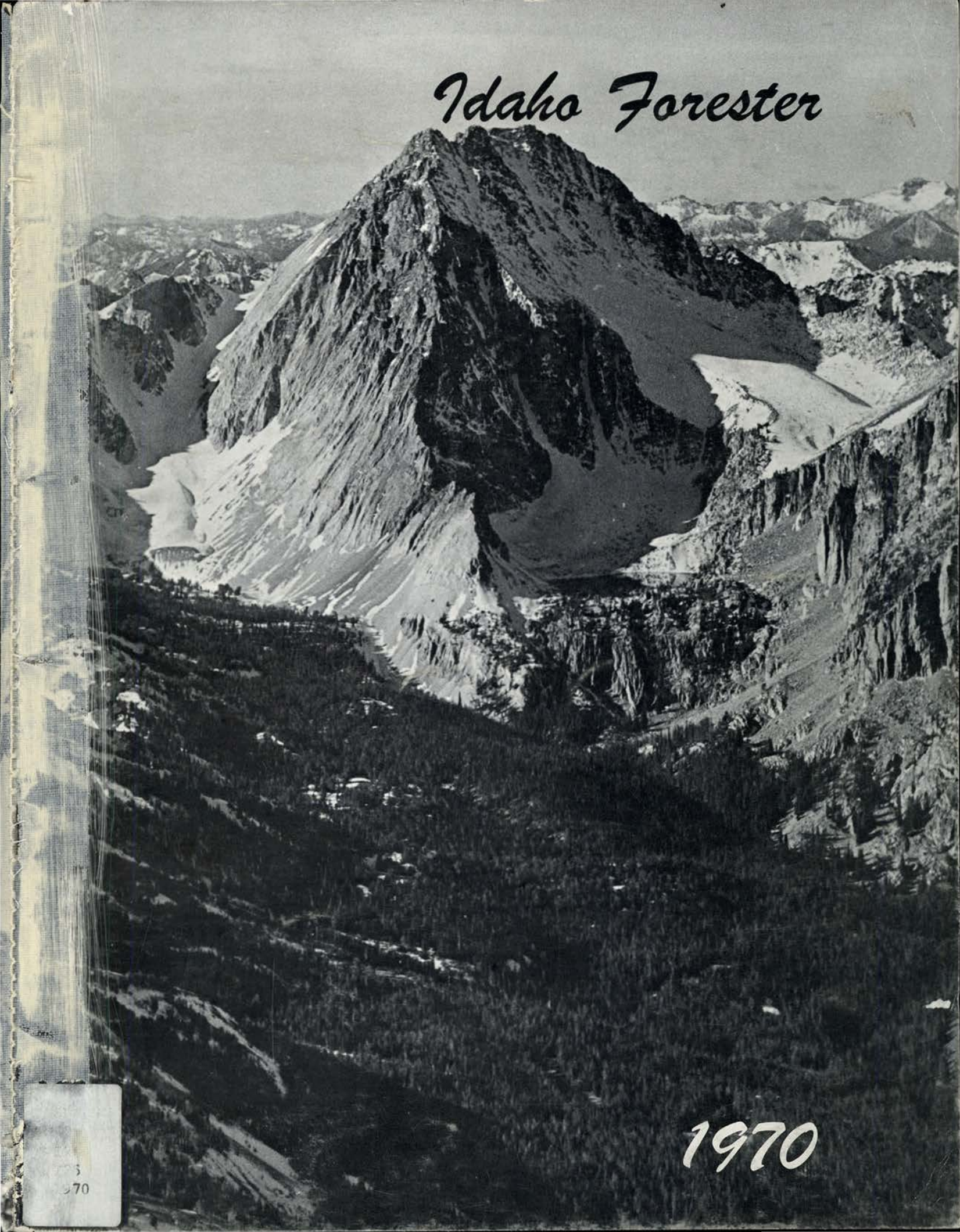
Idaho Forester



1970

Acknowledgements

The staff of the IDAHO FORESTER would like to thank the many people who have made this year's magazine possible.

Special thanks go to Dean Wohletz and his secretarial staff for their support and many hours of work.

We would also like to thank the alumni, authors of articles, advertisers and fellow students for their cooperation and support. As editor, I would like to extend my gratitude to Professor Elwood Bizeau for his good advice and hours of extra work.

PHOTOGRAPHS

The front cover photo was contributed by Ernest Day. He has titled it "Castle Peak and Upper Part of Little Boulder Drainage". The back cover photo was donated by Professor Fred Johnson.

Staff

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Editorial

Thomas B. Miller

The 1970 *Idaho Forester* marks the second year of publiction under a new format. This new format is distinguished by the increased emphasis on semi-technical content and less on social activities of the college.

Two questions that come to mind about the *Idaho Forester* are:

Why does it have a new format?

and

What goals are the magazine moving toward?

The answer to the first of these questions lies in the student body of the College itself. The students who developed and successfully published the 1969 *Idaho Forester* under the new format correctly analyzed an increasing desire by the students for a magazine that would be more representative of their interests. The staff of the magazine felt that these interests could be best represented by semi-technical articles concerning research and management of forests, wildlife and range. Our assumptions are based on the increasing trend of establishing professionally oriented clubs within the College and the failure of past *Idaho Foresters* to capture student interests. However, recognizing that a format based entirely on semi-technical articles could be dry reading, we have tried to balance the content with some human-interest articles.

Our goal is to continue to produce a relevant student publication. The magazine should always adequately represent new developments and student interests in the fields of forestry, range and wildlife. The 1970 *Idaho Forester* is a significant step toward our goal of relevancy. With continued support from our readers, it can only improve.

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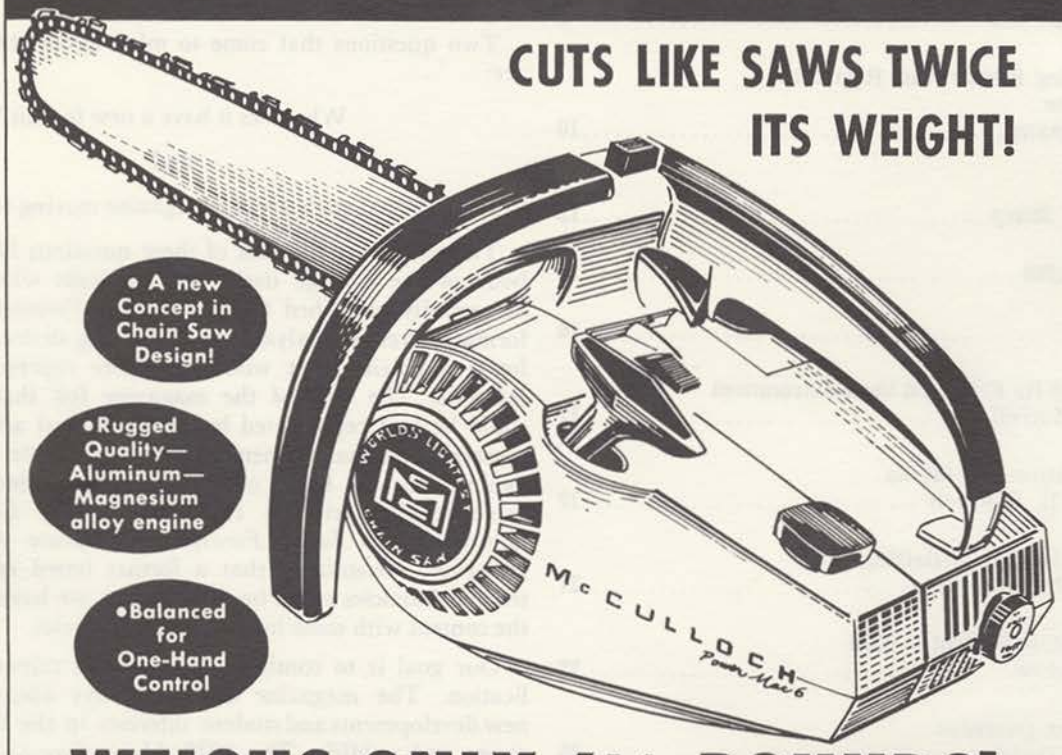

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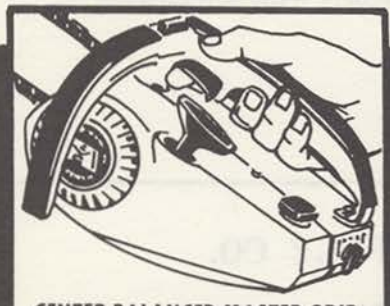

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The Forestry Building

The Planning

The Beginning

The Construction

1969 Questionnaire Results

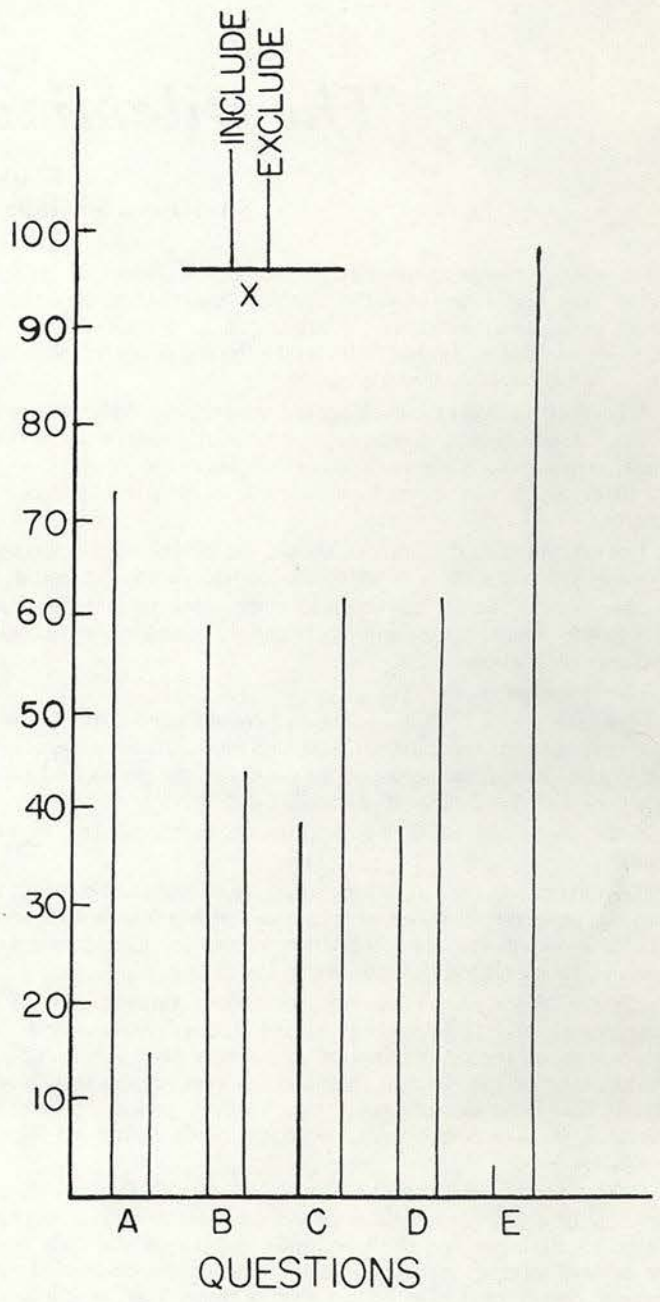
The changes included in the format and content of our 1969 issue were reflections of our own feelings as to what was lacking and what should be included in the *Idaho Forester*. Realizing that these reflections represent ideas of only six people, we circulated a questionnaire in all our magazines.

We received 26.6 per cent of the questionnaires that were sent. This resulted in 102 returns from which to draw our conclusions. The results can best be shown in the accompanying graphs.

When looking at the results of the questionnaire as a graph, the general conclusion could be that: given a choice, our readers do not want to see any exclusions from the magazine. The question that did receive the most negative response was the inclusion of faculty, or senior pictures. A change of title would be out of the question since only two answers in favor of a change were received.

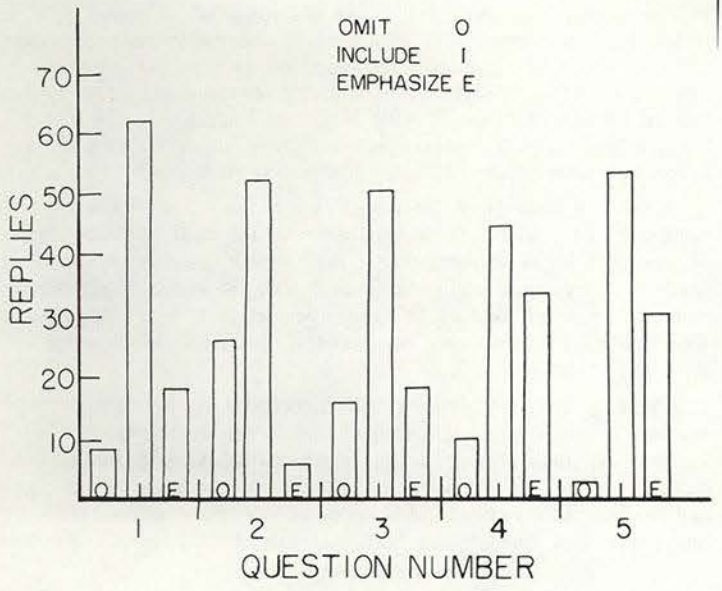
We would like to thank those who wrote additional comments on the questionnaires. We have tride to take the comments into consideration in developing the content of the 1970 issue. Any further comments or suggestions from readers will be greatly appreciated.

IDAHO FORESTER Staff



QUESTIONS

1. **Details about college and / or club activities.**
2. **Pictures of the faculty and / or seniors.**
3. **Articles of controversy and / or opinion by people outside our College.**
4. **Articles dealing with current natural resource problems by professionals in the field.**
5. **Articles by faculty members and degree candidates on projects and activities within the College.**



- **A. Alumni directory**
- **B. Outstanding accomplishments of alumni**
- **C. More photography of general interest**
- **D. More photographs with the articles**
- **E. A new title**

WHITE

The Dilemma Of Castle Peak

Keith Whiting
American Smelting and Refining Company
January, 1970

For the past several months, White Cloud Peaks in central Idaho have been the subject of intense and continuing debate in the press and elsewhere. What began as a series of public hearings in Boise, Idaho Falls and Challis quickly escalated into a full-blown controversy.

According to **American Forests** magazines, "The majestic White Cloud Peaks, serene and beautiful, have become the latest symbol for conservationists all over the country who are determined to save such wilderness as remains as it is for posterity."

The White Cloud question should be placed in perspective because it focuses on a fundamental dilemma that is going to trouble Americans for all years to come, and, in fact, is going to become more acute and increasingly complex with each passing generation.

The question is:

How are we, a Nation, going to provide adequate and suitable living and recreational facilities for future generations while also providing, at the same time, for the goods and services they will need equally as well?

Both needs can be met from but a single resource — our lands.

Resolution of the question soon must be forthcoming or growth, progress, and our very pursuit of happiness will be in serious jeopardy as the population continues to explode and demand more materials and better facilities.

Clearly, discovery of minerals and their mining is vital to the present and future needs of the United States, and development of the molybdenum deposit in the White Cloud Peaks area of the Challis National Forest serves this interest. It has been demonstrated that mining properties can be operated in a manner fully consistent with sound ecological practices.

Public lands, such as the Challis National Forest, should be used in as many beneficial ways as their resources permit. Balanced multiple use of these lands is perhaps the only way, we in the mining industry feel, to develop much-needed recreation resources while continuing to meet our people's requirements for the metals and minerals that make their enjoyment possible. No area should be closed to exploration or to mining in the absence of a **compelling** national interest.

The multiple-use principle applied in this case would yield for Idaho the double benefits of desirable economic development as well as preserving and enhancing recreational features of the area. It is our policy to work with the Forest Service to achieve these goals and to conduct our operations so as to have the least practicable impact on all resource values of the area.

We believe we can do so within the framework of the proposed Sawtooth National Recreation Area, and that our activities could enhance the recreation potential of the area. We, therefore, do not oppose including the White Cloud Peaks in the Sawtooth National Recreation Area.

Several misunderstandings surround the project and fears have been aroused that the mine will destroy Castle Peak and pollute Little Boulder Creek; that the access road will create serious erosion and sediment problems not only in the small stream but the Salmon River as well; that noise pollution will drive wildlife out of the area. It has been said that the mine isn't necessary in the first place.

With respect to necessity for the mine, Asarco is looking to the future when this nation will need metal for which we are exploring today. Molybdenum, an essential element of modern steel, is classified as a national strategic material. It is not in short supply today, but the Bureau of Mines estimates that United States need for the metal is expected to rise to 175 million pounds within 15 years and to 350 million pounds within 30 years. U. S. production in 1968 totalled only 94 million pounds.

The rough grandeur of the high peaks will not be disturbed since mining will not touch the slopes of Castle Peak, nor any of the White Cloud Peaks. When mining is finished, walls of the open pit will blend in with the slopes below the peaks and the open pit eventually will fill with water and form a lake.

Tailings — ground-up rock from which the metal has been extracted — will be impounded in a future lake formed by a dam constructed from natural material in Little Boulder Creek valley. If there is any excess water from rainfall or melting snow, it could be by-passed around the mine and mill. In one of our Western states, a trout hatchery operates below the tailings pond of a well-known molybdenum mine.

The access road will not cause erosion and sediment problems. It is surveyed and designed to Forest Service specifications which are expressly planned to avoid these ill effects. Several roads and trails were built by others during the summer of 1969 within the Challis National Forest, and the Forest Service bulldozed a motorcycle road by a scenic route to Frog Lake, two miles away from the molybdenum deposit.

Noise pollution will be insignificant since the walls of an open-pit mine reflect noise upward and the mill buildings will be designed so as to limit noise. As a result, outside of the immediate area, practically no sound will be audible. At times during the week during mining operations a dull "crumpp" like distant thunder may be heard if the wind is blowing in your direction.

The molybdenum deposit that precipitated the controversy reposes in an area of less than 1,000 acres, to the best of our knowledge, near Baker Lake northeast of Castle Peak, the summit of which is over a mile from the nearest of the ore bodies. The entire 1,000 acres is less than three-tenths of one percent of the Challis National Forest and less than two-

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CLOUDS

The Real Question In The White Clouds Controversy

Ernest E. Day
Idaho Environmental Council
National Wildlife Federation
January 1970

Sinply stated, the question is: Should a public asset of magnitude of the White Cloud area be written off permanently for a commodity which is in surplus supply?

The Road In — The Opening Wedge

The area involved east of the "spine" of the White Cloud range between Railroad Ridge on the north and the Chamberlain Lake chain is roughly eight by ten miles, a relatively small but uniquely beautiful segment of Idaho's choicest environment. Within this area are some fifty alpine lakes. Five of these are directly affected by being partly or completely surrounded by mining claims. The others would be vulnerable to bulldozer exploration should a road be constructed into this fragile area. One has to look no farther than the road dozed out in violation of U.S. Forest Service rules above the Livingstone Mine to see the horrible devastation wrought in dozer exploration on the slope just south of Railroad Ridge. This is not being done by either American Smelting and Refining Company nor by the Vernon Taylor Company of Denver, who are the two principal giants involved in the White Cloud controversy. It does, however, graphically illustrate what will probably follow once a road is built eight or ten miles into the east side of the White Clouds up Little Boulder Creek. The road, then, is the core of the problem when analyzed against the present inadequacies of the outdated 1872 Federal mining laws — the real villain of the piece.

The Open Pit Mine

The enormity of the proposed open pit mine cannot be glossed over. The ore body is very low grade. ASARCO's figures are that 20,000 tons a day for 360 days a year for up to twenty years must be processed for a profitable operation. It is stated that the lake formed by the pit and the dam will be from one and one-half to three miles long. This is in a valley which falls more than six hundred feet to the mile. An exceptionally high dam, or a vast cut, or a combination of both will result. Twenty thousand tons a day of finely ground spoil pile can simply not be swept under the rug.

Effects on Fish and Wildlife

What will be the probable effect on fish and wildlife? Dams around holding ponds do not have a good performance record, especially during the heavy run-off period. In jeopardy below is a good resident trout fishery. Perhaps of even more value are the spawning areas for anadromous fishes on the East Fork of the Salmon River. Siltation alone from the spoil pile above could wipe out these valuable piscatorial bedrooms much as spawning areas on the nearby South Fork of the Salmon River were destroyed by the abuses of man and nature several years ago. There remains the distinct possibility of poisonous leaching of minerals from the spoil pile when the exposed minerals react to the air and water. This could poison the East Fork of the Salmon River in a manner similar to that of the cobalt operation on Panther Creek near Salmon, Idaho. Even if they are not poisoned, the redds could be silted with the same disastrous effect.

Mountain goats and big horn sheep abound in the White Clouds. Both need isolation from man and his machines. Blasting, gear-jamming and the roaring of trucks are an integral part of open pit mining. The big horns and mountain goats will simply be forced to evacuate to other areas which may not provide livable environment for them. Their loss will be an important part of the price paid for temporary economic gain in producing more surplus molybdenum.

The Molybdenum Surplus

"Moly" is in enormous surplus supply for our domestic needs. The estimate by the U. S. Bureau of Mines is that our known domestic reserves of molybdenum (prior to the White Clouds activity) "are more than adequate to meet our domestic requirements to the year 2000." Mr. Don Jackson writing in LIFE magazine in the January 9, 1970 issue stated that our reserves are adequate for over 100 years of domestic use at present consumption rates.

There is in fact a tremendous surplus of Moly on our market and ways are being sought to diminish the forty million pound ((Engineering and Mining Journal, March, 1969) stockpile without damaging the present market price. One has to but look at the open pit and ghost town of Stibnite to see the effects of a drop of a few cents a pound in the market price of a metal

Man most assuredly does not live by bread alone. If this mining operation were to take place in a far less desirable environment, the profit motive alone would be a justifiable criterion. If this Idaho-mined metal were vitally essential for our national defense and could not be obtained elsewhere, then sacrificing a public treasure of such high recreational value would certainly be worthy of consideration. But such is not the case.

Restoration Promises

ASARCO has voiced concern for restoration of this scenic resource "as far as possible." It may be that ASARCO makes this statement in good faith although their record on the Puget Sound, on Chesapeake Bay and in Arizona on pollution counts leaves grounds for honest concern. The Taylor Company, on the other hand, showed no appreciation for the resource nor public relations when they said that Little Boulder Lake No. 1 would not only be polluted but *would disappear* if they were to mine the area. And there are other mining interests with

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tenths of one percent of the proposed 508,000-acre Sawtooth National Recreation Area which would include the mine site.

The mine can be seen only from the air and two points on existing forest trails, both more than 500 yards away.

The Little Boulder Creek Valley is oriented in an east-west direction with the cirque at the west end. The elevation ranges from 8,000 to 10,000 feet at the cirque head below Castle Peak. The slopes of the valley contrast strikingly in their vegetation cover. The north slope (south-facing) supports a closed stand of Western sagebrush, with widely scattered small groves of aspen and lodgepole pine. The south slope (north-facing) is forested with a mosaic of stands: whitebark pine or spruce and fir at 9,000 - 9,500 feet, and lodgepole or Douglas fir lower down. Part of the valley floor is covered with a sedge meadow with willows around the margin. The heavily glaciated headwalls at higher elevations (9,500 to 11,000 feet) support sparse forest vegetation on ledges and very small meadows in depressions containing glacial till. The area receives enough winter snowfall to make it inaccessible most of the year.

The White Clouds Peaks can be reached by several public roads and a system of trails provide access to most drainages. Access to the Asarco claims is by horseback, by hiking along a Forest Service trail paralleling Little Boulder Creek, or by helicopter.

There are no developed recreation facilities in the high country and forage for recreation pack and saddle stock is very limited. The lack of easy access and remoteness of the area from centers of population severely restrict recreational opportunities.

At lower elevations, five local ranchers graze 700 head of cattle and 2,500 sheep for 2½ months a year in the rangelands in and around the White Cloud peaks, according to the Forest Service. There has been some minor timber harvesting. Nearby in the Big Boulder Creek - Livingston Creek drainage, one mine — the Livingston — has a history of silver and lead mining going back 80 years.

ASARCO interest in the area stemmed from a U.S. Geologic Survey publication released in 1965 which described the investigation of a molybdenum occurrence along Little Boulder Creek which had been made by the Geologic Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Mines in 1943. The Geologic Survey and the Bureau of Mines encourage and aid in finding and developing new mineral deposits in the United States and the Forest Services recognizes and supports bona fide prospecting and mining as a valid activity designed to utilize mineral deposits within the National Forests. The area in which the claims are located have not been withdrawn from mineral entry by the Government.

Study of the maps and records showed that the claims, which had been staked nearly 50 years ago, were in good standing. The owner, a prospector living in the area, was found, and permission to examine the property was obtained. An agreement to purchase the claims was negotiated in 1967and an exploration program of mapping, sampling, aerial photography, geological and geophysical surveying and scout diamond-drilling was commenced in 1968 and continued in 1969 at a cost to date of approximately $500,000.

Results indicate the presence of a large deposit of low-grade molybdenite, and indications are that the property at Little Boulder Creek may have the potential, developed as an open-pit mine, of producing 20,000 tons of ore per day for perhaps 20 years or longer. In such case, the mine and related mill could provide direct employment for some 350 men and indirect empoyment for another 500, equivalent to support for approximately 2,500 people. Estimated county and state taxes at current rates would approach $1 million annually.

Throughout our work in the Challis National Forest, we have exercised care to avoid unnecessary adverse effects on the recreation, watershed, wilderness and other values of the area. We have maintained a model campsite and cut a minimum of trees to accommodate the diamond drills and helicopter landing sites. The drills have been dismantled and moved by horses, tractor and helicopter from point to point on the mineralized area. The number of sites has been kept to a minimum by inclined drilling.

To help us in the protection of environmental values of the area, we have engaged ecologists with expertise in vegetation, wildlife and fresh-water biology who will observe the area at various times and under a variety of conditions. Consultations will continue throughout the course of work. Also, we will engage agronomists, landscape architects and other recognized authorities to advise us on how to minimize the impact of the mine on the natural environment.

As responsible citizens, we intend to continue our practice of cooperation and consultation with the Forest Service in development of plans for the area both during and following mining. We have begun planting certain grasses and legumes recommended for high elevations in order to revegetate drill sites and other prospecting areas as a result of some of these consultations with the Forest Service.

Visualize, if you will, the scene twenty or thirty years from now. None of the cathedral-like heights will have been altered; fish will still abound in the lakes; and antelope will be drinking from ponds of melted snow in the mined area which in time will provide an important new water resource for scenic, recreation and other purposes.

Developed in this fashion, we believe the mine area could achieve its full potential as a multiple-use resource. It is capable of yielding minerals worth an estimated half-billion to one-and-a-half billion dollars — three quarters of which would remain in Idaho. It will provide many years of employment for hundreds of people. It will furnish millions of tax dollars to Custer County and the State during its lifetime.

And, in addition, a large usable recreation facility and valuable water resource will have been created for posterity.

Under proper supervision, mining, grazing, lumbering, and recreation are compatible and can go forward together in our own time.

The best way to hold in trust the heritage of our great outdoors for our children and our children's children and offer them a life equal to or better than our own lies in the multiple-use concept of our public lands.

Reminiscences Of Thirty Years At Idaho

Dr. Merrill E. Deters
Professor of Forestry
University of Idaho

Back in the summer of 1940 I was at the forestry summer camp of Michigan State University located near Sault Ste. Marie on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. A long distance call from Dean Jeffers of the School of Forestry, University of Idaho conveyed the message, "would I be interested in joining the forestry staff at the University of Idaho?" An interview was arranged for the following week at Minneapolis and resulted in my decision to come to Idaho. The state was not entirely new to me, however, as the summer of 1926 was spent working in the forests of the Priest Lake country. This was a critical fire year and I recall fighting fires for 42 days straight, averaging 16 hours per day at 33 cents per hour. One fourth of the Kaniksu National Forest burned over that year.

In early September Mrs. Deters and I drove to Moscow via the Black Hills, Yellowstone Park, southern Idaho and the north-south highway. There was little pavement. The north-south road was all graveled, narrow, dusty and with many hairpin curves. It was quite a thrill to negotiate Whitebird, Winchester and Lewiston hills back then.

The forestry faculty in 1940 consisted of Dean Jeffers and Professors Wohletz, White, Young, Stone, Ehrlich, Pierson and Graduate Assistants Gil Doll, Whiz Slipp, and Loren Baker. Prof. Pitkin was Nursery Superintendent and Prof. Pierson was also Extension Forester. Forestry occupied the third and a part of the fourth floors of Morrill Hall. The remainder, and main part, of the building was occupied by Agriculture. When the new Ag Science building was erected the old Ag headquarters became the forestry building. At first we didn't know what to do with all the room and parts of the building were shared with others. Gradually as the staff grew, forestry took over all offices and, of course, today we don't have nearly enough room to accommodate all activities.

The war years brought big changes. Dr. Ehrlich left to engage in antibiotic research. Dr. Stone left for industrial work. Dr. Young resigned to take over the range department at Texas A & M. Prof. Pierson resigned to enter other work. That left Dean Jeffers, Wohletz, White and myself to take over all teaching work. Since Dr. White was assigned also to teaching in Chemistry, the burden of all forestry courses fell on the Dean, Wohletz and myself. In addition, we were asked to take teaching assignments in connection with certain armed forces programs. During one semester I recall having from 5 to 8 hours of classes each day. I don't recommend trying to talk for 8 hours a day or trying to work 18 hours a day for weeks at a time.

By 1944 classes were getting small, 10 to 15 with mostly 4-F students or veterans who had been discharged because of disability. On one occasion, the silviculture class was engaged by the Nez Perce National Forest to plant trees in Black Canyon on the Selway River out of the Fenn Ranger Station. Base camp was down next to the river and we arrived there Friday evening. At 6:00 A.M. Saturday morning, the gong rang. After breakfast the crews were organized with mattocks, planting bags, a supply of trees and lunch. Then came the climb up the 100% plus slope almost to the top. From here the men planted down hill toward the river which was reached about 6:30 P.M. a quarter mile below camp. A fine meal awaited the planters and by 7:30 everyone had finished. Within five minutes all had sacked out, dog tired from the rugged planting job. Again at 6:00 A.M. the gong sounded. Elmer Skeje, one of the student planters, sat up, rubbed his eyes, looked around and remarked, "It didn't take very damn long to spend the night here."

A big game field trip to Yellowstone National Park was a regularly scheduled event in the forties. Dr. Young taught wildlife management as well as the range courses. University vehicles were few and far between so transportation was a problem and Dr. Young vigorously recruited other staff members to participate by supplying private cars for the field trip. As a result, I went on most of these big game trips. The park was a wonderful example of how not to manage game and land. The overstocked winter ranges were so overcrowded and overgrazed that vegetation was virtually annihilated. Dead and dying elk, deer and antelope littered the range. Coyotes and bear had a field day working on the carcasses.

The field trip was scheduled for the week prior to the opening of the park in spring and fishing in Yellowstone Lake was tops at that time of year. So someone always made a motion, readily seconded and unanimously voted, that Sunday should not be an official class day and that liberty be granted to all to pursue such activities as were deemed most appropriate. The result was that almost everyone went fishing and getting the limit of five good trout was no real problem.

It was usually a thrill to ride with Dr. Young. He greatly enjoyed the view of the landscape much more than that of the highway and he would often wax eloquent with one hand while driving with the other. It must be said, however, that some sixth sense always saved the day and brought his vehicle back from the very edge of disaster. One student once remarked, "I'm not going to worry anymore — the Lord must be on his side."

In May 1941 Dr. Young and I packed into the Middle Fork of the Salmon River to visit a graduate student, Gordon Ellis, who was making a study of bighorn sheep on a cooperative project with the State Fish and Game Department. The packer met us at Shoup with broncs fresh from the range, not having been ridden all winter. They were plenty skittish and we had an interesting trip into Stoddard Creek where Ellis was stationed. We arrived just at dusk and awaiting us was a wonderful, hot meal with a dozen trout that would go a pound each. This was beautiful primitive country. The horses were turned loose to graze on the abundant bunch grass and in the morning the packer went out to round them up. A bear had spooked them during the night, however, and getting the halter rope on them was not easy. Having placed the rope on my saddle bronc the packer tied it to a rock of about twenty pounds so that he could go after the other horses. Soon something spooked my bronc again and down the hill it started at a good clip, the big rock rolling along behind it. When the flat bench along the creek was reached, the momentum of the rock was slowed while the bronc was still at full speed. Quickly snubbed, the bronc turned a double summersault and neatly broke its neck. So I went out on mare's shank.

The end of the war brought in a flood of veterans under the G.I. bill. As a group they were more mature than the usual 18-year-old freshman and pretty well knew what they wanted. They were serious and many of them were married and raising families. The forestry staff was kept very busy with them and gradually built up to better accommodate the increasing load.

(Continued on page 13)

Progress in Breeding Blister Rust Resistant Western White Pine

Richard T. Bingham
Principal Plant Geneticist
Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Forestry Sciences Laboratory.
Moscow, Idaho

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, we foresters can expect increasingly frequent "mandates" from the public concerning the preservation of wildlands we manage. We know that this trend of increasing public awareness and involvement is healthy — even though such active interest can temporarily upset established practices or delay ongoing programs.

In our attempt to prevent further deterioration of sensitive forest ecosystems (especially by pesticide accumulation), we foresters are placing renewed emphasis on biological, rather than chemical, control of forest pests. This paper explains the mechanics of one of these biological control methods, improvement of genetic resistance in western white pine to blister rust disease.

HISTORICAL

Blister rust disease in an incubation (hidden) stage on white pine nursery stock was introduced into western North America in 1910. By 1923, it had spread from Vancouver, B.C., into northern Idaho, and by 1941, the blister rust epidemic had spread to most of the Inland Empire's 3-million acres of western white pine.

Conventional rust control measures, e.g., mechanical and chemical eradication of alternate host plants (*Ribes* spp.) and other chemical (antibiotic) controls applied to the primary pine host, proved to be inadequate. Consequently, aside from research, attempts to control the disease in this region were abandoned in 1967.

We are now engaged in a massive salvage operation, seeking to harvest severely damaged, salable trees before they are lost. At present, our best hope of restoring western white pine to Inland Empire lands lies in development of genetic resistance, a slow but sure means.

Recognizing the high intrinsic and aesthetic values of western white pine, the Forest Service has become the leader and primary investor in research and development of blister rust resistant western white pine. We have refused to abandon a highly valuable and tractable species or to add it to what is becoming a dangerously long list of pest-threatened species. Implied in the genetic control we seek is the stabilizing influence of resistant types on sensitive forest environments, and the avoidance of environmental pollution.

THE RESEARCH JOB

The clear history of the rust's introduction from Europe and the severity of resulting epidemics in western white pine led to the assumption that this pine was undergoing its first exposure to blister rust. Host populations appeared to be uniformly and highly susceptible. Soon, however, — unlike American chestnut trees, which appear to be consistently susceptible to chestnut blight — rare white pines were found to be disease-free, despite long exposure in heavily rusted stands. And, when such rust-free selections were mated, some really remarkable gross levels of resistance were noted in the first generation (F_1) seedling progenies.

Resistance, What It Is

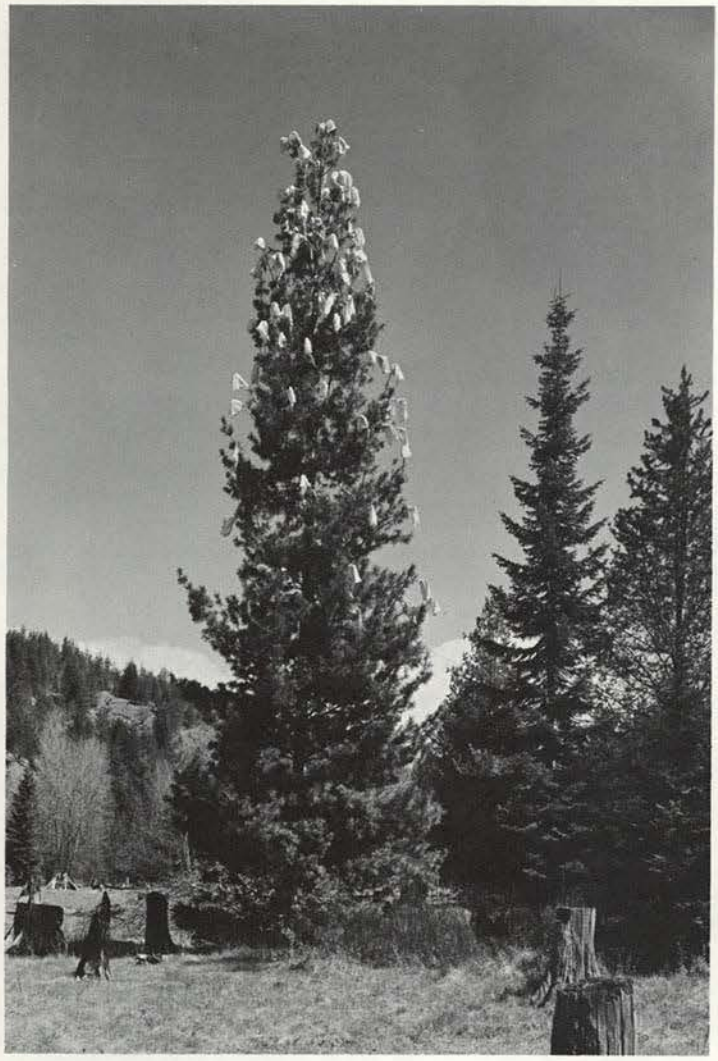
Resistance reactions were found to occur at a succession of sites in needles and bark, as follows:

1. In the needles, resistance reaction(s):
   a. Limited penetration or establishment of the fungus and resulted in either a decrease or an absence of needle lesions; or
   b. Slowed or prevented extension of the rust mycelium down the needles and into the bark, which resulted in fewer bark cankers per given number of needle lesions.
2. In the bark, where the same or other resistance reaction(s) resulted in:
   a. The bark rapidly becoming necrotic in the immediate area of very young bark cankers at needle-bundle bases; or
   b. Lengthier "corking-out" syndromes involving well-established bark cankers.

From this series of reactions, we hypothesized that four or more resistance genes might be involved in the survival of test seedlings.

The sum total effect of these resistance reactions was a range of from 0 to 50 per cent survival of F_1, or first-generation, progenies. These survival levels seemed to follow normal distribution. This and the evidence on sites of reactions led to suggestions that (1) resistance may be controlled by several to many genes, and (2) survival level might be inherited quantitatively, as reported for many cereal rusts. Quantitative genetical analyses were undertaken.

Narrow-sense heritability (h_2) analyses of progeny survival percentages indicated that a high proportion (60 per cent) of the phenotypic variance, or total genetic and environmental variance in the system, was of the additive-genetic type. About one in four of the parents exhibited general combining ability for transmission of blister rust resistance (i.e., a number of F_1 test crosses were consistently high in resistance). When both parents exhibited a general combining ability, their F_1 crosses averaged 30 $\pm$ per cent survival. Subsequent genetic gain analyses then showed that by breeding a second generation from the survivors of such crosses the survival level might reach 50 $\pm$ per cent. With about one in four of some 400 selected, rust-free parents exhibiting general combining ability, a genetic base of 100 $\pm$ trees was available for practical breeding work.



A blister rust resistant western white pine from near Fernwood, Idaho. One of 400 such trees tested by the Forest Service for transmission of suitable resistance.

Survival level, the gross effect of all resistance reactions, was considered a useful interim concept. However, studies were obviously needed to define individual resistance genes, pathogenic races (if any) of the fungus, and interactions of these that produce visible resistance reactions. Such research was planned, but not manned, until the late 1960's.

Practical, First-stage Breeding Work is Under Way

In our work, we observed levels of survival in F_1 progenies and predicted levels of survival in the F_2 generations were accepted as adequate to permit the use of F_2 stocks for reforestation of select white pine lands. In 1957, we began a "first-stage" developmental work program, designed to produce about 10-million F_2 seeds and semi-resistant seedlings per year from 40 acres of F_1 -seedling orchards. This program is underway and will have continued for 28 years before initial production of F_2 seed in 1985. It is estimated that by that time, the program will have cost about $1-million. In the 20 years following 1985, 600,000 acres of the best white pine lands will be restored to that species.

In undertaking this program, the Forest Service accepted two known risks. We realized that:

1. The resistance expressed by parental trees long exposed to the rust might be unrelated to that observed in their juvenile test progenies in the rust nursery, and vice versa;
2. That effects of most resistance genes would be short-lived, because they might have been or soon might be bypassed by various pathogenic races of the rust fungus.

Newer Research Results Indicate a Change of Direction for "Second-Stage" Work

The wheat breeder has been fighting leaf and other rusts of wheat for 50 years. It seems that no sooner does he produce an immune variety than the rust makes an end run and genetically altered races of the rust negate his hard-fought gain. This see-saw battle is economically sound in annual crops, but it is obvious that pines cannot be bred rapidly or economically enough to solve the rust race problem this way.

Agronomists are finding, however, that certain forms of genetic resistance (called uniform or horizontal) defy breakdown by genetically labile disease fungi. Corn breeders have been especially successful in accumulating and using uniform resistance as a basis for lasting resistance. In fact, the United States had never had a major, cataclysmic epidemic of corn leaf rust. This is what we want to accomplish in blister rust resistance research and development work.

Over the past 2 years, results of anatomical and genetical analyses based on resistance reactions have disclosed the existence of five discrete blister rust resistance genes in western white pine, and at least two pathogenic races of the blister rust fungus. All of this new knowledge concerns reactions occurring in western white pine foliage, through which the rust enters the pine. We expect equally important findings from analyses of disease reactions that occur after the rust enters the bark. Surprisingly, some of the resistance reactions we have noted in western white pine foliage and bark are also characteristic of reactions known to occur in Himalayan or Armand pines, two white pines that, in effect, have grown up with the rust and are little affected by its attack. It may be that certain single resistance genes identified in western white pine are much more stable than the single immunity-imparting genes that led to the downfall of the wheat breeder.

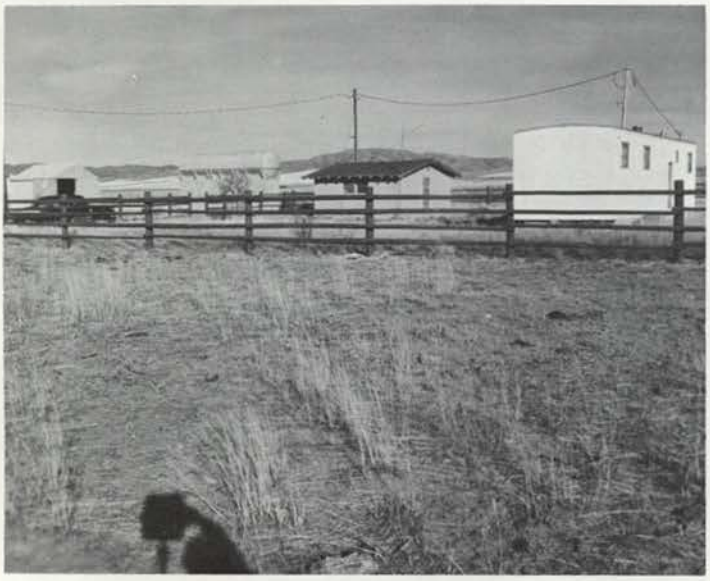
Only more research will provide answers to these questions. When we have the answers, we will be ready to take another large step, this time toward permanent resistance. We are now planning research in preparation for second-stage improvement of western white pine. We feel that with new knowledge from the agronomists and from the *Cronartium* resistance breeders, the development of new western white pine varieties with higher and more stable resistance to blister rust, plus improved growth, is only a matter of time.

Point Springs

Dr. Lee A. Sharp
Professor of Range Management

About 500 miles from the Moscow campus, almost on the Utah border, is an experimental area designated "Point Springs Seeding." The site is on public land administered by the Burley District of the Bureau of Land Management. The name for this seeded rangeland is derived from a spring located on a point of Black Pine Mountain about two miles south of the area.

Prior to 1952, big sagebrush was the dominant vegetation and livestock carrying capacity was very low. The sagebrush was removed by plowing in the summer and fall of 1952 and crested wheatgrass was planted on approximately 7,500 acres. Livestock were not permitted to graze the area for two years following seeding so that the crested wheatgrass could become established.



Point Springs Seeding

The University of Idaho began an evaluation study of range improvement practices in 1953. A cooperative agreement was developed between the University and the Bureau of Land Management to use the Point Springs seeding for study. In 1954, a portion of the seeding was fenced into pasture units, water was piped to each pasture, corral facilities were constructed and a livestock scale was installed to weigh experimental animals. The project was under way in 1955 after a group of livestock producers from Malta, Idaho agreed to furnish yearling cattle for experimental grazing trials. These grazing studies are continuing and are providing information for use in developing range livestock management programs.

The original studies were confined to 960 acres. In 1964, the livestock producers using the remainder of the 7500-acre seeding requested that the University suggest a management program for the total area. A plan of grazing management was developed and implemented in 1965. Evaluation of this program is now underway.

The purpose of the studies on the smaller area was to determine plant and animal response under varying intensities of grazing in different seasons of the year. Results to date show that crested wheatgrass rangeland can be grazed at a greater intensity than previously assumed. Livestock response is very good in the spring of the year, more than two pounds of gain per day per animal from May 1 to late June. Weight gains are acceptable in the fall also. This range land type can be grazed heavily at any season without losing the stand of grass. However, heavy spring grazing lowers forage production.

The studies since 1965 on the larger area are indicating that heavier stocking rates may be attained with rotational grazing than under continuous grazing. Calf crop and weaning weights have improved over the time of study. The potential for manipulating animals to achieve desired objectives is greatly improved where large areas are subdivided and fenced for rotational grazing. The results of this study apply to over one million acres of crested wheatgrass range land in Idaho and to a much greater acreage in the Western States.

The field experience in range land management provided to the many students that have assisted in gathering research data has been as important as the study results. The instructors for this field experience have been mother nature, the livestock producers and the cowboys who herded and helped weigh the livestock. Weighing days offer an experience for students of land management that would be difficult to obtain in any other way. The language is rough but descriptive and, although the exchanges between livestock ranchers, Federal agency personnel and University researchers are friendly, the conversations are sharply pointed toward problems of land use and land use regulations.

After weighing and sorting the animals, the group generally congregates for lunch in a cabin similar in size to the tent frames at the Forestry Summer Camp. Sourdough corn fritters, chili beans or "son-of-a-bitch stew" coupled with Jim Beam, Lucky Lager or other brands fill the stomach and produce interesting conversations. Fifteen to twenty people are commonly fed during these lunch sessions. Dean Wohletz, Dean Kraus and various other University staff members have had occasion to participate in these weighing and eating activities.

Many of the students who have assisted in the research work as undergraduate field assistants or graduate students on research projects have gone forth to make contributions in land management organizations and other fields. Some of those who gained field experience at Point Springs are Drs. Kendall Johnson, Fred Proshold, Rex Pieper, Jack Nelson, Don Foskett, and Jack McAninch. Students who assisted as undergraduates in the field work are LaForrest Twitchell, Delmar Vail, Keith Lilico, Paul Barnes, Bill Clifton, Dick Looney, Bill Riedeman, Bill Foster, Dale Turnipseed, Whitey Nelson, Ronald Dean and Tommy Gooch. Several students have worked on Master's degrees at Point Springs or have

used it as a headquarters to work adjacent areas. Among these are Arnold Bullock, Joe T. Helle, Leonard Burns, Leaford Windle, Jay D. McKendrick, Duane Andrews and Jerry Reese.

In addition to serving as a University student instructional area, Point Springs has been visited by several organizations on field trips, including the Idaho Section of the American Society of Range Management, the Research Committee of the Idaho Cattleman's Association, the Western Regional Research Committee. The Bureau of Land Management has used the area for Advisory Board trips and as a training area for new employees. Several foreign students have spent time with the research personnel at Point Springs.

Financial support for research work and student training has come from many sources. The Bureau of Land Management has provided financial support and technical assistance throughout the study. The ranchers of Malta (Glen Parke, Jack Pierce, Dale Pierce, Lindy Neddo, Ed Hitt, James R. Hitt, James B. Hitt, Bill Hitt, Grant Hitt, Shirley Hitt, Glen Kunau, Wilford Wrigley and others) have furnished the livestock, helped weigh the animals and assisted in a number of other ways. The University of Idaho through the Forest, Wildlife and Range Experiment Station, the Agricultural Experiment Station and Special Research Funds provided the project design and personnel for conducting the various studies.

As the author looks back over the fifteen years of research at Point Springs, the benefits in terms of better land use, student and professional training, and improved communications among agency personnel, livestock producers and the University far exceed the costs of achieving these benefits.

(Reminiscences — Deters)

Foreign aid and assistance programs also brought us a number of students from other lands. All of these were outstanding individuals, brilliant and so sincere. Many of them are now leaders in their own countries and I am sure provide an international understanding and good will that could not be achieved in any other way. The language barrier was the most difficult one to surmount. Usually about two years were required to gain the competency of language needed for highest achievement. Working with these students was a rewarding experience because they so deeply appreciated the opportunity to attend the University of Idaho and did their best to make good.

Dean D. S. Jeffers who succeeded Dean McCardle in 1935 reached retirement age in 1953 and our own "Smokey Joe" Wohletz was appointed to take over. I recently had a fine visit with Dean and Mrs. Jeffers at the A.A.F. meeting in Miami. They both looked unchanged from their last year at Idaho — truly remarkable people and still as spry as ever. There must be good genes as well as high ideals. Actually, the Dean served out more years of distinction at the Oregon State College of Forestry where he was visiting professor of forestry until several years ago. All of us who knew the Jeffers are richer for that experience.

There are many recollections of work on the University Forest. During my early years it was necessary to resurvey and post the University Forest boundaries and re-establish the corners and then to cruise the forest to determine what we had. Mr. Walter West, a local resident, and fine woodsmen assisted with both these and other jobs on the University Forest, including a significant timber salvage operation following the tussock moth epidemic of 1946. A steady and increasing timber sales program has developed over the years. Many hours have been spent on timber stand improvement and setting up study, research and demonstration areas. I have always loved to be in the woods working with trees so this has been enjoyable work.

The most pointed memories, however, have been the experiences of working with so many forestry students through forty years of teaching, thirty of them at Idaho. This work has consumed most of my time. There is a huge satisfaction in seeing the students earn their professional degrees and step out into the world to do their part. It is a particular delight to attend local, regional, or national meetings and to see the many people whom you have helped to train. Foresters from Idaho are widely scattered over the nation. Many have made wonderful achievements and are leaders in many different fields.

(White Clouds — Day)

much less restoration capability waiting off stage with their dozers. Construction of the Little Boulder Creek road would provide a springboard for the land abuses which would surely follow.

It is painfully obvious that the 1872 mining laws do not provide the administering agencies with the clear power to control environmental abuse.

Economic Gain for Idaho

There will be no direct payments to Idaho for metal recovered. Neither is there any severance pay to the state and counties similar to payments from timber sales on National forests.

Idaho's economy will receive only the income tax on the miners' pay and corporate income tax (less an increased depletion allowance on Moly) and whatever Ad Valorum taxes are applicable

On the other side of the ledger, Custer county and the town of Challis will have to build new schools, hospitals, roads and bridges, furnish more law enforcement and other services. If the Climax operation in Colorado is any indicator, there will be periods of non-operation and labor-layoffs to be assimilated and for which State unemployment compensation will be sought.

Add to this the ever-present possibility of permanent closure if the price of Moly falls below profitable production costs in this low-grade operation. There is no guarantee involved in the law of supply and demand.

Mining operations here would be of relatively short economic duration. Preserved over the years the recreational value of this mountain paradise would inevitably increase in value as the need for quality recreation becomes more pressing. We are still fortunate. As someone has said "we are not so poor that we must destroy such a treasure. Nor are we so rich that we can afford to lose it."

Times are changing

Or are they?

Summer Camp-1969

Photos courtesy F. D. Johnson

Club Report

The school year 1969-70 has been a very active year as far as the various groups and societies associated with the College of Forestry is concerned.

The Wildlife Society had one of its most active and successful years ever. It met its expressed objective of familiarizing "members with the general nature and the issues of the wildlife profession. . ." by co-sponsoring with the Idaho Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit a slide presentation by Dr. John Craighead, University of Montana, entitled "The Grizzly — an Endangered Species." Perhaps the most important accomplishment of The Society was hosting the 2nd annual winter meeting of the Idaho Chapter of The Wildlife Society. During this meeting, a very pertinent panel discussion entitled "What's Happening to Idaho's Quality Environment?" was held. At the regularly scheduled meetings, the Society presented speakers from the University and the general northwest who spoke on a wide range of conservation topics and issues. The 2nd annual gun raffle was the major source of revenue for the Club.

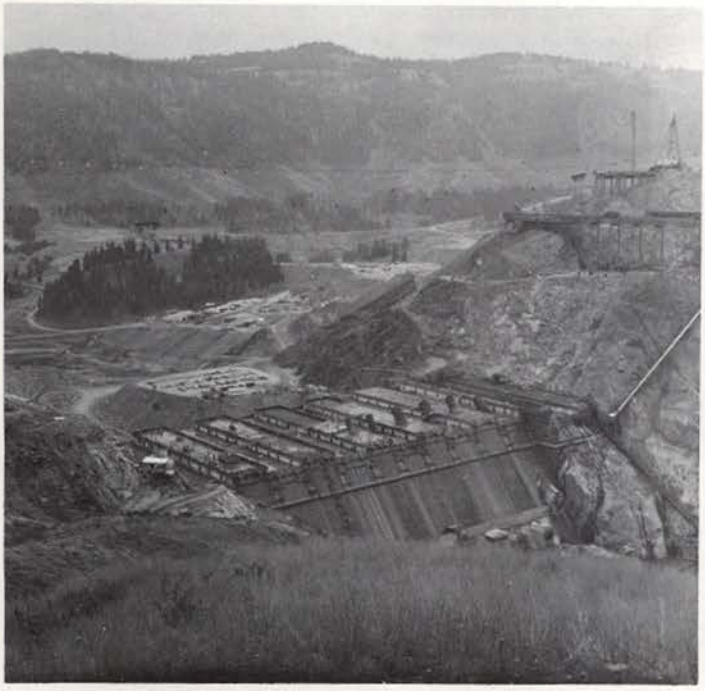
Xi Sigma Pi has undertaken this year to get the students a voice in determining their own curriculum. They held elections to determine students who would serve on a student curriculum-advisory committee. Not only were students elected to this committee, but to a wide range of other committees designed to involve the student in an active role in his College.

As far as the Associated Foresters are concerned, 1969-70 was a year of evaluation. The Associated Foresters want to become a vital, informative organization which will be of service to its members. A committee has been formed to study a possible affiliation as a student chapter of the Society of American Foresters SAF. Such an affiliation would make professional programs available to student members. The main concern among student foresters is that this will amount to a change in name only, not service or benefit to the student. At the time of this publication, several alternate proposals are being presented for College approval.

All in all, 1969-70 reflected a growing concern of students and a desire to participate effectively in their professional and technical organizations.

Dworshak Dam and Its Effect on the Environment

Stuart L. Murrell
Regional Conservation Educator
Clearwater Region
Idaho Fish and Game Department



Dworshak Dam under construction.

Dworshak Dam (formerly called Bruce's Eddy) has been a controversial project from its beginning. The original hearing was held in Orofino in November, 1953. The basic reason put forth for its construction at that time was flood control for the city of Portland. According to the Corps of Engineers' "Water Resource Development — Columbia River Basin" report of June, 1958, the flows from the North Fork of the Clearwater contributed about 5 percent of Portland's flood waters. This same report indicated that over half of the flood flows came from the Columbia, Kootenai, Clark Fork and Pend Oreille Rivers. The plan for power generation was minimal at that time. It has since been increased to a maximum of 1,060,000 kilowatts, or the equivalent of one atomic power plant.

The dam is presently under construction. It is located 1.9 miles upstream from the mouth of the North Fork of the Clearwater River and will extend up the North Fork for 53 miles. It will be 717 feet high and flood 17,000 acres. The cost to the public is currently estimated at 248 million dollars.

Wildlife Studies

Wildlife studies by Elmer Norberg of the Idaho Fish and Game Department were begun in October, 1954 and completed in September, 1957. He studied the big game and their range in the North Fork, Selway and Lochsa drainages. Particular emphasis was placed on the effects of Bruce's Eddy Dam on the North Fork of the Clearwater and of Penny Cliffs Dam on the Middle Fork of the Clearwater. Norberg's findings were published in a report titled "Clearwater Game and Range Study," PR Report W-112-R. This report formed the basis for most of the recommendations on big game management for the Bruce's Eddy Project.

The Idaho Fish and Game Department and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service continued their studies on the effects of the proposed dam on wildlife and fisheries until authorization of the project in 1962 and through to the present. The Fish and Wildlife Service completed one report in June, 1960 titled "Bruce's Eddy Dam and Reservoir, North Fork Clearwater River" and another with the same title in August, 1962. Both reports indicated the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Idaho Fish and Game Department were opposed to the project because of its adverse effects on fish and wildlife resources.

Effects of Dam on Fish and Wildlife

What are some of the predicted effects on the fish and wildlife which are part of the environment of the North Fork of the Clearwater River? Here are some facts taken from the 1962 report:

1. The project would cause loss of all steelhead trout, chinook salmon, and resident fish spawning habitat which presently lies within the reservoir area. This comprises about 717,000 square yards or 47 percent of the anadromous fish spawning habitat available in the North Fork drainage. Another 813,000 square yards lies upstream from the impoundment. The gravel in the North Fork would be sufficient to support 109,000 steelhead redds and 74,000 chinook salmon redds annually. A fish hatchery costing the tax payers 8½ million dollars was requested to replace this run. The annual operation cost of the hatchery is about $500,000. This was a fishery that nature was providing at little or no cost and which could go on forever if managed properly. The life of Dworshak Reservoir is rated at 50-100 years.

2. An even greater reduction in the fishery will result on the hundreds of miles of tributary streams which will lose their populations of steelhead smolts. These little downstream migrants are providing the majority of the trout fishing in the area at the present time. Sampling of fish populations reveals that approximately 70 to 80 percent are juvenile steelhead. A massive planting program will be required to release enough fish to replace this lost fishery, again at considerable taxpayer expense.

3. One effect which was not foreseen in the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service reports was *the clearing operation around the reservoir between high and low water levels. The clearing operation was performed rapidly with a serious effect on the environment and has resulted in excessive soil erosion* caused by the skid roads running right down to the river; this exposed bare soils on almost perpendicular slopes. It has resulted in silt loads downstream which have silted spawning beds and reduced the suitability of the lower Clearwater River for steelhead fishing. Large landslides into the reservoir may occur when the water fluctuates the expected 150 feet annually on these steep slopes covered by unstable granitic soil. There has already been a giant earth slide near the Visitors View Point. Maximum drawdown could reach 255 feet between high and low water levels.

4. 15,000 acres of big game winter range will be inundated by the reservoir. Norberg's report indicated that all of the whitetail deer and about 25 percent of the elk censused by helicopter were counted downstream from Canyon Ranger Station in or just above the reservoir area. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service report in 1962 lists an expected reduction of 40 percent of an estimated 3,000 whitetail deer when Dworshak Dam is constructed because the deer normally winter in the lowest part of the reservoir near Dent. An elk herd which was estimated at 12,000 animals in the late 50's would be reduced by about 15 percent, the percentage of winter range within the pool area. This herd is supplying elk for two of the best elk-hunting Units in Idaho, Units 9 and 10.

5. It is expected that *the disruption of elk migration routes by the reservoir in the upper limits of the pool will also contribute to herd decline.* The reservoir will be drawn down during the fall and winter months leaving a series of ice shelves and other dangerous conditions for animals attempting to cross it. Trapping and tagging studies on Smith Ridge have revealed elk migration routes across the Little North Fork and main North Fork in the area of the upper limits of Dworshak pool.

The 50,000 Acre Block

It was recommended by wildlife agencies that a block of about 50,000 acres adjacent to the upper reservoir be managed to provide big game winter range in the reservoir area. This block of land consists of about 38,000 acres of state land and 12,000 acres of private land. There have been wildlife management agreements drawn up between the Idaho State Land Department concerning this tract, but the beneficial results from these agreements will not be realized for a number of years.

The 5,000 Acre Parcel

To provide more immediate help for the elk, the Idaho Fish and Game Department has requested that the Corps of Engineers purchase a 5,000 acre parcel of critical winter range on Smith Ridge for intensive habitat management for elk. To date, little has been done to provide for these animals and the dam is scheduled for completion in 1971.

Winter Forage Within the "Take" Line

In addition, the Idaho Fish and Game Department would like to have a portion of the 23,210 acres of land acquired by the Corps of Engineers around the margins of the reservoir, turned over to the Department for big game management. This is the land which lies between maximum pool level and the Corps' "take line".

Low Elevation Forage Important

To understand the problems associated with inundating big game winter range we must realize that the elevation lost in the pool area cannot be replaced. Even if we are able to provide opimum management on adjacent lands above the reservoir levels, in a severe winter these lands may not be usable by elk because of their higher elevation and deep snows.

We have lost thousands of miles of our most beautiful recreation lands along our river bottoms by dam construction in the United States. The North Fork of the Clearwater River is no exception. I floated through the reservoir site last summer and it struck me as having great potential for being one of the top family canoeing and rafting rivers in the nation. It has just enough rapids for excitement but the novice would be able to navigate them. We observed a group of Boy Scout canoeists camping on a white sandbar. They had come all the way from Oregon to float the river before it was dammed. The scenery is beautiful and with proper management the fishing could be great for the West Slope cutthroat, presently on the endangered species list. When the gates close at the dam, Idaho will lose what could have been a nation-wide tourist attraction.

The Drawdown

Try to visualize as a recreation attraction a reservoir with a 150 foot annual drawdown and potentially 255 feet. Raw mud banks will extend along the margins for people to fish from, picnic on, and view as they run their boats on the reservior. Campgrounds will be many vertical feet away from the water and boat docks will have to be constantly relocated as the water goes up and down.

Fishing Potential in the Reservoir

The reservoir may be productive for fishing for a while, but experience with other reservoirs of this type in the sterile, granitic soils of the Idaho Batholith has shown the fishery will probably be of poor quality in the reservoir. Even though the Idaho Fish and Game Department plans to conduct a control program for trash fish prior to the closure of the dam, there is the possibility of squawfish and other undesirable species taking over the reservoir. It is the shallow depths around the margins of other lakes and reservoirs that produce the food needed by fish to maintain good populations. With Dworshak's steep sides and wide fluctuations few such areas will be available.

The Specter of Lenore Dam

In addition to the loss of quality recreation in the reservoir area, there is the potential for destroying about half of the lower Clearwater River below the dam. During the prolonged fight between conservationists and the Corps of Engineers, there was no mention made of Lenore Dam. This dam, if authorized, would be constructed just upstream from the town of Lenore and would flood upstream to Ahsahka. Its purpose is to re-regulate the peaking flows released from Dworshak Dam at the 1,060,000 kilowatt capacity for power.

The stretch of water between P.F.I. mill pond and the Dworshak Fish Hatchery at the mouth of the North Fork is one of the most heavily utilized rivers in Idaho by steelhead and bass fishermen, family picnicers, swimmers, boaters and rafters. Experience has shown steelhead and salmon are extremely difficult to catch in a reservoir situation. It is expected that Dworshak Fish Hatchery will be very successful and that steelhead will return to the hatchery from the ocean in large numbers. If Lenore Dam is built, Idaho fishermen will have left only 12 free-flowing miles of the Clearwater River in which to fish for these steelhead. In addition, there is the distinct possibility of confusing these steelhead in their migration back to Dworshak Fish Hatchery and possibly disrupting the hatchery operation. Conservationists are bitterly opposed to Lenore Dam and have the support of Senator Church in their stand.

With the increasing demand for quality recreation — with the other flood control projects being built on the Columbia River — with the alternative sources of power now available — with the fast-growing concern of the public over destruction of our natural environment, we can speculate that Dworshak Dam, if it were being presented to Congress for approval in 1970, would never make the grade.

If you like this magazine, tell a forester.

Forests, People, Cities, and Myths

Dr. Harry H. Caldwell
Chairman of Geography
University of Idaho

Population forecasts are notably tricky because of changes in values, behavior, economics and concentration patterns. Even in such an advanced country as the United States, 4 forecasts made in the period 1931-1947 for the Census of 1960 were all low by 24 to 35 million.

In 1965 the U. S. Bureau of the Census, recognizing the key variable in the number of children per woman, produced the following four alternative population projections up to the year 2000

Projection	Children per Woman	Population in Millions			
		1970	1980	1990	2000
A	3.35	208.9	249.4	298.1	356.1
B	3.10	207.1	241.9	284.4	331.6
C	2.77	205.5	233.6	268.8	304.4
D	2.45	204.1	226.0	254.0	280.1

Forecasts in late 1969 suggest that the 1970 Census may pass 205 million with a forecast for the year 2000 at 304 million — an increase of 100 million people in the United States in the next thirty years. This includes an estimated average annual immigration of 400,000 which will not greatly affect the projection. Extending this forecast to 2050, only 80 years away, we reach 470 million — unless people change their behavior, values and ideology fast throughout America.

WORLD POPULATION FORECASTS

In mid-1965, the United Nations estimated the world population at 3.25 billion with a 1968 estimate of 3.5 billion and an annual increase of 2.0% or 70 million. Assuming constant fertility with declining mortality, it could reach 7.5 billion by 2000. The U. N. high forecast is 7 billion, their medium forecast is 6.2 billion and their low forecast is 5.4 billion. The most optimistic forecast was by demographer D. J. Bogue in 1967, who predicted a population of 4.5 billion for the year 2000. A 1969 report published by the National Academy of Sciences forecast 6.1 billion in the year 2000 and 10.3 billion for the year 2050.

Long and Short Range Planning

Most individuals concerned with resource management espouse the policy of long range general planning and short range specific planning. In truth, almost all planning being done is merely catching up with the present. Rarely has man been involved with long range planning. At best he is willing to think only about 15 years ahead. Even today he is not ready to take adequate legislative steps to prevent our national population from reaching 304 million in 2000 or 470 million by 2050. He glibly goes along *talking* about the impending population problems in his own country. If he were the conscientious resource manager, he would insist that this country aim to achieve a zero annual population increase and that no resource be exploited if it will result in degradation of the environment.

In terms of energy, it would appear that man should concentrate on solar, tidal, fuel cell and nuclear energy and that he should terminate the burning of fossil fuels, saving them for their constructive chemical uses. In summary, there is virtually no long range planning under way in the United States relative to people, resources and the quality of the future environment.

Population Distribution

Through design and promotion, urban areas have become the population magnets of the world. Large cities dominate the economies of the nations. The major urbanization trend in the 20th century was in western Europe and North America and since the 1930's has been proceeding at a faster rate in the underdeveloped nations. A number of countries have recognized the undesirable consequences of unrestricted internal migration to urban areas and have attempted to control it unsuccessfully by various laws.

Unless there is a rapid and dramatic reversal of present trends, the bulk of the additional 100 million Americans who will be on the scene by the year 2000 will concentrate in existing metropolitan regions where they will blend with other millions migrating from rural America. A few new cities will be built. There is adequate evidence that the metropolitan city is most efficient "for utilizing resources in most types of production, distribution, consumption". Here "efficiency" in production is favored by low cost of assembly, low cost of distribution, economies through large plants or massing of small plants, and economies in combining the factors of production, three of which — labor, capital and management are more easily secured in urban concentrations. A key factor in accessibility is the focusing of transport on cities — "The metropolis, in its variety, affords a wider selection of economic opportunities to the individual than any other form of human settlement; an individual has his choice of many types of work without changing his residence or of many types of housing without changing his job". . . "The city is also a center of intellectual contacts stimulating cross-fertilization of ideas, recognition of opportunities and facilities for research — all conducive to progress in increasing future productivity." [1]

Human Values

Against this mass of evidence, it seems inappropriate to challenge the logic. However, there do seem to be some questionable attributes to the city when viewed from a humanistic value system. Is the production, distribution, and consumption efficiency worth the built-in structural anonymity, alienation and indifference? Here in the nexus of transportation and communication there is little or no communication between individuals other than that required for daily needs. The sense of community is gone. Forced integration carries with it the heavy imprint of hate, antagonism and distrust. Does this price get cranked into the efficiency judgment? Have the cities been human-social successes?

Tomorrow

What happens to the forests in America during the next 70 years will not be determined by professional foresters but by the chain of events that starts nightly in the bedrooms of urban and suburban America. One hundred million more Americans in 30 years seems inevitable and the possibility of 265 million more in 70 years seems likely.

What the Future *Should* Be — Strong Medicine — One Man's View

1. Full scale legal, legislative, religious, medical, social, and educational efforts to create a zero percent population increase by the year 2000.

2. Establish town houses or high-rise apartments using neighborhood heating, cooling and waste removal systems.

3. Create neighborhoods with a maximum population of 7000 focused on a cluster of schools, community buildings and neighborhood shopping.

4. Develop neighborhood parks.

5. Create high density pre-planned districts in satellite cities to justify rapid transit systems linking satellite cities to their metropolitan center.

6. Prohibit gasoline-driven cars, open burning and private incinerators.

7. Take legal steps to insure that newsprint and magazines be devoted to disseminating literature or information and not wasted for advertising.

8. Prohibit multiple packaging that wastes time and resources while it creates additional pollutants first in production and finally in the destruction of the waste material.

These proposals will result in a phasing out of the production ethic and its replacement with a new human-social ethic set against an awareness of an increasingly fragile and finite environment. We have been trapped by an obsession with economic growth and the Gross National Product. We should have geared our growth to the needs of our people — their skills and happiness and the quality of our land.

What This Means to Forests

We need management by people primarily concerned with society and people, ecologic balance, esthetics and a sense of awareness that the earth and its resources are finite. In this frame of reference, some fragile forest lands will be managed mainly for looking, others primarily for watersheds or plant and animal habitats, and some of the best lands will be used for trees as a crop. To maximize production these forests will all be planted, using high-yield disease-resistant strains, irrigation, fertilizers, and biological control of insect pests. For the entire forest structure, the total environment would have a higher priority than short-term financial profit. Grazing would be permitted only under highly-controlled conditions.

What kind of training will best fit the land manager for this changing world? At the very least there will be a decreased emphasis on the production commitment and on the role of the trained forester specialist. A multi-discipline background and training in decision-making will be prime requisites.

What Probably *Will* Be

1. Failure to take necessary steps to stop the population explosion.

2. Failure to curb wasteful personal, communal, or industrial practices.

3. Focus on profits at the expense of society because a majority of the power elite are stockholders.

4. Retention of values and outlooks of the 19th and 20th century and their misapplication to the 21st century.

5. Perennial concern about irrelevant moral and political issues while ignoring the engulfing major environmental issues.

6. Unwillingness to undertake forced curtailment of consumption-oriented advertising, the waste of paper for advertising or the waste of excessive packaging.

7. Unwillingness to give up the traditional approach of the production-oriented forester.

Immediate Consequences

1. Steady increases in the allowable cut.

2. Annual battles between ecologists and production-oriented groups as to the use of each piece of forest land.

What Went Wrong?

Ours is a nation whose behavior has been trapped by economic, political and even religious slogans that we repeat with increasing fervor and conviction. They dominate our political selection process, our economic and personal philosophies and even the selection of our friends, neighbors, and ideas.

Once we bought the idea that **Bigger Is Better,** we used it to judge everything — basketball players, busts, production comparisons with the U.S.S.R., family size, sales volume, city comparisons, schools, lanes of traffic, family status based on income, bedrooms, bathrooms, and even lot sizes. From this has grown federal-state matching legislation and the Chamber of Commerce spirit. From the **Bigger Is Better** slogan alone we have become trapped into a logic geared to the perpetuation of that strange economic myth. When will we face up to the uncomfortable truths of our society and the challenging environmental problems? Time is running out.

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[1] Quotes from Chauncy D. Harris "The Pressure of Residential-Industrial Land Use" in Man's Role in Changing the Face of the Earth, 1956, p. 885.

"New Zealand—A Biological Battleground"

Dr. Kenneth E. Hungerford
Professor of Wildlife Management
University of Idaho

(Dr. Hungerford was on sabbatical leave in New Zealand from February to August, 1969 studying the impact of introduced mammals on native forest.)

Man is becoming increasingly concerned about the impact he creates on his environment. A series of conflicting biological forces beginning with evolution, accelerated by man, give New Zealand a unique set of land management problems.

Forces of Evolution

New Zealand is particularly interesting because of the way in which its native fauna and flora have evolved. Being beyond the normal routes of travel via ancient land bridges, New Zealand escaped colonization by mammals migrating to most the rest of the world. New Zealand is about 1300 miles from Australia, a barrier too great for all but a few species of bats. A wide variety of birds, plant life and insect populations have developed in New Zealand, but it was originally without mammals or poisonous reptiles. As a consequence the trees, shrubs, grasses, and other plants developed without acquiring protection from grazing mammals such as undesirable taste, thorns, poisons, or the ability to continue growing under heavy grazing.

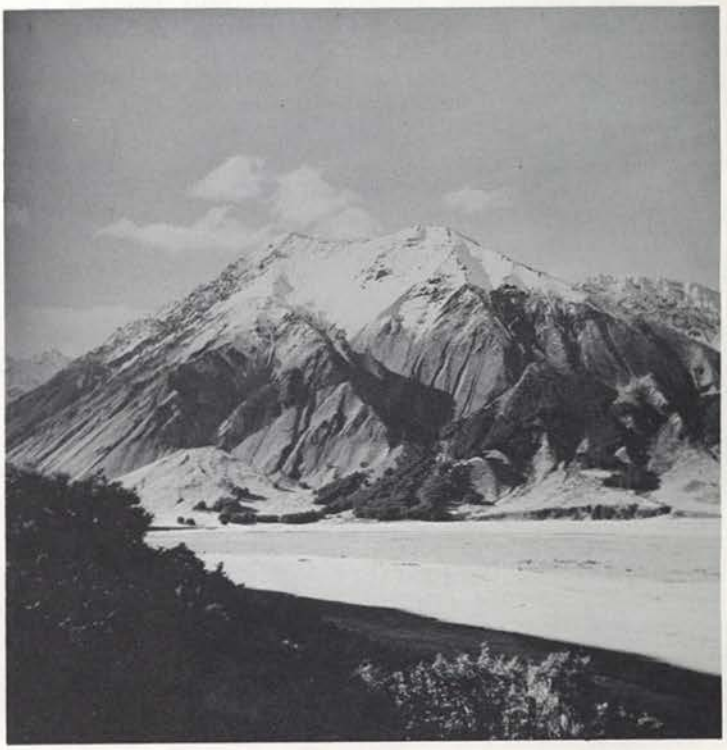
Many New Zealand birds have evolved to fill niches normally occupied by mammals. An example is the Kiwi which forages only at night on insects and grubs, much like a mole or a shrew. Long ago the Kiwi lost the power of flight. The Moa was another, a bird 6 to 8 feet tall, essentially a grazer. They occupied a niche more typical of deer or antelope.

The Forces of Man

The earliest human migrants to New Zealand hunted the flightless Moa birds and eventually exterminated them. Later migrations from Polynesia brought the Maoris, the war-like natives who occupied New Zealand at the time of its discovery by Europeans. Two hundred years ago, Captain Cook, the famed British explorer, made the first comprehensive exploration of New Zealand. He continued the process of environmental impact by producing pigs, sheep, domestic fowl, and by planting garden vegetables and food plants hoping to have a food supply on his later trips. New Zealand rapidly became an important stop for whalers and a base for seal hunters. Then settlers began to arrive.

Both the Maoris and the early settlers commonly used fire to clear the land of its native timber and to make way for grass pastures and grazing management. Along with this development the Europeans brought not only their bands of sheep, but also many wild mammals. More than fifty species of mammals have been introduced into New Zealand. The resulting environmental impact is a notable feature of the New Zealand problem.

Sheep grazing in New Zealand is handled on an entirely different basis than in America. New Zealand sheep normally wander and graze pretty much at will. Large sheep runs average only two musters per year. The lack of poisonous plants and the absence of predatory animals eliminate the need for day to day herding. At the same time, the Marino sheep, well adapted to the high mountains, tend to go to the upper steep country where grazing and trampling can and does result in major damage to watersheds (see photo).



Part of the Avoca River Watershed, New Zealand. The Avoca River in the foreground is choked with the erosion products from the hills beyond. The wide gravel filled bed is typical of many New Zealand streams. The forests on the slopes in the area background originally went nearly to the snow line. Above that was a zone of scrub (dwarf trees and shrubs), above that was the alpine grassland. The fringe of trees remaining is made up primarily of Mountain Beech *(Nothofagus)* which is one of the species more resistant to grazing pressure. In this area there is still use by domestic sheep, there are smaller populations of red deer, and the Chamois are found in the rocky sites about halfway up the mountain slope.

In addition to the sheep, more than thirty of the fifty species of mammals introduced into New Zealand have adapted successfully. Only a few have expanded their populations to the point where their impact is of major concern. These are the Opossum from Australia; the Thar from the Himalayas of Asia; the Red Deer, the Chamois and the Hare, all from Europe. The impact of these introduced wild mammals is often combined with the effects of sheep grazing but in some locations is proceeding independently of livestock use.

Geological Limitations

Of great importance is the nature of the underlying geological formations and the context in which the land use and animal impact originates. My main experience was in the south island of New Zealand in the central part of the southern Alps. Here most problems are found on a rather sterile type of parent material classified as "greywacke." This material is easily shattered, and when broken down by weathering it erodes readily. It supports an excellent stand of native vegetation, but when the vegetation is removed and the soil mantle disturbed, severe watershed damage may result. Another problem location is in the north island where parent materials called "mudstones" are raised in steep mountainous sections. These are sedimentary materials quite easily shattered and subject to rapid erosion and consequent watershed damage. Both sections of New Zealand lie within a major fault line and are frequently subjected to rather violent earthquakes which intensify land management problems.

Past burning practices, sheep use in the high country, over-use by introduced mammals on native vegetation in sectors where the parent material is quite unstable—all these add up to major watershed problems in certain areas of New Zealand. These problem areas are in the steep country, generally in the region of timber-line which occurs near 3,000 ft.

Pasture and Forest Management

A continuing battle has been waged against the "bush", or native forest. The Moa hunters, the Maoris, and the Europeans have all used fire, much as we have in North America, to clear the land and make way for domestic livestock. This has worked well in the lower elevations in New Zealand where pasture management is extremely effective. New Zealanders are among the world leaders in the use of fertilizers on pasture land. Generally both the fertilizer and the seed are applied from the air.

At lower elevations the planted Monterey pine, Scotch pine, and other introduced varieties of timber-producing trees make up the bulk of the New Zealand forest products industry. These species are better adapted than many of the native New Zealand trees because of the quality of the wood they produce as well as the fact that they are relatively immune to the pressure brought to bear by the introduced grazing mammals.

The Wild Mammal Problem

While the battle against the New Zealand forest goes on, it is not so much carried out today by livestock and humans as it is by the introduced mammals. These introductions began about 100 years ago. The Opossum from Australia is particularly important in eliminating the old growth trees. Once the forests are opened up even slightly, Red Deer move in and begin working on tree reproduction and the understory vegetation. Finally, when the forest is fairly open, the European Hare joins the battle and continues to prevent re-establishment of the native forest which is so susceptible to the onslaughts of herbivorous mammals.

New Zealanders have mounted monumental efforts toward the control of their introduced mammal populations. Intensive control programs have been and still are being waged against the European Hare and the Australian Opossum. Also, intensive efforts to control the European Red Deer have been under way for many years, including shooting programs and, more recently, commercial hunting. Commercial hunting is of ever-growing importance and is quite effective in much of the high country where helicopters are used as both a shooting platform and as a means for transporting the carcasses to processing plants. They are then shipped to Europe and other markets in refrigerator ships.

Seeking Solutions

The livestock industry is the back-bone of the New Zealand economy. Their most important exports are wool and wool products, mutton, lamb and dairy products. Another important export is the timber produced in their planted forests. New Zealand desperately needs a diversification of industry and economy, but currently their economy is tied to these products of the land.

Many New Zealanders are well aware of their problems and there are action agencies and research agencies that are well on the way toward solutions. However, the solutions will cost money. With a tightly controlled livestock economy, these solutions are even more difficult.

One of the most promising programs to come from recent research activity is the fencing of the high country on sheep runs to allow the higher land to be managed strictly for watershed. Along with this goes a government subsidy to develop more productive pastures on the lower lands through fertilizing and other modern management approaches.

There are some enlightened New Zealanders who know specifically what is happening to their environment. They know much better than any foreign observer the specific mechanisms involved. On the other hand, they are limited by the constraints of their economic system, their governmental organizations, and even their political structures. Because the backbone of the New Zealand economy is sheep raising, it would be fruitless to suggest the introduction of predators to help in the battle against the introduced herbivores. It would also be fruitless to suggest banning the Marino sheep which damage steep land areas, since there is a special demand for their high-quality wool on the world market. Meanwhile, New Zealand remains a most interesting battleground of conflicting biological, economic and political forces.

Industrial Forest Management — 1970

Russell Hudson, Block Forester
St. Regis Paper Company, Libby, Montana

Industrial forest management has been regulated almost universally by the wood supply available. An abundance of God-given, old growth timber usually results in an extensive forest management program. Management activities under these conditions usually are directed toward an orderly development of access and salvage of as much timber mortality as possible. Intensive forest management is generally the result of identifying a future wood supply shortage. The foresight to see this in advance and be prepared for it may be the difference between failure and success in the business world.

The St. Regis Paper Company operation at Libby, Montana, manages some 200,000 acres of fee timberland in northwest Montana. This land provides 20% to 30% of annual log requirements of over 200 million board feet for our manufacturing complex. The Libby operation has two large sawmills, dry kilns and planer, a large studmill, plywood plant and a chemical extraction plant. The balance of the wood supply comes from sales on lands administered by the U.S. Forest Service, State of Montana, and private owners.

The present St. Regis operation was formerly the J. Neils Lumber Company which started operating in Libby in 1919 and merged with St. Regis in 1956. In the early years, most of the timberland was liquidated. In 1939, the concept of sustained yield was considered by the owners and selective logging was initiated in certain stands that could possibly respond. With the change from railroad logging to trucks, emphasis was placed on access road development and salvage logging.

With compilation of a good resource inventory in 1957, a management plan was developed and harvest cutting systems were initiated in 1958. During this past decade, the forest management program at Libby crossed the threshold into intensive forest management. The thesis of intensive forest management means spacing control in all operations dealing with the younger stands.

Natural timber stands are usually classified into one of the three following stand conditions for silvicultural treatment: (1) heavy volume, old growth saw timber needing conversion to reproduction; (2) light volume stands that are suitable for overstory removal and thinning; (3) small saw timber or poles suitable for thinning.

The three major species under management are ponderosa pine, western larch, and Douglas fir, with an admixture of associated species.

Conversion of old-growth stands into reproduction of desirable species with proper spacing may be accomplished by either artificial or natural means. Artificial restocking is employed after clear-cutting stands that are not suitable for natural regeneration. The clearcuts may be rather large to eliminate the invasion of an undesirable seed source and lower the unit costs of all treatments. Slash hazard reduction and site preparation are usually accomplished by broadcast burning or dozer piling, depending upon slash and terrain conditions. Sod areas must be scalped to assure any regeneration establishment. A variety of methods is used to establish the seedlings, depending upon the site conditions of each area.

Our own tree nursery provides over 100,000 seedlings each year for machine planting and hand planting. Many acres are directly seeded, either by hand or by helicopter. All direct seeding operations must have a program of rodent control. Usually, the artificially established stands have a good spacing of desirable species but are rather costly to accomplish. Not all commercial forest land can bear the cost of artificial regeneration, nor is it necessary that is should.

Many areas can be regenerated by one of several silvicultural methods untilizing natural seed fall. On favorable sites, five to six seed trees per acre will suffice if they are some of the best trees from the original stand. Usually only ponderosa pine or western larch are used for seed trees. These two species are very fire resistant, wind firm on our soils, highest in value, and being intolerant, reproduce well in the open conditions created by logging.

On less favorable sites, a heavy seed tree or shelterwood system is used. Site preparation under these systems is accomplished by sawing or dozer lay-down of the undesirable advance reproduction, brush and cull trees. The better sites are usually broadcast burned by narrow strip headfires under the seed trees. The poorer sites usually are not burned. Dead slash and brush will provide shade and we try for more mechanical scarification.

Seed tree cuttings are usually 200 to 1,000 acres in size, to eliminate the unwanted seed source from untreated perimeters. Seed trees must be promptly removed once a desirable stocking of seedlings is established. This is usually done on a heavy snow cover. Four hundred well-spaced seedlings per acre are considered adequate; establishment usually takes about five years to accomplish. The low cost of utilizing these systems provides for the cheapest regeneration, but they may not be as prompt as the artificial methods.

Light volume saw timber stands with a good ingrowth understory are usually the result of old wildfires or early day logging. It is usually a simple matter to carefully log off all of the overstory without damaging the ingrowth stand. If some of

the younger stand is merchantable, a commercial thinning is also made. These stands and the pole-sized stands are going to produce the future log requirements when the present saw timber stands are depleted. Therefore, a considerable effort is expended to get them in good growing condition.

Thinning offers the greatest opportunity for a return on investment of any cultural operation. In general, the younger a stand is, the better the response of thinning will be. One cleaning-thinning operation in plantations and stands resulting from harvest cuts before age 20 should result in being able to start commercial thinnings at age 40 on the better sites. Natural pole-sized stands may be thinned to shorten the time necessary until commercial thinning may begin. Currently we are attempting to thin or clean 3,000 acres annually.

All cultural operations tend to favor a mixed stand of intolerant ponderosa pine and larch because they do not tend to develop an understory problem such as the tolerant species do. Many of the natural young stands contain a high proportion of tolerant Douglas fir because of man's effective effort to control wildfire.

In 1962 we collected seed from some of the finest ponderosa pine on our forest lands. The seedlings from these trees were outplanted in 1964 on a five-acre test site. This progeny test at present looks very promising. We are very active in the cooperative Inland Empire Ponderosa Pine Tree Improvement Program and have hopes of being able to increase the yields from our future forests.

Our management objectives should enable our forests to continue to contribute a good share of the raw materials needed to operate our manufacturing facilities. The benefits seem very large for the modest investments being made.

Range Management Overseas

Dr. Edwin W. Tisdale
Professor of Range Management
University of Idaho

Our ideas of a land resource are shaped by experience in our own country, or more likely, just one part of our country. For this reason, it is mind opening, and sometimes startling to see similar resources in other parts of the world, and to find how they are used. It can also be revealing to find how people are being educated to manage these resources.

Four years ago, I had the opportunity to spend about 7 months studying range resources and problems in 10 countries of the Middle East, North and East Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean. The countries were Iran, Syria, Lebanon, Kenya, Sudan, Egypt, Tunisia, Israel, Turkey and Greece. I made this trip while on sabbatical leave from the University of Idaho, and with additional financial support from the Drylands Research Institute of the University of California at Riverside.

While the time spent in each country was quite limited, this approach had the advantage of enabling me to make direct comparisons of resource conditions and problems.

The area chosen for study is not as diverse as the list of countries might suggest. First, grazing land constitutes an important natural resource, and in fact is the predominant land use category in many of these countries. Second, the whole region has long been occupied by man and his grazing animals. Civilizations have existed in much of the region for thousands of years, and land use has been intensive for most or all of this time. Third, all of the countries lie in relatively dry zones, and drought is a frequent problem in land use. Fourth, most of these countries are in the "developing" class, that is, they operate on a lower plane economically than countries of Western Europe or North America. Fifth, educationally, a high percentage of illiteracy exists in many countries. Education in land management, and especially in the management of grazing lands is just getting started.

What are some of the outstanding features, resource-wise, of the region visited? It is difficult to condense the great variety of impressions, but here are a few that seem most meaningful from a land manager's view point.

First, the overall menace of drought. The greater part of the study area averages less than 12 inches of precipitation annually. Most of this moisture comes in a few months of the year, in the winter or equivalent "rainy season". A dry and usually hot period of 4 to 6 months or more follows the moist period. In addition, the total amounts of precipitation vary greatly from year to year.

The effects of drought on grazing animals and rangelands are intensified by the fact that reserves of feed are rarely accumulated to help during the dry periods. The common practice is to sell large numbers of animals (at depressed prices) or to allow many to die. Either method helps the ranges somewhat, but creates poverty and great instability in the grazing enterprise. In those countries where wildlife is abundant (Kenya, part of Sudan) they too can be seriously affected by drought.

Second, the population explosion and overstocking. We are accustomed to hearing about the population explosion in humans and its dire consequences, but few people realize that an even greater increase in livestock numbers has occurred during the past 3-4 decades. This increase results from a combination of factors, including increased demand for livestock products, increased political stability (barring occasional upsets) and control of diseases and pests. It is a sad fact that disease control measures, supposedly one of the greatest gifts brought by the advanced countries, have resulted in disastrous increases of both people and livestock. A further contributing factor to overstocking of the ranges is the fact that large areas have been converted to grain production. Most of this land is submarginal for cultivation, so the net effect is to destroy much grazing land in return for low and sporadic yields of grain, often accompanied by accelerated soil erosion.

Third, lack of control of grazing. Most of the rangeland in the countries studied is either government owned or the common property of a tribal or village group. Grazing and other uses of these lands are largely uncontrolled. In some cases, a reasonable pattern of use by one tribe or village has disintegrated under pressure from adjoining users. In the case of strictly government lands, laws governing use have been passed in some countries, but in most cases proper grazing plans and means for enforcing them do not exist. The situation resembles that which existed in the western U.S.A. prior to passage of the Taylor Grazing Act, but intensified by a heavier rate of stocking and by the poverty of most livestock owners.

Four, lack of integrated land use. We know that here in the U.S.A. our efforts to achieve multiple use and a mutual understanding of different land uses are imperfect, but at least these are considered desirable goals. In most of the countries studied, such integration of uses is scarcely considered, except by a few professional land managers. For instance, there is little cooperation between stock raising and grain farming. As a result, livestock suffer from lack of supplemental feed that could be raised on cultivated lands, while these same lands deteriorate under a system of continued grain cropping alternating with periods of bare fallow.

Five, deficiencies in education for land management. University trained people make up only a tiny fraction of the population of most of the countries studied, and land management is a small and often neglected part of the academic establishment. In most cases higher education is moving ahead, helped by the international programs of more advanced countries and by private foundations such as Rockefeller and Ford, but the road ahead is a long one.

Research on land management problems is small in amount in most of these countries, and what exists is supported in large measure by outside agencies. There is a great lack of information about the extent, nature and present condition of wildlands generally, and especially of range lands.

Six, shortage of suitably trained land managers. One of the bottlenecks for both higher education and research in land management is a lack of well qualified personnel. Foreign staff often lack a suitable background for work in a developing country, while few qualified native professionals are available. The latter usually have to attend schools in more advanced countries for their graduate training, and often find conditions and salaries unattractive when they return home. In addition, the kind of graduate training offered in many American

universities is too specialized and remote from the realities of on-the-ground management to be suitable for students from developing countries.

A particular problem in the forestry and range fields is the dominance of European trained professionals in many of the countries studied. These people tend to be either strictly "tree foresters", or agronomists, both lacking an appreciation of the multiple uses of wildlands. In addition, they have been raised and educated in relatively humid areas and generally lack an understanding of land management under arid or semi-arid conditions. In range, the most desirable foreign staff are considered to be those from North America and Australia, where dryland problems are a normal part of the resource scene.

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ANDREWS DUANE S
ANDREWS MILTON D
ANDREWS RUPERT E
ANDRUS DALE
ANGELL HERBERT W
ARGYLE JOSEPH D
ARMOUR CARL
ARMSTRONG JAMES P
ARNASON ALLAN T
ARNESON LAWRENCE N
ARNOLD DALE L
ARTHURS AUBREY J
AVERETT ROBERT C
BACHMANN ROGER W
BAHR THOMAS G
BAIAR JAMES V
BAILEY EDWARD O
BAKER BERTRAM C
BAKER GARY E
BALCH ALFORD P
BALL CLIFFORD M
BALL VERNON C
BALSER DONALD S
BALTUTH OTTO
BARD GEORGE L
BARDSLEY LAWRENCE H
BARIBEAU WILLIAM T
BARKER PAUL F
BARNARD DARRELL R
BARNETT STEELE
BARNEY LARY D
BARRETT DAVID S
BARTLETT KENNETH H
BASFORD DOUGLAS D
BASILE JOSEPH V
BATES KYLE C
BATES ROBERT W
BATTEN CHARLES R
BAUGH GRANT
BAUMANN HERMAN
BAY ROGER R
BEALS WILFRED F
BEAN CLARENCE D
BEARD JESSE A
BEASTER ERVIN J
BECK BRYCE
BEDWELL JESSE L
BEIER RICHARD J
BEITIA FRANK G
BELL JEROME L
BENNETT CAREY H
BENSON RUDOLPH J
BERGQUIST JON R CAPT
BERKEY RONALD E
BERNTSEN DR CARL M
BERRIGAN WILLIAM C
BERSCHEID GEORGE H
BETHKE JOHN A
BETTS JAMES W
BEUS ELDON C
BHANDHABURANA VINAI
BICKFORD CHARLES A
BICKFORD RICHARD
BIGELOW CHARLES A
BIGLER ROBERT L
BIKER JOHN B
BILADEAU JAY G
BILLINGS WILLIAM E
BINGHAM RICHARD T
BIRKMEYER ARTHUR R
BISHOP DOUGLAS A
BIZEAU ELWOOD G
BJORNN THEODORE C
BLAISDELL J P
BLAKE GEORGE M JR
BLAZ ROY T
BLEDSOE JON B
BLIVEN JERRY R
BLOOM JAMES A
BOHMAN WILLIS A

DEP NATURL RESOURCE JOS NIGERIA
DEPT FOR CSU FORT COLLINS CO 80521
BLM FED CTR BLD 50 DENVER COLO 80225
925 NW 23RD #46 CORVALLIS OREG 97330
RT #2 BISHOP ROAD KNOXVILLE TENN 37919
413 IDAHO BOISE IDAHO 83702
PO BOX 1143 QUINCY CALIF 95971
1621 N 60TH ST LINCOLN NEB 68505
3161 LILY ST. MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
ST OF IDA FOR DEP OROFINO IDAHO 83544
520 N 19TH ST COEUR DALENE IDAHO
BOX 5 MCCALL IDAHO 83638
FED BLDG USFS MISSOULA MONTANA 59801
BOX 26 DONNELLY IDAHO 83615
FED FISH HATCHERY JACKSON WYOMING 83001
BOX 122 HAYDEN LAKE IDAHO 83835
BOX 751 MULLAN IDAHO 83846
YAKIMA AGENCY BX261 WHITE SWAN WASH 98952
PO BOX 616 JOHN DAY ORE 97845
BOX 104 EAGLE IDAHO 83616
FAO UNITED NATIONS ROME ITALY
2002 E 28TH TACOMA WASH 98404
2716 REDWAY ROAD BOISE IDAHO 83704
390 S WATER AVENUE IDAHO FALLS IDAHO 83401
1509 HEMLOCK ST LAKE OSWEGO OREG 97034
BLM DILLON MONTANA 59725
2830 FLORIDA NE ALBUQUERQUE N M 87110
RTE 1 BOX 160 OROVILLE WASH 98844
BOX 335 HAILEY IDAHO 83333
ROUTE #1 RATHDRUM IDAHO 83858
ROUTE 1 GOODING IDAHO 83330
DRIFTWD=5 125 W 2ND MESA ARIZ 85201
MAC-SOG APO SAN FRANCALIF 96222
1210 N ELLIOTT COQUILLE OREGON 97423
PLANT SCI DEPT U I MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
8901 BRAEBURN DR ANNANDALE VIRGINIA 22003
3920 BALCHEN DRIVE ANCHORAGE ALASKA 99503
8901 BRAEBURN DR ANNANDALE VA 22003
604 KANAHA STREET LANIKAI OAHUHAWAII
IDAHO CITY RS IDAHO CITY IDAHO 83631
BIOL DEP UNION UNIV JACKSON TENN 38301
RT 4 BOX 417-2 PORT ORCHARD WASH 98366
606 OAKLEY PLACE ALEXANDRIA VA 22302
BOX 175 HEADQUARTERS IDAHO 83534
12 & INDEP AVE USFS WASH 25 D C 20250
U S F S SANDPOINT IDAHO 83864
2510 MULKEY CORVALLIS OREG 97330
RR #3 AMES IOWA 50010
2139 JACKSON STREET LACROSSE WISCONSIN 54601
GALLATIN NAT FOREST LIVINGSTON MONT 59047
10803 KELMORE ST CULVER CITY CALIF 90230
RT #1 BOX 8 DICKINSON N DAKOTA 58601
25 REDDING PLACE OAKLAND CALIF 94619
MACKS INN IDAHO 83433
C/O MONSANTO SODA SPRINGS IDAHO 83276
251 S 3RD E SODA SPRINGS IDAHO 83276
FOR SP FISH HLDS DENVER COLO 80225
1502 HALFOUR LANE CINCINNATI OHIO 45231
PO BOX 35 CRAIG ALASKA 99921
RR 243 BUR LAND MAN SHOSHONE IDAHO 83352
677 CHAUTAUQUA BLVD VALLEY CITY N DAKOTA 58072
BOX 206 CLARK FORK IDAHO 83811
415 VISTA AVE #10 BOISE IDAHO 83705
6525 ROBERTSON DR BOISE IDAHO 83705
BOX 323 MEDORA N DAKOTA 58645
RD #1 BOX 69 G BARRINGTON MASS 01230
STAR ROUTE DIXON MONTANA 59831
BOX 396 PARMA IDAHO 83660
FOREST SCIENCES LAB BOZEMAN MONT 59715
ROUTE 1 BOX 13 ATHOL IDAHO 83801
BOX 21 EAGAR ARIZ 85925
332 S MICH RM 1836 CHICAGO ILL 60604
BLM BOX 1867 IDAHO FALLS IDAHO 83401
225 HILLSIDE AVE PIEDMONT CALIF 94611
LAKE ST FOR EXP STA GRAND RAPIDS MINN 55744
FOREST RANGER COLLBRAN COLORADO 81624
DEPT NAT RES SW REG VANCOUVER WASH
1614 ALISO DR NE ALBUQUERQUE N M 87110
DEP NATURL RESOURCE SULTAN WASH 98294
525 AVILA RD SAN MATEO CALIF 94402
1909 NE SCHUYLER PORTLAND 12 OREGON 97212
DNR BOX 381 SHAWANO WISC 54166
RT #2 BOX 130 POCATELLO IDAHO 83201
HARRALD APTS BOX 81 FRANKLINTON NPENN 17323
4918 DUFFER R NW ALBUQUERQUE N MEXICO 87114
811-23RD AVE NW NEW BRIGHTON MINN 55112
217 LAKEVIEW AMERY WISC 54001
BUREAU LAND MGMT FAIRBANKS ALASKA 99701
240 W PROSPECT ST FORT COLLINS COLO 80521
RT 4 BOX 17 SEDRO WOOLLEY WASH 98284
US FOREST SERVICE WALLA WALLA WASH 99362
45 VALENTINE RD BHIARCLIFFN Y 10510
WIND RIVER NURSERY CARSON WASH 98610
BOX 511 SHOSHONE IDAHO 83352
KASETSART UNIV BANKOK THAILAND
N Y COL OF FORESTRY SYRACUSE N Y 13210
DEP ASSES LEWIS CTY CHEHALIS WASH 98532
RT 2 BOX 20 BEND ORE 97701
POX 461 DARBY MONT 59829
110 RITCHIE AVENUE TRAIL B C
2802 W BANNOCK BOISE IDAHO 83706
207 W GREENWOOD LAHABRA CALIF 90631
612 MOORE MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
75 NIGHTENGALE #216 GULF BREEZE FLA
SOIL CONSERVA SERV ABERDEEN IDAHO 83210
ROUTE 2 MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
FORESTRY U OF IDAHO MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
USFS RNG & WILDLIFE WASH D C 20250
FORESTRY U OF MONT MISSOULA MONT 59801
2619 GN MARSHALL NE ALBUQUERQUE NEW MEX 87112
US FOR SERVICE GRANGEVILLE IDAHO 83530
1133 W HIGHLAND REDMOND OREGON 97756
RT 1 3RD & MANSELL QUINCY CALIF 95971
1021 VIRGINIA AVE S MOSCOW IDAHO 83843

BOHNING JOHN W
BOLAND THOMAS P
BOLICK ERI D
BOLTON ELVIN L
BONN STEPHEN A
BONNETT HOWBERT
BOOKER EDWARD C
BOONKIRD SA-ARD
BOSWORTH DALE N
BOURASSA ARTHUR S
BOWER DAVID R
BOYES WILLIAM G
BRACKERUSCH ARTHUR P
BRACKEBUSCH HAROLD M
BRADLEY GLEN S
BRADLEY GLENN S JR
BRADO GLENN E
BRADY PAUL J
BRANDBORG STEWART M
BRANDT CHARLES J
BRATLIE NORMAN D
BRIGGS NORMAN J
BRIGHAM MORTON R
BRIGHT DOUGLAS G
BRISCOE LLOYD E
BRITTON MERLE R
BRIXEN ALLEN R
BRIZEE LTC HARRY A
BROCK CECIL E
BROCK ROBERT J
BRONSON E W
BROOKES JAMES C
BROOKS ALLEN L
BROOKWELL WARD T
BROSS RICHARD H
BROWN CHARLES G
BROWN CLARENCE W
BROWN DAVID C
BROWN DR FRANK A
BROWN ELLSWORTH R
BROWN GENE S
BROWN JAMES P
BROWN LAWRENCE W
BROWN RICHARD I
BROWN ROGER C
BROWN STEWART E
BRUHN DAVID S
BRYAN EUGENE L
BUCHANAN T S
BUCHERT GEORGE P
BUFFAT JACK L
BUFFINGTON CHARLES D
BULLOCK ARNOLD E
BURKHARDT JEROLD W
BURLISON VERNON
BURMAN JAMES W
BURR BENJAMIN
BURROUGHS ISAAC C
BURTON CARY L
BURTON JIM P
BUSH BILLY
BUTLER CPT STEPHEN D
BYNUM HUBERT H
BYRNES JAMES B
CABLE DWIGHT R
CAIN GARY L
CALLAWAY GEORGE R
CAMAROTA MICHAEL J
CAMERON ROBERT L
CAMMACK FRANK M
CAMPANA RICHARD J
CAMPBELL DONALD P
CAMPBELL DUNCAN
CAMPBELL JESSE L
CAMPBELL JOHN D
CAMPBELL OMAR M
CANADY MICHAEL L
CANFIELD ELMER R
CAPELLEN JIM E
CAPLES JAMES W
CAPORASO ALESSIO P
CARD ANDREW J
CARLSON CHARLES E M
CARLSON MELVIN R
CARMICHAEL JAMES E
CARMICHAEL RALPH L
CARPENTER STANLEY B
CARR RONALD J
CARRINGER WILMER D
CARY ORVILLE B
CASEY OSBORNE E
CAZIER SAMUEL E
CHANDLER DEAN B
CHATTERTON CLEVE E
CHEN CHUNG-HSIEN
CHEN TOU
CHERRY PARLEY E
CHICKEN ROBERT B
CHOMLIS JOHN
CHOUINARD MARVIN B
CHRISTENSEN DAVID L
CHRISTENSON GENE L
CHRISTIANSEN NEILS B
CHRISTY DAVID A
CHRONIC RYDER W
CHUGG FREDERICK M
CHUPP NORMAN R
CLACK JAMES H
CLARK BURTON O
CLARK DEWEY E
CLASON JAMES P
CLAUSEN MELVIN D
CLEAVELAND ELBERT C
CLEMENTS ROBERT E JR

107 N SECOND ST WILLIAMS ARIZONA 86046
495 EAST 13TH ST IDAHO FALLS IDAHO 83401
ROUTE #1 EPHRATA WASH 98823
BOX 503 SMELTERVILLE IDAHO 83868
723 N 4TH MONTEVIDEO MINN 56265
RM 4230 S AGR BLDG WASHINGTON D C 20250
710 NE HOLLADAY PORTLAND 12 OREGON 97230
NORTHERN REGION FIO LAMPANG THAILAND
BX 133 AVERY RGR STA AVERY IDAHO 83802
969 CRESCENT ST PLACERVILLE CALIF 95667
811 N WASHINGTON ST CENTRALIA WASH 98531
DEPT NAT RES BX 480 FORKS WASH 98331
4310 GHARRETT RT 3 MISSOULA MONTANA 59801
BOX 62 GORDONSVILLE TENNESSEE 38563
BOX 4043 IDAHO CITY IDAHO 83631
BOX 4043 IDAHO CITY IDAHO 83631
1182 E 3100 N OGDEN UTAH 84404
BOX 523 MILL CITY OREGON 97360
RT 3 BOX 157 GAITHERSBURG MD 20760
PO BOX 546 CUBA N MEXICO 87013
912 ELM AVENUE COEUR DALENE IDAHO 83814
806 PECAN ST CROSSETT ARK 71635
3519 13TH STREET LEWISTON IDAHO 83501
BOX 72 AVERY IDAHO 83802
114 NORTH IDAHO GRANGEVILLE IDAHO 83530
RANGE CONSERV SCS POST TEXAS 79356
711 NORTH FOREST SANDPOINT IDAHO 83864
605 G ST SW WASHINGTON D C 20024
PO BOX 30 CASCADE IDAHO 83611
CLEAR CRK CIV CONS CARSON CITY NEV 89701
BOX 547 WARMSPRINGS ORE 97761
37 ALGONQUIN WOOD WEBSTER GROV MISSOURI 63119
BLACKROCK RGR STA MORAN WYO 83013
1660 BROOKHURST ST MEDFORD OREG 97501
BOX 143 MCCALL IDAHO 83638
201 W 46TH ST VANCOUVER WASH 98665
RT #1 MISSOULA MONT 59801
2784 GRIFFIN CK RD MEDFORD OREGON 97501
888 S ORANGE GROVE PASADENA CALIF 91105
WASH ST DEPT GAME MT VERNON WASH 98273
725 EAST E ST MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
BOX 802 PITTSBORO N C 27312
BOX 153 KENTON MICH 49943
ASH FLAT ARKANSAS 72513
BOX 1348 OMAK WASH 98841
1435 GERALD AVE MISSOULA MONT 59801
RT 2 MANCHESTER IOWA 52057
1625 HENRY LANE MCKINLEYVIC ALIF 95521
PO BOX 2570 ASHEVILLE N C 28802
1020 EAST F MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
105 PRINCESS APTS POCATELLO IDAHO 83201
ZOOLOGY DEPT WSU PULLMAN WASH 99163
PO BOX 2285 SUSANVILLE CALIF 96130
RT 2 BOX 63 RIGBY IDAHO 83442
EXT FOR U OF I MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
407 PROSPECT AVE NORTH WALES PA 19454
2519 COLLEGE AVE BERKELEY CALIF 94303
518 N MAIN STREET CLINTON TENNESSEE 37716
735 N 3RD STREET MONTROSE COLORADO 81401
2036 THORNBURG DR LARAMIE WYOMING 82070
80 STEPHEN DRIVE PLEASANTVLLEN Y 10570
2825 NW 35TH OKLAHOMA OKLAHOMA 73112
PO BOX 245 BERKELEY 1 CALIF 94704
330 ALTURAS DRIVE TWIN FALLS IDAHO 83301
BOX 4460 TUCSON ARIZONA 85717
ST REGIS R D ST REGIS MONTANA 59866
358 AMHERST LAVERNE CALIF 91750
1800 SHEPARD AVE MT CARMEL CONN 06518
ROUTE 1 BOX 201 HAYDEN LAKE IDAHO 83835
324 MOBLEY DRIVE BOISE IDAHO 83706
DEPT BOTANY U OF M ORONO MAINE 04473
6914 SIESTA DRIVE MISSOULA MONT 59801
C/O SOIL CONS SER TOWNER N DAKOTA 58788
5230 148TH ST SW EDMONDS WASH 98020
CHALLIS NAT FOR MACKAY IDAHO
330 FIRST AVE MONTE VISTA COLO 81144
6916 SUNSET TERRACE DES MOINES IOWA 50311
COL OF FOR U OF I MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
DEPT OF NAT RES CATHLAMET WASH 98612
C/O COLERA MINING NORTH FORK IDAHO 83466
1631-27TH ST OGDEN UTAH 84403
DEPT NAT RES VANCOUVER WASH 98660
2037 VESTA WAY SACRAMENTO CALIF 95825
2512 REDWAY RD BOISE IDAHO 83704
451 CASSELMAN GS CHULA VISTA CALIF 92010
FOREST RES LAB OSU CORVALLIS OREGON 97331
DEPT OF FOR MSU EAST LANSING MICH 48823
363 PARK AVENUE E HARTFORD CONN 06106
PO BLDG USFS PROVO UTAH 84601
PO BLDG FIRE STAFF BAKER OREGON 97814
1045 ENCINO ST POCATELLO IDAHO 83201
AFTON WYOMING
APARTADO POSTAL 485 GUAYAQUIL ECUADOR
BOX 2111 POCATELLO IDAHO 83201
CAMPUS COURT 26 OSU CORVALLIS OREGON 97330
NATL TAIWAN UNIV TAIPEI TAIWAN CHINA
PO BOX 5767 DENVER 17 COLO 80217
209 FERRY ST WENATCHEE WASH 98801
1800 AVE OF STARS LOS ANGELES CALIF 90067
103 E 3RD ST COSMOPOLIS WASH 98537
201 SOUTH MAIN ST FREMONT NEBRASKA 68025
ROUTE 4 SPARTA WISCONSIN 54656
STATE U COLL OF FOR SYRACUSE NEW YORK 13210
RT 1 BOX 772 QUINCY CALIF 95971
RT 3 BOX 38 DEER PARK WASH 99006
BOX 123 AVERY IDAHO 83802
9029 FASHION DR SACRAMENTO CALIF 95826
PO BOX 8669 ENSLEY BIRMINGHAM ALA 35218
PO BOX 245 BERKELEY CALIF 94701
604 JEFFERSON RICHLAND WASH 99352
B L M MEDFORD ORE 97501
9409 BURNETT DR BOISE IDAHO 83705
BOISE CASCADE CORP BOISE IDAHO 83701
BX 63 PINE GROV INN WINCHESTER IDAHO 83555

CLONINGER RUSSELL T
CLOSNER FORREST H
CLUBB WILLIAM F
COATS DURWOOD F
COATS ROBERT T
COCHRAN ALLAN R
COCHRANE ROBERT B
COLE GENE F
COLLINS BENJAMIN F
COLWELL BRUCE E
COLWELL JOSEPH A
COMPAGNONI PANFILO
COMSTOCK DONALD E
CONNAUGHTON CHARLES A
COOK FREDERICK T
COOK LEROY L
COONROD MELVIN A
COOPER BRUCE
COPES DONALD L
COPPICK SYDNEY
CORAY EDWARD A
CORNELI BLAINE L
COSSITT FLOYD M
COSTALES PATRICK G
COUCH JOSEPH JR
COVER JACK E
COX DAVID R
CRANSTON WILLIAM V
CRAWFORD FRANK R
CRAWFORD JAMES R
CRAWFORD JOHN E JR
CRAWFORD KENNETH J
CRNKOVICH DAVID C
CRONEY THOMAS J
CROOKS JAMES R
CROSNO ROBERT G
CROUCH GLENN L
CRUZ EUGENIO DE LA
CULP TRYGVE H
CUMMINGS LEWIS A
CUNNINGHAM RUSSELL N
CURNES GERALD L
CURRIER WILBUR F
CURTIS ALAN B
CURTIS HARRY J III
CURTIS LEVERETT B
CZERWINSKI MICHAEL H
DAHL BILLIE E
DAHMEN HAROLD
DANIELS JESS D
DANIELS KENNETH M
DANIELS LARRY L
DANIELS WILEY W
DARST EDWARD J
DAVIDSON WILLIAM J
DAVIS BRENNAN B
DAVIS JERRY A
DAVIS MERRILL S
DAVIS ROBERT
DAVIS STERLING P
DAY STANLEY G
DEAN DANIEL L
DEAN RONALD E
DECKER IVAN C
DEMEYER JOHN R
DEPREE JAMES W
DESHLER WILLIAM O
DEWEY LYNN M
DEWEY MICHAEL L
DICK JAMES JR
DICKISON JAMES R
DIFFENDAFFER JAMES D
DILLON COL FRANCIS H
DINGMAN THEODORE E
DISSELBRETT DAVID A
DITTMAN CLARENCE P
DIXON GERALD E
DODD JACK B
DOLL GILBERT B
DOTY ROBERT D
DOUGLAS DONOVAN L
DOUGLAS JOHN F
DOUPE WOODROW W
DOWNING JOSEPH C
DREW LARRY A
DRIVER WILLIAM R
DUDLEY ROBERT R
DUFFY JERRY L
DUNGAN JAMES L
DUNN CHARLES A
DUTTON LAWRENCE A
EASTERBROOK PAUL W
EASTMAN EUGENE A
EBERHARD MILTON K
EDGINGTON JOHN RICHARD
EDLEFSEN JIM
EDMUNDSON ELDON H JR
EDWARDS CHARLES H
EDWARDS DOUGLAS F
EDWARDS JOHN R
EDWARDS MILTON B
EGGER BRUCE E
EGGLESTON JAMES EUGENE
EIJE JOHNSON O
ELG HAROLD CARL
ELLER DOUGLAS D
ELLER NANCY K
ELLIS FRANCIS G
ELLIS IRWIN D
ELLISON LAURENCE N
EMERSON RAYMOND R
EMMINGHAM WILLIAM H
EMMONS ROBERT H JR
EMORY DONALD MILES
ENDRESS WILLIAM C
ENGLAND ALAN G
ENGLER GEORGE N
ENGSTROM LOUIS A
ENGWER JOHN CLIFFORD
ENSIGN WILLIAM W
ERHART DENNIS R
ERICKSON DAVID J
ERICKSON DAVID L

5724 S 3RD ST	ARLINGTON	VA	22204
2642 MCKINNEY	BOISE	IDAHO	83704
BOX 25	JEROME	IDAHO	83338
INYO NATL FOREST	MAMMOTH LAKE	CALIF	93546
1016 N 29TH	BOISE	IDAHO	83706
3626 GREENLAND AVE	ROANOKE	VIRGINIA	24012
LOWER TRIN RGR DIST	SALYER	CALIF	95563
KRASSEL RANGER STAT	MCCALL	IDAHO	83638
909 WEST NYE LANE	CARSON CITY	NEVADA	89701
1040 NO 23RD ST	COEUR DALENE	IDAHO	83814
204 E N CENTRAL	TUSCOLA	ILLINOIS	61953
812 W 4TH STREET	MEDFORD	OREGON	97501
USFS SALMON RIV RD	RIGGINS	IDAHO	83549
PO BOX 3623 USFS	PORTLAND	ORE	97232
15 WIGWAM AVENUE	WORCESTER	MASS	01604
210 JACKSON ST BX92	PRIEST RIVER	IDAHO	83856
FOREST SERVICE BLDG	OGDEN	UTAH	84401
312 W 28TH	VANCOUVER	WASH	98660
FOREST SCIENCES LAB	CORVALLIS	OREGON	97330
SCOTT PAPER CO	CHESTER	PENN	19015
1220 SOUTH 3RD	BEND	OREGON	97701
50 S VIRGINIA ST	RENO	NEV	89504
5911 HILDERBRAND NE	ATLANTA	GEORGIA	30328
PO BOX 363	WAIMEA KAUAI	HAWAII	96796
USFS 50 7TH ST NE	ATLANTA	GA	30308
PRIEST LAKE RS RT 5	PRIEST RIVER	IDAHO	83856
WESTOVER PK APT 14	DOURHAM	N C	27701
BOX 731	LAKE CITY	FLORIDA	32055
2310 CONANT DR	BURLEY	IDAHO	83318
BEAR SPRINGS RGR ST	MAUPIN	OREGON	97037
BLM 300 N CENTER ST	CASPER	WYOMING	82601
3370 EIGHTH DRIVE	BAKER	OREGON	97814
239 EAST 11TH	IDAHO FALLS	IDAHO	83401
2960 PEARL ST	EUGENE	OREGON	97405
3190 N ATLANTIC AVE	COCOA BEACH	FLORIDA	32931
BOX 622	KINGS BEACH	CALIF	95719
225 EAST 17TH AVE	OLYMPIA	WASH	98501
PO BOX 2121	MANILA	PHIL	
BOX 686	OKANOGAN	WASH	98840
SAN ISABEL NAT FOR	LAVETA	COLORADO	81055
1465 N CLEVELAND	ST PAUL	MINN	55108
1821 DIXON AVE	MISSOULA	MONT	59801
FED BLD 517 GOLD SW	ALBUQUERQUE	N M	87105
1408 EMERSON ST NW	WASHINGTON	D C	20011
PO BOX 656	N BEND	WASH	98045
11040 14TH AVE NE	SEATTLE	WASH	98125
TROUT CRK RGR STA	TROUT CREEK	MONTANA	59874
RNG MGMT TEXAS TECH	LUBBOCK	TEXAS	79406
628 S HAYES	MOSCOW	IDAHO	83843
926 L STREET	CENTRALIA	WASH	98531
240 NOWELL AVENUE	JUNEAU	ALASKA	99801
BOX 475	RIGGINS	IDAHO	83549
BOX 932	SALMON	IDAHO	83467
	LAKE CITY	CALIF	96115
403 SECOND BOX 471	PINEHURST	IDAHO	83850
3311 COUNTY CLUB LN	SACRAMENTO	CALIF	95821
OKANOGAN NAT FOREST	WINTHROP	WASH	98862
KANIKSU NAT FOREST	TROUT CREEK	MONTANA	59822
5165 CARLINGFORD	RIVERSIDE	CALIF	92504
SOILS UNIV OF CALIF	RIVERSIDE	CALIF	92507
140 NORTH 18TH AVE	POCATELLO	IDAHO	83201
GENERAL DELIVERY	HINES	OREGON	97738
ANIMAL SCIENCE OSU	CORVALLIS	OREGON	97330
128 NORTH 14TH ST	POCATELLO	IDAHO	83201
WASHOUGAL HONOR CMP	WASHOUGAL	WASH	98671
1394 WALENTA DRIVE	MOSCOW	IDAHO	83843
FOREST SERV BLDG	KEMMERER	WYO	83101
1605 INDIANA NE	ALBUQUERQUE	N M	87110
N 218 LIEUALLEN	MOSCOW	IDAHO	83843
411 REYNOLDS AVE	CENTRALIA	WASH	98531
R R 1	BONNER FERRY	IDAHO	83805
1714 ABHS	BOISE	IDAHO	83705
9204 MARIA AVE	GREAT FALLS	VA	22066
981 ELIZABETH APT 1	SAN FRAN	CALIF	94114
1239 CHESTNUT #13	CLARKSTON	WASH	
766 LIBERTY ST	AURORA	ILL	60505
ENTIAT RANGER STA	ENTIAT	WASH	98822
BOX 816	WHITEFISH	MONT	59937
3034 CIRCLE WAY	OGDEN	UTAH	84403
ROUTE 1	ENDICOTT	WASH	99125
6822 NORTHVIEW	BOISE	IDAHO	83704
655 CODY COURT	DENVER	CCLO	80215
USFS 210 MAIN ST	BOISE	IDAHO	83702
MANTI RANGER DIST	MANTI	UTAH	84642
BOX 22613	ROBBINSDALE	MINN	55422
305 E STORY	BOZEMAN	MONTANA	59715
928 E D ST	MOSCOW	IDAHO	83843
ROUTE #1	COLBERT	WASH	99005
5552-39TH NE	SEATTLE	WASH	98105
PO BOX 122	ST JOHN	WASH	99171
PO BOX 1992	ANCHORAGE	ALASKA	99501
RT 2 BOX 271-A	EMMETT	IDAHO	83617
SUNSHINE STAR RTE	KELLOGG	IDAHO	83837
ROUTE 2	BLACKFOOT	IDAHO	83221
315 E 8TH	HOLDENVILLE	OKLA	74848
1202 LONGMONT AVE	BOISE	IDAHO	83706
45C N FAIRWAY	PULLMAN	WASH	99163
5818 CLOVER DR	OAKLAND	CALIF	94618
822 ST MARIES AVE	COEUR DALENE	IDAHO	83814
DEP NATURL RESOURCE	OLYMPIA	WASH	98501
186 ORR ST	AUBURN	CALIF	95603
BOX 754	POMEROY	WASH	99347
1114 ND 31ST ST	BILLINGS	MONT	59101
N A COURT YANGEDDE	OTURKPO BP	NIGERIA	
341 LAVA STREET	IDAHO FALLS	IDAHO	83401
RT 1 BOX 1-A	MILTON	FLA	32570
739 N CITRUS ST	PENSACOLA	FLA	32505
	COPELAND	IDAHO	83822
RR 1 BOX 146	CHEHALIS	WASH	98532
BOX 63	STERLING	ALASKA	99672
1387 1/2 SUNSET AVE	ARCATA	CALIF	95521
727 NW 35TH ST	CORVALLIS	ORE	97330
7410 CLOVERNOOK	CINCINNATI	OHIO	45231
RT 5 CRASER DR	BOISE	IDAHO	83705
W 3009 ROSEWOOD AVE	SPOKANE	WASH	99208
BUR OF LAND MGMT	COOS BAY	OREGON	97420
2412-5TH AVE SO	GREAT FALLS	MONT	59401
612 BEECH	KEMMERER	WYO	83101
213 W FOSTER	COEUR DALENE	IDAHO	83814
635 SOUTH 4TH WEST	MISSOULA	MONTANA	59801
14446 SE 16TH	BELLEVUE	WASH	98004
NATL FISH HATCHERY	COOKS	WASH	98615
816 GREENFIELD DR	COLUMBUS	OHIO	43223

ESTES KENNETH
ESTHEIMER CARMON R
EUBANKS JAMES O
EUBANKS THOMAS R
EVANS GARY R
EVANS GEORGE H
EVANS THOMAS C
EVEREST FRED H
EVERSON AXEL C
EYRAUD EUGENE E
EZEH IGNATIUS O
FALLINI JOE T
FALTER CONRAD M
FANDRY DONALD D
FARMER EUGENE E
FARMER LOWELL J
FARNSWORTH DENNIS I
FAULKNER DAVID R
FAVOR FRANK J
FEE MAX W
FELLIN DAVID G
FENDER MONTE E
FERGUSON ROBERT M
FICKE HERMAN O
FICKES EARL M
FIELD WALTER D
FIFIELD CHARLES E
FILLMORE JOHN E
FINN LAWRENCE E
FINN RALPH A
FINNEY DONALD L
FISHBURN JAMES R
FISHER JEAN E
FISHER LESTER C JR
FLANIK GERALD R
FLICKINGER DAVID L
FOLSOM LEWIS L
FOLTZ WAYNE G
FORBES ROBERT H
FOSTER WILLIAM L
FOWLER LAURIE GARTH
FOX CHARLES E
FRANCE THOMAS J
FRANCIS JOHN K
FRAYER HUME C
FRAZIER GEORGE D
FRAZIER JOE L
FRAZIER ROBERT A
FREDERIC JACK L
FREEMAN ETHAN W
FRENCH LARRY C
FRIER JAMES C
FROEMING DENNIS K
FROST RAYMOND W
FULCHER GLEN D
FULLER JAMES R
FULTON LESTER R
FURNISS ALAN B
GAFFNEY WILLIAM S
GALBRAITH ALLAN W
GALBRAITH MARLIN C
GALE LEE R
GANSEL CHARLES R
GARDNER GEORGE R
GARDNER RAYMOND C
GARIN GEORGE I
GARRETT ALLEN E
GARTEN ROY E
GARTEN WILBUR V
GARTHE GERALD M
GENAUX CHARLES M
GHEEN EDWARD C
GIBBONS CHARLES W
GIBBS THOMAS E
GIFFORD JERRY L
GILBERT RUFUS S
GILBERTSON HENRY W JR
GILES THOMAS F
GILLETTE JACK E
GILLHAM NORMAN F
GISSEL HARVEY W
GLAZEBROOK THOMAS B
GLEAVES WILLIAM W
GLENCROSS HAROLD J
GLOVER ROBERT K
GODDARD MILTON E
GOEBEL CARL J
GOLDBLUM RUDOLPH
GOLDING EDWARD J III
GOLDSMITH WARREN H
GOLLAHER JOHN R
GOOD VERNON A
GORSUCH HOWARD L
GORSUCH ROBERT V
GOSLING KENNETH R
GOSZ JAMES R
GOULD VIRGIL A
GOYER RICHARD A
GRABAN JAMES R
GRAHAM DONALD P
GRAHAM GUY C
GRAVELLE PAUL J
GRAY DALLAS N
GRAY GENE M
GRAY JOHN W
GRECO VERNELDO
GREEN HAROLD S
GREEN ROBERT L
GREENE EDWIN G
GREENFIELD SAMUEL F
GREENWAY GORDON H
GREGG JAMES B
GREICHUS ALGIRDAS
GROOM JACK I
GROSVOLD HALLVARD
GROVE GERALD H
GROVER ERNEST T
GROVES BRUCE V
GUERNSEY ROGER L
GUERNSEY WILLIAM G
GUSTAFSON JOHN R
GUSTAFSON PHIL S
GUTZMAN WILSON C

US FOREST SERVICE	SUSANVILLE	CALIF	96130
360 SE SPRUCE AVE	GRESHAM	ORE	97030
INST OF PAPER CHEM	APPLETON	WISCONSIN	54911
4805 SPRING CR RD	KNOXVILLE	TENN	37920
123 IMPERIAL PLACE	POCATELLO	IDAHO	83201
BOX 344	KETCHUM	IDAHO	83340
320 W FILLMORE	COLO SPRINGS	CCLO	80907
160 SLEEPY HOLLOW	GRANTS PASS	OREGON	97526
FORESTRY COLO STATE	FORT COLLINS	COLO	80521
P O BOX 88	LOVELOCK	NEVADA	89419
AGRICUL FORESTRY	ENUGU	NIGERIA	
RM 334 FEDERAL BLDG	BOISE	IDAHO	83702
904 WEST A	MOSCOW	IDAHO	83843
ROUTE #2	POST FALLS	IDAHO	83854
WATER RES UTAH ST U	LOGAN	UTAH	84321
3239 CHICAGO AVE	RIVERSIDE	CALIF	92501
1442 CHELTON RD	COLO SPRINGS	CCLO	80909
WALLACE RANGER STA	WALLACE	IDAHO	83873
1036 N 23RD	COEUR DALENE	IDAHO	83814
FEDERAL OFFICE BLDG	OGDEN	UTAH	84401
USFS FEDERAL BLDG	MISSOULA	MONT	59801
BOX 181	COOS BAY	OREGON	97420
US FOREST SERVICE	SANDPOINT	IDAHO	83864
	METALINE FLS	WASH	99153
PO BOX 1428	PROVO	UTAH	84601
3405-5TH ST E	LEWISTON	IDAHO	83501
CIVILN CONSERVA CTR	CURLEW	WASH	99118
1004 FAIRWAY TERRACE	ABERDEEN	WASH	98520
BOX 374	COUNCIL	IDAHO	83612
COBALT RANGER DIST	SALMON	IDAHO	83467
4003 BARANOF	KETCHIKAN	ALASKA	99901
L&C NF BELT CR RD	NEIHART	MONTANA	59465
NY RANGER SCHOOL	WANAKENA	NEW YORK	13695
2257 GAILS AVENUE	CHEHALIS	WASH	98532
US FS	IDAHO CITY	IDAHO	83631
CASILLA 588	TALCA	CHILE	
USFS FEDERAL BLDG	MISSOULA	MONT	59801
US FOREST SERVICE	COUNCIL	IDAHO	83612
6620 NW MARINE DR	VANCOUVER	B C	
PO BOX 397	TROY	KANS	66081
3042 LOUISIANA	LONGVIEW	WASH	98632
232 N CALVADOS AVE	AZUSA	CALIF	91702
3319 N 27TH	TACOMA	WASH	98407
BOX 3277 UNIV STA	MOSCOW	IDAHO	83843
25 EAST WALNUT ST	JEFFERSON	OHIO	44047
1612 POMANDER RD	BOISE	IDAHO	83705
US FOREST SERVICE	CIRCLEVILLE	UTAH	84723
2705 GAITHER ST SE	WASHINGTON	D C	20031
E 1217 EMPIRE	SPOKANE	WASH	99207
816 W MAIN	SOUTH VALE	ORE	97918
RR=1 BOX 48	POTLATCH	IDAHO	83855
2921 HOLLY ROAD	SANTA BARBAR	CALIF	93105
609 EAST E	MOSCOW	IDAHO	83843
RANGER STA STAR RT	LEAVENWORTH	WASH	98826
5003 WENRUTH PL	ANNANDALE	VA	22003
ROUTE #3	CALDWELL	IDAHO	83605
1612 W SUSSEX	MISSOULA	MONTANA	59801
294 E 50 N	SMITHFIELD	UTAH	84335
811 THIRD ST	LEWISTON	IDAHO	83501
13409 SE CLATSOP	PORTLAND	ORE	97236
3082 CIRCLE WAY DR	OGDEN	UTAH	84403
427-11TH AVE	ST MARIES	IDAHO	83861
119 RODGEWOOD DR	LAKE CITY	FLORIDA	32055
BOX 125	GALESVILLE	WISCONSIN	54630
635 3RD AVE W	KALISPELL	MONT	59901
DEPT FOR AUBURN U	AUBURN	ALABAMA	36830
2232 18TH STREET	CHEHALIS	WASH	98532
614 REED LANE	ABERDEEN	WASH	98520
BOX 1275	OROFINO	IDAHO	83544
STATE U COL	SYRACUSE	NEW YORK	10310
COLLINS PINE CO	WARREN	PENN	16365
200 DORIAN DRIVE	ONTARIO	OREGON	97914
RED ROCK LK NW REF	MONIDA	MONTANA	59744
304 LAUREL AVE	LIBERTYVILLE	ILLINOIS	60048
RT #1 BOX 15	SOUTHWICK	IDAHO	83550
	DORSET	VERMONT	05251
DAVEY TREE EXPERT C	KENT	OHIO	44240
BOX 1728	SANTA FE	N MEXICO	87501
1911 N BEACH	BOISE	IDAHO	83704
909A PINE ST	BENTON	KENTUCKY	42025
	PAYETTE	IDAHO	83661
7809 BRISTOW DR	ANNANDALE	VIR	22003
2353 OAKWAY TERRACE	EUGENE	ORE	97401
BOX 1030	COEUR D'AL	IDAHO	83814
MURPHY LK RANGE STA	FORTINE	MONT	59918
RR #1	NELSON	B C	
PO BOX F	LAGRANDE	ORE	97850
BOX 37C	HAYDEN LAKE	IDAHO	83835
CASILLA 57	CAUQUENES	CHILE	
741 N DAVIS	WEED	CALIF	96094
669 CATLINA WAY	LOS ALTOS	CALIF	94022
414 ALDERWAY BLDG	PORTLAND	ORE	97222
RT 1 BOX 278	COLVILLE	WASH	99114
USFS	KALISPELL	MONT	59901
210 WELLINGTON RD	MINEOLA	NEW YORK	11501
BIO SCI DARTMOUTH U	HANOVER	N HMPSHRE	03755
	ASPEN	COLO	81611
6120 CENTURY AVE	MIDDLETON	WISCONSIN	53562
600 S WALNUT	BOISE	IDAHO	83706
6809 GILLINGS ROAD	SPRINGFIELD	VIRGINIA	22150
BOX 155	LEWISTON	IDAHO	83501
USS TILLAMK ATA-192	SAN FRAN	CALIF	96601
6704 CASSELBERRY W	SAN DIEGO	CALIF	92119
ROUTE #2	HANSEN	IDAHO	83334
4641 WESTON ROAD	LAMESA	CALIF	92041
PO BOX 194	TAYLOR	ARIZ	85939
515 SHORE PINES AVE	COOS BAY	OREGON	97420
2530 GRANDVIEW BLVD	WAUKESHA	WISCONSIN	53186
RT 1	PLUMMER	IDAHO	83851
SOIL CONSERVAT SER	BEND	OREGON	97701
4703 BRAND STREET	BOISE	IDAHO	83705
SEATTLE GUN CLUB	REDMOND	WASH	98052
S DAKOTA STATE COL	BROOKINGS	S DAK	57006
RT 2 BOX 16	SHERWOOD	OREGON	97140
BOISE CASCADE CORP	COUNCIL	IDAHO	83612
BOX 4 USFS	THORNE BAY	ALASKA	99950
3227 BONANZA LANE	CARSON CITY	NEVADA	89701
6908 ASHLAND DR	BOISE	IDAHO	83705
3418 MT VIEW DRIVE	BOISE	IDAHO	83704
1806 HARRISON BLVD	BOISE	IDAHO	83702
RUSSELL NATL RANGE	LEWISTON	MONTANA	59457
RT 1 BOX 38	OKANOGAN	WASH	98840
402 JULIE DRIVE	GALLUP	N MEXICO	87301

LACHER THEODORE V	2482 JOINER COURT	DECATUR	GA	30033
LACY THOMAS F	1832 VINEWOOD BLVD	ANN ARBOR	MICH	48104
LADLE JOSEPH W	BOX 292	SALMON	IDAHO	83467
LAFFERTY GEORGE E	USFS 1ST NAT BANK	GOLDEN	COLO	80401
LAGE CLARENCE L JR	RT 2 BOX 135	KAMIAH	IDAHO	83536
LANCE GILBERT W	RR =3	PONOKA	ALBERTA	
LAND HENRY C JR	RT =1 BOX 536	FORT BRAGG	CALIF	95437
LANGDON OWEN G	PO BOX 334	CHARLESTON	S C	29402
LANGE KEITH D	1269 LENEVAR DR	CHARLESTON	S C	29407
LANNAN ROBERT J JR	312 E SPRUCE ST	SLT ST MARIE	MICH	49783
LARSEN ALBERT T	4898 CARMEN AVE N	SALEM	ORE	97303
LARSON DONALD S		CUSICK	WASH	99119
LARSON LESLIE L	PO BOX 122	WESTMINISTER	MASS	01473
LASAN ABDU M	PMB 12	BAUCHI	NIGERIA	
LATHEN CLIFFORD F	524 RIDGE ROAD	MOSCOW	IDAHO	83843
LATHROP ROBERT G	1210 BRYANT	WALLA WALLA	WASH	99362
LAURENT THOMAS H	PO BOX 740	JUNEAU	ALASKA	99801
LAVEN EDWARD E	104 LEGGET	DILLON	MONT	59725
LAWSON JOHN F	2159 ARTHUR	KLAMATH FLLS	ORE	97601
LEA GEORGE D JR	4515 QUALITY ST	FAIRFAX	VA	22030
LEACH HOMER P	PO BOX 247	DEATH VALLEY	CALIF	92328
LEACH TED	EMORY HALL LOGGING	ELK RIVER	IDAHO	83827
LEAVELL WILLIAM G	1241 EL SUR WAY	SACRAMENTO	CALIF	95824
LEBARRON RUSSELL K	=1001 1415 VICTORIA	HONOLULU	HAWAII	96822
LEE BRUCE R	101 POSHARD ST	PLEASANT HILL	CALIF	94523
LEEGE THOMAS A	RT 1 BOX 3	KAMIAH	IDAHO	83536
LEFEBVRE JOHN P	WEYERHAEUSER	SNOQUALM FAL	WASH	98066
LEHRBAS MARK M	704 LOWICH BUILDING	NEW ORLEANS	LA	70130
LEHRER WILLIAM P JR	CARNATION BUILDING	LOS ANGELES	CALIF	
LENON JON D	12915 63 AVENUE	EDMONTON	ALBERTA	
LENT GARY L	ROUTE =2	BLACKFOOT	IDAHO	83221
LENZ BERNARD L	3778 SCHNEIDER ROAD	TOLEDO	OHIO	43614
LEONARD CECIL E	322 MARION AVENUE	SANDPOINT	IDAHO	83864
LETSON CLAIRE E	122 W 4TH AVE	CHEYENNE	WYO	82001
LEVY SEYMOUR H	RR =9 BOX 960	TUCSON	ARIZONA	85702
LEYMASTER GARY M	4332 PROSPECT DRIVE	CARMICHAEL	CALIF	95608
LIBSTAFF ELDON D	EVERGREEN TRLR PARK	MOSCOW	IDAHO	83843
LIEURANCE MAXWELL T JR	BUR LAND MANAGEMENT	VALE	OREGON	97918
LIEURANCE ROBERT E	BUR LAND MANAGEMENT	VALE	OREGON	97918
LIEVSAY LARRY R	2822 N 32ND ST	BOISE	IDAHO	83703
LIGHT JEROME T JR	10228 GAUL WAY	SPRING VALLY	CALIF	92077
LINCOLN JAMES P	ST JOE NATL FOREST	ST MARIES	IDAHO	83861
LINDBERG RALPH D	6416 COVINGTON =205	FORT WAYNE	IND	46804
LINDSAY CLIVE J	1550 CONANT AVE	BURLEY	IDAHO	83318
LINDSTROM THOMAS C	105 N ENGLAND =G-2	SUMMIT	N J	07901
LITTLE DAVID L	1700 SOUTH LATAH	BOISE	IDAHO	83705
LLOYD DR RUSSELL D	1201 GREEN ST	FT COLLINS	COLORADO	80521
LLOYD JOSEPH D JR	PO BOX 3141	PORTLAND	OREG	97208
LLOYD WILLIAM J	304 LANGFORD RD	BROOMALL	PENN	19008
LOBDELL CHARLES H	9330 CHERRY HILL RD	COLLEGE PARK	MD	20740
LOCKARD GORDON R	1804 MILO WAY	EUGENE	OREGON	97401
LODGE ROBERT W	BOX 780 EXPT STA	SWIFT CURRNT	SASKATCHN	
LOGAN ERNEST R		TROY	IDAHO	83871
LOHMAN RICHARD G	WEYERHAUSER	COOS BAY	OREGON	97420
LOONEY RICHARD E	1916 CHERRY	BAKER	ORE	97814
LORAIN GARWIN	501 E RANCHO DR =97	SPARKS	NEVADA	89431
LORD PHILIP B	STAR ROUTE	JANESVILLE	CALIF	96114
LORENZ CHARLES W	BOX 480	FORKS	WASH	98331
LORENZ JERRY W	ST REGIS PAPER CO	GLENWOOD	WASH	98619
LORTS JACK G	710 NE HOLLADAY ST	PORTLAND 12	OREGON	97232
LOW WILLIAM W	109 NEW CASTLE ROAD	SYRACUSE	NEW YORK	13212
LOWDER MICHAEL D	ROUTE 5	RUPERT	IDAHO	83350
LUCAS WILLIAM J	11512 DEBORAH DRIVE	POTOMAC	MD	20854
LUND ROBERT H	555 CORDOVA RM 504	ANCHORAGE	ALASKA	99501
LUSCHER CHARLES W	7016 VAGABOND DR	FALLS CHURCH	VA	22042
LUTZ WAYNE R		MELROSE	WISCONSIN	54642
LYNCH JAMES	8351 GRIDLEY AVENUE	WAUWATOSA 13	WISCONSIN	53213
LYNGSTAD JOHN O	608 SO 12TH ST	COEUR D'ALI	IDAHO	83814
LYONS RAYMOND D	1222 S DUDLEY ST	DENVER	COLO	80226
MAC GREGOR WARREN S	RT 2 BOX 980	CAMAS	WASH	98607
MACLEOD DOUGLAS W	EDGEWOOD ROAD	OXFORD	CONN	06483
MAGNUSON GERALD F	702 E 4TH AVE	KENNEWICK	WASH	99336
MAKARA FRANK R	29 ORANGE DRIVE	JERICKO	NEW YORK	11753
MALHOTRA DES R	MALHATRS ST JAMMU	IKASHMIR	INDIA	
MALLET JERRY L	600 S WALNUT	BOISE	IDAHO	83703
MALLORY WALTER A	PO BOX 284	KAMIAH	IDAHO	83536
MALONEY RALPH B	4401 N RUBY ST	SCHILLER PK	ILL	
MALSED DAVID E		PALOUSE	WASH	99161
MANN PAUL T	105 WATER STREET	SEVILLE	OHIO	44273
MANNING JOHN E	RM 4092 STATE BLDG	FRESNO	CALIF	93700
MAPLE DR ROBERT	353 CRESCENT DRIVE	SYCAMORE	ILLINOIS	60178
MARCH MAURICE W	IDA STATE OFFIC BLM	BOISE	IDAHO	83702
MARCH RICHARD M		LINCOLNVILLE	ME	04849
MARCHAND LEONARD S	45 BAYSHORE DR =11	OTTAWA 14	ONTARIO	
MARCUSON PATRICK E	MONT FISH & GAME	RED LODGE	MONT	59068
MARK GALEN R	BOX 104	WHISKEYTOWN	CALIF	96095
MARR WILLIAM R	1430 BRYDEN DRIVE	LEWISTON	IDAHO	83501
MARRON JAMES B	1800 SECOND ST	SUSANVILLE	CALIF	96130
MARSHALL MARVIN M	USFS PO BLDG	ESCANABA	MICHIGAN	49829
MARTIN DONALD R	BLM PO BOX 1139	COOS BAY	ORE	97420
MARTIN DOUGLAS M	BUR OF LAND MGMT	COOS BAY	ORE	97420
MARTIN GLENN F	BUREAU OF LAND MGMT	SAFFORD	ARIZ	85546
MARTIN JACK M	3470 10TH	BAKER	OREGON	97814
MARTIN LEO J	190 MAE ST	UKIAH	CALIF	95482
MARTIN RONALD G	322 12TH	ST MARIES	IDAHO	83861
MARTIN WARREN L	1255 SO OGDEN	DENVER	COLORADO	80210
MARTINSEN CHARLES F	C/O BOX 477	BLAINE	WASH	98230
MARYOTT GLENN A	706 S ELM	COLVILLE	WASH	99114
MATHIS DAVID O	USFS	NEW MEADOWS	IDAHO	83654
MATTHEWS DARREL I	BLM	VALE	OREGON	97918
MATTHEWS FRED W	345 S BRIDGE ST	ST ANTHONY	IDAHO	83445
MATTOX JAMES E	CO COMMUN COLLEGE	BEND	ORE	97701
MATZKE VANCE G	5111 B WALNUT	GREAT FALLS	MONT	59401
MATZNER FRED T	1744 PETERSON AVE	MISSOULA	MONT	59801
MAUL DAVID C	630 SANSOME ST	SAN FRAN	CALIF	94111
MAUPIN LARRY S	1640 WILLOW LANE	TWIN FALLS	IDAHO	83301
MAUSER GREGG R	FORESTRY U OF IDAHO	MOSCOW	IDAHO	83843
MC ALISTER ROBERT H	FORESTRY SCI LAB	ATHENS	GA	30601
MC CONNELL BURT R	PAC NW FOR EXP STA	WENATCHEE	WASH	98801
MC CULLOCH CLAY Y JR	712 TYLER ST	TEMPE	ARIZONA	85281
MC MAHON ROBERT O	PO BOX 571	CORVALLIS	OREGON	97330
MCARTHUR ORVILLE B	12880 SW 121ST	TIGARD	OREGON	97223
MCCARTHY JOSEPH	U WASH GRAD SCHOOL	SEATTLE	WASH	98105
MCCARTHY RICHARD	SCOTT PAPER CO	EVERETT	WASH	98201
MCCLURE NORMAN R	BOX 328	NESPELEM	WASH	99155
MCCONNEL LEE P	RT 1 BOX 307M	COEUR DALENE	IDAHO	83841
MCCONNELL ARTHUR J	US FOREST SERVICE	MCCALL	IDAHO	83638
MCCOOL STEPHEN F	13672 HEWES AVENUE	SANTA ANA	CALIF	92705
MCCORMICK CHESTER A	BOX 626	LEWISTON	IDAHO	83501
MCCORMICK HENRY F	107 ST HELENS PLACE	DEND	ORE	97701
MCCRILLIS CARL P	BLM DIV RANGE USOI	WASHINGTON	D C	
MCCULLOUGH DEARL E	821 MAINE AVE WEST	TWIN FALLS	IDAHO	83301
MCDONALD STEPHEN E	410 VISTA AVENUE	LEWISTON	IDAHO	83501
MCELWAIN KAYE F	3330 STOCKBRIDGE	LOS ANGELES	CALIF	90032
MCEWEN HAROLD R	BOX 248	NEW MEADOWS	IDAHO	83654
MCFREDERICK JACK W		SALMON	IDAHO	83467
MCGRATH CHAD L		MIDDLETON	IDAHO	83644
MCGRATH PATRICK J	27 QUEENSTON CRESNT	LONDON	ONTARIO	
MCILVAIN BILLY G	BOX 195	BURLEY	IDAHO	83318
MCKAHAN JAMES H	722 EMPIRE AVENUE	COEUR DALENE	IDAHO	83814
MCKENDRICK JAY D	1034 OLIVERA CIRCLE	MANHATTAN	KANSAS	66502
MCLAUGHLIN RAYMOND F	USFS BOX 1428	JUNEAU	ALASKA	99801
MCLAUGHLIN ROBERT P	60630 LATHEM TRAIL	JOSHUA TREE	CALIF	92252
MCMANAMON DONALD R	ROUTE =1	OROFINO	IDAHO	83544
MCMILLAN WILLIAM W	N 3916 CANNON	SPOKANE	WASH	99205
MCNAMARA WILLIAM S	UNIV OF MASS	AMHERST	MASS	01002
MCNAUGHTON FINLEY H	3816 HOWARD ST	ANNADALE	VA	22003
MCNEILL GARY R	907 BLAINE ST	NAMPA	IDAHO	83651
MEDFORD RULON L	BOX 393	TONASKET	WASH	98855
MEISNER GARY E	145 J THAIN RD	LEWISTON	IDAHO	83501
MENEELY JAMES F	1241 8TH AVE E	KALISPELL	MONT	59901
MERRICK CONRAD G	345 MIDDLEFIELD RD	MENLO PARK	CALIF	94025
MESKE THEODORE A		KENDRICK	IDAHO	83537
METLEN ROBERT	BOX 112	UNITY	OREGON	97884
MEUHLETHALER CHARLIE J	BOX 42	DAVENPORT	IOWA	52808
MEZ PERCE NF	GRANGEVILLE	IDAHO	83530	
MEYER RALPH O	BOX 127	HINES	OREGON	97738
MILES JOSEPH R	1321 SUNSET LANE	W LAFAYETTE	IND	47906
MILLER CHARLES I	E 3134 16TH	SPOKANE	WASH	99203
MILLER DANIEL L	107 NOVA DRIVE	PIEDMONT 10	CALIF	94611
MILLER DOUGLAS R	C/O W C POST	BUHL	IDAHO	83316
MILLER LIONEL P	72 LAKE FLOWER AVE	SARANAC LAKE	N Y	12983
MILLER LOREN E	STATE FORESTRY DEPT	BOISE	IDAHO	83702
MILLER RAY A	BOX 308	SILVER CITY	N MEXICO	88061
MILLER WILLIAM B	706 1/2 HARRISON	MOSCOW	IDAHO	83843
MINTER ROBERT F	BOX 786	MARSING	IDAHO	83639
MITCHELL ROBERT C	RT 1 BOX 152-C	WILLOWS	CALIF	95988
MITCHELL WALTER P	5414 23RD AVE SO	SEATTLE	WASH	98108
MIZUKI JAMES H		HURDSFIELD	N DAKOTA	58451
MOE LARRY G	645 SO ELM	PRINEVILLE	OREGON	97754
MOHAN JOSEPH M	809 BRANDER ST	POTTINEAU	N D	58318
MOLBERG JOHN M	BOX 51	METALINE FLS	WASH	99153
MONDICH PETER L	DEP NATURL RESOURCE	FORKS	WASH	98331
MONELL BRUCE H	605 BELMONT	CALDWELL	IDAHO	83605
MONTGOMERY WILLIAM C	FISH & GAME STAR RT	MACKAY	IDAHO	83251
MOONEY JOHN A	3008 ARMADA ST	PT COQUILTAM	B C	
MOORE DAVID H	ROUTE 2	WENDELL	IDAHO	83355
MOORE RUSSELL T	1627 SUNSET	SEATTLE 16	WASH	98116
MORGANROTH EARL S	RT 2 BOX 46	COEUR DALENE	IDAHO	83814
MORROW WILLIAM J	CAL WESTERN UNIV	SAN DIEGO	CALIF	92106
MURSE RICHARD N	USFS	RAWLINS	WYO	82301
MORTON ALLEN G	811 RENTON AVE S	RENTON	WASH	98055
MOUNTJOY JAMES T	INT FORES MSC	BOZEMAN	MONT	59715
MUEGGLER WALTER F	BOX 164	DUBOIS	IDAHO	83423
MUELLER WALDERMAR	FOREST PROD LAB	MADISON	WISC	53701
MUNTHE BERT P	625 EAST 17TH	IDAHO FALLS	IDAHO	83401
MUNTHER GREG L	RT 3 BOX 176A	DEER PARK	WASH	99006
MURPHY BERNARD C	PO BOX 154	MINIER	ILLINOIS	61759
MYERS EDWARD D	302 S WEBBER DR	CHITTENANGO	NEW YORK	13037
MYERS ROBERT L	517 NORTH 6TH ST	BISMARK	N D	58501
MYSTER THOMAS W	2801 S 15TH ST	SHEBOYGAN	WISC	53081
NAAB WALTER P	14309 SE ALDER ST	PORTLAND	OREGON	97233
NADEAU LEON R	POX 663	CASCADE	IDAHO	83611
NAUGHTON VINCENT J	CROWN ZELLERBACH	CATHLAMET	WA	98612
NEAL RICHARD H	1101 N 16TH ST	BOISE	IDAHO	83702
NEEF THEODORE C	3003 SUNSET AVE	BOISE	IDAHO	83703
NEGLAY STANFORD B	STAR ROUTE	OAKRIDGE	OREGON	97463
NEGUS FREDRICK L	C/O O M MOHNEY	HAVILAND	KANSAS	67059
NELLIS CARL H	170 MAGNOLIA AVE	GLENDALE	OHIO	45246
NELSON ARTHUR W	413 IDAHO ST	BOISE	IDAHO	83702
NELSON DEVON O	143 S KELSEY ST	MONROE	WA	98272
NELSON HARVEY F	708 E 6TH	MOSCOW	IDAHO	83843
NELSON JACK R	1016 E 9TH ST	SHELDON	IOWA	51201
NELSON LT JG D G	37 N 3RD WEST	REXBURG	IDAHO	83440
NELSON WILBUR T		UPHAM	N DAKOTA	58789
NERMOE PALMER J	824 UPLAND DRIVE	SUNNYSIDE	WASH	98944
NERO EDWARD T	1193 RALEIGH	ST PAUL	MINN	55108
NESS DARWIN D	326 PARK AVENUE	MULLAN	IDAHO	83846
NEW DOUGLAS W	101 DARTMOUTH AVE	AVON EST	GEORGIA	30002
NEWCOMB LAWRENCE S	USFS	NEW MEADOWS	IDAHO	83654
NEWCOMB RUSSELL L	17760 OVERLOOK CIR	LAKE OSWEGO	ORE	97034
NEWCOMER FRED R	USFS	GARDEN VAL	IDAHO	83622
NEWELL MARVIN E	ROUTE 2	RIGBY	IDAHO	83442
NEWMAN RULON J	USDA ARS CRD	BELTSVILLE	MD	20705
NICKLE DR WILLIAM R	7810 MARTIN WAY	OLYMPIA	WASH	98501
NIELSEN EUGENE P	13600 W GRAHAM ST	NEW BERLIN	WISC	53151
NIETZOLD GEORGE E	ROUTE 1	WORLEY	IDAHO	83876
NIGH JOHN W	916 FOSTER AVENUE	COEUR DALENE	IDAHO	83814
NOBIS ROBERT S	1181 ALMOND AVE	REDDING	CALIF	96001
NOBLE CLARK R	2426 FILLMORE AVE	OGDEN	UTAH	84401
NOBLE EDWARD L	MCCALL MED CLINIC	MCCALL	IDAHO	83638
NOKES DR HERALD S	USFS PO BOX 5007	RIVERSIDE	CALIF	92507
NORD DR EAMOR C	2950 LEAR DRIVE	CAPE GIRARDEAU	MO	63701
NORMAN DENNIS E	1 AVENUE DU CHATEAU	MEUDON	FRANCE	
NUGUES BERNARD H	820 DURANT STREET	ASPEN	COLORADO	81611
OBLOCK LOUIS W	536 N HARLEM	RIVER FOR ILL		60305
OCONNER GERALD W	5615 PAGEANTRY ST	LONG BEACH	CALIF	90808
ODOM FRANK L	AM PLYWOOD ASSOC	TACOMA	WASH	98400
ODONNELL JAMES F	UTAH STATE UNIV	LOGAN	UTAH	84321
OGLE RICHARD A	USFS	GARDEN VAL	IDAHO	83622
OHS CHARLES A	N 2410 BRADLEY RD	SPOKANE	WASH	99206
OIEN WAINE E	BOX 391	GLENNS FERRY	IDAHO	83623
OLASO LOUIS B	823 N FAIRVIEW	BURBANK	CALIF	91505
OLDSON HAROLD A	907 A PINEDELL MANR	LUFKIN	TEXAS	75901
OLLIEU MAX M	608 BLUE ST	RICHLAND	WASH	99352
OLSON RICHARD J	BOX 861	COEUR DALENE	IDAHO	83814
OLSON ROBERT W	201 STONE STREET	WALLA WALLA	WA	99362
OPIE ROBERT S	643 UTAH AVE	BUTTE	MONT	59701
ORMISTON JOHN H	721 IOWA ST	BOISE	IDAHO	83706
OSBORN FORREST G	BOX 76	WINCHESTER	ORE	97495
OTTENFELD BRUCE B	15 E DAYTON AVE	FRESNO	CALIF	93705
OTTER FLOYD L	15478 WARWICK BLVD	NEWPORT NEWS	VA	23602
OWEN ROBERT C	ROYAL FOR DEPT	BANGKOK	THAILAND	
PACHOTIKARN SOMPHONG	3200 LENOX AVE	YOUNGSTOWN	OHIO	44502
PAGELER DONALD T	BOX 245	BERKELEY 1	CALIF	94701
PAINE LEE A	291 EAST 195 STREET	CLEVELAND	OHIO	44119
PALISIN JAMES J	3904 VAN BUREN NE	ALBUQUERQUE	N M	87110
PALMER ALBERT N	BOX 499	SITKA	ALASKA	99835
PARKER JAMES W	208 S STOUT	BLACKFOOT	IDAHO	83221
PARKER JOHN K	1119-37TH	OGDEN	UTAH	84403
PARKER JOHN W	BOX 95	CLARKIA	IDAHO	83812
PARKER RICHARD D	18 CLOVERHILL PARK	BELFAST 4	N IRELAND	
PARKIN KENNETH F	USFS	NEW MEADOWS	IDAHO	83654
PARKS HOMER W	ROUTE 3 BOX 237	MOSCOW	IDAHO	83843
PARR WILLIAM H JR	RT 1 BOX 38	PRIEST RIVI	IDAHO	83856
PARSON WILLIAM J	ROUTE 1	DALLAS	PENN	18612
PARSONS DAVID E				

HAAG WILLIAM S
HABIB PHILIP C
HAGEDORN CHESTER L
HAGSTEN JOHN E
HAHN HERBERT D
HAIGHT WILLIAM R
HAMILTON WILBUR R
HAMM MORLEY H
HAMMILL ALTON W
HAMNER BENGT H
HAMPF FREDERICK E
HANKS DAVID L
HANKS LEW E
HANNA PAUL L
HANSEN EDWARD D
HARDY WILLIAM E
HARLAN GEORGE W
HARLAN PAUL M
HARMS DARWIN S
HARMS JAN C
HARRIS CHALON A
HARRIS GRANT A
HARRIS HAROLD L
HARRIS ROBERT W
HARRIS RODNEY
HARRIS THOMAS H
HARRISON DARROL L
HARRISON KENNETH E
HARSHMAN EDMUND P
HART GARY D
HARTLEY RICHARD F
HATCH ALDEN B
HATCH H T
HATCH ROGER C
HAUFF RICHARD T
HAUMONT THOMAS W
HAUPT HAROLD F
HAUXWELL DONALD L
HAWKSWORTH FRANCIS G
HAY JOHN A
HAYES GEORGE L
HAYES JOHN F
HAZELBAKER DON
HEADY HAROLD F
HECK DAVID W
HECKATHORN BUHEL R
HEEBNER GORDON C
HEEZEN KEITH L
HEFFNER PHILLIP M
HEIMER JOHN T
HEINRICH RICHARD
HEINZ THOMAS A
HEISER FLOYD B
HEITMANN ALEXANDER JR
HELLE JOE T
HELLE JOHN H
HELLER THOMAS H
HENDERSON CLIFFORD J
HENTGES ROBERT J
HERBERT JOHN M JR
HERBST JOHN R
HERMAN KENNETH F
HERNVALL RONALD L
HERRON JOHN O JR
HERTEL JAMES P
HESS DENNIS E
HICKS GEORGE W
HIGGINS RICHARD R
HIGGINSON LELAND C
HILL EDWARD B
HILL ROBERT B
HIRONAKA MINORU
HIRSCHBERG SAUL B
HITT WRIGHT
HJORT GEORGE V
HOBBA ROBERT L
HOBBS BENNIE C
HOCH FRANCIS E
HOCKADAY JAMES M
HODDER RICHARD L
HODGE RICHARD S
HODGES CHARLES S
HOELKE ROY H
HOFSTRAND ARLAND D
HOIDOS RODNEY R H
HOLL ROYALE G
HOLLETT GEORGE K
HOLMER LEE M
HOLT BURTON W
HOLTBY RALPH B
HOLTON CARL L
HOOK JOHN R
HOOKER LARRY L
HOOTS THOMAS A
HOPPER ROBERT E
HORN FREDERICK W
HORN RICHARD L
HORN WILLIAM J
HORNING DONALD JR
HOSKINS LEONARD W
HOSKINS PAUL A
HOSS STEVEN A
HOSSFELD RALPH L
HOUSE GERALD D
HOWARD DAVID R
HOWARD HARRY W JR
HOWARD VOLNEY W JR
HOWLAND JAMES R
HOWSE NORMAN R
HOYE JOHN
HRONEK BRUCE B
HSIEH KUO-TSING
HSIN LIANG
HUBBELL EARL J
HUBER DEAN W
HUBERT JEFFREY J
HUCKINS EDDIE O
HUDSON RUSSELL H
HUFF WALLACE M
HUGHES JOHN M
HULTMAN ANDERS B
HUME JOHN F JR
HUNGERFORD CHARLES R

1409 BIRCH AVE COEUR D'ALIDAHO 83814
FOREIGN SER MAIL RMWASHINGTON D C
28 NORTH WALNUT ST DILLON MONTANA 59725
TALMOON RURAL STA DEER RIVER MINNESOTA56637
GROVELAND RANGER STGROVELAND CALIF 95321
624 WYLDWOOD ALAMEDA IDAHO 83201
BOX 711 MTN HOME IDAHO 83647
USFS IRONWOOD MICH 49938
612 SW 5TH ST PENDLETON OREGON 97801
LK WENATCHEE RG STALEAVENWORTH WASH 98826
221 N NORWINDEN DR SPRINGFIELD PENN 19064
520 MCBRYDE W MONTESANO WASH 98407
PO BOX 787 PALMER ALASKA 99645
410 S LILLY APT 11 MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
126 SE 5TH AVENUE M-FREEWATER OREGON 97862
VALHALLA MARINE RT COEUR DALENEIDAHO 83814
1303 11TH ST LEWISTON IDAHO 83501
1155 LINDA VISTA AVPASADENA CALIF 91103
ROUTE #3 NAMPA IDAHO 83651
BOX 4962 DUKE STA DURHAM N C 27706
RURAL ROUTE 3 FAIRFIELD ILLINOIS 62837
1401 UPPER DRIVE PULLMAN WASH 99163
BOX 415 ABERDEEN IDAHO 83210
4107 SW VERMONT PORTLAND OREGON 97219
BLM BURLEY IDAHO 83318
45 RALSTON AVE MILL VALLEY CALIF 94941
BOX 361 TOWNSED MONTANA 59644
BOX 653 SHOSHONE IDAHO 83352
879 TAMARACK ST EUGENE ORE 97401
BOX 342 WALLACE IDAHO 83873
4624 GAGE STREET BOISE IDAHO 83704
PETERBORO NEW YORK 13134
303 N JEFFERSON ST MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
2231 S OAK GROVE SPRINGFIELD MO 65804
320 W FILLMORE ST COLO SPRINGSCOLO 80907
PO BOX 4097 PORTLAND OREGON 97208
FOR SCIENCES LAB MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
PO BOX 252 BLUE LAKE CALIF 95525
DIV FOR DIS RES CSUFORT COLLINSCOLO 80521
1802 S 82ND ST TACOMA WASH 98408
1601 CRESTMORE PL FT COLLINS COLO 80521
607 W 109 TERRACE KANSAS CITY MO 64114
RT 1 BONNERS FRY IDAHO 83805
PROF OF FOR UOC BERKELEY CALIF 94707
12 TOWER RD HINGHAM MASS 02043
SCS ELKO NEVADA 89801
PO BOX #5 CANBY CALIF 96015
RT 1 8252 CLARK RD E LANSING MICH 48823
SEELEY LAKE MONT 59868
C/O AL J HEIMER MENTOR KANSAS 67465
PO BOX 209 FRUITLAND IDAHO 83619
5868 QUEEN ANNE CT DAYTON OHIO 45424
BOX 56 NEWPORT WASH 99156
PO BOX 152 SUNOL CALIF 94586
BOX 461 DILLON MONT 59725
BIOLOGICAL LAB AUKE BAY ALASKA 99821
BLM DENVER SER CEN DENVER COLO 80225
RR 3 LACOMBE ALBERTA
N CASCADES NAT PARKMARBLEMOUNT WASH 98267
BTTY B 1 BN 7TH ARTAPO SAN FRANCALIFORNI96345
U OF I COL OF FOR MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
WASH ST DEPT NA RESVANCOUVER WASH 98661
BOX 451 NORDMAN IDAHO 83848
3363 L ST EUREKA CALIF 95501
BOX 123 POTLATCH IDAHO 83855
4308 FORTUNE AVE LAS VEGAS NEVADA 89107
BOX 4 FERNWOOD IDAHO 83830
RT 1 BOX 950 ASTORIA OREGON 97103
1037 E JACKSON COLO SPRINGSCOLO 80907
620 S MONTANA AVE MILES CITY MONTANA 59301
200 DAVEY GLEN ROADBELMONT CALIF 94002
921 MAYBELLE MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
RT 2 BOX 322A M-FREEWATER OREGON 97862
121 POWERVILLE RD MT LAKES N JERSEY 07046
111 CRESTLINE DR BOISE IDAHO 83705
USFS USDA S BLDG WASHINGTON D C 20250
116 MURRAY STREET BOISE IDAHO 83704
763 CHURCH ST NE SALEM OREGON 97301
PAYETTE NATL FORESTMCCALL IDAHO 83638
PORCUPINE RANCH GALLATIN GTYMONT 59730
RT 5 PRIEST LAKE RSPRIEST RIVIDAHO 83856
BOX 5397 ST COL STARALEIGH N C 27607
615 S BUCKNELL AVE CLAREMONT CALIF 91711
COL OF FOR U OF I MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
8718 CROMWELL DRIVESPRINGFIELD VA 22151
BLM FEDERAL BLDG DENVER COLO 80202
229 BENTLY DR E FAIRBANKS ALASKA 99701
3342 WASHBURN AVE NMINNEAPOLIS MINN 55412
MYRTLE CREEKOREGON 97457
503 HUNTER ST MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
7028 STANLEY AVE ST LOUIS MISSOURI 63143
235 HIGH ST QUINCY CALIF 95971
ROUTE 1 BOX 880A MTN HOME IDAHO 83647
C/O USFS BOX 1295 SONORA CALIF 95370
2474 AUHUHU ST PEARL CITYHAWAII 96282
PO BOX 357 COLUMBIA S CAR 29202
BOX 88 COOLIN IDAHO 83821
BOX 313 PALOUSE WASH 99161
1402 POTTER RICHLAND WASH 99352
1342 CEDAR STREET ELKO NEVADA 89801
USFS DEER LODGE MONT 59722
BOX 145 HOPE IDAHO 83863
U OF M WOOD CHEM ST PAUL MINN 55101
SYLVANITE RG ST RTTROY MONT 59935
RT 2 BOX 1351 LIBBY MONT 59923
PO BOX 800 ONTARIO CALIF 91761
BX 3044 U PARK STA LAS CRUCES NEW MEX 88001
HOX 723 PLYMOUTH N C 27962
2321 VALLEY VIEW MISSOULA MONT 59801
217 SALERNO RD FORT ORD CALIF 93941
1358 LEWIS DRIVE OGDEN UTAH 84404
PO BOX 126 MT CARROLL ILL 61053
FORESTRY U OF I MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
1314 N PUGET ST OLYMPIA WASH 98501
10418-24TH AVE E TACOMA WASH 98445
U OF A PL PATH DEPTTUCSON ARIZONA 85721
BOX 229 BROADUS MONTANA 59317
STAR ROUTE 1 LIBBY MONT 59923
KOOTENAI NATL FOR TROY MONT 59935
GLIDE RANGER STA GLIDE ORE 97443
VERADALE WASH 99037
141 NINTH ST LEWISTON IDAHO 83501
ZOOL DEPT U OF ARIZTUCSON ARIZ 85721

HUNGERFORD KENNETH E
HUNGERFORD ROGER D
HUNT JOHN D
HUNT LOUIS D
HUNTER ERNEST L
HUNTER HAROLD C
HUTCHINS FLOYD E
HUTCHISON EARL R
HYDE NEIL S
HYDER DONALD N
INGARD ALLEN W
INHOFF LEO F
INGERSOLL THEODORE R
INT-MOUT PATTERSON B
JACKSON JAMES K
JACOBS CARL C
JAMES CORLAND L
JAMES MORRISON R
JANECEK CHARLES A
JANKOWSKI EDWIN J
JAQUISH EDWIN
JASPERS PHILIP M
JAY JAMES W
JAYNE BEN A
JEFFERS DWIGHT N
JEMISON GEORGE M
JEMMETT COY G
JENNESS BENNING F
JENSEN GENE S
JEPPESEN MARVIN
JEPPSON JERALD P
JEPSEN STANLEY M
JOHANNESEN MARK M
JOHNSEN RAYMOND
JOHNSON ARTHUR B
JOHNSON CHARLES G JR
JOHNSON DANIEL J
JOHNSON DEAN W
JOHNSON DENNIS F
JOHNSON FREDERIC D
JOHNSON HOWARD E
JOHNSON JAMES W
JOHNSON KEITH A
JOHNSON KENDALL L
JOHNSON LAWRENCE C
JOHNSON MICHAEL
JOHNSON REX S
JOHNSON ROBERT A
JOHNSON ROBERT B
JOHNSON THANE J
JOHNSON VON JEROME
JOHNSTON ROYAL H
JONES JOHNNY J
JONES ROBERT E
JONES WILLIAM D
JOSLYN GORDON E
JUDD HUGH H JR
JUST RICHARD D
KAERCHER TERRY W
KALK GORDON F
KAPEL FRANK J
KASPER JAMES B
KASSING CECIL A
KASTBERG RUSSELL P
KAUFFMAN HAROLD D
KAUFFMAN LYLE R
KAUTZ EDWARD W
KAYE DAVID M
KEATING JAMES F JR
KEENEY LARRY M
KEHRER KENNETH
KEIBLER RAYMOND C
KEMP PAUL D
KENNEDY FRED H
KENNEY JOHN P
KENNON PAUL G
KENYON WALLACE E
KEUTER DONALD J
KHAN AZIZ A
KIFFMANN HELMUT O
KILJANCZYK CHARLES J
KIMPTON DAVID R
KIMPTON LLOYD G
KIMSEY DWIGHT W
KINDEL FREDRIC J
KINDSCHY ROBERT R JR
KING JAMES E
KING MALCOLM D
KING MAX R
KINKEAD CHARLES R
KIPP HENRY W
KIRKPATRICK ROBERT JR
KISSKA LESTER
KIZER RALPH D JR
KLASON RICHARD P
KLEBENOW DONALD
KLEHM DAVID S
KLEIN CARLOS G
KLIEWER ROBERT H
KLOPFENSTEIN LARRY W
KNAPP DAVID L
KNISPEK WILLIAM P
KNOERR KENNETH R
KNUTSON DAVID C
KOCH CHRISTIAN B
KOKKO GEORGE K
KOLAR FRANCIS L
KOPPES HERMAN M
KOSKELLA HOWARD R
KOTTKEY ROBERT H
KOWZAN JOHN P
KRAEMER DR J HUGO
KRAJEWSKI RICHARD M
KRANTZ WILLIAM C
KRIER JOHN P
KRINARD ROGER M
KRUEGER OTTO C
KRUMNES WILLIAM T
KUCK LONN E
KUEHNER ROY C
KUENNEN LOUIS J
KYLE ALLAN D
KYTONEN AL E

COL OF FOR U OF I MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
FSL 1221 S MAIN MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
COL OF FOR UTAH ST LOGAN UTAH 84321
DEER PARK WASH 99006
ROUTE 4 RUPERT IDAHO 83350
2989 INDIAN CRK DR BISHOP CALIF 93514
C/O L E HUTCHINS WEIPPE IDAHO 83553
PO BOX 479 SITKA ALASKA 99835
PO BOX 1048 WHITEFISH MONT 59937
RM 272 S HALL C S UFORT COLLINSCOLO 80521
BOX 531 ABERDEEN IDAHO 83210
4119 ANITRA CIRCLE COLO SPRINGSCOLO 80907
206 S WASHINGTON PRESCOTT ARIZ 86301
USFS WENATCHEE N F WENATCHEE WASH 98801
2538 MAKIKI HEIGHTSHONOLULU HAWAII 96822
USFS WAGRUDER RS HAMILTON MONT 59840
2501 INGLEWOOD RD BOISE IDAHO 83705
540 FAIRHAVEN PORTERVILLE CALIF 93257
1116 SO 8TH ST PLATTSMOUTNEB 68048
1203 WASH AVE CLOQUET MINN 55720
5319 FROSTY LANE MADISON WISC 53705
PO BOX 1056 FORKS WASH 98331
RT 1 BOX 602 COTT GROVE ORE 97424
COL OF FOR U OF W SEATTLE WASH 98105
4118 N 38TH TACOMA WASH 98407
3920 NW ELIZABETH CORVALLIS ORE 97330
ROUTE 5 CALDWELL IDAHO 83605
2318 N 172 ST SEATTLE WASH 98133
735 E 14TH STREET IDAHO FALLS IDAHO 83401
KEATING OREGON 97867
270 W RAMONA RIGBY IDAHO 83442
7205 OAK RIDGE CHEVY CHASE MARYLAND 20015
1825 NE SCHUYLER PORTLAND ORE 97212
2090 THOMPSON RD COOS BAY ORE 97420
BOX 109 GROFINO IDAHO 83544
CASILLA 134 COLLIPULLI CHILE
362 1/2 SE MAIN BLACKFOOT IDAHO 83221
240 N SHELDON ST RICHLAND CTRWISC 53581
BUREAU OF LAND MGMTSUSANVILLECALIF 96130
COL OF FOR U OF I MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
2106 2ND ST NATCHEZ MISS 39120
ORE FOR PRO LAB CORVALLIS OREGON 97330
46 BOUNTY ST METUCHEN N J 08840
515-12TH STREET RAWLINS WYOMING 82301
2902 ADAMS ROAD CHEHALIS WASH 98532
624 N CURTIS ALHAMBRA CALIF 91801
BOX #7 MCCALL IDAHO 83638
312 DOUGLAS ST DALLAS OREGON 97338
704 S 19TH POCATELLO IDAHO 83201
165 S HOLLAND ST DENVER COLO 80226
GREEN HALL U OF MINST PAUL MINN 55101
1517 11TH AVENUE LEWISTON IDAHO 83501
ROUTE 3 BUHL IDAHO 83316
DEPT ENTO U OF DEL NEWARK DELAWARE 19711
BOX 415 WEST POINT VIRGINIA 23181
1763 WAINWRIGHT DR RESTON VIRGINIA
160 W ANCHOR AVE EUGENE ORE 97402
PO BOX 602 ISLAND CITY OREGON 97851
RT 1 BUHL IDAHO 83316
BOX 2278 KET RGR STKETCHIKAN ALASKA 99901
1010 CALIFORNIA LIBBY MONT 59923
132 9TH AVE SW CALGARY ALBERTA
US FOR SERV FENN RSKOOSKIA IDA 83539
TIGER ST RT BX 39-ACOLVILLE WASH 99114
BOX 52 OROFINO IDAHO 83544
PO BOX 417 PESHASTIN WASH 98847
SALMON RIVER DIST RIGGINS IDAHO 83549
2305 SE 121ST #14 PORTLAND ORE 97216
5203 HILL ROAD BOISE IDAHO 83703
PO BOX 628 SHOSHONE IDAHO 83352
BOX 55 MERCED CALIF 95340
505 BEST AVE COEUR DALENEIDAHO 83814
1829 TRAIL ST MISSOULA MONT 59801
RT 1 BOX 154A AUSTIN COLO 81410
C/O B OF L M COOS BAY OREGON 97420
15989 MT MATAHORN FOUNTAIN CALIF 92708
BOX 127 KELLOGG IDAHO 83837
BOX 391 KLICKITAT WASH 98628
32C-SEFFALIKE TOWN RAWALPINDI PAKISTAN
10 EVERGREEN AVE VINELAND N J 08360
PO BOX 648 LEWISTON IDAHO 83501
ROUTE 2 TWIN FALLS IDAHO 83301
1815 S ASH PARK LN BOISE IDAHO 83705
S C S WINNEMUCCA NEVADA 89445
1104 THEO WAY SACRAMENTO CALIF 95822
BOX 306 BLM VALE OREGON 97918
ROUTE 3 BOX 124 CENTRALIA WASH 98531
RT #1 BOX 129 UKIAH CALIF 95482
U S FS PO BLDG ELKO NEVADA 89801
2504 DAVIS ST BOISE IDAHO 83702
ROCKY BOY ROUTE BOX ELDER MONT 59521
P O BOX 2289 SALEM OREGON 97308
5587 HIGHBURRY ST VANCOUVER B C
OTTAWA NAT FOR USFSIRONWOOD MICHIGAN 49938
2582 WESTSHIRE CIRCSALT LAKE UTAH 84119
TEXAS TECH BOX 4169LUBBOCK TEXAS 79409
KALISPELL LUMBER COKALISPELL MONTANA 59901
487 PROGRESS AVE WATERLOO IOWA 50701
W 218 36TH SPOKANE WASH 99203
LAKE ARROWHEAD RGR SKY FOREST CALIF 92385
12313 28TH NE SEATTLE WASH 98125
BOX 288 NEW MEADOWS IDAHO 83654
DUKE UNIV SCH FOR DURHAM N C 27706
7300 132 AVE NE KIRKLAND WASH 98033
506 LEWIS ST MORGANTOWN W VA 26505
1005 OAK NEGANNEE MICHIGAN 49866
21901 53W MOUNTLAKE TRWASH 98043
136 MESA VISTA DR BOISE IDAHO 83705
FIRE OFF PAYETTE NFMCCALL IDAHO 83638
BX 1209 CLEARWTR NFOROFINO IDAHO 83544
RR #1 BOX 52A DU QUOIN ILLINOIS 62832
PO BOX 371 PERU NEW YORK 12972
2215 E WILLYS CT MIDLAND MICH 48640
735 E 11TH ST IDAHO FALLS IDAHO 83401
403 WHITAKER DRIVE MISSOULA MONT 59801
DELTA BRANCH EXP STSTONEVILLE MISS 38776
PO BOX 3227 B L M SALEM ORE 97302
BUR SPT FISH & WLDFALBUQUERQUE N M 87101
IDA FISH & GAME SALMON IDAHO 83467
U S F S CREEDE COLO 81130
1643 S 12TH ST MISSOULA MONT 59801
11932 MANOR DR #8 HAWTHORNE CALIF 90250
2304 11TH AVE LEWISTON IDAHO 83501

PARSONS DONALD D
PARSONS PATRICK J
PASSMORE ROBERT W
PATRIE CARTHON R
PATTON ROBERT F
PAULSON ANTON H
PAYNE GENE F
PEARSON DAVID B
PEARSON MARSHALL P
PECHANEC JOSEPH F
PECK CHARLES S
PEDERSON WILLIAM L
PENCE DAN T
PENCE FRED C
PENCE LEWIS L
PENCE NED N
PENNEY JOHN G
PEREIRA RONALDO A
PEREZ GERALD S
PEREZ RONALD C
PETERSEN ARTHUR J
PETERSEN CHARLES H
PETERSEN LEROY R
PETERSON DONALD E
PETERSON THEODORE R
PETZAK WILLIAM J
PFILF RICHARD
PHILLIPS THOMAS V
PICKELL WILLIAM L
PIEPER REX D
PIERSON WALTER W
PINHEIRO JAYNE V
PINNOCK JOHN H
PISTORIUS DARREL G
PITKIN FRANKLIN H
PIZEL ROBERT E
PLATZ BOBBIE J
PLAYFAIR ROBERT L
PLYHALE GARVIN V
POLLARD HERBERT A
PORTER DONALD B
POTTER DALE R
POTTER GRANT B
POTTER JOSEPH A
POULTON CHARLES
POWERS RICHARD L
PRATER JAMES D
PRESBY RICHARD C
PRICE ELWIN H
PRICE GORDON J
PRIDMORE DONALD C
PRINGLE WILLIAM L
PRITCHETT JOHN A
PROCOPIO RICHARD D
PUGH LAWRENCE R
PYKE RONALD W
PYRAH DUANE B
QUEEN MARVIN R
QUEENER GERRY
QUESNEL CLINTON C
RACELY GEORGE J
RAGAN REED E
RALEIGH ROBERT F
RANDOLPH TERRY B
RANKINEN RICHARD W
RATHBUN JAMES F
RATLIFF DONALD E
RAUBACH ROBERT T
RAVENSCROFT VERNON
RAWSON LILAS L
REA ROBERT B
REAY DAVID B
REDETZKE KEITH A
REDMAN ELLIOT E
REEB MICHAEL C
REED ROBERT B
REESE JERRY B
REID RALPH R
RENSHAW EMERA W
RETTIG EDWIN C
REVELEY THOMAS L
REYNOLDS GRAY D
RICHARDS HORACE JR
RICHELSON PAUL N
RICHMOND ROBERT M
RICKARD JAMES W
RIECKEN HUGO W
RIEDEMAN HENRY W
RINGDAHL JOHN N
RINGE RUDY R
RISCH JAMES E
RISSE WALTER M
RITCHIE BRENT W
ROBEL ROBERT J
ROBERTS HADLEY B
ROBERTS RALPH B
ROBERTSON DALE F
ROBERTSON HAROLD F
ROBINETTE WILLARD L
ROBINS CHARLES M
ROBINSON LOREN E
ROBINSON WALTER L
ROCHE BEN F
RODGERS JAMES G
ROGERS GEORGE L
ROMANS DOYLE M
ROOT GEORGE A
ROSENKRANCE LESTER
ROSENTHAL JAMES J
ROSINE PHILIP E
ROSS CULVER D
ROWEN ROBERT A
ROWLAND HARVEY C
ROWLES JAMES L
RUBISCH KURT O
RUMPS JOHN J
RUPERS BARBARA L
RUPERS THOMAS W
RUSHER ROBERT H
SACHECK WILLIAM A
SACHS DEAN M
SAJOR VALENTIN
SALING WALLACE M

BOX 666 PORT ORFORD OREGON 97465
DEARY IDAHO 83823
418 SONNY ST BLACKFOOT IDAHO 83221
7806 6TH AVE NW SEATTLE WASH 98107
UNIV OF WISCONSIN MADISON WISC 53706
620 FIRST ST HOQUIAM WASH 98550
ANIMAL SCIENCE MSU BOZEMAN MONTANA 59715
4321 FORTUNA WAY SALT LAKE CYUTAH 84117
SWAN LK RANGER STA BIGFORK MONT 59911
3129 POLK AVE OGDEN UTAH 84403
BOX 236 FAIRFIELD NEBRASKA 68938
BOX 223 CLARK FORKIDAHO 83811
U S FOREST SERVICE SALMON IDAHO 83467
BRIDGEPORT R S PRIDGEPORT CALIF 93515
SOIL CONSERV SER POCATELLO IDAHO 83201
420 MAPLE EMMETT IDAHO 83617
POX 187 ROUTE 1 OMAK WASH 98841
SAOJOS412PIRACICABASAO PAULO BRAZIL
INT FOR EXP STA BOZEMAN MONT 59715
41 PLYMOUTH ST MONTCLAIR N J 07042
5811 OBERLIN SEATTLE WASH 98105
1405 LAUREL STREET BOISE IDAHO 83704
2301 HWY 41 STURTEVANT WISC 53177
U S FOREST SERVICE NEW MEADOWS IDAHO 83654
502 N ROYER SANDPOINT IDAHO 83864
IDA DEPT PUB LDS SANDPOINT IDAHO 83864
CLEARWATER NAT FOR ORDFINO IDAHO 83544
BOX 37 STAR RTE SUPERIOR MONT 59872
ROUTE 4 BOX 53 HOQUIAM WASH 98550
N M STATE UNIV LAS CRUCES N MEXICO 88001
GENL DEL COUNCIL IDAHO 83612
HORTO FLOR RIOCLAROEST S PAULO BRAZIL
RIGBY IDA 83442
1024 BANCROFT COEUR DALENEIDAHO 83814
UNIV OF IDAHO MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
CREEDE RGR DIST CREEDE COLORADO 81130
902 INDIAN DRIVE OLYMPIA WN 98501
BOX 248 LAME DEER MONTANA 59043
34052 51ST AVE S AUBURN WN 98002
6521 BUTTE BOISE IDAHO 83704
REMINGTON INDIANA 47977
10445 RAINIER AVE SSEATTLE WASH 98178
785 SAGINAW DINUBA CALIF 93618
629 N SHERIDAN WAUKEGAN ILL
OREGON STATE UNIV CORVALLIS OREGON 97331
SULA RANGER STATIONSULA MONTANA 59871
CROWN ZELLER CORP CATHLAMET WA 98612
ROUTE 1 VIOLA IDAHO 83872
BUREAU OF LAND MGMTELKO NEVADA 89801
1119 S HAYES MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
BOX 22 RICHFIELD IDAHO 83349
CANADA EXPT STATIONBEAVERLODGE ALTA
ROUTE 1 BOX 173 MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
BOX 319 SUPERIOR MONT 59872
831 COLLEGE AVE ST MARIES IDAHO 83861
1959 DIAMOND ST SAN DIEGO CALIF 92109
BOX 292 LEWISTOWN MONT 59457
2716 NE 97TH SEATTLE WASH 98115
ROUTE 1 BOX 75 MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
SALMON IDAHO 83467
130 BIRCH RD KALISPELL MONT 59901
IDAHO DRUG COMPANY RIGBY IDAHO 83442
3809 226TH PLACE SEATTLE WASH 98403
HEBER RANGER DIST HEBER UTAH 84032
109 WEST MAIN ROAD CONNEAUT OHIO 44030
1112 LINCOLN ST WATERLOO IOWA 50703
ROUTE 1 BOX 333 CORVALLIS ORE 97330
324 CHENAULT AVE HOQUIAM WASH 98550
BOX 5 TUTTLE IDAHO 83354
637 S GRANT POCATELLO IDAHO 83201
BOX 274 YACHATS ORE 97498
BOX 131 HORSESHOE IDAHO 83629
R 2 GRANITE FALLMINN 56241
COLVILLE NF COLVILLE WASH 99114
BOX 1343 ORDFINO IDAHO 83544
3738 OAKWOOD RIVERSIDE CALIF 92506
BOX 347 HYDE PARK UTAH 84318
115 W 24TH AVE SPOKANE WASH 99203
1022 S LYNN MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
1309 8TH AVE LEWISTON IDAHO 83501
1914 WAVERLY ST PHILADELPHPA 19146
CARIBOU NF POCATELLO IDAHO 83201
S 358 COEUR DALENE SPOKANE WASH 99204
PO BOX 39 MONTPELIER IDAHO 83254
USFS LIBSON N D 58054
2114 ELLIOTT ST TOLEDO OHIO 43606
2800 COTTAGE WAY SACRAMENTO CALIF 95825
BLM DURLEY IDAHO 83318
9610 S 240TH KENT WASH 98031
BOX 61 AMERICAN FLSIDAHO 83211
COUNTY COURTHOUSE BOISE IDAHO 83702
SCS KLAMATH FALLORE 97601
ROUTE 2 MERIDIAN IDAHO 83642
KANSAS ST UNIV MANHATTEN KAN 66502
745 BOND ST BEND ORE 97701
PO BOX 386 COUNCIL IDAHO 83612
1803 AVENUE F HILLINGS MONT 59102
BLM RIVERSIDE CALIF 92502
MWEKA PO BOX 3031 MOSHI TANZANAFRICA
40256 DAVIS ST FREMONT CALIF 94538
E 12721 12TH AVE SPOKANE WASH 99216
102 DIXIE LANE LONGVIEW WASH 98632
WSU RANGE MGMT PULLMAN WASH 99163
BOX 35 CASTLE ROCK WASH 98611
1223 CULBERHOUSE JONESBORO ARK 72401
PO BOX 343 W YELLOWSTNEMONT 59758
2981 LAUREL RD LONGVIEW WASH 98632
2000 CURLEW DRIVE IDAHO FALLS IDAHO 83401
24 COUCHMAN AVE ROCHESTER 17N Y 14617
ROUTE 3 GALESBURG ILLINOIS 61401
1383 3RD OGDEN UTAH 84404
USFS FOR SUPERVISORELKO NEVADA 89801
3111 KEOKUK BUTTE MONTANA 59701
916 E 8TH ELLENSBURGWASH 98926
FAVERBACH BREWING MADISON WIS 53701
315 DIXON AVE BAKERSFIELD CALIF 93304
RFD E BALDWIN ME 04024
RFD E BALDWIN ME 04024
111 OCEAN ST HYANNIS MASS 02601
6711 MINK PLACE ANCHORAGE ALASKA 99504
PO BOX 347 ELKO NEVADA 89801
101 KANLAON ST QUEZON CITY PHIL IS
397 EAST 3RD SOUTH PLEASANT GRVUTAH 84062

SAMSON ROGER R
SANDMEYER JOHN D
SARGEANT HOWARD J
SAUSELEN HENRY G
SAVARIA EDWARD D
SAXMAN DONALD R JR
SCHAEFER RICHARD M
SCHELDT ROBERT S
SCHERMERHORN H B
SCHLATTERER EDWARD F
SCHMIDT ROBERT S
SCHMIDT WILLIAM T JR
SCHMITT DAVID W
SCHMITT ROBERT M
SCHMITT WILLIAM E
SCHNEIDER TERRY W
SCHOEFFLER FRANKLIN A
SCHOFIELD WILLIAM
SCHOLTES JOHN R
SCHRENK ROBERT L
SCHROEDER HERBERT A
SCHULDT ALDEN T
SCHULTZ EDWARD L
SCHULTZ HENRY W
SCHULZE VERNON R
SCHUMAKER JOHN R
SCHUSTER KENNETH B
SCHUTTE JACK
SCHWAB JOHN R
SCHWABEL WARREN M
SCRIBNER WILLIAM A
SEABERG DAVID R
SEALE ROBERT H
SELLE DEWEY D
SELLERS VICTOR D
SHARMA PARMESHURI D
SHARP ANDREW G
SHARPNACK DAVID A
SHAW HARLEY G
SHAW WILLIAM H
SHEDD ROBERT L
SHELLEY WILLIAM D
SHERO JACK W
SHERO RICHARD P
SHERRETTS HAROLD D
SHIELDS MICHAEL D
SHIVELY ROBERT L
SHOEMAKER NEIL L
SHRINER DAVID S
SILVERBERG SAVEL B
SIM JACK R
SIMMONS CHARLES F
SIMMONS CLAIRE A
SINDELAR BRIAN W
SINGLEY JAMES A
SIPCO ERIC T
SKAR ROLF G
SKJEIE ELMER
SKOGLAND TERJE J
SKOVLIN JON
SLUSHER EDWARD C
SMITH CAPT HENRY R
SMITH CLIFFORD L
SMITH DWIGHT R
SMITH JERRY L
SMITH LARALLE R
SMITH LAWRENCE O
SMITH LAWRENCE R
SMITH MERLIN
SMITH ROBERT LESLIE
SMITH ROBERT M
SMITH RUSSELL E
SMITH STANLEY G
SMITHEY GARY G
SNOW ELVA A
SNYDER FREEMAN W
SODERBLOM JON E
SOETH JAMES R
SOLBERG TERRY G
SOLT KENNETH E
SONNICHSEN RICHARD C
SOWDER ARTHUR M
SOWDER JAMES E
SPACE JACKSON W
SPACE JAMES C
SPACE RALPH S
SPANOGLE BERNARD
SPECHT JOHN R
SPENCER MARSHALL E
SPENCER ROBERT W
SPETH JOHN W
SPINK LOUIS
SPINNEY CARLETON H
SPORES DAVID W
SPORES WILLIAM R
SPRINGER DONALD E
STAAB THOMAS L
STANCER WILLIAM H
STANLEY LT COL WILFRED
STANTON DON C
STAUBER ARTHUR E
STAUBER GERALD A
STAUBER RICHARD L
STEARNS GORDON B
STEEL PAUL E
STEELE ROBERT W
STEFFENSEN LESLIE K
STEINHOFF RAPHAEL J
STELLMON DOUGLAS M
STEMPER FOREST E
STEPHENSON GOLDEN
STERE DAVID H
STEVENS COURTENAY E
STICKNEY PETER F
STICKNEY RONALD N
STILLINGER JOHN R
STILWELL CLARENCE E
STOLAAS HOWARD L
STONE RAYMOND W
STOWASSER CLARENCE E
STRATTON MERLE W
STROBEL VINCENT
STROEBELE JERALD A

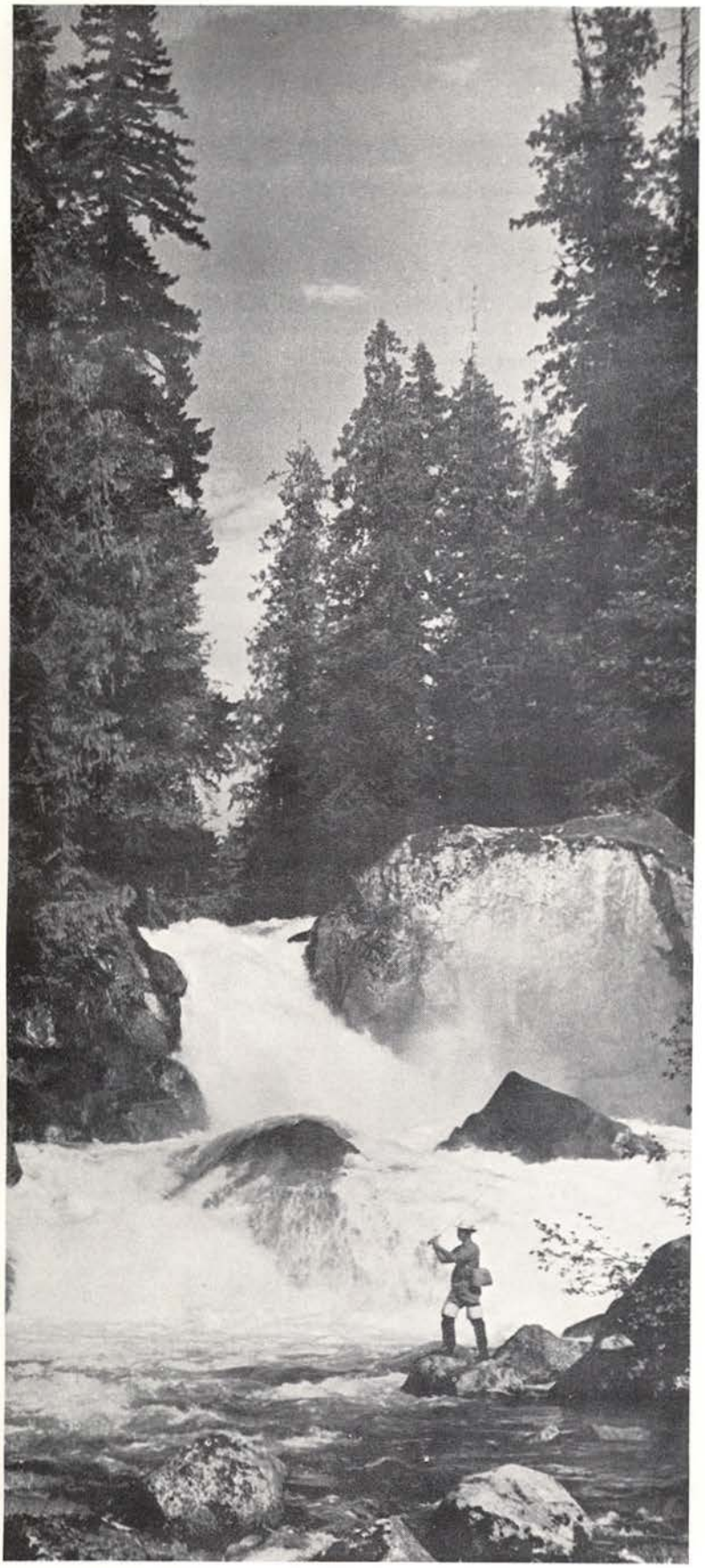
4703 KOOTENAI =39 BOISE IDAHO 83705
2608 LEWIS AVE BILLINGS MONT 59102
BOX 3737 PORTLAND ORE 97208
SOIL CONS SERVICE MULLICA HILLN J
PO BOX 433 SHOSHONE IDAHO 83252
POST OFFICE FAIRFIELD IDAHO 83327
1331 RIPON LEWISTON IDAHO 83501
ROUTE 3 BUHL IDAHO 83316
AUSABLE CHSMNEW YORK 12911
PO BOX 1084 LEWISTOWN MONT 59457
250 JANNEY LANE MEDFORD OREGON 97501
C/O A TULBOUS PT 1 MARLOW OKLAHOMA 73055
E 924 37TH SPOKANE 36 WASH 99203
MESA RANGER DIST MESA ARIZ 85201
318 MARCY AVE W MONTESANO WASH 98563
1955 1/2 FRACKLETONSHERIDAN WYOMING 82801
ROUTE 3 BOX 126 MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
915 NEILSON ST ALBANY CALIF 94706
505 E FRANKLIN AVE BEND ORE 97701
U S FOREST SERVICE WELLINGTON NEVADA 89444
OREGON FOR RES CTR CORVALLIS ORE 97330
BOX 207 JACKSON WYO 83001
ROUTE #2 COLFAX WASH 99111
2819 NORMAN DR BOISE IDAHO 83704
BLM PO BOX 37 PRINEVILLEOREGON 97754
110 ZACKERMAN AVE FT RENNINGGA 31905
1587 WOODLAND AVE PALO ALTO CALIF 94303
1145 NORTH 5TH COOS BAY OREGON 97420
201 N SUMMITT ST TONKAWA OKLAHOMA 74653
2709 ALLVIEW WY BELMONT CALIF 94002
6907 HUMMEL DRIVE BOISE IDAHO 83705
4522 N 71ST MILWAUKEE WISC 53218
804 E 7TH ST MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
ROUTE 2 SANDPOINT IDAHO 83864
440 AQUILA COURT OMAHA NEB 68102
179 CIVIL LINES PUNJAB INDIA
1640 PALISADES DR APPLETON WISC 54911
71H SOUTH SCOVILLE OAK PARK ILLINOIS 60304
RT 1 BOX 910R FLAGSTAFF ARIZ 86001
960 VAN BUREN OGDEN UTAH 84404
RD 2 MUMFORD RD HARDURSVILLEN Y 13787
BOX 355 EUREKA MONTANA 59917
105 HEADQUARTERS RDKELSO WASH 98626
WN ST FOR SERV KELSO WASH 98626
RT 1 WAKARUSA KAN 66546
PO BOX 115 MOAB UTAH 84532
823 PENN AVE COEUR DALENEIDAHO
438 S ELLA AVE SANDPOINT IDAHO 83864
211 BUCKHOUT LAB UNIV PARK PENN 16802
NYS COLLEGE OF FOR SYRACUSE 10 N Y 13210
237 NE OUTLOOK AVE GRANTS PASS OREGON 97526
PO BOX 3737 PORTLAND ORE 97208
926 EMMA AVENUE COEUR DALENEIDAHO 83814
BALLENTINE MONTANA
1235 ALLISON ST #HEAT RIDGE COLO 80033
27 N WESTVIEW AVE FEASTERVILLEPENN 19047
405 LOCH LAMOND DR BAKERSFIELD CALIF 93304
345 MIDDLEFIELD RD MENLO PARK CALIF 94025
P O BOX 372 HAUGESUND NORWAY
PO BOX F LA GRANDE ORE 97850
4005 MOUNT AVE MISSOULA MONT 59801
3605 STANFORD CIR DECATUR GA 30034
PROSPECT RANGER STAPROSPECT OREGON 97536
1301 STOVER FORT COLLINSCOLO 80521
151 EAST BOISE AVE BOISE IDAHO 83706
RTE 2 BOX 296A COEUR DALENEIDAHO 83814
KANIKSU NF BOX 29 SANDPOINT IDAHO 83864
SUNSHINE STAR RT KELLOGG IDAHO 83837
1215 JASPER AVE OLYMPIA WASH 98501
BOX 404 GARFIELD WASH 99130
810 MOTSIFF LANE HELENA MONT 59601
706 LINDEN AVE LEWISTON IDAHO 83501
3816 FRANKLIN ST OMAHA NEBRASKA 68111
SAWTOOTH NAT FOR FAIRFIELD IDAHO 83327
815 FOSTER AVE COEUR DALENEIDAHO 83814
1209 CEDARHILL DR EAST LANSINGMICH 48823
621 LOGAN BOISE IDAHO 83702
3215 BONA STREET OAKLAND CALIF 94601
STEVENSVILLE RGR DTSTEVENSVILLEMONT 59870
1119 SPRINGER ROAD OLYMPIA WASH 98501
GPO BOX 87 SAN JUAN P RICO 00936
1811 BENTLEY RD SANDY SPRINGMD 20860
PO BOX 245 BERKELEY CALIF 94701
SANTA FE NAT'L FOR GLORIETA N M 87535
ROUTE #1 ORDFINO IDAHO 83544
RIVERSIDE TRACTS ORDFINO IDAHO 83544
BOX 593 PALISADES IDAHO 83437
BOX 21 OSBURN IDAHO 83849
2507 KORUALE LANE BOWIE MD 20715
BOX 502 ORDFINO IDAHO 83544
4460 DURER PKW SACRAMENTO CALIF 95823
511 12TH AVE NAMPA IDAHO 83651
5 USHER ROAD MEDFORD 55 MASS 02155
BOX 605 HAMILTON MONT 59840
BOX 432 BONNERS FRY IDAHO 83805
WALNUT ST GENESEE IDAHO 83832
BOX 527 BAKER OREGON 97814
478 CRAIG DR FT BENNING GA 31905
15939 PIUMA AVE CERRITOS CALIF 90701
11 CHENEY ST SPRINGVALE ME 04083
1239 WICKS LANE BILLINGS MONTANA 59101
960 PATSY DRIVE POCATELLO IDAHO 83201
3074 N 550 EAST NO OGDEN UTAH 84403
246 LACUESTA DRIVE MENLO PARK CALIF 94025
PO BOX 1306 ALBUQUERQUE N MEXICO 87103
P O BOX 552 MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
2515 N 31ST SPRINGFIELD ORE 97477
FOR SCI LAB BOX 469MOSCOW IDAHO 83843
PO BOX 1197 COEUR DALENEIDAHO 83814
BOX 193 MT HOME IDAHO 83647
530 SOUTH STATE CLEARFIELD UTAH 84015
127 EAST RAY DR NORTH BEND OREGON 97459
US IMMIGRAT SERV BLAINE WASH 98230
USFS FED BLDG MISSOULA MONTANA 59801
ASST DIST RANGER KINGSTON IDAHO 83839
3200 COLGATE DALLAS TEXAS 75225
317 S SECOND AVE SANDPOINT IDAHO 83864
4109 IDAHO ST VANCOUVER WASH 98661
3005 CARNEGIE DR BOULDER COLO 80302
ROUTE 1 BOX 17 COEUR DALENEIDAHO 83814
2203 SPRING ST CHEHALIS WASH 98532
723 S PHILLIPPI BOISE IDAHO 83705
C/O F KESWORM RT 2 HAZELTON IDAHO 83335

STROSS RAYMOND	909 CLAY	ST CHARLES	MISSOURI	63301
STROUP STANLEY W	BLUE RIDGE R S	HAPPY JACK	ARIZ	86024
SULLIVAN JOHN D	4318 GRANADA ST	ALEXANDRIA	VA	22309
SUMMERSIDE GEORGE W	KOOTENAI NAT FOREST	LIBBY	MONTANA	59923
SUNDQUIST CARL L	925 YORK AVE	RENO	NEV	89502
SUOMINEN ROY A	CONSOL WATER P & P	PHILLIPS	WIS	54555
SUTHERLAND CHARLES F	221 N 6TH ST	CORVALLIS	ORE	97330
SUTRICK JOHN S	703 E THOMPSON	SAPULPA	OKLAHOMA	74066
SUTTON VERNON C	BOX 43	OLA	IDAHO	83657
SWANSON ROBERT E	PAYNE ROAD	IDAHO FALLS	IDAHO	83401
SWAYNE ALLEN P	430 PENN AVE	FTOWAH	TENN	37331
SWEEP DONALD H	BOX 428 BLM	COEUR DALENE	IDAHO	83814
TALBOY DEAN W	738 HILLCREST WAY	REDWOOD CITY	CALIF	94062
TANAKA RICHARD M	BOX 673	SHOSHONE	IDAHO	83352
TANK ROBERT E	FIRE CONTROL BLM	IDAHO FALLS	IDAHO	83401
TANNER DALE L	2017 POWERS	LEWISTON	IDAHO	83501
TAUBMAN JAMES H	FOREST SERVICE	WALHALLA	N D	58282
TAYLOR ABB H	145 NE ASH ST	SHERIDAN	ORE	97378
TAYLOR BRYAN E	BOX 343	NEWPORT	WASH	99156
TAYLOR ERNEST H	3119 CAROLINA NE	ALBUQUERQUE	N M	87110
TAYLOR HARRY J JR	PO BOX 432	YREKA	CALIF	96097
TAYLOR JOHN L	1316 WILDER	HELENA	MONT	59601
TAYLOR LAURENT	511 E CLIFF DRIVE	EL PASO	TEXAS	79902
TAYLOR PETER W	2533 INGLEWOOD DR	BOISE	IDAHO	83705
TAYLOR ROBERT E	STAR ROUTE	GRANITE FALL	WASH	98252
TAYLOR WILLIAM D	MARINE CORPS BASE	CMP PENDLETN	CALIF	92055
TAYLOR WILLIAM R	BOX 738	BROOKINGS	OREGON	97415
TAYNTON ROGER	578 E 1700 N	OGDEN	UTAH	84404
TEILMANN HARRY A	305 SE 6TH	ENTERPRISE	ORE	97828
TEMPLE DONALD J	US FOREST SERVICE	HUNGRY HORSE	MONT	59919
TERRILL ROBERT B	MONTI-TA SAL N FOR	PRICE	UTAH	84501
THACKABERRY JOSEPH J	6713 ASHLAND DRIVE	BOISE	IDAHO	83705
THALDORF LYNN H	BOX 114	BOISE	IDAHO	83701
THIEMENS JIM D	WEYERHAEUSER CO	NORTH BEND	OREGON	97459
THILENIUS JOHN F	US FOR RGR EXPT STA	RAPID CITY	S D	57701
THOMAS GERALD W	3805 27TH	LUBBOCK	TEXAS	79409
THOMAS HAROLD E	RT 1 WEST HIWAY 20	BOISE	IDAHO	83702
THOMAS JAMES L	THORNE BAY ALASKA	KETCHIKAN	ALASKA	99901
THOMPSON ALLEN R	2906 MADISON	BOISE	IDAHO	83703
THOMPSON ERNEST L	3124 CAROLINA NE	ALBUQUERQUE	N M	87110
THOMPSON JAMES M	401 S WASHINGTON	CENTRALIA	WASH	98351
THOMPSON WILLIAM L	C/O ATLANTA STAGE	BOISE	IDAHO	83701
THOMSON HAROLD K	15 EAST 4TH AVENUE	EMPORIA	KANSAS	66801
THORNBER MERRILL S	RTE 1 BOX 121	PARKER	COLO	80134
THRAPP HILTON	ROUTE 2 BOX 725	INDEPENDENCE	MO	64056
THRUPP ADRIAN C	4032 NE 57TH ST	SEATTLE	WASH	98105
TIDD ROBERT L	BOX 126	SAN CARLOS	ARIZ	85550
TIEDEMANN ROLAND K	134 DRAKE AVENUE	STATEN IS	14N Y	10314
TILTON WILLIAM M	506 N GARFIELD	MOSCOW	IDAHO	83843
TINSLEY SELDEN L	SCS	UPPER DARBY	PA	19084
TIPPETTS VAUGHN	PO BOX 338	AFTON	WYOMING	83110
TIPPLE NICHOLAS E	RD #1	GHENT	N Y	12075
TISDALE ELDON D	712 SHAYNE DRIVE	BOISE	IDAHO	83705
TKACH JOHN G	8806 WILLIA BR LA	ANNANDALE	VA	22003
TOMLINSON NORMAN E	SILVER LAKE ROAD	NEWTOWN	PENN	18940
TONSETH HENRY W	USFS	BEND	ORE	97701
TOWN SHERMAN D	PO BOX 411	VALE	ORE	97918
TOWNS WILLIAM L	620 PEACHTREE 7ELDG	ATLANTA	GA	30323
TOWNSEND LAURENCE G	IDA DEPT OF PARKS	BOISE	IDAHO	83707
TRAWEEK DAVID E	FU3231368 BOX 8407	GOODFELLOWTF	XAS	76901
TROJANOWSKI CAPT JAMES	106 WOOD ST	PORTAGE	WIS	53901
TROJANOWSKI JOHN W	105 WOOD	PORTAGE	WISCONSIN	53901
TSCHANZ DONALD E	BOX 217	SHERIDAN	ORE	97378
TURNER GEORGE T	1008 MEADOWBROOK DR	FORT COLLINS	COLO	80521
TURNIPSEED RUSSELL D	1411 SWISHER ROAD	POCATELLO	IDAHO	83201
TWITCHELL L T	BIFC ROUTE 3	BOISE	IDAHO	83705
UD-DIN ZAFAR	BHAHKAR FOR DIV	MIANEVAH	W PAKISTN	
ULLEVAALSETER REIDAR G	NORDMARKA	OSLO	NORWAY	
UNDERWOOD ALAN B	DANIEL BOONE NF	WINCHESTER	KT	40931
UNDERWOOD JOHN F	301 BOULDER ST	NEVADA CITY	CALIF	95959
UNDERWOOD VERNON L	1707 SUNSET DRIVE	PACIFIC GROVE	CALIF	93950
UPSON U LAYTON	632 BASSWOOD	RICHLAND	WASH	99352
VAIL DAVID B	5224 STATE ST	BOISE	IDAHO	83703
VAIL DELMAR D	BOX 135	CEDAR CITY	UTAH	84720
VAN LEAR DAVID H	525 COMMERCIAL ST	CLIFTON FORGE	VIRGINIA	24422
VANCE EDWARD P	SCS	MOSES LAKE	WASH	98837
VANDENBURG JOHN S JR	BOX 292	PONNERS FRY	IDAHO	83805
VANIER STEPHEN C	13660 SW PAC HY #12	TIGARD	OREGON	97223
VANSANT RUSSELL H	SHERWIN WILLIAMS CO	CHICAGO	ILL	60601
VARS HARRY T	ROUTE 1	WHITEFISH	MONT	59937
VARSEVELD FRANK R	973 GALE DRIVE	LADNER	B C	
VENISHNICK JOSEPH C	402 S BOYER	SANDPOINT	IDAHO	83864
VERDAL GUSTAV A	USFS	COEUR DALENE	IDAHO	83814
VERNER ROY S	USFS	REXBURG	IDAHO	83440
VILKITIS JAMES R	4942 MARTIN	DETROIT	MICH	48210
VINCENT DWAIN W	3417 CRESCENT RIM	BOISE	IDAHO	83704
VITOLINS AUGUSTS	RT 1	SALMON	IDAHO	83467
VOGT HARRY A	SCS	MOSCOW	IDAHO	83843

VON BARGEN JOHN H	CHIPPEWA NF	CASS LAKE	MINN	56633
VOSEN HAROLD C	STAR ROUTE	CLARK FORK	IDAHO	83511
WALDRON HARVEY M	PO BOX 468	BEND	ORE	97701
WALES KRISTIAN L	404 W 24TH	SPOKANE	WASH	99203
WALKER ALFRED	USFS	TWIN FALLS	IDAHO	83301
WALKLEY ROBERT B	510 FIFTH STREET	NELSON	B C	
WALL HAROLD G	USFS	CEDAR CITY	UTAH	84720
WALLACE HOWARD A	1426 E BOWMAN ST	SOUTH BEND	INDIANA	46613
WALLACE WILLIAM B	7009 INDIANA	VANCOUVER	WASH	98664
WALTER JOHN S	BOX 764	BONNERS FRY	IDAHO	83805
WAMBOLT CARL L	ROUTE 1	TWIN FALLS	IDAHO	83301
WARD RAY L	BOX 1512	ALTURAS	CALIF	96101
WARD WALTER M	6541 28TH NE	SEATTLE	WASH	98155
WEATHERHEAD DONALD J	701 E TACOMA	ELLENSBURG	WASH	98926
WEBB ORRIN F		GRANGEVILLE	IDAHO	83530
WEDDLE ARTHUR J JR	907 N OAK	UKIAH	CALIF	95482
WEGELEBEN HARRY	5608 RICKEY RD	YAKIMA	WA	98902
WELKER LORIN J	DIST MGR BLM	PRICE	UTAH	84501
WELLNER CHARLES A	1370 LARK CIR	OGDEN	UTAH	84403
WELLS WADE G II	117 PEASLEY ST	BOISE	IDAHO	83705
WELSH THOMAS L	BOX 647	MCCALL	IDAHO	83638
WEMHOFF LESLIE S	MRS RONALD WEMHOFF	COTTONWOOD	IDAHO	83522
WENZEL OTIS G	12505 E WELLESLEY 6S	POKANE	WA	99216
WEST WAYNE W	630 SANSOME ST	SAN FRAN	CALIF	94111
WESTHAVER BARRY L	815 EAST 16TH ST	N VANCOUVER	B C	
WETZEL BARTON O	FLATHEAD AGENCY	DIXON	MONTANA	59831
WEYERHAEUSER GEORGE F	13320 NW NORTHRUP	PORTLAND	ORE	97229
WHEATLEY THOMAS J	2580 BOWMAN ROAD	REEDSPORT	ORE	97467
WHEATON RODGERS G	6609 N LAKE DR	MILWAUKEE	WISC	53217
WHITE HENRY A	60 SANTA RITA DRIVE	WALNUT CREEK	CALIF	94596
WHITNEY CLARIDON D	655 NORTH 8TH ST	PAYETTE	IDAHO	83661
WHITT CHARLES R	2313 GARLAND DR	MISSOULA	MONT	59801
WHITTIG JERRY F	RT 12 BOX 729	OLYMPIA	WASH	98501
WIEGAND DAVID R	4200 GR AVE APT 810	DESMOINES	IA	50312
WIESHUEGEL ERWIN G	BOX 196	NORRIS	TENN	37828
WILCOX JOHN T	64 E MINOR	WINNEMUCCA	NEV	89445
WILKER CARL W	165 E 3RD S	MANTI	UTAH	84642
WILKINS DALE R	707 E PINE RT 3	MERIDIAN	IDAHO	83642
WILKINSON LYLE A	BOX 253	TROY	IDAHO	83871
WILLIAMS EDGAR L	814 MAYHELLE	MOSCOW	IDAHO	83843
WILLIAMS ROGER M	2824 GRANDEE ST	BOISE	IDAHO	83700
WILLIAMS THOMAS R	550 W FORT ST RM435	BOISE	IDAHO	83702
WILLIAMSON DARRELL L	RT 1 BOX 9024	BEAUMONT	TEXAS	77706
WILLIAMSON REX P	4142 ROUND TOP DR	HONOLULU	HAWAII	96822
WILSON CARL C	779 APACHE TRAIL	RIVERSIDE	CALIF	92507
WILSON DENNIS C	84 MODEL AVE	HOPEWELL	N J	08525
WILSON DONALD D	US FOREST SERVICE	OGDEN	UTAH	84400
WILSON GEORGE R	COEUR DALENE N F	COEUR DALENE	IDAHO	83814
WILSON LOUIS R	ROUTE 1 RIVERVIEW	CROFINO	IDAHO	83544
WILSON ROY W	HOFF LUMBER CO	HORSESHO BND	IDAHO	83629
WILSON THOMAS I	RT 1 BOX 538	SANDPOINT	IDAHO	83864
WINDLE JOHN C	RT 1	MELBA	IDAHO	83641
WINDLE LEAFORD C	1607 EDITH DR	BELEN	N M	87002
WING LARRY D	COL OF FOR U IOWA	IOWA CITY	IDAHO	52240
WISDOM HAROLD W	172 TAJUIL URB MILARIO	PIEDROS P RICO		
WITTERS RANDALL L	2826 EAST WAY	REDDING	CALIF	96001
WOLFE WINSTON C	BOX 403	HUNGRY HORSE	MONTANA	59919
WOO JOHN Y	RFD 2 BOX 5	PULLMAN	WASH	99163
WOOD DONALD K	MED BOW NATL FOR	ENCAMPMENT	WYO	82325
WOOD ROBERT E	12972 74TH PLACE NE	KIRKLAND	WASH	
WOOD ROBERT E	COL OF FOR U OF W	SEATTLE	WASH	98100
WOODRUFF SAMUEL A	587 FOX LANE	WORTHINGTON	OHIO	43085
WOODS PAUL T	92646 PALAICAI ST	EWA BEACH	HAWAII	96706
WOOLWINE PHIL C	20 BUCHANAN DR	SAUSALITO	CALIF	94965
WREN CHARLES C	3687 RICHBRIAR CIR	NASHVILLE	TENN	37211
WRIGHT JONATHAN W	2034 YUMA TRAIL	OKEMOS	MICHIGAN	48864
WYKERT PAUL V	PO BOX 1248	ESTES PARK	COLO	80517
WYLLIE JOSEPH A	1403 FRANKLIN	BOISE	IDAHO	83702
YAKOVAC CARL S	BOX 871	SALMON	IDAHO	83467
YATES DONALD H	4827 FOREST AVE	MERCER ISLE	WA	98040
YEARY GLENN A	BOX 166	TWIN FALLS	IDAHO	83301
YINGLING GLENN H	ROUTE 1	UNION BRIDGE	MD	21791
YINGST DONOVAN	9110 SW PINEBROOK	TIGARD	ORE	97223
YOGERST NORMAN W	1412 ALMOND ST	ST PAUL	MINN	55108
YOST NATHAN L	ROUTE 1	BOISE	IDAHO	83702
YOUNG JOHN L	EDW HINES LUMBER CO	HINES	OREGON	97738
YOUNG LARRY	HLM	BOISE	IDAHO	83702
YOUNGBLOOD GLEN B	2508 REDWAY ROAD	BOISE	IDAHO	83704
YOUREE BARNARD G	415 S 7TH	POCATELLO	IDAHO	83201
ZAPPETTINI GEORGE	390 ARROWHEAD DR	CARSON CITY	NEV	89701
ZIELINSKI EDWARD C	2505 VAN VRANKEN	SCHENECTADY	N Y	12308
ZIMINSKI HENRY V	533 W WISCONSIN AVE	MILWAUKEE	WISC	53203
ZIMMERMANN JACK F	3520 4TH ST SO	WISC RAPIDS	WISC	54494
ZOBELL REX	2613 CHESTNUT DR	CHEYENNE	WYO	82001
ZOGHET MOUINE F	WATERSHED DEPT-CSU	FT COLLINS	COLO	80521
ZUBERBUHLER RUDOLPH U	324-25TH ST	OGDEN	UTAH	84401
ZWIRTZ ROBERT J	9345 CEDAR	BELLFLOWER	CAL	90706

Deceased

AHLSKOG RALPH H
ALLEGRETTI JOSEPH
AUST PAUL W
BAILEY WILLIAM E
BAKER LOREN K
BARNETT JAMES W
BAUMERT BRENT J
BOY GLENN L
BRANDT JOHN C
BREON EUGENE E
BROCK JOHN E
CALL ELWOOD C
CALLENDER WILLIAM
CARLMAN ROBERT A
CARLSON OSCAR F
CLARK ELMOR D
CLARKE STANLEY C
CRAWFORD CHARLES R
CURTIS FLOYD C
DANIELS ALBERT S
DAY NEIL J
DECKER ARLIE D
DOYLE IVAN
DRISSEN JOHN P
EASTMAN VIRGIL H
EPPERSON PAUL L
ERICKSON EDWARD JR
EVANS JEROME
FAVRE CLARENCE E
FENN LLOYD A
FISHER GEORGE M
FITZGERALD WILLIAM K
FRITCHMAN HOLT
GALUSHA CHARLES
GERRARD PAUL H
GILL TYLER S
GIRARD JAMES W
GIRARD JAMES W
GODDEN FLOYD W
GRAFMILLER JAY T
GUSTAFSON CARL A
HALLETT NOEL L
HEPHER WILLIAM S
HERMAN CHARLES H
HOPKINS JESSE K
HUNTINGTON COLLIS H
KELLY JAMES J
KNOBLOCK JACK R
KRUEGER KENNETH W
LANGEH CHARLEY J
LANSDON WILLIAM H
LEONARD RODNEY B
LILLICO KEITH R
LUNDSTRUM F J
MALMSTEN HARRY E
MCKEEVER DONALD G
MITCHELL WILLIAM W
MOODY VIRGIL C
MUNSON OSCAR
NETTLETON HARRY I
NITZ GEORGE C
OLSEN CLARENCE C
PARSONS RUSSELL M
PIERSON ROYALE K
PIKE GALEN W
POLZ ERNEST A
PRAFKE VERLON E
RANDALL WARREN R
READ WILLIAM W
RICHARDSON KENNETH F
RITZHEIMER EARL
ROWE PERCY B
RUTLEDGE R H
RYAN CECIL C
SAASTAD HAROLD L
SCHUMAKER OREN F
SHANK PAUL J
SIEWERT GEORGE W
SLIPP ALBERT W
SNYDER ERNEST P
SPENCE LITER E
SPENCER BEN O
STANTON EDGAR W
STAPLES HOWARD W
STOUFFER DAVID J
TUNELSON FLOYD O
WADSWORTH H A
WALRATH FAIRLY
WHITE HAROLD Z
WIGGINS EDWARD
WILSON ALLAN S
WILSON DONALD W
WOODWARD DORAN E
YOUNGS HOMER



LET'S TAKE A HARD LOOK AT PRODUCTIVE FOREST LANDS

The professional forester in the next few decades will not have an easy job. Right now, America has only 508 million acres of productive timberland left. The number of useful forest acres is not increasing, but the number of people making demands upon these acres is. More people want the opportunity to enjoy nature—to picnic in a quiet grove—to ski, sightsee, camp, hike, hunt and fish. And each year our society takes more land for city expansion, airports, super highways, power lines, reservoirs, housing, schools and shopping centers. Yet more people need the products these limited timberlands provide. More and better homes, thousands of other wooden products, paper products and chemicals. The same land must also provide grazing for cattle and sheep to feed and clothe America; watershed control, and still replenish itself on a sustained yield basis.

It is unreasonable to permit a small emotional segment of the population to lock up timberlands in endless wilderness parks limited to a single use. The answer lies in establishing a working balance of commercial and recreational needs — a multiple use of the forest.

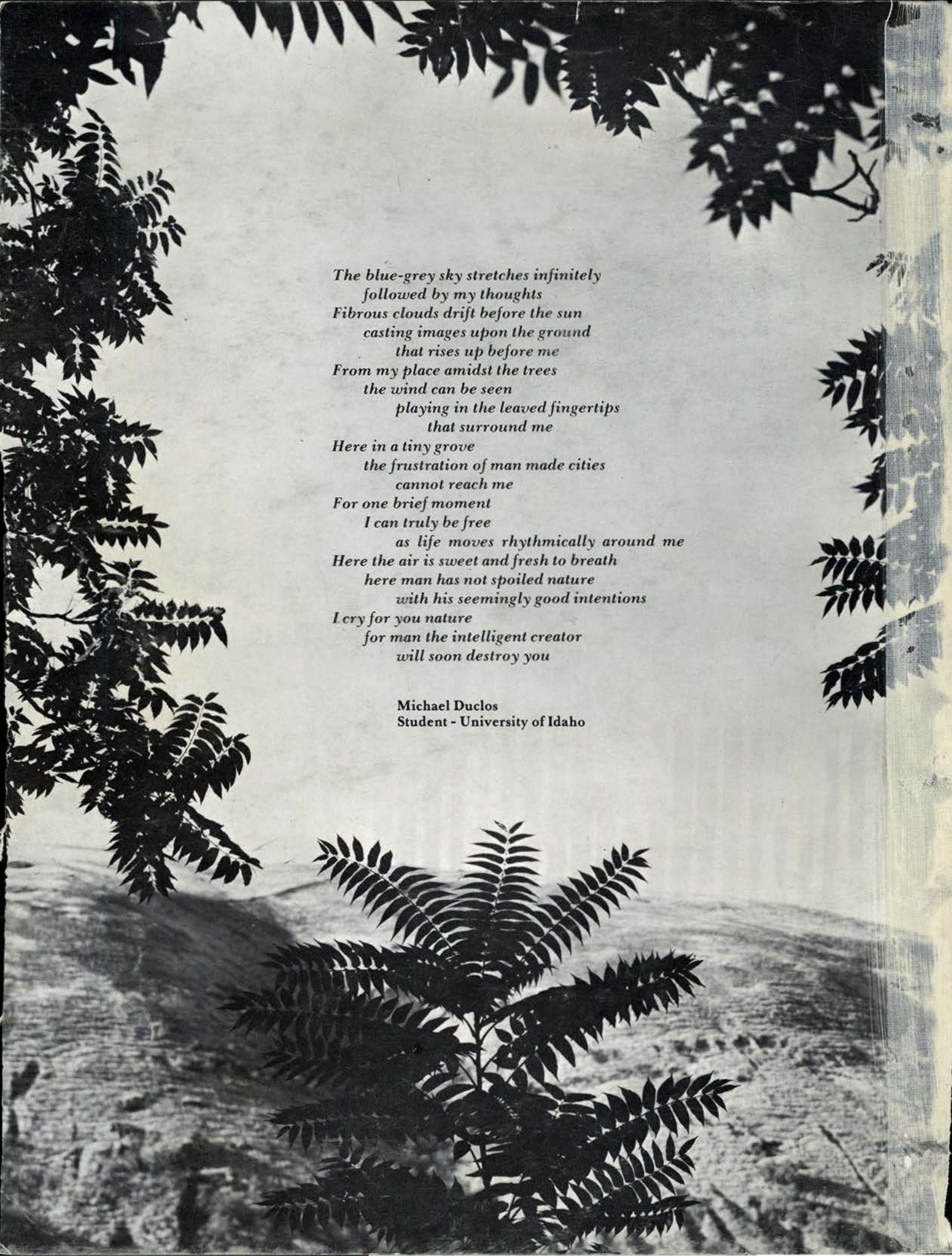
Tomorrow's professional forester will have the responsibility of making unpopular decisions and will need skill and courage to carry them out. It won't be an easy job. But then, nothing that is reasonable and far reaching is ever easy.

At Georgia-Pacific, we have done a lot about multiple use of our timberlands. **If you would like an opportunity to evaluate our ideas for yourself, please write to the Public Relations Department, Georgia-Pacific Corporation, P.O. Box 311, Portland, Oregon 97207.**

GP

GEORGIA-PACIFIC

THE GROWTH COMPANY



The blue-grey sky stretches infinitely
followed by my thoughts
Fibrous clouds drift before the sun
casting images upon the ground
that rises up before me
From my place amidst the trees
the wind can be seen
playing in the leaved fingertips
that surround me
Here in a tiny grove
the frustration of man made cities
cannot reach me
For one brief moment
I can truly be free
as life moves rhythmically around me
Here the air is sweet and fresh to breath
here man has not spoiled nature
with his seemingly good intentions
I cry for you nature
for man the intelligent creator
will soon destroy you

Michael Duclos
Student - University of Idaho