

# IDAHO FORESTER



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# 1982

A MAGAZINE OF NATURAL RESOURCES



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# DEDICATION



*Dave Bubser*

The 1982 edition of the "IDAHO FORESTER" is dedicated to the **secretaries** of the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences. Without these women our college would not be what it is today.



# EDITORIAL CONTENTS

Year after year the *Idaho Forester* continues in its proud tradition, and equally as often, the staff experiences seemingly impossible setbacks. In 1979, it was a struggle with time; in 1980, it was a struggle with time and organizational mishaps; in 1981, it was a struggle with time, organizational mishaps, and broken promises; and in 1982, it was all the above plus eight pounds, two ounces. Yes, the *Idaho Forester* is a multitude of headaches, but it's worth it.

As always, money is a limiting factor in the production of our magazine. The 1982 edition has been especially hard hit due to the tremendous recession throughout the fields of natural resources. Even so, quality has not been compromised.

This publication is a valiant attempt to make aware, to the reader, the most current issues affecting natural resources, our life blood.

With the present administration we see so many gains to be in a state of jeopardy. The air we breathe, the water we so desperately need, and the balance which is so essential to our very survival are seemingly insignificant in light of economics. Mankind is swiftly encroaching upon Earth's most delicate boundaries; where is this to leave us?

A select few, those dedicated to preservation of nature and her infinite complexity, are our hope for wise utilization.

Environmental management is truly in a state of flux and reevaluation. Of this, I hope the 1982 *Idaho Forester* sheds light, providing the readers with a source of justification and hope toward the reversal of declining environmental standards.

So, as Ann Coffman's (our editor) eight pound, two ounce baby boy, born during the magazine's final layout, develops and grows, I propose a goal that he may enjoy a world of strong awareness and sensitivity regarding our natural environment.

David Lubin  
for Ann Coffman and Eva Phillips

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Squirrels by Rick Meyers

Winter scene by Jim Rennie

Scenic by Kathy Roeder

Grasses by Stu Smith

Pond by Stu Smith

*In the 1981 Idaho Forester the colored snow scene on p. 25 credited to Tom Quinn should have been credited to Stu Smith.*

Cover: Ink sketch of elk by Jean Martin



# THE FORESTER STAFF



Top row, left to right: Chris Flanigan, Kate Bohmer, Dan Chisholm, Joe Ulliman, Pattie Anderson, Sally Rau, Eva Phillips, Ann Coffman, Kevin Price; bottom row, left to right: Dave Bubser, Tom Rieger.



Left to right: Steve Abels, Mimi Hendricks, Joe Seemiller

Not pictured: Jeff Stahl Mary Ann Kolasinski, Dennis Pollock.



## SPECIAL THANKS

to those who have helped the 1982 Idaho Forester with assistance, advice  
and equipment:

*Sharron Spence*

*Vicki Quevedo*

*Dave Lubin*

*Jennifer Hall*

*George Savage*

*Susan Hieb*

*Cindi Johnson*

*Kris Jackson*

*Laura Haynes Shimek*

*Gambino's*

*Range Department*

*Remote Sensing Lab*

*Gail Davis*

*John Scarborough*



# FEATURE



# ARTICLES



# APPLIED SOCIAL SCIENCES OUR MISSING LINK

by James R. Fazio

As I write this, there is a grey Moscow sky outside my window in the Forestry Building. A cold, fine drizzle is falling intermittently. I'm sure you will agree it is a frequently characteristic view from a Moscow window. It matches my mood today as I consider a subject that is also less than pleasant, and is also characteristic of a view from the Forestry Building. Simply stated, that view is that the more fishery, forestry, range, wildlife, and computer courses our students receive, the better off they are. To prove it, many will point to the extremely high success rate the College enjoys in placing its graduates, and the high success these people obtain after entering their professional fields.

My answer is "Yes, but..." The main "but" is that times are changing, and they are changing faster than our curriculum. Some of us like to think we have accurately prophesied what is now being verified in the stacks of evidence on my desk. Although our students graduate with perhaps the finest education possible in the technical elements of their department's subject, we are in fact producing social eunuchs. A forest resources student, for example, can feasibly graduate from this college without a single course related to the recreation users of the forest. A fishery resources graduate can walk off with his or her degree knowing every kind of fish in God's waters and not a single thing about the psychology of the people trying to catch them. A range graduate can leave here knowing just about all there is to know about producing range carrying capacity, but not having the foggiest idea about how to function on a planning team.

How does this stack up in the "real world?" Not too well. In reporting the results of a survey of 650 experienced foresters in the West, three researchers from Oregon State University found that 45 percent of the professionals in the

public sector believe their education was deficient in basic social science. Seventy-four percent of them felt short-changed in the *application* of social science. Foresters in the private sector felt much better off. I'm not sure why, because a recent national survey published in *Psychology Today* showed that 41 percent of college freshmen—a pretty good indicator group to reflect society's views—consider major corporations dishonest or immoral. If I were an industrial forester, this would prompt me to look into what I, and my profession, could do about this problem. One thing is that a better understanding and application of social science could help portray a more favorable image.

The Oregon study, which you can read for yourself in the October, 1981, issue of *Journal of Forestry*, confirmed some other things that a minority of faculty members in our College have expressed for years. One is that public foresters spend at least half their time managing human resources through such activities as personnel management, interagency coordination, public relations, administra-

tive support services, and recreation management. More importantly, the vast majority of survey respondents see significant increases in most of these responsibilities in the years ahead, both at the entry level and especially at more advanced professional levels.

One of the greatest deficiencies in our curriculum is political science. No department requires a course in this area and the topic can be treated only lightly at best in the few related courses we do require. This is not unique in our College, which compounds the problem many times over as the effects permeate our professions. It is no wonder that Dale Christiansen, Director of the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, complained during a recent guest lecture, "My people can't understand why I can't go over (to the capitol building) and get all the money we need." He went on to say that many of his managers "live in a political vacuum." He admonished the students to learn the practical side of political science—the *why* behind budget allocations, the *hows* of using power and persuasion, the *actions* that make or break





issues behind the scenes—in short, the ability to survive and perhaps even thrive within the realities of our political systems.

It comes as little consolation, but according to a 1981 Carnegie Foundation report on *Higher Learning in the National Interest*, the lack of political science is one deficiency our graduates share with many others. The authors of that report term the problem “civic illiteracy.” They claim we are headed toward “a new kind of Dark Age” in which critical decisions will be made by fewer people while others grow confused or apathetic about issues and public policy. They warn anyone who cares about government “by the people” to help update and restore civic education to its once honored place. One place to begin is in the career preparation for individuals who will be stewards of the nation’s resources.

It is still raining outside and windy now, too. I just finished reading some more opinions about how resource professionals are viewed by top management. It is most depressing. It reminds me that only one wildlife student is enrolled in my elective course on public relations. This time the report is from Dr. Rupert Cutler, who addressed the Annual Missouri Fish and Wildlife Conference on February 19, 1981. I urge you to get a copy of the paper and read it. Dr. Cutler presents an impressive array of evidence that wildlife professionals are too busy watching the fauna to hear the footsteps behind them. He quotes one source, a high-level administrator of soil conservation programs, as complaining, “Wildlife biologists tend to have a reputation of being able to point out the problem, but lack the skills to help solve it in a manner that achieves the multiple objectives of preserving wildlife values while also attaining social needs.” He went on to say that in a survey of regional foresters and statewide administrators of the Soil Conservation Service, virtually all pointed out the need for improved communication



skills—public speaking, writing, and listening. Their inability to function on planning teams was also considered a weakness, as well as their inability to translate scientific jargon, biological theories, and technical data for people outside the profession.

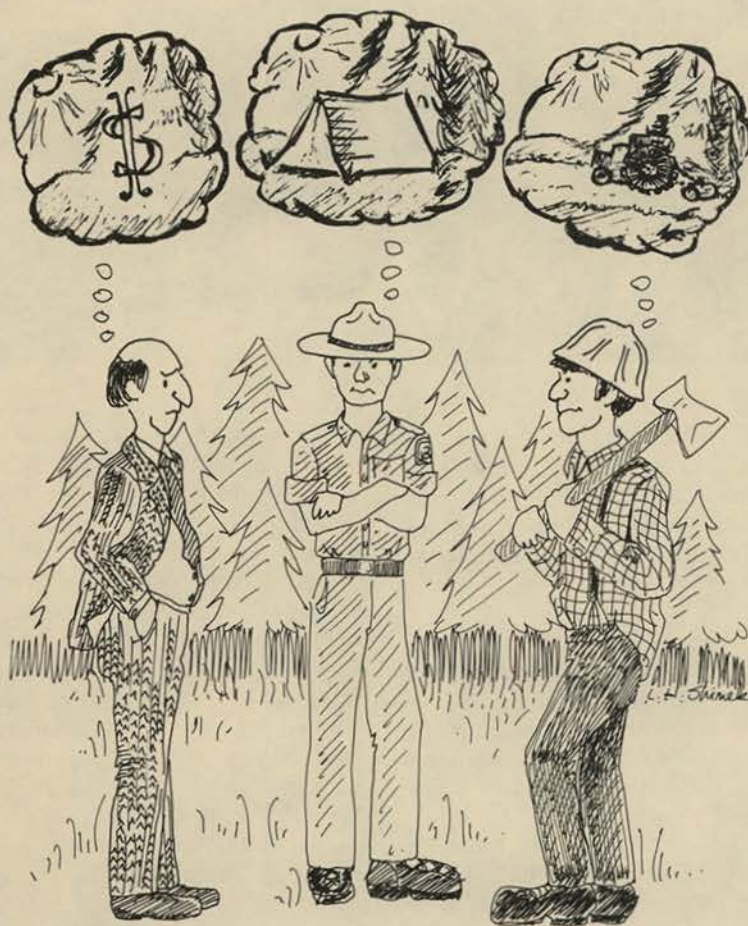
I’m not sure if it’s the weather, this article, or the friction from years of resistance, but I feel weary. Perhaps it is because since I was a forestry student two decades ago I have heard many of the same complaints about natural resource graduates. My old mentor, Douglas L. Gilbert of Colorado State University, spent his career trying to correct these deficiencies. He wrote books and articles, gave lectures and conducted short courses to try to improve the standing of social sciences in natural resource education. “Hard-headed bastards” was a typical Gilbertism I often heard, his way of saying that things change slowly. But he did succeed in having CSU establish the only public relations course in the country that is taken by virtually all graduates in the College of Forestry and Natural Resources. That is certainly a step in the right direction.

The Moscow sky has a patch of blue trying to show through. Maybe that is an omen. There *are* signs that steps are

finally being taken in our College to correct the glaring deficiencies in social science applied to the natural resource fields. We have, for a number of years, offered “Forest Policy and Administration” and “Economics of Conservation,” courses required by most majors in the College. However, thanks in large part to the support and encouragement of Dean Ehrenreich and Associate Dean Ables, we now have an even more well-rounded offering of courses that address many of the needs to prepare graduates for the “people” part of their future careers. Examples include social and historical foundations in courses such as “Sociology of Natural Resources” and “Personalities and Philosophies in Conservation”; planning theories and skills in “Forest Land Resources Planning” and “Integrated Wildland Recreation Planning”; and that all-important ability to communicate effectively and work with diverse publics in such courses as “Public Relations Problems in Natural Resource Management” and “Environmental Interpretive Methods.” Unfortunately, of our six departments in the College, only one requires more than one of these courses. Four departments do not require any of them to be taken.

It also seems ironic that recreation





resource students are required to study forests, fish, wildlife and other resources, but forestry, fishery and wildlife students are not required—or in some cases not even advised—to study recreation management or most other applied social sciences offered in the College.

There have been moves to correct this situation, but none to date have been successful. There has also been stress placed on a university-wide list of “social

science/humanities” electives from which all students in the College must select 12 credits. Within the last couple years three of the “in-house” courses mentioned above have been grudgingly added to that list. The list, incidentally, includes over 100 courses.

There are other signs of progress. I see that the new edition of the classic text, *Regional Silviculture of the United States* includes social aspects of silviculture. I

see SAF continuing to talk about the human dimensions of forestry and even promoting the sale and use of the book I wrote with Doug Gilbert, *Public Relations and Communications for Natural Resource Managers*. And most importantly, I see some of our more alert students electing social science courses that will eventually help them as professionals rather than entertain them now or merely assure a rise in their grade point averages.

In a study of Stanford Business School alumni ten years after graduation, five characteristics were identified as the key elements for success (based on positions held and earnings). These were, in order of importance: oral persuasiveness, social boldness (leadership ambition), self-confidence, energy and sociability. Of course, not all of these are “teachable” characteristics. But some are, and all are just as applicable in natural resource management as they are in the business world. The social sciences, applied to the management of natural resources, will provide many of the skills and much of the confidence needed to more successfully function as a professional. Technical grounding in the science of resource management is important. However, if it ends there, our graduates enter the working world with a missing link in their education.

*James Fazio is head of the Department of Wildland Recreation Management.*

*If you are planning for a year,  
sow rice...  
If you are planning for a decade,  
plant trees...  
If you are planning for a lifetime,  
educate a person.*

*Chinese Proverb*



# WHO CARES ABOUT DICKEY BIRDS?

by Lisa Langelier

Little brown birds. In addition to little old ladies in tennis shoes, an increasing number of people are concerned about nature's fine-feathered friends. Researchers are placing greater emphasis on the study of songbirds and raptors, and agencies are writing policy that includes nongame birds in their management plans. So what is all this fuss about dicky birds, and why should we care?

Perhaps the increased interest in birds has been fostered by an expanded ecological awareness. We are beginning to understand ecosystems and are realizing the integral part that birds play in the range and forests. As Aldo Leopold, the father of wildlife management, wisely argued, "The first rule of intelligent tinkering is to save *all* the pieces."

Recently resource planners have recognized the needs of both nongame and game in comprehensive management plans, incorporating the interests of nonhunters. Historically there has been little economic incentive for such plans but lately states are finding innovative ways to raise the funds. The 1981 Idaho income tax forms encourage taxpayers to "Do Something Wild" by contributing to the nongame wildlife fund. This money is earmarked "for the purpose of protecting,



perpetuating and enhancing threatened, endangered and other nongame wildlife species in this state." The Idaho Fish and Game Department expects donations to amount to \$48,000. The state of Washington supports its nongame program with moneys from the sale of personalized license plates. These programs have been extremely successful and will result in improvements that benefit game as well as nongame species.

The study of nongame birds such as owls, raptors, songbirds and woodpeckers, once considered unimportant, is now a vital research challenge. Since 1975, the United States Forest Service has sponsored five workshops held throughout the country addressing regional research and management of nongame birds.

Wildlife research in the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences has shifted emphasis. Between 1975 and 1977 five percent of graduate research in the Wildlife Resources Department dealt with nongame species. In contrast, today forty percent of the graduate projects are studies of nongame birds. As pointed out by a department folder, "While this change reflects faculty interests, it also indicates evolution in both public attitude and funding priorities."

So what kind of questions are these studies trying to answer and who is paying for the answers? Field work is complete for two studies of birds in the Idaho Primitive Area. Greg Hayward's study, funded by the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences, is an examination of how different owl species partition the habitat resource. The Wilderness Research Foundation and the Forestry, Wildlife and Range Experiment Station have financed Sue Tank's study of the distribution of winter passerines in relation to habitat structure and vegetation. When the specific needs of the avian residents of the Idaho Primitive Area are identified, inferences can be made that will effect decisions in managed ecosystems.

Several studies are providing baseline data for agencies that support them. Kathy Milne's work on the habitat selection of breeding birds in the Centennial Mountains is funded by the United States Ship Experiment Station. Glacier and Grand Canyon National Parks are the study areas of two other graduate students in wildlife. The Environmental Protection Agency is supporting Bart Butterfield in his research on the effects of habitat alteration on the avian community structure on the Flathead River in Montana. Rich Greer has funded his own study of



**DO  
SOMETHING  
WILD!**



the community structure of breeding birds of montane forest habitats in the Grand Canyon's North Rim in Arizona.

Three students are funded by the Forest Service Spruce Budworm Programs - West. John Takekawa is analyzing the economic value of avian predators and bird consumption of budworm with changing insect densities. Lisa Langelier is identifying the habitat requirements of major bird predators of budworm. Through this research they hope to identify the habitat manipulations that would favor these species, potentially increasing their efficiency as predators. Mike Samuel is analyzing bird census data to evaluate the relative efficiencies of the census methods used.

The Forest Service has funded the projects of Ann Woyda and Shirley Badame in Utah. Ann's study addresses the effects of silvicultural treatments on owls, while Shirley is evaluating the utility of the indicator species approach in her study of bird associations and their relationship to habitat complexes.

The above examples show that university researchers and resource management agencies are joining the ranks of the sneaker-clad birdwatcher, discovering the intricacies of these fascinating feathered vertebrates. As Thoreau insightfully stated, "Nature is full of genius." As we come closer to understanding its complexities, we become more worthy of its stewardship. Big deal about little brown birds—you bet!

*Lisa Langelier is a graduate student in Wildlife Resources.*

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*Humanity is a brilliant river  
singing its way and carrying with it  
the mountains' secrets  
into the heart of the sea.*

Kahlil Gibran



John Takekawa

*There are parts of a ship which, taken by themselves, would sink. The engine would sink. The propellor would sink. But when the parts of the ship are built together, they float.*

*So it is with the events of my life. Some have been tragic, some have been happy. But when they are built together they form a craft which is going someplace, and I am comforted.*

Ralph W. Sockman





# THE SUFFOCATION OF IDAHO

by Kate Bohmer

## Idaho Air Deterioration

Lewiston, Boise, Pocatello, Soda Springs, and Silver Valley are not the pristine Idaho vacation spots that one escapes to in hopes of "getting away from it all," breathing in fresh, clean air and viewing that beautiful countryside scenery. No, in fact, these cities are the opposite of nature's beauty. Idaho officials labeled them "troubled areas," implying these areas to be beyond health standards. And, with the elimination of the Bureau of Air Quality on July 1, 1981, under the administration of President Ronald Reagan, these areas are now gaining infamy under the nickname, "The Filthy Five." Coeur d'Alene, Ketchum, Nampa, Idaho Falls, Twin Falls, Blackfoot, and Moscow are following close behind on the blind trail of nonexistent regulation and enforcement since the destructive program elimination.

What is the purpose of putting our valuable air quality of this state at stake? President Reagan believes he elimination

will save money. Economy apparently has taken priority over the safety and quality of environment.

The Environmental Protection Agency was granted the responsibilities of the Bureau of Air Quality on July 1 of last year. It is a known fact, as stated by the Idaho Conservation League, that the EPA is performing only half of Idaho's monitoring at the same cost of state monitoring. The inconsistency lies within current monitoring out of Washington, DC and Seattle, Washington. There's scarcely adequate communication and influence from Idaho. How can air from one state be analyzed in another? Aside from that, the environment is supposed to be a state's responsibility according to President Reagan's states' rights proposed during the campaign year. Unfortunately, he has denied us the rights of controlling our environmental status. Furthermore, the EPA is slipping in its obligation to protect the environment, and with deeper budget cuts in store, the EPA may slip right into oblivion. Presently, the EPA is violating the law by not performing the implicit services in protecting the public's interests.

Shocking consequences have arisen since the air quality program was discarded. For example, one third of the pollutant monitors have been shut down. Particulate monitors in Ketchum, Twin Falls, Salmon, Idaho Falls, Moscow, and Nampa have been closed. Boise's only monitoring system still in operation is for carbon monoxide. Along with Lewiston, Boise has lost its sulfur dioxide monitor. Meanwhile, Moscow's air sampler recently met the axe. Blackfoot is faced with sustaining a proposed cobalt refinery which will spew its pollution into the air. Soda Spring's future looks bleaker than before as the residents are to be burdened with a proposed coal power plant which could create the "acid rain" effect in Idaho's atmosphere. Ada County is already plagued with pollution by means of excessive automobile exhaust. When considering the rapid population growth in Idaho's cities and towns, the future threat of air pollution is even greater.

Since the private sectors in Idaho are not considered the majority, the public sector has a right to regulate and look after the actions of the private sectors.

## Importance of Air Quality

Air. Even though we can't see, smell, feel, taste, or hear it, the elements that compose air affect our senses in all aspects. Most of us don't realize how air affects our senses and consequently, our well-being. Since sight forms a large portion of our personal perception, we come to enjoy the scene of a clear sky, bluer than polished turquoise with the sun beaming down on the earth brightening the colors of our surroundings. When recreationists climb mountains, they often speak of seeing for miles and miles on a clear day. We can appreciate the smell of wood burning in a fireplace on a mid-October evening or the musky aroma of wet leaves plastered against the damp earth. We do, indeed, smell

the change of seasons: the keen clean, crisp scent of winter, a tangy freshness of spring, the mild, balmy aroma of summer, and the pepper-spice and musk of autumn. The feeling of a warm breeze on our faces versus biting cold wind cutting through our clothing creates two contrasting bodily sensations. We can taste the salinity in ocean air or chlorine at local swimming pools. The wind that blows past our ears sends shivers down our spines. Children become excited as the wind rattles their windows at night. We hear the trees roar as their branches are tossed about by the wind, or the "whoosh" of leaves in a whirlwind.

Many of us receive and appreciate

different types of gratification when our senses are enhanced in these manners. But, we cannot fail to remember that these physical and mental stimulations stem from the basic combinations of oxygen, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen which create "air." Not only is air satisfying to the senses, but it is essential for sustaining almost all biological life forms.

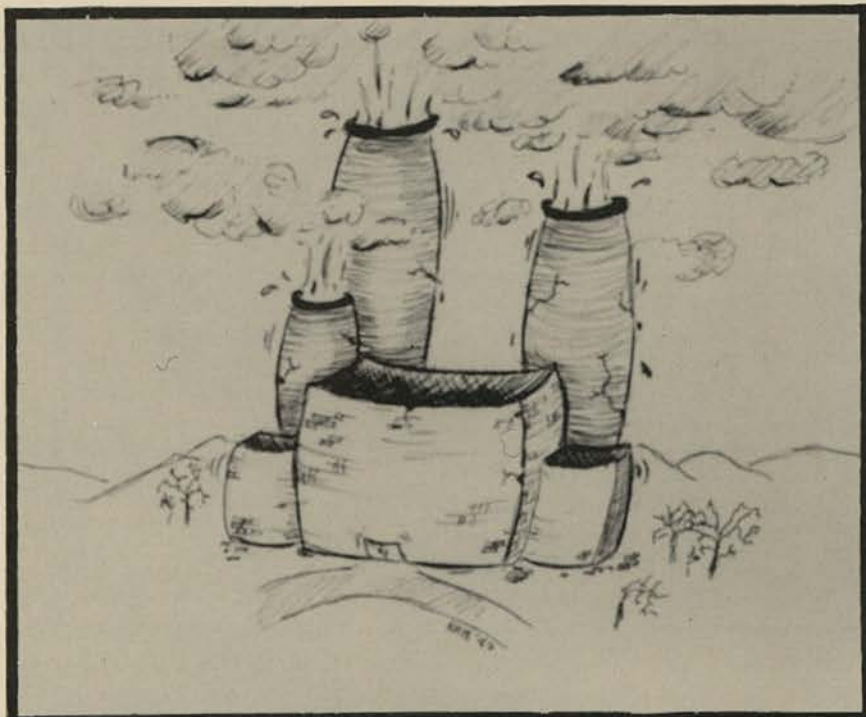
Clean air is extremely important for good health. This may seem obvious, but many people take quality for granted by not even giving the atmosphere a second thought. They don't have to: "Air is everywhere!" "We've the entire world's atmosphere to exist in, so why worry?" We must



Many of Idaho's industries, as reported by the Idaho Association of Commerce and Industries, are in favor of reinstatement of the Bureau of Air Quality. The FMC Corporation in Pocatello, for example, realizes the benefits of long-term planning which results in less expenditures in the future, as well as assuring public welfare. However, the "watch-dogs" of the air quality programs have been eliminated, so application of enforcement is nonexistent. The previous state controlled program was much closer to the people of Idaho—both public and private sectors. The EPA's only violator's conviction is a thirty-day "Notice of Violation" and a \$25,000 per day fine, which seems quite unreasonable and harsh. Even if an industry was brought to court on a severe penalty, such an extreme fine would probably not be carried through. The state program was more realistic and flexible in recourse.

### Pollution Solutions

Since the EPA is not doing their job appropriately, and the state has no money or manpower, we as citizens of Idaho,



worry these days because the atmosphere is rapidly deteriorating; and to bring the problem of air quality right home to Idaho is quite necessary due to the accelerating rate of deterioration.

The public is fooled by air abundance. We learn how to breathe and consume oxygen at birth. In fact, we absorb oxygen during formation in our mother's womb. Breathing today is as easy as drinking, talking, walking or any other function we've performed so often that the importance and appreciation is completely forgotten. We tend to ignore what we already have until it's taken away.

When mankind attempts to take control over nature without crucial

consideration of the complex interactions of all natural elements, he alters the environment. Increased alterations are proving to be detrimental to all life forms including the human population. Effects of short-term planning in technical progress have resulted in the elimination of trout in the Adirondack mountain streams (caused by acid rains), and terminal cancer in victims in Nevada (allegedly caused by nuclear weapon testing through the military). With human populations increasing, it is likely that compounded negative technological progress results will occur.

Air quality is now being taxed environmentally. We as people concerned with future generations, cannot afford this heavy taxation, especially

when it is a product of bureaucracy's lack of insight and neglected long-term industrial and technological planning. Let's get back to the basics, like keeping our air and water clean. We should begin with understanding the importance of pure air. Idaho is one of the few places left in the United States with a suitable quality of air . . . let's keep it that way.

*The end of the day is near.  
Gather up your problems  
for this day.  
Keep some,  
Throw some away.*

by Calvin O'John



must take the issue of air quality into our own hands. Public pressure is like the bonding of a hydrogen atom. One hydrogen bond is weak, but many bonds create one of the strongest backbones of a chemical reaction and is quite difficult to break. One person standing alone against the legislature is weak in power, but collectively people can produce a strong impact on decisions being made in the legislature.

You may feel that you're the only one writing your legislature about the importance of air quality, and that your lone letter will be left in the files gathering cobwebs. Think of all the other people of Idaho who believe in the same fate of their letters. As a result, very few letters are posted. Consequently, big business is in control working in their best interests and not the public's. When the legislature does hear from those few people, the officials believe that only a handful of people are concerned, and that the majority of the public could care less.

If you want the assurance that you're not the only one writing, then get together with some friends next weekend and write. If you have a little spare time on your hands, you may want to supervise letter-writing sessions at the local high school. If you live in a town or city with a community college of university, you could

pull together an organization or program for environmental issues. There's a wonderful market of interested and concerned students and professors. Your letter need not be the only one marking political and environmental involvement.

Another form of communication on the air quality issue, although indirect, is publishing letters through your city and university newspapers. This way, your point of view will be in print allowing awareness and information to be shared with others. You just may end up planting some healthy seeds in other citizens' minds, which could be beneficial to Idaho's future.

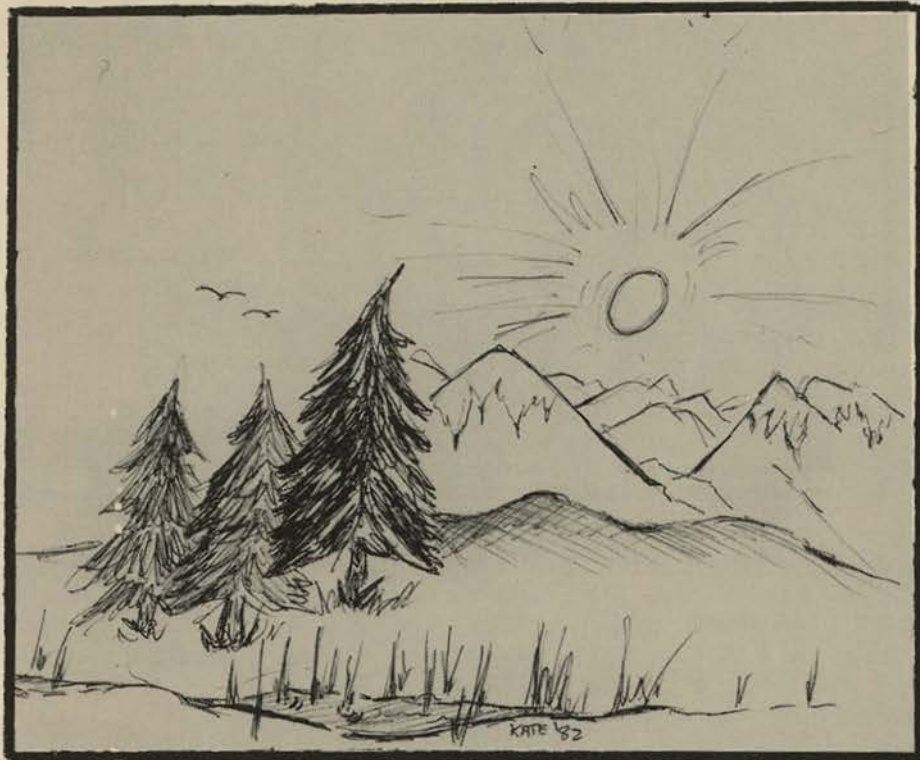


Now that you've obtained a few means by which views can be heard, you can start the process of writing. When writing your legislature, remember to include the following:

1. Tell your senator or representative who you are, where you're from, and the programs you support. Programs other than the air quality program include Department of Water Resources, Department of Parks and Recreation, Department of Lands, and Department of Health and Welfare.
2. Let them know that you're aware of the problem involved and why you're so concerned. They need to know this.
3. Write to them as you would a friend. You want them to listen to you as an active citizen, not as an irate pop-off or a Xerox copy of an environmental lobbyist.
4. Ask them to reply to your letter. Don't forget to include a return address and phone number.
5. In addition, stress the point that if cuts must be made, then cut across the board, instead of total abolition and elimination of our environmental programs.







You will probably want to start out with writing the Joint Finance Appropriations Committee (JFAC) because they are in charge of the Idaho legislature's budget. For your own personal use, get a 46th Idaho Legislature 1982 Directory. Your letters to JFAC and a directory request can be sent to this address:

Idaho Statehouse  
Boise, Idaho 83720.

One of the strongest organizations we have in Idaho is the Idaho Conservation League. They are sponsoring a drive for air quality called "Quarters for Clean Air." It is a drive to get the Bureau of Air Quality back on its feet. JFAC figured the cost of the reinstatement to be \$230,000, which amounts to approximately 25 cents per Idahonian. It is a disgrace to put a price tag on our air, but if we can get our program back at that cheap price, we definitely can afford

clean air to breathe. The ICL is asking that you send your quarter to JFAC at the Idaho Statehouse in Boise so we are assured a cleaner environment to live in. A 20 cent stamp will cover the postage of the quarter and a letter. Currently, JFAC has collected about \$250 in quarters alone. That shows people do indeed care. Other organizations contributing to the fund raising are Idaho League of Women Voters, Idaho Wildlife Federation, Idaho Lung Association, and Idaho Education Association. If you are interested in joining the Idaho Conservation League, just drop them a note requesting more information at:

ICL  
Box 844  
Boise, Idaho 83701, or

ICL  
413 W. Idaho Street  
Boise, Idaho 83701  
(Phone (208) 345-6933).

The importance of air quality can't be stressed enough. If we as citizens of Idaho don't show more interest in our state and out state's rights, you can count on one thing: environmental destruction in the name of progress. Idaho is unique. The time is now to get that pride we had and treat beautiful Idaho with respect and consideration. Let's get this state back to the original state we were in.

The following list provides names of the Joint Finance Appropriations Committee:

#### SENATORS

David Little (R-Emmett)  
Walter Yarbrough (R-Grand View)  
Dean Van Engelen (R-Burley)  
Dane Watkins (R-Idaho Falls)  
Mark Ricks (R-Rexburg)  
Kenneth Bradshaw (R-Wendell)  
Vearl Crystal (R-Rigby)  
Mike Mitchell (D-Lewiston)  
Chick Bilyeu (D-Pocatello)  
Israel Merrill (D-Blackfoot)

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Mack Niebaur (R-Paul)  
Ray Infanger (R-Salmon)  
Tom Boyd (R-Moscow)  
Lawrence Knigge (R-Twin Falls)  
Dan Emery (R-Boise)  
Bill Lytie (R-Pinehurst)  
Robert Geddes (R-Preston)  
Marion Davidson (D-Bonniers Ferry)  
Emery Hedlund (D-St. Maries)

Take special note of Tom Boyd (R-Moscow). He voted against the elimination of the Bureau of Air Quality and is highly in favor of the reinstatement. He is urging the people of Idaho to write him to support the return of the air program so that he may have a firmer backing on this issue.



# SEASONS OF SUNLIGHT

by Barbara Adams

Twenty years ago when a young man completed his Master's degree at the University of Idaho, he typically had three things: a diploma, a new car (with no payment due for four months), and a pregnant wife. David\* qualified in all three categories. He had a Master of Forestry degree, a new, blue Chevy and me.

In June of 1961 we left Moscow for Cody, Wyoming, and the adventure and challenge of the U.S. Forest Service. David's first job was Timber Management Assistant on the Clarks Fork District of the Shoshone National Forest. Our home was to be Sunlight Ranger Station.

We knew that Sunlight was not in a town, but neither of us was prepared for what we found. After we left the highway, we crept over 45 miles of rocks, holes, and bumps on a one-lane, dirt road with grades up to 19 percent. David assured me that the road would improve at any moment, but I kept wondering how long it would take to get back to the hospital in 6 weeks when our baby was due.

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\*David Adams is Head of the Forest Resources Department, University of Idaho.

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*Rolling clouds of greasy smoke,  
Crashing giant trees;  
Roaring, flashing, fiendish flames,  
Upon an angry breeze.  
Frightened, fleeing, bird and beast,  
Shrieking in despair—  
The ugly demon, the forest fire,  
Is on another tear.*

by Arthur W. Monroe

We finally reached the top of Dead Indian Hill (elev. 8400 ft), which was approximately halfway. Once our car was headed in a downhill direction, we got out to look down on Sunlight Basin. The beauty and vastness was unending. It was more than my mind and eyes could comprehend. No one could stand on that spot and see what we saw that day and not believe in God... and somewhere down there was Sunlight Ranger Station. The road downhill did seem to improve a little. In about 2 hours we arrived at the station.

The ranger station consisted of five buildings: an office, a warehouse, a barn, the ranger's house and our house. The setting was right out of *National Geographic*. Our house was a combination of bunkhouse and one-car garage joined to make a 3-room cabin. We had a gas stove for cooking and a wood stove for heat.

The ranger's wife came down to say "hello" and to explain a few things. The mail came once a week, on Thursdays, in the summer; sometimes in the winter mail didn't come for a month or so. We did not have a telephone, but were welcome to use their phone in case of emergency. She warned us not to wander too far from the cabin because moose were plentiful and unfriendly. I knew right away that she and I were going to have a communication problem. She spoke in numbers: I said, "Good morning," and she replied, "10-4." I never did learn the secret code.

The Clarks Fork District is one half million acres bounded by Yellowstone National Park on the west and Montana on the north. With only one road on the district, it was necessary to do a great deal of work by horseback. The district had 4 horses and 3 mules. Since David has always been a cowboy at heart, he adapted easily to the western life and loved it. It wasn't long before he was running a packstring and shoeing horses.

Even though we always carried with us the handbook, "How to Deliver a Baby," and some essential supplies, they were never needed. Our daughter, Lisa, was born on August 30 in the Cody hospital. On August 31, we had our first snow.

Winter in Sunlight Basin is 8 months long. We left our car in Cody in September and didn't bring it back until May. Our transportation, whenever possible, was by Forest Service 4-wheel drive truck with chains on all four wheels.





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*Climb the mountains and get their glad tidings. Nature's peace will flow to you as the sunshine flows into the trees. The winds blow their freshness into you, and the storms their energy, while cares drop away from you like the leaves of autumn.*

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By the time winter arrived, I was getting used to the barking of coyotes every night. The night of our first real snow storm I was awakened by another noise. It sounded as if something big was right outside the window—even touching the house, I carefully pulled back the window shade, and staring me in the face was the brother of the abominable snowman. It was a horse. His long winter coat of hair was plastered with ice and snow. Even his eyelashes were coated, and long icicles hung from his nostrils. He was getting as close as possible to our house for warmth. What the horses didn't know was that it was little warmer inside. Day after day the sun would shine, the sky would be crystal clear, and the temperature would be below  $-25^{\circ}$ . At night David would set the alarm for 1:00 a.m. and get up to rebuild the wood fire, although even that did not keep the pipes from freezing. We left water running in the sink hoping that would help, but each morning icicles hung from the faucets. David's morning routine was to rebuild the fire, break the ice in the toilet bowl, and thaw the pipes with a blow torch.

I could not believe that David would actually be expected to work outside in that weather; but he was, and did. Many mornings he put on layers of insulated clothing and snowshoes and headed out. He usually spent about six hours getting to and from the work location and only two hours cruising timber.

The only thing I could look forward to was going to town. About once a month the snowplow would come out our way, and the ranger's family and our little family would follow the plow back to town. If the weather looked good, we could spend the night in a motel. If not, we quickly bought what we needed and started winching our way back home.

On one such trip, we were caught in town by a blizzard that was impressive even by Wyoming standards. Since the plow would not be able to open the road for several days, we decided to visit our families in Oklahoma. While we were on vacation, the temperature went up and there was an unusual thaw in Sunlight which caused all that snow to melt and run down the hill into our basement. All of David's books, our big supply of staple foods, our unused television, and a number of other valuables were soaked.

Animals were very abundant, and we were often entertained by watching them. We occasionally saw bear, but often saw moose and deer. The most plentiful

animal, by far, was elk: Herds of elk often blocked the road and were a traffic hazard. A herd of approximately 1500 elk wintered in the Basin and fed once a day on a hillside near our cabin. After the winter snows melted, the spring mud came, and we almost wished for snow again.

That May we moved to another location in the district called Crandall Guard Station. At Crandall we had a real cabin with two bedrooms. We were alone there except for 50,000 friendly mice who lived there yearround; they considered it home. The first few nights I lay awake with the lights on watching them scurry around. Even though we had the legs of Lisa's crib sitting in cans to discourage the mice, I was still afraid they would get into her bed. After a while, I gave up, and all 50,003 of us lived together—trying not to get in each other's way. However, the moose were the real problem. No one got in their way! They liked to drink from the creek that ran through our yard. I never left our porch without first checking the yard for moose.





In the early summer David received a letter from Colorado State University asking if he would be interested in applying for a job as instructor. He replied affirmatively and in a few weeks we were asked to go into Cody for a job interview. After meeting at the Cody Cafe with a vacationing professor, David was offered the job. So we said "goodbye" to Sunlight Basin.

As we drove that road for the last time, we came upon a stopped car. One thing we had learned was never to pass a vehicle that might be in trouble because it could be days before someone else came along. As it turned out, the fellow was only resting, but he did happen to be the tax assessor. After a few questions, he gave us the bill for our personal property tax. So much for the Good Samaritan theory.

Our year at Sunlight definitely turned out to be a challenge and an adventure with so many experiences that can never be duplicated. Our memories are priceless, and I am happy to say that I am a survivor.

*Barbara Adams is employed by the University of Idaho.*

*It's right to be contented*

*with what you have*

*but never with what you are.*

*Idaho....*

*majestic mountains  
raging rivers  
pristine pines*

*Industry....*

*maimed mountainsides  
sterile streams  
squalid smokestacks*

*Choice....*

*is yours.*

*Kate Bohmer*





# NORTH IDAHO LARGEMOUTHS

## RESEARCH PROGRESSES

by David J. Pisarski

While working toward a degree in fisheries resources, or presumably any of a number of other biological fields, an undergraduate begins to realize the importance of in-the-field job experience. Summers spent working for various employers in the chosen profession will prove to be invaluable upon graduation. Potential employers value future employees with a well-rounded education involving more than just classroom training.

During the summer of 1981, a unique project was initiated in North Idaho. A joint effort involving personnel from the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, the University of Idaho, and the Washington Water Power Company resulted in successful completion of the first year of a three-year largemouth bass study on North Idaho lakes. The project is unique in the sense that current knowledge of this fishery is severely limited.

The study area lakes are located in Kootenai County in the panhandle region of Idaho. Four lakes on the Coeur d'Alene River lateral lakes system (Thompson, Anderson, Swan, and Medicine) and Fernan Lake, located near the city of Coeur d'Alene, were selected for study.

Having more angler-hours spent annually in search of the largemouth makes him our nation's most sought after gamefish. A multi-million dollar industry prospers by serving many thousands of anglers in search of an elusive trophy. The Idaho state record is a 10 lb. 15 oz. fish caught in Anderson Lake.

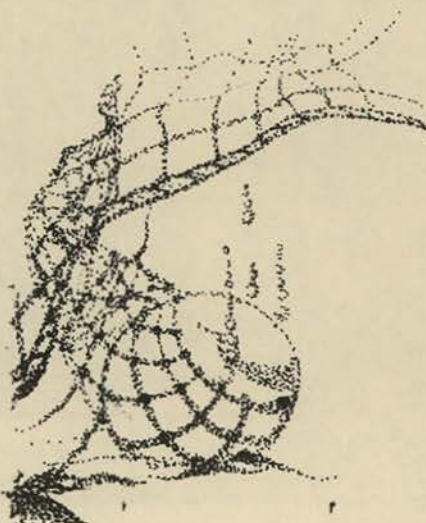
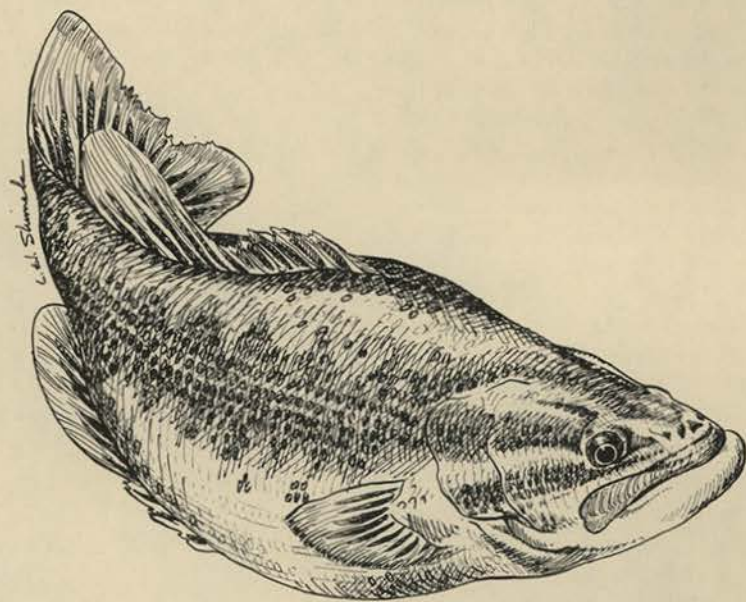
Unlike some southern states where bass grow to a large size relatively fast, northern bass take at least ten years to reach trophy size. Cold water and short growing seasons, conditions common in many panhandle lakes, result in slower growth rates. The existence of a trophy bass fishery under such marginal con-

ditions is a unique situation, and traditional management practices may not be adequate to maintain its quality status.

Like all centrarcids, largemouth bass are nest builders. Each spring the mature male bass will construct a circular nest slightly depressed in the substrate in shallow water. When the water tempera-

ture reaches 16.7°C to 18.3°C, the actual spawning takes place. The female immediately leaves the nest while the male remains to protect the eggs from siltation and predation. Incubation will occur in three to seven days depending on water temperature. Upon hatching, the fry will undergo a twelve to fifteen day prolarva period while they absorb their egg sacs and further develop. The fry will then emerge from the nest in a broad swarm, guarded by the male bass for up to two weeks. At the end of this period, the young bass are capable of independent actions, divide into smaller groups and develop the ability to fend for themselves. This is important, as the male bass now turns cannibalistic and becomes a major predator of the small bass.

The goal of the bass project as proposed by Bruce Rieman, fishery research biologist for Idaho Department of Fish and Game, is to adapt available bass population models, along with models currently being developed to define recruitment on the lakes, to data from North Idaho stocks. Evaluation of the effects of fishing





pressure and exploitation on population structure, density, yield, and catch composition will also be considered. The resulting model will be used to predict changes in the above parameters caused by changes in regulations and to recommend management alternatives, providing optimum yield and fishing quality. Ed Bowles, a masters degree candidate in Fishery Resources at the University of Idaho, will be constructing the recruitment model significant to the lateral lake bass fishery. The influences on recruitment by various biotic and abiotic factors will also be studied. Although essentially two different bass related projects are occurring in the same study area, much of the data obtained is equally useful to each researcher.

The first task involved getting an estimate of the current bass stock in the lakes. Electroshocking provided us with a respectable sample of bass needed to obtain important biological data. Lengths and weights taken from all bass sampled as well as scales from each fish are useful in providing age and growth data.

Population densities will be estimated using a mark recapture system during successive electroshocking runs. Population size will also be estimated from recapture ratios of marked and unmarked

fish caught during a major bass fishing tournament held on the Coeur d'Alene Lake system. Recruitment, total annual mortality, harvest, exploitation and fishing mortality will also be estimated using various methods which will provide this necessary data.

Of sincere interest to the project is the evaluation of the impact of major bass fishing tournaments on lateral lake bass populations. By recording the number of bass taken by tournament anglers and then tagging the released fish, the ability of the displaced bass to return to their

home lake can be determined.

After the first season's data analysis is complete, reevaluation of proposed methods and significant factors will be made. Those factors which appear insignificant will be minimized during the following season. More intensive effort will be exerted in defining and quantifying those factors which appear significant.

The opportunity to work with knowledgeable professionals, as well as to experience and participate in such a dynamic project, proved to be a valuable learning experience. Several undergraduates, as well as myself, took an active part in the electroshocking, seining, creel censusing, gill netting, hoop netting, trap netting, and a variety of other responsibilities that are necessary in executing the successful completion of a project of this magnitude.

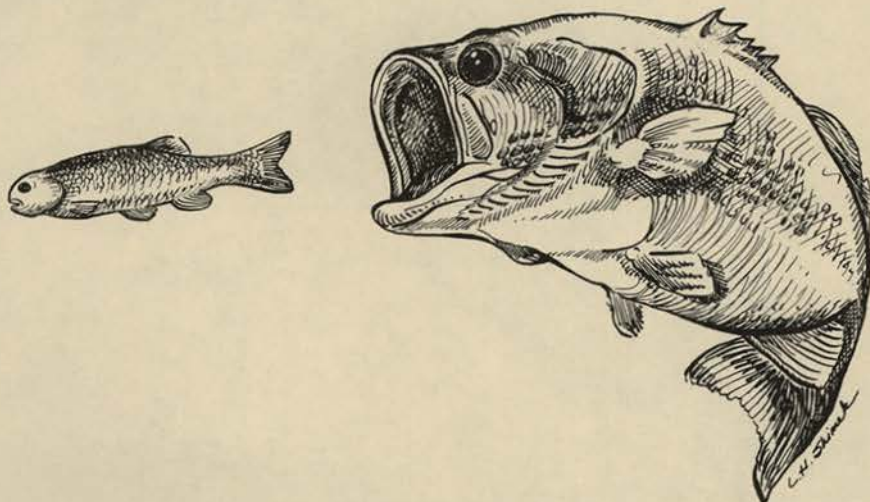
With the combined efforts of all who are presently involved, all who played an active role and all who may get an opportunity to work on completing this project, the future of the North Idaho largemouth bass fishery looks bright indeed.

*David J. Pisarski is a senior in Fishery Resources.*

*Salmon Brook,  
Penichook,  
Ye sweet waters of my brain,  
When shall I look,  
Or cast the hook,  
In your waves again?*

*Silver eels,  
Wooden creels,  
These the baits that still allure,  
And dragon-fly  
That floated by,  
May they still endure?*

*Henry Thoreau*





# THE HUNTER ANTI-HUNTER CONTROVERSY

By Pat Hurd

One of the biggest issues facing the wildlife profession today is the hunting/anti-hunting controversy. In the past, wildlife management actually implied game management. Aldo Leopold, a leader in wildlife conservation, defined wildlife management as "the art of making the land produce sustained annual crops of wild game for recreational use." Wildlife manipulation for the benefit of hunters has occurred for centuries. Indians burned the prairie to attract deer. Kublai, the great Khan of the Mongolian Empire, protected game for several months each year to increase populations of hares, roebucks, fallow deer, stags, and large birds for his hunting pleasure.

As Americans began the move from country to city following World War II, their attitudes and values also began to shift. With increasing distance from their rural roots, they began to view the land and its products in a different light. Environmental concern turned much of the public against any use of nature, particularly what appeared to be reckless consumption of wildlife resources. The horror and reality of Vietnam and increasing criminal violence brought home each night in full color further deepened the conviction that killing of animals for sport was morally wrong.

Anti-hunting sentiment has existed for a long time but was united and organized only after World War II. Presently, about twenty-five organizations are identified as having an anti-hunting stance. Some of the best known groups are Friends of Animals, Fund for Animals, Defenders of Wildlife, Humane Society of U.S. (not the same as American Humane Society, which operates animal shelters), and Greenpeace. Executive positions in many of these organizations are occupied by former hunters. Animal protection organizations are dedicated to their cause and are vociferous in getting their viewpoints

known. Their tactics range from public education, to harassment of hunters in the woods, to lobbying for anti-hunting legislation.

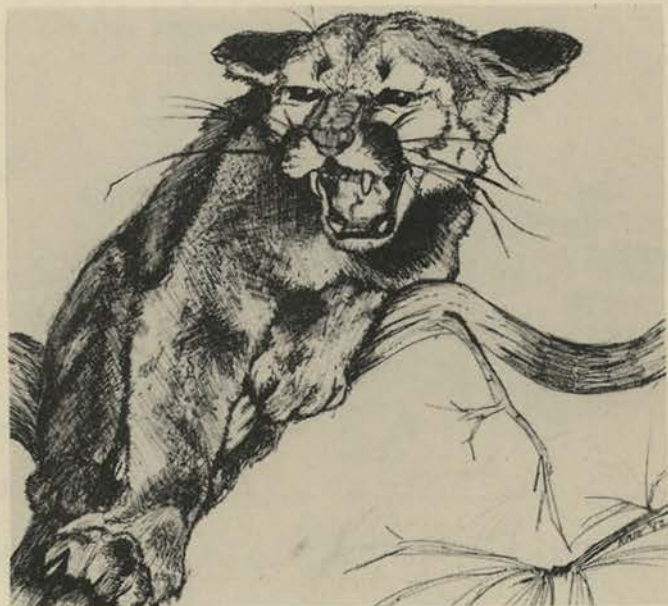
What is the basis for anti-hunting sentiment? Many believe hunting is responsible for the extinction of a multitude of species, including the passenger pigeon, heath hen, and whales. Further, they feel the grizzly bear, mountain lion, wolf, and others are endangered because of hunting and that the list will continue to grow. As part of their offense, they often cite the Endangered Species Act, which states that the major cause of extinction for animals has been hunting and habitat destruction.

In addition, they believe man is interfering with nature's survival-of-the-fittest scheme. Rather than select the starving animals that won't survive the winter, hunters kill the largest, strongest trophy animals—which the species need most for evolution and survival. In the end, the very nature of the herd will be changed. This belief is used to counteract the stance that without hunting more animals will die a slower, crueler death of starvation.

Anti-hunting feelings are also confused with anti-hunter sentiment. Many people feel that: 1) many hunters are so inept they would wound birds or animals which later die an agonizing death, 2) many hunters are so untrained they are dangerous to protected species—including man, 3) hunters disregard the trappings of civilization when afield—trespassing, destroying property, and in general behaving like slobs. Although anti-hunter sentiment has contributed to anti-hunting ranks, it is actually a completely different issue.

The foundation of the anti-hunting regiment, however, is moral convictions. Anti-hunters feel hunting inflicts needless pain and suffering on innocent wild creatures, that wildlife resources face enough danger under modern technology without being hunted, and most importantly, that hunting is a barbaric pastime we should outgrow. This last concern is as much for man's spiritual need as it is for the wildlife. The idea of killing for sport is repulsive.

This philosophical base is exemplified by Albert Schweitzer, whose philosophy was "modern man is truly ethical only







when he refrains from needlessly taking life." In his book, *Ehrfurcht für dem Leben*, he attributes the decay of civilization to the lack of proper relationship between man and other organic life. Civilization's restoration can come only when such a relationship is established.

The hunter has generally been disorganized and unconcerned with preservationist-type groups. With increasing evidence that the animal protection groups were serious and determined, hunters quickly organized to counteract the claims and accusations made against them.

In the past hunters argued with facts, figures, and numbers, pointing to study after study and reading quote after quote from noted biologists indicating game species could withstand hunting pressure. According to them, hunting mortality, as limited by laws, was compensatory because the animals killed by hunting merely reduced the number that would die of starvation and disease. Therefore, the breeding stock was not depleted.

Claiming that anti-hunters confused

sport hunting with commercial and market hunting, hunters cited the National Wildlife Federation's conclusions that no species was ever put on the threatened or endangered species list by sport hunting during the twentieth century in this country. Many species such as the deer, antelope, wild turkey, and elk had been brought back from scarcity or near extinction to abundance through game management techniques largely financed by hunters' taxes. More deer were killed by cars than by hunters.

These arguments usually brought only cold, hard looks (or angry rebuttals) from the anti-hunters. After a deep breath (and a few expletives), hunters usually launched into their second defense: all wildlife conservation has been supported by hunters' money—namely license fees, fines, excise taxes on hunting and fishing equipment, and donations to organizations such as Ducks Unlimited to improve waterfowl habitat. In addition, game species were not the only beneficiaries because habitat improvements for game also benefit nongame species.

Hunters pointed out that one of the

prime leaders in wildlife conservation, Aldo Leopold, was an avid hunter. A hunter and one of the founders of the Boone and Crockett Club, Theodore Roosevelt, was responsible for the 132 million acre expansion of the U.S. Forest Service. The Boone and Crockett Club urged establishment of Yellowstone National Park. Wildlife refuges, national parks, and wilderness areas, enjoyed as much by nonhunters as hunters, were often reserved because of the support of conservation and sportsmen's groups together. The protection of the Salmon River breaks, that led to the formation of the River of No Return Wilderness, was urged by the Federation of Fly Fishermen, National Rifle Association, Trout Unlimited, as well as numerous sportsmen's clubs, outfitters, and guides. The head of the River of No Return Wilderness Council was Ted Trueblood, associate editor of *Field and Stream*, a pro-hunting magazine.

Yes, these people agreed, the nonhunters have not had the opportunities to contribute to wildlife programs as have the hunters. Although it was not fair, the fault lay as much with the nonhunters who did not demand an equal share. However, that aspect is steadily improving. In 1980, President Carter signed the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, better known as the "Nongame Act," funded from federal tax dollars. Many wildlife agencies are hiring nongame biologists. One by one, states are adapting various ways to finance nongame programs. An example is Idaho's nongame income tax checkoff implemented this year.

Finally, however, the hunter has begun to realize he is arguing at a different level. He can no longer defend hunting on the basis that he has supported wildlife conservation and that game populations can afford to be hunted. Hunting must be infused with a special morality. If the hunter is to keep his pastime, he must also approach the issue at the philosophical level. He must examine his inner



self to answer the questions the anti-hunter directs at him. The questions are difficult and the feelings are hard to explain, but he must do this for his own sake and for the sport he loves. Yes, he loves the deer and birds as much as anyone else and believes he understands nature and its creatures more than anti-hunters do. But then, why does he hunt?

When writing on this subject for *Harper's* magazine, Gene Lyons said, "If killing were the point of hunting, most people would give up out of boredom." Cruelty or willful inflicting of pain are not part of the purpose of hunting. Man evolved as a hunter, and the Spanish philosopher Jose Ortega y Gasset felt hunting, as a basic human pursuit, is profound and universal, is one of the pure forms of human happiness, and is a return to freedom and to our past. He said, "One does not hunt in order to kill, on the contrary, one kills in order to have hunted." Man does not hunt for the joy of killing, but for the joy of living. Therefore, hunters are not barbarians, and a twinge of uneasiness along with regret accompanies the hoped-for culmination.

Death is an intimate part of life. Those who ignore death do not really understand life. Killing an animal is harmful only if it is out of harmony with the functioning whole. Even Schweitzer realized the conflicts of his statements, saying each individual from moment to moment must make decisions considering his reverence for life. Schweitzer carried a gun to kill snakes and raptors. He admitted it would be better to give a cow a violent death than have it starve to death. Clarke said in his essay, "Autumn Thoughts of a Hunter," that even if a landowner goes through life sidestepping ants and begging forgiveness for each blade of grass his mower touches, his land will have less and less life as years pass because he has no real feeling for the organic community (including death).



Bill Soucek

After generations it may even die. Clarke continues that we can look at the earth and see that man has failed more often than not to achieve harmony with the land. This is the savagery we must outgrow if we are to find any well-being.

The hunter's final argument becomes: hunting is not destroying wildlife, loss of habitat is. All of us are responsible for habitat destruction in the end—both hunter and nonhunter.

The common concern of hunter and anti-hunter is wildlife welfare. Both sides must realize this and stop the emotional outbursts long enough to join forces in the common interest. Neither can win the bitter controversy. The time and effort spent in conflict is time taken away from wildlife. Aldo Leopold realized this in 1933 when he said, "Unless and until the common task of wildlife conservation is accomplished, the question of hunting is irrelevant."

Clarke, C.H.D. 1958. Autumn thoughts of a hunter. *J. Wildl. Manage.*, pp. 420-427.

Lyons, G. 1978. Politics in the woods; question of deer hunting in Point Reyes National Seashore. *Harpers* 257(7):27-36.

This article developed as a summary of the wildlife senior seminar's presentations of the hunting/anti-hunting issue.

Pat Hurd is a senior in Wildlife Resources.



# FOCUS



## FWR



# ENVIRONMENTAL EFFORTS:

By Sally Rau

The history of the Institute of Resource Management has been like Idaho's roads—smooth in some places, but rocky in most. Controversies came from all directions since the starting of the Institute, with the majority of them from southern Idaho.

The idea for the Institute was started seven years ago by its founder, Robert Redford. Redford's interest in the environment was sparked by an attempt to build an electric power plant in what he described as a "particularly beautiful area of southern Utah," his home state. He researched the project and concluded it was a disaster. His reputation as a radical environmentalist came from that dispute. This interest in the environment led Redford to serve on the board of directors for the National Resources Defense Council and the Environmental Defense Fund, and to lobby for the Energy Conservation and Production Act (enacted in 1976). It was during this time that

Redford decided to put his energies into one idea: an environmental institute.

In 1976, Redford and some Park Service employees first started talking about a "wilderness university." The more the idea was discussed, the more it evolved toward a balanced approach. The institute soon became a forum for what we are to develop for our survival, and what we are to preserve for our future.

Redford had originally hoped for government backing. He began talking with Cecil Andrus, who was then Secretary of the Interior. The involvement of Andrus, a former Idaho State Senator and governor, may have something to do with the final choice of WSU and UI. While in Washington, D.C., Redford met Hope Moore. Moore and Andrus left the Department of Interior when Jimmy Carter left the Presidency. However, Moore stayed with the Institute as Redford's executive director. She did most of the advance work and narrowed the list of possible host universities. Lois

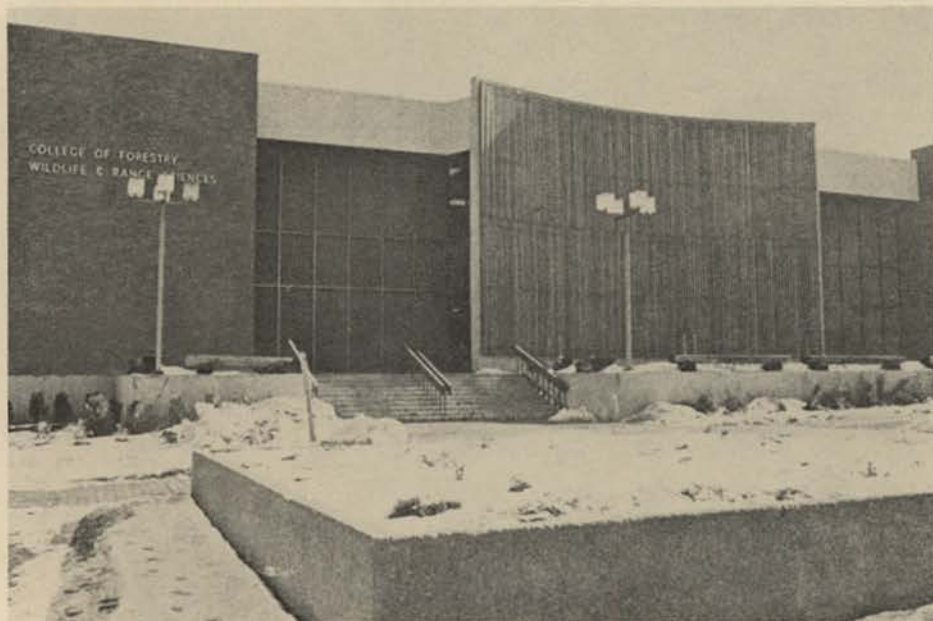
Smith, one of Redford's aides, was also working on the Institute. These three, Redford, Moore and Smith are the members of the board of directors, which will eventually expand.

Mr. Redford first visited us during February, 1981. The purpose was to make a final decision regarding the site of the Institute, and to meet the presidents of the University of Idaho and Washington State University. Redford kept a low profile during his stay in Idaho, and the majority of Moscow did not know he had been here until after he had left.

The actor's second visit to the area came during the third week of October, 1981. He spoke at the Third Annual President's Convocation, sponsored by the WSU Foundation and held in Pullman. Redford talked proficiently as he described the beginnings of the Institute and of its goal to be able to balance resources with the increasing technology of today.

The UI and WSU are equally qualified and ideally located to carry out the objectives of the Institute. Redford chose the location with the widest range of resources in close proximity to the training center. In Idaho and Washington there are a broad range of environments: mountain, desert, riverine, coastal, and vast areas of farm and range land. There are water resources, mineral resources, forest resources, energy resources, recreational resources, and the resources from agricultural activities. There are also many industries, such as mining and lumber. The close proximity to these varied resources can provide:

1. First hand experience through field trips and possible brief internships.
2. The possibility of developing





# THE INSTITUTE FOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

research data for graduate papers and theses.

Both the UI and WSU have long histories of sound academic programs. Both are Land Grant universities with excellent programs in the areas critical to this program.

On the UI campus, the emphasis of the Institute program will be in resource areas such as water, minerals, land, and energy. These resource areas provide many interlinking elements, including business, law, communications, environment, and people. In each of these areas an interdisciplinary educational program (involving two or more colleges) will be developed to train graduate students to recognize the technical, economic, social, aesthetic, and environmental trade-offs inherent in developing America's resources. On the UI campus the degree will be offered through the Interdisciplinary Studies Program.

Ten students each will be chosen from both UI and WSU. Since this is a graduate



Sue Hinz

program, applicants must have either a B.S., B.A., M.A., or M.S. They will choose from emphasis areas in water, land, energy or minerals. The graduate students will receive fellowships of \$10,000 per year since the majority of them are working professionals.

The Institute has been plagued by controversies: concern that Redford intended using the Institute for making radical environmental statements; using the IRM for filing lawsuits against pro-development groups; and the most important of concerns—that the Institute might divert some of its funds to support Andrus' re-entry into politics. The groups expressing these concerns have now been reassured that none of them are true.

Another complaint was the lack of a formal agreement between the universities and the Institute about who would control the money. This problem has been solved. The Institute is incorporated in Washington, D.C., with all the funds being handled from there. They, in turn,

support the actual program at UI and WSU. The Institute was granted a public, tax exempt status in November, 1981.

Robert Redford has tried to keep his name from being associated with the Institute, but with little avail. He feels that the program would lose credibility if people thought that it was being run by an actor.

As the Institute approaches the final stages before opening, the road seems to be getting smoother. Anyway, as UI Director of the Institute for Resources Management says, "It is just another graduate program."

*Sally Rau is a junior in Fishery Resources*



Chris Flanigan

*In the East fames are won,  
In the West deeds are done.*

*Henry Thoreau*



# 27 YEARS . . . AND FRED







Throughout the history of Forest Management much change has occurred in concept and practice. The development of Ecological Analysis as a conceptual approach to management has been slow in coming, but now serves as a valuable tool to foresters. For twenty-seven years Fred Johnson has devoted great energies to the teaching and research of ecology as a management tool. He has served the University of Idaho, College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences in a variety of teaching and research responsibilities. He is presently the Director of the Forest Research Herbarium and professor of both North American and Tropical Dendrology. He is highly acclaimed for his years of instruction at Forestry Summer Camp in McCall, Idaho, where he teaches Wildland Ecology.

For the majority of over seventeen hundred students who have encountered Fred Johnson in Summer Camp, Wildland Ecology has been a rewarding and inspirational experience. His polished expertise and common sense approach combined to form a personable influence that was motivating to most. Although his academic expectation of his students was demanding, his consistent humor somehow eased the pain of all the hard work. He is now retiring his services to Summer Camp in order to concentrate his attention on field research. He plans to devote much of his summer research time to the Rare and Endangered Plants Technical Committee of the Idaho Natural Areas Council, of which he is a member.





# DEPARTMENT OF WILDLAND RECREATION MANAGEMENT



By Bjorn Kalterborn

Did you say wildland recreation majors? Oh! You mean the guys down in the basement they call the "wildland wreckers." Who are they and what do they do, hidden on the lowest level of the FWR building? Well, I'll tell you.

The Department of Wildland Recreation Management began the College's involvement as early as 1963 in a field that is rapidly gaining public interest. The name might be slightly misleading. We don't just care about backcountry or wildland areas. Recreation is a people-oriented field of study with the recreationist viewed as being equally as important as the resource. People like to recreate in places less spectacular than Cascades National Park, so we deal with people enjoying resources in their leisure time in all kinds of areas. National parks are key words to us, but it is important to remember that one can recreate in many other places as well. The field may seem wide and poorly defined, and that it is. But usually students in the program take a wide variety of courses from statistics to sociology, including specific courses in recreation resource management to learn to deal with people in all kinds of settings. A full curriculum program, approved by the Board of Regents, has been in effect since the spring of 1974; department status was achieved in 1979.

Who, then, are some of the people that are the backbone of the department and help the students on their way to careers in recreation? Dr. James R. Fazio has been head of the program/department since he came here seven years ago. He is not bothered by the fairly small size of the department. He says, "We emphasize quality, not quantity." All major aspects of recreation management are covered in the department. Dr. Fazio keeps things running from day to day, along with teaching courses in public relations and the history and philosophies of conservation. Recently he published a book titled *Public Relations and Communications for Natural Resources Management*. The book is already used at several universities. It pursues a major effort of sensitizing natural resource students to the importance of considering the public in everything done as professionals. One of Dr. Fazio's policies is maintaining contact with his students and their work. In fact, this close contact between students and professors is one of the greatest assets of the department.

Next door we find Sam Ham, who leads the interpretation option of the program. Interpretation is a most important tool in natural resource and recreation management. Several courses are taught, basically involving two levels. First, communication through media is

offered. Examples include exhibits, television, films, publications and slide/tape programs to reach people at home or other "off-site" locations. Second, communication in the outdoors is offered through guided walks, interpretive trails and signs. The main idea in interpretation is to prepare people for their experience in the outdoors and help them understand the environment and its management.

Sam Ham's special interest is family sociology. He has worked in this field for several years. He points out the importance of understanding the family as a key unit in the recreation process. He has received several awards for his work with students. The 1980 ASUI Outstanding Faculty Award is one he especially favors because it was given to him by students.

A couple of doors further down the hall we find Dr. Ed Krumpke, who is assistant professor and in charge of the management option of the program. He is affiliated with the Wilderness Research Center, which is administered by the College of FWR. Its purpose is to encourage and coordinate research, arrange funding for projects, administer the annual Wilderness Resource Distinguished Lectureship, and conduct other projects to promote the understanding of wilderness resources.

One of the most important parts of the recreation program is the summer camp. In addition to four weeks with the rest of the College studying field ecology, wildland recreation students also spend two weeks traveling to visit various agencies and recreation areas. Dr. Krumpke manages this every summer.

Naturally, one of Dr. Krumpke's interests is management issues, especially management effects of outdoor experiences. In many cases recreation is not recognized on an equal basis with forestry, fisheries, and so on, because it does not yield a concrete product. However, in Dr. Krumpke's own words: "Recreation



produces opportunity and experience. It is a renewable resource. Through quality experiences in the outdoors we come to appreciate natural resources, and thus protect them."

The department puts a lot of emphasis on international connections. Recreation is a new field in the U.S. and many of its roots are found abroad. Cultural and political systems also affect recreation opportunities differently.

To learn about recreation opportunities and management in some European countries, Dr. Fazio went to Iceland, Norway, and England last summer. Europeans have long recreational traditions, and many countries have recreational facilities and opportunities that are quite different from the U.S.

In 1980, two of the department members went to China on an eight-week trip. They were Dr. Bill McLaughlin, associate professor and head of the planning option, and Dr. Gary Machlis, the sociologist in the department and project leader for the Cooperative Park Studies Unit.

Drs. Machlis and McLaughlin taught a course called "Recreation Development in National Park Planning" at the Nan Jing Technological College of Forest Products. It was the first course of its kind taught in China, and addressed professional managers from all over the country.

Generally, there seems to be a great potential for developing more international basis for recreation studies. Undoubtedly there is much to be learned from another country's management patterns and experiences.

One of Dr. McLaughlin's special areas is river studies. He has been leading research on the Flathead River in Glacier National Park for three years. This is a cooperative project between the National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, Montana

Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, and the University of Idaho. Several graduate students received their degrees through this work, and ten undergraduates have worked on data collection and analysis. The aims of this study are to 1) measure the physical impacts of river recreation, its extent and location, and 2) measure the characteristics of the user public. More than 7000 people have been contacted through this project, now in its final year. The research data are designed to meet the national river recreation data base standards so that it can be made available on a national basis.

Overall, the Department of Wildland Recreation Management is involved in a substantial amount of research. In a field like recreation, very few definite answers are found. It is a field that spans an extremely wide range of natural resources, thus field research is an important part of the department's mission. Getting prepared for the professional field is a key aspect for students; however, the preparation for a job is done only partly

in the classroom. Field work, summer camp, internships and cooperative education all contribute to an understanding of the field. Fortunately, the department also puts emphasis on undergraduate involvement in research, providing another way of giving students good exposure to realistic work.

With an increase in leisure time and an economy that allows people to enjoy their free time in a variety of ways, the need for people with knowledge about recreation is increasing. So, most of us who wander around in the basement of the FWR building are pretty optimistic about the future. Things may seem a little grim in any natural resources field right now, but as long as people have free time, they will always be spending much of it in the outdoors. And the growing interest in outdoor recreation is big enough to make us look over the next hill for new experiences and challenges in education.

*Bjorn Kaltenborn is a junior in Wildland Recreation Management.*





*On every mountain height is rest.*

Goethe

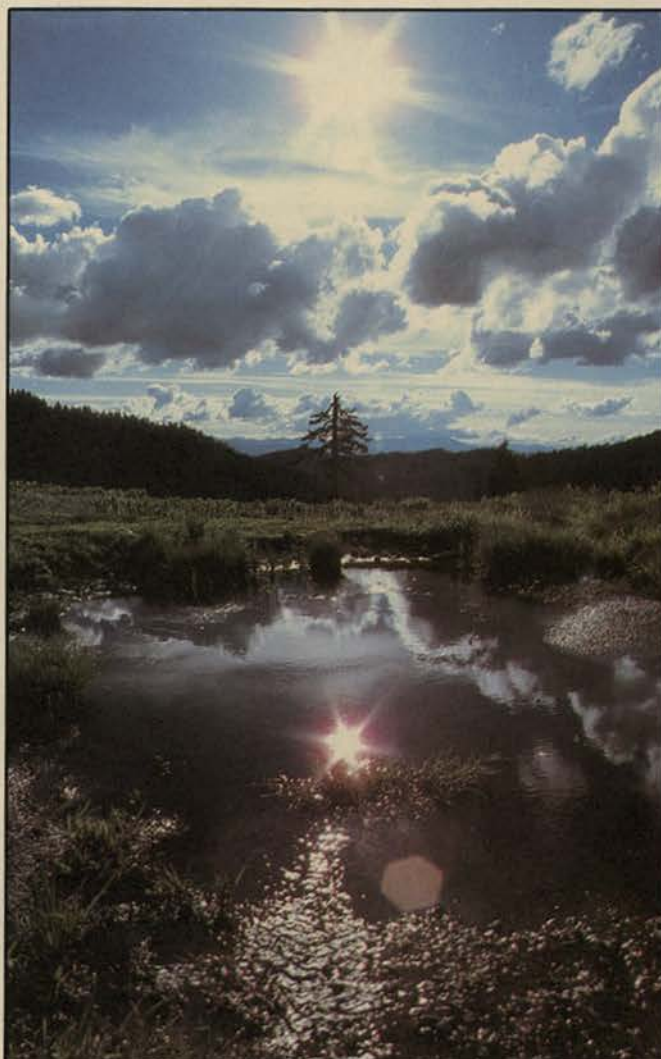


*Silently, one by one,  
in the infinite meadows of heaven,  
blossomed the lovely stars,  
the forget-me-nots of the angels.*

Longfellow







*The trees walked  
 along the mountainside.  
 Against the sunset,  
 I see them dancing  
 with one another.  
 I run after them  
 but they run faster.  
 I dance myself against  
 the sunset.  
 Exhausted, I fall.  
 The trees trample me.  
 The sun has set.  
 The trees walk on.*

Calvin O'John





# WILDERNESS MERITS

by Kate Bohmer

"Awareness." "Conservation." "Natural resources." These words, among other environmental terms, became prevalent in our national vocabulary about a decade ago. The conservation of natural resources produced a new wave of awareness that swept America from coast to coast. This created an optimistic attitude for environmentalists. Even the popular press has covered issues of preserving natural lands, conserving natural resources, and maintaining wilderness. The controversy is clearly in sight: with our country's growing population and dwindling resources, we can't afford to consume wilderness areas in one or two generations if we want America to survive.

All is not lost, however. There are realistic concrete plans: wilderness management plans. National Park Service Director, Russell E. Dickenson, proposed alternative, working plans during the



Rich Fedorchak

Wilderness Resource Distinguished Lectureship Series last November at the University of Idaho. He spoke of conflicts confronting the new natural awareness. He has practical plans to resolve these problems affiliated with the wilder-

ness land issues. In terms of economics, management and multiple use, he refers to the national park system as wilderness.

Russell Dickenson began his lecture by introducing the fallacy most of us were brought up to believe: wilderness is synonymous with useless wasteland. In fact, dictionary definitions contain negative references to wilderness. Some people envision harsh, rugged unyielding lands, romanticizing and fantasizing about the "Old West." Obviously, this is not true.

We are no longer pioneers conquering vast, untamable lands—this is the eighties. Recently, media has been covering the escalating environmental commitment, thus aiding in public awareness. In turn, there has been a popular request for professional resource management. Even city dwellers admit to feeling more secure just knowing that wilderness areas exist. Many recreationists are modern day appreciators of these lands, not the historical struggling survivors. People who are in touch with wilderness will climb Mt. McKinley or run a raging river with respect and admiration, not fear and loathing. Recreation is just one reason





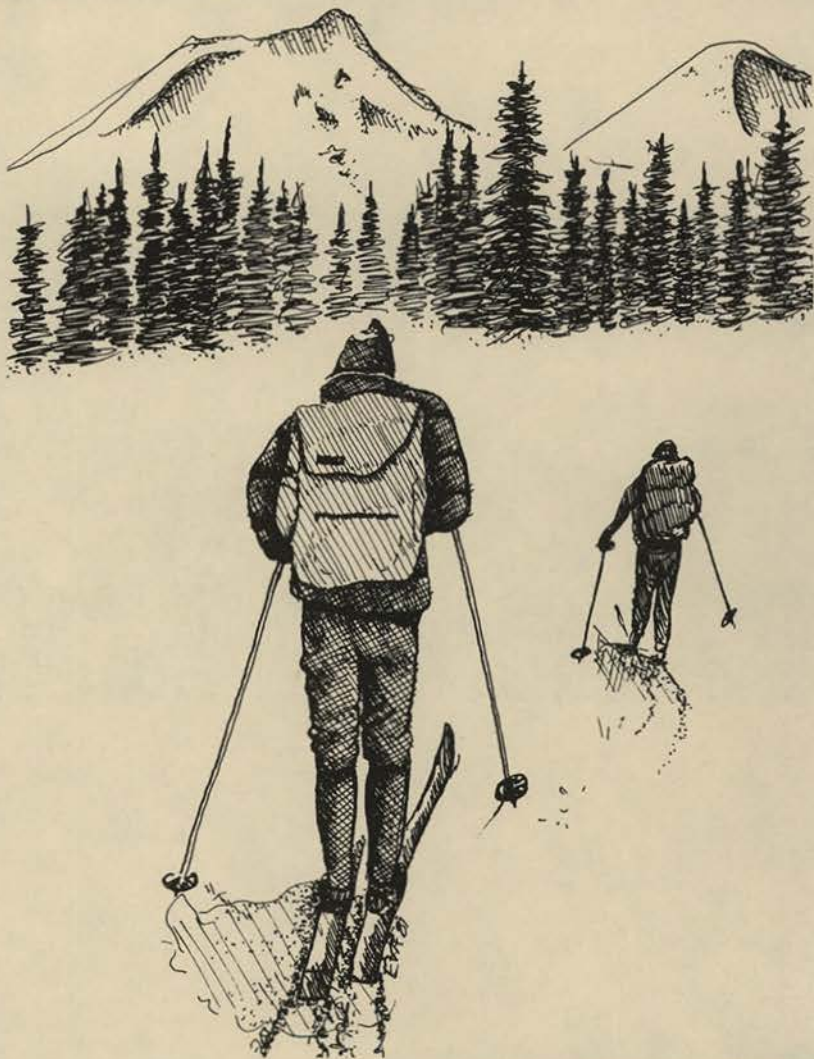
why our wilderness should be preserved. But the major reason for maintaining our wilderness areas is that they act as "biological control units." Our goal is to share these lands with the American public and guard against threatening destruction. Thus, proper use, not greedy consumption, should be advocated.

Russell Dickenson continued with the problems that have arisen in contrast to the new wave of awareness. Developments such as logging, mining and other industrial activities are creating conflicts with life-sustaining elements like air, water, and food. Improper park management has also disrupted these wilderness areas. The elite and wealthy of private sectors are at odds with those of the public sectors over land ownership. There are also people who feel these areas should be left completely alone rather than manage them for proper multiple use. These are not trivial issues. Future decisions will directly or indirectly affect you and me.

Dickenson did, however, propose solutions to these controversies. He discussed the realities of these solutions. First, we are obliged as a sustaining race to protect our resources for present and future generations. Second, with the increasing human population, more people will become inevitably involved with the natural environment. Third, there is a wide open range of benefits which will result from proper use of wilderness. True potential of these lands can be attained through long-term decision-making research and proper use. It is indeed possible to develop new medicines, super-hybridize plants, reclaim eroded lands, discover alternative fuel and power sources, plus much more in these alleged wastelands. Such potential benefits will then result in public profit, not personal profit.

The primary aspect of Dickenson's plan is the documentation of the pre-

viously discussed solutions. Decisions and solutions must be documented and applied. Other aspects of this plan require good stewardship: wilderness interpretation, money management, in-depth research, security, and maintenance. Perhaps the most difficult obstacle of this plan, Dickenson believes, is human management. If we can achieve more support and understanding from the private and public sectors down to the park manager himself, then we can proceed with these plans and provide our country with a sense of assurance, stability, and most important, a future.



This article is an opinionated narration supporting Russell E. Dickenson's speech during the Wilderness Resource Distinguished Lectureship Series. Published copies of Dickenson's lecture are available from the Editor, Forest, Wildlife and Range Experiment Station, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83843. Postage and handling is 25¢.

*Kate Bohmer is a junior in Wildlife Resources.*



# THE PALOUSE RANGE -



The Palouse Range, commonly called Moscow Mountain, has for the last four years been a part of my "back yard." Although overlooked by many local residents, Moscow Mountain has become for me a playground to explore and enjoy. All too often we look far away to more spectacular areas, missing the beauty of a wild flower at our feet. Moscow Mountain is not for those who enjoy boasting of victories against massive summits or of trips to huge national parks. Those who can see and appreciate wilderness wherever it occurs will find the Palouse Range to be an enjoyable area well worth exploring.

Joe Seemiller





# MOSCOW'S BACKYARD





# THE ETIQUETTE OF SMOKE CHASING

*The following is an excerpt from the 1922 issue of the Idaho Forester magazine. The original article, entitled "The Science of Smoke-Chasing," was written by C.W. Chenoweth.*

## CLOTHING

The power of choice in the matter of dress relates to the "going in," not to the "coming out." But even here, volition is of little value, because it must function with reference to a number of bad options without a single good one. No matter what you wear, it is certain to be wrong. The thermometer is always batting a hundred or else flirting with zero. The batting and flirting will often take place in the self-same hour. It is hopeless to dress for such freakish occasions. Since therefore the selection is bound to be wrong, make it quickly, and the time saved in choosing may well be used later in cursing the choice.



In regard to the "coming out" dress there is no opportunity to choose and consequently no chance to go wrong. Whatever can be had will always be right. The majority come out in gunny sacks. The utility of the gunny sack in reinforcing broken brown breeches has long been recognized, but its availability for

more ambitious ends is a recent discovery. A little work with a jack-knife can transform a gunny sack into a first rate shirt. Since this discovery, most men in the woods have at one time or another profited by it. Hence if you can come out with a gunny sack shirt, your shoe soles lashed on with emergency wire, your breeches pegged together with a fish hook, and your hat scorched full of large holes, you are in correct dress and are likewise lucky.

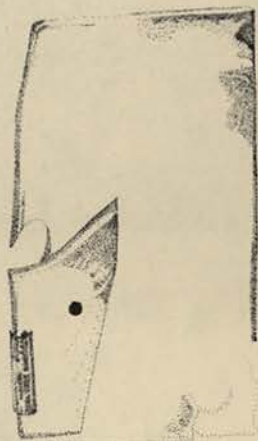
## TABLE MANNERS

Whatever is efficient in this field is good form. Eating and smoke-chasing are inseparable adjuncts, with a preponderance of emphasis in favor of eating. It would be truer perhaps to say that while eating does not depend on smoke-chasing, smoke-chasing does depend on eating. Therefore if smoke-chasing efficiency is desirable, eating efficiency is at least equally so. This conclusion determines the following regulations.

When the cook taps the cross-cut saw, drop whatever you are doing and run for the wash place. Call out in a playful way some pleasantry to your nearest competitor to indicate that you have no serious purpose in running. But it is well to remember that he too is trying for the lead and is devising some strategy by which he may jockey you out of your position. The old timers know that it denotes efficiency to lead a crew up to the wash place and that it connotes disaster to follow one. Anywhere below fifth place in the wash line is inefficient. It indicates that you will either make a quarter-mile trip to the spring for more water or else execute your ablutions in the dregs accumulated from the cleansing of three or four men. The towel by this time will have become wet and odoriferous, so that in the process of washing, you will have exchanged your own dirt for a distilled compound of the dirt of the whole crew. Inefficiency here exacts heavy

tribute. Find your place among the first five.

At the table, conversation should be scant. "Want some?", "Uh-huh," and "Huh-uh" are all that is necessary. The words of the question can be articulated with a jaw motion exactly coincident with chewing, the latter phrases may be uttered with the mouth closed. This makes it possible to carry on the necessary conversation without the least retarding



the process of eating. In this way the ends of efficiency are conserved.

After the others get through, make friends with the cook. He is lonely and will be cheered by your attention, you are hungry and may be appeased by the scraps. The advantage of the friendship is thus two-fold.

But tact will be required if the matter succeeds. Cooks are usually sensitive. The slightest bias toward the scraps as against his companionship, will spoil the plan if the cook detects it. Attention to him must appear primary, devotion to the food merely incidental. Accomplishment here gives plenty of food and a way of escape from the odium of gluttony.



# A FORESTER

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*The following Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior Bulletin is being reprinted from the 1952 Idaho Forester.*

The Forester is an amateur woodsman with a college education. There are two classes of foresters. One class believes in keeping abreast of those broad dynamic movements of the present day, the challenge, the best efforts of the nation's thinkers. The other class fights fire, builds truck trails, plants trees, and wears old clothes.

Some foresters have offices, some live in cities, and some work in the woods. Lots of the foresters spend practically their entire lives in God's great out-of-doors. They love to hunt and fish. They would, too, if they only had time.

It used to be said that a forester's best friends were his horse and his axe. Today a forester has no need for a horse, and he might cut himself with an axe. Years ago most every forester wore a big Stetson hat and carried a gun on his hip and a flask in his pocket. Nowadays big Stetson hats are worn only in movies, and you hardly ever see a forester carrying a gun.

An interesting thing about a forester's life is that he meets all kinds of people from hobos to multi-millionaires. It is not uncommon for a forester to have the privilege of personally doing a millionaire tourist favors. However, there is no record of a millionaire ever doing such a favor for a forester. But even if they don't make much money, it's nice, steady work, and they have lots of fun.

Another satisfactory thing about a forester's career is that he is his own master, absolutely independent and answerable to no one for his professional conduct. That is, except to his wife, ladies' garden clubs, sportsmen's associations, nature lovers, newspaper editors, and local politicians.

Forestry is a very pleasant profession because it is so easy to get ahead. Many foresters graduate college with only a few debts and immediately get a job and a wife. In about ten years' time, in addition to the same job and the same wife, they have more debts and five kids. That's why foresters are so happy.

*The needles of the pine,  
All to the west incline.*

*Henry Thoreau*





# DINING

## WITH MOTHER NATURE

For a different type of meal

### INDONESIAN HOPPERS

*An Appetizer*

- 1 cup soy sauce
- 18 toothpicks
- 18 cleaned crickets
- 18 salted peanuts
- 3 tablespoons peanut butter
- 9 slices bacon (cut in half to make 18)

Marinate cleaned crickets in soy sauce for two hours. Cook bacon slightly. Wrap 1/2 slice of bacon around 1 cricket, 1 peanut, and 1/2 teaspoon of peanut butter. Secure with a toothpick. Place on cookie sheet and broil until bacon is brown. Serve hot.

### JUMPING MELON SALAD

- 2 cups cooked crickets, finely chopped
- 1/2 cup celery, diced
- 1/2 cup green pepper, chopped
- 1/4 cup green onion, minced
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/3 cup mayonnaise
- Salad greens
- 2 tomatoes, cut in quarters
- 8 melon wedges
- Black olives

Combine crickets, celery, green pepper, green onion, salt and mayonnaise. Mix well. Arrange salad greens on large platter. Alternate melon wedges and tomato quarters. Spoon in cricket mixture. Garnish with black olives. Chill and serve.

### CRICKET-ON-THE-HEARTH BREAD

- 1 package dry yeast
- 1/4 cup warm water (115°)
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 1 tablespoon dry onion
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 1/3 teaspoon dill seed
- 1/8 teaspoon caraway seed
- 1/3 teaspoon celery seed
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 cup crickets, cleaned and finely chopped
- 1 egg
- 1/4 cup milk, scalded and cooled
- 2 - 2 1/2 cups flour

Dissolve the yeast in warm water. Combine yeast and all the ingredients except the flour. Add the flour a little at a time until the dough becomes workable. Knead the dough until smooth (about 5 minutes). Place about 1 teaspoon of oil in a large bowl. Roll the dough in the oil and turn the oily side up. Cover and let rise in a warm place (76°) until double in size. Punch down the dough and turn into small loaf pans. Let rise again. Brush with butter and bake at 350° for 35-45 minutes.

### MELANZANE ITALIANO

- 2 two-pound eggplants
- 1/2 pound butter
- 1/2 cup minced onions
- 2 cloves garlic, minced
- 4 tablespoons celery, minced



2 cups insects, cleaned and chopped  
 2 cups soft bread crumbs  
 1/2 cup parsley, minced  
 1 teaspoon thyme  
 Salt

Wash and dry the eggplants, and cut them in half lengthwise. Scoop out the pulp, leaving a shell about 1/3 inch thick. Reserve shells. Chop the pulp. Melt the butter in a skillet; saute the eggplant pulp, onions, garlic, and celery 10 minutes, stirring frequently. Mix the insects with the bread crumbs, parsley and thyme, then add the eggplant mixture. Mix gently but thoroughly, and salt to taste. Spoon into the shells and place on a greased baking pan. Bake at 375° for 30 minutes.

#### APPLESAUCE SURPRISE CAKE

1 cup dried earthworms, chopped  
 1/2 cup butter  
 1-1/2 cups sugar  
 3 eggs

2 cups flour  
 1 teaspoon baking soda  
 1 teaspoon cinnamon  
 1/2 teaspoon salt  
 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg  
 1/2 teaspoon cloves  
 1-1/2 cups applesauce  
 1/2 cup nuts, chopped

Chop earthworms and spread on a Teflon cookie sheet. Place in 200° oven for 15 minutes. Remove and let cool. Cream together butter, sugar and eggs. Sift dry ingredients together and add to the egg mixture. Add applesauce, earthworms and nuts. Mix well. Pour into well-greased 10-inch tube pan or Bundt pan. Bake at 325° for 50 minutes.

Submitted by Patricia H. Howell

*Reprinted without permission from Entertaining with Insects by Ronald L. Taylor and Barbara J. Carter. 1976. Woodbridge Press Publishing Company. Santa Barbara, California 93111.*

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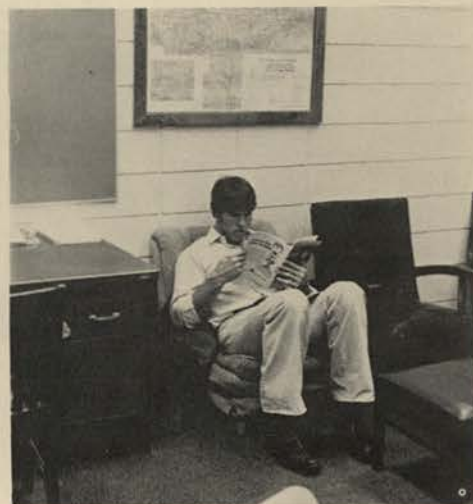
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# FACULTY CHANGES

Lewis Nelson has been appointed the new department head in Wildlife Resources. He has been at UI since August, 1978, specializing in continuing education communications. After receiving his Ph.D. from Utah state, Lew spent six years as a cooperative extension wildlife specialist for the University of California system. Dr. Nelson is replacing Steve Peterson, who left UI to accept the position of Chief of Research with the Alaskan Fish and Game Department.

Peter Steinhagen recently joined FWR as an associate professor in the Department of Forest Products. He originates from Germany and received his Diploma (equivalent to our Master's degree) from the University of Hamburg and his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Dr. Steinhagen worked in the past for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and as assistant professor of Wood Science at West Virginia University. Recently he worked

as a Project Manager R&D and Research Scientist for Weyerhaeuser in Washington. His specialty is heat and mass transfer applied to the drying of all wood products, including heat conditioning. Currently, he is teaching Forest Products 438—Chemically Derived Wood Products.

Kurt Pregitzer is our new forest ecology professor. He will also be teaching Wildland Resource Conservation and Wildland Ecology. Kurt received his Ph.D. and worked as a research assistant at the University of Michigan and most recently worked for the Department of Crop and Soil Sciences at Michigan State. His specialties include plant-soil relationships with regard to specific sites, ecosystem classification, and nutrient cycling.

Our statistician, Barbara Bajusz, has left the University of Idaho after one year. She is now a student at the Univer-

sity of Wyoming, working toward her Ph.D. Barb taught biometry and basic statistics here.

Dr. Marshall "Spike" Bealeau has left the Department of Fisheries after three and one-half years as a research scientist. He has received a research position at Mississippi State studying channel catfish.

After 27 years, Fred Johnson in turning over his Forest Ecology position at summer camp to Kurt Pregitzer. Fred will use his future summers to conduct research projects. He will continue to instruct classes during the school year.

## THE GAME WARDEN'S LAMENT

*If the game warden asks to see your license, he's insulting.  
If he takes your word for having one, he's corrupt.  
If he arrests a violator, he's showing how rough he can be.  
If he gives the culprit another chance, he's showing favoritism.  
If he labors day and night to enforce the law, he's a tyrant.  
If he relaxes at all, he's a shirker and a crook.  
If he talks fish and game conservation, he's maudlin.  
If he keeps quiet, he's not interested in his work.  
If he accepts suggestions or advice, he's incompetent.  
If he works out problems for himself, he's a know-all.  
If he acts like a gentleman, he's too easy.  
If he acts firm, he's unfair and a rascal.*

*Ashes to ashes,  
Dust to dust,  
If the sportsmen don't do it,  
The game warden must!*

Gilbert Russell Brackett

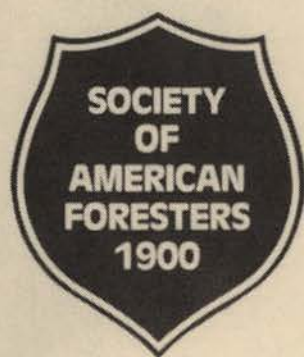
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## Fishery Resources

The fisheries biologist is knowledgeable about aquatic environments and aquatic organisms and can apply this knowledge to managing ponds, lakes, reservoirs and streams. Areas of expertise include aquatic pollution, fisheries management, population dynamics, limnology, and the behavior, culture, diseases, ecology and physiology of fish.

## Forest Products

The forest products graduate is well-grounded in all phases of forest business operations, including timber harvesting, logging-engineering, transport of goods to market, processing, computerized sawmill operations, manufacturing, marketing, and research and development for a variety of forest-related industries.

## Forest Resources

The modern forester is well versed in economic theory, skilled in computer technology and proficient in public communication, besides being knowledgeable in forest biology, natural history, forest protection (entomology, pathology, fire), reforestation, forest ecology, and silviculture.

## Range Resources

The range conservation graduate has a strong base in ecology and can assess land capabilities, develop land-use plans, rehabilitate mine spoils, perform soil surveys, administer grazing leases, appraise land values, study nutritive requirements of animals, and participate in research on use of natural resources.

## Wildland Recreation Management

The wildland recreation graduate is skilled in parks and recreation resources management, natural sciences, geography, land economics, conservation of natural resources, human behavior, public administration and communication, and has received specialized training in management/administration, interpretation/communication, or planning/design.

## Wildlife Resources

The modern wildlife graduate is interested in all species of wild animals and their roles as components of natural systems, and can gather data, conduct censuses, assess productivity, protect and improve habitat, study food habits, establish limits and seasons, control animal damage, protect endangered species, and enforce laws.

*If you plan to hire someone in these fields, please contact Lew Nelson, Placement Coordinator, College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83843.*





# CLUBS



# ALUMNI



## THE FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH SOCIETY

Frank Sutman

FPRS has had a successful year. Although student membership was small in number, those students who took an active role in club affairs should be commended for their diligent work.

The club is sponsoring a guest speaker series which started in March, 1981. We thank the following speakers who donated their time and expertise for our benefit:

Mr. Carl Jansen of Search Northwest  
Dr. Roy Stonecypher of Weyerhaeuser  
Dr. Leland Schroeder of The Institute of Paper Chemistry  
Dr. Friend Bechtel of Metriguard.

Other club activities in the past year included showing the film "Sometimes a Great Notion" in March, our wooden belt buckle craft and fund raising project through November and December, Howe's Happy Hour pig roast in May, and several other social events. Club officers for 1981 were Frank Sutman, Chairman; Brian Woodard, Vice Chairman; Dave Strottman, Secretary-Treasurer; and Al Moslemi, Faculty Advisor. Officers for 1982 are Mike Reynolds, Chairman; Terry Harris,



Back row, left to right: Dr. A. Moslemi, Terry Harris, Dave Strottman, Arland Hofstrand, Dave Ritter; front row, left to right: Brian Woodard, Frank Sutman, Mike Reynolds, Young Taik.

Vice Chairperson; Scott Gerber, Secretary-Treasurer; and Peter Steinhagen, Faculty Advisor.

As FPRS looks to the future, we see a need for change within the club. It appears that presently the club does not meet

the needs of many forest products students. Our primary project for the future is to boost membership. We are presently adapting our activities to fit the needs of more students within the college. Our long-term goal is to be dynamic and change with the times.

## THE ALASKA HIGHWAY

Winding in and  
winding out  
fills my mind  
with serious doubt  
as to whether  
"the lot"  
who planned  
this route  
was going to hell!  
or coming out!

Anonymous

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## THE ASSOCIATED FORESTERS

The College of FWR Forestry Club began a rebuilding program in the fall of 1980, when it and the student chapter of the Society of American Foresters (SAF) combined forces to form the Associated Foresters club. Since that time, the club has continually enlarged both its membership and its activities. Club officers include a president, two vice presidents, one responsible for SAF affairs and one responsible for Logger Sports Team activities, a secretary, a treasurer, a chairman of the School Forest Committee, and a team steward for Logger Sports. Club meetings occur twice a month, one business meeting, and the other a program meeting. Programs fall semester included: a multimedia slide presentation on logging history in the Northwest, a presentation on winter activities available to northern Idahoans, a slide show depicting changes in southern forestry, and a tree farming presentation.

The main fund-raising activity of the club was the selling of firewood. Club members worked together in rain, snow, and even a little sunshine to buck, split, and deliver 37 cords of tamarack and Douglas-fir. When not occupied with firewood sales, club members busied themselves in the fall by sponsoring a tour of the College of FWR Experimental Forest, the 4th Annual Harvest Moon square dance and the annual College of FWR Christmas Party. In addition, members participated in a service project cleaning up Big Meadow Creek Recreation Area, and a stump blasting demonstration.

Spring semester showed club emphasis shifting from firewood sales to Logger Sports Activities. Club members huffed and puffed and moaned and groaned while preparing for the spring Logger Sports Meets. With axes razor sharp and crosscuts finely tuned, team members participated in meets at the British

Columbia Institute of Technology and Spokane Community College. In addition, members co-sponsored and participated in the University of Idaho/Washington State University meet. Other spring activities such as a bake sale, the 1st Annual Spring Planting Square Dance, working at our School Forest Management Unit, and participating in Natural Resources Week rounded out the club's busy year.

Our club sponsors fun, educational, and professional activities year-round, and we feel that we offer both foresters and nonforesters unique opportunities to further advance their studies. We hope that you will become an Associated Forester!



Top, left to right: Harold Osborne, Leon Clausen, Dick Halsey, Brain Gardner, Heather Hoffman, Sue MacTaggart, Dave Van Natter; second row, left to right: Jim Arohnson, Seb Butler, Amy Gillette, Dennis Pollock, Dave Reynolds, Cindy Lackey; bottom row, left to right: Bruce Kessler, Herb Pedlicord, Candy Parr, Glenn Lackey, Betsey LaBroad, Wayne Herrenbruck.







Standing, left to right: Steve Bunting, Mike Gondek, Clarence Morgan, Keith Walker, Jim Kingery; kneeling, left to right: Jim Graham, Casey Meredith, Bob Brammer.

## RANGE CLUB

*Casey Meredith*

The Range Club, though small in numbers, continues to be an active and interesting group. In October, the Northern Chapter of the Society for Range Management held its winter meeting at the college. In November, several club members were able to accompany the Range faculty during the annual state meeting of the Society for Range Management in Boise. Both meetings were excellent opportunities to meet a variety of range professionals from throughout the state and learn about current issues in range.

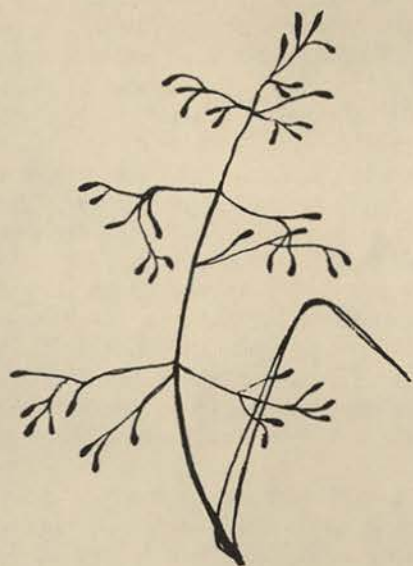
Upholding a long tradition in range management, fencework continues to be our greatest fund raiser and group activity. One of our fencing activities was an enclosure on the school forest. Two acres were fenced off from grazing cattle to observe the impact of grazing on planted seedlings. This project will provide an

excellent opportunity to study grazing effects on forest regeneration over a 30-year period.

One of the most popular events the club is involved with is the annual Rifle Raffle. This year the raffle offered the winner his choice of a cross-country ski package, a sleeping bag and tent, a shotgun or a rifle. A Forestry and Range student won the raffle this year and selected the rifle. Thanks to all who participated and good luck to you next year. Look for the raffle in the fall.

Some of the proceeds from the raffle and fence building projects support the Range Plant Identification Team. This year the team of three will represent the University of Idaho in international competition in Calgary at the annual meeting of the Society for Range Management in February.

The Range Club meets regularly in the Range Seminar Room. Meetings are posted and all interested persons are encouraged to attend.





## THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY

U of I students.

The Student Chapter of the Wildlife Society has three major goals this year: to help inform people of developments in the wildlife field, to provide opportunities for gaining experience with wildlife management techniques, and to facilitate social interaction among students. To achieve these objectives, the Executive Board meets regularly to address topics of business and to organize activities and presentations. Committees reorganize existing projects and introduce new ideas. The Publicity Committee does a professional job of advertising each activity. Speakers, ranging from students to administrators and field biologists, and films are hosted to acquaint people with current research information and matters of interest facing our profession. Topics such as bald eagle migration, predator-prey relations, and endangered species have been addressed.

Hands-on experience is provided through habitat improvement work on the Dairy Science pond, nesting surveys, and analysis of habitats used by mountain bluebirds and kestrels. TWS members also assist the Idaho Department of Fish and Game at upland and big game check stations. Projects in the school forest maintaining and utilizing the East Hatter Creek deer enclosure have been planned and initiated. A bird feeder is maintained on campus for the enjoyment of fellow

Working together on TWS activities, and the informal gatherings that follow, has strengthened bonds of friendship between members. Activities with the Washington State University student chapter and attending the Western Conclave help build a feeling of esprit de corps with other wildlife students.

The Wildlife Society offers a myriad of possibilities for students to enhance their prospects of success in this highly competitive and equally rewarding profession.

*The aim of education  
is to enable man  
to continue his learning.*



Left to right: Dave Foster, Dave Kohl, Bill Route, Jim Klott, Gerry Shimek, Kathy Roeder, Dave Leptich, Pat Hurd, Shanda Fallau, Linda Holt, Mary Ann High.





## PALOUSE UNIT OF THE AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY

Peter F. Hassemer

President, Palouse Unit of the American  
Fisheries Society

Chartered in 1870, the American Fisheries Society is the world's oldest and largest group dedicated to the advancement of renewable aquatic resources. The Palouse Unit of the American Fisheries Society, affiliated with the parent organization, represents those people from northern Idaho and eastern Washington who are interested in the aquatic resources. The goal of the Palouse Unit of the AFS is to promote increased interaction among persons from the Palouse area interested in aquatic resources.

The Palouse Unit is actively involved in a wide variety of functions. Monthly meetings are held during the academic year at which guest speakers give presentations on various subjects. The Palouse Unit also comments on Environmental Assessments, Environmental Impact Statements, and other proposed developments forwarded to the Unit by state and federal agencies as well as other groups. Position statements on resource issues are prepared and presented at public hearings, particularly when adverse impacts to the aquatic resource are imminent.

The Palouse Unit is currently enhancing its participation in aquatic resource issues and activities in this region. The Unit is identifying books and scientific journals to purchase and/or subscribe to, and donate these items to the University of Idaho library. Of primary interest is literature that is not readily available to students due to high costs or problems in obtaining the material. Organizational efforts are underway to bring a professional from some resource discipline to the University to present a one- to



Front, left to right: Vic Lewynsky, Dave Hallock, Dan Fairbank, Lance Nelson, Lisa Naser, Frank Shriver, Bruce Rieman, Paul Bratovich; second row, left to right: Karen Pratt, Paul Tappel, Charlie Petrosky, Pete Hassemer, Chris Herr, Doug Eib, Rick Konopacky.

two-day symposium or seminar on a selected issue or topic. If possible, we will attempt to bring in at least one such professional each academic semester. The Palouse Unit would organize the event and help cover travel, lodging, and honorarium charges.

Aquatic systems will be more and more affected as populations and resource developments continue to increase. Sound ecological input will be required to resolve conflicts originating over resource issues in the future. The Palouse Unit will aim to increase interest and awareness in issues and activities regarding the protection and enhancement of aquatic resources.

*That man is the richest  
whose pleasures  
are the cheapest.*





## SOCIETY OF XI SIGMA PI

**Terry Thompson, Associate Forester**  
**Heather Hoffmann, Forester**

The Society of Xi Sigma Pi is a national honor society which was established to recognize those students who have achieved high academic and professional standards in forest resources management. Our purpose is to bring together students from the various resource disciplines in an effort to promote frater-nalism among people with related inter-ests.

The society has been active in various activities this past year. Remote sensing doctoral candidate, Harnek Singh, pre-

sented a slide program on high altitude forestry in India and the Himalayas. We also put finishing touches on the college-wide activities bulletin board in the main lobby, and we updated the honor wall plaque that recognized the student from each class with the highest GPA each academic year. As our contribution to Natural Resources Week, the society sponsored a natural resources visitation day for area public schools which included tours around campus. This was an annual event in the past but has not been tried in several years. We hope our effort this year will establish the tradition once again.

A potluck dinner was well-attended by initiation candidates, guests and by both professor and student members. For entertainment after dinner, people brought slides to show a variety of themes such as Alaska, Hell's Canyon, China, and the total eclipse of the sun. Initiation can-

didates are required to make a plaque commemoration of their initiation and many used this opportunity to have their plaques signed by members.

The annual fall initiation banquet was held in December and featured the University of Idaho Director of the Institute of Resource Management, Dr. Wayne Hagar. Twenty candidates were initiated each semester. These individuals reflect the quality of students that graduate from the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences.

*It is better to keep your mouth shut and thought a fool than it is to open it and prove it.*



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Back row, left to right: Dave Van Natter, Heather Hoffman (Forester), Jeff Mork, Jo Tynon, Dennis Walker, Joe Glatz, Annie Bulkley (front), Amy Gillette, Dan LaBossiere, Terry Thompson (Associate Forester), Dick Halsley, Val Bittner, Dave Hallock, Jas Klott, Lance Poyzer; front row, left to right: Dave Barnes (Secretary-Fiscal Agent), Chris Vetter, Dave Wigton, Carol Boyd (Ranger), Scott Eckert, Andy Wilson, Jim Steinshouer, Cindy Lackey.



## WILDLAND RECREATION ASSOCIATION

The Wildland Recreation Association (WRA) is a student organization designed to further our members' appreciation and knowledge of the field through various activities.

This year, association members have had the opportunity to meet informally with Russell Dickenson, the Director of the National Park Service. While employment chances were uppermost in everyone's mind, we also gained some insights into the future direction of the Park Service. Members also met with Dale Christiansen, the Director of the Idaho State Parks and Recreation Department. He informed us of the current state of Idaho parks and shared his economic forecast for the coming fiscal year. Additional guest speakers have been afforded a forum for their presentations through the WRA brown bag seminars.

Sponsorship of a first aid and CPR course provided members a chance to initiate or update their Red Cross cards in preparation for employment. This successful workshop will be repeated to accommodate other interested students and faculty.

Once again, the WRA will host the Big Meadow service project. This college-wide effort provides practical experience in park maintenance, as well as a physical lift to the area. The benefits of this labor will be realized when the college holds its annual barbeque at Big Meadow Creek during Natural Resources Week.

As members of the Idaho Recreation and Parks Society, WRA will represent the college at the National Recreation and Parks Association convention in Spokane. We have offered to help at the registration tables, and hope to provide additional assistance during the conference.

WRA activities include getting to know each other and having fun. Various backpacking trips and post-activity parties are scheduled to achieve this. We encourage all interested persons to attend meetings and get involved.

*Too many people quit looking  
for work  
when they find a job.*



Top row, left to right: Gary Machlis, Sam Ham, Bjorn Kalterborn, Joe Glatz, Greg Neal, Kelly Mitchell, Cindy Zoss, Andy Froelich; second row, left to right: Scott Eckert, Rich Fedorctiak, Tom Elder, Laura Brannis, Jill Campbell, Dan Ng, Meg Weesner, Jane Mulhall; front row, left to right: Drew Herrmann, Barbara Depve, Greg Thomas, Kristy Lunstrum.



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## STUDENT AFFAIRS COUNCIL

by Kristine Jackson  
Graduate Representative to Executive Council

Since 1971, the Student Affairs Council has represented all interests within FWR, excluding academic matters. Undergraduate and graduate representatives from all student clubs and faculty meetings sit on the council and serve as a guiding force for college activities. The Council coordinates the social and professional activities of the separate student organizations within the College wherever possible, and also serves as a medium of communication between the student organizations and the College faculty.

Annual activities sponsored by the Council include the Pancake Breakfast and Natural Resources Week. Occurring the third week of April, Natural Resources Week requires much long-range planning for speakers, films, identification con-

tests and the Bar-be-que and Mud Run. The theme this year is "Balanced Resource Use." New activities sponsored by Student Affairs Council this year include an All-College Club Night, to introduce the seven student clubs to new students, and the SAC Service Days, held both fall and spring semesters, to clean up the Big Meadow Creek Recreation area. All these events were very successful, with many students and faculty participating.

Involvement in the Student Affairs Council has continued to grow. Meetings were moved to a larger room this year to accommodate the increasing number of participants. Four new positions were added to the Council—undergraduate representative to the college-at-large. Attendance by nonmembers is also increasing. Council members believe that this increasing interest in college affairs is reflected in better communication between students, faculty, and the administration. Hard work and concern of the Council members has resulted in fulfill-

ment of the primary SAC goal—to provide good relations among organizations, students, and faculty.

---

## RESPONSIBILITY

*As the winds sweep through the pines,  
They call my name.  
Their soft, whining whispers beckon me,  
To follow wherever they may lead.  
A tear trickles down my cheek,  
For I long to follow.  
But there are fires that I must watch,  
And gardens that I must tend.*

Dea Anderson

---

*You can't control the length of your life—  
but you can control its width and depth.  
You can't control the contour of your  
face—  
but you can control its expression.  
You can't control the weather—  
but you can control the atmosphere of  
your mind.  
Why worry about things you can't  
control  
when you can keep yourself busy con-  
trolling the  
things that depend on you.*

---

*Besides the noble art of getting things  
done,  
there is the noble art of leaving things  
undone.  
The wisdom of life consists in the elimi-  
nation  
of nonessentials.*



Standing, left to right: Heather Hoffman, Joe Forrest, Tim Miller, Jerry Shimek, Kris Jackson, Joe Ulliman, Dave Reynolds, Kevin Prather, Sue Tank, Cindy Lackey, Amy Gillette; kneeling, left to right: Dave Lubin, Greg Neal, Joe Glatz, Jim Kingery, Pattie Anderson, Casey Meredith, Kevin Madson.



# OUR ALUMNI SPEAK OUT

1928

*The Idaho Forester asked for alumni response to the question: What do you feel should be done about the management of the Country's public lands?*

*We appreciate the enthusiastic response and regret that we could not print all the answers because of our publications deadline.*

**W. M. Saling**

Should leave management of country's public lands in federal management. If returned to states, will be a mass of confusion—no organized planning—each state would not coordinate with other states.

**H. C. Hoffman**

Our country's public lands should continue to be managed by the U.S. government agencies who have been and are now managing them.

1931

**Clive J. Lindsay**

I think each state government should be given the control to handle the public land which falls within its border.

**James E. Sowder**

Fire Watta! Reestablish CCC program. More fun! Love to all. P.S. *Idaho Forester* keeps getting better each year!

1934

**Rudolph J. Benson**

After spending 35 years with the U.S. Forest Service, I know that the national forests are in good hands. However, in the case of the public domain and BLM lands, the administration should be taken out of the hands of livestock operators and returned to the federal government. A definite organization and program should be set up for management of these lands.

1935

**Milton B. Edwards**

Nothing! Leave them alone. They have been pretty well managed for a long time and change wouldn't make them better and may make them worse. Above all, don't set aside any more wilderness areas for backpackers to tramp to death. If there is any way to keep the politicians from meddling with them, do it.

**Jack I. Groom**

Basically state and federal agencies are doing a good job. More needs to be done to take their work out of politics. Ways must be found for these agencies to operate for less money. Constantly being challenged by special interest groups to end product because with limited personnel you can do only so much.

**Dr. T. S. Buchanan**

Follow the old Pinchot guidelines—"The greatest good for the greatest number in the long run."

1937

**A.P. Caporaso**

Take the time, energy, and funds for environmental impact statements and instead put them into management on

## CONGRATULATIONS, FORESTRY GRADUATES

1982

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the ground.

**Leon & Iona Nadeau**

Most of the country's public lands should remain in public ownership and be scientifically managed for multiple use.

**Marvin M. Marshall**

A program balanced between use and the saving of some scenic and wilderness areas is needed. The extremes are receiving the attention. Attempt to define (and publicize) a balanced program.

**Thomas I. Wilson**

By all means, I hope we can convince Congress not to let Secretary Watt sell all public lands or give them to the states.

1938

**Byron G. Anderson**

The management of this country's public lands should be left in the very capable hands of those in charge of Forestry, Wildlife, Fisheries, and Range Sciences and management and not in the hands of politicians.

**William J. Lloyd**

Maintained in federal control but with all land management administration charged to a single agency.

**Ernest H. Taylor**

Public lands should be managed under sustained yield-multiple use principles. Exceptions might be national parks, but not national recreation areas, and some

military reservations and withdrawals. Production should be the objective.

**E. L. Thompson**

The country's public lands should remain under the management of the federal government. Their management should not be turned over to the states until such time they can provide professional supervision by employees under a suitable merit system.

1939

**Charles J. Kiljanczyk**

Continue management for the best use and perpetual benefit for all concerned; cost-benefit ratio to be always in mind.

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#### John M. Molberg

The management should consider the needs of the nation, not just a small segment of the population.

#### Carl C. Wilson

I believe there has been entirely too much stress on environmentalism by "instant ecologists." Yet I'm not yet ready for the pendulum to swing to the far right with Watt's "use it all up before judgment day" conservation philosophy. It might be well to recall what I believe I learned at the U of I more than 40 years ago. Forestry is forever, and that solid simple statement regarding the public lands: the greatest good to the greatest number in the long run. A personal note: I retired from the U.S. Forest Service in 1978 after nearly 40 years of service in the national forest system, research, and state and private forestry. Then from 1978-1980 served as consultant to the California Department of Forestry. This year I am visiting lecturer at the University of California (Berkeley) teaching "Control and Management of Fire" during the 1982 winter quarter. Am trying to keep up to date in forestry and fire management.

#### K.C. Baldwin

Management of public lands should be removed from politics; especially politics of the Secretary Watt's type. Also, we should stop nuclear proliferation or there

won't be much land to manage. "The U.S. has enough strength to destroy the Soviet Union 20 times over." (Retired Major Gen. William J. Fairbourn, U.S. Marines).

#### Dale H. Kinnaman

Sure as "Hell" needs improvement! And I don't like turning the federal lands over to the states, either. That would ultimately wind up in the same status that exists in Texas!

1940

#### Robert Rusher

My hope is that the walls of Morrill Hall still ring with the cry we had drummed into our heads in 1937—by Dean Dwight Simpson Jeffers—"The greatest good for the greatest number, in the long run." I know—you can slice that one hundreds of ways, but finally, it means a test of the moral fiber of those to whom the administration is entrusted!! Dr. Erwin Graue used to tell us "Society is no better and no worse than the character of the people who make it up." This could as well be said for the administration of public lands!!!

1941

#### Tom Glazebrook

Optimize the multiple values of the public lands under professional scien-

tific management. Aim towards the greatest good for the greatest number of people in the long run.

#### Mel R. Carlson

We support prudent management of public lands under the multiple-use concept. On forest lands I feel wildlife management should be incorporated into the forest's management systems, more than there are at the present.

1942

#### Edward L. Noble

Federal lands should remain under federal ownership and be managed by professionals operating under broad guidelines established by the federal congress. State lands need more professional management and less political "expertise."

1947

#### Roger Guernsey

The nation's federally owned public lands should be consolidated insofar as possible for economy of administration, and managed for the "greatest good for the greatest number of people." Permits for use by *all* special interest groups should be carefully scrutinized and balanced against the common good. Mr. Watt's sneaky, backdoor attempt to scuttle the Wilderness Law, and his even more horrendous ideas of charging for "admission permits" to use the Federal lands for outdoor recreation (including hunting and fishing) should be retired forever from the public scene, along with Mr. Watt himself.

1948

#### Dale L. Arnold

Repeal the 1872 mining laws and enact a comprehensive mineral leasing act. I am utterly opposed to all efforts to convey the public lands to the individual states in which they are situated



or to give commercial users of these lands and resources a larger measure of control.

1949

**Warren H. Goldsmith**

Good sensible multiple use.

**Everett C. Green**

I believe the public land managing agencies, USFS and BLM are doing a good job. They might use methods which are adapted to the areas being managed. There is one area near Baker being clear-cut like is done in the Douglas-fir areas of the Pacific Coast.

1952

**K. Allen Foucar**

Continue to return lands to private ownership that can be productive. Continue to keep certain areas as wilderness areas. Maintain but don't exploit national parks.

1953

**Bryce L. Beck**

This country's public lands, except in some extreme cases, produce truly renewable resources and we must continue the concept of multiple use and renewable resource management, with the sincere cooperation of state and federal governments, research institutions such as universities, and private enterprise, this type of management can be successful in maintaining our public lands and resources for future generations.

**Walter P. Naab**

These lands should be continued to be managed by the unit of government now managing them. We must continue to look at the alternative uses of area and weigh the environmental changes or damages that may occur,



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should we change the use? The management of an area is an ever-changing plan. We must be careful that we don't tie up the management of areas so tightly, by the law, that should new practices be developed that they can't be adopted.

1954

**Joe T. Helle**

Most all BLM lands should be in private ownership or transfer to the states.

1960

**Lloyd G. Kimpton**

I feel some confusion on this matter. I favor individual ownership in some cases (not corporate or foreign), but I generally favor government ownership. Costs of administering my desires would be prohibitive and subject to outside pressure that gives rise to my statement, I feel some confusion on this matter.

1968

**Garwin Lorain**

I think we should keep public lands under BLM and Forest Service management and neither sell any land to pay off our public debt nor give the land to the states. I do not think we should mine or drill in wilderness areas. I think utilization of natural resources should proceed

with extreme caution and only after careful studies of other resource values such as wildlife will not be affected. I think land management agency budgets should be increased rather than decreased since our public lands are one of our greatest assets, and they need to be very well managed.

1970

**Thomas A. Robison**

Manage for a mix of commodity and noncommodity goods and services as determined to be locally most cost efficient based on a capability-suitability analysis of the land.

**Steve DeMasters**

The public lands should be managed as a business to produce the maximum amount of desirable products while maintaining or enhancing the productivity of the land.

1971

**Rowland S. Shaw**

I think management of the public lands should be taken out of the political arena and given to competent resource managers. There's a lot of them out there just waiting for the chance.



1972

**W. Bruce & Janet A. Wyatt**

I feel management of our public lands should continue under a multiple use sustained yield concept under public land management agencies.

1973

**Peter Heide**

Continue to manage parkland as natural preserves with as much public access as possible without serious damage. Other federal lands: emphasize habitat management, but otherwise allow greater development.

1975

**Sherman Swanson**

Manage it as our great grandchildren will want us to have managed it.

**Chuck Roady**

Our public-owned lands should be managed in a manner to benefit the greatest number of people in the most efficient, but professional way to achieve those benefits. In so doing, emphasis should be placed on having a favorable effect on local area economies, while utilizing each resource to its fullest extent.

1976

**Sharon Skroh Bradley**

Trained (professional) resource managers should be able to get back to "touching the trees on the ground," rather than indirectly through all the paperwork. In other words, foresters, range conservationists, wildlifers need less paperwork and more groundwork for direct management.

**Steve A. Sader**

The wild horse roundup, oil and gas leases in wilderness areas, and the sagebrush rebellion are examples of challenging issues facing public land managers

today. Forest and range conservation and management principles should not be overlooked in the sea of emotion that surrounds these issues. If you have an opinion on an issue, express it, but be prepared to support it with solid facts and reasoning.

1977

**Steve Langenstein**

Discourage the political management and concentrate on the science and art of natural resource management.

**Arlen Lynn Burton**

Consolidate the BLM and FS agencies, adopt the necessary policies to government, charge the resource user so expenses are covered better, continue a Reagan-type budget cutting program, and intensify on-the-ground project work by decreasing overhead. This would require the existing policies be reviewed and removed where determined not needed. A lot of "nice to do" things have been adopted that aren't realistic!

**J. Naderman**

The economic, political, and military strength of this country has been possible because of the resources that were here when European immigrants arrived. Past and present exploitation and waste of these resources for individual and collective gain is having both national and international impacts on the quality of human life and the political systems of the free world.

The public lands were set aside for the common good of the public. As with any politic set-up for the common good of the public that it serves, their management must represent both our present-day and future concerns and needs. Therefore, we as managers of public lands, and the resources from these lands, must provide the public with accurate and unbiased information so the public can intelligently direct us in their manage-

ment. Hopefully, the decisions we make today will allow our country to remain economically, politically, and militarily strong in the future; and, more important, will allow future generations the opportunity to enjoy the quality of life that we have enjoyed, not because of our management, but because of our inheritance.

1978

**Sorrells Dewoody**

In the long run, I wish to see a responsible format for selling all commercial land into private hands. For the short run, I believe it is essential that only profits (loss), that is revenue less costs, be sent to the federal government.

**John Andrews**

They should be managed with a good balance of uses. On lands where timber production is the identified dominant use, it should be practiced at the most economically feasible level to develop positive returns.

1980

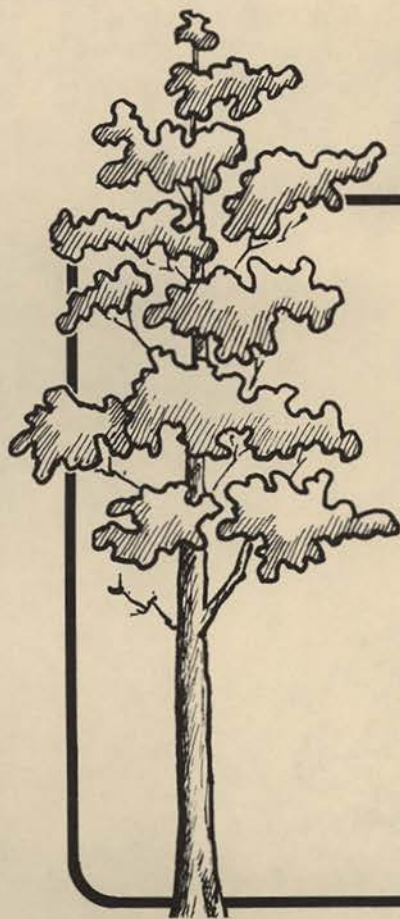
**Nancy Jeanne Lewis**

I used to think the federal government would be a better steward of public land—the states having insufficient funds and possibly too much self-interest and greed invested to opt for balance. Of course, with people like Watt and Symms in office, intelligence is hard to come by. More work will be needed at grassroot levels (e.g., Idaho Conservation League) to counteract the "developer" trend of the present administration.

**Steve Clements**

Management of public lands should remain in the hands of the federal government. In some instances, states could not handle the financial responsibility of proper management. Granted there are inefficiencies in the federally controlled system, but better a few inefficiencies





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than no management at all.

## Randy Welsh

Less emphasis on full scale commodity production is needed if we will keep public lands productive for future generations. Allocate lands to their best productive use. Increase recognition that traditional noncommodity values (recreation, water, wildlife) actually return money to the economy.

Bruce W. Lodge

First and foremost we must get this country's public lands out of the hands of James Watt and his pro-development staff at the Interior Department, and put them in the care of an environmentalist. Someone with a background in land management and conservation.

*It is with deep regret that the Idaho Forester received the following news:*

*Ray C. Gardner (class of about 1946 after service in World War II). His widow writes that he was killed in an auto-train accident on January 29, 1980.*

*John Chohlis (class of 1938). His widow writes that he was killed in an airplane accident in July, 1980.*

*Our appreciation to Robert H. Forbes, who made this information available to us.*

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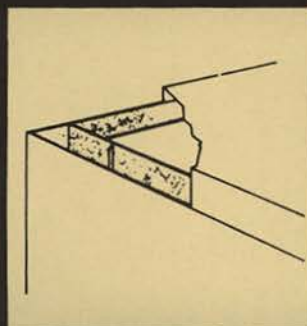


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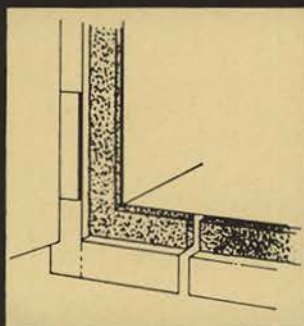
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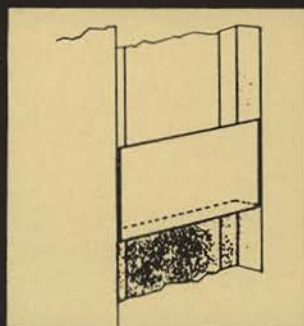
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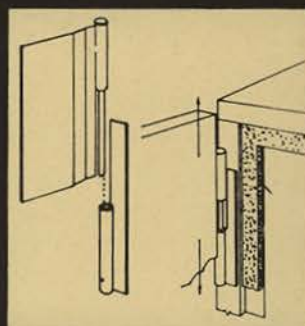
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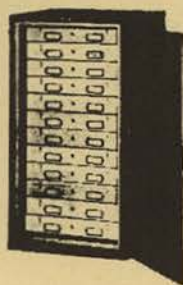
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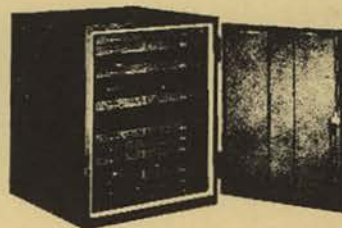
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