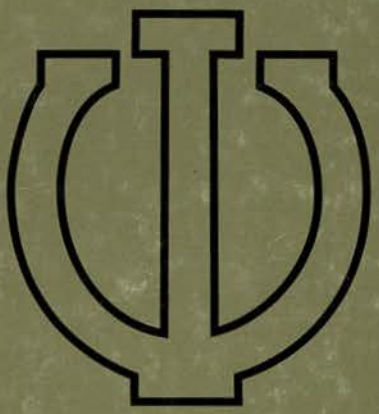
Celebrating the
75th Anniversary

THE IDAHO FORESTER



1917-1992

FOREST SCHOOL

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

MOSCOW, IDAHO

•Natural resourses workshop: Hikers in the Sawtooth National Recreation Area
-Ron Mahoney

•A goose sitting on her nest scrutinizes the photographer
-Ty Headrick

THE IDAHO FORESTER

1952 *Idaho Forester*

To celebrate the diamond anniversary of its publication, this edition of the *Idaho Forester* contains songs, artwork, poems and cartoons from past issues. The cover is a copy of the original from 1917, the first year the *Idaho Forester* was published.

DEDICATION

Elaine Meyer

December 31, 1991 marked the end of an era. Elaine Meyer, secretary of the Forest Products Department, retired after 14 years of typing, caring and tending to the faculty and students of the department. Elaine always went well beyond her specific secretarial responsibilities to help students with class schedules and other problems, to make visitors feel welcomed and to ensure that the confused or lost, who simply wandered through the door, left with a specific answer, direction, or place to go. Her care for students transcended departmental and college lines. She has been an ambassador for the university and is a first point of contact for many of our graduates. Her caring and concern for faculty and students will be missed in the college, but we wish her the best in a well-deserved retirement.

Photo: George Savage

1991 *Idaho Forester*

DEDICATION

Dr. Merrill Deters

This year's *Idaho Forester* is also dedicated to the memory of Dr. Merrill Deters who died this past January 27 at the age of 86. Dr. Deters obtained his B.S., M.F., and Ph.D., at the University of Minnesota, before coming to the University of Idaho in 1941 to teach silviculture, fire prevention and control, regional silviculture, and forest management. At that time the forestry staff consisted of Dean Jeffers, six professors, and 3 graduate assistants. Later, during the war years, the teaching staff dwindled to Dean Jeffers, Dr. Wohletz, Dr. White and Dr. Deters. Dr. Deters continued to teach with an enthusiasm that spanned thirty years at the University of Idaho. In the 1970 issue of the *Idaho Forester*, Dr. Deters stated, "The most pointed memories, however, have been the experience of working with so many forestry students through forty years of teaching, thirty of them at Idaho. There is a huge satisfaction in seeing the students earn their professional degrees and step out into the world to do their part. It is a particular delight to attend local, regional, or national meetings and to see the many people whom you have helped to train."

Dr. Merrill E. Deters is a legend at the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences. His influences has been felt and passed on from forester to forester. Those who have appreciated his years of work and care will never forget him.

1946 *Idaho Forester*

The Idaho Forester: A Magazine of Natural Resources

Table of Contents

Our Graduates Are Highly Trained in Renewable Natural Resources

Fishery Resources

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

Forest Products

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

Forest Resources

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

Range Resources

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

Resource Recreation and Tourism

The resource recreation and tourism graduate is skilled in parks and recreation resources management, natural sciences, geography, land economics, conservation of natural resources, human behavior, public administration, communication and tourism. Specialization is available in resource communication, outdoor leadership, resource-based tourism and and wilderness management.

Wildlife Resources

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

If you know of job openings, or plan to hire someone in these fields, please contact Carol Spain, College Placement Office, College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83843, phone (208)885-6441.

History Of The Idaho Forester

by Joseph Ulliman and Pete Gomben

The *Idaho Forester* began in 1917 with a statement by the editor, R. N. Cunningham: "In this, the first independent publication of the Forestry Club so far attempted, the editors have tried to create a booklet containing considerable information which will be of interest to men engaged in forestry work and at the same time reflecting the spirit and condition of our school."

The first issue, 36 pages and 6 3/4 x 10 inches in size, had various professional articles, school news and advertisements produced by an editor, a business manager and six associate editors under the auspices of the Associated Foresters. This issue, like those that followed into the late thirties, had a literary bent many today would describe as flowery. One short article we would find fascinating today described the Lumberman's Ball, fittingly nicknamed (to some people) the "Timberbeast Hoedown."

No record exists explaining why issues were not published in 1918 and 1919, but we can assume World War I may have had some influence, and the 1920 issue was published with no comment in respect to those years. The 1920 *Forester* had 36 pages behind a different, very simple graphic cover and was dedicated, for the first time, to Major F.A. Fenn, early supervisor of the Clearwater National Forest and energetic supporter of UI's forestry program. The magazine was subsequently dedicated annually to some individual or group who influenced forestry matters, or to graduates or faculty until 1955. There was no dedication in 1956 and 1958 and there were few honored between 1966 and 1978. Dedications have been continuous since 1979, including the 1983 dedication to a former *Idaho Forester* editor (1942) and world-renowned diplomat, Philip C. Habib.

The cover changed again on the 1921 issue, and the magazine increased to 48 pages. The 1922 production had yet another cover graphic, a plate designed by "Behre" (probably Bernice Behre, wife of Professor C. Edward Behre), picturing an idyllic scene of a forester in brimmed hat, traveling on horse, underneath a forest canopy by a lakeside with, of course, mountains in the background.

The 1922 *Forester* was dedicated to Charles Houston Stattuck, Ph.D., the first head of the Department of Forestry and "father" of the campus arboretum, which has since been named after him. Shattuck wrote interesting articles on the early history of the school for the 1922 and 1927 magazines.

The *Idaho Forester* continued at a high quality pace through the 1920s, with dedications to ranking timber industry personnel, former governors and members of the legislature, all of whom usually wrote an article for the magazine. There were, besides technical papers, other enticing articles, such as "A Tale of Captive Bull Moose" and "A Foresty Mystery."

For some unexplained reason, from 1931 through 1934, the *Idaho Forester* was edited by a faculty member, Arthur M. Sowder, who had been student editor in 1925. The magazine continued with the same format, cover and quality. The editor in 1935, Thomas S. Buchanan, noted that "This year, for the first time since 1930, the *Idaho Forester* is being edited by the Associated Foresters.... It means plenty of work for the staff.... In the past, the *Idaho Forester* has maintained a high-ranking position among similar publications, and it is our aim to even more firmly entrench that position."

The mid-1930s issues noted aspects of the school that most people are probably not aware of. For example, there was a Southern Branch of the School of Forestry at Pocatello with a Southern Branch editor on the staff of the magazine starting in 1935; and the 1936 magazine welcomed the first woman student

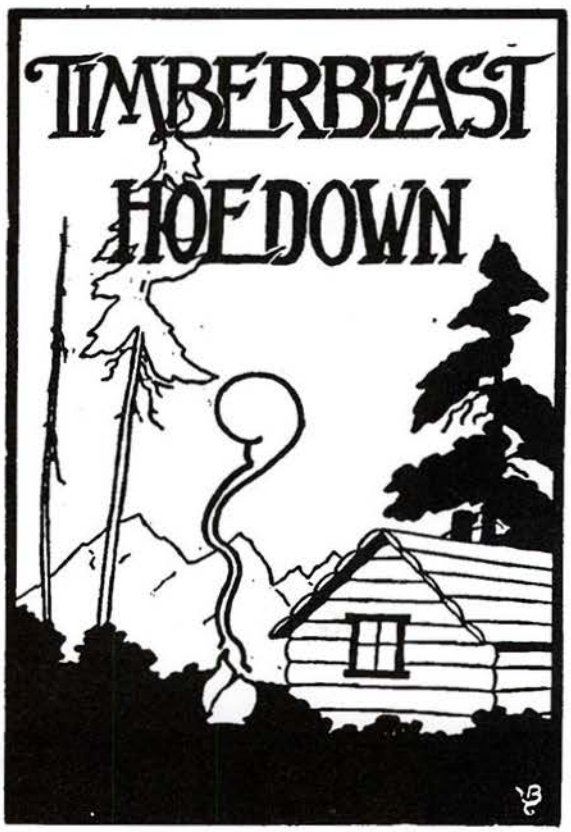
to forestry, at the Southern Branch, a Miss Vera Roberta (Bobbie) Montgomery, although no trace of her could be found again among later issues.

In 1938 the cover changed to a simple design of a tree supported by an upper case I (for Idaho) and titled *The Idaho Forester*, with volume number and date. This cover, continued through the 1946 issue, was supplanted for three years by graphic resource symbols placed appropriately in the state, then reverted again to the 1938-1946 cover until 1956. From 1957 until the present, the cover was a different photograph or artistic drawing each year.

The 1945 to 1950 magazines were smaller in size, 6 x 9 inches, but in 1951 the magazine returned to the 6 3/4 x 10 inch format of pre-1945 editions. In 1969, though, the magazine was enlarged to 8.5 x 11 inches. The number of pages varied from the 60 to 70 range throughout the 1950s, gradually decreasing to 30 some pages in the late 1960s and early 1970s, reversing the trend to a high of 84 pages in 1979, and remaining in the 60 to 80 page range since then.

Many facets of the magazine were interesting or humorous. The mid-1950s periodicals had unique names for the academic classes: 1954--Yield, Thinnings, Clearings, Regeneration; and 1955--Wood Bosses, Scalers, Riggin Slingers, Flunkies. There are probably many spelling and grammatical errors in all issues of the *Forester*, but one of the most blatant was in the 1961 copy where someone inadvertently spelled Forestry as "Forestery."

Nineteen sixty-five gave us the new generation and the first woman staff member, Leslie Betts (now Wemhoff, Forest Res.-Sci., 1968), unfortunately listed under a category of staffers called "Flunkies," although there were also two men in the same category. The magazine also recorded two women in the sophomore class that same year, Miss



1921 *Idaho Forester*

Betts and Nancy K. Nelson (now Eller, Forest Mgt.-Res., 1968). These two were the first women graduates as recorded in the 1967 issue. However, they had been preceded by Barbara Rupers (then Vars), who graduated with a B.S. in Wood Utilization in 1963.

"I was editor also in 1968 when our publication failed to meet its deadlines. The responsibility was mine, and I lost control. The *Idaho Forester* had found itself short on assistance, funds and readers. In an effort to revive the publication which was almost given up as a lost cause, we made some revisions. This issue is the first product of what we felt should be done." So said Dwayne K. Parsons in a 1969 editorial. There is no record of a 1968 issue, the first year one had not been published since 1919. The 1969 staff did change the size of the magazine to 8.5 x 11 inches and indicated a semi-technical content emphasis rather than social activities. There were eleven articles, a half page of club news, two pages on the Forester's Ball featuring the "Forester's Queen" and her court (the latter two items inexplicably not included in the Table of Contents), and an Alumni Directory in a total of 36 pages, not the smallest issue, but close to the two smallest of 32 pages in 1970 and 1971.

More color was added to the magazine in the 1970s. A color photo cover first appeared in 1973 and a color centerfold in 1977, both of which have generally continued to the present, except when there have been artistic drawings rather than color pictures. The 1977 issue also had some colorful articles on how to make your own homemade brew ("A Lovin' Glassful") and how to travel the trains like the bums of old ("The Hungry Route"). R.N. Cunningham noted in the same issue: "I would like to compliment you on the quality of recent issues of the *Idaho Forester*. I was editor of the 1917 issue and can see that you have come a long way since then."

Kate Sullivan (B.S. Forest Res.-Sci., 1976) was our first

woman editor, turning out one of our best-selling magazines in 1976, one that had an artwork cover, centerfold pictures in black and white and a top margin format that was continued through 1983. The 1979 staff also produced one of the best-selling magazines. The magazine was subtitled for the first time "A Magazine of Natural Resources"; an alumni news section was reinstituted, a Patron and Sponsor's Program was begun and a cover photo contest was initiated. The judging of slide entrants by experts from around the University of Idaho produced a very attractive cover and colored centerfold.

The 1979 issue was entered in a first-ever Society of American Foresters Student Publication Contest for Schools and Colleges of Forestry and Natural Resources in North America. It won first place in that contest, and the magazine has done well each year, earning top honors in 1980, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1989.

Joseph Ulliman is the Forest Resources Department head for the College of FWR. Pete Gomben is a graduate student in forest products.

Idaho Forester Editors and Honorees

Year	Editor	Dedicated To
1917	R.N. Cunningham	None
1918	No issue	
1919	No issue	
1920	James W Farrell	Major F.A. Fenn
1921	Carthon R. Patrie	Dean Francis G. Miller
1922	W Byron Miller	Charles Houston Shattuck
1923	Russel M. Parsons	Walter D. Humiston
1924	J. W. Rodner	Ben E. Bush
1925	Arther M. Sowder	I. H. Nash
1926	Charles E. Fox	Lloyd A. Fenn
1927	Galen W. Pike	Graduates of the School of Forestry
1928	John B. Biker	Charles C Moore
1929	Prentice Balch	George M. Cornwall
1930	William Krummes	Harry I Nettleton
1931	A. M. Sowder	Charles K. McHarg, Jr.
1932	A. M. Sowder	Huntington Taylor
1933	A. M. Sowder	H. C. Baldridge
1934	A. M. Sowder	E. A. Bryan
1935	Thomas S. Buchanan	C. L. Bryan
1936	Leon Nadeau	R. H. Rutledge
1937	Fred Mathews	Grduates of School of Forestry
1938	Kenneth Hungerford	Major Evan W. Kelley
1939	Nelson Jeffers	Faculty of the School of Forestry
1940	Tom J. Croney	Ferdinand A Silcox
1941	William W. Reed	Clarence E. Favre
1942	Philip Habib	U.I. Foresters in Service
1943	Marshall E. Spencer	U.I. Foresters in Service
1944	George V. Johnson	U.I. Foresters in Service
1945	D. R. Seaberg	Alumni, School of Forestry
1946	Irv Wentworth	The Future of Forestry
1947	Steele Barnett	Alumni, School of Forestry
1948	Frank Hawksworth, Art Brakebush, and Bob Walkley	Idaho Cooperative Wildlife Unit
1949	Bob Walkley	Forest Industries of Idaho
1950	Glen Youngblood	Harry T. Gisborne
1951	Howard Heiner	U.I. President J. E. Buchanan
1952	Howbert Bonnett	Men of the U.S. Forest Service
1953	Roger Bay	Dean Dwight S. Jeffers
1954	Art Andraitis	Faculty, College of Forestry
1955	Pete Preston	U.S. Forest Service
1956	Ralph Kizer	None
1957	Neils Christiansen	Virgil Pratt
1958	Ralph Roberts	None
1959	Kenneth Solt	Alumni, College of Forestry
1960	Chalon Harris	Albert W. Slipp
1961	Gene Brock	Roger L. Guernsey
1962	Lee Gale	CHarles A. Connaughton
1963	Roger Hungerford	Edwin C. Rettig
1964	Dick Olsen	Pres. D. R. Theophilus
1965	Ed Wood	David S. Olsen
1966	Hoard A. Wallace	None
1967	Andy Card	None
1968	No issue	
1969	Dwayne K. Parsons	None
1970	Thomas B. Miller	None
1971	Steven C Wilson	None
1972	Morris M. Bently	None
1973	Terry Mace	William R. Schofield
1974	Bob Schoemaker	None
1975	Al Merkel	None
1976	Kate Sullivan	None
1977	James Dunn	Dean Emeritus Ernest Wholetz
1978	Tracy Behren and Jan Bal	None
1979	Michael Hollmann and Cynthia Mitiguy	John Howe
1980	Michael Hollmann and Elizabeth Stassheim	Kevin Leber
1981	Dave Lubin and Kristine Jackson	Edwin W. Tisdale
1982	Ann Coffman and Eva Phillips	Secretaries
1983	Mimi Hendricks	Philip Habib
1984	Andrew Froelich	Staff Faculty and Students of past 75 years
1985	Cecilia Lynn Kinter	John H. Ehrenreich
1986	Unknown	Charles A Wellner
1987	Veronica Forton and Chris Vetter	Joseph J. Ulliman
1988	Sarah Topp and Cindy Sills	Chi-Wu Wang
1989	Greg Wooten and Dave Persell	University of Idaho and the Idaho Forester
1990	Greg Wooten	College of FWR Secretaries
1991	Greg Wooten	Frederic D. (Fred) Johnson
1992	Mark A. Hale	Merril Deters and Elaine Meyers

Editorial

by Mark Hale

Its 6:00 a.m. March 16 as I sit to write this editorial. I started at 3:24 a.m. but in a myriad of several hours have been unable to capture the essence of what I really want to say. Had it not been for the fact that the 28th Western Wildlife Conclave is currently being held at the College of FWR, I may have gotten a better start. Earlier this evening, I and other members of the U of I Wildlife Society welcomed students from the University of Alaska (Fairbanks) and Colorado State University. We ate, drank beer, two-stepped and debated issues such as the reintroduction of the wolf. Some would say I lack discipline, but if I had to do it all over again, I would surely do the same.

My college career has spanned over six years, and in those six years, there has been more than once that a paper has been typed the night before it was due. Many early hours have been spent cramming for a test or preparing a speech. Most of these late night scholastic marathons could have been avoided if I had just said no.

I never once regret the fact that I said yes to such things as having a beer, to helping put on a wildlife conclave, to accepting chairman of the Students Affairs Council or to being editor-in-chief of a college publication. My grades have been the sorry victim of my over-indulgence in extracurricular activities. I will never be a 4.00 student, which may cause some students to shudder, but I will have learned things that can't be derived from books or from taking tests.

Many a student has kept his or her nose stuck in the binding of a class textbook and missed a major part of what college is all about. College is a time in which we are given the chance to practice skills such as leadership, organization, and personal relations. Through extracurricular activities in college, we can make mistakes that won't cost us a paycheck or our job. Activities such as club involvement allow us to learn from our mistakes and practice for when we are a part of the working community. These activities also allow us to make life-long friendships and to find possible job opportunities. We are able to get different perspectives from our colleagues on issues that may be new or old hat.

I personally have made many a good friend or found employment because of my involvement within the college clubs and activities. I've learned to resign with respect and grace, keep a club budget out of the red, to organize functions for Natural Resources Week, to represent my fellow students as Executive Council representative, and the list goes on and on. These and other accomplishment will always go with me. I'm happy that my influences have had positive effects on the college, even if it did mean getting a few "D"s during my last year of school. If I was able to influence just one person to crawl out of the 4.00 syndrome and realize that there is more to college than a perfect G.P.A., then its all been worthwhile. *Ago vitam ergo sum.*

Mark Hale is a senior in fisheries resources.

Photo: George Savage

The stress of too many late nights of studying and extra-curricular activities begins to show on editor Mark Hale.

The Selkirk Mountains, A Unique Ecosystem

by Matt Butler and Tim Layser

Imagine an area with high mountain peaks bisected with cold mountain streams, dotted with alpine meadows, and pristine wilderness. On those mountainsides, grizzly bears feed in avalanche chutes and woodland caribou roam through a 1,500-year-old stand of cedar. Several other diverse wildlife species range throughout the mountains and valleys in the lush, rich vegetation found throughout the area. The forested hillsides give way to rocky crags that jut upward from high mountain lakes and from atop these you look out and see a majestic world around you. What you see is the incredibly diverse Selkirk Ecosystem.

The Selkirk Ecosystem is a unique area found in northern Idaho, northeast Washington, and southeast British Columbia. Its uniqueness is a result of both the diverse flora and fauna, and in the dramatic physical characteristics found there. About 14,000 years ago the most recent glaciers retreated, leaving high mountain peaks with many cirques and basins. Streams and rivers were formed, and today the northwest portion of the Ecosystem flows into the Salmon River, the southwest portion flows into the Priest River, and the east portion flows into the Kootenai River. Since the glaciers retreated, volcanic ash has been deposited many times, and until 10,000 years ago, woolly mammoths, giant sloths, horses, and camels still wandered throughout the area.

The climate within the region is dominated by the Pacific maritime influence, and is characterized by relatively warm, wet winters and dry summers with occasional thundershowers. The lower elevations annually receive about 30 inches and the higher areas over 100 inches of precipitation, with over 70 percent of the precipitation occurring between October and March as snow. Annual snowfall averages six feet at lower elevations and is commonly over 30 feet at higher elevations. This generally moist weather pattern helps to sustain a rich and diverse plant community which in turn helps to support a rich and diverse animal community.

Much of the Selkirk Ecosystem can be characterized as having cedar-hemlock forests at the lower elevations, with subalpine fir-Engelmann spruce forests found at the higher elevations. Also found in the Selkirk Ecosystem are several disjunct or endemic plant populations which are unique to the area, such as salmonberry, bog cranberry, bog willow, creeping snowberry, dwarf birch and several species of ferns, to name a few. Bog communities, which are unique biological havens for many species, both plant and animal, are found scattered throughout the Selkirks. Bogs form in small, deep kettle pools in valley bottoms and are commonly characterized by floating sphagnum moss mats around parts of open bodies of water. Many species unique to the Selkirks are found closely associated with these habitats.

Another remarkable resource associated with the region is the old growth communities. As a result of the climate, prevailing weather patterns, and fire history, some very remarkable examples of old growth forests are located within the region. Investigations conducted in the early 1980's have found that within the old growth forests an even more rare resource exists: numerous small groves of ancient cedars dated to be over 2,000 years old. Truly ancient forests. The Selkirks have even been considered as a southern extension of the northern boreal forest, which is common in Canada.

Fire has played a significant role in shaping the plant communities in the Selkirk Ecosystem. Historically, most of the fires were often a mixture of high intensity and low intensity burns with many stand-replacing fires. In the higher elevations, underburns were more common, but were not exclusive. The mixture in the types of fires helped to create a

large mosaic pattern found throughout the Ecosystem. Beginning with the arrival of white people in the late 19th century, the natural fire patterns were disrupted somewhat and slow changes in vegetation patterns evolved. An example of this change is western white pine which was found over a fair portion of the Selkirk Ecosystem. Today the distribution and abundance of the white pine has diminished significantly, and its decline has been attributed to fire as well as logging and blister rust.

With the relative remoteness of much of the Selkirks and the influence of British Columbia to the north, many rare and unique wildlife species are evident here, although in relatively low numbers. An example of some of these species are: the grizzly bear, wolf, woodland caribou, wolverine, lynx, harlequin duck, common loon, northern bog lemming, cougar and bald eagle.

The grizzly, once thought by some to have been extirpated from the Selkirks, was "rediscovered," although the population is small and is distributed between both the United States and adjacent British Columbia. With the classification of the grizzly bear as a threatened species in 1975 by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Selkirk Ecosystem was designated as one of the four areas in the lower 48 states where the population recovery of the grizzly bear would be directed. Populations of grizzly bears are believed to have been reduced as a result of habitat loss from development and logging, and because of increased mortality resulting from increased human access. Grizzly bears were historically distributed across the lower 48 states south to Mexico and from the Pacific Ocean to the Mississippi River, numbering close to 50,000. Today, current estimates place the population at 35-40 animals in the entire Selkirk Ecosystem. Several studies have been conducted on

A Selkirk Mountain Grizzly.

the bears and a large amount of information has been gathered relating primarily to the ecology of the Selkirk bears. The emphasis on future research will shift to dispersal, distribution, abundance, and the effects of human disturbance on the bears.

A major concern with the Selkirk grizzlies is the level of human-caused mortality. Since 1983 there have been nine known mortalities of grizzlies, and six of these were human caused. This, along with the low reproductive potential of grizzlies, is making for a slow recovery. The management of the Selkirk grizzly is complex as several federal, state, and provincial agencies in the U.S. and Canada all share the responsibility for managing the bear. One of the more basic management strategies is to limit the use of motorized vehicles in bear areas. This would hopefully reduce the level of human-caused mortality for grizzlies and also provide the necessary space for the grizzly to roam with less frequent encounters with humans and provide a security area for the bear.

Another rare species found in the Selkirk Mountains is the woodland caribou. These animals are adapted for the deep snow with their large snowshoe-like hooves, and spend the winters feeding on tree lichens. Throughout the year, the woodland caribou exhibit several seasonal elevational migrations in order to take advantage of different food opportunities. The caribou, although commonly associated with the remote character of the Canadian provinces, historically were found through New England, the northern Great Lake states and the northwestern states. Caribou were last recorded throughout much of the eastern United States in the 1800's and were last recorded in much of the northwestern states in the early 1800's. In 1984, the woodland caribou was added to the list of endangered species by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The decline of the caribou has been attributed to various factors including hunting (legal and

Caribou in the Selkirk Mountains.

illegal), road kills, and adverse habitat modification by logging and fire. At the time of federal listing, estimates were that only 25 caribou remained in the Selkirk Mountains of northern Idaho and northeastern Washington. As the last remaining free-ranging caribou left in the conterminous United States, concerns were that the caribou would soon be eliminated from the lower 48 states. As an action sponsored by the Endangered Species Act, efforts to supplement the small remaining herd were undertaken. Efforts to supplement the southern Selkirk caribou herd with caribou from British Columbia were conducted between 1987 and 1990. A total of 60 animals were released in the southern Selkirk Mountains of northern Idaho. The relocation efforts were viewed as one of the most successful transplant efforts involving caribou ever undertaken, as many of the previous attempts to re-establish caribou into historic ranges in the eastern United States were unsuccessful. Currently, management for recovery of the woodland caribou in the Selkirks is the challenging process of interagency cooperation involving the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Forest Service, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Washington Department of Wildlife, Idaho Department of Lands, British Columbia Ministry of Forests, and many private institutions and organizations.

As you look out from those rugged peaks at the breathtaking view, you realize how lucky you are to be part of the Selkirk Ecosystem, an ecosystem that, with all of its complexities, is still simply unique.

Matt Butler is a wildlife technician on the Priest Lake Ranger District, Idaho Panhandle National Forests. Tim Layser is the district wildlife biologist on the Priest Lake Ranger District, Idaho Panhandle National Forests.

Wonders of Flight

By Pete Gomben

"Why is it that the hardest thing in the world is to convince a bird that he is free, and that he can prove it for himself if he'd just spend a little time practicing?"

-- Jonathan Livingston Seagull

On a summer afternoon so hot and dry that a blanket of dust clung to the land in a dirty fog, I sat under a pine near Steens Mountain, Oregon. As I surveyed the surroundings, a small gray bird darted past my head, its wings sounding like the muffled tumbling of dice on a velvet tabletop. It was visible for only a few seconds before it flew into a juniper and disappeared.

Was it a wren, a sparrow or something else? I could not tell. Sitting still and cautious, I hoped to get a better look when it flew out. Seconds trickled into minutes, yet the bird stayed hidden. Growing impatient, I walked to the tree and shook the branches. Nothing moved; the bird was gone. Perhaps, like a dream, it had existed only within the boundaries of my imagination.

Through the ages, humans have had a fascination with birds. We felt such a profound envy for their gift of flight that we invented ways to sail through the skies, albeit on metallic wings. Though at times we may think life is "for the birds," they have found a niche in literature and popular culture like no other animal. Poe, in his search for the lost Lenore, gave us a talking, prescient raven. Coleridge tied an albatross around the neck of his ancient mariner, while Harper Lee killed a mockingbird. More recently, Richard Bach wrote about seagull named Jonathan Livingston, holding a mirror to our modern consciousness in the process. The Marx Brothers served up a steaming bowl of Duck Soup, Bogart searched for a Maltese Falcon and Hitchcock chilled us all with the prospect of massive avian retaliation against humanity. Maybe the

pigeons roosting in city parks were not as harmless as they appeared.

Is there anyone whose burden hasn't lightened each spring when the sweet air hangs thick with the songs of robins and larks, tanagers and thrushes? No matter how green the grass, nor how warm the morning breeze, winter does not end until the back fence and budding branches are lined with feathered migrants, busily scouting the prime nesting spots. It is a resurrection, a renaissance ritual, the commencement of an annual celebration of life itself.

The first strains of birdsong each spring are like a postman delivering a package of memories to my door. I get washed under a wave of recollections until I am once again eight years old, running through the woods with skinned knees, trying desperately not to hear my parents calling me home for the evening. I recall warm days fading into cool nights, and the pungence of first-mown grass.

Can anyone be so callous as to not be saddened each autumn when the last, lonely songbird departs with the dropping leaves? As a child I wondered where the birds went in the fall, and felt disappointment when I discovered the robins that laid their azure eggs in the spruce near my house were not really natives, but transients dividing their time between the farmland of the midwest and warmer climes to the south. I felt cheated that I had to share the birds with someone else, and that the birds didn't like the area enough to remain throughout the winter. Jealousy burned within me. Why couldn't I sprout wings and follow them on an ethereal odyssey of my own?

Once, while I was idly wandering in the woods, mind lost in thought, my eyes were drawn heavenward. Above was a blue heron, wings calmly, methodically, unhurriedly stroking the air. The bird's spindly neck was gracefully bent back on itself like kitchen plumbing, and its legs were dangling lackadaisically in the wind. With each measured sweep of its wings, the heron conveyed a message of patience and infinite peace.

Everyone has a favorite bird, based on plumage, song or any of the qualities of freedom and nobility humans often project on animals. My own favorites are birds whose feathers are an artful mix of black, white and gray. Take the loon and the Canada goose for example, or even the magpie. Despite their plain--some would say dull--markings, to me no other birds attain the same beauty. Each achieves perfection in simple symmetry. From the mixture of gray, ivory and ebony that cloak the goose to the striking Rorschach pattern of the magpie, each species captures a type of regality unimagined by birds with more extravagant colors.

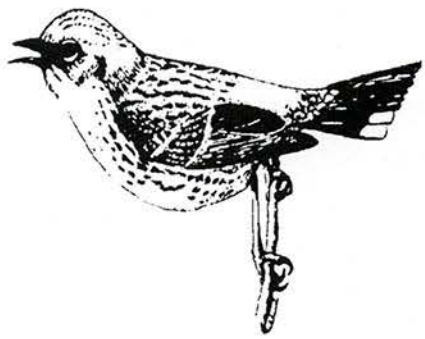
What of the voices of these birds--the honk of the goose and the laughter of the loon? Like a promise, one can hear the harmonies of a distant flock of geese. As the melody grows, curious and expectant eyes scan the horizon for telltale specks. Once visual contact is made, a small prayer is whispered; a plea that the geese may see fit to fly close enough so the whistle of their wings can be heard. And the loon, with its demented and unexpected cackling, has quickened the pulse and stirred the imagination of more than one northwoods adventurer. There is no sound that better typifies the intrigue and mystery of wild lands than the loon's plaintive cry.

I am in awe of these creatures. They see more of the world in a single year than I may ever see in a lifetime. Like biological calendars, many make the journey from near the Arctic tundra to Central America and back. The sight of a migrating flock of birds peppering the skies is a equinoctial treat, something old nature-lovers dream about during their rocking chair years.

Geese fly in formation, but why? Someone explained it a long time ago, but I have since forgotten. To me, the wonder is not in the "why," but in the simple fact that they do; that they manage to lend their own geometry to the sky. Scientists give us one possible explanation based on aerodynamics; poets give us another based on anthropomorphism.

In the eyes of a bird, both are equally valid.

Pete Gomben is a graduate student in forest products.



Idaho Department of Fish and Game Role in Riparian Protection

by Cal Groen

Introduction

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) is required by law (Idaho Code Section 36-103) to ensure that the State of Idaho's fish and wildlife resources are "...preserved, perpetuated and managed...." Although the Department does not have regulatory authority over riparian areas/wetlands, it does serve a significant role in reviewing and commenting on actions that may affect the fish and wildlife resources of the state. Since riparian habitats are important to the maintenance of water quality, provide critical fish and wildlife habitat, and provide high-quality education and recreational opportunities, actions with potential impact on riparian areas are carefully reviewed.

Department policies on a wide range of topics are published in *A Vision for Idaho's Future: Department of Fish and Game Policy Plan, 1991-2005.* One policy refers directly to wetlands, emphasizing the critical value of wetlands to the state's fish and wildlife resources. This policy identifies wetlands as habitats of critical importance.

"The Department will focus land acquisition efforts on critical habitats, especially wetlands...."

Idaho Department of Fish and Game Programs

No Net Loss is becoming a national password. No Net Loss cannot be achieved through regulation alone. It must be accompanied by education, incentives, acquisition, and a public or non-regulatory restoration program. I believe the following Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) programs are a step toward this short-term goal. Increasing the QUANTITY AND QUALITY of the riparian and wetlands resource should be our long-term goal.

Habitat Improvement Program

Idahoans support riparian restoration through HIP. This popular four-year program has already signed up 1,351 upland game bird and 698 waterfowl projects, totaling 35,000 acres. Seventy-eight HIP fencing projects have protected 4,200 acres, most riparian. Four-hundred ninety-four acres of shallow water ponds and 1,841 waterfowl nesting structures have been developed or protected. HIP acquisitions of wetlands now total 4,434 acres. Funds expended on HIP projects have surpass $1 million by IDFG and $1 million by project cooperators. These costs do not include private landowners' labor or the cost of removing land from other income-producing uses.

Wildlife Mitigation Program

More than 70 percent of wetlands on the mainstem Snake River and its tributaries have been drowned by reservoirs. Mitigation for 11,000 acres of wetland and riparian areas lost to Palisades, Anderson Ranch, Black Canyon, and Albeni Falls reservoirs is being worked out through the Northwest Power Planning Council's Fish and Wildlife program. IDFG has a three-member team working on mitigating these losses.

State Duck Stamp Program

Waterfowl hunters contribute to wetland protection by purchasing federal and state stamps and art work. The revenue generated--often in conjunction with donations from private organization, such as Ducks Unlimited--buys and develops wetlands. Examples of such acquisitions are Roswell Marsh near Parma and Centennial Marsh near Hill City. IDFG has acquired 4,348 acres of wetland habitat using waterfowl stamp funds.

Idaho Conservation Data Center (Natural Heritage Program)

This program has identified many ecologically significant riparian areas needing protection. With this information, agencies and private conservation organizations have protected these

identified wetlands. The Conservation Data Center database is a great aid to EIS, EA, city and county development plans.

Idaho Rivers Information System

This program is a part of the growing Northwest Environmental Database, incorporating information about resident fish, anadromous fish, wildlife, recreation, cultural features, natural features, and hydropower development on over 26,000 miles of Idaho streams. A sister information system is being developed for the over 2,800 lakes and reservoirs in the state. The rivers systems is widely used by state and federal agencies, and Indian tribes for planning purposes.

Antidegradation Program

The antidegradation program in the State of Idaho is designed to address water quality impacts resulting from non-point sources (NPS) of pollution, such as forest practices, mining, agriculture, urban development, or road construction. The program focuses on implementation of best management practices (BMPs) for timber, agriculture, and mining activities to protect water quality. Often, the BMPs deal with protection of riparian areas which function as filtering zones for excessive sediment and nutrients. Riparian areas also help stabilize stream channels, provide shade, and help regulate water temperature and near-stream air temperature.

This past year, IDFG personnel have attended 90 Local Working Committee meetings, encouraging local participation, volunteer efforts and awareness in developing water quality objectives and site-specific best management practices.

Aquatic Education Program

Wetlands/riparian education is one of the focal points of the IDFG's Aquatic Education Program. Individual responsibility, an understanding of management concerns and strategies, and land use ethics are emphasized.

A multi-dimensional approach has been taken in an effort to reach a broad spectrum of Idaho's population. Printed materials, such as a twelve-page nongame leaflet first published in the Idaho Wildlife magazine, *Between Land and Water: The Wetlands of Idaho*, and the new Wildlife Viewing Guide produced in conjunction with sister agencies and Defenders of Wildlife, are examples of cooperative efforts to educate the lay public about wetlands.

Idaho school children are introduced to riparian areas and their vital functions through Project WILD - Aquatic, which gives teachers tools to teach environmental principles dealing with waterways, riparian areas, wetlands and aquatic biota. *Fishing: A Lifetime Sport*, a high school program, contains a critical segment on aquatic ecology, including riparian areas. Regular elementary and junior high school visits from IDFG personnel, such as Ron Lundquist's *Northwest Nose-to-Nose* program, include discussions about the concerns for all environments.

Nature Center

A very active interpretive program is connecting IDFG with thousands of people throughout the state. The Morrison Knudsen Nature Center, at IDFG headquarters in Boise, is hosting more than 200,000 visitors per year. The facility, with its wetland demonstration area and visitor center, provides proactive, hands-on experience for visitors.

Volunteer Program

This past year, 1,700 volunteers donated 16,000 hours to 150 projects in Regions 1, 3, and 5. Riparian projects included one mile of fence on the Little Salmon, fencing on Big Mudd Creek with Boise Cascade Corporation, a private landowner, fencing one mile on both sides of Squaw Creek and volunteers planting 4,500 willows and totaling an additional 1-1\2 miles of fence on Squaw Creek.

Riparian projects planned this year include Cow Creek, Red River, and the Stanley Creek Interpretive Area.

Water Quantity

Of the 40,000+ miles of stream in Idaho, only 39 minimum stream flows have been approved, covering 260 miles. These flows were based on minimum survival needs for fish. Future flow requests will consider fish and wildlife habitat needs (riparian areas) and appropriating in trust a portion of the unappropriated waters of northern Idaho streams.

The Role of a Riparian Cooperative

Fish, wildlife and land managers have been seeking a standard classification system, language, guidelines and objectives for riparian classification areas. I saw this acute need during Bear Valley Creek cattle grazing discussions. After lengthy discussions and identifying innovative grazing strategies to restore critical salmon spawning habitat, a quantifiable objective to measure

riparian recovery or health was found lacking. Range managers were comfortable with stubble height and forage biomass measurements but lacked knowledge of, and confidence in, riparian standards. The Lowman Ranger District did arrive at a willow management objective that finally satisfied all parties. The need for this type of monitoring was reinforced by a recent BPA study that concluded that most of the $37 million spent on in-stream projects since 1979 has been wasted and that 15 of the 16 sites studied had no programs in place to monitor fish population or fish habitat.

We encountered another problem on a degraded riparian area on the Salmon River. When discussing the potential of bringing this area back to a reasonable state, we had no idea of how to define the potential of this site. Should it feature willows or grasslands? Some areas have been degraded for so long, or the deterioration has been so gradual, that no one can recall what vegetation used to be there.

An example is the Little Salmon River by New Meadows. To some, this looks like a healthy stream--to others, a degraded stream. Reference areas are desperately needed to provide a uniform example of healthy riparian community types. Relic areas--areas inaccessible to livestock and other disturbances--would provide useful insight to predict or confirm vegetation potential.

Draft Riparian Management Objectives

IDFG has struggled with developing riparian management objectives for months and finally came up with a simple three-paragraph draft version.

Objective: Maintain or improve vegetation within riparian ecosystems at 75 percent of what would occur in a natural condition. Some streams and rivers within the state may require greater than 75 percent of the similar condition to protect and perpetuate beneficial uses.

A condition of similarity is obtained by comparing existing conditions in the treatment zone to conditions in a zone that is at or near the potential natural state. The similarity comparisons must be made between streams with similar geologic and hydrologic character.

The *Integrated Riparian Evaluation Guide*, prepared by the U.S. Forest Service, and the *State of Idaho Water Quality Monitoring Protocols--Report No. 4*, provide a complete description of the methodology.

This objective is a start for IDFG, but more, much more, is needed if we are going to maintain biodiversity and community diversity of our riparian areas. Bob Moseley, IDFG plant ecologist, suggests the following steps:

A. The Riparian Cooperative Research Center needs to develop a comprehensive classification system for wetlands and riparian communities in Idaho.

B. From this classification, The Conservation Data Center could rank communities using a biodiversity rank based on rarity and protected status.

C. The Riparian Cooperative would identify a system of reference areas that encompasses an example of all community types in high ecological condition (The Antidegradation Program could also use these reference areas for water quality standards).

D. Develop management prescriptions for each community. That's all there is to it.

Cal Groen is the Chief of Resources Planning and Program Coordination for the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

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Nature Center	Terry Thompson	(208) 334-3748

Bedman's Creek

by John Lamb

At the end of a dusty lane, lined with citrus trees of pineapple orange, navel orange and grapefruit, was a secluded haven tucked away in a rural area of Florida. Bedman's Creek, we called it, referring to the creek and 20 acres of property that was mostly orange grove, some woods, and a homesite that all belonged to my grandma and grandpa: Mama and Papa I call them. During the ages of four through six, I spent much time there while my parents were at work - this was fine with me, since daily there was always something of interest "on the creek."

Upon reaching the end of that dusty lane, one would see a barn, chicken yard and coop, tool shed, and the house. To the side of the house was a large patio of stepping stones placed together. Just below the patio, down a steep, three-foot embankment, flowed the sluggish blackness of Bedman's Creek with its canopy of huge oak trees leaning over the water. Twenty yards wide and stained with tannic acid, the creek moved imperceptibly slow, past remains of an old wooden bridge and under the treehouse that Mama and I had built in a giant oak.

Photo: John Lamb

A local resident of Bedman's Creek stretches its wings in the sunlight.

My grandparents and I enjoyed many activities on the creek. One favorite was a quiet boat ride on obsidian waters. Excursions weren't long since a short way upstream the creek became impassable, choked with the introduced water hyacinth. Downstream, it flowed through a narrow culvert, under a highway. No other houses were on that brief stretch and the banks were thick with vegetation. There were limbs to duck under and spider webs to break through - it was our own little "Amazon" adventure. We also swam and fished in the creek, but lost interest in the swimming after a nearby animal park went out of business and its alligators were released. This wasn't so bad since I had scratched swimming off my list long before, after having dog-paddled with cottonmouths. Alligators and poisonous snakes

didn't deter the painted turtles and otters that could be seen once in a while. The turtles basked in the sun and the otters played all the time.

The land had its share of other wildlife, too. At night, raccoons and opossums would feast on table scraps thrown out for them. During walks, we may see an occasional gopher tortoise, armadillo or red fox, and an indigo snake that hung around. One special day, Mama even spotted a panther at the edge of the woods. She was lucky to see it since there were only about 50 left in Florida at the time. After that incident, Mama gave me some advice: "John, if you ever come up on a panther, face-to-face, just slowly back away from it. Don't run, 'cause it'll getcha."

It surprised me some time later when I had the chance to use this tidbit of information. While walking to the tool shed, I heard this hair-raising "grrrrrowwowwww" come from behind a bush. I was certain it was that panther because my heart immediately left the premises. The rest of me promptly did the same, outrunning every man or beast alive; unfortunately it was a beast I had to run from, not a man. Catching up with my heart, I retrieved it and flew into the house. I had made it-I was alive. Never would I listen to some crazy advice about "backing up slowly"; I would've been a panther's lunch. To say the least, it was a most humbling moment when I was later told the panther I had outran was only Papa, growling from behind a bush.

I wasn't lucky enough to hear the panther's "scream" one night as Mama had heard, but on spring evenings we all enjoyed the melodious, pony-like "whinny" of the screech owls. On two occasions, screech owlets fell from their nest, were rescued, raised to adulthood in the house, then set free. Setting the owls free was hard to do, but we knew where they belonged, plus Mama was tired of cleaning up owl droppings. We also raised orphaned gray squirrels that thought people were trees and constantly climbed us. This was especially exhilarating in the morning and when sunburnt.

The woods was the release site for our temporary pets and often we'd look for them in the trees while we strolled the "Woods Trail" that I had built through the forest of cabbage palms, palmettos and scrub oak. We worried about "our" animals the time a raging forest fire swept through, charring a large chunk of land, including a few of Papa's orange trees. It was quite eerie to hear a low roar and see yellow glowing through the trees of the woods during the night.

The high excitement that a forest fire brought wasn't common at Bedman's Creek. No, it was usually more subdued than that, but thrilling just the same. Thrills like seeing a rat snake up a tree, horsehair worms in a waterbucket, and a wren's nest cradled in a nail apron were common. These things, and more, were waiting for a child's open eyes, ears and mind to be discovered on Bedman's Creek.

John Lamb is a senior in wildlife resources.

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I'd Rather Not Eat Crow

by Peter Kolb

I would venture that most hunters, myself included, dislike the Walt Disney humanization of wildlife, though I would also guess that every hunter, at one time or another, wonders if an animal can really experience feelings as humans do. Occasionally an event occurs that makes it very difficult to treat animals, wild or otherwise, as anything less than human.

Several years ago I was living in a house where a pair of crows had built a nest, approximately 40 feet off the ground in the neighboring spruce trees. I had been alerted to the nest when the awful racket of young crows being fed woke me at 5 a.m. One afternoon I noticed an unusual flurry of activity around the nest. A closer examination revealed that a young crow, its distended pink belly still the dominant body part, had fallen to the ground. Being a Good Samaritan, I arduously climbed up the tree with the displaced noisemaker in my pocket, hoping to return him to his right home. I soon discovered the reason for his earlier predicament. The nest had five additional noisy youngsters, three of whom were definitely bigger than the rest and in bullish control of their platform. Having had some earlier experience with members of the crow family, I was surprised at the number of young as it's usually about three to a nest. That was the beginning of my personal experiences with a crow that I decided to raise to adulthood.

For the first several weeks, my new charge was very much like any newborn human infant: he ate a lot, slept a lot and made an incredible mess. Every time I looked in on him, his head would pop up and he would shriek with all his might, hoping that I would stuff food down that vast crevasse his open beak created. A special mixture of raw eggs, milk-soaked puppychow, and any other high protein substance I could think of disappeared at an alarming rate, always accompanied by the cries of a half-starved madman. At first I wondered where all that food went, but after a couple of days I knew, and resolved never to camp under a crow's nest if I could help it.

Jakob, as I named him, soon became more alert and was content to ride around perched on my arm. I also tried to be more creative with his diet and received many a strange look from pedestrians as I caught grasshoppers in the field next to my house. Occasionally I would take Jakob, perched on my arm, into the field to hunt this elusive prey. I would point to the grasshopper and Jakob would quickly grab it and eat it. On one occasion I pointed to a large yellow and black spider hanging in its web. Jakob, being unfamiliar with this snack, gently grabbed the spider by it's bottom, which caused all eight legs of the spider to wriggle profusely. To my horror, he intended to put the spider on my bare arm for further study. That was his first experience with an upside-down crash landing.

Being a typical university student at the time, the quest for a summer job forced me to relocate when the spring semester came to an end. As luck would have it, I landed a long-sought-after summer position: a fire lookout on top of a remote Montana mountain. Preceding my isolation on top of the mountain, however, I had to attend Forest Service training at the district headquarters. At first I was worried about my black-feathered friend since the station had a no-pet rule and Jakob was not yet old enough to feed himself. My boss had never heard of a crow as a pet before, though, and for the next three weeks of training, Jakob would contentedly sit in a tree somewhere and fly to my shoulder whenever I appeared, to be fed dry cat food that I carried in my pocket.

My bunkmates, at first, had mixed emotions when they saw me put catfood in my pocket every morning, but relaxed when they saw that it was for Jakob.

It was during this time that I

first noticed that Jakob was developing a personality much more than one would expect out of a mere bird. He would give everybody a chance to prove himself once, and after that, it was either friendship, or intense and complete hatred. If he liked someone, they would be blessed by his company on their shoulder, complete with soft babbling in their ear and the characteristic avian signature running down their back. If his trust was abused by rough handling, or some other perceived offense, his revenge would be utter and complete. This behavior usually started with a verbal abuse at close range that would challenge the most foul metal band. This was normally followed by dive-bombing in which he would swoop over the victim's head and drag his feet through their hair. Though not painful in any way, it was most annoying and startling to the unaware. One particular grounds-keeper even complained to the main office that Jakob was dropping pebbles on him, something that was dismissed as too unlikely. My boss, however, seemed to feel that Jakob had outlived his welcome when he ripped her windsock into tiny pieces and stuffed them into the cracks of her high-tech weather station. Luckily, our stay on the lookout was just about to start.

To get to the lookout required a two-hour drive along a maze of narrowing, winding gravel roads followed by a three-mile hike up the steepest trail I or the few people who came to visit me had ever walked. From the top I could see the peaks of Banff Provincial Park to the north, Glacier National Park to the east, the Cabinet wilderness to the south, and the Idaho Selkirk Range to the west. Three cabins at a distance of about ten or fifteen miles were the only human habitation visible. The lookout itself was a glass cubicle, encircled by a balcony, set atop twelve-foot pilings (to prevent grizzly bears from breaking in) and anchored with steel cables at each corner. During periods of high wind (just about every evening) the structure would shake and rattle like the space shuttle nearing take-off and the cables would hum like the violins from hell. This was to be my and Jakob's paradise for two months. Our only communication to the outside world was a two-way radio with three forest service frequencies.

Jakob took to the new environment immediately. In the wild I have only seen crows flying brief stretches, and not too gracefully. With the usual 10-to-20 mph winds on the lookout, and lots of open space, Jakob became an aerial acrobat. He would spend hours soaring in a wind draft, perfectly still and in place, two feet from the railing of the balcony. Other times, he would be a speck in the sky one instant and an F-18 jetfighter screaming loops around the lookout, the next. Occasionally a large raptor, I presumed a golden eagle, would soar by. I was worried that a crow for dinner was on his mind and always, hurriedly, called Jakob inside. One day I wasn't alert enough and heard a loud thump on the roof. Alarmed, I raced outside to find Jakob sitting on the railing with half the feathers missing from his head. Apparently he had been quick enough to avoid the eagle. The eagle was probably disappointed with the near miss and figured that this undersized raven would not be so lucky twice. Unfortunately he had never experienced the wrath of a crow with youthful feeling of invincibility. The very following week, I was alerted to the joyous sounds of a crow harassing the daylights out of a golden eagle. Much like a jetfighter around a 747, Jakob was dive-bombing the hapless eagle. Each attack resulted in the eagle twisting to get out of the way and Jakob plucking a few more feathers from the back of his former tormentor's head. Needless to say, I only saw the eagle on rare occasions after that.

After the initial elation of incredible scenery and total independence became routine, things got a little boring. I rebuilt the outhouse, twice, painted the lookout, washed windows and otherwise tried to keep occupied. That included reading two dozen novel. In reality, the only thing that kept me sane was Jakob. He had antics that kept me amused though also sometimes infuriated me into a blind rage. He had a true eye for perfection. Cracks and holes of any kind bothered him. First, he had to explore the contents of each crack. Next, he filled them by hammering anything available into the crevice with his beak. The next day he would wonder what was hidden in the very same crack and pull everything out again. One knothole in the floor of the outhouse in particular interested him. Every morning as I sat in this most ignoble of thrones (with the door open as I was all alone and had to keep an ear on the radio), he would pull out the toilet paper he had stuffed in the previous day, scrutinize the hole with a carpenter's trained eye, and restuff it with more toilet paper. If I were sitting on the balcony,

reading a book, he had to examine what I was staring at so intently. Since there was nothing between the pages, or on them as far as he could tell, Jakob's next idea was to rip them out - while I was trying to read them. After the third book, he learned that I was less irritated if he sat on my left hand and ripped out the pages I had already read. Another favorite was a can of crayons left by the previous lookout. Jakob was obsessed with the idea that something valuable had been hidden in the can. After pulling out every crayon, his disappointment in finding an empty can was placated by the destruction of several of the crayons. The look on his face, covered with the red and purple crayon pieces, was so amusing I usually forgot to get angry over the mess he had made.

Inside the lookout he was only allowed to sit on his perch since I didn't want his signature dropped on everything. This was always a sore spot with him because there were so many interesting things for him to examine - my food shelf in particular. My plastic bags filled with dry staples such as rice, lentils and beans were never safe. If he thought I wasn't paying attention, he would quietly sneak over and start whacking holes in the bags. One whack, and a look around the edge of the shelf to see if I had noticed, then another whack. After three or four attempts, a hole would be produced and lentils would spill out onto the floor, instantly alerting me to his mischief. He knew what would happen if I caught him: I would generally grab him around the neck, carry him outside and drop him over the edge in a most undignified manner. The only problem was that greed was too motivating a force and he always had to grab just one more beak full. Once banished outside, he would sit on the railing and babble the most incongruous nonsense I have ever heard, for hours on end. I imagine that had he been around speaking people, he would have learned quite a vocabulary as crows are almost as adept as parrots in mimicking human speech.

Usually twice a week I would hike four miles to a lake for a bath. Jakob always came along, walking part of the way with his characteristic hop-step and flying the rest in short jaunts, always keeping me in sight. I usually jumped into the lake from a flat rock that formed a gentle slope into the water. As I splashed and cavorted, Jakob took his bath in a shallow pool on the rock. As a result, I generally had to carry him partway back up the trail because his feathers were too wet for him to fly. He preferred to bathe every day, either in a pan of water or the lake.

Jakob spent that entire summer on the lookout even when I had a day off. I left him enough food and water and he waited for me. On my return, he would greet me by suddenly landing on my shoulder when I was halfway up the trail. He would roost on his perch in the lookout during the night and become active at first light, which typically meant flying over to my bunk and babbling in my ear. At that point, I threw him outside, only to have him peck at the window next to my pillow until I got up. He was always free to go his own way but chose to accompany me wherever I went.

At the end of the summer I returned to school and brought Jakob along, as a mountain peak is not a place he could survive on his own. I hoped that he would slowly join the local crow population. Unfortunately, he thought he was human and sought company while I was attending classes. Ultimately, he ended up at the playground of the local elementary school. I can only imagine the reaction of children to a crow that lands at their feet or on their shoulders. Unknown to me, the horrified school principal called the local game warden who, with great difficulty, managed to trap poor Jakob. Since he suddenly disappeared, I waited several days and then tried to track Jakob down. Eventually I found out what had happened and paid a visit to the warden's house. There was Jakob, in a cage made for a guinea pig, on the ground with a cat intently watching him through the mesh. It was all I could do to coax the warden to return Jakob to my care and not receive a hefty fine for taming a wild animal.

I had to promise that Jakob would not cause any more problems or he would end up in a zoo. Having watched his pleasure at flying, knowing his curiosity about the world, and finally trying to live up to his trust in me, I had to find a place for him to be free. That turned out to be my parent's house in a remote canyon. After spending a week with him there, I left him in my parents care. They had happily accepted the responsibility. My parents told me later that whenever a truck that looked like mine would drive by he would carry on like a crazy man.

Several weeks after I left, Jakob disappeared. I hope that he returned to his rightful place in the world, yet fear that he met an

untimely end. He had unfortunately learned to trust all humans as equals, something that can be very fatal for a crow. I was glad he did have a chance to experience life, and doubly glad he showed me a different side of the animal kingdom. Since meat is still a part of my diet I continue to hunt, with a new respect for all animals, and a preference not to eat crow.

Peter Kolb is a graduate student in range resources. This essay won third place in the 1991 College of FWR essay contest.

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The Forestry Profession And Its Education

by Joseph J. Ulliman, Jo Ellen Force, Ernest D. Ables

In a September 1989 article in the *Journal of Forestry* entitled "Forestry Education and the Profession's Future," the authors, Donald P. Duncan, Richard A. Skok and Douglas P. Richards reported on an assessment of forestry education, concluding that forestry education "needs ongoing examination and strategic planning." It was their intent to stimulate that examination. One major effort developing from their exhortation was a symposium, "Forest Resource Management in the 21st Century: Will Forestry Education Meet the Challenge?"

The symposium was organized by the Society of American Foresters (SAF), who represent the forest resource professionals in the United States, and the National Association of Professional Forestry Schools and Colleges (NAPFSC), who represent members of the nation's forest resources education and experiment station communities. The goal was to chart the future direction of forest resources education and explore the future role of the forestry profession in addressing both economic and environmental issues.

The symposium was held October 30 to November 2, 1991, in Denver, Colorado, and was attended by over 200 resource professionals from public and private organizations with backgrounds in all disciplines associated with forestland management, and having a wide variety of involvement, experience and devotion to the profession. Included in that group were three from the University of Idaho: Dr. Ernest D. Ables, wildlife specialist and associate dean for academics; Dr. Jo Ellen Force, forest policy and land use planning specialist and chair of the Forest Resources Curriculum Committee; and Dr. Joseph J. Ulliman, a remote sensing specialist and head of the Department of Forest Resources.

What is the challenge that forestry education must meet? As most already know, management of the nation's forest resources

has come under considerable crossfire from many directions. Many people are asking if forestry professionals are protecting the forest, and its ecosystem, while providing the values, services and products expected from it. Four plenary speakers set the stage for the conference. First, Dr. Kyle Jane Coulter, deputy administrator of the U.S.D.A. Higher Education Programs, emphasized that recently most "old world" orders have fallen. The educational system could be one of these, for presently the curricula are "overstuffed and undernourished." Dr. James G. Teer, director, Welder Wildlife Foundation, reminded us that ". . . the numbers of people and their values drive most of what we do."

Dr. Bruce C. Larson, director of school forests, Yale University, made a point that some of the major, future roles of a manager will be: rehabilitation; managing with little information; accommodation; and, designing organizational structures. Dr. Scott C. Wallinger, senior vice president, Westvaco, made some of the strongest statements: "Forestry is becoming a non-profession"; ". . . research is following the change in forestry, not leading it . . ."; ". . . forestry, wildlife and range should join together in a broad profession . . ."; he asserted that the B.S. is a technician's degree and that universities should establish a 3-year doctor of forestry degree to develop forestry leaders.

After this initial session, the gathering divided into 10 working groups of about 20 delegates each to share views on problems, identify barriers to change and develop proposals to overcome obstacles. The workshop sessions were led by a facilitator and the outcome of each session was a flip-chart document of the issues, the barriers and proposed solutions compiled by recorders at each session. The recorders of common workshop sessions got together the last evening to consolidate and summarize the findings of that workshop for all working groups. These summaries were then presented for each workshop on the last day of the symposium. It may be illuminating to see the list of questions we examined at these workshop sessions and the delegates' summarized responses:

Session I - The Future of Forestry

1. What will be the trends and critical issues in resource management in the 21st century?

   a. **Population pressure**: increased demands; impact on finite resource; need for alternative management strategies; probable increase of regulation; need for institutional changes to meet increasing/changing demands; unknown/ changing expectations;

   b. **Need for ecosystem approach**: to achieve integrated forest management; to maintain biodiversity; to insure sustainability; to maintain and restore productivity (for market and non-market values); to address societal concerns; to maintain forest health; integrating biological, social and behavioral sciences;

   c. **Effects of social values**: changing more rapidly than profession can respond; values are conflicting; profession needs to anticipate and respond to changes; need to balance values, benefits and uses; resolution of value conflicts must be political; we are managing a rural resource for an urban society; impact of regulation on resource management and supply;

   d. **Future resource decision making**: need to work within political system; need to respond to societal concerns; need to reestablish public trust; need to increase public understanding of interaction and tradeoffs including resource allocation; need to educate public policy makers;

   e. **Global scale**: our resource decisions affect economies and societies in other nations; others' resource decisions affect us; different nations have different priorities regarding resources; need to resolve inequities of resource allocation; resource managers need global view;

   f. **Information/technology explosion**: need to integrate new knowledge and technology; need to communicate both old and new information to public effectively

Session II - Education: Future Needs

1. What kinds of professionals and technicians will be needed to manage in the 21st Century?

a. **What kind of people will be needed in the 21st century**: we currently produce well-trained professionals, but shallow thinkers--want well-educated professionals; want people with a broader education (liberal arts) and deeper knowledge in the biological, managerial, and social sciences (ethics); we want people who are critical thinkers, can observe, think and solve problems, understand ecosystems, are comfortable working in an interdisciplinary environment, are life-long learners, and understand the social and political contexts in which we work;

b. **Barriers to obtaining desired graduates**: lack of acceptance of "new" grads by employers; lack of incentives; lack of imagination in how we deal with curricula; we do not demand enough of our students.

2. What approaches to education need to be changed, e.g., multidisciplinary, continuing (life-long) education, new majors, etc.?

Focus on the knowledge we want people to have, think in terms of themes-subjects-content and weave course together; offer courses that are integrated, interdisciplinary, focus on problem solving; educators need to serve as models for integrated, interdisciplinary thinking and team work; focus on concepts and principles rather than facts; strong continuing education programs to facilitate life-long learning; internships, continuing education programs; take a global view; each school develops own program to maintain diversity; accreditation process evolves to match changes in curriculum and to measure output not process; 4-year or 5-year programs?

Session III - Education: Responding to The Challenges, Part 1. Curriculum

1. What should the appropriate curriculum "look" like?

   a. **Composed of three broad elements**: general university requirements (spanning the arts, humanities, sciences, etc.); natural resources core with courses common to a wide array of disciplines; professional or disciplinary modules;

   b. **Some characteristics of these three basic curricular elements**: stress basic competencies not traditional courses; provide a flexible foundation for life-long learning; focus on education rather than on training; provide a more balanced resource perspective; provide a limited flexibility for specialization; should place resource managers in an international context or at least provide for increased global awareness; should stress that resource managers have a responsibility to society as well as to their professional area and employer; impart the ability to participate in the socio-political process; provide hands-on, experiential learning to integrate theory with practice; provide more educational flexibility (i.e., more courses open to non-majors, minors, etc.); place a strong emphasis on current issues; place an increased emphasis on time team teaching;

2. What are the challenges/ barriers to changing and establishing this curriculum for the 21st Century?

   a. **Challenges/barriers**: a lack of mechanisms for implementing change in colleges and universities; inertia (an unwillingness to change); existing faculty tend to have a narrow focus or specialization and tend to protect their turf; a low level of non-academic experience; the employment market influences curriculum;

   b. **Solutions**: SAF needs to review their standards; universities should be encouraged to build new curricula and administrative structures from the ground up; diversify our faculties in terms of culture/gender and disciplinary expertise; continual reassessment and evolution of curricula; require faculty to have practical experience prior to tenure and regular professional leave after tenure; should consider endowed chairs for teaching; regional coordination of educational opportunities.

Session IV - Education: Responding to The Challenges, Part 2. Students

1. What type of students are needed to manage forest resources in the 21st Century?

   a. **Characteristics**: bright, creative; strong academically; culturally diverse; flexible, open; leadership potential; highly motivated; works well with people; good communication skills; reward/value system for faculty;

   b. **Corrective actions**: general-proactive public ed programs, youth ed programs, work with high schools, enhanced collaboration and leadership; university-curriculum development, enhanced visibility, enact equal opportunity programs, reassess promotion and tenure guidelines; employment-starting salaries, fast-tracking, women and minorities, employment locations, limited upward mobility; antiquated "rites of passage".

Session V - Education: Responding to the Challenges, Part 3. Faculty

1. What characteristics of faculty are expected in the 21st Century?

   a. **Ideal faculty characteristics**: enthusiastic teacher who can provoke, motivate and challenge, but also show sincere concern for student welfare; skill, interest and competence in teaching; some non-academic experience and continued exposure to "the field"; strong disciplinary competence and aptitude for interdisciplinary activities, both of which have a global perspective; balance of teaching and research within each faculty appointment; visionary, innovative, adaptable, flexible, with ability to promote constructive change; faculty, as a whole, should exhibit cultural, geographical, institutional, disciplinary, and ethnic diversity, and should include both men and women; active involvement in professional associations, and commitment to, as well as pride in, the profession.

2. What will be key limitations in recruiting and retaining quality faculty?

   Reward system that tends to favor excellence in research over excellence in teaching; the traditional tenure system; faculty conservatism, tendency to perpetuate tradition, resistance to innovation; inadequate financial support for teaching, including salaries; university environment uninviting to some well-qualified "outsiders"; resistance to hiring outside of "traditional" areas of expertise; over-specialization of faculty; lack of support of, encouragement for, and willingness to pursue professional development opportunities; limited pool of candidates for dealing with diversity goals; limitation of replacement faculty to assistant professor level; few college professors are trained to teach.

3. **Suggested Solutions:** improve image of forestry; develop alliances with employers and university colleagues to assist teaching and, through interaction with practitioners, help faculty remain up-to-date and in touch with the real world; make effective use of non-academicians in teaching; improve rewards for effective teaching; revise faculty evaluation procedures and criteria; improve incentives for faculty development; reform tenure system; work at recruiting women and minorities; review SAF accreditation standards; private sector grants to reward excellence in teaching; include teaching instruction and instruction in philosophy of natural resources management in PhD programs of study; seek political support to influence university administrations; improve quality of university administration; increase faculty involvement in university governance via participation in faculty senate, peer groups, etc.; teaching articles in journals; require team teaching via accreditation standards; institute ties to minority support organizations; accredit no more forestry programs.

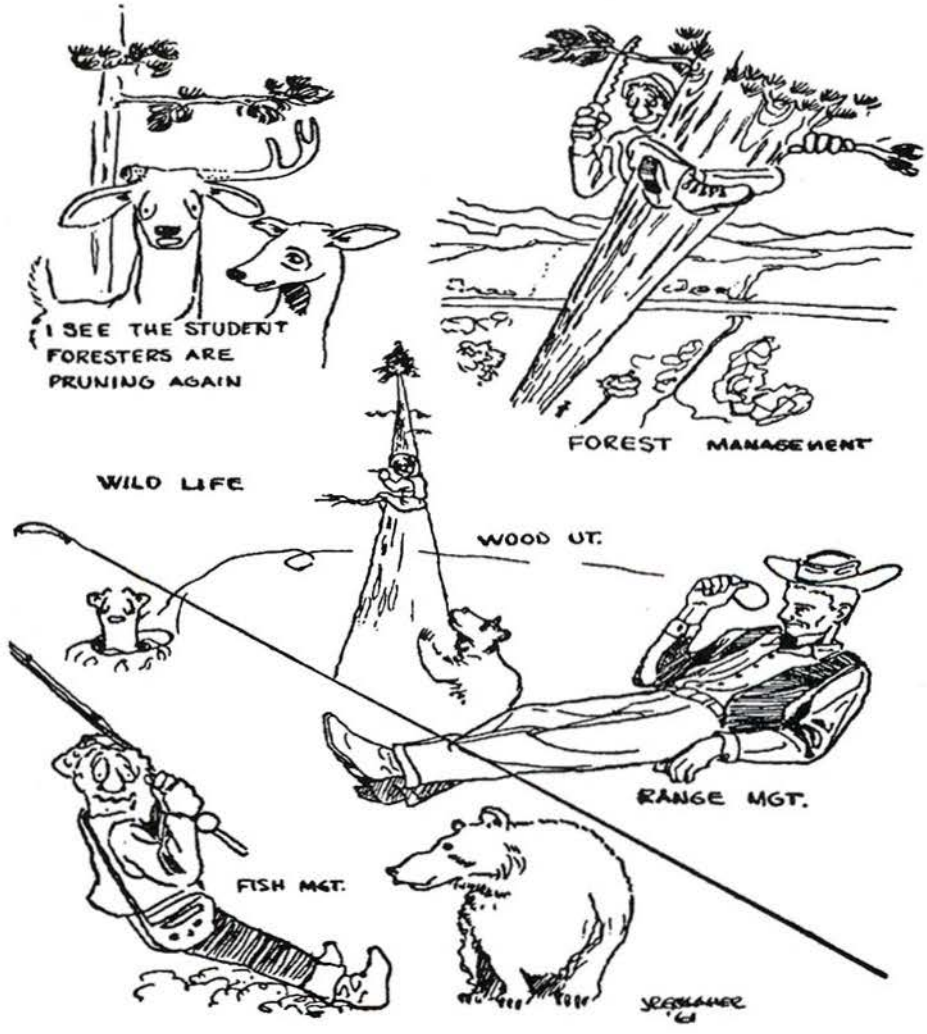
These are questions and responses which you also might have considered and have some thoughts about. If so, please send your ideas to me. We need and will consider all the advice we can get.

A final discussion session generated additional ideas and proposals and offers for accomplishing some of the recommended solutions. A number of

representatives from different organizations like the U.S. Forest Service, B.L.M., Cooperative Extension Service, private timber industries, SAF and NAPFSC made offers and commitments to the assembly in general. For example, the U.S. Forest Service representative proposed faculty and professional exchanges and tuition grants for students. An SAF representative said that during 1992 the *Journal of Forestry* would focus on education.

What really accrues from the symposium will depend on the many delegates who where there, what they learned and what actions they take on returning to their institutions. Many of the solutions could be implemented within individual organizations. The College of Forestry, Wildlife, and Range Sciences has been reviewing curricula along some of the lines suggested by the symposium summaries. One effort is to increase the degree of integration among the curricula of the various departments in the college. Another is a complete revision of the Forest Resources curriculum. The results of the symposium supports these possible changes and will contribute to their probable acceptance.

Joseph Ulliman is the Forest Resources Department head for the College of FWR. Jo Ellen Force is a professor in the Department of Forest Resources. Ernest Ables is the associate dean of academics for the College of FWR.



1961 *Idaho Forester*

"So, Do You Want To Know What The Real Problem Is?"

by Todd Butts

"The power of population is infinitely greater than the power in the earth to produce subsistence for man." (Thomas Malthus).

Every environmental problem facing the world today has one thing in common - their ultimate cause. That cause is, without question or debate, the exponential growth of the human population. The current human population of the planet Earth is over five billion individuals. With a doubling rate of less than thirty-five years, there will be more than ten billion homo sapiens inhabiting the Earth by the year 2025. (Ehrlich and Ehrlich). Do these facts alarm you? They should.

The ultimate goal of all living organisms on the planet Earth is to reproduce and pass on their genetic material to their offspring, thereby propagating a part of themselves into the next generation. Most populations are prevented from uninhibited and exponential growth by a number of limiting factors within their physical environment. These limiting factors include food, water, and space. Nature regulates populations by providing a finite amount of these crucial resources that are necessary for individuals within the population to survive. Population numbers will most often peak at the number of individuals that is referred to as the carrying capacity of the physical environment inhabited by the population. Once population numbers reach this carrying capacity, they will normally stabilize at or around that point. If growth in a population has been allowed to exceed the carrying capacity of the environment and exhaust the available resources necessary for survival, the invariable result is a sudden drop or "crash" in population numbers.

In many ways, the human population is no different than other living organisms. In one way, it is very different. The homo sapien population of the planet Earth has evolved a brain with far greater functional capabilities than most other animals. The utilization of this highly functional brain has allowed our population to exceed its natural carrying capacity and prolong the "crash," while consuming potentially limiting resources at an unprecedented rate. In the absence of any great influence from some basic limiting factors, our population continues to grow exponentially. Disease, starvation, and war have often brought death in large numbers to our population, but no one factor has even come close to slowing the human population's exponential growth.

If steps are not taken in the very near future to slow the growth rate of the human population - the apocalyptic fate of our population's unlimited growth is easy to predict.

The Earth is blessed with an abundance of all the resources necessary for the human population to not only survive, but to flourish. Unfortunately for the future of our planet, the earth contains these resources only in limited amounts. The planet Earth, with all its land on which we produce our food and all its lakes and rivers from where we get our water, contains finite amounts of these life-sustaining resources. If the human population is allowed to continue its trend of exponential growth, our population will eventually reach a point where the existing resources are not enough to allow all individuals within the population to survive. At this point, our population will be sharply reduced, as the resources necessary for survival become more and more scarce until such time as there are few enough people to survive on the remaining resources. The end result of this sequence of events is a stable population, but only after massive starvation and death have ravaged our numbers. The "crash" scenario I have just described is not a theory, or a prediction, but a fact of population biology. If we don't start doing something about the problem RIGHT NOW, this will be the inevitable fate of the human

population.

The next question you might ask is: What can we do to prevent the grim future that awaits our population?

The first thing we need to do is stop ignoring the problem. The only way it will ever solve itself is in the situation I described above, and I don't think anyone wants that to happen. We must take responsibility for our actions. This problem must become the number one social and political issue of our time. This is the one problem that we cannot afford not to solve. The consequences are not to be taken lightly. All possible solutions to this problem must be explored. All viable solutions must then be implemented as quickly as possible. The growth of the human population must be slowed to a level of zero or negative growth.

A big step to solving this problem will be making people aware that it exists. However necessary this step is, it is not enough to solve the problem. Remember, in order to slow the growth of a population, you must first slow the reproduction rate of that population. The will to reproduce is the deepest instinct of all living organisms, including homo sapiens. We cannot simply talk people into going against the grain of their most basic instincts. Human nature says we must provide an incentive for people to slow our population's growth rate by limiting individual reproductive activity. This incentive must be strong enough to internally outweigh the reproductive instincts. A number of incentives can and will be successful in limiting the growth of human population. Many of the courses of action I will present in the section of this paper are both politically sensitive and religiously appalling in some circles. So what? It's time to bite the bullet.

Some practical solution to Our Problem:

1. Economic incentives and disincentives for teenagers and their parents.

   a. Give all women who turn eighteen and graduate from high school (or earn a GED equivalent) without becoming pregnant, a $1,000 reward for their good behavior. At first glance, this seems like a great deal of money to spend, but when we consider the medical and welfare costs saved to society by not having to support a teenage mother and her child, this proposal is definitely a bargain. We could use some of the money we save to take care of the children that we have in the form of better medical care and education.

   b. For all teenage women who have a child prior to the age of eighteen, and all men who father those children, fine the parent(s) who have custody of these individuals $5,000. "Do you know where your teenager is after 10 p.m. on Saturday night?" When this proposal is implemented, a lot more parents will answer "YES."

   Also, suspend the driver's license of those two individuals responsible for the pregnancy. Repeat offenders should be punished more severely. The full cooperation of the medical profession must be enlisted to make this proposal work.

2. Transferrable birth licenses. (Herman Daly)

   Once a woman turns eighteen, issue her two transferrable birth licenses. At this point she has the choice to save them and use them herself, or sell them on the open market. Either way, society is now assured that the birth rate will not exceed an average of two children per adult female. Any woman who has a child and does not own a birth license for that child should be required to purchase one at the going market rate, or face giving that child up for adoption. The consequences may seem severe, but the severity will also force people to give more thought to their sexual activity.

3. Funding preventive maintenance.

   Our society should provide funding for:

   a. More comprehensive sex education in our schools.

   b. Programs that provide methods of birth control to people in the teen ages.

I am not supporting teenage sex. I am simply recognizing the fact that it does happen, and attempting to find a way to prevent some of the problems that can result from this activity. No matter what the initial cost of such funding is, the births and associated problems it prevents and long-

term savings to society, will more than cover it.

4. Reforming personal income tax as a disincentive.

   All tax breaks for families with more than two children per adult female must be eliminated. If anything, those families should have to pay more taxes. Our current tax system provides incentive for reproduction. This will not do.

5. Close the borders. (Speaking only of the United States).

   There once was a time when the United States of America was considered the great melting pot of the world. No doubt the ethnic and racial diversity that exists in this country was, and in many ways still is, responsible for much of our strength as a nation. There was a time when the constant influx of immigrants to our country from around the world only added to that strength. That time has passed. The year is 1992, and there are more people in this country - more problems in this country. Our overcrowding is robbing our youth of opportunities that this country is famous for. Ninety-nine percent of all social and economic problems that face our country today would not exist in the magnitude which they do if there were less people residing in our country. Current immigration quotas must be drastically lowered, if not abolished.

I am quite sure that not everyone who reads this paper will agree with what I have said. I would be naive to expect perfect acceptance of these ideas. The currently dire predicament our species is in demands that we become part of the solution, and stop being the whole of the problem. We must be proactive in our forming of the policies that will affect the future growth of our population. We must rise up and face the challenge that this problem presents and take control of our future before our own sheer numbers are allowed to cause the ultimate destruction of our species, and this planet.

Todd Butts is an alumni of wildlife resources, and is currently self-employed.

The Cabin In The Woods

by Pete Gomben

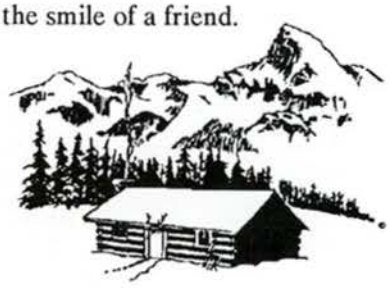
By late morning, the sky
from east to west
is bright, fluorescent white.
Soon, an hour or two, it will snow.

The drive begins low,
then climbs the green and white hills
like a ladder
The snow does fall,
nervously at first, only a light flurry,
but then the sky relaxes
and the clouds send grand white flakes
parachuting downward.

The forest is transformed
from a regiment of trees, standing straight,
to a magical fairyland of frolicking creatures
which keep themselves hidden
just beyond the corners of human eyes.

Still the road reaches upward,
through white pastures spiked with tufts of grass,
and past mottled, steaming horses
running from imagined pursuers.

A little way further, and the road forks.
Choose the one with a solitary set of ruts
cut through the thick snow.
At the end of this lane
will be a warm cabin
and the smile of a friend.



Reflections On The Desert

By Pete Gomben

The winter air hung still and soundless over the red rocks of Arches National Park. One morning, before the sun had broken over the horizon, I followed a footpath that meandered through razor-sharp yucca to a remote sandstone monolith known as Dark Angel. The formation stands near the northern border of the park, where it casts a watchful eye over the valleys and mountains of eastern Utah. I circled the Angel, studying its gaunt, angular form, wondering how many other visitors had stood at its base and reached out a hand to caress its roughness. Had they also felt a leap of the imagination, a revelation, a lightening of the spirit, and decided that this lonely sentinel possessed undefinable magic? For thousands of years it has stood guard, and it will remain for thousands more. It looked like a creature from prehistory, inanimate for now, but anxiously awaiting the day it can shake off its stiffness, stretch its muscles and reclaim the land.

From the Lasal Mountains in the east to the Virgin River in the west, the desert of southern Utah is an intensely spiritual place, a holy land where the soul can roam free. It is a theater for the senses--a stage upon which surreal arches, gothic buttes and intricate canyons act out the eternal melodrama of nature. The land can be imaginative, musical and stern; whimsical, playful, and stoic; unfeeling and emotional. It is a pendulum swinging between order and chaos, fire and ice, dreams and wakefulness.

For me, the area is like a second home. Whenever I return, the land remains enticing and full of intrigue, but it has changed ever so slightly. The sands are more vibrant shades of red, green and yellow, and the blue sky looks deeper and richer. The topography appears more confused and uncertain--hills and buttes erupt in all directions in a sort of geologic anarchy.

But despite the disarray, the land looks flawless. The thought of removing even one twisted juniper is alarming; everything seems to interlock in a random orderliness. It is as if a gemcutter had been commissioned to turn a rough lump of carbon into a sparkling diamond and after a few

Photo: Pete Gomben

The landscape of southern Utah is both beautiful and harsh in summer and winter.

haphazard, careless, unstudied cuts produced a stone so stunning and sublime that it could never be duplicated. The play of the shadows and the sunlight, the blue sky and red rock, the bouncing of the pine boughs in the breeze--it cannot be improved.

Why has the desert served as a balm for so many troubled souls? Is it because the earth is barren, truthful, stripped of all ornamentation and pretense? Is it because, as Mary Austin wrote, "For all the toll the desert takes of a man, it gives compensations, deep breaths, deep sleep, and the communion of the stars"? When men and women want to cleanse their bodies, they bathe in rivers; when they want food, they bake bread. When they want to return to the foundations of life, they journey into the desert. It is a place where our imaginations expand outward like immense balloons, filling the environment with thoughts of our own creation.

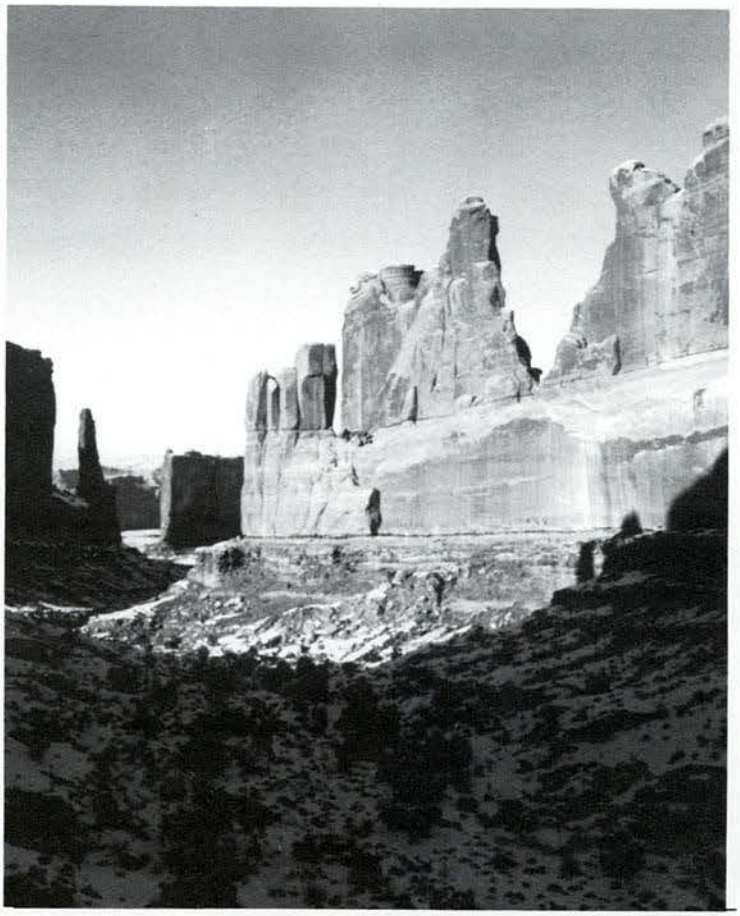


Photo: Pete Gomben

Thousands of side canyons offer hikers the chance to enjoy solitude.

A few days out among the pinyons and blackbrush gives us time to think about the cosmic questions that nip at our psyches like persistent puppies. It provides the opportunity to balance our personal egocentricities with our universal insignificance. The unchanging panorama may appear to be the final result of half a billion years of erosion and upheaval, but the process is endless. The days we spend admiring the scenery are only blips on an infinite time line; the land will continue to grow and change long after we have left. Can anyone who understands this continue to clutch at any shred of vanity? And yet, although the desert may diminish one's importance, it expands one's consciousness a thousandfold in return. I have never felt so small, nor so large, as when I have looked out over miles of sun-blasted rock and reflected upon my own mortality.

Green River Viewpoint is perched atop a wall of cliffs in Canyonlands National Park. The whiterock canyon a thousand feet below appears flat and smooth, like polished tile. A few footpaths stick out like a primitive web of veins, while deeper in the landscape is carved the canyon of the Green River. I hiked along a game trail that ran northward, near the edge of a high peninsula of cliffs. In the crumbling soil were the tracks of coyotes and deer, but no men. Walking until I was surrounded on three sides by the yawning abyss, I lay on my back and watched the sky. I was tired, the rock upon which I laid was dangerously comfortable, and the neon blue sky was hypnotic.

Rolling over on my stomach, I crept near the edge and peered down on 700 vertical feet of air. A raven silently rode a thermal, head swaying as its curious black eyes swept over the landscape. I drifted down a stream of consciousness: Why would anyone want to imprison themselves in a city...harness themselves to an existence behind locked doors...and work 50 weeks a year for 30 years...all for two weeks annual vacation and the joys of retirement...anyone who waits until retirement to travel and

explore is missing the point..."life" is now...it is ticking away as we sit and watch television...or fume over rush hour traffic...or cower in the closets of our own minds... .

Fifteen feet away was a tempting flattop rock column perched on the edge of nothingness. At first, the intervening space seemed too great to leap, but I walked over to the edge anyway. "I won't jump," I thought. Still, I found myself making rough calculations on whether I would be able to clear the gap; still I found myself crouching, stretching, testing my legs for flight. The challenge of the unknown was strong, but I decided against the jump and began hiking back soon afterward, lest I suffer a change of heart.

That night, under the waxing southwestern moon, I wandered out to Murphy Point overlook. Shadows played and dodged in the corners of my eyes. Faithfully I adhered to the Law of Silence, letting footsteps be my only contribution to the potpourri of sound. Hiking between the pinyons, junipers and hulking rocks, I journeyed out to the very tip of the universe. I stared into the abyss, and the abyss stared into me.

The view from the point nearly defies description. It was haunting, mysterious, grand. The sensual effect of moon and rock, earth and space was as precise as a mathematical formula and as profound as the ocean's depths. Below lay a shadowy and complicated network of canyons and side channels etched in the land by the meticulous forces of wind and water. The thin layer of snow carpeting the ground glowed in the moonlight, illuminating the vast, cold, holy, empty, wonderful expanse. Rocks and blackbrush lay jumbled around the base of the cliff. How far down? Four hundred feet? Six hundred? More? Yet I felt no fear. Standing atop the precipice, I dreamt answers to all of life's mysteries. Clouds drifted from the west like tattered gray shrouds, slowly unraveling over the canyon until only a few threads would be left to pass between heaven and earth. I hurled a stone out into space, but could not hear it shatter the tranquility below.

Such a grand accumulation of nothing--and everything--can make one feel like the last person on earth. Poised as a single silhouette against a backdrop of the ages, I felt like a hero and a fool. It was beautiful and magical, eerie and joyful. No lights could be seen and no airplanes flew overhead. There was no evidence of modern man, nor of man at all. Past, present and future melded into one. Time itself faded into irrelevance.

What events were unfolding in the canyon? Could there be any movement, any sounds, any thoughts emanating from the shivering landscape? The frigid air robbed the world of its life, and yet there was something sacred and very alive about the place. I got the feeling I was standing in the empty sanctuary of a darkened cathedral. Perhaps I was.

There is something about the desert that calls out to the human yearning for the supernatural, for our need to grasp the top rung of the universal ladder. Jesus, Mohammed and Moses all spent time in the humble wilderness honing their beliefs, wrestling with temptors and proving their worthiness. Why? Because the desert is more like heaven and hell than anyplace else on earth. Countless other men and women ventured out in search of wisdom. Those who found it never left. Did they begin to love the land, the way the moon loves the earth and the way the pinyon pines love the red soil? Maybe they understood why the stars love the miles of darkness which separate them, for without the blackness they would not be stars at all.

The desert gives us the opportunity to ascend into our dreams, if for only a short time. Personal aspirations and desires can be weighed against necessities and the frayed garment of life can be mended. After savoring the orange glory of a sunrise over miles of undulating red slickrock, or the scent of juniper carried on the dry wind, one's perspectives can change drastically. Beliefs once chiseled in stone can soften and reform. Eventually one can come to accept the physical limitations that are imposed on the individual by society, for one realizes that there will always be the unlimited innerspace of the soul to explore.

And there will always be the desert.

Pete Gomben is a graduate student in forest products. This essay won second place in the 1991 College of FWR essay contest.

The Value Of Life On Earth?

by John Lamb

I've heard people say that extinction of animals has always occurred and new species are evolving in the process, so why should there be such concern about extinction these days? They are correct in both cases, but the problem arises when one looks at the time scale of extinction and evolution of species. It is estimated that animal extinction, before those caused by man, occurred at a rate of about 1 every 1,000 years. In the past 300 years between 150-200 vertebrate animals have gone by the wayside, forever, and this is of full species. When considering sub-species, the number is doubled (The New York Public Library Desk Reference, 61). These extinctions have been facilitated by humans in one way or another via direct killing, habitat loss or degradation, or introduction of exotics which compete with or prey upon native species. When considering evolution of new species, this too takes much time, thousands to millions of years.

I have heard people say that since humans are also on of Earth's creatures, human-caused extinction is just part of the natural process. Whether a person believes this or not is largely a personal judgement call. Humans are an integral part of the earth; we evolved on this planet over great time just as our fellow inhabitants. We believe we have a right to exist on this planet so why shouldn't other living things also have this right? I am speaking in a species sense; I do believe there is a proper time to kill individual animals. Even if one believes in Creation, he or she believes that God created us, as well as other life on Earth. A person's God(s), therefore, may have given people the right to use his creations, but, did he give people the right to eliminate his works-of-art?

There are numerous and very important human welfare-related reasons for preserving the Earth's species such as for food, recreation, interesting biological diversity, clothing, environment degradation indicators, companionship, quality environment and so on. It is vital to keep these values in mind because, unfortunately, probably most people judge other living things in terms of benefit to themselves. This is not fair though. I equate it with a fair-weather friend who only takes interest in you when he thinks his is going to get something out of it. Preservation of species just because they exist is a relatively new idea, but it is the best reason to keep them.

John Lamb is a senior in wildlife resources.

Here We Have Idaho

And here we have Idaho
Winning her way to fame.
Silver and gold in the sunlight blaze.
And romance lies in her name.
Singing, singing of you,
Ah, proudly too;
All our lives though we'll go
Singing, singing of you,
Alma Mater, our Idaho

1939 *Idaho Forester*

1947 *Idaho Forester*

"Who, Me?"

by Bruce Vincent

When we entered the 1990's we often heard reference to the "decade of the environment." This decade was to be the turning point in our relationship with the ecology of our small planet--the decade when positive action would begin to foster the care necessary for our global environment to survive the onslaught of an exploding population of humankind.

Nowhere in the natural resource management arena has the debate over caring for the environment been more heated than in the forest landscape. Sadly, this debate has centered not on facts and issues, but on emotion.

A very concerned American public now recognizes the vital role that forests play in the protection of environmental values such as watersheds, erosion control, wildlife habitat and climatic systems. Daily news stories point to the clearcuts of today and yesterday in our forests and suggest that as a society we have two choices in forest management--preserve our forest systems by locking man out of them or allow their destruction by letting man manage them. Since 85% of Americans are now urban and have no natural resource linkage to draw upon, they believe that preservation and destruction are, in fact, the only two choices. Given these choices, our society is choosing preservation--and believes that in doing so they are helping to protect the environment. This belief is based upon an emotional need to be proactive in "saving the plant" and is not backed with the facts that surround the forest management issue.

The job of sharing the facts about forest management with the public at large must be a priority obligation of the forest managers of the future. Professional foresters must stand and speak for the science that defines the middle ground of balance between preservation and destruction. To date those who have been trying to present this balance have largely been timber corporations and associations (which the public perceives as greedy timber barons intent on profit alone) and timber workers (loggers and millworkers who are seen by the public as the "users" of the forest). The professional forester has yet to weigh in and must do so soon if the sustainable future of forest management is to survive the decade of the environment.

The field of forestry is a complex one. It can take 100 years to "test" a theory of management. The multitude of values that are now entertained in forest management make taking a holistic ecosystems evaluation of site specific management decisions increasingly necessary--and difficult. Still, there are some basic facts that can and should be shared by foresters with the public while this inexact science attempts to maximize benefit for all of these values.

For instance, Americans truly believe that we are running out of forests. In fact, the amount of forested land in America represents 70% of what was forested when Columbus arrived--and this percentage is growing. 245 million of the 728 million acres of American forests are in preserves (wilderness, national parks, etc.) where commercial resource management is excluded.

Americans have also been told that forest management which includes logging is inherently bad for wildlife, soils, and water. In fact, if properly accomplished, logging can mimic nature's methods of stand regeneration (fire, disease, etc.) for net benefits to wildlife, soils, watersheds, and society's consumptive needs.

The American public has also been coerced into believing that if it looks bad to the naked eye it is bad for the environment--they have become "visual foresters." Forest management, particularly in the early stages, can be visually displeasing and environmentally sound.

In this list of basic facts that have escaped the debate, perhaps

the most important one is the role that the public plays in forest management. The United States is the greatest consumer of wood products, per capita, of any nation in the world. The loggers and other timber workers are not the "users" of the forest, they are the providers for a "using" public. If production demands placed upon our forest land are to be reduced, then the people of our country have some options to address. Professor Jim Bowyer, of the University of Minnesota, suggests four options in considering this issue:

1. Use wood, but import needed supplies. America currently imports nearly 35% of its fiber needs. This option is not defensible from a global perspective, because it asks other regions of the world (some of whom are more worried about feeding their people than protecting the environment) to bear the burden of the American appetite for wood consumption.
2. Shift to the use of alternative materials. Since wood possesses the qualities of renewability, low energy to production ratios, and recyclability that are missing in many substitute products, this option must be carefully scrutinized for net environmental cost.
3. Recycle to a greater extent. This option is one that has great merit. Standing alone it will probably not eliminate the need for increased production with an increasing population, but it will help.
4. Reduce the rate of raw material consumption in general. The question of reduced consumption has been something of a taboo in a society that measures success in terms of growth, production and consumption. However, if the public demands a limit on forest production then they must entertain limits on consumption.

The American public has shown no desire to be held accountable for their role in defining sustainability of our forests. Helping them take the step from warm fuzzy environmental rhetoric and into the tough decision-making arena of risks, returns and trade-offs inherent in defining how to provide for our people and protect the environment is a formidable task.

As many of you leave the confines of the university system you will be stepping directly into the greatest forest management debate of the century. Those individuals, families, communities and regions that rely on the forest for their livelihood and their quality of life are depending upon you to stand up and speak out for the science your profession is based upon.

Will forest management be driven by ignorance or knowledge? The answer may be found in the "decade of the environment" and the role that trained professional foresters elect to play in the greatest debate of that decade.

Bruce Vincent is a logger from Libby, Montana.

An Urban Creek Walk

by Sarah Sheldon

"The rivers are our brothers, they quench our thirst, they carry our canoes and feed our children. If we sell you our land, you must remember, and teach your children, that the rivers are our brothers and yours, and you must henceforth give the rivers the kindness you would give any brother."

-- Chief Seattle, 1854

Last spring's clean-up of Paradise Creek resulted in the collection of a deer carcass, an automobile, six tons of trash, 50 pesticide cans, two bicycles, and a kitchen sink. All this garbage suggests the creek might fall short of paradise by some standards.

Mostly ignored, unnoticed, or forgotten, today's Paradise Creek is vastly different from what it was in decades past. Seemingly nothing more than a drainage ditch, the waters of the little creek actually run bravely, though feebly at times, all the way from their origins in Moscow Mountain to the Pacific Ocean.

I couldn't fathom that the muddy waters sliding past the College of FWR on the north side of Sixth Street had effects reaching all the way to the ocean--and I *really* couldn't believe that they had ever supported edible fish.

Actually, for my entire first year in Moscow, I mistook the creek for an old-fashioned open-style sewage pipe. Being from a big city in the East, I attributed this strange method of sewage disposal to lack of modern technology in the West.

When I realized the truth about Paradise Creek, I decided to take a harder look at the muddy waters.

I began where they do--high up on Moscow Mountain, just west of Idler's Rest Nature Preserve. Here the waters have retained a semblance of their original state. The creek is clear and sparkling, flowing freely and unrestrained. Some claim trout still swim its pools.

From these origins, the creek trickles down Moscow Mountain through old-growth stands of western redcedar, western hemlock, and Douglas-fir; it then flows into what are now rolling wheat fields that reach right to the very banks of the creek.

In times gone by, the banks of Paradise Creek were lined with Idaho fescue and native bluebunch wheatgrass. American Indians fished the waters and dug camas roots along its banks. The Indians called the watershed *Nat-Kin-Mah*, place of the spotted deer, and the Creek itself *Tenap-Panup*, that which comes out of the east. Most of those fish and camas roots are gone now, as are the Indians who harvested them.

The deer, however, still remain, and the water still runs from the east. I continued my walk west, following the flow.

Out of the wheat fields, the creek winds its way into Moscow. As I came down off the mountain and through these fields, I began to see the changes time had brought to the creek.

Over 100 years ago, explorers, fur traders, missionaries, and miners passed through the Paradise Creek watershed, often stopping to camp for a night. At that time, they called Moscow "Hog Heaven," named for the pigs that grunted and scratched relentlessly after the alluring camas root.

These travelers used the waters to cook the evening meal, wash away the day's grime, and brew the morning coffee. Today we use it to catch runoff from parking lots and feed lots. We use it to keep our roads from flooding, and to carry our effluent away.

It was about 1871 when Paradise Creek saw the first travelers settle along its banks, and wheat fields took the place of the wild grasslands and old forests that once defined the watershed. Listed in a business journal in 1880 as having a population of 200, Moscow reached a population of 18,000 by 1940. Today our

population remains at about that number. As the little town has grown, so has its effects on Paradise Creek.

I twisted and turned with the creek through Moscow, passing back yards, junk lots, auto lots, railroad tracks, and feed lots. Colors of all sorts jumped out at me--colors that are not native to the Paradise Creek of days gone by. The dull red of a '56 Ford Falcon, left to rust; the shiny silver of a shopping cart; the blue of a frisbee a dog didn't retrieve.

A toll has been taken. By federal water quality standards, today's Paradise Creek can't get much worse. On a scale from 0-100, 0 being pristine and 100 extremely polluted, Paradise Creek rates a 99. Its ailments include nutrient and chemical pollution from fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides; feedlot drainage; parking lot drainage; drainage from the junk car and used-auto lots; and a multitude of other urban wastes, ranging from coke cans to condoms.

Moscow's Waste Water Treatment Plant was my final stop. It sits just this side of the Washington border on the Pullman/Moscow highway. It releases an astounding two million gallons of effluent each day into Paradise Creek.

Foreman Ray Haselhuhn defends the plant, claiming, "The effluent actually enhances the creek quite a bit...(it) is actually cleaner than the creek itself." He offers me a Dixie cup of treated stream water. I politely decline. Shelly Gilmore of the Soil Conservation Service backs him up: "Sometimes the effluent really is cleaner because at certain times of the year, the creek is very, very dirty."

I stopped my urban creek walk at the Idaho-Washington border--but the waters went on. They follow the highway to the city of Pullman, then join the South Fork of the Palouse River and together continue west through pea fields and between steep canyon banks lined with huge ponderosa pines and tall basalt cliffs. They eventually join the main trunk of the Palouse River near Colfax, Washington, and then into the Snake River and on to the ocean.

Paradise Creek's effect, by the time it gets to the ocean, is in reality negligible. It isn't, after all, the mighty Snake, or the Columbia, or the Salmon. It's just a little creek. But it *is* a piece of the larger puzzle.

Maybe it's worthwhile for each of us to take a closer look at that muddy flow sloshing west on Sixth Street. Many believe Paradise Creek could once again become the free-flowing, life-filled stream it once was. Do you?

Sarah Sheldon is a graduate student in wildlife resources.

Photo: Jeff Barney

Paradise Creek, which originates on Moscow Mountain, flows near the College of Forestry on its way to the Pacific.

Just What Is Range Management?

by Diane Ledlin

After identifying myself as a student in range resources, I have often been asked "What exactly would you do?" and received comments like "Oh, like a park ranger," in response to my explanation. To properly answer them, I have had to first define what range is in order to explain some of the duties a range manager would face.

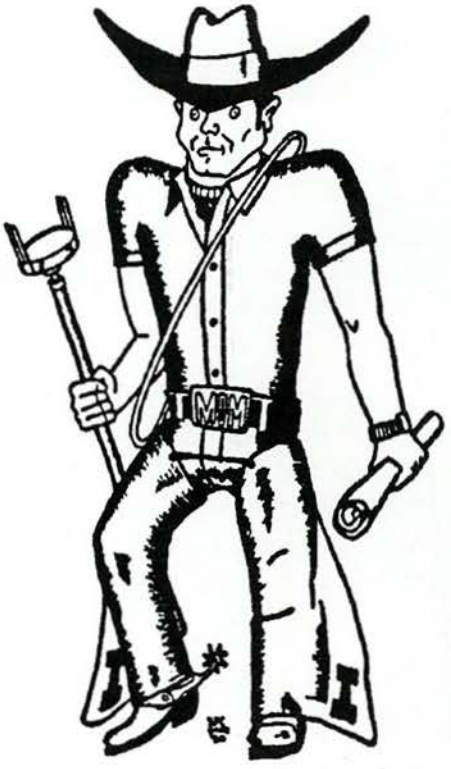
I am finding out there are many people who do not really know what rangelands are. People are surprised when I tell them that rangeland forms the world's largest land type, including grasslands, shrublands, savanna, steppes, prairies, deserts, tundra and even some wetlands. They really listen when I state that 45% of the world's land area classified as rangelands.

Some people who know me, even slightly, immediately envision me riding my horse chasing cattle. But as a range student I am learning the importance of some of rangeland's many products and uses. I relate how my family depended on livestock grazing for their livelihood. I explain the value of wildlife for both aesthetics and hunting, and how urban Americans depend on good quality water supplied in part from rangelands. I even told one of my old hiking club companions how rangeland was a part of her outdoor pleasure.

Explaining how important proper management of rangelands are for multiple use compatibility is a little more complicated. Here the science of range management comes into play. Range is a biological system involving all of the complex interrelationships between its living and non-living components, and therefore draws from many study disciplines. Examples of some important biological fields that must be understood if we are to mange rangelands wisely include plant autecology, the study of a single organism or species, which helps identify characteristics that enable plants to tolerate or avoid disturbance. Plant synecology, the study of the interactions among different plant species, predicts how management practices will affect the relative health of plant communities. The study of herbivores, including both their diet and their habitat, affects production of herbivores. It not only affects animal production, but vegetative production as well as the condition of both plants and animals. As scientists we seek to understand the natural processes of range ecosystems and as managers, seek to apply the findings.

Resource trends show increasing demands of rangeland for forage, high quality water, wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, mineral production, and wilderness and natural beauty. Growing competition between these demands will require steadily more sensitive rangeland management. I hope that I am able to communicate that range students are in the process of learning and will always be learning how to help optimize returns from rangeland in those combinations most desired by society, through the informed practice of rangeland management.

Diane Ledlin is a senior in range resources.



1960 *Idaho Forester*

Awards Banquet '91 Standing Room Only (Almost)

by George Savage

Once again, the annual FWR Awards Banquet threatened to outgrow the space available. Held at Moscow's Elks Lodge on April 26, 1991 the banquet attracted nearly 400 students, alumni, faculty, guidance council members, and other guests. There were no complaints about the chicken and beef dinner, and certainly none about the main business of the evening: distributing well-earned awards (and appreciation) to sixteen students and four faculty members selected for special recognition for the 1990-1991 academic year.

The first order of affairs was the presentation of awards to the departmental 1990-1991 outstanding seniors and outstanding graduate students. Recipients of the senior awards were selected by faculty members on the bases of scholarship, extracurricular activities, and leadership; graduate students were evaluated on scholarship and the quality of their research.

The college also selected an Outstanding Senior and Outstanding Graduate Student for the college as a whole.

Faculty members are likewise recognized for outstanding achievement. This year four faculty members were so recognized--as Outstanding Teacher, Outstanding Researcher, Outstanding Faculty in Continuing Education, and, for the first time this year, although long overdue, as Outstanding Advisor.

Also recognized were the winners of the FWR Excellence in Writing Contest, an activity begun four years ago to encourage good writing and to emphasize the importance of written communications.

Departmental Outstanding Seniors and Graduate Students

The Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources selected two Outstanding Seniors, one for each of its two major disciplines. Selected as Outstanding Senior in Fisheries was Joseph Anthony Lukas, the son of Leo and Nora Lukas of Genesee, Idaho. The Wildlife faculty selected Jerry Wade Deal as Outstanding Senior in wildlife. Deal is the son of Marlin and Emma Deal of Edmonds, Washington. The Fish and Wildlife Resources Outstanding Graduate Student is Glen Alan Sargeant, son of Alan and Mary Sargeant of Jamestown, North Dakota.

Named Outstanding Senior for the Department of Forest Products was Kelvin Lyle Daniels, the son of Wiley and Wilma Daniels of Twin Falls, Idaho. Thomas Jay Biltonen was named Forest Products Outstanding Graduate Student. Biltonen is the son of Gladys Biltonen of Fridley, Minnesota.

The Department of Forest Resources selected Tim Wincentsen, Stillwell, Kansas, as its Outstanding Senior. He is the son of Robert and Ann Wincentsen of Stillwell. The Outstanding Graduate Student for Forest Resources is Mark Robert Sommer, the son of Marlyn and Karen Sommer of Atwood, Wisconsin.

The Department of Range Resources Outstanding Senior for 1990-1991 is Donna Lee Reed, the daughter of Lee Reed of Halfway, Oregon. Receiving the Range Resources Outstanding Graduate Student award was Ghulam Rasool Keerio. From Pakistan, Keerio has returned to his native country to work on his doctorate.

The Department of Resource Recreation and Tourism presented its Outstanding Senior Award to Amelia (Amy) Susan Larson, the daughter of Dan and Bev Estes of Boise. Outstanding Graduate Student for Resource Recreation and Tourism is David Scott Sutherland, the son of Robert and Mary Sutherland of Normal, Illinois.

College Outstanding Students

Brian D. Glodowski, a senior majoring in forest resources, was named the college's Outstanding Senior for 1990-1991. Glodowski is the son of Ben and Elaine

Glodowski of Stevens Point, Wisconsin. An active student, Glodowski served as 1990-1991 president of the student chapter of the Society of American Foresters, and was elected outstanding chapter member by his colleagues. He was also a member of the Student Affairs Council, an *Idaho Forester* staffer, and student representative to the college's Curriculum Committee. Following his graduation in December, he joined a consulting firm working out of Sandpoint, Idaho.

David Sutherland, Outstanding Graduate Student for Resource Recreation and Tourism, was also selected Outstanding Graduate Student for the college as a whole.

Outstanding Faculty

Faculty members recognized at the banquet were Brian C. Dennis, professor of forest resources; Ronald L. Mahoney (BS, MS - Forest Res., '75, '77; Ph.D. - Forest Sci. '81), associate extension professor of forest resources and UI extension forester; David H. Bennett, professor of fishery resources; and E. Lee Medema, associate professor of forest resources.

Dennis received the college's Outstanding Research award for the quality of his research focused on mathematical modeling as applied to natural resources. For the past several years, one of his primary research activities has been the development of grasshopper stage-development models for integrated pest management, funded by the USDA.

Mahoney, associate extension professor of forestry and UI extension forester, received the Outstanding Continuing Education and Service Award, given for innovation and excellence in planning and presenting workshops and short courses for the public, natural resources professionals, and others. This award joins a national 4-H forestry recognition award Mahoney received the previous winter.

David H. Bennett, professor of fishery resources, received the college's Outstanding Advisor Award, given to a faculty member who exercises unusual skill in guiding his students through the academic maze. Besides his involvement in over a half-dozen important research projects and the production of 17 papers and reports, Bennett advised not only undergraduate students, but also 12 graduate students, two of them Ph.D.s.

By a vote of the college's students, Medema, an associate professor of forest resources, received the important Outstanding Teacher Award. A faculty member since 1977, Medema teaches courses in forest economics, forest policy and administration, and forest management. Obviously, he teaches them well.

Writers

The three top places in the 1991 Excellence in Writing Contest were scattered among three departments. However, all three went to graduate students. First Place went to Sarah Sheldon, a graduate student in Wildlife Resources who wrote an essay the title of which asks, "Why on Earth Should we be Bothered with Conserving Biodiversity?" Peter Gomben, Department of Forest Products, took Second Place with his "Reflections on the Desert." Range Resources graduate student Peter Kolb captured Third Place with his article explaining why "I'd Rather Not Eat Crow."

All those receiving awards were also recognized at the FWR commencement held May 18 at the UI Administration Building auditorium.

George Savage is the director of Information Services for the College of FWR.

Associate Dean Ernie Ables presents the FWR Outstanding Senior award to Brian Glodowski.

Outstanding FWR and Resource Recreation and Tourism Graduate Student Dave Sutherland is congratulated by Al Moslemi, FWR Director of Graduate Programs.

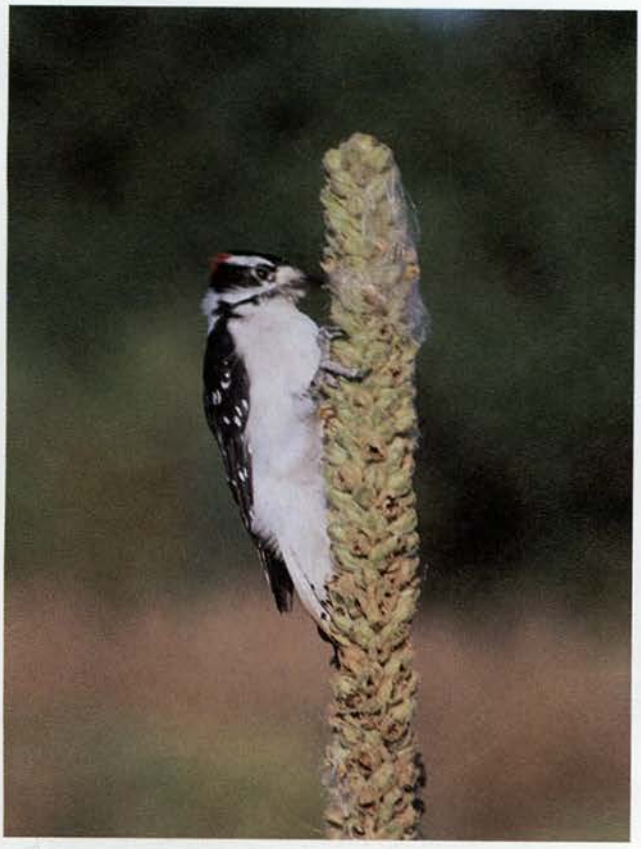
A busy Fish and Wildlife Department Head Mike Falter presents his department's Outstanding Graduate Student award to Glen Sargeant (left), and Outstanding Senior awards to Anthony Lukas (center), fisheries, and Jerry Deal (right), wildlife.

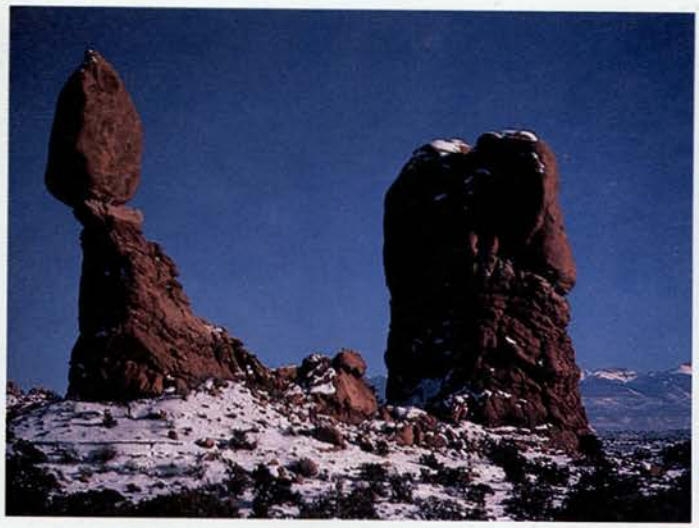
John Roberts, president of the Student Activities Council, presents the Outstanding Advising award to a blinking Dave Bennett, professor of fishery resources.

Forest Products Head Leonard Johnson presents his department's Outstanding Senior Award to Kelvin Daniels (left), and the Outstanding Graduate Student Award to Jay Biltonen (right).

Outstanding Graduate Student Mark Sommer (left) receives his award from Forest Resources Department head Joe Ulliman, who obviously enjoyed presenting the Outstanding Senior award to Tim Wincentsen (right).

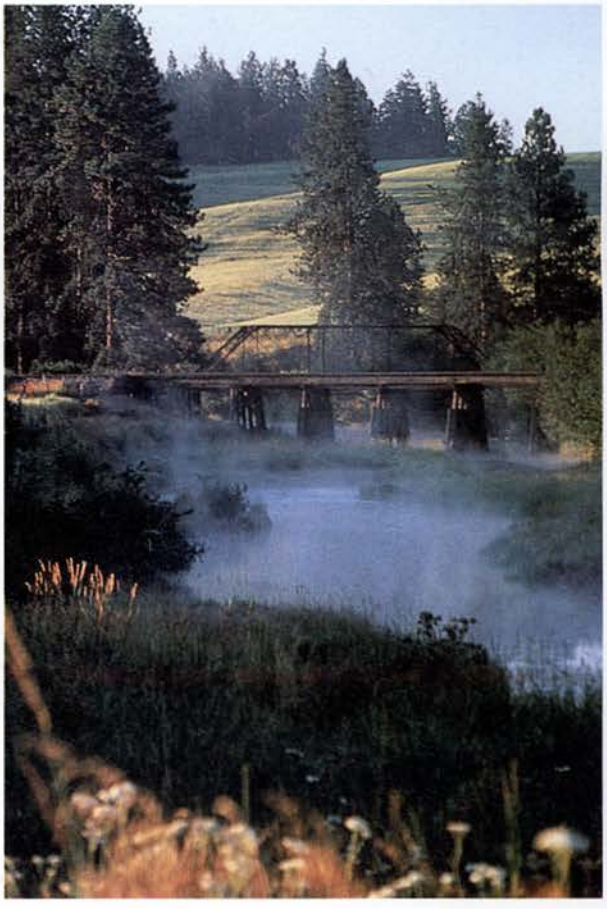
WRITERS: (left) Associate Dean Ernie Ables presents an over-sized check for $250 to Sarah Sheldon, whose essay on biodiversity took first place in the Excellence in Writing Contest, and (right) a $125 check to Peter Gomben for his "Reflections on the Desert," which won second place.





The world stands out on either side
No wider than the heart is wide;
Above the world is stretch the sky, —
No higher than the soul is high.

Edna St.Vincent Millay



from *Song of the Queen Bee*
by E. B. White

Man is a fool for the latest movement,
He broods and broods on race improvement;
What boots it to improve a bee
If it means the end of ecstasy?
(He ought to be there
On a day that's fair,
Oh, it's simply rare
For a bee.)
Man's so wise he is growing foolish,
Some of his schemes are downright ghoulish;
He owns a bomb that'll end creation
And he wants to change the sex relation,
He thinks that love is a handicap,
He's a fuddydud, he's a simple sap;
Man is a meddler, man's a boob,
He looks for love in the depths of a tube,
His restless mind is forever ranging,
He thinks he's advancing as long as he's changing.
He cracks the atom, he racks his skull,
Man is meddlesome, man is dull,
Man is busy instead of idle,
Man is alarmingly suicidal,
Me, I'm a bee.

I am a bee and I simply love it,
I am a bee and I'm darned glad of it,
I am a bee, I know about love:
You go upstairs, you go above,
You do not pause to dine or sup,
The sky won't wait - it's a long trip up;
You rise, you soar, you take the blue,
It's you and me, kid, me and you,
It's everything, it's the nearest drone,
It's never a thing that you find alone
I'm a bee,
I'm free.

Center Spread Photos:

Left page

•A woodpecker perched on a common roadside weed, called mullein
-Ty Headrick

•Solitude in the deserts of Utah
-Pete Gomben

•A beautiful landscape: Birch Creek in Clark County
-Fred Johnson

Right page

•Firefighters battle the Rattlesnake Mountain fire in Wyoming
-Pete Gomben

•A bull moose commands an open meadow
-Sarah Sheldon

•Bridge over the Palouse River between Potlatch and Palouse
-Ty Headrick

Range Resources Department head Kendall Johnson congratulates Ghulam Keerio on being named that department's Outstanding Graduate Student (the antlers are not Ghulam's).

Associate Dean Leon Neuenschwander presents the Outstanding Research Award to Brian Dennis.

Camera flash reflects from the Outstanding Continuing Education and Service award presented to UI extension forester Ron Mahoney by Associate Dean Ernie Ables.

Amy Larson receives her Department of Resource Recreation and Tourism Outstanding Senior award from Ed Krumpe.

Outreach 1992

by Valorie French

Continue your education with us at the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences! Take a short course, join us for a workshop, attend a symposium, or participate in the enrichment series planned for the coming year. Share our excitement with the many constituents we serve: from natural resource professionals to the general public; from energetic senior citizens to youngsters; from locals to those who come from across the country or around the world. Come to our campuses or field stations-we will offer courses in Moscow, Clark Fork, McCall, Boise, and Twin Falls, Idaho; Spokane, Washington, and elsewhere. For more information about any of these courses, call Carol Spain at (208) 885-6441 or write to her at the College of Forestry, Wildlife, and Range Sciences, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83843.

Valorie French is a freshman in wildlife resources and range resources.

February 21,22,28:	Principles of Wildlife Management Workshop-Colville
February 24-28:	Statistical Methods and Data Analysis for Fish and Wildlife Biologists-Boise
February 27-28:	Wood Products Academy: Marketing and New Products-Coeur d'Alene
March 2-6:	Applications of Multivariate Statistical Methods to Fish and Wildlife Biology-Boise
March 3-4:	Ninth Annual Inland Empire Forest Engineering Conference-Moscow
March 7:	Dinosaurs-Clark Fork
March 12:	IETIC Annual Meeting and Workshop-Post Falls
March 23-27:	Aerial Photography/Remote Sensing Workshop-Moscow
March 28, April 11:	Fishing for the Big Ones-Clark Fork
March 30, April 10:	Leadership and Communications-Moscow
March 30-April 2:	Vegetation Management Workshop: Managing Herbs and Shrubs for Multiple Uses-Boise
April 6-10:	Wood Products Academy: Level I-Moscow
April 3-5:	Interpersonal Communication Skills for Resource Professionals-Clark Fork
April 26:	History of North Idaho-Clark Fork
April:	Wildlife Management Workshop-Boise
April:	Fish Management Workshop-Boise
May 9,10:	For Bird Lovers Only-Clark Fork
June 1-5:	Satellite Remote Sensing for Natural Resource Management-Moscow
June 6:	Mushrooms-Clark Fork
June 8-July 17:	Land Use Planning for Community Forestry and Natural Resource Development-Moscow
June 9-10:	Wood Panel and Lumber Composites: Technology and Market Opportunities-Spokane, WA
June 27:	Wildflower Identification-McCall
June 27:	Ethnobotanic Aspects of Alien Plant Species "The Wonderful World of Weeds"-Clark Fork
June 28:	Ethnobotany-Clark Fork
July 7-13:	Fish and Wildlife Ecology Workshop-McCall
July 8:	History and Archeology of Warren's Chinese Occupation-McCall
July 12-18:	Elderhostel--Wild Country Botanizing-Clark Fork
July 23-34:	INPF--We Grow Full Circle-McCall
August 1-2:	Water Color Painting from Nature-Clark Fork
August 2-8:	Advanced Project Learning Tree-Clark Fork
September 19,20:	Fossil Collecting and Geologic Tour of the Lake Pend Oreille Area-Clark Fork
September 27-30:	Third International Inorganic Bonded Wood and Fiber Composite Materials Conference-CEU
	September Public Involvement and Meeting Facilitation Skills-McCall
October 3-4:	Getting Published-Clark Fork
October 9-11:	Interpersonal Communication Skills for Natural Resource Professionals-McCall
October 14-18:	Eleventh Annual Dry Kiln Workshop-Moscow
October 17:	North Idaho Folklore-Clark Fork
October 18:	Native American Culture and Myths-Clark Fork
November 8:	The Fascinating World of Rocks and Minerals-Clark Fork

Alumni Association Supports FWR

by George Savage

The friendly folks pictured below are the current members of the Board of Trustees of the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences Alumni Association (FWRAA), a constituency of the UI Alumni Association, the purpose of which is *"to act as a charitable, social, and educational organization in furtherance of common goals and objectives of its members and to provide support to the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences."*

Important dates in the formation of the FWRAA are October 22, 1983 (which happened to be Forestry Day) and April 14, 1984 (during Natural Resources Week). On October 22, 1983, a charter Board of Trustees met with then dean John Ehrenreich and UI Alumni Association Director Flip Kleffner to discuss the specifics of the organization and to sign the articles of association that officially brought the association into being as a constituency of the UI Alumni Association. April 14, 1984, marked the first official meeting of the FWR Alumni Association, the first election of a Board of Trustees, and the first election of board officers.

The nine alumni constituting the charter board were Dale Anderson (BS - Forest Mgt., '50), Sharon Lee Bone (BS - Wildland Rec. Mgt., '83), Bob Brammer (BS - Range Res./Wildlife, '79, '81), Mike Falter (Ph.D. - Fisheries, '69), Richard (Tiny) Furman (BS - Forest Mgt., '73), Steve Laursen (BS, Ph.D. - Forest Res., '79, '85), Sam McNeill (BS - Wildlife Res., '61), Dan Pence (BS - Forest Mgt., '61), and Tim Prather (BS -

The current Board of Trustees of the FWR Alumni Association. From left, front: Brian Carroll (BS - Wildland Rec. Mgt., '87); David Scott (BS - Forest Res., '53); Roger Bay, President (BS - Forest Res., '53); Chris Vetter (BS - Wildland Rec. Mgt., Forest Res., '87); Nick Sanyal (Ph.D. - Wildland Rec. Mgt., '91); Dan Pence (BS - Forest Res., '61); Bill Damon (MS - Forest Res., '78). Back row, from left: FWR Dean John C. Hendee; Tom Davis (BS - Forest Res., '77); Ed Schultz, Vice President (BS - Forest Res., '62); Del Jaquish (BS - Forest Res., '53); Roger Guernsey (BS - Forest Mgt., '47); Dan Dallas, Secretary (BS, MS - Range Res., '84, '87); Lew Pence (BS - Range Mgt., '64). Other trustees not shown: Tom Butz (BS - Forest Res., '75); Diana Keith (BS - Wildlife Res., '85); Bob Richmond (BS - Range Mgt., '61); Stu Smith (MS - Range Res., '83); Joanne (Jo) Tynon (BS - Wildland Rec. Mgt., '87); Mike Wissenbach (MS - Forest Res., '83).

Range Mgt., '83).

Steve Laursen served as interim president and, the next spring, became the association's first elected president.

At the April 14 meeting, charter members Dale Anderson, Sharon Lee Bone, Richard (Tiny) Furman, Sam McNeill, Dan Pence, and Tim Prather were elected to the board, joined by new electees Sara Baldwin (MS - Wildland Rec. Mgt., '84), Malcolm Dell (BS - Forest Res., '79), Brian Gilles (BS - Wildland Rec. Mgt., '81), Jim Goudie (MS - Forest Res., '80), Ken Hungerford (BS - Forest Mgt., '38), Ron Mahoney (BS, MS, Ph.D. - Forest Res., '75, '77, '81), Walt Mott (BS - Forest Res., '77), Harold Osborne (BS, MF - Forest Res., '71, '75), Bob Rogers (BS - Forest Res., '76), Frank Schoeffler (BS - Forestry, '40), Ed Stauber (BS - Range Res., '59), and Jim Thiemens (BS - Forest Res., '69).

The first elected officers were Steve Laursen, president; Richard (Tiny) Furman, vice president; and Jim Goudie, secretary-treasurer. Officers, elected by the board, serve one term. Trustees, elected by vote of all FWR alumni, serve 3-year, staggered terms. The board has 19 members.

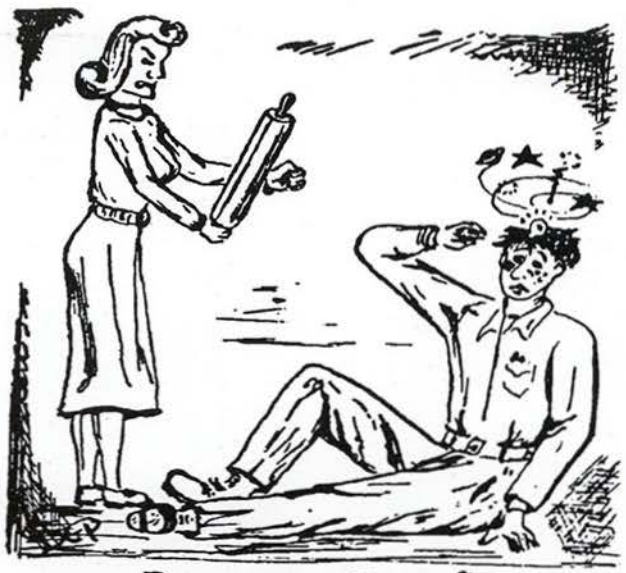
Since then, the board has met twice a year, in April on Forestry Day and in September during Natural Resources Week. The board president and six other board members, representing the college's six disciplines, serve on the FWR Guidance Council. Some others of the board members were members of the Guidance Council previous to their board service.

The most recent meeting was held April 25 and 26, 1992. A special guest at that meeting was FWR alumnus Art Andraitis (BS - Forest Res., '54), current president of the University of Idaho Alumni Association.

Discussion over those busy two days ranged in focus from student/alumni involvement to high school recruitment activities, from alumni class reunions to scholarship development, from developing a mentor program to core course development, and touched upon several other subjects along the way.

The next meeting of the FWRAA Board of Trustees is scheduled for September 19, 1992 (Forestry Day). All FWR alumni are invited.

George Savage is the Director of Information Services for the College of FWR.



1952 *Idaho Forester*

Alumni News & Comments

The *Idaho Forester* believes that ideas and opinions are meant to be shared. In order to create a "marketplace of ideas"--the FWR Alumni were asked to share their thoughts and opinions on the current debate over endangered salmon runs and/or grazing on public land. Everyone did not respond--but the ones who did are listed below alphabetically. The responses are as varied as the years represented.

Richard J. Beier, a 1962 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources now lives in Wausau, Wisconsin: "I cannot comment on the debate over endangered salmon runs. Regarding grazing on public lands, however, my opinion after many years as a practicing forester is that our public lands must be managed for multiple use - including grazing.

James W. Betts, a 1950 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, now residing in Boise, Idaho: "I believe that the effort to "Save the Salmon" is fifty years too late. I lived on the Columbia River for 20 years, and am firmly convinced that until the Indians and fishermen are willing to give up their fishing, the salmon cannot be brought back. The environmentalists are going to dominate the management of the natural resources unless training is provided to discredit the false beliefs that are now being offered to return to the dark ages."

R.T. Bingham, a 1940 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, now residing in Kendrick, Idaho: "Sooner or later we've got to begin saving biodiversity; why not now?"

John W. Bohning, a 1948 graduate of Department of Range Resources, now residing in Prescott, Arizona: "As a long-time member of the Society for Range Management, it grieves me to see documented evidence of range management successes trampled under a stampede of emotion-driven misinformation."

Norris J. Boothe, a 1978 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, now residing in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho: "To date, the plans I've heard suggested for saving endangered salmon runs have seemed like a modest sacrifice. Adjusting the water levels behind dams is not going to bankrupt anyone. Of course, it may not save the sockeye, but it's worth a shot. Grazing on public lands can be done without destroying watersheds. It's about time--no, past time--livestock grazing should be done responsibly."

Vicki Latimer Bowler, a 1972 graduate of the Department of Fish & Wildlife, now residing in Sonora, California: "Save the endangered salmon at whatever the cost! We can and must afford it. I am against cattle grazing on public lands. It increases the soil erosion and benefits few, not the public."

Frank Cammack, a 1960 graduate of the Department of Forest Products, now living in Bend, Oregon: "I think listing endangered salmon runs removes the issue from reasonable management decisions and places it in the political arena. We have yet to see a management decision that is comprehensive and meaningful come from the political arena on any environmental issue. We continue to regulate ourselves out of business on most of the environmental issues. This certainly will be the case with respect to public grazing lands."

Donald P. Campbell, a 1950 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, now residing in Missoula, Montana: "Not enough research has been done on the problem of returning the young salmon to saltwater. Grazing fees should be lower on public lands because the quality of forage is lower than on private lands. Also, livestock losses are greater on public lands."

John E. Crawford, a 1960 M.S. graduate of the Department of Fish & Wildlife, now residing in Boise, Idaho: "In my ten years as BLM's Washington wildlife chief I saw a significant percentage of the Bureau's wildlife budget spent to

mitigate livestock damage or protect habitats from further grazing abuses. I'm disappointed in the symbiotic relationship between my alma mater and the livestock industry. Protecting this industry's 'privileges' on the public lands rates a much higher priority than seeking improved stewardship of the land and its resources. A recent UI publication, *Seven Myths About Livestock Grazing on Public Lands* by J.C. Mosley et al, clearly reflects this continuing imbalance in priorities. Livestock grazing on the public lands continues to adversely impact our wildlife resources. The livestock industry will eventually lose its clout as Idaho becomes more urban. But wouldn't it be satisfying if we, as resource professionals, could lead instead of follow."

Doug Davenport, a 1984 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, now residing in Creston, Iowa: "Here in the Midwest, cattle producers are hearing that the grazing fees on public lands may be increased to the point where this part of the country may be able to get involved in beef production again. I really have been away from the West long enough that I don't have a lot of current information on the issue and can't really comment. Assuming that public lands are being damaged by grazing, and knowing that this area (Midwest) has an excess of pasture land converted to row crop production, I would be in favor of increased fees and a reduction of the amount of public lands for grazing."

Paul W. Easterbrook, a 1942 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, residing in Emmett, Idaho: "Forests are our greatest source of renewable resources. Forests are to be used, and managed for the benefit of the human race. When we give priority to an endangered species, we put human beings second. We cannot do this forever. We must give people their rightful place in the scheme of things, which means that we must use our resources wisely. But, we sould not sacrifice the human race to save a species of fish, fowl, or animal. P.S. I have never seen a spotted owl and never will.

Valerie Elliott, a 1972 graduate of the Department of Fish & Wildlife, now residing in Beaverton, Oregon: "As a fishery biologist with the federal government, I deal with salmon runs. A major problem with the continued existence of viable salmon runs involves habitat degradation. Salmon utilize a variety of habitats, rivers and oceans that encompass many miles and states. It is sometimes difficult for the public to fathom the far-reaching impacts of their action. Many factors influence the salmon runs. Habitat degradation results from over-fishing and drift netting in the ocean, shoreline development, pier building in intertidal and estuarial areas, and grazing in upstream habitat areas, along with many other factors. It appears obvious to me that the public needs to be educated on the habitat requirements of salmon and how minor habitat alterations could have major impacts and/or cumulative impacts on the continued existence of various species of salmon."

Andrew Froelich, a 1984 graduate of the Department of Wildland Recreation, now residing in New Prague, Minnesota: "The demise of the salmon runs is truly sad and perplexing. One cannot help but wonder if the things taught in FWR were simple educational ideals or if they can actually have an important impact on the political/economic forces affecting the real world."

Roy E. Garten, a 1966 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, now residing in Enterprise, Oregon: "The debate over endangered salmon runs and/or grazing on public lands is a portion of a larger problem caused by under-experienced, over-educated people, out of touch with reality, making decisions in the courts and in Congress concerning our extractive industries. These decisions have and are creating layer upon layer of bureaucracy and rules, whereby the ground managers cannot implement any decision based on sound scientific principles and experience. The result of which is causing great economic damage to rural areas and in time will damage our national economy."

Philip C. Habib, a 1942 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, now lives in Belmont, California.

Lew E. Hank, a 1940 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, now residing in Palmer, Alaska: "Having worked in Alaska for almost half a century in farming and also public service, my philosophy as to the above requests are: a) Conservation is wise use b) Wise use is management for the greatest good to the greatest number in the long run."

Kenneth E. Herman, a 1952 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, now residing in Vancouver, Washington: "De-

bates are a valuable means of airing the facts and giving both sides the opportunity to present their arguments, but there has to come the time when the talking and discussion ends and some action is taken. We may have waited too long in protecting the salmon--it is past time that we move to help the salmon. Grazing on public lands must be regulated to benefit all the citizens--both form the standpoint of overuse and a fair charge for the use of these lands."

Dick Hodge, a 1962 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, now residing in Moscow, Idaho: "For years we thought the land would take care of itself, no matter what we did to it. Only now are we beginning to realize that land is more important than producing a product. I feel we will see two changes in grazing on public lands: a) reduced numbers of animals and b) higher price per AUM to graze that animal. I do not see an end to all grazing on public land, but much improved management of the land."

Bruce Hronek, a 1958 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, now residing in Bloomington, Indiana: "The debate is not one of scientific information; we know the 'science' provided by both sides of the issue. The answers will be found politically. Isn't it about time we settled the issues within the scientific community rather than have the vote-conscious politicians settle the issue?"

Fazli Subhan Khan, a 1990 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, now living in Peshawr, Pakistan: "Our cultural heritage must be presevered as it is a trust given to us by the past generations for future generations.

Roy C. Kuehner, a 1942 graduate of the Department of Range Resources, now residing in Wheatland, Wyoming: "Forage on public land is a natural resource to be used. An unused resource is a wasted resource. People are as important as plants and animals. Plants and animals sustain people, ergo, people must sustain plants and animals, however, under conservation management (wise use), not preservation. All living things are important, some more so than others. With increasing demands for limited resources, choices have to be made. Such options must be based on the best available management information, not by radical, emotional or political demand."

Henry W. Kipp, a 1960 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, now residing in Burke, Virginia: "Raise grazing fees to the market value through competition, and one plays resuscitation economics. Low prices for livestock, combined with drought and cold, can put a family ranch out of business when combined with sharp increases in grazing rentals. Credit is a chancy thing these days with the financial sector in a tumult of failures due to the questionable lending practices. Ideally, ranching families should be able to pass on the operations to family members. With shrinking numbers of food producers in the U.S.A. on farms and ranches, we are heading for a corporate world of absentee conglomerates grasping up private enterprise. Sound like a worried person--well, I sure am! Reduction in interest rates and finding markets would sure help our nation. Let's help our neighbors through cooperative agriculture and the use of modern technology and marketing. The pocketbooks of homo sapiens could become an endangered species, whether made of alligator, deer, cow, moose, or whatever, otherwise. We can produce red meat and vegetables of all colors and shapes in abundance, if we try. That keeps prices down."

William G. Leavell is a 1952 graduate of the Department of Range Resources: "I have to support those actions which will ensure the survival of the land and resources over time. These are interesting and challenging times for those of us who are tuned in to natural resource issues. Public involvement is a wonderful thing, but actions taken from the public's pressures must be based on scientific and factual knowledge if the public good is to be realized. Emotion can play a basic role in catching the attention of the decision makers, but the eventual solutions must be based on fact. The best thing that has happened to public land management is when serious resource problems were made known to the national public and the local pressure groups could no longer strongly influence the outcome to the detriment of the overall public good. There is a place for both local and national pressures to influence the decisions, but the input from each must be balanced according to the appropriate role of each."

George E. Lee, a 1950 graduate of the Department of Range Resources, now residing in Twin Falls, Idaho: "I feel the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is solely responsible for the decline in

salmon and steelhead runs on the Snake, Salmon and Clearwater Rivers. They only made a 50-percent effort to sustain these runs by building fish ladders at each Columbia and Snake river dam and made absolutely no facility to assist the smolt in safely by-passing the dams enroute to the ocean. As a taxpayer and sportsman from Idaho, I believe the Corps should be commanded to fund and take immediate action to build by-pass routes around all of these dams for the migration of the young salmon and steelhead."

Edward C. Lownik, a 1936 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, now residing in Lebanon, Oregon: "I do not have any strong ideas about grazing on public lands except to regulate the total head count--cows, horses, sheep, deer, elk, etc. to what the range will support while taking into account adverse growing years as well as the lush growing years. I agree that the fish (young) need better travel conditions than now exist."

Douglas MacLeod, a 1940 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, now residing in Fernandina Beach, Florida: "On the endangered salmon runs, damn the dams! On grazing, I suggest we should double the fees and reduce the head count by 50 percent now, and then again in the year 2000. All of this started during the early days of our history when development was needed. We've long passed that era, so let's get sensible."

Fred Marshall, a 1962 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, now residing in Midway, British Columbia: "At the 1989 SAF meeting in Spokane, a range research manager made a presentation explaining how range management should and must be done. After his presentation, I asked him the following question: 'In all of your travels and work, in how many instances have you observed the management principles you outlined being followed?' His answer was, 'Unfortunately, less that 10 percent.' Until his answer can be at least 90 percent, I would find it professionally difficult to support continued grazing of public rangelands?"

Terry Harris Mattison, a 1984 graduate of the Department of Forest Products, now residing in Kelso, Washington: "I feel these runs should be protected in order to maintain their existence. However, I feel that every variable should pay. As a sport fisherman, I pay each year (fishing license and a salmon punchcard). Increase the water flow through the dams. Increasing the cost of electricity is fine, if justifiable. What about driftnet fishing? Do they ever pay? If increasing the water flow through the dams by a reasonable amount is what is necessary, by all means we should do this. But I feel somehow we need to address the driftnet fishing in the ocean--does this impact the salmon runs? All variables should be addressed."

Dr. Robert H. McAlister, a 1956 M.S. graduate of the Department of Forest Products, now residing in Athens, Georgia: "Will the public pay the price to restore the salmon? Salmon are not like the spotted owl. If the rivers are managed for salmon, very little electricity will be produced and water available for irrigation will be sharply curtailed. What was predicted 40 years ago has come to pass. Are we willing to reduce our standard of living to save anything?"

Lynette E. Morelan, a 1972 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, now residing in Boise, Idaho: "We need to do what's needed to save the endangered salmon species; including stopping gill-netting, and other commercial fishing, until stocks regain to pre-1970 levels. Grazing should continue where there is not ecological damage occurring. Grazing is a multiple use."

Vince Naughton, a 1962 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, now residing in La Grande, Oregon: "We need to manage and protect our water and watersheds, but we also need to consider the people of the region. Often riparian zones are more important to the public as a whole rather than individuals, but the individuals should be compensated when state and/or federal laws legislatively steal their rights. (Example: Wetlands, Oregon Forest Practice Act). Grazing should continue; it can be managed properly and the ranching communities provide a stable and culturally important part of isolated communities. No, recreation will not fill the economic gap!"

Christopher J. O'Bara, a 1980 graduate of the Department of Fish & Wildlife, now residing in Cookeville, Tennessee: "I support proposed actions to help the endangered salmon, especially the sockeye salmon which spawn in Redfish Lake Creek."

Charles A. Ohs, a 1954 graduate of Forest Resources: "It would really take lots of tax dollars regarding salmon runs. I really

don't have an idea of how much it would cost to do anything about it. Public land grazing is O.K. Sometimes I think it could be better managed, though. However, during my Forest Service career I have seen good and bad management. The bad grazing was always done by the permittees who would not listen.

R. C. Perez, a 1956 graduate of the Department of Forest Products, now lives in Montclair, N.J. He had no comment.

Michael D. Roach, a 1975 graduate of the Department of Fish & Wildlife, now residing in Eagle, Idaho: "Salmon runs should be maintained where economically feasible. Grazing on public lands should be allowed where the permittee is a good steward to the land which is entrusted to them."

Culver Duff Ross, a 1948 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, now residing in Eugene, Oregon: "It appears to me that our FWR graduates are not professionals, or they are reluctant to stand up and defend their profession. Nowhere have I heard of employees (many Idaho FWR graduates) of our public land agencies defending livestock grazing. How many are defending the harvesting of timber on public lands? Where are the fishery professionals in the current battle over salmon? Is our College of FWR just turning out environmentalists that do not believe in commercial use of our public lands? Should our forests be reserved for the spotted owl, old growth, and wilderness? Should the range lands be used solely for wildlife and wild horses and burros? Is the solution to the salmon problem elimination of dams and the cessation of fishing? I still believe we can have some commercial use of our public lands. Where are the professionals to lead the way?"

Roy Suominen, a 1942 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, now residing in Phillips, Wisconsin, felt he was not familiar enough with the issues to make a comment, but gave us this spontaneous outburst: "In 1939, and the only Finn in the class, after Russia invaded Finland, someone (I know who) wrote on the Forestry bulletim board in Morrill Hall, 'WANTED: VOLUNTEERS FOR THE FINNISH ARMY,' signed Roy Suominenovich."

Robert M. Schmitt, a 1946 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, now residing in Tucson, Arizona: "Too much is published by the minority of self-made environmentalists, and not enough by pros. The loudest wheel gets the most grease, and the environmentalists are the loudest."

Joseph G. Shedlock, a 1984 graduate of the Department of Fish & Wildlife, now residing in Mount Vernon, Washington: "The science education and the superior technology have always been available. The will to direct their application for sustainable resources has not been nor presently is available. This present situation is a shame and a disgrace to our political leaders and an egregious embarrassment to our resource manager!"

Julie Ledbetter Shelby, a 1980 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, now residing in Aloha, Oregon: "My main concern about the salmon runs is that the problem is and has been caused more by drift nets in the ocean than by the dams on the Columbia River. So now that the rivers are raising water levels for the fish at the same time that the Japanese are supposedly stopping the drift net fishing, I'm afraid the rivers/dam system will receive credit when it is the cessation of the use of drift nets that should get the credit."

John W. Sigler, a 1980 Ph.D. graduate of the Department of Fish & Wildlife, now residing in Logan, Utah: "Status of endangered salmon runs and condition of range lands are, in my opinion, only reflections of a greater and more complex problem: past management practices which were not solidly based in biology or ecology, thus permitting or encouraging over-use. It is not unreasonable to assume that when an aquatic ecosystem as complex as the Columbia River is modified to the extent that it has been, detrimental effects will result. The same is true of grassland or rangeland resources. If we are to continue to have resources available for use we must change the current system of measuring effects and assessing costs. In the Columbia system, cheap hydro power does not include the costs associated with impacts on aquatic resources, specifically the loss of salmon id runs. A true cost formula would include these costs and a public forum could determine if the people who are paying the bills want cheap power and no fish or some cheap power and some fish, or whatever combination is desired. Natural resource managers are responsible for implementing this education and process of change."

A. Ward Smith, a 1942 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, now residing in Hood River, Oregon: "Water power is crucial to economic progress; so is solar power (long range) and nuclear power (short range). Therefore, there is always going to be an endangered species. With public debt of three plus trillion dollars--which must be paid off (or interest will eat us alive)--this nation cannot finance big, costly projects to maintain spotted owl habitat and salmon runs. If species must be lost to economic progress, let homo sapiens be the last one to go. I hardly miss the dinosaurs at all. Had they survived, we wouldn't have all of those interesting bones to dig up!"

Lawrence O. Smith, a 1954 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, now residing in Sandpoint, Idaho: "It's high time we get off our duffs and start protecting our basic resources."

Bill Stormont, a 1984 graduate of the Department of Wildland Recreation, now residing in Hilo, Hawaii: "Living in Hawaii, I am obviously removed from news about the issues raised, particularly the salmon runs. There is, in Hawaii, a tremendous amount of state-owned land leased for grazing, often at bargain basement prices, and sometimes in areas where endangered plant species exist. In some cases, agencies charged with species protection have been able to reach amicable solutions with ranchers for protection; not always though. It's not at a problematic state here--the issue of grazing on public lands. Very little new grazing land is being opened up, and what is now being grazed is beyond repair anyhow."

Merle W. Stratton, a 1950 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, now residing in Chehalis, Washington: "There needs to be harmony between use and abuse--it's a delicate balance but it may not be too late to begin making the necessary adjustments for all natural resources."

Will Summers, a 1974 graduate of the Department of Range Resources, now residing in Wallingford, Pennsylvania: "I am not familiar with either issue to wisely comment. My personal feelings are to protect the salmon as an indicator of the overall health of your other natural resources. Grazing fees must be raised. Selling grazing at bargain prices to a select few does not connote appreciation for the resources. I have directly worked with farmers and ranchers for over 20 years. Believe me, in all things except grazing on public lands, (and charity), it's a business world and you have to pay up, or get out."

Robert E. Swanson, a 1940 graduate of the Department of Range Resources, now residing in Asheville, North Carolina: "Grazing fees should be raised. Now, they are ridiculously low."

Wayne M. Syron, a 1972 graduate of the Department of Fish & Wildlife, now residing in Moyie Springs, Idaho: "Endangered salmon runs--too little, too late. Now it will be very expensive and probably futile. Public land use should remain sensibly affordable."

Unknown: "It's nice that this country has the resources to reverse fifty years of use overnight to save a fish--very symbolic of our commitment to a high concept of ecological righteousness. The fact that much of the billion or so impoverished third world peasantry is starving will some day really rattle our chain. It would be nice if someone would address real issues, or someday, when our green and verdant land is overrun, the horde will be so thankful they had pretty fish to eat."

Mark Vedder, a 1979 graduate of the Department of Range Resources, now residing in Rapid City, South Dakota: "After 12 years as a Forest Service Range Technician and Conservationist on three different forests in two regions, I believe this debate fosters itself in part by well-meaning policy through poor methodology. Poor managerial skills exist from FS employee training and development in budget, planning, public speaking, public relations, and supervisory skills. Consequently, the agency's managers often resemble (and want to be) a hub, rather than the spokes of a wheel in any given allotment. The solution? For UI, keep a good basic fundamental education like I received and earned. For the Forest Service, develop short courses and suggested training packages for entry level range conservationists including practical ranching improvements and operation, and professional manager development. For the grazing industry, don't be afraid to tell it like it is."

Dan De Wald, a 1983 graduate of the Departments of Wildland Recreation and Forest Resources, resides in Issaquah, Washington declined to comment.

Barton O. Wetzel, a 1940 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, now residing in

Dixon, Montana: "Let's get those salmon back upstream. Do it now!"

Vincent Yoder, a 1942 graduate of the Department of Forest Resources, now residing in Lone Pine, California: "I believe that it is important to harvest our earth's resources for our benefit in ways that do not obliterate or endanger the survival of other species. This is difficult, but I'm sure that we can succeed in maintaining species diversity of plants and animals on our planet far into the future. Reasonable people can reason together to achieve reasonable solutions to even the most difficult problems. I admit that this is difficult for me because I deplore private grazing on most of our public lands, particularly in arid areas."

1992 Calendar of Events

Jan. 13	Second Semester begins
Jan. 20	Martin Luther King Day
Feb. 9-13	International Society for Range Management Meeting, Spokane, WA
Feb. 14	SAF Valentines Day bake Sale and Sour Dough Bake-off
Feb. 17	Presidents Day
Feb. 22	AFS Wild Game Feed at Moose Lodge
Feb. 28-29	SAF Inland Empire Annual Meeting
Mar. 3-4	Forest Energy Conference
Mar. 16-20	Spring Break
Mar. 16-20	Western Wildlife Conclave at University of Idaho
Mar. 23-24	N.I.P.F. Conference
Mar. 20-21	Logger Sports Jamboree at University of Idaho
Mar. 28	SAF Conflict Resolution Facilitation Workshop
Apr. 1-3	National Association for Interpretation Conference, Bellevue, WA
Apr. 6-10	Wood Products Academy
Apr. 8	Society of American Foresters (SAF) Prof-n-Stein
Apr. 20-24	Natural Resources Week -Student Awards Banquet -Club Olympics -Wildlife Society Chili Cook-off
Apr. 22	Earth Day
Apr. 23	Dave Iverson, Chair of SAF Exe.; Speaking on "The World of Timber"
Apr. 24	Arbor Day
Apr. 24-26	Guidance Council Meeting at College of FWR
Apr. 25	American Fisheries Society (AFS) Paradise Creek Clean-up
May 3	Forest Products Club Pig Roast
May 3-4	Moscow Renaissance Fair, East City Park
May 6-8	WRMA Governor's Conference
May 16	Commencement Day

SCHOOL

JUXTAPOSITION?
WILDLIFE MGT.

"MY BOOMARANG WON'T COME BACK"
FOREST MGT.

WOOD UT.

RANGE MGT.
"YOU SURE THIS IS A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE"

FISHERY MGT.
"THEY'LL NEVER BELIEVE US."

1962 *Idaho Forester*

ACTIVITIES

1952 *Idaho Forester*

The Student Chapter of the Wildlife Society

by Carolyn Steiner and Joanne Van Houten

The spring of 1991 saw the Student Chapter of The Wildlife Society participating in the 27th Annual Western Wildlife Student Conclave. We sent 7 members to the University of Montana campus in Missoula, Montana, from March 25-28.

April once again turned out to be a busy time of year for us as we assisted the Idaho Department of Fish and Game with goose nest surveys along the Clearwater River getting a jet boat ride in the bargain. We reached the island where the nesting structures were by jet boat. We also helped the American Fisheries Society with the Paradise Creek clean up.

Our next major activity was the annual chili cookoff during Natural Resources Week. Natural Resources Week also allowed our incredible volleyball team to flex their muscles and defeat everybody but the faculty.

Beginning in May a few members went with Dr. Jim Peek to Billy Creek. We also sponsored a some of the speakers during the spring seminars. A couple of Friday afternoons and evenings also found us at Robinson Lake Park playing volleyball and enjoying the fresh air.

With a new year on the horizon we were faced with the imminent task of electing officers. Alan Jenne was elected president, Dave Skinner was elected vice-president, Joanne Van Houten was elected treasurer and Margaret Arthur was elected secretary.

The fall found us with many new faces and a quite a few of the old ones. Our first activity was helping the sophomore class at Moscow High School build bird boxes and we all enjoyed working with them. The second project had some students coming back with a few scratches. This project was the cleaning, brushing and rebuilding of the Billy Creek Trail, which turned out to be quite a thorny job. We also sponsored a couple of seminars.

Our biggest task was organizing the 28th Annual Western Wildlife Student Conclave in which we had been nominated host. John Lamb was nominated to be the Conclave Chairman. We had soup feeds and helped with concession stands during the Lionel Hampton Jazz Festival to help raise funds to put on the Conclave.

The last days of February found about 20 of us participating in Project WILD. This is a workshop to gain certification to teach and help teachers instruct children about wildlife and natural resources. Those of us who participated had a great time and would like to thank John Gahl and Rod Nichols for instructing. We would also like to thank Danielle Schofield for organizing the workshop.

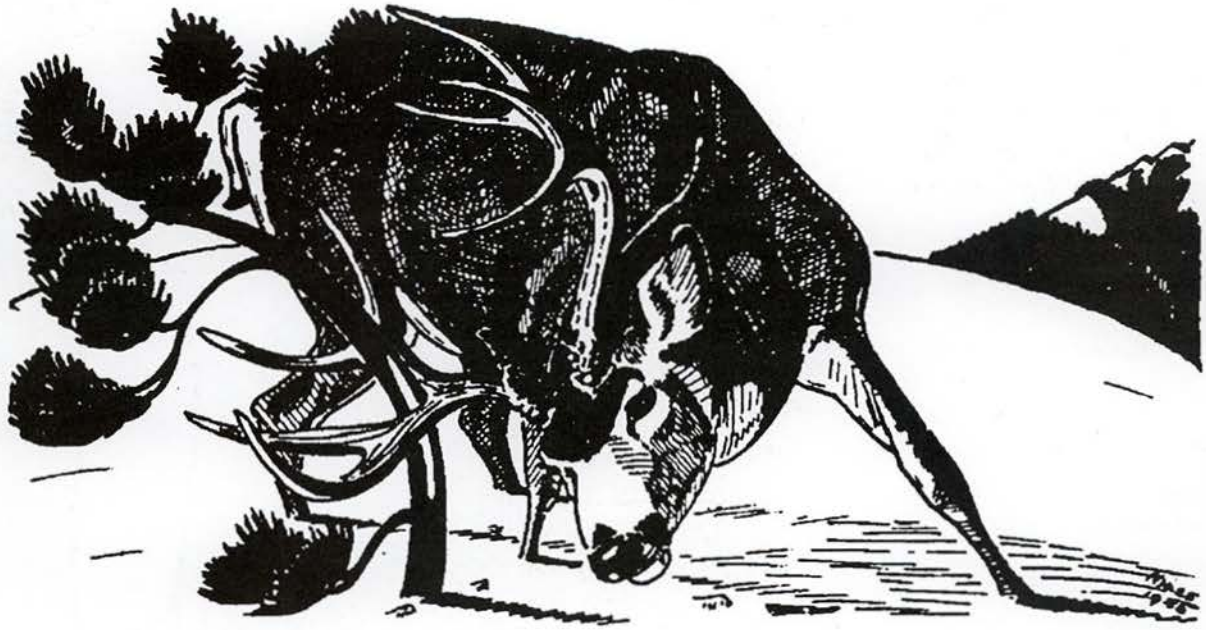
The rest of the spring will see us hosting the 28th Annual Western Wildlife Student Conclave, the Natural Resources Week chili cookoff and other fun and exciting activities.

Carolyn Steiner and Joanne Van Houten are both seniors in wildlife resources.

1960 *Idaho Forester*

Photo: Keith Ruble

Wildlife Society: Back row left: Dave Skinner, Joanne VanHouten, Travis Pendell, John Lamb, Charlie Anderson, Dan Sands; Second row left: Erin Masgrave, Brian Holbrook, Chris Saxton, Mark Hale, Ethan Bishop; Third row left: Deanna Meade, Lee Folliard, Lewis Miller, Maggie Authur, Allen Jenne, Mark Snyder, Rich Sonnen; Front row left: Danielle Schofield, Deb Strohmeyer; Not pictured: Carolyn Steiner, Raini Rippy, Valorie French, Deb Koziol.



1946 *Idaho Forester*

The 27th Annual Western Wildlife Student Conclave 1991

by Carolyn Steiner

On March 24, 1991 seven members from the University of Idaho drove to the University of Montana campus in Missoula where the 27th Annual Western Wildlife Student Conclave was being held from March 25-28. The seven members from the University of Idaho were Alan Jenne, Margaret Arthur, Chuck Maddox, Mark Sands, John Lamb, Greg Wooten, and Carolyn Steiner, with the last four participating in the Wildlife Bowl competition. Teams from Colorado, Idaho, Montana, California, Texas, Wyoming, and New Mexico participated in the activities. The week was packed with workshops, field trips, student presentations, student photo contest, the all-important wildlife bowl and lots of social activities.

The first evening we registered and went to a pizza party where all the participating teams could get together and get to know each other. Tuesday found us getting up early to make it to the Wildlife Bowl Competition, which is a college bowl competition based on wildlife information. We were victorious in the first round, but we lost to a strong New Mexico State team in the second round. The social activity for that night was a barn dance. Wednesday we listened to student presentation in the morning, while the early afternoon we were attending workshops of varying interests. All of us went to the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation headquarters. I attended a workshop dealing with the Yellowstone fires while the rest of the team went to the workshop on big game aging. Later that afternoon we attended a panel discussion on the reintroduction of the wolf. That evening the awards banquet was held at Guy's Steakhouse just outside Lolo, Montana. Mark Hale had entered a photo which won People's Choice and Best of Show. John won a door prize and the rest of us just enjoyed ourselves.

The final day we were on the road again going on a number of field trips. Most of us went on the field trip to the Buffalo Range and the Ninepipes Waterfowl Refuge.

We all enjoyed the experience and we made new friends and acquaintances with a lot of fond memories. We would all like to thank the University of Montana for their fine hospitality. We here at the University of Idaho are going to have our hands full trying to equal the 1991 Conclave, but we will do our best to make the 1992 Conclave on March 17-20, 1992 a good experience.

Carolyn Steiner is a senior in wildlife resources.

1947 *Idaho Forester*

American Fisheries Society - Palouse Unit Report to the Idaho Forester, 1992

by Kenneth Peters

The Palouse Unit AFS officers for the 1991 to 1992 term were as follows: Kenneth Peters - President, Jody White - Vice-President, and Pat Saffel - Secretary/Treasurer

Over the past year, the Palouse Unit AFS has been involved in various aspects of the Paradise Creek Restoration Project currently underway in the Moscow area. The Unit assisted the Palouse-Clearwater Environmental Institute in drafting a proposal to the Idaho Division of Environmental Quality under the Idaho Adopt-A-Stream program. The combined effort, including input from many others, was successful in obtaining funding for initiation of Paradise Creek restoration. In April, the Unit co-sponsored an Earth Day clean-up of Paradise Creek. The clean-up activities were coupled with the planting of over 1500 native shrubs and trees. The effort yielded literally tons of refuse and was heralded by the community of Moscow as a huge success. A second annual clean-up and tree planting is scheduled for April 25, 1992. Currently, the Unit is assisting in the creation of interpretive signs that will inform people on the restoration activities, stream and riparian habitat and biology, and fish and wildlife abundance, both historically and present. The objective is to increase public awareness of the various processes that have negatively impacted the creek, to stimulate people to become involved in the restoration project, and then to persuade them to realize the benefits of a greenway in their community.

An important role of the Palouse Unit is the presentation or sponsoring of monthly seminars throughout the school year which typically focus on current trends and issues of fisheries resources. Over the past year, we have been visited by a diverse group of professionals including people from state and federal agencies, private companies, and educators. Topics included resolution of conflicts in fishery management, recovery plans for threatened or endangered anadromous salmonids of Idaho, fish health and culture, and becoming

Photo: George Savage

Left to right: Joyce Faler, Kent Hill, Mark Hale.

a team player through integration of natural resource management. The members of the Palouse Unit deeply appreciate the willingness of these people to invest their time and effort.

In April, the second annual Free Youth and Seniors Fishing Derby was held at Hordemann's pond in Moscow. The event was sponsored by the Palouse Sunrisers Kiwanis, Palouse Unit AFS, and the Idaho Fish and Game. A beautiful day, about 500 catchable rainbow trout (and some old lunkers!), and the time and patience donated by several kind people ensured lasting memories for young and old alike. The success of the derby was easily measured by the hundreds of smiles, especially from the faces of children which beamed with delight upon landing their first fish! We look forward to the third annual fishing derby, and invite all to share in the enjoyment and thrill of this special activity.

To generate funding to support our projects, the Palouse Unit organizes monthly soup feeds and also holds an annual wild game feed. This year was the 15th annual wild game feed which included a wild game potluck dinner, a huge raffle, and a dance with music by the Surf Dogs. The salmon-steelhead fly rod was won by Rob Keith, Jim Durfey won the custom-framed chukar print, and Dan Isaak got the Patagonia fishing jackets. The gamefeed was very successful and we were able to raise enough money to take everyone down to McCall, Idaho, for the annual meeting of the Idaho Chapter AFS.

Ken Peters is a graduate student in fisheries resources.

Photo: George Savage

Left to right: John Bailey, Thad Mosey, Jim Garrett, Pat Keniry, Dr. David Bennett, Gary Lester, Susie Adams.

1945 *Idaho Forester*

Society of American Foresters

by Dave McLean

The national convention for the Society of American Foresters was held in San Francisco this year. Eleven of our members attended the meeting, including Brian Glodowski, who stepped up to receive our second Outstanding Student Chapter Award.

Our activities this year have centered around involvement with the university and Moscow communities. We began the year by participating in Forestry Days and by helping to organize a student tour of the school forest. We also continued to sponsor Prof-N-Steins; one at the home of our dedicated advisor, Charley McKetta, and another at Fred Johnson's home, where Karl Stoszek received a special farewell from his students. We hope Austria treats you well, Karl.

Photo: George Savage

(From bottom left) Foreground: Eric Keller; 1st row: John Roberts, Lourie Clark, Wendy Bromley, Dan Rassmussen, Blake and Cle Colton; 2nd row: Pete Gomben, Jim Martin, Charlene Lenderman, Dave McLean; 3rd row: Lee Holbrook, Amy Stillman; 4th row: Jim Sandall, Theresa Colton; 5th row: Paul Nelson, Dave Coba; 6th row: Dave Poxleitner, Cassey Baldwin; 7th row: Bill Higgins, Dave Gloss; 8th row: Brian Woleott, Mike Puilbin, and Jose Santos.

Involvement with the local community included co-sponsoring, with the Palouse chapter, a presentation about reducing the risk of wildfire around private homes. The presentation was attended by homeowners in the urban-wildland interface. Also, we became involved with the Idaho Adopt-A-Highway program.

Our fundraisers for the year involved selling SAF memorabilia at the national convention; holding a harvest bake-fest during the fall; selling Christmas wreaths made from various Idaho species, and sponsoring a sourdough bake-off and bake sale on Valentine's Day.

The chapter has also participated in two efforts of the national SAF. First, we sponsored a land ethic debate, which generated healthy discussion and awareness of some issues presently facing the forestry profession. We also donated 300 hours of community service to the program, Mission: Possible. These hours are to be filled with such activities as Community Forestry Day and the Adopt-A-Highway program.

This year brought a large turnover of members in our chapter. We would like to recognize the efforts of our past members and welcome the activity of our new members. We had eighteen members attend the Inland Empire Society annual meeting in Spokane, Washington.

A special note of recognition goes to Carl Brenner, Buddie Carroll, Leanne Marten, Doug Nelson, Patti Pacheco, Mark Summer, and Patti Wold, who were nominated by their peers to receive outstanding member awards.

Also, many thanks to the faculty, especially our advisor Charley McKetta, for their continuing support and encouragement.

Dave McLean is a graduate student in forestry resources.

The CFWR Guidance Council

by John Hendee

As part of its Quest for Excellence, the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences formed the Guidance Council to assist the college in the important task of keeping in touch with the needs of our many clientele groups. The Council's approximately 70 members represent federal, state, and local natural resource and natural resource-related organizations throughout the West. To communicate some of the Council's range, current members represent the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management; the livestock, forest, fisheries, and tourism industries; the Nez Perce and other tribes; the Soil Conservation Service; Idaho Department of Lands; The Corps of Engineers; and other organizations, industries, and interest groups too numerous to mention here.

We're proud that these men and women -- all respected and busy professionals and executives -- so freely give their time, energies, and ideas to our college.

The responsibilities of the Guidance Council include:

1. assisting the college to develop balanced and relevant goals, objectives, and programs;
2. informing the college on emerging resource problems, needs, and situations that can be addressed in the college's teaching, research, and service programs;
3. becoming informed about college activities, accomplishments, operations, and service problems to advise on their implementation, communications, and resolution;
4. providing ideas and input for plans, directions, and proposals by and for the college;
5. assisting in forums to strengthen relationships between the college and constituents groups, and on issues of renewable resource concern; and,
6. providing support for the college programs among constituent groups, the public, the legislature, and the university system.

Executive Council

by John Hendee

The Executive Council of the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences is responsible for coordinating the teaching, research, and service missions of the college. While the dean is ultimately responsible for decisions, the purpose of the council is to achieve participatory management and college-wide cooperation and exchange of ideas.

The Executive Council is comprised of the dean, two associate deans, the director of administration, five department heads, one faculty representative, one graduate student, and one undergraduate student representative. Together they work as a management team to advise the dean and to recommend action on issues affecting the college. The combination of tradition, wisdom, energy, independence, and ideas are key to the continuing productivity and integrity of the college.

John Hendee is dean of the College of FWR.

Photo: George Savage

Left to right: Ed Krumpe, Kendall Johnson, Mike Falter, Leon Neuenschwander, Ernie Ables, John Hendee, Richard Bottger, Leanne Martin, Leonard Johnson.

The "Dave Page"

This page is dedicated to Dave Poxleitner for his involvement and enthusiasm in the College of FWR. Keep up the great work, Dave!

"Go ahead, make my day". Dave Poxleitner doing his "Dirty Harry" impersonation.

The college of FWR's own "chorus line". Rich Schaefer, Stan Lubinus, Angie Elkins, and Dave Poxleitner clowning around during Natural Resources Week.

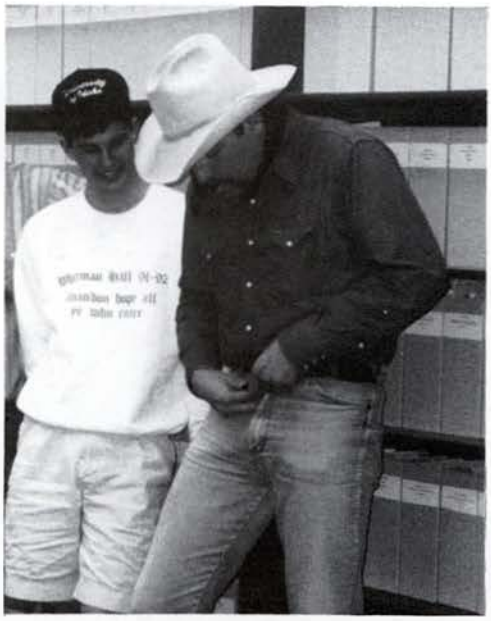
Go Dave!!! Dave Poxleitner (far right) single handedly takes on the "Aggies" in the annual Tug-o-war Contest.

"And this is my other brother Dave". Dave Poxleitner (left) and Dave Schwatz party it up.

Look mom, we eat right, and as you can see have no problem getting plenty of carbohydrates here at college. Hugo (Left) and Dave Poxleitner drinking to their health.

"I don't need no stinking chainsaw." Ron Mahoney shows us what he's made of.

Chiquita banana models Jose Santos and Wendy Bromley show us the proper technique for modeling bananas.



"Is my fly buttoned?" Dale Schmidt (right) shows Jim Strickland his impression of a 501 button fly jean commercial.

Alan "Pee Wee" Jenne (left) and George Klontz contract lockjaw.

Randy Martinez hoping that he'll be able to get out of the college of FWR in 5 to 10 for good behavior.

Harry Lee at the Forest Products annual Pig Roast reminisces about his earlier days as a McDonalds grillman.

Student Affairs Council

by Valorie French and Sandy Pike

This year the Student Affairs Council (SAC) made a few minor changes to what was a basically well-oiled machine. We spent a fun year tending to the business of the college and clubs, while expanding our social circles and creating new friendships.

In an attempt to increase attendance at our meetings, we made club representation a factor in how much money from the budget the clubs will receive next year. Those clubs with irresponsible representatives who do not show up to meetings or send an alternative member will find themselves on the short end of the budget.

Endeavors that are in the planning for the rest of the year are, Natural Resources Week and obtaining new furniture for the college reading room. Activities planned for Natural Resources Week include: guest speakers, Annual Resource Week Club Games, and the all new pig-kissing event. The pig kissing event will be SAC's only fund raising event this year. "Contestants" can be nominated by anyone in the college (with their permission, of course). Money will be donated to SAC in the contestant's name, and the top three people with the most money donated in their name will be required to kiss a pig at the awards banquet at the end of Natural Resources Week. We hope to make this an annual event.

The winner of the Games will be awarded an all new traveling trophy that will be given to the winning club every year.

Hopefully, SAC will continue to be a positive voice for the students of the College of Forestry, Wildlife, and Range Sciences.

Valorie French is a freshman in wildlife resources and range resources. Sandy Pike is a senior in range management.

1952 *Idaho Forester*

Student Affairs Council: Left to right: Stan Lubinns, Julie Oliver, Pete Soeth, Carolyn Stiener, Valorie French, Blaine Fadness, Sandy Pike, Raini Rippy; Not Pictured: Deb Koziol.

The Snag

by Raini Rippy and Valorie French

The Snag is a bi-weekly newsletter published by the students of the College of Forestry, Wildlife, and Range Sciences. It tries to keep the students, faculty, and staff advised of each other's activities. *The Snag* is made possible only with the help of seven dedicated individuals.

Co-editors Raini Rippy, Freshman-Wildlife/Range, and Valorie French, Freshman-Wildlife/Range/English, collect articles and other materials and are responsible for *The Snag* getting printed and out to the college.

Sarah Uebel, Freshman-Wildlife, creates word puzzles relating to natural resources.

Shayne Watkins, Senior-Forest Resources, creates a single-frame cartoon called "Here in the Real World." It deals with real issues in the various natural resource fields, and occasionally sparks controversy. Shayne also creates the cartoon "Broken Bow"--a cartoon strip about an Indian brave who is always having a tough time of it.

Kay Kaminski, Senior (but not graduating anytime soon)-FWR perma-student, writes Logger Sports propaganda, Wildland Recreation Management Association activity write-ups, and assorted fluff.

Youkey Lockwood, Senior-pre-vet/Wildlife, designed a new cover for *The Snag*. She also writes VIP Spotlight, that focuses on an arbitrarily-picked CFWR student, and "mixed-up comixs," in which Elmer Fudd can be seen stalking Bambi.

Tanya Kimberly, Freshman-Psychology/History, is the latest addition to the staff, having been roped into contributing poetry due to her friendship with Valorie. She gives some perspective to the college due to lack of involvement in the natural resources field.

The Snag*: Back row left: Shayne Watkins, Raini Rippy, Valorie French, Tanya Kimberling, Youkey Lockwood; Front: Kay Kaminski; Not pictured: Sarah Uebel.*

The Snag has eight sections--a brief description of each appears below:

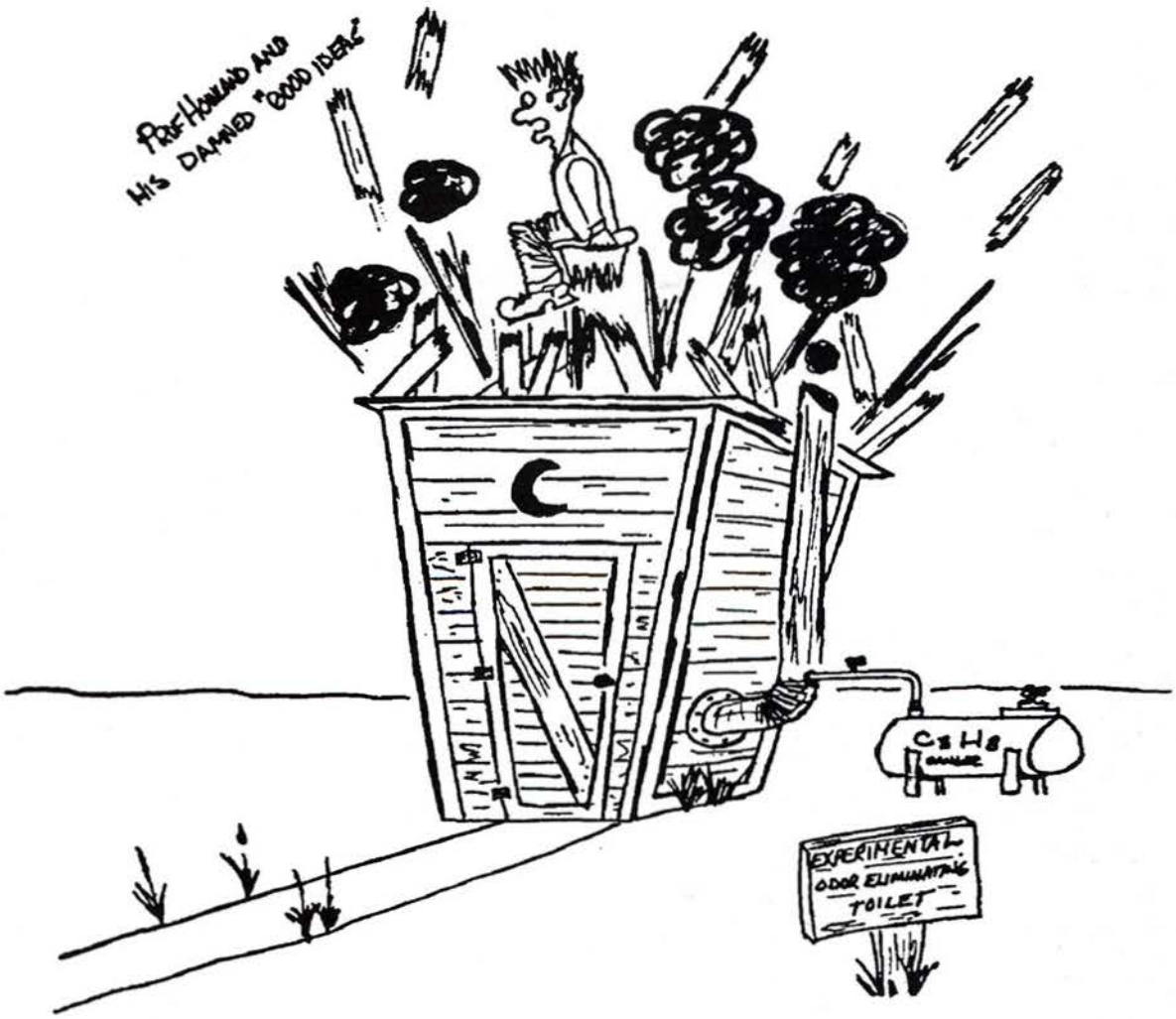
1. LETTER FROM THE DEAN: The Dean relays important information and ideas to the students.
2. EDITORIAL: These are written by either editor (sometimes both) and deal with some sort of important issue. Usually they are written in the hopes of creating reader input.
3. EMPLOYMENT ALERT: Submitted by Carol Spain, this section informs students of job opening and explains how to apply for various jobs.
4. GRAD CORNER: Written by A.A. Moslemi, it lists a calendar of important events and graduate student activities.
5. CLUB NOTES: Clubs tell of recent activities and upcoming events.
6. POET'S KORNER: Consists of poems related (sometimes very distantly) to natural resource issues. Anyone in

the college is welcome to submit his/her poetry.

7. RECYCLED NEWS: These are articles from other publications which other people deem worth printing for the entire college to see.
8. EVERYTHING ELSE: Some issues contain interviews, opinion polls, and miscellaneous filler.

The editors would like to thank the staff, Kara Lagerquist, and Sandy Pike for their help and support, and all the people at CFWR that put up with two panicked, ignorant freshman.

Raini Rippy is a freshman in wildlife resources. Valorie French is a freshman in wildlife resources and range resources.



1963 *Idaho Forester*

Forest Products Club

By Stan Lubinus

This past year has been busy. In the spring, members of the club attended both the Intermountain Logging Conference and the Northwest Wood Products Clinic. The spring semester was highlighted by the 12th annual John Howe Pig Roast at Harry Lee's, with John Howe and his family members, many of the department faculty and students in attendance. We also competed in and won the Natural Resource Week Olympics (where is the trophy, Hale?). During the fall semester we cut and sold firewood for a very successful fund raising project. Special thanks to the Scott Logging Family of St. Maries, and the Potlatch Corporation for the donation of the wood.

A project that will help to inform the general public on the issues of why logging is still important was started this fall. This project will bring guest speakers that are pro forest industry to the University of Idaho. We have already had Mr. Bruce Vincent from Libby, Montana come and talk about the need for more realistic objectives in forest management. He also spoke of the use of common sense in dealing with environmental issues and the Endangered Species Act. We will be bringing Mr. Peter Koch to speak about his research and findings of the use of other materials to replace wood fiber and their detriments.

In December, Richard Schaefer, president; Wayne Hutchins, vice president; Lubinus, secretary-tresurer; Dave Poxleitner, SAC representative, turned their duties over to Stan Lubinus, president; Bill Higgins, vice president; Wendi Albrecht, secretary-tresurer; Stan Lubinus, SAC representative; Dave Poxleitner, recruiting officer.

Also in December we wished Elaine Meyer a happy retirement and thanked her for her many years of service to the forest products department.

Stan Lubinus is a senior in forest products.

Forest Products Club: Back row left: Dave Poxleitner, Dennis Scott, Dingane Mncube, Russ Ewing, Mark Hale, Pete Gomben; Front row left: Stan Lubinns, Wayne Hutchins, Wendi Albrecht.

Forest Products Club's annual pig roast.

Wildland Recreation

by Shawna Zechmann

Photo: Maggie Arthur

Wildlife Recreation Management Association: Back row left: Peter Soeth, Bill McLaughlin (advisor); Middle row left: Travis Bosworth, Patty Wald, Deb Koziol, Neemeda Chandool; Front row left: Nancy Taylor, Pam Wilkins, Val Gunderson, Shawna Zechmann, Chris Standley.

Head for the hills! Here they come again!

The Wildland Recreation Management Association (WRMA) is going strong again this year, having completed a variety of projects and activities last fall, and continuing in the same vein this spring.

Last fall, WRMA was invited to organize a weekend work party in order to assist the Nature Conservancy in cleaning up their recent land acquisition on the north edge of Hells Canyon. After an adventurous two-and-a-half days, we reluctantly left the riverside apple orchards with the hopes of getting asked to return this spring.

We are planning to take several spring trips, including downhill skiing, white water rafting (guided by Pam, so bring your helmet!), and the conference of the National Association of Interpretation, held in Bellevue, Washington. Also, we are proud to say Nature Conservancy has invited us to do some interpretive work at nearby Idler's Rest Preserve. We'll be doing some site clean-up at Kamiak Butte State Park and, of course, we'll be sponsoring a speaker for Natural Resources Week. Finally, we are pleased to announce the return of our esteemed faculty member, Bill McLaughlin, who spent the last year in Australia, and who has graciously agreed to be our faculty advisor.

Thanks go to Deb for our thoroughly appropriate T-shirts, and to John Hunt for his matching funds for new WRMA members.

New officers were installed and are as follows:

Shawna Zechmann, President; Deb Koziol, Vice-President; Pam Wilkins, Secretary-Treasurer; Peter Soth, Student Affairs Council Representative; Bill McLaughlin, Faculty Advisor.

So folks, come on out and head for the hills with us and have some fun with the Wild Reckie crowd. Say, since the department is officially RR&T, does that make new members RRATs?? Heh Heh Heh.

Shawna Zechmann is a senior in resource recreation and tourism.

1934 *Idaho Forester*

XI SIGMA PI

1908

IDAHO EPSILON

1917 *Idaho Forester*

by Deb Koziol

For the first time in several semesters, numerous plaques lined the reading room bulletin boards this semester. These plaques of western white pine were constructed by initiates of Xi Sigma Pi, the college's national forestry honorary. Open to all majors in the college, Xi Sigma Pi recognizes upperclass students for superior academic achievement. Established at the University of Washington in 1908, the University of Idaho formed the Epsilon (fifth) chapter in 1908.

As with many clubs, the Epsilon chapter of Xi Sigma Pi has survived both high and low points since its establishment. We are quite optimistic with the beginning of our rebound this last year. After spring initiation, we increased our membership by twenty-fold! In addition, Lee Medema became our new advisor.

Despite the much needed reorganizing this year, we have begun several different projects. In conjunction with the Dean's Office, we will be co-sponsoring a speaker for later in the semester. Many members are also involved with our seminar for Natural Resources Week. However, most of this spring will be spent preparing for some new projects to begin next fall.

Our 1992 officers included: Deb Koziol, Forester and SAC Representative; Shayne Watkins, Associate Forester; Julie Oliver, Ranger/Historian; and Rob Parke, Secretary-Fiscal Agent.

Congratulations to our new initiates: Kathy Allen, Charlie Anderson, Margaret Arthur, Lorraine Blasch, Dawn Brumm, Jennifer Bruner, Brad Higgins, Jared Juusola, Amy Kaser, Gary Lester, John Lyons, Sue Morrison, Erin Musgrave, Julie Oliver, Rob Parke, David Robertson, Melinda Shelton, Carolyn Steiner, Gary Vos, Shayne Watkins, and Randy Zemlak.

Deb Koziol is a senior in wildlife resources and resource recreation and tourism.

The Student Management Unit

by Wendi Albrecht

The year started with a whirlwind. The club had about three months to get ready for the second annual Moscow Mountain Mud Mayhem, which was held at the West Hatter Creek Unit on the Experimental Forest. After a few months of intensive work laying the course, working to get insurance, sponsors, and money to pull it off, the race flew. Not only did it fly--it soared--with help of members in and out of the club. We had 50 participants and a lot of enthusiasm. As far as hands-on experience goes, this experience taught the club how to work with the land and people.

The fall semester started with the election of new officers, with Wendi Albrecht retaining the chairman's position with help from Co-Chair Julie Oliver. Our new secretary/treasurer is Jim Sandall. The club had an orientation weekend for all the new members in which we walked through parts of our 148-acre student-managed unit and finalized the day with a evening of a barbecue and relaxation at the

Flat Creek cabin. The club then turned to a section of our land in which we hope to set up a timber sale for the school logging crew in the summer of 1992.

Wendi Albrecht is a junior in forest resources.

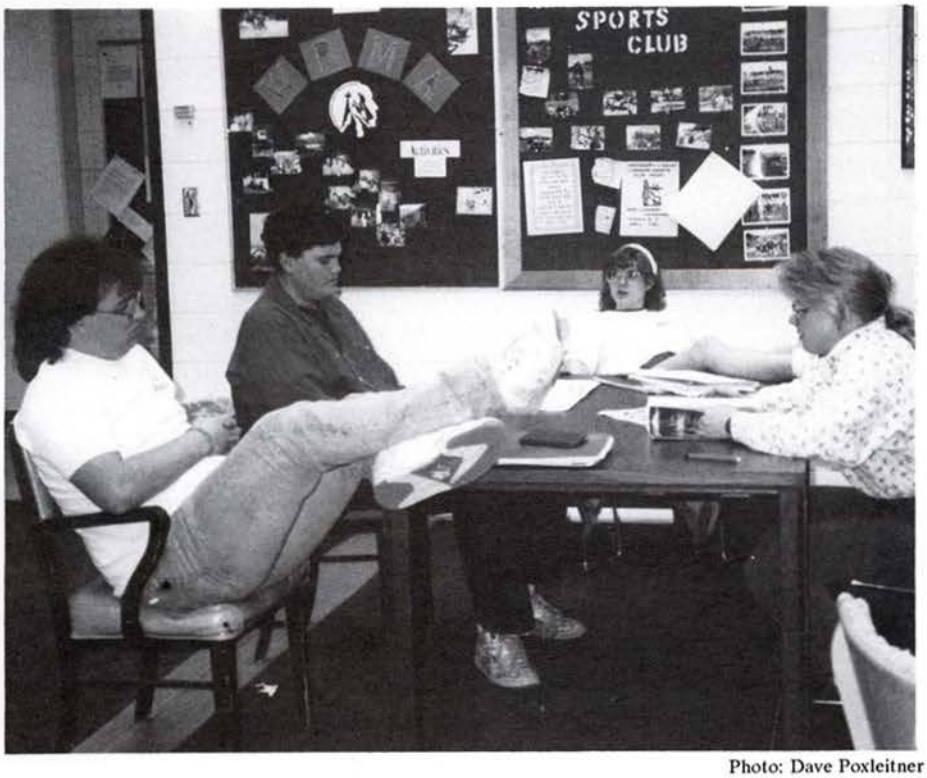


Photo: Dave Poxleitner

Student Management Unit: Left to right: Kevin Bartz, Jim Sandall, Julie Oliver, Wendi Albrecht.

1960 *Idaho Forester*

Logger Sports Club

by Gary Lester

For those readers who are not familiar with logger sports, a little explanation is in order. Logger sports began with friendly, recreational competitions in timber camps around the early 1900's. With the invention of the chainsaw came the decline of traditional timber harvest methods, such as felling and bucking with the axe and crosscut saw. Through the participation of relatively few competitors, logger sports has kept the old-time woodsmen skills alive to the present. Today there are approximately 50 colleges that compete in collegiate logger sport competition.

The spring 1992 semester began with 25 active members - the largest enrollment in the Logger Sports Club history. This year we have a record-high women enrollment of 10. The club is very diverse and includes representatives from four colleges at the UI.

New officers were elected this spring: Paul Nelson-President; Kay Kaminski-Secretary/Treasurer; Blaine Fadness-SAC Representative; Logger Sports Scholarship recipient John Fuller-Team Equipment Steward; and Gary Lester-Team Captain. This year we would like to welcome FWR alumnus Darwin Baker as our assistant coach. Darwin will assist head coach Mark Lesko and faculty advisor Richard Folk with supervising the team at practices and competitions.

Unfortunately, this year has been a low year for fundraisers, which is partly due to the slow economy. We have completed two projects on the UI Experimental Forest, and we have a fundraiser scheduled for May at Priest Lake. Funds will go toward financing team travel expenses to competitions.

For the first time since the 1989 conclave at UI, we are hosting our own competition. Kara Lagerquist, the meet chairperson, has undertaken the enormous job of organizing the event and is doing a tremendous job. Six colleges (including UI) will compete at the show, which is scheduled for the last weekend of spring break.

A lot of work is being done on the Logger Sports Site to prepare for the meet. Projects include a new cedar fence, birling pond renovation, and new climbing poles. The club would like to thank the UI Experimental Forest for donating two 70-foot poles, McFarland Cascade for turning them, and Washington Water Power for setting the poles. In addition, we would like to thank Pacific Crown of Plummer, Idaho, for donating two new base logs and several new axe targets for the site.

The UI Logger Sports Team, which is a part of the club, is the strongest team we have fielded in several years. Returning senior competitors make up the backbone of this year's squad and include the following members: Michelle Bemis, Bret Daugherty, Blaine Fadness, Gary Lester, Doug Nelson, Gene Phillips and Mike Waisanen. Daugherty, Lester, and Waisanen have received All-Around Logger Awards in the past and will attempt to do so this year. A strong women's turnout and a host of new competitors round out the team and will hopefully ensure another successful season.

Last year the team finished second at the Spokane and Flathead Valley meets and took first at the Missoula meet. We expect to continue our traditional strength in the axe throw, sawing, and chopping events. In addition, we have a lot of interest in pole climbing and birling. We have had trouble filling these events in the past.

The club offers an open invitation for new members and competitors of any major. This year we have stressed recruitment, more so than in the past, and these efforts have paid off. If you like the outdoors, socializing with "stumpies," competition, working hard, or playing hard,

Logger Sports is the club for you. Don't be bashful! None of us knew what we were doing when we first joined up and most of us still don't!

Gary Lester is a senior in fisheries resources.

Photo: Dave Poxleitner

Back row left: Brent Daugherty, Blaine Fadness, Darwin Baker, Rob Tebbs, Mike Waisanen, Chuck Jones, Bab Atwood, John Fuller, Richard Folk (Advisor); second row left: Joy Handley, Sandy Pike, "Lefty" Mark Lesko, Jeff Schwartz, Terri Pence; third row left: Raini Rippy, Valorie French, Michelle Benus, Kay Kaminski; front row left: Eric Keller, Terry Stevens, Doug Nelson; not picture: Wendi Albrecht; Kara Lagerquist, Gene Phillips, Gary Lester.

1953 *Idaho Forester*

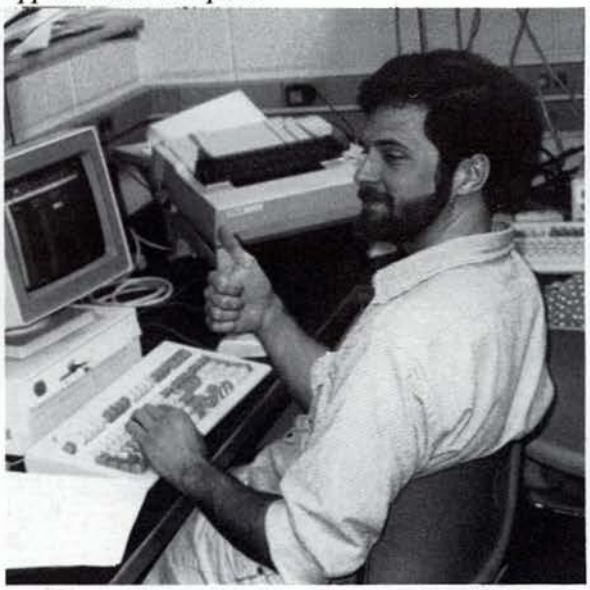
"Guess who?" Lewis Miller preparing to take over for Mark Hale in the reading room since Mark is graduating.

"Boy would this be great in traffic." Patti Wold does a little logging.

"Trajectory, wind speed, vector." "Dang, I wish I would have paid more attention in physics class." Dave Skinner hurls a watermelon seed during Natural Resource Week.

"Anybody else got any stupid questions." Peter Steinhagan preparing to carve pig at the Forest Products Pig Roast.

"What?" "You really mean I can graduate!" Carolyn Steiner's reaction when her graduation application is accepted.



"Yeah, I love computers." "They treat me so well; NOT!" Pete Gomben Composing on the computer.

"I think you'll make an excellent addition to our teaching staff. Mike Falter interviewing a prospective Fisheries and Wildlife instructor.

"Awe, I could have had a V-8." (Jo Ellen Force).

"Welcome to the College of FWR." Blaine Fadness hamming it up in the College of FWR.

Peter Kolb gets away from it all to compose poetry.

Tom Turner with his own rendition of the "Thinker".

"Okey. Up down, no, that's not it. Side to side, no, that's not it." Wayne Hutchins demonstrating the "crosscut" during Natural Resource Week.

Society for Range Management

by Mike Courtney and Diane Ledlin

Twenty-six Range Club members attended the annual International Society for Range Management in Spokane, WA. February 9th-13th. The close proximity of the meeting sparked a lot of interest in rangelands from students in other majors, thus we sent many students and they returned with a good feeling about rangelands. In addition to the meeting in Spokane, five range students attended the Idaho section of the Society for Range Management meeting in Sun Valley, ID.

The annual raffle was a successful fund raiser for the club again this year. Ernie Ables, Associate Dean of Academics, drew the winners' names. Penny Morgan won the grand prize, and Neil Rimbey took second. Third prize went to John Paul Adams, Clint Illi, Ray Kelley, Roy Lynch, and Theresa and Glen Holt. The Range Club would like to thank everyone for their support in this activity.

Due to the success of working the concession stands during football season, range members decided to work the concession stand during the annual Lionel Hampton Jazz Festival held in March. Plans are in full force for the Second Annual Community Service Dance on April 24th. This year it will be held in conjunction with Natural Resources Week. Again, we are promoting a non-alcohol family activity.

Property owners have been contacted and tentative plans have been made to meet with them by the end of March to propose our recommendations on the Paradise Creek Improvement Project.

For this year, Jim Strickland was appointed the Range Club representative at the Student Affairs Committee meetings.

Mike Courtney and Diane Ledlin are seniors in range resources.

Photo: Mark Hale

Left to right: Gail Morgan, Joy Handley, Terri Pence, Allen Jenne, Greg Hanson, Jim Strickland, Dale Schmidt; not pictured: Kim Munson, Kim Cannon, Chrystal Middlestead, Myra Black, Diane Ledlin, Elwood Barge, Rick Noggles, Chuck Maddox, John Paul Adams, Zack Bane, Tim Leipham, Stephanie Teeter, Neal Darby, Ken Crane, Sandy Pike, Brian Price.

STUDENTS

College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences, 1991-1992

FISHERY RESOURCES

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PATRICIA LEE WOLD
DOUGLAS J. WOOD

UNDECLARED

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CRYSTAL MICHELLE BOOTH
ROBERT DWAYNE SCHOBER
NEAL ROSS WADLEY

SOPHOMORES

JONATHON SHANE FINDLEY
THOMAS PATRICK FISHER
MECHAEL BAYNE HARPE
SEAN PATRICK WATKINS

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ERIN MERI MUSGRAVE

SENIORS

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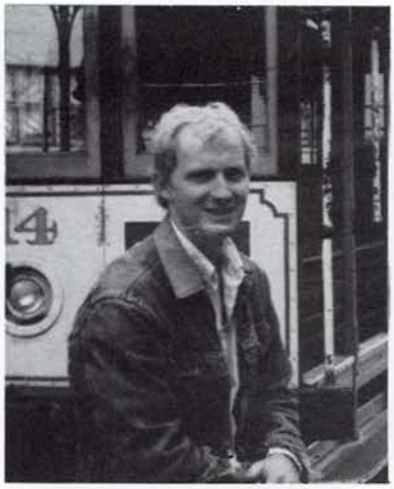

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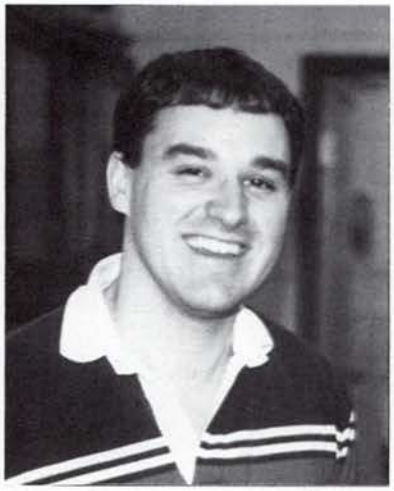

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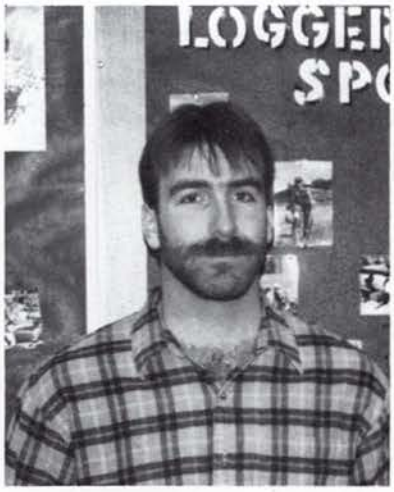

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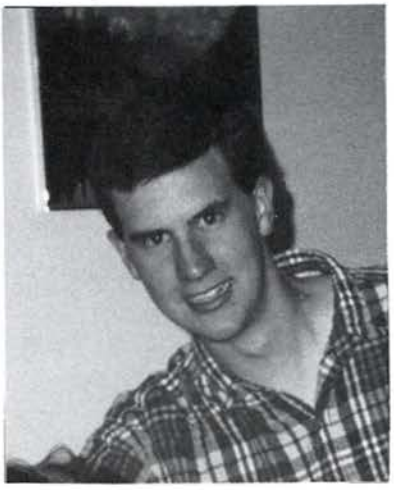

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Ph.D. Range Resources

Peter Kolb

Idaho Forester

by Pete Gomben

Some traditions continued with the publication of this issue of the University of Idaho *Forester*. Long nights were spent sweating the details of finalizing the 75th anniversary issue of the *Forester*, and writers and editors danced dangerously close to the edge of deadlines.

Idaho Forester Staff

Joe Ulliman	Advisor
Mark Hale	Co-Editor-in-Chief, Business Manager
Mark Hale	Photographer
Shane Dickard	Co-Editor-in-Chief
Pete Gomben	High Command Word Processing Dude
Dana Doherty-Dahl	Literary Editor
Lynette Lyon	Writer
Tina Dickard	Writer
Valorie French	Writer
Marge Lienhard	Literary Editor
Matt O'Brien	Public Relations
Raini Rippy	Writer
Nicole Haynes	Woodland Elf
Vanessa Dobbins	Desktop publishing

However, for a small staff that consisted mostly of students with no previous *Forester* experience, at least one new tradition was established. The *Forester* will no longer be readied for publication by pasting up each individual story. Instead, by using Pagemaker on the computer, the magazine will be laid out and pasted up electronically, untouched by human hands. Pagemaker will save future staffs many hours of frustration and hassle, much to the disappointment of the producers of caffeine products.

Because this is the 75th anniversary of the *Forester*, we tried as much as possible to bring a flavor of past issues. Many of the graphics in this issue were taken from blocks used to decorate past *Foresters*. The front cover is a restyling of the cover of the first issue, which was published over seven decades ago.

Our goal, as always, is to provide a forum for students and natural resource professionals to exchange ideas regarding wise management of America's resouces.

Pete Gomben is a graduate student in forest products.

Photo: George Savage

Left to right: Dana Doherty-Dahl, Pete Gomben, Valorie French, Marge Lienhard, Mark Hale, Tina Dickard, Lynnette Lyn, Joe Ulliman.

The staff of the *Idaho Forester* would like to thank all those hard-working and diligent people who, without their help, this *Idaho Forester* would not have come to be.

Cindy Johnson - UI Printing and Design Services
George Savage - FWR Publications
Michal Pierce - FWR Word Processing
Jory Shelton - FWR Copy Center Technician
Lorraine Ashland - Graphics Specialist
Leigh Boyd & Staff - Photographic Services
Joe Ulliman - Advisor to the *Idaho Forester* staff

and a special thanks to Vanessa Dobbins for all her time, typing, and effort.

Index to Advertisers

from *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*
by Samuel Taylor Coleridge

Farewell, farewell! but this I tell
To thee, thou Wedding-Guest!
He prayeth well, who loveth well
Both man and bird and beast.

He prayeth best, who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all.

•The end of a January day near Troy
-Ty Headrick

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of the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences
at the University of Idaho

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