

# Idaho Forester

A Magazine of Natural Resources



1984  
75th Anniversary

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# **DEDICATION**

**The 1984 IDAHO FORESTER is  
dedicated to the Staff, Faculty,  
and Students of the past 75 years  
who have made the College  
of Forestry, Wildlife and Range  
Sciences outstanding today.**



# Editorial

by Andrew Froelich

With the 1984 edition of the *Idaho Forester* celebrating the 75th anniversary of the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences, I could not help but wonder what the future holds for natural resource managers. Each year scientific research and varying political trends seem to bring new direction to the resource field. Publications such as the *Journal of Forestry* and *American Forests* affect manager's decisions as stories of new techniques and wasteful practices are told.

One area of influence that is becoming more of a consideration for the resource manager is the American legal system. Throughout the first half of this century our land management decisions primarily reflected the professional judgement of resource managers. These decisions often mirrored the sustained yield philosophy and other European forestry techniques. But public interest in forest land heightened in the post World War II era. Not only was there a greater demand for forest resources, but the economy was on the upswing and Americans had more leisure time with which to visit the forest than ever before.

In the 1960's, the public's awareness of forest practices increased as did congressional action on environmental issues. Legislation passed during this decade included the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act, the Land and Water Conservation Act, the Wilderness Act, and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The 1970's brought the Clean Air Act, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the Resources Planning Act, the National Forest Management Act, the Federal Land Policy Management Act and others too numerous to mention.

Of all the recent legislation, it is NEPA which has had, and will continue to have the greatest effect on resource managers. It is NEPA which has already caused a considerable amount of turmoil for the Forest Service and all other agencies that have gone through the mind bending process of writing Environmental Impact Statements (EIS). It is NEPA which law specialists, such as Idaho U.S. Attorney Guy Hurlbutt, call the single most important piece of environmental legislation ever.

But it is also NEPA which requires interdisciplinary input and public comments before making resource decisions. This is the beauty of NEPA. In requiring a specialized as well as wide range of inputs, wiser resource management will result.

Considering the effects NEPA and other environmental legislation has on the resource world, one question comes to my mind. Why do students receive so little exposure to these laws? As we aspire to become resource managers, we are looking for a well rounded education. Yet, this important facet of our future careers is barely mentioned in our required curriculum. A thorough understanding of these laws should be a priority for students. Simply knowing when a law was passed, who was important in its passage, and what it requires of the manager is not good enough. We should be able to use these laws, to know the loopholes, the ins and outs, and to understand and be able to avoid the problems commonly encountered by the manager. But, we are often taught the way things should be, a very idealistic, scholarly approach. Is this enough?

The past 75 years have brought many changes to the forestry world. What will come of the next 75 years? No one can say with any certainty. It is plain to see, however, that legislation is going to play a significant role in the lives of resource managers, and we should prepare to make it a part of our everyday lives.

*Andy Froelich is a senior in Wildland Recreation Management.*

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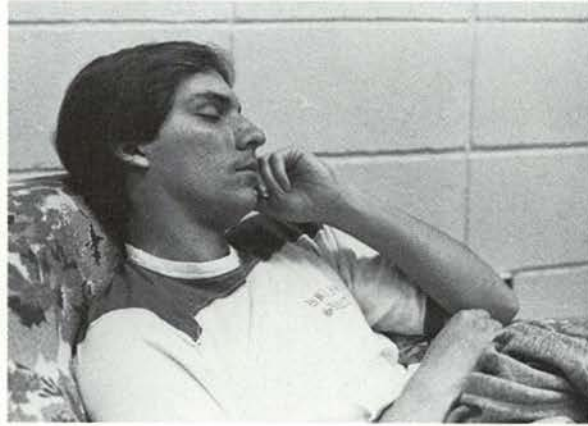
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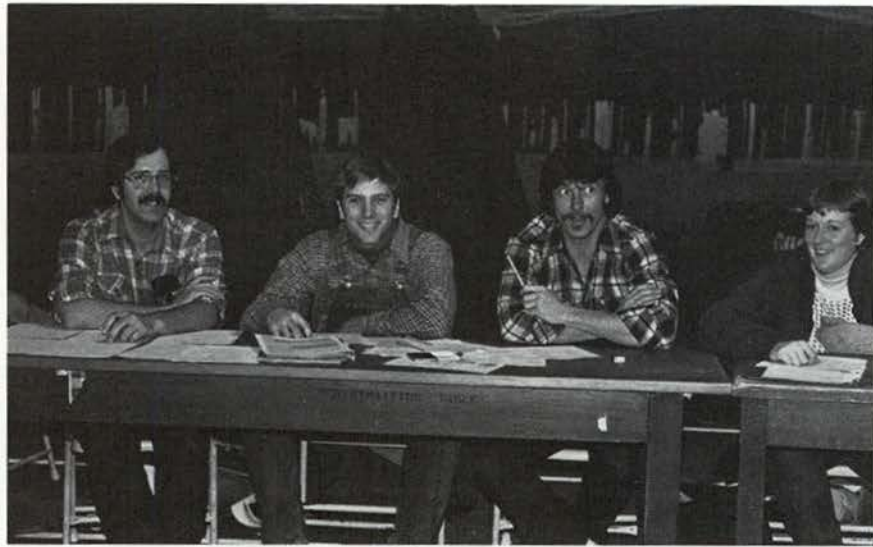
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Dave Reynolds



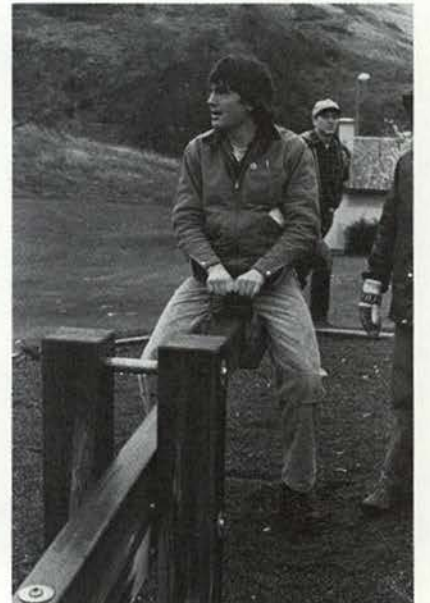
Dan LaBossierie



Andy Froelich



Joe Glatz



# Feature Articles



# State of the College

by James R. Fazio

It is difficult to summarize the state of our college without sounding like one of those Christmas letters that gushes and glows with the family's achievements, never mentioning Johnny's brush with the law or Pop's affair with his secretary. Nevertheless, it has been a good year.

First of all, last year's predictions are proving accurate. Our financial situation is beginning to look better as the general economy improves. Also, thanks to Idaho's business leaders and more progressive legislators, there is a strong movement statewide to improve funding for public education. Our college will undoubtedly see direct benefits from this as larger segments of the public come to understand and appreciate the link between quality in higher education and the shape of our state's future. Few would deny that in Idaho, renewable natural resources, and outdoor recreation are key components of that future.

There are signs that our enrollment picture is also improving. For several years our undergraduate numbers followed a downward trend that has been experienced by natural resource colleges nationwide. However, our incoming freshman class last fall was larger than the previous year, and our influx of new students at mid-semester was one of the largest in the university. At the graduate level, steady growth continues as we approach an enrollment of 200 men and women working for their master's and doctoral degrees.

Along with the happy trends is a new prediction that is encouraging to many of our students. According to reports, up to one third of the professional employees in some of the major natural resource agencies will reach retirement age within the next five years. This apparently is the result of large numbers of employees who were hired by the agencies following World War II and the Korean War. This, combined with nationwide drops in forestry school enrollments, portends brighter employment prospects than during the tight years just ending.

Even without the retirements and the improved economy, the employment record of our graduates is impressive. To the chagrin of faculty, one recent graduate with a master's degree was hired by industry at a salary higher than that of some professors! At the baccalaureate level, we have heard from recent graduates who now hold such positions as assistant

fire management officer on an Idaho national forest, manager of a university field campus, forester and wildlife biologists for various agencies, and quite an array of others in all disciplines. Some, who have not yet obtained permanent jobs are holding down one or more "permanent temporary" positions with resource agencies while they wait for the opportunity to convert to career status. The epitome of this must be our former Wildland Recreation Management student who spends eight months each year patrolling the heights of Mt. McKinley. He returns to the lower 48 on his time off each year to attend avalanche and rescue schools, visit family, and see enough of city life to be anxious to head back up north.

True, to avoid the Christmas letter syndrome, we must admit that some graduates are pumping gas. But after years of following the academic and post-graduate careers of hundreds of students, I have come to a conclusion. There are six characteristics that stand out among the graduates who are NOT pumping gas. Here they are: (1) they have prepared themselves well academically (reasonable grades, wise use of electives, sometimes a double major); (2) they were active in student organizations, doing more during their four years than simply going to classes; (3) they got practical, career-related summer experience; (4) they placed no geographic limitations on the location of their first job; (5) they aggressively and systematically sought employment, often beginning their search before graduation, and (6) they persevered. These students are finding degree-related employment.



Andy Froelich



There is not space to report all the events of this year. It has been an exciting time and reflects the uncommon dedication of our faculty and the high quality of our students. Some highlights include the National Wilderness Management Workshop in which teams of our students helped host 400 guests, including the heads of the National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. There were also successful continuing education programs for dry kiln operators, interpretive naturalists, loggers and forest engineers, aerial photo specialists, high school counselors, and others who we believe deserve the extended services of our college.

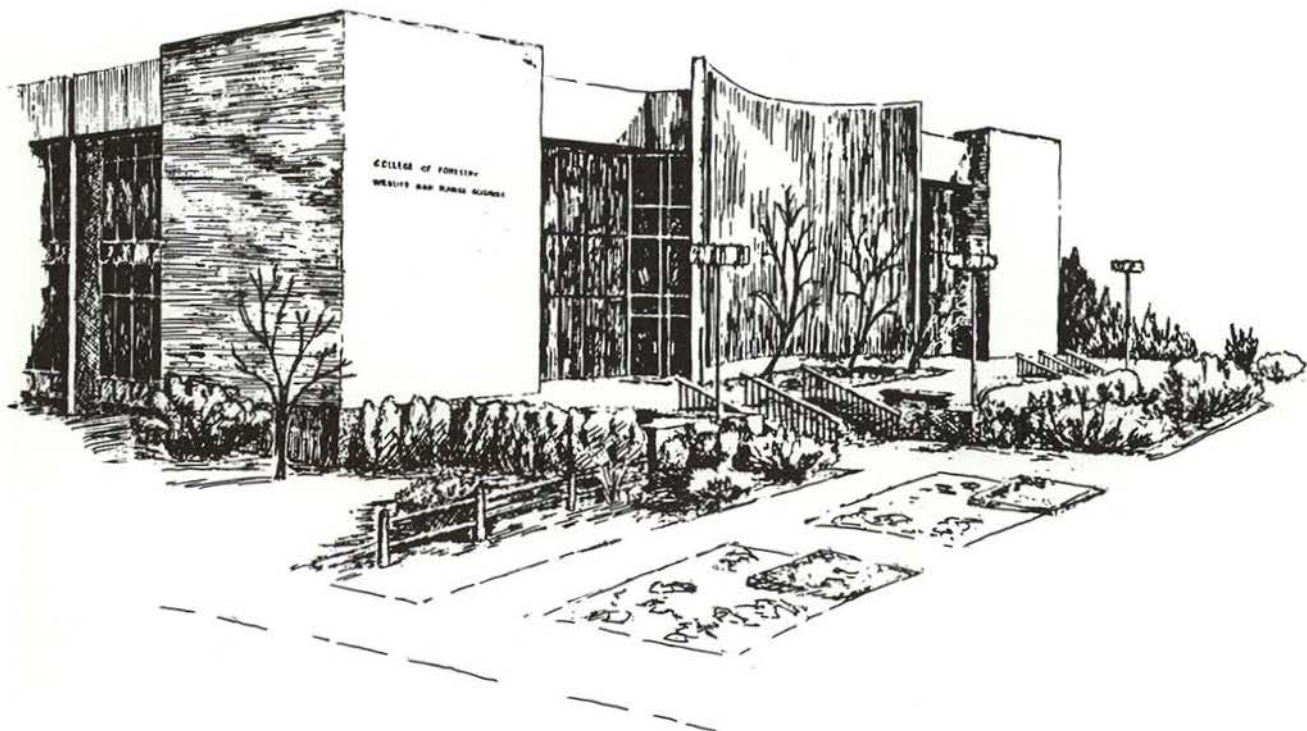
Our international thrust was among the strongest in the nation. We hosted the Western Regional Meeting of the State Department's Board for International Food and Agricultural Development and continued our exchange of faculty and scholars with several countries. Of the many benefits from this part of our college mission, one of the most rewarding has been the enrichment of our own education from the 43 foreign students now enrolled here.

Another major thrust has been the attempt to attract Native American students. A premise underlying this program is that natural resource management on Indian reservations can best be done by their own residents if they receive adequate training. We are also working closely with the U.S. Forest Service to recruit Native Americans and other minorities to help provide more representative numbers within the professional ranks of that agency.

Finally, we have made numerous improvements in the curriculum and have overcome some of the pains of adjustment. Perhaps the most major change has been the incorporation of summer camp courses into the fall and spring semesters to help cut costs and to open the summer for students to find employment. However, one of the courses, Wildland Ecology, is being offered BOTH summer and fall to provide greater choice and flexibility. Another step forward has been the increase in social sciences within most departments. Wildland Recreation continues its strong emphasis in the critical human dimension of resource management, and has now been joined by the Forest Resources Department which requires "Sociology of Natural Resources," and the Wildlife Resources Department which expects all of its students to study "Public Relations Problems in Natural Resource Management."

The year ahead promises to be equally memorable. The college faces its five-year accreditation review with full confidence that it will maintain its prestigious position among the schools recognized by the Society of American Foresters. We also look forward to the year-long celebration of our seventy-fifth anniversary, with events to be shared by faculty, students and our more than 3,000 alumni all over the world.

*Dr. Fazio is Associate Dean for Academics in the College of FWR.*



# A Multiple Resource Education

by Jim Peek

When I was a gay young blade your age (which was before you were born), my daddy took me hunting and fishing a lot. I liked that. But Mommy made me get up early and walk 10 miles in the blizzard to church or to school, where others tormented me with irrelevancies concerning the human race. I didn't like that. When it came time to consider a vocation, I remembered that the birds and the fish were more fun than being an acolyte or doing the multiplication tables, and I decided to work in the woods. About then, I came across a photo of the Chief of Game Management for the State of Montana. He was wearing a 5X beaver Stetson, a pair of bullhide batwings and a set of Justins with a wide spur ridge. And I thought to myself, "Self, this looks like what I should be paid for too!" So I announced to Mommy and Daddy that I wanted to work with the animals in the woods. And Mommy (she always commented first) said, "Oh good, Jimmy, we'll send you to Missoula where you'll major in forestry." Daddy said, "You should talk to the fisheries biologist we know up at the Capital first." And Mommy (she had the last word too) said, "That would be a good idea because he sings so well in our church choir."

So it was that I went with fear and trepidation to the Fish and Game Department to talk to the Chief of Fisheries. He said to me, "Jimmy, if you want to work in Montana, you'd better go to Bozeman where they teach fish and wildlife, and stay away from Missoula where they teach forestry." And so it was that I came to distinguish between foresters and wildlifers.

After 3 years of physics, math, speech, english, and zoology, it came time for me to take an elec-

tive in my undergraduate program. I thought a course in range management would be a good idea, so I came to distinguish between wildlifers and range managers.

Many years passed, and by a quirk of fate, I wound up teaching wildlife at the University of Idaho. I was grateful to be back in my native habitat where I could again ride the high country. So when the Dean asked if I would chair a search committee to seek out a person for the Wildland Recreation Management program, I said yes. It took a week of concentrated study for me to define what that program was, but the result was the acquisition of our current Academic Dean, one J. Fazio. At that time he was barely beyond the gay young blade stage, being just out of school, but he did show promise. And so it came to pass that I came to distinguish between wildlifers and recreation specialists.

As the years passed by and I grew old too fast and smart too late, I began to reflect on the college that I worked for. Why would a prospective student with an interest in the outdoors ever come to this country college? How is it that we continually see some of the brightest students in the fields come through our doors and go out into that cold cruel world where jobs are scarce and no one ever gets rich? What do we have to offer that the next place might not?

Well, there are a lot of superficial reasons, such as the low tuition (I'm sorry, fee), the proximity to the wilderness, or to the trees or the elk, or the fact that it is a small school out west. But I also have to believe that a student makes the selection of a school on a much more informed basis than I did. The students I deal with now are much more aware than I was. So there has to be more than the skiing to get a student out here.

First, the college faculty size has tripled since I got here 10 years ago. We have expertise in a wide variety of areas that we didn't back then. And the faculty is well-qualified. I've been on more than my fair share of search committees over the years, and we always have a good selection of candidates for any position. So we can now provide as well-rounded an education as any place. We have a good mix of age classes within our faculty so the overly-experienced are balanced with the naive and the best trained.



Our capabilities in quantitative analysis, computers, and data processing have dramatically improved. We have one of the most complete programs in fire ecology and management in the nation. Our expertise in communication skills has improved and we can offer the student a wide variety of course work in that all-important area. Economics and planning, areas of increasing importance, are covered with vigor. We have perhaps the largest contingent of women faculty on our staff of any natural resource college in the nation, and will have more on board in the future. Our wildlife program covers all the important facets from theory to application to communication.

The college has an aggressive outreach program, as exemplified by the recent Wilderness Workshop. This sort of activity benefits students by getting outsiders into the area for guest lectures and even just conversation. We have the horsepower around here to bring 'em in!

The student organizations are active. This is no small issue, as the talks and activities that they sponsor give those who participate an even broader opportunity to understand issues and to meet people. An officer or committee member in one of the student organizations definitely has a leg up in acquiring a job over those who don't participate.

There are many ways our College excels, and a comparison with my early educational experience seems ludicrous in this day and age. With all due respect, my alma mater has changed dramatically as well. But perhaps the greatest opportunity we

provide a student, and our most unique feature, is that we do provide an all-resource background. The student in wildlife takes a range, communication, and forestry course via requirements, and often other courses in other departments via electives. Each curriculum requires the student to take at least one course in the other resource fields.

I believe this multiple resource education, wherein one can learn the problems and nuances of managing more than one resource while still concentrating on the area of most interest, is our best attribute. Forestry is not practiced in a vacuum, nor is range or wildlife. If we are to serve any of the individual resources, we must acquire an understanding of each other's problems and serve all. When you take a course in wildlife, or aerial photo interpretation or planning in this College, you learn of more than one resource. And you have the opportunity to learn this in a positive way instead of the way I did.

My mommy still keeps harping to me that the things one does for others have a way of coming back. In the context of resource management, the things we do with one resource inevitably affect the others, and we need to remember that. Mom still has the last word.

*Dr. Peek is a member of the Wildlife Resources faculty.*



# Whatever Happened to Summer Camp?

by J. Casey Meredith

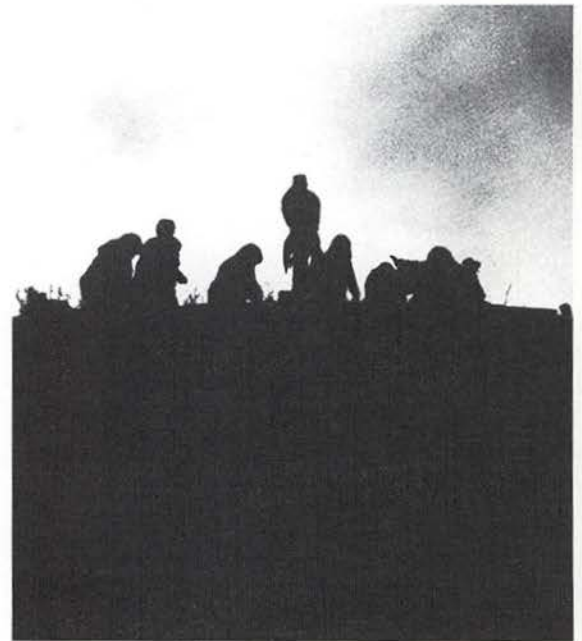
What is a fall camp? How did Fall Camp become "Camp Leon"? Whatever happened to good old Summer Camp? Is Winter Camp on the way? After six drippy, dusty, frosty, moldy weeks, I became a member of one of the most elite cadre of students in the entire history of the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences (CFWR). Twenty-four of us became survivors of Fall Camp. Now that the ice has been broken for a new tradition, the real question is: Will Fall Camp survive in CFWR?

Summer Camp might have placidly drifted into the next century unchanged had not the State of Idaho gotten snagged into severe financial difficulties during the spring of 1982. Immediate emergency spending restraints were forced upon the university and other state operations, causing the usual eight-week Summer Camp to be reduced by two weeks. The surprising change was supposedly a fluke event. But the school funding situation worsened, CFWR skittered around planning for Summer Camp '83, and smelling blood, students avoided Summer Camp plans—Summer Camp was cancelled.

CFWR administrators began to notice, among other things, that Summer Camp was like an albatross. Many forestry colleges have simply dropped their field camp. By doing this they may avoid some of the horrors of steadily declining enrollments facing all natural resource schools. To some students, summer camp is a liability. That problem, coupled with still unresolved under-funding from the state capital, led CFWR administrators to soften the usual brick-wall support for the traditional Summer Camp. Softening though, was not to be interpreted as abandonment. So before summer recess in 1983, potential "campees" were hurriedly advised to leave open large chunks of their fall semester. Fall Camp was hatching.

Dubbed alternately Fall Camp or Camp Leon, after Dr. Leon Neuenschwander, the daring first-time leader of Fall Camp, this new camp combined characteristic outdoor training and extensive field studies with regularly scheduled classes on campus. It was an admirable concept: work the summer and attend both regular and field classes during the fall. We met all day Tuesdays and Thursdays for six weeks and large portions of four weekends.

Few would argue the need for book-learners to have a basic woods-wisdom. The course, Wildland Ecology, provides that woods-wisdom. Our field areas were spread from Plummer to Lewiston to Selway Falls, Idaho. We saw an incredible array of land dressed in a full complement of use and abuse: from remnant Palouse grassland to super-productive, managed stands of ponderosa, from resource rape in



Chris Vetter

Dworshak country to serene old-growth fir behind Moscow Mountain. Hundreds of miles were "logged-in" before the class was finished. Because of Leon's familiarity with the area, including a personal working knowledge of many of the sites we visited, the class was a milestone if only for the material and number of sites covered.

But the value of a class is not measured in miles, or even grades. The value of a class is based on what is learned. Was the quality of instruction equal to or better than the usual Summer Camp? I asked this of Dr. Neuenschwander, who taught previous Summer Camps as well, and he said that it was of less quality than in the summer. Why? "Because of the lack of the vegetative component and because guest instructors and students are more distracted in the fall."

The ripple of Fall Camp touched many other classes in CFWR. Other instructors complained about the Camp's impact in their classes. In general, there was poor acceptance—even passive resistance—by the faculty of the concept. One faculty member told me privately that Fall Camp was doomed to fail before it even began. While Dr. Neuenschwander could not confirm nor deny that point, he did suggest that administration and faculty cooperation are essential to improve the course.

What areas of the course need improvement? Leon felt there was a certain hostility toward the class by the students themselves. "Why am I taking this class?" was an oft-heard question. One cause of this question was that frequent guest lecturers came at best with lectures geared well below the expertise of the class, and at worst simply unprepared. This is partly because the course is meant to be the first major CFWR course students take after fulfilling prerequisites in other colleges, and is thus geared at an introductory level. But seldom are students actually in the college catalog progression; more often they have had several upper division courses.

I for one, was somewhere between sophomore/junior status credit-wise and thus nearly on schedule. Nevertheless, I felt bombarded by guest lectures. I wanted to scream at the sight of guest lecturers blowing the dust off their familiar lectures. When things got tough, my criterion for attending class became consulting the schedule to see who was teaching, a guest lecturer or Leon.

There was a unique quality of this class that made old lectures inappropriate: we were by far an older and more experienced class. Virtually every member had been working in natural resources, several for more than four seasons. Also, many students had taken or were taking "Elements of Range," "Fish and Wildlife Ecology," "Forest Management," and/or "Watershed Management," and thus much of the course material was repetitive. To be successful this course will have to respond to the experience of the students.

Absenteeism became rampant in the later stages of the course. Leon felt it was a tactical error not requiring attendance. He felt at the time that students were losing the continuity of the material and believed that regular course work became too distracting for many. In fact, by the end, the bare necessities of food and water became a scramble. Pressed for time, the students neglected even to prepare lunches for the long days in the field.

Aside from daily logistics, the course timing has been questioned. The course is the difficult synthesis of various ecological principles. To some, this is the most complex material they will face during their studies, and perhaps among the most important. Leon steadfastly maintains that it is this training that puts Idaho graduates at a distinct advantage over other graduates. But, should a course of this importance be sandwiched between core curriculum and natural resource classes?



Chris Vetter



Chris Vetter

Another crunch in the acceptance of Fall Camp is the arbitrary selection of material covered in relation to resource fields. Obviously, wildland ecology in northern Idaho will have a timber production bias. Wildlife and range share much reduced positions, while fisheries and watersheds rate "walk-on" status. Forest recreation doesn't exist, apparently, because no time is allocated for it.

Forest resource students are understandably smug about this arrangement—about 85% of the lecture time is spent in their element. Range students, who were  $\frac{1}{4}$  of this year's class, vary between acceptance of, and anxiousness about this set-up. Rec students, nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the students, are less pleased. The needed balance to this class might occur if all departments participated in the development and presentation. Instead, one half of the college's departments regard wildland ecology as frivolous. Apparently forest succession is not important to fisheries students, nor is grassland ecology needed by wildlife majors, nor is fire management relevant to forest products majors. Or is it?

Why does Idaho insist that forestry majors study wildlife, range majors study fisheries and rec majors study forest production when none of the reverse is required? Does the breakdown of communication and the professional distrust between the various natural resource branches, like that evidenced in forest planning and agency offices, find its root in the separatist policies within universities like Idaho? It would seem that wildland ecology is the logical place for all departments to put their smoking pistols down and cooperate on mutual examination of ecology.

John Dirks, a junior in forestry, complained bitterly during the course, "This is my worst semester yet." Many were in similar positions. But Dirks, like Don Moniak, a range junior, told me later that the semester turned out to be among his best. There is some truth to the notion that adversity brings out uncommon effort. Still, rather than make Fall Camp an institution, or worse, go back to Summer Camp, the majority of "survivors" felt that an *improved* Fall Camp was the way to go.

In private discussions, evaluations, and a group session, the students provided dozens of ideas to improve the class. One preferred plan left it in its identical time slot with additional CFWR courses being accelerated and taught on Tuesdays and Thursdays later in the semester after ecology is completed. This frees a student from seeking too many credits in other courses concurrent with the six-week ecology course. The other plan, more sweeping, and practiced in Montana, is the creation of an entire fall program of CFWR classes running complementary with and after ecology. This has the added advantage of being freely based in McCall, Clark Fork, or Moscow without affecting a chemistry or an English class.

Take 24 students, one bold instructor, and his equally dauntless assistant, combine six weeks traveling Idaho's worst roads, add pressures of exams, families, and jobs, and blend it all to develop one fascinating, intense, exhausting learning experience. That was Fall Camp '83. It's not for everyone. If there is justice on earth, no one will go through it again like we did. With some careful planning and reworking of calendars, Fall Camp could become a superior experience highlighting a superior education.

*J. Casey Meredith is a junior in Range Management.*



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*Believe one who knows: you will find something more in woods than in books. Trees and stones will teach you that which you can never learn from masters.*

St. Bernard de Clairraux

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# Communicating Effectively

by Michael Frome

I was fascinated by Philip Habib when he spoke in Room 10 here last year. He was worldly and sophisticated, yet earthy, simple and direct. There was no mistaking what he had to say. He demonstrated competency in expressing a particular viewpoint and was well reasoned. Above all, perhaps, he showed himself to be balanced.

Habib began as a forester, a graduate of the University of Idaho, who went on to become a respected and renowned diplomat. How did he manage to do this?

He gave the answers to both questions during the course of his lecture and ensuing discussion. He said that while studying forestry he read widely beyond his field. Curious about the world, he had his head buried in books about all kinds of subjects. An English prof assigned a class to read two books during the course of the semester. Part-way through, Habib was asked how he was coming. He said he had already read thirty or forty books, and proved it. "You don't have to come to class," the professor told him. "We'll work together on the outside."

Habib had taken responsibility upon himself to exercise curiosity, to broaden his vistas, to pursue channels of independent self-education. He didn't deny the validity of classroom and textbook, but recognized the importance of reaching out and broadening his perspective to become a whole person.

I heard another interesting lecture in Room 10 last year, this given by Joe Hinson of the Idaho Forest Industry Council. Normally Joe and I would be on opposite sides of policy issues, but this doesn't mean I don't find him worth heeding or respecting. Following his talk he was asked, "What is the one quality young foresters ought to develop to prepare themselves for a career in this modern world?" "Communication," he responded without hesitancy. "They ought to learn to write effectively. They ought to learn to speak well."

Of course, they should. So should all natural resource professionals. Just as they should learn to operate a computer, the ability to communicate is an essential skill of this age.

I'm not promoting courses in communication. Like courses in anything, they help, but go just so far. I wouldn't be surprised if Philip Habib went through his academic career without a single communication course, yet he became one of the world's foremost communicators.

Communication derives a willingness to read, listen and practice. To read what? Well, a daily newspaper and occasionally the New York Times or something like it, as a means of keeping abreast of the big issues that affect all professions. And to listen to what? The other point of view, whatever it may be—not as a step to accepting it, but in order to clarify one's own position and to state it effectively.

Then there's practice. It's natural, I'd say, for people to cover weak points, rather than work to correct them. Someone with a bad knee will shift weight to the other side rather than exercise to strengthen it. I heard a park professional in Lewiston, Idaho laugh at the notion of improving his spelling. He was almost proud to be poor at it. He may have a job now, but there's a fellow who could face difficulty in getting another.

More important, the individual is more effective, more influential, through proper expression of his ideas in the English language. It's still the only language we use to communicate with in this country and it's a pretty darned good medium for those who get to know it.

There is really no escaping the need for communication and self-education. An individual may have the finest technical skill, but sometime along the way he or she must be able to write, speak, and listen, and will be judged by the ability to do so.

Journal writing is a wonderful way to begin communicating effectively. So is going to plays in live theatre, listening to the delivery of lines, and thinking in whole sentences. These are only for starters. There are other, perhaps better, ways that one can choose for himself in order to play a positive, professional role in society.

*Michael Frome is a visiting Associate Professor.*



# Pulp and Paper Education: A Cooperative Program With the University of Minnesota

by A.A. Moslemi

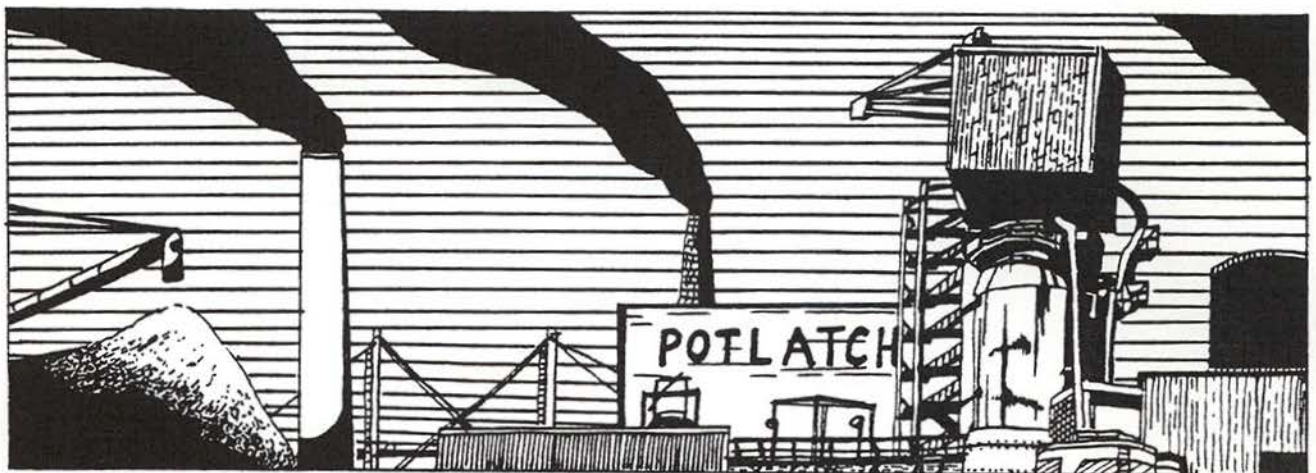
"If there is a will, there is a way." This time-honored quote is readily recognized by virtually everyone. However, not everyone would necessarily accept it, particularly when obstacles are gigantic. Consider this: offering an undergraduate degree at the University of Idaho in pulp and paper technology would cost an estimated one million dollars. These dollars would be needed for faculty, laboratory space and associated equipment. Those of you who have been following the plight of higher education in recent years can imagine how remote the possibility of such a development would be. Using another time-worn quote: "It would be like getting blood out of a turnip."

As impossible as this may be, we, in the Forest Products Department, believed it would be a worthwhile goal. It would open a remarkable option for sharp, young minds to enter an exciting field of high technology with enormous capital and human requirements--a bright future. The projected manpower requirements in the industry are significant with outstanding career possibilities in an increasingly international business. The United States is the low cost producer of pulp and paper with "highly productive forests, a desirable mix of species, an advanced industry and related infrastructure, and ready access to large domestic and international markets," quoting John Fery, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Boise Cascade, one of the largest pulp and

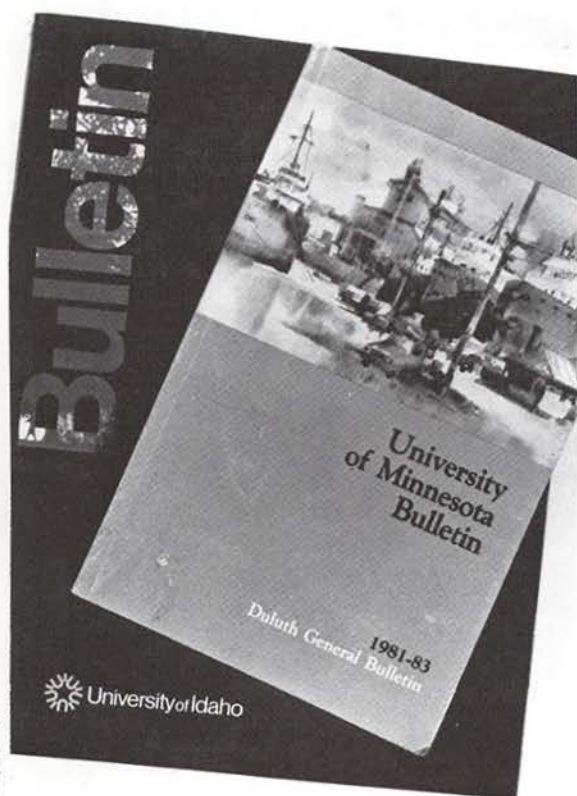
paper producers. Data Resources, Inc., projects that world demand for paper and paperboard will exceed 100 million metric tons by the year 2000. In 1982, the production was about half that amount. An equally bullish forecast pertains to printing and writing papers, and coated and uncoated papers.

Modern handling of goods also requires proper packaging. As economies grow, the demand for properly designed and low cost packaging will grow. This is particularly true as other nations catch up with the west and the demand increases for goods on the international scene. Paper and paperboard are hard to beat because they are adequate for the job and are cost-effective. Yes, paper will be a growing commodity in the electronic age which is already upon us in full force and expected to continue for the remainder of this century and possibly beyond. It is also conceivable that a growing chemical industry will continue to be associated with pulp production.

Pulp and paper technology has now become so sophisticated that enormous capital is necessary in modernizing existing plants and establishing new ones. Also expensive is the establishment of new educational programs which would provide quality teaching in the key areas important to this new technology. Upon careful assessment of the program requirements, however, we determined that courses needed for this type of major during the first three years were already being offered by the Forest







Products Department, and a number of other departments within the University of Idaho. What was missing, of course, was the critical lecture and laboratory courses which are specific to the pulp and paper field. The million dollar question then, was where can we get access to such courses for students desiring to enter this field?

After a careful search of the various universities offering pulp and paper technology, we identified the University of Minnesota for a variety of reasons. It is a major university with a quality program in pulp and paper technology. Also, the program is offered in the Forest Products Department at the University of Minnesota.

Before any cooperative arrangements could be worked out, however, another key question had to be answered: What do we have to offer to the University of Minnesota in return for accommodating Idaho students? At this stage, a preliminary meeting was held between Dr. John Haygreen of the University of Minnesota and myself to determine if a two-way cooperation could be worked out. We did not have to search very far! During this meeting, which took place in June 1983, we determined that a two-way cooperative effort was a real possibility because the University of Minnesota desired to establish a harvesting technology program (logging engineering)

which was already being offered as an emphasis area in Idaho. It was then determined that the first three years of the needed courses for that type of major are also already in existence at Minnesota.

This brought the puzzle together; the pulp and paper technology students at Idaho would transfer to the University of Minnesota upon completion of their junior year. Their senior year would be spent at that institution. In a parallel fashion, the harvesting technology students at the University of Minnesota would transfer to Idaho upon completion of their junior year. Their senior year would be spent at Idaho taking specialized courses in harvesting technology. Pulp and paper students would return to Idaho upon successful completion of the required courses to graduate from the University of Idaho. A similar arrangement would apply to Minnesota harvesting students.

The primary beneficiaries of this cooperation are the students at both institutions: they will be able to enter a timely field with a substantial career potential. In addition, in the process of attending two major universities during their undergraduate studies, they will be enriched by exposing themselves to different cultural environments, courses, and teachers. If proven successful, as we fully expect, it will be a model of cooperation among the elements of high education. It will be a cost-effective program combining the resources of two major institutions to offer programs where neither institution could do it alone.

The program requirements in the pulp and paper technology are not easy. The program is designed for the motivated student who is academically strong. The reward: getting involved in a dynamic and growing field, an exciting educational program, and an enriching cooperative effort.

We are bullish on this program! I am more than ever convinced that if there is a will there is a way!

*Dr. Moslemi is Head of the Forest Products Department.*




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*To accomplish great things, we must not only act but also dream, not only plan but also believe.*

Anatole France

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# A Road For A Growing Forest

by Al Strong and Harry Lee

As of August 1983, a gravel road runs from one end of the West Hatter Creek Unit of the UI Experimental Forest to the other. It is the result of an effort that began in 1979 involving Experimental Forest staff, U of I students, staff and faculty, state legislators, forest industry personnel, and private landowners. "The Road" is over five miles long and provides access to 2000 acres of the Experimental Forest, only 17 miles from Moscow.

Access is an important part of the development of any forest, for any purpose, but construction of high quality roads is expensive and careful planning is needed. Planning for a forest-wide transportation system for the Experimental Forest began in 1979. A primary goal was to develop at least one all weather road in each of the four units of the forest. Flat Creek and Big Meadow Creek already had two good roads each, so the more undeveloped East and West Hatter Creek Units received priority.

Work on the West Hatter Creek Road began in the spring of 1981 when the Forest Products Department introduced a course called "Low Volume Forest Roads." As a class project, students were to design a road through the West Hatter Creek Unit of the Forest. With contour maps, aerial photos, compasses, and French curves, the class went to work. Feasibility, cost, future logging plans, and environmental and visual impacts would all figure in on the final result. As the road project developed, the students learned that their ideas were to become reality.

Work on funding for the road began even before the students started their work. Mr. John Fery, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive of Boise Cascade Corporation, spearheaded a fundraising drive in the forest industry. Though times were tough, industry gave generously. The Idaho Legislature, through a special appropriation, provided the remaining funds required, and when the "Roads" class finished, the work had only just begun.

Four separate easements over private and industry-owned land had to be negotiated, some final changes in location made, and contract specifications drawn up before bidding for the job could begin.

Musselman Construction of Orofino, Idaho won the contract and work began in October 1982. Construction started from both ends with three Cats and backhoe. First the merchantable timber was removed, then the brush was piled, and then the road bed was shaped. By December, when weather forced a halt, ninety percent of the work was done.

In June, when the remainder of the work was finished, the next phase of the project began. Cliff Lathan of Moscow won the contract for placing some 8000 tons of crushed basalt on the road. Wet summer weather hampered the project but by the end of August, rocking was complete.

When school opened for the fall semester, the new road was ready for use. It is an especially important asset for educational purposes because it almost cuts in half the distance a class needs to travel to use the Experimental Forest as an outdoor laboratory.



Al Strong



Al Strong

Already many classes have taken advantage of the proximity of West Hatter Creek. "Forest Pathology" students had an opportunity to see first hand the interrelationships between pathogens in a forest stand and in a log deck. Students in "Prescribed Burning" classes participated in burning the logged areas for site preparation. "Engineering and Harvesting" students laid out harvest plans, and a new "Low Volume Roads" class designed spur roads and additional access roads. Even Washington State University architecture students got into the act by designing and building a series of primitive huts out of natural materials for cross-country skiers.

Besides providing access for classes, and giving students more opportunities for field work, the road is important in many other ways. Management cannot begin until access has been gained. So far, four harvest units have been completed in West Hatter Creek and more harvests are scheduled in the immediate future. In addition, several research projects are in progress, and recreational opportunities for the public have been enhanced.

Although the Experimental Forest road network is far from complete, the West Hatter Creek Road is a significant beginning. Only through the efforts of students, faculty, legislators, industry, and private individuals does the road exist today; and only through the continued cooperation of these groups will new roads be built to further enhance the use and development of the University of Idaho Experimental Forest.

*Al Strong is Assistant Forest Manager of the Experimental Forest and Harry Lee is a professor in the Forest Products Department.*



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# The Perfect Prelude

by Joe Glatz

The weekend before the First National Wilderness Management Workshop, I had the opportunity to participate in a pre-workshop backpack trip to the Eagle Cap Wilderness in northeast Oregon. Claire Rausch, Drew Hermann, and myself were the sherpas—I mean leaders—of a group of 14 people which included USFS district rangers, BLM wilderness specialists, interested environmentalists, and the environmental editor of the Chicago Tribune, Casey Bukro. Actually, Casey almost didn't make it. He arrived in Moscow on Friday night and his luggage somehow ended up in Grand Rapids, Michigan! To start our trip the next morning, we made a stop in Lewiston, Idaho and outfitted Casey to the tune of \$366. United Airlines supposedly picked up the tab and definitely regretted the whole mess.

Due to this late start, our first day on the trail took us just five miles into the Eagle Cap to Billy Jones Creek. A drizzling rain fell as we made camp and hungrily ate a meal of chili and bread. Around the campfire that night each member of the group reintroduced himself and traded philosophies on wilderness and the various reasons why we were all there. Mack Prichard of the Tennessee Conservation Department produced a list of his favorite nature quotes, which was passed around. Some quotes were read aloud and a certain calm fell over us. Deep seeded feelings about wilderness were spoken and I felt as if I was witnessing a religious experience. It definitely was not your typical campfire discussion and it left me with a tremendously good feeling knowing that many of the group had similar experiences and attitudes about wilderness.



That night a downpour pelted our campsite and I quickly learned that our tent was pitched directly in line with the runoff. There's nothing quite like waking up to a wet sleeping bag and wet hiking boots! A dense fog hung over us during breakfast, but it didn't seem to dampen the enthusiasm of the crew. Bits of sunshine periodically broke through the clouds that day and afforded us a spectacular view of a high peak called the Matterhorn. It was a long, hard hike to our next campsite at Horseshoe Lake in the Lakes Basin area. Being very hungry and tired, it was rather disheartening to reach the lake and discover that the level ground was posted as off limits to camping due to extreme human impact. The Eagle Cap Wilderness has experienced much



overuse in the past and it has become necessary to restrict camping to allow trampled areas to revegetate. This is especially true around the lakeshores which traditionally receive heavy use. With not much additional effort, though, we located a large flat area higher up from the lake which gave us an unobstructed view of the Eagle Cap itself.

Snow gently fell as we awoke the next morning. The light dusting of white on this early October day reminded us that we were at 8000 feet in a subalpine environment. Plenty of coffee, hot chocolate, and oatmeal was consumed to fuel us for the 10 mile hike out. For me, leaving is probably the hardest thing about being in the backcountry. The mind just begins to forget about the trivial things of every-

day living and has settled into a relaxed and carefree feeling when suddenly it's time to return home. Experiencing wilderness and nature is psychologically uplifting and John Muir said it best when he stated: "Everybody needs beauty as well as bread, places to play in and pray in, where Nature may heal and cheer and give strength to body and soul alike."

Overall, this backpack trip was much more than just a break from school. The Eagle Cap Wilderness is beautiful in the early fall with the tamaracks turning a brilliant yellow and the crowds of summer gone. One of the most rewarding aspects of the trip, however, was having the opportunity to talk with the various wilderness specialists and managers. Many were visiting a western wilderness for the first time and pointed out how the Eagle Cap differed from eastern wilderness areas. Impacts and overcrowding are apparently even greater concerns of the eastern managers. These problems and others would be discussed at the First National Wilderness Management Workshop when we returned to Moscow. It certainly had been a fitting prelude to have spent the days preceding the conference in a backcountry area.

Joe Glatz is a senior in Wildland Recreation Management.



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"Our job is growing. Help us all breathe a little easier. Write for information on what you can do."

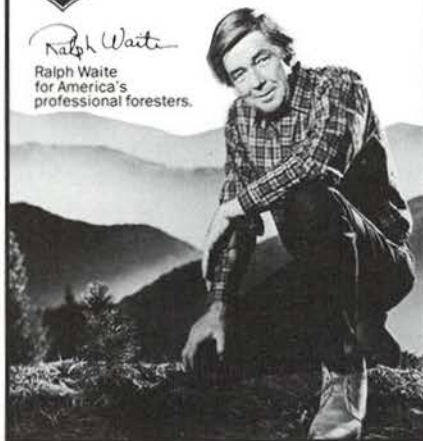


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# Taking Care of What We've Got

by Linda Merigliano

The First National Wilderness Management Workshop held October 11-13, 1983 at the University of Idaho attracted over 400 individuals involved in natural resources. Its success went beyond anyone's wildest expectations, blossoming into the second largest conference ever held at the university.

In 1964 Congress established the National Wilderness Preservation System through passage of the Wilderness Act. Since that time 80 million acres have been designated as wilderness, but designation does not necessarily insure that the area will remain pristine. Increasing demands on wilderness lands have made it difficult for managers to find a balance between use and preservation.

This workshop did not address the value or allocation of wilderness lands, but rather focused on the future—on "taking care of what we've got." Participants came from many federal and state land agencies, industry, commercial enterprises, and environmental groups to discuss the critical issues and techniques of wilderness management.



The idea for the workshop arose out of a challenge from the U.S. Forest Service Chief R. Max Peterson to Michael Frome, noted environmental writer. The workshop became a reality when Michael Frome accepted a teaching position at the University of Idaho and then teamed up with Dr. Ed Krump and Dr. Bill McLaughlin in the Department of Wildland Recreation Management. The Wilderness Research Center agreed to sponsor the workshop and the stage was set. The organizers worked closely with the federal land agencies to develop a program that would focus on critical management issues. Principal topics included fire management, wildlife, citizen participation, resolving conflicts with commodity uses, wil-



derness in the East and Alaska, research updates, and position statements on wilderness management from each agency.

Speakers included some of the most influential people presently guiding wilderness policy including Sen. James McClure, Chairman of the Senate committee on Energy and Natural Resources; R. Max Peterson, Chief of the U.S. Forest Service; Russell Dickenson, Director of the National Park Service; James Cason, Special Assistant to the Director of the Bureau of Land Management; and Robert Jantzen, Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

While these speakers highlighted the workshop and stimulated discussion, the real emphasis was on the working group sessions. These groups provided an opportunity for decision-makers, field managers, members of industry and interest groups, to meet together for the first time and discuss how issues affect people and the wilderness resource. More importantly, ideas for management action addressing these issues and concerns were generated by this wide array of participants. Over 1000 issues were discussed, among which were conflicts with approved



commodity uses in wilderness, providing buffers, maintaining wilderness values, managing user impacts and public education.

Perhaps the proudest moment of the workshop, for the organizers, was the student involvement. In the hectic weeks preceding the workshop, students dealt with the details as organizers realized the attendance would be twice what was expected. Students were also able to get some participants off on the right foot through pre-workshop trips to the Selway-Bitterroot and Eagle Cap Wilderness Areas. For the three workshop days, students from the Universities of Idaho and Montana became instant professional staff, acting as facilitators in group sessions, working behind the scenes to keep the workshop running smoothly, and setting up an evening information mart where participants were able to share innovative ideas from their particular areas. One University of Idaho alumnus said it was great to see students participating in real problem solving and wished he had had a similar opportunity for such contacts when he was at the university.

Ultimately, the success of the workshop could result in the improved management of wilderness areas with renewed enthusiasm and dedication. However, even if this doesn't happen, the exceptionally large turnout and the many people who were willing to spend their own time and money to attend, indicated a commitment to wilderness management which hopefully will do much to achieve Frome's goal of "elevating the role of wilderness in the administration of public lands."

In a very real sense the workshop was a beginning. Instead of resulting only in a set of proceedings to sit on a shelf, Max Peterson concluded the workshop by calling for the formation of an interagency committee to develop a National Wilderness Management Action Program. The University of Idaho was chosen to lead the development of the program. A steering committee, with representatives from the federal land agencies, industry, and citizen groups, has concentrated its efforts on five broad topics--public education, carrying capacity, training of managers, inter and intra agency coordination, and management techniques. Specific actions have been recommended to solve the most pressing issues. These recommendations will form the basis of the action program which will be reviewed by all participants. With hard work and cooperation, the Program will be ready in August and will be adopted by the U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The success of the First National Wilderness Management Workshop and the commitment to follow through on the work begun has kindled a hope that the goal of the Wilderness Act will be upheld—"to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness."

*Linda Merigliano is a graduate student in Wildland Recreation Management.*



# They're Still A Loggin' the School Forest

by Harold Osborne



Harold Osborne

Two young loggers were overheard one night in a local tavern. One said to the other, "My daddy left me a million dollars when he passed on and I'm going to log till it's all gone." Certainly, logging is expensive, but the students of the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences (FWR) are gaining valuable "hands on" experience as loggers on the School Forest. Under the guidance of experienced personnel, students have been cutting timber on the forest since 1972. During this period, U of I crews (sometimes known as IOU Logging Co.) have harvested some 20 million board feet of "smart logs," a term coined by the gyppo truckers who haul the University timber to local sawmills.

Most folks outside the University do not know the College of FWR has a 7158 acre School Forest, let alone the fact that they allow inexperienced students to cut down trees and drive skidders. The forested land, acquired during the early 30's mainly through gifts from forest industry, lies on the north and east slopes of the Moscow Mountain Range, 12 miles northeast of Moscow. Cut over in the early 20's for the high value western white pine, western larch and yellow-bellied ponderosa pine, volumes have been accumulating on the stump over the years. Current annual growth is estimated to be 2.4 million board feet with a standing inventory of 70 million board feet.

In 1971 Frank Pitkin, longtime professor and forest nursery manager, took on the additional responsibility of forest manager. He then began a program that is unique among "professional" forestry schools.

Frank got together some used logging equipment, bought a few chain saws, and the student logging operation was underway. Taking advantage of the highs and riding through the lows of timber market fluctuation, he was able to purchase new equipment, begin the development of the long needed road system, and teach some foresters how to "walk in the woods." Pit, as he was affectionately called, provided many a greenhorn the opportunity to become a logger. The on-the-ground operation was directed by logging superintendent Bob Reggear and assisted by George Pitkin (no relation to Frank). Bob taught the falling and machine operation while George hammered out the bent saw bars, looked after the details of fuel and parts, and gave fatherly advice gained from his many years in the woods.

Thirteen years after its inception by Pit, timber harvest still goes on. Each year, six to eight upper division and graduate students, many with a forestry degree in hand, are hired to work for a period of three to seven months. Competition for the jobs has been keen with up to 30 applicants in some years. Students today, under the direction of logging superintendent



Greg Bassler, assistant forest manager Al Strong, and forest manager, Harold Osborne, lay out timber sales, mark the trees, and plan roads and skid trails. Sales are on an annual basis with the local mills engaging in competitive bidding for the sawlogs. The logs are sold in roadside decks and landings with hauling the responsibility of the purchaser. The student loggers work an eight hour day with travel on their own time. This means leaving Moscow at 6:00 A.M. and returning at 4:30 P.M. Starting pay is \$5.00/hour. That is not much for a logger you say; well, they are not much of a logger yet.

The fact is, we are not training loggers, we are training resource managers—foresters. After several months of falling and bucking timber, skidder and cat operations, and setting chokers under the Idaho jammer, foresters from the College of FWR have a better idea of what it takes to remove the shelterwood overstory or to commercially thin a stand without damaging the residual crop trees. But logging is not all these students do. There is prescribed burning each fall and tree planting each spring. If the weather is too wet to log, culvert basins get shoveled out, fences get repaired, and the silvicultural prescriptions, burn plans and other necessary paperwork is attended to.

Given the million dollars it takes to get going in the logging business, the School Forest has spent a considerable sum on equipment. Current inventory consists of a John Deere 550 crawler dozer, a Clark 667 rubber tired skidder, a shop built rubber mounted 2 drum Idaho jammer and a Caterpillar Model 12 road grader. Other equipment includes two 4X4 pickups, a 4X4 carryall, a 1-ton 4X4 service truck with welder, tools and compressor, a dozen chain saws, a 200 gallon fire pumper and a 1951 Chevy water truck. A dozer suitable for road construction work is badly needed as the road development plan for the forest is well underway. (See "A ROAD FOR A GROWING FOREST" in this issue.) In addition to expenditures for equipment, forest revenues are used for equipment repair and maintenance, fuel and oil, salaries, workmans' compensation and other overhead expenses, site preparation, and seedling and planting needs. Remaining dollars are directed toward thinning and other intermediate stand treatments, special projects such as signing, and small research projects.

In spite of the high cost of equipment and the low production in the first months of each season, the operation has continued for 13 years. Injuries have occurred, the most serious a broken leg, the least, well, let's say a lot of band-aids have been used. Safety is the foremost concern. A buddy system is

used where one person always knows where the other is working. The equipment usually suffers more than the student. There are bent saw bars, an occasional crushed chainsaw and then there was the time in 1983 when the crew got to inspect the underside of the new crawler dozer without even bending over.

Through the years a lot of future resource managers (1978 to date) got their first taste of logging out on Moscow Mountain. The following is a list, hopefully complete, of those students and others who have made the College of FWR logging crew a success. Some worked for a short time, others a summer or a summer and a fall and still others may be eligible for university retirement. Those listed for several seasons were brought back to help train the new crew and lend continuity to the program.



Harold Osborne

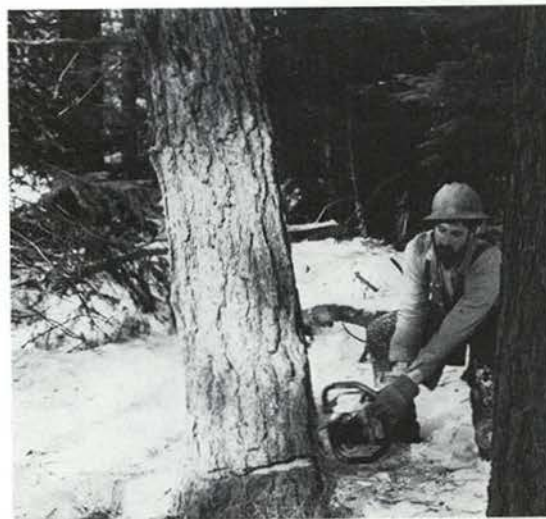
#### MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Deters, Merrill (Doc)	Forest Manager	1940-1971
Aulerich, Ed	Forest Manager	1971
Pitkin, Frank (Pit)	Forest Manager	1971-1979
Osborne, Harold L.	Forest Manager	1979-pres.
	Asst. For. Man.	1978
Pitkin, George	Asst. Log. Sup.	1971-1979
Reggear, Robert (Bob)	Logging Sup.	1972-1980
Reggear, Bud	Logging Contr.	1971-1973
Strong, Allan E.	Asst. For. Man.	1981-pres.
	Asst. Log. Sup.	1980
Bassler, Greg (Jr.)	Logging Sup./For.	1980-pres.
Badgett, Virgil (Jake)	Logging Contr.	1974-1982

FWR STUDENTS WHO WORKED  
ON THE U OF I LOGGING CREW

NAME	YEAR(S) WORKED	DEG/MAJOR/YEAR
Alexson, Andy	1981	BS FOR RES 1982
Angell, Mike	1976	BS FOR RES 1978
Appelgren, Ross	1973	BS FOR RES 1975
Armbruster, Mark	1975	BS WILD FS 1979
Balka, Chris	1976	BS FOR RES 1979
Barbour, Scott	1978-79	BS FOR RES 1980
Bartlett, Terry	1978-79	BS FOR RES 1980
Bassler, Greg	1980	BS FOR RES 1980 MS FORPRO IN PRO
Bender, Gary	1980	BS FOR RES 1980 BS FORPROD 1980
Bennett, Jim R.	1976	BS FOR RES 1977
Bibby, Alan	1974	BS FOR RES 1975
Bills, Chuck	1980	BS FOR RES 1982
Boling, Dave	1978	BS FOR RES
Boucher, Joe	1980-83	BS FOR RES 1980 MS FOR RES 1983
Boyce, Robbin	1983	MS FOR RES/PROG
Broekemeir, Dave	1978	BS FOR RES 1980
Capps, Dave	1972	FOR RES
Carias, Fausto	1980	FORPROD
Castaneda, Froylan	1983	PHD FORPRO/PROG
Clampitt, Alan	1977	BS FOR RES 1977
Clausen, Leon	1981	BS FOR RES 1982
Dell, Malcolm	1978	BS FOR RES 1979 MBA BUS 1983
Dewald, Dan	1978	BS WILDREC 1981
Dewoody, Sorrells	1977	BS FOR RES 1978
Fabricius, Jon	1982-84	BS FOR RES 1982 MS FORPRO/PROG
Fallon, Rob	1980	BS FORPROD 1980
Fields, Matt	1975	BS FOR RES 1975
Fitzgerald, Steve	1983	MS FOR RES 1983
Fries, Don	1977	BS FOR RES 1977
Furman, Richard	1974	BS FOR RES 1974
Getchius, Ray	1972-73	BS FOR RES 1974
Gregory, Mark	1972-74	BS WILDREC 1977
Grill, Charlie	1979-80	MS FOR RES 1980
Guernsey, Steve	1978	BS FOR RES 1978
Hall, Tom T.	1976	BS WOOD UT 1977
Hanson, Dave	1975	PHD WILDSC 1977
Heath, Mike	1983	BS FOR RES 1983
Hill, Wm. N. (Bill)	1979-83	BS FOR RES 1981
Hoffman, John B.	1974	BS WOOD UT 1974
Howard, Dan	1982	BS FORPRO IN PRO
Huntley, Travis	1972	BS FOR RES 1974
Jeske, Jerry	1979-80	BS FOR RES 1980
Johnsen, John O.	1979	MS FOR RES 1982
Johnson, Thom	1980	BS FOR RES 1980
Johnston, Rod	1977	BS FOR RES 1978
Lackey, Glenn	1981	BS FOR RES 1981
Legoll, Doug	1973-77	BS FOR RES 1978
Little, Scott	1974-75	BS FOR RES 1980
Lohse, Gerald L.	1979-80	BS FOR RES 1979 MS FOR RES 1981
McCarthy, Ron	1975	BS WILD FS 1975 MS WILD FS/PROG
McDonnel, Mike	1979	BS FORPROD 1980
Moore, Terry	1974	BS FOR RES 1975
Mullen, Chris	1978	BS FOR RES 1978
Munkittrick, Mark	1976	BS FOR RES 1977
Rahrer, Carson	1972-73	BS WILD FS 1976
Reynolds, Chris	1979-80	BS FOR RES 1980
Reynolds, R. David	1982	BS FOR RES/PROG
Richards, Tom	1980-83	BS FOR RES 1980
Russell, John	1976	BS FOR RES 1977
Ryan, Mike	1978	BS FOR RES 1978

Sanders, Mike	1983	BS FOR RES/PROG
Simpson, Bart	1977-80	MS FOR RES 1981
Slowikowski, Jim	1977	BS WILDREC 1980
Smith, Steve	1977	BS FOR RES 1978
Spicer, Jim	1979-80	BS FOR RES 1980 MS FOR RES 1982
Spidahl, Rod	1974	FOR RES
Stage, Morgan	1981	BS FOR RES 1982 MS FORPRO IN
Stinson, Ken	1982-83	BS FOR RES 1983 MS FOR RES/PROG
Strong, Al	1978-79	BS FOR RES 1979 MS FORPRO IN PRO
Sturdy, Carl	1979	MS FOR RES 1979
Teasdale, Gregg	1976-79	BS FOR RES 1979
Wagner, Guy	1978-79	BS FOR RES 1978 MS FOR RES/PROG
Wetmore, Ron	1974-75	BS FOR RES 1975



Harold Osborne

Since 1971 many changes have taken place on the School Forest. The forest will continue to be developed as a working forest where the education, research, and demonstration functions of the College of FWR can be carried out. Receipts from timber harvests will help pay the way to meet these objectives. "State of the art" practices will continue and forestry students in the College of FWR will get an education that goes beyond books.

*Harold Osborne is manager of the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Science Experimental Forest.*

**Editors Note:** The College would appreciate hearing of the whereabouts of individuals who have worked on the Experimental Forest. Send any information to Harold Osborne in care of the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Science, Moscow, ID 83843.



# Natural Resources Week 1983

by Dan LaBossiere

Natural Resources Week, held during the third week of April, is an annual event sponsored by the Student Affairs Council of the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences. The event's purpose is twofold; to provide an open house opportunity for visitors to the College and an occasion for students and professors from all majors in the college to get together for some extra-curricular activities in an informal atmosphere.

The theme of Natural Resources Week 1983 was "Land Use Planning" a reflection of the current planning process instituted on U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management land in Idaho. Numerous speakers and presentations were scheduled focusing on the myriad of aspects involved in the planning process. Experts from all of the various fields testified as to the effects of land use policy options on specific resources. These points of view express the separate, and often conflicting nature, of land use decision making processes. Natural Resources Week offered us the opportunity to see how the planning process is achieved by the various agencies.

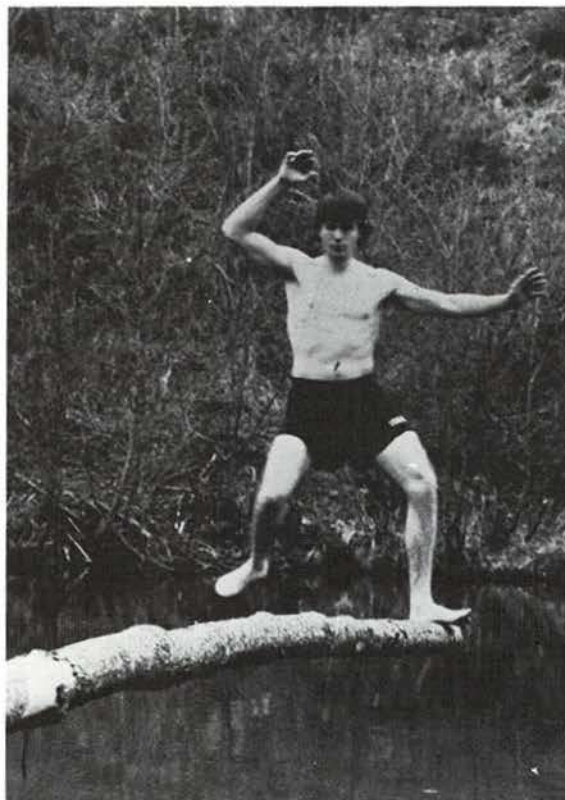
The lectures, presentations, and displays were open to the general public. It is a significant purpose of Natural Resources Week to spread the word to that segment of the public who are unaware of our profession and its goals and accomplishments. Many people in Idaho, and the nation as a whole, take natural resources for granted, particularly public lands. It is our responsibility to convey to them the importance, and tremendous complication, involved with resource management. One of the ways this was accomplished was through tour sessions given to high school and junior high school students. The ultimate goal of these tours was to help these students better understand the multiple opportunities in resource management.

Natural Resources Week culminates in a college wide barbecue and outdoor events day on Saturday. The barbecue is always a huge success and 1983's was no exception. Close to 500 people attended, with professors and students chipping in on the cooking, set-up, and clean up chores. Huge quantities of food, including some of our delicious homegrown Palouse barbecued lentils, were consumed. In addition, we

of the College of FWR again did our part to support the barley, hops, and malt growers of this country, and proved we cannot be outdone! The picnic over the years has spawned a number of regular events, ranging from the grueling Mud Run to the equally grueling cigar smoking contest. The range department, through sheer force of will, proved victorious in the college tug-of-war. Other regular events included the crosscut saw competition, limber pole event, and many volleyball games.

The tradition of Natural Resources Week continues into 1984, with this year's theme being "A glance backward as we approach our 75th Anniversary." As we look forward to our college's anniversary it is apparent that Natural Resources Week is one of those things that makes us something special.

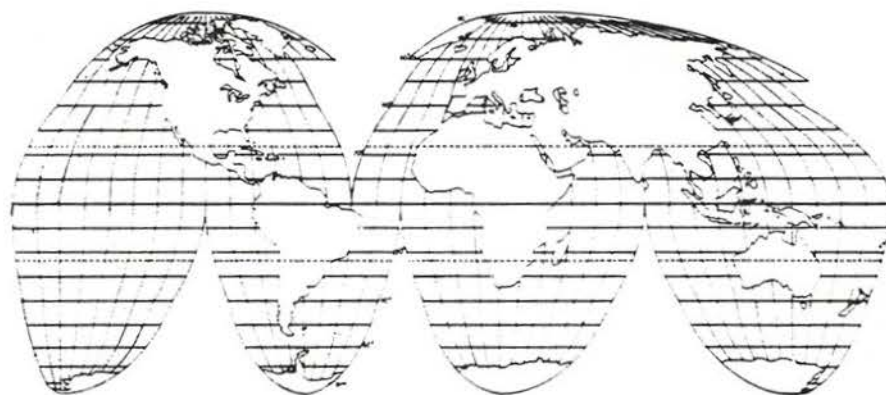
*Dan LaBossiere is a senior in Range Resources and Forest Resources.*



*Michaela Touhey*

# The College's Role in International Education, Research, and Development

by Marilyn R. Sargent



*"In an infant country such as ours, we must depend for improvement on the science of other countries, long established, possessing better means and more advanced than we are. To prohibit us from the benefit of foreign light is to confine us to long darkness."*  
—Thomas Jefferson (1820)

Many people question why we, as Americans, should concern ourselves with the development of poorer countries around the world; not realizing perhaps, that our country, too, was once faced with difficulties similar to those now faced by a multitude of nations in Africa, Latin America, and Asia. Fortunately we have been blessed with an abundance of resources vital for our development.

The problem concerning poorer countries is centered in their rapidly growing populations. In 1950, the world's population was slightly under two and a half billion and by 1975 it reached over four billion. Sixteen years from now it will reach six billion. This growth is expected to continue until the twenty-second century, when the world population is projected to level off at ten billion.

More land will have to be put to the plow to ensure future food sufficiency for this rapidly expanding population, much of it in the form of slash and burn agriculture. Currently swidden, or slash and burn agriculture in the tropical regions of the world, strips forests covering an area the size of Oregon each year as farmers attempt to produce enough food.

This primitive form of agriculture is better suited to a small population and longer fallow periods than is now commonly practiced.

Forty percent of the world's population depends on wood as a primary source of energy, further straining the earth's forest resources. Many of the food staples consumed in developing countries require prolonged boiling (over a wood fire) before they are fit to eat. The wood situation in some countries has become so severe that armed clashes have occurred and the courts have had to intervene to determine tree-ownership rights.

Destruction of forested watersheds by intensive cultivation of steep slopes and excessive grazing has led to the erosion of topsoil, disruption of stream flow, periodic flooding and increased sedimentation of reservoirs and dams. All of these factors are severely detrimental to agricultural productivity.

Although our faculty has been engaged in international work for 20 years, our international program really began to flourish in 1980 when the College of Forestry was awarded a \$500,000 matching grant by the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) to strengthen the faculty's ability to participate in development projects worldwide. As a result of this strengthening program, we have begun to see a flowering of activities as faculty have become involved in resource issues in developing countries. The following describes some of those activities.

## INDIA

Under an agreement between the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the University of Idaho, three faculty members in the College of Forestry will be rotating assignments between the university and the USAID Mission in New Delhi, India. Dr. Charles Hatch, former Associate Dean for Research, is currently in India where he will be overseeing forestry resource projects until 1985 when he will be replaced by Dr. Lee Medema, Associate Professor of Forest Resources. When Dr. Medema returns to the university after two years in India, Dr. George Belt, Associate Dean for Research, and Director of International Programs, who initially supervised the India social forestry projects for USAID may return to New Delhi for a second two year assignment. USAID hopes to draw upon the latest scientific expertise in the university community under this program in an effort to solve a variety of management and resource issues faced by its overseas missions.

## WORLD LAND USE PLANNING

Dr. Jo Ellen Force will again teach a special course this summer to resource specialists from developing countries on "Land Use Planning in Natural Resource Management." The course is sponsored by U.S. Department of Agriculture and USAID and emphasizes the importance of, and techniques used in, understanding the social, cultural, physical, and biological environments in the land area for which a plan is developed.

## LESOTHO

Dr. David Bryant spent a month in the Kingdom of Lesotho in southern Africa teaching a course in range resources management and improvement to 45 district range technical officers and extension agents. Topics covered included ruminant nutrition, basic range ecology, monitoring techniques, live animal evaluation, grazing systems and management planning. Two high government officials from Lesotho are currently studying for M.S. degrees in Range Resources in the college.

## HONDURAS

Professor Fred Johnson manages a project entitled: "A Classification of the Upland Pine Forests of Central Honduras for Site Quality and Productivity." The objectives of this project are to develop a site quality classification system which can readily be applied by Honduran foresters to the multiple use management of the pine forests of central Honduras and to train Honduran personnel in aspects of research administration, project design, field sampling, data analysis, and implementation of results.

A second project is managed by Dr. A.A. Moslemi. It concerns the bonding of portland cement with Honduran woods which can be used for structural materials. Working in conjunction with scientists from the Honduran forestry school and research center, faculty members from the Forest Products department hope to be able to jointly develop low-cost particleboard for use in houses and other structures in Honduras.



George Belt



Fred Johnson

## GAMBIA

Dr. Mike Falter spent two months in Gambia in West Africa investigating the environmental impact of four proposed upstream storage reservoirs on the Gambia River and one downstream anti-salinity barrage. Since fish provide a major source of protein in the Gambians' diet, anything that disrupts the ecosystem of the river could have a detrimental impact on the supply of this protein source. Dr. Falter has been invited back to West Africa to conduct a second phase of this evaluation.

## LIGNIFIED BIOMASS

Dr. Milena Stoszek, financed by USAID, is investigating ways of removing lignin from wood. The remaining cellulose from this upgraded waste can then be used for animal feed. Currently, most forest wastes are burned or discarded. If this process can be refined to become economically efficient, it can go a long way towards using wastes, particularly in less developed countries where fodder is frequently in short supply.

## PORTUGAL

Dr. Steven Bunting is working with the Government of Portugal on the use of prescribed burning as a tool to control wildfires. Forest stands which have not been burned or cut for many years have developed understories of flammable shrubs up to two meters. These tall shrubs increase the fire hazard and are not useful as forage for cattle. The forage quality of these areas increase following prescribed burns. Prescribed fire is also being conducted on non-forested communities to improve forage production and quality for domestic animals.

## PHILIPPINES

The National Dendro-thermal Program of the Philippine government is developing wood fired steam power plants and associated tree farms.

A private consulting firm, Hodam and Associates, Inc. (HAI) has been contracted to provide various kinds of technical assistance to the project. Two University of Idaho College of Forestry faculty members, Dr. James Moore and Dr. James Goudie, are working as consultants for HAI. Their task is to produce wood biomass yield projection systems for the energy plantations of *Leucaena* situated near each power plant. The yield predictions will be used in future plantation management.

There are a number of other interesting activities that the college hopes to become involved in. If all these possibilities come to pass, we could be sending faculty members to countries such as Kenya, Tanzania, Upper Volta, India, the Philippines, Pakistan, Costa Rica, and Korea on a variety of natural resource projects.

The benefits of this type of involvement can be far reaching; particularly when faculty members return home and pass on their lessons of overseas development in the courses they teach. Through weekly Strengthening Grant seminars open to all faculty and students we will educate the next generation of resource managers. Over time we hope to do our part in shedding the light of science and technology that Thomas Jefferson described as so vital to development.

*Marilyn R. Sargent is the Assistant Director of the International Forestry Program.*



# Nagpur Sojourn

by George Belt

The car windows were closed against the desiccating wind. With the temperature above 100 degrees, the air could do little in the way of cooling; its primary effect was to dehydrate us even more. Raj Lal, who sat with me in the rear seat of the small vehicle, was a good conversationalist, and had been using his considerable skill for more than 2 hours. Lal, a graduate of Dehra Dun, the Indian Forestry College, also had an interest in international trade, the legacy of his graduate training in economics at Yale. He was currently serving as an analyst in the Inspector General of Forestry's (IGF) Office in New Delhi, and was well qualified to discuss the finer points of India's economic development problems.

"You know the most important difference between your country and mine?" he had asked. Since arriving in New Delhi, I had been briefed and even done a little historical reading on my own. I knew for example that India had 800 million people, about three times the population of the U.S., that the Indian sub-continent had about a third as much land area as the U.S., and that the per capita income was less than \$200, as compared with a similar statistic of approximately \$8000 in the U.S. I also thought of the problems of unemployment that prevailed, the health problems that persist, and the discrimination associated with caste, tribal status, religion and sex.

Finally I replied noting the vast difference in natural resources availability between our respective countries, the population difference, and the impacts of the industrial revolution and rapid gains in agricultural productivity in the short 22 years of our existence as a non-colonial power. Lal conceded all these points. "Actually, the most important difference is opportunity," he asserted. "In India there is too little incentive." He talked with great conviction for some time on this subject. I knew Lal and his family probably could have resided in some more developed country. Lal had chosen to remain.

When his fervor diminished I managed to switch the discussion to our immediate surroundings which were new and interesting to me. Nagpur was a tourist center located near the famous Ajanta and Elora caves created so many centuries ago by Buddhist and Jain monks. The area was forested and had a variety of wildlife. "This jungle was the setting for several of Kipling's stories." Lal remarked "And the best oranges in India are grown here." I had noted the

orange groves around the airport as we landed but was more intrigued with the "jungle" through which we were now passing. These were hardly the wet tropical forests I had considered to be jungle from my exposure to Tarzan's "jungle" exploits as presented by Hollywood. Yet this arid region, complete with tigers, monkeys, elephants and barking deer, was indeed a setting appropriate to Kim and The Jungle Books.

We passed a temporary forest nursery identified only now by the empty shallow trenches in which the seedlings in poly-bags were previously grown. This was obviously the source of teak seedlings for the plantation I had seen several kilometers back. A few minutes later we passed an abandoned charcoal operation. Only the mounds of soil used to cover the 12-foot diameter piles of wood, some residual ash, a clearing and the remains of an abandoned wood and mud hut remained.



George Belt

The Sikh driver pushed his royal blue turban forward revealing his long hair pulled from the nape of his neck to a knot on top. He scratched luxuriously as he continued to ply his trade. Lal and I relaxed into the well cushioned rear seats, acknowledged the strain of a long day, and withdrew to private thoughts. I had spent a busy morning at my job at the Embassy in New Delhi before meeting Lal at Palam airport for our flight south to Nagpur. Under contract to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) as Forestry Advisor for more than a year, my family and I had learned to enjoy India.

Work with the USAID mission personnel had been a stimulating experience despite the pressure created by an intensive 9-month effort to design a technical assistance, "Social Forestry," project for the State of Madhya Pradesh (MP). As one AID wag had said, the only real problems had been "their government and ours." This was especially true of the villagers of MP, who were both interested and supportive.

Representing 80 percent of the 50 million state population, they had immediate need for firewood, fodder, and timber for housing and bullock carts which were to be produced in the panchvan (village forests). The problem in negotiation had been convincing the Indian Forest Service (IFS) personnel that their strategy had to meaningfully involve villagers who were foregoing the use of government owned grazing and forest lands which they had traditionally used as commons.

The IFS which had in fact evolved the term social forestry, was advocating involvement in a manner which gave the villagers little assurance that produce from the plantations or even use of the land would eventually revert back to village control. In fact for several months, I had questioned whether the primary goal of the IFS was to develop an extension program for firewood production or rather to build a larger organization and stop the encroachment of land-hungry villagers on forest preserves. Lal and other senior MP IFS cadre had put this concern out of my mind as I became convinced of their personal integrity and professional commitment. The long hours of travel together with many detailed discussions had served to assure me that our goals were similar, only the means were in question.



George Bell

This trip made at Lal's suggestion, was to introduce me to IFS personnel in the Maharashtra cadre with whom I would work to design the Maharashtra Social Forestry Project, my next assignment. However just prior to leaving, the mission director called me in and asked that I obtain information on a "Food For Work" program operated by the IFS in Maharashtra where food was provided in lieu of wages for forest workers. This was not a USAID program, but the mission had been asked to review it since U.S. monies were involved through a U.S. based charitable organization. On the plane Lal had assured me both objectives could be accomplished.

When we deplaned into the intense dry heat of the crowded Nagpur airport, the usual large welcoming party was there. Lal, representing the IGF, an IFS official, and I, representing USAID and a substantial \$30 million dollar U.S. financial commitment, were potentially in for the VIP treatment. This on previous occasions had involved gifts, garlands, incense, and sari-clad young ladies with various organic concoctions to smear on the forehead to thwart bad spirits. In one instance a baghwan (holymen) with a towel, the purpose of which was never clear, was included. Such greeting could stimulate one's ego, particularly that of a westerner unfamiliar with Indian customs. Indians, despite their behavior in crowds and queues, are a warm, hospitable people and given to pomp and circumstance on occasion. Fortunately this was not such an occasion and our reception party of seven was satisfied with introductions and handshakes all around, a few welcoming words, and pledges of successful cooperation. After taking tea, as is customary, the welcoming party piled into their jeep leaving Lal and I the comparative luxury of the small sedan for our drive to the IFS resthouse.

The headlights picked up the entrance station as an obviously sleepy chowkider (guard) not in his Khaki uniform, but a desheveled white Khadi-cloth dohti (diaper-like pants), opened the gate in response to the Sikh driver's demand. As the car rolled by, the chowkidar peered to see who was in the official vehicle—Lal waved eloquently. The resthouse was situated on a knoll overlooking a small tank (irrigation pond); it was constructed of lime, soil and timbers with high ceilings against the heat in colonial tradition, and I must admit a welcome sight. "The Maharaja has provided for us." Lal smiled as he leaned forward and said something to the driver in Hindi that I didn't hear.

Apparently the resthouse had once been the Maharaja's hunting lodge. The Sikh nodded and drove to the front door which was filled with an



immense uniformed body who was later introduced as Mr. Subramanan, the local Conservator of Forests. It was dark and I could see little as we were assigned to our rooms; the resthouse was without electricity (a not too unusual circumstance as I was aware) so we were given candles.

As I disrobed for a long anticipated shower, a forest guard, complete with Khaki uniform, beret and Sam Brown-style belt, entered and handed me my favorite soft drink: Limca. He grinned and said like a character in some British comedy, "with Mr. Lal's compliments." A few minutes later, as I splashed the water from bucket to body using the plastic cup provided for the purpose, I realized that I would probably have to "shower" several times during the night. If the power remained off, the life-saving ceiling fan above my bed would be useless.

Fortunately my room was on the ground level and had a slab marble floor. If necessary, I'd give up the safety of my mosquito netted charpoy (rope bed and mattress) and sleep on the floor where the marble and ground beneath would serve as a heat-sink. After all, I took my malarial suppressant religiously every Sunday and sleep was necessary. On the bright side, the Maharaja had provided a western-style "sit-down" toilet, even if it was the provincial model with foot steps molded into the bowl lip so one could lift the seat and have a place to squat if that was the preferred position. And real toilet tissue was available. . . on request naturally!

Dinner was at ten. Several IFS staff had arrived and were to join us for the meal. Lal introduced them as we had a quick drink on the veranda before dinner.

Shankar, Subramanan's deputy was amusing the group with the tale of a local bus driver who had the misfortune to collide with a sacred cow. The passengers had mauled the driver and as Shankar laughingly said "Now the miscreant is absconding." The group was amused, but the situation was far too common throughout India to create real mirth.

Mr. Subramanan who was to be our guide tomorrow was an outgoing person, self assured, and confident that the teak regeneration and management systems for which he was responsible would meet our approval. Wagging his head from side-to-side in the traditional indication of affirmation he said, "You will see some of our better plantations tomorrow. We're using the grain and oil provided by the "Food For Work" program to help the tribals (non-hindu forest dwelling people), and improve the average stocking in the working circle." Subramanan continued extolling the virtues of the program in his district for some time. Shankar, the deputy conservator, shifted the conversation to the proposed USAID social forestry project and the opportunity it might provide for professional advancement for IFS cadre. The meal of buttered chicken, boiled cauliflower, onion and tomato salad, chapattis, dal, and coffee was completed by 11:30. Subramanan offered pan (beetle-nut) the customary after-dinner "Indian chewing-gum." No one accepted.

There was no electricity; it was a long hot night memorable only for the barking deer which came to drink at the tank at dawn.

*George Belt is the director of International Forestry Programs.*



**DIAMOND INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION**  
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# Faculty Changes

by Kathy Reese

Dr. Don Hanley, former Extension Forester and Asst. Professor of Forest Resources, has left to take a position with the Washington State Extension Service. Dr. Hanley is based in Seattle, Washington and holds faculty status at the University of Washington and Washington State University. Dr. Ronald Mahoney, a graduate of our College has replaced Dr. Hanley as Extension Forester.

Dr. Charles Hatch, Professor of Forest Resources and Associate Dean/Research, has become the first member of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Joint Career Corps. As such, Dr. Hatch will be spending approximately two years with USAID in New Delhi, India before returning to UI. Dr. George H. Belt is the Associate Dean/Research, as well as the Director of International Forestry Programs for the college.

Dr. James R. Fazio is now Associate Dean for Academics, replacing Arland Hofstrand, who had been acting in that capacity since Ernie Ables became head of the Fish and Wildlife Department. Dr. Fazio was previously head of the Wildland Recreation Management Department, and is also heavily involved in the Continuing Education functions of the college.

Mr. Hofstrand will continue to act as Asst. Associate Dean, helping Dr. Fazio primarily with student matters. Dr. William J. McLaughlin is the new head of the Wildland Recreation Management Department.

Dr. Kerry P. Reese, Visiting Asst. Professor of Wildlife Resource, replaces Dr. Oz Garton, who is on sabbatical. Dr. Reese received his B.S. from Indiana University of Pennsylvania, his M.S. from Clemson, and his Ph.D. from Utah State. He was previously employed at Utah State.

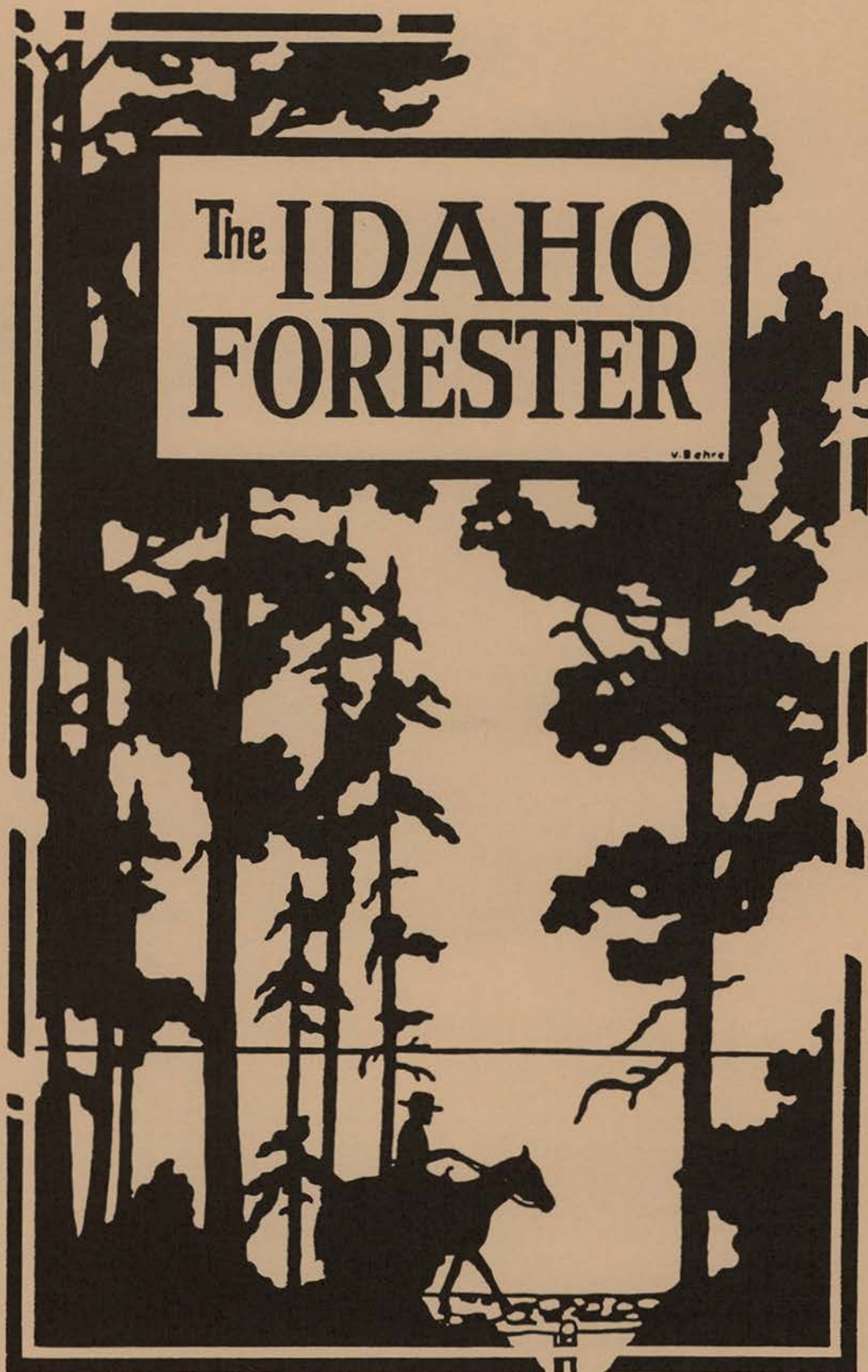
Dr. Alton G. Campbell is a new Asst. Professor in Forest Products. Dr. Campbell received his B.S. from North Carolina, his M.S. from Duke, and Ph.D. from North Carolina State University. Dr. Campbell's specialty is wood chemistry, and he is also acting as college safety officer.

Dr. Ron Robberecht, Asst. Research Professor of Range Resources joined the faculty in December, 1983. Dr. Robberecht is a graduate of California State University, San Diego, and Utah State University. Before coming to UI, Dr. Robberecht was Asst. Research Professor at the San Diego State University Systems Ecology Research Group.



Joe Glatz

# History



COVER 1922 - 1937

# Seventy-five Years in Review: The College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences

by Kathleen Geier-Hayes

In 1984, the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences is celebrating 75 years of development and growth. The growth of the College throughout its lifetime resembles the growth of a forest conifer from a tiny seed to a mature tree. In the seedling stage the program required much nurturing, but soon the sapling stage was achieved and the program began to grow faster. During the pole stage, growth slowed until at last, the mature stage was reached.

## The Seedling Stage: 1909-1917

The seed was planted when Charles Shattuck, a member of both the College of Agriculture and the College of Letters and Science, developed a forestry program (now called Forest Resources) for UI in 1909. His program was the second program in the western U.S., following Washington State University by only two years. With one room in Morrill Hall, an assistant Irvin Cook, and eleven students, a Department of Forestry was established in the College of Letters and Science. In 1910, a school nursery was planted on 12 acres southwest of the school. Shattuck was interested in testing trees that could be used successfully for windbreaks and other purposes. Eventually, a program was launched to supply applicants within the state with trees from the school nursery. The nursery is now the arboretum, named after Shattuck to honor his work.

President Theodore Roosevelt (April 10, 1911) planted a Colorado blue spruce, President William Taft (October 4, 1911) planted a Port Orford-cedar, and Vice President Thomas Marshall (November 17, 1917) planted a red oak on the lawn of the Administration Building southeast of the main entrance. These three trees which form a triangle near the building, focused national attention on the fledgling forestry program, and apprised those within the administration who had thought forestry a passing fad, that it was here to stay. The first graduate from the Department of Forestry was Lloyd A. Fenn, a transfer student from the College of Mines, who graduated in 1911.

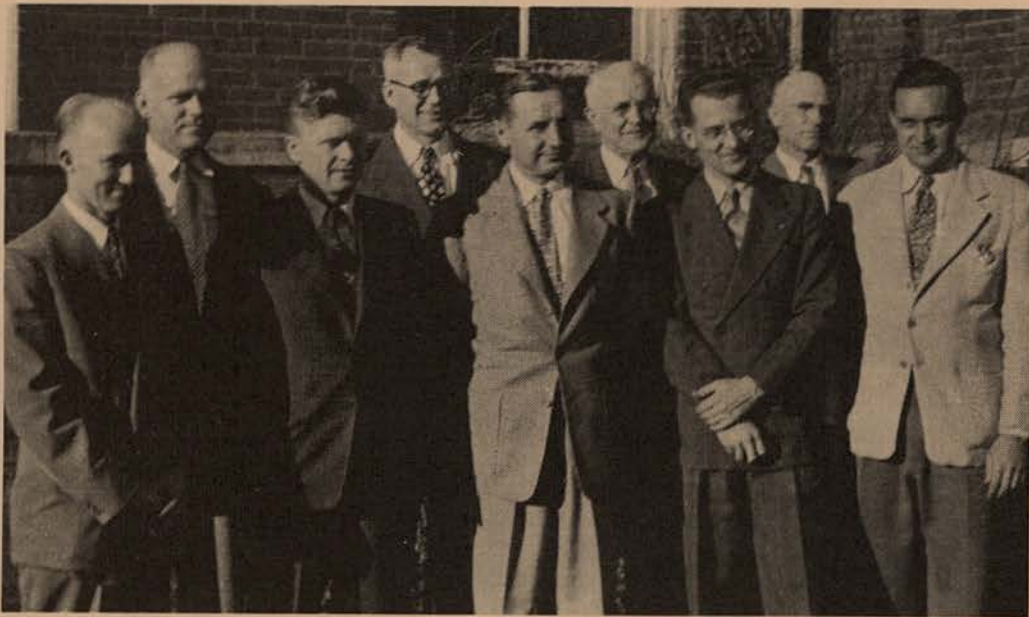
In 1914, Charles Shattuck became Dean of the College of Letters and Science. During that year, the forerunner of the wood utilization program (Forest Products) began. Range management was added in 1917, the same year as Shattuck stepped down as Dean. During Shattuck's tenure, the Department of Forestry awarded 15 bachelor of science and one master of science degrees.

## The Sapling Stage- 1917-1953

Francis Miller succeeded Shattuck as Dean of the College of Letters and Science. When Miller took over, the Department of Forestry was awarded the title of School of Forestry. The new School of Forestry was comprised of four faculty members and forty students.



Lloyd A. Fenn



*Front row, left to right: Lee Sharp (Range), Vernon Burlison (Extension Forestry), Ernest Wohletz (Dean), Ken Hungerford (Wildlife), Everett Ellis (Forest Products), Back Row: Thomas Buchanan (Forest Pathology), Merrill Deters (Forest Resources), Dwight Jeffers (Dean), Paul Dalke (Wildlife).*

Through the efforts of the forestry faculty, a Memorial Grove was established on the slope south of the Administration Building during 1919 to honor UI students who had died in World War I. The grove consisted of a mixture of red oak, and Norway, Engelmann, and Colorado spruces.

The Experimental Forest was established in 1932 when the Forest Development Company of Lewiston (Potlatch Corp.) donated 3646 acres on the northeast side of Moscow Mountain. Other donations from the Forest Development Company, private donations, a purchase, and a trade brought the acreage to the present 7100. Before the donations, students gained experience using sections of state and Forest Service land. The Experimental Forest was used for research, but very little timber was sold until 1972. After 1972, students were directly involved in harvesting and forest operations.

Miller died in 1934. During Miller's term as Dean, the School of Forestry expanded into 20 rooms on the third and fourth floors of Morrill Hall and the School awarded 141 bachelor of science and 23 master of science degrees. After Miller's death R.E. McArdle took over, but served for only one year. Dwight S. Jeffers replaced McArdle, who went on to become Chief of the U.S. Forest Service. Under Jeffers, the Forestry, Wildlife and Range Experiment Station was established.

The first summer camp was contemplated for 1938. Until then, students gained field experience

on all day field trips to Moscow Mountain. Since the School had few reliable vehicles, many field trips consisted of day long hikes. The School of Forestry planned to use the Big Meadow C.C.C. camp for living quarters, and the newly acquired forested lands for field experience, but the plans disintegrated under the pressure of married students who did not want to leave their families all summer. The first summer camp was then held a year later using Willis Sweet dorm for living quarters and Moscow Mountain for field trips. Summer camp was moved to Payette Lake near McCall, Idaho a year later, where it was held until 1983.

The degree program in wildlife was added in 1942. In 1947, the Idaho Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit was established. The unit began as a cooperative effort between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Idaho Fish and Game Department, the Wildlife Management Institute, and the School of Forestry to conduct research on wildlife.

During 1951 the degree program in fisheries began, and the School of Forestry became the College of Forestry. Two years later D.S. Jeffers was replaced by Ernest Wohletz, who was the first person to have been a member of the school faculty before becoming Dean. During the period administered by McArdle and Jeffers, 818 bachelor of science and 60 master of science degrees were granted.

### The Pole Stage: 1953-1971

Under Wohletz, the doctoral program began in 1959. In 1963, Barbara Rupers, with a degree in wood chemistry, became the first woman to graduate from the forestry program. Also that year, the words "wildlife and range" were added to the title of the College of Forestry to describe the diversity of the College. The following year the Idaho Cooperative Fisheries Unit was established. It was also during 1964 that the administration realized that Morrill Hall could no longer contain the quickly expanding College, and plans were made for a new building. The legislature appropriated 1.8 million dollars toward the construction of a new building in 1967, and construction began two years later.

Wohletz stepped down as Dean in 1971, replaced by the present Dean, John H. Ehrenreich. During Wohletz's tenure, the faculty grew from 10 to 32, and 903 bachelor of science, 183 master of science, and 29 doctorate degrees were granted.

### The Mature Stage: 1971-present

The College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range moved into their new 3.8 million dollar building in 1972. The College added the Wildland Recreation Management Program two years later, bringing the total number of undergraduate degrees to six. Six years later the College organized into six small departments to represent each undergraduate degree: Forest Resources (established 1909), Forest Products (1914), Range Resources (1917), Wildlife (1942) and Fishery Resources (1951), and Wildland Recreation Management (1974).

Even though the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences has reached the mature stage in its development, there is no sign of decline or senescence in its future. Shattuck has created an immortal "tree" from the seed he planted in 1909. The College should continue to grow steadily, reaching even greater prominence in the future.

*Kathleen Geier-Hayes is a graduate student in Forest Resources.*



# A History of the Department of Forest Resources

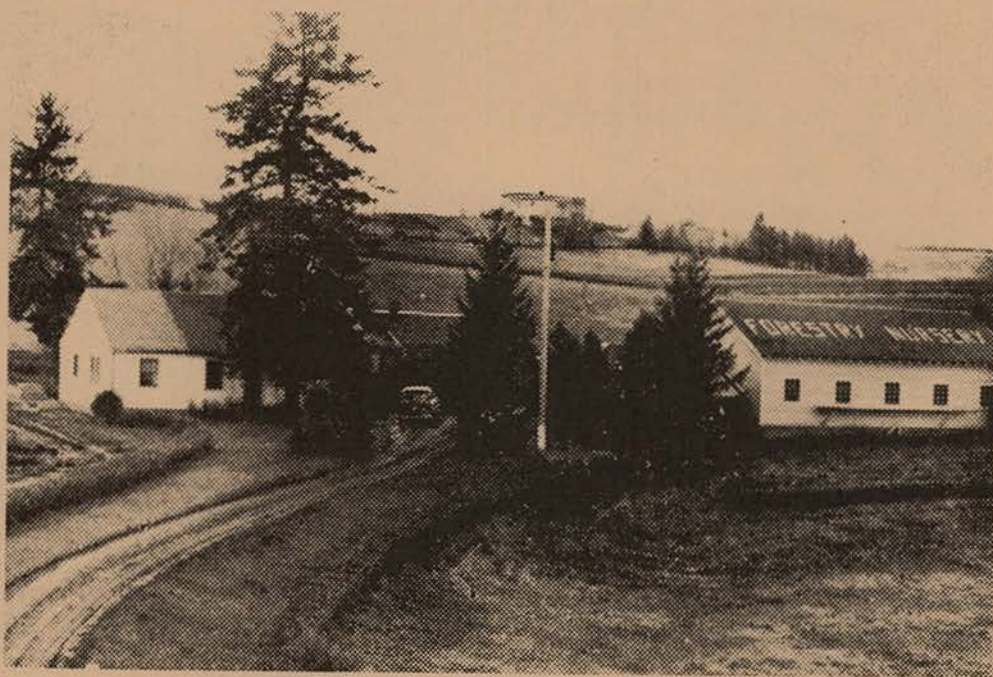
by David L. Adams and John A. Schenk

A single forestry course, initiated in 1909 with an enrollment of 11 students, marked the beginning of forestry education at the University of Idaho. The faculty of this newly created Department of Forestry in the College of Letters and Science consisted of Dr. C.W. Shattuck and his assistant Irwin W. Cook. The department occupied the upper floor of Morrill Hall, with the main office housed in a small room at the east end of the hall. Although the new course of study was first considered by some as nothing more than a passing fad, the department soon gained a nationwide status in the rapidly growing forestry profession. It was elevated administratively to the School of Forestry in 1917 and the College of Forestry in 1953.

The university arboretum was established in 1910, "for the purpose of growing forest and shade trees on an experimental basis." The forest nursery also was established in the same year to provide planting stock for private land owners. The first crop was distributed in 1913. The extension forestry program was initiated in 1927 with the addition of A.M. Saunders as Extension Forester.

There was no summer camp in the early years. Field experience was acquired by the students during extended field trips to nearby forested areas. An electric train was used occasionally to transport students to forests near Potlatch and Bovill, but most of the field trips were by "shanks mare." A few all day hikes were taken to Moscow Mountain, leaving at 6:00 a.m. After a hard day of cruising, often in several inches of snow, the group was faced with a long walk home. These day long excursions frequently covered 20 miles and spawned such expressions as, "stay with the prof even if it takes the hide off." A common belief was that the arduous field trips, including one from Potlatch over Moscow Mountain in snow, were used to determine whether or not a student was "forester material."

The first Forester's Banquet was held in 1917, and the annual Forestry Barbecue was initiated May, 1924. As in current barbecues, students competed in such events as tobacco spitting, pole climbing, single and double bucking, chopping, axe throwing, and egg throwing. Another social tradition, the Forester's Ball, had its start in 1926 at the Blue Bucket Inn.





Decorations of small trees and branches covered every part of the room, except the floor of course, where the boot-clad stalwarts strutted with their dates.

The first formal summer camp was held in 1939. The 26 students were housed in Willis Sweet Hall on the Moscow campus, and traveled by truck to the University Forest (created in 1932 on land donated by the present Potlatch Corporation) and other field locations. The camp on Payette Lake near McCall, Idaho was inaugurated in 1940, with a course schedule of Forest Measurements and Wildland Ecology that remained until budgetary restraints forced the closure of the camp in 1983. Large undergraduate enrollments forced the offering of two concurrent camps at Moscow and McCall during the summers of 1977 through 1979.

The state legislature established the Forestry, Wildlife and Range Experiment Station in 1939. The purpose of the station, then, as now, is "to institute and conduct investigations in problems of forest, wildlife, fisheries, and range within the state and to disseminate to the public information so obtained."

In 1963 the College of Forestry became the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences with Forestry (Forest Resources) as an academic option within the college. Continued growth resulted in the formation in 1973 of separate "para-departments" called "Academic Programs" under the direction of program chairmen. Dr. D.L. Adams served as the first chairman of the Forest Resources program. At that time, there were 184 forestry students, and the forestry faculty was comprised of 11 members. The formal change from a Forest Resources program to the present Department of Forest Resources occurred in 1979-80, and reflected the administrative

necessity for autonomy of the current five academic programs.

The mid-thirties was a period of increasing enrollment, with 373 undergraduates by 1937, a level not again equaled until the 1970's. There were about ten faculty members during that period.

Fueled by the environmental movement and high demand for forest products, department enrollment increased rapidly during the early and mid-1970's, peaking at 206 in 1978, with a faculty of 22. Research activities of the faculty and an expanded graduate enrollment (85 in 1983-84) generated substantial funding support resulting in the gradual addition of research associates and technicians to the professional staff.

As in the past, the forestry curricular program offered by the department is dynamic in structure and orientation, and responsive to changes in the profession and the needs of our graduates. Today, greater emphasis is placed on managerial skills than was in early years, but flexibility in career selection by our students is available through either of three curricular options: management, administration, or forest science.

Seventy-five years of innovative action and reaction has seen the fledgling forestry course of 1909 evolve into a comprehensive and respected forestry program encompassing 17 fields of professional expertise. A major challenge for the next 75 years is to match or surpass the truly outstanding record of achievements of the department in forestry education, research and service.

*David L. Adams is head of the Department of Forest Resources. John A. Schenk is a professor in Forest Entomology.*



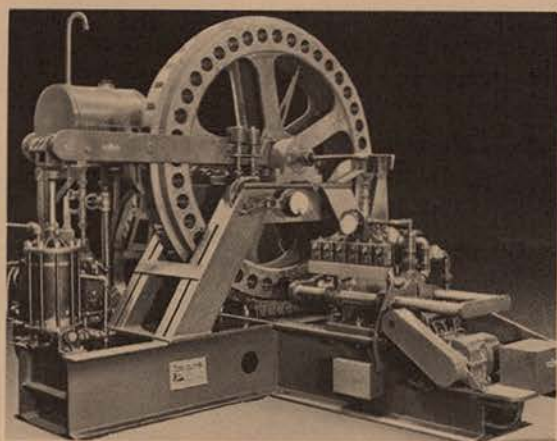


# Forest Products Department: Long History and Bright Future

by A. A. Moslemi

Course offerings in forest products date back at least 65 years. The undergraduate program began in the mid-nineteen thirties. Professors E.C. Jahn and Henry Schmitz designed the first curriculum at that time. Dr. Jahn was strong in wood chemistry and established a laboratory to evaluate paper properties, to characterize Idaho's fiber sources, and to illustrate aspects of papermaking technology. He was, in turn, followed by E.V. White, another wood chemist, who was joined just prior to World War II by a wood technologist, Dr. Phimster B. Proctor Jr. Dr. Everett L. Ellis joined the forest products group in 1949 and was later replaced by Dr. John Howe, who retired in 1979. Professor Arland Hofstrand, who continues to be on the faculty, joined the department in 1959.

The contribution of the Forest Products group to the total program of the College of Forestry has ever since been recognized as highly relevant. There has continually been an academic program in forest products since the mid-thirties, culminating into a full-fledged Department in 1981. Today, the Department with its eight faculty members is involved in a very significant effort to educate the young and not so young, push frontiers of knowledge, and provide the services desperately needed by industry.



Currently, the Department offers a series of educational emphasis areas which are designed to produce professionals for a technologically advanced industry. The undergraduate curriculum in Wood Science and Engineering trains the student to understand and be able to manage complex operations in such solid wood products as lumber, plywood, particleboard, and specialty products. The educational package here includes what it takes to work for a rewarding career; basic college courses, computer technology, wood technology, government involvement and regulations, business/economics courses, and personnel administration.

These basic educational components also apply to other professional emphasis areas: Forest Products Business Management and Marketing and Harvesting Technology. This is currently a hot employment area according to Carl Jansen, President of Search Northwest, a firm specializing in placement of professionals in the forest products industry.

The Harvesting Technology (Logging Engineering), is designed to produce a special breed of professionals: highly skilled individuals to fill the jobs in industry and government in this field. A blend of educational components earlier referred to are combined with forestry, engineering economy, the technology of cable logging, road construction, and forest tractor systems, to address the task of getting the wood biomass out consistent with environmental safeguards and economic necessity.

At the graduate level, in addition to the master of science and Ph.D. programs, the Department is planning to enter into a cooperative program with the College of Business and Economics. In this cooperative program the master's degree in Wood Technology or Harvesting Technology will be blended with the program requirements for an MBA to produce managers well equipped to begin a rewarding career which could lead to the top ranks of the industry.

The future is more exciting: a cooperative program in pulp and paper technology with the University of Minnesota is under consideration. A more detailed description of this program appears elsewhere in this issue. Furthermore, we are in the initial stages of discussion with the College of Art and Architecture regarding joint activities which could potentially be unique in the United States in producing a breed of architects who can effectively design with wood.



Research, of course, is also a major part of our mission. Some 23 different projects, ranging from the technology of effectively collecting forest residue, to new chemicals from wood will have regional and national impact. Some of our research involves international cooperation, as we are now working with scientists in Korea, Honduras, and Upper Volta under United States government grants. Brazil and the Peoples Republic of China have expressed a strong interest in a joint cooperation in research.

In whatever we do, the Idaho forest products industry remains our primary client. The welfare of this industry is our primary concern. The Department now has initiated a series of three workshop/conferences designed to continually upgrade this industry through continuing education opportunities. The workshop on Dry Kiln Operations is an intensive, hands on experience to teach the latest technology and the upgrading of existing practices. The conference on Inland Empire Forest Products Marketing intends to produce smart marketers; to explore offshore and domestic opportunities, and to effect change for the better. Finally, our annual Forest Engineering Conference deals with the logging community, small and large. It will benefit the gypo logger as well as the larger industry operations.

The series on Distinguished Lectures focuses on issues of current interest given by outstanding executives of the industry. Starting next fall, the Boise Cascade seminar, for the first time, will bring the top executives from that corporation to the campus in a methodical fashion to deliver lectures in a regular course in association with our faculty.

*Dr. Moslemi is head of the Forest Products Department.*

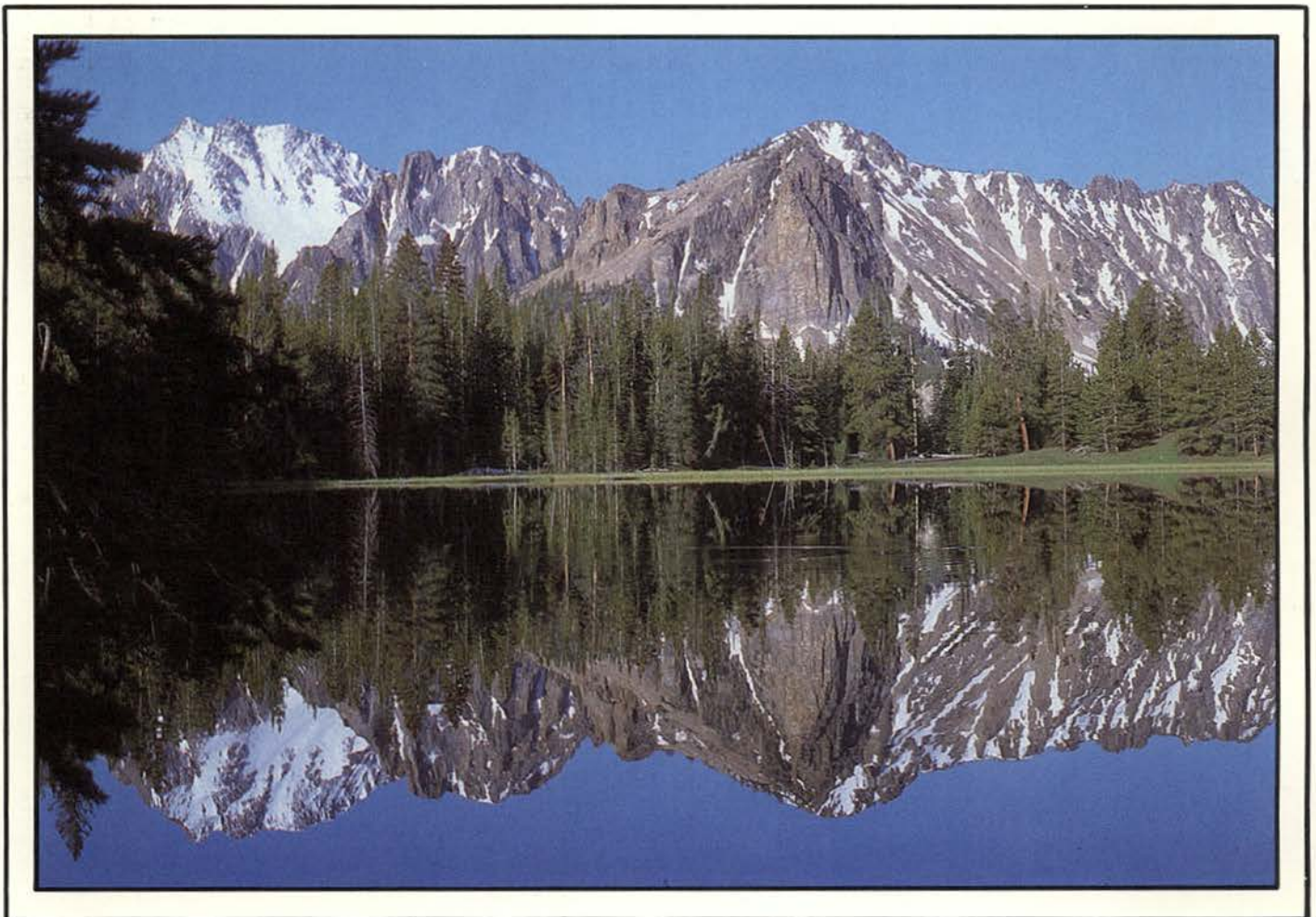


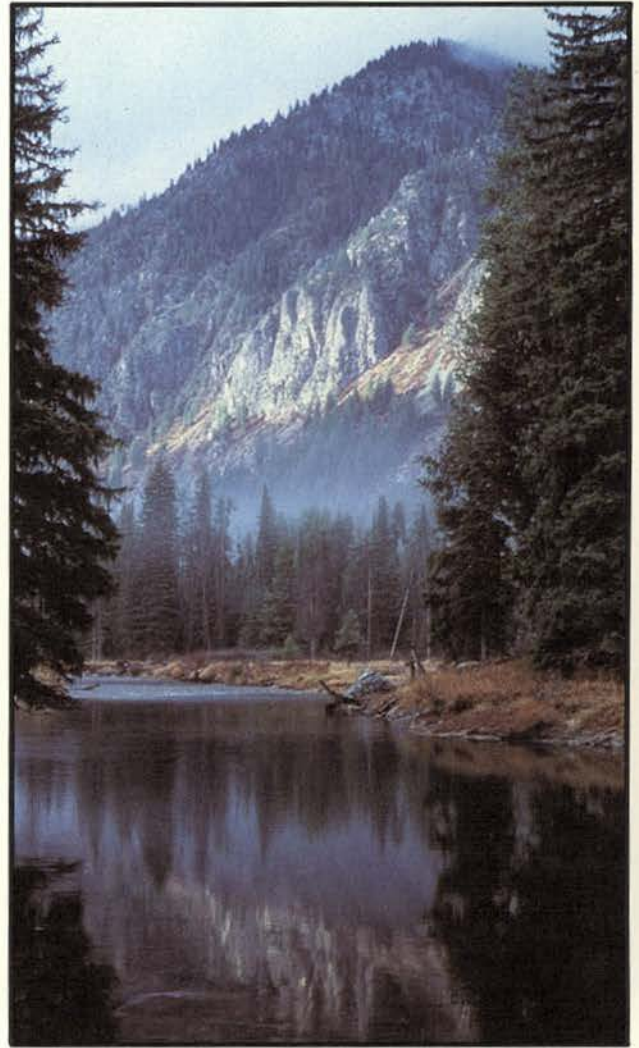
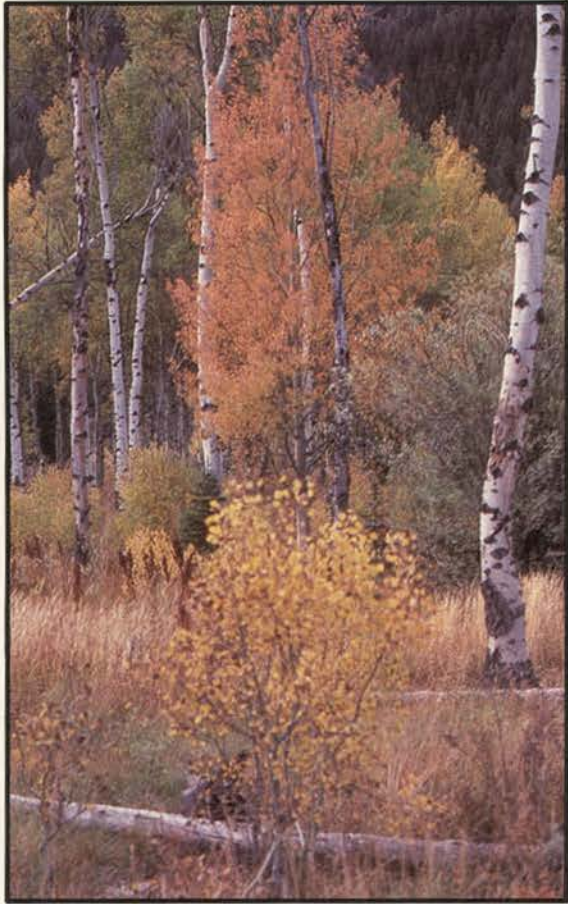




*We have not inherited the earth from our fathers,  
we are borrowing it from our children.*

Lester Brown





*You shall ask  
What good are dead leaves  
And I will tell you  
They nourish the earth.  
You shall ask  
What reason is there for winter  
And I will tell you  
To bring new leaves.  
You shall ask  
Why are the leaves so green  
And I will tell you  
Because they are rich with life.  
You shall ask  
Why must summer end  
And I will tell you  
So that the leaves can die.*

Nancy Wood





# Department of Range Resources History

by E.W. Tisdale

The first instruction dealing with range resources at the University of Idaho began in 1915 when two courses in "Grazing" were added to the offerings of the Forestry Department. In 1917 a curriculum in "Grazing" was set up in the newly designated School of Forestry. This program consisted of three planning courses, two called "Grazing" and one called "Range Management." Students planning to take the Grazing Assistant examination for entry into the Federal Service were also required to obtain two summers of experience in Range Reconnaissance.

This curriculum was aimed almost exclusively at preparing students for positions in the U.S. Forest Service, and was heavily loaded with forestry management subjects. Apart from the range courses, the only distinctive requirements were three courses in Animal Husbandry and in Soils.

The next major change came in 1941, when the Range Curriculum was reorganized to provide three options: Range Management, Range-Soil Conservation, and Range-Game Management. The range component of each option consisted of three regular courses and a one credit field trip, and a small portion of Summer Camp. This curriculum was designed to serve a broader range of land management organizations, including the Federal Grazing Service (later, the Bureau of Land Management), the Soil Conservation Service, and many state services.

During the earlier years, instructors specializing in range management were unavailable, and the courses were taught by staff trained in Forestry. Liter Spence, who taught the range courses in the early 1930's, was the first staff member to have experience and training in range. Since the present College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences was known as the School of Forestry in those days, all faculty had professorial ranks in Forestry. Likewise, regardless of major, all students received a B.S. or M.S. in Forestry.

In 1936 Raymond Becraft came on the staff as the first Professor of Range Management. Following Becraft's death in 1937, Vernon Young held this position until 1945, when he left to head the Range Department at Texas A & M College.

In the fall in 1947 the Range Staff was increased to two, with the appointment of E.W. Tisdale as Associate Professor and Charles Poulton as instructor. The new staff revised the curriculum in 1948. The options in Range-Soil Conservation and Range-Game Management were dropped, and the basic Range program was strengthened by adding one course at the undergraduate and two at the graduate level. More electives were also provided to allow students more choice in their programs. This curriculum has met the standards of both the Federal Civil Service and the Society for Range Management, and has continued with modifications to the present time. The main changes have been an addition of range courses, including Integrated Range Resource Management, Rangeland Ecology, Fire Ecology, and Range Rehabilitation, and courses in Computer Programming, Photo Interpretation, and Models in Resource Decisions.

Poulton left in 1949 for a position at Oregon State University and was succeeded by Lee Sharp, who has remained on the staff since that time. Pressure of work from an expanded teaching and research program, plus diversion of approximately half of Tisdale's time to the position of Associate Director of the FWR Experiment Station led to the appointment of a third staff member in 1954. This was Min Hironaka, who functioned strictly in a research capacity at first, but assumed full teaching and research status in 1964.

A period of major growth in staff started in the early 1970's. Dr. Bruce Godfrey was appointed jointly by the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences and the College of Agriculture as a resource economist in 1970. Richard S. White was appointed in January of 1972, to assume some of the teaching duties of Dr. Tisdale, as College administration took more of his time. With the departure of White at the end of June 1974 and the retirement of Dr. Tisdale in March of 1975, two positions became vacant. Dr. John Mitchell and Dr. Ken Sanders were appointed in August of 1975 to fill these vacant positions. Jim Kingery joined the staff in June of 1977 filling the position vacated by Bruce Godfrey

who left for a position at Utah State University. Dr. Steve Bunting joined the Range Resources faculty in August of 1978 as a range fire ecologist.

With the resignation of Dr. Mitchell in January of 1981 and the transfer of Dr. Ken Sanders to Twin Falls in January of 1980 as the Range Extension Specialist, the Department was operating with two less faculty members than it had in 1980.

In 1979 the FWR College was organized into Departments, and Lee Sharp, who had been Chairman of the Range Program since 1974, became the first head of the Department of Range Resources. In 1982, Dave Bryant, formerly of the University of Arizona, was appointed as Department Head, freeing Sharp for teaching and a major role in range extension in the state. The latest addition is Dr. Ron Robberecht, who joined the staff in December, 1983, as Research Ecophysiologicalist.

Research played no part in the range program in the earlier years, and even by 1939 it was limited to a single project on forest grazing in northern Idaho. Beginning in 1947, greater emphasis was given to research and a graduate program; and a state-wide research effort developed. Major areas of investigation included the ecology and control of range weeds, and evaluation of range rehabilitation methods.

Research on management of reseeded rangelands has centered on the Point Springs Field Station in south-central Idaho where studies have continued since their start in 1955. Another long-term effort has concerned the ecology and productivity of sagebrush-grass ranges, started in 1952 and still continued in certain phases, including classification of habitat types for the sagebrush region of Idaho.

More recent areas of investigation have included the use of fire as a range management tool, improved methods for determining range condition and trend, forest grazing in northern Idaho, and ecology of the grasslands of the Snake and Salmon River system.

Activity overseas represents a relatively new but growing area of activity. Evaluation of range resources and problems in the Middle East, North and East Africa, and Guatemala (Tisdale) have been followed more recently by studies in Portugal (Bunting), and Lesotho (Bryant).

Involvement in the Society for Range Management has been strong since this international group was formed in 1948. One faculty member is a charter member and another has been a member since 1948. All faculty members have served in various ways in the Parent Society and the Idaho Chapter. Tisdale was SRM President in 1957; a Fellow of the Society, and both he and Lee Sharp have received Outstanding Service Awards. Tisdale, Sharp and Sanders have received the Idaho Section's President's Award, and Hironaka the prestigious Top Hand Award. Contributions by graduates of the Range program have been noteworthy also; for example, the first President of the Society and three of the last four Society Presidents have been Idaho graduates.

In the Service area, much has been accomplished in working with Idaho ranchers through the grazing studies at Point Springs, and the Stewardship program at Challis, and grazing workshops and short courses. Sharp has been particularly active in this area, and Sanders is now on full-time extension work, and located in southern Idaho.

The current staff, with strengths in a wide variety of range-related specialties, and combining a good mix of older and younger faculty, is well positioned to serve the Range Resources area in coming years.

*Ed Tisdale is a member of the Range Resources*





# History of Fish and Wildlife Education at the University of Idaho

by Ernest D. Ables

In a 1983 communication to the Wildlife Society Bulletin Professor Emeritus Paul Dalke challenged the University of Wisconsin's claim as the first institution in the United States to formalize a faculty position in wildlife. Professor Dalke pointed out that at the University of Michigan two wildlife faculty were present as early as 1927, two years before Aldo Leopold's lecture series at Wisconsin in 1929. These two Michigan faculty were formally appointed in 1929, four years before Leopold was appointed to the chair of game management at the University of Wisconsin. Implicit in this discussion is that wildlife education was not available in a United States institution of higher education before events at Wisconsin and Michigan.

Now I don't wish to cast aspersions on claims made for these two fine schools; I am an alumnus of one and have the very highest respect for both. They are almost without peer in their contributions to the fish and wildlife professions. However, records suggest that the University of Idaho may have been the first institution in North America to offer a course in game management. Historical documents in this college refer to a course in wildlife management taught through the Department of Forestry by Professor Watson in either 1915 or 1916! This writer has been unable to document that such a course was taught and requests assistance from anyone who might have knowledge of the course or instructor. Since 1984 is the year of our 75th birthday and since birthdays are for bragging, we will lay claim to the first course in wildlife in this country.

Actually the debate of who was first is of minimal consequence. The more weighty issue concerns contributions and impacts on the fish and wildlife professions. One can find traces of both fish and wildlife management as far back as recorded history permits us to explore. What we must look for is a set of principles, concepts and philosophies that comprise the foundation of a profession. By using these criteria there is little doubt that both fisheries and wildlife had their births between World Wars I and II. The decade of the 1930's stands out in particular.

Both fields were synthesized from other disciplines, some young and others old. Freshwater fishery management drew upon knowledge from ichthyology,

limnology, aquatic entomology, the ancient practice of fish culture, and numerous other fields. Wildlife management was a blend of ornithology, mammalogy and the emerging science of ecology. The field of wildlife management owes its most important concept and principles to Aldo Leopold's classic text, *Game Management*, first published in book form in 1933. Freshwater fisheries management perhaps crystallized into a discrete field of science at the University of Michigan through the works of such pioneers as Carl L. Hubbs, R. Williams Eschmeyer, and Karl F. Lagler.

Meanwhile back at the University of Idaho after a lapse of 20-21 years, wildlife education was revived, this time permanently. In the fall of 1937 Professor A.B. Hatch of the School of Forestry, with Dr. Howard Stough of the Zoology Department taught a course in game management. Professor Emeritus Ken Hungerford took this course and recalls vividly Professor Hatch's booming voice describing the "bellow of the massive elk." Hatch was a forest pathologist, educated at Harvard with experience in Sweden that gave him a background in the European system of game management. His avid interest in hunting elk perhaps led to the course being developed and taught. Dr. Hatch had quite an impact on wildlife management in Idaho. He organized two game management conferences, the first in the state, and became the first director of the Idaho Fish and Game Department under the newly created commissioner type of organization. His course was taught for several years.





By the mid 1940's Dr. Vernon Young, Professor of Range Management, was teaching the course in game management and an option entitled "Range-Game" was in place. Throughout this early period in wildlife education, instruction was by faculty in other fields who had developed a secondary interest in wildlife. Universities across the country had to wait for institutions that offered wildlife education to produce graduates who were educated and trained in this new discipline. So it was in 1946 when Ken Hungerford became the first wildlife faculty member at the University of Idaho who was educated in wildlife management. One year later Paul Dalke became leader of the newly created Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at the University of Idaho, thus providing two faculty members both educated and experienced in wildlife. Addition of these two faculty members marked the start of graduate wildlife education and a separate wildlife undergraduate option in the School of Forestry, as the college was known at that time.

Fisheries education commenced at Idaho in 1950 when Dr. Virgil Pratt taught the first fisheries class. Graduate studies in fishery management through the Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit were first mentioned in the 1952-53 General Catalog. This catalog issue represented a banner year for fish and wildlife. For the first time options entitled Fishery Management and Wildlife Management plus both undergraduate and graduate fisheries courses appeared. In 1957 Dr. Craig McPhee joined the fishery faculty and in 1962 the Cooperative Fisheries Research Unit was established with Professor Don Chapman as leader.

Thus by the early 1960's undergraduate options in both fields plus graduate educational programs were in place. There have been several revisions and administrative changes since that time. In the July 1961 Catalog, options in Fishery Management, Wildlife Management, and Fish and Game were offered. Ten years later these were combined into a single curriculum entitled Fish and Wildlife. By 1975 the undergraduate curricula were once again separated into distinct degree programs in Fisheries Resources and Wildlife Resources and they exist as separate degrees today. In 1973 the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences was organized into program areas with elected Chairmen. In 1979 these program areas were officially designated as departments with Fishery Resources and Wildlife Resources being separate departments. Due to budgetary reductions the two departments were combined into a single department in 1982. This change was administrative only and did not affect curricula at any level.

As the curricula evolved from being simply options in forestry or range, the guiding philosophy became one of providing a basic education. The fishery or wildlife student is educated first in basic physical, biological, and social sciences and second in the applied fields. We strive to prepare our students for the future by continual fine tuning of curricula and courses. We are not afraid to explore new horizons for this is how progress is made. Concurrently we try to keep our educational feet on solid ground. Our philosophy might be summed up as follows. In this time of fantastic advances in science and even reaching out beyond our own planet, there is only one thing that remains constant—a valid principle. We strive to provide our students with these valid principles and to instill in them the philosophical guidance to use these principles wisely.

*Dr. Ernest Ables is head of the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources.*



# Wildland Recreation Management

by William J. McLaughlin

Wildland recreation management may be a bit of a tongue-twister, but the fact is that the Department of Wildland Recreation Management at the University of Idaho is widely recognized as a pacesetter in a growing field. Though barely ten years old, the program it offers has even been called the best in the nation.

What is wildland recreation management anyway? How has it evolved? What kind of future does it hold?

Sometimes called forest recreation, outdoor recreation, or recreation resource management, it emerged logically from the multiple use concept of public land management. As increasing numbers of Americans headed for recreation in the out-of-doors, public and private organizations recognized it was time to provide a new dimension of professional training.

The first course, in general forest recreation, was offered at the U of I in 1963, the year following the landmark report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to President John F. Kennedy. That course was taught by Dr. Howard Alden, presently a professor in Recreation Resources at Colorado State University. Dr. Alden was truly a pioneer. During his stay in Idaho, he served as a special assistant to the governor and prepared Idaho's first statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan.

Advance and specialized courses were added to the curriculum. Following Dr. Alden's departure in 1970, however, recreation education here went through a period of uncertainty. The turning point came in 1974 when the Board of Regents officially established the program in Wildland Recreation Management. As the newest academic unit in the college, Dean John Ehrenreich engaged two promising new professors: Dr. Floyd Newby, a former federal official, and Dr. James R. Fazio, a vigorous and youthful personality.

Dr. Newby in time departed for the University of Maine, but Jim Fazio remained to become head of the new department in 1979. With blueprint in hand to develop the finest program in the nation, he determined to bring in a young, creative, and energetic faculty. The growth and recognition of the department are attributable to his hard work and creative insights.

Jim Fazio has lately advanced to become Associate Dean of Academics, but continues to serve on the

Wildland Recreation Management faculty and contribute talents to it. His successor, Dr. Bill McLaughlin, has been well trained to continue the positive course since arriving here in 1980. Other faculty members include Dr. Edwin Krumpe, Dr. Sam Ham, visiting Associate Professor Michael Frome, and adjunct members Dr. Gary Machlis and Dr. George Savage.

Last fall the Department was the focal point of two important conferences conducted virtually back-to-back. The first week in October the annual meeting of the Northwest Region of the Association of Interpretive Naturalists brought more than 150 participants to Moscow. Participants unanimously termed it the most successful, as well as the largest, meeting yet held, due in large measure to the work of Dr. Ham, the general chairman. The following week brought nearly 400 wilderness specialists to the First National Wilderness Management Workshop. Participants included Senator James McClure, bureau chiefs of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and U.S. Forest Service. The workshop was conducted under the auspices of the Wilderness Research Center, of which Dr. Krumpe is director.

Enrollment in the department this year includes 61 undergraduates and 19 graduate students coming from all parts of the United States and the world. Many of these students were involved in the two fall conferences as part of their experience in learning. Through classroom education and practical activities, they are training for the 1980s and beyond in outdoor recreation leadership, natural resource-based tourism, natural resource communications and wilderness management—the component skills that comprise wildland recreation management.

*Dr. William J. McLaughlin is head of the Department of Wildland Recreation Management.*



# Looking Ahead

by John H. Ehrenreich

Almost 75 years ago, in 1909, the University of Idaho instituted the Department of Forestry. At that time, the department boasted one desk, two chairs, and one professor. We seem to have a few more of each of those nowadays—we've undeniably grown. But growth consists of much more than simply getting larger. We've grown also in our capacity to meet the ever-changing needs of the society we serve. Now, we can look back to almost three-quarters of a century of service—of growth and change—and, I firmly believe, of consistent quality.

The college's over 3000 alumni have distinguished themselves—and the college—in a multitude of pursuits. Among them are public officials, scientists, educators, business people. Whatever career they have chosen, one general characteristic seems to link them: They felt they could make a difference—and they have.

We're proud of the recognition they have garnered, both for themselves and for the college. Some of you might not be aware that because of that recognition, the college was nationally noted on television about two years ago. In July 1982, the National Collegiate Athletic Association sent a camera crew here to film a short program about our college. The program was televised nationally during halftimes of NCAA football games that fall.

Why FWR? Said the NCAA person-in-charge, "We pick the curriculum and then find out where the good programs are."

Thank you NCAA. It's very pleasant to get that sort of recognition.

But, as pleasant as looking over past accomplishments may be, it is far more important now—as we move into our diamond anniversary year—to look ahead to the needs and changes dictated by the future. A college, just as any organism, must change and grow to remain vital. If growth ceases—and I'm not speaking of size merely, but of a sense of purpose and the capacity to meet that purpose—the college will inevitably decline.

We don't intend to do that.

Over the last several months, we've engaged in a bit of futurism, identifying and assessing the changes the future will bring to natural resources

endeavors and to ourselves. The result is a draft report of a long-range plan for the college.

Some of the changes we'll have to grow to meet are evident: the U.S. Forest Service forecasts a doubling of domestic demand for wood and paper products between 1977 and 2030. Currently, we import about 30 percent of our lumber. Yet, we can meet that demand and become a net *exporter* of wood if we bring our forests to full potential through currently available intensive management practices.

John Fery, Chairman and Chief Executive Offi-



cer of Boise Cascade, believes we can do it, and should, without diminishing established parks, wilderness areas, or wildlife refuges. Relatedly, new discoveries in genetics research and application are leading to the development of faster growing, straighter, taller, and more disease-resistant trees.

Forest industries are likewise applying new sciences and technologies to a fuller use of forest resources—to "whole tree" utilization, for example—and to a wide diversification of products, from the familiar two-by-four to cogeneration of electricity.

We intend to update our curricula continually to reflect these and the many other changes and advances in the forestry professions and to increase classroom and field education experiences.

Changes are also occurring in other natural resources areas. We see, for example, changes in the public perception of the purposes of fish and wildlife management. Nongame species are increasingly emphasized, as are less "consumer"-oriented wild-

life-related activities, such as photography or "catch and release" fishing. Traditional forms of hunting and fishing will obviously continue, but certainly we see an increasing movement towards other forms of wildlife enjoyment.

Also, everyday more people are discovering the pleasure of outdoor recreation. And, as outdoor recreation and tourism increase, particularly in Idaho, the need increases to understand more fully who recreationists are, what their needs and expectations are, and how best to fulfill them given the increasing pressures on wildlands and recreation areas.

Accordingly, we plan to increase the skills of our undergraduates in the social sciences, public relations, resource communication, public policy, and management—those areas most important to understanding and enhancing the recreationist/resource relationship.

Another important change lies in the growing, and accurate, perception that natural resources concerns can no longer be considered parochial, can no longer be comfortably limited within the borders of a state, or even a country. Drought in the Sahel, acid rain in Canada—these inevitably affect us and can no longer be regarded as "not our problem."

Because many of our faculty have international experience, we can provide our students with a good background in international natural resource problems and developments. However, we intend to broaden the scope of undergraduate and graduate training to embody more formally an international perspective.

Furthermore, to ensure that students don't graduate with "tunnel vision," we intend to require a minimum common core of FWR courses, thereby facilitating joint seminars and encouraging departments to include training from other programs in their curricula.



All the changes I have mentioned—and many, many, more—are developing within an environment of exploding high technology, particularly as regards the ever-more-present computer, in all its forms and seemingly endless applications. Here, too, we intend to keep pace, acquiring and using state-of-the-art technology and equipment in our teaching programs.

Obviously, with these and the many other inevitable changes to come, we must continue to change our methods and purposes of instruction. I'm sure that with the class of 1912, the Department of Forestry's first graduating class, the department produced the highest quality natural resources professionals consistent with the needs and knowledge of the time. We intend to do that, too. To do so requires that we supply our students with a far different "mix of courses" than available 75 or even 5 years ago.

We see changes, too, in our off-campus responsibilities. The campus has grown considerably since 1909, not just in the numbers of buildings it comprises or the acreage of land it occupies, but in its responsibilities to the public it was instituted to serve. Today, continuing education activities for off-campus clientele have become an increasingly important responsibility of the college; and the college's departments reach an ever-growing audience through a wide variety of conferences, workshops, and short courses.

Included on the staff of Jim Fazio, associate dean for academics, is Sheri Bone, our coordinator of continuing education. Ms. Bone works fulltime helping to institute and organize continuing education activities. Believe me, she keeps very busy. Through 1984, the college will sponsor or co-sponsor some 35 various workshops, short courses, and conferences



ranging from forest products technologies workshops for industry professionals to wildlife workshops for public school teachers.

Another area which we will emphasize is graduate education. While undergraduate enrollment numbers have declined nationally, as they have here at FWR, our graduate enrollment continues to grow. In consequence, we plan to increase the number of graduate scholarships, to develop video outreach programs to facilitate off-campus training, particularly in the Master of Forestry degree program, and to increase the number and quality of graduate courses.

We plan to institute these changes—and more—and are confident in our capability and flexibility to respond to technological, professional, and social changes now unforeseen.

Since 1909, the world has grown profoundly

more complex. Certainly, research, education, management, and needs in renewable natural resources have grown more complex since then. Seventy-five years ago the nation still enjoyed the age of "superabundance." Now we confront shortages, a necessity for conservation, and, at the same time, vastly increased demand. All these *should* provide ample warrant to pessimism, but they do not. With new knowledge, new technologies, and a continuing commitment to excellence and to anticipating and meeting change, I see a creative and exciting future for the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences.

*John H. Ehrenreich is Dean of the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences.*



*Julie Sherman*

# Natural Resources Week 1984: A Glance Backward ... A New Beginning

by Ed Sellers

What does the 75th anniversary of the University of Idaho College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences have to offer? Well, some exciting events are unfolding and some established ones entrenched in tradition and flavored with age, will remain.

Beginning with Natural Resources Week 1984 we will be taking a look at the college from its inception in 1909. According to Dr. James R. Fazio, Associate Dean for Academics, "The theme of Natural Resources Week gives us a good opportunity to reflect on accomplishments of the past and examine the direction in which we are heading."

Natural Resources Week itself has received a facelift. Some new events will include a kick-off cross-cut saw demonstration featuring Dean Ehrenreich and a brave contender. Also new to the list is a single afternoon of concurrent speakers, a College Alumni Association meeting, food booths, a student/faculty alumni banquet and dance, and a multiple projector super slide show finale, to name a few. Successful events of long tradition will remain such as the "What the Heck Is It" contest, film festival, field events and the BBQ at Big Meadow Creek Recreation Area.

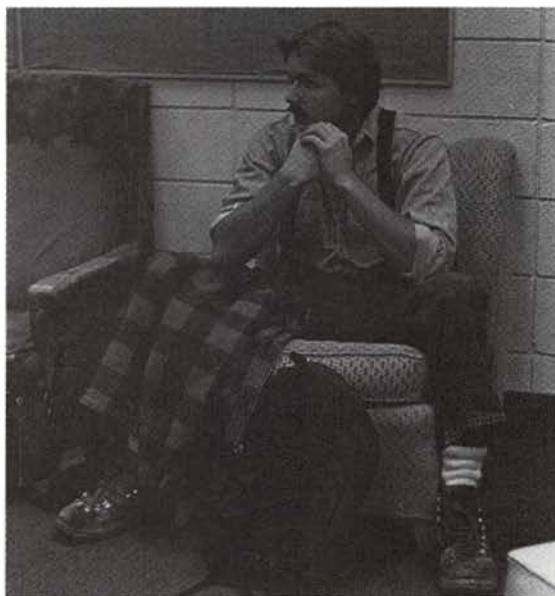
Commemorative of the 75th anniversary, a group of emeritus faculty members are putting together a publication about the history of the school.

The new FWR Alumni Association, officially established October 22, 1983, will have its first meeting April 14. There, a board of trustees will be elected, goals set, and committees appointed to accomplish these goals. There are now well over 3000 alumni of the college scattered throughout the country and the world, working in all aspects of natural resources. The new association will be a valuable asset from which students, faculty, and all alumni will benefit.

Emphasis will be placed throughout the year on a scholarship fund drive. The fund will be placed in a high interest account. Scholarships from the interest will be utilized to attract and encourage promising students. Seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) has been targeted as the amount to be collected before Natural Resources Week 1985. Contributors donating \$1,000 or more will have their name inscribed on a wooden plaque next to a large painting of the snag in its natural location. Lapel pins using the 75th logo and/or snag will be produced as gifts to donors of \$100 or more. Sales



Dan LaBossiere



Julie Sherman



revenue from the historical publication will also go into the fund. Thus far, after only one or two months, the fund has not been slow to receive several sizeable contributions. At the time of this writing, 34 contributions, ranging from \$5 to \$100 have brought the amount to \$2,095!

As the celebration of the 75th approaches Natural Resources Week 1985, eyes will turn toward the future. What lies ahead for future natural resource managers? For some preliminary answers I turned to Dr. Gary Machlis, sociologist with the Cooperative Parks Study Unit, and Michael Frome, a distinguished author and visiting professor in the Department of Wildland Recreation Management. In a guest lecture to the Forest Policy and Administration class, Dr. Machlis stated that resource management organizations continually grow more rational with age. With rationalization comes documented job performance standards, precise job descriptions, and increased specificity of tasks in the field.

Trends in natural resource management, according to Machlis, indicate an increase in the value of administrative ability over that of technical expertise. At the end of his lecture, Dr. Machlis asked, "How are you going to prepare?" The answers might vary from individual to individual, but it is apparent

that the graduate of tomorrow will need to be quite different than the graduate of yesterday.

A different, but not contradictory answer, came from Michael Frome, who believes there is a "great need for a philosophy of natural resource protection." He then shared with the *Idaho Forester* some of his own philosophies: "We live in a society that overconsumes," he stated. "We must alter the lifestyle that makes us enemies of ourselves. We ought to be asking ourselves, 'What is my connection with the rest of the Earth?'"

The 75th anniversary, Natural Resources Week 1984, and Natural Resources Week 1985, are in the hands of the many dedicated students and faculty of the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences. Perhaps it is symbolic that the future of natural resources and their management is in our hands also.

I can best sum up with two thought-provoking ideas from Michael Frome. He states: "The great use of a life is to create something that outlasts it. We must always be thinking, 'What will I leave behind as my legacy?'"

*Ed Sellers is a senior in Wildland Recreation Management and the editor of the SNAG, the College of Forestry's biweekly student newsletter.*







*Dan Labossiere*



*Andy Froelich*



*Andy Froelich*



*Dan Labossiere*



*Julie Sherman*

Andy Froelich



Andy Froelich

Andy Froelich



Andy Froelich



Julie Sherman



Andy Froelich

# Activities



# Student Affairs Council

by Claire Rausch



Joe Glatz

*Sitting, left to right: Paul Hiebert, Larry Klimek, Cindy Wargo, Claire Rausch, Robin McCoy;  
Standing: Dr. Fazio, Dan Dallas, Dave Lange, Andy Froelich, Robin Vora.*

The Student Affairs Council (SAC) is an organization designed to be "the voice" of the students in the College of FWR. With approximately twenty members, SAC is comprised of representatives from the clubs and departments of Forest Products, Forest Resources, Range, Wildland Recreation, Wildlife and Fisheries, Xi Sigma Pi, and the editors of the *Idaho Forester* and the SNAG. Jim Fazio, Sam Ham, and Joe Ulliman have served as faculty advisors, and have provided tremendous support throughout the year.

This year, SAC has sponsored a number of college-wide activities. In early fall, the drawing was held for the raffle that began in the spring of 1983. Ticket sales raised enough money for SAC to contribute \$300 towards the purchase of a tree for the Line Street beautification project. Then, in November, the ever-famous pancake breakfast was held with record attendance. Joe Ulliman not only coordinated the event, but spent most of the morning at the

griddle flipping his celebrated sourdough pancakes.

Although Natural Resources Week wasn't until April, committees were organized in December to begin the planning. The format was changed from a week long event, to just Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in order to encourage greater participation. Events included the film festival, speeches from a variety of natural resource professionals, a chili cook-off, native tree planting, the BBQ at Big Meadow Creek, and for the first time an alumni/faculty/student banquet and dance.

SAC was established to improve communications between the people of the college. Those in SAC have an excellent opportunity to meet and interact with student and faculty members in other departments, while remaining informed about the happenings throughout the college.

*Claire Rausch is a junior in Wildland Recreation Management.*



# The American Fisheries Society

by Bob Bugert



Andy Froelich

Front row, left to right: Cindy Robertson, Bob Bugert, Devon Lam, Jim Congleton, Tom McArthur, Dave Bennett, Bill Klontz; Middle row: Mike Mahan, Sally Rau, Tom Harshbarger, Dave Hallock, Jody Keech, Rick Lowell, Frank Shrier, Don Chase, Rand Mayfield, Steve Kirking, Charlie Petrosky, Rick Konopacky, Chris Moffitt, Ted Bjornn, Dani Klontz, Mike Falter, Dick Wallace; Top row: Bruce Burton, Bruce Roberts.

The Palouse Unit of the Idaho Chapter of the American Fisheries Society is a professional organization of professors, students, and fisheries biologists in northern Idaho and eastern Washington which promotes interaction and communication among all those interested in aquatic resources. The unit also provides a means for students to participate in local and regional activities that may affect fisheries and/or water quality issues through its Environmental Concerns Committee. Meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month and consist of a guest speaker plus a short business meeting.

Throughout 1983, the unit sponsored various seminars and events. Mike Falter, from the University of Idaho, gave a presentation of "Water Resources and Fisheries Development in the Gambia River Basin Senegal, West Africa. . .Dams, People, and Conflicting Values." Jerry Conley, Director of Idaho Fish and Game, gave thoughtful and pertinent advice on landing that elusive job. Gary Sonnevill of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Cook, Washington discussed current fisheries research projects on the Columbia River System, with emphasis on smolt predation. John Ferguson, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Fish Biologist, presented an update on the Snake River smolt transportation project. Don Hair of the U.S. Forest Service discussed the Red River/Crooked River fish habitat improvement project.

The fall picnic and annual wild game feed were successful and continued the unit's tradition of serving high quality meals ranging from barbecued

Russian boar to rattlesnake stew. Special thanks to Tom McArthur for soliciting various local and national sponsors to provide gifts for a raffle. Prizes of fishing gear and local services were offered and provided the unit with funds for upcoming speakers and events. Many thanks to our sponsors for their donations.

During the first few months of 1984, the unit was again sponsoring many seminars. Dr. Al Sholz of Eastern Washington University discussed some results of his recent work, ranging from goldfish control to salmon migration behavior. Doug Fletcher and Jon Ahsada, both of the Washington Department of Game, spoke on the department's warmwater fish management plan for eastern Washington.

Doug Burton of the Palouse Unit represented us at the first National Wilderness Management Workshop held here on October 11-13. The event included various national, state, and local resource management directors concerned with the planning and implementation of wilderness management goals. Doug recapped the proceedings of the meeting to the Unit in February.

This year we also co-sponsored the 1984 Idaho Chapter AFS meeting held on February 16-18 here in Moscow. The meeting provided an exchange of recent professional and post-graduate research findings and ideas from Society members throughout the Pacific Northwest and allowed coordination of the Society's official stand on various issues that affect aquatic resources.

Bob Bugert is a graduate student in Fisheries Resources.



# Associated Foresters

by Jeff Scott

In spite of our name, the Associated Foresters are not only comprised of foresters. Our ranks include Wildland Recreation, Forest Products, Range and Wildlife majors. We all have the same goal; to learn more about natural resource management, gain practical skills, and, of course, have fun.

Our first activity of the school year was the annual school forest tour. It was a great chance for newcomers to get to know a bit about the 7000 or so acres owned by the College of FWR.

Firewood cutting, various programs and trying to finish the inventory of the Student Management Unit kept us busy during the fall. After a very successful Christmas Dance we all got ready to begin a productive year in January. With new officers all fired up, we scheduled a couple of ski trips, a get-together with Washington State University's (WSU) forestry club, and we began to think about logger sports season. The latter thought prompted a profitable day spent hand piling slash with the WSU club in a foggy snowstorm, raising money for the upcoming meets in Canada and Spokane. Another fund raiser was the annual Valentine's Day carnation sale. Thanks to everyone it was a great success.



Julie Sherman

May 4 and 5 is the 1984 Palouse Jamboree and we have big plans, but there is plenty for everyone to do before that—like help celebrate the 75th anniversary of the College.

*Jeff Scott is a senior in Forest Products.*



Andy Froelich

*Front of stairs, left to right: Julie Sherman, Candy Parr, John Passman, Dave Walker, Jeff Scott; On stairs, left to right: Loren Hiner, Dean Morgan, Paul Hiebert, Kevin Cooper, Steve McCollum, Sue Van Natter, Mary Ann Kolasinski, Becky McCormick, Claudia Bennett, Brian Delbrueck, Jan Pence, Jim Reinholt, Larry Gregory, Mike Belitto, Carol Boyd, Dick Halsey, Chris Vetter.*

# The Forest Products Club Is Bringing It All Together

by James Kleeburg



Joe Glatz

*Sitting, left to right: Froylan Casteneda, Dave Lange, Mark Lassiter, Mike Bellito, Richard Thomas. Standing: Steve Fister, Dan Howard, Eric Godshall, Paul Miller, Su Yi, Chris Danforth, Darwin Baker, Terry Harris, Michelle Russell, Jim Kleeburg, Con Chen, Allan Walsh, Dave Ritter, Allen Prouty, Larry Gregory, Peter Steinhagen.*

The Forest Products Club is a student organization that helps bring together the different areas of forest products—forest marketing, harvesting, and wood utilization. Weekly meetings take care of business objectives, club activities, and occasionally feature guest speakers. Mark Solomon, a local blacksmith, gave a talk on charcoal production and utilization. Harold Osborne, from Forest Resources, gave a slide presentation on operations of the school forest. And in conjunction with the Forest Products Department, John Fery, President of Boise Cascade Corp., addressed a forest economics class.

Activities in the past year included the 5th annual "Howe's Happy Hour" at Harry Lee's farm. Named after Dr. John Howe, retired forest products professor, the happy hour had roast pig as the featured event, along with side dishes, salads, and cold beer. It was a great spring day and everyone had a fun time eating, drinking, playing volleyball in the sun, basketball in the dust clouds, and getting chased and bitten by the "mad goose" Pete. In mid-afternoon, Dr. Ali Moslemi presented the Outstanding Senior Award, which this year was shared by Mike Reynolds and Thomas Tisch.

One week after the pig roast, the Forest Products Club traveled to Kalispell, Montana to attend the Forest Products Research Society's annual clinic. This was a chance for students to meet with people in industry, and to hear about some of the new developments in wood utilization. And we were even able to sell enough belt buckles to cover travel expenses!

Last fall, the major events were the election of new officers to the club, and the annual Chili Feed/inaugural meeting at Lee's. Richard Thomas was elected president; Mark Lassiter, vice president; Dave Lange, secretary treasurer; and Peter Steinhagen, faculty sponsor. Our next guest speaker is slated to be Carl Jansen from Search Northwest, an employment agency for forest products industries. Other future plans include a monthly guest speaker from industry, fund-raising activities (buy those belt buckles!), slide shows, and yes, the 6th annual "Howe's Happy Hour"—see you there!

*James Kleeburg is a senior in Forest Products.*



# Range Club

by Thomas Rieger and Thomas Lance

Although small in numbers, the Range Club continues as an active organization. Members include both graduate and undergraduate students and a good portion of the Range Department faculty as well. This lends to high diversity and a great time!

Each student organization in this college has its traditional fund raising and service projects. Our big ones are building fences and doing odd jobs for area ranchers. Last fall we assisted Wally Butler of Kendrick, Idaho in construction of approximately one quarter mile of barbed wire fence. This also offered opportunities to see life on the ranch—a nice break from Moscow.

Another popular event the club is involved in is the annual rifle raffle. This year the raffle offered the winner a choice of a rifle, shotgun, camera, cross-country ski package, or sleeping bag and backpack. The winner was Jack Lavine, Supervisor of Boise National Forest—he selected the rifle. Thanks to everyone who participated and good luck to you next fall.

The highlight of the year for the Range Club and department as a whole came from the international meeting of the Society for Range Management held this year in Rapid City, South Dakota. A club effort produced the first place award for a display titled "Rangelands: At The Heart Of Idaho." This was a great feather in the cap for old Idaho! Also contributing to the competitive portions of the meeting was the Range Plant Team which placed in the mid-range of approximately 25 universities

represented. Competition is very intense and the team's success will be enhanced by the returning members next year (lookout next time Texas A & M). Of the 14 folks from U of I that attended, all agreed the trip was worthwhile. Besides the convention activities, "touri" stops along the way included Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historical Site, Custer Battlefield National Monument, and Mt. Rushmore National Monument in the Blackhills. A coal strip mine tour was cancelled due to an impending snow-storm on the return from South Dakota. Hopefully we can send even more people to the next SRM meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah in February, 1985.

Thank you to all our past coffee and donut customers! We unfortunately had to discontinue our sales due to decrease in demand (range economics?). Maybe next fall this club fund raiser will again issue the aroma and tastes once found in the Reading Room.

The Range Club offers a variety of opportunities to meet fellow students and professors while enhancing range related interests. You don't have to be in the range program to enjoy our club's activities. We have no required dues or club fees and invite anyone to attend our meetings and activities. See you next fall!

*Thomas Rieger and Thomas Lance are both seniors in Range Management.*



Bottom row, left to right: Jeff White, Jeff Mosley, Dean Morgan, Margaret Van Gilder, Tom Rieger; Top row: Jim Kingery, Dave Bryant, Steve Bunting, Kirk Nilsson, Brian Orr, Craig Madsen, Dan Dallas, Dave Foster, Tom Lance.

Andy Froelich





# The Wildlife Society

by Cindy Willis

The Student Chapter of the Wildlife Society (SCWS) has been involved in a variety of activities this past year. Officers were chosen last fall with Larry Klimek elected president; Steve Jirik, vice-president; Brynna Evans, treasurer; and Cindy Willis and July Strassman as secretaries. We were fortunate to have a new faculty member, Dr. Kerry Paul Reese, as our advisor.

One of our first projects included removing fence at the deer enclosure on the school forest. The SCWS sponsored several wildlife related talks by undergraduates, graduates, and faculty, and also attended state and regional Wildlife Society meetings. Money was raised through t-shirt and poster sales. We also assisted the Idaho Department of Fish and Game by working at upland game bird and big game check-stations. The SCWS assisted the Society of American Foresters with a multi-use management plan for the student management unit of the school forest.

Since 1975, the SCWS has maintained approximately 120 nesting boxes for banded bluebirds near Troy, Idaho. During that time, vegetative characteristics were studied to determine the type of habitat preferred by bluebirds. Other species besides bluebirds have been observed using the boxes. The more common species include house wrens, starlings, red squirrels, northern flying squirrels, and kestrels.

This spring, members will clean and repair the boxes for use by returning bluebirds. In addition, boxes with historically low bluebird use will be relocated to areas of better habitat.

In December, the SCWS was asked to take on the additional responsibility of a second bluebird route. This route, which is in the same area as our original one, was set up by a former WSU graduate student. In addition to maintaining two bluebird routes, the SCWS decided to build bluebird nesting boxes. This project was done in cooperation with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game who provided money for materials and printing through the non-game fund. Approximately one hundred and fifty boxes were built. The boxes, along with brochures explaining maintenance and placement, were distributed free of charge to any Idaho resident.

The SCWS is open to both wildlife majors and non-majors. Active members benefit through our projects and activities. Members often become directly involved with professionals in the field of wildlife, and are exposed to employment opportunities. Wildlife Society members agree that we have fun while we learn.

*Cindy Willis is a freshman in Wildlife Resources.*



Joe Glatz

Front row, left to right: Mark Kingman, Larry Klimek, Mary Laspina, Steve Jirik; Back row: Dr. Kerry Reese, Dave Stevenson, Cindy Wargo, Brynna Evans, Judy Strassman, Gerry Shimek.

# State of the Wildland Recreation Management Association

by Murray D. Feldman

The Wildland Recreation Management Association (WRMA) once again found its members involved in a wide range of activities during 1983. Serving as the student group of the Department of Wildland Recreation Management in the College of FWR, the WRMA is known simply as the Rec Club to most members ("wreckies") and students. WRMA activities included the ever-present bake sales, as well as cross-country ski trips, intramural sports competition, and first-aid and CPR courses.

In February of 1983, several WRMA students headed to Freezeout Ridge over President's Day weekend for a day of cross-country skiing. Due to vehicle troubles and heavier than expected snows a revised trip plan up the road to the trailhead and a long glide back down was enjoyed by all who managed to stay balanced. Later in the month, co-rec intramural volleyball games proved less demanding than outdoor pursuits.

In the spring, both a first-aid and a CPR course was offered by the WRMA in cooperation with Latah County Search and Rescue. Besides helping several club members gain credentials needed for summer employment, the courses also served students outside the Wildland Recreation Department. During Natural Resource Week in April the club organized the games for the Big Meadow picnic and provided the equipment for them. These games included volleyball, horseshoes, and frisbee.

At the final spring meeting in May, WRMA members viewed slides from their fall 1982 student/faculty backpack trip in the Eagle Cap Wilderness and elected new club officers. They were: Amy Braithwaite, president; Murray Feldman, vice-president; Lori Kuykendall, secretary-treasurer; Nancy Ray, publicity; Joe Glatz, undergraduate faculty representative; and Andy Froelich, Student Affairs Council representative. Also, Sam Ham became the faculty advisor to the club, a position previously held by Jim Fazio.

During the summer, club members found seasonal employment across the nation, gaining valuable field experience in Alaska, California, Connecticut, Idaho, and other states. Students pursued a variety of tasks in national forests and parks, state and local parks, and other areas. As the call to the academic Mecca of Moscow was heard in the fall, students regrouped at a picnic in East City Park to kick off the new school year. This event provided a chance for new and returning students to meet and become friends, and also provided renewed student/faculty contact.

In October, many club members devoted long hours and hard work to the organization and management of two large workshops sponsored by the



Joe Glatz

department. These were the Northwest Regional Workshop of the Association of Interpretive Naturalists, and the First National Wilderness Management Workshop. Held back-to-back, these two gatherings provided excellent opportunities for wreckies to meet and exchange ideas with recreation management professionals.

Other WRMA events were sandwiched around the two conferences in October. At the start of the month there was an informal pot-luck dinner at Joe Glatz's house which was held to help introduce new members to the club. At the end of the month a Halloween party hosted by Claire Rausch featured special appearances by the Raisin and the Bran, a Playboy Bunny, Opus the Penguin, Brach's Jelly-beans, and Scottish poet Robert Burns. Earlier that day several club members had toured the student management unit of the School Forest with an eye towards making recommendations on its recreation potential to the forest planning committee. Also, intramural volleyball and softball teams competed throughout October.

The fall of 1983 found a few firsts for the Rec Club. A WRMA newsletter was started to help keep club members informed of upcoming events and to

increase communication within the department. Also, the club issued a formal position on a political issue for the first time, drafting a letter to the Idaho Conservation League supporting the ICL's proposal for future wilderness designations on 2.9 million acres of the remaining 6.5 million acres of roadless lands on Idaho's national forests.

As 1983 drew to a close, wreckies gathered one more time to celebrate the holiday season with a night of carolling through the streets of Moscow. Visits to the homes of professors and students highlighted the evening. After winter break both students and faculty celebrated the new year with a departmental ski trip to the College of FWR's Clark Fork Field Station. Some members headed to the lifts and slopes at Schweitzer Basin, while others explored around the field station on skinny skis. Despite a bus breakdown and some long hours in the Worley cafe on the way home, the trip was a great success and marked the beginning of another year of activities for the Wildland Recreation Management Association.

*Murray D. Feldman is a graduate student in Wildland Recreation Management.*



*Joe Glatz*

*Laura Grannis, Bonnie Lambers, Amy Braithwaite, Robin Naugler, Claire Rausch, Dan Ng, Chris Vetter, Sam Ham, Joe Glatz, Lori Kuykendall, Murray Feldman, Nancy Ray, Bill McLaughlin, Mary Ann Kolasinski, Julie Sherman, Tim Manwaring, Brian Carroll, Ken Zink, Jim Gulla.*

# Xi Sigma Pi

by Dan LaBossiere

Xi Sigma Pi is the National Forestry Honorary which recognizes the accomplishments of students from all College of FWR disciplines. Each year Xi Sigma Pi involves itself in a wide array of activities.

Initiation proceedings are a major focus of each semester and 1983 was no exception. Students are nominated for society membership based either on superior academic achievement and/or outstanding participation in college activities. All initiates are required to construct a plaque of their own design from one board foot of western white pine. As usual, interesting and artistic plaques were constructed. In order for the potential members to obtain their required signatures for the plaque the society held a pizza party on January 25. A good time was had by all who attended, and society members also had a chance to become better acquainted with this year's initiates.

Besides initiation, Xi Sigma Pi is involved in college activities. Each year during Natural Resources Week in April the society sponsors tours of the

college for interested high school and junior high school students. Last year's tours were a resounding success, with over 80 students from Moscow, Deary, Genesee, and Lewiston visiting our college. Each department gave a presentation geared towards the interests of the high school students, with Xi Sigma Pi organizing the schedule and providing the tour guides. With the generous help of members as tour guides everything went exceptionally well, and the area high school students left with a lasting impression of our college and its research projects.

As the oldest honor society in the United States recognizing the accomplishments of individuals in natural resources, Xi Sigma Pi will continue its tradition of service to the college and professions of natural resource management into the future. We will always strive to represent the goals of the society set forth by the founders in 1908, to serve in our professions to the best of our ability and to promote the wise use of natural resources to the public.

*Dan LaBossiere is a senior in Range Management.*



Andy Froelich

Bottom row, left to right: Paul Hiebert, Patricia Severance, Claire Rausch, Chris Vetter, Carol Boyd, Stacy Vineberg, Mary Ann Kolasinski; Top row: Bryce Romig, Terry Harris, Steve Butz, Dan Fink, Dan Dallas, Kevin Cooper, Margaret Van Gilder, Dan LaBossiere, Cindy Wargo, Aram Eramian, Bob Josaitis, Dave Wenny, Dean Morgan.



Andy Froelich



Andy Froelich



Dave Reynolds



Dave Reynolds



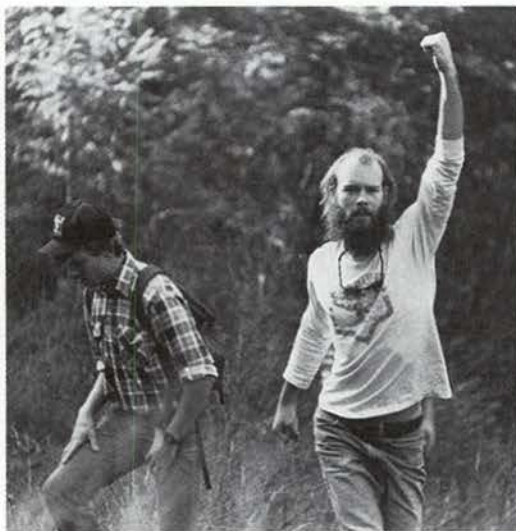
Claire Rausch



Andy Froelich



Andy Froelich

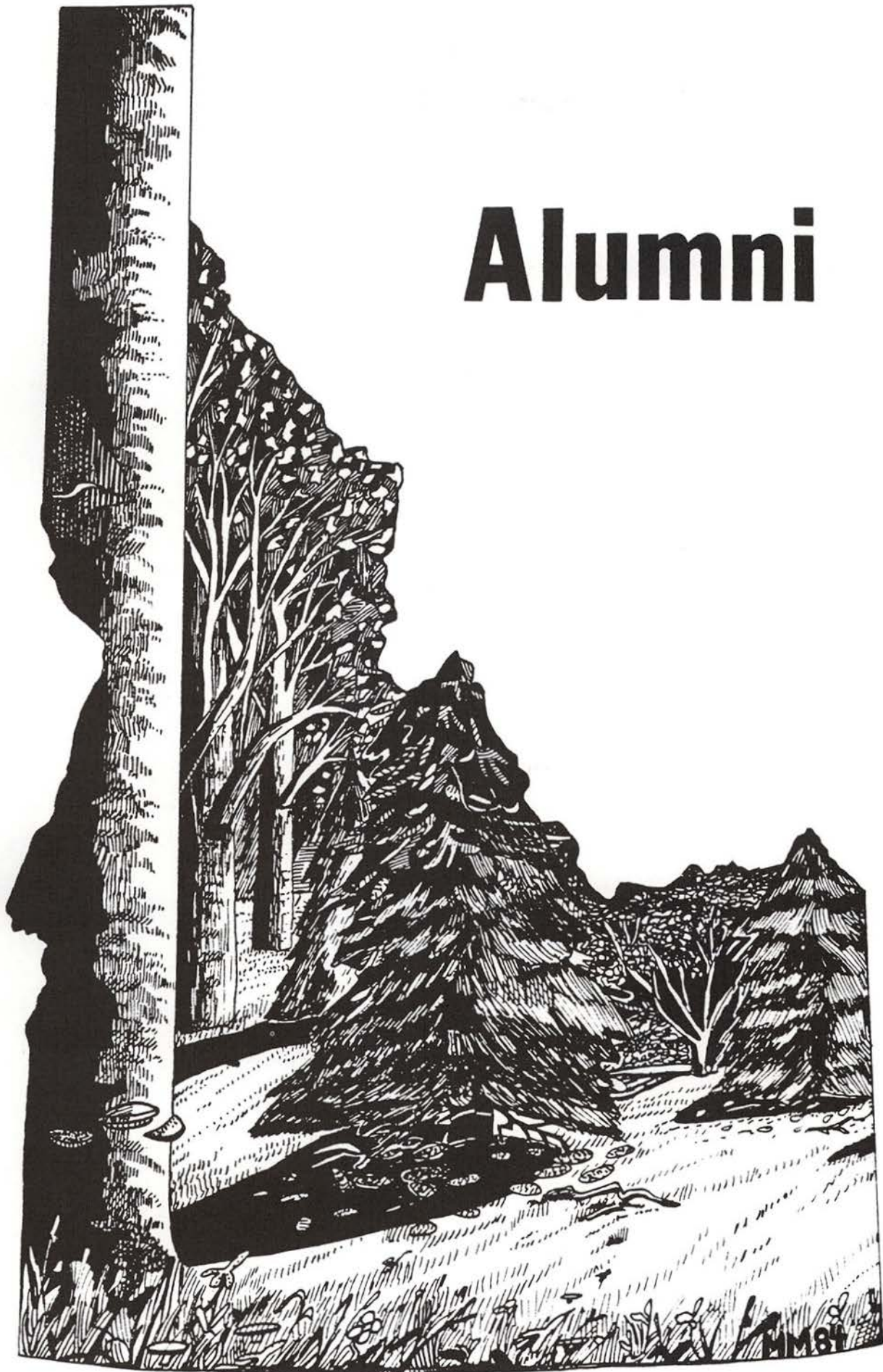


Andy Froelich



Andy Froelich

# Alumni



# Alumni News

*The Idaho Forester appreciates the enthusiastic participation of the alumni in this special anniversary edition. Many articles were edited so that some portion of all the responses could be printed.*

## Class of 1925

### Ralph A. Space

I graduated in 1925. There were not many Forestry graduates that year. I believe there were 10 and that was the largest class up to that year. I am not sure, but I believe I am the only member of that class living. Now that Tom Jackson has passed away, I may be Idaho's oldest Forestry School graduate.

## Class of 1929

### Floyd Otter

After graduation, my new bride, Mildred Clayville, and I went to Lochsa country, I as district ranger for the Elk Summit District. After 15 months there, I came back to Moscow as a Forestry Instructor. I taught 4 years, taking an intervening year to get an MS at University of Michigan. In 1935 I left Idaho to be the assistant regional forester for the new Soil Conservation Service in Spokane. From 1940-50 I was a district conservationist in western Washington, Merced, CA, and the Idaho panhandle. Then I transferred to the Sixth Army at Fort Ord, CA as Land Manager. In 1953, I became Forest Manager for the Mountain Home State Forest. Spent 15 satisfying years on that Giant Sequoia forest. There I wrote a book--"The Men of Mammoth Forest." Retiring from the CDF, I took a job setting up a forest technician program for Reedley College, Fresno. I had to leave at the beginning of the second year due to a heart attack; have largely recovered from that, but not taken a steady job since.

## Class of 1931

### Russell K. LeBarron

Forest Service 1931-63: Lake States, N. Rocky Mtn., and Pacific SW Forest Experiment Stations; Silviculture and Management Research, about 50 publications; retired as Assistant Director

State of Hawaii 1964-66, 1969-72: Forest Ecologist and Assistant State Forester

Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN 1966-68: studied feasibility of growing pines in Uruguay

Also spent 2 brief missions in South America and 9 months with the Society of American Foresters in DC. I continue reviewing books for Jour. of Forestry. My wife, Evelyn, and I have made 2 world tours.

## Class of 1933

### Hume C. Frayer

Summer work on the Kaniksu NF in Washington and Idaho taught me the Forest Service ways. A near-death experience in a 23,000 acre forest fire in 1931 is to be included in the next edition of Early Days in the Forest Service. In 1966, after many years as a forester, I retired to my hometown of Jefferson, OH, and became councilman and mayor. My son, Dr. Warren Frayer, is head of the Dept. of Forest and Wood Sciences, Colorado State University.

### Charles A. Wellner

I retired 11 years ago after 40 years in the USFS--15 years in silvicultural research and 25 years in research administration (with time out for graduate studies and Navy service in WWII). Since retirement I have served as a volunteer with the Forest Service and other organizations, mainly working with others to develop a research natural areas network in Idaho. I also serve as an Affiliate Professor of Forest Management at U of I. My wife, Ethel, died in 1969. Our youngest son, Kent, is at the U of I majoring in forest management.

## Class of 1934

### G. Lloyd Hayes

On July 23, 1983, a picnic for USFS and Blister Rust Control personnel who worked in the Idaho Panhandle in the 1920's, '30's, and '40's was held at Priest River. Here, I was elated to renew acquaintances with some classmates that I had not seen since my graduation in 1934. Numerous other friends enriched the occasion. But, I was surprised to find that only 5 of us were forestry graduates from Idaho. The others were Aubrey Arthurs, 1935; Richard "Dick" Bingham, 1940; Ryder Chronic, 1959; and Corland James, 1933.



### J. Hugo Kraemer

In 1968, after 34 years of forestry in several US regions and 7 foreign countries, I retired. We have owned and managed High Valley Forest, a 3000-acre tract, since '57 but never had a suitable headquarters site until we acquired an old farm in '69. This has been ideal since the farm is adjacent to an end of the main forest and only 6 miles from the village of Peru, NY. Although it has involved a tremendous amount of labor, we get much satisfaction from producing high quality wood and a vigorous stand of beautiful trees.

### Class of 1935

#### Dr. Thomas S. Buchanan

After graduate work at California (MS '37) and Yale (PHD '43), I pursued a career in forest pathology and research administration. Even came back to Moscow and taught 4 Forestry courses from 1947-51. Then made a trip around the world and a tour of active duty in the USMC during WWII. Been retired in Asheville, NC for 12 years.

### Class of 1937

#### Bruce V. Groves

After graduation I worked on fire planning, timber management, insect control and winter recreation on the Coeur d'Alene, Helena, Powell and Wasatch NFs. From 1945-50 served as District Forest Ranger, Blackfork R.D. Wasatch NF. From 1950-58 was Timber and Lands Staff Assistant to Forest Supervisor, Payette NF. From 1958-68, Timber Staff

Assistant on the Boise NF. Retired from USFS in '68. Worked for Hoff Companies as Forester employee or consultant from 1968-78, when I retired. We have travelled some in eastern US, Canada, Latin America, China, and several times in Hawaii.

### Class of 1938

#### F.W. (Woody) Snyder

After WWII, since forestry jobs were scarce, I did graduate work in plant physiology. My career included nearly 3 years on cotton physiology at University of Arkansas, 22 years on sugarbeet physiology at Michigan State, and nearly 8 years with the USDA at Beltsville, MD on sugarbeet, alfalfa and soybean physiology. I retired in 1983. We now live near where I grew up in Bucks Co., PA. We hope to move to Michigan near our daughter and family.

#### Ernest H. Taylor

After graduating, I did several things before taking a Forest Service job. I worked mostly in south Idaho until 1954 when I transferred to the Regional Office in Ogden, UT. Then I went to Washington DC and worked for about 5 years, and in 1972, I concluded my services here in the Southwestern Region Office. Soon after retiring, I got involved in the Republican Party and served in county and state capacities. I'm an advisor to the mayor, and am also busy in the Presbyterian Church.

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## Class of 1939

### Ken Baldwin

My only "claim to fame" at the U of Idaho is that I attended there during the tenure of the first three deans of the School of Forestry (Deans Miller, McArdle, and Jeffers). I enjoyed seasons I spent on the Clearwater Forest, Lewis and Clark (Montana) and Chequamegon (Wisconsin). Most of my 31 years of government service has been with a Naval Construction Battalion and the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard.

### John M. Molberg

I worked in the Nez Perce NF in the summers of '38-'41. From Nov. '41-Apr. '46, I served in the Army, including 30 months in the Pacific, and received a Silver Star in the Philippines. In 1946, Helen Finstad and I were married. From 1946-72, I was the Deputy State Forester in North Dakota, and am presently the Seed Collector.

### Edgar W. Stanton, III

Almost retired from my Agri-oriented civil engineering business at Live Oak, CA. My wife, Ginger, and I host an annual U of I rendezvous with many aging foresters. It is an occasion of much fun, talk, and reminiscing.



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### Carl C. Wilson

After graduation I went to Cal (Berkeley) and acquired an M.S. in Forestry. In 1941, at the invitation of Dean Jeffers, I returned to Moscow and was "assistant" at Summer Camp. I retired from the Forest Service in 1978 after more than 38 years of federal service. Was fortunate to have served in National Forest System, as Assistant Director in Research, and National Specialist in State and Private Forestry. Have served as consultant for FAO, United Nations; California Department of Forestry; and Ontario (Canada) Ministry of Natural Resources. Also, in spare time have been lecturer in Fire Science at the University of California (Berkeley) for two semesters and two quarters.

## Class of 1940

### J. Austin Beard

Until 1947 my employment was with the Corps of Engineers in New York, New Mexico, and Alberta, except for 2 years of military service in Europe. Then I transferred to the US Fish and Wildlife Service in Albuquerque, and spent the rest of my career in the Southwest. Since retirement in '69, my wife and I spend most of our time travelling and visiting our daughter and grandchildren.

### William Deshler and Ethel Latimore Deshler

Dean Ehrenreich's letter and comments regarding putting field trips back into regular curriculum and eliminating summer camp brought back some fond memories. In 1939 and '40 I herded one of our trucks of rambunctious foresters . . . glorious fun. The career those years of study led to was beyond all expectation. My last hitch as the supervisor of the Bridger NF, WY was the icing on the cake. Then two years in Chile with FAO, followed by consultancies in Belize and Brazil. Last year we had a short consultancy with IUCN in Bali, Indonesia. Now our primary pastime is traveling in our VW.

### Class of 1941

#### Robert Harris

Retired Associate Deputy Chief for Research, Forest Service - 1978. Have just been reappointed to the Oregon State Board of Forestry representing wildlife interests. In January 1984 I will begin a 2-year term on the Board of Directors, American Forestry Association. Currently serving as a member of the Oregon Rangeland Advisory Committee and the Solid Waste Policy Committee of the Metropolitan Service District. I have finally reached my level of competence—dealing with garbage! Elected to the Wilsonville City Council in 1982 with 3 more years to serve. Joan (Perkins) and I have 2 daughters and winter in the southern California desert.

#### Edwin J. Jankowski

In February, 1982 I retired as Chief Forester of Potlatch's Minnesota woodland operations after 38 years with that company. I am only casually involved in forestry matters at present and hope soon to devote all my time to retirement activities. I intend to retain my home here in Cloquet and spend winters in the Tucson area.

#### Harlan N. Tulley

Worked for Soil Conservation Service in Wyoming until 1959, with time off for Military Service in European Theater in 1943-45. Worked for Foreign Aide Program in Caribbean and African areas as Pasture Management Specialist in 1959-70, then retired from Federal Service. Have lived in Sheridan, WY since retirement and supervise a local Soil Conservation District. Have served on several local Senior Citizen and Welfare Committees. Have been active in Masonic Lodge work during retirement, and have just ended my year as Grand Commander for

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Wyoming in the Knights Templar organization. My interests are with early day western history and with wildlife and outdoor activities.

#### Robert E. Williams

My wife, Lillian (Nielson), and I have 4 children. I worked on the Targhee NF, ID in 1941 and at the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station in Ogden, Utah in 1942. From 1942-75 I was with the Soil Conservation Service in Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, and Washington, D.C., serving as Chief Range Conservationist and assistant to the Administrator for Environmental Affairs. From 1975-81 I served as Director of Special Projects for the National Association of Conservation Districts in D.C. Since 1982 I've worked part-time as a natural resource consultant in sediment control and range management.

### Class of 1941 and 1943

#### Gene F. Payne

I retired in 1979 after 32 years of teaching and research in range science/management, most of it at Montana State University, Bozeman. That is, I retired from teaching and research. I did some professional consulting and we caught up on traveling for a couple of years. In 1981, we became "small" business people. Glyta has a needlework shop and I operate a stamp collectors' shop. We keep up the homestead and I'm still doing some technical writing in range science.

#### Class of 1942

##### S. Duane Town

I am Malheur County Emergency Management Coordinator and we are again looking at another season of flooding at this very moment - rain or snow. It makes the 3rd year in a row that it's happened. We've had severe streambank erosion on the Malheur River losing several acres of prime row cropland.

My wife, Ellen, and I had a very nice vacation trip to Alaska for 7 weeks. Got some silver salmon, hit a gorgeous day at Denali NP and really enjoyed the trip. We enjoyed the class reunion with Phil Habib in April 1983.

#### Class of 1946

##### William P. Lehrer, Jr.

Retired as Carnation Company's Director of Nutrition and Research after 21 years. Previously on the U of I faculty, Animal Sciences Department, for 15 years. Traveled to over 60 countries; published 115 articles in scientific journals and bulletins; received Penn State's highest honor—Distinguished Alumnus Award—in 1983. My wife, Lois, and I are selling our California home to retire on our north Idaho ranch.

#### Class of 1947

##### Roger Guernsey

After Forestry school, I graduated from Ft. Benning, served as one of Gen. Patton's infantry officers, and spent 28 years in the Army and National Guard. For nearly 19 years, I was Idaho's State Forester—a most gratifying experience. My spouse of 40 years, Billie Lou (Van Riper), and I are loving our 'golden years' immensely. We spend 7 months each year at Terrace Lakes Recreation Ranch in Garden Valley, ID and winters in Borrego Springs, Anza-Borrego State Park, CA.

#### Class of 1949

##### Everett C. Green

Like a lot of veterans and government retirees, my life has not been easy. Sixty years have almost past and it is a struggle for me to keep up with the fast moving society. My career in natural resource management ended with retirement from the Soil Conservation Service in January, 1974. I had accumulated 30 years of government service at the time of my retirement. I have lived in Baker, OR since 1966.

##### Rex S. Zobell

In 1984 I will have worked 35 consecutive years with the BLM, principally in Montana and Wyoming; also will have over 38 years of Federal Service (including WWII military time). I have not achieved fame nor fortune; only possible claim to fame was sharing with a range survey crew in 1950 the first positive identification and reporting of Halogeton in Wyoming. Have published some range and wildlife articles, but with BLM not being a research agency, opportunities are limited for publishing. After 30 years returned to being Chief of Party in 1979 for a weight estimate range survey of Central Wyoming and found I was still at home with new color aerial photographs and techniques. Still active in Range Management Society and wildlife work.

#### Class of 1950

##### T.V. Lacher

Currently I am a Timber Measurement Specialist for the Southern Region, USFS, Atlanta, and live in Tucker, GA.

##### Dr. Herald Nokes

I'm practicing medicine as a family physician in McCall, and whenever possible, practicing private forestry on my tree farm near McCall.

#### Class of 1951

##### William R. Driver

I retired from the Gifford Pinchot NF in September, 1983, after almost 37 years of total government service. The last three years of my career have been occupied mostly by the salvage effort following the Mt. St. Helens eruption. Shirley and I recently made a trip back to Bozeman, MT where we spent 25 years on the Gallatin and Custer Forests. We celebrated our 33rd anniversary this past fall, and plan to stay in Vancouver for now.

#### Class of 1952

##### David G. Fellin

Except for 2 years of military service, have been assigned to the Forest Sciences Laboratory USFS at Missoula, MT, since graduation. Research has involved forest insect management. Currently leading a western budworm research team. Most recently involved in the Boise Cascade Co. vs. Boise/Payette NF's case over insecticide use. My wife, Beppina, and I live in Missoula and plan to retire there.

Alexander Heitmann, Jr.

I have been retired for 2 years from my last job as a postman. I have been fortunate to have lived on ranches for 15 years and to have a beautiful place on 5-1/2 acres in Sunol, Ca now. Last year my wife and I spent a month in New Zealand. What a conglomeration of forest and range practices there. My thoughts are ever filled with the great possibilities of reforestation here in California.

Col. R. Thomas Van Kleeck

The last 8 years before retiring in 1975, I served in the Pentagon as a member of the General Staff Dept. of the Army. My civilian career was with the BLM Management as a Lands and Mineral Specialist. My high point was as geothermal coordinator for the development of the nearby geothermal resource for electrical energy. Retirement is the best of all periods and I've devoted my time to writing a historical resume of my family's Dutch ancestry.

Class of 1954

Robert L. Myers

Retired October 1, 1982 from Temple-Eastex, Fiber Products Operations, Diboll, Texas. Had hoped to do some travelling during 1983, including a trip to Moscow. However, had a heart attack, from which I have recovered nicely. Hope to make it in 1984.

Class of 1962

Richard J. Beier

Worked the summer of '62 as a forester for the Idaho Forestry Department in St. Maries. Entered the Navy that autumn and served until 1966 as an officer in naval aviation. Then spent a year in Germany studying forestry at University of Goettingen in Hann-Muenden. Since 1967 I've worked as a forester for the Wisconsin Dept. of Natural Resources in forest inventory, cooperative forest management, utilization, and marketing. Have worked the last 4 years as a forest products marketing specialist. My wife and I have one child.

Robert B. Cochrane

Currently Lumber Sales Manager, Pope and Talbot, Inc., Portland, OR. Married for 21 years to Kathy (Winnefeld) of Indianapolis. The lumber business has sure been a gut stretcher in recent years but all in all has provided me with a very good living. I certainly owe a debt of gratitude to Idaho for getting me started in the right direction and to former Dean Wohletz for sticking by me when the going got rough.

Dick Hodge

Since graduating in '62, I've been employed by the Forest Service. I began my permanent career in Coeur d'Alene Supervisor's office. While there I

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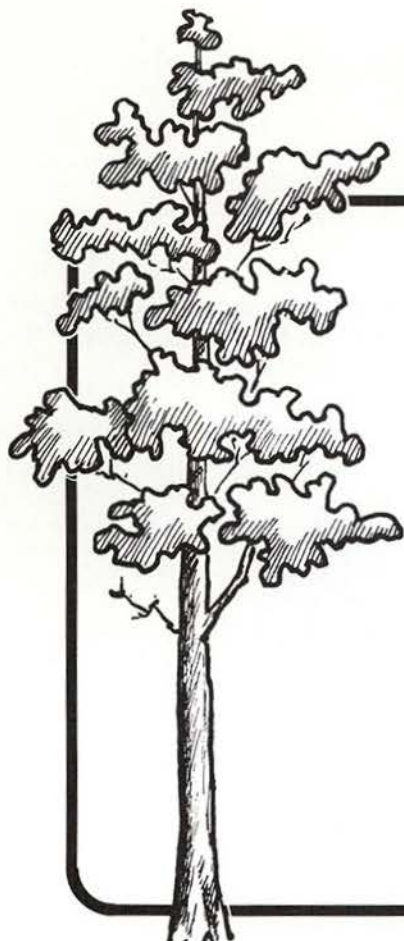
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married Joanne Gartland (U of I, '63). We moved to the Wallace Ranger District in 1963 and then to the Priest Lake District in 1965. We left Priest Lake in 1977 for Hamilton, MT, where we stayed until 1981. My present position is Palouse District Ranger, Moscow, ID, back where it all started.

### **Carl H. Nellis**

After graduation moved to Missoula, MT, where I attended U. of Montana, graduating in 1964 with M.S. in Wildlife Management. Moved to Rochester, Alberta and worked on a coyote and lynx study. In 1975, received a Ph.D. in Wildlife Ecology-Zoology in Madison, WI. Worked as a research biologist with Idaho Department of Fish and Game, and became staff biologist in December 1983.

### **Class of 1964**

#### **Alan S. England**

Currently I am living in Coos Bay, OR with my wife, Dorothy, and two sons. I have been employed with the BLM since my discharge from the U.S. Army in 1967. Duties have been: forester, timber management, and currently resource area silviculturist.

### **David L. (Vern) Kulm**

I began working for the Montana Department of State Lands in June of 1968 after working for 4 years with the State of Pennsylvania. I worked as a timber sale preparation forester in the oak-hickory forest. I have been involved in the land management section here in Kalispell in one aspect or another for my entire 15 years. Currently I work as Reforestation Specialist on our Northwest Area out of Kalispell. I am involved in all aspects of reforestation, particularly seeding and planting and its planning processes. I am also directly involved with Christmas tree sales and the tree improvement program.

### **Class of 1964 and 1967**

#### **Gary R. Evans**

Beginning 1960, I worked with the USFS and Soil Conservation Service in Idaho. In 1972 I served as Senior Agency Coordinator to the Regional Systems Program at Colorado State, and in 1975 was responsible for preliminary work on SCS natural resources data systems at Fort Worth, TX. In Washington, D.C., since 1978, I have worked in numerous USDA positions and am now Program Coordinator for Natural Resources Research, Cooperative State

Research Service, administering Acts of Congress. Never cease to learn about our natural systems; we have just scratched the surface in our knowledge of the range and forest lands.

#### Class of 1967

##### William L. Pickell

Since leaving Idaho in 1967, my career, family, and life have been fascinating for me. Seven years of progressive industrial forestry experience paved the way to my most crucial career decision to leave a secure salaried position and take on the challenge of "gyppo" logging. I haven't regretted that decision, and our business and family have been blessed and survived through severe economic trials.

#### Class of 1968

##### Douglas D. Eller and Nancy K. Nelson Eller

We are currently living in Los Altos, CA. Doug is a commander in the Navy flying P-3 Orions and is presently at NAS Moffet Field where he is the West Coast Evaluator for the Pacific Fleet Squadrons. His travels take him to such places as Hawaii, Guam, and the Far East.

I am a computer programmer analyst on contract to NASA Ames Research Center and manage 2 tasks that develop and support data base management systems. We have one daughter, Karen.

##### G. Leymaster

Shortly after graduation, I entered the Air Force, where I taught the physiological effects of flight to new pilots. Following this enlistment I was unable to gain a wildlife job in California. So I obtained Associate degrees in electronics and computer technology, and for the past 6 years have enjoyed working for General Electric Medical Systems as a Quality Control Engineer. I've been married for 4 years and have a 3-month old son, Paul.

#### Class of 1968 and 1969

##### Mike Dewey

Following graduation I worked for U.S. Plywood at Lebanon, OR in fiberboard. My wife, Bev, our 4 daughters, and I moved to Orrville, OH where I worked in wood preservatives and fire retardants. In 1976, we went to Ukiah, CA where I joined Masonite as a Process Engineer in product development and coating technology. Since then, I have received degrees in Accounting and Business, and am now a General Accounting Manager.

#### Class of 1971

##### Lou Woltering

Currently serving as Supervisory Wildlife Biologist for the Klamath National Forest in Northern California. Lou entered the U.S. Navy as an Ensign



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(UI, ROTC) after graduation (2.5 years). Began Forest Service career as a Range Conservationist in Mayhill, NM in 1975. Next worked as Range Conservationist in Carlsbad, NM, and Range Wildlife Sub-staff in Supervisors Office, Alamogordo, NM. Transferred to Yreka, CA in 1981.

#### Class of 1972

##### Valerie R. Elliott

I am seeking my Master of Arts Degree in Environment Science at Montclair State College. Hopefully I will return to the Great Northwest after this degree is secured to continue my studies in law school so that I can eventually practice environmental law.

##### Lynette Zobel Morelan

I've been working on the Boise National Forest since graduation. Currently I'm working in timber planning, part of the Forest Planning Interdisciplinary Team. Some valuable things are learned when you get involved in forest planning. These things have to do with future management and where we as professionals need to place our emphasis. Future knowledge needs include economics, sociology, public relations, political science and computer science. These subjects may well take precedence over silvics, dendrology, and other pure resource courses. Without this knowledge, we may become ineffective managers.

#### Class of 1973

##### Don Doerksen

Since 1973, I've held various positions in forest-related industries. We moved to Hines, OR to work for Edward Hines Lumber Co. in 1976. I began work for Harney Rock and Paving as asphalt plant superintendent and yard supervisor in 1977 and, in 1982, started my own business--Reloaders Paper Supply. We produce record manuals for ammunition reloaders. My wife, Fredda, and I have 2 daughters and a son.

#### Class of 1974

##### Edward B. Kelley

Graduate of Gooding High School, Gooding, Idaho. Two years of military service including a tour of duty in Vietnam. Employed by the Oregon Department of Forestry in Tillamook and Salem, following graduation from 1973-78 as a field forester,

forest staff assistant, and forest staff analyst. Attended graduate school at Oregon State University in Corvallis, 1978-79. Legislative assistant to Chairman of the Natural Resources and Agriculture Committee in the Oregon Legislature during 1979 while attending graduate school. Employed since 1979 by the Weyerhaeuser Company as a tax analyst in the corporate tax department. Married with four children, we reside in Maple Valley, WA.

#### Class of 1976

##### B. Lynn Ballard

I am presently employed by the U.S. Forest Service in the capacity of Timber Management on the Teton Basin Ranger District, Targhee NF. For the past four years I have worked as a Sales Forester on the Ashton Ranger District, and prior to that in timber positions in Oregon and Washington. We would enjoy hearing from any of our old classmates (hear that, Moss & Hecker!). Marinda and I are living in Ashton, Idaho and have a boy and 2 girls.

##### Sharon Skroh Bradley

I began my career in 1974 as Forest Tech on the Caribou NF in timber sale preparation. I took a permanent position with the PNW Forest and Range Experiment Station in 1978 doing timber inventory on private lands. In '79, before I grew webbed feet and scales, I transferred to the Targhee NF and worked there for 2-1/2 years in timber sale prep and administration. During the winter I was District Snow Ranger for the Kelly Canyon Ski Area. Since 1982, my husband, Rob, and I have been on the Challis NF. I'm responsible for sale prep and administration, recreation, watershed, and trail maintenance, and truly enjoy the job.

#### Class of 1977

##### R.E. (Bob) Naughton

Now that I'm beginning my 6th year in Forest Management in the great Southeastern timberlands, I have finally adjusted to the difference from the Pacific Northwest. I am General Manager and Contracting Forester for Drennen Forestry Services based out of Blount Springs, Alabama. Our crews just completed a good season of site prep with over 1800 acres ready for planting. If you're ever in Alabama, look me up.



**Dennis B. Propst**

Currently, I am an assistant professor in the Park and Recreation Resources Department at Michigan State University and am also involved in part-time consulting work with Interp Central, Inc. of Chelsea, MI. Dr. Maureen H. McDonough, also an assistant professor in Park and Recreation Resources, and I were married in 1982. We expect our first child in April.

**John P. Roberts**

As a Senior Forester in Timber Management for Idaho's Dept. of Lands, I manage about 20,000 acres of state endowment lands and the sale of 10 MMBF annually. I am living in Orofino with Loyce and our daughters. Raising 3 adolescents is an education that makes a Bachelor of Science look easy. Hope I earn my Fatherhood degree before it's too late to use it!

**Class of 1978**

**Sorrells Dewoody**

After graduating, I cruised timber for Pacific Crown Timber Products, Plummer, ID, and developed a distressed white pine paneling product. Then contracted to install Continuous Forest Inventory Plots on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation. Kathy, our daughter Amanda, and I moved to Klamath Falls, OR, as I started work with Weyerhaeuser, and will soon transfer to Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

**Steve Lindgren**

Since graduation I have drifted from the West Coast (redwood country) to the Upper Midwest, working on inventories, Stage II's, thinning and maple syruping. Finally I've decided to settle down in North Idaho or Western Montana to establish the consulting and contracting firm several partners and I have formed. I look forward to returning to the college to visit and recruit employees for our upcoming season. Lastly, a word of advice to self-employed foresters, trivial today, invaluable tomorrow.

**Class of 1979, 1981, and 1983**

**Malcolm L. and Pamela K. (Martin) Dell**

Pam's graduation in Range Management (1981) just after the change in presidential administrations led to her present position as cashier at the Grangeville IGA. She gets to see livestock pass under



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her nose (packaged) but doesn't have to look where she steps. I finally finished school after 10 year(s) (pronounced "tenure") and understand that 3 taverns have folded in Moscow since I left. After working seasonally in Moscow, Sandpoint, Coeur d'Alene, St. Maries, Priest River, Mt. Home, Orofino, and LaGrande, OR I found I couldn't make it in real life so I decided to become a forest consultant. Currently, I share an office with a surveyor at 515 E. Main in Grangeville and my company is Mountain West Resource Consulting, Inc. Pam, our 2 daughters, and I live on a 1000-acre ranch near Stites, ID. We love it here.

#### Class of 1980

##### Louis Black, Jr.

Attending college with the idea of being a forester one day was my ultimate goal. I pictured myself either being outdoors in serene forests or occupying some agency's office with meaningful and challenging tasks before me.

It will be four years this coming spring since I graduated. Currently, I am employed with the U.S. Forest Service on the Wallowa-Whitman NF as a cultural forester in silviculture. I have held this position for the last two years. I spent the first couple years as a recreation forester in other resources. Both positions are very rewarding and gave me extensive experience and skills.

#### Class of 1981

##### Cheryl Garrett

I graduated with a BS in Wildland Recreation Management in December 1980, and am working as the Front Country Recreation Foreman on the Arroyo Seco Ranger District, Angeles NF, California.

##### Charles M. Harrison

I am now a Forest Geneticist for Newfoundland and Labrador and work in cooperation with the Canadian Forest Service and industry. Though presently in St. John's, my position will move to Corner Brook in April. I am primarily concerned with plus-tree selectum, breeding of native species, and testing of exotics to find more species that would be productive in this province. In 1982 I married Jeroma Breault, of New Brunswick, and became a Canadian citizen in '83.

#### Class of 1982 and 1983

##### Heather Hoffman

Soon after graduating, Paul Stone and I married. We lived in McCall, Idaho where I was a timber marker for Boise Cascade. In November 1983, I transferred to Boise as a Cartographic Specialist for a 2-1/2 year project in Timberland Cartography. Paul is taking classes, working, and looking forward to opening an engine repair shop.

#### Class of 1983

##### Steve Abels

Teaching in Twin Falls is great! I'm currently teaching speech and reading, and am editor of the Robertstuafi yearbook. Can't seem to get away from this yearbook stuff.

##### Debbie Butler

I began work as a Forester on the Boise NF, Cascade Ranger District in May 1983. I worked on a cumulative sediment analysis project sampling in Salmon spawning beds and measuring streambed profiles. I also did stand exams, surveying and timber sale layout. This fall and winter I have been compiling data for TMIS (Timber Management Information System).

The rest of the winter I will transfer temporarily to the Supervisor's office in Boise to work on the Forest Plan. In the summer I will be in charge of the forest inventory contract.

##### Mike Reynolds

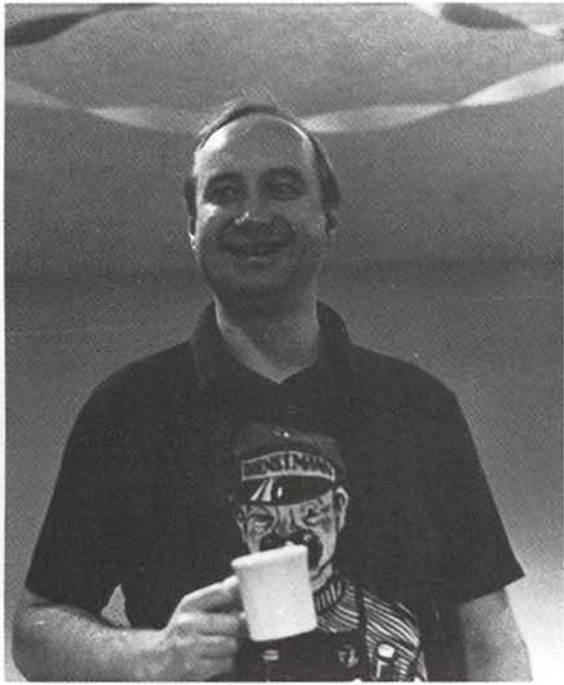
Since graduating, I worked 6 months again at a sawmill in the heart of lodgepole country. Now I am considering a teaching profession and masters degree. Time will tell. We live now in Boise.



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Andy Froelich



Andy Froelich



Dan LaBossiere



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and thanks to the many others  
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2 S. MAIN "BETWEEN THE THEATRES" MOSCOW, IDAHO 83843

# The Forester Staff



*Left to right: Joe Glatz, Robin Naugler, Dave Willis, Amy Braithwaite, Allyn Meuleman, Andy Froelich, Carol Boyd, Julie Sherman, Mike Mortemore, Lynn Kinter, Ed Sellers, Veronica Fortun, Dave Reynolds. (missing: Nancy Ray)*

*In darkness no more  
Our stories are grains of sand  
Growing into pearls*

Author Unknown

You can lose  
your valuable  
biological and  
geological  
collections  
through  
improper storage!

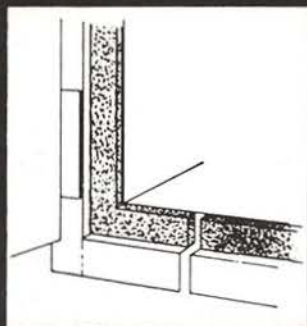
**PERMANENT  
AIR TIGHT  
SPECIMEN  
PRESERVATION**

with

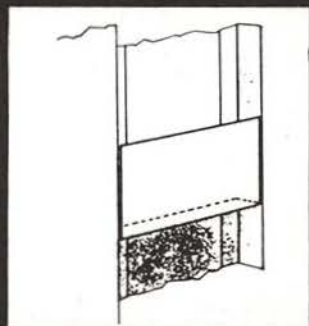
*Lane*  
**SCIENCE CABINETS**



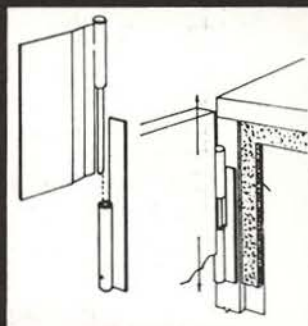
DOUBLE WALL CONSTRUCTION



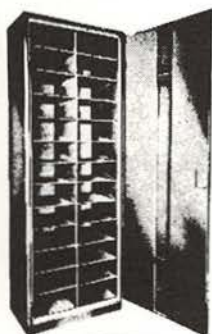
PEST-PROOF AND AIR TIGHT SEAL



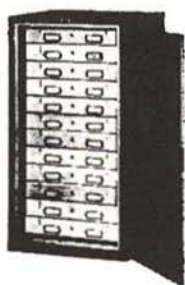
FUMIGANT COMPARTMENT



LIFT-OFF SAFE TYPE HINGE



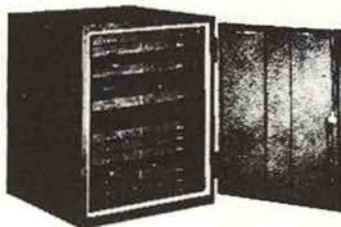
**BOTANY  
SPECIMEN  
CABINETS**



**ENTOMOLOGY  
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*Lane*

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