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High Country News

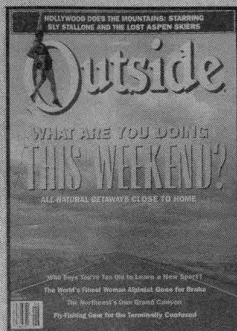
July 26, 1993

Vol. 25 No. 13

A Paper for People who Care about the West

One dollar and fifty cents

INSIDE:



**Can Outside
get inside
Santa Fe?/5**

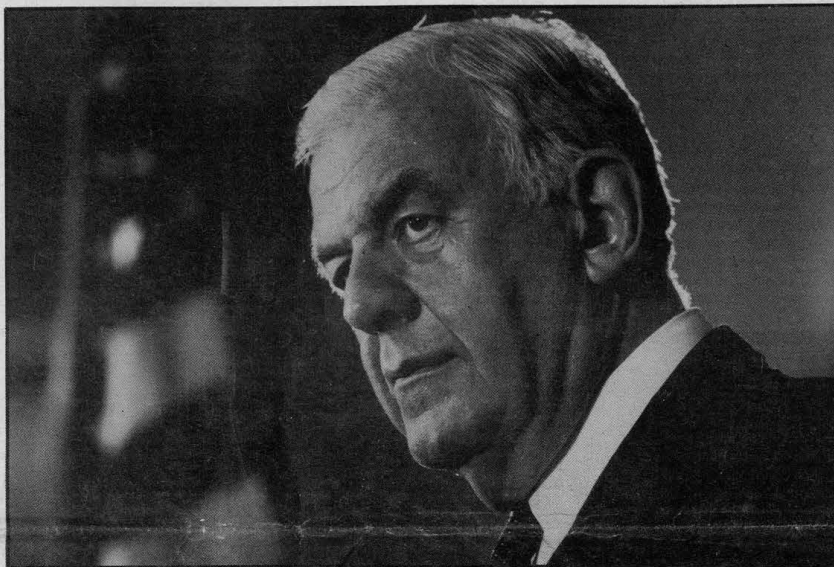


**Toll from
virus rises
to 23/6**



**Strange trips,
but free/16**

Clinton vs. Foley



Tom Foley, Democratic congressman from Washington

Alan Berner/Seattle Times

by Paul Koberstein

WASHINGTON, D.C. — As President Clinton unveiled his plan earlier this month for protecting the tall, old trees and declining species in Northwest forests, he disturbed a big bear on the trail: Democrat Thomas S. Foley, the longtime congressman from Washington state and, since 1989, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Initially no one was pleased with Clinton's plan to find a way to repair ancient ecosystems while saving as many jobs as possible in an industry that depends on cutting down trees.

But few on Capitol Hill fumed so vocally as Foley. He coupled his emphatic criticism of the plan with a thinly veiled threat to defang the Endangered Species Act when Congress reviews it later this year.

Consequently, Clinton has decided to implement his plan administratively, avoiding the Congress and Foley. Clinton dropped parts of the plan that would require new legislation, and therefore Foley's cooperation.

"Foley was saying, 'Don't make me an accomplice,'" says the Sierra Club's Bill Arthur in Seattle, a longtime Foley-watcher. "He didn't want to deal with it."

"The president has made a commitment to telling the truth and obeying the law," says Vic Sher, with the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund. "But the speaker,

House speaker is furious at plan to protect Northwest forests

for purely political reasons, has rejected each of these goals."

To Foley, the Endangered Species Act is flawed because it doesn't prescribe the right balance between the environment and the economy, and not just in Northwest forests. He also bristles at the idea of requiring the protection of all species, without limitation. "There are people who are vitally interested in the protection of fish, the spotted owl and the marbled murrelet, but there are a whole series of minor species involved here as well. The act doesn't make any distinction between them."

Foley's threat to weaken the act plays well with the folks back home in Spokane, one of the most conservative cities in America, but is not truly relevant to the debate. In fact, courts have shut down logging in Northwest forests pursuant to other federal laws, notably the National Forest Management Act, which Foley played a key role in writing. His rhetoric on the Endangered Species

Act sounds like recent statements from Republicans like Sens. Bob Packwood of Oregon, Slade Gorton of Washington and Larry Craig of Idaho.

Environmental groups, which have employed the act in their fight to restore and protect species and pristine areas across the country, would not easily give up such an important tool without a bloody fight.

As James Monteith, a former director of the Oregon Natural Resources Council who battled Foley over forest issues for two decades, says, the outcome of such a battle may be the end of a tough-as-nails Endangered Species Act.

"Or," Monteith suggests, "it could be the end of Tom Foley."

It is likely that Clinton was surprised by Foley's strong reaction to the president's plan for the Northwest forests. First elected in 1964, the Spokane, Wash., Democrat has succeeded chiefly through cautious, shrewd manipulation of members and rules — not by being a bully. His bulky 6-foot-4 frame belies a gentle, avuncular manner and an articulate and thoughtful intellect.

As his hometown newspaper, the Spokane Spokesman-Review, put it last year, Foley employs "quiet statesmanship" to get his way.

But now Foley is dug in for battle with the president. When Clinton aides

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Dear friends,

New this summer

New intern Amy Fisher, originally from Wisconsin, might be described as a woman who'd like to run with wolves, considering her great passion for them. During her senior year at Stephens College in Columbia, Mo., from which she just graduated, Amy analyzed differences between wolf-track sizes in Minnesota and Canada.

Each week she tracked the elusive canines in freezing temperatures and knee-deep snow, she says, although the only wolves she actually saw were at the Calgary Zoo. She concluded that Minnesota wolves are generally smaller than Canadian wolves, because of either the stress of living in the states or the stunting effects of coffee.

After graduation, Amy worked as an intern at the Four Corners School of Outdoor Education in Monticello, Utah, where she learned about rafting the San Juan River. She also learned about cooking for large groups of participants, all of whom emerge ravenous from river-running.

Wild Oats

Those living in and near Boulder, Colo., can make a substantial contribution to the Research Fund while buying their next year's supply of food at Wild Oats Community Market this Wednesday, July 28. The store will donate 5 percent of its sales for the day to the High Country News Research Fund.

Wild Oats is open from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. and board member Michael Ehlers and publisher Ed Marston will be on hand for much of that time. Wild Oats, an organic food market, gives a benefit each month for a non-profit group.

Dedication

In spring 1991, *HCN* intern Emily Jackson fell to her death in a climbing accident outside Moab, Utah. On Friday, July 30, her family and friends will dedicate a garden behind the *HCN* office to Emily's memory. The planting of flowers and dedication will take place at 5 p.m. at the newspaper's office (119 Grand Ave.) followed by a potluck dinner.

Visitors

Subscriber Alice Gould of Lafayette, Colo., came through to see what her former town looks like. Alice lived in Paonia in the 1930s, when her husband practiced medicine here.

Joy McKinney and Michael Soule, a conservation biologist, both of Santa Cruz, Calif., visited *HCN* after attending a meeting on grizzlies in Colorado's San Juan Mountains.

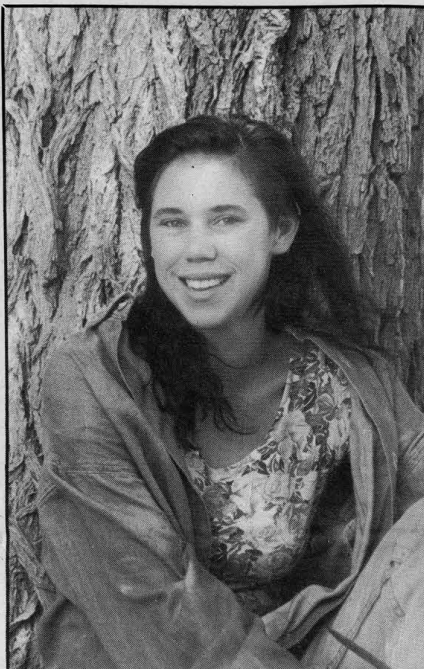
Subscribers Heather and Rick Knight of Fort Collins, Colo., visited after attending the Society for Conservation Biologists meeting in Arizona. They described Paonia as an "Andy Griffith kind of town." Rick is on the wildlife biology faculty at Colorado State University.

Subscribers Buck Buchanan and Harva Lou of Golden, Colo., visited. He works for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and may retire early — "We're not

building dams anymore, you know." Harva Lou is a former Forest Service employee.

Al Bartlett, a physicist from the University of Colorado, Boulder, told us he had just given his "Arithmetic, Population and Energy" talk for the 1,021 time. In this latest version, he told his Sierra Club audience that the U.S. was adding 2.7 million people a year and 900,000 jobs per year. Al's guess is that something has to give.

Also passing through was a veteran



Intern Amy Fisher

teaches economics at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque; and Loretta Lohman of Littleton, Colo., a water resources consultant who brought with her a Scottish family touring the West.

Not all visitors found us at home, as the following message, printed on a paper plate taped to the door, shows:

"Drove all the way from Chicago and found you closed on July 5. Just thought I'd say hello and tell you that *High Country News* is the most eagerly awaited mail I get." It was from Paul and Denise Czarniecki of Burbank, Ill.

Readers also bring us news. Bill Cunningham and Karen Arnold of Ogden,

Utah, told us about their duck, which they took to the doctor when the pompom-headed pet stopped preening and started sinking. The diagnosis was a sinus condition, and the treatment was successful. Parchment Press in Ogden has just published Cunningham's book, *Rocky Mountain Tough*, about modern-day mountain men.

Gary Sprung, long-time member of the western Colorado High Country Citizens' Alliance, told us of an innovative agreement between his group and the Gunnison County Stock-growers' Association. It calls for higher grazing fees, better land care, and formal training for grazing permittees. More details in the next issue.

Paonia resident Opal Harber brought her guests, Ruth and Chuck Powell of Fort Collins, Colo., by. The Powells are long-time subscribers.

Laura and Charles Lefkofsky of Albuquerque, N.M., hiked into our office after their planned trek on nearby Grand Mesa was cut short by the still deep snow.

We gave office tours to Curt Jopling of Vermillion,

S.D., and Jenny McGraw, Ric Eversole and their daughter, Jessie, 2, of Timnath, a town of 185 people near Fort Collins. Jack Roberts of Carbondale, Colo., came by to talk about salmon restoration in the Northwest and the need for environmentalists to "aim for the jugular."

Michael Gerrard, an attorney, tells us he has drafted a new rule requiring that every brief filed with the appellate divi-

continued on page 14

HOTLINE

Clinton keeps a promise

If the other nuclear powers follow President Clinton's lead and refrain from testing nuclear bombs, 1993 will be the first year in three decades without a nuclear explosion. President Clinton announced July 3 that he will extend a moratorium on nuclear testing for at least another 15 months, as long as no other nation resumes testing. Clinton's action extends a moratorium that began in October 1992 (*HCN*, 11/2/92). Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell of Maine enthusiastically supported the move. "There is no

need to conduct tests of nuclear weapons merely to demonstrate our strength to other nuclear powers," he told the *Los Angeles Times*. Clinton said continued testing could help improve the reliability and safety of nuclear weapons, but in the end he was swayed by two unlikely moratorium proponents, Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary and the U.S. Navy. Nevada's congressional delegation, with an eye toward the 8,900 jobs and \$340 million annual payroll provided by the Nevada Test Site, criticized the decision. "I don't agree with him," Sen. Richard Bryan, D, told the *Las Vegas Review Journal*, noting that 2,000 to 3,000 jobs could be lost.

WESTERN ROUNDUP

Wolf plan brings praise and howls

In what one wolf advocate described as a monumental event, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service released a draft environmental impact study July 1 that calls for bringing wolves back to Yellowstone and Forest Service land in central Idaho. But some environmentalists say the plan could hurt more than help wolves.

The agency wants to capture 30 wolves in Canada and release them next year. Its goal is viable populations of 10 breeding pairs or approximately 100 wolves in each of the two areas.

Because "experimental" populations do not receive full protection under the Endangered Species Act, federal managers and ranchers will have greater flexibility in controlling problem wolves. Federal biologists will monitor the reintroduced wolves with radio telemetry and move them if they start killing domestic livestock or too many wild ungulates. Ranchers can harass wolves in a "noninjurious manner" or even kill wolves caught attacking livestock.

The proposal has drawn mixed reviews. Wyoming Republican Sens. Malcolm Wallop and Alan Simpson

characterized the proposal as the best they could hope for in a pro-wolf political environment. Wallop warned that "the first rancher who kills a wolf is going to have a legal bill the length of his arm because (federal authorities) will want to see wool in its fangs before they believe it was attacking."

Ed Bangs, EIS Project Leader, says most groups involved in wolf issues for

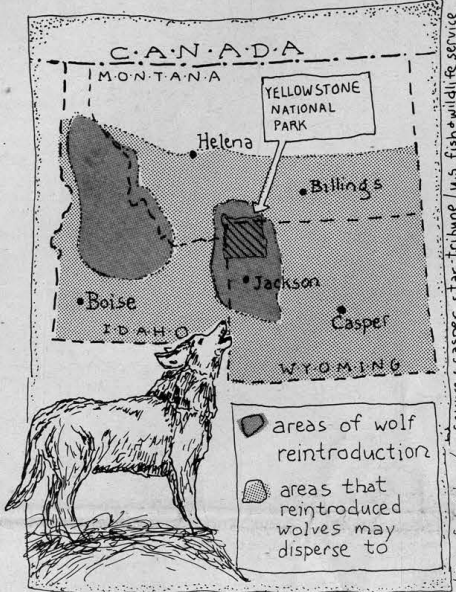
the last 20 years support reintroduction of one kind or another, while newer groups tend to support natural recovery.

Renée Askins, director of The Wolf Fund, endorsed the preferred alternative as a "monumental event — something wolf advocates have worked towards for 20 years." But she said the plan needs to protect wolves more during the early stages of reintroduction and include state and tribal management plans for wolves that wander from the experimental area.

Mike Bader, executive director of Alliance for the Wild Rockies, thinks the plan is a step in the wrong direction. Wolves are naturally colonizing in Yellowstone and central Idaho, he pointed out, and the proposed plan would remove all wolves in a 24,000-acre area from Endangered Species Act protection. "Reintroductions are costly, manipulative, and ultimately result largely in failure," Bader said.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will conduct public hearings on the draft EIS Aug. 25 in Bozeman and Missoula, Mont., and Dillon, Colo. The public comment period runs through Oct. 15. For more information, to send comments, or to receive a copy of the EIS, contact Ed Bangs, Gray Wolf EIS Project Leader, P.O. Box 8017, Helena, Mont., 59601 (406/449-5202).

—Amy Fisher,
HCN intern



Jury convicts two of spiking trees in Idaho

Two former Montana men will be sentenced Aug. 13 for spiking trees in Idaho's Clearwater National Forest in 1989. They are the first people convicted under a federal tree-spiking law.

John Blount, 32, now of Masonville, Colo., and Jeffrey Fairchild, 26, of Ashland, Wis., told the court they drove nails into trees on the Post Office Timber Sale near Powell, Idaho, to save the old-growth from logging. A federal jury in Spokane, Wash., convicted Blount and Fairchild of misdemeanor tree spiking and felony charges of willfully destroying government property.

Plum Creek claimed it had to spend more than \$75,000 on metal detectors and other equipment. But U.S. District Judge

Justin Quackenbush said the company knew 500 pounds of the 10-inch-long nails had been hammered into trees when it purchased the timber. The judge found the company suffered only about \$8,000 in damage.

Conspiracy charges against a third defendant, Daniel LaCrosse, 36, of Salem, N.H., were dismissed.

The four-day trial involved testimony from two other men who said they participated in the spiking. They earlier pleaded guilty to misdemeanor tree spiking but have not been sentenced.

Other witnesses included Blount's former girlfriend, Guenevere Lilburn, who said Blount and Fairchild planned the monkey-wrenching in her Missoula,

Mont., home.

Tracy Stone-Manning, director of the Five Valleys Land Trust in Missoula, testified that Blount and Fairchild asked her to mail a letter to the U.S. Forest Service warning the trees were spiked when she was a student at the University of Montana.

She said she mailed the letter to warn loggers about the dangerous spikes, which can cause serious injury when a chainsaw hits a spike. While prosecutors tried to tie the case to Earth First!, Stone-Manning said most Missoula-area activists oppose spiking.

—Ken Olsen

Ken Olsen reports from Pullman, Washington.

HOTLINE

Harassment law overturned

When animal rights activist John Lilburn stepped in front of an armed buffalo hunter and said, "Don't shoot," he was exercising his First Amendment right to free speech, ruled a district judge in Bozeman, Mont. District Judge Thomas Olson said the 1987 Montana law, under which Lilburn was convicted of a misdemeanor, is unconstitutional. That law makes it a misdemeanor to disturb a hunter "with the intent to dissuade the individual or otherwise prevent the taking of the animal." Olson said the law prohibits communication which is intended to dissuade hunters from hunting, while allowing communication which encourages hunting, the *Billings Gazette* reports. Wayne Paccelle, director of the Fund for Animals which organized the buffalo protest, said the ruling was a victory for wildlife and First Amendment advocates in Montana.

Beaches for the people

In what one attorney called "a sweeping victory for the people of Oregon," the state's Supreme Court upheld a 1967 state law that says Oregon's beaches belong to the people. Developer Irving "Bud" Stevens argued that the law allowed an unconstitutional "taking" of private property, the *Oregonian* reports. The seawall Stevens wanted to build as part of a 30-unit motel would extend into the ocean at some times of the year, taking over the dry-sand area of the beach. Stevens argued that he was exempt from Oregon's law because he bought his property 10 years before it went into effect. But the court continued a 24-year tradition of upholding the law. It also said that when Oregon's governor said in 1913 that the state's beaches were highways — and therefore public — Stevens and all citizens were put on notice. Oregon Natural Resources Council conservation director Andy Kerr says the Wise Use Movement pushed the Stevens case as part of a "conspiracy ... to make property rights supreme." Stevens says he will appeal the decision to the U.S. Supreme Court.

HOTLINE

"Burn that dozer"

The *Montana Oil Journal* didn't find a special "rant" issue of the Missoula-based *Wild Rockies Review* very funny, especially since the Earth First! paper seemed to advocate burning drilling equipment. Lewis and Clark National Forest Supervisor Dale Gorman also missed the joke. "I would not take these as idle threats. There are some members of that organization who would carry out those acts," he told AP. The *Review's* article, "Burn that Dozer," makes dimly-veiled references to

lighting fires to protect five threatened wild areas: "If the wells go in (to Montana's Badger-Two Medicine), the flames must go up." The article locates and briefly describes critical sites for environmental action, including road building near Yellowstone and the Cove/Mallard timber sales in Idaho's Nez Perce National Forest (HCN 2/8/93). The masthead lists the editorial staff as "Spits on Knowledge, with help from Sleeps with Thunder and Lost the Ranch." Sleeps with Thunder says the idea that the paper advocates violence is "horseshit... We're not doing anything like that. We're running a newspaper."

BARBS



Twinkle, twinkle little billboard.

A bipartisan group of U.S. representatives wants to block Space Marketing Inc.'s plan to build a mile-long billboard in space, AP reports. Rep.

Edward Markey, D-Mass., says the ads would turn the sky into "the moral equivalent of the side of a bus."

Can you imagine how big it would be if it had started out as a telephone booth?

In a July 15 article on Los Alamos lab, the *Wall Street Journal* reported, "From its beginning as a secret post-office box in 1943, Los Alamos has grown into a 43-square-mile, high-tech megalopolis of 11,000 workers, a \$1 billion-a-year budget and about 2,000 buildings in the New Mexico mountains housing everything from plutonium to lasers."

HOTLINE

Shindig has repercussions

Utah officials want to refile charges against a man and a woman who pilfered dinosaur bones from state lands near Arches National Park in Utah. Moab Justice of the Peace Paul Cox said he dropped charges against the Rock Springs, Wyo., couple after determining they were following a ringleader's orders when they dug up and carried off portions of a four-foot-long dinosaur shin bone, reports AP. But officials of the Utah Division of State Lands and Forestry — hoping to stanch the flow of illegally excavated dinosaur fossils — have asked state prosecutors to file new charges. "They were caught red-handed and admitted it to the officers on site," says division law-enforcement officer Dick Buehler. "I don't know how you can get a better case than that." Not prosecuting, he says, sends the wrong message. But Buehler says the state does not have enough evidence to prosecute the person who encouraged the couple's theft. In the West, illegal digs are on the rise because of lucrative commercial markets. Polished dinosaur bone is often used for belt buckles, bolo ties and earrings.

BARBS



The unbearable lightness of being "fixed."

A developer in West Yellowstone, Mont., says all bears in his theme park will be sterilized to avoid attracting wild bears.

They had BIG grazing allotments back then.

According to BLM Director Jim Baca, "Few Americans realize that dinosaurs such as *Tyrannosaurus rex*, *Allosaurus*, *Brontosaurus* and *Stegosaurus* have all been found on BLM lands."

Hurt feelings in the forest.

Hunter Keith Nielson lost a slander suit he filed in Utah against Brent Olson, a state wildlife officer. Olson called the hunter a "horse's patoot" for not buying a license and for becoming belligerent, reports the *Salt Lake Tribune*.

Tourism wages create squatter camps

JACKSON, Wyo. — Bridger-Teton National Forest officials kicked several campers off federal land for living in the forest while working this spring.

Although the Forest Service has backed away from an announced policy of evicting all working campers, its tough stance has sent shivers through the service industry here in Wyoming.

The evictions are backed by regulations that designate areas in national forests for recreational use. Rules prohibit using the land for residency, which means you can't camp while working.

That's making life difficult for Jessica Repass, who lives in Nevada in the winter and camps in Jackson Hole while working in the service industry in the summer. A Taco Bell Express employee, she said she can't afford an apartment or city campground and isn't allowed to stay in a forest campground even if she pays the regular fee.

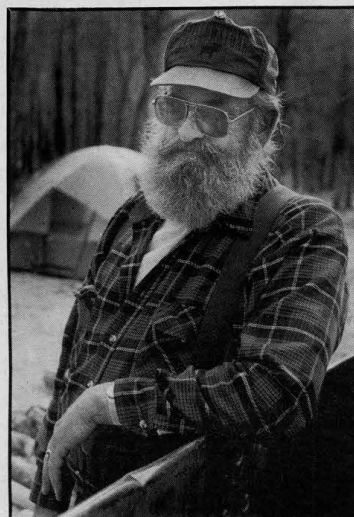
"They're going to have trouble trying to find workers," said Repass after being evicted from forest property this week. Service workers "ain't going to stuff their money into an apartment this big," she said, holding her hands slightly apart.

"This town's making a big mistake," added her father, Andy.

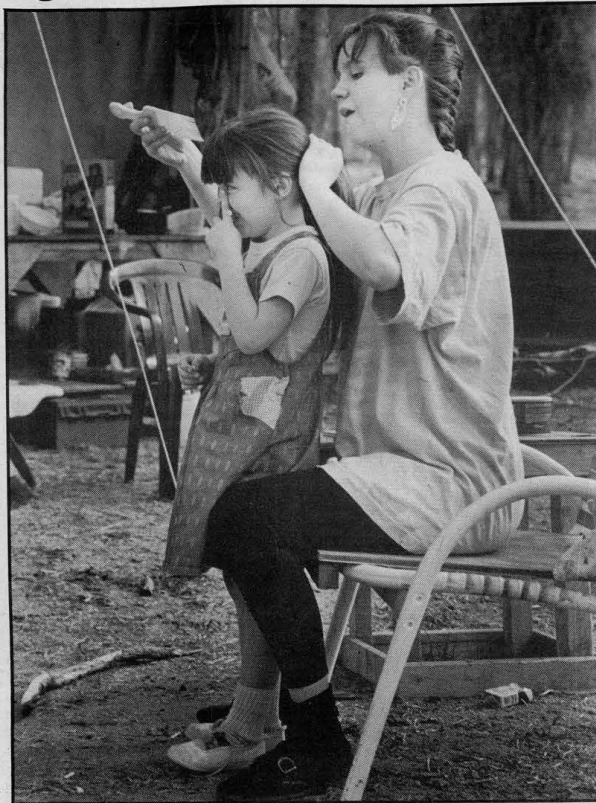
The Forest Service has only cited a few workers, though the agency estimates that between 100 and 200 currently reside in the forest.

The enforcement marks a change from past practices, said Gene Smalley, law enforcement officer for the Jackson Ranger District.

"In the past we've allowed people to stay 16 consecutive days as long as they moved a mile" after that time, Smalley said. But the forest has become overrun with semi-permanent campers, and trash is building up, he said. "It's become unacceptable."



Andy Repass says officials are making a big mistake by barring seasonal workers from campgrounds.



Shanette Telford stands still as her aunt Jessica Repass combs her hair at their national forest camp at Dog Creek

Evictions are being enforced because of "the sanitation problems we're experiencing and the trash that's being left and the fact we have such a tremendous amount of people looking for alternative housing," Smalley said. "Some of the finest campsites are taken up for that type of use. Some of the folks who come out for a recreation experience have no place to go."

News of the enforcement brought a cry of complaint from County Commissioner Dail Barbour.

"That's crazy," she said. "How can they do that?" Barbour has promoted the construction of an employee campground but said her plan is more expensive than she thought.

"I haven't given up on that," she said. "The problem is finding money. The cost for a (one-tent) campsite is between \$9,000 and \$9,500. That blew me away."

Barbour said her proposed seasonal employee campsite at the site of the old county dump south of Jackson would have cost \$600,000. She said she is still pursuing other options on BLM property.

Employers are unsettled at the prospect of a summer without help.

"It affects us big

time," said Annie Noville, manager of Jackson's Mini Marts. "I hired three people who come up here (camping) in the summer. They now have no place to live. They've been chased out of I don't know how many places."

But the Forest Service's Smalley said the lack of sanitation is intolerable.

"We find human feces left with no effort to dispose of it or bury it," he said. "There's toilet paper blowing in some of these sites."

"It concerns us when we have it upstream of one of the highest recreation areas in the country — the Snake River Canyon," said Forest Service spokesman Scott Fitzwilliams. "I don't have to go into what human feces do to water. It's the most dangerous feces there is."

"We're human. We're not uncivilized," countered Nate Adams, 18, who had planned on camping while working here this summer. When the need arises, "we'll dig a hole," he said.

"We always keep our camp clean," said Jessica Repass. "We always clean it better than when we came there."

Adams added, "I'm not hurting Jackson, I'm helping Jackson."

"If they keep making us leave (campsites) we're going to leave Jackson," Repass said.

"It's an interesting social problem for the valley," Smalley said. "I think it's a situation where the various agencies and citizens' groups need to sit down and discuss in earnest some possible alternatives."

— Angus M. Thuermer Jr.

Angus M. Thuermer Jr. is editor of the *Jackson Hole News*.

Santa Fe puts out the unwelcome mat

SANTA FE, N.M. — It seemed a perfect match: an upscale magazine that feeds on Americans' love for adventure and the outdoors and an increasingly upscale city that is sheltered by the Sangre de Cristo Mountains.

But two years after *Outside* magazine announced it was moving to Santa Fe, it's still not clear when it will actually move. Last winter the magazine abandoned one potential site after neighbors squawked. It awaits city approval for a second site.

The Santa Fe *New Mexican* suggested that mountain men may have had an easier time navigating the Santa Fe Trail than the Chicago-based magazine has had finding a home in Santa Fe. Thanks to Santa Fe's ubiquitous pueblo architecture, tri-cultural heritage and simultaneous runaway development and hypersensitivity to growth, boosters call it the City Different. More jaded observers call it the City Difficult.

Outside Publisher Lawrence Burke downplays the controversies. He acknowledges, however, that he might have selected another city if he'd known from the start that the trail to Santa Fe would take this long.

"Everyone who moves to Santa Fe wants to be the last one here," said *Outside's* local planning consultant, Richard Gorman, who stressed that he wasn't speaking for Burke. "They no sooner sneak in the door than they want to lock it."

City Councilor Debbie Jaramillo blamed Burke for the magazine's problems. She called him "arrogant" and "snotty." "Larry Burke seems to think we are supposed to roll out a damned red carpet in this town for him that we don't do for our own businesses," Jaramillo said.

At first, Santa Fe's reception to *Outside* was positive, for the magazine would bring several dozen jobs. And *Outside* wanted exactly what the city has to offer: mountain views, culture, history, a creative atmosphere and small, seemingly manageable size.

But that was before the magazine picked its first preferred site, in a residentially zoned neighborhood amid typically New Mexican piñon-juniper habitat. *Outside* needed a zoning change to commercial, and local residents, living in houses, often costing \$250,000 and occasionally \$2 million, objected.

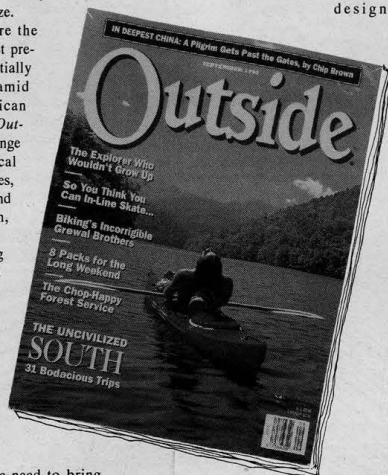
They said a zoning change would set a precedent leading to a commercial strip. Burke talked of working with environmental groups to buy and set aside 68 nearby acres for a park, but residents, citing fear of traffic and noise, held firm.

"We understand the need to bring small, respectable businesses to Santa Fe, but to corrupt the sanctity of neighborhoods seems short-sighted," wrote residents Ricki and Jerry Baer in a letter to the *New Mexican*.

The next site lay in a downtown-area railway yard now owned by a big developer. This spring, the Santa Fe City Council gave a helping hand by threatening to condemn the land. The threat made Catelun Corp. eligible for some federal tax

advantages, which trimmed the land's purchase price for *Outside*. The daily *New Mexican* editorialized that the tax relief was unjustified.

Now *Outside* only needs approval of its building from a local design



review committee. But the magazine's staff isn't holding its breath. Asked if he thought the move was a done deal, planner Gorman said, "I wouldn't dare comment on that yet."

— Tony Davis

Tony Davis is a staff reporter for the *Albuquerque Tribune*.

BLM decides: Not every acre needs a road

Opponents of motorized recreation have won a battle, if only temporarily, in the mountains of Colorado.

The Bureau of Land Management gained title in May to the 4,164-acre King Mountain Ranch between Vail and Steamboat Springs, creating a 12,600-acre block of BLM lands. When it first proposed the land exchange, the BLM planned to manage the ranch as it does most of the rest of its property: Anybody and everybody would have access to it.

But local ranch owners, led by Merrill Hastings, strenuously objected to the planned vehicular access — much to the surprise of BLM officials. After several noisy public meetings and intense lobbying, the BLM relented, agreeing to close roads into the parcel. But while they are closed for recreation, the roads will be used as needed for grazing permittees and, at least in theory, for timber sales and mineral surveys.

That suits adjoining ranch owner Pat Luark. "It will be non-motorized, but you can still get in there to manage the land," he said.

Another adjoining ranch owner, Vern Albertson, was less optimistic. "The BLM has not been able to properly manage what land they have at this time," he said.

In his campaign to ban cars and all-terrain vehicles, Hastings stressed that theme. He cited Castle Peak, a nearby BLM area, where road closures are widely ignored. He said trying to close a road once people get used to using it is next to impossible. Hastings, a former Colorado magazine publisher who enjoys horseback

riding, said the BLM was not staffed, financed or trained to administer areas undergoing increasingly heavy use.

Hastings eventually won agreement for his no-road approach from the agency's area land manager, Mike Mottice. "The notion that we can have it all everywhere is a wonderful concept," he said, "but in reality it's a difficult concept to implement."

Mottice said the King Mountain Ranch helps meet the public's demand for areas that are more difficult to get to but not really wilderness. However, environmentalist Mark Pearson is not convinced that the BLM is breaking new ground. He said several nearby wilderness study areas are managed for non-motorized recreation.

"The big difference here is that the BLM was very gung-ho to punch roads ... and because of local opposition they have scaled back their plans," he said.

While hunting and four-wheel-drive groups remained silent during the King Mountain debate, they may yet be heard. The BLM promised a non-motorized prescription only until the Glenwood Springs Resource Area travel management plan is revised, probably within two years. Proponents of recreational vehicles have already protested any road closings.

For more information call Mike Mottice at the Glenwood Springs BLM office, 303/945-2341.

— Allen Best

The writer reports for the *Vail Trail*.

HOTLINE

Hydropower developer backs off

A company that planned to produce hydroelectric power on open-space lands near Boulder, Colo., has withdrawn its proposal in the face of stiff opposition. Peak Power's decision is a victory for the city of Boulder, which fought the proposal ever since a state employee read about the plan in the *Federal Register* (HCN, 4/25/93). To block construction, Boulder filed a

competing hydropower application with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. By law, the agency must give preferential treatment to municipalities. Then, in late April, at a meeting of the non-profit Coalition for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Technologies, Sierra Club members in San Francisco confronted Peak Power officials and urged them to reconsider the project. Peak Power, which had touted its pumped storage plan as a clean alternative to coal or oil-field power plants, apparently decided the issue had become too hot to continue.

HOTLINE

Snowmobilers cross the line

Still angry that Congress shut them out of a popular snowmobiling area on Idaho's Targhee National Forest in 1984, snowmobilers routinely break the law. Targhee Supervisor James Caswell says his agency issued 25 citations to snowmobilers for riding into the Jedediah Smith Wilderness since 1990. And that represents only a fraction of the known violations, he told the *Casper Star-Tribune*. "We cannot turn our heads and ignore the breaking of federal law no matter how petty someone might think it is," said Caswell. Locally, Caswell faces an uphill battle. Some people say not enough signs identify the wilderness boundary and that the agency is too aggressive. Recently, county commissioners, sheriffs and prosecuting attorneys from Teton, Fremont and Madison counties all told Idaho's congressional delegation that the Forest Service wastes public money by enforcing the law prohibiting motorized vehicles in a wilderness. Teton County's prosecuting attorney, Roy Moulton — himself cited three times for snowmobiling in the area — says any future Idaho wilderness bill should allow snowmobiling.

Clinton nominees get Walloped

Sen. Malcolm Wallop, R-Wyo., doesn't mince words about possible Clinton nominees: They're being picked "from America's radical left fringe." They're also women. Wallop said that Mollie Beattie, slated for nomination to direct the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, puts intuition above science, the *Casper Star-Tribune* reported. "By her own admission she has tended bar, gone mountaineering, worked on the Vermont commission and spent a lot of time meditating," he said. But Clinton spokesman Bob Walker defended Beattie, who has a master's degree in forestry and served as deputy secretary of the Vermont Agency for Natural Resources. "At least she has been involved in resource management for the last 20 years, compared to John Turner, who ran a dude ranch." Turner directed the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Wallop also criticized Clinton's possible nominee for assistant secretary of the Energy Department, Tara O'Toole, who listed on her résumé membership in a "Marxist/Feminist Group." If nominated, O'Toole would be responsible for cleaning up radioactive contamination at nuclear weapons production plants. Deputy Energy Secretary William White took his turn defending Clinton's choice: "She never did or said anything indicating an adherence to Marxist ideology," White said. "The group's original title derived from the founding members' desire to engage in an academic and analytical analysis of women's status in society." Wallop is the highest ranking Republican on the committee that will recommend to the full Senate whether these nominees should be confirmed.

Medicine men and MDs attack Four Corners illness

WINDOW ROCK, Ariz. — The death toll from the Hantavirus infection now stands at 23 people, including 12 Native Americans. As medical investigators and health agencies continue to work toward halting the epidemic, many people wonder when it will end.

No one knows exactly when it began, but in mid-May reports surfaced here about a "mystery flu" that had killed more than a dozen. As news of the deadly disease spread over ensuing weeks, so did fear and discrimination.

Because the mysterious illness struck down its victims quickly and appeared to be concentrated near the Navajo Nation, some press reports tagged the disease as a "Navajo Mystery Flu" and a "death bug."

Reports of racial discrimination began to pour in to tribal officials as summer camps, shop owners and restaurants turned Navajo people away due to fears that they might be carrying the disease. Tourists began cancelling reservations for summer vacations in the Southwest.

But as medical experts, epidemiologists and traditional medicine men began to sort out the clues, it became apparent that the illness had nothing to do with ethnicity.

After more than 100 of the world's best medical investigators descended on the region to conduct tests and collect specimens, a new strain of Hantavirus was identified as the culprit, says Mark Sewell, New Mexico chief epidemiologist.

The virus, named after the Han River in South Korea, where it reportedly originated, is transmitted when people breathe dust carrying remnants of infected rodents' saliva, urine or feces, according to the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. C.J. Peters, chief of the Special Pathogens Branch at the CDC, says aerosols from fresh deer mouse urine may be infecting people in the Southwest. Field scientists have discovered that 23 to 30 percent of the deer mice they have tested carry the virus. Like other rodents, deer mice liberally mark their home range with urine, and people living in homes inhabited by mice are most at risk, Peters told the *Albuquerque Journal*.

"I want to stress that this is truly a modern medical mystery and the effort to solve this mystery has progressed very quickly over the past month," said John Hubbard, Navajo Area Indian Health Service director. Hubbard noted that in 1976, when Legionnaires disease struck the East, it took more than four months to determine the cause.

"One thing is certain — this is an

equal opportunity virus that can afflict anyone regardless of race, gender or age," said Bob Howard, a spokesman for the Centers for Disease Control. "There is absolutely no scientific evidence to support the notion that Native Americans or Navajos are especially susceptible. The victims have come from many ethnic backgrounds."

The cluster of deaths was first noticed by Dr. Bruce Tempest at Gallup Indian Medical Center when several young and otherwise healthy Navajo people died within days of becoming sick with symptoms that looked like flu: fever, headache, muscle aches, eye irritation and coughing.

26,000-square-mile Navajo reservation became the 17th victim when she died on June 22 after being flown to University Hospital in Albuquerque, N.M. She was receiving the experimental drug ribavirin, which doctors are using to treat the illness.

Hospital officials said she was the second patient in three days to be admitted for Hantavirus treatment with ribavirin, which is also used to treat AIDS patients.

State and federal health officials say there is no evidence the virus is transmitted by humans. No family members or health workers have contracted the dis-

"Tourists used to come over and talk to me, but not anymore. Some are even too scared to get out of their cars. I was hoping it would get better, but it's getting worse," said Bernice Martin, standing in front of her black pickup where tiny Navajo dolls weaving at miniature wooden looms were displayed.

"People call and ask me how close we are to the Navajo Reservation," said Nita Davis, owner of the Vogt Ranch, a bed and breakfast between Grants and Gallup, N.M. "I used to be really proud to say 'only one-quarter of a mile,' because they responded, 'Wow, neat.' Now, all I hear is a 'thank you' and a click."

In early June, Navajo Nation President Peterson Zah told health officials that he was consulting Navajo medicine men for answers to the mysterious illness.

"Western medicine has its limits," Zah said. "We're calling on our Navajo medicine people to help us define what is causing these deaths."

Many Navajo elders and medicine people blame the loss of traditional Navajo ways for the random deaths. One elder, Nelson Dempsey of Indian Wells, Ariz., told the *Navajo Times* that "there is a lack of respect for the elders and the people, ceremonies are being desecrated and commercialized, and youth are increasingly involved in satanic rituals."

"It's like there is a hole in the sky and bad things are pouring through it," said Ernest Becenti, a traditional healer from Church Rock, N.M. "It's like the world has a hole in the roof, what they call the ozone layer, that we caused with satellites, rockets, jet planes, pollution and war. These things are responsi-

ble." Donald Jackson, a medicine man from Dennehotso, Ariz., said, "Sometimes in this life, sickness comes as a punishment. Earthquakes, tidal waves, natural disasters and (things like) this disease are warnings to do right by the Earth."

Noting that many people, particularly young Navajos, have strayed from the Navajo way, he said, "People who still follow the old ways are not being harmed because they know how to pray."

Until the illnesses and deaths end, the Navajo people and other residents of the region will continue to mourn the loss of their relations and worry about their loved ones. Many will also pray for protection using traditional ceremonies.

"I am praying to end this sickness," said Ernest Becenti. "I offer the Earth white cornmeal in the morning, yellow cornmeal at noon and black cornmeal at midnight. I am defending my people just like I did in World War II."

Lola Begay of Hardrock, Ariz., wondered how things can be made right again. "In the Navajo way, danger of this magnitude is not supposed to affect us because the Holy People protect us. What have we done wrong to deserve this?"

— Valerie Taliman



Diane Sylvain

Unlike ordinary flu, Hantavirus resists conventional treatment in its later stages. Often it turns deadly with frightening swiftness, sometimes killing its victims within days after symptoms appear. Many of the victims succumb to Adult Respiratory Disease Syndrome, which swells the lungs, fills them with fluid and causes the victims to asphyxiate.

The two youngest victims were Navajos, a 13-year-old girl who collapsed at a graduation dance, and a 19-year-old track star who had just lost his 21-year-old fiancée to the mysterious disease. The couple left behind a five-month-old son.

The disease claimed its 18th victim on June 24, when an 84-year-old woman from south-central Colorado died in a Denver hospital from respiratory distress syndrome associated with the virus.

An elderly Navajo woman from the Monument Valley region of the sprawling

ease from affected patients.

While a number of similar cases were reported in Maine and northern California, Howard said health officials have discounted any connection to the Southwest cases. It appears illnesses related to the Hantavirus are confined to the Four Corners region of the nation, he said.

The virus has caused an epidemic of fear that is hitting both Native and non-native Americans' businesses in the Four Corners area.

In the scenic high desert that makes up the Navajo and Hopi reservations, the summer swarms of tourists have dwindled sharply. In June, motel managers reported business was off 20 percent to 50 percent. Park rangers say visits have dropped since the spring. Arts and crafts shop owners say sales plummeted. And in empty parking lots, Indian vendors waited for tour buses that never came.

remove livestock from the area. At an administrative court hearing Feb. 5, the Interior Board of Land Appeals cancelled Klump's grazing permits and authorized the impoundment of his cattle. In response, Klump filed a complaint with a federal court in Tucson charging that the BLM acted illegally. In the meantime, the BLM paid Klump \$118,000 from the auction of his cattle, after deducting the cost of impoundment and a fee for repeated and deliberate trespasses.

HOTLINE

Klump saga continues

An Arizona rancher who believes public land is his land charged in federal court that the BLM confiscated his cattle illegally. Luther Wallace Klump grazed twice the number of cattle allowed on the Badger Den allotment, where Klump and agency officials have clashed for more than two years over proper grazing levels (*HCN*, 9/9/91). "We have tried for quite some time to reach an acceptable

solution to this situation with Mr. Klump," says Safford District Manager William Covich. "There comes a time, though, when action must be taken to protect the public lands. That time is now." When Klump first received grazing privileges in 1989, he agreed to follow stipulations that restricted cows from riparian areas behind three earthen dams. But Klump continually grazed livestock on these structures, the agency says, even after the BLM fenced off the reseeded dams and ordered him to

Valerie Taliman, a Native American journalist, free-lances from Bishop, Calif. Patricia Guthrie, a reporter with the *Albuquerque Tribune*, contributed to this story.

Wilderness inholding swap riles town

Colorado's wilderness inholding battle has spread to the resort town of Telluride.

The U.S. Forest Service is attempting to trade developer Tom Chapman out of his 240-acre wilderness inholding in the West Elk Wilderness near Paonia by giving him 105 acres of federal land near the Telluride Ski Area.

The agency says it's a fair trade and the only way to save the spectacular West Elks from development. But Chapman's potential new neighbors in Telluride say the deal would fleece the federal treasury and set a precedent that could put wilderness across the West at risk.

The controversy started last summer, when Chapman brought helicopters and chain saws into the wilderness to begin construction of a \$1 million log cabin. He said he would turn his old mining claims into a luxury subdivision if the Forest Service didn't agree to trade or buy him out (HCN, 9/7/92).

That set off a strong public outcry, but it also got four years of stalled negotiations moving again. Over the winter Chapman agreed to trade his 240 acres, and remove his house, in exchange for 105 acres of Forest Service land near Alta Lakes, about a mile south of the Telluride Ski Area. Both parcels are valued at \$640,000 by an independent, state-certified appraiser.

Gunnison National Forest Supervisor Bob Storch says saving the 176,000-acre West Elk Wilderness from development is his forest's number one priority. "Right now this is the only opportunity we see and we believe (it's a) good opportunity."

But the proposed swap has simply transferred the outrage to Telluride. Dave Farny, owner and operator of the neighboring Skyline Guest Ranch, says, "Chapman chose some of the most developable land around Telluride."

The Telluride parcel was never slated for sale or trade by the Forest Service. Located in high meadows with jeep road access, the parcel has 360-degree panoramic views, a year-round stream, patches of aspen, lush open meadows and three building sites that Farny says would easily sell for \$1 million each.

Farny says the trade, at \$640,000, is a farce. "I can't believe the Forest Service would kowtow to a man like this."

According to Farny, his 147-acre ranch with one building site was appraised at the same time for \$3.5 million. Across the road, Oprah Winfrey recently paid \$3 million for



The West Elk Wilderness as seen from inside Tom Chapman's \$1 million log cabin

89 acres with two building sites. A quarter of a mile away, a 35-acre plot with one building site was appraised in 1991 for \$1.6 million.

Pointing out that Chapman has twice before used the threat of development in popular recreation areas to persuade the government to buy him out, Farny says, "We're making Chapman a very wealthy man, and at the taxpayer's expense again."

Bill Wenger, chairman of the San Miguel County Commissioners, says local real estate agents are telling him that the Alta Lakes land is worth between \$4 million and \$5 million. That would give Chapman an estimated 700 percent profit. News of the deal has infuriated other real estate agents, spawned radio debates and letter-writing campaigns and led to offers to pay for a second appraisal. The community is also angry because the exchange would eliminate a popular recreation area and block well-used hiking, horseback and ski trails.

After an unproductive special meeting with the Forest Service, the San Miguel County Commissioners wrote the agency asking for a moratorium on Chapman's and other land trades because "such unanticipated privatization of local lands would create growth beyond that contemplated by the existing County Master Plan."

"We're having a hard enough time as it is," says Wenger. "We don't need the Forest Service to step in as a developer as well."

Deluged by angry letters from Telluride, Colorado Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell, D, has also come back into the fray, asking the Forest Service to reconsider its appraisals and the impacts of

development in the Telluride area. Last year Campbell responded to pressure from the Paonia-Crested Butte area and opposed Chapman's attempts to build a road into his West Elks development.

But Gunnison National Forest officials say the exchange is fair, and informally say it would take discovery of an endangered species or some other surprise to stop it.

Gunnison National Forest lands director Jim Dunn admits that the \$640,000 figure may be low, but if so, he says, it is low for both parcels. "The public only sees the dollar signs," says Dunn. "We see it as equal value for equal value."

Dunn adds that the complaints from Telluride are a surprise, given the development the county has already sanctioned. The 900-acre Alta Lakes subdivision in a valley adjacent to the proposed swap was recently permitted for 1,000 units, and another nearby development was approved for 300 units.

"We don't feel three more building sites in an area of 1,300 building sites is a big impact on the county," says Dunn.

But Wenger asks, "Why are we playing ball with somebody like this? It only promotes other people or himself to go to another wilderness area and buy up land and play the game all over again."

Sheep Mountain Alliance, Telluride's environmental group, also announced it will oppose the trade, saying it threatens every wilderness area and ski town in the West. Other state and national environmental groups have yet to take a position.

Meanwhile, Chapman got an early start on construction in the West Elk Wilderness this summer. And when the Forest Service asked for public comment on the land trade in mid-June, Chapman simultaneously sent area newspapers and environmental activists photos and videotapes of helicopters and workers putting up the first floor of his massive log cabin.

If anyone "jumps" into the middle of his negotiations with the Forest Service, Chapman told the *Aspen Times*, "I would immediately move to finish the house and sell it during hunting season and walk away from the whole thing."

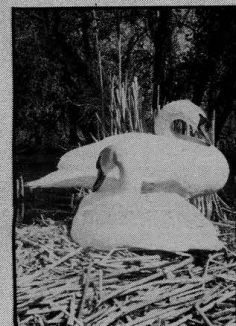
—Steve Hinchman, HCN staff reporter

The Gunnison National Forest will accept public comments on the proposed land exchange through Aug. 2. Contact Robert Storch, supervisor, GMUG National Forests, 2250 Highway 50, Delta, CO 81416 (303/874-7691).

HOTLINE

Was the killing deliberate?

Jerry Kysar, the man who says he mistakenly shot a wolf near Yellowstone National Park, knew what he was shooting when he pulled the trigger, a Bozeman, Mont., man told federal investigators. But Kysar denies it. Last September, Kysar said he thought he was shooting a coyote when he killed a 93-pound wolf. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service officials did not pursue civil charges against him. But Walt Eisenstein says Kysar told him in April, "I knew damn well what I shot when I shot it," reports the *Jackson Hole News*. Kysar said Eisenstein's report "doesn't make sense. If I was going to make a statement I wouldn't make it in public." Eisenstein isn't the only one to claim Kysar shot the wolf knowingly. According to a federal report, investigators received similar tips from an anonymous source during their investigation. Terry Grosz, assistant regional director for law enforcement with the Fish and Wildlife Service in Denver, says Eisenstein's information is not enough to reopen the case.



Colorado Game, Fish & Parks/Don Dornier

Landowner targets Montana refuge

Private homes could spring up in Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge in southwestern Montana. By a 2-1 vote, the Beaverhead County Commission approved landowner Keith Rush's proposal to create five 10-acre lots on his 307 acres within the refuge. This comes after the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service appraised the property last year and offered Rush \$300,000. Rush said he wanted \$6 million. He also turned down a \$650,000 bid from the Conservation Endowment Fund, a local group that has helped remove other private land from the refuge. "I still don't know what he really wants," says Daniel Gomez, refuge manager at Red Rock Lakes. He adds that Rush owns land in one of the most visible and fragile areas of the refuge. If a conservation-minded buyer can't be found, the agency says it may condemn the private inholding. President Franklin Roosevelt did just that 60 years ago, when he took 7,000 acres of private lands to create the preserve for trumpeter swans. For more information on Rush's proposed development, contact Ralph Margenweck, Regional Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 25486, Denver Federal Center, Denver, CO 80225.



Photo furnished by Tom Chapman showing construction work in June

House speaker is furious

continued from page 1

briefed the delegation on the president's plan in late June, they encountered not the friendly giant who keeps himself above the fray, but an angry and formidable foe. By several accounts, he burst into anger at the forest plan's unveiling in his second-floor capitol office on Wednesday, June 23. His first target: Clinton forest advisor, Katie McGinty.

An observer said Foley made it clear that Clinton should protect more jobs and fewer critters. He said lichen on old-growth trees in the rainy Northwest was getting more protection from the administration than people. The observer said Foley lashed out at McGinty and then went into a diatribe against the Endangered Species Act.

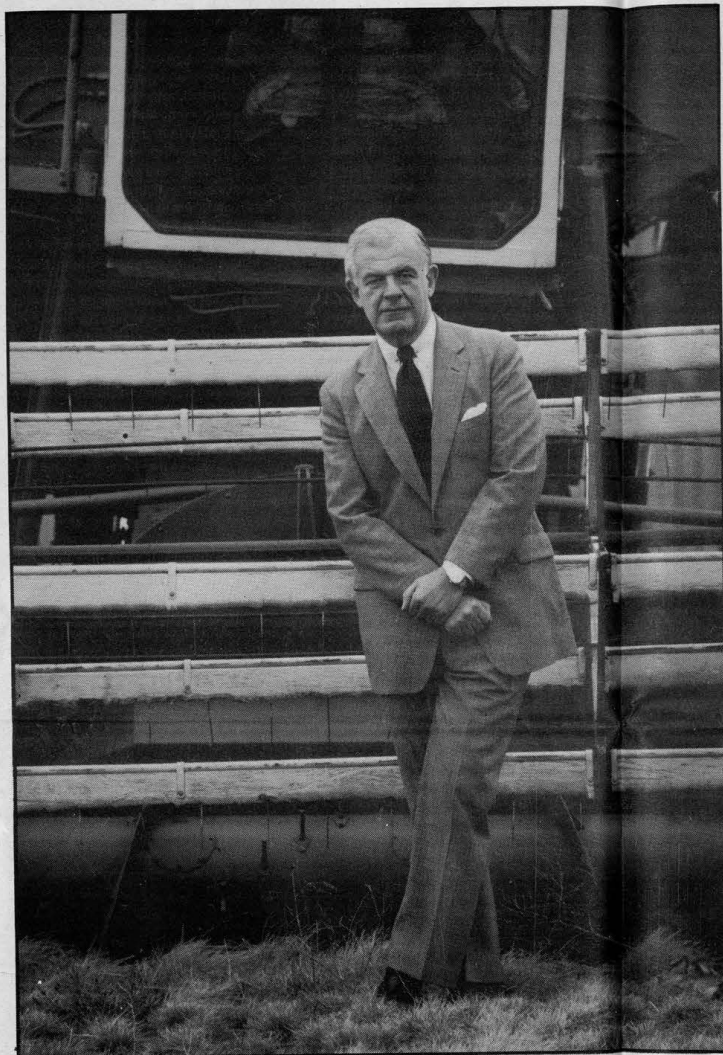
A week later, according to *The New York Times*, Foley erupted again, this time in a meeting with Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt. "The meeting was extremely intense," Babbitt told the *Times*' Tim Egan. "The speaker was very candid. He said, 'This is an unbalanced result, a bad result, and I'm just very unhappy about it.' I told him that the president cannot duck this decision."

Foley says these accounts are exaggerated. "It's not my manner to be discourteous or to be aggressive with people. But I was emphatic in my viewpoint," he says.

The face-offs with McGinty and Babbitt were more than differences of opinion on forest policy. Foley was irked by the administration's "spin" on the issue. Although Clinton tried to paint his plan as worker-friendly, it was not, Foley insisted during an interview.

It was so obviously misleading to claim "that the administration had chosen an option that expanded or maximized the timber cut," he says. "In fact, the plan reduces timber operations by 80 percent from historic levels. It means huge job losses in communities; it comes close to meeting the goals of people who want to end timber operations."

From a historical perspective, Clinton's forest initiatives are extraordinary because he is willing to grapple with this ecological crisis rather than deny its existence. Clinton's plan would protect ancient forest reserves, streams and the controversial, threatened northern spotted owl. Some jobs would also be preserved, but not in the numbers seen in the 1980s, when previous administrations' forest policy promoted clearcut-



Tom Foley in farm country

Natalie Fobes/Seattle Times

ting. He is offering a \$1.2 billion package to help timber communities weather the blow, although a good chunk of that money has already been earmarked for

the Northwest.

This economic crunch has been a long time coming. During the 1980s, the Reagan and Bush administrations, with the help of Western congressmen from both parties, inflated the timber harvest far beyond the forests' ability to replenish themselves.

In 1986, a record 5 billion board-feet of timber were cut from national forests and another 1.1 billion from Bureau of Land Management land in Oregon and Washington.

Environmentalists charged that at least some of the logging that the agencies had allowed violated the law, and they went to court. The courts agreed with them.

In 1991, Federal Judge William Dwyer in Seattle found that the government had committed "a remarkable series of violations of the federal laws," including what he termed "a deliberate and systematic refusal" to comply with laws protecting wildlife. He issued an injunction barring further logging in old-

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The Clinton Forest Plan in brief

The president's preliminary plan "for a sustainable economy and a sustainable environment" is brief at seven pages. Released July 1, it calls for:

- 1.2 billion board-feet cut each year on forests containing northern spotted owls;
- \$1.2 billion in new funding over five years to offset economic upset caused by the plan. (Clinton says the forest plan will directly affect 6,000 jobs in 1994, but create more than 8,000 jobs and fund 5,400 "retraining opportunities");
- no-logging zones established around sensitive streams and in some watersheds in an effort to save salmon species and other wildlife stressed by clearcutting;
- domestic milling encouraged by eliminating a tax subsidy for timber companies that export raw logs;

- acceleration of timber salvage cuts and other management techniques on the east side of the Cascade Mountains to restore the health of forest ecosystems;
- release of timber sales stopped by court injunction;
- creation of special management areas to test experimental harvesting techniques.

Reaction to the Clinton plan was swift. Environmentalists objected to provisions allowing limited logging within the forest reserves set up to protect the spotted owl and other wildlife.

The timber industry predicted logging cutbacks would eliminate close to 50,000 jobs and create more gridlock in the courts. Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., told the *Billings Gazette*: "This looks like an economic development plan for lawyers."

— Betsy Marston

s at plan ...

growth forests until the government developed a science-based plan for obeying the law.

The Bush administration seemed dazed and confused by the ruling, with agencies often in conflict over what to do. Although Judge Dwyer blocked timber sales throughout the spotted owl's range, the harvest in 1991 still exceeded 3 billion board-feet.

The Reagan and Bush administrations could not have abused Northwest forests without help from the Northwest delegation. As *The Oregonian* reported in 1990, political pressure applied by members of the Northwest delegation to quicken the pace of logging "was a fact of life for the Forest Service during the 1980s — until the northern spotted owl reared its feathered head."

In the 1980s, Foley was the senior member of the Northwest delegation, and all along he was skeptical of ancient forest protection on both sides of the Cascade Range.

That could be, critics say, because Foley was an architect of the failed federal policies. He had been chairman of the House Agriculture Committee from 1975 to 1981, when it wrote key legislation for managing national forests. But the problem was not in the writing of that legislation, it was in the administration's flouting of those laws and in the less-than-rigorous oversight from Congress.

First elected to Congress in 1964, Foley belonged to a generation of politicians who saw the forests as timber, whose purpose was to provide jobs to local communities. If any environmental value, the went, it was as scenery. Now ionists in Congress value the forests for their function as is, no longer as big tree farms harvest. Yet Foley — as well members of the Northwest delegation the recent past and present — reluctant to embrace this new view.

n't think Foley is anti-environment, says the Sierra Club's Bill But he's never adopted a moderate environmental policy."

this summer, Foley as speaker balance the interests of environmentalists and the timber industry. In example, he made certain that est forest bill was acceptable to mental groups. Above all, he avoid controversy when the to the House floor.

gh he is politically to the right minded Democrats on forests ingered species, he is in step timber workers in his district.

Any discord between the speaker and the president now would be ill-timed for Clinton, whose success as president will be measured in large part by the outcome of upcoming battles over the budget and health care, welfare and campaign finance reforms. He cannot expect to push those bills through Congress without an alliance with the speaker.

Few other politicians in Washington, D.C., have greater clout than Tom Foley. As speaker since Jim Wright left in disgrace in May 1989, he has consolidated power despite complaints from Democratic House members who found themselves enmeshed in last year's House bank controversy.

Environmental groups say they have tried not to cross him for fear of how he might use his power. During his first 15 years in the House, representing Washington's 5th District, Foley had at best a mixed environmental record. Because speakers rarely vote, Foley has had little occasion to expand on that record since 1989.

The League of Conservation Voters has rarely given him a rating much above 50 on a scale from 0, solidly anti-environmental, to 100, strongly pro-environmental. But in 1992, Foley helped preserve the public's right to block environmentally damaging timber sales. The Bush administration had tried to eliminate administrative appeals, but under Foley's leadership, Congress gave explicit protection to appeals for the first time.

Even John Osborn, a Spokane environmentalist and one of Foley's strongest critics, applauded Foley's efforts. "Speaker Foley took a leadership role for the forests of eastern Washington — and we appreciate his help," Osborn said at the time.

But Osborn, founder of the Inland

Empire Public Lands Council, decries massive clearcutting in the Colville National Forest, the only national forest entirely within Foley's 5th Congressional District. Osborn dubs it "Foley's Forest."

For a year, Osborn's group has been posting Spokane billboards and buses with messages such as "Your Colville National Forest — A Clearcut Shame!" (HCN, 7/13/92).

"Foley likes being speaker, but seems to find it easier dealing with Bosnia and the Soviet Union than with the situation out here in his own district," Osborn says.

Foley believes he's getting a bad rap. "I am very, very much interested in the protection of the environment," Foley says. "I have sponsored clean air and clean water legislation. In the time I have been a committee chairman, majority leader and speaker, we have seen the greatest advance in environmental legislation and protection, the greatest expenditure of public resources, the greatest acquisition to reserves and parks, and in each case I have supported that acquisition and protection."

Osborn charges that Foley is in the pocket of the timber industry, a charge the speaker denies even though the industry has been an important contributor to his political campaigns.

During the 1980s, Foley was the leading recipient among House Democrats of political contributions from the timber industry, according to a 1990 Associated Press report.

Between 1982 and 1990, Foley collected \$55,661 from the industry. Only Sens. Slade Gorton, R-Wash., Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., and Howell Heflin, D-Ala., and Reps. Larry Craig, R-Idaho, Bill Schuette, R-Mich., and Denny Smith, R-Ore., received more. Each of the latter is noted for decidedly anti-environmental slants on natural resource issues.

In 1992, he received contributions from political action committees affiliated with the following timber companies or groups: \$1,000 from Burlington

Resources, \$500 from Champion International, \$1,000 from Simpson Lumber, \$500 from Southeastern Lumber Manufacturers' Association, \$2,000 from Weyerhaeuser, \$500 from Georgia Pacific Employees, \$500 from Plum Creek Timber Co., \$1,000 from Potlatch Employees, \$500 from Forest Product Laboratories, and \$5,000 from Stimson Lane.

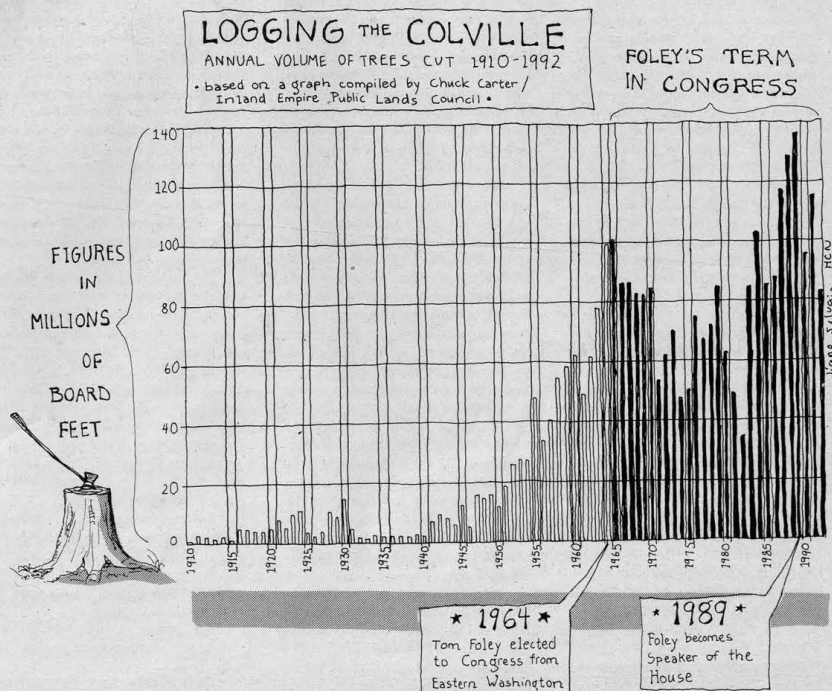
But he also gets help from mainstream Democrat supporters, including the National Abortion Rights Action League, \$1,000; the National Education Association, \$15,000; Voters for Choice-Friends of Family Planning, \$500; AFSCME government employees union, \$10,000; and the United Auto Workers, \$1,500. And, from the not-so-liberal National Rifle Association came \$14,850.

It was not the Endangered Species Act but another law that led to the logjam in Northwest forests. That law is the National Forest Management Act, and a series of coincidences had thrust Foley into the position of guiding it through Congress.

A former law school professor at Spokane's Gonzaga University, Foley got a political boost when he served as an aide to the late Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash. Then in 1974, 10 years after his election to Congress, a rash of retirements and election defeats among House Democrats put Foley in contention for the important job of chairman of the House Agriculture Committee. That committee oversees the Forest Service and also regulates farm commodities, so its members typically viewed timber as a commodity to be harvested the same as sugar or cotton.

In 1975, a huge block of "Watagate baby" Democrats was determined to unseat a number of the aging, conservative House chairmen. One of these was W.R. Poage of Texas, 75 years old and highly conservative. "Foley opposed the

continued on page 11



Another chunk of Northwest forest prepares to blow up

On the west side of the Cascade Mountains, where more than 80 inches of rainfall a year creates huge trees, the northern spotted owl has provoked a national debate over the surviving ancient forests.

To the east, in the rain shadow of the Cascades, only 20 inches of precipitation falls each year. Nevertheless, these forests too are in an ecological crisis and could soon be at the center of yet another national controversy.

Dying trees mark the forests in eastern Oregon and Washington, and scientists call the 14 million acres of east side forests an ecosystem unraveling. The Forest Service estimates 6 million of those acres suffer from nearly a decade of drought and bug infestation as well as historic over-cutting and fire suppression.

The result is a huge buildup of dry wood that could fuel catastrophic wildfires. Bruce Dunn, a forester for R.Y. Timber Inc., in Joseph, Ore., told the *Oregonian* the buildup of fuels could create a fire "that makes Yellowstone look like a marshmallow roast." Fires burned 45 percent of Yellowstone National Park in 1988 (*HCN*, 8/15/88).

To John Osborn, a doctor and president of the Inland Empire Public Lands Council in eastern Washington, the forests are a dying patient in desperate need of treatment. "The answer at this point is to move the patient to the intensive care unit," he says.

Many people agree with Osborn's diagnosis, but prescriptions for treatment are another matter. The Forest Service wants to cut diseased timber and use controlled burning. But some environmentalists cite the agency's historic mismanagement of fire and say salvage logging could cause massive erosion and destroy wildlife habitat.

Political pressures warp the debate. Local communities see salvage sales as a way to keep a dwindling federal timber stream flowing into mills. The timber industry wants to cut the biggest trees because they are worth the most money, rather than cull thick stands of small trees to improve forest health.

"We don't have a timber supply problem," Dwayne Vaagen, an eastern Washington saw-mill owner, told the *Spokane Spokesman-Review*. "We have



A burned-over clearcut next to an overgrown stand in the Umatilla Forest

Public Forestry Foundation

a timber availability problem."

The Northwest's most powerful politician, House Speaker Tom Foley, D-Wash., also has gone to bat for timber communities during the forest debate. "We have mills on the east side on their knees," says Foley spokesman Jeff Biggs. "People are unemployed and underemployed."

Critics charge that salvage logging is an excuse for getting the cut out. With west side timber sales tied up in court, the timber industry wants to compensate by logging trees on the dry east side.

East side salvage logging should be called "the waterbed allowable cut," charges Roy Keene, director of the Pacific Forestry Foundation in Eugene, Ore. "When the cut is pushed down in one place, it pops up in another. This time the cut has resurfaced in the form of salvage logging, candy-coated for the congressional conscience with ecological phrases like fire-prevention or forest health."

While many environmentalists agree with the Forest Service that some level of salvage logging could benefit forest health, they are worried the agency will push salvage logging at the expense of fish and wildlife.

The Forest Service currently exempts salvage sales from citizen appeals, though it is working on new regulations that will likely reverse this policy (*HCN*, 5/17/93). Some environmentalists fear these new regulations will not be in place in time to help them ward off environmentally damaging salvage sales. Others, like Bill Arthur, Northwest director of the Sierra Club, say even with the ability to appeal, local groups may be overwhelmed by a surge in new salvage sales.

National Wildlife Federation forester Rick Brown says he is disappointed in Clinton's Northwest forest plan because it calls for increased east side salvage sales to compensate for diminished west side logging. He also says Clinton's plan relies heavily on experimental management and monitoring practices.

A report released in May says there is no time to lose on the east side. Rep. Foley and Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., asked a team of 113 scientists, led by Forest Service ecologist Richard Everett, to write an *Eastside Forest Ecosystem*

Health Assessment. A summary report says blanket prescriptions to restore forest health will not work and that future management must mimic the historical effects of fire, bug infestation and disease. The full five-volume report, to be released later this summer, is expected to contain specific logging alternatives and forest health recommendations.

Scientists and politicians are impressed with the Everett analysis. Foundation director Roy Keene, who is also a forester, calls it state-of-the-art forest science, and Clinton has directed the Forest Service to develop an east side strategy based on it.

When released, the Everett report will be the latest attempt to get a handle on Oregon's Blue Mountains and Washington's northeastern national forests. Keene says the agency's *Blue Mountains Ecosystem Restoration Strategy*, released in January, is already too old and not specific about where or how it will manage salvage sales.

"The health problems on the east side forests are a moving target," says Keene. "Anything that grabs big trees that are still alive is counterproductive." Keene says east side forests show signs of healing themselves after a wet winter and may not need to be cut as extensively as the Forest Service says.

The Forest Service estimates healing forests could employ more than 20,000 people with full funding. The agency has requested almost \$250 million over current budget levels for three years to implement its plans. But Congress is considering funding only \$25 million for forest health on the entire east side in the 1994 budget proposal. A resolution must come soon, says Northwest Forestry Association spokesman Chuck Burley, because if it drags on, "everybody's going to end up losing."

But environmentalists have threatened lawsuits if the Forest Service pushes east side timber sales. The Natural Resources Defense Council has pressured the Forest Service since June to review all sales that would affect wildlife species dependent on mature stands and roadless areas on the east side.

NRDC attorney Nathaniel Lawrence

says a number of east side species, including the pileated woodpecker, northern goshawk and American pine marten, are threatened by the Forest Service plan to log 1.5 billion board-feet over the next three years.

"The agency simply hasn't done the homework to justify that type of logging," says Lawrence. "We've told them, 'What you're doing is illegal. You're going to have to do what you did on the west side — develop a viability study.'"

The legal threat has forced the Forest Service to put a hold on virtually all timber sales on 10 east side forests while it negotiates management reforms with NRDC.

Environmentalists fired another warning shot in June by filing a petition for federal protection of wild chinook salmon runs in the Mid-Columbia River Basin in eastern Washington. Thousands of people who rely on the \$1 billion salmon industry in the Northwest depend on salmon spawning habitat in the east side forests, says Glen Spain, regional director of the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations in Seattle.

"Without healthy forests, you can't have healthy salmon," he says. Spain and some scientists fear that salvage logging will further erode fish habitat.

Spain says agencies must protect entire watersheds if they are to avoid federal salmon listings that will dwarf the impacts of the spotted owl listing.

— Greg Peterson, *HCN intern*

To order copies of the *Eastside Forest Ecosystem Health Assessment* executive summary, contact Paul Barlow (503/326-7128). For copies of the full report, expected in late July, write to Portland Rehabilitation Center Inc., PNW Publications, 2750 SE Mailwell Dr., Milwaukie, OR 97222. For copies of the *Blue Mountains Ecosystem Restoration Strategy*, contact the Blue Mountains Natural Resources Institute, 1401 Gekeler Lane, La Grande, OR 97580. For copies of the *Northeastern Washington National Forest Health Proposal*, contact the Wenatchee National Forest, Public Affairs, P.O. Box 811, Wenatchee, WA 98807.

House speaker is furious at plan ...

continued from page 9

move," according to *Politics in America* 1992. "He even gave Poage's nomination speech. But when Poage was beaten, the insurgents promoted Foley over several more senior members of the panel."

At the same time, the U.S. Supreme Court issued its famous Monongahela decision banning clearcuts in national forests. To get around that decision, the timber industry asked Congress to legalize clearcutting, while environmentalists demanded stronger legal protection for fish, wildlife and forest habitat.

Congress delivered ... for both sides. The result was the National Forest Management Act of 1976.

Foley's fingerprints are all over that law. Differing versions of the bill raced through the House and Senate. Environmentalists favored the Senate bill, while the timber industry supported the one that emerged from Foley's House committee. Differences were to be resolved in a conference committee, and Foley was head of the House conferees. Jim Weaver, an Oregon Democrat in the House, was a member of Foley's committee and sat at his elbow at the conference meetings.

"He tried to be even-handed in conference," Weaver says. "He could have been a lot rougher (on environmentalists)."

Foley persuaded the conference committee to adopt what's known as Section 6K, a provision that legalized timber sales in which the government loses money. Foley saw these so-called below-cost sales as vital to the timber-based economies of regions where trees grow slowly, as in most of the Rockies. Those are the same sales that the Clinton administration last spring promised to halt.

Charles Wilkinson, the environmental law expert at the University of Colorado, recalls that Foley remarked on the House floor during deliberations that a ban on below-cost sales "would have barred (timber harvesting) in great portions of the national forests." In the years since 1976, Wilkinson said Foley "has certainly been pro-timber. He's been very influential in keeping the cut up."

Now, as President Clinton tries to reduce the cut, he needs the approval not of Tom Foley but of Judge Dwyer. But don't expect Foley to be out of the picture for long.

When the Endangered Species Act comes up for reauthorization, Foley could push for changes — changes that would place limits on the types of species that could be protected, or make it harder to protect species if doing so might cost too many jobs.

"Even the act's strongest supporters believe we need to take a look at economic consequences at an earlier time," he says. "I think the act needs to have some element of review so that other values in addition to protection of species can be considered."

While Foley is making mischief in the forests, he can and by some accounts is already effectively derailing efforts to restore salmon in the rivers. Those efforts have been carefully laid out by the Northwest Power Planning Council, which considers them necessary to bring back salmon decimated by dams on the Columbia River. Dams provide cheap power to aluminum plants in Foley's district and throughout the Northwest. A bill that would spend \$7 million to



Morning sunlight filters through old-growth trees

Jack Tuholske

improve salmon passage through John Day Reservoir, a major fish killer on the Columbia, is going nowhere in Congress, even though the power council gave the measure its highest priority. For this, the Sierra Club's Arthur blames Foley.

"The plan is not being implement-

ed," Arthur says, "and Tom Foley is standing in the way of that." ■

Paul Koberstein writes frequently for *High Country News* from Portland, Oregon. This story was paid for by the *High Country News* Research Fund.

Tom Foley thrives in a very Republican district

Democrat Tom Foley's heavily rural 5th Congressional District in Washington state stretches from the Cascade Range to the Idaho border, encompassing the wheat-growing Palouse and Colville National Forest.

Foley's dominance of this Republican district is an anomaly, with recent elections showing a decided tilt for GOP candidates in contests for president and senator. At \$31,073 per year, the district has the lowest average household income in the state, compared with \$50,600 in Seattle, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. The 5th District also has a lower cost of living than the Seattle area.

The hub of the 5th District is Spokane, a banking and farm products marketing center. With a population of 177,000, Spokane is Washington's second largest city. According to *Politics in America* 1992, it is one of the most conservative large cities in the United States. It has a sizable aluminum industry that takes advantage of low-cost hydropower from federal dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers.

Foley won re-election in 1992 with 57 percent of the vote, defeating Republican John Sonneland. In 1990, he had won with 69 percent of the vote; in 1988 with 76 percent. His biggest victory was 1972, when he took 81 percent of the vote. His narrowest margins were 53 percent in 1964, and 52 percent in 1980.

— P.K.

Judge Dwyer gets forest plan

With little fanfare, the Clinton administration presented its detailed plan for restoring Northwest forests to Judge William Dwyer in Seattle July 16.

The government said its printers didn't have enough time to make copies of the 1,500-page document available to the general public until July 23. Dwyer agreed to the extension, extending the deadline for public comment until Oct. 30.

The document includes a draft environmental impact statement and a plan for complying with various environmental laws. In May 1991, Dwyer blocked new timber sales in national forests that contain spotted owl habitat. Those injunctions were due to expire in August, but in April of this year Dwyer extended the expiration date to Dec. 31, 1993.

The injunctions will remain in place until then unless Dwyer lifts them. He could do so if he determines that the

Clinton plan complies with the law.

Dwyer's next step will be to present the plan to a committee of scientists who will determine if it meets scientific requirements spelled out by law.

Two government scientists last week suggested that the plan might fall short of the legal requirements to protect species of snails, clams and slugs. Terrence Frest and Edward Johannes, private consultants in Seattle who helped develop the plan, said in a letter to Forest Service Chief Dale Robertson that it wasn't scientifically credible and expressed "serious reservations" about its legality.

Frest and Johannes were among more than 100 scientists the administration had consulted; they were the first to publicly criticize the plan. Jack Ward Thomas, a Forest Service biologist who headed the administration's Forest Ecosystem Management Working Group, has refused to comment.

"Our main concerns were that we were supposed to recommend a scientifically credible plan," Frest said in an interview. "Political concerns interfered with and are undermining the process."

Frest and Johannes told Robertson that the administration's preferred "Option 9" was the worst possible for species preservation and the most generous for logging interests among the options under consideration. In particular, they said the plan would provide uncertain prospects for *cryptomastix devia* and *ancotrema voyanum*, rare snails that prefer the forests' damp floors.

— P.K.

For copies or to comment by Oct. 30 on restoring Northwest forests, write Inter-agency Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement Team, P.O. Box 3623, Portland, OR 97208.

Unclassifieds

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FOR A FORTHCOMING HISTORY of North American wolves, I would appreciate hearing from anyone possessing memorabilia (particularly photographs) concerning wolves or their eradication. Bruce Hampton, 2338 Squaw Creek Road, Lander, WY 82520 (307/332-3137). (2x13p)

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SOJOURNS OF DISCOVERY: Join us for an eco-adventure EscapeAway! Northern Baja, Mexico — remote desert canyons, palm oases, hot springs. Fjords and rainforests of coastal British Columbia — make a difference in their conservation. Waterfalls, wildflowers, wildlife of the Glacier National Park, Mont., area. "The land of sleeping rainbows" — into the labyrinth of southern Utah. Hike, basecamp, backpack; sail, raft. 4-11 days. Percentage of proceeds donated to local conservation organization. P.O. Box 14057, SLO, CA 93406, 800/736-TREK. (1x13b)

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THE GRAND CANYON TRUST is seeking a director for its Utah office located in St. George. The office director will be responsible for the management of a new office for the Trust and for the operation of a wide range of Trust programs and projects in Utah. We are looking for a person who has enthusiasm for and a strong personal commitment to the mission and goals of the Grand Canyon Trust. Applicants should have a sound basis in conservation and natural resource management and conservation advocacy. Experience with local, state and federal government, particularly in management, policy development, planning and plan implementation is desirable. Communication skills and a demonstrated ability to work well with people in a variety of circumstances are essential. The job will involve vehicle and airplane travel, public speaking, fund-raising and office administration. The Grand Canyon Trust is a non-profit organization advocating the conservation of the natural and cultural resources of the Colorado Plateau, and is an equal opportunity employer. Please apply in writing before August 30 to: Grand Canyon Trust, attn.: Tom Jensen/Personnel, Route 4, Box 718, Flagstaff, AZ 86001.

CONSERVATION DIRECTOR: Program staff leader sought to coordinate Idaho Conservation League work on wilderness designation and ecosystem protection for Idaho's public lands. The director will coordinate grass-roots leaders and organize group representatives on a local, state and national level. Requirements: Educational background in natural resource management or related field and three years' professional experience in non-profit conservation work. Strong analytical, media relations, management and communication skills. Familiarity with grant-writing helpful. Send letter and résumé to: Glenn Stewart, Executive Director, ICL, P.O. Box 844, Boise, ID 83701.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. The Alaska Wilderness League, an environmental advocacy organization based in Washington, D.C., is seeking an executive director with strong administrative skills to coordinate a public education campaign for wilderness in the Arctic Refuge. Please send application letter, résumé and writing sample before August 9 to Search Committee, Alaska Wilderness League, 325 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. (1x13b)

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BUILDING A HOME? Think poured adobe. 1 & 2 day workshops in September and October. Consulting also available. Write Adobe Alternative, CVSR 2403, Moab, UT 84532. (2x13p)

A New Paradigm for Western Environmental Policy: Insights and Innovations from Environmental Writers

sponsored by
The Foundation for Research on Economics and the Environment (FREE) of Bozeman and Seattle

FREE's 1993 seminar with writers features Don Snow of the Northern Lights Institute; Datus Proper of Montana; and Tom Wolf and Steve Bodio of New Mexico. Writers will meet with environmental economists and analysts to explore innovative models for Western environmental policy and society. The seminar, involving fourteen participants, runs August 27 to August 30, 1993, in Big Sky, Montana.

Lodging, meals and modest travel support are provided to participants by FREE. A \$250-\$500 honoraria will be awarded for articles exploring the conference theme.

Established environmental writers interested in attending this program please contact Tim O'Brien at FREE, 502 S. 19th #1, Bozeman, MT 59715 (406/585-1776). Send 150-300 word commentary outlining the issues you would like to address and a brief biosketch. Sample articles are welcome.



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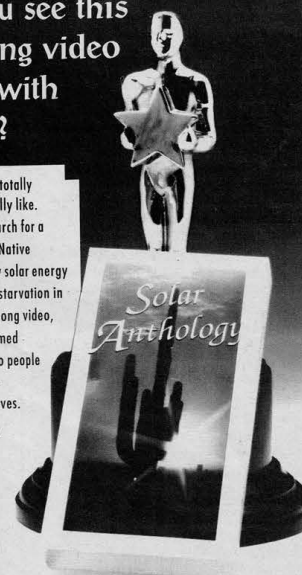
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BULLETIN BOARD

DOING LESS WITH LESS

Since the crushing of the president's economic stimulus package, the National Park Service must do without the \$40 million extra it expected this year. As a result, many parks will make do with fewer staff at a time of record park use, according to The Wilderness Society. In a recently conducted survey of 17 popular national parks affected by cutbacks, the Washington, D.C.-based group examines how cutbacks will damage visitor and interpretive services in such popular places as Glacier, Rocky Mountain, Zion and Yellowstone national parks. "We've been nickel and diming our national parks for too long, but much of the damage was invisible to the average visitor," says Karin Sheldon, Wilderness Society president. "The cumulative impact is getting harder and harder to hide." The 15-page report, *Shortchanging the National Parks*, says that budget increases over the last 10 years have failed to keep up with ever-increasing numbers of visitors. For example, only one of the four entrance stations in Olympic National Park will be open this summer, causing the park to forfeit entry fees. In southwestern Utah, Zion's visitor center only began operating for 12 hours a day on May 1, though demand for longer hours has existed since early March. And at Yellowstone, halving the number of interpretive staff means a cutback in ranger-led activities.

For a copy of *Shortchanging the National Parks*, write to The Wilderness Society, 900 17th St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20006-2596.

— Peter Mali

WANTED: RISK-TAKING POETS

At Bisbee, Ariz.'s first poetry festival in 1979, cowboy poet and Gray Ranch manager Drum Hadley shot off a blank gun. Hadley is back this year, and festival director August Shaefer says there's no telling what he'll do this time. The Aug. 6-8 festival features readings, panel discussions and a no-audition performance contest for cash prizes. This year's theme, "Old Heart in the New Country," looks at "the people who were here first," featuring Native American, Hispanic and rancher poets. The festival will explore how the groups relate to the modern world and what they take from their traditions to deal with it. Aside from the gun-toting cowboy, poets include bilingual performance poet Juan Felipe Herrera and feminist Marguaita Luna Robles. Francisco Alarcon, whose translation of Aztec incantations, *Snake Poems*, won an American Book Award, will lead a workshop on "Mesoamerican Eco-poetics: The harmony of self and nature." The performance contest, in which participants perform their "word art," can be hilarious, Shaefer says. "We make it sort of camp," she says. Contact the Bisbee Poetry Festival, P.O. Box 1350, Bisbee, AZ 85603 (602/432-5063).



WRITERS' RENDEZVOUS

Boise State University hosts a second annual rendezvous for Western readers and writers at Shore Lodge in McCall, Idaho, Aug. 19-21. Featured writers include James Welch of Montana, Kent Anderson and Cort Conley of Idaho and Pam Houston of Utah. Workshops, led by Robert Wrigley, Clay Morgan, Mary Clearman Blew and Daryl Jones, will focus on a number of writing techniques and perspectives as well as the West's emergence as a hotspot for writing and publishing. For more information about the rendezvous, contact Katy Hays at 800/632-6586, ext. 4092 in Idaho, or 800/824-7017, ext. 4092 outside the state.

GET ON THE STUMP

Two Oregon residents want tree stumps — drawings, photographs, essays, poems, paintings and any other depictions — to turn into a compendium on the subject. "What started as a tongue-in-cheek idea for a guidebook to the biggest stumps in the Northwest has blossomed into a full-fledged anthology," says Dennis Morgan. With partner Scott Greacen, a free-lance writer, Morgan envisions a collection that portrays the stump as both image and symbol. They've collected some material but want more from women, Native American, and Canadian writers and artists. The League of Wilderness Defenders, a non-profit activist group, is sponsoring the project, and profits will support local groups active in forest preservation.

Send submissions by Aug. 31 to Stump Central, 810 SE 30th, Stumptown, OR 97214 (503/232-4205).

ANASAZI ECO-REGION

The National Park Service has decided to manage 21 Southwestern parks and monuments that protect and interpret Anasazi culture as a single "eco-region." Previously, the agency managed the areas from three regional headquarters, in San Francisco, Denver and Santa Fe. In a 33-page report, the regional managers outline how communication, resource preservation and tourism planning could be coordinated. Barry Cooper, superintendent of Aztec Ruins National Monument in New Mexico, says the eco-region approach will allow the Park Service to more efficiently allocate existing funds. The agency will publish newspapers to provide visitors with comprehensive and consistent information about fragile desert ecosystems, the cultural expectations they may encounter on Indian reservations, and Anasazi history and ruins, says Larry Bell, former superintendent of Chaco Culture National Historical Park. For more information, or to receive the *Four*

Corners Strategic Plan, contact the planning department of the National Park Service's Rocky Mountain Regional office in Denver, 12795 W. Alameda Parkway, P.O. Box 25287, Denver, CO 80225-0287 (303/969-2000).

RECREATING WESTERN CULTURE

The Foundation for Research on Economics and the Environment, FREE, is offering an expenses-paid weekend in Big Sky, Mont., for environmental writers with creative ideas about environmental policy in the West. From Aug. 27 to Sept. 1, about 14 people chosen by the organization will look at recreating a Western culture and economy that diverges from the tradition of dependence on extractive resources. The organization holds what chairman

John Baden calls a "classical liberal perspective" in the tradition of Jefferson and de Tocqueville, with a skepticism about large-scale organizations such as the government. Baden, who teaches economics at the University of Washington, says the event focuses on environmental writers rather than traditional policymakers because writers aren't locked into existing structures. Seminar leaders include New Mexico author Steve Bodio, and writer and teacher Tom Wolf.

For more information on participating in the program, contact Tim O'Brien at FREE, 502 S. 19th, No. 1, Bozeman, MT 59715 (406/585-1776).

NEW BEARINGS

Both the environmental and the business communities see conservation and development as mutually exclusive: We can either develop a piece of land or preserve it. The organization Ecotrust in Portland, Ore., challenges that belief in a gracefully written and carefully conceived strategic vision called *New Bearings: Conservation-Based Development in the Rain Forests of Home*. It argues that the reaction to the excesses of industrial development has led to a "save the planet" movement, which Ecotrust calls a "museum science" approach to conservation. Ecotrust argues that the answer lies in building on the cultural and economic traditions of local communities, "because local people cannot afford to see their environment as an object to be exploited or saved." The booklet says that the goal of local people — long-term economic prosperity — "is inevitably bound up with our goal, the conservation and restoration of ecosystems." It then describes how Ecotrust applies its principles to two temperate rain forests: the greater Kiltape ecosystem in British Columbia, Canada, with its Native American population, and Willapa Bay in southwest Washington, with its rural Anglo population.

For a copy, contact Ecotrust, 1200 NW Front Ave., Suite 470, Portland, OR 97209, 503/272-6225.



I believe we should make our initial contact through the tall, prosperous earthling in the headdress.

LETTERS

THIS "TAKINGS" CASE WAS NOT SO SIMPLE

Dear HCN,

This is a response to the article on "takings" litigation written by Florence Williams, "Landowners turn the Fifth into sharp-pointed sword" (HCN, 2/8/93).

1000 Friends of Oregon, a Portland-based nonprofit land-use planning organization, is a party to *Dodd v. Hood River County*, one of the takings suits detailed. The article introduced the Dodd litigation by stating that it arises from "rules that seem neither fair nor just." That's quite an indictment of Oregon's 20-year-old statewide land-use planning program.

The Dodds were Texas residents who bought land in Oregon in 1983. They planned to build their retirement home on the forested property, which is located in Hood River County, in the Columbia River Gorge. According to the article, after Tom Dodd left his Texas employment in 1983, the couple "found out that their land had been 're-zoned' as primary forest land three years earlier. No one had bothered to tell them that homes would not be allowed in the new zone because of fire hazard."

The Dodds' property was not "re-zoned" to prevent development that would have previously been allowed. In fact, retirement homes of the type desired by the Dodds would not have been allowed on their property when they purchased it. At that time, development of the Dodds' property would have been governed by a state land-use planning rule, adopted in 1973, the purpose of which is to "conserve forest lands for forest uses."

In truth, the Dodds never had the right that they assert to build a house on their land.

The Dodds also complain that they purchased the land for \$30,000, but that they would net only \$600 if they logged and reforested their property. This claim is contrary to evidence presented by the county's expert forester that logging activities on the property would produce a net yield of \$10,000 after reforestation. This figure does not take into account the residual value of the land itself.

True, the value of the Dodds' property may not equal their purchase price. But whose responsibility is that? If someone makes a bad investment, it is not the government's — the people's — obligation to make up the loss. Even if regulation subsequent to the Dodds' purchase had diminished the value of their property, the taxpayers should not be forced to provide compensation. Diminution of property values is the effect of all sorts of government regulation, from limits on the activities of polluting industries to constraints on trading public securities.

The rules of law that prohibit residential sprawl from destroying Oregon's forested private lands are both fair and extremely sound public policy. The legal rules which have thus far prevented the Dodds from recovering their investment at the expense of Oregon's other taxpayers are eminently just.

Christine M. Cook
Portland, Oregon

The writer is attorney for 1000 Friends of Oregon, 534 SW Third Ave., Suite 300, Portland OR 97204.

BRUTAL ARROGANCE

Dear HCN,

It is difficult for me to reconcile the full page of adulation given to David

Brower in the June 28 edition of *High Country News* with his attitude toward a great many citizens in our country.

On Sept. 23, 1992, at the World Congress on Adventure Travel and Eco-tourism held in Whistler, B.C., Mr. Brower stated that "... Loggers losing their jobs because of spotted owl legislation is, in my eyes, no different than people being out of work after the furnaces of Dachau closed."

What brutal arrogance for a man to equate the hideous crimes against humanity which erupted from Hitler's insanity with the simple, legal and often beneficial efforts of a logger to earn a living! What incredible intolerance to label as war criminals thousands of Americans who have labored in a horribly hazardous profession to provide housing and products for millions of our citizens! In a world where tolerance appears to be the only politically acceptable and absolute virtue, to read such a statement is dumbfounding.

My father seldom related any of his wartime experiences, but I clearly recall him telling of the piercing agony he felt upon entering the death camps in 1945. The stark, black-and-white photographs in his fading Corps history reveal an inhumanity which transcends my generation's ability to believe. Mr. Brower's effort to cast loggers into the same mold as those who effected such horrors displays a character far different than shown in your article.

Perhaps Mr. Brower is all that you claimed, but such statements as this, contrasted against the unmitigated praise in your article, certainly raise serious questions about the veracity of the article and the objectivity of *High Country News*.

Gary S. McCaleb
Nutrioso, Arizona

TWO MONTANAS?

Dear HCN,

In a coincidence of contrasting views, your article, "Montana Made Safe for Polluters" (May 17, 1993) arrived at about the same time as a copy of the Jan./Feb. 1993 issue of *Montana Outdoors*. Your article describes the steps taken by the Montana Legislature toward what could be called the environmental cleansing of Montana. In *Montana Outdoors* we read, "Montana is the 'last best place' because of resources we are preserving, restoring, and managing with sensitivity." It is as though the two publications are talking about different places.

Albert A. Bartlett
Boulder, Colorado

HE BELONGS IN JAIL

Dear HCN,

Capitalism is alive and well. Jerry Kysar, the trigger-happy hunter who likes to shoot at anything that moves is now profiting from his illegal act. Instead of spending hard time in jail he is now a poster boy. An alternative title for the poster could be "Guns Don't Kill Wolves, People Do." What's next, a set of collector cards picturing the greatest poachers of the West?

Dick Senn
Menlo Park, California

NEWSPAPER IS TIPPED

Dear HCN,

I subscribed to *High Country News* because I heard it was a "balanced" envi-

ronmental publication.

I have not found it so, with the May 31 issue providing a prime example. There was implied criticism of Common Sense of Sweet Home, Ore., for providing a Kuna, Idaho, school with "pro-timber propaganda."

I'm looking now at a colorful brochure from the National Audubon Society promoting an "elementary school program created by the National Audubon Society to help children in grades 3-6 discover the marvels of nature ... as part of Audubon's commitment to protecting the environment in the years ahead by educating the children of today." Also included is a sample lesson sheet for grades 7-9 that included a classroom quiz where students who agree with various land-use statements stand on one side of the room and students who disagree stand on the other. Sample statements:

- "The government should place a limit on the number of miles we can drive to and from work to help cut down on the traffic and air pollution."
- "All communities should have a land-use plan with zoning laws to enforce how they want the land used."
- "We should spend more of our tax money on improving our railroads than our highways."

As an embattled hobby farmer east of Seattle impacted by the Washington State Audubon Society's lobbying against "such destructive activities as grazing by animals, 'normal' farming and ranching activities, state-regulated forest practices ...", I'm happy to learn there is someone giving schools "the other side."

Maxine Keesling
Woodinville, Washington

Dear friends,

continued from page 2

sion of the New York State Supreme Court, First Judicial Department, must be printed on paper containing at least 50 percent waste paper.

On the former intern front, congratulations to Ken Wright and wife Sara on their new baby, Webb. Ken reads *HCN* to Webb when the baby can't sleep, and reports that "Steve Hinchman's stories put Webb right to sleep."

Devin Odell has survived his first year of law school at the University of California, Davis, and is whiling away the summer as a junior clerk in Sacramento for a federal district court judge.

His spouse, Maria, is spending the summer doing research for the World Bank in Outer Mongolia.

Great Basin intern

Patrick Guinan is a new intern in *HCN*'s Great Basin office, where he'll be working this summer with regional editor Jon Christensen. A student of writing and the environment, Pat was most recently an assistant to the legislative lobbyist of the Sierra Club's Toiyabe Chapter researching controversial water bills. Last fall, he helped Vivian Freeman, Nevada's strongest environmental legislator, in her successful campaign for a third term in the state assembly.

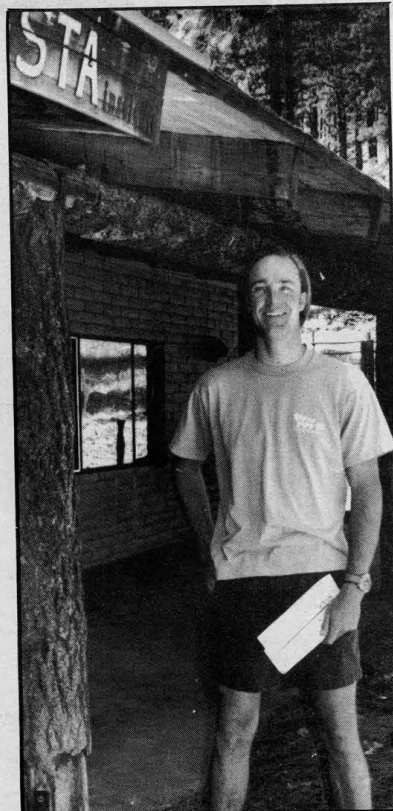
A native of Nevada, Pat moved to San Francisco in 1986, where, he says, "I spent six years trying to convince myself that the Pacific coast could replace the Great Basin and Sierra Nevada." But Pat discovered that the sparsely populated, arid section of the country is where he

feels most at home. So he returned last year to finish an English degree at the University of Nevada, Reno.

Correction

Tam Moore of Medford, Ore., points out an error in Greg Peterson's story, "Wildlife refuge starts to heal," about how many animals graze the Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge in eastern Oregon (HCN, 6/28/93). Refuge manager Barry Reisch says the refuge provides 13,000 animal unit months (AUMs) or 30 days' feed for a cow and her calf. That translates to about 2,000 cattle per year.

— Ed Marston for the staff



Intern Patrick Guinan

Jon Christensen

Essay by Ed Marston

A critic recently said of the newspaper industry: "Its situation is fatal, but not serious."

By chasing ever-narrowing demographics — those who read and have lots of money — newspapers, this critic said, could ignore for the moment the erosion of their once broad base.

"Fatal but not serious" also applies to the West's land grant universities. These public universities were established after the Civil War to inform and educate those who work the land. The charters of the University of Arizona, Utah State University, the University of Wyoming, Colorado State University and the others require them to educate rural people in the classroom, do research on land-related issues, and deliver education and research to rural areas through the extension service and its county agents.

Until several decades ago, the system was one of the reasons we had a strong rural way of life. Today, the land grants are in shambles. They have narrowed their base and become part of a rural fortress erected in reaction to the onrushing urbanization of the rural West. The noisiest rampart of this fortress is the Wise Use movement. The land grants are quieter members of the fortress. Their role in this reaction is to help the West pretend that it's still part of a Norman Rockwell painting.

To achieve this pretense, the land grants ignore most Westerners. If you are not a sheepman, rancher, row-crop farmer, fruitgrower or milk producer, or a 4-H kid, forget the land grants.

The alienation is understandable. The thus-far inseparable forces of environmentalism and urbanism have created bitter divisions in the West. The modern environmental movement is made up of people who have been removed from the land for at least one generation. We have returned to rural areas full of idealism, and have been horrified by much of what we found.

We had thought, to steal a metaphor from Theodore Roszak, that cows give meat the way they give milk. Instead, we learned that the land was being butchered for its ores, wood, meat. The preservation drive we then launched led the producers and land grants to line up against the West's new residents and the region's emerging environmental values.

The preservationist-producer battle persists today. And while it rages, the West is being lost, a piece at a time.

I came upon one lost piece in late June, while driving from northwest Colorado to Salt Lake City along U.S. 40. A leg cramp forced to me take a walk, and my walk took me up a side road along a small creek bounded by sage hills and red bluffs. Abandoned fences and outbuildings made it clear that this valley was once a ranch.

But today the irrigation water is gone, sold to an upstream user. Weeds cover what once were irrigated meadows, and on every few acres sits a house trailer surrounded by a shop-garage, stacks of wood and old machinery. The valley seems to have subdivision regulations that require piles of tires and rusting equipment.

One man standing behind his shop — a retired blue collar worker in his late 50s — told me he'd moved there from Southern California. He loves the solitude, the elk migrating up valley in spring and down in winter, and the vivid hills. But he was also bereft; he'd recently lost his wife, a woman in her mid-50s who had fallen ill and then refused to let him take her to a doctor until it was too late. I didn't ask if she too had loved living there, hours from the urban surroundings she'd spent her life in.

The full story of this ramshackle New West, growing like weeds atop the abandoned rubble of the Old West, was visible in that valley. The man I spoke to and his neighbors, all in flight from metropolitan areas, are camping on what had once been a worked piece of ground. Bad as that ranch may have been, it supported

more wildlife and contributed less pollution and sediment to the stream than does the collection of trailers and other rough buildings that now clutter its banks.

Two weeks later, I was in Jackson, Wyo., part of a panel of defenders and critics of the land grants. The audience was the deans of the colleges of agriculture and the heads of the extension services at the Western land grants, as well as 100 or so other interested people.

I talked about that Utah valley, and suggested that one of the West's major challenges now lay in land use, rural sprawl and rough-and-ready suburbanization.

It's a problem they should be on top of, for it is their constituency and their land base that is disappearing. But agricultural colleges and extension services are so bound up with the conservative rural society that they cannot even study land use and land planning. The

Piece by piece we're losing the land



John MacDonald

land grants dwell within an ever-tightening circle of wagons, and the others in that circle, the surviving rural producers, are in the iron grip of the First Law of the West: You can't tell a man what to do with his land.

After the panel discussions ended, one listener said I'd missed the point of my story. He said the people camped along the stream should be seen as the land grants' new clients. The land grants were established in the 19th century to help "settlers" and "pioneers" who by today's standards were also camping on, and destroying, the land. Now, this man said, a new constituency squatting on the land needs help.

There were signs at the meeting that some help may be forthcoming. The University of Wyoming, for example, is establishing an interdisciplinary School of Environment and Natural Resources to look at Western issues that its School of Agriculture cannot study.

The creation of this school has been controversial. At the meeting, former Interior Secretary James Watt spent his luncheon speech beating on his alma mater. He apparently sees the new school as heresy.

Watt knows the West is in bad shape but he wants to solve its problems by increasing mining, logging and damming. He sounded like the farmer who, losing a dollar a bushel on his wheat, decides to raise yet more wheat. "I'll make it up with volume," the farmer says.

Watt's hostile reaction made me think that the University of Wyoming was determined to deal with the West's problems. I was even more encouraged by Professor Thad Box, a range scientist and former head of the School of Natural Resources at Utah State University. Box is no radical — far from it — but he delivered a report on the land grants that had some in the audience squirming. The Box report's first paragraphs set the tone:

If they (the land grants) ignore public concern for new issues and listen only to their traditional client groups, they will find themselves increasingly at odds with the people Land Grant Universities are supposed to serve. If they refuse to acknowledge or are insensitive to societal changes, they will become irrelevant.

Box and his committee, which was appointed by the deans of agriculture, did more than exhort change. As academic insiders the committee knows that the land grants are like Samson — giants whose hair is shorn and whose hands are bound to the Western establishment pillars.

The report says: **Agricultural Colleges have placed most of their effort in maintaining ties with their traditional funding sources — commodity groups and production agriculture.**

Finally, the land grants, like other academic institutions, are paralyzed by their academic structure. According to the report:

Academic departments and individual faculty tend to work within, and get their rewards from, their respective disciplines. There are few rewards for interdisciplinary or integrative research.

Poultry science, viniculture, and genetic engineering have their uses. But by themselves they are unlikely to help guide rural land subdividing or the fight over public lands and endangered species. Solution of these problems will require a mix of social science, physical science and the liberal arts. Unfortunately, professors who engage in such interdisciplinary research usually can't get funding. And if they do figure out how to finance their work, they often endanger their careers.

The University of Wyoming, Colorado State University and Utah State University are attempting to beat down these barriers by creating or strengthening interdisciplinary schools. But change will not come quickly.

Signs of change are welcome and hopeful. But they are late. One reason for their lateness is that environmentalists have ignored the land grants, leaving them free in turn to ignore the West's environmental issues. To the environmental movement, the land grants were not nearly as important as the U.S. Forest Service or Bureau of Reclamation, with their immense influence on the ground. Clearcuts and mines and dams are far more immediate than education and research.

Now it is clear that we cannot preserve and restore the land without first building a just and equitable society. To create that society, we will need new institutions, such as the network of grass-roots and national environmental groups that has been created over the past several decades.

But the West will also need to invigorate the Western institutions that originally helped settle and develop this region. Without the land grants, and the rural electric co-operatives, and the livestock associations, and the other once-progressive Western organizations, the West cannot be saved. ■

For a copy of the report *Managing Transitions: Western Agricultural Colleges and Public Lands*, by the Western Council of Administrative Heads of Colleges of Agriculture's (CAHA) Committee on Public Lands, write to Prof. Thad W. Box, Gerald Thomas Professor, College of Agriculture and Home Economics, Box 30003, Dept. 3GTC, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003-0003.

For a chapter on research at land grant universities, see *Unexamined Scholarship: The Land Grant Universities in the Inland West*, by Ed Marston in *Watershed Management*, Springer-Verlag, the Hague, 1992.

How to get there from here

by Auden Schendler

I was hitchhiking out of Missoula, headed for North Dakota. An 18-wheeler stopped to pick me up. As I climbed up into the cab, I asked the driver where he was headed, partly to find out, and partly to use the time to assess the man for alcohol fumes or insanity. But by the time I was up the ladder and into the cab, the truck was already rolling.

The first hour or so of the ride was filled with benign conversation, until I commented on how the events in eastern Europe seemed to be repeating the events of the early 20th century. The driver's eyes lit up as he apparently took my statement as an invitation.

"And you know," he said, "that's all predicted in the Bible."

By Butte I was hearing about the arrival of the antichrist in Berkeley in 1969. By Bozeman my driver was wildly waving a can of Joe Weider's quick weight gain protein powder, while shouting that God had to exist because: "If this is the universe, then what's beyond it? And what's beyond that?" By Billings I was fighting off condemnation and conversion, and that is where I got out. Though spiritually battered, I had gone 400 miles that day, and it had cost me nothing but my soul.

Hitchhiking is probably dead in the East, where few people drive long distances, and getting anywhere takes a patchwork of rides. But the West, with its great distances and generally congenial people, makes for good thumbing if you follow a few rules.

A good hitchhiker wears a baseball cap. It signals innocence, youth and wholesome American character. But the brim must never be pulled down over the eyes so the driver can assess your character and intent, and see that you have nothing to hide. No good hitchhiker wears sunglasses. A tucked-in shirt shows there are no

weapons hidden along your belt-line. A sign, with large block letters, proves you have a destination, and are not going to attack the next person to pick you up.

One friend believes you should hitch while reading a book. Another says a camera around your neck shows you are not in dire straits. People need these signs before they will risk stopping for you.

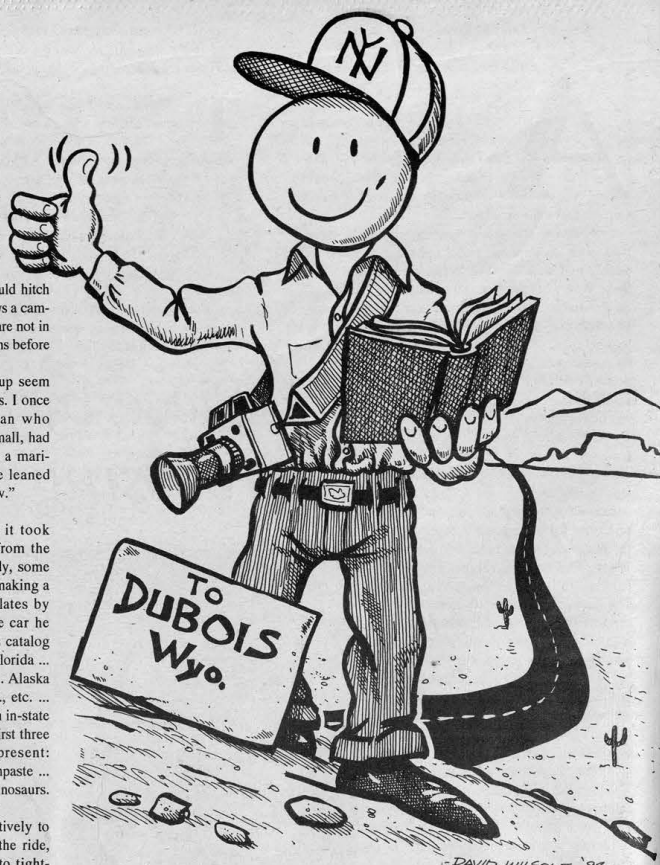
The people who pick you up seem to exist nowhere but in their cars. I once got a ride in Utah with a man who looked like a muppet. He was small, had a black goatee, and moved like a marionette. As soon as I got in, he leaned toward me and said, "I drive slow."

"OK," I smiled.

We never topped 50 and it took three and a half hours to get from the junction of Highway 15 to Sandy, some 90 miles. Worse, this man was making a mental collection of license plates by state, and for each out-of-state car he was compelled to inventory his catalog from the beginning, out loud: "Florida ... hmmm ... let's see ... Alabama ... Alaska ... Arizona ... Arkansas ... " etc., etc. ... "no ... no Florida." If it was an in-state car, he made up things that the first three letters on the plate might represent: "EFT ... egg ... flavored ... toothpaste ... TRD ... Tender. Red ... uh ... dinosaurs. Ha, ha, ha!"

I felt I had to respond positively to these creations. By the end of the ride, though, my grunts had turned to tight-lipped silence.

As a rider you often end up supporting bad humor or reaffirming people's strong though frequently bizarre convictions and theories about life. You have no choice: by hitchhiking, you have signed an unwritten contract to become the world's most congenial person. I recall smiling nervously when a truck driver told me that driving is a game. "If you crash, you lose."



Though congeniality makes the ride easier, it shouldn't put a damper on your creativity. One of the great joys of hitchhiking is telling a different name and life story to each successive ride. Which is fitting, because each ride is really a different life to a hitchhiker. These numerous lines of experience, numerous lives of the road, are what makes hitchhiking a holistic religious experience. Death,

despair and rebirth occur in an endless karmic cycle, as you are dropped off and wait hopelessly for a ride which seems to never arrive, but which in the end, to your disbelief, always does. On the road, as in life, all that is required to succeed is perseverance. And a baseball cap. ■

Auden Schendler is a former *High Country News* intern.

Quillen's Quiz

Where in the West are you?

by Ed Quillen

Wonder where you are? A regular map isn't much help in determining whether you live in a traditional Western town, a "lifestyle" community, or something in between. Answer these questions about your town, defined here as where you usually shop and get your mail. After adding up the scores (they're in brackets after each answer), you'll be able to place your town on a cultural atlas of the Mountain West.

1. Your town's movers and shakers informally meet at:

- A) A smoke-free establishment featuring vegetarian cuisine (30)
- B) VFW, American Legion, Elks or Moose Hall (10)
- C) One of their own garages, retail shops, pharmacies, cafe, etc. (20)

2. The most influential church in your town is:

- A) Roman Catholic or Latter-Day Saints (20)
- B) Fundamentalist-Evangelical, Buddhist or New Age (30)
- C) Mainstream Protestant—Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, etc. (10)

3. The daily lunch special at your town's leading cafe is most likely to be:

- A) Mexican food (20)
- B) Meat and potatoes (10)
- C) Mesquite-grilled fish (30)

4. When people in your locale meet, they:

- A) Embrace (30)
- B) Shake hands (10)
- C) Holster their sidearms, or employ a revolutionary drug-brother grip (20)

5. The most recent improvement in your telephone service was:

- A) Digital switching (10)
- B) Proposed or actual elimination of party lines (20)
- C) Cellular telephone service (30)

6. The major drug of serious drug users is:

- A) Alcohol (10)
- B) Cocaine (30)
- C) Marijuana (20)

7. Who would be most likely to hold a concert in your town:

- A) Garth Brooks or Wynona Judd (10)
- B) Jimmy Buffett or Don Henley (30)
- C) George Thorogood or Hank Williams, Jr. (20)

8. The major source of money coming into town is:

- A) Tourism (30)
- B) Welfare and scrounging (20)
- C) Mine, mill or factory (10)

9. The most influential organization in town is:

- A) Organized? Here? (20)
- B) An ad-hoc coalition fighting a dam or power plant (30)
- C) Rotary, Kiwanis, Farm Bureau or Lions (10)

10. The busiest time of the year is:

- A) Week after Christmas (30)
- B) Community festival (10)
- C) Day before elk season starts (20)

11. If you're walking around town, you use:

- A) Broad sidewalks (10)
- B) Dedicated bicycle, equestrian and pedestrian ways (30)
- C) Alleys and ditch banks (20)

12. The prototype vehicle for your town is a:

- A) Beat-up old pickup (20)
- B) Station wagon or mini-van (10)
- C) Jeep Cherokee or mountain bike (30)

13. The heart of your town is:

- A) The exit ramp (30)
- B) Plaza or square (20)
- C) Downtown (10)

14. The biggest issue facing your area is:

- A) Pollution or an increase in grazing fees (10)
- B) Gentrification (30)
- C) Exodus of young people (20)

15. Houses you visit are heated by:

- A) Wood, lump coal or propane (20)
- B) Passive or active solar systems (30)
- C) Fuel oil, natural gas or stoker coal (10)

Scoring: Add the points for the items you checked.

150-190: Your town is still very traditional.

200-240: It's still traditional, but change is beginning.

250-340: They're coming! Watch the rising real-estate values.

400-450: L.A. East. ■

Ed Quillen is a free-lance writer and *Denver Post* columnist. He lives in Salida, Colorado.