exacerbate social injustice and the problems of disadvantaged communities. Looking at issues that are predominantly rural and western—many of them involving Indian reservations, public lands, and resource development activities—the book offers a new, expansive view of environmental justice. Its 21 contributors represent natural resource and Native American issue areas from “traditional” sources as well as academia, government, and field experience: Gary Bryner and Kathryn Mutz of the Natural Resources Law Center, Jan Buhrmann, Henry H. Carey, Luke W. Cole, Sheila Foster, David H. Getches, Sarah Halvorson, Lisa Headington, Barry E. Hill, Sarah Krakoff, Patricia Nelson Limerick, David N. Pellow, Jill Replogle, Jeff Romm, Dean Suagee, Nicholas Targ, Gerald Torres, James L. Wescoat Jr., and Tseming Yang.

The book is available from Island Press. To order, contact the publisher directly at [www.islandpress.org/book](http://www.islandpress.org/book) or phone 1-800-828-1302. (368 pages, Cloth \$55.00, Paper \$27.50) For preview copies, contact Elizabeth Coxe at 202-232-7933, extension 20 or e-mail [ecoxe@islandpress.org](mailto:ecoxe@islandpress.org).

### NEW ASSOCIATION

The International Association for Society & Natural Resources (IASNR) was established in response to the high levels of interest in the International Symposium for Society and

Resource Management and the journal, *Society and Natural Resources*. IASNR is open to all individuals interested in interdisciplinary social science and natural resources research on the environment. Membership fees will support the journal (*Society and Natural Resources*), an annual newsletter, and Symposium mailings and information. Additionally, members will have free online access to *Society and Natural Resources*.

There will be two membership categories/fees:  
 Professional - \$90  
 Students - \$60

For more information, contact:  
 Donald R. Field, Executive Director  
 International Association for Society and  
 Natural Resources  
 Department of Forest Ecology and Management  
 1630 Linden Drive  
 Madison, WI 53706-1598  
 (608) 262-6969  
[drfield@facstaff.wisc.edu](mailto:drfield@facstaff.wisc.edu)

## CALL FOR PAPERS

*Projections*: The MIT Journal of Planning  
 SPECIAL ISSUE: PLANNING FOR  
 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

*Projections* is a peer reviewed journal that welcomes submissions from faculty and students of planning, public policy, environmental sociology, and law. Each year, *Projections* devotes one issue to a specific set of policy problems. Issue 3:2 will focus on a variety of planning approaches to environmental justice concerns.

While environmental injustices have been documented using a variety of case study, historical, and statistical methods, less attention has been given to their root causes. State and local land use decisions as well as historical patterns of industrial location, geography, and

commerce have largely contributed to the disproportionate experience of environmental harm by low-income, minority communities. The current landscape has been largely shaped by planning practices such as exclusionary and expulsive zoning, building codes that encourage development in areas with inexpensive land, and siting processes that provide inadequate notice of hearings, response to public comments, cooperation with potentially displaced communities, or consideration of project alternatives. The next generation of planners, lawyers, sociologists, and policymakers must confront environmental injustices with strategies for reversing the effects of these planning practices on impacted communities. In this spirit, *Projections* will consider manuscripts that address a wide range of strategies, including regulatory approaches, pollution monitoring technologies, informational systems, participatory models, and regional planning techniques, for confronting the root causes of environmental injustices, including traditional planning practices.

*Projections* upholds high academic standards and publishes the best proposals and evaluations of planning solutions to timely problems in a visually stimulating format. Leading academics and practitioners that have worked and published in the area of environmental justice will serve on our Editorial Board and help guide the development of this important issue.

Papers should be written according to the standards of the American Psychological Association's Publication Manual and should not exceed 8,000 words. Please double-space all parts of the manuscript and leave one-inch margins on all sides. Footnotes, when needed, should be separated from the text document. Tables should also be separated from the text document and formatted so as not to exceed 3.5 inches. Images are acceptable, and should be provided in .tif format, minimum 5 inches across and 300 dpi. Manuscripts should be submitted in triplicate to:



Gregg Macey, Editor  
 Projections MIT Journal of Planning  
 Department of Urban Studies and Planning, 7-346  
 77 Massachusetts Avenue,  
 Cambridge, MA 02139

Manuscripts may also be sent via email to [gmacey@mit.edu](mailto:gmacey@mit.edu)

The deadline for submissions is March 10, 2002.



## JOB

*Assistant Professor  
 Population and Rural Change  
 Department of Sociology, The University of  
 Montana*

**POSITION APPOINTMENT:** The Department of Sociology invites application for a nine month, tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level to begin Fall 2002. We seek an applicant with a strong sociological background, and teaching and research specialties in the areas of population and rural change. The successful candidate will have teaching and research interests that complement our emphases in *Criminology* and *Rural and Environmental Change*.

**RESPONSIBILITIES:** Specific responsibilities include: 1) annually teach five classes that include some combination of undergraduate and graduate courses in one's specialty area and at least one of the following: research methods, social theory, and/or large-section introductory

sociology; 2) develop a vigorous research program; 3) advise undergraduates and direct graduate student research; and 4) serve on Department of Sociology and University committees and provide service as a professional sociologist outside the University.

**ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS:** The candidate must possess: 1) a Ph.D. in sociology at the time of appointment; 2) promise of teaching excellence; 3) a record of course work and scholarship in the areas of population and rural change; and 4) a demonstrated ability to communicate effectively with students, faculty and the general public.

**APPLICATION INFORMATION:** A complete application includes 1) a statement of teaching and research specialties, 2) a curriculum vitae, 3) copies of recent publications, 4) academic transcripts and 4) three letters of reference that address the candidate's ability to meet the job description (under separate cover). All application materials should be sent to: Jill Belsky, Search Committee Chair, Department of Sociology, Social Science Room 333, The University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812-5184. Screening of applicants will begin 15 February 2002 and continue until a suitable candidate is appointed. *No faxed or email applications will be accepted.* [EEO/ADA/AA/STATE VETS PREF].



## *Environmental Science and Policy*

The Energy and Resources Group at the University of California, Berkeley, seeks a colleague for an appointment in the interdisciplinary area of Science, Technology, Environment, Resources, and Public Policy. The level is open.

The successful candidate will have:

- (1) Conducted academic research of the highest quality on policy issues related to science and technology, the environment, resource management, or related fields
- (2) Formal training or extensive experience in both science (or engineering) and social science,
- (3) Demonstrated engagement with a breadth of policy issues, and
- (4) Enthusiasm for teaching demanding and interdisciplinary students accustomed to interactive and reflective pedagogy.

The person who accepts this position will be engaged in collaborative teaching and research and must be able to work persuasively and effectively with colleagues whose concern with environment and resource issues are rooted both in social science and in natural and physical science and engineering backgrounds. Substantive specialization might be anywhere in a wide area, including all environmental areas (such as climate change, toxics, genetic engineering, biodiversity, technological risk, military technology, innovation, R&D and science policy, and the built environment) and any aspect of public policy, including policy analysis, process, design, and implementation; enforcement; and politics.

To apply for this position, please send by March 1, 2002 (*no application postmarked after that date can be considered, but early applications are encouraged*).

- One or two published articles
- The names of four references
- A résumé that includes a list of courses you have taught
- A letter describing your research, government or public service, and teaching interests relevant to this unique position.

The committee also welcomes informal assistance with its search directed to:

ERG Chair Search Committee  
Energy and Resources Group  
University of California  
310 Barrows Hall  
Berkeley, CA 94720-3050  
<http://socrates.berkeley.edu/erg>

The University of California is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.



*Research Associate  
Pacific West Forest Contract Labor Workforce  
Assessment*

The Pacific West Community Forestry Center, in cooperation with the Alliance of Forest Workers and Harvesters and several non-profit partners, is seeking a “Research Associate” to help develop the “Pacific West Forest Contract Labor Workforce Assessment.”

THIS WILL BE A 12-18 MONTH APPOINTMENT.

Overview of Current Ecosystem Workforce  
Assessment

Current natural resource contract workers — including large numbers of people from diverse ethnic backgrounds involved in low-wage labor — are an integral part of natural resource management. The contract workforce is known to be multicultural—primarily Latino with some European-Americans—yet we know very little about these workers’ experiences. We rarely ask what the synergistic effects of natural

resource policies and regulations are among workers, the ecosystems in which people work, and the well-being of the communities of which workers are a part and/or to which they contribute. The proposed “Forest Contract Labor Workforce Assessment” proposes to examine these relationships. Cooperating with workers to assess the state of working conditions and the environment is essential in helping to better understand and improve the relationship between communities, natural resource management, and ecosystem health.

The project will be a two-part study: 1) qualitative participatory research among forest worker communities, and 2) quantitative research in public forest agency files. Combined, these research components can provide the first research-based information on the makeup of the labor force; the mixed livelihood strategies of mobile workers across multiple localities; issues regarding the structure of work and working conditions; and the role of company and local, state, and federal policy-level decisions. This job description outlines qualifications for the qualitative portion of this study.

#### Position Responsibilities:

##### Research

- ✓ Develop and implement qualitative and participatory research protocols, methods, and measures as part of the PWCFC Forest Contract Labor Workforce Assessment.
- ✓ Participate as a full member of the research team.
- ✓ Write results for multiple audiences.
- ✓ Publish independently or with partners result of the research

##### Project Management

- ✓ Participate in the development of work and action plans for this program.

- ✓ Ensure quality implementation of the work and action plans.
- ✓ Develop written reports and evaluations as required.
- ✓ Provide public relations and outreach for the project as needed.

##### Project Development and Technical Assistance

- ✓ Participate in strategic planning processes for the Current Ecosystem Workforce Assessment.
- ✓ Maintain and initiate working relationships with peer organizations.
- ✓ Work with forest workers as partners to design and review the process and product of the research
- ✓ Conceive, organize, and manage gatherings and meetings including travel to work camps, evening house meetings in areas around western Oregon and southwest Washington, and review session across the region.
- ✓ Participate in the ongoing development of the project.

##### Policy

- ✓ With project partners identify, track and take action on important policy and research issues and coordinate these activities.
- ✓ Author, with partners, policy positions and congressional testimony and deliver presentations as needed.
- ✓ Cooperate with worker-participants to represent the project in policy and research arenas.

##### Qualifications

Successful candidates for the position will have:

- Demonstrated commitment to ecologically and socially responsible rural development.
- Several years of experience in a leadership and/or management role in a rural, regional or national research program and

demonstrated abilities to manage and administer complex projects

- Experience and commitment working with diverse low-income communities
- The ability to write and speak fluently in Spanish and English.
- Excellent writing, editing, and oral communications skills
- Willingness to travel widely and often as part of job responsibilities.
- Commitment to and experience with participatory research.
- Ability to balance a diverse set of tasks under tight deadlines and to attend to detail while maintaining focus on a broader vision.
- Demonstrated understanding of research methodology and process.
- Ability to motivate others, work independently and as part of a team in building consensus and compromise, work with diverse groups and people, and deal positively with conflict.
- A Master's or Ph.D., or equivalent work experience, in a field relevant to forest-based rural development or rural labor issues.

**Salary and Benefits:** The starting annual salary \$30,000—36,500 plus travel expenses depending on qualifications and experience.

The Pacific West Community Forestry Center (through Forest Community Research) will provide employee benefits including employer-paid health insurance (medical and dental), paid sick leave and paid vacation.

**Location:** The position will be based primarily in western Oregon

**To Apply:** Send cover letter, resume, list of five references, a writing sample, and salary expectations to:

Pacific West Community Forestry Center  
POB 11  
Taylorsville CA 95983

Inquiries regarding this announcement can be sent to:

Beverly A. Brown  
[jeffctr@internetcds.com](mailto:jeffctr@internetcds.com)

**Application Deadline:** Open until qualified candidate is hired.

**Start date:** As soon as position is filled.



*Executive Director*

The Institute for Sustainable Forestry (ISF) seeks strategic thinker with excellent management, fund raising, and communication skills. The Executive Director will be responsible for the strategic growth and effectiveness of ISF's programs and attracting and managing the resources necessary for the success of its mission. Knowledge of resource management issues (forestry, forest certification, watershed management, restoration) is desirable.

The Institute for Sustainable Forestry (ISF), established in 1991 in California's redwood region, is a widely recognized leader in developing and implementing the model of sustainable community-based forestry. Our mission is to promote forest management that contributes to the long-term ecological and economic well being of forest-based communities in Northern California, and beyond. Our models of forest management emphasize all values – biodiversity, habitat protection and enhancement, water quality, soil conservation, economic return, and quality of life considerations. To fulfill our mission, we conduct programs in **Forest and Watershed Stewardship**. ISF sponsors workshops for landowners and managers, conferences, and

publications. We provide information, technical assistance, and on-the-ground consultations to assist small landowners, landowner and watershed associations, and resource managers in a wide range of watershed stewardship and sustainable forestry activities. ISF was the nation's first domestic certifier of sustainably harvested wood products. Currently we conduct activities in support of SmartWood™ certification including outreach, landowner consultations and monitoring. **Community Economic Development:** ISF has pioneered the establishment of a California native hardwood industry based on principles of restorative and sustainable forestry. Associated activities include research and development in the production and utilization of hardwood products in conjunction with Wild Iris Forest Products LLC (a hardwood sawmill), support of the Sustainable Hardwood Industry Cluster (an industry development association), and business support (marketing, business planning etc) to hardwood businesses.

Please send a cover letter and résumé to:  
[douglas@isf-sw.org](mailto:douglas@isf-sw.org) or Search Committee,  
 Institute for Sustainable Forestry, PO Box 1580,  
 Redway CA 95560, or FAX to 707 247-3555.

APPLICATION DEADLINE: January 31, 2002



*Program Coordinator for the Pacific West  
 Regional Forestry Center*

Location: Taylorsville, California (the rural northern Sierra Nevada Mountains)

*Closing Date for applications: January 31, 2002 (no fax or digital applications will be accepted)*

Forest Community Research seeks a program coordinator for the Pacific West Community Forestry Center. The Pacific West Community Forestry Center (Center) is one of four regional centers that are part of the National Community

Forestry Center, a project of the National Network of Forest Practitioners. The Center integrates research and rural people's knowledge into activities that improve community well-being, and build the research capacity of rural communities.

*The Pacific West Community Forestry Center works to build the capacity of communities to participate more effectively in natural resource decision-making; facilitates intra-and inter-group collaboration; and helps make local knowledge more available to scientists and policymakers and research more available to rural people. The Center facilitates collaboration between researchers and rural communities, and works to more effectively link practitioners in forest communities throughout the rural forested regions of California, western Oregon, and western Washington.*

The program coordinator will work closely with a citizens advisory council to foster new relationships between practitioners, communities, and researchers with a focus on under-served communities in the Pacific West.

As identified by the advisory council, the Pacific West Community Forestry Center work centers on five thematic areas:

- The current and mobile ecosystem workforce
- Traditional Environmental Knowledge
- Environmental Justice with an emphasis on networking upstream and downstream resource management groups and rural and urban residents
- Socioeconomic monitoring and assessment
- Adaptive Management

In addition to working with the advisory council, the coordinator works closely with the National Center Director, the Director of Forest Community Research, and with a professional research and education team at Forest Community Research. The Pacific West Coordinator will be involved in diverse community-based forestry research, and will work with a wide variety of community-based groups in the five thematic areas identified above.

The successful applicant is comfortable and effective working with and facilitating groups, will hold of a minimum of a masters degree in a relevant field or have equivalent experience, is knowledgeable of and has experience in natural resources and the social sciences, has experience with and a passion for participatory research, and has excellent writing and organizational skills. The successful applicant will have several years of experience with project management and demonstrated excellent project management and administrative skills. The applicant is creative and willing to assist project partners in diverse ways to advance learning and ensure success. Knowledge of Spanish a plus. Travel throughout the Pacific West is required, along with occasional trips beyond the Pacific West Region. This position is based at Forest Community Research's main office in Taylorsville, California, in the Northern Sierra Nevada Mountains. The area is a lightly populated, natural resource dependent area, with good schools and outstanding outdoor recreation opportunities. A competitive salary is offered.

Send cover letter, résumé or vita, names and phone numbers of four people willing to serve as references, and one writing sample to: Pacific West Community Forestry Center, Forest Community Research, Attention: L. Hanson, P.O. Box 11 (4438 Main Street), Taylorsville, California 95983. No faxed or digital applications please. Deadline for applications is January 31, 2002. For more information, see our website at [www.PWCFC.org](http://www.PWCFC.org) and [www.FCResearch.org](http://www.FCResearch.org). Women and people of color are encouraged to apply.

---

### **What Is The National Community Forestry Center?**

[See article by Ajit Krishnaswamy beginning on page 8 of this newsletter. Editor.]

### **Who is Forest Community Research?**

Forest Community Research is a non-profit organization dedicated to advancing community well-being and community-based approaches to ecosystem management through, research, education, dialogue, and community capacity building. Since 1993, we have worked toward bridging the thinking between people and groups with different-and at times competing-ideas about social and natural resources. The focus of our work is on the intersection of Communities and

- ✓ Land and Water Management;
- ✓ Resource Policy and Legislation;
- ✓ The Practice of Scientific Research; and
- ✓ Networks and Institutions that Catalyze Local Capacity Building.

The organization pursues its mission by:

- ✓ Identifying and developing indicators to measure, monitor and assess community well-being and ecosystem health;
- ✓ Planning and implementing applied research related to community development (e.g., poverty, worker displacement, community capacity).
- ✓ Facilitating education and dialogue to support and encourage community-based approaches to sustainable social, economic and ecological development.
- ✓ Designing and facilitating public involvement activities.
- ✓ Providing education and training about the use of participatory research, evaluation, and monitoring.
- ✓ Developing programs, networks and institutions to build local capacity.
- ✓ Producing and participating in analyses that affect resource policy decisions and legislation.

Coordinating efforts among community groups locally and across regions and states to improve our understanding of the interconnection between community well-being, sustainable resource management, and the equitable distribution of benefits.

