

Butterflies first

Sh-h-h, the butterflies have something to say

BUTTERFLIES FIRST. Butterflies are the first insects to join the ranks of the U.S. Endangered Species List. Of the 700 kinds of butterflies in the U.S., the Department of the Interior has put 41 on its list of threatened and endangered species. This marks the first step toward protecting the butterflies from interstate shipment, commercial sale, and mass collecting.

—Conservation News: 5-15-76
National Wildlife Federation

by Rob Pudim

Until recently everyone worried about whooping cranes, whales, and bald eagles. Now, in addition to the more than 100 kinds of vertebrates on the official U.S. Endangered Species List, there are some invertebrates on it. Things will never be the same.

Invertebrate preservation poses a unique set of problems to the conservationist. It is a set of problems which the current set

of vertebrate answers do not satisfy.

It is difficult to make an insect extinct. This is not to say they have not become extinct. The fossil record proves they have. There are no longer dragonflies around with 12-inch wingspreads. There are also two known cases — one in the Eastern and one in the Western hemisphere — of insects becoming extinct because of man.

However, no insect has become extinct or even been threatened by extinction because (1) it has become part of man's menu



Speyeria nokomis nokomis
Illustration by Diane Colcord,

or wardrobe; (2) it has been over-collected; (3) of the introduction of natural predators, artificial insecticides, or insect diseases; or (4) it has been stomped on in enormous numbers. Vertebrates have become extinct for some of the reasons above.

As a matter of fact, the insecticides like DDT have done more harm to animals like birds higher on the food chain than it has to

(continued on page 4)



John Wesley Powell tests El Dorado

©1976 by Peter Wild

According to one Mexican historian, Europeans did not discover the New World. They invented it.

Ancient Greeks and Romans delighted in spinning fantastic tales of a land across the ocean to the west, a new paradise awaiting those brave enough to seize its riches. As the myths grew, they became part of Europe's cultural baggage, a baggage carried hundreds of years later by Columbus and the pilgrims. Practically every immigrant brought an outlandish

vision of quick wealth that colored his perceptions of the new land. Though more often than not a grubby, back-breaking struggle for survival became the lot of adventurers, stories of Montezuma's gold dinnerware and of North America's lucrative fur trade were enough to keep the fantasy of El Dorado, a New Zion, Quivara, a Promised Land — whatever name it happened to go by — alive.

Men did the human thing: they believed what was most appealing, despite realities all around them to the contrary.

The Eastern United States, with its

moderate climate, its wood and water in plenty, was tolerant of the dreamer. There at least the farmer in Ohio or Georgia could turn his cow loose on his few acres and provide milk for his family while he imagined himself picking up emeralds in Colorado. The tragedy came when, armed with the illusion, he packed and headed west.

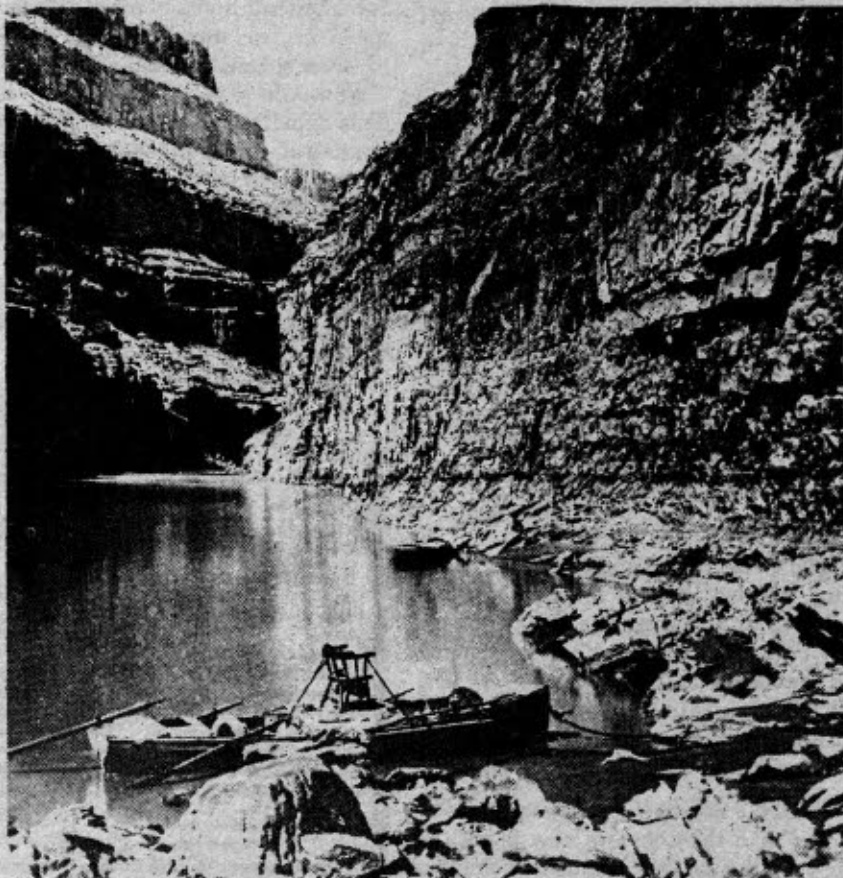
Though sixth-grade history books are quick to celebrate the white lines of prairie schooners and the noble pioneers inside them snaking west in a near sacred mission of conquest, few mention that during the 1870s and 1880s many wagons shuffled east, bearing shattered dreams and broken bodies. Some of them displayed the sardonic banner, **IN GOD WE TRUSTED, IN THE WEST WE BUSTED.**

In El Dorado people who were the backbone of the Republic had plowed and dug and chopped and stripped the land until visions gave out. And so they returned, or perhaps moved on to other Western territories to repeat the process, leaving behind a spreading environmental mess, wounds of erosion and overgrazing that continue to fester today.

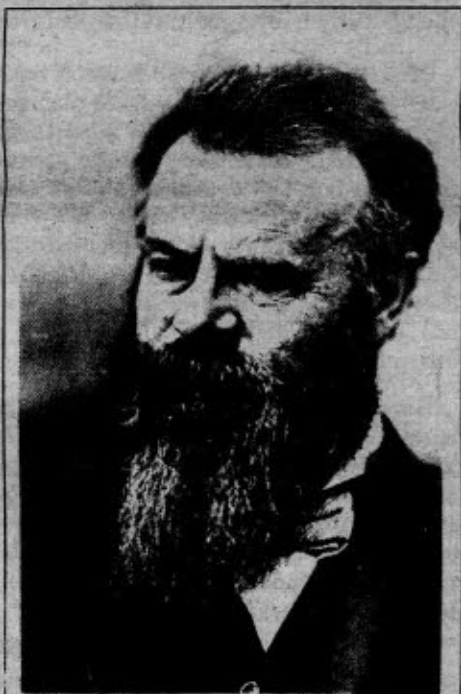
The attitude that resulted in hardship and abuse of the natural heritage was based on two factors often working in combination: ignorance of conditions in the West and exploitation of the immigrants by their fellow men. Back East families just off the boat from Europe as well as staid Yankee farmers were galvanized by the myths of riches inflated "... by railroads, land swindlers, and racketeers of every conceivable type, corrupt bureaucrats, and unconscionable bankers. ..." as historian John Upton Terrell describes them, who lined their pockets by fleecing the gullible.

The newcomers were only too willing, given their late serfdom in Europe or the drudgery of picking stones out of New England's fields, to believe the ravings of such as William Gilpin. Gilpin, traveling the East and waving his arms in exhortation of the crowds, testified that beyond the Mississippi "rain follows the plow" — that

(continued on page 5)



OBSERVATION POINT. From his perch in his boat in the Colorado River, John Wesley Powell surveyed the unknown lands of the West and contemplated how they best could be used. His first-hand, objective view of the West led to his book which laid bare the myths of the El Dorado, but his voice was ignored. Photo courtesy of the Sweetwater County Museum.



JOHN WESLEY POWELL

CONSERVATION PIONEERS

With this issue we begin a series of articles in which HCN pays due respect to our forbears, the pioneers. Not your ordinary buffalo-hunter type pioneers, of course. We are interested in early Rocky Mountain conservationists.

While many of the people you'll read about in future issues were competent scientists and explorers, they will also be people who have struggled to improve public policy — the pioneers of a responsible public attitude toward the land which sustains us.

We'll proceed with this project at a leisurely pace, probably discussing about four individuals a year. Peter Wild, poet, professor, conservationist, and insightful contributor to HCN, has agreed to be your guide on this search for wisdom from the past. To begin, we present John Wesley Powell.

HIGH COUNTRY

By Tom Bell

The rhetoric and bombast of the political conventions is over. There was not anything about either to mark them as extraordinary. The public received at least the normal quota of hot air and was given about the same dose of political partisanship. Not much light was shed on the most pressing issues of our times by speakers of either party. But, of course, political conventions were not devised as forums in which to debate issues. They should have been, at least in part.

To the credit of John Connally, a vast viewing audience heard a few statesman-like comments. TV camera panning didn't show too many conventioners paying any attention to his words, and that is the irony of those few moments. Connally could be in a position of great political influence — except that his part in Watergate has negated much of his former clout.

Regardless of the taint which he personally bears, his remarks at the Republican convention were in marked contrast to the platitudes and political blood-letting common to such gatherings.

Connally told us flat out that we have reached the end of the Age of Affluence. He warned that we were in for great change in the years ahead and that we must begin to prepare for that change. For a few moments at least, he sounded like one of the bonafide "prophets of doom" so scorned by the typical purveyors of private enterprise.

One other note might be made of both conventions. All seemed to agree that the bureaucracies of government need to be emasculated. What nobody seemed to want to discuss was how to accomplish that feat when every bureaucracy has its own very special constituency — the members of Congress. What better way does a politician have to dispense favors and largesse to his state or district than through a bureaucracy?

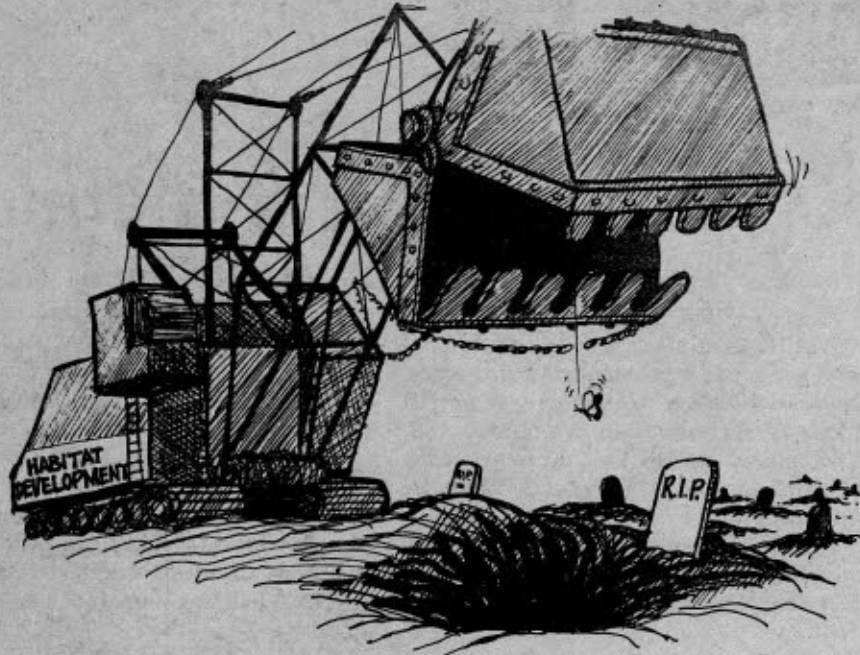
Bureaucracies are also very useful to special interest groups. Take the Nuclear Regulatory Commission or the Energy Research and Development Administration as good examples. These two bureaucracies can be skillfully used to promote the philosophy and interests of special interests in the energy field.

By this time it should be common knowledge that the American people are living far beyond their means. We have lived so high on the hog for so long that we now feel we are entitled to such a lifestyle. That gets translated into government policy through the bureaucracy.

For instance, the Energy Research and Development Administration was given the job of preparing a national plan for energy research and development. Third in the list of five points set out as national policy goals was this one: To provide for future needs so that lifestyles remain a matter of choice and are not limited by the unavailability of energy!

John Connally put that one into perspective when he pointed out that the United States has less than 20% of the world's population, but uses more than one-third of the world's energy and consumes about 40% of the world's goods. He questioned how that can continue in the world ahead. So do many others.

We can only hope and pray that the presidential and vice presidential contenders will debate this issue at length in the next two months. The American people need to be informed. But more than that, they need to be led.



HCN Letters

RIGHT ON TARGET

Dear HCN,

Richard Huffstodt's "Observation in the Dakota Hills" was a beautiful addition to HCN. I'm glad that appropriate poetry continues to have its niche in the paper.

Northern Cheyenne story and bumper sticker were right on target. It would be great if more reservation tribal councils could see HCN, and realize that their struggles are shared.

Gary Nabhan
Tucson, Ariz.

CREDIBILITY QUESTIONED

Dear HCN,

With painful cynicism I have discovered as a fledging participant in Forest Service land use planning that the U.S. Forest Service is the prime despoiler of the American wilderness.

The matter of integrity has been driven home forcibly in a recent occurrence upon the Panhandle National Forest in northern Idaho. Forest Service repeated assurances that development activities would not transpire in an uninventoried roadless area in the Panhandle forest until an adequate Environmental Impact Statement was completed.

But Forest Service engineering and timber survey crews were discovered June 23, 1976, in the remote Boulder Creek area of northern Idaho. This wild, roadless land is an integral part of a citizens' proposal for a 116,000 acre new wilderness study area in Montana and Idaho. Forest Service activities in Boulder Creek, home of the threatened grizzly bear, are in blatant violation of an agreement not to pursue development until and unless a land use plan for the area provides authorization. No such plan for the area has yet been completed.

Actions such as this reflect adversely upon the many sincere, capable, and dedicated Forest Service employees who deserve the public's faith and gratitude. Regrettably, many who raise their voices in opposition to such actions, do so at the risk of their jobs.

The credibility and integrity of the

agency must be improved if the basic objective of sound, long-term management of our National Forests in the public interest is to be achieved.

Mike Comola
Noxon, Mont.

JOIN THE CHEYENNE

Dear HCN,

I was very struck by Marjane Ambler's article on the Northern Cheyenne's demand for Class I air (7-16-76). In this bicentennial year, the Cheyenne stand alone in demanding the best of the capricious EPA air standards and make the significant point that these standards could be infringement on the public's right to breathe clean air.

I would like to see conservation organizations join the Northern Cheyenne in their petition — which must be a very expensive and time-consuming effort.

Greta Nilsson
Media, Pa.

THANKS FROM TENO

Dear HCN,

I want to thank everyone for the help that was given by officials, businessmen, and other people, first with letters and telegrams to President Ford, and later to members of Congress, which enabled us to successfully override his veto, and to enact into law the long-desired change in the distribution of mineral royalties to the public land states.

Teno Roncalio
Congressman for Wyoming (D)

PLEASED, BUT...

Dear Bruce,

I was quite pleased and surprised at not being "roasted" in your article about my problems in managing the Jackson Hole Airport (July 16th issue). Your assessment of my problems and opinions was very fair. However, to add to the story's accuracy, I would like to correct three statements you or Mary Inman made in the article.

First, I did not say that the jets would be quieter than the Convairs now using the airport, although that is true in some phases of operations. I have always been very careful to say that I believed there would be no "significant" increase in noise levels, and tests made last September pretty much confirm that belief.

Secondly, I did not say that "EIS's are rip-offs by consultants." What I did say was

that the extreme application of NEPA through the massive implementing instructions of the government bureaus has become a rip-off of the American taxpayer, and consultants are the beneficiaries.

Thirdly, I did not say that "those that want to preserve the wilderness represent only three per cent." My statement was to the effect that less than three per cent of our population use the wilderness areas and it has become pretty much of a preserve for a small group. The majority of our citizens don't use it. It is basically used by the robust, hardy (principally young) person who is capable of carrying a 90 pound pack, or the horse packers. The vast majority of our population is excluded by the necessity for being in exceptional physical condition.

Bob LaLonde, manager
Jackson Hole Airport
Jackson, Wyo.

CARIBOU FILMS SOUGHT

Dear HCN,

We have plans to produce a film on the caribou in Alaska (tying in the whole wolf thing, the pipeline, man's developments in the arctic, their majestic migrations with the species' life history). Our initial film work on the Arctic and Porcupine herds will take place from March to October of 1977.

Prior to that work with our own crews, we are actively sniffing out every wildlife cinematographer who has done work on this species.

We are in the market for 16mm color films (ECO filmstock preferred) on the Barren Ground Caribou and related species (Woodland Caribou, Mountain Caribou, Peary's Caribou, Domestic Reindeer, etc.).

In particular, segments are required depicting large herds in migration, calving grounds and females giving birth, breeding, males fighting, predation on the caribou by animals or humans, caribou in visual relation to a section of the Trans-Alaskan pipeline or other human arctic development; and any other dramatic, interesting, or unusual footage of other Alaskan species of mammal or bird life.

We would also be interested in locating films depicting the aerial sighting and/or hunting of wolves and the aerial sighting of large caribou herds in migration.

Who knows? One of your readers just might have spent time in the arctic with a motion camera.

Marty Stouffer
Stouffer Productions Ltd.
P.O. Box 15057
Aspen, Colo. 81611

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Guest Editorial HCN

High Lakes left high and dry?

by Bart Koehler
Wilderness Society Representative

A recently released draft land use plan for the Beartooth Plateau region along the Wyoming-Montana border has recommended the exclusion of the Wyoming High Lakes from the proposed Absaroka-Beartooth wilderness.

Wyoming and Montana conservationists, supported by national organizations, have repeatedly urged that the High Lakes be included in the over 900,000 acre Absaroka-Beartooth wilderness. Public hearings conducted during 1974 revealed that citizens favored adding the High Lakes to the proposal by almost a nine to one ratio.

At that time, despite overwhelming public support for wilderness, the Forest Service chose to stand by its original recommendation that the High Lakes should not be a part of the wilderness.

The Wyoming High Lakes region, an area of approximately 40,000 acres, is magnificent alpine and subalpine de facto wilderness. Dotted with over 30 lakes and crossed by many rushing streams, the area is easily accessible from the Beartooth Highway. No minerals exist in the area in economic quantities; and there are only 600 acres of commercial timber, located on the western edge of the area.

The quality of the area was noted in the Forest Service's Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE) in 1973. In this review the Wyoming High Lakes area was selected as a wilderness study area. Its Quality Index (the basic quality criteria developed by the agency) was an outstanding 190 out of a possible 200 score. That ranked the area as the ninth highest out of over 1,400 areas that were reviewed in the entire national forest system.

Effectiveness-cost (E-C) was another deciding factor in the review. E-C was a rating comparing the value of wilderness against the foregone values of mining, logging, and other commercial values. A score of 130 was considered a good buy as far as



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wilderness was concerned. The Wyoming High Lakes had a score of 237, which ranked it as the seventh highest area in the nationwide review.

It is obvious, even by the Forest Service's criteria, that the Wyoming High Lakes qualified for wilderness designation.

The Wyoming High Lakes should become a legal portion of the Absaroka-Beartooth wilderness. Today the area is ecologically part of that great expanse — but it needs Congressional protection to survive intact.

In addition, the area south of the Beartooth Highway should be designated a wilderness study area. The area, known as the South Beartooth, consists of over 80,000 acres of alpine plateau, lakes, creeks, and spruce-fir forests.

Aside from the discussion of wilderness it contains, the Beartooth Land Use Plan is well done. In fact, it is one of the better plans released in the Rocky Mountain region.

The agency proposes to administer both the High Lakes and the South Beartooth as "roadless," but to allow snowmobile use in both areas and motor bikes along some selected routes. Furthermore, the agency proposes to continue studying seven lakes in the High Lakes for possible water storage projects.

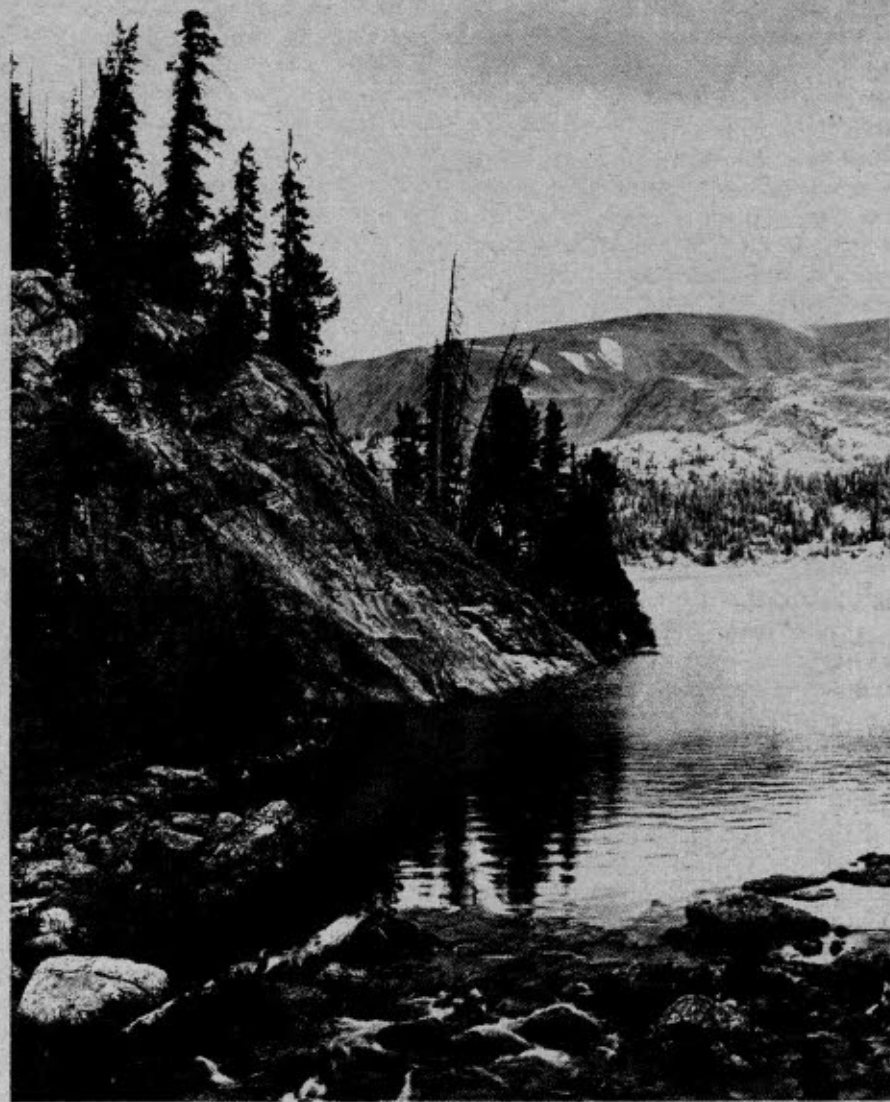
Many people may feel that managing the High Lakes as "roadless" will probably protect the area. The management proposed in the draft land use plan does not guarantee that such management will be retained in subsequent administrations, however. The High Lakes require the guarantee provided by the Wilderness Act. Please write to: John Mumma, forest supervisor, Shoshone National Forest, Cody, Wyo. 82414. Public meetings will be held in October. The deadline for comments is Nov. 19. If you live in Wyoming, send a copy to our Congressmen to keep them informed on the issue.

THE FOREST SERVICE SIDE

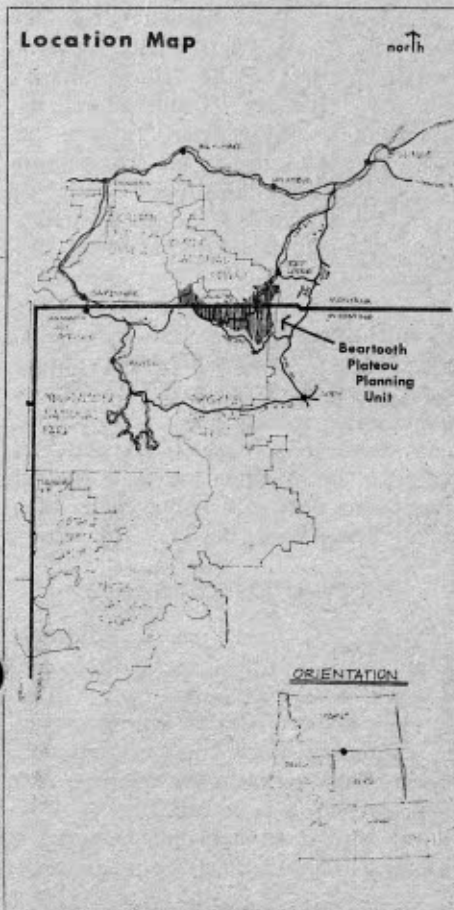
Ken Wood, on the Forest Service's recreation and land staff in Cody, Wyo., told HCN that not recommending the High Lakes area for wilderness is a way of keeping the agency's options open while they study the area more thoroughly. "We are not doing anything that would exclude it from wilderness classification in the future," he said.

The agency's "management direction" for the area, as described in the Beartooth Plateau land use plan, is:

"Manage in a roadless condition and emphasize backcountry recreation use. Additional studies of the water resources will be conducted using techniques compatible with the land."



BEAUTY LAKE. Part of the High Lakes country on the Beartooth Plateau. Wilderness Society representative Bart Koehler wants to see the area designated as wilderness. The Forest Service wants to leave its options open. Photo by Lynne Bama



Editorial HCN

Notice of hearing reaches few

We can't really accuse the Interior Department of willful suppression of information. But for some reason, major conservation groups, usually known for their ability to spot such information wherever it may be buried, are in the dark about public hearings scheduled by the department to discuss public lands withdrawn from mineral entry.

Since the publication of "Is Our Account Overdrawn?" by Interior Department staff members, it's a subject which many groups have studied; and the withdrawal concept is an idea which many are well prepared to defend. They believe that miners should not be given a carte blanche to enter all public lands — regardless of natural values. They contend that lands which qualify as national parks, wilderness areas, wildlife refuges, and wild and scenic rivers should have restrictions or an outright ban on mining activities.

At the very least, we may say that in the case of these hearings the department did a poor job of public relations. The meetings are imminent and yet conservation groups (and HCN) are just now finding out about them. Permission to speak must be filed in Washington, D.C., by Sept. 2, we have just learned.

The hearings are Sept. 8 and 9 at the Salt Palace in Salt Lake City, Sept. 15 and 16 at the Department of the Interior building in Washington, D.C., and Oct. 1 and 2 in Anchorage, Alaska.

The Utah Environment Center in Salt

Lake City heard of the hearings only this week through a friend in the mining industry. The center told us about them. We found later that such diligent watchdogs as the Wilderness Society, the Environmental Policy Center, and the Colorado Open Space Council Mining Workshop had no knowledge of the upcoming meetings, either.

The Interior Department did fulfill a legal obligation to publish a notice of the meeting in the Federal Register, a department spokesman says. Nevertheless, on an issue that may have important implications for landmark environmental legislation such as the Clean Air Act and the Wilderness Act, we feel the department should have tried harder to reach the conservation groups concerned.

An Interior Department spokesman told HCN the hearings were set "to hear expressions of opinion from various interest groups concerned with the availability of federal lands for mineral exploration and development."

If you'd like to make a presentation at one of the hearings, contact the Assistant Secretary for Land and Water Resources, Department of Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240, before Sept. 2, if possible. Written comments are due before Sept. 30.

For more information, write Dennis Sachs, Chairman, Mineral Lands Availability Task Force, Room 6616, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

—JN

4-High Country News — Aug. 27, 1976

Butterflies. . .

(continued from page 1)

the roaches, mosquitoes, or beetles against which it was directed.

Given the high birthrate of most invertebrates and their short life span, they have incredible resilience to the punches man throws at them.

As long as they are in some sort of equilibrium with their food and their predators, invertebrates survive. Remove their predators, and they increase in numbers and devour their food, with eventual starvation. Some survive, the plants re-

The megazoo reserves can effectively cut the per species cost of preservation.

cover, the predators catch up, and equilibrium returns. This cycle occurs regularly in the Painted Lady butterfly (*Vanessa cardui*) and the mountains are treated to enormous northern migrations as they seek their food plant elsewhere.

Add predators — this includes all the things listed above which humans do to get rid of bugs — and insect numbers are kept to manageable numbers and an acceptable level of food plant destruction. The predator-prey balance is healthy for the survival of insects.

ENVIRONMENTAL BAROMETERS

Fluctuations in numbers of insects — enormous fluctuations by vertebrate standards — are normal and are usually due to environmental changes.

It has been said by a number of biologists that butterflies are barometers of industrial civilization and man's burgeoning numbers. They are, for one thing, indicators of atmospheric pollution. A phenomenon called "industrial melanism" describes the darkening of wings in response to dirty air. It has been described in places as separate as Manchester, England, and Pittsburgh, Penn.

One Pennsylvania moth had gray wings to match the tree trunks upon which it landed. Its wings darkened, becoming almost black, to match the soft coal-begrimed trees and buildings in the Pittsburgh region. Now, after the antipollution program

has cleaned things a little, a lighter form of the moth is becoming characteristic of the area.

The Xerces blue did not fare as well. A decade ago developers bulldozed land in the San Francisco Bay Area for housing sites and tore up a wild lotus native to the place. It was the food plant of the Bay Area Xerces blue (*Glaucopsyche xerces*), a small butterfly first described in the early 1800s by Jean-Baptiste Boisduval. The lotus disappeared. The blue disappeared.

Commercial sale did not do it. Overcollecting and interstate shipment did not do it. Things as ordinary as a housing development, a shopping center, and a parking lot made the Xerces blue the first insect in North America to become extinct due to human impact alone.

HABITAT IS KEY

The historical message is clear. If the habitat of a species is destroyed, that species will disappear, no matter what steps are taken to preserve individuals of that species.

The paradoxical thing about butterflies is that most are rare in spite of their adaptability and prodigious birth rate. A butterfly's occurrence is usually local and restricted. Females may produce several hundred offspring — millions of adults being the result — but all may be found only along a single chain of mountains or on a single island in the Gulf of Mexico.

Most are delicately adjusted to their immediate environment and bound to a single foodplant. The unusual butterflies are those with a wide range and numerous kinds of foodplants, like the Cabbage white or the Painted Lady.

Destruction of habitat is the main reason for the loss of butterflies. From this point of view, the Department of Interior does not need an Office of Endangered Species, it needs an Office of Endangered Habitats.

In the Northern Rockies, man-made impact on the insect population is not as serious as elsewhere. California, for example, cannot only lay claim to the only extinct butterfly in North America but also six other butterflies on the Endangered Species List.

The movement of people and industry to the mountain states will put pressure on



THIS IS HOME for the *Speyeria idalia* and the *Letha fumosus* — the Pawnee National Grasslands near Wray, Colo. Destroyed in the 1930s by farming, it's now as near to native prairie as eastern Colorado gets. Photo by Phil Stern.

the indigenous insects, however. The continuing pollution of air and water, the steady clearance of forests, the expansion of strip mining, rapidly growing cities, and the tapping of streams and wetlands for urban water needs will be devastating.

COLORADO PERSPECTIVE

Colorado is a good example of this. Recently R. E. Stanford made a provisional list of 13 butterflies which have limited distribution and must be watched carefully. Ten of them are grass eaters which can be hurt by heavy grazing in their habitat. Another eight are associated with wetlands which are diminishing at a

conversion has destroyed most of the virgin high prairie grasslands. There is a question if there is indeed any virgin high prairie left in the state.

The Eyed brown (*Letha fumosus*) on Stanford's list is believed by many lepidopterists to be extinct in the state because its food plant can no longer be found. The Regal fritillary (*Speyeria idalia*) is also rare in Colorado although it is found in states to the east.

A colony of Eastern butterflies, rare in Colorado but plentiful in the Midwest, is vanishing in the small town of Ovid near Julesburg, Colo., because few are aware of the rarity of a high-altitude stand of riparian hardwood forest being torn up there.

Even in the mountains, and in a case where the butterfly is in no danger of extinction, things are beginning to change. A marsh near Tolland in Gilpin County was recently dredged and drained by the Denver Water Board. With the dredging went the type locality of the Tolland Silver-bordered fritillary (*Boloria selene tollandensis*). "Type locality" means the place where the butterfly was first caught and described. Specimens from a type locality are the standard by which scientists judge and compare all others that are caught.

The marsh is gone and the water flows smoothly within its new banks. The butterfly is found elsewhere. There are plenty of specimens from the vanished Tolland bogs in collections for scientists to use for comparison. Nonetheless, the state is poorer for the dredging because a special habitat was destroyed in the name of a slightly faster water flow.

MISPLACED EMPHASIS

It is true the world can do without a species or two of butterfly without anyone but a few lepidopterists noticing it. The important thing is not that a dingy brown bug is threatened or a blue one is extinct, but what the bogs are telling us about animal preservation in general.

It was pointed out earlier that butterflies are telling us that animals can adapt to an

(continued on page 5)

One Pennsylvania moth's wings darkened to match the soft coal-begrimed trees and buildings in the Pittsburgh region.



ANOTHER RARE SWALLOWTAIL, *Papilio bairdi bairdi*, lives in the vicinity of Colorado National Monument. Pictured is the mouth of Canyon W, looking toward Book Cliffs. Pinon and juniper are signs of the habitat.

steady rate.

One on Stanford's list, Minor's swallowtail (*Papilio indra minori*), is unique to Colorado and is not in danger. The sagebrush and pinyon pine country it prefers is on the Western Slope in the canyons of Colorado National Monument. The park protects its habitat from destruction by developers.

The Western Jutta arctic (*Oeneis jutta reducta*) is another unique Colorado butterfly on Stanford's list. It lives in the grassy areas among lodgepole pines in the southeast corner of Middle Park. This is an area subject to heavy grazing and, more recently, road building and vacation home-site development. It could easily join the mountain bison as an extinct Colorado animal.

Donald Eff, who knows as much about Colorado butterflies as any man alive, says that the butterfly barometer is falling most rapidly not in the mountains but in the counties east of the Front Range. Those counties have been tailored for the exclusive production of cattle, wheat, and one or two other plants, plus Kentucky bluegrass in the form of urban lawns. This



Badger.

Photo by Dick Randall.

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HCN supplement legal advertising



A supplement to the July 30, August 27, Sept. 10, Sept. 24, Oct. 8, Oct. 22 issue of High Country News

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING	DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING	DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING	DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING	DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING	DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING	DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING	DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING	DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING	DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING		
<p>California Western States Life Insurance Co. P.O. Box 959, Sacramento, Calif. 95804 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1975</p> <p>Insurance Written \$1,759,000 Gross Premiums Received 469,124 Losses Paid 498,969 Direct Benefits and Losses Incurred 230,167</p> <p>Total Admitted Assets \$589,203,307 Liabilities 506,582,824 Capital Stock Paid Up 13,173,058 Surplus 70,047,425</p> <p>Income during year ending December 31, 1975 157,210,336 Expenses for year ending December 31, 1975 148,610,503</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.</p> <p>Dated July 19, 1976 s. John T. Langdon Insurance Commissioner</p>	<p>Calvert Fire Insurance Co. 300 St. Paul Place, Baltimore, Md. 21202 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1975</p> <p>Insurance Written \$55,381.29 Gross Premiums Received 2,815.41 Losses Paid 6,094.59 Direct Benefits and Losses Incurred 112,228,668.93</p> <p>Total Admitted Assets 89,713,159.26 Liabilities 2,600,000.00 Capital Stock Paid Up 20,015,509.67 Surplus 2,000,000.00</p> <p>Income during year ending December 31, 1975 57,931,176.42 Expenses for year ending December 31, 1975 60,201,517.16</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.</p> <p>Dated July 19, 1976 s. John T. Langdon Insurance Commissioner</p>	<p>Central Life Insurance Co. 611 5th Ave., P.O. Box 1555, Des Moines, Iowa 50306 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1975</p> <p>Insurance Written \$436,690 Gross Premiums Received 36,417.74 Losses Paid 8,242.07 Direct Benefits and Losses Incurred 3,128.00</p> <p>Total Admitted Assets \$416,920,682 Liabilities 383,960,652 Capital Stock Paid Up 0 Surplus 32,959,910</p> <p>Income during year ending December 31, 1975 77,624,839 Expenses for year ending December 31, 1975 73,699,699</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.</p> <p>Dated July 19, 1976 s. John T. Langdon Insurance Commissioner</p>	<p>Bhannous Fire & Marine Insurance Co. 320 18th St., Rock Island, Ill. 61201 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1975</p> <p>Insurance Written \$0 Gross Premiums Received 79,271 Losses Paid 0 Direct Benefits and Losses Incurred 69,575</p> <p>Total Admitted Assets \$493,230,124 Liabilities 432,750,188 Capital Stock Paid Up 12,000,000 Surplus 48,479,936</p> <p>Income during year ending December 31, 1975 186,332,579 Expenses for year ending December 31, 1975 186,164,324</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.</p> <p>Dated July 19, 1976 s. John T. Langdon Insurance Commissioner</p>	<p>Bonnevillle-Sylvan Life Insurance Co. P.O. Box 151029, Salt Lake City, Utah 84115 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1975</p> <p>Insurance Written \$0 Gross Premiums Received 315 Losses Paid 0 Direct Benefits and Losses Incurred 0</p> <p>Total Admitted Assets \$2,837,218 Liabilities 2,031,535 Capital Stock Paid Up 500,000 Surplus 305,683</p> <p>Income during year ending December 31, 1975 707,051 Expenses for year ending December 31, 1975 969,478</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.</p> <p>Dated July 19, 1976 s. John T. Langdon Insurance Commissioner</p>	<p>Central Mutual Insurance Co. 800 South Washington St., Van Wert, Ohio 45881 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1975</p> <p>Insurance Written \$93,250 Gross Premiums Received 44,872 Losses Paid 40,072</p> <p>Total Admitted Assets \$109,691,006 Liabilities 88,217,975 Capital Stock Paid Up 0 Surplus 21,273,031</p> <p>Income during year ending December 31, 1975 80,666,154 Expenses for year ending December 31, 1975 80,881,031</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.</p> <p>Dated July 19, 1976 s. John T. Langdon Insurance Commissioner</p>	<p>Central Life Insurance Co. P.O. Box 1200, Denver, Colo. 80201 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1975</p> <p>Insurance Written \$5,303,676 Gross Premiums Received 353,714 Losses Paid 245,610 Direct Benefits and Losses Incurred 24,216</p> <p>Total Admitted Assets \$239,628,118 Liabilities 223,549,332 Capital Stock Paid Up 2,000,000 Surplus 13,978,786</p> <p>Income during year ending December 31, 1975 122,890,018 Expenses for year ending December 31, 1975 131,800,517</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.</p> <p>Dated July 19, 1976 s. John T. Langdon Insurance Commissioner</p>	<p>Carolina Casualty Insurance Co. P.O. Box 2970, Jacksonville, Fla. 32203 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1975</p> <p>Insurance Written \$200 Gross Premiums Received 40,072 Losses Paid 0</p> <p>Total Admitted Assets \$15,501,308 Liabilities 11,812,740 Capital Stock Paid Up 2,000,789 Surplus 1,687,779</p> <p>Income during year ending December 31, 1975 12,164,475 Expenses for year ending December 31, 1975 11,683,818</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.</p> <p>Dated July 19, 1976 s. John T. Langdon Insurance Commissioner</p>	<p>Carriers Insurance Co. 9000 Ruam Center, Des Moines, Iowa 50309 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1975</p> <p>Insurance Written None Gross Premiums Received None Losses Paid None Direct Benefits and Losses Incurred None</p> <p>Total Admitted Assets \$29,475,220 Liabilities 20,478,629 Capital Stock Paid Up 1,220,150 Surplus 7,776,541</p> <p>Income during year ending December 31, 1975 16,172,719 Expenses for year ending December 31, 1975 15,624,922</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.</p> <p>Dated July 19, 1976 s. John T. Langdon Insurance Commissioner</p>	<p>Brookings International Life Insurance Co. 520 Main Ave., Brookings, S.D. 57008 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1975</p> <p>Insurance Written \$0 Gross Premiums Received 3,301 Losses Paid 0 Direct Benefits and Losses Incurred 0</p> <p>Total Admitted Assets \$6,086,719 Liabilities 4,388,197 Capital Stock Paid Up 750,000 Surplus 968,522</p> <p>Income during year ending December 31, 1975 1,668,222 Expenses for year ending December 31, 1975 1,444,922</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.</p> <p>Dated July 19, 1976 s. John T. Langdon Insurance Commissioner</p>	<p>Calvert Fire Insurance Co. 300 St. Paul Place, Baltimore, Md. 21202 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1975</p> <p>Insurance Written \$77,982.00 Gross Premiums Received 41,830.33 Losses Paid 47,867.33</p> <p>Total Admitted Assets \$33,475,494.62 Liabilities 66,265,129.85 Capital Stock Paid Up 2,000,000.00 Surplus 15,210,364.77</p> <p>Income during year ending December 31, 1975 47,506,776.72 Expenses for year ending December 31, 1975 58,382,795.99</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.</p> <p>Dated July 19, 1976 s. John T. Langdon Insurance Commissioner</p>	<p>California Life Insurance Co. 3255 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90010 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1975</p> <p>Insurance Written \$54,000 Gross Premiums Received 27,255 Losses Paid 3,484 Direct Benefits and Losses Incurred 19,302</p> <p>Total Admitted Assets \$30,996,759 Liabilities 26,887,662 Capital Stock Paid Up 1,001,293 Surplus 2,507,804</p> <p>Income during year ending December 31, 1975 31,104,937 Expenses for year ending December 31, 1975 30,990,652</p> <p>Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.</p> <p>Dated July 19, 1976 s. John T. Langdon Insurance Commissioner</p>

Don't miss your free HCN poster on the reverse side. Decorate your favorite wall or put it on a handy bulletin board (to help us with subscriptions).

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altered habitat (like the gray moth of Pittsburgh), providing the changes are gradual.

Butterflies are also telling us about the misplaced emphasis of the Endangered Species Act. Difficulties are created when the animal is put first and its critical habitat second.

Under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, federal agencies are directed to ensure that any project authorized, funded, or carried out by them does not jeopardize endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or modification of their habitat. The protection of critical habitats is a new emphasis (and a positive one, for a change) of the Interior Department. And it is already in trouble. Even though Section 7 is limited to federal lands and federally-funded private projects only, public land users are already up in arms about designation of the critical habitat of a single animal, the grizzly bear (see HCN, 7-30-76). The yell will become a roar when the critical habitats of all 108 endangered animals are delineated.

One can hardly wait to see the chunk of territory the California condor is going to require in Bagdad on the Pacific.

Saving critical habitats of single species, although a giant step forward in ecological awareness and a welcome new direction, may be too optimistic an endeavor. It is an

expensive program and does not guarantee that single species reserves will protect all the vertebrates and invertebrates in trouble. More importantly, it does not include provisions for interrelated preserves; it is piece-meal and crisis-oriented solution.

A bog in Gilpin County, some prairie land in Weld County, and the southeast corner of Middle Park would run into millions of dollars by themselves, saving only three modest butterflies in a minor state like Colorado. It is one thing to persuade people to preserve at astronomical cost a large and easily recognized bird like a whooper or a plant like a Joshua tree. Whether the same people will be willing to underwrite programs to preserve brown, dingy butterflies is another thing.

Even if you did not seek the money for the acquisition of habitats harboring each organism whose population is threatened by man's activities, the difficulty of getting special legislation passed to seize habitats on private land, would be equally formidable.

MEGAZOO

It is clear the single species reserve approach for vertebrate preservation is not going to work for insects. It is also going to fail in the long run for the larger animals in danger. To support a stable population of large carnivores like an eight member wolf

pack 600 to 720 square kilometers of reserve land is needed. A single mountain lion or bear requires about 95 square kilometers or 760 square kilometers for eight animals. Only 10 of the 89 wild areas in the Lower 48 are larger than 1,000 square kilometers and another 26 larger than 600 square kilometers. All 36 of these areas are confined to the American West. In brief, the Eastern timber wolf is doomed because there are no remaining areas of its habitat large enough to maintain a modest pack.

What the butterflies are telling us is we need to preserve communities — an assemblage of a population of plants, animals, bacteria, and fungi which live in an

ment, and function.

A community may be fewer in numbers than in species but it is a populous ecosystem nevertheless. The way to preserve communities is through the concept of the "megazoo" — a concept advanced last year in an article in *Science* by A. L. Sullivan and M. L. Shaffer.

Sullivan and Shaffer argue we need to look at a system of primary wildland reserves to ensure a diversity of plant and animal life in the future. Existing reserves are presently inadequate in size and number and are clumped in one geographical region. The megazoo approach would

It is true the world can do without a species or two of butterfly without anyone but a few lepidopterists noticing it. The important thing is not that a dingy brown bug is threatened or a blue one is extinct, but what the bugs are telling us about animal preservation in general.

environment and interact with one another, forming together a distinct living system with its own composition, structure, environmental relations, develop-

provide a planned network with several levels of reserves of varying size, starting with first and second order watersheds (continued on page 6)

Powell. . .

(continued from page 1)

in fact plowing wasn't necessary, so dedicated were seeds to growing in the Promised Land — that no freezing, no heat, no drought, no cloudburst troubled the agricultural paradise of the West. The immigrants' eyes grew large with the comens. Later, of course, they would discover that the land was far from free, that the railroads charged exorbitant prices to ship the corn and wheat they were able to coax from the often reluctant soil.

John Wesley Powell, and others who knew and loved the West for what it was, told the truth, but his advice for more considered approaches to settlement was widely scorned and largely rejected. **Arid Lands**, Powell's 1878 report to Congress after 10 years of government-supported exploration of the Rocky Mountains, stands out as a synthesis of a mind that grasped the anthropology, geology, ethnology, and hydrology of an entire region. Just under 200 pages, the volume laid bare the myths and urged rational alternatives to the chaotic settlement based on rapine. It is one of the most remarkable and perceptive books in the West's literature, a radical document for its times merely because it told the truth about a misunderstood land.

His central message to Congress was simple and yet astounding to those who desperately wanted to believe otherwise: 40% of the nation is arid. Hence, the laissez-faire methods of settlement that worked in the humid East were failing in the water-short territories west of the 98th meridian, a north-south line running from North Dakota through central Texas.

Inspired by wishful thinking and-or avarice, almost every piece of land legislation passed by Congress since the founding of the republic had benefited the wealthy instead of assisting the yeoman farmers for whom it was supposedly designed. The Homestead Act of 1862, for instance, granted 160 acres to each family. It was an absurdity in most of the West, where 100 acres might be necessary to support a single cow. Hence, the huge mining, timber and real estate interests, owned by Eastern



ARID LANDS, Powell told Congress in his report in 1878, but few would believe him. Powell spent 10 years in government-supported exploration in the Rocky Mountains and found that 40% of the nation was arid. He said the laissez-faire methods of settlement that worked in

the humid East were failing in the water-short territories of the West.

Photo taken in 1871 at Green River, just below Union Pacific Railway Bridge at Green River Station, Wyo. At far left is the dark box used for the photographer.

and European entrepreneurs moved in to lay claim to millions of acres abandoned by discouraged farmers. The companies made a mockery of land laws.

Furthermore, Powell continued, the man who controlled the water effectively controlled an entire watershed. Yet the government's survey system parceled out the land in neat squares that had no regard for water supply. Powell urged Congress to revamp its entire approach to the West. It should grant each rancher at least 2,560 acres and draw boundaries that would give homesteads equitable access to water.

Even if this were done, irrigation remained vital to farming in all but excep-

tional places. Yet on their own, individuals could not afford the expensive projects. Noting the example of cooperative Mormon farming in Utah, Powell proposed settlement by colonies, which could pool financial and labor resources to achieve what the homesteader could not accomplish on his own.

These mad suggestions piqued the exploiters, who were building mansions in Newport, R.I., with the profits shipped East across the Mississippi — and who controlled state legislatures in the West and Congressmen in Washington. They hid behind the shibboleths of "rugged individualism" and "free enterprise" and

hooted, accusing the scientist of being everything from a charlatan to a socialist — the same brickbats, interestingly enough, still hurled at today's environmentalists.

So bitter was the battle as monopolies fought to preserve their interests that, despite Powell's hard evidence and his long reform career, only now, and very slowly, is the West beginning to accept his wisdom, beginning to undertake the changes proposed 100 years ago. If instituted then, they would have avoided incalculable suffering, spared the nation such ecological and social disasters as the Dust Bowl of the 1930s — and saved billions of tax dollars now needed to mend past mistakes.

People accused Powell of being everything from a charlatan to a socialist — the same brickbats still hurled at today's environmentalists.

NEXT ISSUE: JOHN WESLEY POWELL'S ADVENTURES IN THE WEST AND BATTLES IN CONGRESS.

6-High Country News — Aug. 27, 1976

States flunk EPA air quality standards test

Only seven states earned the nod of approval from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for their plans for meeting federal air quality standards. Of the Northern Plains and Rocky Mountain states, only North Dakota received approval of its plan for attaining and maintaining the national ambient standards. The plans are required by the Clean Air Act.

Colorado scored near the bottom, along with five other states that were told to revise their plans for cleaning up four of the five pollutants regulated. The other five states are all in the northeastern U.S. Only New York failed to get approval for its plans for decreasing all five pollutants.

EPA has set standards for five pollutants: particulate matter, sulfur dioxide (SO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), photochemical oxidants (Ox), and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂).

Colorado earned its place of distinction largely because its plan for controlling nitrogen dioxide was judged inadequate. Nitrogen dioxide problems are found in urban areas; in Colorado, the Denver metro area is the offender, according to an Associated Press report. Only two other states in the country — New York and California — were cited for inadequate nitrogen dioxide control plans.

Colorado's plans for controlling particulate matter, carbon monoxide, and oxidants were also judged inadequate, but its sulfur dioxide plan was approved.

New Mexico's plans for controlling par-

and the Powder River Basin have been targeted for potential regulations problems, according to Randy Wood, a state air quality official. Most of the problems in the two areas are caused by activity such as flying dust, he says. The Rock Springs area is also troubled by problems connected with trona mining, he says.

For sulfur dioxide, delayed implementation of existing regulations for emissions from power plants and non-ferrous smelters were usually responsible for not attaining the standards. In this category, EPA disapproved plans for 12 states including Idaho, Montana, and New Mexico.

TRANSPORTATION CONTROLS

Standards for carbon monoxide — which is a problem in areas with a concentration of automobiles — were approved for all the states in this region except New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado. EPA says that even with increasing numbers of "controlled" automobiles, carbon monoxide will remain a problem during the next 10 years in many areas unless transportation control measures are enacted. These measures may include car pooling incentives, traffic management, and transit improvements.

Arizona received approval of its plan for controlling sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, and nitrogen dioxide. However, because of its urban areas, its carbon monoxide and its photochemical oxidants plans were judged inadequate.

Montana and Idaho plans were approved



Denver skyline as seen from I-25 when exiting the city from the north.

ticulate matter, sulfur dioxide, and carbon monoxide were judged inadequate.

PARTICULATES A PROBLEM

Particulate matter can be produced by numerous small sources in urban centers, and by dust from construction, unpaved roads, and agricultural tilling, according to EPA. Small particulate matter may become lodged in the lungs and cause cancer.

EPA says particulate matter may have to be controlled in some areas by means other than the classic air pollution control equipment. Particulate matter standards caused more problems for states in this region than any other pollutant. EPA disapproved plans for particulate control in Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Montana, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

In Colorado, the particulate matter problems were in the Denver and the Colorado Springs metro areas and in the portions of western Colorado that are targeted for oil shale development.

In Wyoming, both the Rock Springs area

for carbon monoxide, photochemical oxidants, and nitrogen dioxide. Montana failed to meet the federal goals for standards in Missoula, Billings, Butte, Anaconda, and the Colstrip area.

NEAR PERFECT SCORES

Only one pollutant — particulate matter — stood in the way of EPA approval for three states in this region: Wyoming, Utah, and South Dakota.

Changes in emission limitations set by the state plans must be submitted to EPA by July 1, 1977. All other revisions — such as improved transportation control measures, land use measures, transit improvements, and inspection programs — must be submitted by July 1, 1978.

EPA Administrator Russell E. Train has advised regional administrators that states should be permitted to revise their plans to allow the use of higher sulfur fuels only if the sulfur dioxide standards can still be attained and maintained.

Reckoning from Washington

CLEAN AIR BILL

by Lee Catterall

Proponents of the clean air bill in Congress say it would have little if any effect on proposals to dot Wyoming's landscape with power plants.

However, they add, it would keep those proposals from getting out of hand. It would leave the damper open, but not wide open.

Also, it would prevent an area such as Wyoming's Powder River Basin from ever being classified by government as an industrial area and being allowed to dirty its air according to that standard.

For example, a clean air lobbyist explained, it would allow a power plant the size of the controversial Kaiparowits proposal in Utah to be plopped in the middle of Wyoming, as long as it's a safe distance away from Yellowstone and the Tetons, and wilderness areas.

The Kaiparowits proposal — which was scrapped earlier this year after heavy opposition from environmentalists — would have placed a power plant twice the size as the proposed Missouri Basin Power Project near Wheatland, Wyo., at a location 25 miles from Utah's Bryce Canyon National Park.

Sen. Edmund Muskie (D-Maine), the bill's sponsor, said the bill would allow the siting of a 1,000-megawatt power plant using low sulfur coal to be built in a clear air area as long as it meets current government standards. Using scrubbers, he said, the plant could be large enough to produce 5,000 megawatts of electricity, according to a study conducted by the Federal Energy Administration and the Environ-

mental Protection Agency.

The current activity in Congress was spurred by a 1972 Supreme Court decision ordering the government to protect clean air areas, and the resulting EPA regulations governing those areas.

Those regulations were challenged both by the Sierra Club and by industry, but were upheld last week in the U.S. Court of Appeals. Basically, they set up three classifications for clean air areas: one class where "practically any change in air quality would be considered significant (and thus in violation)," another where "deterioration normally accompanying moderate well-controlled growth would be considered insignificant," and a third class for "those areas in which deterioration up to the national standards would be considered insignificant."

The Senate bill would abolish the third category and force moderation on industrial development in clean air areas. The House version as it was sent to floor debate would retain the third category but would limit the growth more sharply than does the EPA regulation.

A move in the Senate to kill the so-called "nondegradation" proposal was defeated, 31 to 63. Both Wyoming senators voted against the attempt to kill the proposal, although Sen. Gale McGee (D-Wyo.) originally cosponsored it. The bill was approved by a lopsided vote of 78 to 13, and the House is expected soon to do the same.

Although President Gerald R. Ford opposes the bill, including the nondegradation section, he may be forced to sign it. The bill contains an extra two-year extension for automakers to meet pollution requirements. While the President would prefer four years, he may consider two better than none at all.

Butterflies. . .

(continued from page 5)

large enough to support stable populations of large carnivores. The megazoo reserves can effectively cut the per species cost of preservation. The price will still be considerable and it will not be easy to sell to a large segment of the populace. The megazoo concept offers the best and only chance for the continuation of many species which otherwise will become extinct in our country.

BUTTERFLIES FIRST

There is a passage in W. J. Holland's *The Moth Book*, published in 1903, which expresses a notion we all have in the backs of our minds:

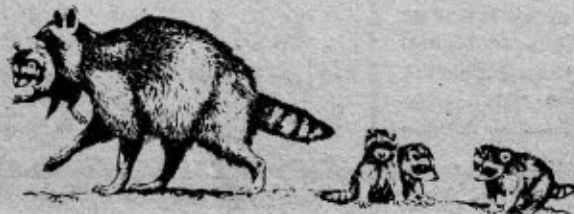
"When the moon shall have faded out from the sky, and the sun shall shine at noonday a cherry-red, and the seas shall be frozen over, and the ice cap shall have crept downward to the equator from either pole, and no keels shall cut the waters, nor wheels turn in mills, when all cities shall have long been dead and crumbled into dust, and all life shall be on the very last verge of extinction on this globe; then, on a

bit of lichen, growing on the bald rocks beside the eternal snows of Panama, shall be seated a tiny insect, preening its antennae in the glow of the worn-out sun, representing the sole survival of animal life on this our earth — a melancholy 'bug'."

This is turn-of-the-century romantic nonsense and ignorance we must purge from our minds. When man goes, he is going to take everything with him. And being the gentleman to the end that he is, it will be the birds, mammals, and butterflies first.

Rob Pudim, a cartoonist for HCN and scores of other Rocky Mountain publications, shows another side of his talents in the article above — his bug expertise. He is a member of the Lepidopterists Society of America and a member of the Xerces Society — an organization (believe it or not) dedicated to the preservation of invertebrate animals.

As Pudim told HCN, "I have been interested in insects since I was six years old. My enchantment with bugs has been longer lasting and in some ways deeper than that I have for the fair sex. I do not know what this means."



Clean Air Act fight focuses in House

As a result of the passage of Clean Air Act amendments in the Senate, lobbying efforts by the Ford Administration and by industry are intensifying in the House, which will vote on its amendments next week.

Both auto emission standards and non-deterioration amendments will be offered on the House floor. The auto industry has concentrated all its lobbying strength on the House to support Rep. John Dingell's (D-Mich.) weakening amendment on emission standards, according to **Air-Water Pollution Report**. The administration, including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, has given Dingell its wholehearted endorsement.

The House action is expected after Sept. 1.

The Senate passed its amendments almost word for word as the Senate Public Works Committee had drafted them. On the Senate floor the controversial amendment offered by Sen. Frank Moss (D-Utah), which would have delayed implementation of the significant deterioration portion of the bill, was defeated 31-63. Sen. Gary Hart's (D-Colo.) amendment, which would have strengthened the auto emission standards, was also defeated 26-65.

Air-Water Pollution Report says that Moss' effort was undermined by friends who agreed philosophically with his objective. Sen. William Scott (R-Va.) argued against Moss, saying that if Moss succeeded in putting off implementation of the bill's provisions on significant deterioration, then the EPA significant deterioration rules would remain in effect.

Scott pointed out that the U.S. Court of Appeals has reaffirmed the validity of the EPA regulations. He offered an amendment to block enforcement of EPA regulations during the study period, but his amendment was also defeated. The Senate agreed to an amendment by Sen. Jennings

Randolph (D-W.Va.) which provides for a two year study of significant deterioration policy but allows the bill's provisions to be implemented in the meantime.

Sen. Gary Hart (D-Colo.) tried to amend the bill to move up the deadlines for regulating hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides emissions from automobiles.

The controversy centered on the availability of technology to meet the reduced emission standards. Hart said the industry could reach the new deadlines and could meet a gram per mile emission limit for nitrogen oxides. He cited a National

Academy of Sciences report to back him up.

Sen. Edmund Muskie (D-Me.), who floor managed the bill, agreed with Hart philosophically but pushed the committee deadlines, which he said were more pragmatic.

Following House action, the bill will go to conference committee before being sent to the President. He is expected to veto it if it still includes provisions for preventing significant deterioration of clean air regions. Secretary of Interior Thomas Kleppe says "hasty action on non-deterioration standards... would curb the use of coal and slow down our national economy."



Big, clean sky over the Northern Cheyenne reservation. And the tribe intends to keep it that way. Photo south of Busby, Mont.

APPEALS COURT RULING

A three-judge U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has upheld the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's current nondegradation regulations. The present regulations had been challenged by industry, environmentalists, and several states. Industry claimed that the rules are arbitrary and capricious because the increments they allow are unrelated to adverse health and welfare effects. However, the court said, "It clearly is a rational legislative purpose to protect and enhance the quality of the nation's air, even in the absence of quantified evidence of adverse effects."

The court also refuted the Sierra Club's charges that the rules are too lenient, according to **Air-Water Pollution Report**.

One issue that could have important implications for Montana was deferred. Several states said the EPA rules took too much authority from the states when they said federal and Indian lands could be classified independently from state action. The court said that no such land has yet been redesignated and thus no irreparable injury would arise from deferral until the issue comes up in a more concrete context.

However, in Montana, the Northern Cheyenne tribe has requested redesignation to a higher class of air, and a decision on Colstrip Units 3 and 4 may hinge on their request (see HCN 7-16-76).

Eavesdropper

environmental news from around the world

PARK MINING BILL AT STAKE.

Raising the hopes of conservationists, Rep. John Sieberling (D-Ohio) plans to try to strengthen mining in the national parks legislation (S. 2371) when it reaches the House floor early in September. Originally, the bill prohibited new mines in six units of the National Park System. Sieberling and conservationists are concerned that Glacier Bay National Monument in Alaska has been removed from the protected list and that surface disturbance regulations have been weakened. Rep. Bill Ketchum (D-Calif.) plans to try to also remove Death Valley from protection, conservationists in the capitol say. "Let your Congresspeople know that you want Glacier Bay and Death Valley protected from mining and that mining is not an acceptable use in National Park areas," says Pam Rich of Friends of the Earth.

CLEARCUTTING RESTRICTED.

A U.S. District Court in east Texas has restricted clearcutting in Texas National Forests, the third such court-ordered restriction this year. U.S. District Court Judge Wayne Justice said that clearcutting violates the Organic Act of 1897 and the Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act of 1960. He authorized only selective cut-

ting of mature trees. The Coalition to Save Our National Forests says such court rulings protect private tree farmers' since timber prices have been kept artificially low by commercial sales of timber from National Forests.

SENATE PASSES TIMBER BILL.

The Senate passed the timber reform bill (S. 3091) with a vote of 90-0. The bill had been strengthened somewhat from the original version offered by Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.). The House Agriculture Committee is now considering a timber bill, which is a combination of several bills proposed. Most conservation groups are united against the House bill in its present form, although they were divided on the Senate bill, according to Tom Barlow of the Coalition to Save Our National Forests. The House bill (HB 15069) doesn't come to grips with clearcutting abuses and doesn't include provisions to assure sustained yield from the National Forests, Barlow says. Rep. George Brown (D-Calif.) and Jim Weaver (D-Ore.) are expected to offer strengthening amendments although they are facing strong pressure from the lumber industry. Floor action is expected after Sept. 15, according to Barlow.

WETLANDS PROTECTION QUESTIONED.

Congress is scrutinizing regulations which require a permit from the federal government for dredging and filling wetlands. The Army Corps of Engineers has been administering the permit program, which was mandated by Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972.

Representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the American Mining Congress, the National Forest Products Association, and the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials testified at Senate Public Works Committee hearings in July that too much intervention by the federal government is a severely disruptive and costly problem for private enterprise. With these concerns in mind, Rep. James C. Wright, Jr. (D-Tex) sponsored and passed in the House an amended bill which would limit the 404 permit program to only navigable waters.

Rep. John Breaux (D-La.) told **Land Use Planning Reports** that he doubts the Senate will accept major changes in the 404 permit program this late in the session. He predicts that the House will insist on a one-year moratorium, blocking any expansion of the Corps' authority, however.

Markup of the bill in the Senate Public Works Committee is expected at the end of August.

BLM ORGANIC ACT.

The conference committee trying to iron out the difference between the Senate and House versions of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Organic Act are expected to meet after Labor Day. Only the Senate version has the support of the BLM and major conservation groups. The Sierra Club calls the House version an "Exploiters Relief Bill." One of the club's major concerns is that the bill requires Congressional review for withdrawals of over 5,000 acres. Currently the executive branch has withdrawal power. Conference committee members are Senators Henry Jackson (D-Wash.), Frank Church (D-Idaho), Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), J. Bennett Johnston (D-La.), Floyd Haskell (D-Colo.), Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.), Cliff Hansen (R-Wyo.), Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.), and James McClure (R-Idaho); and Representatives Harold "Biz" Johnson (D-Calif.), Morris Udall (D-Ariz.), Phillip Burton (D-Calif.), John Melcher (D-Mont.), John Sieberling (D-Ohio), James Santini (D-Nev.), James Weaver, (D-Ore.), Sam Steiger (R-Ariz.), Don Clausen (R-Calif.), John Young (D-Tex.).

8-High Country News — Aug. 27, 1976



The attention of environmentalists is often directed to the struggle to save some of Alaska's wildlands from development. The needs of the native Alaskans are too often over-

looked as white men argue over use of the land. Their traditional way of subsistence living is at stake. This woman on Nunivak Island is drying dog salmon.

Wasting the



Treats such as lollipops are gaining popularity among children, but most native Alaskans still prefer traditional foods even if money is available for supermarkets. Photo by Dave Cline and courtesy U.S.



Photo by James Barker

Pictures and statements included on these pages were taken from a public meeting held in 1975 where Alaskans told the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) of their opposition to the statewide corridor system that had been proposed.

The plan the BLM proposed would require easements affecting 11.5 million acres of native, state, and federal land holdings. Known as the "spaghetti plan" by national environmental groups who also opposed it, it included 40 transportation and utility corridors strung across the state.

Many people at the hearing made their statements in Yupik Eskimo though there was no translator provided by BLM.

Following this meeting and other protests, the Department of Interior dropped plans for 39 of the 40 corridors. Later Interior vacillated again. The issue is now on a "backburner" while other major decisions are made shaping the future of the lands and people of Alaska.

Joseph Lomack: "Now, we got old histories and old timers. They don't have to reach on page to page, they got culture. Long ago we got rights and those our goals. Those that are still living nobody dare knock 'em down, them truth ones."
—"I Feel Like I'm Just Wasting My Breath"



Motorboats and all-terrain vehicles make native Alaskans dependent on the white culture.

Photo by Dave Cline

ir breath

Aug. 27, 1976 — High Country News-9



Seal hunting still provides an important part of the Eskimo's diet, as does hunting for all types of big game, fish, and waterfowl. Game management laws are often

poorly understood by the natives who have supported themselves by hunting all their lives.

Photo by Andrew V. Chikoyak

g favor with Eskimo chil-
prefer subsistence foods,
market foods.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



life easier, but they increase the Eskimo's de-
cline and courtesy U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Maggie Lind: "You know, Alaska is the land of the Eskimos and I think the white people should not try to take it away from Eskimos because, you know, we're used to living from the land. And us old people are not used to eating white people's food. In the summertime we get lots of berries . . . Make akutaq which is our main food, and if we don't eat akutaq and we're out in the cold traveling, we get cold."
—"I Feel Like I'm Just Wasting My Breath"



Photo by James Barker

"I Feel Like I'm Just Wasting My Breath" is a collection of testimonies given to the Bureau of Land Management by Western Alaskans as they considered a statewide corridor system. It is available for \$2.50 from its compiler, James Barker, Box 783, Bethel, Alaska 99559.

The energy crisis is teaching us how many absolute necessities we may run out of that our forefathers never imagined needing in the first place.

—the Portland Oregonian



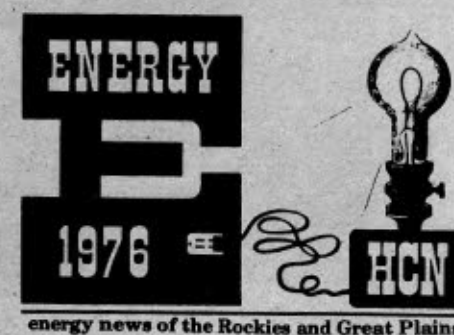
BOISE NOT QUITE BOILING. Test drilling has produced 170 degree water from groundwater reserves beneath Boise, Idaho. That's hot enough to use to heat the statehouse and other buildings in the capitol mall, say state officials. The city of Boise, Ada County, and the Veterans Administration are also interested in using hot water to heat their downtown buildings. The next step in the testing is to decide if there is enough water in the aquifer. If the system looks feasible, the buildings will be heated by geothermal power, the state public works director told the IDAHO STATESMAN. Drawing courtesy of Pacific Gas and Electric Co.

WYOMING MOST ATTRACTIVE. Coal companies have filed about 1,000 nominations of areas for federal coal leasing with the U.S. Interior Department. While the nominations covered coal in eight states, most interest was shown in areas in the Northern Plains. Wyoming received 300 nominations, Montana and North Dakota — 260, Colorado — 135, Utah — 92, New Mexico — 50, Oklahoma — 9, and Alabama — 27. The nominations are part of the department's new leasing process. The next steps involve evaluation of the nominations and of the recommendations that certain areas not be leased. The "disonominations" which were also received by the department at the end of July, include a recommendation by the Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council that no leases be issued within a 50 mile distance from any of the borders of their reservation in southeastern Montana.

WRONG ROUTE. Lower Valley Power and Light Co. will have to change their plans to route a power line through Grand Teton National Park and the National Elk Refuge, according to Assistant Secretary of Interior Nathaniel Reed. Reed told the **Jackson Hole News** that such a route "was not acceptable now nor would it ever be."

MASSIVE POWER PLAN. Five reservoirs, eight coal-fired generating plants, and a pumped storage hydroelectric plant have been proposed by Oak Creek Power and Water Company for Northwestern Colorado. The project's coal-fired generating capacity would total 6,400 megawatts. State officials have filed a protest with the Federal Power Commission, which is considering whether or not to grant a preliminary study permit requested by Oak Creek. The state officials have not yet defined their grounds for opposing the massive project, according to **Straight Creek Journal**, but by registering an objection now they hope to obtain more information from Oak Creek and preserve their legal standing if they decide to try to block a permit later. The major stockholder in Oak Creek Power is Charles F. Brannan, vice-president of the Denver Water Board.

HEAT PUMPS FOR APARTMENTS. Heat pumps and solar collectors are being used to provide both heating and cooling for a Colorado Springs, Colo., apartment complex. The project was initiated by the city for its 12 unit low-cost housing project, called Snooks Run. The city obtained a \$65,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for the work. The system, designed by engineer Herman Barkmann of Sante Fe, N.M., uses Solaris solar panels.



PAWNEE'S PROBLEMS. Public Service Co.'s proposed Pawnee Power plant is facing opposition from concerned Coloradans. In early August the Morgan County Planning Commission recommended denial of a key rezoning application sought by the utility. The commission questioned the availability of water for the plant and whether the plant should be sited in an agricultural area. The next step is a public hearing before the Morgan County Commissioners Sept. 21. They will make the final decision on the rezoning application. The Colorado Air Pollution Control Commission issued a conditional permit for the plant which includes a procedure for deciding whether sulfur oxide scrubbers would be required. Farmers and ranchers in the areas have organized a group called Information Please to investigate the project.

IDAHO ENERGY FOCUS. Gov. Cecil Andrus has just created an Idaho Energy Office. Heading the staff is Earl Adams, who was research coordinator for Oregon's Office of Energy Research and planning while Tom McCall was governor.

UTAH ALTERNATE ENERGY. Dr. S. K. Kao, chairman of the University of Utah's department of meteorology, says his state could produce from 45%-100% of its energy needs from the sun and the wind by the year 2000. Kao told the **Salt Lake Tribune** the ideal spot for windmills and solar collectors is on the mountain peaks of the Wasatch Front Range above the Salt Lake Valley. There are higher winds and less pollution and atmosphere to block sunlight high on the mountain peaks.

INTRUDER. The Idaho Conservation League is trying to stop a proposed 500 kilovolt transmission line which would cross roadless areas in the Owyhee Mountains and important deer wintering ranges. Proposing an alternate route and asking whether the line is needed at all, the league has intervened in Public Utilities Commission hearings on the line. Pacific Power and Light Co. proposed the line, which would extend from Midpoint, Ida., to Malin, Ore. ICL says they would prefer to see the line in an existing utility corridor.

ETSI SUES RAILROADS. Energy Transportation Systems, Inc., has filed suit against three railroads that are blocking its coal slurry pipeline route through Wyoming. The suit names Union Pacific Railroad, Burlington Northern Railroad, and Chicago and Northwestern Transportation Co. as defendants. ETSI, which hopes to move coal from Wyoming to Arkansas in the slurry line, claims it is a successor in interest to the land through the 1862 Homestead Act.

WHEATLAND PLANT CHALLENGED. A conservation group has asked for a halt to construction of a power plant near Wheatland, Wyo. The group claims the Missouri River Basin Project has violated provisions in its permit because it began construction without approval of transmission lines. The group, the Laramie River Conservation Council, has asked the Wyoming attorney general to enjoin further construction.

Lawsuit forces landowners to drop mine protest

Coal owners in the Powder River Basin of Wyoming recently chose to fight a mine protest with a \$14 million lawsuit, which has forced two landowners to withdraw their protest. Whitney Benefits, which owns the coal to be mined along with Tongue River (see HCN 7-16-76, page 10), subsequently withdrew its lawsuit.

The Sheridan Press said the civil action could have become a landmark in determining rights to mine coal. Whitney Benefits said it filed the suit against Gerald W. Moravek, Mary L. Moravek, and other protestants because Whitney believed the protest was filed "for the sole purpose of defeating the right of Whitney to . . . mine the Moravek property as well as other Whitney property." Whitney said the Moraveks knew the coal could be mined when they purchased their land.

The protest filed by the Moraveks and the Powder River Basin Resource Council challenged the mining plan submitted by the company leasing the coal from Whitney Benefits, which is Peter Kiewit Sons. The protestants questioned whether the application included enough information to guarantee that the alluvial valley would be reclaimed. John Jensik also protested the mining application. He and the council have not withdrawn their protest. After

the Moraveks withdrew from the protest, Whitney Benefits dropped its suit.

The Powder River Basin Resource Council has asked the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality to investigate the situation. Ed Swartz, chairman of the council, said the council is "deeply disturbed" by the Moravek withdrawal from the joint protest. He said the threat of such massive lawsuits could restrict freedom of

speech.

"We believe that our protest against the Whitney mine raises substantial and important issues. We also believe we have a right to voice our questions about the mine to the government of Wyoming. Because we believe in these things, we will continue with our protest. But if in the future, everytime an individual or an organization seeks to raise issues about a strip mine they are threatened with a huge lawsuit, then freedom as we know it is dead in Wyoming," Swartz said.

A hearing on the mining application protest will be held Sept. 17 in Sheridan. The DEQ has not said whether or not it will investigate the threatened lawsuit by Whitney Benefits. Whitney Benefits is a charitable organization based in Sheridan.

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Law demands diligence, dollars

Western states and most of their Congressmen are celebrating the passage of the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments bill, which would dramatically increase the states' mineral leasing incomes. Congress voted by a wide margin to override a Presidential veto of the measure. The override vote was 76-17 in the Senate and 316-85 in the House.

The law strengthens the Interior Department's existing coal leasing regulations and revises the 1920 Mineral Leasing Act. The new legislation discourages speculation and encourages small companies to enter bidding.

The bill was heavily supported by Western Congressmen and backed by nine Western governors. What made it so attractive to states rich in federal minerals was a proposed increase in the states' share of mineral royalties from 37.5% to 50%. The law also raises coal royalties from 8 to 12.5%.

At current rates of production, the law will mean about an extra \$12,000,000 a year for Wyoming, \$570,000 for Montana, and \$1,900,000 for Utah.

Environmental lobbyists from the Environmental Policy Center in Washington, D.C., supported the bill, but called the timing of its passage "bad public policy." The group objected to the enactment of a coal leasing law prior to the enactment of a federal strip mining law.

"The recent override of the coal leasing veto adds to the urgency for enactment of a strip mine bill before the end of this Congress," said EPC's Louise Dunlap.

President Gerald Ford objected to new coal leasing stipulations in the bill. He said they would restrict the flexibility of the Secretary of Interior in setting terms on

individual leases, require production from leases within 10 years, force a detailed antitrust review of all proposed leases, and establish an unnecessary federal coal exploration program. The Interior Department estimates that the exploration program will cost a minimum of \$5.5 million and a maximum of \$240 million per year.

Ford also objected to the royalty hike, saying it was "more than is necessary in all cases."

A new requirement that a mining plan be adopted within three years may hinder environmental planning, a Ford Administration official told *Coal Week*. The deadline may mean that operators won't be able to provide as much detail on environmental effects as would have been required by the Interior Department's Energy Minerals Activity Recommendation System, he says.

That provision, and the 10-year deadline

on production start-up, were included in the legislation to discourage speculators. Of the approximately 600 existing federal coal leases, only 59 were producing coal at the beginning of 1976.

Strengthening amendments in the new law include:

—State governors must be given 60 days to comment on a proposed lease in any national forest in their state. If the governor has initial objections, he must be given six months to prepare a detailed case against the proposed leasing.

—The Secretary of Interior must terminate a lease if production has not begun after the tenth year. This decision was formerly left up to the secretary's discretion.

—The surface managing agency's requirements are made mandatory. Previously, only "consultation" with the surface managing agency was required.

Interior halts Colorado oil shale leasing program for one year

In response to industry requests, the Interior Department has suspended its oil shale leasing program in Colorado for at least a year.

The action extends the deadline for making the last two payments on the \$327 million the companies bid for the right to lease federal oil shale lands. The last two payments would total \$131 million, half of which would go to Colorado. No oil has yet been produced.

The Interior Department leased the two 5,000 acre tracts 2½ years ago. The four oil

companies involved recently sought up to a two-year delay because of economic, legal, environmental, and technical problems.

Earlier in August an Interior Department official told the *Denver Post* that oil shale was too costly to develop. New department figures showed that the fuel would be twice as costly as imported oil — \$28 per barrel.

Environmentalists in Denver criticized the department for financially bailing out the companies instead of canceling the leases. Carolyn Johnson of the Colorado Open Space Council told the *Rocky Mountain News* that the suspensions prove the leasing program is a failure. "Very clearly, the companies asked for the suspension because of economic reasons and not resource conservation," she also said. The 1920 Mineral Leasing Act allows lease suspensions in order to conserve the resource.

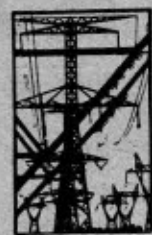
The Interior Department says it still hopes to overcome the roadblocks to development. Among the key problems:

—Oil shale development probably would violate existing federal air quality standards, according to Secretary of Interior



STRESSES AND STRAINS. Hearings on uranium development on the Navajo Reservation in northwest New Mexico were held by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) in August. The Navajos have signed an agreement with Exxon Corp. for the uranium project, which would include mining and milling operations. The Secretary of Interior must approve the exploration permit and mining lease. The BIA says the tribe could receive over \$400 million during the life of the development. A word of caution was injected by Ron Faich of the Navajo Research and Statistics Center, who called for a more comprehensive impact statement. "Exxon would be in the same area as the irrigation project and the proposed gasification projects," he said. "How much can one area take of the stresses and strains these projects impose?"

Above, a demonstration of traditional Navajo culture at Canyon de Chelly, Ariz. National Park Service photo by Fred Mang, Jr.



The **HCN**
Hot Line

energy news from across the country

STRIP BILL MOVES IN HOUSE. The federal strip mining bill has been reported out of the House Interior Committee by a 28-11 vote. Rep. Morris Udall (D-Ariz.) said in committee that he didn't see why the coal companies wouldn't support this bill now since they could expect a tougher bill if Jimmy Carter were elected President. Carter has said he supports strict strip mining controls. The bill now goes to the House Rules Committee and then to the House floor.

LURE TO CONSERVE. A major energy conservation bill was signed into law by the President in August. It will boost gasoline prices by up to one-half cent a gallon and provide \$2 billion in federal loan guarantees to encourage the purchase of energy-saving equipment by large energy users. The bill also provides \$200 million in grants to help low-income people insulate their homes, a \$200 million demonstration program to encourage other homeowners to insulate, and \$105 million in grants to state governments for energy-saving informational programs.

LULL IN WIND INTEREST. Interest in wind power has slowed down dramatically since the Arab oil embargo, according to wind expert Henry Clews of East Holden, Maine. The winter of 1973-74 his Solar Wind company received as many as 1,000 inquiries a week, according to *Maine Times*. Today inquiries about the wind machines which Clews imports from Switzerland and Australia are down to 50 or 60 a week. Clews' firm has recently begun to focus on selling small 200 and 800 watt systems. Small systems can provide lights and some forms of entertainment, but usually not refrigeration, electric heating, or water heating, says a Solar Wind spokesman. An 800 watt system costs \$2,300. Solar Wind is thinking small partly because "when things go wrong it's not as traumatic. It's the difference between owning a VW you'll fix yourself and a Rolls you wouldn't dare touch," the company's spokesman told *Maine Times*.

NUCLEAR MORATORIUM. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has been forced by a court ruling to declare a moratorium on licenses for new nuclear power plants. The action will delay the permit process for nine nuclear plants, all outside the Rocky Mountain region. The commission says the moratorium will last until a thorough study of the possible environmental dangers of reprocessing spent nuclear plant fuel and handling radioactive wastes is complete — around Sept. 30.

PIPELINE STILL UNSATISFACTORY. "Not one drop of oil will flow through the Alaska pipeline until it has been thoroughly tested, and we are assured of the integrity of the pipeline," Secretary of Interior Thomas A. Kleppe said at a news conference in August. About 2,600 of 3,995 "problem" welds on the pipeline have been repaired or brought into compliance, according to Kleppe. However, Alyeska Pipeline Co. says X-ray records on a few of the welds won't be available to the government. Kleppe says that isn't satisfactory.



Thomas A. Kleppe. The department and the oil firms have tried unsuccessfully to get Congress to relax air standards.

—On one of the tracts, Standard Oil and Gulf Oil claim they need the authority to dump wastes outside their 5,000 acre tract. "Without authority for appropriate disposal sites, efficient surface mining of the tract as originally contemplated would not be possible," Kleppe says.

—On the other tract, Ashland Oil and Shell Oil have discovered "problems of rock strength that could significantly limit the quantities of shale to be extracted by underground mining methods," Kleppe says.

A lease suspension has also been requested by the three firms leasing federal shale tracts in northeastern Utah.

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Idaho joins ad campaign

In the May 7, 1976, issue of HCN we printed some ads and asked our readers to place one of the ads in their local papers. Readers have responded from four states. The Maguires (Jim, Betty and Emily) of Boise, Idaho, are the latest sponsors of an HCN ad. Thank you. Only 46 more states to go!



CROW CREEK FALLS, near the planned extension of the Crow Creek road into Tizer Basin, Elkhorn Mountain Range. Photo by Tom Kotynski of the Great Falls Tribune Capitol Bureau, Helena, Mont.

Group stalls plan that would allow logging of Elkhorn Range

A potential wilderness area close to Montana's capital city is at stake, and the Environmental Information Center and other state conservation and sportsmen's groups don't intend to let the Forest Service allow logging there before Congress gets a chance to look at the Elkhorn Mountain Range. The groups have asked the Forest Service to reconsider its land use plan that provides for a road through the middle of the area. The Elkhorns are now a haven for mountain goats, elk, and moose.

Montana Game and Fish publication editor, Bill Schneider, says the Forest Service plan should recognize the value of a high quality hunting area close to an urban center. Helena National Forest Supervisor James R. Jordan says he will be studying the conservation groups' request and will give an answer Sept. 16. Jordan says he will be re-evaluating the land use plan in light of the groups' statements that the timber is of only marginal quality.

Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) has introduced a wilderness study bill (S. 393) which includes the Elkhorn area. Bill Cunningham of the Environmental Information Center questions how the Forest Service could prepare a land use plan that provides for a new road, when such a road would prevent the area from becoming a continuous wilderness area.

Asked about the part that Congressional

wilderness study bills play in the Forest Service land use planning, Jordan said the Forest Service must consider all the resources of the area. He added that the Forest Service always intends to be responsive to "law that has been enacted."



N.D. helps on EIS

To avoid the problems caused by a federal agency preparing an environmental impact statement (EIS) independently, North Dakota will be participating in writing the subregional statement for coal development in that state. A grant of close to \$200,000 has been awarded to the state by the Old West Regional Commission as a cooperative agreement among the commission, the state and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

Al Miner, legal counsel for the commission, says North Dakota is matching the grant with information gathering at the state level.



Western Roundup



Conservationists buy 76,000 acres

The Nature Conservancy has helped purchase 76,000 acres near Butte, Mont., which will be retained by the Montana Department of Fish and Game and by the U.S. Forest Service. The land, which is half way between Yellowstone and Glacier national parks, is the first part of an effort to eventually protect a total of 99,000 acres in the vicinity. The land provides refuge for wildlife, including mountain goats, moose, bighorn sheep, mountain lions, greater sandhill cranes, and endangered peregrine falcons. The land was purchased with funds from the U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Montana Department of Fish and Game, and The Nature Conservancy. The Nature Conservancy is a national conservation organization, which preserves ecological diversity by purchasing land or easements. Its field office in this region is located at 820 16th St., Suite 420, Denver, Colo. 80202.

Nevadans want control of fed land

Disgruntled cattlemen and miners in Nevada have started a petition drive to try to get the state government to claim state title to all federal lands in Nevada — which make up 87% of the state's total area. This drive is apparently prompted partially by the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) efforts to control overgrazing problems on federal range. The Nevada Grazing Study released by the BLM last year revealed serious overgrazing problems that are causing erosion, loss of native forage, and reduction in wildlife populations. The president of the Nevada Wildlife Federation, Hewitt C. Wells, says that Nevada doesn't have the funds or the trained personnel to administer the land. He says that when proponents of the petition drive are confronted with that idea, they say the lands may be sold to private enterprise and then be included on the tax rolls. The National Wildlife Federation's **Conservation News** says that the petition drive in Nevada is being closely watched by officials in other western states where federal land holdings are extensive.

Deer dying in New Mexico ditches

Deer and antelope are dying in canals on Navajo Indian land in New Mexico, but the federal government won't spend the money to build fences to protect them, according to the **Sierra Club National News Report**. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs have spent a reported \$350 million on the canal system to irrigate Navajo Indian land in New Mexico. The fences would cost \$300,000, less than 1% of the overall cost of the project, according to the club. The canal system runs through a deer migration route, and at least 38 mule deer and three antelope have died in the last seven years. The total estimated mule deer population in the area is 130.

Hart seeks end to water board fray

Although the Denver Water Board lost a major battle with the approval of the Eagles Nest Wilderness Area (See **HCN**, 7-16-76), the war continues with two members of Colorado's congressional delegation. U.S. Sen. Gary Hart (D-Colo.) has asked the Interior Department to delay its evaluation of the Denver Water Board's proposed Foothills Project until a Colorado water policy is developed. Hart called for a "new kind of public leadership to overcome ancient hostilities." In his appeal to end transmountain water diversion confrontations between the eastern slope and the western slope of the Rockies in Colorado, Hart put himself in the middle of the fray and is unlikely to emerge without battle scars. Most of the other members of Colorado's congressional delegation were declared enemies by either the Denver Water Board or the western slope communities in the recent battle over the Eagles Nest Wilderness area. The Foothills Project is part of a Denver Water Board scheme that also includes transmountain water diversion.

After the Eagles Nest Wilderness area was approved over the water board's objections, the board issued a stinging attack on Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D-Colo.), who the board said didn't fight hard enough in its behalf. The attack prompted a Denver newspaper, the **Straight Creek Journal**, to call for the resignation of the water board chairman, Charles Brannan, who, the paper says, has a conflict of interest. The paper says that Brannan owns several million dollars worth of water rights on the western slope, which will increase in value as the board buys western slope water. **Straight Creek** charges that in one case, Brannan offered the water board a water rights exchange.

Denver mass transit request rejected

The U.S. Urban Mass Transportation Administration turned down Denver's request for a \$12.2 million grant to fund engineering for a fixed-rail mass transit system. Robert E. Patricelli, administrator of the government agency said he didn't regard Denver's plan for an 80-mile fixed-rail system as currently justifiable. John D. Simpson, executive director of the Denver area's Regional Transportation District told the **Denver Post**, "federal participation in high-quality transit projects" appears to end "at the Mississippi River." Patricelli says an improved bus system would better suit Denver's situation. He says Denver could still receive up to \$200 million for a bus system and another possible \$40 million in loans for eventual installation of a light rail (trolley) system.

Sen. Church comes to aid of St. Joe

Forest Service Chief John R. McGuire has ordered a ban on further dredge mining of the St. Joe River in Idaho until a decision is made on whether the river will be classified as a National Wild and Scenic River. The ban was announced after Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho) wrote to McGuire expressing his concern about possible pollution of the river, according to an Associated Press report. The state had wanted to protect the river, but a state district court had ruled that the state had no power over locatable minerals on federal land. That ruling is being appealed (see **HCN**, 7-16-76, page 13).

Autopsies may prove plutonium risk

The death rate due to cancer is almost twice as high among plutonium workers as the rate for all white males, according to the Public Citizens' Health Research Group. Dr. Sidney M. Wolfe, director of the organization, says a recent study indicates that most of those who died were exposed to lower concentrations than the government now considers dangerous. He says that not only workers but also people living near production or research facilities may have a greater risk if even small quantities of plutonium escape into the atmosphere, according to a **Straight Creek Journal** story. The research organization's interpretation of the autopsy information has been criticized, however, by the scientists who conducted the autopsy study. They say the 42 autopsies are "too small a number" to indicate whether plutonium does or doesn't cause cancer in humans and say a wider study is first needed. Included in the study were autopsies of 33 former Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant employees. Rocky Flats is just west of Denver, Colo. Since the plant began operations in 1953, there have been at least 33 cancer deaths among employes and retired employes there, 25 of them in the past five years, according to a **Denver Post** report. According to a **New York Times** report on the study, this is the "first strong evidence that plutonium causes cancer in humans." It had previously been documented that plutonium causes cancer in laboratory animals.

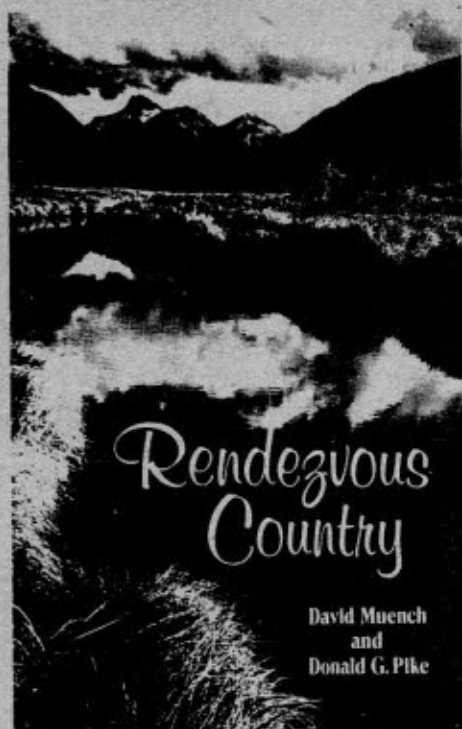


Paper recycling business expanding

The paper recycling market in the Denver area will likely be more consistent in the near future when Friedman and Son completes its \$1 million plus recycling plan. Consistent growth in Denver is cited as the reason for increasing the firm's capacity. Friedman and Sons will continue to operate its present recycling facility in Denver, which has been closed temporarily several times in recent months by fires. The firm expects the new plant to be completed by December, according to the **ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS**. Friedman and Son was founded 75 years ago by the late Sam Friedman, who began with a pushcart, collecting discarded and used paper in downtown Denver. They initially will employ 25 people.

Photo of Friedman and Son's present recycling operation in Denver.

14-High Country News — Aug. 27, 1976

by Donald G. Pike, American West Publishing Company, Palo Alto, 1975. \$16.95, hardcover, 159 pages. Photographs by David Muench.

Review by Peter Wild

What is the heart of HCN country? It's *Rendezvous Country*. This book shows what it's like with dozens of dramatic photographs. The text describes its geology, the interaction of Shoshoni and Crow Indians with early trappers, and ends with a discussion of today's residents. They face the problems of population growth and industrial development that threaten their magnificent and fragile heritage.

Rendezvous Country includes the area within an imaginary circle around the nearly meeting corners of Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado. Yet unlike New England or the Southwest, *Rendezvous Country* is defined by history rather than by geography. In fact, its geography is so varied that someone has called it "a geographer's nightmare" — referring no doubt to such contradictions as alpine glaciers overlooking desert valleys and dry winter winds of chinooks that can cause temperatures to soar 40 degrees in 30 minutes.

No wonder pioneers suffering blizzards and sandstorms looked up at the Wind River Range with the huge horror that only comes with the question of survival. They decided *Rendezvous Country* was a place to pass through as quickly as possible on the way to balmy California. They left the jangled peaks behind, a backwater for the few strange folk who considered wildness a virtue.

In the midst of diversity, one improbable

Chase away those Back-to-school-blues

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thing pulled the region together, gave it historical shape: the beaver. The main account of the book is the story of mountain men who trapped in the 1820s and 1830s, exploring a harsh land that would have remained unmapped for decades, if beaver hats hadn't been in fashion back in civilization. Though they were fine-tuned to wilderness, no doubt they were social misfits, living in constant danger from the elements and Indians, willing to sacrifice comfort for the prize of solitude. Organized in small bands, they trapped in the fall and spring, holing up in the mountains through the bitter winters. In the summer, however, they streamed down the watersheds to rendezvous in pleasant valleys — hence the book's title — to turn over their pelts to traders from St. Louis.

Mountain men were no businessmen. They bought their few supplies and murderous whiskey at mercilessly high prices. But they didn't mind, as long as they could gather to kick their heels in confab with fellow trappers and friendly Indians. In a week or two they were trudging back up into the Uintas or Absarokas with splitting headaches. Often, because of overzealous gambling, they already owed a share of next year's pelts to the merchants.

These days, the mountains seem to have a professional photographer behind each rock; the surfeit only serves to make David Muench's photography more outstanding. His eye loves clouds and shadows; he has the skill to use them, rendering ranges at once fragile and massive. An added pictorial bonus is a section of watercolors by Alfred Jacob Miller, an artist who drew the mountain men from life on Captain Stewart's 1837 expedition. Throughout, the captions and text tend toward the florid, but if one can pardon a few blushing sunrises and streams in thunderous chorus, he will find *Rendezvous Country* a balanced and accurate rendition of the land that gave birth to HCN.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service TETON WILDERNESS ADDITION PROPOSAL Notice of Public Hearing

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Act of September 3, 1964, (78 Stat. 890, 16 U.S.C. 1131-1132) that a public hearing will be held, beginning at 2 p.m. on September 30, 1976, in the Teton County Courthouse, Jackson, Wyoming, on a proposal for an addition to the Teton Wilderness comprised of approximately 28,318 acres contiguous to the Teton Wilderness. The proposed addition to the Teton Wilderness is located in the Bridger-Teton National Forest in the County of Teton in the State of Wyoming.

A brochure containing a map and information about the proposed Wilderness may be obtained from the Forest Supervisor, Bridger-Teton National Forest, Forest Service Building, Jackson, Wyoming 83001.

Individuals and organizations may express their views by appearing at the hearing, or may submit written comments for inclusion in the official record to Forest Supervisor, Bridger-Teton National Forest, Forest Service Building, Jackson, Wyoming 83001. Written comments must be received within 30 days following the hearing date to be included in the official record.

Signed Rexford A. Resler
Associate Chief

Published in the Federal Register
August 11, 1976.

McCall sings conservation tunes

Record Review by Dave Foreman

The wilderness-environmental movement has, for too long, I think, slanted its appeal to the intellectual, urbane, sophisticated, rather liberal segment of the American public. But what about the rest of us? What about us truck driving, hard hatted, macho, beer-guzzling rednecks? We've been ignored for too long — and there is a definite appeal the wilderness and the environmental movement can have to us. Ed Abbey slanted *Monkey Wrench Gang* to us, and now — the ole Rubber Duck, C. W. McCall, himself, has proved to be the best missionary the wilderness has to this neglected segment of the public.

Who would ever have thought it — C. W. McCall of "Convoy" fame, the country-western truck driver's hero — is a wilder-freak? You could have knocked me and my pickup truck off the road with a false eyelash the first time I heard — on country-western KNFT (K-nifty) out of

Silver City — his song, "There won't be no country music; there won't be no rock'n'roll, when they take away our country, they'll take away our soul."

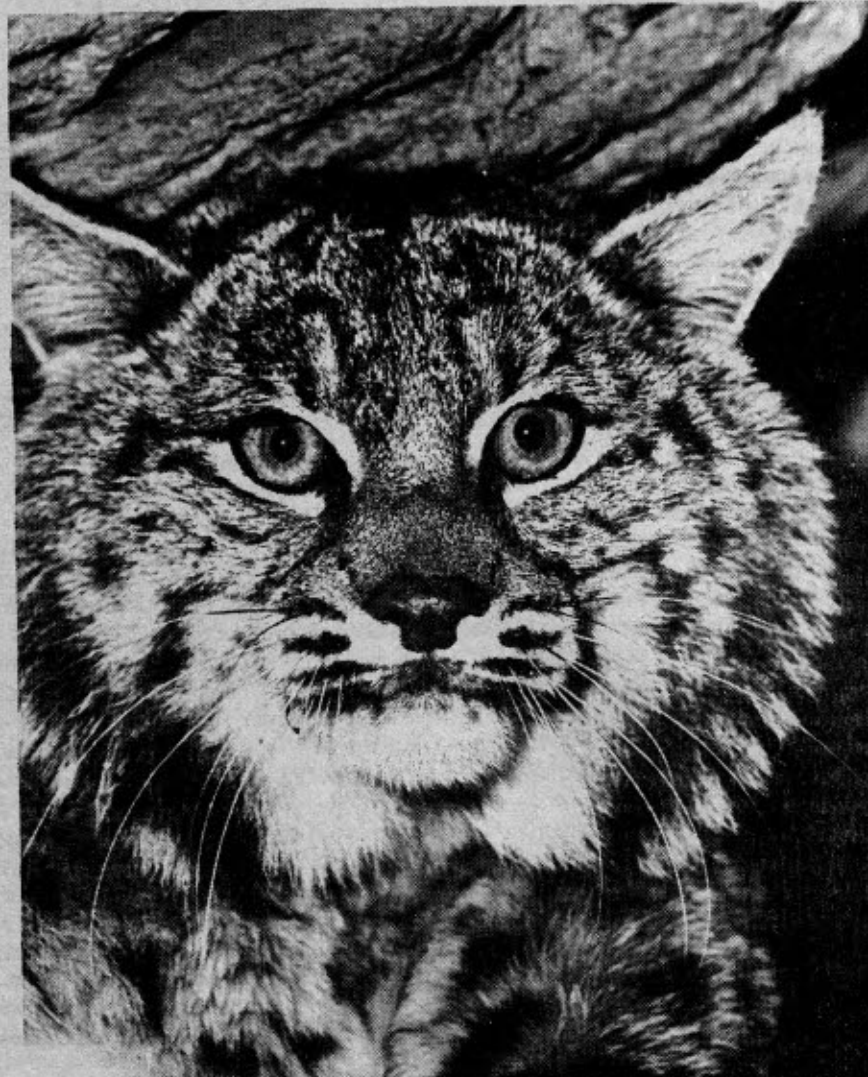
But it's true, and C. W. McCall's new album entitled "Wilderness" proves it. From the title song which should leave a lump in your throat, to "There won't be no country music," to the spine-tingling one about the snowslide, to the hippies taking over Telluride, to the Silver Iodide Blues (who else could do a good song against cloud seeding?) — this is good Aldo Leopold with a red neck.

If you've got hair on your chest instead of a silk scarf around your neck (or if you're a she and like men who do), "Wilderness" by C. W. McCall is for you. Get it at your local honky tonk or truck terminal. Catch ya on the flip, good buddy. We gone. Bye. 10-4.

You can help HCN get some much needed exposure to new readers by hanging up the poster-insert found in this issue of HCN. Just hang the poster on your favorite wall or bulletin board. The posters will be coming in the next four issues, too. Just imagine: HCN posters on 20,000 bulletin boards all over the country! Thank you.

High Country News tells you to

Hang it on the wall!



An investment in quality.

Photo by Dick Randall

The High Country News Research Fund

A tax deductible donation to the HCN Research Fund provides extra revenues to pay for research, writing, and photography that we would normally not be able to afford. A donation is an investment in the quality of High Country News. Make out your check to Wyoming Environmental Institute — HCN Research Fund, P.O. Box 2497, Jackson, Wyoming 83001.

HCN Bulletin Board

DISTAFF CORNER

LOONEY LIMERICKS by Zane E. Cology

Powell told them it's arid out West.
But most were still game for the test.
"We know his plot is
To keep it all his."
So they came to share dust with the rest.

* * *

MISSION WILDERNESS

Comments on the Flathead National Forest's Mission Mountains Wilderness Plan in Montana are needed by Sept. 15. For more information contact the district ranger at Swan Lake Ranger District, Bigfork, Mont. 59911.

TETONS DISCUSSED

An addition to the Teton Wilderness near Jackson, Wyo., will be discussed at public hearings to be held at the Teton County Court House at 2 p.m. on Sept. 30. For more information write the forest supervisor, Bridger-Teton National Forest, Box 1888, Jackson, Wyo. 83001. Written comments must arrive within 30 days of the hearing.

IMPACTS OF SYNFUELS

A meeting to explore the impacts of the use of alternative fuels for auto transportation will be in Billings Sept. 13-14. Sponsored by the federal Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA), speakers will report on an ERDA study of the effects of a synthetic fuel industry on the environment, domestic energy resources, production and distribution industries, urban and rural regions, and consumers. The meeting will begin on Monday at 8:30 a.m. at Eastern Montana College and will continue through 9 p.m. on Tuesday. Presentations from the floor are scheduled for the late afternoon and evening on Sept. 14.

Classifieds

Positions Available: The Idaho Conservation League has two positions available in an agricultural-environmental research and education project in Southern Idaho. The project will begin in mid-October and continue for five to seven months. Salaries in the \$500-\$650 per month range. Skills required: research, writing, human relations, communication, community organizing. Rural background preferred. Send resume to ICL, Box 844, Boise, Idaho 83701. (208) 345-6933. Closing date: September 1.

For sale. Used wood. Good for building. Call (307) 332-4817. Rainbow Enterprises.

For Sale craftwork. Soft leather tanned hides (\$27.50) deer, 1/2 elk, whole elk. Box 20, Centennial, Wyo. 82055.

Office manager needed at Powder River Basin Resource Council in Sheridan, Wyo. Bookkeeping experience, 60 wpm typing, and commitment to the council's goals required. \$320 a month. Phone (307) 672-5809.

BUYING BOOKS? John Soisson's store, The Book Shop, is finally open. Loitering encouraged with music and tea. Or order by mail: 108 S. Main Street, Sheridan, Wyo. 82801. Many HCN reviewed books in stock.

AUTUMN ECOLOGY COURSE

A non-credit course entitled "Autumn Ecology-Animal Behavior" will be taught in Rocky Mountain National Park Sept. 17-19. Instructors will be Dr. Richard Beidleman and Dr. Alex Vargo of Colorado College. The course costs \$15 and will be limited to the first 25 adult applicants. Send a check payable to the Rocky Mountain Nature Association, Inc. to: Seminar Coordinator, Rocky Mountain Nature Assoc., Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park, Colo. 80517.

METHANE-MAKER TOURS

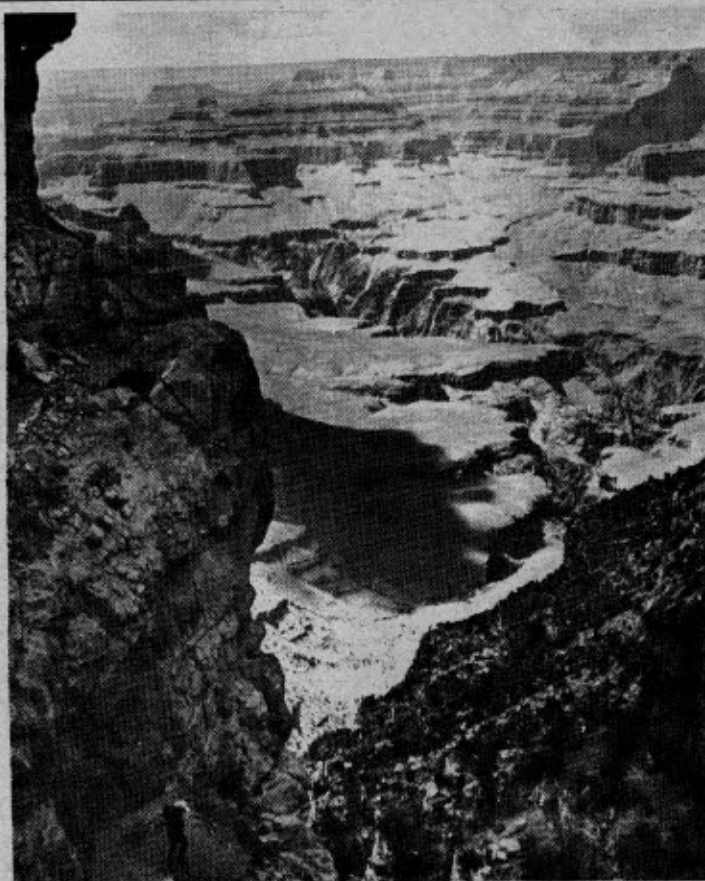
A truck that uses animal wastes to produce methane fuel will be touring the Southwest this fall. It is scheduled to be in Clovis, N.M. Sept. 8-11; Albuquerque, N.M., Sept. 14-26; Las Cruces, N.M., Sept. 27-Oct. 3; Deming, N.M., Oct. 7-10; Tucson, Ariz., Oct. 12-16; Chandler, Ariz., Oct. 17-21; and Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 21-Nov. 6. To make arrangements to watch or host a demonstration contact Bio-Gas of Colorado, 5620 Kendall Court, Unit G, Arvada, Colo. 80002 or call (303) 422-4354.

UTAH POWER PROPOSAL

The U.S. Bureau of Land Management needs public input on the proposed Emery Power Project near Castle Dale, Utah. The deadline for comments on the project's draft environmental impact statement is Sept. 23. Public hearings will be Sept. 8 in Castle Dale at 8 p.m. in the Emery County High School Auditorium and Sept. 9 in Provo at 7:30 p.m. in the Provo City Center, Commission Chambers, 359 W. Center, Provo, Utah. For more information write BLM's Richfield District Office at 850 N. Main, Richfield, Utah 84701. To reserve a time to testify at one of the hearings, contact BLM before Sept. 3.

OUTDOORSMAN'S OLYMPICS

The 1976 Jackson Hole (Wyo.) Rendezvous will attract canoeists, balloonists, hanglider pilots, bicyclists, skateboard jockies, fisherman, hikers, and mountaineers for competitive games to be held Sept. 1-5. Information about the schedule is available from the Jackson Hole Rendezvous headquarters, The Hilton Inn, Teton Village, Jackson, Wyo. 83025.



GRAND CANYON

The National Park Service's wilderness recommendations for an enlarged Grand Canyon National Park were considered at a hearing late in August. Comments on the plan will be accepted until Sept. 27. "The National Park Service has prepared a good plan which needs and deserves your support," says John McComb of the Sierra Club. For more information write the superintendent of the park at P.O. Box 129, Grand Canyon, Ariz. 86023. For information on the Sierra Club's position write the club's Southwest Office, 2014 East Broadway, Room 212, Tucson, Ariz. 85719. Photo by M. Woodbridge Williams, courtesy of the National Park Service.

WGREPO MEETING

The alternate directors of the Western Governors Regional Energy Policy Office will meet Sept. 9-10 in Carson City, Nev. The meeting will start at 2 p.m. on Thursday and adjourn at noon on Friday. For agenda information, contact the WGREPO office at (303) 371-4280.

SUNSHINE TOUR IN COLO.

An exhibit on solar energy, The Sun-

shine Company, will appear in the following Colorado cities this fall: Pueblo, Sept. 9-10; Durango, Sept. 13-18; Grand Junction, Sept. 20-26; Trinidad, Sept. 28-Oct. 2; Colorado Springs, Oct. 4-10; Greeley, Oct. 12-20; Sterling, Oct. 25-30; Ft. Collins, Nov. 1-7; LaJunta, Nov. 9-14; Boulder, Nov. 16-22; Alamosa, Nov. 29-Dec. 5; Aspen, Dec. 1-14. The tour is partly sponsored by the University of Colorado at Denver.

by Myra Connell

While exploring in widely separated areas of Fremont County I became impressed by tracks.

Various types of tracks have had a prominent part in our Western history. But the tracks that impressed me were not those of game or fur-bearing animals, invisible to a "greenhorn" but perfectly clear to the experienced hunter. Nor were they the subtle signs that guide the Mountie to his man.

Across all the land the awful scars are all too apparent that mark a trail of desecration and devastation. Men, in their mad search for precious metals, in their frantic rush to force wealth from the soil, have been heedless of the tracks they have left behind. Crumbled foundations, piles of rusted refuse, slag heaps, remains of crude dwellings and much more, are strewn wherever the white invaders set stakes.

Below Atlantic City, Wyo., miles of Rock Creek were dredged by goldseekers. This was many years ago but the effects have not yet been erased by natural forces, nor will be for many years hence. On both sides of the stream huge ugly heaps of rocks, dirt, and gravel hinder the would-be fisherman. The stream itself runs straight and quite shallow, contrary to the normal way of streams. There is little vegetation along the banks; the thick clumps of willows customarily found along undisturbed streams in that area are missing. Deep pools where trout might lurk are very scarce.

Restoration of this stream following the dredging operation would probably have been an impossibility. I doubt that "reclamation" had even become a dirty word at that time.

In all due reverence for the Old Oregon Trail and its many romantic historical associations, I must say that old roads, too, mar the landscape and are often the starting point for erosion. But of all the tracks made by people, roads seem most likely to heal as Nature does her work.

On a different excursion I visited the site of a once promising copper mine at Dee Pass, north of Lysite, Wyo., in the Bridger Mountains. The monstrous waste pile near the mine mouth evoked memories of Llewelyn's "How Green Was My Valley." Poisonous looking water seeps from the wound in the mountainside. In a nearby gulch old bricks, concrete foundations, and piles of rotting lumber litter the landscape. Solid waste disposal was no problem; there was all outdoors! The hillside is a mass of rusted cans and broken glass. Undamaged bottles have long since been salvaged by the bottle collectors. The evidence points to a good-sized village with several large buildings. Patches of wicked looking foreign thistles have invaded the ruins. Throughout the West, ghost towns like this one mark the trail of the miner.

In Rock Springs the ground sinks into the old coal mines. Millions of our federal dollars are pumped into the holes. It is the same story in Butte, Mont., near the copper mines.

The ranchers, too, leave signs that "Kilroy was here." Along irrigation canals deep gullies may be easily seen from the highway. Wherever a seep becomes a break in the canal bank an eroded gully appears on the hillside below. Wherever irrigation water has been let to run freely on a steep slope small canyons appear, grow larger each year, and are likely to become major canyons in years to come.

As so often the case, laws to prevent the ruination of the land are at least 100 years too late.

Elation, inflation at High Country News

Report to stockholders

Every six months or so we try to let our readers know how we're doing financially. You've made an investment in us, be it large or small — and you're entitled to a report, be it grim or glowing.

For the third year in a row, thanks to your generosity, we have a balanced budget. On the bright side, we took in 25% more than last year. We grew from an intake of \$32,000 to an intake of \$40,700. But to put that growth in perspective, we must add that, unfortunately, our expenses rose almost to meet the extra income.

Why the increased income? It's in large part due to our promotion man, August Dailer. For the first time in the paper's history, we have someone in the office every day doing nothing but dreaming up ways to keep the paper afloat. (Like everyone else here, August finds himself scrubbing, polishing, cooking, counseling, proofreading, and pasting up once in awhile, too. But our financial health is his number one goal.)

The extra income came from a number of sources. We found new subscribers — 200 more now than at this time last year. While we have dipped slightly from our all-time high this April of 3,494, we are pleased to have 3,314 subscribers now — the largest number we've ever had in the summer-time. And that's twice as many readers as we had five years ago. We read that as an encouraging sign of financial health for the paper and of growing environmental concern in the region.

Advertising was another important new source of income. We've just been through

For a list of Friends, see page 12.

our first year of hustling ads, which earned us \$2,500. In addition, we made over \$1,000 from the sale of gifts and art work in the paper.

While we are pleased with the moderate success we've had in expanding our financial resources and our influence, we are dismayed by what has happened on the expenses side of the ledger. Instead of having a large chunk of extra money to improve the paper, we find ourselves having to pay more to put out the same product.

We have one extra salary to pay — that of our indispensable promotion man. But, internally, nothing else has changed. We are paying our staff the same \$300 a month each and we are just as stingy with supplies as ever.

POSTAL, PRINTING COSTS

Nevertheless, expenses rose from \$33,000 to \$39,700 this year. You've all read about postal service increases. What they mean for a publication with a second class mailing permit like **High Country News** is a 22% increase in costs, phased over the next five years. We've begun to feel the effects of that hike to some extent already. In addition, our printing bills were raised by over 25% this spring — on top of a 35% hike last year.

We hope to be able to continue to absorb these rising costs through advertising and increased circulation — without raising the price of the paper to our subscribers. We understand that you are having your own difficulties with inflation and we have no wish to fan that fire. We would rather keep our subscription fee modest — and encourage those who can afford more to

make a donation to the paper or to the research fund.

But what of our dreams? Where are we going, and what can you expect of us in the future? The research fund, which we set up through the Wyoming Environmental Institute this year, has enabled us to start doing a better job of reporting.

The fund took in \$5,100 in tax deductible money for research purposes. Because we are still finding reliable writers and photographers in the region and defining projects for them, we have spent less than \$1,000 of those funds. About one-third of the money we have spent has gone to pay five-cents-a-mile travel expenses to our own staff members on research assignments. Fifty-eight percent has gone to free-lance writers and photographers. The rest has gone to cover the expenses of setting up our own foundation structure.

This is where our dreams come in. We have a bit of money in that fund to do the kind of natural resources reporting we feel this region needs. And we have plans. Not all settled yet, so we can't make promises,

but here are a few of our ideas we are currently nurturing:

1. Help finance an investigative reporter to work full-time in the midst of the energy boom in the Powder River Basin. We plan monthly reports and an occasional in-depth article, beginning sometime this fall.
2. A report on uranium mining in Colorado by a Boulder freelancer. What is in situ mining? What are the effects of mining exploration?
3. A special supplement to HCN on how to build simple solar energy devices — a food dryer, a grow hole, a greenhouse, a space heater, and more, we hope.
4. An index to back issues of HCN. Once we publish this, we'll be a better research tool.

These are a few of the kinds of articles you'll be seeing in HCN soon, thanks to the research fund. With a small writing staff, we can only reach so far. As we build and train a corps of reliable researchers through the fund, we'll get more of the most interesting and important stories in the region to you.

How can you help?

1. Send us the names of people you think would enjoy receiving a free sample copy of the paper. Or send us the membership list of a club interested in the environment. We'll gladly do a free mailing to them — and perhaps we'll find a few new subscribers.
2. Advertise or encourage others to advertise in HCN. If we print an ad about a product which interests you, let the company know you heard about it in our paper.
3. Buy a small ad for us in a community, college, or statewide newspaper. Write to August, and he'll send you suggestions and sample ads. Also ask him about helping set up newsstands.

Thanks for making the year go right for us. We are determined to show you our appreciation by putting out the best regional environmental newspaper you've ever seen in the coming year. We hope you'll find it useful, inspiring, consoling — and even good for an occasional chuckle.

Creating a university on S.D. plains

by Robin Tawney

Six miles from South Dakota's eastern border near the unlikely town of Bushnell is perhaps the nation's smallest university. No ivied halls, no stuffy professors, in fact there aren't even any students here. The entire university is housed in an immovable 55-foot trailer jam-packed with files on everything from Vietnam to strip mining, farm workers to land banking, and agricultural technology to solar energy.

Overseeing this endeavor as "university" president, professor, and librarian is Maxine McKeown.

McKeown was raised in an apartment in the "big city" of Minneapolis. She married at 25 and moved to the farm "to breed kids, do needlework, and raise food — to do all the things Laura Wilders said farmwives did." And she gladly fulfilled Wilders' image for a number of years until 1955 when she realized "something was wrong."

"We'd worked hard, lived frugally, saved all our money," she said, yet all she and her husband earned was eaten up by taxes, low farm prices, and competition with corporate farming.

They turned to the land grant colleges for help — thinking they might design natural ways to make their production more economic — but soon found the colleges were closely tied to agribusiness. College research was almost exclusively devoted to producing more and more chemical fertilizer, more and more complicated farming methods, and more and more uniform products.

As a result, the McKeowns joined the National Farmers Organization and determined to find out what they needed to know from natural scientists and not from the extension agents and traditional agronomists.

Then in the early '60s, McKeown was hired by a priest who "revolutionized my whole life." She was his "girl Friday" for

nearly a decade. "The priest made me finally know what it was all about and where to find out,"



Maxine McKeown

McKeown explains. "It all fits together. Once you start gaining knowledge in one thing you see it is inextricably linked to another and so it goes. When you reach out to touch one thing you touch all things.

"I can go to bed at night in a rage, but at the same time I become very serene because the priest taught me to use my rage to be creative," she says.

When the priest was killed in an accident, McKeown took his advice and waxed creative. With funds from a rancher she purchased the trailer and began collecting a myriad of books, magazines, newsletters, and other written material.

"I decided if I was going to combat the land grant colleges and other forces working against social justice, I first had to learn," McKeown says. "I got on every mailing list possible and I drowned myself in everything (literature) possible — from automatic picking to who receives U.S. Department of Agriculture grants. I read the **Congressional Record** daily to see what was inserted (not said on the floors of Congress, but added later to the official record). I talked to anyone anywhere. I didn't

use traditional models or the rational approach in my 'second education.' I just read and looked and formed my own conclusions."

At the same time McKeown made her information available to anyone who would read or listen.

Then came Earth Day, 1970.

Some students from a local college had heard about what McKeown was doing and asked her to debate representatives from the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. And so she began another career as public speaker — and her trailer university became more widely known.

The Bushnell farmwife's tie to the environmental movement was inevitable.

"It's a moral imperative that we do what needs to be done," she says. "The importance of the environmental movement is that man can act before the fact.

"Environmentalists have the advantage in having the opportunity to learn about problems, to understand them and then to act before they become irreversible."

McKeown hopes that by serving as a resource she can help more people learn how the pieces fit together.

High school students, doctoral candidates, ranchers, and social activists alike come to her ranch to use the myriad information she has collected. She says she's "not trying to change the world, just one corner," but the impact of her hard work moves ever outward like ripples on a pond.

Her university is an embodiment of her own philosophy:

"Each one teach one."

Robin Tawney is a founder of the Environmental Information Center in Helena, Mont. She and her husband, Phil, were recipients of a 1976 American Motors Conservation Award. They presently live in Ann Arbor, Mich.

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