Salmon Opinions Splinter On Primitive Areas

By BOB JOHNSON Statesman Correspondent

SALMON - Agreement is an elusive thing in the Salmon area when it comes to the future classification of the next door primitive areas and the Salmon River.

There are plenty of those who don't want any classification and there are some who want more areas added to the proposed wilderness.

A common sentiment, however, is that present uses should be continued.

Very few have come out in support of the Forest Service proposals. Industry here is flatly opposed to any more wilderness and the outfitting and guide business, which depends on wilderness, doesn't want it classified that way for fear of what the restrictions will do.

And a local Sierra Club official, who wants wilderness classification, wants assurance that present uses will continue. They can continue, under the Wilderness Act.

Martin Capps, Salmon, president of the Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association, says the association would like to see the additional acreages being proposed as additions to the primitive areas be classified as "recreational backcountry."

"Under this classification no roads would be permitted and no off-road vehicles permitted," he said. "Recreation activities would be maintained at the present level."

The classification would allow for sanitation facilities, high standard trails, corrals where they are off the main trails and necessary, the use of chain saws to maintain trails for safety and access as well as camp maintenance with chain saw use to be off-season use. (Sanitation facilities are allowed in wilderness. Other existing uses, such as corrals and chain saws, can also continue, if the Forest Service allows them.)

"The Forest Service recognizes the problems and has regulations to cover these without the wilderness classification," Capps said. "A greater number of people would be able to enjoy this area under this classification. To classify these areas wilderness brings added publicity and pressures that defeat the purpose of a wilder-

vice president of the association and chairman of its wilderness committee, said 70 per cent of the association's membership favors a roadless recreation or multiple use management over wilderness classification.

Guth said that concern of the outfitter is interpretation of the Wilderness Act by the Forest Service.

'Designation of the areas as wilderness would put the outfitter's camp facilities out of business," he said.

"The Wilderness bill says these facilities may be per-mitted but Forest Service regulations prohibit their use. The Forest Service doesn't have to come up with such a restrictive inter-pretation of the wilderness bill."

As to classification of the Salmon River, the Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association recommends the main Salmon River be classified as recreational from the mouth upstream to Vinegar Creek, scenic from Vinegar Creek to Corn Creek and recreational from Corn Creek to North Fork.

The Forest Service proposes that the section between the Idaho Primitive Area and the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area be classified as wild and the section below Whitebird be classified as scenic.

Capps said the association also favors creation of a river district from Salmon Falls to the mouth of the Salmon River, these to be administered under river rangers and not under four different forest administrations.

Guth said he cannot see where classification of the Salmon River will hurt the outfitting and guide busi-

Classification change the existing rights and privileges. Any action taken against the jet boat use and river camps would be in direct conflict with the Wild and Scenic River Act."

Gordon Crupper, Idaho manager of The Inter-mountain Co., which oper-ates a sawmill at Salmon, said that the proposals made by the Forest Service on the classifications do not reflect opinions expressed by the public at workshops held early in 1972.

Sentiment of the majority of persons living in the area

who testified opposed wilderness classification or additions to the primitive areas.

"It seems that the opinions of the people who live close to these areas and are most knowledgeable have not been accepted by the Forest Service," he said.

"We are greatly outnumbered by people who have no real knowledge of the area and they are the people who are being heard. Why did the Forest Service hold the workshops and public meetings and then ignore

the advice that was presented?" The Forest Service says a

majority at the spring workshops supported wilderness.

Dr. Richard Smith, Salm-on, vice chairman of the Northern Rocky Mountain Chapter of the Sierra Club and chairman of the group's wilderness committee, said the group feels the wilderness areas should be used and that Forest Service policy should not prohibit that

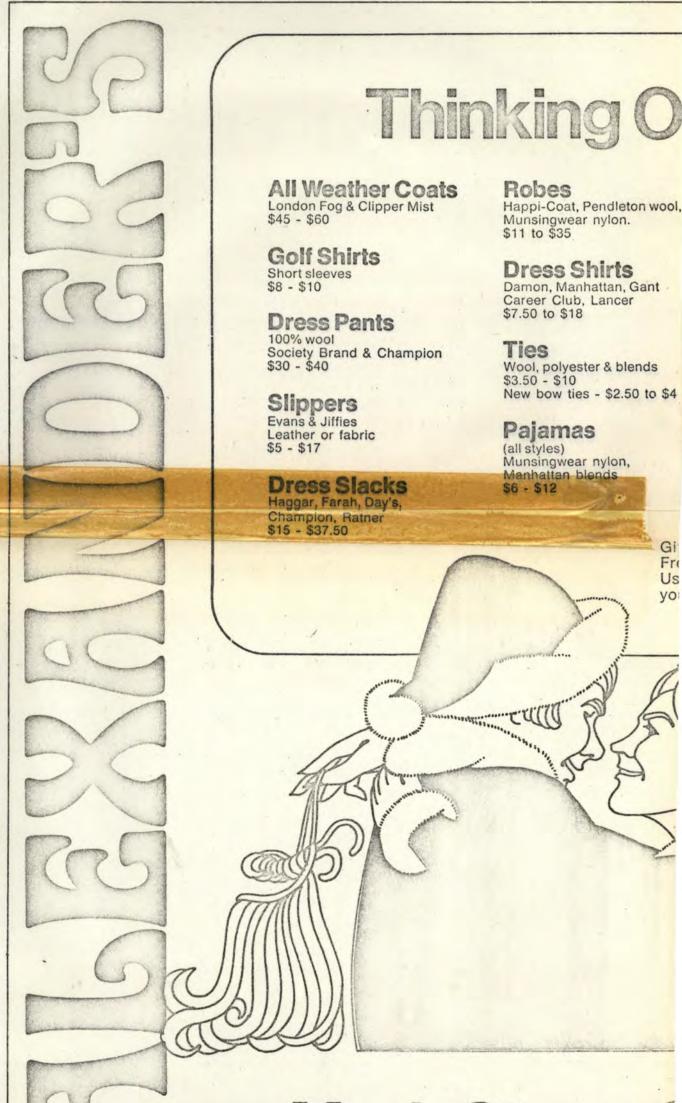
Smith favors wilderness.

In managing it he said the Forest Service should not include anything that would prohibit well-designed trails, good trail maintenance, sanitary facilities, that would demand dismantlement or removal of permanent corrals from commercial campsites where the campsites are off the main trails and out of sight of heavy use areas, nor necessarily make year-long prohibition on chainsaws for trail clearing or gathering of fire wood, nor impose a restriction on horse feeds to pelletized

horse feed until it is prolivestock can subsist throu the entire fall hunting s son on such and that pe tized feed will indeed p vent the introduction of otic weed seed.

Because of the diverger of opinion in Salmon, Salmon Chamber of Co merce appointed a spec committee to try to f areas of agreement.

"It is our concensus opinion that all establis uses should be allowed continue at least at present level."



Flood Surety Lost In Hailey, Ketchum

HAILEY - An apparent verts to the city or county oversight has left residents where it's located for use as of Hailey and Ketchum without the right to obtain flood insurance.

That's what Art Ensign, Hailey, told the Hailey Planning and Zoning Commission this week.

Flood plains and flood ways have been surveyed by the Army Corp of Engineers, and are defined by ordinance in both cities. Under the National Flood Insurance Program, part of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, a house built in the flood plain can be insured against flooding.

open space.

In order to be eligible for the program, Hailey and Ketchum must submit an application, including a copy of flood plain ordinances and resolutions. The Hailey commission recommended to the city council that Hailey apply for insurance program eligibility. In Ketchum, the forms have been submitted to the City Attorney, William Benjamin.

JANITOR-SERVICE Residential & Commercial Cleaning

Salmon River Protection Called Crucial for Wilds

By MINDY CAMERON Statesman Staff Writer

River of No Return Wilderness Council spokesmen said Wednesday their proposal for 2.3 million acres of wilderness would provide "maximum protection" for Idaho's primitive areass.

Ernest Day, Boise, a council director, said the recommendation of Gov. Cecil D. Andrus for wilderness classification of 1.8 million acres "would do a good job."

But he labeled the proposal of Boise Cascade Corp. for a roadless recreation area and multiple use management "a monstrous rip-off", which offers no protection for the Salmon River system.

Day and Ted Trueblood, Nampa conservation writer and Wilderness Council director, spoke at a press conference Wednesday at the YWCA.

Trueblood said he is an "oldtimer in the Idaho Primitive Area and one of the few who have traveled every inch of the Middle Fork." He said the "number one criteria" in the wilderness issue is preservation of the water quality of the Middle Fork of the Salmon.

The Wilderness Council enlarged on the Forest Service recommendation for 1.4 mil-

better protect the tributaries of the Middle Fork, he said.

the such the real question should not be put in terms of teage out in drainages which feed water into the Salmon River system.

Trueblood outlined the Wilderness Council position which is for combining the present Salmon River Breaks and Idaho Primitive Areas into one River of No Return Wilderness Area with a classified "wild" Salmon River between the two regions. The Council also asks for wilderness classification of wild lands adjacent to the Primitive Areas.

"scientific laboratory and place of adventure." He noted that support has come from every state in the nation, including a letter-writer who calls the Idaho primitive area the "geography of hope." He has never been there but he is glad to know the wild land exists, Day explained.

Trueblood said the area is one of the most unique game habitat regions in the country. If it is roaded and logged, he said, "We will lose the sheep and goats for sure."

He discounted the "talk of job loss," noting that the area has been managed as

State Police Add Fatality To Traffic Toll

The Idaho State Police added another name to the state's traffic death toll for 1973 Wednesday – a delayed report of an accident which occurred last April 17.

The victim was Zeta Pancho Appenay, 22, Fort Hall. State police said she died in Bannock County Memorial Hospital after being injured in a head-on collision on the reservation.

Her death raises Idaho's traffic count to 323 for the year, compared with 312 on this date a year ago.

this date a year ago.

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wilderness since the 1930s. Keeping it as it is will cause no deprivation, Trueblood said. New timber can be cut outside of the Primitive Area, he added.

Day charged Boise Cascade with "misleading" the public during the past year. He quoted from a year-old Boise Cascade pamphlet which said lands currently

under primitive status are not at issue. "Now they propose the most monstrous ripoff" of that primitive land, he said.

Day was optimistic about the chances of getting the wilderness classification from Congress next year. He predicted a 9 a.m. to midnight hearing session next Monday at the Rodeway.



Wilderness Hearing Extended Upon Request by Gov. Andrus

The U.S. Forest Service has agreed to the request of Gov. Cecil D. Andrus to extend wilderness hearings in Idaho into the evening.

Calling the sessions next week "the most significant public forum in a decade," Andrus asked Regional Forester Vern Hamre to expand the schedule to include night meetings so working people will have a chance to express their opinions on the future of Idaho's primitive areas.

Wednesday, Hamre responded with a revised schedule. Monday's hearing in Boise will begin at 9 a.m. at the Rodeway and continue until 5:30 p.m. with a noon hour recess. The evening session will be from 7:30 to 10:30 p.m.

The schedule will be repeated Wednesday in Lewiston at the Ponderosa-Lewis and Clark Motor Inn.

The Pocatello hearing will be Nov. 30 from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. and will be continued over to Saturday, Dec. 1, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Persons who submitted a notice of intent to testify by the Nov. 19 deadline will be sent a numerical order of appearances, according to Vern Hamre, regional forester. Others will be allowed to testify as time permits. Any persons not heard will be encouraged to submit their viewpoints in writing to be included in the record, said Hamre.

As of Wednesday, the Forest Service reported receiving 75 requests to testify at the Boise hearing. People who did not send notice of intent to testify will be able to testify after those 75.

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By VERN
Statesman 8
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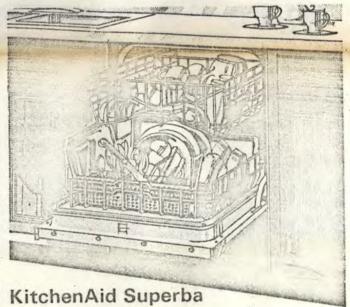
Vern Gurnse dent, and Pete ior vice pres firm's Timber Material group forum about t proposal for ations in the Salmon River tive Areas.

In speaking Gurnsey outlin pany's proposating in the a opened to multations.

Much of the Boise Cascade plan, he said, c ther misunde people simply the proposal.

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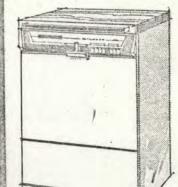
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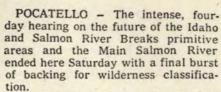
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Draws Support For Wilderness



No one spoke against wilderness during the final, three-hour session at the Holiday Inn and of the 35 persons who did testify, over half urged the Forest Service adopt the River of No Return Wilderness Council's proposal to include 2.3 million acres in wilderness.

The current agency plan calls for 1.5 million wild acres.

But, after the hearing, Forest Service officials stressed the actual number of speakers testifying one way or the other would have no weight in the final decision.

"This isn't going to be a vote-taking type of thing," Karl Haaser, in charge of the agency's study of the area, said, "It's going to be the content of the material that was expressed."

"We feel that during the four days we heard from all segments of opinion," Haaser said.

Although Saturday was the last chance for the public to express their feelings verbally to the agency, Haaser said written testimony will be taken until Jan. 7.

After that, the study leaders and their staffs will study the testimony, and eventually the proposal, including both the analysis and a full record of the hearings, will be presented to Congress, probably sometime next spring or summer.

What Congress will do then is open to speculation.

"This is just the beginning of the political process," Haaser said, and Ray Hunter, who led the study of the Salmon River Breaks Area added, "It may be several years before they ever get to this in Congress."

Whatever happens, the men said, the controversy is not likely to end.

"There's going to be a lot of pressure from all sides," Hunter said, "mainly because of the area's size, and of course things like the energy crisis will enter into it."

There was little controversy on the last day of the hearing, however. The mood was nearly unanimous and the crowd of about 50 persons broke into spontaneous applause when a speaker, talking about the proposal to include the Main Salmon River in the national system of wild and scenic rivers, said, "Please, please, let there never be another dam built in the United States of America."

Most of the testimony was similar in nature to that given by wilderness proponents here the day before and in Boise and Lewiston earlier in the week, but there were several specific problems stressed.

The use of motors on downstream rafts on the Salmon River, was attacked by three speakers.

"The recent establishment of motors on downstream rafts is an attempt to establish a precedent for their use," Kim Crumbo, a river guide from Salt Lake City, said, "A precedent that is not there."

The audience which grew from 12 when the hearing opened at 9 a.m. to about 50 at the close, near noon, was swelled by a group of 20 Utah State University students and professors who had made a special trip to testify.

"I would have felt guilty if I hadn't come up," George Grant, one of the party, said.

The audience again responded with laughter and applause when Colleen Scheid, of Idaho Falls, said:

"When a logger says multiple-use he means pine, fir and spruce, but when we choose to exchange living wilderness for board feet we make a barren trade."

One speaker, Roger Musser, who works for the Department of Environment and Community Services' Drug Education Program, called wilderness vital to his goals with youth.

"If we expect our young people to avoid the danger of drug abuse," he said, "there must be alternatives. One of the best of these is wilderness."

Another speaker, Darwin Meikle of Pocatello, urged that the Primitive Area be protected until, "The resources of the human mind come up with a way to harvest trees without serious damage."

"I propose we wait until a method of 'vertical harvest' is developed," he said, "and no machine of any kind will be allowed to touch the surface of the earth."

Although Saturday's session concluded all Forest Service hearings on the matter, the public will probably get a chance to be heard again at least once before any final decision is made.

When the proposal does reach Congress, subcommittee hearings will probably be held and people with an interest in the fate of Idaho's huge chunk of primitive, land will get another chance to speak their minds.



Sven Petterson, left, who will be 3 in Februne first annual Christmas Show underway at
regrounds. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Mike
e show continues from 1-8 p.m. today. Above,
us" at the Christmas Show, is Elliott Martin,
Dale Martin of 1315 Patricia Lane. Neither
Yould give a name other than Mr. and Mrs.
aid they lived "in the mountains north of
tatesman Photos by Henry Gabel)

get Increase

to conserve public instruction be the same as the requirements for chief school officer of

disagree with Dr. Bax's methods of running the department. Many of those employes have worked faithfully for years for Idaho; Dr. Bax less than a year. I personally know of several employes who were not aware their jobs were terminated until the newspaper printed it.

Second, I question the purchase, with state funds, of expensive equipment, TV, stereos and etc., that have found their way to Dr. Bax's office. Why should the taxpayer pay for his person-

al pleasure?

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Third, what kind of "pull" does Dr. Bax have at Boise State College that would cause them to hire Mrs. Bax, whose qualifications are so questionable, at \$9,000 a year? With his salary of nearly \$33,000 and hers at \$9,000, I'd say living in Idaho has been quite lucrative, at the taxpayers' expense, for them. I find it difficult to believe that Idaho does not have qualified people of its own to fill these positions.

I feel you are an honest governor, Mr. Andrus, and Dr. Bax's appointment an honest mistake, and I sincerely hope you will look into these matters. I just cannot support Dr. Bax as I do not feel his interests are for the

good of Idaho

I will contact my legislators, and I hope you will be interested enough to help us. - R. L. SHEAVER, Boise.

Salmon Reader Raps Salary Hike Proposal

Editor, The Statesman:

I have just read former state Senator W. L. Crookham's irresponsible recommendation to raise the salaries of Idaho's top elected officials. I thought the general aim was to lower inflation, not to escalate it. And shouldn't the example to the public be set by the offi-

cials, not vice versa?

In speaking of salaries, may I also suggest that our congressmen forget their proposed request for a raise. In allowing the President to usurp their power and abuse his own does little to justify their present salaries. Their last raise was entirely unjustified, cer-tainly unearned, and should be canceled. We gave far too many members in Congress who would really like to be overseas tour directors and who have been doing their apprentice work at the taxpayers' expense. Perhaps in the next election the voters will give these same Congressmen an opportunity to use the training we have so generously provided. - CHARLES E. SWINGER, Salmon.

Lincoln Youngsters Appreciate Circus

Editor, The Statesman:

The students of Lincoln School have expressed their appreciation for the circus sponsored by the Ada County Sheriff's Reserve. Enclosed are some of their letters. Could you publish a letter of thank you through the letters to the editor?

Thank you for your cooperation. -MRS. FRANCES DREWERY, Boise. crowds the highways and also would help people take their planned trips, to the East coast.

It would help those people that don't like the airlines and buses for their traveling, and have no desire to drive. It would bring a realization that the passenger train is a necessity of life, and should have been better patronized, when we had them.

Also, it would haul more passengers and mail at a better rate of time and fuel per mile than any other form of

Transportation there is today.

Our two U.S. Senators and 4 Congressmen from Oregon, as well as all the U.S. senators and congressmen from Idaho and all states east of us. Our State Representatives at Salem as well as the Governor could also issue an appeal.

This is a thought for fuel conservation and also pollution problems: -ROBERT E. JORDAN, LaGrande, Ore.

Gov. Andrus Lauded On Wilderness Stand

Editor, The Statesman:

I attended the Wilderness hearings on Monday, so I do have some insight on all of the proposals made. I feel that Gov. Andrus' proposal was the best. He wants to keep all of the Primitive Area in one piece and add some more.

The Forest Service's proposal is wrong because they also want to add areas, but they want to get rid of the two areas in the now existing Wilderness Area. The two areas contain Big Creek and Monumental Creek. If mining and logging are permitted to go in, the creeks will become dirty, which, in turn, these creeks run into the Middle Fork of the Salmon which, in turn, will dirty it.

Boise Cascade's proposal is also wrong, because this is one of the few untouched areas in the U.S. and just that small strip around the Salmon is nothing. People should be able to go out and not have to worry about being run over by a logging truck or something.

For me, it's Andrus' proposal all of the way. - KEVIN MANESS, Boise.

Hatfield Plan Lauded; Insurance Proposed

Editor, The Statesman:

A bunch of hats off to Senator Mark. Hatfield for his plan on neighborhood government. It is long overdue. I wish to add neighborhood insurance to his plan, an example of which has been in operation for over 30 years among the employes at the Pacific Fruit Express Company at Nampa.

An employe donates 10 cents a week to each employe off work due to sickness or injury. The money is cared for and delivered to the disabled employe by volunteer co-workers. The cost of this insurance seldom runs over \$1 per week. It was 30 cents last week.

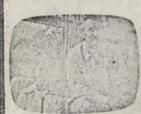
One must be paid up for two weeks to be eligible and can draw for the number of weeks paid in. - RALPH THOMPSON, Boise.



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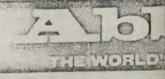
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To Wilderness System

WASHINGTON (UPI) -President Nixon proposed on Wednesday to add more than one million acres to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

"At a time when our nation is seriously concerned with conserving our energy resources, it is also important that we protect another treasured national resource – our wilderness areas and the many varieties of plant and animal life which thrive uniquely in wilderness envi-

ronments," Nixon said in a special message to Congress.

Nixon acted under the 1964 Wilderness Act which created the preservation system, composed of federally owned areas designated by Congress to be kept indefinitely in a wild, unspoiled condition.

The President recommended inclusion of 12 new areas under protection of the act:

-The Joshua Tree National Monument, 372,700 acres

in the Great California Desert.

- The Big Bend National Park, 533,900 acres spread over desert and the Chisos Mountains which the White House described as some of the "finest desert and mountain scenery in the nation."

-The Saguaro National Monument, a 42,400-acre tract in Arizona next to the Sonora Desert.

-The Point Reyes National Seashore in California, encompassing 10,600 acres of beaches and forest area about 30 miles south of San Francisco.

- The Imperial National Wildlife Refuge, a 14,470acre area along the lower Colorado River and reaching into Arizona and California.

-An 8,100-acre area of the Mesa Verde National Park in Colorado.

-The Mingo National Wildlife Refuge, an area of about 1,700 acres in Missouri and a natural swamp environment.

- Bandelier National Monument, 21,110 acres in New Mexico which once served as the home of the Pueblo Indians and is known to contain many archeological sites.

-Valentine National Wildlife Refuge, 16,317 acres in northcentral Nebraska containing natural lakes and breeding grounds for many birds, including the bald eagle.

-Crescent Lake National Wildlife Refuge, 24,502 acres in Nebraska also inhabited by the bald eagle and other rare birds.

-White River National Wildlife Refuge, a 975-acre tract in eastern Arkansas.

-Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge, about 346 acres spread over 26 islands off the coast of Oregon.

Public hearings are being held in Idaho this week concerning Idaho's two remaining primitive areas – the Idaho and Salmon River Breaks Primitive areas. The U.S. Forest Service is proposing wilderness status for most of both areas.

Andrus Says Facts Defend Wilderness

By VERN NELSON Statesman Staff Writer

Idahoans can have the "best of both worlds," a viable lumber industry and wilderness and recreation areas for all, if facts and reason, not emotions, govern our actions.

That's what Gov. Cecil D. Andrus told Boise area business people attending the Greater Boise Chamber of Commerce's forum luncheon Wednesday at The Downtowner.

Andrus was speaking about the controversy surrounding reclassification proposals for the Idaho and Salmon Breaks Primitive Areas.

Andrus, who previously had spoken out against proposals by Boise Cascade Corp., justified his position with a flurry of facts and figures about lumbering in Idaho during the past eight years.

The dollar value of the lumber business in the state, he said, has gone from \$70 million in 1965 to \$129 million in 1972. "It doesn't look to me that we are going downhill that fast," he said.

Andrus devoted a portion of his presentation convincing the audience he wasn't anti-lumber or anti-Boise Cascade. The delicate watershed situation in the primitive areas, along with other factors, is just more important than the lumber that could be taken from the area, he said.

A lesson should have been learned from the South Fork of the Salmon River, he said. Logging and mining operations have filled the river with granitic sand, and the same would happen to the Middle Fork if the area were opened to mining and logging operations.

Teacher Wears Antlers To Wilderness Hearing

LEWISTON (AP) - Environmentalists clashed with logging, mining and ranching interests Wednesday at the second in a series of hearings on proposals to turn 1.5 million acres of land in Central Idaho into a permanent wilderness area.

Drawing the most attention was Virginia Wright, a Coeur d'Alene elementary teacher, who testified wearing deer antlers and a sign which said "Elk."

the Missoula, Mont., Missoulian, criticized Boise Cascade Corp., which has been placing newspaper advertisements favoring multiple use management for the

tonight-Billy Graham



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Monday, December 3, 1973

Comment and Opinion

Letters to the Editor

'Ignorance' Cited in B-Cascade Proposal

Editor, The Statesman:

Mr. Vern Guernsey

Boise Cascade Corp.

I write in regard to your comments in the Idaho Stateman advertisement, "How Much Wilderness Is Enough? I feel I must comment on it. In my opinion, your position reflects ignorance on your part.

If is readily understood from your article that you advocate less wilderness, more growth. Is the need for growth and your company's need for profits to overshadow the need for uncompromised wilderness? Your association is with a large corporate conglomerate, one that wants to develop one of the last primitive areas in the U.S. Why should this be at the expense of Idaho and U.S. citizens who do not have this association?

As a McCall smokejumper, I've spent a great deal of time in these potential wilderness areas; the thought of these areas never being tampered with is extremely fulfilling to myself and

many others.

I have seen the streams polluted by logging and mining. Logging roads are utterly destructive not only to the Salmon River watersheds; but also to the welfare of hundreds of species of wildlife; especially big game in the

area.
You made another statement: "Public demand for recreation will triple by the year 2000." Does this mean that wildlife's need for habitat will decrease? Does it mean that everyone's need for clear unfettered streams and pristine rivers will diminish? Does it mean that the recreationists need for the wilderness experience will somehow vanish as places like Thunder Mountain, Big Creek, Chamberlain Ba-sin, and the upper Middle Fork drainage get dug up, roaded; mined and log-

Does this mean we should allow real estate companies to manipulate the potential wilderness area to serve only the needs of those who use mobile campers, boats, snowmobiles, and buy half acre tracts for their recreation?

Have you stopped to consider the middle and lower class social-econom-

Activities of Dr. Bax Queried by Boise Reader

Editor, The Statesman:

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I have followed with interest the past six months, the activities of Dr. James Bax and have arrived at the conclusion that he is definitely not working for the taxpayer of Idaho. I strongly feel his ical groups who are unable to afford your building materials for even a customary dwelling, let alone a cabin in the mountains?

It is my opinion that hiking in the undeveloped back country is among the inexpensive forms of recreation. Have you really stopped to consider the value of wilderness to all of us? It is important to those who see it and study it, and also learn from it, as well as those who gain from merely knowing

I don't think it is asking too much if people like you and your company would keep their hands off these 15 million acres, off its wood and waters, its fisheries and wildlife.

It doesn't need and cannoty stand for all those neat roads; clear cuts, and so

called recreation areas.

I am confident you will find and develop plenty of building materials without exploiting this potential wilderness area. / WILLIAM A. FERGUSON:

cc: FRANK CHURCH

Motives of Businesses Suspected by Oregonian

Editor, The Statesman:

After having listened to the reports on the energy crisis and the various means derived to combat it, I am surprised at the reactions of big business, -they seem to want all and give nothing. Instead of cutting speed as requested and trying to help conserve, even though it is not desirable, then all would benefit in this potential crisis. However, they prefer to place a ban on the private auto, and take over the highways all for themselves, that were made for all.

Even to the matter of putting as many as three trailers on the highways. I feel that if they wish to do this let them build their own highways, and take care of them and then they could run as many trailers as they wish, but don't endanger the traveling public with these monsters on our public high-

Trucks and buses are and should be forced to follow the request of the President and the governor, and reduce their speeds for a few months, instead of wanting to go to court and force their demands on the public. Live up to the 50 or 55 m.p.h. as asked and everyone might have a little gas or other types of fuel and perhaps we would not have to go through a gas rationing program, that nobody wants, especially those who remember the gas rationing

Shoshone Se Yule Festivit For Dec. 15

SHOSHONE - The annual Christmas party for Lincoln County children will be held on Saturday, Dec. 15.

There will be a free movie at 1:30 p.m. at Rex Theatre and Santa Claus will make his annual visit during and after the movie. Leo Senften is the general chairman of the event.

There will be treats for all, provided by the Shoshone Chamber of Com-

City crews and chamber volunteers put up the city Christmas decorations last Friday, with assistance from high school boys. Tentative plans are to light the decorations from Dec. 17 to Dec. 25

for three or for evening.

Definite dec made at the De and depend energy regulati

The annual e will be held at tan Cafe toni Gov. Jack Mur

There was so at the chamber week regarding maintenance o way 24 being t the Kimama, Shoshone High

The chamber study the probl the State High ment of its reco

Reservoir Wate

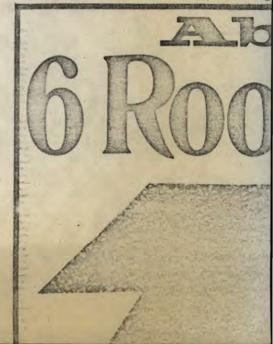
SHOSHONE - Magic Reservoir contains a third of the water it held at the same time last year.

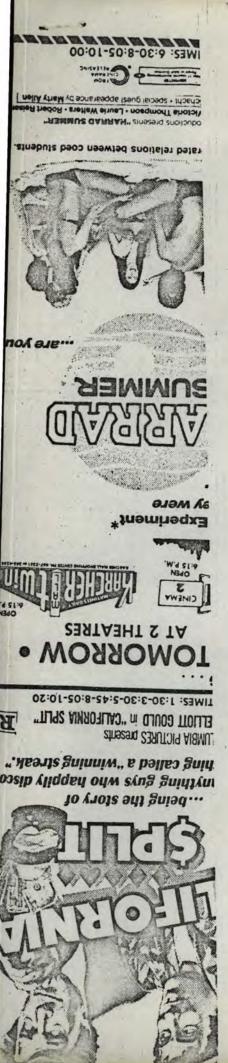
Leon Grieve, manager of the Big Wood Canal Company, said the reservoir contains 33,000 acre feet of water compared to 100,000 acre feet a year ago. He said the above-normal precipitation this month, however, is helping to refill the reservoir.

been made on flow of winter Dietrich and S main canals.

Antique 1

SHOSHONE shone High S and drama de sponsor the An Theatre at 2 day at the Hig





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THE IDAHO STATESMAN, Boise, Tuesday, August 27, 1974

Wilderness Plan Facts

By RICHARD CHARNOCK UP International

Federal Judge Fred M.
Taylor ordered Agriculture
Secretary Earl Butz Monday
to give Gov. Cecil D. Andrus
the "findings of fact" on
which regional wilderness
recommendations for Idaho

were based.

But the judge balked at giving Andrus a copy of the recommendations themselves before Butz wants to release them.

"I'm not sure I can see anything wrong with disclosing the recommendations but I don't think case law calls for it," the judge said.

Atty. Gen. W. Anthony Park called the ruling "half a loaf," but said he considered it a victory.

"We'll have the findings of fact on which the regional forester's recommendations were based and they'll pretty well tell us what the recommendations have been," Park said.

Andrus was vacationing at his cabin in Cascade and was not available immediately for comment.

By law, the President must make his wilderness recommendations to the Congress by Sept. 3. His decision supposedly will be based on recommendations from Butz.

The Forest Service held hearings on wilderness proposals for Idaho, and then Regional Forester Vern Hamre, Ogden, Utah, digested the testimony before making his own recommendations to the chief of the forest service. That official then reported to Butz.

Andrus asked Hamre for his recommendations last spring and the forester turned him down. He then

Forester Named To Higher Position

Robert W. Williams, deputy supervisor of the Boise National Forest, has been promoted to supervisor of the Beaverhead National Forest with headquarters at Dillon, Mont.

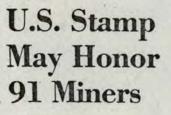
Edward C. Maw, Boise supervisor, said Williams will succeed Charles R. Hartgraves as supervisor of the 2.2-million-acre forest on Sept. 29.

Williams, 39, is a 17-year veteran of the Forest Service. A native of Rochester, Minn., he received a degree in forest management from the University of Minnesota in 1957.

His career has included serving as district ranger on the Dixie National Forest in Utah and at Emmett in the Boise Forest; assistant district ranger on the Payette Forest at Council, and timber management staff officer on the Payette Forest at McCall.

Williams has been active in the Society of American Foresters and the Boise Lions Club.

William P. Gee, a forester in the Intermountain Region office at Ogden, Utah, will succeed Williams as deputy in Boise, Maw said.



WASHINGTON (UPI) — Sen. James A. McClure Monday urged issuance of a postage stamp honoring the memory of the 91 miners who died in the Sunshine Mine disaster at Kellogg May 2, 1972.

In a letter to Postmaster Gen. E. T. Klassen, McClure suggested using a picture of the memorial statue which stands on Interstate 90 at the Big Creek turnoff on the face of the stamp.

He said this would be a most appropriate way to "honor those who lost their lives on that tragic day and at the same time pay tribute to the thousands of other miners whose toil is so essential to the well-being of all Americans."

Water Report



ROBERT WILLIAMS
... gets promotion -

FILM RATING GUIDE For Parents and Their Children



Ordered Released

contacted Butz and got another turndown - although Butz did indicate he would make the recommendations available after the President reports to the Congress.

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Late last spring Andrus brought legal action in U.S. District Court to force Butz under the federal Freedom of Information Act (FOI) to disclose the recommendations and all other pertinent material.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Dan Dennis argued Monday that the recommendations were exempt from the FOI because they were intraagency memoranda used in the decision-making process and because they were not strictly an assemblage of

Park disagreed. He said the recommendations constituted Hamre's "final decision" in the matter and that this "clearly takes it out of exemption (number) five."

He said previous cases have indicated the courts feel the exemptions are to be construed narrowly and the disclosure features of the law broadly.

"I don't think the government should be permitted to randa,' " the attorney general said.

He also argued that Andrus needs the recommendations as soon as possible to get some input for Idaho's congressional delegation. claiming time was short. He said Butz offered to make the recommendations available after it was "too late."

Taylor would not go along with that.

"If Congress acts on this like it does on some other legislation there'll be plenty of time," Taylor said. "I've observed Congress for some time now and it seems to take a long time to get any-thing done."

Park argued that if the

governor could have had the report earner this have "ensured" - a word he

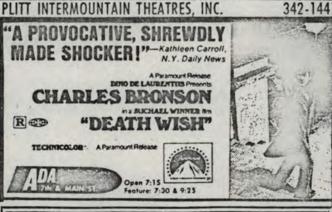
later changed to minimized - that political decisions will not be made at a higher lev-

"It's our very fear that arbitrary decisions may be made at the secretary's level." Park said.

"It's a principle involved here, your honor," Park said. "The principle involves the public's right to know what goes on in the chambers of government.

"I'd like the Department of Agriculture put on record by this court that government by concealment is a thing of the past," Park









TIMES: 1:30-3:15-5:20-7:30-9:

KARCHER MALL TWIN - CINEM

GATES OPEN 8:30 P.M. - SHOW AT DUSK

TIMES: 1:30-3:15-5:20-7:30-9:35 NAMPA DRIVE-IN

Park Favors 'Wilderness' Classification

By MINDY CAMERON Statesman Staff Writer

Idaho's attorney general Friday joined the list of staunch supporters of wilderness classification of the state's vast primitive heartland.

Claiming wilderness designation "would do no more really than maintain the status quo," Atty. Gen. W. Anthony Park endorsed the proposal of Gov. Cecil D. Andrus for 1.7 million acres of wilderness at a morning press conference.

Park questioned the proposal of the U.S. Forest Service to exclude two major sections of the Idaho Primitive Area from permanent wilderness status.

He said the 60,000 acres in the Big Creek and Monumental Creek exclusions recommended by the Forest Service are important drainages to the Middle Fork of the Salmon River and are significant salmon and steelhead spawning areas.

"There are a few primitive mining roads and old private mining claims, but this is not enough to justify exclusion from the wilderness area," Park said. "The Wilderness Act allows the inclusion of primitive roaded areas, particularly if the inclusion will preserve and enhance the natural quality of

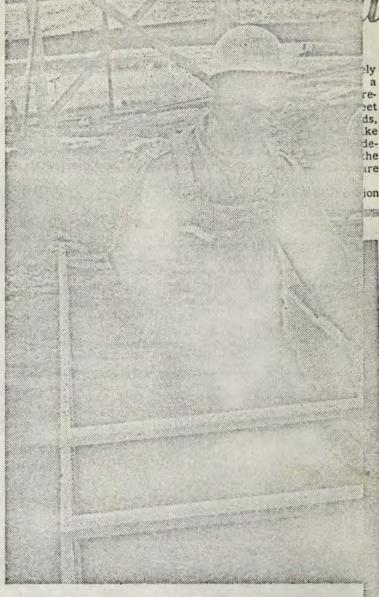
the remainder of the wilderness."

Park said he does not go along with the 2.3 million acres proposed for wilderness by the River of No Return Wilderness Council because he is unsure if the contiguous areas the council want to be included, "legally qualify" for wilderness.

The attorney general said his concern for Idaho's wilderness goes beyond his official role as chief enforcer of the state's environmental laws. "I was born after the Primitive Area was designated. I grew up with it. It was a given and now some people are talking about giving it away," he said.

Park said the region is not presently logged and "there is no sound reason to change." Mineral potential is doubtful and is "no reason to withhold wilderness classification," he added.

Park said a proposal for a half-million acres of wilderness is not the "middle ground." Last week Boise Cascade recommended a wilderness-like designation for about 500,000 acres along the Salmon and Middle Fork. Gov. Andrus and the Forest Service "have occupied the middle ground," Park said.



MAKING IT - These two Job Corpsmen at the Marsing cent learn a skill by practicing it. Steve Alcid, left, Longview, Wash dependence, Ore., work on the foundation for an administrative temporary structure. This and five other current projects prostructures for the center and for the public, such as at the recell. But more to the point, the projects turn the formerly unyoung men into skilled workers with excellent job prospects. A training, they often get their first jobs through the center



Politically Speaking

Value Study May Aid GOP E

By JOHN CORLETT
Statesman Political Editor

Nearly three months ago I wrote a piece about a proposal that would use a survey of human values as a means to manipulate candidates and to mold a party platform to conform with attitudes of Idaho voters.

I now know more about the use of value surveys, not only in determining political graduate study at WSU and a student of Rokeach, wants to try the experiment in using a value survey as an aid to Republican candidates opposing Democrats Sen. Frank Church and Gov. Cecil D. Andrus next year.

Hyneman was Robert Purcell's campaign manager in ing might not be forthcom-

"After we get the results (of a value survey among representative voters) how does it relate to voting in a state that can elect a liberal such as Sen. Frank Church and a conservative such as Rep. Steve Symms?" queried Todd.

That is a good question and it is possible that proper

Rokeach and other social psychologists have discovered over years of experimenting that variables in two values alone – freedom and equality – can determine how one is politically oriented. Two chapters in his book are devoted to political

Through a long series of pollings and from writings representing the four major ideological orientations it

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