

High Country News

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Lander, Wyoming

Friday, July 21, 1972

Reprinted from MAINE TIMES, July 7, 1972.

Revolution In Land

by John N. Cole, Editor

Land reform.

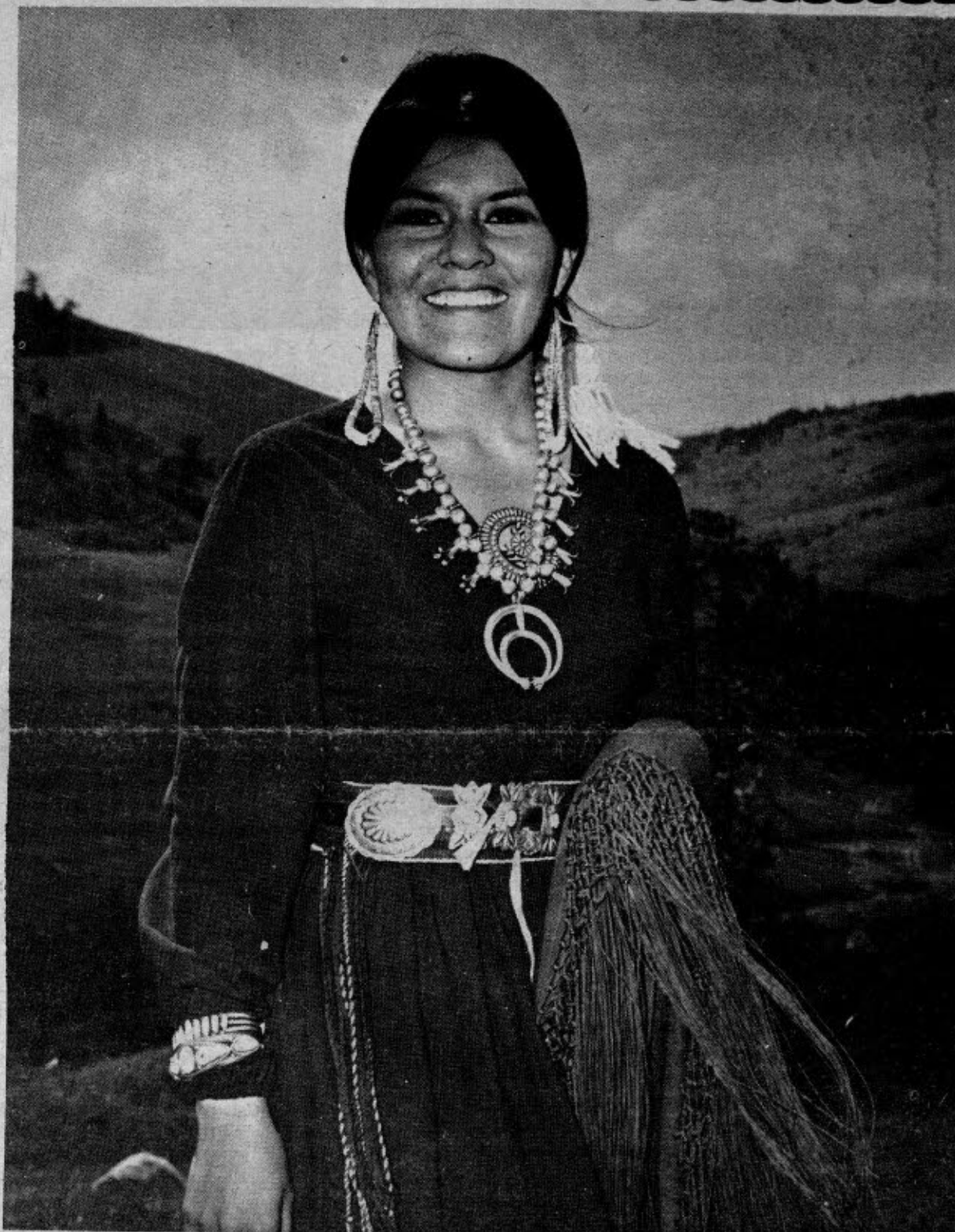
Those two words have been at the heart of every significant revolution of the past century. Africa, Asia, South America and even Australia are continents surging with land reform movements, most of them backed by United States dollars, or, if not dollars, American ideals. Even both Vietnams have been subject to American pressures for a redistribution of land—a taking away from the rich minority which owns up to 90 percent of the land, and a giving to the poor farmers and peasants who spend lifetimes of drudgery working for absentee landlords.

But mention land reform in the nation that espouses it so strenuously elsewhere and you're liable to be dismissed as a radical, or worse. Ever since Roman law set down the principles of private property, land has been the fundamental measure of wealth in these United States. No one has questioned the law which allows a person to shoot trespassers; no more complex legal documents exist than those assigning land rights; "a man's home is his castle" is still the essential element of the American Dream.

Land and its private ownership are more American than apple pie, baseball, Henry Ford and Mom. The idea that such a fundamental concept could be in the process of change is an idea that would startle hundreds of millions of Americans.

But land reform is real; it is happening, and in no state are the first tender shoots of change taking root more energetically than in Maine—the one state in the northeast with vast masses of land still able to be "reformed."

This is not to say that the various land reform movements now being initiated, tested and tussled with in Maine will blossom vigorously enough to start a national land revolution in the near future. The heritage of private ownership is too sturdy and deep-rooted to be easily displaced. There are many realists (Please turn to page 5)



Nora Begay, Miss Indian America XVII, is an attractive and personable Navajo girl from Kaibeto, Arizona. She was chosen last year to represent her people during All American Indian Days at Sheridan, Wyoming. Miss Begay speaks her native tongue, is skilled in rug weaving and traditional Navajo cooking, and is an accomplished horsewoman. She was a student at BYU when she won her title. "A-teh tsosie," or Slim Girl, calls herself one who has walked two roads, in both the Indian and non-Indian world. She speaks of the importance of an "educated heart" and has worked to fulfill her duty of bridging the gap between the Indian and non-Indian. (See story on All American Days, page 15.)

Environmental Costs Are High, Say Reports

The following is reprinted from the Sport Fishing Institute Bulletin, May, 1972. Richard H. Stroud, executive director of the Sport Fishing Institute and editor of the Bulletin, served on the Federal Power Commission's National Power Survey Task Force on Environment.

* * *

The Federal Power Commission has released Part I of its report, THE 1970 NATIONAL POWER SURVEY, which is an up-dating of its last such undertaking completed in 1964. (Part I is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, at \$4.25.) The report projects electric load growth over the next

twenty years, and discusses changing power technology, growing concerns for use of resources and various impacts on air, water, and land, increasing problems in meeting schedules for new power facilities, power plant fuel supply problems, and related effects on power cost.

For the first time, the SURVEY includes broad consideration in various chapters of the environmental impact of power production. This special new consideration is high-lighted by inclusion of a supplement entitled "Managing The Power Supply And The Environment." This supplemental section is the Report of the Federal Power Commission's National Power Survey Task Force on Environment (M. Frederik Smith, Chairm. Joseph J. DiNunno, Dr. Rolf Eliassen, S. David Freeman, Dr. Frank E. Gartrell, Byron O. Lee, Jr., Dr. John T. Middleton, Dr. Donald I. Mount, and Richard H.

Stroud).

The supplemental Report of the Task Force On Environment, also available as a separate pamphlet directly from the Federal Power Commission, Washington, D. C. 20426, is the result of eighteen months of hard intermittent work by the Task Force, often under adversary circumstances. Scattered throughout the Task Force Report are a number of superficially-innocuous but environmentally-significant concepts, statements, and recommendations. Presented more or less obscurely among them are such as the following which are extracted in sequence if, in some instances, somewhat unavoidably out of context:

*The environmental price paid for our energy supply sometimes has been incalculably expensive: the careless strip mining of coal, the (Please turn to page 7)

HIGH COUNTRY

By Tom Bell

Those of us who live in the West tend to take the public lands which surround us for granted. There is probably no one alive today who can actively remember when there wasn't a Yellowstone Park. And those national parks, monuments, wildlife refuges, and forests which have come into existence since have become an accepted part of our way of life.

The roots of this country were put down in a wilderness. No other country which has risen to world power had such a unique beginning. Other great countries built on previous civilizations or incorporated races and peoples of neighboring lands that had occupied those lands back into antiquity. In this country, even the Indians had been relative newcomers to a vast and unexploited land.

The industrial age had barely begun when our country was 100 years young. The West was still a vast, untamed wilderness for the most part when Custer took his last stand on that first centennial. Since then the wilderness has been disappearing at an ever increasing rate.

Vast fortunes were stripped from the wilderness and powerful men rose to power because of what they could take from it. It was part of the national psychology to conquer the wilderness and subdue it. Our government made generous grants to those who would take virgin land and civilize it. Up until less than half a century ago, unnumbered herds of domestic livestock grazed an open, common, public domain without restriction and without compensation to the public treasury. It was a way of life.

There are still some who believe we can and should return to that way of life. Among them is an anachroism who is one of the most powerful men in our government. And that man, Congressman Wayne Aspinall, represents many more of them — ranchers who still believe the public lands are theirs by right, miners who could be transported back to 1872 and help write the Mining Act, lumber companies who believe the forests of the West are as prime for the plucking as the great white pine forests of the Lake States. — These and many more who do not believe in a public land concept.

Wayne Aspinall is a dinosaur in the space age. As a politician he is big and powerful enough to strike fear in all the lesser figures around him. He has aided and abetted the congressional seniority system and now he wrings the utmost out of it for his own self interest. It was so with Tyrannosaurus Rex when the big animal with the slow-witted brain struck fear in all lesser creatures.

The man is a throwback to the dark ages of public land management. His National Land Policy Planning and Management Act (HR 7211) is incredible. It would repeal the Antiquities Act of 1906 by which many of our national monuments have been created. It would save intact the Mining Act of 1872 by which public lands can be preempted for one use without any regard for other uses.

It would take away administrative powers of agencies and put them in the hands of congressional committees and "advisory boards." Of course the advisory boards would be structured along the lines of the Bureau of Land Management boards — all special interest.

It would appear that Aspinall looks upon public lands as strictly utilitarian. To him there is nothing sacred or spiritual about a Grand Canyon or a Grand Teton. There is no beauty or no value in a standing redwood; no joy or being in an unplowed prairie.

For the good of our country both Wayne Aspinall and his last, great, pet project — HR 7211 — should be beaten. The last should be first. HR 7211 is now being considered in the House. A flood of letters from across the country is needed to defeat it. Write your congressman and tell him that HR 7211 is not acceptable (House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515).

Aspinall is up for re-election. If you would like to see him defeated, support the efforts of the Colorado League of Conservation Voters, 4260 E. Evans Ave., Denver, Colorado 80222. The League is accepting contributions for the campaign of Alan Merson, a lawyer with experience in land planning and a good environmental conscience.

We can do no less for those who come after us. There is acceptable legislation on the Senate side, S 632 and S 2401. The House can write comparable legislation which will protect our heritage of public land and provide better management for them.

The need is imperative. Write your congressman today.



Evening afterflow lights up the Firehole River in Yellowstone National Park. Current legislation, proposed and espoused by Congressman Wayne Aspinall, poses a direct threat to the National Park System. H.R. 7211 would fix as national policy procedures for disposal if "it is determined that disposal of a particular parcel, or an interest therein, will achieve a greater benefit for the general public than the retention thereof." As the Sierra Club points out, this means, for example, that during a so-called energy crisis, a secretary could decide that oil deposits in the national park will "achieve a greater benefit for the general public" and dispose of "an interest therein" to Standard Oil.

Letters To The Editor



Editor:

I just had occasion to read your recent article on the North American pronghorn antelope. I imagine you are getting or will get many letters both pro and con.

Generally, I agree with what you had to say (which may be unusual for a bureaucrat). I must express myself in defense of properly planned and installed rest-rotation grazing systems. You state, "Such a system, if instituted throughout the western antelope range, would spell certain doom for the herds as we know them today." Had you used "could" rather than "would", I'd have no reason to write, for I would have to agree. Any grazing system which is poorly designed and implemented can be disastrous not only to antelope and other wildlife but to watershed and even to livestock.

In Montana, BLM now has 175 allotment management plans written and 150-plus implemented. Some of them date back to 1964-65. Almost all of them were designed using the principles of rest-rotation. Most were designed with the primary objective of benefiting wildlife.

To date, we have not experienced the problems you are forecasting. On the other hand we are reaping wildlife benefits far beyond our expectations. I believe the reasons are several — some we could predict and others were something of a surprise. Fences were laid out and constructed with wild animal movements in mind (particularly antelope). The grazing treatments by livestock have actually brought about a better balance of grasses, forbs and browse plants. The latter two have increased in the composition. Valuable plants are showing up where we least expected them. Wildlife populations are increasing.

I wanted you to have the benefit of our experience before getting too far out on that proverbial limb. (There's always someone

around with a saw in his hand.) Our experience with rest-rotation grazing has been on the plus side, but again I must stress that quality of plans is paramount.

If you are in Montana sometime, I'd like to extend an invitation to let us show you some of the systems we have going. I promise I won't stack the deck. You can even pick at random from a list, if you care to.

Keep up the good work and come visit us when you have the chance. (Just give me some notice.)

Sincerely,
James M. Linne, Chief
Division of Resources
State Office
Bureau of Land Management
Billings, Montana

(Continued on page 15.)



HIGH COUNTRY NEWS

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Guest Editorials



Reprinted from the DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City,

Escalante Needs Protection

Nothing in last weekend's Kanab hearings has proved convincing enough to delete the Escalante River drainage from the Senate-passed Glen Canyon Recreation Area bill.

On the contrary, there are compelling reasons disclosed by testimony at the hearing for acting now to put this area under National Park Service supervision. One is the canyon's beauty, conceded by all factions. Another reason is the pending proposals for power plant and dam construction in the canyon.

The Escalante addition appears now to be the last major stumbling block to cementing Congressional accord on the whole Glen Canyon Recreation Area bill. It seems almost certain that the ultimate bill will assent to building a road from Glen Canyon City to Bullfrog Basin, and to some commercial development.

In an economically depressed area like southeastern Utah, it's easy to see the need for commercial development — particularly tourism.

That's because tourism adds dollars to the economy of an area without the attendant need to furnish costly services like schools, garbage collection, parks, and other municipal type advantages. As one Garfield County commissioner testified, three-fifths of the county income is under \$5,000 per family per year.

But surely there should be a trade-off of interests, and preservation of the Escalante River drainage is of such importance that no Congressional bill should be approved

which does not make adequate provision for its protection.

Bureau of Land Management protection is not enough — not if power plants and other encroachments of civilization are permitted to erode the primitive nature of the canyon.

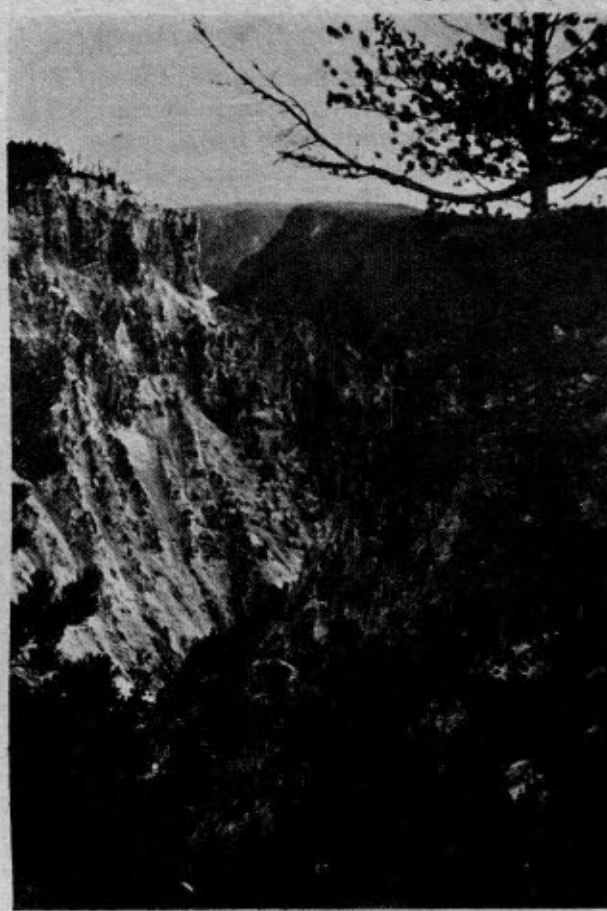
Once such an area is despoiled, there is no turning back. The opportunity for preservation is fleeting, as attested to by the rapidly-shrinking number of wilderness and primitive areas or even possible designated areas in the U. S.

The issue is essentially a long-range view as opposed to a short-range view. More and more, persons are seeking out unique experiences in searching for vacation ideas. That means in the long run a wilderness area of such beauty as the Escalante River region may be as valuable in attracting tourists as commercial development.

As for cattlemen's interests, the Moss bill specifically excludes almost all the high plateau grasslands suitable for cattle grazing and includes primarily the canyon itself and its walls. The Sierra Club has suggested, in fact, expanding the Moss bill to include four small tracts necessary to include the upper ends of canyons already in the National Recreation Area.

These refinements may have to wait for further clarification of status in a future bill. The important thing right now is to agree on a bill and get it through the present Congress so that funding for development may proceed.

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Reprinted from THE IDAHO STATESMAN,
Boise, July 3, 1972.

Myth Exposed

One of the persistent myths in Idaho is that counties with a high ratio of federal (public) land suffer from a weak tax base — a shortage of taxable land.

Generally the opposite is true. Counties with a high ratio of public lands have the lowest property taxes in the state. While they have a lot of public land, they also have a higher ratio of private land to population than most other areas of Idaho or the United States.

The 10 counties with the lowest average property tax rates in Idaho include the public land counties of Camas, Adams, Lemhi, Boise, Owyhee, Custer, Valley and Clark. The other two are Washington and Power, which benefit from a lot of utility property.

Idaho's public lands are an asset for the state, not a liability. They form the watersheds where the rivers originate. They are home for wildlife. They contribute timber, grazing and minerals. They are tremendous recreation resource for Idaho residents, as well as a tourist attraction.

Privately owned timber and range land is lightly taxed. If the public lands were all converted to private ownership and taxed as private land, they would add less than 10 per cent to Idaho's total property tax revenues.

Generally in Idaho the most populous areas have the highest property taxes and the thinly populated areas have the lowest taxes. With larger populations, the demand for public services and the costs go up. As population of a county increases, the taxes rise.

So the thinly populated, big public land counties are not suffering from a weak tax base. They are better off from a tax standpoint than they will be in the future if they get more industry and more people.

Idaho statewide has more private farm land in relation to population than most states. That's one reason why property taxes are generally lower than in most states.

If emphasis is shifted from the property tax to other tax sources — particularly for schools — the thinly populated rural counties stand to benefit. They will pay less in property taxes, and more money will flow to their schools from taxes collected in more populous areas.

The areas that are paying the highest taxes are not the public land counties but the population centers — particularly ones with rapid growth. That's where taxes are the heaviest and that's where they're rising the most.

Our Editor Says...



BY TOM BELL

People in Wyoming have always been proud of the fact that many of them are on a first name basis with most or all of their congressional delegation. It has also been a proud tradition that when Wyomingites discussed an issue, all the cards were out on the table.

For five years those of us concerned with wilderness have worked to get the Washakie Wilderness on the Shoshone National Forest included in the system. Without reviewing the whole past history and the importance of the area, it is now important to note that citizens have been dealt out of the game. Some deals have been made behind closed doors.

Congressman Teno Roncalio has been a tower of strength — almost down to the wire. Senator Gale McGee has supported the area but not without some secret and spurious concessions. Senator Cliff Hansen bought the line of U.S. Plywood and the U.S. Forest Service early in the game and has never changed his stand. It might also be noted that Hansen's fellow Republican, Governor Stanley K. Hathaway, has been outspokenly against any more wilderness anywhere in Wyoming.

Now the Washakie Wilderness appears headed for the wire. And after all the work of all the conservation groups during all this time, it appears the politicians are about to make their own decisions. The political compromises on both sides of the aisle have been worked out.

Senator Cliff Hansen, who is up for re-

election this year, will get his way. It will be an important victory for him for he can go back to the Wyoming Stockgrowers Association and the Wyoming Woolgrowers Association and Governor Hathaway, all of whom opposed additional wilderness, and say "I told you I wouldn't let it happen." And he can go back to U.S. Plywood, which has a big sawmill in the area, and say, "I told you I wouldn't let them lock it up." And U.S. Plywood will once again take its place as one of the important campaign contributors to re-elect Cliff Hansen. Ironically, they will also be out to beat Teno Roncalio.

The areas of the Washakie Wilderness which are proposed and which are being compromised clearly qualify as wilderness. The areas have the added importance of being critical to the maintenance of a large, thrifty elk herd. The Wyoming Game and Fish Department has shown particular interest in these areas and have asked for wilderness protection.

There may well be created a Washakie Wilderness in this session of Congress, without the areas and without the safeguards conservationists felt were important. If it is, it will be because political horse trades behind closed doors were felt to be more important than citizen desires.



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Friday, July 21, 1972

Vandals With Paint Cans

Text and photos by R. C. Burkholder

We should be angry!

We should be angry with those thoughtless or deliberately destructive people who smear, daub, or spray names, initials, and obscenities in paint across the landscape, destroying in the process one of our basic natural resources, the beauty of our land.

We should be angry with those psychiatrists, psychologists, behavioral scientists, social workers, motivational specialists, researchers, and other experts who blame you and me for what these people are doing.

We should be angry with each other because we have not taken more of an interest in the problem. We have not, individually or collectively, made enough of an effort to learn the who, the why or the what-to-do-about-it aspects of a very real, a very obvious, and a very disturbing environmental problem.

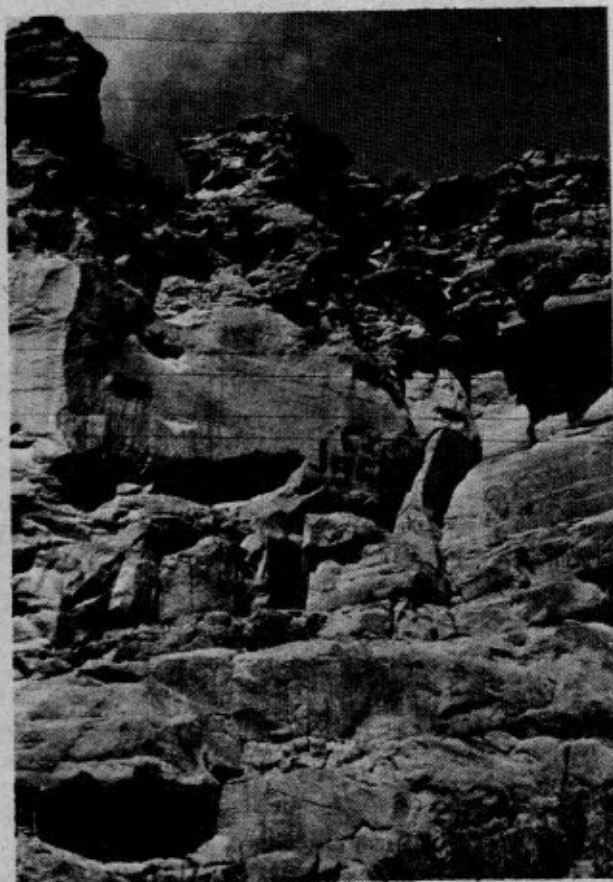
Who, or even what, are these people who creep over the land leaving behind them, in practically indelible paint, such meaningless inanities as VICKI-USU, MIKE & CONNIE, HRH, and worse, scrawled across our natural wonderland of rocks, bluffs, and cliffs?

Webster defines "one who willfully destroys or mars anything beautiful" as a vandal and "the willful destruction, or defacement of, things of beauty" as vandalism. Therefore, because these people do destroy, deface, and mar the natural beauty of our land, they can only be considered as vandals and guilty of vandalism. They are, quite simply, vandals with paint cans.

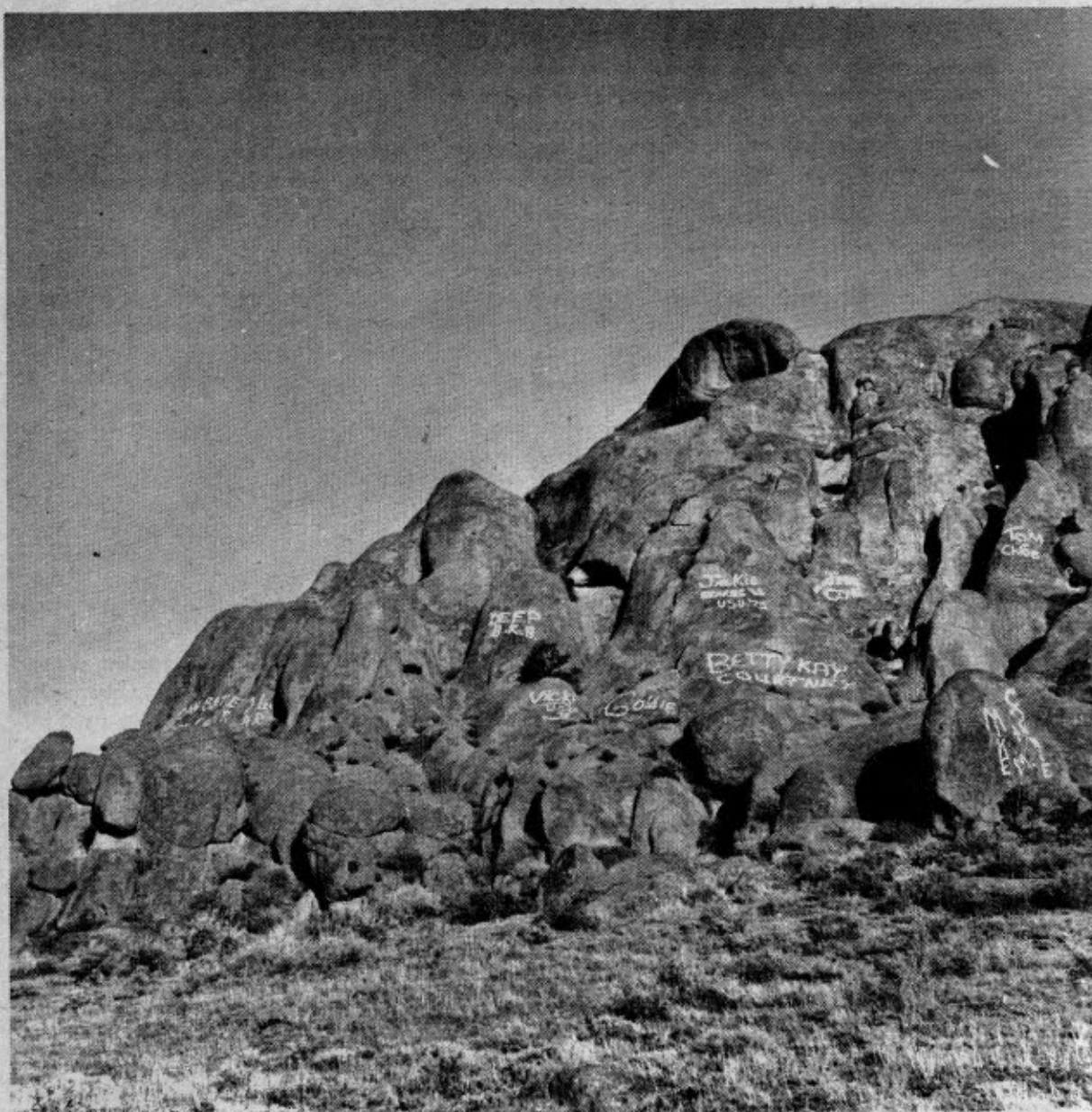
Available information on these vandals indicates that they are primarily (a) young people in their teens and early twenties and (b) mostly boys, although girls are not completely innocent of the charge. It also appears that college and university students of both sexes, who should know better, are well-represented in their ranks.

Whether the individuals most often involved in vandalism are in the 14-21 or the 16-25 age group, as variously reported, seems to be immaterial. The point is that most of these vandals are young people of both sexes, generally students of one kind or another, and range in ages from 14 to 25 years.

Then there is the question of why. Why would an otherwise intelligent young person plaster the picturesque rocks and hills of his or her land with the initials of his or her school, college, university, sorority, or fraternity; the name or initials of his or her present sweetheart; the name of a motorcycle dealer; obscenities; or any number of equally senseless banalities?



"Names Hill" is on the Green River Crossing of the Oregon Trail in Wyoming. It was so-named because pioneer emigrants carved their names on the cliff. Modern "vandals" have painted over some of the carvings.



No one seems to know. The experts don't agree on the why of it all. The vandals themselves very likely don't know. But we can at least present some of the more commonly expressed possible reasons why some young people may practice vandalism of this kind.

According to most sources of information, vandals are what they are because of their:

1. mania to mar, deface, or destroy things of beauty
2. anti-social character or personality
3. resentment of authority
4. lack of a sense of responsibility
5. lack of self-control or self-discipline
6. tendency to "follow the leader" or "follow the crowd"; the old "monkey-see, monkey-do" syndrome
7. desire to show-off to their peers
8. lack of supervision
9. ignorance of environmental, including scenic and aesthetic, values.

Now where does the fault lie? Within our educational system? In the home? In our political structure? Within our society in general?

Who "dropped the ball" somewhere along the line? Parents? Teachers? College professors? Clergymen? Legislators? Youth group leaders? You and I?

In any case, there is something we — you and I — can do about the problem.

EDUCATION

During the White House Conference on Natural Beauty in 1965, Mr. Anthony J. Celebrezze, then Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, said, "And when you get right down to it, the whole problem (vandalism) is one in educating. Much of this can be done in the schools."

Mrs. E. Page Allinson, also a participant at the conference, added another thought. "It seems to me," she said, "that vandalism and litter are a great menace to our landscape. Of course, I know education is one answer. But there might be a quicker one."

Mrs. Allinson raised two pertinent points. Education is only one answer to the problem and not the panacea or universal remedy for this or other contemporary problems as so many of us seem to believe.

Recognizing that education is only part of

the solution, and a comparatively sluggish one at that, all of us — parents, teachers, college and university professors, sportsmen, clergymen, youth groups leaders, outdoor club members, members of the press, et al — should take every opportunity to teach young people respect and appreciation for outdoor beauty and scenic values.

Our schools and colleges can, and should, lead the way toward educating young people in the appreciation and protection of outdoor values, but we — the rest of us — should not abdicate our responsibilities in this area. Let's continue to encourage education, in its usual sense, but let's also follow Mrs. Allinson's lead and consider other, and perhaps faster, solutions to the problem.

LEGISLATION

As much as we may abhor living with an ever-increasing number of confusing and complicated laws, rules, and regulations, we should understand and appreciate the fact that meaningful and effective laws are necessary for the protection of individual and public rights. It is entirely possible that we do not have needed protection from vandals and vandalism under existing city, community, county, state, and federal laws. Perhaps the laws we do have are obsolete, unenforceable, or otherwise inadequate in that they do little to deter vandalism or, worse, fail to protect the environment. There is a good possibility that too many of our anti-vandalism laws are not strict enough to do the job and provide for little more than a very nominal, no more than a token fine for offenders.

We, individually or collectively, can do something about this. We can suggest, request, and/or demand anti-vandalism legislation which will include not only provisions for the payment of fines but also provisions for requiring offenders to personally repair the results of their vandalism. Such laws could provide for the payment of a fine, the payment of the cost of repairing the damage done, or — probably the most effective approach — the requirement that the offender or offenders physically remove the defacement.

While we are working with our legislators on improving existing laws or creating new

(Continued on page 5)

Revolution in land...

who will argue with the Harvard theorists who now claim that land ownership patterns as we know them today will disappear in the next 25 years. "There won't be any such thing as private property," is the way the Cambridge land use specialists put it.

Certainly no one working within the several Maine groups concerned with differing degrees of land reform would claim hopes for any such success. Some, in fact, would emphatically deny that their goal is the complete abolition of private property rights. And they would be correct, for there is in Maine a series of land reform ideas, each one a bit more strenuous than the next, each one progressing by degrees toward the ultimate goal of making the land the resource it was when the American Indians were the only people on this continent.

None of those Indians "owned" the land in the sense that he could buy or sell it. The Indians saw the land as an everlasting entity which they could use, but not own, during their time on earth. The land to the Indians was a common asset, to be shared, hunted, farmed and protected for the tribe, not exploited by the individual. When an Indian died, he wanted more to leave the land as he found it, rather than to leave land. He wanted his heirs to feel as free to wander over all lands as he had; and he wanted the land to support all Indian nations, not just himself or his family.

It is quite difficult for most of us to absorb this concept. We have become too conditioned to property rights to imagine a modern nation without them. Yet in Israel today, most of the land is the property of all the people, just as it is in many African and Asian nation states. The concepts of land non-ownership held by the American Indians are very much a reality in some very real places; and in none of those places has the kind of chaos occurred which most Americans might imagine if they were told there could no longer be any such thing as land ownership involving rights of exclusive use.

If those same Americans looked closely at the events taking place in Maine today, they might be surprised to see the movement that's been made along the path toward land reform.

Some of that movement has been made quite innocently by bureaucrats who would never accept the label "land reformer." They are the selectmen and councilmen and women of Maine communities who are spending public funds to acquire land in their communities "for the people." The trend is most noticeable in coastal communities where sharply accelerating demands for Maine land have critically curtailed the land supply and pushed prices up at an average rate of increase that tops 25 percent a year. Brunswick's town council is currently debating spending more than \$10,000 for public lands "before we are priced out of business;" the Bath city council recently debated for weeks the sale of public waterfront to a developer (and in the end, retained half the parcel it would have sold without debate just a few years ago); Westport Island selectmen recently voted funds and support for the purchase of a point of land, to be retained "for the people;" and the trend toward more community ownership of fast disappearing waterfront property is being underscored at town board meetings almost every week in communities the length of the Maine coast.

This is not what most land reformers might consider land reform; yet in terms of recent Maine history the trend towards spending public funds for public lands is a significant change. Less than a decade ago the idea that desirable town land might be taken off the tax rolls and out of circulation as developable property was an idea that no municipal office seeker would have espoused. Now, just the opposite is true. Nearly every candidate worth his/her salt is suggesting that something must be done before the average Maine coast resident is denied access to the water and to scenic vistas which are fast becoming available only to the rich.

In a companion, but not parallel effort, various private groups are also reforming ideas of land use, although, like their municipal counterparts, each of these groups would disown a role in "land reform." Some of the private agencies, like the Nature Conservancy, are well known for taking land out of circulation, for preservation in its classic sense. Yet the Conservancy is currently involved in a major pilot program about to be launched on the Maine coast in conjunction with Federal agencies to acquire high-priority natural areas on the coast and to develop new ways of com-

binning the best of preservation with the best of multiple use. Instead of acquiring land to take out of circulation, the Conservancy hopes to take land out of danger, but to keep it in the public domain, if such a combination can be achieved. Significant funding for this sort of "land reform" has been promised, and the wheels are turning.

Other private, largely non-profit, concerns at work to protect the public's interest include the Maine Coast Heritage Trust which operates out of Bar Harbor to help preserve the environment.

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Land ownership must someday give way to land stewardship if the sanctity of land is to be preserved for on-coming generations.

Vandals with paint cans...

laws to assist us in resolving the vandalism problem, we might also suggest the possibility that parents be held legally and financially responsible, and accountable, for the anti-social behavior and actions of their minor children. This approach might do much toward deterring initial acts of vandalism and very likely would reduce substantially the number of repeat offenses. Constitutionality? Who knows? Perhaps we should see whose constitutional rights would be violated by a law which precludes the parents' "right" to abdicate their responsibility for their children's conduct.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The mere existence of well-written and potentially effective anti-vandalism laws on the books are not enough to resolve the problem. Like all laws, these laws will have to be enforced if they are to be of any value or benefit. We can insist on thorough and competent law enforcement by city police, county sheriff's offices, state highway patrolmen, and federal officers as applicable.

We can also aid law enforcement personnel by becoming personally involved if and when we witness an act of vandalism. We can make an effort to identify the vandal or vandals by obtaining physical descriptions and, if possible, the license number and description of the vandal's car. We can immediately report the offense to the nearest law enforcement agency. We can file a formal complaint and, if necessary, testify to the facts of the violation in court. We can, in other words, perform our duty as interested and responsible citizens.

If we continue our educational efforts,

provide better and more effective laws, and enforce them, all of our problems will be solved. Right? Wrong! We will still have too many of our canyon walls, cliffs, bluffs, and rock out-croppings smeared and splattered with various shades and colors of painted messages, names, and initials.

CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGNS

Probably the easiest and most effective (but expensive!) method of cleaning up painted areas is to hire a sandblaster and crew to do the job. In the more inaccessible areas, and where the paint applied was from pressurized cans, burning by acetylene torch may be required to remove the paint from the rock.

Why not make use of organized clean-up campaigns conducted and sponsored by local groups such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Parent-Teacher Associations, Garden Clubs, church groups, High School and college groups, civic organizations, sportsmen's clubs, and others, to remove the painted "handiwork" left behind by vandals? Campaigns of this kind have at least three worthy possibilities: (1) young people participating in the program learn, if they didn't realize it before, how difficult and expensive it is to undo the damage done by vandals with paint cans, (2) the general public, if the campaigns are effectively publicized, will obtain a better understanding and a fuller appreciation of the overall problem, (3) most important of all, the natural beauty of the area will be restored, or at least improved, as a result of the clean-up campaign.

Anyway, why not get really angry and do something?

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Revolution in land...

omental integrity of Maine islands by getting (and assisting) island owners to write scenic and protective easements into their deeds. Landguard Trust Inc., a Freeport based organization energized by L.M.C. Smith, also plans to use easements as a method of controlling the future use of specific land parcels. Landguard would first survey, analyze and suggest optimum land uses for a selected parcel, acquire the land, write in the easements, and then either sell or grant the land to selected owners. Using the same principles, but as land locators and brokers rather than purchasers, the newly formed Ecological Land Exchange Company, headed by Fred McElvey with offices in Hallowell, is in business to help find Maine land for buyers whose primary and stated interest is in the preservation of the land's environmental assets. Land Exchange also asks that this concern be supported by easements and covenants.

Each of these groups, from the Nature Conservancy to the Land Exchange, operates on the principle of private ownership, rather than trying to change it. What they do attempt to alter, and what makes them land reformers,

grants, special tax levys, or the sale of bonds, the Maine land bank would acquire tracts of desirable land. The land would, in effect, be then taken off the market forever. It would belong "to the people", probably those of the region in which the pilot land bank was located. The land could never be sold to private interests; but instead any profits earned from the land's future uses would be shared by the land bank for a preagreed public distribution or for the acquisition of more land.

Once "owned" by a land bank, or on perpetual deposit in a land bank, the property would be used for what seemed to be the best social and environmental purposes at the time. The use decisions would either be made by the land bank's board or by a companion public development corporation staffed largely by a cross-section of area residents. Barringer puts few restrictions on the dimensions of land development, as long as it is environmentally and economically sound. As he sees it, the land could be leased to a motel-marina complex, a manufacturer, a recreation entrepreneur like a mini-Disney, a cluster housing

land reform than any other plan now receiving serious consideration; and there is work underway to bring the land bank concept before the next session of the Maine Legislature that will open in January. There has been considerable interest in the plan by the Maine Municipal Association; and at least one candidate for election to the Legislature in November is running on a Maine Manifest, land bank platform.

"Before the year 2000 the concept of private property as we know it today will no longer exist in the United States. The idea that a single man or a single corporation can do anything they want with a large chunk of land is an idea that's on its way out. The process of land reform has already begun in this country, and we are going to arrive at a system that takes land out of private ownership and puts it into a public trust. . ."

An exception land reform purists might take to the land bank concept is that it is an institutionalized system that in the end owes its existence to state government. As such, it is subject to the adage: "What the Legislature does, the Legislature can undo. . ." although the defenders of the land bank plan point out that once an institution is established, history has proven it is not likely to be repealed out of existence.

Nevertheless, the land reform purists have begun their own effort in Maine, and there is a 100% peoples' movement, with no reliance on any bureaucracy. Following a series of meetings held last summer in Bangor and other Maine communities, a sizeable group of Maine citizens has formed an ad hoc group to organize a Maine Community Land Trust.

In their own words, the group's purpose is: "(1) to acquire and liberate Maine land from the traditional conceptions of private property; (2) to hold such land in perpetuity not as public or private property but in trusteeship; (3) to encourage that the land be used with practices consistent with environmental and ecological principles and whenever possible to help provide resources necessary in the care and usage of the land; and (4) to support efforts for land reform everywhere."

Unlike some other cooperative, peoples efforts that have been launched and aborted in Maine recently the Maine Community Land Trust group has maintained and organized a persistent schedule, aimed at an official meeting of formation this September in Bangor. At that time, the Land Trust would organize, elect officers, open an office and begin the process of "liberating" its first tract of land.

Much of the organizational progress of the group has been the result of repeated visits to Maine by Robert Swann, director of the International Independence Institute, Inc. of Ashby, Massachusetts. Swann, who has already established one of the nation's first working land trusts—a 5,000 acre parcel in Georgia—is a practical, hard-working land reformer who has outlined scores of pages of plans for land financing, planning, locating and acquisition.

The plan essentially works like this: once a sizeable parcel of undeveloped land is located, it is purchased by the trust, either with donated funds or money raised through the sale of long term bonds or debentures. The trust officers (elected by the people) write the rules for land use, set the social and environmental bounds, and then lease parcels of the land at low cost (and very possibly with existing Federal aid programs) to people who want to work and homestead the land.

The Land Trust member can not "own" the land he/she builds or farms on; but he/she can own the buildings and the produce, because they are the result of his/her direct human energy, whereas the land is the gift of Nature to all men. The Land Trust operates within the present economic system because—according to plan—the land it uses is worked (Please turn to page 13.)



Mountains, valleys, and flowered meadows lie profaned before the onslaught of bull-dozers. Massive land developments and mountain subdivisions have hit the Mountain West without the adequate land controls needed to prevent environmental degradation.

is the idea that a land owner is free to do what ever he pleases with the land that he owns. Each in its own way, these private groups are saying that although a man may still have the right to "own" property, he does not have the right to so abuse it, defile it, or remove it so far from public circulation that its fundamental ecological and social values are irredeemably lost. Like the municipal officers' concern for the preservation of public access, the protectionist concerns of these private groups are new to Maine.

A major step closer to the American Indian concepts of land non-ownership are the several proposals for the establishment of Maine land banks. The most widely publicized of these plans was outlined in the recently published *Maine Manifest* by Prof. Richard Barringer. As outlined by Barringer (and others), a land bank would be a new institution established with the help of the Maine Legislature, probably as one pilot model in one Maine region, at first.

Once established as a legal entity, a land bank would be its board of directors—a group of people from the region who have various skills and interests to bring to the problems of land acquisition and management. With money from public funds, Federal or foundation

project, a second-home retreat, an organic farmer or a tree farmer. In each case, portions of the property would be leased, but never sold, to whatever enterprise the land bank directors or the public corporation has approved. As the various developments prospered, so too would the land bank; higher lease fees could be levied, or profit-sharing plans could be realized.

As the pilot Maine land bank became established and successful, Barringer sees land banks for each of the state's geographic regions. Over the years, especially if the state's largest land holders—the pulp and paper corporations—turned their land over to the land banks in return for agreed timber-harvest rights, these banks would acquire more and more land. None of it is planned to be taken by eminent domain, but by purchase, or agreements with land holders that their heirs could keep the land until the estate came to an end, at which time the land bank would acquire the property. Eventually, the land banks—in reality, the people of Maine—would own much of the land. Real estate speculation would cease, and the proceeds of land development would be returned to the public.

This, with one exception, would move Maine much closer to the principles of genuine

Environmental Costs Are High...

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spillage of oil in the ocean and on beaches, the sometimes careless routing of pipelines through scenic areas, the neglect of measures to control the waste products of fossil fuel combustion, some of the end uses to which energy is put, and perhaps most obvious of all, the environmental impacts of electric power generation and distribution.

*In our time, we have seen commanding new social values arise, and among the most important of these is a new respect for the conservation of the environment, and the need to adapt our energy sources and supply to the restrictions this imposes upon us.

*... The electric utilities (should) take firm leadership in resolving environmental problems, in accordance with standards set forth under law by responsible environmental protection agencies, and by moving rapidly to employ all possible technology to achieve this necessary goal... the Federal Power Commission and the utilities should insist that the state regulatory agencies face squarely their related responsibility by recognizing that the cost of environmental safeguards is a necessary element in the cost of producing electricity.

*At the present time, a number of factors in addition to environmental demands pose major threats to the power supply of the nation... the necessity to stretch out plant construction programs because of design changes, technological advances, regulatory reviews, equipment delays, labor difficulties, material and equipment faults;... poor workmanship in equipment manufacture, resulting in unavailability in the early years. Operational problems arise increasingly from shortages of fossil fuel supplies or equipment failure... due partially to... larger and more complex facilities.

*(The) national policy of encouraged and uncontrolled growth is now being questioned, in view of the environmental toll involved in the growing industrialization of the nation and in the generation, transmission, and, in some cases, the use of electrical power... At the same time, numerous investigations are being directed toward new ways to generate electrical power - some, perhaps, with far fewer environmental consequences. In view of the need and the consequences, these efforts are far too poorly financed.

*In spite of all practical efforts to curtail unessential uses of electrical power... there is likely to be, on balance, a large increase in the total demand for power in the future. Any reductions achieved by regulation, higher prices, reduction in marketing incentives, or urge to conserve are unlikely to prove sufficient to offset new demands for energy... The question now is how this growth - whatever the amount - can be met with a minimum and fully acceptable impact on the environment.

*Air Pollution Control is not new to the power industry. Consideration of particulate pollution has long been a factor in planning electric generation facilities... it is likely that some sort of commercially feasible SO₂ removal device will be developed (perhaps) by 1973... A less defined area of air pollution control is that of nitrogen oxides... while the effects of carbon dioxide emissions have been under scrutiny, there is so far no consensus concerning any possible significant climatic effects. As total energy use expands, releases of carbon dioxide grow, but long range effects from any changes in the global balance are unclear and bear watching.

*The water pollution problem with the greatest impact on electric utilities is that associated with heat or thermal pollution. It is still unclear what exact form regulation of thermal effluent will or should take. However, it is quite likely that accommodating any likely regulations will involve additional capital investment for utilities in the form of special cooling facilities.

*Control of radioactive emissions to meet possible (more stringent) standards might add \$1 to \$5 per kilowatt to a 1000 megawatt plant cost. In addition, it is likely that such additional restrictions will be applied to all operations in the nuclear fuel cycle... In total, this should be reflected in no more than a 5% increase in fuel cost... Such costs would not affect competitive energy sources.

*The Departments of the Interior and Agriculture issued in October, 1970, a publication entitled "Environmental Criteria for Electric Transmission Systems" for the use of their land management agencies and their federal power systems. The Federal Power Commission has published a similar set of guidelines "Electric Power Transmission and the Environment." These documents provide indications of the principles which will be used to guide federal

practice in this field, but they also provide a basis for parallel regulation at the state level. They illustrate primary considerations in minimizing the aesthetic impact of transmission lines and related project works.

*No longer will it be possible for a utility organization independently to choose an economically advantageous site for a plant and proceed to construct it. Ample lead time must be allowed so environmental factors can be studied thoroughly and reviewed in timely fashion with public agencies and responsible citizen conservation groups.

*The development and institution of detailed standards in some cases must be a progressive process. Final permanent standards of a high level are the ultimate objective, but they may not be attainable under existing circumstances; therefore, so that essential units can come on line when needed, provision must in some cases be made for interim standards, subject to subsequent refinement.

*The advance selection of sites and reporting of related environmental data ten years prior to expected use for commercial power supply... would seem to be a minimum safe forward-planning basis.

*It is absolutely essential, in the opinion of this Task Force, that all power utilities and related industries, including private, investor, public, and cooperative elements, greatly increase their financial commitment to competent research and development... at a level several times the present rate of research and development expenditure in the industry.

*Expediting development of new power and new energy sources, as well as new transmission methods and techniques... should include investigations of all possible alternatives to conventional generating facilities... including fuel cells, fusion, sun power, geothermal power, and direct conversion. It is suggested that most basic research should continue to be financed directly by the government and the industry should take the leadership in applied research and development.

*Any freedom utilities may have had in the past to make unilateral decisions is gone; they must adjust to the facts of life in this respect. Some have. Some have not. All of them must accept official standards. None can afford to fight City Hall insofar as the environment is concerned.

*Regulatory authorities, particularly those in the states, must recognize that they also have a new dimension in their responsibilities... In the case of new plants, air and water environmental protection will add an estimated five percent to total costs. Obviously, these costs must be allowable; they must be passed along to the power consumer, as well as... the costs of... stepped-up research and development. This will place a burden of great importance upon the regulatory agencies... To the extent that there will be unavoidable rate increases, a re-examination of the design of rates as well as their overall level has been suggested. Existing discounts to volume users might be reconsidered.

*The Task Force recommends that special attention be directed to nuclear power... This is not to say that nuclear plants are without environmental problems. There is the question of the heated water discharges, the handling of irradiated fuel and the disposal of high level radioactive wastes, and the release (even though it is controlled) of low level radioactive wastes into air and water.

*(With respect to) the description and analysis of possible radiological hazards from nuclear plants and their safety controls... it is disconcerting to find presumed experts differing on questions of alarmingly dangerous potential. There is no simple remedy for the public in these situations, except perhaps these precautions: (a) as far as possible, seek to rely on facts rather than offhand opinions; (b) where the judgment is made that a nuclear generation unit is not tolerable, judge this conclusion first by the demonstrated qualifications of the critic, and second by whatever constructive alternative is offered.

Perusal of the entire supplement will serve to place the foregoing extracts in proper context and clarify their relationship to the overall import of the Task Force Report. Other environmental considerations will be found in many of the 21 main chapters of Part I of The 1970 National Power Survey which were intermittently reviewed in draft for pertinent environmental treatment, and commented on individually by members of the Task Force. Those specific comments may or may not be adequately reflected in the texts of the various chapters.

Photo by Tom Bell



The 1970 National Power Survey says the advance selection of power sites and power transmission lines, and reporting of related environmental data ten years prior to expected use for commercial power supply... would seem to be a minimum safe forward-planning basis.

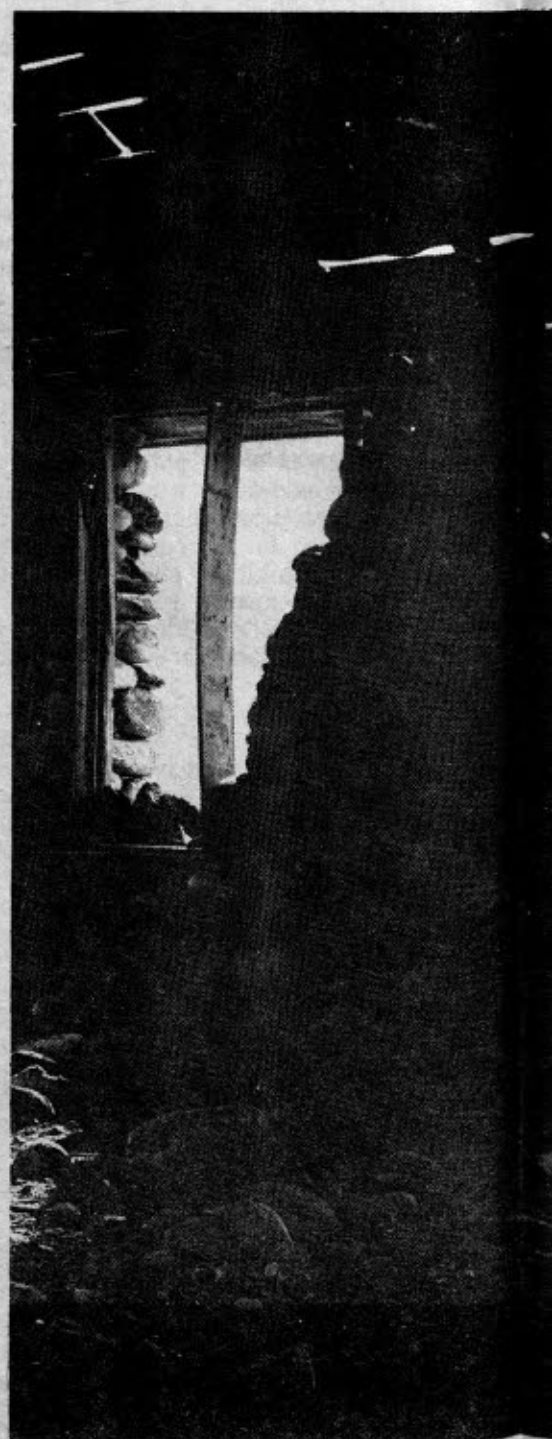
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T H E E N D



They came
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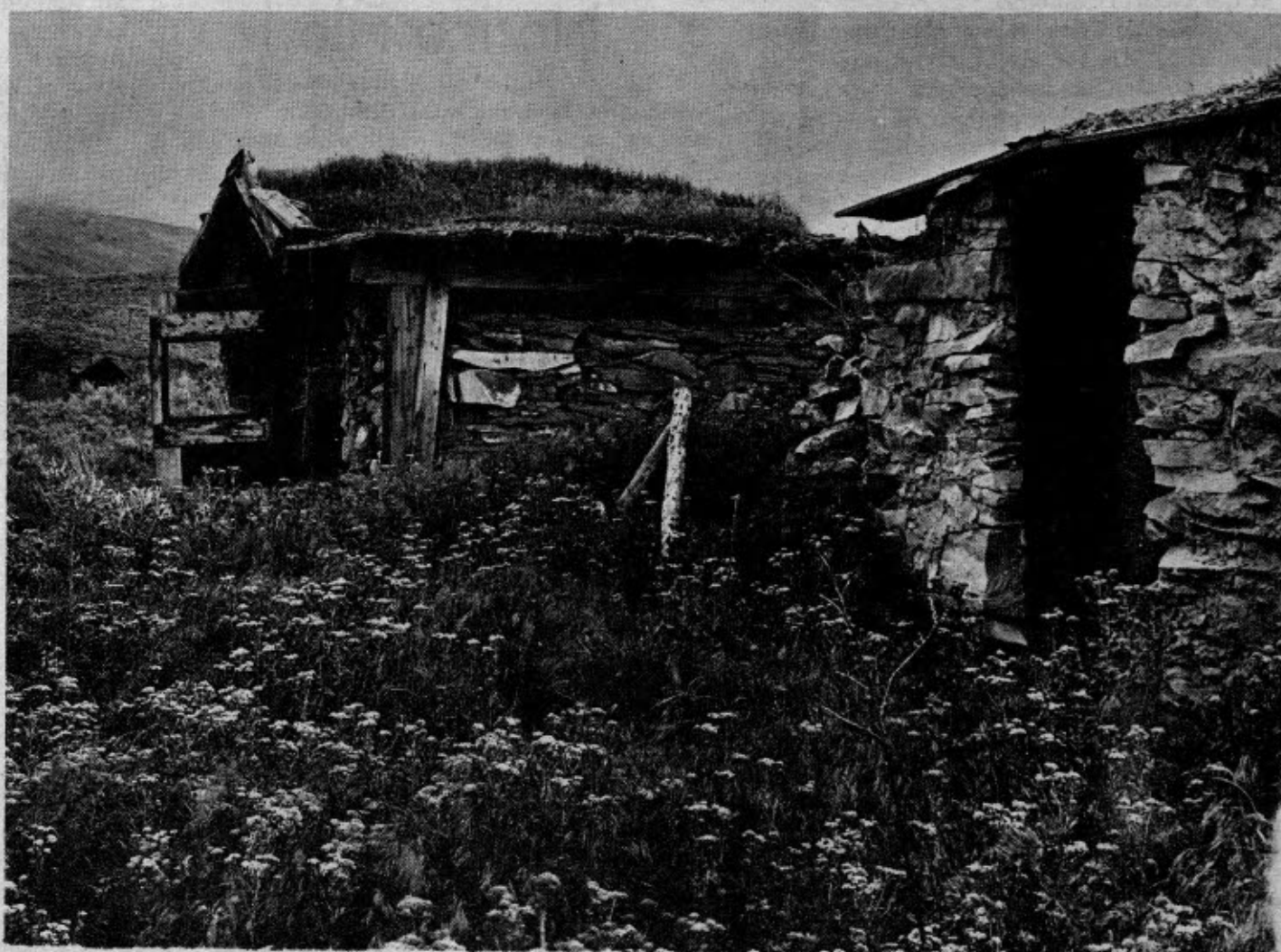
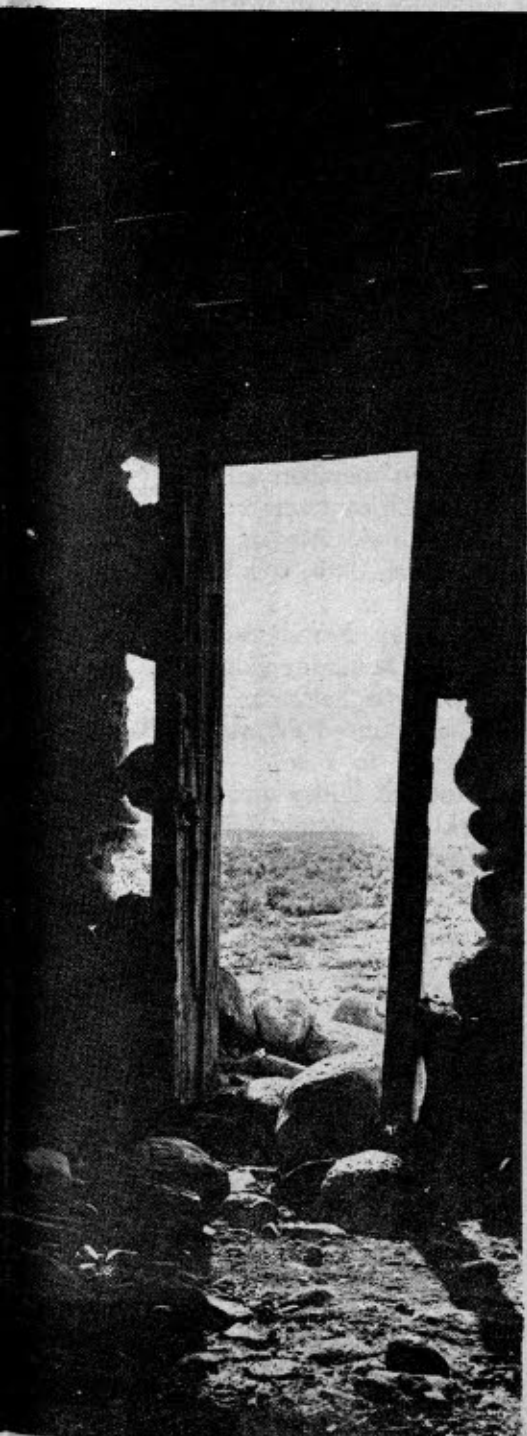
Photos by Lynne Bama



OF A DREAM

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me to the West by wagon train, bringing
their hopes and dreams of a bright new
me took up homesteads on the prairie;
led near the streams and rivers. The first
a new land was to build a shelter from
nts, and for the most part, they used
hich could be found nearby — logs, rocks,
he very earth itself. Those early-day settlers
ow, and all that remains are the crumbling
dugouts — silent reminders that at one
stood here with a dream in his heart.



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Western..... Roundup

Survey Blasted

A questionnaire sent to southern Utah residents concerning highway construction has generated considerable controversy. San Juan County Commissioner Calvin Black has charged the questionnaire was biased and required "programmed answers."

Dr. John Hunt, chairman of the Utah State University Institute for the Study of Outdoor Recreation and Tourism, said the questionnaire was not designed to answer specific questions. He said the questionnaire survey was designed to give local residents an opportunity to express their opinions on highway route alternatives in the vicinity of Canyonlands National Park and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

Black charged the Institute with incompetence and wasting the taxpayer's money. He is owner of a marina at Bullfrog Basin on Lake Powell in Glen Canyon NRA.

Conservationists have proposed paving of existing highways from Glen Canyon City to Bullfrog Basin, a distance of approximately 170 miles. Local interests have pushed for a new paved road paralleling Lake Powell's west shore to Bullfrog Basin, an airline distance of about 60 miles. The latter would penetrate a roadless area which has been proposed as a wilderness. Utah has no dedicated wilderness areas.

Legislation now being considered by the House Interior Committee would mandate construction of the new road. Concerned citizens are asking for letters to their congressmen to defeat H.R. 15073 and H.R. 15716. A bill to establish Glen Canyon National Recreation Area has already passed the Senate, without including the proposed Escalante Highway.

River Spent

A water resource expert reports that the mighty river that dug the Grand Canyon has been dammed, used, and reused until it is entirely spent, according to the Wildlife Management Institute. Sometimes called the Wild Bull River of the Southwest, the Colorado reportedly is little more than a few acre-feet of salty drain when it reaches its destination at the Gulf of California.

William E. Warne, former California Water Resources Director, recently pointed out that the history of the development of the Colorado River is both a promise of what other regions may achieve and a warning regarding some of the consequences of full development against which others must guard.



Trial Delayed

Three men accused of killing golden eagles in northwestern Colorado have had their trial delayed one week. A defense lawyer argued that he doubts Congress has the constitutional authority to pass protective legislation concerning birds. An assistant U.S. attorney agreed. A district court judge wants to see briefs on the constitutionality issue on July 24.

Dean Visintiner, Craig, Colorado, rancher; Joe Evans, a Wyoming deputy sheriff and brand inspector, and Doyle Vaughan, helicopter flying service operator from Buffalo, Wyoming, are all charged in a 62-count federal information for shooting eagles from a helicopter.

In a separate but related eagle shooting case, a Wyoming defense lawyer has asked that his client be charged separately on each of the 366 eagle-killing counts. Herman Werner, Wyoming rancher charged in the killing, also said the charges against both him and his Bolton Ranch should be changed because they were one and the same.



Forest Service regulations will now require a special use permit for roads or access-ways to mining claims on national forests. Such permits may prevent some of the environmental damage resulting from mining in the past.

Mining Regulations Announced

Regional Forester Vern Hamre of Ogden, Utah, has announced procedures that all miners and prospectors are required to follow in carrying out their activities on National Forest lands in the Intermountain Region.

"The Forest Service recognizes the importance of mineral exploration and development on the National Forests," explained Hamre, "but such activities must be carried out with reasonable care, so as to properly protect the environment and other values."

Hamre stated that, effective immediately, all prospectors and miners who plan to operate on National Forest lands in the

Intermountain Region are required to obtain a Forest Service special-use permit for access to their claims.

Such a permit is necessary before a prospector or miner begins to construct or maintain a road or to use any cross-country access or facility construction that would cause surface disturbance or vegetative removal to or across an unpatented mining claim, prospecting area, or to a patented mining claim within the National Forests of the Region. Hamre further pointed out that if an existing Forest Service road is to be utilized as a haulage road by a miner, an appropriate road use agreement will be necessary. He emphasized that these new requirements do not pertain to the use of Federal or State highways or roads not under Forest Service jurisdiction.

The Regional Forester reported that specific notification of these requirements is being provided to known members of the minerals industry and their contractors who operate in the Intermountain Region, particularly in Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming.

Hamre stressed that the Forest Service believes that the responsible mining industry will support this action to better protect our environment. The announced Forest Service actions are designed to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act and within the framework of existing Federal and State laws, and Secretary of Agriculture Rules and Regulations.

Big Mo Day Set

The third annual "Missouri River Day" will begin Sunday, July 30 (rain date August 6) at Clay County State Park near Vermillion, South Dakota.

Noel Herzog, Yankton, chairman of the Missouri River Day Committee, notes that activities will include a tour of historic sites in the area. Also on the agenda are canoe floats, nature study hikes, bird watching, boating, swimming, and a rib barbecue.

In addition to the Dakota Environmental Council, originator of the event, sponsors this year include 12 organizations from Vermillion and Clay County.

Notice Filed

The Sierra Club has filed a 60-day notice with the Environmental Protection Agency urging action on the 1500-megawatt Jim Bridger Power Plant under construction north-east of Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Laney Hicks, Northern Plains Representative for Wyoming Sierra Club, said the Club is concerned that no final environmental statement has been released, that construction on the plant is continuing without assurance that pollution control will be adequate and that the EPA has failed to promulgate regulations which would prevent significant deterioration of air quality.

Inadequacies described by the Sierra Club and the EPA on the Second Draft environmental statement, Miss Hicks said, have not received any affirmative action by the EPA, Bureau of Land Management or other responsible federal agency.

Deficiencies, according to the notice, include insufficient investigation of emission distribution, the predicted violation of sulfur emissions of EPA's new source performance standards, and the fact that no sulfur removal equipment is planned. The Sierra Club Representative also mentioned lack of chemical analysis on coal, a lack of information on heavy metal emissions and fluorides, and that final pollution abatement has not been specified.

The notice also requests that the Jim Bridger Power Plant ensure compliance with these standards and that construction be halted until the foregoing has been accomplished.

THE FRAUD OF TETON DAM

THE PROPOSAL

The Bureau of Reclamation plans to construct a 300-foot high dam which would inundate 17 miles of the Teton Canyon. The dam would cost the taxpayers at least \$71,000,000.

THE RULES

"The Bureau must demonstrate that its projects are both financially feasible and economically justifiable . . . A project is economically justified if the benefits created exceed the costs of development."

— From a summary of remarks made on June 4, 1971, by Norman Moore, Assistant Regional Director, Bureau of Reclamation.

THE CONFLICT

IRRIGATION

Bureau's Claims	Critical Review	The Fraud
Benefits of \$739,000/year based on a water shortage of 3 acre-feet/acre for 75% of the Phase I lands.	Such shortages have occurred only 3 times in the last 44 years. The average water shortage is only 1/2 acre-foot/acre.	At least \$300,000/year in inflated benefits.
Benefits of \$1,155,000/year for Phase II based on irrigation of 37,000 acres of new land and a maximum farm size of 320 acres per family.	20,000 of the claimed 37,000 acres are already irrigated. Owners would have to sell their lands in excess of 320 acres to qualify for irrigation benefits under Reclamation law.	At least \$400,000/year in inflated benefits.

FLOOD CONTROL

Bureau's Claims	Critical Review	The Fraud
Benefits of \$238,000/year from Dam to Henry's Fork	Appendix VII of the Columbia-North Pacific Regional Study Report lists benefits of \$94,000/year.	At least \$144,000/year in inflated benefits.
Benefits of \$70,000/year claimed for the lower Columbia River	Canadian storage dams have reduced the potential effect of the Teton Dam to \$6,000/year.	At least \$64,000/year in inflated benefits

INTEREST COSTS

Bureau's Claims	Critical Review	The Fraud
Investment costs of \$2,305,000 per year based on an interest rate of 3 1/4% and a \$71,000,000 investment. (Reclamation law allows such a calculation.)	The allowed interest rate is unrelated to the actual cost of money. At the actual interest rate of 6%, the annual investment cost is \$4,260,000.	Artificially deflated investment costs of \$1,955,000 per year

SUMMARY OF CLAIMED VS. ACTUAL BENEFITS AND COSTS

(The benefits and cost below include amounts claimed by the Bureau and not reviewed above.)

CLAIMED BENEFITS	—	FALSE CLAIMS	=	Estimated Actual Benefits
\$2,975,000	—	\$908,000	=	\$2,067,000 per year
CLAIMED TOTAL COSTS	+	Difference Between Actual & Artificial Costs	=	Estimated Actual Costs
\$2,483,000	+	\$1,955,000	=	\$4,438,000 per year
Bureau's Benefit/Cost Ratio				Actual Benefit/Cost Ratio
\$2,975,000	=	1.20		\$2,067,000
\$2,483,000				\$4,438,000 = 0.47

The Bureau of Reclamation claims that the Teton Dam project will earn \$1.20 for every dollar invested—a profit of 20 cents on the dollar.

A critical review shows that project will return only \$0.47 for every dollar invested — a loss of 53 cents on the dollar.

THE CHALLENGE

The construction of the Teton Dam would destroy a blue-ribbon trout stream, a habitat for a wide variety of wildlife, and a recreational resource which is growing ever rarer. It would drown a living river, leaving only the profaned remains.

The construction of the Teton Dam would be an act of fiscal irresponsibility. The project is a demonstrated fraud. If allowed to continue, the Bureau of Reclamation will both destroy our river and squander our money.

We have challenged the Bureau of Reclamation to attempt to refute our facts and conclusions. They have not and dare not do so. We have challenged the Bureau to submit the project to an independent economic review. That challenge still stands.

The Cross-Florida Barge Canal was stopped by Presidential action after \$50,000,000 had been spent.

The supersonic transport was stopped by Congressional action after more than \$800,000,000 had been spent.

The construction of the Teton Dam itself has not yet begun. The major project now under way is the building of a diversion tunnel. The Teton River can be saved and the economic disaster averted if public indignation becomes strong enough to activate the politicians. Write to your Congressman and Senators. Urge them to support investigation of less expensive alternatives for flood control and irrigation. Tell them how you react to that spectacle of environmental destruction and economic fraud that is the Teton Dam.

ACTION

If you wish to learn more about this issue and would like to help in the continuing battle, write for a copy of the proceedings of the Teton Dam Symposium and send contributions to:

IEC — TETON FUND
Box 774
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

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Friday, July 21, 1972

Promise Shown

"Geothermal energy shows great promise as a significant source of cheap, relatively clean electrical power," says environmentalist Gary Soucie in the May issue of AUDUBON, magazine of the National Audubon Society, "but it isn't the answer to everything, not even the much-discussed energy crisis."

The National Audubon Society, one of the oldest conservation organizations in the United States, is particularly interested in the energy crisis because all currently available major energy sources entail severe environmental problems, from the strip-mining of coal to offshore well blow-outs, to the disposal of radioactive wastes from nuclear reactors.

According to recent calculations, the article points out, the amount of geothermal heat in the outer 10 kilometers of the Earth's crust (the approximate limit of drilling technology at present) is about 300 septillion calories, or more than 2,000 times the heat energy of all the known coal resources of the world. Much of this is far too diffuse to be useful. However, there are places around the globe where geothermal energy is concentrated in volumes and depths

within our technological and economic grasp.

The vast force of geothermal energy is felt wherever faults, fissures, cracks and vents in the earth's crust allow steam and hot water to escape to the surface. You have only to look at the seething and hissing mud cauldrons in Yellowstone National Park, or its surging 300-foot high geyser, "Old Faithful" — or at Reykjavik, capital of Iceland, which derives over half its space heat from electricity generated by geothermal energy.

Geothermal plants around the world already produce about one-tenth of one percent of the world's total electric generating capacity from all sources. Geothermal power has distinct environmental advantages: it doesn't emit tons of air pollutants; it doesn't require damming of streams of pumped storage reservoirs; it doesn't involve questions of radioactive safety (unless talk of stimulating the energy with nuclear blasts becomes a reality). Once a commercially viable geothermal reservoir has been located and drilled, electricity can be generated at costs comparable to or lower than those for fossil-fuel or hydropower generating plants. A recent tax court decision granting a depletion allowance has contributed to a new emphasis on geothermal power within the past four years.

Pointing out the environmental problems of geothermal power development, Soucie looks at the inevitable land-use conflicts. At what point is an individual willing to sacrifice his backyard, site of geothermal power, for the power needs of the many? Is geothermal leasing possible in wilderness areas? If we had been aware of our energy crisis 50 years ago, would we still have Yellowstone National Park intact today?

The noise and air and water pollutions probably can be taken care of by good housekeeping says the author; at least there isn't any technological reason why they can't be.

(Continued on page 13.)

FOE Testifies

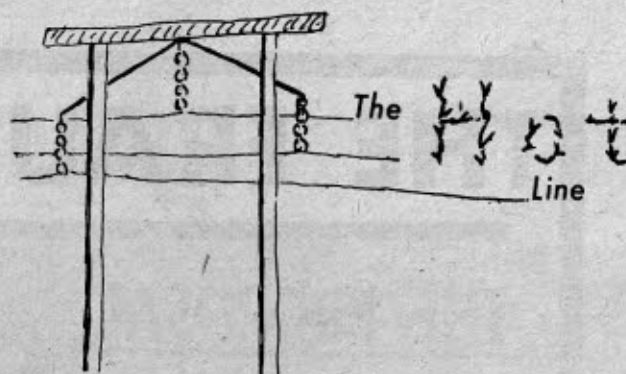
Friends of the Earth has called on the members of the Senate Commerce Committee to give immediate consideration to strong power plant siting legislation needed to forestall an impending collision between the nation's power needs and desire to protect the environment.

Robert Rauch, the organization's Assistant Legislative Director, declared in testimony before the Committee that, "Power and the environment are on a collision course in America. The nation's seemingly insatiable demand for more electricity is matched only by the determination of the average citizen not to have a power plant in his backyard. Already several states are considering legislation which would effectively block the construction of additional power plants within their borders."

Rauch opposed the legislation under consideration by the committee on the grounds that it provided insufficient guarantees of citizen participation in the siting process.

"Mr. Chairman, the issue boils down to this. The utilities want 'one stop' siting. They don't want to have to run from one agency to another to seek the necessary permits for construction. We will support this if guarantees are provided that citizen groups and the existing state agencies are represented on the certifying panels. Citizen 'participation' is not enough. Representation is essential," he said.

Rauch concluded by saying, "The need for power plant siting legislation this session is very great. The amendments we have recommended will sharply reduce the amount of bitter conflict between citizens and utility officials and the number of court actions which will be necessary. In short, they will give us the legislation which is necessary to avoid the impending collision between power and the environment."



Lights burn night and day in the world's two largest buildings, on Manhattan Island, because the computers which control them aren't working. There are no light switches and as a result the buildings consume some 24.5 megawatts daily. A new building, the World Trade Center will take 80 megawatts, or one per cent of New York's daily load, when completed.

NASA has awarded a contract for studying the feasibility of using large satellites to convert the sun's energy into electrical power. The converted energy would be transmitted from outer space by microwave beams to receiving stations on earth.

The U.S.'s first large scale use of solid waste as a fuel for both community heating and cooling is set for operation in 1974. Garbage and solid waste will be burned to provide summer air conditioning and winter steam heating for buildings in Nashville, Tennessee's city center.

Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi are seeking federal approval for a huge, super oil port on the Gulf of Mexico. Giant supertankers carrying up to three million barrels of oil would be handled. Such tankers would go aground in any existing ports on the East or Gulf coasts.

The Ohio Public Utilities Commission has allowed two natural gas companies to restrict new residential gas service after Oct. 1, 1972. The Commission also prohibited all service for existing ornamental flare fixtures and service for any new outside gas lights. The companies had asked for the restrictions to be imposed July 1.

A representative of the Coal Research Office, Dept. of Interior, told a North Dakota meeting that western North Dakota has 351 billion tons of coal. George Staber said the deposits could support the operation of 200 gasification plants employing 600 persons each. He predicted the nation will turn to coal to fill a national energy gap in the next 20 years as natural gas supplies dwindle.

Chase Manhattan Bank has warned that the United States has an energy shortage that is "very serious and demands immediate corrective action." The country's third largest bank said none of the known domestic sources of energy — oil, gas, coal, nuclear, and hydroelectric power — can meet the demand. It says only higher prices can provide the incentive for developing new domestic sources.

A pilot plant for production of low-sulfur, low-ash coal will be built at Fort Lewis, Washington, under a recently let \$18 million contract. The plant will use the solvent refined coal process which dissolves coal, removes sulfur and ash, and makes either a molten liquid or solid beads of refined coal.



Increasing demands for more electricity will increase the numbers of fossil-fueled, steam generating plants into the foreseeable future. Such plants have a serious impact on the environment in almost all locations. Air pollution can have serious consequences on human plant and animal life. Generating plant sites may have an impact on surrounding lands and may use water already allocated to other uses. Plant siting legislation is therefore an important part of comprehensive land use planning.



Floated Hells Canyon thrice this summer: once with a small private party in late May, again with a large Sierra Club group in June, and once more with a split group sponsored by The Wilderness Society in early July. During all this time the U.S. Congress was working on appropriations for purchasing several thousand acres of private lands in the canyon to keep Hells Canyon open to the American public—rather than have it developed for the exclusive use of the idle rich (see article in June issue of *American Forests*).

For a composite trip down Hells Canyon, come float with me: we launch on a hot Monday afternoon and float a few miles to a combination Indian archeological site and Chinese mining camp where Bullwinkle, the lonely Hells Canyon moose spent several months last summer and fall before disappearing. Here we check out the sites and gather wood, then launch again for a cross-river trip to Battle Creek to camp.

This is one of the in-holdings that the Congressional appropriations would purchase: apricot trees still bearing fruit (and ripe on the early-July trip) from decade-old plantings, an abundance of small trout in the creek, miners lettuce (on the earliest trip) and dock and lamb quarters to add to the salad, a sandy beach for swimming and tug-o-war and frisby—great.

Tuesday is the morning to sleep in—everybody tired from the long day of preparations and the trip to the dam to launch—so it's 10 AM before we get on the river, and a good thing too 'cause we run the two big rapids today: Wild Sheep and Granite Creek (each rated as high as 8 or 9 at various water levels). Everybody usually gets wet in these two white-water wonders, but it's hot mid-day, and we dry out quickly.

(Some trips we run Wild Sheep the first day and camp at Granite Creek, one of the larger Hells Canyon side streams flowing out of the Seven Devils—full of fat trout and water ouzels—or with an early start we may run both big rapids the first day and camp at Saddle Creek on the Oregon side or Bernard Creek on the Idaho side—all on private property to be purchased by the Forest Service with the Congressional appropriations.)

Below the big ones, half-a-dozen other rapids provide a great day of river running: Bernard, Waterspout, Bills, Sluice, Rush, plus a few that aren't mapped or named. And we stop for lunch or perhaps even camp at Johnson's Bar where the canyon opens up a bit for a few miles before curving into another stretch of the canyon below Sheep Creek.

We camp at Salt Creek just below Suicide Point where only last week (early July) a packer and his horse and mule fell over the cliff some 300 feet to the river. (Next day we saw the horse with saddle and rifle in scabbard rotting in the rocks a mile below Suicide Point where the river had left it; we understand that the packer survived but is in the hospital with a concussion.)

Twist and turn, dodge rocks and fight out of back eddies and whirlpools down to Pittsburg Landing where the first road comes in, an 18-mile two-hour trek from Whitebird, Idaho on the Salmon River. Here at Pittsburg an ancient people carved cryptic figures on unique rock formations, petroglyphs that no one has yet deciphered.

Just below Pittsburg Landing we come to the first of several potential dam sites, Pleasant Valley, as the canyon once more narrows and steepens, green velvet giving way to summer tan on the zig-zag ledges that characterize Hells Canyon. Jet boats full of casual tourists or fishermen going to some up-river camp, the mail boat (Dick River's *Idaho Queen III*) and even a few private pleasure boats as well as the canyon dwellers' necessary transportation boats. (They either fly in and out or use the river for their travel.)

The farther we go downstream, the more jet-boat traffic we find (none at all between Wild Sheep and Granite, a two-mile stretch left to the boater and backpacker and packer) and the more campsites littered by boating parties: watermelon rinds, cigarette butts, plastic forks, paper cups, cartons of unused eggs and a dozen weiners thrown behind a rock, fish guts and abandoned worm cans and rotten eel (sturgeon bait), kool-aid packets, and cans and bottles. We are shocked because our kind of river runners leave clean campsites, and we are angry because the private owners whose lands we camp on may stop letting us use their lovely beach sites if they find the river sands so abused.

Why must an area become littered and abused as soon as the general public finds an easy way to get in? We

Reprinted from the Sierra Club National News Report, May 5, 1972.

High Country News-13
Friday, July 21, 1972

Regulation Needed

"The questions at issue (in the power plant siting controversy) go well beyond the appropriateness of the site. They involve questions of the need for the power, who will really benefit, the environmental costs, alternatives, tradeoffs, safety, and trends in energy use and land use. What is really needed are a set of mechanisms for dealing with these various questions before the question of a site application arises." Thus Michael McCloskey, Sierra Club executive director, summarized the Club's position on one of the hottest issues in the country, testifying before a Senate Commerce Committee field hearing in Richland, Washington. McCloskey defended conservationists against the utilities' attempt to "make environmental standards the scapegoat" for industry's own failures. For the record: of 114 major plants started between 1966 and 1970, only eight were delayed for regulatory reasons, and not all of these on environmental grounds. 75 were delayed for problems attributable to the utilities themselves. And only about 10 percent of the 140 such plants scheduled for construction between now and 1977 will probably be delayed for environmental reasons. "What this record really shows," asserted McCloskey, "is that the utility industry needs to be tightly regulated."

He presented seven major recommendations in light of his observations: (1) utilities' plans should be disclosed far in advance to permit adequate public participation in the decision-making process; (2) utility siting must be integrated in a larger process of improved land use planning; (3) in most instances, power planning needs to be done on a regional, multi-state basis, and in some cases sites should be shared among utilities; (4) active public agencies, not just the utilities alone, must be engaged in power planning; (5) environmental values must be accepted as being as compelling and important

as power needs when evaluating sites and routes; (6) the one-stop review process is not adequate; separate agencies with demonstrated competence in the fields of safety, pollution controls, and general land use planning have to be the judge of proper standards in those fields; and (7) environmentalists and consumers should be equally represented on siting boards along with utilities.

Promise . . .

Land subsidence and seismic activity are potential threats; careful engineering and design, close monitoring and prompt remedial action will be necessary to prevent costly mishaps or even major disasters. The big job will be designing into the regulatory systems the political and economic means of resolving problems as they come up, and that may mean shutting down operations temporarily or even permanently. Moreover, because of the wide variety in geothermal locations and circumstances, specific regulations will have to be set for each operation.

Finally, there is wide divergence of opinion among experts on the question of how important geothermal power might be in the total energy picture. The article notes that John Nassikas, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, claims geothermal power will rival hydroelectric power and perhaps even nuclear power, whereas the Interior Department refers to it as a supplementary energy source.

"We really don't know," cautions Soucie, "how much geothermal power is available or how it might stack up against other power sources, or whether it will supplant any of our needs for electricity produced from coal, gas, uranium, high dams, and pumped storage." Most importantly, he recalls that "we don't have any kind of energy policy framework in which to judge geothermal power, no goals against which we could measure its contribution, even if we knew what that might be. Yet the lack of a national energy policy doesn't seem to worry anyone but conservationists."

Revolution . . .

to produce enough goods to generate the income to pay off the long-term debentures (sold, as Swann is quick to outline, with an inflation-proof increase in value). If, for example, the Land Trust's first Maine parcel is peopled by organic farmers, part of the crop's cash value would go to the farmers, part to the Land Trust, and part to debt-service and retirement.

The rules governing the land's use would be set entirely by the trustees (any member of the Land Trust); leases would be written by mutual consent; and, because the cost of the per-unit lease would be low, and loan services for lessees would be available, low-income rural people now denied land ownership could get back to the land and into the business of maintaining their own pride and self-sufficiency from the land. At least that is the way Robert Swann sees it, along with his Maine friend and coordinator, Ralph Greene, who is helping to organize the first Maine Land Trust out of an office in Bangor.

Like the American Indians, who set the goals for today's land reformers, members of the Maine Land Trust would not "own" any of their land, and therefore could not sell it. They would be entitled to live on and use it under certain laws to which their community of consent had agreed. They would be bound by no government land-use regulations except their own consensus and state sanitation and environmental laws. Just how taxes, sub-leases, rights-of-ways and aspects of the private property concept might be worked out are topics grappled with in the hundreds of pages Bob Swann has written, and soon perhaps to be grappled with in reality by Maine's first Land Trust, land reform group.

The meeting in Bangor this September should decide that. Meanwhile, on other levels of purity, and often in other forms, land reform proceeds apace in Maine, even though many of you may not have recognized it for what it is: a most revolutionary idea for Americans.



Wild World . . .

accidentally stopped at the upper end of Wild Goose Ranchos in lower Hells Canyon for what we call a "pit stop" and found the same story there the weekend after July 4. This area is well within the reach of private pleasure boats from Lewiston and environs, but we wondered if the litterers were trespassers or the commercial development itself that is selling waterfront lots a few dozen yards wide and a mile up the hillside, the kind of private development that can ruin Hells Canyon as quickly as too many careless weekend campers.

River camping is apparently becoming more and more popular: we saw more campers at the access areas and along the river where boaters were providing their own access than ever before. Backpackers too have discovered Hells Canyon—more in the spring than in full-blown summer but none-the-less present even on the hottest July day when canyon temperatures rose to 116 degrees.

Lovely, lonely white-sand beaches hemmed in by black volcanic rock, grassy slopes highlighted by late afternoon sun or sinuous stretches of solemn rippling river in the moonlight; deer forced down to the mighty Snake to drink because the summer heat has dried up their usual watering places, thousands of chukars clucking from the dry hillsides, vivid-colored birds and hardy wildflowers—all these are Hells Canyon, and the pace of a float trip (averaging less than 15 river miles a day) suits the canyon and its mood and allows time to absorb a timeless canyon experience.

In the Canyon we run along a time zone edge, but we go by Indian time: we're always on time because we take our own time and enjoy the wild world of Hells Canyon.

14-High Country News
Friday, July 21, 1972

Thoughts

from the

Distaff Corner

By Marge Higley

"Oh give me a home where the buffalo roam,
Where the deer and the antelope play..."

Those familiar words were written years ago, by "Author Unknown." I can't help but wonder about this anonymous versifier. Was he born to the freedom of the wide open spaces? Or was he, perhaps, seeking refuge from the hurried pace of life in some crowded city? In either case, if he were to return today he would find many changes.

Obviously, buffalo no longer roam the prairie. Because of man's greed and thoughtlessness, that shaggy, humpbacked beast almost vanished from the earth. Thanks to some farsighted early-day conservationists there is now a growing, thriving herd roaming over a state park in South Dakota. (Some less fortunate survivors of the species are penned up in roadside corrals as "tourist attractions.") There are still deer and antelope on the range, but man has encroached upon their playgrounds. A deer bounds across an oiled mountain highway at the risk of being hit by a speeding automobile; and man is crowding him out of his natural habitat. Antelope can no longer race unimpeded across the desert because woven wire fences block his path and restrain his natural movements.

The unnamed author continues:

"Where seldom is heard a discouraging word,
And the skies are not cloudy all day."

Unfortunately, now, there are quite a few discouraging words. Clear-cutting. 1080. Strip-mining. Wagon Wheel. River damming. Sage spraying. And, day after day, the skies can look pretty cloudy over teepee burners and uranium mills.

The second verse goes like this:

"Oh give me a land where the bright diamond sand
Flows leisurely down the stream;
Where the graceful white swan goes gliding along
Like a maid in a heavenly dream."

Today, that sand flows down many of the streams only until it comes to a dam, where it piles up on the bottom of a man-made lake. At low water level it can become an ugly, dried-up mud flat. The beautiful trumpeter swan was on the endangered species list, but again, thanks to conservationists, a sanctuary was created near Yellowstone Park, and their number is finally increasing.

"The air is so pure, the zephyrs so free,
The breezes so balmy and light,
That I would not exchange my home on the range,
For all of the cities so bright."

Vast coal deposits have been discovered in Montana and Wyoming, and presently planned power plants will turn that "range" into populous "cities so bright." The balmy breezes will be pre-heated by the production of energy, and the air will no longer be so pure.

The author concludes:

"How often at night when the heavens are bright,
With the light of the glittering stars,
Have I stood there amazed and asked as I gazed,
If their glory exceeds that of ours."

The stars are probably just as bright now as when those words were written. They just seem dimmer when they must compete with millions of street lights, beacon lights, spot lights, and neon signs! Does the glory of those far distant stars exceed that of planet Earth? It just might, at some future date, if man does not learn to cherish and protect its air, its water, its land, and all the living things on it.

Yes, if "Author Unknown" should return today, he would find that many things have changed. Even so I suspect that he would still prefer life in a home "on the range." I think, too, that he would probably work eagerly with The Wilderness Society, the Sierra Club, or some other of the many conservationist groups who are striving to preserve those same things which meant so much to him. He might even go so far as to change the chorus of his song to something like:

"Home, home on the range—
Let the deer and the antelope stay,
And let there be heard this encouraging word—
We are going to keep it that way."



For the man sound in body and serene of mind there is no such thing as bad weather! Every sky has its beauty, and storms which whip the blood do but make it pulse more vigorously.

GEORGE GISSING: The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft

Reprinted from THE IDAHO STATESMAN, May 28, 1972.

Mama Meets the Energy Crisis

by Betty Penson, Statesman Woman's Editor

Because it is woman who usually sets . . . and keeps running smoothly . . . the family lifestyle, she is likely the one who would most keenly feel the first shock waves of America's energy crisis. Yet often she is the one who least realizes that energy fuels this way of life in America . . . energy from oil, coal, gas and electricity. In the belief that someone's got to tell mama like it is, and to answer some of her questions, this survey has been compiled.

MAMA GOT UP before dawn one morning, flipped the light switch . . . and nothing happened. The house was dark and cold. The furnace silent.

Mama ran to the kitchen, turned on the oven, the radio, the toaster, the garbage disposal . . . silence.

Mama was frightened. Mama was mad. Somebody'd better do something . . .

Mama ran to the phone. But so had thousands of others. She ran to the neighbors', whose names she didn't even know. A man with an overcoat over his pajamas opened the door a crack and said something about "energy crisis."

Mama was stunned. Why hadn't someone told her?

If this sounds like science fiction, read on.

This country got a glimpse of what "energy crisis" means in everyday terms during the recent coal workers' strike in England. Houses were without heat, electricity was strictly rationed, food shortages developed. Because there was no electricity to run machines, thousands had no jobs. And shops quickly ran out of candles.

Few Americans would willingly give up our present standard of living, the highest this world has ever known. But experts warn that (1) America is running dangerously low on energy (fuel) and (2) the U.S. economy's energy demands will double or triple in the next 15 years.

"This isn't going to appear suddenly, this crises," says Idaho Power Company official Logan Lanham. "It will be gradual, unless . . ."

America is running out of energy, true. But what this really means is that we are burning up our reserves . . . our stockpiles of oil, gas, coal, waterpower . . . faster than they can be produced. Any sudden emergency caused by massive strikes, oil stoppages in the unpredictable Arab countries, a dry year, any of these could start to bare the cupboard in a hurry.

Yes, we still have a great supply of untapped resources, although far from as inexhaustible as we once believed. It takes two kinds of money to locate and unearth these buried treasures: Yours (via higher prices) and big investors' to build more plants to produce more energy.

Maybe you've noticed that big investors are inclined to keep their big money in their own pockets, rather than lose the seat of their pants on the barwire of today's government restrictions. And maybe you've begun to suspect that some of the muddle between industry and government was partly caused by the national uproar about pollution.

"You can philosophize and baloney all you want to," said Lanham, "but the minute you flip that switch and the power doesn't go on, the consumer revolt is on."

The energy consumer doesn't want to chop wood. She is more likely to start chopping at government barwire.

"Somewhere people are going to have to establish priorities," said Lanham. "I think women will be the ones who make the ultimate decision."

IS THERE really an energy shortage?

This article will be continued in ensuing issues.

Environmental Eavesdropper

LOONEY LIMERICKS

by Zane E. Cology

Promotion and land speculation
Are wide-spread across the nation.
It's time to demand
That land-use be planned
To halt this sad exploitation!

* * *

President Nixon, if he is re-elected, is seen as working to revive the SST. William Magruder, special consultant to the President on science and technology, predicted in Denver that the U.S. will build a second generation SST in the 1980's. Magruder was chief of the SST Office in the Department of Transportation before the project was killed. Nixon then placed him on the White House staff. The President is known to be a staunch advocate of the SST.

* * *

An order for 250,000 parka hoods lined with wolf fur has been canceled by the Pentagon. The cancellation came after conservationists protested that the order would require killing 25,000 wolves or about half the number estimated to exist. The Army says it will use coyote fur or develop a synthetic (which the Air Force has already done). A synthetic substitute is expected to reduce the cost of the parka hood offer by about \$1.1 million.

* * *

The Michigan House of Representatives has voted to repeal a 37-year-old bounty law on coyotes. The bounty has been \$15 on males and \$20 on females. About \$2 million has been paid out on bounties, with no indication that coyotes have been reduced. About 3,000 animals have been bountied annually for the last 20 years.

* * *

A U.S. District Judge has ordered Interior Secretary Rogers Morton to let four oil companies resume drilling in the Santa Barbara Channel. The judge ruled that Morton had exceeded his authority in suspending 35 drilling leases. Interior is expected to appeal the decision. The companies have not indicated when they would resume drilling.

* * *

Five southern California mayors have threatened to prohibit autos from using their city's streets during smoggy days next summer. The mayors are asking for legislation requiring conversion of all cars in the South Coast air basin to use of natural gas or propane.

* * *

The Japanese are moving to restrict or curtail private ownership of "socially superfluous" vehicles. Tokyo's Metropolitan Safety Council has asked for traffic and ownership restrictions on "those vehicles for which the social need is not very great." Vehicles would be banned in some areas of Tokyo except for essential purposes. Smog devices would be required on all cars and trucks could be banned during daytime.

* * *

The Federal Highway Administration says 112,922,354 motor vehicles were registered in 1971. This was a gain of 4,546,931 vehicles over the number in 1970. The breakdown in percentage increases was 3.9 for automobiles, 5.3 for buses, and 5.4 for trucks.



Indian Days Near

High Country News-15
Friday, July 21, 1972

Throbbing drumbeats, whirling dancers and deeply significant spiritual ceremonies — all part of the oldest continuing culture in the United States — will come alive in Sheridan, Wyoming, July 28-29-30, during the 19th annual All American Indian Days pageant.

Tribes from throughout the nation and Canada will converge on the northern Wyoming city in a program begun years ago aimed at highlighting and preserving the culture of that people who once reigned over America — the Indian.

The annual pageant is capped each year by the crowning of a new Miss Indian America, who will represent the American Indian in travels and appearances throughout the country for one year. A candidate for the title of Miss Indian America is not judged on beauty alone. She must be of the highest character and integrity, for she represents all of her people, over 600,000 of them, and speak for them when she travels amongst the non-Indian.

Directors of All American Indian Days have decreed that Miss Indian America must be intelligent, articulate, and poised. She must know the problems that have befallen her people over the years since their removal to reservations. And she must know the problems of the urban Indian who must compete in the non-Indian world.

Above all, the young woman must be proud of her people, her ceremonial dress, and of her heritage. She must be able to give pride and encouragement to the young Indian people she meets so as to insure the American Indian's future.

Nora Begay, Miss Indian America XVII, criss-crossed the country several times since she won the title August 1, 1971. She has appeared on many TV shows and at many conferences.

Another important feature of the pageant is an intercultural, non-denominational church service held at 9:30 AM on July 30.



The carcasses of 17 dead antelope were strewn about this fenced corner in Campbell County, Wyoming (which adjoins Montana along its northern boundary). Although these fenced pastures normally contain all the essentials for life, drought and a closed gate can spell trouble. Several fawns were found near the dried-up waterholes. Weakened adults made it to the closed gate. The antelope in most of southern Wyoming must range over wide areas in order to obtain the essentials of life and escape the sweeping blizzards. Enclosed pastures or a series of fences here would be virtual death traps for many herds and small bunches of antelope.

Letters to the editor...

Editor's note: Thank you for your comments in regard to fencing on the public lands and their effects on antelope particularly. Yes, I would have to agree that the statement you quote above should have been stated in the qualified "could." It is true that careful planning can mitigate the effects on wildlife in many cases. And it is also true that some areas have qualities which do not require extensive movement of antelope. The areas such as you refer to and such as occur in north-eastern Wyoming generally have water, forage and cover in combinations which do not necessitate movement across fences except under the most extreme conditions. But there are many other areas, such as Wyoming's Red Desert, where the best planned fences would mean disaster for the pronghorns.

My reaction remains, go slow on any sheep-tight fencing on the public lands where pronghorns are an important part of the ecosystem.

And thanks, too, for the invitation to see

some of the fenced areas in Montana. I would indeed like to see them. Hopefully, that may come to pass at some future date.

Enclosed is \$10.00. Please send

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16-High Country News
Friday, July 21, 1972

Upper Snake River Is Unique

With its beginning on the western slope of the Continental Divide and draining the Teton, Salt River and Wind River Ranges, the Snake River is unique—not so much in its geography, which is spectacular, but in its fishing.

The casual vacationer driving by the winding, snake-like river hardly realizes he's passing one of only two large river cutthroat trout waters in the United States.

The Snake River, which has a native population of cutthroats, has been preserved for that species of fish by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department.

No foreign species have been planted in the river, and although a few other types of trout are present, the river is almost exclusively cutthroat fishing.

But the intrigue of fishing for cutthroat along the scenic banks of the river has lured thousands to the area. Such increasing popularity of the region has caused concern about the future of fishing in the river.

In an effort to provide a greater number of larger size cutthroat to the fishermen, creel limits, in 1967, were trimmed from ten fish to six; and this spring, when 1973 fishing regulations were being reviewed, it was suggested creel limits again be reduced from six fish per day to two on the section of the river from Moose to Moran Dam.

Increasing popularity of the Snake River area has prompted local sportsmen's groups to support recommendations for lower creel limits in an effort to maintain a trophy-size fishery.

Anglers fishing the river numbered about 30,000 last summer—an estimated 10,000 more than the year before.

In an effort to keep the river under careful scrutiny, the Game and Fish Department and the National Park Service, in a cooperative research project with the University of Wyoming, has been scientifically studying the fish, the fishermen and the river itself.

Despite the increasing number of people using the river, it appears natural phenomena affect fishing as much as the masses of sportsmen. The water level of the river, for example, has considerable affect on fishing.

Statistics show that in 1967, when the river was high, fishermen averaged less than one-third fish per hour. The following year when the water was low, fisherman success nearly doubled.

According to John W. Kiefling, who has done considerable research with the Game and Fish Department on the Snake River, high water levels act as "a buffer against heavy exploitation" by fishermen.

But even when fishing pressure is heavy, Kiefling has found familiarity with the river plays an important part in the number of fish caught.

Although residents account for only slightly more than 17 percent of the fishermen using the river, they catch twice as many fish an hour as nonresidents do, according to Kiefling's studies.

This means although more fishermen are using the waterway, the total amount of fish taken has not increased proportionately.

The number of fish caught per mile on the Snake River in 1971, when an estimated 30,000 sportsmen fished the river, was considerably less than in 1968, when half as many persons used the area.

Increasing interest in voluntary "catch and release" fly fishing might also have helped keep the total harvest down, though 80 percent of the fly fishermen interviewed along the river indicated they were definitely fishing for some trout to take home.

Thirty-five percent of the fly fishermen interviewed said they would take a limit of fish if possible.

Voluntary catch and release programs and lower creel limits on the Snake River, however, are not the ultimate answer in developing an outstanding cutthroat waterway.

"The key to the continuation of the Snake River cutthroat fishery," said Fisheries Research Coordinator, Fred Eiserman, "is the preservation of habitat and not regulations

alone."

In the future, flood control structures which do not disturb fish habitat need to be carefully planned before they are built. A bypass structure is a possible solution in maintaining the river water level during the times the spillway is shut off for inspection of Moran Dam located below Jackson Lake.

In addition, Eiserman said control is needed over valuable spawning sites in the Snake's tributaries.

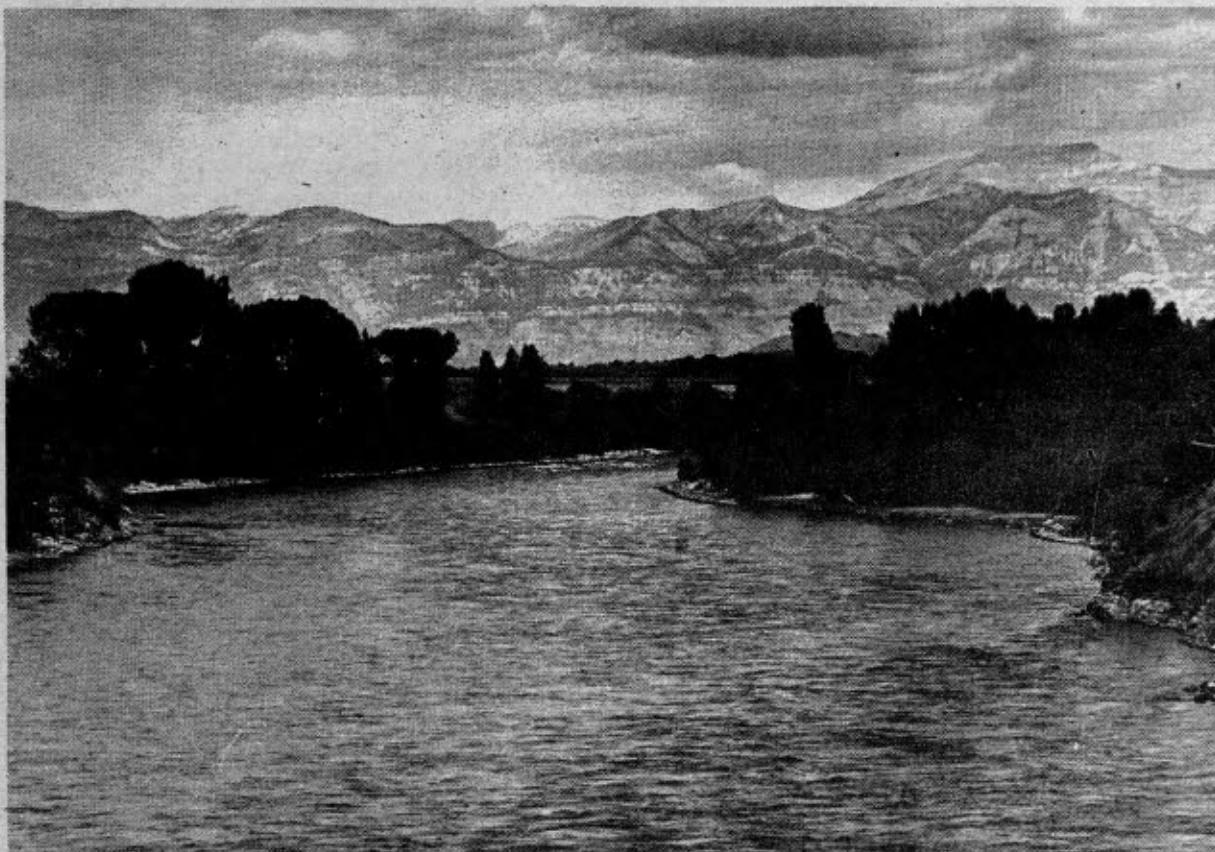
Disruption of water flow, construction of barriers—which prevent spawning cutthroat

from moving upstream—and additional silt in the river's tributaries add to the problems of the spawning fish.

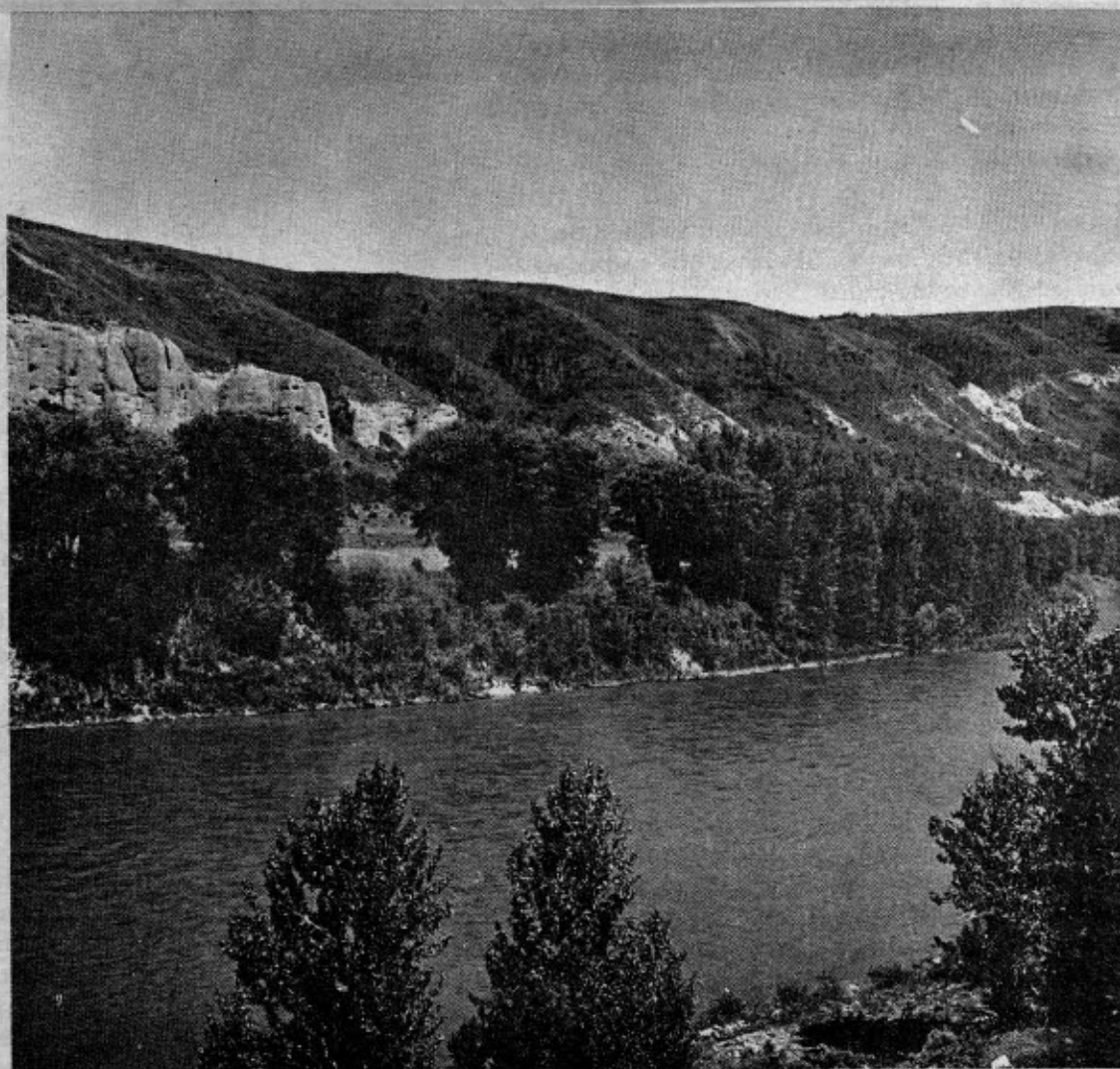
"The most important factor in maintaining the Snake River as an outstanding cutthroat water," concluded Eiserman, "is the habitat. If you don't have a good fish habitat, you're finished."

"One bulldozer can do more damage to the river in a half-hour than a hundred people with over creel limits."

Photo by Wyo. Game & Fish Dept.



Thousands of people camp and fish along the Upper Snake River in Wyoming each year creating tremendous pressure on a limited resource. Careful studies are being made to determine future management procedures to preserve the valuable cutthroat trout habitat.



ATTENTION: Young People!

Want to help influence environmental decision-making? You can through the Environmental Protection Agency's Youth Advisory Board. The Rocky Mountain Region VIII Board represents opinions of environmental groups in Montana, North and South Dakota, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming.

The Board is now seeking specific representation from youth or youth groups in Utah and North Dakota. In addition, three positions not related to any one state but to issues are needed. If you have interest in or experience in such environmental areas as strip mining, oil shale, land planning, land development, or the overall problem of energy, get in touch. If you are from one of the states indicated or want to participate in the issues, send resumes and letters to: Youth Advisory Board, Office of Congressional Affairs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Suite 900, 1860 Lincoln St., Denver, Colorado 80201.