

scenic qualities.

The decrease of wilderness resources while needs for that resource are increasing.

"They just don't build wilderness any more," Day said. "We're not so poor that we must sacrifice this treasure, or so rich we can afford to lose it."

Boise Cascade vice president Vern Gurnsey outlined that corporation's proposal for no wilderness under the 1964 Wilderness Act. Instead they suggest a half-million-acre roadless recreation area of wilderness-like management of the river canyons along with graduated multiple use of the remaining primitive lands.

Gurnsey called that proposal "middle ground." Although the amount of timber in the primitive areas is small, he said, if it is withdrawn "completely and irrevocably" the loss would be significant to the timber industry of Idaho.

A proposal similar to Boise Cascade's was presented by consulting forester Joel Frykman, Ogden, on behalf of the Idaho Resource Development Council and Outdoors Unlimited. He called for full declassification and multiple use of the entire area but with "special management" of the river corridors.

Pro-wilderness advocates attacked the Boise Cascade and Frykman proposals again and again along with compliments for the Forest Service and Andrus.

Douglas Scott, Seattle, representing the American Rivers Conservation Council, drew rousing applause for his remarks directed at the no wilderness proponents. "We are caught up in the tragedy of less and less wilderness," not more and more, he said.

"The Boise Cascade proposal is not complex," he argued. "I think we can all see through it rather easily." He slapped at the company's rationale for a recreation area instead of wilderness. They have said the roadless area will allow for limited sanitary facilities needed by campers. "If Boise Cascade will clean up after themselves, I'll clean up after myself," Scott declared.

He said wilderness legislation does allow for primitive sanitary facilities in wilderness areas. Scott labeled the Boise Cascade so-called middle-of-the-road position, "a road down the middle" proposition.

An entourage of citizens from the Riggins-White Bird area along the Salmon River spoke out against river classification and wilderness designation. Judy Robinson, White Bird, said local zoning now is underway to protect the river. "Let's not lock up Idaho and make it a playground for the few," she said. "With proper zoning laws this river can mean progress to Idaho."

Other testimony from White Bird labeled the Forest Service propo-

**NEXT PLEASE - About 150 people wanted to speak out on wilderness and wild river classification of the primitive lands and Salmon River Mon-**

**day. Each speaker was allotted 12 minutes. As many as 300 were in the audience at one time. Similar marathon sessions are scheduled this week in Lewiston and Pocatello.**

## Schools Lack Fuel Guidelines

# Cutback Will Not Chill Students

By COLETTE WILDE  
Statesman Staff Writer

Boise Schools' students won't have to wear overcoats and mufflers in their classrooms this winter if no one gums up the works, school officials said Monday.

So far, the Nixon administration has sent out no guidelines for school use of fuel oil, Supt. Lloyd Eason said.

If schools must cut back, he said, "We hope they will classify schools like homes with only a 15 per cent cutback

because kids do live at school about six hours a day."

Robert Keating, Boise Schools purchasing agent, said federal orders a few weeks ago were for fuel oil suppliers not to deliver any more fuel oil to customers than they had supplied last year.

The school district had two dealers last year - one supplied up until December and one until the end of the school year, he said. Negotiations are now underway with the two dealers for

the same contract. Keating does not expect problems.

Concerning gasoline, Keating said the district will probably have to take some additional conservation measures in light of Nixon's cutback announced Sunday.

"It shouldn't put us in too precarious a position though," he said. "We have a contract for a minimum of 40,200 gallons and a maximum of 60,000 gallons. We presume the cutback will be from the maximum."

All schools, offices, and other Boise School District buildings have thermostats set at 68 degrees during the day now as an energy saving measure, according to Donald Gribble, district supervisor of buildings and grounds.

District crews have gone through all heating equipment to make sure everything is in good repair, properly lubricated, and adjusted, he said. Heating plants are being turned off at 5 p.m. daily unless the building will be occupied during the evening or unless the outside temperature goes below 20 degrees.

When outside temperatures are below 20 degrees, Gribble said, thermostats are turned down to not less than 60 degrees at night and on weekends instead of turning off the heating plant. School staff has been asked never to let the temperature in a building drop below 50 degrees because it would require too much energy to bring the temperature back up the next morning, he said.

Gribble is suggesting maintaining temperature in school corridors during the day lower than in the classrooms. This would require that classroom doors be kept closed. The measure has not yet been approved.

As for electricity, he said, all school personnel have been asked to turn lights off when they are not required for instructional or maintenance reasons. Only those lights used for safety and security reasons may be left on.

School lunch personnel are also trying to keep use of electricity to a minimum by utilizing ovens and stoves economically and planning menus that do not require so much use of electricity to prepare, said Edythe Gilster, school lunch supervisor.

## Governors Feel Curbs On Speed 'Lack Sense'

By JOHN CORLETT  
Statesman Staff Writer

The governor said Monday, "I think I have been had" in reference to President Nixon's order to limit speed of automobiles to 50 miles per hour and intercity buses and trucks to 55 m.p.h.

"The people are not going to sit idly by and have the buses and trucks go faster than they do," said Gov. Cecil D. Andrus at a hastily called press conference.

He said he had been on the telephone with Govs. Tom McCall of Oregon and Dan Evans of Washington and that they also were "put out" with the presidential dictums expected to be put into law by Congress.

With McCall leading the way, Andrus said the three governors hope to get a conference call through to the President "because we would like to reason with the man."

The Idaho Highway Board only last week, at the urging of the governor, set the maximum speed on the interstate system from 70 to 60 m.p.h. and on primary and secondary roads from 60 to 50. Andrus said the 60 m.p.h. limit on the interstate would allow trucks to reach proper speeds and also save gasoline.

The Oregon Highway Commission set a flat speed of 55 m.p.h. on Oregon highways, applying to both passenger vehicles, trucks and buses. Washington adopted a flat 50 m.p.h. speed.

"My first reaction," said Andrus, "was to tell them (the Nixon administration) to go to blazes, but the federal government has a club over us. We want to comply. But it was only eight days ago the governors were asked to take steps in the energy crisis."

"We went through the agony of doing it and then on Sunday we were told 'you have done a lot but not enough.'"

Andrus said he even questioned whether the shortage was as severe as it is made out to be.

"The credibility status (of Nixon) has not been the greatest the last few months," said Andrus. "We have not had the hard facts out here. The states have always handled their own speed limits, and no one likes to be put in a position of opposing the President."

The governor said the President's request to cut residential heating oil allotments by 15 per cent had unforeseen ramifications.

"All we have is the verbal report of the President without implementation," said Andrus. "We have a lot of new homes and businesses in Treasure Valley, for example, that are not included in last year's heating oil consumption. If you reduce last year's consumption by 15 per cent, that will bring the total available for this year down to perhaps 80 per cent."

# Shiff Wants Criminals, Not Society, to Take Their Raps

MATTHEWS  
Staff Writer

"Hearts" who oppose a lenient attitude against crime Monday in Boise during an the two-fisted ap-geles County Sheriff

ocate of capital punishment a "lenient" attitude sheriff who believes in of corrupt public of as a guest speaker ber's Council on Crimi-

in Boise attracted

The conference is divided into five groups, who will study recommendable standards in corrections, police function, judicial and prosecutorial functions, community crime prevention and juvenile delinquency.

The Idaho conference is evaluating standards suggested by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in Washington, D.C., and the American Bar Association.

Pitchess took a tough line against crime, pointing out that although latest statistics show an overall decrease, violent crimes - murder, robbery, assault and rape - are on the increase.

in cities of population less than 10,000, and by 19 per cent in rural communities, the Los Angeles sheriff said. He said Idaho's narcotics problem on a pro rata basis was as bad as that in big cities.

He took a critical stab at judges and sentencing for felonies he said was "lenient."

"Our judges are getting tougher," he quipped. "They're now imposing longer suspended sentences."

Calling correction systems the "most neglected" aspect of criminal justice, Pitchess said prisons can only protect society from criminals. He said there is

ditions for improvement. Hansberger said that LEAA favors a phase-out for plea bargaining, while the ABA considers the process merely should be brought into the open.

The past chairman of the Criminal Justice Section for the ABA, Attorney Keith Mossman, Vinton, Iowa, also addressed the conference in Boise.

He said the disrepair of the U.S. corrections system is reflected in the surface soundness of a proposal by the director of corrections for Massachusetts, at the time he was fired. Mossman said it was suggested that because it cost \$15,000 per year for incarceration of one inmate, society



# Wilderness Demands Hit

Not only Idaho jobs and products, but also good forest management and the forest environment can be jeopardized by excessive wilderness demands, the directors of the North Idaho Forestry Association (NIFA) declared in a statement issued following their fall meeting at Priest Lake last week.

"In a time of a national energy shortage it is inconceivable that good commercial forest lands in the Idaho and Salmon River Breaks Primitive areas will not be placed into multiple-use management," the statement said. "Unless this is done, the production of wood, the lowest energy user of building materials, will be foregone for the present and possibly for all time.

The NIFA directors agreed with wilderness proponents that these commercial forest lands were not now included in the national forest allowable cut. However, they noted that increasing environmental protection requirements and withdrawals of commercial forest lands for other uses were placing increasing pressures on remaining commercial forest lands.

"It is our duty to call to the public's attention the fact that non-management of good timber growing forest land could result in more energy demands to produce substitute building materials and jeopardize the environmental protection advances on forest lands," the statement said.

Public land management agency administrators, Ralph Kizer, Coeur d' Alene, Idaho Panhandle National Forests supervisor; Larry Woodard, Coeur d' Alene district manager, BLM; and Gordon Trombley, state land commissioner, reported on the progress of their timber sales programs for this year. All reported good performance in getting up sales in North Idaho under allowable cuts established after new environmental protection measures were included in cut determination.

Don Jones, Coeur d' Alene chief timber management, Idaho Department of Public Lands, told of additional efforts of his agency to get more infested timber salvaged in the area. Kizer and Jack Gillette, Boise, assistant commissioner, IDPL, told of tussock moth outbreaks in North Idaho and of infestation surveys now under way. Final determination of needed controls will be made after additional checks in early spring, they reported.

"While recent heavy precipitation and electricity use conservation have lowered the electricity shortages in the Northwest, we are still not out of the woods," Norm Gilchrist, Spokane, area manager of the Bonneville Power Administration, told his NIFA audience. Bob McLendon, Spokane, vice president, natural gas supply, Washington Water Power Co. and C. P. Harrison, Spokane, Standard Oil Co. official, painted more pessimistic outlooks for averting major shortages of natural gas and petroleum products. They both said more high risk capital to develop low yield sources and better utilization methods were badly needed if long-term shortages now on the horizon are to be averted.

Glen Youngblood, Boise, an official of Boise Cascade Corp., explained his firm's "all-out" effort to keep needed commercial forest land from being inadequately managed and kept from harvest by the Forest Service proposals for reclassifying the Idaho and Salmon River Breaks Primitive area and the U.S. Senate proposal for a Hells Canyon Recreation area.

"The nation, now in the throes of shortages, can ill afford any further natural resource mismanagement in the guise of providing more wilderness," Youngblood said. "Good balanced management of the commercial forests included in these proposals would actually provide more recreation opportunities than would wilderness classification."

Dean John Ehrenreich, Moscow, Dean of the University of Idaho College of Forestry, told the group some additional funding had somewhat relieved the financial problems the college faced earlier this year. Increasing enrollment and additional research requests still make necessary continuing efforts to seek more funding, he continued.

Associate Dean Hugo John and Bruce Godfrey of the college faculty told of the status of a research project on characteristics and economic impact of the forest products industry in Idaho. Godfrey said a questionnaire they will be asking the forest products industries in the state to fill out can be obtained. Copies of the questionnaire will be sent out before the research team arrives to meet with industry representatives to get the information in personal interviews.

Sue Ingram, Post Falls, North Idaho representative for Congressman Steve Symms; State Sen. Ivan Hanson, Coeur d' Alene; State Rep. Russell Bishop, Coolin and Gary Ingram, Post Falls, and NIFA executive director, John Martin, Priest River, reviewed congressional and state legislative actions and studies affecting the forest industry.

# Building Permit Business Slows

The building business has slowed with the Kootenai County Planning Department issuing only nine permits during the past two weeks.

Permits issued were: Dr. Kermit Peterson, M.D., dwelling and garage at Avondale on Hayden, \$35,820.

Eborall Construction, dwelling on Kidd Island, \$17,820.

Deiorise Ross, Rt. 2, two storage sheds and a carport on Nettleton Road, \$1,566.

Jim Cotter, Post Falls, foundation for dwelling in Pleasant

View area, \$3,168.

Robert L. Bedwell, Rt. 2, St. Maries, basement home in Rose Lake area, \$5,184.

Eborall Construction, dwelling and garage in Indian Meadows, \$25,716.

E. E. Einboden, dwelling in the first addition to Kidd Island Bay, \$15,360.

Davis and Son Construction, Rt. 1, Rathdrum, dwelling in Coeur Addition, \$21,024.

W. R. DeCroff, Inc., dwelling and carport in DeCroff addition to Post Falls, \$18,666.

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