



GETS BARGAIN — Former Coeur d' Alene resident Vance Everson, now an engraver in Spokane, has bought his Expo '74 ticket with a hand engraved metal check. He reminds that those who buy a season ticket before Dec. 31 will save \$20, getting it for \$25 as he did while those who wait until 1974 will have to pay the full \$45 price. He said that daily Expo tickets can also be bought early at a discount. Tickets are available at many Spokane stores and can be ordered at the Coeur d' Alene Chamber of Commerce office. —Press Photo

Forestry Group Holds Fall Meet

Sixty-five years of existence were marked today by the North Idaho Forestry Association at its fall board of directors meeting at Priest Lake.

Although the organization will officially celebrate its 65th birthday at its annual meeting next March, President J.C. Venishnick, Sandpoint, noted that the group was founded Oct. 8, 1908, by a group of north Idaho sawmill and timberland owners at a meeting in Spokane.

Challenges and opportunities in the forest products industry of north Idaho which was the theme of the NIFA meeting Tuesday also was the theme selected for the first annual meeting by the organizers at the Spokane session, Venishnick said.

The first annual meeting marked the beginning of an industry-wide forest protection and conservation program that was the nucleus of several regional forestry organizations throughout the west, he said.

"New logging and sawmill equipment today make possible improved forest land protection and timber utilization that was nothing more than a dream of NIFA incorporators," Venishnick said. "Fire and forest access which were of great concern to forest protection and management in 1908 are still challenging foresters today. However, people pressures now challenge

foresters to get more timber to provide lumber, the most versatile and lowest energy consuming building material for a housing-short nation. Furthermore, this timber must come from a smaller land base as more and more commercial timber land goes for wilderness, highways, housing and urban expansion."

A panel on prospects for industry in a period of energy shortages were on the morning program. Panelist included Norman Gilchrist, Spokane, Bonneville Power Administration; R.T. McClendon, Spokane, Washington Water Power Co.; and a representative of the Standard Oil Co. Also on the program were reports from public land management agencies by Gordon Trombley, Boise, Idaho State Land Commissioner; Larry Woodard, Coeur d' Alene, Bureau of Land Management district manager; and Ralph Kizer, Coeur d' Alene, supervisor, Idaho Panhandle National Forests. A report from the University of Idaho College of Forestry staff and research project on, "Characteristics and Economic Impact of the Forest Products Industry in Idaho," concluded the morning program.

"Timber, Sawmills and Future" was the subject of a luncheon discussion.

Friday night saw the successful, culmination of weeks of work and rehearsal as the North Idaho College Music Department presented its "Cavalcade of Pops" Concert.

Directed by NIC's Richard Frost and Robert Singletary, it was a sparkling evening of wide-ranging musical fare, skipping from medieval madrigal to driving big-band rock.

Playing to a near-capacity audience, the newly-formed Community Concert Band and Choir joined the College Choir,

Chorale, Stage Band and Cardinal Brass in a concert kicked off by a smart, show-biz type opening. The program that followed was extensive, lasting nearly three hours with 30 different selections, almost enough material for two concerts.

The North Idaho College Choir, under vocal director Rick Frost, performed well with numbers ranging from contemporary pop to a Revolutionary War ballad and the inevitable Spiritual. The Cardinal Chorale

featured dance music in "Style" Country delight Solo it was the ing NIC Curtis. Commu tis gave position pressive Of chie newly-fo Concert

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Forest reorganization said 'back on track'

A long-range federal program to consolidate many administrative offices of the country's 155 national forests is back on track again after a delay

earlier this year involving proposals for an even broader shakeup.

The blueprint calls for consolidation of U. S. Forest Service supervisor offices wherever possible. Those offices are middle links in the agency's system which oversees about 187 million acres of public owned land, most of it in the West.

consolidate supervisor offices wherever feasible, the plan was tabled earlier this year after another blueprint emerged which would have closed three of the agency's nine regional offices.

That plan, however, drew heavy fire from Congress on July 16 — less than three months after it was officially announced — the idea was scrapped by Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz.

Administration of national forest land is headed by John R. McGuire, chief of the U. S. Forest Service. Next on the ladder are nine regional foresters, followed by national forest supervisors who, in turn, oversee district rangers.

Ranger districts have been enlarged gradually so that as of last July 1 there were 687 in the system, compared with 822 in 1965.

THERE ARE 155 "proclaimed" national forests, most of them with their own supervisory office. Before the 1971 consolidation campaign there were 129 supervisors. A new one has since been added in Alaska, meaning that the five consolidations have left 125 supervisory offices now in operation.

"WE HAVE NOT set a timetable, and it's not possible to say at this time how many consolidations we will end up with," says Lennart E. Lundberg, director of administrative management in the Forest Service.

Five consolidations already have taken place as the result of policy guidelines adopted in 1971. The most recent was the merger this month of two supervisor offices of two national forests — Mt. Baker and Snoqualmie — in the state of Washington.

The general plan for consolidating supervisor offices actually emerged from studies of ranger district sizes in 1968 and another on forest sizes in 1971.

ALTHOUGH THE Forest Service planned independently to review and

ST. MARIES GAZETTE RECORD



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Funeral for A. Danielson is Saturday

Funeral services for Carl Aron Danielson, 79, of Emida, will be Saturday at 11 a.m., from the Browning Funeral Home. Pastor Ernest A. Larsen of St. Paul's Lutheran Church will officiate.

Mr. Danielson died Tuesday at Benewah Community Hospital following an extended illness from heart disease.

He was born July 1, 1894 in Dalarna, Sweden. He married Carolina Samuelson there on May 20, 1920, and they came to the United States July 3, 1923, living for a short time in Minnesota before coming west to make their home at Emida where they have resided for the past 50 years. He was a farmer and woodworker.

Mr. Danielson was a member of the Lutheran Church.

Besides his wife at the family home on Route 4, St. Maries, he is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Dan (Margaret) Holstein, St. Maries; two sons, Dan Danielson, Clarkia, and Everett Danielson, Yakima; 13 grandchildren; five great grandchildren, and two sisters, Mrs. Hedvig Anderson, Persberg and Mrs. Ellen Laas, Vansbro, Dalarna, Sweden.

Pallbearers will be Ivan Wilks, C. C. Vanderpoel, Arthur Johnson, Steve Isaacson, Willard Anderson and Philip Carlson.

Interment will be in Woodlawn cemetery.

To California

Mrs. Patrick Finley left Sunday by plane for Los Angeles where she is visiting for two weeks in the home of her son in law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Staten and family.

Court

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Happy Thanksgiving

from the entire

crew at Mottorn Ford

generators of the 194 existing dams on the Columbia River system.

Idaho Power Co. President Albert Carlsen says he believes opposition to new dams on the Snake is mellowing.

Carlsen also assured us that Idaho has no shortage of power, and doesn't face any shortage. Idaho Power is a co-partner in the development of a huge coal-fired plant in Wyoming.

Its capacity, according to the company, will be 1.5 million kilowatts. That is the equivalent of all the capacity of Idaho Power's existing dams. Idaho Power will not get all that power for Idaho, but it will be a big addition to the Northwest supply. The plant is expected to be in operation next September.

Idaho has been an exporter of power, because our peak load does not come in the winter when the Northwest region's use of power is heaviest. The Idaho peak comes in the summer, when Northwest use is down. The Idaho peak is created by power use for pump irrigation.

Recently Idaho Power has been advising people not to get excited about turning off street lights, or cutting down on Christmas lighting, because the savings would be small and sufficient power is available.

Boisean Resents B-Cascade's Threats

Editor, The Statesman:

The proposed "middle ground compromise" presented by Boise Cascade officials appears to fall far below any middle ground. Under the proposal made by Boise Cascade only 579,000 acres would fall into a control category which would bare any resemblance to the management standards as defined under the Wilderness Act of 1964. This amount of land is roughly one-third of the amount of land to be set aside as Wilderness under the Forest Service proposal of 1.5 million acres (certainly far from half the figure). Boise Cascade's proposal is even farther from approaching "middle ground" if you compare it to the 1.8 million acres as proposed by Gov. Andrus or the 2.3 million acres as proposed by many of Idaho's conservation groups. If there is a middle ground, it would seem to fall within the Forest Service proposal.

The officials at Boise Cascade know too that if their proposal is accepted the future may hold further exploitation of this land. That is to say that if the land is classified Wilderness then with the exception of limited mining the land is closed to development. If, however, Boise Cascade's proposal is accepted any land classification made at this time will be open to change at a future date.

accept it.

Aside from that, there are big nuclear plants on the horizon in the Northwest. (Nationally the head of the Atomic Energy Commission says 21 nuclear plants are expected to come on line in the next 12 months, joining 37 already in operation.)

Some of the existing big dams on the Columbia River system still have more generators to be installed, with substantial increases in power production. Some of those projects have been slowed by budget holdbacks in Washington.

So there is no reason to push the panic button and start authorizing additional dams the people don't want on the Snake. Idaho only recently gave up 53 miles of river, on the North Fork of the Clearwater, for the big Dworshak dam.

Within 25 years, the AEC chairman says there should be 1,000 nuclear power plants in operation in the U.S. That projection may prove to be wrong, but a sizable expansion of nuclear plants is on the way. The current power shortage in the Northwest should be a short-term situation, if winter snowfalls return to normal and expansion of generating capacity of existing dams proceeds.

The truth is that these lands are very poor producers of timber. The amount of dollar gain by building roads and logging this area will more than be offset by the dollar lost in loss of watershed and fishing reserves. Actually when Boise Cascade and others speak of "land use management" they refer only to the types of management which will yield profits to them.

The ominous threats posed by Boise Cascade to the economy of Idaho and its future growth are blatant scare tactics. The present growth rate of the state would seem to be great enough to absorb any loss by this company; furthermore there are many people who feel that Idaho is big enough as it is. Boise Cascade would seem to imply that the value of life is measured only in ever increasing growth and ever widening profit margins.

The real question is larger than growth of a company or the economy or the "individual liberties" of a company. It is the right of future generations, as well as this one, to view and visit a truly primitive environment. This transcends dollars, trees and minerals. It is a moral question which, I fear, will fail due to the apparent moral values of this country. — ERIC GLOVER, Boise.

of land types. First developed for the South Fork drainage, it is now being applied to the entire Boise and Payette forests, and the northern division of the Sawtooth forest. Inventories are underway on the Salmon forest, and the batholith portion of the Challis forest.

Techniques have been developed for measuring and monitoring the condition of streams. The quality of the stream is recognized as an indicator of what's happening to the land on the watershed.

Any stream receives some erosion. It has a natural ability to clear out a given amount, to cleanse itself. When erosion greatly exceeds that level, however, it piles up in the gravel beds.

PLATTS SAYS the salmon and steelhead have a long history on earth. They were here before the Idaho batholith was formed.

The South Fork has a tough time kicking out heavy material, gravel and

Silent Majority of One Wants Logging Wilds

Editor, The Statesman:

Time for the silent majority to speak up. I have been following with interest the recent letters since Boise Cascade announced their proposal concerning Idaho's wilderness area. Since so many bitter buzz phrases hit your paper like "gull, robbery, vanishing wilderness, etc." perhaps it is time to ask the conservationists why are they taking the position they are. What is the real reason behind their stand — what are they really saying? I think they are really saying, "I have the time and the money to spend in the back country and I don't want any competition from the average guy."

We are all aware of the complex needs of this country and if it is going to survive, compromises are going to have to be made on many major issues. Each of us needs to study the issues and let our feelings be made known to those making the decisions.

What is wrong with fully utilizing this state's natural resources? A snarled, unmanaged stand of trees has little value to wildlife or man. A young growing stand of trees after a harvest and proper management provides excellent habitat for wildlife and is a pleasant sight. Can we be so short sighted to say no more timber cutting because the area isn't aesthetically attractive for 2 to 5 years after the harvest.

Silent majority, be realistic! If the forest service does not hear your side of the argument — the decision will not be a balanced one. — FRANK BARKER, Meridian

Reader Claims Fery 'Has to Be Kidding'

Editor, The Statesman:

They want to gut the Primitive Area and we are the radicals. With a track record like Boise Cascade has, Mr. Fery has to be kidding. — ERNEST DAY, Boise.

River itself is not and steelhead at Middle Fork trail Creek, Monum Creek, Camas Creek, Clear Creek, Marble Creek and fish spawn. The salmon, steelhead main river.

(It is the product of Middle Fork that is used by roads and mining, if the land is not reclassified as

VAL SIMPSON Cascade, and Ne Krassel, are both that's been done the rehabilitation

"In our total plan, we assign the anadromous fish use that occurs The only condition

Let

Boise-Cas

Editor, The States

John Fery and credibility gap is a page ad you preserve the wild primitive areas a wildlife habitat. The phony plan for an area which if left improvement by business. Your so-called proposal is about choice between starvation for the national wilderness.

Your grand phony to any thing respects. The movements in your probably best execution to "declassification combination of timber harvest, area never was with roads, timber streams still tively free from ing to the fisheries

You talk of habitat. It is most us who know these believe that buzzing logging tr screaming bulldozing to enhance the of Chamberlain E of the tributaries will improve the salmon and steel sense.

Your so-called forest management, and standard use has mer concern that w Americans should watersheds, road game habitats, for all multiple-u

Cattlemen Ponder Suit Threatening Range Land

The foremost concern of Idaho cattlemen, who gathered in Boise Sunday for their 1973 convention, appears to be an environmentalists' lawsuit against the Bureau of Land Management in which that agency has been charged with mismanaging livestock grazing programs.

That was the assessment of Bob Henderlinder, executive vice president of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association, as association members registered at the Rodeway Inn for their 60th annual convention. Henderlinder estimated, shortly after 4 p.m., that 400 persons had signed up.

Did the nation's fuel crisis prevent any of the cattlemen from getting to Boise? Not "too badly," Henderlinder replied. "We've had a few who didn't come because of that."

Discussion and possible resolutions are expected to focus on public lands and forests, the environmental lawsuit, opening dates for Idaho game seasons, and changes in the brand system.

But the foremost issue appears to be the lawsuit filed in October by the National Resources Defense Council, Inc. (NRDC) and four other western environmental organizations. The four other plaintiffs are the Ada County Fish and Game League of Boise, the National Council of Public Land Users of Grand Junction, Colo., the Nevada Out-

door Recreation Association of Carson City, Nev., and the Oregon Environmental Council. A sixth plaintiff is James Morgan, a Montana wildlife biologist who has done extensive research on public land conditions.

The suit charged the BLM with mismanaging livestock grazing programs on more than 150 million acres of public lands in 11 western states including Idaho.

In a news release issued when the suit was filed in federal court in the District of Columbia, Dr. Terry Lash, an NRDC staff scientist, said "... the BLM's management has been designed primarily to promote domestic livestock grazing and has resulted in significant environmental degradation on millions of acres of these lands."

Adverse effects of grazing practices permitted by the BLM include reduction of fish and wildlife population, accelerating erosion, deterioration of water quantity and quality, and impairment of recreational uses.

The suit asks that the BLM prepare environmental impact statements in connection with issuing grazing permits to private livestock owners. It contends that the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires an assessment of the environmental effects of livestock grazing permitted in each of the BLM's 60 districts.

"We're extremely concerned," Henderlinder remarked, "because we feel this is a real jeopardy against the industry and the economy." Many livestock owners absolutely depend upon being able to graze their herds on public lands, he continued, and if they couldn't do so, they would be forced out of business.

Cattlemen seem to feel that it would take years for the BLM to complete the impact studies requested by the lawsuit, and since many of them depend on public land grazing, they just

couldn't stand the economic reverses which years of waiting would entail.

"We feel that we are doing a good management job now," Henderlinder said. At the present time, he added, cattlemen are getting into more and more range management programs, and even one environmentalist has admitted these programs have brought "quite an improvement" in at least one instance.

Another issue which will come up for consideration is brands. "We're trying to institute some proposed changes in the brand system," Henderlinder said. Among these changes are better exchange of brand information with other states having brand systems and getting action in states which do not have them, he said.

The fuel shortage doesn't seem to be having much effect on cattlemen yet, if the lack of talk about it is any indication. "These people just haven't said too much about it (on whether the shortage might affect production)," Henderlinder said.

General sessions of the convention begin at 9 a.m. today with a welcome address from Gov. Cecil Andrus, and the convention continues through Tuesday.

Bulletin

MOUNTAIN HOME - At least one person was reported dead as the result of an automobile accident near here late Sunday night. The accident, which occurred shortly before 10:20 p.m., was located on State Highway 67 about six miles west of Mountain Home. A dispatcher at the Mountain Home Police Department, which handles after-hours calls in the area for the Elmore County sheriff's office and State Police, said radio indications from the scene indicated that at least one person had been killed. He had no additional information.

Ada Plans Collection Of Leaves

The second round of leaf pickups in the city of Boise will be started today but, according to deputy director Robert Griffiths of the Ada County Highway District, there will be no set schedule and work crews will concentrate on areas where there are the most trees.

Both the weather and the gasoline shortage have had an effect on this year's leaf pickup job, Griffiths said.

"Everything considered," Griffiths said, "we were lucky to be able to get to all areas of the city the first time around. We have spotted the worst places where leaves are the thickest and we will keep on working as long as weather permits - and our gasoline supply holds out."

Trucker



ACTION POST

Situation Looks Chilly

In August we purchased a Wizard deep freezer from Buhler's Western Auto Store in Wendell, paid in full by check. That same day Mr. Buhler delivered the freezer and told us it had fallen out of the pickup, scratching one side, and the lid had to be forced to close. He said they didn't have another in the store due to the shortage but he would send Mr. Hird of Hird's Refrig-

and when it was delivered you were told it was scratched on one end and that you didn't have to accept it. But you said it would be all right, according to Buhler's. "The reason for the frost is the lid wasn't seated properly," says Buhler's. "I went down three times to take care of this but no one was home. I called several times also - then I contacted Hird's Refrigeration to check this deep freeze and correct the problem. At no time were they promised a new deep freeze," he said.

Forester Raps Classification

The president of the Forest Products Industry Council spoke out today against "shortsighted" preservation and environmental decisions that could endanger the state's economy.

James Martin of Sandpoint said the decisions could adversely affect the very values being advocated.

Martin joined Boise Cascade President

John B. Fery, Boise, and Gwenn Shearer, owner of an Elk City lumber company, in opposing total classification of the Idaho and Salmon River Breaks Primitive Areas as wilderness.

"The lack of management dictated for lands in the national wilderness system not only reduces utilization of potentially good commercial forest growth areas, but places excessive pressures or remaining commercial forest lands," he said.

"This restricts management for optimum environmental protection of our present timber growth areas. This in turn can lead to a public clamor for total declassification of all present and proposed wilderness areas as wood product shortages develop and increasing numbers demand more recreation development and access."

Martin said the growing concern for curbing the Wilderness "excesses" to protect both jobs and long range forest environment can be seen in the increasing number of long-established Idaho organizations that are supporting release of some or all of the two primitive areas from wilderness classification.

Commission Invites Solons

Kootenai County commissioners have invited the state legislative delegates to meet with them Nov. 26 in the Community Room of the County Courthouse, Chairman Claude Welch announced Friday.

The 10 a.m. discussion will include items such as better communications between the people and their elected officials, both county and state; legislative problems concerning county business and proposed legislation concerning all the county.

dould consider taking unspecified "countermeasures" unless the Arab states ended their oil boycott.

Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani said Thursday he would reduce oil production up to 80 per cent if the United States, Europe and Japan take any counter measures.

Kuwait also issued a statement Thursday indicating the boycott of oil shipments to proIsrael nations will continue.

In other energy developments Thursday, Italy raised gasoline prices to a record \$1.32 a gallon, banned Sunday driving and took other fuel-conserving measures, Canada assured the United States it has no

for oil companies... ing of nuclear... more undergr... mining.

Yamani spoke... parent respon... Wednesday "t... reasonably a... United States... counter mea... take."

The Saudi A... ing on a Danis... ed Europe a... Americans

Gyro Malfunction

HOUSTON (UPI) — Skylab 3 flight controllers said today one of the space station's three controlling gyroscopes had failed and, while it did not endanger the three-man crew, it could cause some minor problems in a planned study of the earth and comet Kohoutek.

Flight director Philip C. Shaffer said evaluation of the malfunction was underway and it "is still too early to tell" what all the effects will be.

"We believe we can handle this problem," he said.

Skylab 3 astronauts Gerald P. Carr, Edward G. Gibson and William R. Pogue, who made a record-breaking Thanksgiv-

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SKIERS!

WIN A FREE FAMILY SKI PASS

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SILVER HORN

SKI AREA

(Formerly Jackass Ski Area)

LOOK FOR THE ADS IN TODAY'S SCENE

(No purchase necessary . . . must be 18 years of age or over to register.) Drawing will be held Monday, December 3rd, 1973, 3:00 p.m., at the Coeur d'Alene Press.

Stop In And Register At The Merchants Listed Below!

WARDS
In The Mall

HARVEY'S
Downtown

Thanksgiving

For Dying Boy in

CHICAGO (UPI) — For Richard Hamann, a 10-year-old with a fatal disease, it was a great Thanksgiving.

Richard, a victim of muscular dystrophy, got one of his lifelong wishes—to be like his dad and fly in forma-

tion in a Navy fighter plane.

"Gee Dad, this is great," Richard said. "When can we come up again?"

The boy, son of suburban Oak Park Police Sgt. Richard Hamann, a Navy pilot, has wanted to fly in a plane since he was about three.

Young Richard was fitted with helmet and goggles and placed in the rear seat of an AT6. He gave the customary salute and over Chicago they went. Chase planes followed.

"I've told him stories," his father said. "He's always had the desire to go up in an AT6 or SNJ4. You make a lot of promises. You try to find the time."

Hamann, who hasn't flown a Navy plane in more than 20 years, obtained the flight by placing an ad in Aviation News. Louis Antonacci, an Oak Lawn dentist, Dr. Austin Gibbons, an Elgin, Ill., physician, offered their AT6's and a flight was drawn.

The Weather

COEUR D'ALENE AND VICINITY: Cloudy with fog and scattered snow through Saturday. Little change in temperatures. Southerly winds 5-15 miles per hour. Chance of snow 60 per cent tonight and 70 per cent Saturday. High Saturday 35 and low tonight 25.

HIGH AND LOW, 35 and 25. Noon reading 28.

TEMPERATURES A YEAR AGO: High 40, low 28.

RECORDS FOR DATE: High 55 (1933), low 7 (1931).



The Coeur d'Alene

PRESS

Opinion Page

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1973

PAGE FOUR

Timber companies aid Nature too

When forests were not harvested by man they were harvested by nature — by fire, wind and lightning. Billions of dollars worth of wood went up in smoke and millions of animals perished to clear the way for new forests.

The record of forest fires and their destruction illustrates the wishful thinking of those who feel they can lock up forests in perpetuity for the pleasure of man and the benefit of wildlife.

CONSIDER THE figures on some of the great forest fires:

The Miramichi wildfire of 1825 charred 3 million acres of Maine and New Brunswick. In 1846, in only a few days, the Yaquina burn in Western Oregon blackened 450,000 acres and destroyed 25 billion board feet of timber — equal to what is harvested in Oregon in three years today.

The great fire of 1853 in Canada's Quebec province burned 1.6 million acres of forest land. The Peshtigo wildfire in Wisconsin swept through 1.28 million acres and 40 towns in 1871.

The Bitterroots fire on the Idaho-Montana border in 1910 seared 2 million acres and cost 85 lives. Tillamook burns in

Western Oregon in 1933, 1939 and 1945 devastated 354,936 acres and destroyed over 13 billion board feet of timber.

AS LATE AS 1970, 1.825 million acres of timber went up in smoke in 16 Southeastern states.

Timber losses from the ravages of nature have diminished as forest harvesting practices have advanced. As one timber company declares "...we harvest timber before it becomes overripe and falls prey to disease, rot, insects, lightning and wind. The animals are unharmed and actually are aided by our harvesting practices."

Modern timber companies, strange as it may sound to the skeptics, have become the true conservationists. They have learned to work with the processes of nature.

IT'S SOMETHING to think about when the arguments begin in earnest on the reclassification proposal for the Idaho and Salmon River Breaks Primitive Areas.

There is enough land there — 1.5 million acres — so that neither the conservationists nor the timber and mine interests need to be shortchanged.

Perils of gas rationing

Motorists who are old enough to remember the gasoline rationing days of World War II can be expected to shudder at the prospect of the resumption of such a program as the result of shortages of fuel.

Other things, like sugar and coffee, were rationed during the war years. Thus the gasoline program was not so exceptional.

450 miles per month at the 15-miles-a-gallon rate. A "C" Card would provide even more travel, but could be used in only the "preferred" categories of emergency vehicles, public transportation, etc.

The cards were issued by neighborhood ration boards, whose members had the power of discretion in issuing the supplemental cards. There were other cards for motorcycles, trucks, buses and off-highway gasoline users.

"Oil! Gas! C...



from this angle

By John Hinshaw
Press Staff Writer

I did it...and it didn't
In fact, it was so pleasant where I didn't have to. Driving just 50 miles especially in a tiny, gasoline it could get frustrated a giant auto with a gas bigger that my entire

Additionally, driving motorists feel good in something positive to be deed, the entire world small manner.

The feeling is similar make a good effort to energy. It is a feeling know.

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Traffic Lite

SPEAKING OUT

Press readers have their say



Press' energy efforts applauded

EDITOR, The Press:

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Coeur d'Alene Press officers and staff for their efforts in cutting back on the use of electrical energy in their operation to aid in the energy crisis. Through the cooperation of business people like The Press, I am sure we will be able to meet the cutback that has been requested by the Bonneville Power Administration and other power suppliers.

I also want to take this opportunity to thank The Press for an outstanding job in their coverage of the energy crisis. Through your excellent articles on how business people and home

owners can conserve on electrical energy, I am sure the Coeur d'Alene Area will be able to meet the 7 to 10 per cent cutback that is needed at this time.

I don't know who to thank for the rain dances and snowfall, but with all this, along with the cooperation of all area residents, I think we will be able to make it through this period without too much hardship.

Again, thanks so much from Kootenai Electric Cooperative.

JOHN P. RASMUSSEN
General Manager

Timber proposals protested

EDITOR, The Press:

Several years ago Potlatch Forests, Inc., ran an advertisement picturing a stretch of the Clearwater River 40 miles upstream from Lewiston saying: "It cost us a bundle but the Clearwater River still runs clear." The Clearwater River at Lewiston where the pulp mill is located did not then and does not now run clear. Potlatch Forest had not spent one dime on cleaning up the river where the picture was taken. This was a patently false ad.

The full page advertisement of Boise Cascade run in most Idaho newspapers entitled "The Idaho Primitive Area — A Proposal to Preserve Their Wild Character and Enhance Their Benefits" is another timber company advertisement that is patently false. The proposal basically contemplates logging along most of the lower lands. That is where the trees grow. It leaves in wilderness classification the high rocky country where there are no big trees. The real message

of the company is: "We take what we want and the public can have what is left over."

For what purpose? The timber management experts for the lumber industry estimated that the entire area subject to the wilderness classification would produce only enough lumber for three stud mills.

The river areas which Boise Cascade wants to log will destroy the salmon and steelhead breeding grounds because of the highly erodible soil where timber is harvested. For a couple of stud mills Boise Cascade would wipe out a multimillion dollar fishing and tourist industry and sport for thousands. But profits from cutting up the wilderness will pay for the ads, for campaign contributions (\$20,000 by Robert Hansberger of Boise Cascade, to the Committee to Re-elect the President) and for plane trips to Washington, D.C. to put pressure on the Forest Service.

BOB SMITH
Rt. 2 Box 601

Appointment 'interesting'

EDITOR, The Press:

The Nov. 22 Press announced that R. R. Whiteley had been appointed Youth Services Coordinator with North Idaho Special Services Agency (NISSA), of which Lorenzo Driggs is director. Readers may be interested to learn that Whiteley is none other than Bobby Hawkins, son of Ida Hawkins. Ida, as a board member of NISSA, voted for the establishment of the position Bobby has assumed and sits in supervision of it. Bobby was Center Coordinator for the Kootenai County youth Services System (KYSS), also known as MOBY, of which Ida was board chairman. Ida is now director of KYSS, a position which I held prior to my firing

by Ida and Lorenzo Driggs, who, along with his wife Carolyn, is also a board member of the Kootenai County Coordinating Council for Youth (KCCCY) the supervisory board of KYSS.

It is interesting that three days prior to my firing I told Ida that Bobby wasn't doing his job and that I found it difficult to supervise him with her above me (as Chairman of KCCCY.) Also, in my letter to the KCCCY board asking for a hearing (which was never granted) I questioned the propriety of the nepotism in the organization. Bobby's new appointment is interesting in that light.

GREGORY J. MILES
General Delivery

Drastic shortages questioned

How come that in this Great Land of plenty we are experiencing these drastic shortages in

balancing its own budget?

Could it be that the team of Nixon and Connally made a deal whereby our dollar was



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Jim Berry

How hard it is to play 'catch-up' ball,
Howard...

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the financial programs that seldom receives attention in the operation of a public school investment program. School districts, private industry, are not in business to save but to spend money. However, in spending provided by the taxpayer and as controlled by the wise utilization of funds should include resources whenever possible.

that school districts can do this is by ine money. School administrators know that periods of revenues and expenditures seldom this is created by situations where the bulk ies are received semiannually or quarterly. occurs, portions of these funds are not need- payrolls or bills for 30, 60, 90, or even 150 e dollars can then be put to work earning in- l they are needed.

Smith, our business manager, manages our t program which derives about \$20,000 a interest on bank time deposits. Interest established by the State of Idaho and are the all banking institutions in the state. Cer- f Deposit are the most common form of in- as they offer a particular advantage: the e can be made out payable on the date funds quired without any loss of interest.

ings from investments are receipted into the