

High Country

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A sacrilegious proposal

Is Colorado River water for sale?

by Ed Marston

The Central Arizona Project is at least a year away from watering lawns, golf courses and crops in the Phoenix area. But the multibillion-dollar diversion of water out of the Colorado River is already rearranging the way water is viewed in the West.

In particular, the strains created by CAP could move water from a commodity which is managed almost totally in the political arena to one subject to marketplace forces. CAP could also force the Upper Basin states of Colorado, Utah and Wyoming to reassess the ways in which their economies will develop over the next half century.

The Central Arizona Project is a perfect example of the way in which politics rules water. It is being built because several generations of Arizona political leaders, with Congressman Morris Udall (D) the latest, dedicated their careers to getting Congress to appropriate money for its construction.

But the construction of CAP combined with water developments in California has created strains which politics seems unable to accommodate. As a result, San Diego County in Southern California has abandoned the traditional political way in which water decisions are made and turned

to the marketplace. The San Diego County Water Authority is attempting to lease "surplus" Colorado River water from Colorado, Utah and Wyoming.

The attempt has created a furor within California. Much of Southern California has turned on San Diego. And the agency which sets California's water policy, the California Colorado River Board, has condemned attempts to change the Law of the River to permit the leasing of water. The staff of the Southern California Metropolitan Water District has also expressed outrage over the proposal.

Outside of California, Arizona's top water official, Wes Steiner, has said bluntly that any attempt by San Diego to lease Upper Basin water would end up in court. Steiner, who calls the leasing proposals ridiculous, is travelling the basin threatening to sue.

The reaction to what Arizona and much of Southern California see as sacrilege has been different in the Upper Basin. Colorado, Utah and Wyoming have not committed to the lease proposal. But none have condemned it. In Utah, outgoing Governor Scott Matheson (D) has expressed enthusiasm for the idea. In Colorado, Department of Natural Resources head David Getches, a prominent natural resources attorney,

says: "There are many problems with the San Diego idea. But I personally don't believe it's impossible to come up with a legal export scheme." A 1983 Colorado statute allows the export of water to be a beneficial use if it meets certain conditions.

In Wyoming, the state's water officials continue to examine the proposal and to communicate with the other basin states.

Most significantly, the leasing proposal has revived a moribund water project. The Juniper Cross project on the still largely virgin Yampa River in northwest Colorado has been resurrected by the Colorado River Water Conservancy District in light of the interest in exporting water.

The fact that top officials in the three Upper Basin states are considering the lease proposal says something about how they now see their economic futures. The water which is to be leased is "surplus" -- water which the states are entitled to under the terms of the seven-state Colorado River Compact. The ideology in the Upper Basin states has always been that that water will be put to use as the states develop coal, oil shale, electric power plants, snowmaking for ski areas, and as their populations increase. The push in the Upper Basin states has always been to "use it or lose it" -- to convince the federal

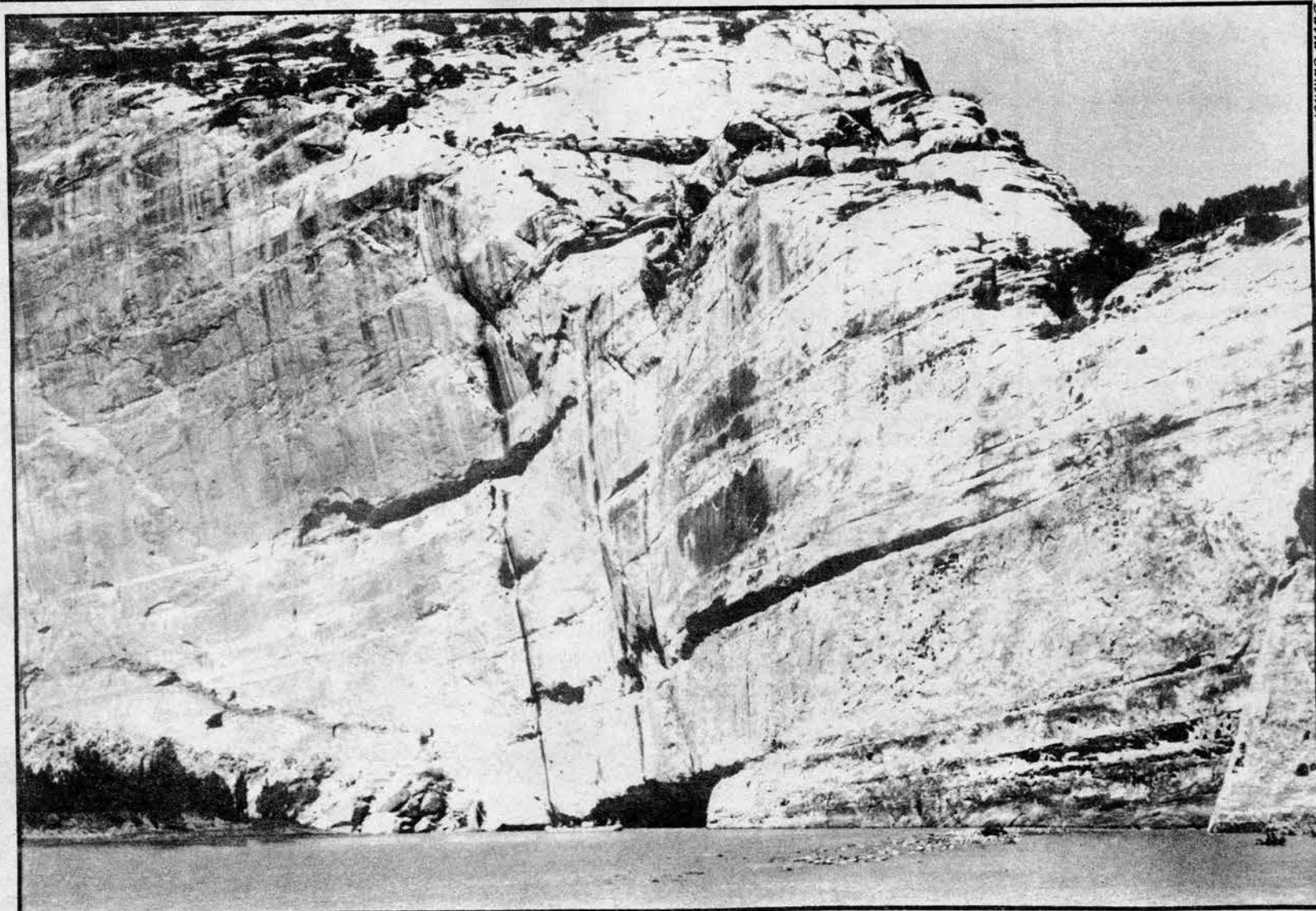
government to build dams to store water in anticipation of the day the region's industrial and population ships come in.

Now the Upper Basin states, by seriously considering a leasing proposal, are implying that those ships won't arrive for at least 15 to 20 years. They say this against a backdrop of electric energy surplus, flat coal demand, a dead copper market, suffering agriculture, further declines in oil prices, and an oil shale industry kept breathing thanks only to a federal iron lung.

It is even possible to interpret the interest in the San Diego proposal as a permanent abandonment of hopes for development. The conventional wisdom is that water will always be worth much more to a Phoenix or L.A. than to a Salt Lake City or Rock Springs. Thus, any 'lease' will be permanent. As time goes on, lease payments paid by Southern California or Arizona to the Upper Basin states will increase, and the water will keep flowing downhill.

It is no coincidence that the idea of water as a marketplace commodity has been pushed most vigorously in recent years by environmentalists. In particular, Brent

[Continued on page 10]



Yampa River in Yampa Canyon, Dinosaur National Monument, Colorado

David Sumner

Dear friends,



High Country News

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Our not so new intern, Jeff Marti, tells us Paonia surprised him: "It's a lot bigger than I thought it would be."

Since the town has 1400 residents and a two-block main street, we asked him what he'd expected. "Lisa told me it had a Mexican restaurant, a natural food store and a public radio station. So I expected three buildings."

Lisa is Lisa Lombardi, HCN's last intern, and it was she who filled Jeff in over the phone on what to expect. To Lisa, an English graduate student at U-Mass., Paonia did consist of just those three buildings. But when Jeff arrived, he discovered the town also has a Gambles, a Western Auto, a non-health food store, a new town hall, a fine library, and several beauty parlors and tanning salons.

Jeff, 21, is a native of New Ulm, Minnesota, home of America's only freestanding Glockenspiel. In January, assuming the snows let him get out of town, he will return to his senior year at Iowa State University, where he majors in journalism and environmental studies.

In addition to innumerable bulletin boards (catch his masterpiece on luxury skiing in this issue), he has written stories on the publicity-mad Wyoming poachers, a public meeting on aspen cutting, and the Homestake II water project. In this issue, he writes of grizzlies.

One of us (Ed Marston) recently spent a day with 25 Forest Service people: Rocky Mountain regional forester Jim Torrence, forest supervisors, district rangers and public affairs officers from Colorado, South Dakota, and Wyoming. The retreat focused on press-agency relations and HCN was to be one of four papers represented on a panel. But thanks to a Denver area snowstorm, HCN was the only paper to get over Guanella Pass to the Grant, Colorado dude ranch.

At times during the discussion, there were a lot of people sitting with arms defensively crossed. But in general, it was a good afternoon. Whatever its other problems, the Forest Service has always attracted high quality people, and that quality overcame the natural testiness due a newspaper that recently asked, "Can the Forest Service be reformed?" in a tone that said the answer was probably no.

What became clear during the afternoon, evening and next morning was how like a diverse family the Forest Service is: the range of personal and professional opinions was as broad as would be found on any environmentalist retreat. If, in the future, the agency loosens up and learns to make better use of its diversity and talent, their world and ours will improve.

Speaking of forests, HCN two months ago spent a day touring a Forest Service grazing allotment on Colorado's Black Mesa with 20 ranchers and rancher's wives, who also happen to be neighbors, and with Forest Service range specialist Stu Adams. The tour was arranged by Carton Meek of Maher, who is head of the Black Mesa Cattle Pool, a cooperative of ranchers who run their cattle together on the mesa.

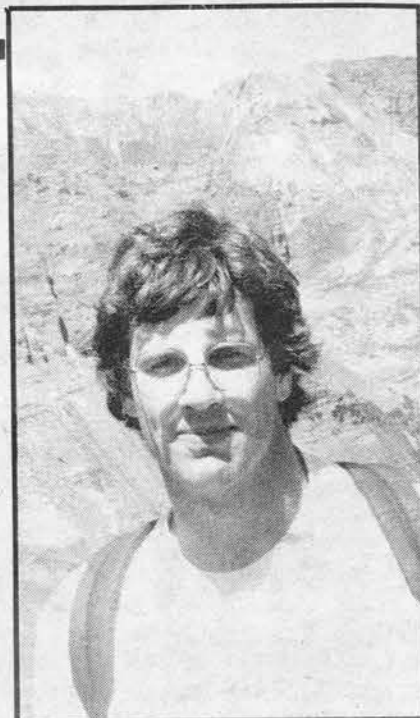
At one time, the Black Mesa was overgrazed. But starting in the 1940s, pressure from the Forest Service combined with the ranchers' desire to improve the range. The result has been better management: stock ponds, fences to allow rotation, herd reductions and the like.

Today, the 35,000 acre range is in beautiful shape. The grazed sections are healthier than fenced test areas the cows haven't touched in 20 years. The ranchers and Forest Service still disagree at times, but they share a commitment to good management and a healthy range.

There is a tendency in urban areas to see ranchers as arrogant men on horseback dominating the landscape and politics of their region. There are knights like that, but the ranchers we know are working people who own cows, land and grazing permits rather than the tools of some other trade. Unfortunately, these working people are in trouble.

The tour was held on a beautiful day in a beautiful setting. But there was a pall over it. Ranchers are in terrible financial shape, and the people we toured with, members of families that have been on the same land for several generations, are under constant pressure to sell out to a "gentleman" rancher or to split the land up for summer homes or hunting cabins. Doris Miller, head of the local Cowbells and a member of the tour, said the survival of the industry hinges on whether it can change from one perceived as feeding additives such as steroids to one which is producing a healthful, necessary food.

For the most part, HCN concentrates on the grim side of the news. But the range tour reminded us that resource problems do get solved. It is at least possible that the Forest Service's road and tree-cutting policies and the BLM's grazing



Jeff Marti

policies will evolve so that the issues will some day rate only a grateful footnote saying "All is well."

Speaking of HCN's future, we thank all those who have already responded to the 1984 Research Fund appeal. It is off to a very fine start, as page 14 shows. Envelopes are coming in at a higher rate than last year, which makes us wonder if we've improved, or if your financial condition has improved. We hope it's a combination of both.

Finally, a certain number of past contributors have not yet received a mailing. In case you are feeling neglected, that mailing is in the works although not yet in the mail.

--the staff



The Forest Service's Stu Adams, left, and a group of ranchers on a tour of a Black Mesa grazing allotment.

WESTERN ROUNDUP

Ranchers reap oil harvest

Some Wyoming grazing lease holders are paying less in grazing fees than they are receiving in land damage payments from industry. State Land Commissioner Howard Schrinar says he has identified eight lease holders who are making a profit from the land damage payments, including a "worst case" in which a lease holder has gained nearly \$34,000 over a 20-month period. Schrinar says most of the eight "profitable" grazing leases are in Campbell County, where oil and gas activity is high.

Lessees or private landowners negotiate the payments with industry for surface damages caused by access roads to seismic or drilling sites. The Wyoming Board of Land Commissioners, made up of five elected state officials including the governor, initiated a policy in 1968 under which half of the surface land payments go to

the state and half to the lease holder. Schrinar says the originally "reasonable" payments have become "exorbitant" in some cases, leading to the present situation.

The land commissioners board recently adopted a recommendation from Schrinar to continue to split the damage payments until the lease holder receives an amount equal to his grazing fees. Excess payments will be put in an escrow account until the board adopts a new policy.

Schrinar would like to use the excess monies "to improve state lands." He says the board is waiting for the state attorney general's opinion as to whether the monies can be put into a separate trust and agency account to be administered by the board or if they must go into the state's general fund.

--Mary Moran

Sonic booms are cast into the wilderness

Five years after the U.S. Air Force came to the tiny town of Reserve, New Mexico with a proposal to fly daily supersonic test flights, residents and the military have agreed on a compromise under which the flights will begin January 1. (HCN, 11/14/83).

County Commission Chairman David Vackar calls the agreement the next best thing to keeping the flights out of the county and vows Catron County residents now will work with the military to ensure noise levels do not exceed military estimates.

Originally, the military had proposed flying 300 test missions over a 2,000 square mile area that included the tiny hamlets of Apache Creek, Aragon and Horse Springs and the county seat of Reserve. The proposed flight region took in most of the county's 3,000 residents and bordered the isolated Gila Wilderness in southwestern New Mexico.

Officials at Holloman Air Force Base near Alamogordo said they needed more airspace to comply with standards set by the Air Force's Tactical Command at Langley Air Force Base in Virginia. Pilots already were flying 600 supersonic missions a month over White Sands Missile Range.

Under the compromise reached in September, the test flight area has been reduced by 75 percent -- from 2,000 square miles to 500 square miles. The new region covers only national forest land, with scattered livestock its main residents.

Vackar said about 5 percent of the county's residents would be directly affected by the flights, which will result in two to three sonic booms a day.

The supersonic dogfights, to be conducted only between 7 a.m. and nightfall on weekdays, will begin January 1 with 100 a month. That



U.S. Air Force F-15 fighter plane

number will be increased to 200 a month on April 1 and will reach the maximum of 300 by July 1.

In a signed decision, James F. Boatright, deputy assistant secretary of the Air Force, said the military would monitor the flights.

"After nine months of supersonic activity, I will have all available information from research and monitoring evaluated and compared against the conclusions of the impact statement," he wrote. "If, in my opinion, it is warranted, I will direct adjustments of operations to mitigate problems and/or initiate action to explore expansion or adjustment of the boundaries."

Led by the commission, the county had threatened to sue the Air Force to stop the flights. Albuquerque attorney John Kelly, who represents Catron County, said a lawsuit still was possible if the Air Force did not honor its decision.

"Before, the most we could have accomplished was a delay of the flights," he said. "But now, if the Air Force exceeds noise levels stated in the environmental impact statement, it can be forced to stop flying or comply with the statement."

The county's fight began in 1979 when military officials first proposed flying F-15 fighter planes at 15,000 feet above sea level, which is about 8,000 feet above residents' heads in Catron County.

After a public hearing, the residents sent the Air Force away to revise its original environmental impact statement. About a year ago, a second hearing was held during which a revised impact statement was discussed. A final statement was released last June.

Residents' main concerns were about possible long-term health and environmental effects of daily sonic booms, annoyance caused by the disruptive sounds and the possibility of a loss of tourism to the area.

Although Vackar said the county's residents still think the Air Force should not be flying supersonic missions over private citizens, he is pleased with the compromise.

"If we can't keep them out of the county, this is the next best thing," he said. "We feel the Air Force has basically decided to put up or shut up."

--Nancy Harbert

Peregrine falcons are flown to new home

Virtually the entire population of captive breeding peregrine falcons in the West -- 119 of the endangered species -- were flown September 13 from Ft. Collins, Colorado to the new World Center for Birds of Prey in Boise, Idaho.

The birds, including three Arctic gyrfalcons and the only four South African teta falcons in captivity, belong to the Peregrine Fund. The organization, headed by Bill Burn-

ham, was forced to move by construction of a freeway interchange near the former Ft. Collins site.

The new site, located south of Boise not far from the Birds of Prey Natural Area, includes four buildings to house the falcons (with about 20 chambers in each building) and a combination office, laboratory and food production facility.

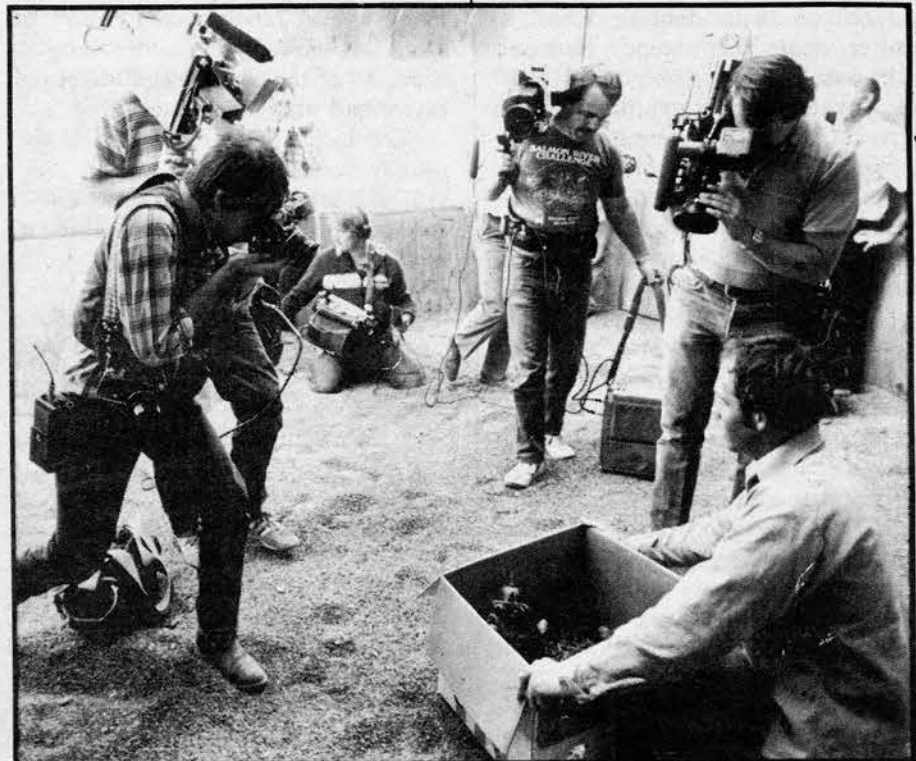
The birds were flown to Boise in two Forest Service DC-3s, each bird in

an individual cardboard box, and then delivered to the new site in a canvas-sided truck trailer donated for use by Boise-Cascade Corp. The birds were flown in two planes so that all 119 birds would not perish in event of a crash.

Burnham hopes the peregrines will produce 100 new offspring next spring to be released into the wild. The peregrine was extirpated from most of its range, a victim of pesticide poisoning. The Peregrine Fund was founded in 1970 to help save the raptor from extinction and reintroduce it to its former habitat.

The world center is affiliated with Boise State University and the Bureau of Land Management.

--Glenn Oakley



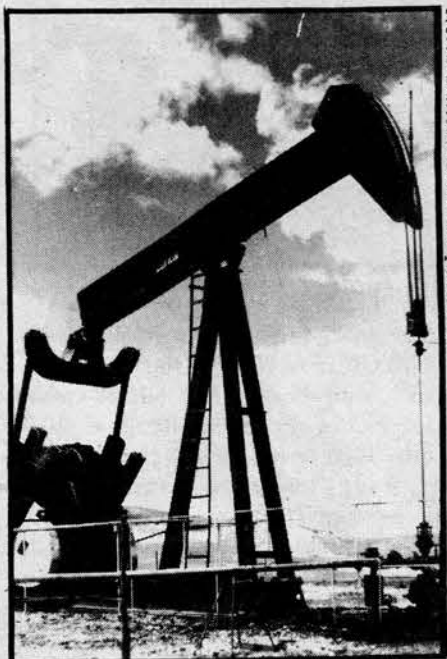
The media welcome a peregrine falcon to its new home at Boise, Idaho's new World Center for Birds of Prey. Bill Burnham lower right.

HOTLINE

Montana is hurting

Montana agriculture will experience the worst of all worlds this year: decreased wheat production in the midst of a bumper crop raised by farmers elsewhere in the nation. The 25 to 32 percent drop in spring and winter wheat, barley and durum is in large part caused by the persistent Great Plains drought, which cut per acre yields. The drought was also a factor in the late summer fires (HCN, 9/17/84).

A gubernatorial rebuke



North Dakota Travel Department

Wyoming Governor Ed Herschler has called on the oil and gas industry to live up to its public responsibility. In a speech before the Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Association earlier this month, Herschler said the companies should pay full compensation for production of publicly owned oil and gas. "Wyoming's experience with royalty collection efforts over the past two years leaves little doubt that our state has not received the royalties to which it's entitled," Herschler said. "In reality, we placed too much faith in the honesty of industry." Herschler also called on the industry to solve the problem of access in a "checker-board" land pattern, where private and public land border each other. Herschler noted that the oil and gas industry is crucial to Wyoming as the single largest industry in the state.

A WPPSS ripple

A \$20.5 million ripple from the multi-billion-dollar WPPSS sinking just washed over Pacific Power and Light. The utility had attempted to raise rates to its 100,000 Wyoming customers to pay "their" share of the utility's lost \$182 million investment in the proposed WPPSS and Pebble Springs nuclear plants. But the U.S. Supreme Court this month let stand a Wyoming Supreme Court decision saying Wyoming had had no role in the investment decision and therefore no responsibility to help pay for it.

Red Rim replay

Wyoming rancher Taylor Lawrence, who fenced antelope out of the Red Rim area near Rawlins, has put his China Butte Coal Company into bankruptcy proceedings. The firm owes the BLM \$1.1 million in coal lease payments, in addition to other debts. Meanwhile, a repeat of last winter's uproar over the fencing is possible. A land and minerals swap proposed by Lawrence to solve the problem was rejected by the Department of Interior. And negotiations to again take down the fence have not produced results, even as the snow begins to accumulate.

BARBS

You can go home again.

Once upon a time, jeans were rough wear for farmers and other rural and working people. Then jeans moved to the city and became high fashion. Now, judging by an item in the *Central Idaho Star-News*, they're going back to their roots. The Central Idaho Valley County Extension Service -- a government-funded group devoted to helping farm families improve their lot -- is holding a series of four Designer Jeans Workshops in McCall, Idaho.

HOTLINE

Wild horses and burros
to be removed

Wild horse roundup

An amendment by Idaho Senator Jim McClure to remove and maintain excess wild horses and burros was approved by President Reagan this month. That provision, attached to the Continuing Resolution -- an omnibus appropriations bill -- will provide \$17,081,000 for the Bureau of Land Management to remove approximately 17,000 of the animals and maintain them for at least a year. The BLM estimates the carrying capacity of the rangelands to be around 25,000 head, but about 60,000 wild horses and burros roam public lands in the west.

ETSI goes on the
legal offensive

Sponsors of a cancelled coal slurry pipeline have taken to the courts in quest of \$2.8 billion. The Energy Transport Systems, Inc. (ETSI) partners say the money is owed them because of illegal antitrust acts committed by Burlington Northern, Missouri Pacific, Kansas City Southern, Union Pacific, and Chicago and North Western railroads. The railroads made no secret of their opposition. They refused to grant ETSI right-of-way beneath their tracks, they fought eminent domain legislation for coal slurry lines in Congress, and they cut rates to utilities courted by ETSI. The question is: did these and other actions violate federal antitrust laws? A federal grand jury convened last spring in Chicago is asking the same question.

The Forest Service
cancels an aspen sale

In a compromise, the U.S. Forest Service has cancelled the 1,400 acre Red Canyon aspen timber sale in Western Colorado (HCN, 10/15/84). The aspens would almost certainly have been bought by Louisiana Pacific, which owns a nearby waferboard plant. Under the compromise, the Forest Service and two environmental groups (the Western Slope Energy Research Council and Western Colorado Congress) which appealed the sale, will jointly work on a new environmental assessment and aspen-cutting guidelines. Gunnison-Uncompahgre-Grand Mesa National Forest Supervisor Ray Evans said: "As a result of criticism that public concerns were not adequately addressed, I have decided that our proposal should be reevaluated." The same two groups continue to contest another aspen sale in the Lone Cone area and to challenge the Fifty Year Plan for the forests.

After the hoe, what is the best weed killer?

Many farmers and ranchers lose thousands of dollars yearly as their crops and forage are crowded out of fields and rangeland by noxious weeds such as knapweed, pigweed, dogbane and death camas. They want help fast, and often turn to herbicides such as Roundup, 2,4-D and Tordon to battle infestations.

Others argue that the world is already inundated with poisonous chemicals. Some compounds are now found in breast milk in concentrations higher than levels allowed in dairy products. What about biological control? they ask. Can't we fight bugs and weeds without further contaminating our food chain by adding chemicals?

To look at weed and pest control issues, the Institute of the Rockies, a non-profit educational organization based in Missoula, Montana, arranged 17 forums held in Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon during September and October. Titled "The Chemical Agenda," the forums featured speakers with many points of view.

The series began in Missoula on September 21 at a forum attended by about 75 folks. Speakers included Dr. Albert Borgman, a University of Montana philosophy professor; Dr. Peter Fay, a weed and soil scientist for Montana State University; LuAnn Scott-Bergin, the inland regional coordinator for the Northwest Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides (NCAP); and Jimmie Wilson, president of the Montana Stockgrowers Association.

Borgman, whose specialty is technology and society, referred to Amory Lovins' ideas on "hard and soft" energy paths. He said our national policy is clearly committed to the search for weed and pest solutions only through "hard" chemical techniques. As an alternative, Borgman urged the audience to consider "softer" biological controls that are effective and harmless though more precarious in their guaranteed success.

Fay, however, presented slides on "How I Became an Advocate of Pesticide Use." He showed photos of crops in the Philippines where his work with the Peace Corps tripled rice production from 60 to 200 bushels per acre through the use of chemicals. Next, Fay switched to North Dakota where, he said, farmers lost \$250 million during his first year in school there due to an influx of wild oats. The Chinese, he said, take 35 hours to hand weed an acre of wild oats, while in the United States an acre can be sprayed in 71 seconds.

He asserted that pesticides and herbicides are relatively safe, pointing out that tens of thousands of people die on highways each year, but only 40 to 50 deaths result from pesticides.

Scott-Bergin, representing the Northwest Coalition, an Oregon-based group of 70 organizations, countered Fay's assertion with her own statistics. She said there are about 50,000 pesticides and herbicides on the market containing 600 to 1,000 widely used active ingredients. But only 77 of these are registered and guaranteed safe by the federal government. She charged that the registration process is not only glacially slow but corrupt.

Scott-Bergin also attacked the risk-benefit analysis format used for assessing chemicals. "If a chemical provides \$1 worth of benefit for someone and 90 cents of cancer for someone else, then it's approved,"



she said. "We should be asking our government for alternatives." That's unlikely now, she indicated, because "most of the research done in universities is funded by chemical companies." She also said that one in four persons now contract some form of cancer in their lifetime; that ratio will rise to two out of four by the year 2000.

Wilson, representing stockgrowers owning 1,400,000 cattle, told how his own herd of cattle was recently struck with mysterious abortions, deformation and death. Scientists at Montana State University discovered lupine poisoning, an alkaloid affliction of the central nervous system.

The urgency of ridding his forage of lupine required herbicides. Wilson said biological controls are too slow. But Wilson did not advocate one method over the other. Rather, he explained benefits and drawbacks of both and called for facts to end the "fairy tales about things we do not understand."

Bacteria, fungi, viruses, protozoa

and nematodes can be used to biologically control weeds and pests. In Australia, for example, a 60-million-acre onslaught of prickly pear cactus has almost been entirely destroyed by moth borers introduced from Argentina. The borers (*Cactoblastis cactorum*) kill the cactus by tunneling through underground roots and bulbs.

In the western United States, St. Johnswort, a poisonous range weed, is being controlled by leaf-eating beetles. And long-snouted seed head weevils are attacking thistles. Also, knapweed is being subjected to gaul flies imported from Europe and a native fungus that has shown great success in tests.

But bio-controls take time. Their use is often characterized by alternating waves of effectiveness and ineffectiveness, as weeds and their attackers surge and resurge for control. There is little doubt that chemical and mechanical methods are faster. Results are quickly impressive. Grass yields in Wyoming increased 400 percent after sagebrush was removed. And a 1971 study cited in "Weed Science: Principle and Practices" showed forage consumption by cattle increased 1,000 pounds per acre after spraying with 2,4-D.

But chemical methods are expensive and the long-term effects of complex compounds in the food chain is not known.

The Chemical Agenda series was primarily sponsored by the Northwest Area Foundation of St. Paul, Minnesota through a grant to the Institute of the Rockies written by project coordinator Jeffery Smith. Area co-sponsors also contribute.

--Chris Volk

CBS News gets mauled

Grizzly bears continue to make news. A CBS Evening News report in early October suggested that this summer's rash of grizzly attacks in Wyoming and Montana were due to the use of the tranquilizer Sernylan on grizzlies for management or research purposes.

Bear experts interviewed by the *Casper Star-Tribune* promptly called that claim "far-fetched" and "sloppy journalism."

CBS had interviewed two bear-attack victims who were convinced their mauler was "crazy." The report also related an incident in which a camper near Yellowstone National Park was killed in 1983 by a bear which had been tranquilized with Sernylan "at least 11 times."

Since small doses of Sernylan, better known as "angel dust" or PCP (phencyclidine hydrochloride) are known to cause hallucinations and extreme violent behavior in humans, the CBS report said that PCP has similarly affected the bears.

But Larry Roop, a Wyoming Game and Fish Department biologist, told the paper that the effects of PCP on humans and bears cannot be equated. "It has as much credibility as saying people who take nitroglycerine for heart disease are going to fall dead in the streets when their chests explode."

Montana's *Great Falls Tribune* reported a different kind of bear controversy. The city of West Yellowstone is beset by grizzly bears rummaging through garbage. Upon the recommendations of the federal Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee,

the city council there has been trying to pass an ordinance requiring bear-proof garbage containers. There is a legal squabble, however, over whether the county or disposal district has the authority to impose a container policy. Meanwhile, grizzly bears are still in the area.

Elsewhere, near Valier, Montana, authorities are puzzled over the discovery of a strangely mutilated grizzly bear carcass. Someone had apparently used a portable band saw to cut away the entire lower half of the bear, and the upper half of the forearm and hindlegs had been cut away by splitting the bones lengthwise. All of the rib cage and intestinal cavity had also been removed.

The hide, skull, and claws -- the usually valuable parts -- of the four-year-old grizzly were left untouched. Authorities have not been able to figure out who did it or why.

--Jeff Marti

BARBS

Darn those Arabs!

It turns out that OPEC played an even dirtier trick on us than we had thought. Not only did they turn gas guzzlers into dinosaurs, but they also doomed scores of nuclear power plants by their 1973 embargo and price hikes. The Atomic Industrial Forum said that the resulting energy conservation killed scores of nuclear power plants. But the AIF is optimistic that nuclear power can be revived.

Matheson, Redford testify against a Canyonlands dump

A Congressional field hearing in early October on the Canyonlands nuclear dump controversy turned into a modern Western showdown.

Congressman Mo Udall (D-AZ) squared off against Cal Black, the outspoken county commissioner from southern Utah. Utah's outgoing Governor Scott Matheson (D) took parting shots at the Department of Energy's "inept process" for selecting a site for America's first high-level nuclear waste repository.

Democratic gubernatorial candidate Wayne Owens argued with Republican Congressman Howard Nielson about the most desirable forms of economic development in southern Utah. But they were all upstaged by Robert Redford's return to the political spotlight.

For nearly a decade, Redford has avoided the political arena because of Utah's hostility to his stand against the proposed Kaiparowits power plant in the mid-1970s. But with the canyon country facing yet another major industrial challenge, Redford returned to the fray: "The thought of combining a National Park and a nuclear repository is, to me, an absurdity."

Redford's testimony before Udall's Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs was the climax of an eight-hour hearing in Salt Lake City attended by an audience of several hundred, including a small crowd of reporters, photographers and TV cameramen.

Redford's testimony helped focus national attention on DOE's proposal to bury nuclear reactor wastes within a mile of Canyonlands National Park. "Utah has always been for me a place like no other," said Redford, "especially southern Utah and its canyons, where Congress has chosen to designate four National Parks. Now, for the past twenty-two years I have watched Utah evolve. I came here today to ensure that that evolution does not destroy what I, and many others, believe are unique and irreplaceable assets which ought to be preserved for the future."

In the next several months, DOE is planning to narrow the field of its potential sites for the nuclear waste repository from nine to three. (Draft Environmental Assessments are to be released in December, followed by public hearings and a 90-day comment period. Then, in mid-1985, the Secretary of Energy will name three sites to undergo extensive testing, which will lead to the selection of a single site around 1990.) Of the nine sites currently being considered by DOE, two are in southern Utah's Canyonlands Basin (HCN, 5/28/84).

As the author of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, and as a close friend of the National Park system, Congressman Udall has kept a close eye on DOE's much-criticized site selection process.

"I'm troubled by the way the Department of Energy has gone about this in terms of thoroughness and involvement of local people," Udall said upon his arrival in Salt Lake City. "We're here to determine how well DOE is doing its job under the Act, as a case study. If they're making mistakes here, they may be making mistakes at other sites."

Udall stressed that he hopes to steer clear of the politics of the site selection process. "I have been under pressure to take the Canyonlands site out to protect the National Parks," he said. "But the Almighty put these choice sites where He put them, and



Robert Redford

I'm not going to prejudge them, or interfere with the process."

Udall's hearing opened with Governor Scott Matheson and a panel of five state experts sitting at the witness table facing the Congressional committee.

"Intuitively I have been skeptical," said Matheson, "about a siting process that produces sites for America's first nuclear waste repository adjacent to a National Park, ten miles from the major river in the southwestern United States."

Matheson repeated his charge that DOE has failed to gather sufficient data upon which to base its decision to select three final sites for intensive study. He called DOE's site selection process "a meaningless exercise... a failure."

Matheson urged Udall to enforce the intent of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, which instructs DOE to consider sites near National Parks "only as a last resort." The governor told the Congressmen that a repository within a mile of Canyonlands National Park "would injure the Park almost as much as if the repository were located within the Park."

Matheson's concerns were echoed by Nevada Governor Richard Bryan. One of the nine sites under study by DOE is in Nevada, at the Nevada Nuclear Test Site. Governor Bryan was unable to attend the hearing, but through an aide he delivered the following statement: "Nevada has lost faith in the integrity of the selection process being used by the Department of Energy, has lost faith in DOE's ability to guarantee that the health and safety of present and future citizens will be adequately protected, has lost faith in DOE's guarantee that the criteria for selecting a final site will be based on sound technical considerations rather than political expediency... Each step of the decision process has been flawed by incomplete, erroneous, or in many cases total absence of geologic and environmental data."

DOE spokesman J. William Bennett, the Acting Director of the Office of Geologic Repositories, defended the site selection process.

Christopher McLeod

"We have conducted extensive reviews and evaluations of each of the nine sites individually, and as each compares to one another..."

For the first time, DOE also admitted that "during site characterization there may be some temporary and minor impacts on Canyonlands National Park." These impacts include "Sky-glow from night lighting at the site would be perceptible from some locations within the Park... Noise from one or two blasts each day might be heard during the initial two weeks of exploratory shaft construction... portions of one of the possible railroad access routes could be visible at a distance from parts of the Park."

A number of witnesses brought up the latest controversy surrounding DOE's site selection process. Energy Secretary Donald Hodel, while on a campaign swing through Texas in September, said that the two Texas sites under study for a nuclear waste dump have been eliminated due to public pressure and the political clout of Texas' Congressional delegation.

Hodel's statement, coming three months before the release of the Environmental Assessments upon which his decision is supposed to be based, fanned concern in Utah that site selection will be based on politics rather than geology, hydrology and public safety.

Udall said of Hodel's statement: "I'm not going to tangle with Secretary Hodel just yet, though I think he's stretched things a bit too far." He also said, "We're not going to put this repository in the state with the least political clout. We're going to put it in the state where it will be safest."

Hodel also said in Texas that there are "friendly states" that would welcome a nuclear waste repository. When a Utah reporter asked him if Utah was one of those friendly states, Hodel said yes.

Though this might come as a surprise to Governor Matheson and to Utah citizens, who, polls show, oppose the dump, there were pro-dump witnesses at the Udall hearing.

Monticello Mayor Keith Redd said, "We need jobs in Monticello, that's a fact. We resent, however, the picture

painted by some that we are unable to properly analyze the situation because dollars get in the way. We are plain talking, honest people with common sense. If we decide that the DOE is trying to put something over on us, you will hear from us."

San Juan County Commissioner Cal Black told Udall "the majority of our people are in favor of continued studies and testing. If results indicate the suitability and safety in all respects, we would favor the repository for the following reasons: economic benefits for San Juan County and Utah. This would be the largest single capital outlay project in the history of the state of Utah. There would be about 1,000 direct jobs for a period of at least 40 years."

In coming out against a nuclear waste repository in Canyonlands, Redford is risking the renewal of the old Kaiparowits controversy, in which he was hung in effigy in Kanab.

"I'm often accused of being anti-development," said Redford. "I'm not. I recognize that we live in a development-oriented society. The question is not if we develop, but how."

In his closing comments, Redford charged that "Whenever there exists a hazardous project, or material that no one knows quite what to do with, everyone looks to the West. I would suggest that there exists a tiresome, inherent bias that always tilts the scale to the western wastelands where no one lives."

"Well, I for one have lived here, and I know that these lands are far from worthless, far from warranting the ruthless, highly speculative imposition of radioactive nuclear waste. I believe it is time that the government reassess its approach to western lands. Otherwise, in its neglect, ignorance and shortsightedness, it will sacrifice something wholly irreplaceable: the American West."

--Christopher McLeod

Christopher "Toby" McLeod is currently producing a film entitled "Canyonlands Nuclear Park." This article was made possible by the High Country News Research Fund.

HOTLINE

Severing taxes

In an attempt to keep Gulf Oil's 276-employee operation in Casper, Wyoming, state and local officials are considering cuts in the state's severance tax. Gulf, which has been purchased by Chevron Corp., has said it will sell its gasoline and refining business to Standard Oil of Ohio to satisfy federal merger regulations. This led to speculation that the Casper operation would close, resulting in the loss of Gulf Oil's \$9 million payroll to the local economy. To entice Gulf to stay put, State Sen. Tom Stroock (R-Natrona) has proposed a bill

cutting severance taxes for oil and gas companies that employ Wyoming workers. In Gulf's case, the bill would give the company an incentive worth more than \$2 million a year to stay in Wyoming. Stroock has yet to introduce the legislation, however, and is waiting to see if economic benefits offset the \$23 million in lost taxes the bill would cost the state. Governor Ed Herschler has appointed a task force to determine the advantages of the severance tax break.

Rate watching

The Safe Energy Communication Council has called on state Public Utilities Commissioners to protect rate payers from paying for electric utilities' contributions to a \$25 million pro-nuclear advertising campaign. The Council, a coalition of national environmental and public interest media organizations, has called the advertisements of the utility and industry-sponsored U.S. Committee for Energy Awareness grossly inaccurate and misleading, and has said they present a distorted view of nuclear power and the feasibility of alternative energies. In their letter to commissioners in all states, the Council asked commissioners to disallow all advertising expenses in the future. Commissioners were also asked to examine direct and indirect contributions to the CEA, and to require those contributions to be clearly identified in rate proceedings. The biggest contributors for 1983 were Commonwealth Edison Co. (\$3,311,542), Virginia Electric Power Co. (\$1,192,388), and Carolina Power and Light Co. (\$1,053,303).

The conservation record of the 98th Congress

If the only conservation issue before the U.S. Congress had been Wilderness, the 98th Session would have been a smashing success. Over 8.3 million acres, including 6 million acres in National Forests, were designated wilderness in 20 bills. That is a 35 percent increase in Lower 48 Wilderness -- the total is now 32 million acres. It is the most additions to take place in a single year.

Moreover, two state bills which conservationists saw as worse than nothing -- Montana's and Idaho's -- were beaten back, locking up existing roadless land while a RARE III study is done. A Colorado bill with objectionable language on federal reserved water rights also went down to defeat, but this was seen as a setback for conservationists. Conservationists won a key policy battle on release language. Thanks to the adoption of "soft" release language, acreage not made wilderness this time around can be reconsidered in the next ten to 15 years.

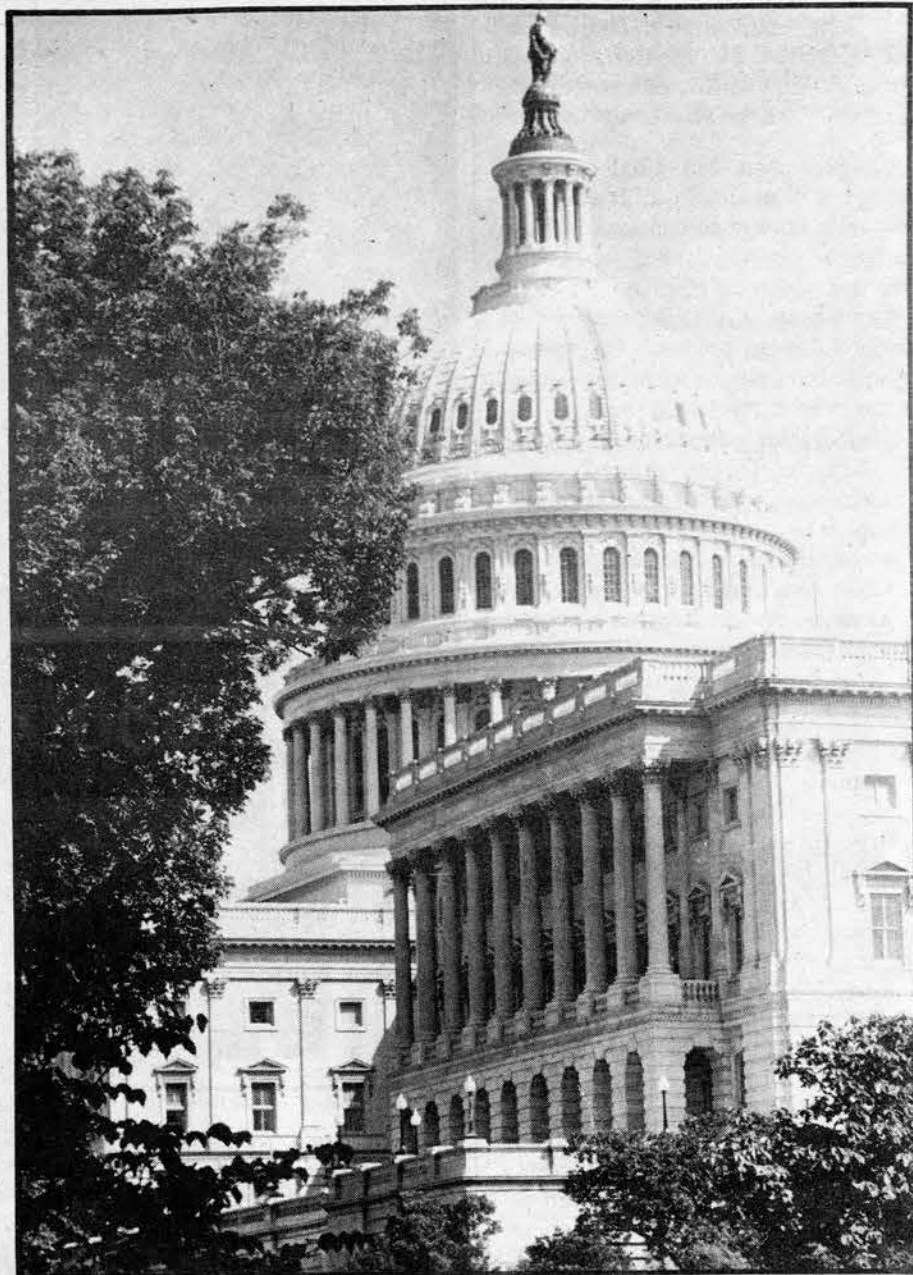
But with a conservative, Republican-controlled Senate and a public works-minded Democratic House, many conservation-supported measures ran into trouble. For example,

neither the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, or the Clean Air Act were reauthorized. The latter died as part of Washington's continued inability to deal with the question of acid rain (HCN, 9/3/84).

Oil and gas leasing. In another area, thanks to strong opposition from Senator Malcolm Wallop (R-WY), a bill to outlaw oil and gas leasing lotteries run by the Bureau of Land Management was defeated. Wyoming Secretary of State Thyra Thomson deplored the defeat, saying the lottery has cost Wyoming almost \$100 million over the past seven years. The program has also been hit by scandals.

Synthetic Fuels. Environmentalists, even with help from the Reagan Administration, proved unable to disembowel the Synthetic Fuels Corporation: \$5.4 billion was taken from the Corp's treasury in the closing hours of the 98th. But \$5.7 billion was left to fund eight synfuels projects that have SFC letters of intent. That includes two large Colorado oil shale projects: Union Oil's \$2.7 billion Phase II project and the Cathedral Bluff's \$2.2 billion project.

However, President Ronald Reagan may have partially double-



Wyoming succeeds where Colorado and Montana fail

Wyoming. After five years of struggle, Wyoming has a Wilderness Act. It puts 884,000 acres in Wilderness, 190,000 acres into further study, and releases 3 million acres to multiple use. With the 2.2 million acres already protected in the Bridger, Washakie, Fitzpatrick and Beartooth-Absaroka Wildernesses, it gives Wyoming over 3 million acres of wilderness. That is 5 percent of the state, and one third of the National Forest land.

Conservationists, aided by Congressman John Seiberling (D-OH), had adamantly refused to accept the the Wyoming delegation's proposed 600,000-acre bill, and they seemed more pleased than industry by the law. Tom Dougherty, former president of the Wyoming Wildlife Federation, said, "I felt it's a really positive step. It's not everything we wanted, but it's a whole lot more than we had." Larry Mehlhaff of the Sierra Club praised it as a "good start."

But a Wyoming timber representative called the bill "crazy" and Rick Robitaille of the Petroleum Association of Wyoming said: The bill was "held hostage by an Ohio congressman who does not have the best interests of Wyoming at heart." A spokesman for Louisiana-Pacific's mill near Dubois said that the new Gros Ventre Wilderness east of Jackson Hole will eventually hurt that mill.

Two key compromises let the bill be passed. The Republican delegation traded additional Wilderness acreage to Seiberling for special exemptions on land that has water and mineral potential. In the southeast corner of the state, where most of Wyoming's

population is, language was put in the bill allowing development of the Stage II and proposed Stage III water projects despite the creation of wilderness areas on the Medicine Bow National Forest.

In the Overthrust Belt in the west, the 136,000-acre Palisades area was left in Wilderness Study. It allows oil and gas exploration, including the Getty well in Little Granite Creek, if Getty can win its lawsuit.

The new Wilderness areas are: Cloud Peak, 195,000 acres; Popo Agie, 102,000; Gros Ventre, 287,000; Jedediah Smith (west slope of Teton), 117,000; Huston Park, 31,000; Encampment River, 10,000; Platte River, 22,000; Winegar Hole, 14,000; Corridor Addition to Teton Wilderness, 28,000; Silver Creek Addition to Bridger, 15,000; Newfork Lake Addition to Bridger, 21,000; Glacier Addition to Fitzpatrick Wilderness, 6,000; South Fork Addition to Washakie Wilderness, 10,000; and High Lakes Addition to Beartooth-Absaroka, 24,000 acres.

The Wilderness Study Areas are Palisades, 136,000 acres; High Lakes, 15,000 acres; and Shoal Creek, 30,000 acres.

Colorado. A coalition of East and West Slope water interests killed the Colorado Wilderness Bill in the last moments of the 98th Congress. The House had passed a 600,000-acre bill in late July. But a bill introduced by Senator William Armstrong (R) late in the session called for only 443,000 acres.

More important, Armstrong's bill

had language negating a Sierra Club lawsuit aimed at forcing the federal government to claim reserved water rights in Wilderness areas. Water interests saw such reserved rights as a threat to water development.

Water interests in Western Colorado have used Wilderness as a shield against transmountain water diversions to the rapidly growing Denver area. Reserved water rights, which would keep water flowing in streams at high altitudes, could serve the same purpose. But the main policy body for Western Colorado water, the Colorado River Water Conservancy District, strongly backed the Armstrong bill. It cited the threat posed to Yampa River development by possible reserved water rights claims by Dinosaur National Monument on the Colorado-Utah border. The group did not discuss diversions out of the Rockies to the Front Range.

A similar array of Front Range water interests succeeded earlier in the session in killing Wild River status for the Cache-LaPoudre River on the Front Range.

Colorado had a Wilderness bill passed in 1980, so it is not subject to a RARE III process. This time, environmentalists had wanted 1.2 million acres protected; the House had passed 600,000 acres; Senator Gary Hart (D) had proposed 729,000 acres.

Armstrong's last minute introduction of a 443,000-acre bill which raised the new water issue was bitterly criticized by environmentalists. Michael Scott of the Wilderness Society said Armstrong had promised to introduce a bill 15 months before he did. The bill he did introduce was

close to a carbon copy of the Forest Service acreage recommendation.

Montana. Politically, Montana is more liberal and more pro-conservation than Utah, Arizona or Wyoming, which all passed bills. Yet the Montana Wilderness bill didn't even get as close to passage as the Idaho bill. And the problems which sank it are far from resolved.

Led by Senator John Melcher (D), the Montana delegation has announced it will bring back the bill it introduced in June 1984: 747,000 acres of Wilderness; 507,000 acres of special management; and 5 million acres of roadless land released to multiple use.

On the other side, the 45-group Wildlands Coalition is intent on seeing a new bill introduced -- one which is close to its Alternative W proposal of 1.9 million acres in Wilderness. Aside from the enormous disparity in acreage, the approaches differ on several particularly controversial areas, including the Rocky Mountain Front, where the mountains (and the grizzlies) meet Montana's Great Plains, and the West and North Big Hole areas on the Upper Missouri River near the Idaho border.

Three of the four members of the Montana delegation face election contests next month: Senator Max Baucus (D), and Congressmen Pat Williams (D), who represents the generally liberal western mountainous part of the state, and Ron Marlenee (R), who represents the more conservative plains.

--the staff

crossed conservative synfuels supporters such as Senators Bill Armstrong (R-CO) and James McClure (R-ID) by appointing two anti-synfuels people to the Synfuels Corp's board of directors. The two opponents are lame-duck Congressman Tom Corcoran (R-IL) and Paul MacAvoy, an economist.

Both have spoken out against government loan guarantees and price supports to synfuels firms, and Corcoran actively worked against the SFC in the Congress. Reagan also nominated a former coal company executive and synfuels supporter to the board. He is Eric Reichl. There are still two vacancies on the SFC board, which was hit with conflict of interest charges and other behavior which resulted in several resignations.

Momentum seems to be running toward funding of the Colorado projects. But the appointment of two opponents could be crucial. The proposed Union and C-B projects both depend on Union's technology. And for a year now, Union has been unable to get its \$650 million Phase I project, which has federal price guarantees starting at \$42.50 a barrel, to produce shale oil.

As of this writing, Union says it is close to producing shale oil. But even once oil begins to flow, it must also run close enough to the 10,000 barrel per day design capacity to make a sort of economic sense. It is at least possible that the two synfuels opponents will be able to insist that the Union technology be proven before \$4.9 billion in contracts are signed with the Colorado firms.

Water projects. Reagan, through

Office of Management and Budget head David Stockman, was an environmentalist ally on water projects. In an orgy of election-year pork barrelling, Congress loaded the final appropriations bill with \$6 billion in projects, many of which had never been authorized by Congress. A veto threat and a desire to go home caused Congress to delete the projects.

Lost in that bit of election-year gluttony were several projects that had paid their Congressional dues and would have had money appropriated in a normal year. Wyoming Senator Malcolm Wallop was especially angry that the authorized \$106 million expansion of the Buffalo Bill dam near Cody had gone down because of the other projects. Unlike many projects, the state of Wyoming had agreed to put up 40 percent of the project's cost.

Also defeated, this time by Congress on its own initiative, was a bill proposed by Senator James Abdnor (R-SD) that would have required state or local governments to pay up to 50 percent of the cost of water projects. Cost sharing is seen as a device to keep out the most unreasonable projects by requiring local money.

Some water projects did get approved. Colorado and New Mexico's Animas-LaPlata Project got its first \$1 million. Also approved in Colorado was \$1.3 million to buy ranch land on the north rim of the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument (HCN, 10/15/84).

Public power. Despite the last minute water defeats, water interests did well earlier in the 98th. Passage of the Hoover Dam turbine rewind bill,

shepherded by Arizona's Congressman Mo Udall (D), will provide a constant flow of funds from electric power sales to help pay for the Central Arizona Project (HCN, 6/11/84). Even more important, water and public power interests beat back an attempt, called the Boxer Rebellion after Congresswoman Barbara Boxer (D-CA), to sell federal power out of Hoover at market value.

But public power interests also lost in the 98th. The nation's 1,000 REAs, or Rural Electric Cooperatives, failed in their attempt to put \$8 billion they owe the U.S. Treasury into a permanent revolving fund they could borrow from at low interest rates. The bill was opposed by Reagan, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and even some senators from rural states like Alan Simpson (R-WY). Unless the bill passes in the next session, electric rates to rural consumers are likely to start an upward climb as the REAs' cost of borrowing rises.

A-76. Congress delayed for at least four years implementation of the A-76 contracting-out program for National Parks, the Bureau of Land Management and the Fish and Wildlife Service (HCN, 4/16/84). The National Parks, especially Glacier, have strongly objected to attempts by the Department of Interior to force them to contract out certain services. This law now puts contracting out off by four years, but requires parks to analyze their maintenance costs and procedures.

Superfund. Even as one branch of the Environmental Protection Agency expanded the number of Superfund

toxic waste cleanup sites from 542 to 786, another branch was urging the U.S. Congress to reject increased funding for the program. The House of Representatives passed a bill increasing Superfund funding from \$1.6 billion to \$10.1 billion, and extended its life for five years. But the Senate Finance Committee, under urging from the EPA, said more information was needed, and successfully urged defeat. The taxes which support the Superfund expire September 30, 1985.

Timber bailout. After three years of debate, the Congress passed an estimated \$1 billion bailout of timber companies in the Northwest which bought Forest Service timber in 1980 at vastly inflated prices. The relief bill doesn't let the companies holding \$2.9 billion in inflated-price contracts off totally free. They must pay 30 percent of the difference between their bid price and a minimum price to be established by the Forest Service. In addition, to assuage timber producers in the Southeast, an annual cap of 12.5 billion board feet per year of timber production is put on production in the Oregon and Washington National Forests. The bill will mainly benefit larger firms, such as Louisiana-Pacific, Boise-Cascade, Roseburg and Champion International.

RCRA. Congress strengthened the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 by regulating those who produce small quantities of waste, regulating underground storage tanks, limiting land and underground disposal of hazardous wastes, and so on.

--the staff

The Idaho wilderness fight ends in bitter stalemate

by Pat Ford

Despite a unified Congressional delegation and a hard 18-month effort led by powerful senior Senator James McClure, no Idaho wilderness legislation passed the 98th Congress. Future management of Idaho's 9 million-plus roadless acres -- above the 3.8 million acres already in the wilderness system -- remains to be determined.

The delegation's 526,000-acre bill designating 5 percent of the lands at stake as wilderness and releasing the remainder was refused by Representatives John Seiberling and Morris Udall (Udall chairs the House Interior Committee and Seiberling its Subcommittee on Public Lands). They also refused the delegation's final compromise offer -- 662,000 acres of Wilderness and nearly 900,000 acres in two separate study categories.

The Idaho delegation on its side refused Seiberling's final compromise proposal of around two million acres total in Wilderness and study. Negotiations broke down over three key areas: Mallard-Larkin in north Idaho; the South Fork Salmon River; and the Pioneer Mountains northeast of Sun Valley.

A flurry of activity in the last three weeks almost produced a bill. Representatives Peter Kostmayer (D-Pennsylvania) and Jim Moody (D-Wisconsin), who had toured Idaho areas with Seiberling in August, introduced the Idaho Wildlands Defense Coalition's bill designating 3.4 million acres as wilderness. Within a week Idaho conservationists had nine co-sponsors. Negotiations between McClure and Seiberling were prolonged, and both sides moved steadily closer. Idaho's Governor Evans kept steady pressure for a bill on fellow Democrat Seiberling.

McClure and Seiberling also created a "ten-year hold" category -- lands to remain as is until the second round of National Forest plans around 1995. Idaho conservationists became anxious as acreage numbers and areas were shuttled around the various categories and Seiberling kept talking. The delegation claims it made four separate proposals. But about 500,000 acres difference remained after both sides made their final offers.

Senator McClure blamed the result on national environmental groups and eastern lawmakers who "ignored the vast majority of Idahoans who don't want more wilderness." "He's dead wrong," responded Craig Gehrke of the Idaho Conservation League. "He couldn't get a bill for his own state because he wasn't representing his own people."

Andy Weisner, chief staffer for Rep. Seiberling's subcommittee, said, "Congressman Seiberling was in Idaho for five days and talked to everyone on all sides. He just concluded after that that we couldn't accept non-wilderness for those areas." (Mallard-Larkin, South Fork Salmon, Pioneers). The Forest Service itself made big wilderness recommendations for those areas, and the delegation wouldn't even accept those, much less what we thought was needed. Congressman Seiberling worked very hard for a bill, but we couldn't get there."

Seiberling refused to go below two million acres for three reasons. A grassroots wilderness campaign in Idaho aroused him. He received over 1800 personal letters from Idaho supporting wilderness and assailing McClure's bill, and 18,000 signators on a petition to that effect. Sen. McClure's 1983 field hearings on

wilderness were won two to one in testimony and 16 to one in letters by Idaho conservationists. During Seiberling's August 1984 five-day tour of Idaho roadless areas, conservationists greeted him at every stop. Thanks to Recreational Equipment, Inc. and hundreds of individual donors, some 20 Idaho wilderness leaders spent perhaps 100 total days in Washington D.C. "We found overwhelming public support from Idahoans for wilderness," Weisner said.

Seiberling was impressed by the wilderness arguments of Idaho Department of Fish and Game personnel, who accompanied him nearly everywhere on his tour. "They were very professional, unemotional, with strong factual arguments based on fish and wildlife," Weisner recalled. Seiberling's two million-acre package closely paralleled Fish and Game's official proposal.

Finally, the aide cited a national argument. "Idaho is absolutely spectacular in the lower 48 for the vastness of its wildland. Most of its present wilderness is in only one area of the state. People think there's a lot of protected wildland in Idaho, but if you combine wilderness and roadless parkland, California, Washington, Montana, and Wyoming all have more than Idaho. With this situation, we thought it was very important to have a good bill, not just a bill."

Wilderness action now moves to Idaho's ten National Forests, which will analyze roadless areas and make wilderness recommendations in forest wide land use plans due out over the next year. So Idaho will go through the "RARE III" process most states have avoided by enacting wilderness legislation. The Forest Service's RARE II wilderness recommendation

for Idaho was just over 1 million acres; it is unlikely to change much in RARE III.

A few conclusions about the 18-month long fight can be drawn:

- The key event leading to the stalemate was the delegation's unveiling of its ten-area, 526,000 acre proposal containing hard release language, which infuriated conservationists.

- The delegation bill spawned a new organization, the Idaho Sportsman's Coalition, to give Idaho hunters and fishers greater political force. The Sportsman's Coalition joined the Idaho Conservation League and the Sierra Club as the most active opponents of the bill.

- Governor Evans made everyone unhappy. Sen. Steve Symms took the lead in voicing the all-Republican delegation's growing ire with the Governor. The timber industry accused him of double-dealing. Conservationists were variously angered and disappointed by Evans' own wilderness proposal of 1.2 million acres.

- Idaho's timber industry is in uncertain condition. Idaho Forest Industry Council head Joe Hinson worked hard on the bill, but the timber companies and workers rarely went beyond appearing at the hearings in low to moderate numbers. Boise Cascade, southern Idaho's dominant firm, did little. The industry has problems more pressing than wilderness: Employment is down from 17,000 a few years ago to 12,000 today. According to the state's top commerce official, this decline is likely to continue.

The greatest acrimony developed in Salmon, where a Champion timber

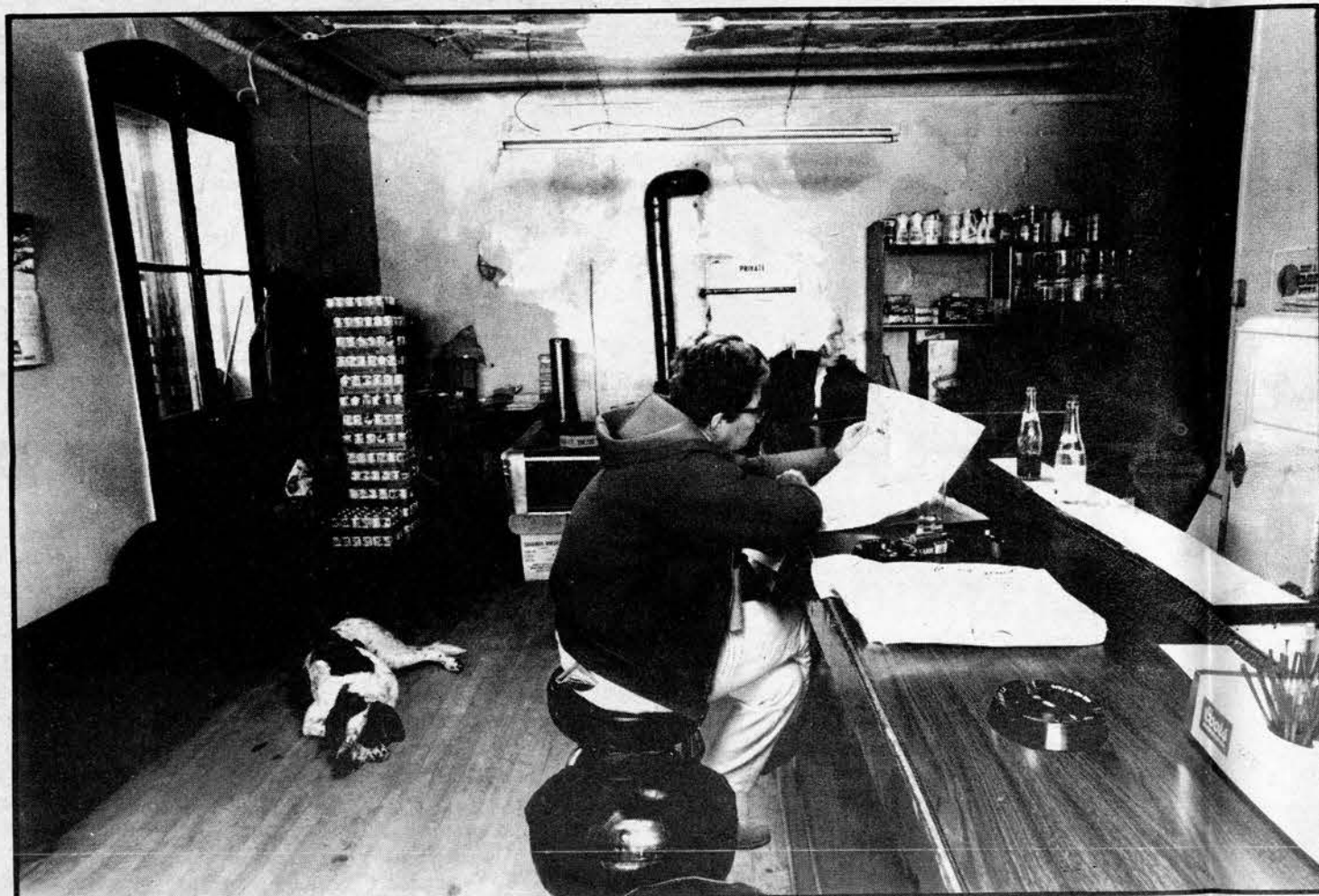
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Near Story, Wyoming.

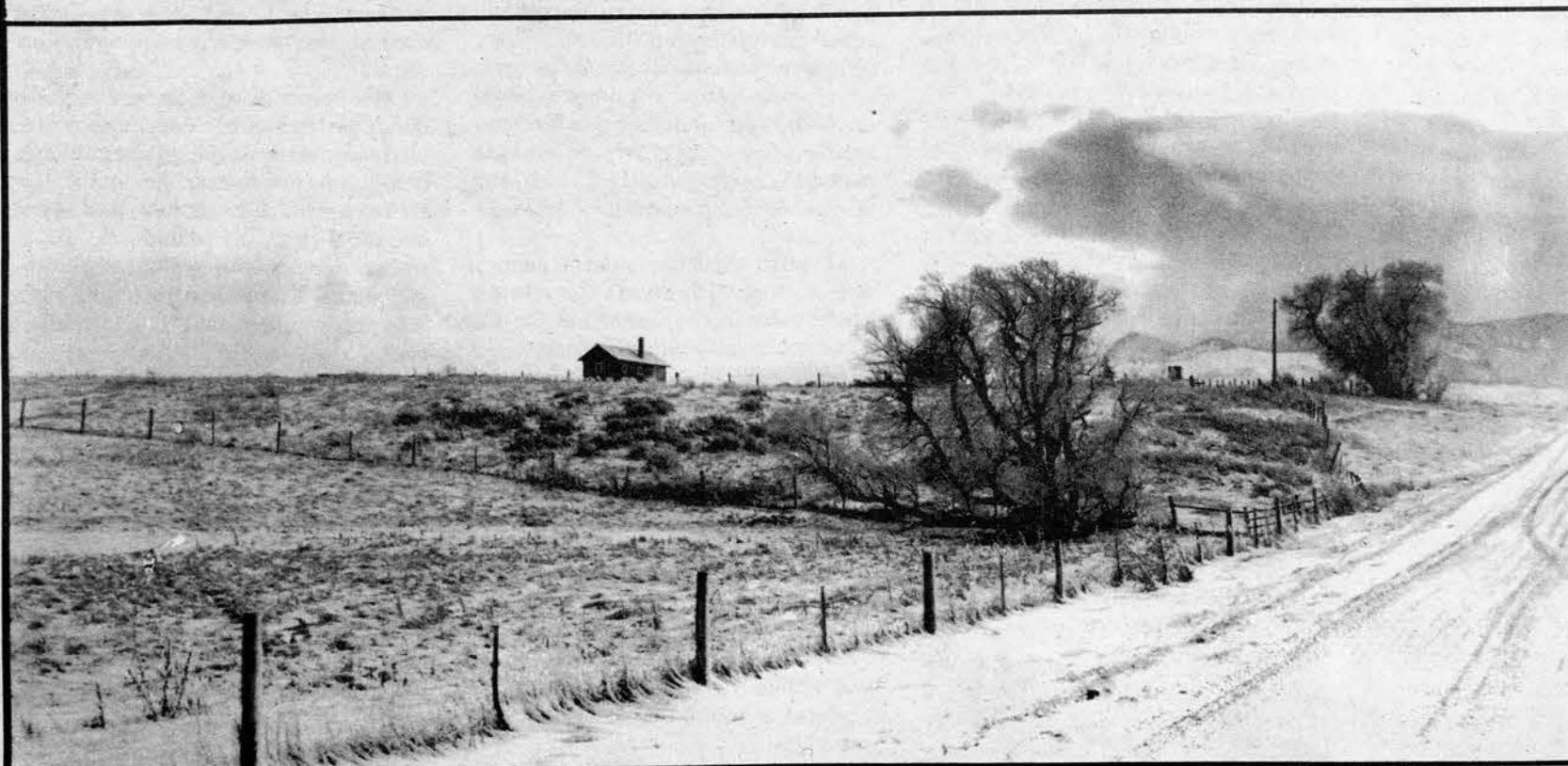
Virginia City, Montana, Bob's Place

In 1864 Bob's Place was the capitol building when Virginia City was the territorial capital of Montana. In 1943 Bob Gohn, now 83 years old, bought the building and has been the proprietor ever since. Bob, who lost his eyesight in a mining accident while in his early 20s, not only tends the bar, in back, but also sells a bit of anything else a person could want from the store front. Bob has been known to still drive his truck, although gas station attendants refuse to give him gas until his driver arrives.



Virginia City, Montana, Post Office

"The amount of letters sent one of these western mining camps was evidence of the number of people in the camps. From Virginia City one day in 1863, six thousand letters were dispatched to the east by the stage of Salt Lake City, being an accumulation of ten days when the stage was not in operation." *The Bozeman Trail, Grace He*



Fort Phil Kearney, Wyoming

The fort was built in 1866 in the midst of Sioux hunting grounds. The Sioux were so angered over this

invasion that during the fort's two-year existence they never ceased from keeping it under continuous siege. After the Bozeman Trail was abandoned following the Treaty of

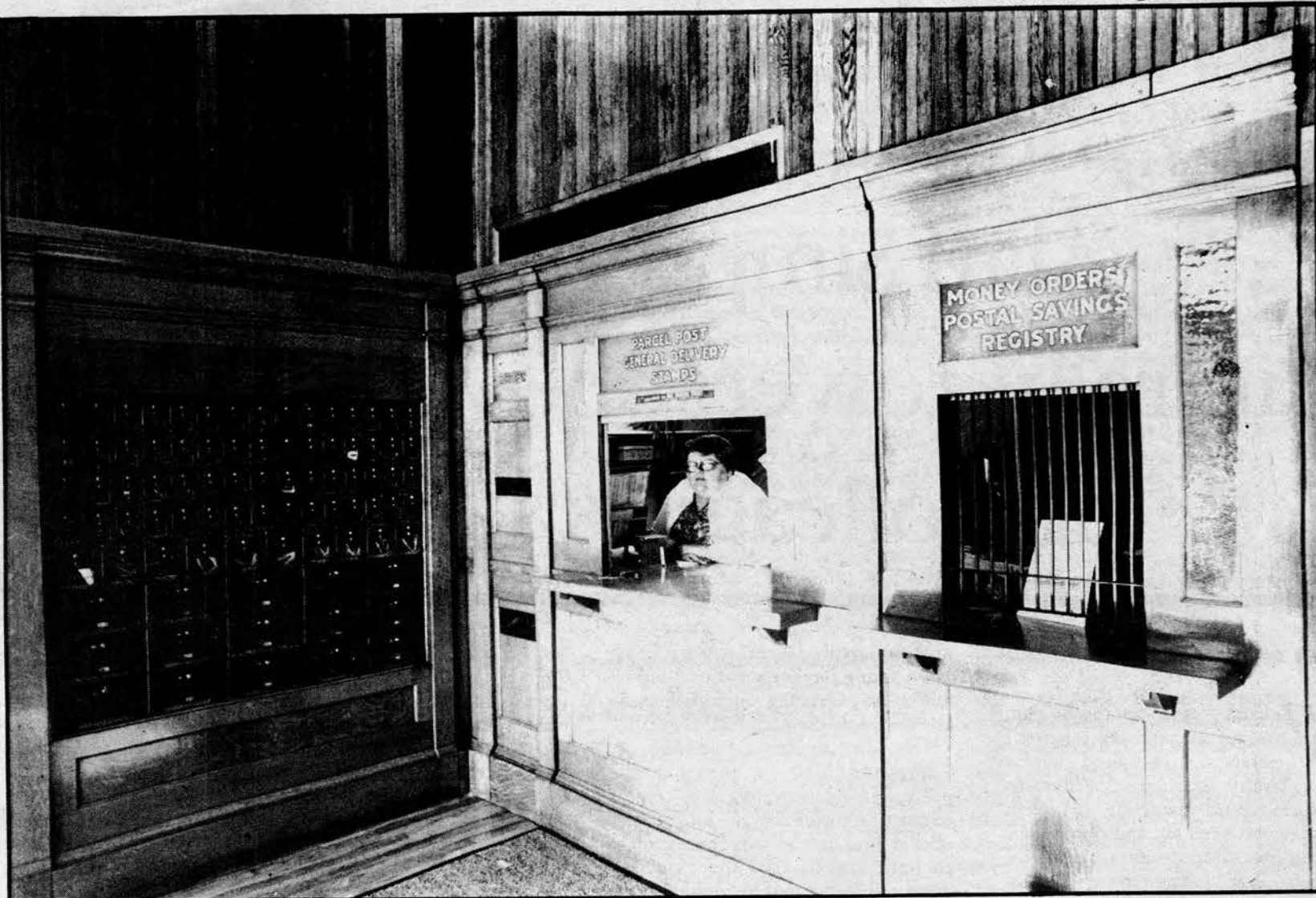
1868, Red Cloud and the Sioux burned the fort to the ground. Today only a monument and a small stockade mark the site of one of the largest and best fortified western forts.

Photos and captions are from Alay Master of Arts photographic exhibit *Bozeman Trail*. The exhibit depicts life on the historic trail, which was used by gold seekers during a brief period from 1863 to 1868. The trail ran from the Oregon Trail west of Douglas, Wyoming, and extended to mining towns of southwestern Montana, Nevada City and Virginia City. Blickle earned his masters degree from Southern Illinois at Carbondale, Illinois.

ana, Post Office

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rail, Grace Hebard,
1922



ALONG THE BOZEMAN TRAIL

photographs by Alayne Blickle

are from Alayne Blickle's
photographic exhibit, *The*
bit depicts life along the
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City. Blickle received her
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Fort Laramie, Wyoming

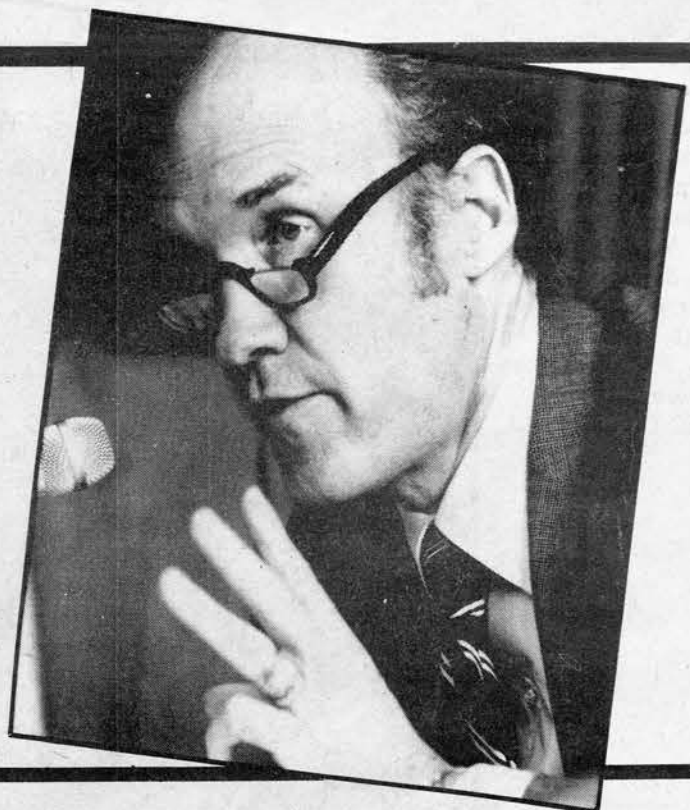
Until Fort Fetterman was built in 1867, Fort Laramie was the point of organization for travelers heading up the Bozeman Trail. Originally built as a fur traders' post, the military fort was established in 1849 to protect travelers on the Oregon Trail. Because of its location on the Indian territory

the fort became an important meeting point for treaties and other government sponsored talks.

In his diary, in 1849, Alonzo Delano describes Fort Laramie as "... simply a trading post, standing about a mile above the ford, and is a square enclosure of adobe walls, one side of which forms the walls of the buildings.

The entrance into the court is through a gate of sufficient strength to resist the Indians, but would be of little account if besieged by a regular army. Its neat, white-washed walls presented a welcome sight to us after being so long from anything like a civilized place. The array of wagons, cattle, horses, and mules, gave a pleasant appearance of life and animation..."

Wyoming's Senator Alan Simpson literally towers above his colleagues



by Morris A. Ward

Welcome again to the Stygian pits of clammoring congresspersons... jaundiced journalists... crafty staffers... lachrymose lobbyists... and low-flying and silent missiles that seek out and create their own targets that are always sensitive to heat but rather impervious to light."

--Senator Alan Simpson's greeting to Bill Ruckelshaus upon his return to Washington as EPA Chief

Wyoming Republican Senator Alan K. Simpson minces few words.

The conservative 6'7" Environment and Public Works Committee member -- now completing his first term but virtually assured re-election to his second this fall -- talks straight. He does so with a mix of aw-shucks homey lingo that blends an eclectic mix of frequent "By Gods," "SOBs" (seldom abbreviated), war stories, and anecdotes. His repertoire and sense of timing account for his reputation for being among the Senate's most amicable, humorous and gifted story tellers.

While towering above other Senate Environment members physically, it's too early to say that Simpson has towered above his peers either in terms of accomplishments on the Committee or in overall influence on it. At times he has been downright ineffective in carrying the day in committee. That could change. Those most familiar with the committee see him steadily gaining in influence, and say that further increases in Simpson's influence are likely.

What perhaps most works against a growing Simpson role on the Environment Committee are the time demands of chairmanship of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee, and of the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Policy, where he has earned some of his notable legislative successes. Those other commitments and his frequently rocky dealings with committee staff may mitigate against his overall effectiveness, some say.

On the Environment Committee, Simpson chairs the Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee, where he has become known as a cautious but determined advocate of domestic nuclear power. Of his Senate assignments overall, he has this to say: "I chair these three volatile issues, and I don't exaggerate when I say that they're all affected by a blend of guilt, fear, emotion, or racism... I refuse to let any of my principal duties degenerate into that sort of debate."

While much of his six-year Senate career so far has been spent on veterans affairs (and Agent Orange

and immigration issues, it wasn't long after hitting the Senate that Simpson made his first big splash in the environmental field.

He did so in a hearing on Compound 1080, a controversial pesticide used in the West to combat coyotes. Anticipating a highly emotional hearing, he was prepared to confront what he calls the "crazies" despite concerns that he would simply further polarize the issue. Simpson's strategy for disarming them: "We had a motion picture camera in the hearing room to show how the coyotes eat the lambs and get them away from the ewe. I didn't want to use it because it's offensive, but I had it there if I needed it."

While his Democratic opponent in his 1978 Senate race had tried to tar him as an environmental extremist, it wasn't long before Senator Simpson was being criticized by Washington environmentalists. He has fared poorly in the annual "ratings" of environmental and labor interests while receiving favorable grades from conservative and industry interests.

For example, while a state legislator in Cheyenne, Simpson was an active sponsor of state air quality legislation generally considered to be among the strictest in the country. In Washington, he says, "it ain't possible" to support amendments revising the Clean Air Act without being labelled as anti-clean air.

"What really has stunned me," he says, is that he can sponsor an amendment -- such as one exempting fugitive dust from Clean Air Act prevention of significant deterioration monitoring requirements -- and have it pass overwhelmingly in Committee only to see himself later villified as being "soot-covered."

"It ain't right, it ain't fair" for western areas plagued by wind-blown agricultural and fugitive dust to be penalized, he says emphatically. The criticisms of him indicate that "somebody is gimmicking the system out there, phonying it up." In Washington, Simpson says, environmentalists take an "all or nothing" position. "They'll pay a dear price for that somewhere along the line."

Highly critical of Washington, D.C.-based environmental organizations, Simpson says he frequently finds his Wyoming constituents provided what he sees as inaccurate views of positions he has taken in Washington. "You know that the waters have been chubbed in a very unfortunate way out in the land," he says. "That's been a very interesting thing to observe... and curious."

To Simpson, environmentalists working in Washington benefit from an overly sympathetic press which is ready to "pick up any kind of drivel or

babble that they care to throw out. There's something pretty phony about that. They've learned how to manipulate, and they do it on the basis that, 'By God, This is our country, and it'll be raped, ruined, and pillaged if these SOBs aren't stopped.' Good old hysteria -- it works beautifully out here."

Simpson thinks much of the "hysteria" he attributes to national environmental organizations is based on their need to maintain and build membership. "They justify their \$30 per square foot rental of a building in Washington while they're sending dues notices out to the weeds, saying, 'If you don't send your dues notices, you'll be wiped out, and it's my job to save you from being wiped out.'"

As strong as his feelings are toward environmentalists working in Washington, Simpson may save his strongest barbs for some of the congressional staffers with whom he works day-in and day-out. Seen as being highly suspicious of staff and of the Washington "establishment" overall, Simpson clearly is frustrated and often feels trapped or boxed-in by staff machinations.

"It's awesome," he says when asked to comment on congressional staff. "You can't live with them and

you can't live without them. The real distressing thing is that some of them have been around so many years that they've seen bright people come and go and dull people come and go. They know that we might outwit them once in a while, but they'll outwait us."

Simpson clearly is more critical of Environment and Public Works Committee staff than he is of the staff on his other two committee assignments. "They live by old war stories, and they're young people generally, 35-40 years old, but they tell old stories just like a 60 year old."

Speaking specifically of Environment Committee staff (and speaking freely and using specific names), Simpson says bluntly: "Many of them are zealots." He cites William Saroyan's definition of a zealot as "one who having forgotten his purpose redoubles his efforts."

"You can see that in them," Simpson says. "Their eyes glaze, they're humorless in some respects, they're hell-bent, and they know they're carrying the fate of the world on their shoulders. You josh them, fire a pun at them, and they don't even know what it is."

"You see them talking to their principal, and their mouth is working, their eyes bulging. You see them burning out at the age of 30 or 35."

To Simpson, many congressional

Simpson is a 'mixed bag'

Bruce Hamilton, field director for the Sierra Club in San Francisco and former Northern Plains representative for the group, has been observing Senator Alan Simpson (R-WY) since his days as a Wyoming state senator in the mid 1970s.

Hamilton describes Simpson as "a mixed bag in Washington" on the environment. But he also says, "He is head and shoulders above (fellow Wyoming Senator) Malcolm Wallop."

Hamilton says that Simpson, as chairman of the subcommittee on nuclear regulation, has been sympathetic to concerns about nuclear waste and that his presence on the Environmental and Public Works Committee has been positive:

"He has helped pass some good legislation," including reauthorization of the endangered species law. He cites Simpson's work on nuclear waste and endangered species as examples of a willingness to look at all sides of a question.

Simpson has a 20 to 30 percent rating on the Sierra Club's environmental voting record list. That puts him well below those of the Senate's

environmental champions, but well above several Senators whose ratings are below 5 percent. Hamilton says, "Simpson is not one of our big problems; he is one of our swing votes and we always lobby him because he listens and thinks through issues."

One criticism directed at Simpson is that he has become much weaker on environmental issues since becoming a U.S. Senator. Hamilton attributes some of that to Simpson's support of state power and state rights. According to Hamilton, Simpson has found that "it is easier to be liberal on the state level than it is on the federal level." As an example, Hamilton says that Simpson "was the granddaddy of land-use planning as a state senator, but he is against land-use planning on the federal level."

Hamilton describes Simpson as "basically a fiscal conservative. He may want to chop EPA's budget, but he also wants to chop the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation."

--Paul Larmer

staffers "are not here to serve. They're here to make policy, and, by God, if their principal won't do it they'll move on to somebody else who will."

Asked if his characterizations of staff indeed differ from committee to committee, Simpson emphasizes that working with Environment Committee staff is "very different, very much so." He complains of one instance in which "a few words" were changed by staff in the time between subcommittee passage of an amendment and subsequent committee action. He was told by staff that the change was inconsequential. Simpson disagreed and insisted, in his own characteristic way, on restoring the original language.

On the Immigration Subcommittee, "my chief counsel doesn't know the difference between a Republican

and a Democrat. The sooner we get that attitude here (on Environment Committee), the better off we'll be." While he says he has "free rein" in running his Environment Committee Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee, as soon as an issue is at the full Committee level "the senior staffers are there with both feet. That is a very interesting difference" in the Environment Committee compared to others.

Simpson says he finds it "tougher" to work with Republican and Democratic staff on Environment Committee issues than on any other in which he is active. Paraphrasing how he sees his own staff treated, he says: "We'll listen to you, but when you're all through we're just going to go ahead and put this together just like it was."

Asked the reasons behind the

difficulties in working cooperatively with the Environment Committee and its staff, Simpson says, "It's a reflection on some guys who are into this issue with a spirit and zeal and zealotry that will never be diminished by the wandering Simpson."

While antagonizing some staff, and perhaps some members, as a result of his dealings with staff, Simpson nonetheless has earned the respect, if in some cases reluctant, of those who have worked with him. "He has earned the respect of most senators in almost record time," Michael Barone and Grant Ujifusa write of Simpson in their *Almanac of American Politics* 1984. They correctly identify him as "one of those senators whose support for a particular measure or an argument can sway colleagues' votes," and they

see him as "ultimately a doer, not a critic," a senator holding "one of the Republicans' safest seats."

The son of a Wyoming governor and U.S. Senator Milward Simpson, Senator Al Simpson, as he likes to be known back home, was born in Denver in 1931. He served in the Wyoming House of Representatives for 13 years before being elected to the U.S. Senate in 1978. He earlier had been city attorney in Cody, Wyoming. A former bank director and community college vice president and trustee, Simpson took his undergraduate and law degrees from the University of Wyoming.

This article originally appeared in the May 1984 issue of *Environmental Forum*.

The Sayings of Simpson

On How Washington Works --

"You can get shot out of the saddle around here and never know who pulled the trigger. They can do it to you in Washington 2,000 ways."

On 'Paternalism' Toward the West --

"We tire of paternalism that is rendered to us in the West, because we got off our asses and did something about clean air and clean water 10 years ago."

On Acid Rain --

"All of the parties know that the (acid rain) debate, when it gets to the Senate floor, is going to be a real grinder. You're going to see a curious array of allies."

On Washington Environmentalists --

"A suave bunch of cats. They run around in their three-piece suits, and they know exactly who to call on the phone after a hearing."

On Compromise --

"There's no such thing as 100 percent. You learn to compromise or you cry yourself to sleep at night. I don't do the latter."

On Land Use in Wyoming --

"In Wyoming, I was the principal sponsor in the legislature of land use planning legislation. Now if you're looking for a Communist plot..."

On Environmental Legislation --

"I just don't know what will come of environmental legislation in an election year. It's a shame we have to say that so often."



Alan Simpson

On the Corps of Engineers --

"I have a lot of trouble with the Corps of Engineers. People always ask me why that is, other than that they're allergic to the sound of running water and want to dam everything they can get their hands on... They live in a bloated budget world and really live it up. They're really something."

On Nuclear Power --

"I have as many differences with those who say, 'Hell no, I won't glow,' as with those who say only that no one's ever been killed in a nuclear accident. Somewhere in between lies the truth. Many of the nuclear industry's problems are self-induced."

Idaho...

(Continued from page 7)

mill is on the edge of closing down. Steve Symms pitted local millworkers against local conservationists. Salmon is left badly divided.

•Trus-Joist, a major wood-products firm headquartered in Boise, took a well-publicized position supporting wilderness.

Three detailed reports on National Forest timber economics were published while the Idaho bill was alive. All revealed Idaho's timber program as the worst loser in the 48 states. All were publicized widely in Idaho.

•Senator McClure is a stout friend of the mining and oil and gas industries. His legislation contained no wilderness in southeast Idaho (the Overthrust Belt) and very little in mineralized central Idaho. To the end, McClure refused to consider any wilderness for the Pioneers, though they are prototypical rocks and ice with more local wilderness support than any area state-wide. The Pioneers have some mineral potential. The industries reciprocated with over \$100,000 in corporate and individual contributions through April to McClure's reelection campaign.

The Idaho conservation movement emerges stronger. New leaders emerged such as Craig Gehrke (now on staff with the Idaho Conservation League) and Jack Trueblood of the Idaho Sportsmans Coalition. Local corps of defenders exist for nearly all key roadless areas statewide. Wilderness support, once a city phenomenon in Idaho, now exists in much of small-town Idaho too, in the rural chapters of the ICL.

The political situation remains grim for Idaho Wilderness advocates. Senator McClure's reelection opponent, Pete Busch of Lewiston, is the

only state-wide political figure to endorse a conservationists' wilderness proposal. Busch is a political unknown who challenged McClure after all of Idaho's Democratic leaders declined. Busch has won the respect of active Democrats, but he is being outspent over 30 to one. McClure's return to Washington is assured, with the possibility that he will become Majority Leader of the Senate.

Idaho's first district includes north Idaho, where the timber industry is biggest and the wilderness issue hottest. Incumbent Rep. Larry Craig supports the delegation bill. His opponent, Democrat Bill Hellar of Coeur d'Alene, has not endorsed a specific proposal; he pledged to support whatever compromise emerged, and is disappointed that none did. Craig is using the issue some, contending that Hellar really supports the conservationists' proposal. Hellar denies that. Craig has a small lead.

In the second district, Democrat Richard Stallings, a college history professor from Rexburg, is leading scandal-ridden incumbent George Hansen. Hansen's financial affairs have been almost the only issue. Neither is talking about wilderness. Stallings once intended to announce his own wilderness proposal, but apparently decided silence is more politic. When pressed, he supports something around Governor Evans' 1.2 million acres.

Wilderness advocates and opponents alike are looking ahead to 1986, when Governor Evans will probably challenge Steve Symms for the Senate, and former Governor Cecil Andrus will seek to return to that office against Republican Dave Leroy. Both wilderness supporters and opponents believe wilderness can be a good issue for them in those races.

Simpson is witty but wrong, says a D.C. environmentalist

Senator Simpson is witty and charming. "But he's blowing smoke if he thinks Washington environmentalists aren't representing people in the West," says David Masselli. Based at the capitol, Masselli is counsel for an umbrella group called the Western Organization of Resource Councils.

Masselli, 35, says he represents several thousand farm families, ranchers, and others who belong to the Powder River Resource Council, Western Colorado Congress, the Northern Plains Resource Council and the Dakota Resource Council. Energy development is the thread that binds the groups together. To survive, "You

must reflect the views of the people you represent." The idea of a "paid environmentalist" somehow going his own arrogant way in Washington, D.C. "is just bullshit," Masselli charges.

"People at home, and I'm in the West at least three months a year, sell steers and hold bake sales to pay my way here. They don't send me to Washington to go to a meeting and be nice or sell them out. No environmentalist will last long if he's not in touch with folks at home."

Masselli says what probably bothers Simpson is that "we bring him the news he doesn't want to hear from

the people he doesn't want to talk to back home."

Masselli has been with the resource council for two years; for five years before that he worked for Friends of the Earth. In his experience, he says, it is industry that is least willing to compromise. "When they think they can get something, they won't bend. When they've lost, that's when they say, 'Let's compromise.'"

One example came in Gillette, Wyoming, Masselli recalls, when Hampshire Energy pressed for a large synfuels plant. Masselli says the environmentalists fought for two and a half

years to get involved in the process, but were ignored.

"Finally, at the state siting hearings, when it became obvious that 5,000 people couldn't all use a single lane road, Hampshire asked us what we wanted. The environmental issues forced them to include us. By that time, we were almost bankrupt and I'd worked six and a half months on the case."

As a group, Masselli concludes, environmental lobbyists "are not without egos. But we do good work for our people, and I'm proud of it."

--the staff

Water...

[Continued from page 1]

Blackwelder of the Environmental Policy Center in Washington, D.C., and Ben Harding, an engineer based in Boulder, Colorado, have promoted the concept.

Three summers ago at a water conference in Gunnison, Colorado, Harding presented a paper which described the advantages leasing has for the Upper Basin states. The response was hostile. A rancher in the audience told him such suggestions were treasonous, and should be responded to in the way the West usually deals with water thieves.

Harding's suggestion was especially suspect because he sees it as a way to move the Upper Basin states to provide water for possible future industry, mining and second home development. (However, the Upper Basin already has hundreds of thousands of acre feet of water it has no use for stored in federally built reservoirs.)

Harding said that the Upper Basin should instead recognize that water flowing in streams could support an economy based on wildlife, fishing and rafting. In Harding's view, leasing could give the Upper Basin the best of all worlds: a healthy lease income from water flowing in streams, and a recreation economy and quality of life based on that water.

As it turns out, the San Diego proposal isn't quite what Harding envisioned. It calls for construction of the 1.1 million acre-foot Juniper Reservoir on the prized, still untrammelled Yampa River. Dan Luecke, a staff member of the Environmental Defense Fund in Boulder, says:

"Building Juniper doesn't make sense. There's not a worse project in the state. But we are in favor of a leasing arrangement which would allow the Upper Basin to put water to a beneficial use. The idea has been kicking around in the environmental community for some time. We were only worried about finding a market. And the Galloway Group found it in San Diego. We applaud them."

The Galloway Group is the business entity which signed an option agreement this summer with the San Diego County Water Authority to explore providing 300,000 to 500,000 acre-feet per year of Upper Basin water to San Diego County. That is about how much water the county needs as the day approaches when it could lose 340,000 acre-feet of the 500,000 acre-feet of water it uses yearly.

In the end, it may be that the Galloway Group will be a footnote to history: an agent which proposed an idea whose time had come, only to be shouldered aside by more powerful, but less adventurous competitors. But for now, Galloway is anything but a footnote.

The Galloway Group is led by wealthy Louisiana businessman Doyle Berry, who has made a fortune supplying his state's offshore oil industry. Galloway is represented by John Musick of Boulder, Colorado's most flamboyant water attorney. In Wyoming, Galloway has hired former Democratic Congressman Tenio Roncalio (D), now a Cheyenne attorney. In Utah, it is represented by the Bonneville Associates, an influential consulting organization.

The Galloway Group's roots are deepest in the oil shale region of northwest Colorado. Following his

Louisiana pattern, Berry and his associates, operating as the Bar 70 Corporation and a variety of other firms, positioned themselves in the late 1970s to take advantage of the coming oil shale industry. Bar 70 conceived grandiose ideas for the isolated cattle town of Meeker (population 2,500), located on the fringe of the oil shale-rich Piceance Basin. It proposed to a startled and then hostile Meeker a new airport, thousands of new homes, a Robert Trent Jones golf course, and an industrial park. Along the way it bought construction-related firms: an abstract company, a concrete firm, a real estate firm, as well as ranches and water rights.

On that occasion, too, Berry et al took on the water establishment. Bar 70, again with Musick as attorney, went into court against a federal dam proposal known as the Yellowjacket project. Musick argued that since the Yellowjacket Water Conservancy District wasn't building a dam and irrigation system, it should distribute its water rights to land owners. Simultaneous with this legal assault, the area's oil shale companies said that Bar 70 was approaching them with offers to sell the Yellowjacket water Bar 70 hoped to get. Ultimately, Bar 70's court effort did not succeed.

The oil shale bust has ended the ambitious proposals for Meeker -- its population and economy have declined, and hundreds of homes are for sale and apartments for rent. Moreover, Bar 70 and its associated corporations have not kept up their land payments on some ranches they purchased during the oil shale boom.

But such considerations have not bothered the San Diego County Water Authority. It paid the Galloway Group \$10,000 in August for an option on a future water agreement. That option was to have expired in mid-October, but was extended an additional three months while San Diego works on California politics and Galloway on Upper Basin politics.

The politics are key. It is generally admitted that the Galloway proposal has serious legal problems, and can only be implemented if all or most of the seven Colorado Basin states agree to change the Law of the River.

The proposal to build the Juniper reservoir makes little physical sense; there is already an enormous amount of storage on the river. But Juniper is a way for San Diego to spend money

and stake a legal claim to the water. Despite this strategy, it is felt that the Galloway proposal, and perhaps all leasing ideas, can work only if the Law of the River is changed.

The Upper Basin states may be open to such changes. And perhaps California and even Nevada might go along. But it is impossible to see Arizona agreeing to anything that would lead to leasing.

It is easy to understand Arizona's anger. CAP, which crowns the state's efforts to develop its Colorado River water, is to convey water to the Phoenix area in 1985 and later to Tucson. But the project is built on shifting sands. Of the 1.5 million acre-feet it will use at full development, only 400,000 to 700,000 acre-feet per year can be counted as firm in dry years.

Initially, the dry year limit won't bother Arizona. So long as Colorado, Utah and Wyoming remain undeveloped, Arizona will be able to use their "surplus" water. But by 2035, it is predicted, the surplus will be gone, and CAP could be drawing only 400,000 acre-feet in dry years.

That is no surprise. Arizona and the Bureau of Reclamation assumed the Upper Basin would eventually develop. So CAP was designed to have paid off its debt by the year 2035, when the water supply is expected to drop drastically.

Now, the Galloway proposal and leasing in general have changed the picture. The "surplus" water could disappear even before CAP is fully built.

It is because of CAP that San Diego is out hunting water. When CAP comes on line, it will take the surplus Upper Basin water that California is now using. In particular, Southern California will be cut back from about 5 million acre-feet per year to its long-term guarantee of 4.4 million acre-feet. Much of the reduction will fall on the shoulders of San Diego County, which has a very low priority for Colorado River water.

If San Diego County were able to lease the surplus Colorado River water, it would be snatching that water back from Arizona just as the state's decades of effort have succeeded in building the CAP. It is no wonder Arizona is angry and more than ready to go to court.

The California water establishment is backing Arizona. The state's Colorado River Board passed a resolution on October 10 opposing "any attempt to amend the Law of the River" to allow leasing. Spokesman Dennis Underwood says that the board sees such an attempt as a betrayal of agreements which led Congress to authorize CAP in 1968.

San Diego is also opposed by the staff of the Metropolitan Water District, which sells San Diego and other southern California municipal entities water it takes out of the Colorado River. It is the Met which will cut off San Diego when CAP reduces its take from the Colorado River.

How did the Metropolitan Water District and San Diego County get caught short, and set at each other's throats? Why didn't they see the coming crunch?

They did. And they had a plan: completion of the California Water Project to bring more water from Northern California to Southern California. A key element in the proposal was construction of the Peripheral Canal around the Sacramento Delta. But the canal was



John Musick

defeated in a 1982 referendum by a coalition of environmental groups, farmers and others.

An attempt to get the same job done in a different way was promoted by Governor George Deukmejian (R) in this session of the California legislature. However, it was defeated and the governor has said he won't try again before 1986. That gave San Diego County the feeling that with Northern California water unavailable, it had better look to the Colorado River.

Tom Graff of the Environmental Defense Fund in Berkeley suggests that the Metropolitan Water District objects to San Diego's Colorado River tactic because it wants to keep on the pressure for the taking of Northern California water. Graff also says:

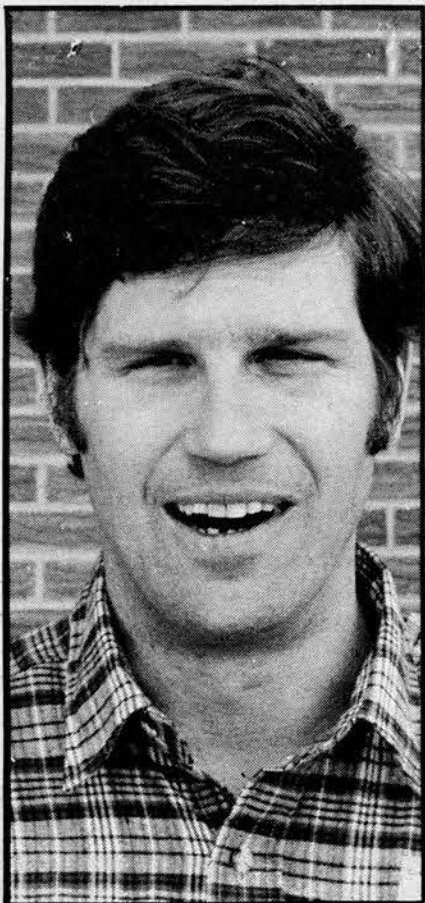
"My view is that having the water lobby divided means rational alternatives" like conservation, opening up a water sales market and higher prices become possible. "It gets away from subsidies." It creates, he continues, pressure for people to use water in a sensible, economic way, instead of using government money to build expensive projects to provide cheap, subsidized water.

EDF has taken the lead in suggesting one alternative to new projects. It did a study showing that lining the Imperial Irrigation canal, which brings Colorado River water to farmers in the Imperial Valley, could provide 400,000 acre-feet per year of saved water. That water, he said, could be used by the Metropolitan Water District to replace water lost to CAP. The Met is now studying that proposal.

In general, Graff says, California can live within its 4.4 million acre-foot allotment of Colorado River water. "It's a myth that CAP means we have to look elsewhere for water."

Looking at the Galloway proposal from a basin-wide perspective makes it appear to be a zero-sum game. Whatever San Diego gains will be Arizona's loss. And, engineer Harding says, things will be worse if Juniper Reservoir is built. According to Harding, studies show that the Colorado River Basin already has enough storage. Additional reservoirs, he says, will increase evaporation and reduce the amount of water the river yields.

But there is one possible benefit of Juniper: it would generate hydropower. And it has been suggested that some of that power might be traded to Arizona so that it can pump CAP water inexpensively. It is the only bargaining chip in sight, and it's a small one.



Ben Harding

BOOKS

A new public lands idea

The Federal Lands Revisited

Marion Clawson. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press for Resources for the Future, Inc., Washington. 302 pages. No price shown, cloth.

Review by Bill Voigt

This time Marion Clawson has written a federal lands book that will come as a shocker to the conservation community.

Eighty-year-old Clawson is perhaps our most prolific writer about public lands. At the end of this one he lists some 15 books and more than 25 articles for scholarly publications on the subject that he produced during the last 47 years. In this book he issues a challenge that might cause as heated a debate as any involving the West in this century.

His beginning is conventional. He first provides historical perspective -- something more resource writers should emulate. He tells how we got and disposed of a lot of public land in a relatively few decades. This leads him into criticism of the administration of

our federal estate by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management (He was the second director of the latter, 1948-1953.)

He details how both agencies are costly, inefficient, cumbersome, and hidebound, and describes how our initially openhanded distribution of hundreds of millions of acres of public lands evolved into more protectionist attitudes. Those attitudes in the 1960s and 1970s brought statutory multiple use, wilderness preservation, a wild and scenic rivers system, and fairly strict rules on the future uses of our remaining federal real estate.

This part is vintage Clawson, history he could dictate any day without notes. So is his discussion of the pros and cons of selling or giving away "whatever's administered" in our first 48 states by the FS and BLM. In brief, he thinks dispersal isn't the right thing to do, but he also argues against retention under present practices.

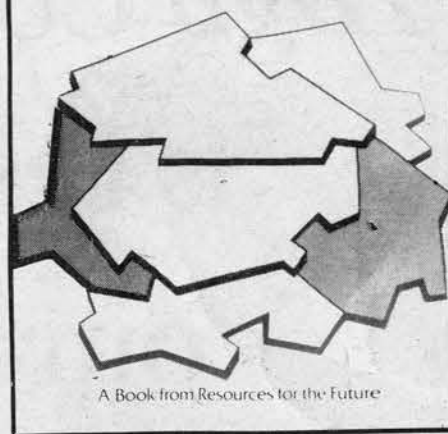
His solution would be to discard today's 10-year grazing permit and outright sale of timber stumpage. Instead, he'd lease range for 50 years in minimum 5,000-acre tracts, with

leases going at bids no less than the "average farm value of one pound of beef" per acre -- which he does not describe further.

Timber would go in 90,000-acre-up tracts for 90 years. Oil, gas, and coal leases would be handled about as they are now, but surface leases would not be limited to people already in the business. Even preservationists could bid, but if successful they couldn't prevent drilling or digging by anyone owning mineral rights, though they could set limits on surface disturbance and set reclamation practices. Hard rock mineral rights could be exercised as usual under the 1872 law, with restrictions on surface activities about the same as for oil, gas, and coal.

"Whatever's administered," as used above, includes established wildernesses and wild and scenic river areas. (Maybe you should read that sentence again.)

Clawson would try to safeguard at least a part of our wilderness and other protected regions with a device he calls a "pullback." When any federal land, wilderness or whatever, was put up for leasing, a well-to-do preservationist, or group, could

Marion Clawson
The
Federal
Lands
Revisited

pre-empt (pull back from a prospective lease to an exploiter) up to one-third of the acreage on the block, and protect it to the extent described.

It is hard to see how any old line conservation organization or any newer environmental group for that matter, could give the lease-plus-pullback suggestion any encouragement. In his conclusion, Clawson emphasizes that all he has done is to suggest some new approaches, with acceptance or rejection left for the future, which is as it should be.

BULLETIN BOARD

WYOMING PHOTO CONTEST

The deadline is approaching for entries in *Wyoming Wildlife's* 16th Annual Photo Contest. Besides wildlife, photo categories include scenic, recreational activities, and wildflowers. Photos may be color or black and white in the form of transparencies or 8"x10" prints. All winning photos will appear in the April 1985 issue of *Wyoming Wildlife*. The prize for best overall photo is \$100; best color photo and best black and white photo bring \$25 each. Contest rules are in the magazine's October, 1984 issue, or write to Photo Contest, *Wyoming Wildlife*, Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Cheyenne, WY 82002. The deadline for entries is November 14.

CONSERVATION AWARDS

Now's the time to nominate your favorite obscure citizen or organization for a conservation award. Gulf Oil Corporation is the sponsor of a yearly conservation awards program which seeks nominees who have had little or no national recognition. Prizes of \$500 each will go to ten professional conservationists employed by non-profit organizations, ten private citizens, and several non-profit organizations who distinguish themselves through their conservation work. Nominations should include at least three letters of recommendation providing pertinent information and documentation on the nominee's accomplishments, as well as the nominee's address and telephone number. Submissions should be made by November 30 to Gulf Oil Conservation Awards, P.O. Box 1166, Pittsburgh, PA 15230.

IDAHO'S 1985 RESOLUTIONS

The Idaho Conservation League adopted nine resolutions for the coming year at their annual meeting in Boise last month. The resolutions were approved by members statewide who mailed in ballots prior to the meeting. One resolution called for the passage of a modified version of an Idaho Wilderness Bill; another resolution opposed deficit timber sales in which government timber road construction costs exceed timber fee revenues. Other resolutions pertained to pesticide regulations, a bottle bill, expansion of management guidelines for state lands, the land trade and development proposed for northern Idaho's Priest Lake, the proposed New Production Reactor at the Idaho National Engineering Lab, Swan Falls and Snake River water rights, and state legislation on toxic hazards. To find out more, contact the Idaho Conservation League, Box 844, Boise, ID 83701 (208/345-6933).

NPRC ANNUAL MEETING

The Northern Plains Resource Council's 13th Annual Meeting in Montana will focus on today's agricultural financial crisis and its effects on farmers, ranchers, and rural townspeople. Featured will be panels and presentations on natural resource taxation and rural economic development, and presentations on commodity prices and land taxation. *Northern Lights*, a film about North Dakota farm organizing in the early 1900s, will be shown. The banquet speaker will be Tom Schneider, chair of Montana's Public Service Commission. The meeting is set for November 16 and 17 at the Holiday Inn West in Billings, Montana. Write to NPRC, 419 Stapleton Bldg., Billings, MT 59101.



SKILUXE

For the skier who thinks he has everything, a Salt Lake City tour agency has something else. Western Frontier is offering "Ski Luxe Services," which provides butlers, chefs, chauffeurs and ski companion guides to the discriminating skier staying at Utah's Park City or Deer Valley ski resorts. Prices for the butler range from \$30/hour to \$850/week. The chef's rates are \$40/hour or \$990/week. The chauffeur, who maintains the car as well, charges \$22.50/hour; the cost for the ski companion/guide is \$50/half day. Western Frontier is also offering a "Ski Luxe - De Luxe Ski Tour" for the wilderness bourgeois: ten days of helicopter rides, cross-country skiing and snowmobiling in Utah and Western Colorado. The \$8000 price includes transportation, beverages, maids, etc. Those actually interested should contact Western Frontier, P.O. Box 6145, Salt Lake City, UT 84106 (801/484-4421), telex 453 030 FMWSLC; or the Utah Travel Council, Council Hall/Capitol Hill, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114 (801/533-5681). Those who can afford this should also be contributing big bucks to the High Country News Research Fund.



CHEMOPHOBIA AND THE NEWS

When reporting about toxic wastes, freeway spills and similar problems, the media often creates a bark that distorts the issue's bite. The Foundation for American Communications is sponsoring a conference, "Chemophobia and the News," to help journalists better cope with the complexities of environmental issues and more accurately inform the public. Speakers from media, industry and scientific backgrounds will address such questions as: How can stories with large amounts of uncertainty be clearly conveyed to the public? Do the words used in environmental stories -- adjectives such as lethal, poisonous and deadly -- mislead? Registration for the November 16-18 Houston, Texas conference is \$50, which covers hotels and meals. Grants cover the rest of the conference expenses. Contact the Foundation for American Communications, 3383 Barham Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90068 (213/851-7372).

WYOMING WATER

FOCUS OF ANNUAL MEETING

"The Future of Water in Wyoming" will be the focus of the Powder River Basin Resource Council's Twelfth Annual Meeting Nov. 2-3. Workshops and panel discussion topics include dryland ranching and farming techniques, water development in Wyoming, agriculture and water conservation, water law, instream flow and agriculture, mining and coal slurry, water development projects, the Yellowstone River Compact, and a water development policy for Wyoming. The conference, to be held in Sheridan, also features a banquet, cocktail hour, dance and business meeting. Fees for the conference vary depending on whether you're a PRBRC member, desire to attend only the dinner/dance, etc. Write or call the Resource Council at 48 N. Main, Sheridan, WY 82801 (307/672-5809).

NUCLEAR DUMP COMMENTS

The U.S. Department of Energy has released the comments it received on its proposed program for disposing of high-level radioactive wastes. Almost 100 state and federal officials and agencies, Indian tribes, private industries, utilities, citizens, and citizens' groups commented on the "Draft Mission Plan." The plan calls for a DOE-designed and operated geological repository to begin receiving civilian nuclear power plant wastes by January of 1998. Nine locations in six states, including Yucca Mountain, Nevada and sites near Canyonlands National Park in Utah, are being considered for the first repository. The plan can be reviewed at the Nevada Operations Office in Las Vegas, Nevada; the DOE's Nuclear Waste Information Offices in Moab and Monticello, Utah; the Western Area Power Administration in Golden, Colorado; and the U.S. DOE, 1075 S. Yukon St., Room 203, Lakewood, CO 80226. Or contact any of the above to find out if a public library in your area has a copy.

DINOSAUR COME HOME

The Carnegie Museum of Natural History discovered the world's most complete brontosaurus skeleton in Colorado's Dinosaur National Monument in the early 1900s. *Camarasaurus*, as it's called, now resides in the New York museum. But decades later, *Camarasaurus* is going home -- sort of. The museum has offered to provide a life-size fiberglass cast of the juvenile *Camarasaurus* to make the new exhibits slated for 1986 at the Quarry Visitor Center a little more dramatic. Carnegie needs \$27,000 to cover the costs, but Dinosaur National Monument does not have that much money to spare. The monument therefore is asking for contributions to the *Camarasaurus* Fund before December 1. To make a donation, call the monument at 303/374-2216 or 801/789-2115. A donation information packet will be sent to you.

DINOSAUR RIVER RUNNING

Changes in the application process and river regulations for running the Yampa or the Green Rivers through the Gates of Lodore in Dinosaur National Monument have been announced by the National Park Service. Applications for running the rivers during high use season will be accepted starting December 1 and must be received by January 15, 1985. Only one application per person is allowed since permits will be awarded through a lottery. Also, only the pre-printed application cards from the Dinosaur Boating Office will be accepted. To request your card or to receive information call 303/374-2468 or write River Ranger, Dinosaur National Monument, P.O. Box 210, Dinosaur, CO 81610.

The foundation of High Country News is respect for our readers

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Dear HCN,

With a few lapses, I've been a reader of HCN since 1970 -- and an admirer and appreciator of what you do: much good reportage, much fine writing, much good design, much truly outstanding photography, and a generally intelligent approach to generally complex issues. So I'm pleased to respond to your latest Research Fund appeal and only wish my contribution could be larger.

In passing, a word of appreciation for the fund-raising letter itself, a model of clarity and brevity. It's a great relief not to be insulted by yet another 4 page single-spaced apocalypse-tomorrow screed in an envelope with "IMPOR-TANT -- TIME-DATED" and all the rest of the fearmongering hoorah generally part of the direct-mail scene today. Thanks for that.

YES! I want to see High Country News keep digging.

My tax-deductible contribution to support research and investigative work on environmental issues in the Rocky Mountain region is enclosed.

☐ \$15 ☐ \$25 ☐ \$50 ☐ \$100 ☐ \$500 ☐ \$1,000 ☐ Other _____

I prefer to pledge \$_____ each ☐ month ☐ quarter over the next year. My first pledge payment is enclosed.

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☐ We plan to list the names (no amounts) of Research Fund contributors in the pages of *High Country News*. Please check here if you do not want your gift acknowledged in this manner.

Make checks out to High Country News Research Fund. Send to Box 1090, Paonia, CO 81428

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OPINION

Only immediate, forceful action can save the grizzly

by Tony Povilitis

Recent articles in *High Country News* (9/3/84) and elsewhere report that the "grizzlies are losing Yellowstone to man." New developments ranging from large recreational resorts to small mining operations are beginning to make the Yellowstone ecosystem resemble a slice of Swiss cheese, with the bears falling through the holes. And grizzly bear numbers are declining with an estimated 183-207 animals remaining.

While the situation is bad, it can be changed. But conservationists must agree quickly on a strategy based on the grizzly's ecological requirements.

Consider the grizzly's predicament. As a huge omnivore that hibernates for about five months out of the year, the great bear covers areas ranging from a few dozen square miles to many hundreds of square miles to seek the best foods available. It's an investigative animal that often follows its nose, and it is behaviorally as dominant as man. The notion of a "backcountry" is not very relevant to the grizzly.

By its very nature, the grizzly does not invest a lot of energy in reproduction. In Yellowstone, an average female produces 1.9 cubs every three years and does not breed until she is 6½ years old. So a grizzly population cannot tolerate a mortality rate of the level now occurring in Yellowstone.

A bear can react to a new development like Grant Village, for example, in only so many ways. It can avoid the site and expand its range elsewhere, risking conflict in less familiar territory. More likely, it will at some point be enticed by food or garbage and become a "nuisance" bear ripe for control. Or, if no edibles of human origin are available, it may continue to forage naturally in the area and habituate to people, making some tragic encounter probable.

Federal and state wildlife officials are faced with the task of minimizing bear problems in a rapidly expanding conflict arena. Their role has become not unlike that of a referee attempting to keep the boxers, man and bear, from killing each other. Thus, bears are trapped and relocated, shot at with plastic bullets, hazed with helicopters, and in other ways manipulated. But often they're killed by the officials themselves. Nowadays enough bears are being removed by control actions and research accidents that this in itself may preclude population recovery. And there is little reason to believe that illegal or unauthorized bear kills can be eliminated in spite of stepped-up law enforcement.

Over the past three years, known instances of man-caused mortality of grizzly bears have averaged about nine per year. For population recovery to occur with certainty, this figure should approach zero and definitely should not exceed 4 or 5 per year. According to Dr. Richard Knight of the National Park Service, who heads the Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team, the goal for adult females should be, on average, less than one man-induced mortality per year.

Getting and keeping bear mortality down to a tolerable level is going to be exceedingly difficult. Success will be possible only if we stop creating new opportunities for bears to be killed. Otherwise there appears to be little hope for maintaining even a relict population of grizzlies in Yellowstone.

The main obstacle to reducing grizzly bear mortality is the federal government's misapplication of the multiple-use principle in Yellowstone. It insists that human resource "demands" must be met within critical grizzly bear habitat. If the bear



Montana Fish and Game

can survive under these circumstances, that's fine; if it cannot, it "wouldn't be the end of the world," according to John Crowell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture who oversees the Forest Service.

Should we fully protect a valued resource like the grizzly bear, when we are at risk of losing it? Are we prepared to greatly tone down our use of other non-endangered resources to avoid inevitable conflicts with the grizzly? I believe that people throughout the country overwhelmingly answer these questions affirmatively as do many of those responsible for upholding our national conservation laws. Accordingly, it's now up to our leaders in the conservation field to carry the banner for a new strategy for saving the grizzly in Yellowstone.

In recognizing the cause and effect relationship between development and grizzly bear mortality, such a strategy must provide for the strict protection of grizzly habitat within the central or core area of the Yellowstone ecosystem.

In terms of grizzly bear ecology, this area includes all of Yellowstone National Park, Grand Teton National Park north of Signal Mountain, and portions of five national forests including Targhee, Gallatin, Custer, Shoshone and Bridger-Teton from ten to 30 miles beyond Yellowstone's boundaries. This area would satisfy requirements of a grizzly bear population of several hundred animals. (For more details see Dr. John Craighead's publication, *A Proposed Delineation of Critical Grizzly Bear Habitat in the Yellowstone Region*, Bear Ecology Association Monograph Series No. 1, 1980).

Within this area all developments and activities should be disallowed unless it can be demonstrated through the Environmental Impact Statement process that they will not adversely affect the grizzly bear. This does not mean the total elimination of people from essential bear habitat.

But based on the pattern of grizzly bear mortality over the years, it would undoubtedly mean an end to sheep grazing and black bear hunting in the core area, the cancellation of Ski Yellowstone and the closure of the Fishing Bridge recreational facility as called for in the park's Master Plan. Timber sales and oil and gas leasing would be curtailed unless it could be shown that they can be conducted without causing bear mortality and without negatively affecting the grizzly's use of habitat. Some backcountry areas

that bears prefer would also be closed, as is presently the case.

Over 20 concerned organizations including Greenpeace U.S.A., Friends of the Earth, the Idaho Wildlife Federation, and the Humane Society of the U.S. have already embraced this concept by endorsing the "Citizens' Proposal to Save the Yellowstone Grizzly Bear" (HCN 4/16/84 and HCN "Letters" 4/30/84). This 26-point document requests strict protection of Yellowstone's core area and offers other specific recommendations for improving the overall health and security of its grizzly population.

Obviously, certain RV organizations, park concessionaires, developers and others who believe that their interests must always come first will oppose this strategy. Yet suitable alternatives for them -- although not for the grizzly -- can be found. The American public as a whole, if informed on the matter, will see this strategy as one of fairness and good sense. The idea of strictly protecting a well-defined core area of habitat for an endangered population is basic to conservation biology. And in the case of the grizzly, this area represents but a tiny fraction of its former range in the American West.

I call upon all conservation-minded organizations to request that the federal government implement this core-area strategy at once. People belonging to environmental, outdoor and animal rights groups can help alert them to this appeal. In promoting this new strategy, I invite concerned organizations and persons to contact Campaign for Yellowstone's Bears, a grass roots group based in Colorado at P.O. Box 416, Boulder, CO 80306.

Recently, five bicyclists rode from Yellowstone National Park to Washington, D.C. on behalf of the grizzly bear. They delivered to Congress messages of support from nearly 1000 people across the country who want full protection for Yellowstone's grizzly. The plight of the bears continues to receive widespread coverage in newspapers, magazines and other media. There's public support out there, but we're losing the battle by not acting, by letting political resistance block us from doing what must be done. If we don't act, we can all watch the grizzly vanish.

It's time to focus on a grizzly bear conservation strategy that will work.

Tony Povilitis is a professional wildlife biologist who teaches at the University of Colorado.

LETTERS

HHHMMMMMM

Dear HCN,

A reader of *High Country News* sent through the mail a copy of your article "Secret treehugger," whatever that is, and followed it with a telephone call -- indignant to say the

least. The reader feared that some people might actually believe it and something should be done. I assured the reader that the people of the North Fork were not fools even though your contempt has showed through more than once since you came to the North Fork. A few might -- with wishful thinking take it in, but not the majority.

It was not even clever -- it was just plain snide and in the worst of taste.

Just another evidence of liberals snatching at any opportunity to down grade the President. Some of them are withholding funds to be used at the last moment to buy votes for the Democrats.

To even conjure up the idea that the President would have to "sneak out" to use a public (pay) telephone to call collect to a Mr. Marston is so funny that it might be excused if it was

not so vicious. The President does not need to resort to such peccadilloes and doesn't, nor does he or would he ever use such asinine remarks. Some of the trouble is a result of people saying "take it away from him but not me," meaning that cuts had to be made if the economy ever recovered.

Mary Henry Steward
Cedaredge, CO

afield

Hunting is more than a game

On August 29, 1911, a California butcher went out to check the stock in his slaughterhouse corral and found an emaciated Indian cornered by a pack of local dogs.

The man was a puzzle -- there had been no "wild" Indians in the region for thirty years, and this one spoke a dialect that no "tame" Indian in town could understand. Word of the Indian soon made its way to the University of California's budding Department of Anthropology, where professors made arrangements to adopt him.

While at the university, the Indian fell under the care of a young medical man, Saxton Pope, whose passionate interest in archery drew the two men into a close friendship. The Indian's name was Ishi, the last of a small tribe that had retreated into the Sierra Nevadas in the 1880s where they had gone about their business in the same Stone Age tradition their ancestors had used for millennia.

As the noose of farms and ranches had drawn tighter around the wild country of the Sierras, the tribe had quietly starved to death.

The relationship between Pope and Ishi is one of the most fascinating in the history of anthropology. Pope and his associates sheltered Ishi from the onslaught of white society, and Ishi initiated Pope into the world of the Stone Age hunter.

Ishi's powers bordered on the supernatural. He used bows and arrows that were inferior to Pope's equipment, but what he lacked in technology he made up in skill.

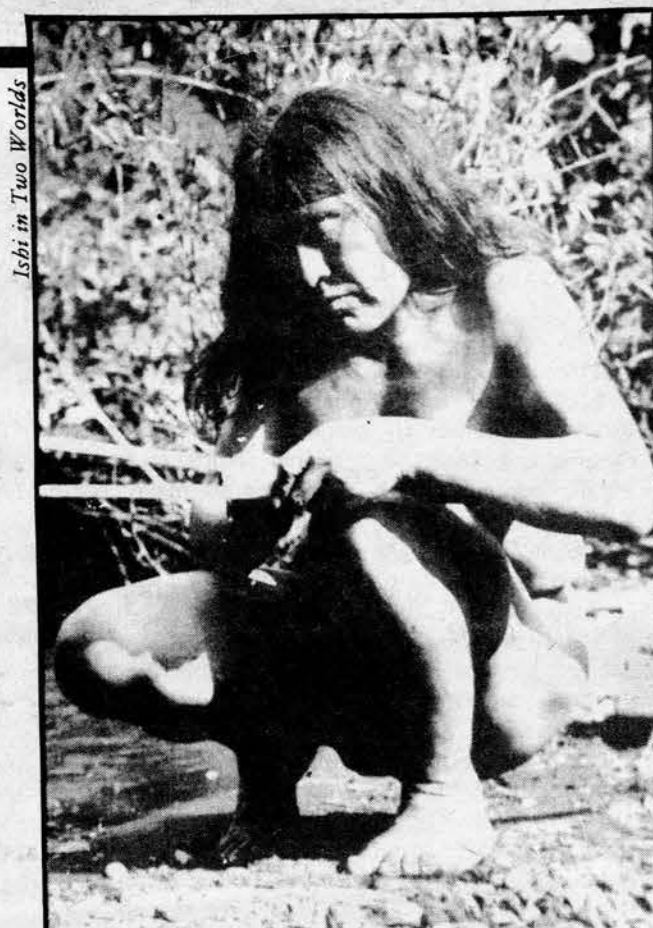
"Hunting with Ishi was pure joy," Pope later wrote. "Bow in hand, he seemed to be transformed into a being light as air and silent as falling snow. Time meant nothing to him. He simply stayed until he got his game. From the very edge of camp until he returned, he was on the alert for game and the one obvious element of his mental attitude was that he suspected game everywhere. He took it for granted that ten deer see you where you see one -- so see it first! As he walked, he placed every footfall with precise care; the most stealthy step I ever saw; he was used to it; lived by it."

The doctor never matched his patient's ability in the field -- only a lifetime of practice would have accomplished that -- but he did learn enough to become a highly effective bowhunter.

He found that a successful hunt had little to do with the quality of the hunter's weapons. What was important was the quality of the hunter himself. In Ishi's world, hunting well was a matter of settling into patterns of thinking and seeing so old that they have almost been blotted out in "civilized" man. There was no place for the swarm of distractions that followed the white men out of their cities, no place for time itself.

There was room for only one thing -- a white-hot focus on the next covert.

It was the attitude of a professional. Only a man who depended on a successful hunt for his livelihood would consistently bring such concentration to the effort. A well-fed modern



Ishi binding a fishing harpoon

hunter only plays at his hunting. But, as Pope learned from Ishi, hunting is more than a game. With discipline and patience, the hunter can uncover parts of himself that might otherwise remain buried.

More than meat or antlers, that discovery is well worth hunting for.

--Chris Madson
Editor of Wyoming Wildlife

ACCESS

WORK

WANTED: STAFF DIRECTOR, organizer and fundraiser for the Powder River Basin Resource Council. These positions require responsible, hard-working and highly motivated people with experience in lobbying, rural organizing, canvassing, fundraising, media and western issues. Send resume and writing samples to: PRBRC, 48 N. Main, Sheridan, WY 82801.

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AVON, MARAVIA, ACHILLES, and Campways RAFTS from 9' to 15' in excellent condition. Priced from \$400 to \$2100. Call 303/395-8949 or write 4CX, Box 1032, Buena Vista, CO 81211 for price sheet and more details.

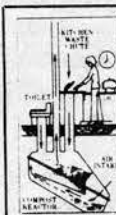
ENVIRONMENTALIST WANTED: Coordinator needed for Idaho Conservation League's wildlife program. BS in biology, natural resources or equivalent experience required. Experience in citizen organizing and program development helpful. Fisheries background preferred. Half-time position beginning in January, \$500/month plus some benefits. Send resume and 500-word writing sample to: Wendy Wilson, Box 844, Boise, Idaho, 83701.

FOR FOLKS WHO TAKE GARDENING SERIOUSLY: You will profit by using George Kelly's books and subscribing to *Rocky Mountain Gardening Magazine*. They are written from a lifetime of horticultural experience. Send for a list by writing **GEORGE W. KELLY**, 15126 Co. Rd. G, Cortez, CO 81321.

SING TO ME THE DREAM is a live recording of this year's national tour that collaborated the vocal talents of the charismatic feminist leader Holly Near with sounds of the New Chilean Song Movement from the exiled Chilean group Inti-Illimani. Inti-Illimani uses more than 16 wind, string and percussion instruments to combine Latin America's traditional folk music with jazz, folk and contemporary music. Look for the album at your nearest music store or send \$9.33 to Redwood Records, 476 West MacArthur Boulevard, Oakland, CA 94609.

HCN needs line drawings to illustrate the Bulletin Board page. We pay (a little) on publication and look forward to seeing your work. Send artwork to HCN Box 1090, Paonia CO 81428.

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