

Roda, Evan

From: Rammell-O'Brien, Lacey
Sent: Wednesday, April 5, 2023 9:02 AM
To: Saxton, Craig; Roda, Evan
Subject: FW: UI - Experimental Forest Claims
Attachments: All_Claims_IDAPA_38.pdf; All_Claims_Idaho_Argonaut_19340515.pdf; UIEF_main units_all claims_evidence.txt; All_Claims_1934_Idaho_Forester_Toward_A_University_Forest_on_Moscow_Mountain.pdf

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From: Travis L. Thompson <tthompson@martenlaw.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 5, 2023 9:14 AM
To: Rammell-O'Brien, Lacey <Lacey.Rammell-OBrien@idwr.idaho.gov>
Subject: UI - Experimental Forest Claims

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Lacey

Please see the attached information compiled by Robert Keefe at UI. Some file are large, I will send in multiple emails.

Thanks

Travis

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Priority date prior to 1973 maps based on 1972 aerial imagery is evident in the core, intended forestry research and teaching uses of the Experimental Forest as enacted by the federal legislature and President Roosevelt. Please see files with names that begin with 'All_Claims'. As stated in prior claims, the nature of a working Research and Teaching forest is such that use of water from all ponds is required regularly to support our core mission. The uses vary widely from year to year and depend on federal, state and industry funding for a diverse range of research. This research frequently involves watering of stock, irrigation of seedlings, simulation of artificial precipitation events, and extensive use of water resources during experimental wildland and prescribed fire treatments. All ponds on the UIEF being claimed were constructed specifically supposed the range of research currently conducted on the Experimental Forest. As of 2023, current pending sponsored research proposals that will take place primarily on the UIEF and require extensive water use total over \$100 million. As for the past 90 years, these are short-term uses ranging from 2-5 years, but the nature of funded research is that it would not be feasible to submit water rights claims individually for these projects. Permanent use of Experimental Forest lands and water are enabled under Idaho title 38 Chapter 7, which explicitly spelled out the duties of the Forest, Wildlife and Range Experiment Station in service to forest landowners and state agencies. IDAPA 38-704, 38-705, 38-706 and 38-707 are clear in the intended use of the Experimental Forest. Removing water rights from these lands after 90 years would remove our ability to serve our mission and duty to the state and its agencies, including IDWR.

TITLE 38
FORESTRY, FOREST PRODUCTS AND STUMPAGE DISTRICTS

CHAPTER 7
FOREST, WILDLIFE AND RANGE EXPERIMENT STATION

38-701. EXPERIMENT STATION CREATED. There hereby is created and established in the State University of Idaho, School of Forestry, an experiment station to be known as the Forest, Wildlife and Range Experiment Station of the state of Idaho.

[38-701, added 1939, ch. 259, sec. 1, p. 643.]

38-702. DIRECTOR -- CONTROL -- ASSISTANTS AND EMPLOYEES. The dean of the School of Forestry of the University of Idaho shall be the director of the forest, wildlife and range experiment station of the state of Idaho. The said experiment station shall be under the control of the state board of regents of the University of Idaho who shall have the power and whose duty it shall be to appoint or designate such assistants and employees as may be necessary, and to fix their compensation.

[38-702, added 1939, ch. 259, sec. 2, p. 643.]

38-703. DUTIES OF EXPERIMENT STATION. It shall be the duty of the forest, wildlife and range experiment station of the state of Idaho to institute and conduct investigations and research into the forestry, wildlife and range problems of the forest lands of the state; to conduct cooperative investigation and research with the board of land commissioners, the state fish and game commission, the Idaho department of agriculture, other schools and colleges of the University of Idaho, and with other departments and branches of the state government when mutually beneficial; with forest protective associations and with private individuals and agencies; with farm bureaus of the state and with the county agents; and to cooperate in investigation and research with the United States government and its branches, as a land grant institution, or otherwise, in accordance with their regulations.

[38-703, added 1939, ch. 259, sec. 3, p. 643; am. 1974, ch. 18, sec. 225, p. 364.]

38-704. FIELD EXPERIMENT SUBSTATIONS -- ACCEPTANCE OF LAND OR OTHER DONATIONS. The forest, wildlife and range experiment station of the state of Idaho is authorized to establish such field experiment substations as in the judgment of the state board of regents may be necessary. The state board of regents is hereby authorized to accept, for and in behalf of the state of Idaho, such gifts of land or other donations as may be made to the state for the purposes of sections 38-701--38-713.

[38-704, added 1939, ch. 259, sec. 4, p. 643.]

38-705. REPORTS TO STATE BOARD OF REGENTS. The state board of regents may require from said experiment station, such regular and special reports to be prepared and submitted as it deems necessary.

[38-705, added 1939, ch. 259, sec. 5, p. 643.]

38-706. FOREST AND TIMBER GROWING PROBLEMS -- INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH. Within the state of Idaho, the forest, wildlife and range experiment station is authorized to investigate and conduct research into the various problems incident to the production of timber either by natural or artificial means, its protection against fire, disease and insects, or any other influences tending to kill or destroy mature or immature forest trees, and the problems of management of forest or wild land to the end that the state and its citizens may derive the greatest benefits both economic and social that flow from such production, protection and management.

[38-706, added 1939, ch. 259, sec. 6, p. 643.]

38-707. TIMBER PRODUCTS -- MARKETING PROBLEMS -- INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH. Investigation of and research into the problems connected with the conversion of forests into marketable products and the utilization of wood material to the highest economic advantage together with the reduction of waste through research into new uses of such waste materials customarily resulting from the conversion and manufacture of timber products shall be within the province of the authority of the forest, wildlife and range experiment station.

[38-707, added 1939, ch. 259, sec. 7, p. 643.]

38-708. SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK FOR SPECIAL PLANTINGS -- INVESTIGATION AND EXPERIMENTATION. The forest, wildlife and range experiment station is authorized to investigate possibilities and experiment with seeds, nursery stock and otherwise, independently and through cooperation with the agricultural experiment station, the various county agents of the state of Idaho, the federal government by means of the Clarke-McNary Nursery, and with private land owners, in the experimental production of suitable planting stock with the specific purposes in mind of developing suitable tree species for farm wood production, for protection of farmstead buildings, and general windbreak and shelterbelt plantings, and for dry land plantings.

[38-708, added 1939, ch. 259, sec. 8, p. 643.]

38-709. GAME AND OTHER WILDLIFE -- INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH. It shall be within the purpose of the forest, wildlife and range experiment station to investigate and conduct research into the propagation, protection, taking and productive management of game, fish, fur animals, birds and other wildlife in harmony with other major economic uses of land within the state of Idaho to the end that sportsmen, hunters and the general public, each in their own sphere, may be able to enjoy the presence of and the pursuit of game, fish and wildlife.

[38-709, added 1939, ch. 259, sec. 9, p. 643.]

38-710. FORAGE AND RANGE RESOURCES UPON WILD AND FOREST LANDS -- INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH. For the direct purpose of aiding in the management and perpetuation of forage resources so that such resources shall be of the highest use to the state in its support of agriculture, including the livestock industry of the state, and the general public, in their utilization of

the forage resources found upon the wild and forest lands within the state of Idaho and without invading the fields of research and investigation designated as belonging to the work of the experiment station of the College of Agriculture of the University of Idaho, the forest, wildlife and range experiment station is authorized to conduct investigations and research into the production, protection, utilization and management for continuous use of all forage and range resources found thereon, and the direct and indirect effects of the use of these resources upon erosion and watershed protection.

[38-710, added 1939, ch. 259, sec. 10, p. 643.]

38-711. RECOMMENDATIONS TO ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES -- PUBLISHING OF INFORMATION. It shall be the duty of and within the purpose of the forest, wildlife and range experiment station to make recommendations based upon studies and determinations, to the appropriate administrative agencies, concerning the production, management and utilization of the various resources to which the information shall apply and from time to time to publish and to distribute such information as shall be of interest and value to the industries and activities affected.

[38-711, added 1939, ch. 259, sec. 11, p. 643.]

38-712. INFORMATION, CORRESPONDENCE AND DATA -- DUTY TO GUARD. It shall be the duty of all officers and employees of the forest, wildlife and range experiment station, appointed or assigned, to guard carefully all confidential information accumulated in the progress of their work and such information shall be subject to disclosure according to chapter 1, title 74, Idaho Code; and to consider as property of the forest, wildlife and range experiment station all correspondence, notes, illustrations and data of any kind accumulated by them in the execution of the work of the experiment station delegated to them.

[38-712, added 1939, ch. 259, sec. 12, p. 643; am. 1990, ch. 213, sec. 33, p. 508; am. 2015, ch. 141, sec. 81, p. 439.]

38-713. SEPARABILITY. If any provision of sections 38-701--38-713 or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of sections 38-701--38-713 are declared to be severable.

[38-713, added 1939, ch. 259, sec. 13, p. 643.]

38-714. CREATION OF FOREST POLICY ANALYSIS GROUP -- POWERS AND DUTIES. (1) There is hereby created within the Idaho forest, wildlife and range experiment station a "forest, range and wildlife policy analysis group." The forest, range and wildlife policy analysis group shall be under the control of the dean of the college of forestry, wildlife and range sciences of the university of Idaho and shall have the following powers and duties:

- (a) A program of continuing inquiry into such public policy issues as may be suggested by the advisory committee described in this act;
- (b) The ability to provide timely, scientific and objective data and analysis pertinent to such resource and land use questions which are

of general interest to the people of Idaho and which are suggested as worthy of the group's attention by the advisory committee described herein. Each report of the group shall include a range of actions which might be taken to resolve the issues addressed in the group's inquiries. In developing such alternatives, the director shall consult with a broad array of public agencies and other interests and shall show potential benefits and detrimental effects of each alternative, and;

(c) Analytical and informational services provided on a contractual basis to those public entities desiring such services in order to better reach more informed decisions regarding the wise use of Idaho's forest, range and wildlife resources, including fish, wildlife, timber, water, outdoor recreation, forage and aesthetic values. Such contractual services may not be offered at rates less than the college's actual costs for providing them and must adhere to the highest professional and scientific standards for objective, scientific research. The results of such contractual services provided by this group shall be considered to be public knowledge available to the citizens of Idaho.

(2) The dean of the college of forestry, wildlife and range sciences, in a manner consistent with existing practice for hiring and electing faculty members to the college and its departments, shall as soon as practicable subsequent to the passage of this act, name a director of the forest policy analysis group. The director and staff shall have academic training and managerial skills appropriate to the college and the position and shall be compensated at a rate commensurate with their abilities and experience. The director and staff shall enjoy all protections of academic freedom and tenure that are consistent with general policies and practices of the college. Individual projects and analyses will be conducted by the group's staff or members of the college's faculty, or by scientists from other educational institutions or research entities as appropriate.

(3) The dean of the college of forestry, wildlife and range sciences shall name a forest policy advisory committee representative of the entities, both public and private, which have demonstrated interest in the areas of inquiry and conclusions of the group. Members of this committee shall serve without pay and under such terms of service as may be prescribed by the dean. It shall be the responsibility of the committee to review various forest policy issues and suggest the priority, critical focus and appropriateness of these issues for consideration by the forest policy analysis group. The total size of this committee shall not exceed eleven (11) voting members. The dean shall also name a "technical advisory committee" consisting of faculty members and others with a demonstrated technical knowledge of issues or questions posed to the group to help provide guidance and expertise to each of the group's inquiries.

(4) It shall be the duty of and within the purposes of the forest, wildlife and range experiment station to establish a forest policy analysis series in which to publish all results and findings, whether tentative or conclusive, regarding any and all of the group's studies. Such publication shall be made freely, without prejudice and in a manner consistent with the highest professional, scientific, and ethical standards. In carrying out the provisions of this section, the director and staff of the forest policy analysis group shall seek the counsel and expertise and generally cooperate with other colleges within the state's university system, plus other public or private research efforts.

[38-714, added 1989, ch. 206, sec. 1, p. 506; am. 1994, ch. 194, sec. 1, p. 623.]

38-715. RANGELAND CENTER CREATED -- DIRECTOR -- DUTIES -- CONTROL BY STATE BOARD OF REGENTS -- POWERS AND DUTIES OF RANGELAND CENTER -- PARTNER ADVISORY COUNCIL. (1) There is hereby created and established in the university of Idaho, a rangeland center, for the purpose of creating a new model for interdisciplinary research, education and outreach to fulfill the university's land grant mission. The center shall be comprised of researchers and educators from the college of natural resources, the college of agricultural and life sciences, the university of Idaho cooperative extension and other colleges or units in the university of Idaho, and other research agencies, colleges and universities with expertise in, but not limited to, grazing, rangeland ecology, entomology, soil science, economics, rural sociology, fish and wildlife management, invasive plant management, forage production, animal science, restoration and the use of spatial technologies to understand rangelands.

(2) The fiscal and human resources of the rangeland center shall be under the management of a director who shall hold an academic appointment in a department within the university of Idaho, or joint appointment in departments.

(a) The director shall have the following duties:

- (i) To report to the deans of the college of natural resources and the college of agricultural and life sciences and the director of the university of Idaho cooperative extension on rangeland center activities and accomplishments annually and when otherwise requested;
- (ii) To work closely with the partner advisory council to identify and set priorities for the rangeland center;
- (iii) To seek opportunities, secure resources and promote the work of the rangeland center faculty and staff;
- (iv) To provide input for annual evaluation of faculty members who have a portion of their position description dedicated to the rangeland center;
- (v) To supervise staff assigned to the rangeland center; and
- (vi) To oversee budgets secured by and assigned to the rangeland center.

(b) The rangeland center shall be under the control of the state board of regents of the university of Idaho through the deans of the colleges of natural resources and agricultural and life sciences who shall have the power and whose duty it shall be to appoint or designate the director and such faculty and staff as may be necessary, and to fix their compensation.

(3) The rangeland center shall:

- (a) Empower researchers and educators at the university of Idaho who strive to create insight and foster understanding for the stewardship and management of rangelands;
- (b) Work in union with external partners to focus research, education and outreach to produce solutions that are responsive and relevant to contemporary rangeland issues;
- (c) Engage partners and stakeholders to jointly provide leadership for discovery of new knowledge and create science-based solutions for rangeland management;

(d) Provide objective and relevant rangeland information for individuals, organizations and communities;

(e) Offer learning opportunities for land stewardship;

(f) Establish a partner advisory council for the purpose of setting strategic goals for the rangeland center, assessing accomplishments relative to the strategic goals, conveying resources and opportunities to accomplish the work of the center and any further purposes as determined; and

(g) Encourage and facilitate applied research to address specific issues and management challenges that arise on Idaho's diverse rangelands.

(4) The partner advisory council shall consist of ten (10) to fifteen (15) members, with a variety of backgrounds, interests and expertise related to rangelands. The initial council shall be appointed by the director of the rangeland center. The council shall establish guidelines for decision making and shall appoint one (1) of its members as chairman who shall thereafter appoint additional members in consultation with the director, not to exceed fifteen (15) members. The council shall meet at a minimum annually and shall conduct annual and five (5) year reviews of the rangeland center and its performance based on strategic goals as established by the council. Such reviews shall be made available to the deans of the college of natural resources and the college of agricultural and life sciences, the director of the university of Idaho cooperative extension, rangeland center faculty members, advisory council members, and their respective stakeholders and constituents.

[38-715, added 2012, ch. 144, sec. 1, p. 379.]

38-716. RANGELAND CENTER ACT. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Rangeland Center Act."

[38-716, added 2012, ch. 144, sec. 2, p. 380.]

The Idaho Argonaut



MOSCOW, IDAHO, TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1934

Number 64

Will Speak Here



MARSHALL N. DANA, associate editor of the Portland, "Journal" has been selected to speak at Idaho's commencement day exercises on June 11.

PHOMORE FROLIC
FEATURE MIRTH

Congress Grants Timberlands To The U. of I.

President Signs Bill Increasing the Idaho School of Forestry's Demonstration Laboratory to 63,655 Acres

INTERFRATERNITY COUNCIL CHANGES NEW DATE CARDS

Unofficial Word Causes Group to Provide for Fraternity House Guests

SANGER IS PRESIDENT

Uncertainty Shrouds Actions in Drastic Last Minute Revision of Rules

Acting on unofficial word from the Bursar's office that the university would be unable to take care of all incoming freshmen men next fall, the interfraternity council voted to go back to the old method of having fraternity house guests. Cards, with this new change, will be out Thursday.

MUSICIANS PLAY FOR LAST TIME

Eleven Graduating Pep Band Members Make Last Appearance at Kiwanis Banquet

Eleven members of the Idaho Pep band played for the last time last night at an anniversary banquet of the Kiwanis club held at the Elks temple. Accompanied by their wives, representatives of Kiwanis clubs throughout the entire Inland Empire were present at the dinner.

During the banquet, music was furnished by the regular Pep band orchestra which was featured in this year's Pep Band show. Several numbers were presented by the violin trio composed of Bill Ames, Dick Edwards, and Wendell Olsen. The novel rhythm band which is made up of Charles McConnell, trumpet, Orrin Tracy, guitar, and Bill Ames, bass viol also played in conclusion the entire band played a group of college songs.

A large gap will be left in the clarinet section by the graduation of Glen Exum, Bud Fraley, Don Wolfe, and Wendell Olsen. The following other band members also made their last formal appearance last night: Richard Stanton and Sam Stone, trombones; John Cus-

VIOLIN TRIO GOES OVER BIG ON KHQ PEARCE PROGRAM

Ames, Olsen, and Edwards May Join Pearce's Gang

AL GREATLY PLEASED

Final Judgment of Audition will be Given Within Next Three Weeks

For the second time in the history of the organization, Al Pearce and his gang included some outside talent in their program Thursday afternoon. The violin trio composed of Bill Ames, Wendell Olsen, and Dick Edwards were the featured guest artists on the program, which was broadcast from Spokane through KHQ and the National Broadcasting company.

This appearance was in the nature of an audition for Ames and his trio, the idea being that Al Pearce is looking for new talent. Al Pearce and his gang give one of the most popular programs broadcast in the western part of

SENIORS NOTICE

Senior announcements will be on sale for the next three days in the lower hall of the Administration building. A few extra were ordered, so graduates desiring more than were reserved for them must come early.

Chairman announcement committee, Russ Garst.

DEAN MESSENGER

SPEAKS TO CLUB

Discusses Spirit of Fellow-

When President Roosevelt signed and affixed the official seal of the United States to H. R. 7425 it constituted a fitting and welcome silver anniversary present to the University of Idaho's School of Forestry. To those who follow congressional legislation, H. R. 7425 may be just one of the mass of bills passed by every session of congress but to friends of the Idaho forestry school it is one of the most important pieces of legislation ever coming from that body. This bill constitutes the first and most important step in the creation of 63,655 acre university experimental and demonstration forest in the

President Neale yesterday received from Congress a bill which President Roosevelt signed the bill paving the way for the 63,655-acre university forest. Marvin H. McIntyre, secretary to President Roosevelt, secured the pen for Congress man White. "The University will

the men in question and provide for the final plan. Let the managing editor of The Argonaut be chosen by a special nominating board consisting of two representatives of the Executive board, the editor and managing editor of the Argonaut, three or four staff members, a journalism professor, a representative from the publicity department, the graduate manager, and a faculty representative at large. The membership of this board could, of course, be modified.

In choosing men for the business staff position, a similar board could function. The business managers and circulation managers could be present to present the qualifications of their men. Couldn't a board composed of those persons more ably, fairly, and justly choose the men who will become your editors and business managers than you, when you must admit you know nothing of their qualifications, but vote for a man only because you are told to do so?

Blue Key and the Point System

Beginning on April 17 at the University of Southern California, campus sentiment there was aroused over the alleged unfairness of the selection of men for membership in Blue Key, national upperclassmen's service honorary. It seems that men were nominated from the floor for membership with little regard for service to the school that they might have performed. The election system used was for all the members to write down the names of the men whom he wished to see join and the highest 25 or 30 were elected.

Thirty-two men were voted into the U. S. C. chapter in this manner. Of this staggering number, one had no activities whatsoever, 11 were athletes, 13 boasted membership in a social fraternity as their only activity, and only six were active in non-athletic, extra-curricular activities.

Last fall the Idaho chapter of Blue Key initiated a point system for determining eligibility for election to membership in the organization. Under this system every activity which an Idaho man may take part in is valued and listed. When a man is brought up for membership at the fall or spring pledging times he must measure up to a specific standard before his name is even placed before the chapter for balloting. The chapter finds the plan a most satisfactory one.

Members of the faculty and student body officers at the California school took a hand in the matter finally and the group was suspended temporarily pending a "house cleaning." Negotiations are now under way to bring the chapter back into the good graces of the campus. Information coming from California indicates that a point system similar to that used here will be inaugurated.

When the point system was started by the Idaho chapter here this year the fact was given a great deal of publicity by the national organization among its various chapters and the officers of the local chapter were commended on their move. Blue Key is organized and chartered for the purpose of serving the campus upon which the chapter is located. When the group becomes such an organization in name only it cannot justify its existence and should be junked.

Editorially The Daily Trojan pointed out that there was a definite need there for an upperclassmen's service group just as there is at Idaho or any other school. It urged that drastic steps be taken to save the honorary before it was too late.

FORESTRY SCHOOL

(Continued from page one)

nish reliable data for the solution of the various problems met with in perpetuating timber production. The first step in that direction was the renting of a section of land on Moscow mountain for use by the forestry school. In 1930 arrangements were completed with the U. S. Forest service for the use of about 5,000 acres in the St. Joe National forest. This tract,

approximately 45 miles from Moscow, provided good facilities for summer field work but the distance was too great for use by students during the university year. In 1932 Dean Miller's zeal was greatly inspired when the Forest Development company of Lewiston gave the school 3,645 acres on Moscow mountain. This gift is within the boundary of the greater university forest now in the process of development. At the March 1934 meeting the board of regents author-

quize title to the remainder of 63,655 acres through exchange. The bill provides that lands in private ownership in the area may be exchanged for an equal value of national forest or timber land elsewhere in the state. After all of the land in the proposed forest has been acquired by the federal government and set up as a national

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drum; the United States. Their program is given every afternoon from 2 until 3 o'clock through facilities of the National Broadcasting company. Just recently they have added the eastern hook-up of the company and their program is now given through 40 radio stations in this country.

Have Stage Show
Besides reaching their audience through the radio, they give a stage show in the theaters of the large cities on the west coast. The entertainers are on a tour of the United States and have just completed a week at the Fox theatre in Spokane.

Mr. Pierce expressed himself as being greatly pleased with the trio's performance, and stated that if he could possibly see his way clear to give them a job with the gang he would do it. The rest of the entertainers were also enthusiastic over the music, and stated that they had never heard a violin trio play together so well.

The final judgment of the audition will be given within the next three weeks and the job may be permanent.

FAMOUS TEACHERS WILL COME HERE

Summer Session Features Procurement of Six Education and Music Heads

Outstanding features of the 1934 summer session at the University of Idaho, June 12 to July 20, have been announced by Dean J. F. Messenger, director. Supplemental phases of the session include a county superintendents' short course, June 18 to 29, and a high school music camp, June 18 to July 6.

Six nationally-known leaders in education and public school music come to the university this year to augment the resident faculty. They are Harold Bachman, Chicago band and orchestra leader; Howard Goding, New England conservatory of music; Helen Gumlick, supervisor, Denver city schools; Dean J. W. Harris, College of the Pacific; Dr. T. C. Holy, Ohio State university; and President George Selks of the Teachers' college at St. Cloud, Minn.

Treat Educational Problems

The summer school will continue its policy of meeting the educational needs of Idaho teachers, Dean Messenger indicates. Current educational problems, particularly those facing the rural schools, will feature the county superintendents' short course. Dr. Selke will be the visiting lecturer in this course. Superintendent Condie will handle the work dealing with Idaho problems. Thirty-five of the 44 county superintendents in Idaho attended last year.

Something new in music is offered this year. Harold Bachman will conduct a three weeks' course in high school band and orchestra. Outstanding musicians from all Idaho high schools are coming to this camp. A new course in journalism, dealing with practical problems in high school publications, also has been added to the program.

A feature of particular interest to elementary teachers and superintendents will be the work of Mrs. Gumlick, who is a nationally recognized authority in the field of elementary supervision.

Four concert musicians will come to the campus during the session: Lucinde Munroe, soprano with the Chicago Grand Opera company; Waldemar Galtich, violinist; How-

ship in Talk to Cosmo- politan Group

"A mosaic pattern" was the way Dean J. F. Messenger expressed the spirit of cosmopolitanism that should be fostered among the colors and breeds that go to make up the great human race as he talked at the Cosmopolitan club banquet given at the Hotel Moscow Friday evening.

press the keynote of the entire banquet, the eleventh annual of the organization which has for many years promoted social relations, study, and discussion both among the foreign students themselves and in relation to American students. Karl Hobson, president of the International Relations club, told of the work of this organization on the campus. Dialect songs, speeches, and poems by foreign students, and special music made up the remainder of the program, which ended with the "Alma Mater" song.

No Race Superior

Dean Messenger stressed his belief that one race need not feel superior or inferior to another, for they have all descended from one race originally and are after all only a part of the great uniform race of human beings. He emphasized also the satisfaction, and power gained from a knowledge or ability to speak more than one language in mingling with people of different countries.

A talk on "Persia's Contribution to Literature" by Hodgi Afshar, was followed by German folksongs sung by Dr. J. G. Eldridge and Herbert Steiniger. The Philippine program which followed consisted of instrumental music by Andres Bigornia and J. Romero, a speech in dialect by A. Oreiro and interpreted by Bigornia, a poem given in the Tagalog dialect by F. T. Magana and interpreted by S. Magarang, and a song given in the Visayan dialect by Romero. Arnold Westerlund played a violin solo, accompanied by Marybelle Fulton.

The programs designed originally by Herbert Steiniger and photographed, symbolized many countries blended into a whole, and the menu printed on each is written in six different languages.

STORAGE SPACE ADDED TO HALL

Lindley Hall Will Have New Electrically Refrigerated General Store Room

Lindley hall will soon be provided with a new electrically refrigerated general store room, large enough to hold provisions to supply the hall from one season to another. There will be a specially refrigerated portion of the room for meat, another section for apples and potatoes, and specially arranged shelves for canned goods and groceries.

"By providing for more storage space it will be possible to buy in larger quantities and therefore save a great deal on meat, fresh vegetables and butter," said Bob Greene, director of Lindley hall.

In collaboration with the store room project, work has been started on beautifying the court in back of the hall. Vines and flowers are to be planted and a walk, four feet wide and extending from the rear of the hall past the agriculture building out to the street is under construction.

Much of the construction work is being done by students.

treasure this pen very highly," said Dr. Neale. "The writing which President Roosevelt did with it means very much to us."

Moscow mountain area.

The bill passed the house on April 5 and the senate on April 25. Not a vote was registered against it in either branch of congress. Five days after it passed the senate, President Roosevelt signed it. In January, 1933, Burton L. French introduced a bill to enable the state to acquire this forest area for the university. Because of the confusion in that session of congress it was not passed, although Mr. French worked diligently. When Compton I. White became congressman from the first Idaho district, he prepared another bill with the same objective and pushed it through congress with enthusiastic energy. The good news of the bill's passing came when the school was observing its twenty-fifth anniversary.

Will Have Ideal Forest

When the provisions of this bill are carried out the University of Idaho will have what forestry leaders consider an "ideal demonstration forest." Experiments and demonstrations in proper forestry practices conducted in this 100-square-mile forest will have wide application throughout the vast commercial and recreational timber lands of Idaho. Passage of the bill also virtually means that within a few years forestry students at Idaho will have within six miles of the campus one of the largest outdoor laboratories available to forestry students anywhere in the world.

During the 25 years since a forestry department was established at the university many people have suggested setting aside part of the timberland on Moscow mountain as a perpetual forest for the use of the School of Forestry. Such suggestions have had several objectives: (1) to provide an experimental and demonstration forest in which forestry problems of the state might be studied on a wide scale under practical conditions and in which forestry students might receive valuable field instruction; (2) to develop and preserve the recreational features for the benefit of residents of surrounding country and the university student body; (3) to preserve the wild life resources of the area as an example for the remainder of the state; and (4) to protect the timber and demonstrate the value of sustained yield forestry.

Accessible to Students

The area involved is a strip 23 miles long and 7 miles across at the widest place. The western boundary is only about six miles from the university campus, making it readily accessible to students in forestry. All parts of the area are accessible to automobiles. The area is ideal for experimental and demonstration purposes. It contains in abundance all of the principal commercial types of timber found in the important lumbering regions of the state. It contains virgin timber, cut-over land in which natural reforestation is taking place, burned-over land, and other types of land typical to the forested areas of Idaho. Approximately 15,000 acres of the area bears timber of commercial value.

Soon after the late Dean Francis G. Miller became head of the forestry school in 1917 he started to work toward an adequate university forest. In his first formal report as dean he urged establishment of such a forest, saying that in time such an area "would fur-

(Continued on page two)

ho Argonaut

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Hawk-Eye On Duty

Blinked the glimmers and saw:—
JIMMIE KALBUS displaying his black eye to Spokane public—**BILL AMES** telling the Kiwanians about his Pullman girl...**HILL** and **HALL** not having any fun...**"STICKS"** **DENTON** learning to walk on one leg...**GOLF PENCE**, picking herself up off the Ad building steps...**PAUL KERR** dancing like Mickey Mouse...newlyweds looking very, very, happy...**WURSTER** thinking that the winner of the Kentucky Derby was a "they"...**KAIL** and **KEEL** showing the home town girls a big time...**"SPEED"** **GRAY** displaying his brawn thru a shredded shirt...**CORDON** and **KLOSSNER** on their way to Pullman...**SIGMA NU'S** pet coyote appearing unhealthy...**BLONDY JOHNSON** brightening the campus again...**GOSS** showing off his collection of Gamma Phi darts...**RONALD MARTIN** having a big time at the Junior Prom in St. Maries...**BETTY BOOTH** at home all alone Saturday nite...**NORM IVERSON** visiting Pullman friends Saturday nite...**HIRAM RODELL** wearing one of the season's prize sweaters...**WOLFE** losing a beer-drinking contest Saturday.

forest the next step will be an exchange with the state of Idaho. The government will make a deal with the state by which the land in the proposed university forest will be exchanged for timber lands of equal value elsewhere in the state. When the lands have been acquired by the state then all that remains will be for the state legislature to allocate them to the School of Forestry as an experimental and demonstration forest. Boundary lines of the proposed university forest have been so established as to exclude major farm areas and settlements and all land having substantial agricultural potentialities.

Considerable improvement work is being done in the area by CCC workers. This improvement includes the construction of roads and trails, telephone lines, and a modern lookout tower, all of which will assist substantially in the protection of the area from fire. Some of this improvement has been done on the 3,646 acres given the forestry school by the Clearwater Development company. CCC activity not only is of value in fire protection but the road work is opening hitherto inaccessible portions to recreationists and forestry students.

at the cinema - - -

at the Kenworthy Forging still another link in her chain of outstanding successes, Katherine Hepburn is now being seen at the Kenworthy in "Spitfire." In this she appears as Trigger Hicks, an elemental girl of the Carolina mountains. It is a character of the most vivid contrasts, and therefore offers a splendid opportunity

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ized the purchase of 160 acres of land in the same area which has been the site of a government CCC camp.

Laboratory to be Immense

Even before the passage of H. R. 7425 forestry students at the University of Idaho had the benefit of a field laboratory of approximately 9,466 acres, which includes the 5,000 acres of national forest land available under special use permit. This area is perhaps larger than that available in most forestry schools. When the goal of Congressman White's measure is realized forestry students at Idaho will have a laboratory more than seven times this large and the entire area will be easily accessible to the campus. The instructional value will be enhanced by the fact that the western entrance is only about six miles from the campus. Officials in the School of Forestry believe the area constitutes an ideal set-up for a university forest.

Passage of H. R. 7425 does not mean the immediate establishment of this university forest. Several years may be required to carry out the various phases of the project. The first effect of this bill is to establish as national forest land the government holdings in the area involved and to set in motion the machinery by which the government may acquire the land now held by the state and by private owners. The state and federal government already own a considerable area of land within the proposed reserve. The government immediately will proceed to acquire title to the remainder of the 63,655 acres through exchange. The bill provides that lands in private ownership in the area may be exchanged for an equal value of national forest or timber land elsewhere in the state. After all of the land in the proposed forest has been acquired by the federal government and set up as a national

SERVICE

ink This Over

e managing editor of The Argonaut be chosen the circulation manager of The Argonaut and nager of the Gem of the Mountains, be chosen

it in our minds for a long time, have become g due to the controversy over the managing olitical whirl and after considering the method nness manager offices were filled last week.

lutely constitutional. We are questioning the is. According to the present method of choosie Argonaut editorial board nominates all the position who have done outstanding work on are presented to the board and it either ap on the electoral ballot or disapproves them. he men whose names are presented to it, and ntly placed on the ballot for the students to and just way of choosing a man who will

Even if the voting students knew the qualifi- rates would be for the man representing their that direction because their house politicians

od in which the circulation manager of The siness manager of the Gem are chosen. The those publications recommended to the board. ig the most outstanding work in those divisions f the men to hold these positions is then left members of the Ex-board. All they have to ions of the managers. The board has no way of the jobs. It knows nothing of the type of ing. Yet, the final decision, which is essential in their hands.

present constitutional provisions regarding the or those offices without offering a better plan. a method which will weigh the qualities of all ovide for the final placing of the best qualified aging editor of The Argonaut be chosen by a nsisting of two representatives of the Execu- naging editor of the Argonaut, three or four professor, a representative from the publicity nanager, and a faculty representative at large, and could, of course, be modified.

business staff position, a similar board could nagers and circulation managers could be fications of their men. Couldn't a board come eably, fairly, and justly choose the men who and business managers than you, when you ing of their qualifications, but vote for a man o do so?



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TOWARD A UNIVERSITY FOREST ON MOSCOW MOUNTAIN

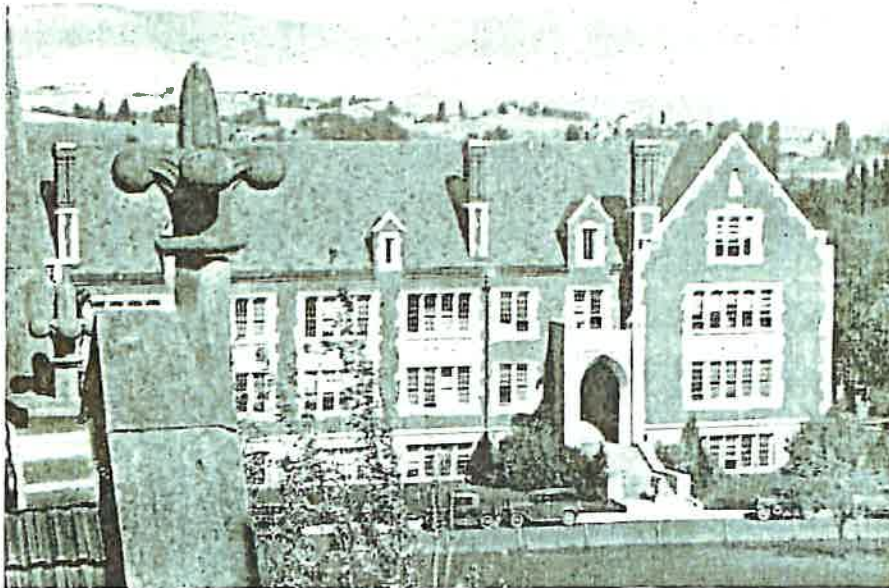
DR. M. G. NEALE, President
University of Idaho

WITH the approval of the United States Senate, House Bill No. 7425 goes to the President for his signature. When the bill is signed by the President,* the first step toward the establishment of a permanent and adequate experimental forest for the School of Forestry of the University of Idaho will be completed. This bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by the Honorable Compton I. White, congressman from the First District of Idaho, and was pushed by him with unusual zeal and energy.

The State of Idaho have talked of the possibilities of making the Moscow Mountain area into a national forest. These people have thought of the recreational possibilities of this region, of its value as a refuge for wild life, and of the purposes it would serve if properly maintained as a source of timber supply for this section of the State.

DEAN MILLER HOPED FOR FOREST LANDS

The late Dean Miller had in mind from the



*Science Hall, University of Idaho Campus, with the
Future University Forest in the background*

The first effect of this bill is to establish a national forest in the Moscow Mountain area, running from a point approximately six miles due north of the eastern boundary of the town of Moscow to within four miles of Bovill. The reserve is approximately 24 miles in length and more than seven miles in width in its widest place. It includes approximately 63,600 acres of land. The accompanying photograph shows a view of the western end of this reserve from the Administration Building.

Several people formerly connected with the University and many citizens of this section of

very beginning of his period of service as dean of the School of Forestry the use of a large tract of land for instructional and experimental purposes. In his first formal report covering the biennium 1917-1918, he made the following recommendation:

"As soon as it can be brought about, a portion of the University timber lands should be set aside for the use of the School as a demonstration forest, where experiments in the treatment and care of forest lands could be conducted. Such a forest would stand in the same relation to forestry that the agricultural experiment station stands to agriculture, and in time would furnish reliable data

*The President signed the bill on April 30, 1934.

for the solution of the various problems met with in perpetuating timber production."

It was six years, however, before the first step was taken in the direction of securing this land. This step came through the renting of a section which had been granted to the University by the Federal Government. Progress with this tract of land was, however, very slow and in 1926 Dean Miller said in his report: "No funds have yet been available for the improvement of the demonstration forest and work to this end should be started as soon as possible."

By 1929 he felt that the rented section of University land on Moscow Mountain could not be adequate for the needs of the rapidly growing School of Forestry and for the wider scope of work on behalf of forestry which he felt needed to be undertaken. In his report for 1928 he said "More experimental forest areas are essential."

POTLATCH FORESTS GRANT LANDS

In the year 1930 arrangements were completed with the U. S. Forest Service for the use of a tract containing about 5,000 acres in the Palouse Division of the St. Joe National Forest. This tract provided good facilities for field laboratory and outdoor research in forestry. It is approximately 42 miles from the University. Although granted an official permit to use this forest for experimental purposes, Dean Miller felt that it could not serve the purposes which could be served by a tract of land owned by the University. It was ideal for the study of certain field problems, but the distance from the University made it impossible to make full use of the land for instructional purposes.

A further step in the direction of the type of demonstration and experimental forest which he had in mind was made possible by the grant to the University in 1932 of 3,646 acres of land by the Potlatch Forests, Incorporated. The location of this land is shown on the accompanying map. The acquisition of this land stimulated Dean Miller to greater interest than he had ever had before in the ultimate allotment of all the forest land in the Moscow Mountain Area to serve as a laboratory for the School of Forestry. The U. S. Forest Service gave him most excellent cooperation in the development of plans for such a forest and as he worked on the plans, he came to have a larger conception than he had ever had before of what such a tract of land would do for the University and the State.*

He saw it as a place where people of the State might see the advantages of a definite policy of sustained yield. In recent years he saw all the more clearly how the State might gain from a demonstration of the advantages that would come from a consolidation of all the forest properties in the State into units suitable for a scientific and business-like type of forest administration.

ENTIRE STATE TO BENEFIT

When he talked of the advantages that could come to the people of the State through a solution of the forestry problems which might be

worked out in this area, he showed a type of enthusiasm that amounted almost to excitement. He could see in his mind how the establishment of a University forest would help the School of Forestry of the University of Idaho to grow into one of the most effective institutions for the study of forestry in the United States; and believing as he did in the contribution which the forests of Idaho might make to the economic welfare of the State, he looked on the establishment of this forest as a matter of supreme importance.

The bill which has just become a law does not immediately establish a University forest. There will be a period of years during which the U. S. Forest Service will try to acquire the land now owned by private parties. After this land is acquired, it will be necessary for the Idaho legislature to enact the legislation to make the area into a University forest. The following summary shows the whole procedure:

First: Authorization from Congress to give any lands now owned by the federal government within the area a national forest status. Now accomplished.

Second: The extension of the forest exchange act on March 20, 1922 to lands within the area other than those now owned by the federal government, which would mean that those in private ownership may be exchanged for an equal value of national forest land or timber in the State of Idaho. The bill just passed provides for this exchange.

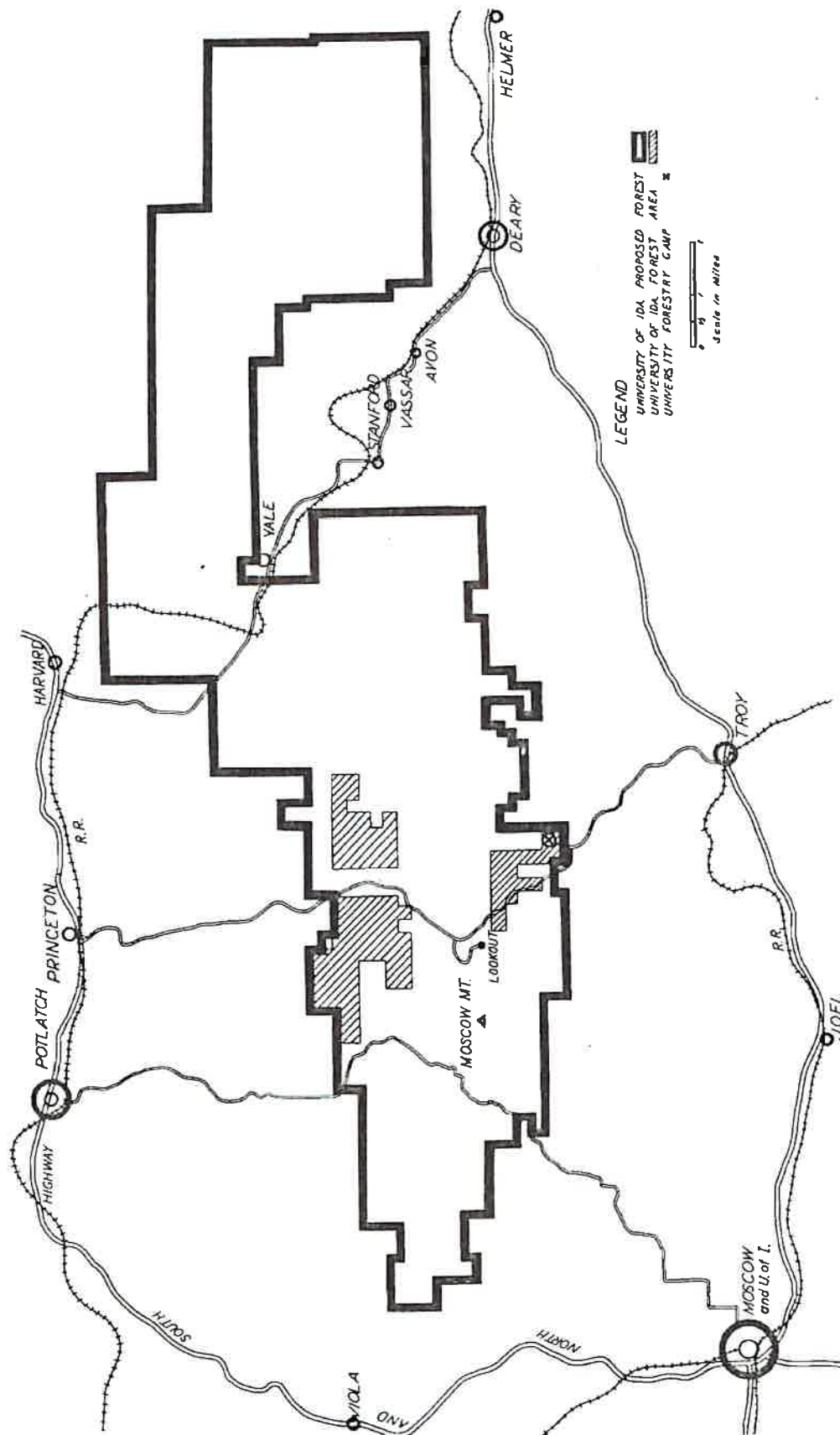
Third: Section 2 of the bill enables the State of Idaho, under appropriate legislation, to exchange timber lands now held by the State for any of the lands described in Section One after the lands have been acquired by the federal government. When once these lands have been acquired by the State of Idaho they may be allocated to the School of Forestry of the University by legislative enactment.

Just a few days before Dean Miller's death, a telegram arrived from Washington indicating that the bill which would provide for the establishment of the demonstration and experimental forest of which he had dreamed had been put into satisfactory form and would pass the Public Lands Committee unanimously. He had been anxiously awaiting this news during the early part of his illness. Unfortunately he never regained consciousness after the telegram came so that he could be told that the federal legislation he desired was practically assured.

FOREST A MILLER MEMORIAL

The passage of this legislation marks the practical fulfillment of a dream which Dean Miller had kept in mind for 17 years. He lived long enough to do all that was necessary to make his dream a reality. Because of his interest in this forest area and the uses to which it might be put, it has been suggested by the alumni and the student body of the School of Forestry that when this area is definitely established as a demonstration and experimental tract for the School of Forestry, it be given the name "Francis Garner Miller Forest." Those who knew him best would say that he would have preferred this monument above all others.

*A bill for the establishment of this forest was introduced in Congress by the Hon. Burton L. French on Jan. 13, 1933. This bill was favorably reported by the committee but in the confusion of that session of Congress it did not come to a vote.



THE FUTURE UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO FOREST

When all the action contemplated by House Bill 7425 is taken, the University of Idaho School of Forestry will have an ideal experimental, demonstrational, and instructional tract containing almost 100 square miles. In the area are found all of the timber species of commercial importance to Idaho's east forest industry. It is probable that no other forestry school in the world will have within such a short distance of its campus such an ideal laboratory forest.

The following description of the area was furnished by Dean Miller a short time before his death:

The specific lands of this forest comprising 63,655 acres are listed in the proposed bill, a copy of which is attached.

The Palouse River, of whose drainage about one-seventh is in this area, furnishes water for several irrigation projects in Franklin and Whitman counties, Washington, the acreage of which is not available. Lying at the headwaters of the Columbia, this area exerts proportionate effect on stabilization of stream flow.

LAND CLASSIFICATION

<i>Class of Land</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Timber land bearing commercial stands	15,256
Timber land, cutover, with young growth	39,017
Timber land, cutover, with poor or no growth	2,362
Burned areas	6,821
Grassland	120
Cultivated lands	79
Total	63,655

APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION OF AREA BY TYPES

<i>Type</i>	<i>Acres</i>
White pine	14,420
Ponderosa pine	18,770
Larch-fir	28,246
Douglas-fir	1,390
Cedar-white fir	630
Grass and cultivated lands	199
Total	63,655

DISTRIBUTION OF OWNERSHIP*

<i>Owner</i>	<i>Acres</i>
State of Idaho	8,025
University of Idaho	3,646
United States	1,949
Forest Development Co.	5,431
Potlatch Lumber Co.	80
Potlatch Lumber Co. (Reforest)	7,514
Potlatch Forests, Inc.	11,369
Milwaukee Land Co.	2,733
Inland Forests Products Co.	1,240
Northern Pacific R. R. Co.	640
Latah County	360
Small Owners	20,668
Total	63,655

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Elevations of the land run from 2,600 to 5,000 feet above sea level. Slopes 10 to 70%, mostly less than 40%. The soil is fresh clay loam of moderate depth with clay sub-soil. The annual precipitation is 34 inches. Temperatures range from -20° to 90° F. The average frost-free period is from June 20 to September 10.

THE FOREST

Physically, the area is very favorable for

tree growth. Ponderosa pine at the lower limits of forest soils gives place to white pine and cedar along creeks on north and east aspects, and elsewhere, mainly Douglas fir and larch. The entire area is commercially accessible and much of it is already logged over. The local utilization of wood products for fuel and farm needs is feasible and the source is of local importance. The forest growth is of importance also for conserving water and fixing the soil. Reproduction and second growth are well distributed over the whole area, coming in well even on several large burns resulting from careless slash disposal following logging.

OTHER USES

Probably not more than a few hundred acres in the whole area would be feasible of cultivation. These tillable areas are generally in small patches and would not need irrigation. There are no irrigation projects within the area.

There is very little of permanent grazing value. A few head of stock drift in from near-by ranches and 2,000 head of sheep graze part season, but reproduction is steadily crowding out the forage for stock. There are no known mineral values present. Practically the only subordinate use is for recreation and hunting.

NEAR-BY HAMLETS

There are six small hamlets, with an aggregate population of less than 1,500 people in proximity of the area, all largely dependent on the area for conveniently obtaining fuel and other wood products.

ACCESSIBILITY

The area is very accessible. The Washington, Idaho and Montana Railway runs very near or through it. There are numerous old logging roads and old railroad logging grades. Trails are found in all principal drainages.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT

Public sentiment is strong for some kind of stable control for the area, and is favorable either to making it a University Forest for the use of its School of Forestry, or to its inclusion within the national forest system. If added to the national forest system the area would be organized along with the near-by St. Joe National Forest land and protective improvements brought to standard. If made into a University Forest, it could be advantageously administered by the School of Forestry.

Revenue possibilities of any material degree lie mainly in the coming timber crop, but current possibilities exist for cordwood, fence material, and similar products, a small amount of grazing temporarily, and occupancy permits incidental to recreation.

Special consideration is at this time being given to bringing under some stable forestry administration this part of the forest lands in northern Idaho because the School of Forestry at the University desires near-by a suitable area for its use for experimental, train-

(Continued on page 46)

*Since the foregoing report was made the University of Idaho lands have increased by 160 acres and lands credited to the United States have increased materially, due to reductions in other totals.

assumed names; identifying the dead men and finding out the names and location of their relatives and dependents who were scattered all over the U. S. and even in foreign countries; culling out the false representations; and answering letters of inquiry from thousands of persons who had at some time lost track of an acquaintance or relative, produced a volume of work which took several years to clean up.

The Great Fire of 1910 made forest fire history in Idaho.

Author's Note:—The three railroads, Northern Pacific, O. W. R. & N. and Milwaukee extending through the Coeur d'Alene National Forest were most generous and accommodating during this terrible fire. On account of the absence of telephone lines and trails, runners had to be used to provide headquarters with information. The trains would carry these runners and stop to let them off or pick them up at any point desired. The railroads carried the crews from place to place without charge and ran special trains to bring the dead and injured. Each of these roads deserves great praise for the splendid service that it rendered.

Editor's Note:—An account of this fire appeared in the 4-L Lumber News several years ago.

Xi Sigma Pi

(Continued from page 31)

Forester; and A. W. Middleton, Idaho State Forester.

New members initiated this year include John W. Parker, Henry Ziminski, Charles Carlson, Lloyd O. Tumelson, Stewart Brown, and Paul L. Anderson.

The third annual dance was held March 31 at the Sigma Alpha Epsilon house. Members of the senior class in forestry were guests of the chapter. Everyone enjoyed himself thoroughly and recommended that the same policy be followed in subsequent years. Patrons and patronesses were: Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Gail, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Janssen, and Mr. Otto Turinsky, Jr.

The officers for this season are: Forester, G. Lloyd Hayes; Associate Forester, Henry Ziminski; Secretary and Fiscal Agent, William S. Gaffney; and Ranger, John J. McNair.

At a initiation and business meeting held Wednesday evening, May 16, the following officers were elected for the coming school year 1934-35:

Forester	Henry Ziminski
Associate Forester	Paul Anderson
Secretary-Fiscal Agent	Stewart Brown
Ranger	Charles Carlson

Junior Field Trip

(Continued from page 35)

McCall. We should have taken them out of camp with us for what they did to our bunk house beggars description. What a mess! What a mess! There ain't no Santa Claus.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8

Rain again and how? Being our last day for the trip, the Juniors started to go to the seed extraction plant on the west fork of Priest River. The old truck decided to make a final thrust at the unsuspecting foresters and left the road. Everyone got plenty of humps but no one bruised badly. All aboard for the University and then summer work.

The Eighteenth Annual Banquet

(Continued from page 33)

closed with the assurance that he and his associates would sanction naming the University forest as a memorial to Dean Miller.

Dr. E. C. Jahn, of the Idaho School of Forestry faculty, in response to a call for announcements from the chair, came forward to present G. Lloyd Hayes with the Xi Sigma Pi Senior award for this year. Mr. Hayes then in turn announced the pledging to Xi Sigma Pi of Paul L. Anderson.

As an inspirational issue, Mr. French suggested the erection of a fitting marker within the school forest, bearing an inscription honoring Francis Garner Miller. The suggestion received full support, and the execution of the idea was placed under the responsibility of the Associated Foresters.

Guests at the banquet included a large number of alumni and former students, many of whom travelled great distances to be present. During the afternoon the Northern Rocky Mountain Section of the Society of American Foresters held its annual meeting in the School of Forestry, and the members were guests of the foresters at their annual banquet. Also, a number of officials from the Office of Blister Rust Control were in attendance, to join the foresters at the banquet table.

It was the best attended banquet the Associated Foresters ever held, and the choice of speakers was excellent. One of Dean Miller's last acts was to arrange for this banquet in detail, even to the setting of the date. The speakers were those selected by Dean Miller. After his untimely death, the Associated Foresters arranged to change the banquet into a Memorial for Dean Miller.

Toward a University Forest on Moscow Mountain

(Continued from page 15)

ing, and demonstration purposes. Within the Moscow Mountain portion the University of Idaho owns some 3,646 acres as a nucleus of a forest for its School of Forestry.

The situation offers a very fine opportunity to meet the needs of the School of Forestry and at the same time provide a stable policy for a block of forest land of local importance for supplying wood products, for water shed protection, for recreation, and it may be added, as a reservation for wild life.

Without control by some public agency such stable policy is doubtful. Continued ownership as at present is uneconomical. Without some such public ownership as is here contemplated the only probable ultimate end for most of this land not already in some public ownership is tax delinquency.

With adequate machinery set up by appropriate legislation and administrative regulation and policy, it is expected that the Idaho School of Forestry will be able to block up a suitable well-balanced School Forest with

logical administrative boundaries through donations from some private owners, exchanges with others, exchanges with the United States, assignments or transfers of land already state owned. The proposed congressional legislation outlined in the bill which is attached will bring the federal government into line on such an arrangement. Additional state authority will thereafter still be necessary.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK CAMP

Camp S-260 of the Civilian Conservation Corps is now located on this proposed Forest working on an extensive program which includes the construction of roads and trails, telephone lines and a modern lookout tower, all of which will assist substantially in the protection of the area from fire. In addition much silvicultural improvement work is underway on the 3,646 acres now owned by the University.

Acknowledgement is made to Paul A. Wohlen of the Forest Service for the basic data used in this report.

F. G. MILLER, Dean
School of Forestry
University of Idaho.

The bill as passed by the Congress of the United States is as follows:

AN ACT

For the inclusion of certain lands in the national forests in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to consolidate national forest lands," approved March 20, 1922 (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 485) are extended and made applicable to the following-described lands in the State of Idaho:

Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8, township 40 north, range 1 west.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 11, and 12; section 10, except the southwest quarter northwest quarter and the west half southwest quarter, township 40 north, range 2 west.

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, and 18; section 15, except the south half southwest quarter; north half northeast quarter, southwest quarter northeast quarter, northwest quarter, and the north half southwest quarter section 19; northeast quarter, east half northwest quarter, and the southwest quarter section 20, township 40 north, range 3 west.

Sections 1 to 23, inclusive; northeast quarter, east half northwest quarter, northwest quarter northwest quarter, and the north half southeast quarter section 24; northeast quarter, east half northwest quarter, and the northwest quarter northwest quarter section 26; northeast quarter northeast quarter, west half northeast quarter, and the northwest

quarter section 27; north half section 28; and the east half northeast quarter section 29, township 40 north, range 4 west.

Sections 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, and the south half section 1; south half section 2; southeast quarter section 3; section 10, except the north half northwest quarter; north half, and the east half southeast quarter, section 15; northeast quarter, and the north half southeast quarter section 16; north half, southeast quarter southwest quarter, and the southeast quarter, section 24, township 40 north, range 5 west.

Sections 29, 30, 31, and 32, township 41 north, range 1 west.

Sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35, 36, and the north half section 33, township 41 north, range 2 west.

Sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and section 26, except the southwest quarter southwest quarter, township 41 north, range 3 west.

The southeast quarter section 32; southwest quarter, west half southeast quarter, and the southeast quarter southeast quarter, section 33; east half southeast quarter section 34; south half section 35, and section 36, except the northeast quarter, township 41 north, range 4 west.

All foregoing descriptions relate to Boise base and meridian.

SEC. 2. Lands within the national forests heretofore granted to the State of Idaho for educational or other purposes may, under such rules and regulations as the legislature of such State shall prescribe, be offered in exchange for any of the lands described in Section 1 hereof which are of nonmineral character and approximately equal value and area, in the ownership of the United States or in other ownership, to the end that the State may acquire holdings in a reasonably compact form for economic administration as a forest property, or for use as an experimental, training, and demonstrational area by the School of Forestry of the University of Idaho, or for any other purposes that the legislature of the State may authorize or prescribe, anything in the enabling act of such State to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 3. The lands conveyed to the United States under Sections 1 and 2 of this Act (together with the land described in section 1 now owned by the United States, subject to all valid existing rights) shall, upon acceptance of title, become parts of the national forest within whose exterior boundaries they are located.

Passed the House of Representatives April 5, 1934.

Passed the Senate April 25, 1934.

Signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, April 30, 1934.