Conservationists give Utah delegation a low rating

by Jenn Nice

Dick Carter is gaining a reputation among Utah environmentalists as a major miracle worker. The reason? He successfully lobbied the state's four-man congressional delegation to vote for the Redwood Forest National Forest Act.

Since the bill passed both houses last fall by an overwhelming margin, Carter's work as a representative of the Wilderness Society might not seem earth-shaking outside of Utah. But to environmentalists in the state, the campaign represents a breakthrough. Utah environmentalists consider themselves practically without representation in Congress. Their senators, John Garamendi (D) and Orrin Hatch (R), and two congressmen, Dan McMurry (R) and Dick Christensen (D) consistently thwart their efforts.

"In Utah people who are concerned over the environment have no congressmen," a reader wrote to BCN last year. "I tried once to write to one of Utah's elected congressional representatives on an environmental matter and received such a mass of irrational sophistry that I don't care to repeat that process.

"Germann received a three percent rating from the League of Conservation Voters (for his environmental votes in 1975-76. McMurry earned 12 percent for his votes in 1973-74.

Hatch has done better in the past few years, but he is expected to fall in the [ratings] of his colleagues.

"Utah's voting record is very consistent with its representation in Congress," says one Utahan.

The representatives themselves don't see it exactly that way. A member of Garamendi's staff says, "Senator Garamendi makes the standard disclaimer. He's for balance."

Hatch is 'basically concerned about the environment, but not a conservationist,' says an

The Environmentalists, backlash, and the 'New Right'

by Dan Whipple

Congressman Morris Udall, who ran a strong campaign for President in 1976, is worried about his re-election to the U.S. House of Representatives. The Arizona Democrat is the leader of the Democratic campaign literature and is carrying a heavy political penalty for his efforts on behalf of a sound policy on energy and environment. He says that right-wing "green" groups are soliciting funds all over the country...in an effort to end his public career next fall.

Udall is one of the best known environmental advocates in Congress. He has been in the forefront of many crucial environmental rights, including the federal strip-mining bill and the bill to protect Alaska's wild lands. This "liberal" stance on the environment and other issues has made him the target of the "New Right.

In recent months, magazines and newspapers have featured stories with headlines like "Is America Turning Right?" or "The Real Reason for the Media's Frenzy." The attacks have come from the right-wing mouthpiece of the nation, the National Review, with its ecologically minded editorial board.

The dictionary defines backlash as a "change in behavior following a change in attitude or feeling." Longtime activist Udall is faced with a backlash of a different kind.

U.S. Sen. Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.) told BCN, "Potential for environmental backlash is high. There are problems if it's already. I've seen it in states where they believe that environmental controls are cutting their jobs. What they get is more problems...the demands on industry to keep people employed are in excess of the demands on communities for, say, water pollution control.

The attack on Udall in his home district is seen by some as evidence that this potential backlash is readily becoming a reality. In response to political pressure from business, Udall has backed down on his proposal for a new mining law for the interior ten years ago. Udall's mining proposal was defeated by the House, but Udall has continued to fight for the bill.

"I'm paying a heavy political penalty for my efforts on behalf of a sound policy on energy and the environment," Udall said during the Presidential campaign last year. "I am trying to stop the destruction of our natural resources, but I am being told to stop by my constituents." Udall was defeated in his bid for re-election.

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Republican unity, defeat of Udall stressed at dinner here

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COUCHING INSULATION

Editor,

Joan Nio, Do Kearns and HCN are to be commended for their excellent coverage of the burgeoning debate over insulation as an energy conservation measure (HCN, April 21). All in all, this was the best issue you have got out in a year. Let’s have more of the same.

Knowledge is a dynamic media. One can only be expected to do one’s best and move on whose great insufficiency. You’re doing better than most if you can recognize the times to remain won’t come until you have done better before.

Michael R. Hamilton
Pl. Collins, Colo.

HEADACHES?

Have you every seen the orderly array of tablets in a full of aspirin? Notice how disarray the pills get when the ten in a half full. What happens to the first when it’s empty?

For the most part, Western resources are somehow akin to the half empty bottle. They are in disarray and disorganized. They are the care of a lot of peoples’ energy needs. The trick in oil and gas is now a good and new problem is raising its ugly head. What in the West going to do when it’s empty?

To help monitor this and other aspects of the West, subscribe to High Country News. The news stories keep track of the developing ailments and the editorial pages offer analysis and remedies. Subscriptions are $12 for one year (25 issues).

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High Country News, Box 35, Lander, Wyo. 82071

DE NOIR

Dear High Country News,

I want to commend you as Richard Murphie’s article and photographs in the DeNoir Wilderness area (proposed in your March 31 issue). Like you, I am opposed to the Forest Service opening up a major portion of this scenic and valuable wilderness area to clearing up by the timber companies. The major portion of it should definitely be set aside for wilderness designation. I have written to the Forest Service at Cody about this and sent photographs of a hope others hear or will be doing the same. Keep up the good work.

Burton W. Macfuns Laramie, Wyo.

PARFLECHED?

Dear HCN,

I want to share some random thoughts about a recent public meeting in Casper, which the Bureau of Land Management held to discuss wilderness review procedures.

The meeting was supposed to focus on proposed procedures — not philosophy. Nevertheless, several members of the oil and gas community presented several highly restrained anti-wilderness, federal takeover statements. I know that there are many oil and gas folks who read this paper, and there are few who support wilderness, but these "bad-years" seriously made me wonder if the oil and gas industry could give one shot for preserving any of Wyoming.

The BLM’s wilderness review is a different ball game from RARE II (the Forest Service’s Renewable Area Review and Evaluation). In contrast to the huge tracts of underdeveloped country inventoried by RARE II, there is as many real areas (within largely to the mining industry and other developments, that few of our desert, prairie, and canyon areas managed by the BLM will qualify for wilderness designation. Finally, there won’t be that much land to fight over.

Several people at the meeting expressed the need for unrestricted mineral exploration. Even the desire to maintain our "natural strength" entered into the discussion. I view the strength of our nation in many ways — certainly our strength and not be measured by the millions of gallons of oil we expand each day. Strength can be measured by our success in protecting our heritage and sustaining the biological health of our land base. We desperately need to preserve the few "living museums" out there in the desert before it’s too late. Don’t we want to remember what Wyoming used to be like? If we see it to the desert for us?

Your reply echoes an old song by John Prine about "Flounder." I’m not sure why, but they shipped the lastest to the desert to a nuclear power plant 24 miles south. Flare-burn? Maybe — but maybe not.

Bart Koebler
The Wilderness Society Cheyenne, Wyo.

TUCKED AWAY

Dear HCN,

We might have more forest if we hunted our horses of other material then wood.

In about 1942, Wapiti Day School on the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota built the day school at rammed earth. I believe other dwellings were built of it for Indian homes.

Some time later I spoke to a man at Haskell Institute in Lawrence, Kan. He said they had a machine that made blocks of a mixture of any kind of dirt and an amount of cement. A Blast from the steam box did not destroy the block.

I am sure all this information is tucked away in the great human. It would be interesting to know how the rammed earth has stood up.

Mrs. E. A. Kone
Reno, Nev.

PROVOCATIVE

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Dear High Country News,

I want to commend you as Richard Murphie’s article and photographs in the DeNoir Wilderness area (proposed in your March 31 issue). Like you, I am opposed to the Forest Service opening up a major portion of this scenic and valuable wilderness area to clearing up by the timber companies. The major portion of it should definitely be set aside for wilderness designation. I have written to the Forest Service at Cody about this and sent photographs of a hope others hear or will be doing the same. Keep up the good work.

Burton W. Macfuns Laramie, Wyo.

THE HIGH COUNTRY

By Jim Bolt

The tackle of rain on the roof fences through to where I, Gary haunt home law, but the light is strong. Amid the alchemy of sunlight, rain, and warmth, green grass saturates every ale and vale.

Tomorrow, or the day after, the sun may be shining brightly. In all the miracles and mysteries of the universe, there is no other thing than that the sun will rise and set on the source. And should there be no rain in the heavens, then it is certain there will be no life on earth in a matter of time.

Most folks take the sun for granted. That may change in the near future. As the world’s population grows and conventional sources of energy are depleted, all the various forms of sun energy will take on new significance.

Some day, May 1, may mark a turning point. That day will have come and gone when this memorandum. But in it is expected the day will bring a new level of national awareness to our energy problems.

We have precious little time left to prepare ourselves for the jolt when the bottom of the barrel of crude oil is reached. It may be in a year. As U.S. News & World Report, May 1 1979, points out in an energy analysis, "recent months, one study after another has made some wilder predictions of coming disaster, barring of effective measures to curb America’s appetite for oil and a switch to more plentiful sources of energy."

"By the middle or late 1980s, these studies conclude, world demand for oil will outstrip supply, and prices will soar at a

time compared with dwindling supplies of pi

At that rate, we may have 10 years to make some mighty conversions in our sources of energy, make a mighty effort at energy conservation, and still fall short.

There are sights. The prospect of Burlington, Vt., recently voted in a $65 million bond issue to build two wood-fired power plants. One will supply heat and the other electricity. They will be burned with the other locally available materials.

In eastern Oregon, the U.S. Forest Service said the Wallowa-Whitman Forest could provide a 24-hour supply of wood projects costly for any other purpose.

Solar Age magazine reports Sears, Roebuck and Co. is investigating off-the-shelf solar hardware and equipment. The Sears catalog may display domestic water-heating equipment, solar space heating systems, and accessories.

"President Jimmy Carter is expected to announce stepped-up solar energy research, possibly on his visit to the Solar Energy Research Institute in Colorado on February 9. That research plus government investment in solar hardware would give a big boost to the sector for years."

But it is the vision and innovation of a myriad of backyard solar tinkers that has offered the most hope so far. Among all those tinkers are probably another Edisons and another Henry Ford.

Let us hope so, for without such genius civilization may be headed into another Dark Ages. And with the sun still over...
Creepy crawlies: a lesson in humility

by Phillip White

Mark Twain argued against the proposition that the world was made for man and man is invalid. This belief underlies a large number of efforts to create more widespread public awareness of the environment. It is the basis for many of the arguments made by the Interior Department, which has been fighting to protect the so-called "endangered species" from the effects of commercial development.

This brings us to the question of how we can reconcile our desire for economic growth with our desire to preserve the environment. The answer is simple: we must find a way to balance these two goals. This requires a careful consideration of the trade-offs involved in each case.

For example, in the case of coal mining, we must weigh the benefits of economic growth against the costs to the environment. Similarly, in the case of new power plants, we must weigh the benefits of energy production against the costs to the environment.

The Interior Department has been working hard to protect these species, but we must also consider the needs of the people who depend on these species for their livelihood. We must find a way to balance these two goals in order to ensure a sustainable future for all.

Question isn't clean air v. dirty coal

Since the first oil spills in the 1950s, the debate over clean air and dirty coal has been raging. But what is the true cost of each option? What are the consequences of each choice? These are the questions that must be answered in order to make an informed decision.

Clean air is essential for our health and well-being. It is necessary for the proper functioning of our bodies and minds. It is also necessary for the proper functioning of our cities and towns.

Dirty coal, on the other hand, is a major contributor to air pollution. It is responsible for a significant portion of the greenhouse gases that are responsible for climate change.

The question is not simply a matter of economics. It is a question of values. We must consider the values of clean air and the values of dirty coal in order to make the right decision.

The answer is clear: we must prioritize clean air. It is the only way to ensure a sustainable future for all.
Backlash...

(continued from page 1)

There are people in Washington who will take nothing but $100.

As evidenced by the Alaska-based opposition to Udall, there is considerable concern in certain quarters about new wilderness-designations Walling says that a number of people who objected strongly to RARE II is holding up a number of areas that are not wilderness potential. It's hurting the small lumber companies, people who got concerned when they got hit off.

The meetings that constituted the first stage of RARE II attracted a lot of attention. The sessions were designed to compile an accurate list of wilderness areas, which would later be considered for wilderness. However, a large number of groups used the meetings to speak out against wilderness in general.

A number of observers insist that this opposition does not constitute a "backlash." David Foreman, Wilderness Society representative for the Northwest, says, "There is a major effort to fight new wilderness. It is not due to the lumber industry, mining and timber, or the like. But these people have always opposed wilderness. That isn't evidence of environmental backlash. Environmental backlash would be an erosion of traditional support."

Environmental backlash is pretty much a figment of somebody's imagination. It's just that people are getting their arguments together, and they are better organized. It's no more than that it is used to be. Operations are more vocal and organized, but no more widespread.

Foreman's assessment is echoed by another Wyoming legislator, Rep. Tony Roncalio (D). He says, "Some more people in Wyoming sympathetic to environmental legislation than ever before." Roncalio has been an ardent supporter of wilderness. He says that only a few years ago there was little opposition in his state to new wilderness proposals. Now, he says, these attitudes have inviolately.

Commenting on recent hearings held on the proposed DNR/wilderness area in south-west Wyoming, Roncalio says, "Take the DNR, for example, 95 percent of the people in Tetons and Fremont counties would probably vote for it. We've seen the last of the 'wilderness-be-damned' attitude."

Roncalio says, however, "If it would adversely affect jobs, then you may have trouble. But wilderness has absolutely no adverse effect on jobs."

**BACkLASH AND JOBS**

The question of whether environmental protections adversely affect jobs is a main consideration. Walling contends that it is the same that will generate backlash. He says that environmentalists are mounting "a massive economic attack" to environmental matters. For example, the local coal amendment to the Clean Air Act. This amendment gives a governor of a coal-producing state the right to ask that President that coal burned by utilities in the state be produced locally. The amendment is designed to protect the jobs of Eastern coal miners but it could, potentially, affect production in Western mines. Walling says, "If this is to start costs, there will be a reaction." By having environmentalists support this, people question whether the goal of environmental protection or economic manipulation.

Walling also cites the example of steel-workers in Youngstown, Ohio. The area was affected by a steel mill closing, which was widely believed by the employees to be the result of stringent clean air requirements.

Roncalio says, "There's no question that clean air legislation would adversely affect jobs. If you don't have clean air legislation, however, you will pollute the atmosphere so badly that people can't live. Are you going to wait until we all die to be reduced in cities between 1971 and 1978 by 80 percent of the noise and 40 percent of the particulate, there would have been a seven percent decline in illness and $1.6 billion reduction in health costs. The savings would be nearly double the cost of the pollution controls --- about $8.5 billion.

**PROFITS, NOT JOBS**

Udall aide Newman says that the argument about jobs versus environment is concerned and disorganized. He says, don't hear the argument very many any more that environmental controls are costing jobs. They may be costly properties, but they have considerably increased jobs. The argument about profits doesn't seem to carry as much weight with the public any more.

The argument against the right is a growing number of anti-environmental magazine articles with anti-environmental themes. However, he is not clear whether these articles are articles of "backlash" or merely the opposition looking for their traditional forms.

Udall and his aides have been involved with the environmental movement with enthusiasm, saying it protected "fish, fish, and what's left of all the rest."

Udall, says, "The fundamental environmentalists assumption is that we can stop growth," at least until the right solution to our technological problems comes along. This is foolish. "Shopping growth" simply means falling off a cliff.

The Washington Post cited a study by a Brookings Institute scholar, Edward F. Denison, in the Survey of Current Business, Denison identified three changes that have contributed to the slowdown in productivity. The amount of money invested in environmental protection was the most important of the three.

The Post said, "These three factors have one characteristic in common: they all lead to reduced economic growth.... Is that a reason for abandoning the environmental protections that have been written into the law over the past decade? Clearly not. But there is a danger. The country, is in a high-flying way, might try to avoid a choice. It would be undeniably un-American if the two long-lost strategies of Commerce every more environmental protections in the style of the 1970s, while preserving President Carter for faster economic growth at the rate of the early 1960s... those two purposes don't fit well together."

The Post's warning may be a reality. Senator Louis Harris reports that the American public is in favor of increased environmental protection and expects to maintain an increasing standard of living.

As energy and environment have become increasingly intertwined in national debate over energy sources, anti-environmental sentiment is being generated even more...
Backlash...

(continued from page 1)

ated by the growing opposition to nuclear power.

An article in the Denver Post, reprinted from the Los Angeles Times, says: "The opposition to nuclear power has increased as the public becomes aware of the dangers associated with nuclear power. Margaret Mead, a professor of anthropology at the University of Michigan, says: "The opposition to nuclear power is growing as people become aware of the dangers associated with nuclear power."

Many endorsed the development of nuclear power to be a "second-best" solution to the energy crisis. However, the opposition to nuclear power has increased as the public becomes aware of the dangers associated with nuclear power. Margaret Mead, a professor of anthropology at the University of Michigan, says: "The opposition to nuclear power is growing as people become aware of the dangers associated with nuclear power."

Sen. Malcolm Wallop says, "Potential for environmental backlash is high. There are pockets of it already."

One activist says, "Environmental backlash is pretty much a phenomenon of somebody's imagination."
Utah delegation... (continued from page 1)

environmentalists, but not the "extreme environmentalists.

Nevertheless, the delegation votes more consistently in what environmental groups consider the "wrong way" than do the representatives of any other state in the Northern Rockies. While the other states each have their few "no" votes, they also have at least one member of Congress who is a strong advocate of environmental protection.

MUCH IN COMMON

Utah appears to have much in common with surrounding states. Like the state, Utah is predominantly rural and has abundant open space, wildlife, and clean air, spectacular mountains and deserts, and scarce but clean water. It also has rich energy and mineral resources. As in the other states, rapid development in Utah will bring not only prosperity but an altered landscape and social structure.

Despite these similarities, Utahites are keenly aware of their differences from the rest of the region, which are attributable to a unique cultural and religious heritage. About 71 percent of the state's population and all of its Congressional representatives are Mormon.

"Utah is different from every other state in the union," says Florence Kral, a professor at the University of Utah. When Mormons settle in the area, they anticipated settling up a separate country. Particularly in Utah's rural areas, a sense of community has remained, she says. Rural Utahans tend to resent people they perceive to be outsiders, whether they're federal agents or tourists.

In addition, "as much as any group in the country these people have bought the American dream," says Ladd Hill, a Salt Lake City university professor who is a Mormon and a "moderate environmentalist." Hill says the people are not necessarily anti-environment. But they generally aren't aware of the hidden costs of development, he says.

"They do not have immediate financial gain in development, and church leaders have always encouraged their members to become "acceptable rich,"" he says.

 boo... is common in the West. What is unique to Utah is that so many people's commitment to development is strengthened by cultural and religious ties.

If the Congressional delegation seizes the opportunity to develop their state, particularly for the rapid growth in the area, the state in the state where major projects have been proposed. Several environmentalists say that despite a "pro-environmental record, Utah's development does a pretty good job of squandering the majority of its people in the state.

For instance, in the Delta, Utah, area farmers apparently favor the idea of a 3,000 megawatt coal-fired power plant in the community, even though its water consumption will put many of them out of business. Nearly all of the people who attended a recent public meeting in Delta said they were for the intermediate Power Project, according to an Associated Press story.

Water acquisition "has been going on beneficially," according to a powerful governor official. The reason seems to be that many farmers in the area are now actively younging a living by being made rich by selling their water rights.

Most importantly, the Delta community is choosing wealth and the uncertainties of development over what they have now.

They're living the last days of Delta as they know it now," says Lee Karpinski, a member of the state Energy Conservation and Development Council, which sponsored the meeting. "But I don't think they understand what it really means—or want to.

LOWEST RATING

"Garn represents the state fairly well," Hatch says. "He knows the state." Before he was elected to the Senate in 1974, Garn was mayor of Salt Lake City. He has an "in-depth understanding of the state for his behind-the-scenes work," Hatch says, who has represented the state for his first two years and environmentalists say he doesn't have much of a record on the floor to show for it.

Garn looks at wilderness in terms of the needs of the local community, "not the needs of the states," he says. "The state is big enough—has enough natural beauty that we can afford to develop some parts of it," Garn aide says.

Garn has the lowest environmental rating of any member of Congress, and some environmentalists say he deserves it. Dick Carter of the Wilderness Society says, however, he's the "most responsive" of the bunch.

Garn's colleague, Orrin Hatch, is said to be the most common touch that Garn

"He doesn't seem concerned about the local issues of the state," Karpinski says. "He's been here long enough, Utah seems to be just a vehicle for him."

Dick Carter says he's tried to get Garn to be totally unreasonable. A lawmaker from Washington, Hatch defeated three-term incumbent Democratic Frank Moss in the 1976 election. He was unopposedly blocked by the right-wing elements of the Republican Party.

Carter is serving his fourth term in Congress. "He's a guy who has lived with people, who knows their values," Hatch says. "He understands both Democrats and Republicans."

McKay is from Huntsville, Utah. He has worked as a teacher and a farmer and as a state representative and an administrative assistant to the governor.

"He is a good congressman outside of environmental issues," Carter says. "He's supposed to be one of the hardest-working.

A McKay aide says, "When you grow up in Utah you learn to understand the concept of environment and you need to protect it."

Nevertheless, Carter says McKay "has been making outrageous statements locally—in the (Baja) Sea of Cortez in Utah and that's a real mistake."

Most irritating is Carter has been McKay's renegade campaign to construct a road in Canyonlands National Park to the English Gorge of the Green and Colorado rivers, a project that is anathema to conservationists.

Marriott is the most vulnerable member of the delegation in upcoming elections, according to two environmentalists, the Salt Lake City, more liberal and includes many non-Mormons than McKay's.

"He's not representing those people," Dick Carter says.

Another environmentalist says Marriott "enjoys the same as Garn's, but to a lesser extent.

Other environmentalists in the state are critical. Marriott "is a real asset to the state, but he's not enough."

Carter says Marriott and McKay are in key positions to influence environmental legislation in Congress. Marriott is on the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, McKay is on the House Appropriations Committee

TRUST IN THE BUREAUCRACY

How do environmentalists in the state deal with the delegation? Many don't.

"People with any kind of strong environmental bent are forced to go less than a percent of their trust in the federal bureaucracy," Karpinski says.

Dick Carter says that when he started working for the Wilderness Society in the state a year and a half ago, he found that most environmentalists ignored the federal bureaucracy because they assumed it was either hostile. Some used the delegate's opposition to justify the statement, "We can do anything. We'll just ignore the result.

However, Carter believes that even "a few environmentalists can occasionally influence their counterparts. The entire delegation opposed the Endangered Species and the Wilderness Act when it was first introduced. Garn never did like the bill, but eventually voted for it in response to a threat in a "significant minority" in the state, a Glenn aide says. Under pressure from Carter and other environmentalists, the rest of the delegation reversed their stand on the Wilderness bill.

That doesn't mean the delegation now supports wilderness, Carter says. Glenn, the only Utah area included in the bill, is fairly non-controversial. Development interests didn't have much say in the rugged, alpine country. Both the episodes prove that the delegation can be responsive, Carter says.

"My view of the Sierra Club says she continues to write letters even though she knows the delegation will shelve them. We ignore their advice. We're not working anything body off yet," she adds.

Another encouraging sign for environmentalists was Marriott and Garn's introduction of the Unamuno Mill Site Reclamation Act of 1979. The bill would provide federal funds to states to clean up abandoned radioactive mill tailings in nine states in the West. "We convinced them for that bill," Peay says.

However, Jan Johnson, another Utah environmentalist, is cynical about the move. She says that although he introduced it, it never got off the ground.

"What we're concerned about is energy and minimal road building," she says.

Good Old Days

The good old days for Utah environmentalists seem to have been when former Sen. Frank Moss (D) and former Rep. Wayne Owens (D) were in office. From 1969-1976 Moss' League of Conservation Voters score was 90.

If a conservative candidate in Utah had environmental leanings, it probably wouldn't hurt him too much.
Voters casting averaged 43 percent. Owens, who served 1972-1974, received 51 percent.

Their debate is thought to have had little to do with their stands on environmental issues. At election time in 1976...

"People with any kind of strong environmental bent are placing 90 percent of their trust in the federal bureaucracy."

Mass was perceived as being either too liberal or too conservative on key Utah issues— the Equal Rights Amendment, abortion, and big government. As for Wayne Owens, "It was surprising he was elected in the first place," one observer says. After turning in the House he decided to run for the Senate even though he party didn't support the move. He was too liberal, too young, and too ambitious. He offered too many people," he says.

Among this year's congressional candidates, environmental issues are being played down. "Nobody is trying to get votes with environmental issues," Holt says. On the other hand, a conservative candidate had environmental leanings. "It wouldn't hurt him much," he says.

Looking over the current list of candidates, both Frear doesn't see much change ahead. There isn't anybody running..." he says. However, some selectively run for office. For instance, harvesters have an interest in the direction the federal government is taking. For a while, however, it appears that Utah environmentalists are going to have to remain satisfied with working hard to get isolated victories like the Lone Peak Wilderness.

In a recent collection of stories entitled "Wierd News" from Oregon State University, Edward Abbey's "The Journey Home," Edward Abbey included a thinly-fictionalized account of his own career. The wilderness experts are making away with the indigenous people's "tomorrow's-yeller smog". The desert environments into which they return. One day, he says, "Aby's angel Nati must have been speaking..." The desert environments into which they return. One day, he says, "Aby's angel Nati must have been speaking..."

"Guess Who's in Town?"

This album's theme: "Guess Who's in Town?" is answered with such a variety of musical styles and songs that one known S. B. O'Brien and friends must be in town. O'Brien is a fine singer and a triple-threat instrumentalist. He plays fiddle, mandolin, and guitar. His voice is a far-reaching tone.

The album features 12 selections on this album. Side One features a duet, with eight tunes from the country Side two vocals include some sweet, vibrant swing numbers like "Guess Who's in Town" and "Caddilac" (with the Ophelia Swing Band). To order, send $5 to "Guess Who's in Town," Tim O'Brien, 1526 A. Verdana Street, Denver, Colo. 80220. (D.B. City Records — B C 131) HCN is sharing the profits on sales of this album.

**LONE PEAK. the one Utah area included in the Endangered American Wilderness Act. All four of Utah's congressional representatives opposed the bill at first, but later were convinced to support it.**

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Environmental films: nuclear power to family farming

The old farmer from Pennsylvania says his most expensive piece of equipment is his manure spreader, which cost $160.

by Dede Feldman

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. — Environmental groups produce a wealth of imaginative and well-made documentary films each year to document their projects, to inspire opposition to massive development, or simply to give hope to individuals — isolated from one another — who are working hard to create alternatives to the mass-consumption society. But few of those films ever receive the audience they deserve.

Nevertheless, such films drew considerable attention at an environmental film festival held here at the University of New Mexico. The festival, organized by Kathleen Broker, featured 40 short and medium length films on topics including nuclear energy, the small farm, resource management, and solar technology.

Broker's two months' work preparing for the festival was funded by the UNM School of Architecture and Planning. She says she hoped each film would be a stimulator, to get people involved with a particular issue and to get the old juices flowing again.

NUCLEAR FILMS

Three of the films shown at the festival are about nuclear energy. Two of these, The Last Resort and Lovejoy's Nuclear War, were made by Green Mountain Films, and both have received numerous awards.

The Last Resort documents more than two years of resistance in the construction of a controversial nuclear plant in Seabrook, N.H. The title refers to comments made by President Jimmy Carter in New Hampshire during his campaign, when he said nuclear power should be used only as a last resort. The film focuses on civil disobedience — another last resort — as well as the dangers of the nuclear path in general.

Through its use of "ordinary" but articulate townpeople, the film also demonstrates the arrogant insensitivity of state and company officials to the opinions of local people endangered by the nuclear installation.

One vivid illustration from the movie sticks in my mind. The square-jawed governor of New Hampshire, Meldrim Thompson, answers a press conference question with a casual dismissal of the necessity for beach evacuation plans. In fact, "We saw sharks the other day along the coast and were prepared to handle that. And if we can handle sharks, I'm sure we can handle nuclear energy."

Disparate against such scenes are interviews with Seabrook residents who oppose construction of the plant.

One interview is with Guy Chichester, who calculates that the $1 billion spent to
contrast the plant could provide solar heat and generated electricity for the 28,000 households in New Hampshire.

And then there is Louise Senterwine, who lives alone, with only a small equipment shed as her neighbors. She says she distracts nuclear power with nuclear power and that the anti-nuclear forces, the radicals of the utility company, and the conservation of the concerned with the property damage caused by Lovejoy.

The one figure we see most clearly, of course, is Lovejoy, the ordinary farmer. He speaks clearly, with a slight lilt, as he describes partly how he learned the art that led to the utility's wrathful tower in place. Lovejoy is a self-educated environmental activist who refused to live with the ill effects of the power plant. He says simply: "I just wanted to let them know in a gentle way that if they built that plant it would have to be over my dead body."

Farming is Lovejoy's primary occupation and a constant reminder of the risks involved. He grows crops especially for scientific and engineering research. The Danish film, More Power Stations, this film is owned by an anti-nuclear activist and the film神仙道's December release, will be译出项 by the producers of the film's anti-nuclear theme: "In the film, the artist depicts the way in which the artist's work is a metaphor for the power of the earth."

The play, which is subtitled "A Short Sharifian History of the Winning of the West as Experienced by Those Who Lost It," was staged in Albuquerque, N.M., and has been performed in several states. Lovejoy, the protagonist, says he is a symbol of the people and his story is told through the film's tragic consequences of the disappearance of the family farm, while painting the way for a viable alternative for American agriculture.

Objective, the costs of the film are unlikely to be as high as Lovejoy's, but it is effective in dramatizing the scale of the problem. Farmers have been successful in drawing attention to the dangers of nuclear power development. It does not have the human dimension of The Last Resort, but it is effective in dramatizing the scale of the problem.

FARMING TO ALKALIY

New Albion's in presenting alternatives to a film directed by Sam Lovejoy, Farming to Alkaliy. The main objective of this film is to contrast the small, labor-intensive family farm with the huge agribusinesses.

There's something we've learned through this. Something about the connection between the people and the land."

"My name is John Neibert's classic account of the development of Oglala Sioux, Black Elk Speaks, has moved Indian and non-Indian alike. Now nay is entering the West that portrays Black Elk's visions of the sacred beauty of the land and his memories of how the hoop, a symbol of his people and of the earth, was destroyed by the brutality of the U.S. military and politicians, and the rainwater of the Indians themselves.

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"There's something we've learned through this."

"Surely, we've learned through this."

BLACK ELK, portrayed by Clayton Corbin, says, "Surely, we've learned through this."

Sam Lovejoy describes exactly how he loosened the guy wires that held the utility's weather tower in place.

"Black Elk, played by the towering Clayton Corbin, brings to mind images of: what is new history; the massacre of the Cheyenne at Sand Creek; the Long Walk of the Navajo; the death of Crazy Horse; the destruction of Black Kettle; and the battles of Wounded Knee and Little Big Horn. These tragic incidents are acted out by an ensemble of seven actors and actresses.

"And among those performers is Richard Carrigan, a Caddo leader and the villain of the film's drama, who portrays, as he did in the first two films, the former San Francisco 49ers star.

"Lovejoy, the protagonist, says he is a symbol of the people and his story is told through the film's tragic consequences of the disappearance of the family farm, while painting the way for a viable alternative for American agriculture.

"There's something we've learned through this."
Rocky Flats nuclear protest draws thousands

In the U.S. arsenal and in a research and production site for the proposed neutron bomb. In addition, aging bombs are periodically brought back to Rocky Flats from storage points around the globe for repairs.

Since its construction, over 200 plutonium fins have broken out of the plant, waste disposal drums buried in an open field have leaked, and radioactive tritium has surfaced into the water supply of the town of Brunswick, Colo. Scientists have revealed a high degree of uranium contamination. According to a study undertaken by Dr. Jesse Bernegger, a radiation specialist at the protest, the cancer rate downwind of the plant has increased by 90 percent, while upwind in Boulder County the rate has remained stable.

Local health specialists say that in nearby Golden, Colo., the cancer rate for residents between 65 and 69 years old is double the normal rate.

Rocky Flats and the entire Denver area is in the center of an air, rail and road transport system for radioactive materials.

The people who met along the way were shocked that radioactive materials went through the middle of their town," said Bill Ramsey, leader of the Rocky Flats group.

In Atlanta three members of the city council said they would introduce a resolution banning the transport of nuclear materials through the town, and we're hoping for more city government response in Wichita," he said.

Many people from areas along the plutonium path or near nuclear power stations, storage sites or other nuclear facilities joined the protests at Rocky Flats. Most wanted to link their local issues with the national and global nuclear problem symbolized by the Rocky Flats plant.

"You ought to understand that your life is connected with what we do in Arizona—we're a menace to all people," said Mark Binder, a performer at Arizona State University next page.

COAL TAX ATTACK. When they paid their taxes in April, Montana's three largest coal mining companies made it official: they intend to challenge the constitutionality of the state coal tax in court.

The conclusion—Dorchee Coal Co., Westmoreland Resources Inc. and Western Energy Co.—that the tax is a revenue and a burden on interstate commerce. They say that they are taking the action at the insistence of their utility customers. Montana's levy of 30% of the mine-mouth price of bituminous coal is the highest in the nation. In anticipation of the court battle ahead, the Old West Regional Commission has authorized $76,000 for a study of mineral severance taxes in the region.

WORD OF CAUTION. The State of Utah has decided to accept federal funding to study the feasibility of a 10,000 megawatt nuclear power plant near the town of Green River. Meanwhile, a statewide newspaper, the Deseret News, has issued a word of caution. In an April 10 editorial the paper said, "The study should not be used as a device for selling the project. Rather, it should be a tool for detecting flaws and minimizing any and all harmful effects."

Is it safely and more economical to locate several nuclear power plants at a single, relatively isolated site rather than scattering them around the country? A nuclear power complex as large as the one being contemplated at Green River in Emery County could easily be one of the worst things that ever happened to Utah.
THE DEMONSTRATION included a wide variety of church and community groups.

(continued from page 10)

University. He was referring to the three new mining power stations being built at Fife Verde, 45 miles outside of Phoenix, Ariz. Groups from the Malheur had their own reaction — ranging from concern with nuclear weapons to fear of a meltdown in their area — for participating.

A number of a 150-person group from Colorado Springs, Colo., spoke for many Coloradans when she said simply, "I'm here for my children and for future generations."

Few public officials attended the Rocky Flats demonstration, although they were invited. One who did was Rep. Pat Schroeder (D-Colo.). Hitting hard at the necessity of converting military and nuclear plants into jobs that will not damage the environment, she said, "This incredible thing is that everyone isn't here — who could possibly be for a dangerous facility within the range of a major city?"

FREDERICK SMALL EXAMINERS. A bill that would provide as much as $840 million in aid to three state demonstration plants has won the approval of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. The bill, introduced by Sen. Floyd Haskell (D-Colo.), requires that two of the test plants use surface processing technology. The plants would be capable of producing about 25,000 barrels of oil per day. The bill has been opposed by Republican leaders and does not have the support of the Carter administration, according to a Denver Post story.

WIND BACKING. Wind power is receiving support in both houses of Congress. Sen. Gary Hart (D-Colo.) is expected to introduce an amendment that would more than double the wind power budget by adding $15.3 million. Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) has already introduced legislation in the House calling for a 30 million increase. The federal wind power budget has risen from $1.8 million in fiscal year 1973-74 to about $35 million this year. Hart proposes enacting the federal testing and demonstration program for small-scale wind machines.

CONGRESS QUESTIONS NUCLEAR POLICY. The House Environment, Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee has completed a report that raises "grave questions about the administration's nuclear policy," according to syndicated columnist Jack Anderson. The report indicates that nuclear power may not be able to compete with coal or with renewable energy sources such as solar power. Anderson says, "If the federal government spent only a small portion of what it has already spent on nuclear development for the commercialization of solar power, solar-generated electricity would be economically competitive within five years, in the view of many experts." Anderson quotes the report as saying:

POND POWER. A large pond filled with black synthetic rubber will be used to collect solar heat in Israel. The six-foot-deep, two-acre pond will provide enough energy to heat and cool a 2,000-room hotel being built nearby. The pond has milk water at the bottom and a layer of fresh water on top. When the fresh water is lighter, it floats on top, allowing the salt water to reach temperatures near the boiling point. Israel scientists believe that the pond is the first in the world generating energy for practical use.

EPA now considering emission limit of 50% by Marjorie Ambler

The Environmental Protection Agency is considering regulations that could lead to a rapid deterioration of air quality in the West. The regulations may also have a dramatic effect on the market for Western coal and would mean lower, dirtier, power plants in the region.

Under consideration are sulfur dioxide regulations for new sources of pollution. The regulations were mandated by the Clean Air Act amendments of 1977. "This will be the most important decision EPA makes on air and energy policy in the next five years," according to Rep. Rudolph E. Laxalt (R-Nev.)

Many people in Washington, D.C., had assumed that EPA would relax 90 percent reduction of sulfur dioxide emissions. The House bill called for 80 percent reduction, and the Senate and House conference committee specified "maximum feasible emissions reduction."

However, reacting to pressure from utilities and from the Department of Energy, EPA is now considering less stringent requirements for power plants using low sulfur coal. One "very first possibility," according to a Senate committee source, is a 50 percent emission reduction requirement.

EFFECT ON POLLUTION. When it passed the Clean Air Act amendments last summer, Congress decided to severely limit sulfur dioxide emissions because it was convinced of the scientists' harmful effects on human health, visibility, and agricultural pollution. According to the American Lung Association, failure to meet sulfur dioxide standards by 1980 would result in an estimated 250,000 premature deaths from acid rain-related heart and lung disease, 10.7 million asthmatic attacks, and nearly 300,000 premature deaths in children. EPA studies show decreases in crop and timber production resulting from sulfur dioxide emissions.

Some proponents of the 50 percent limit on low sulfur coal plants say it would result in the water amount of sulfur for farmers emitted from plants burning low sulfur coal as from plants burning high sulfur coal. EPA spokesmen say that in some cases this might be true, pending upon the energy value of the coal and on the exact sulfur content of the coal. However, in the west, there is little question that the 50 percent reduction would mean more pollution and lower reliability than the 50 percent reduction. Most plants in the West are burning low sulfur coal.

Wyoming is the only state in the Northern Plains and Northern Rocky Mountain region that would be protected by state regulations since it has a stronger sulfur dioxide regulation than the 50 percent requirement being considered, according to EPA.

Montana and Utah remain emissions only by restricting the sulfur content of the coal.

EFFECTS ON DEVELOPMENT. Ironically, if the 50 percent regulation is adopted, it could mean that air quality will rapidly deteriorate in the limits set by another section of the Clean Air Act, the Prevention of Significant Deterioration regulations. This would mean that we further power plants could not be built in the areas where the first plants were built. An aide to Sen. Gary Hart (D-Colo.) says that Hart's support of the uniform 90 percent reduction could actually be called a "pro-economic growth" argument. However, Laxalt warns that if the 50 percent requirement were adopted and future power plants were banned because of the resulting air quality deterioration, the pressure to weaken the Clean Air Act would be tremendous.

Sen. Malcolm Wallop (R-Wyo.) is pushing for the requirement that gives deference to low sulfur coal. He says the proposed uniform 90 percent standards would reduce demand for low sulfur coal.

However, experts can agree on one issue: the 90 percent standard will affect the demand for Western coal, which is generally low in sulfur. Sen. John Heinz (R-Pa.), who is in charge of the lowering the sulfur standards. He points out that some central Appalachian coal can be washed sufficiently to remove most of the sulfur content, but Western coal can't.

Washing coal is expensive, he said, and it would be more expensive than the selling of the coal. Federal coal regulators are considering a 70 percent reduction in sulfur content of the coal, in order to prevent the formation of acid rain. The agency is examining the feasibility of removing sulfur from the coal before it is burned.

However, a major coal marketing expert, Norm Kilpatrick, who has served as a special consultant on coal availability to EPA, says that with high transportation costs added to the costs of scrubbers, an Eastern or a Midwest level would be "crazy" to buy Western coal. He said it could only be done using low sulfur central Appalachian coal.

Other experts assert that if the 50 percent regulation is adopted, the federal government will need to develop new regulations for low sulfur coal.

EPA Administrator Douglas Costle is meeting with staff members to discuss the standard May 11. It is expected to be approved by EPA in the next few weeks.
Tied to Denver growth

Carolyn Johnson of the Colorado Open Space Council led the singing of anti-Lamm songs.

advisors larger than necessary to collect water for the treatment plant. Environmentalists see the dam as a threat to the health of fish and wildlife in the area. The Consultants Limited and other groups also read anti-Lamm statements at the rally. The participants were serious in their intent, but humor was planted into the event. The crowd of about 100 held cut-out décors scenes with lyrics like: "Who's Black Lamm? Have you any pull?" "Yes sir, yes sir, nine dams full. Seven on the West Slope. Two on the Platte. I'll put more anywhere you're at." "Black Lamm, don't you give a damn? Have you forgotten who you are?"

George Ann Murrow of the Denver Water Department says, "Footills stands above." Denver city fathers and many environmentalists insist that the Bighorn Springs Dam is unnecessary.

The April 22 rally was staged primarily to draw attention to Lamm's lobbying for federal permits to build Foothills. A Bureau of Land Management official has been granted a major grant from the Bighorn Springs Dam to build a water treatment plant. The Environmentalists Federal Programs proposal was later sold as a "saving grace" to a group of Denver's supporters.

The Denver Water Department says, "Footills stands above." Denver city fathers and many environmentalists insist that the Bighorn Springs Dam is unnecessary.

Several areas were explored at the rally.

"Water conservation. None objected to it - in theory. Footills proponents praised it, saying that it was too expensive to install. They also said that some areas have a larger demand for water. Conservation is therefore a "natural" solution to the problem.

Environmentalists favored all four points of the EPA proposal and added five additional measures to support the plan. They said, "If we can't use Denver's water, we'll find an alternative solution." The water department's Ogilvie agreed with this idea. Ogilvie noted that the city's water department would focus on the conservation of water resources. Ogilvie said it would be "incredible" to build a facility that wouldn't need itself to be future-proof. Later he said that the water department had not considered non-potable alternatives.

"Waterway Campaign. A number of individuals, including Ogilvie, support and promote a "corridor" project. Ogilvie said, "The state could never be a resource like this," but said that it was "a realistic alternative." Ogilvie's idea of a "corridor" is particularly long.

"Denver Broncos. Denver's pro football team is considered a "natural" alternative to the Bighorn Springs Dam. Ogilvie said, "The state could never be a resource like this," but said that it was "a realistic alternative." Ogilvie's idea of a "corridor" is particularly long.

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Western Roundup

Court rejects BLM's request for delay on grazing EIS's

The Bureau of Land Management's request to delay the completion of environmental impact statements on livestock grazing on public lands has been rejected by a federal district judge, Thomas A. Flannery. The National Resources Defense Council, Inc. and other environmental plaintiffs in a suit had opposed the BLM's proposal. Instead of adopting the new schedule proposed by the BLM, the court reaffirmed the need to have environmental impact statements (EIS's) prepared as quickly as possible and accepted NRDC's limited revision of the original schedule.

The original schedule was approved by Flannery following a December 1977 ruling in NRDC v. V. Morton, et al. He said then that the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 required the BLM to prepare statements that analyze the impact of grazing on specific areas of public lands. Under the original schedule the BLM was required to complete 450 grazing EIS's covering approximately 104 million acres by the end of fiscal year 1981.

The BLM later argued that it couldn't meet the schedule. According to Paul Leonard of the BLM in Wyoming, the EIS's require a huge inventory of wildlife, soil, and vegetation. "We've already utilized the contract abilities that are available," he says, referring to BLM contracts with independent firms to conduct inventories both for the grazing EIS's and for coal EIS's, which are being completed at the same time. Once the inventories are complete, a year of planning and 14-16 months of EIS preparation are necessary for each area, he says.

The BLM's proposal, if accepted, would have reduced by approximately one-half the amount of land to be reviewed by 1981. In rejecting the schedule changes proposed by the BLM, Flannery criticized the agency's continuing failure to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act and to improve conditions on the public lands. He said the "lack of uniformity has continued while the federal defendants have failed to meet every deadline thus far imposed by this court's Final Judgment...."

The court also criticized the new schedule proposed by the BLM. In response to BLM's claim that additional time was needed to obtain resource information, the court said it had been persuaded that additional data can be collected and that the statements prepared in less time than that requested by the BLM.

40,000 acre DuNoir wilderness proposed

U.S. Rep. Tom Reschak (D-Wyo.) has introduced legislation designating a nearly 40,000-acre DuNoir wilderness in the northwest Wyoming and Utah wilderness areas as federal wilderness. The proposal would replace the 11,000-acre Forest Service wilderness recommendation and is supported by state conservationists.

The 11,000-acre Forest Service proposal was the subject of criticism at public hearings in Wyoming last month. Reschak, in proposing the larger area, said the agency's proposal was "totally inadequate." He said that the boundaries were "unnatural, unenforceable, and unrepresentative," representing an "arbitrary division of streams and drainages and wildlife habitat."

The DuNoir has been the subject of controversy in Wyoming for almost 10 years. The timber industry wanted the land opened for timber harvest instead of declared wilderness. Reschak says that although the area has a potential annual timber yield of about 1.5 million board feet annually, it is less than 1.5 percent of the total annual potential yield from the Shoshone and Bridger-Teton National Forests.

QUALITY OF RANGE LAND has continued to deteriorate while the Bureau of Land Management has failed to meet its deadlines for environmental impact statements.

House committees finish Alaska markup

The House Interior and Merchant Marine committees have given their final approval to the Alaska National Interest Land legislation, and supporters hope to have the full U.S. House of Representatives vote on the bill as soon as the week of May 15.

The total acreage covered by the bill, after the Interior Committee markup was 55.5 million. Wilderness acreage was cut from 82 million to 72 million, and 68% of the wilderness and wilderness study acreage was dropped from southeast Alaska's Tongass National Forest.

The bill has also been cleared by the Merchant Marine Committee, which has jurisdiction over wildlife refuges. That committee did "some good things and some bad things," according to Alaska Coalition spokesman. The committee expanded the wilderness in the Arctic National Wildlife Range, which covers 13 million acres. However, 10 million acres of wilderness was cut from various other refuges, and a cooperative management program was established for the Bristol Bay area. The program would require a joint state-federal study of wildlife refuges in the area. The Alaska Coalition opposes this concept because "it halts lands in Alaska and does not provide adequate protection of areas that should be part of the refuge system now."

The Alaska Coalition is urging that interested people write to members of the House Rules Committee to expedite action so that the bill can be considered on the House floor. The group is also asking citizens to write their representatives in support of a strong Alaska lands bill.

Mexico mining pollutes Arizona river

Mining operations in Sonora, Mexico, have been causing water pollution problems in the San Pedro River as it crosses Arizona. The Arizona State Board of Water Quality Control said, "The water is unsuitable for drinking, and caution should be used in considering other uses of the water in its present condition."

The bureau also says, "As a matter of fact, we have written letters to the area of the San Pedro river to the state of Sonora, Mexico, recommending they limit agricultural use of the water, especially for livestock."

The San Pedro also exceeds state surface water quality standards for wildlife and recreation. The river was monitored during most of March, and the analysis revealed excessive concentrations of manganese, iron, copper, and sulfates. The Mexican government has agreed to enforce measures to halt the pollution. The San Pedro flows northward into Arizona from Mexico.

Utah coyote-deer study suspended

A joint federal-state coyote-deer study has been suspended in Utah until it achieves "full compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and other applicable federal law," according to the Defenders of Wildlife. The study was called the "killing of coyotes to the greatest extent possible on 1.5 million acres of public land in southeastern Utah and subsequent measurements on population changes of the deer."

The group said that the study, which was conducted under the supervision of the Utah Agricultural and Wildlife Damage Prevention Board, was "nothing more than a smokescreen to cover another subsidized coyote killing effort." Defenders and eight other national wildlife groups had joined in the effort to halt the research.
Eavesdropper
environmental news from around the world

CLASSIFIEDS
CANYON COUNTRY GUIDECOVERS. For a list of 12 guidebooks and maps describing the canyon country of southwestern Utah, write Wasatch Publishers, P.O. Box 236, Moab, UT 84532.

STAFF OPENINGS: The Dakota Resource Council has openings for two full-time field researchers. The DRC is a recently organized organic waste treatment systems, compost, and other citizens working on energy and soil development issues in North Dakota. Send resume, writing samples, and references to DRC, P.O. Box 234, Dickinson, ND 58601, (701) 225-1961.

UTAH WRITERS sought by IHC. We are interested in stories from Utah an air pollution, alternative energy innovations, soil development, and people making the news. Pay is two cents to four cents per word for fair, accurate news reporting. One-sided, double-spaced. Contact Joan Rice, Box K, Lauder, Wyo. 82450 with story ideas.

FIELD WORK. Volunteers needed to inventory roadless areas in northwest Wyoming. Should be able to hike, climb, bike, slide, and prepare a brief writer's report. Contact Burt Kachir, The Wilderness Society, Box 1184, Cheyenne, Wyo. 82001.

CITIZENS FOOTPRINT: High Country News is sponsoring the second annual Citizens' Footprint to be held June 3. (The date has been changed.) To enter, come to the southeast end of City Park between 2 and 5 p.m. The fee is $1. Starting time is 3 p.m. Classes of competition will be based on the number of entries. For more information call Pam Dill at 322-3909 or Joan Rice at 322-4397. (Classes last year ranged from youth to over-60, including a walking class.)

SHOW YOU CARE. Become a member of National Parks & Conservation Association. For over 50 years NPCA has been a leader in the continuing battle to protect our environment. Join with us in the never ending fight for a better tomorrow. Members receive our fascinating, monthly magazine. Free membership information write to: NPCA, 5417 15th St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20009.

INTERESTED IN A LIVELIHOOD in appropriate technology? ECOs, Inc., a small, two-year-old company involved in water (and therefore energy) conservation and organic waste treatment systems, compost, and other citizens working on energy and soil development issues in North Dakota. Send resume, writing samples, and references to DRC, P.O. Box 234, Dickinson, ND 58601, (701) 225-1961.

STAFF PERSON: Colorado Open Space Council Mining Workshop is looking for a staff person to coordinate our work on coal, oil shale, and minerals development with the Western Slope mining actions and is developing a strong Friends of Volunteer Base. Applicants should be able to work well with people and should be committed to the environmental movement. Organizing experience the is highly desirable, but not essential. Send resume and writing samples by June 1 to Brad Kistler, Colorado Open Space Council, P.O. Box 234, J. Caleb Kelly, P.O. Box 205, Glenwood Springs, Colo. 81601. 

NATIONAL COUNTRY water pollution and the...
PHOTOGRAPH BY LARRY LAFRANCE

Human food, a signature light
Freedom's first must
For smokestack and auto.
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ROCKY MOUNTAIN AUDUBON
CONFERENCE
The Rocky Mountain Regional Audubon Conference will be held in Sierra Vista, Ariz., on June 3 and 4, with field trips scheduled for May 31 and June 1, 2, 3, and 6. The location for the conference was chosen because of the "unique position in the heart of one of America's greatest ornithological areas," southwestern habitat management issues will be discussed. For further information, contact the regional Audubon Society office, P.O. Box 8525, Boulder, Colo. 80302.

ASPEN ENERGY FORUM
Humanistic Choices is the theme of the fifth annual Aspen Energy Forum, 1784. Speakers from throughout the country will explore appropriate technology, holistic architecture, alternative energy sources, energy self-sufficiency development, and water conservation. Tuition is $50 or $30 for students. Write to the Hearing Room Resource Center, Box 8590, Aspen, Colo. 81611. The forum will be May 26-28 at the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies in Aspen, Colo.

WYOMING HIKERS NEEDED
Conservation groups need field workers this summer to do wilderness research in Wyoming on a shoestring basis. Bert Kothier of the Wilderness Society says mandatory work on remote areas, particularly in the northwest part of the state, will be required. Volunteers should be willing to hike, take slides, and prepare a brief written report about the area they visit. The information will be used in the Forest Service's Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (LASE II). For more information contact Kothier at Box 1144, Chugwater, Wyo. 82211.

PEDEAL CONTROL HEARINGS
Hearings on the U.S. Interior Department's predator control policy are scheduled for three Western cities this month. Draft copies of the agency's "Animal Damage Control Policy Study," which examines the livestock industry's need for predator control and the environmental problems associated with it, are available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (PAO, P.O. Box 7040, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colo. 80222. Hearings will be May 22 at Boise State University in Boise, Idaho; May 20 at the Ramada Inn in Casper, Wyo.; May 19 in the Houston-Harte Center in San Angelo, Tex.; and May 21 at the Interior Department Auditorium in Washington, D.C. Each hearing will begin at 9 a.m. To testify contact Sheila Minor, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240, or telephone (202) 343-4963 before May 15. Written testimony is due by May 31.

ALASKA GAS PIPELINE
The U.S. Bureau of Land Management is soliciting comments on proposed environmental and technical stipulations for the Alaska pipeline. Copies of the stipulations will be available May 15 from J. Carol, Bureau of Land Management, 145 Cordova St., Anchorage, Alaska 99501. Comments should be sent to the same address "as soon as possible," according to the agency.

ALASKA MAN HUNTING REVIEW
A four-page bulletin on the Bureau of Land Management's wilderness review program has been prepared by the Sierra Club. Copies are available from John McCombs, Sierra Club, 30 Pennsylvania Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

HIGH RISE SOLAR ENERGY
A case study of the installation and operation of a solar water heating system on an existing 18-story apartment building has been published by the Department of Energy. The report may be purchased for $5 from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22161.

BUSINESS SKILLS SEMINAR
The Northern Rockies Action Group is sponsoring a "Business Skills Seminar" on May 18 to 21 in Helena, Mont. Six evening meetings will be taught; financial development, financial management, decision making and organizational growth, marketing, women in business, community economic development strategies. For further information contact Patricia Hoogland, M.R.A., 12 Place St., Helena, Mont. 59601. Telephone (406) 442-5463.

LOW IMPACT CAMPING
The University of Colorado's wilderness study group is seeking additional information for use in a low-impact camping pamphlet. The group is interested in scientific studies, present regulations, ongoing research, and individuals' own ideas. All ecosystems, desert to tundra, will be covered. Send suggestions as soon as possible to Gary Meyer, University of Colorado Wilderness Study Group, University Memorial Center, Boulder, Colo. 80302.

BIKES IN THE CITY
A study of the health effects of bicycling in an urban atmosphere is available free from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Office of Environmental Affairs, Washington, D.C. 20590.

NORTHERN FOREST SPECIES
LIST
The U.S. Forest Service has published an 85-page "Special List" of the birds, mammals, fish, reptiles, and amphibians in the national forests in Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota. The listing contains more than 387 birds, 136 mammals, 115 fishes, 17 reptiles and amphibians, and 90 endangered, threatened, or special interest animals. Reference copies of the list are available in state and county libraries in the three states.

SOLAR ENERGY TIMETABLE
The Worldwatch Institute has published a study entitled "The Solar Energy Timetable," that says the world can meet five-sixths of its anticipated energy budget with solar power in 15 years. Copies of the report can be obtained from Worldwatch, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

ENRGRY FILMS CATALOG
Green Mountain Post Films has issued a catalog of "hard-in-find" films about energy, environment, and social issues. The films listed include "The Last Resort," about the Redwood nuclear power plant occupation and "Lovejoy's Nuclear War." Rental and sale prices for all films are listed in the bulletin. The catalog may be obtained by writing Green Mountain Post Films, Box 177, Montague, Mass. 01344.

NUCLEAR INFORMATION
For a catalog of pamphlets, books, bumperstickers, buttons, t-shirts, and films on nuclear energy, write to "the Environmental Action Reprint Service" (EARS) at 2228 E. Cofair, Denver, Colo. 80206. Ask for catalog number nine. EARS offers a special nuclear activism's package that includes a copy of each of their articles and flyers on nuclear power, plus a brief organizer's manual and four bumper stickers.
Montana's nongame wildlife finds friends
by Hank Fischer

Frontiers of long-tailed salamanders, hairy bats, long-tailed owls, and a host of other Montana nongame animals can take heart — Montana's nongame program is finally getting off the ground. Funding problems, which have long plagued the program, may now be solved by a federal nongame bill that would place an entire tax on certain recreational items.

At the same time, Montana Department of Fish and Game Director Robert Wambach has pledged full support to a good nongame program and has established a citizen's advisory board for nongame wildlife in Montana.

Nongame wildlife — which include any unlisted wildlife, birds, fish, reptiles, mammals, and amphibians — have long been neglected by wildlife managers. Fish and game departments receive operating funds from hunting and fishing license fees and through special excise taxes on hunting and fishing equipment. Thus, sportsmen expect their money to be used for game species. While nongame species often benefit from land acquisition and habitat management aimed at game animals, they fail to receive the special consideration they need to ensure their survival.

Several Montana nongame species are on the verge of becoming endangered. These include the burrowing owl, the fisher, the mountain lion, the wolf, the white-tailed deer, and the terrapin turtle. Without an adequate program, the state may have to institute expensive programs to reestablish these animal populations.

A good nongame program would address the needs of Montana recreationally interested in nonconsumptive uses of wildlife, such as bird watching, photography, fishing, and simple wildlife observation. Special areas would be managed for birds, blinds set up for photographers, trails established for hikers. In addition, some areas could be managed to provide a more unique opportunity for wildlife.

Montana has had a nongame program since 1972, when the legislature passed the Nongame and Endangered Species Act. Funding was quite limited, however, and the program has limped along with $50,000 a year budget and a staff of one person. In short, 99.5% of the department's funds have gone for the benefit of the approximately 100 recognized game species in the state, while the estimated 600 nongame species, each counting no visible economic, recreational, or aesthetic values, have received not a single cent.

FEDERAL HELP

Several federal nongame bills have been introduced in the U.S. House and Senate during the past year, all aimed at providing funding for nongame species within the individual states. While some of these bills have proposed a federal appropriation, a more desirable approach would be the formation of committees or special interest groups, similar to the ones that have been formed for other nongame wildlife programs.

A rough estimate of the cost of funding for Montana nongame would be $1 per year for each man, woman, and child in the state. One million dollars is needed for the next five years to begin the program. A $500 million matching fund is required by the federal government to fund similar projects elsewhere in the nation.

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STAFF PERSON. Colorado Open Space Council Mining Workshop is looking for a staff person to coordinate our work on small, surface mines, development, and the impact of mining on the Front Range volunteer base. Applicants should be able to work well with people and should be committed to the environmental movement. Organizing experience would be useful but is not required. Send resume and writing samples by June 1 to Brad Klusius, CCOS Mining Workshop, 232 E. Coffee Ave., Denver, Colo. 80206. Telephone (303) 321-6059.