

Following are a few of the many nationally known authorities in the fields of fisheries research, management, writing and angling whose knowledge and experience has been utilized in formulating the Trout Unlimited Program.

Joseph D. Bates, Jr.

Author, angler, outdoor writer

Dr. Carl E. Bond

Oregon State Univ., Prof. Fish Management

Joe Brooks

Author, angler, outdoor writer

Dr. Robert L. Butler

Penna. State Univ., Research Scientist

Dr. Stanley A. Cain

Asst. Secy., U.S. Department of the Interior

Charles K. Fox

Author, angler, outdoor writer

Roderick Haig-Brown

Author, Angler, Outdoor Writer

Dr. Albert S. Hazzard

Former Asst. Exec. Dir. Penn. Fish Comm.

Dan Holland

Author, angler, outdoor writer

Dr. Karl F. Lagler

Univ. of Michigan, author, professor

Dr. Robert E. Lennon

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Jason Lucas

Fishing Editor, Sports Afield

Tom McNally

Author, angler, outdoor writer

Dr. Edward Schneberger

Supt. Fish Management, Wis. Cons. Dept.

Ernest G. Schweibert, Jr.

Author, angler, outdoor writer

Harold Titus

Conservation Editor, Field & Stream

Ted Trueblood

Author, angler, outdoor writer

Dr. Dwight A. Webster

Cornell Univ., author, professor

Ed Zern

Author, angler, outdoor writer

HOW YOU CAN JOIN

Ask any member or chapter or write direct to:

Trout Unlimited, National Headquarters
900 Lapeer Avenue, Saginaw, Michigan

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Baltimore Chapter | Baltimore, Maryland |
| Catskill Mountains Chapter | Kingston, New York |
| Corey-Eldridge Chapter | Big Rapids, Michigan |
| Cutthroat Chapter | Denver, Colorado |
| Ferdinand Hayden Chapter | Aspen, Colorado |
| Flint Chapter | Flint, Michigan |
| George W. Mason Chapter | Grayling, Michigan |
| Harrisburg Chapter | Carlisle, Pennsylvania |
| Illinois Chapter | Chicago, Ill. |
| Jackson Chapter | Jackson, Michigan |
| Kalamazoo Chapter | Kalamazoo, Mich. |
| Lehigh Valley Chapter | Allentown, Pa. |
| Massachusetts Chapter | Wellesley, Mass. |
| Milwaukee Chapter | Milwaukee, Wis. |
| Minnesota Chapter | Minneapolis, Minn. |
| Montana Chapter | Billings, Montana |
| National Capitol Chapter | Alexandria, Virginia |
| North Carolina Chapter | Hickory, North Carolina |
| Northwest Ohio Chapter | Toledo, Ohio |
| Paul H. Young Chapter | Detroit, Michigan |
| Pittsburgh Chapter | Pittsburgh, Pa. |
| San Francisco Bay Area Chapter | San Francisco, Cal. |
| Southeastern Pa. Chapter | Philadelphia, Pa. |
| Southern Tier Chapter | Binghamton, N.Y. |
| Susquehanna Chapter | Williamsport, Penna. |
| Utah Chapter | Salt Lake City, Utah |
| Vermont Chapter | Jamaica, Vermont |
| West Michigan Chapter | Grand Rapids, Michigan |
| William B. Mershon Chapter | Saginaw, Michigan |
| Wolf River Chapter | White Lake, Wisconsin |

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

- | | |
|--|---------|
| Annual dues | \$10.00 |
| Arm Patches and Car Decals (each)..... | 1.00 |
| Junior annual dues (under 18)..... | 1.00 |
| Subscription, TROUT magazine..... | 1.50 |

Contributions of \$100 or more qualify the donor for membership in the T. U. CENTURY CLUB.

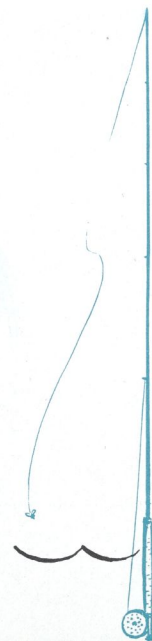
All contributions are deductible for federal income, estate and gift tax purposes.



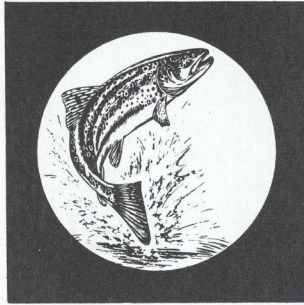
Trout.

UNLIMITED

An organization of trout fishermen dedicated to the conservation, preservation and protection of trout and trout waters, and to the perpetual improvement of trout fishing as a sport on the North American Continent.



the story of



Trout. UNLIMITED

In July of 1959, a small group of dedicated Michigan anglers, aware that trout fishing has deteriorated to the point where the situation is serious, if not critical, met at the home of Conservation Commissioner George Griffith on the banks of the Au Sable river, determined to do something about it. The result was the birth of Trout, Unlimited.

It was incorporated as a non-profit corporation. It is exempt from federal income tax and contributions to it are deductible for federal income, estate and gift tax purposes.

Trout Unlimited has grown in size and stature until today it has chapters in many states and is recognized as the official voice of serious trout fishermen. Its declaration of policy, objectives and philosophy are accepted by professional and layman alike as the soundest, most comprehensive and progressive program for trout ever put forward.

PHILOSOPHY TROUT, UNLIMITED believes that trout fishing isn't just fishing for trout. It's fishing for sport rather than for food where the true enjoyment of the sport lies in the challenge, the lore and the battle of wits, not necessarily the full creel. It's the feeling of satisfaction that comes from limiting your kill instead of killing your limit. It's communing with nature where the chief reward is a refreshed body and a contented soul, where a license is a permit to use — not abuse, to enjoy — not destroy our trout waters. It's subscribing to the proposition that what's good for trout is good for trout fishermen and that managing trout for the trout rather than for the trout fishermen is fundamental to the solution of our trout problems. It's appreciating our trout, respecting fellow anglers and giving serious thought to tomorrow.

POLICY

1. To encourage research into the basic biology and ecology of trout populations.
2. To advocate increased emphasis on habitat preservation, pollution abatement, stream improvement, watershed rehabilitation and lake and stream reclamation.
3. To encourage the adoption of regulations and limitations on trout fishing that conserve and enlarge the wild trout fishery and expand the opportunity to fish for native trout.
4. To advocate "put-and-take" stocking in those waters where there is little or no natural reproduction and where research and experience indicate maximum angler recreation and harvest can be expected.
5. To advocate the development of species and strains of trout that will have better survival and growth in a wild environment.
6. To emphasize wild trout management and discourage "put-and-take" programs in those waters where adequate native populations can be maintained through habitat control and regulated fishing.

OBJECTIVES

1. To urge the inventory and classification of all trout waters.
2. To vigorously resist the unnecessary alteration, pollution and destruction of trout habitat by road construction, industry, agriculture, mining, impoundments and the like.
3. To lend impetus to the growing demand for quality fishing for wild trout by actively promoting the extension of "Any Artificial Lure", "Flies Only", "Fishing For Fun" and similar regulations on the few remaining waters having native trout populations and adequate food, shelter and spawning facilities.
4. To urge further research into the high winter mortality of stream trout, artificial spawning beds, night fishing and habitat manipulation to increase the productive and retentive capacity of our trout waters and to seek a wider application of the fruits of this research.
5. To utilize every available means to educate the public to a better understanding of trout problems, a more tolerant attitude toward trout regulations and a richer enjoyment of the sport.
6. To support the efforts of institutions, agencies, organizations and individuals actively engaged in carrying out Trout Unlimited's policies and objectives.

what it does for you...

Although a majority of Trout Unlimited's members believe that fly fishing is the most exciting, challenging and satisfying form of trout fishing, Trout Unlimited is NOT an organization composed solely of fly fishers working only to save and improve fly fishing. Our objectives are aimed at improving the sport for ALL fishermen. We sincerely hope you will join us in this crusade to preserve wild trout fishing for you, your children and their children forever.

RECEIPT



Trout.

UNLIMITED

900 LAPEER AVE.

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

NAME _____
 ADDRESS _____
 CITY _____
 PAID TO _____ DATE _____

PLEASE INDICATE

- Membership \$10.00 per year
 Jr. Membership (under 18 yrs) \$1.00 per year
 (Includes Subscription to T.U. publications)

If you do not receive your membership card promptly, please notify the Sec.-Treas. at once at 900 LAPEER AVE., SAGINAW, MICH.



Trout. UNLIMITED

900 LAPEER AVE.

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

I subscribe to the purposes and qualifications for membership in TROUT UNLIMITED as set forth in its constitution and by-laws and herewith remit \$10.00 membership fee. Includes subscription to TROUT UNLIMITED publications.

PLEASE DESIGNATE CHAPTER !

Date _____

Name _____

(PLEASE PRINT)

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

By _____

PLEASE INDICATE

- Membership \$10.00 per year Junior membership (under 18 yrs.) \$1.00 per year

If you sell a membership or collect dues it is important that you remit to the Sec.-Treas. at once.

A non-profit corporation, non-political and non-sectarian, organized exclusively for charitable, educational and scientific purposes and specifically to conserve and preserve trout as a game fish and to work with and encourage constituted authorities and other conservation organizations to that end; through scientific, yet practical, trout management; through land, water and watershed management to provide desirable food and habitat; through sound fishing regulations to preserve and increase the trout population; to provide fellowships and scholarships; to hold educational conferences in cooperation with educational institutions; to publish the findings of such conferences, reports of scientific research and related information for the education of both the members and the general public. (Article 1, section 2, Trout Unlimited By Laws).

MUST WE DAM
THE
BIG HOLE?

A MESSAGE FOR

TROUT FISHERMEN
and
CONSERVATIONISTS

TROUT UNLIMITED
900 Lapeer Avenue
Saginaw, Michigan

TO ALL TROUT FISHERMEN AND ALL CONSERVATIONISTS:

The Bureau of Reclamation, a powerful agency within the United States Department of the Interior, is giving serious consideration to building a dam on Montana's Big Hole River.

The Big Hole is a beautiful stream that provides splendid fishing for large brown and rainbow trout. It is a cool, clean, free-flowing stream with the spawning beds, food and cover essential to the natural reproduction and growth of trout capable of testing the skill of the most experienced fisherman. It is a delightful stream to wade, and it can be floated. So year after year hundreds of our country's finest anglers come from Arizona and California and Texas, from Minnesota, Michigan and Illinois, from Massachusetts, New York and Virginia to fish the Big Hole. They leave thousands of dollars in the tills of Montana motels, restaurants, gas stations, tackle shops and other places of business.

Now the Bureau of Reclamation thinks it would be a good deal for the people of Montana and the tax-payers of the other forty-nine states - each of whom would pay his or her share of the bill - to give the Bureau approximately \$80,000,000 to build Reichle dam on this great trout stream. The dam would be about 17 miles above Twin Bridges. It would bury 10 to 12 miles of the best trout water and some nice ranches in order to bring into production - at a cost of about \$1000 per acre - some irrigated land in the Whitehall area, although we are already paying staggering sums for storage charges on surplus agricultural products.

Trout Unlimited, an organization that is fighting to preserve our trout streams and the great sport of fishing for wild trout, thinks that the deal proposed by the Bureau is a mighty poor one.

If - some years hence - the country needs the added productivity of these irrigated acres, the dam can still be built. Reclamation can always build a reservoir, but Reclamation can never build a lovely river.

As our population grows it will undoubtedly be necessary to build more reservoirs, but it is not now necessary to destroy blue ribbon trout streams to provide water for irrigation. Let us insist that the dam builders select their sites with more regard for other values - values that everyday are becoming more priceless.

You can help in the Battle of the Big Hole by letting President Johnson and Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall know how you feel about Reichle.

Sincerely yours,
TROUT UNLIMITED

Martin Bovey

Martin Bovey
President

TROUT



UNLIMITED



SEVENTH ANNUAL DINNER MEETING

William B. Mershon Chapter

Trout
UNLIMITED

Victor Henry's

3747 East (M - 13)

Saginaw, Michigan

Thursday Evening

April 24, 1969

PROGRAM

COCKTAILS

7:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

DINNER

8:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

PROGRAM

Welcome

Robert E. Nelson
Chapter President

Introduction

Officers and Directors
Distinguished Guests

Speaker

Bud Lilly
West Yellowstone, Montana

Drawing for Prizes

MENU

Relish Tray

Chilled Tomato Juice

Tossed Green Salad
French Dressing

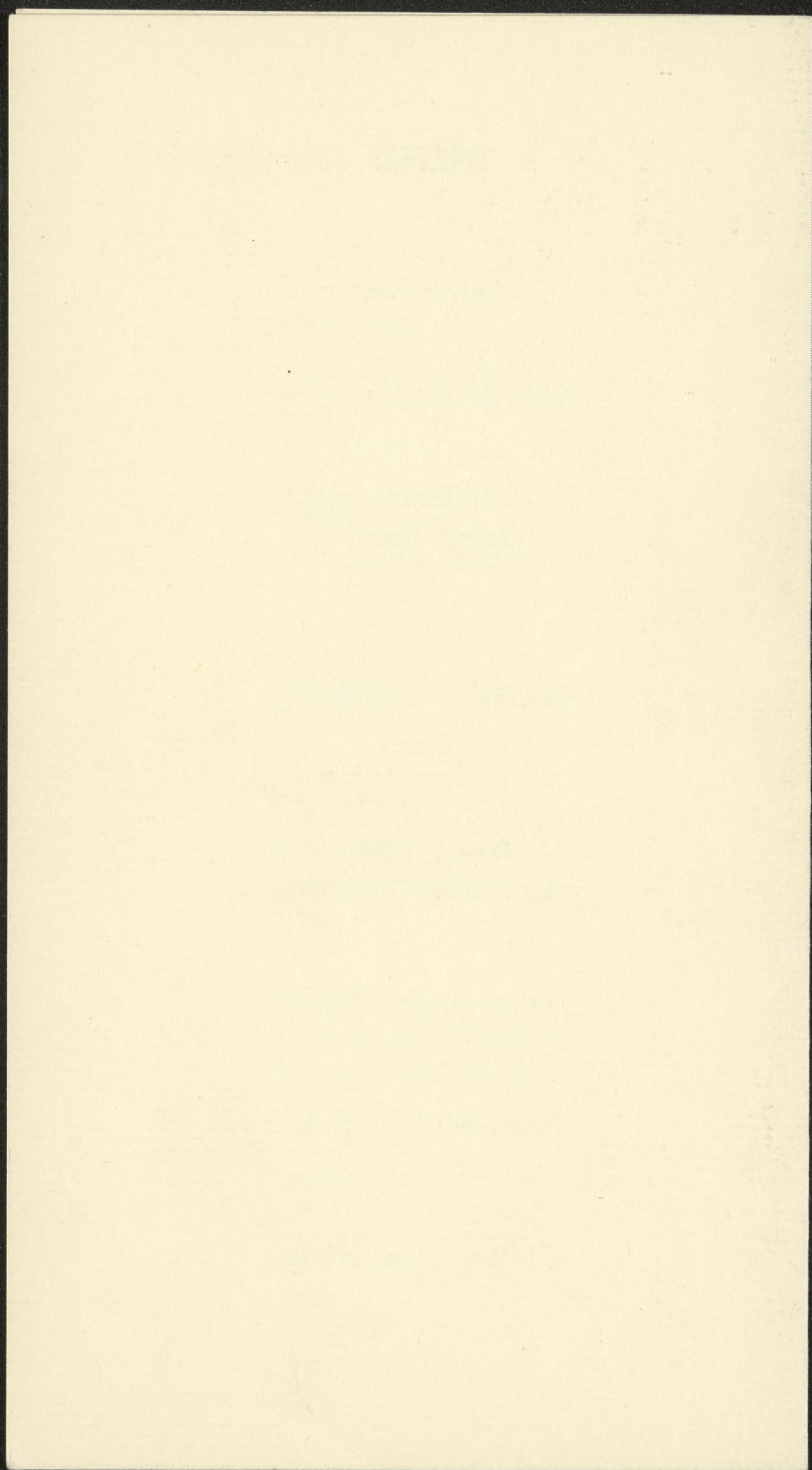
Prime Rib of Beef Au Jus

Baked Potato
Sour Cream or Butter

Italian Bread - Butter

Peppermint Ice Cream

Coffee - Tea - Milk





If you believe that the opportunity to fish for wild trout and salmon and steelhead is one of America's most priceless blessings which must never be lost, then *you need* Trout Unlimited and Trout Unlimited *needs you*.

YOUR MEMBERSHIP DUES are an investment in your trout fishing and that of your grandchildren and their grandchildren.

The protection and enhancement of trout waters and habitat must be approached from a national and state level as well as right in your own backyard, for the resource knows no political boundaries.

Trout Unlimited is organized for effective action at each level, and your help and participation are needed.

With your help and participation, trout fishing can be protected.



TROUT UNLIMITED IS THE ACTION ORGANIZATION

Dedicated to and working towards the solution of our many trout problems. To accomplish these difficult goals, we need YOU as a member of

TROUT UNLIMITED



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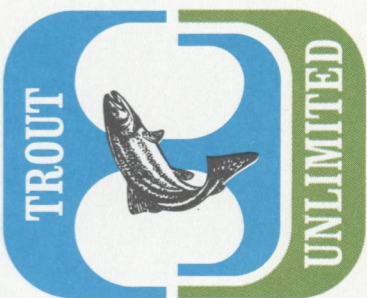
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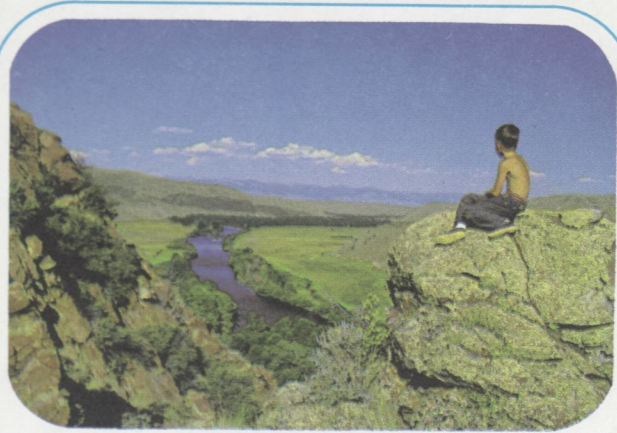
TROUT UNLIMITED

8850 EAST JEWEL AVENUE DENVER, COLORADO 80222

YOUR STAMP IS A DONATION
TO TROUT UNLIMITED

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Necessary
If Mailed in the
United States





BIG HOLE RIVER
*Will it be there tomorrow
 for his children?*

A specter stalks our nation today—the ghost of a once great heritage—the ghost of America's treasure-house of natural resources, much of it laid waste by the reckless abuse of our environment.

Your trout fishing is in jeopardy. It is endangered by the increasing hordes of people who use the outdoors and by the destruction of the habitat on which our remaining native trout depend.

Many of the wilderness canoe trails of the Northeast that once supported uncountable trout and salmon are now polluted, stinking waterways that must be restored to their former purity. The lakes and rivers of the mid-continent watersheds must be changed from cesspools and sewers into crystal clear waterways that once again can support fish and provide recreation for our people. And, along the great rivers of the Pacific slope, man must learn to use the abundance of natural resources in a manner that enhances rather than destroys his environment. These are the concerns of Trout Unlimited. They should be the concern of every fisherman—indeed of every citizen. We can meet this challenge by intelligent planning and management.

IF YOU AGREE that fishing for wild trout is one of America's most priceless heritages, then YOU NEED Trout Unlimited and Trout Unlimited NEEDS YOU!

TU believes that what is good for trout is good for trout fishermen.
 TU believes that wise management of trout waters is fundamental to the protection of our trout resources.
 TU believes that sound land and water management practices and good fishing go hand in hand.
 TU believes that only by preserving the kind of water quality vital to man can we preserve trout fishing.

WHAT IS TROUT UNLIMITED?

TU was founded in 1959 by a group of Michigan anglers who were deeply concerned over the deterioration of trout fishing. TU today has thousands of active members in chapters from coast to coast. TU is organized on a national, state and local level for effective action.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

1. TU's governing body.
2. Speaks for members at the national level. Furnishes expert testimony on request, at Congressional hearings on matters concerning trout and trout habitat.
3. Maintains liaison among its State Councils and Chapters, informs its members through its publication, TROUT, and through special bulletins, alerts members to vital matters on all levels.
4. Works with federal and state agencies and other conservation organizations toward proper management of our natural resources.
5. Maintains an advisory board of outstanding fishery and water management experts.

STATE COUNCILS

1. The governing bodies of TU at the state level. Establish state TU programs.
2. Speak for members at the state level. On request, testify at state legislative hearings as expert witnesses on matters concerning trout.
3. Co-ordinate local chapter activities and effect liaison among them.
4. Work with state departments of fish and game and departments of conservation, encouraging them to act decisively to correct abuses, to rebuild our basic resources and to promote more sophisticated management of wild trout and wild trout waters.

LOCAL CHAPTERS

1. Maintain liaison with individual members.
2. Initiate plans for local projects aimed at improving wild trout fishing through enlightened management techniques.
3. Recruit new members and, through speaking engagements, articles and personal contact, inform the public on matters pertaining to water and fisheries management.

Through TU, members accomplish two things:

1. They conserve the *trout resource* by becoming involved in issues over:
 - a. Water pollution and water quality.
 - b. Land and water use practices which alter habitat for native trout, such as dams, highways, logging and channel dredging.
 - c. Establishment and protection of wild areas and primitive areas where trout resources are involved.
 - d. Establishment of wild river systems.
2. They improve *trout fishing* by:
 - a. Protecting and conserving all *trout resources*.
 - b. Insisting on quality fishing for wild trout.
 - c. Demanding that put-and-take fishing for hatchery trout be put in proper perspective with wild trout management.
 - d. Calling for special management of our quality "blue ribbon" waters.



2526 STATE ST. • BOX 1807
 SAGINAW, MICHIGAN 48605

TEAR
 OFF

THIS FLAP IS GUMMED • MOISTEN AND SEAL

FOLD
 HERE

YES, I believe in the goals & objectives of Trout Unlimited, a national organization, and wish to be enrolled as a member. *Enclosed please find \$_____.

NAME _____
 ADDRESS _____
 CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

- PLEASE INDICATE**
- \$1.50 Junior Member (under 18) \$25.00 Sponsoring Contributor
 \$3.00 Associate Member (18-22 yrs.) \$100.00 Century Contributor
 \$10.00 Regular Member
 \$1.50 Arm Patch, Decal, Hat Pin, Lapel Pin or Tie Bar (each) — indicate color preference — 3-color enamel, silver

Members and Contributors receive a year's subscription to TROUT magazine, interim newsletters, council and chapter newsletters and special bulletins.
 *ALL CONTRIBUTIONS OVER THE \$10.00 DUES ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE.
 Make Checks payable to Trout Unlimited.

PLEASE FILL OUT APPLICATION ABOVE AND MAIL WITH YOUR CHECK, TODAY!

NOTES FROM NATIONAL

It seems that most problems that TU faces with respect to the protection and restoration of the resource are political or public pressure rooted. For that reason, this issue of "notes" will be devoted to some dry instruction and suggestions regarding this very important aspect of any action-oriented conservation group efforts.

POINTS ON LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES (Applies equally to State Legislation)

Except in unusual cases, the process of enacting national legislation into law is long and laborious. While this procedure is tedious, it does offer the opportunity for careful review--and time for expressions of opinions to be transmitted by the public to their members of the Congress.

All bills, except those involving appropriations, follow a regular procedure. Upon introduction, a bill is referred to the committee which handles matters in this particular area of activity. The Committee then usually assigns it to a subcommittee, which conducts hearings. In most cases, the Federal department or departments concerned are asked to comment on a bill and hearings are often delayed until these reports are submitted.

Here is the procedure, for example, which would be followed by a bill establishing a new national park. Introduction in the Senate, the bill would be referred to the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The Subcommittee would conduct hearings, and, if a majority favors it, would report it to the full Committee together with recommended changes, if any. If the full Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs favors it, a printed report on the bill would be filed and transmitted to the Senate. It then would be ready for consideration on the Senate floor. If passed, the Bill would go to the National Parks Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and follow the same process. Possibly to even reach the House floor, it would also have to be cleared by the Rules Committee. Differences in the bill, if any would be resolved by a conference committee before final approval in both houses and transmission to the President.

There are variations. Identical bills can be introduced in both Houses as "companion" measures, so committee work is conducted simultaneously. On rare occasions, a committee in one body may accept information gathered in hearings by the other body to expedite reporting a bill without delay.

All money or appropriations bills originate in the House and are not given numbers until the Committee is ready to report them. The Senate Appropriations Committee conducts hearings simultaneously, but does not act until it receives the House bill. The President's proposed budget is the basis for consideration.

Public expressions on bills can be made at these points:

- 1) Before hearings. Work is most effective on members of the Subcommittee or full Committee. Always send copies of correspondence to your own Congressman and Senators.
- 2) During hearings, concentrate on members of the Subcommittee. This is the most critical point and where a major part of the work is accomplished.
- 3) Full Committee. Concentration next should be here. Prior work in providing background information is valuable.

- 4) Rules Committee (if in House). This Committee directs legislative traffic and votes on allowing a bill to reach the House floor for debate. Permission for a specified amount of floor debate is called "granting a rule". Many bills have been halted entirely or hopelessly delayed by this Committee.
- 5) Floor action to approve, amend, or reject. Votes of all members count here.
- 6) President signs or vetoes. Action to override a veto requires two-thirds majorities in both the House and Senate.

TIPS

Committee or Subcommittee chairmen have almost absolute power over legislation referred to them. They schedule consideration of all bills and their approval or opposition can be instrumental in success or failure.

Individual, spontaneous responses often are more effective than campaigns obviously organized. Personal contacts are most effective. Telephone calls, letters and telegrams are other media. Most members of Congress are smart and well-briefed, so know your subject!!!

Know what actions motivate members of the Congress and to whom they are obligated or indebted. Working through an influential friend often is more effective than direct contact.

When referring to a bill, always mention both the number and subject. Bills which fail to pass are not held over into another Congress. If reintroduced, they get a new number.

It is much easier to block a bill than to enact it.

* * * * *

In Cleveland, the Cayahoga River, polluted with oily sludge, was jokingly referred to as "the only body of water that's a fire hazard". Then flames seared the water's surface. "If you fall in", Clevelanders say grimly, "you won't drown--You'll decay."

The Township of Harding, New Jersey, is considering a novel "stream-protection zoning" statute that would thwart pollution and overdevelopment along its many small streams.

An estimated 15,236,000 fish perished as a result of water pollution during 1968, an increase of 31 percent over 1967 fatalities, according to the Ninth Annual Report on pollution-caused fish kills released today.

Fish deaths attributable to pollution in 1968 were the third highest reported since the annual census began in June, 1960, being surpassed only by the 15,910,000 fatality figure reported in 1961 and the deaths of 18,387,000 fish in 1964. Since the census began, a total of 103,380,000 fish have been reported killed in 2,830 incidents.

SOME TIPS ABOUT WRITING CONGRESSMEN

1. In the address, say "Representative (or the Honorable) Charles Jones". It is appropriate to use "Mister" in the salutation in writing to a Representative, but it should not be used in the inside address, or when addressing a Senator. If you know them well enough personally, it is quite acceptable to use first names. Following are the most commonly used ways of addressing Congressmen: Note separate Zip Codes for House (20515) and Senate (20510).

Senator Charles W. Jones
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
Dear Senator Jones:

Rep. (or the Honorable) Charles W. Jones
House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
Dear Mr. (or Congressman) Jones:

2. Be respectful and dignified.
3. Use your business letterhead or personal stationery, and write it in your style. Avoid stereotyped wording as it is an earmark of pressure campaigns. Be brief, but not terse. Be specific, positive--don't hedge.
4. Present the local viewpoint--how the issue in question would affect conservation, you, your business, your suppliers, your family, etc.
5. Be reasonable--don't ask the impossible. But, request action.
6. In opposing legislation, don't "knock" it; build your case with a positive approach.
7. Express appreciation where it is due.
8. It's not necessary, but if you send our office a "blind" informational copy of your outgoing letter and any meaningful replies you receive, this can quite often be helpful in making our representation for you more effective. The most continually useful action, however, is regular contact--written and face-to-face with your Representative and Senator.
9. Though you may not always be able to reach them immediately, if you want to telephone, ask the Operator for "Area Code 202, 224-3121 ... and the name and state of your representative Congressman."
10. Just because Congressmen get more mail than most people on your lists, don't think it doesn't help to write because it does. A well written, constructively thoughtful letter--if sent at the right time--can accomplish more than you might believe. Politically-sensitive Congressmen regularly check and ask "How's the mail running?" in an effort to determine how they might vote on a particular bill. Keeping in touch with your elected representatives is an essential part of our dynamic political process. Try it and see! (Also, remember that a little work at election time goes a long way toward obtaining an interested and helpful ear later!)

Princeton Professor Proposes Declaration of Environmental Emergency. Richard A. Falk, Professor of Politics at Princeton University, 9/15/69, told the Congress that the Federal Government should declare a "State of Environmental Emergency" as a dramatic act "needed to induce quickly a greater public awareness of the magnitude of the problem".

Environmental "Margin for Error" lost says Finch. Modern man no longer enjoys the margin for error he once had to protect him from his ecological miscalculations said Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Robert H. Finch. Our mistakes have become cumulative, he said, and may even be irreversible. As more and more of our environment becomes man-made or man-affected, each day we grow more vulnerable to massive breakdowns of our own creation, said Finch, adding that there are now no unoccupied western frontiers to which we can escape.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was urged recently by Senator Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis) to reissue its permit for Reserve Mining Company's discharge of taconite wastes into Lake Superior "only on adoption of a specific abatement plan" that will end the company's pollution of the lake. Noting that the Corps of Engineers permits authorizing the present Reserve method of dumping the tailings wastes directly into the lake is up for review, Nelson said the tailings pollution evidence presented at the recent meeting of the Lake Superior Enforcement Conference "removed any justification for giving any further credence to the present Reserve tailings dumping system".

Benicia, California - Humble Oil's new \$160 million refinery includes \$10 million spent on environmental quality. Using air coolers, the Benicia refinery functions on a tenth of the water required for traditional crude oil processing plants.

House Science and Astronautics Committee estimates total cost of pollution control at \$100 billion over next 10 to 20 years. Water and sewage treatment costs would reach \$7 billion annually by 1975.

Carl L. Klein, Asst. Secretary of Interior, recently praised Pennsylvania for leading nations in enacting legislation to curb the problem of acid mine drainage.

Siltation, according to some experts, is in sheer volume the number one pollutant of the nation's waterways. Accelerated stream erosion may be caused by poor agricultural practices (i.e., destroying stream bank cover by over-grazing, spraying, etc.), by mining, logging, road construction, and by various other means.

EIGHT WAYS OF ENLARGING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN PROJECTS

1. Organize a local steering committee that represents all major interests of the community and thus engages their interest.
2. Identify key local leaders and enlist their participation and support.
3. Conduct an effective educational program from the beginning, utilizing local news media and all other devices of communication to keep the public well informed. Make effective use of professional personnel in this process.
4. Remember the need to involve local people in the planning and execution of the project in every stage of operations. Plan a major event periodically to keep interest high.
5. Involve at the earliest possible time all segments of local government and all community organizations-- rural and urban. Don't forget the contribution that women's organizations can make.
6. Be frank and honest -- put the facts about costs, benefits, advantages and disadvantages on the table. Avoid overselling the project.
7. Identify benefits of the project in terms that people will understand, and help those who will be benefited to realize the advantages they will receive.
8. Work hard to realize all potential benefits of the program. Multiple-purpose projects will engender broader public support and involvement.

And, finally, the matter of appearing, testifying and preparing statements for public bodies such as Fish and Game Departments, Pollution Boards, etc. This is not difficult. It does take time and an ill-conceived or less than factual statement is worse than none at all. It is extremely important, however, that TU do this type of work if we are to accomplish our goals.

Ed. Note. If you all promise to commit the foregoing to memory and act on what you've learned, the next issue will be more readable, but probably not as important!

* * * * *

Senator Gaylord Nelson, (D-Wis), is organizing a nationwide series of campus teach-ins on environmental problems. An office will be set up in Washington this month to prepare for a big spring push.

"We have not yet seen the absolute necessity for rational land and water planning, for strict zoning and for intensive land and water management. We still won't admit that we are inextricably tied to a fixed land base, with finite basic resources, and with no hope of escaping our ravaged planet for greener pastures elsewhere in the celestial universe", says Tom Bell in his column "High Country" from The Camping News Weekly.

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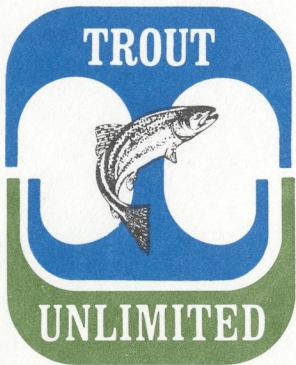
TROUT
UNLIMITED

Bud & Esther,

Good to see you
at \$3 Budge. Of course
none of that conservation
would have happened
without the years of
"pipe" laid by you two.

Here is an article
from the Helena paper
featuring you!

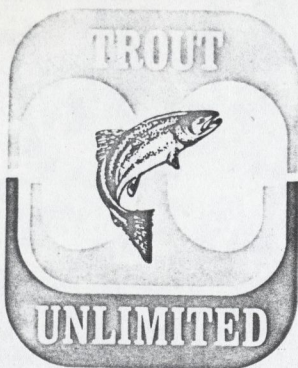
Kudos!
John



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Bud Lilley
2007 Sour Dough Rd.
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59715



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Kevin Glass
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Ph: (406) 728-4342

March 30, 1977

Art Whitney
Fisheries Division
Montana Dept. of Fish and Game
Helena, Montana 59601

Dear Art:

The Montana Council of Trout Unlimited would like to ask the Dept. of Fish and Game to set up a contingency plan for protection of Montana's fisheries if streamflow falls to critical levels. Streamflow in Montana in 1977 is predicted to be 1/3 of normal. The S.C.S. has stated that the flow in state rivers will be the second to fourth lowest on record.

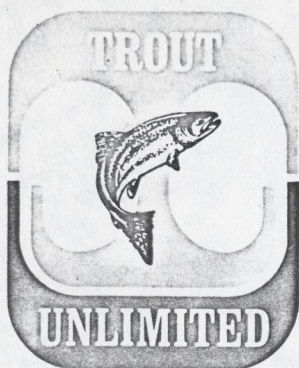
When streamflow is very low, trout mortality rises well above normal due to lower amounts of D.O., higher concentrations of pollutants, etc. Added to the rising mortality is the anglers greater ability to catch trout. As streamflow drops, fish become more concentrated in "holes", and the angler's ability to reach these "holes" is easier. Competition in these areas is great and just about anything the angler throws in is gulped up. The anglers will be catching some of those fish which would die under drought conditions, but they will also harvest a great amount that would normally survive to insure future stocks.

For these reasons, we believe the Dept. should set up the following plan to be implemented when streams reach a critical level*.

- 1) Those streams identified should be restricted to 2 fish.
- 2) Signs outlining the restrictive regulations should be placed at access points, boat put-ins, etc. along those streams.
- 3) Hand-outs on the restrictive regs should be given to sporting goods stores for dispersal to anglers.
- 4) The various media in the state should be given releases for airing and printing.

It will be pointed out that our fish populations have survived drought before. We feel this is an archaic idea in light of the present-day situation. Each year more anglers go to our streams for the pleasure of fishing. Without a doubt they are harvesting more fish. Coupled with this is the shrinking amount of trout habitat. Add to this the possibility of overharvest during drought times and we are faced with a very dangerous situation. If the fish population of the Blackfoot took two years to recover from the drought of 1966, how much longer will it take to recover today?

The economic impact of more anglers on our streams is great. Each year the number of guided trips increases. The amount of fishing tackle sold in the state grows. This means more money coming into and spent in our state on our fisheries. To allow our fisheries to be destroyed would be a disaster and a great disservice to the anglers who care about Montana's streams.



MONTANA COUNCIL
Kevin Glags
1850 South 5th, W.
Missoula, Montana 59801
Ph: (406) 728-4342

March 30, 1977

Gentlemen:

By now you should have received a copy of Phil Wright's letter concerning the possible drought conditions this summer. Enclosed is a position I have drawn up for Council members and others interested in our trout fisheries to look at and comment on. It is a rough draft only and I would like you to review it as such. The "critical level" in the letter is one which I am at present drawing up by looking at past data. Streams which I feel would fit the problem are: Beaverhead, Big Hole, Madison, Jefferson, Upper Clark's Fork, Bitterroot, Rock Creek, Boulder, Stillwater, Upper Yellowstone and Gallatin. I have probably left out some so let me know. I don't feel we would be able to get the special regs on a blanket basis so we should pursue it stream by stream. If the Council should decide to promote this to the F+G Commission, we should do so at the April 28th, meeting of the Commission. So please get your comments back to me as soon as possible. Also, you guys can correct my spelling if you want!

Some other notes:

Due to a large amount of conflicts, we will have no Exec. Com. meeting in April. Anything that you feel we should be working on, please let me know.

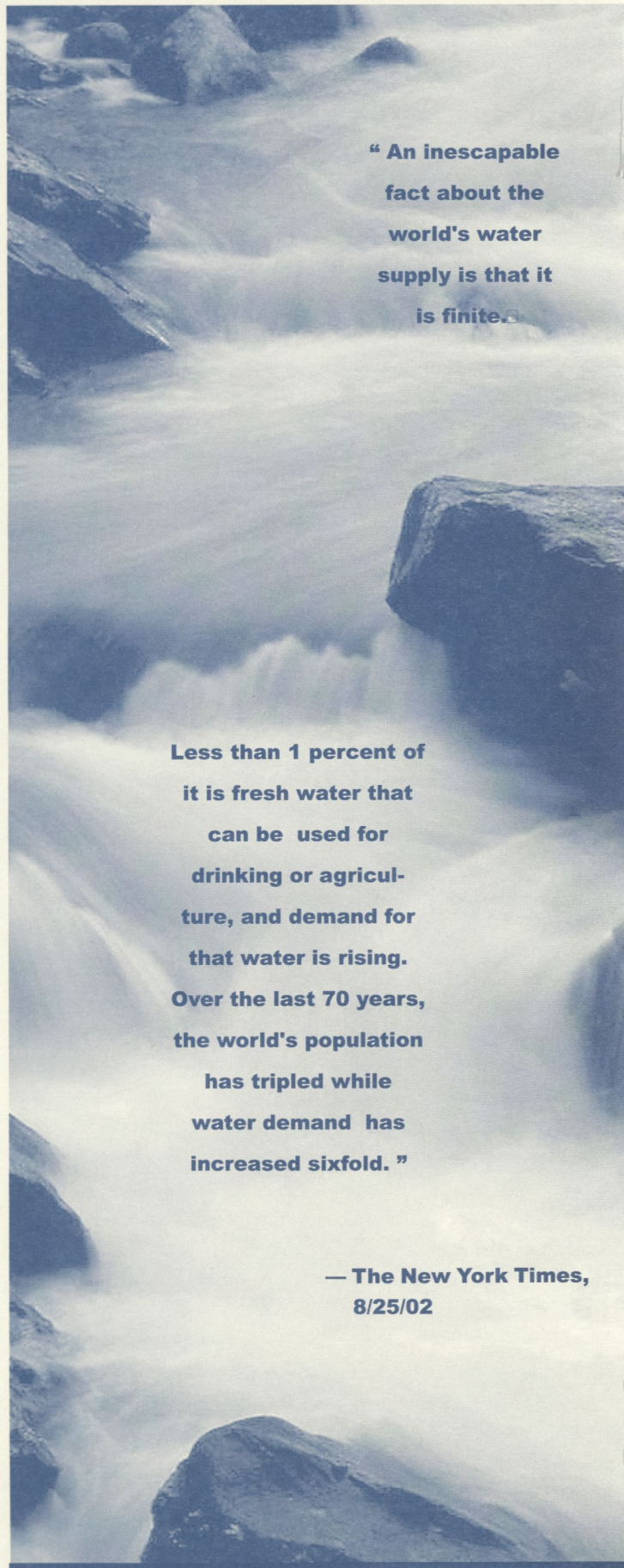
June Council Meeting will be at Fairmont Hot Springs on June 11 and 12. Council will meet from 8-11 Saturday morning and then we go fishing. Buffet style dinner at Fairmont at 8p.m. Then fishing again on Sunday! We will work out the problems we had last time and hope to have a good time. Harry says he is getting some T.N.T. to take care of that bridge. That or an iron boat Harry!

Since we will have the National Meeting in Aug. at Bozeman, I feel it would be nice to give out some awards to people who have done work to protect our state streams. Please send any recommendations to me so I can take care of that.

Anything else of importance, let me know.

Please communicate!!

Kevin



“ An inescapable fact about the world's water supply is that it is finite. ”

Less than 1 percent of it is fresh water that can be used for drinking or agriculture, and demand for that water is rising. Over the last 70 years, the world's population has tripled while water demand has increased sixfold. ”

— The New York Times, 8/25/02

Trout Unlimited
THE MONTANA WATER PROJECT
321 E. Main St., #411
Bozeman, MT 59715

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keeping current

fall/winter 2002

NEWS FROM THE WESTERN WATER PROJECT



INSIDE: Thumbs Up for Fish
Court affirms the validity of instream water rights

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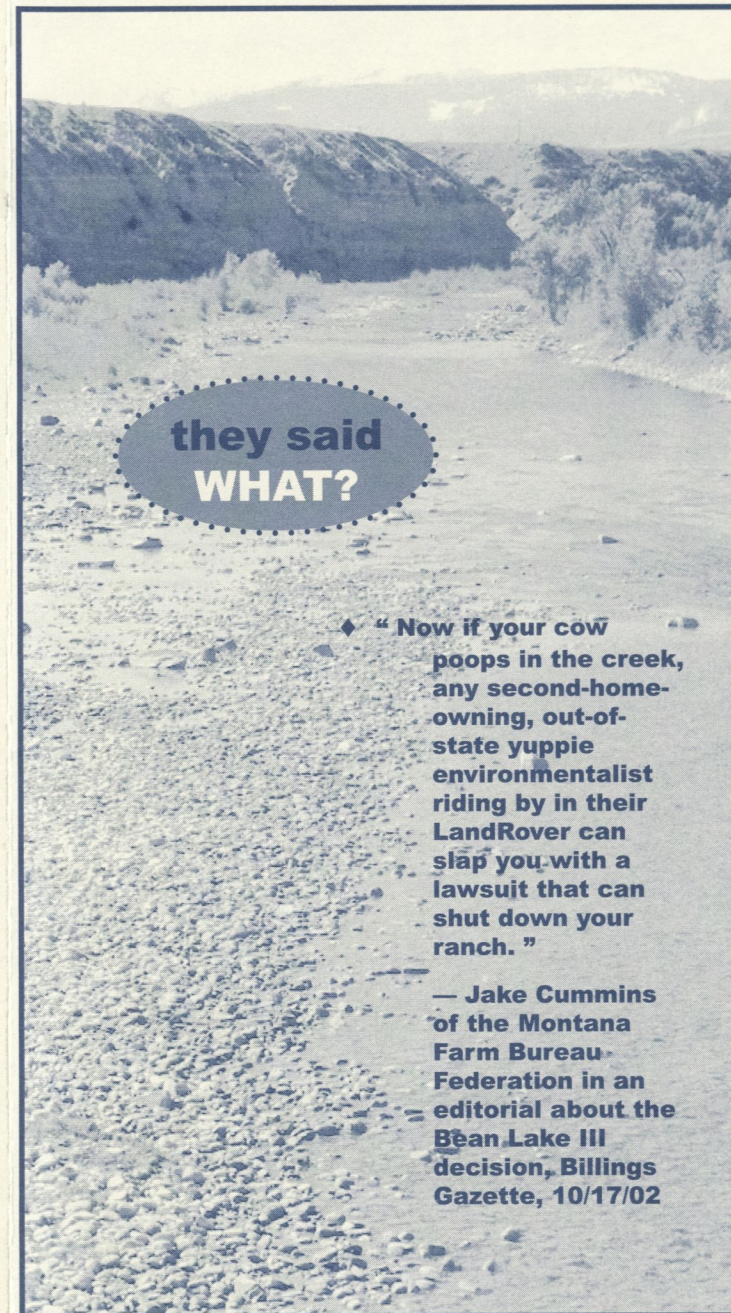
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Trout Unlimited: www.tu.org
WaterWatch: www.waterwatch.org



they said
WHAT?

◆ “ Now if your cow poops in the creek, any second-home-owning, out-of-state yuppie environmentalist riding by in their LandRover can slap you with a lawsuit that can shut down your ranch. ”

— Jake Cummins of the Montana Farm Bureau Federation in an editorial about the Bean Lake III decision, Billings Gazette, 10/17/02



WYOMING: Reform legislation will be introduced in January to provide greater protection for the water flowing in Wyoming rivers. Since Wyoming's Instream Flow Law was enacted 16 years ago, only 95 miles of stream have been protected through 16 applications, statewide. The Wyoming Water Project supports changes to create incentives for water conservation; expand recognition of the benefits of instream flows beyond fisheries to include other forms of recreation, esthetics, health and safety; and allow for temporary transfers of water from one rancher to another.

COLORADO: As a response to record-breaking drought, the state legislature may consider as many as 80 bills affecting state water policy this session. Expected are plans to build more dams, as well as a large transbasin diversion project that will pump water from the Utah border back to the Denver area. The Colorado Water Project will work to ensure that proposed legislation does not diminish Colorado's cold-water fishery resources.

IN THE WEST

OREGON: In late September the trickle of water being sent down the Klamath River by the Bush Administration's Bureau of Reclamation combined with naturally occurring bacteria to kill 33,000 chinook, coho, and steelhead. The fish kill outraged Native Americans, commercial fisherman, and those who depend on the recreational economy of the lower river. On October 2nd, California Congressman Mike Thompson, who represents the lower river, protested the Administration's actions by dumping 500 pounds of dead salmon on the steps of the Interior Department in Washington D.C.

UTAH: Explosive population growth in Summit County, east of Salt Lake City, is degrading the alpine environment that brought many residents to the area and has reduced East Canyon Creek, a once-productive fishery, to an algae-choked trickle. Through negotiations, a media campaign, organizational efforts, and meetings with state agencies, water providers and water users, the Utah Water Project is promoting the development of a comprehensive plan to provide reasonable water supplies while protecting and restoring East Canyon Creek and other streams.

D.C.: In anticipation of the November elections, regular Congressional action has stalled, leaving much of the agenda for the year deferred to a special "lame duck" session after the elections. Of particular interest to western water interests are the FY'03 appropriations bills and the fate of the energy bills now in conference between the House and Senate. Given the political gridlock on these issues so far, resolution for these high profile issues may be deferred until the 108th Congress in 2003.

Court rules that water can be left instream and still be a water right

In an important clarification of state water law, the Montana Supreme Court has upheld the legitimacy of instream flows for fish and wildlife. In the case known as "Bean Lake III," the Court ruled 5-to-2 that water can remain in a stream or lake and still be recognized under Montana law as a water right, and a beneficial use for fish and wildlife.

"Now fish can have water rights, too," said Laura Ziemer, director of Trout Unlimited's Montana Water Project, who represented TU in the case. "The law already recognizes water left instream for other uses, such as the generation of hydro-power or watering livestock, as being beneficially used. This is simply a common-sense clarification of existing water law."

Bean Lake III overruled an earlier Supreme Court decision that held that — with only a few exceptions — you could have a water right for fish and wildlife purposes only if you took water out of a stream.

"One of those exceptions is the water leasing statutes that Trout Unlimited has been using to protect water instream," said Stan Bradshaw, attorney for the Montana Water Project. In a water lease, TU converts an irrigation right — or part of an irrigation right — to a water right in the stream for the benefit of the fishery for a specific, limited period of time.



Under Bean Lake III, any instream water rights claims that are eventually recognized through the adjudication process will be permanent rights.

When the Supreme Court issued its decision, a few critics claimed that it would open a "Pandora's Box" on water rights, and render long-held irrigation rights worthless. In response, Bruce Farling, executive director of Montana TU, said "It is important to remember that the recent ruling doesn't affect the law's underpinnings, such as the 'first in time, first in right' priorities of who gets water first. It doesn't invalidate any existing water rights or force anybody to give up a drop of water. It doesn't create new water rights."

The practical effect of the Court's ruling is that it directs the Montana Water Court to take a second look at instream water rights claims already filed by the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks (FWP) and the federal agencies in the on-going statewide adjudication of water rights. (The Court is reviewing all water rights in the state — over 206,000 — and determining the validity, size, and priorities of these rights.) A review of the claims affected by the adjudication reveals that none would harm any senior irrigation right. Nearly all of the federal agencies' claims are for potholes or ponds used for livestock and wildlife watering.

The FWP's claims include 21 for natural ponds and lakes, and 27 claims on six rivers or streams (Beaverhead, Bitterroot, Big Horn, and Tobacco Rivers, Elkhorn Creek in the Beartooth Game Range and Rogers Lake Inlet in the Flathead River basin). All but the Rogers Lake Inlet claim have priority dates of 1961 or later, too "junior" in the line of water rights to take water from existing water users, but still effective against future water depletions. The Court's ruling now validates these claims as legitimate water rights.

Financial contributions to the Montana Water Project are tax deductible and greatly appreciated. Please make checks payable to Trout Unlimited and mail them to the project office at 321 E. Main St., #411, Bozeman, MT 59715.

Questions? Contact Laura Ziemer at (406)522-7291, or lziemer@tu.org.

Montana Water Project takes on Smith River flow depletions



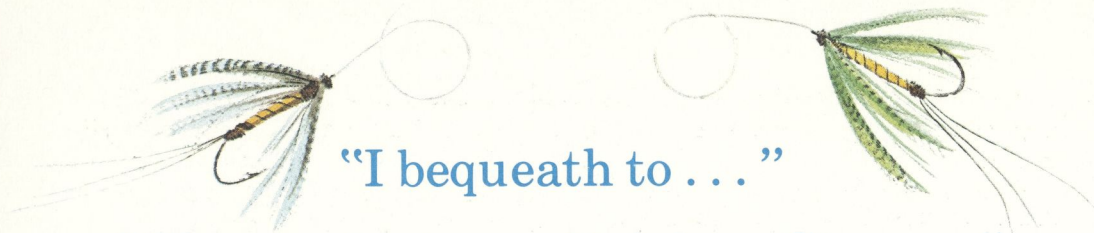
This a picture of: A) a rural road, B) a premier trout fishing stream, or C) a poor location for a bunch of new wells. Answers B and C are correct. What appears to be a puddle in the middle of a gravel road (at right) is all that remains of the Smith River in this picture taken in September 2001.

The Montana Water Project, working with Montana TU, convinced the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, the state water rights agency, to do a cumulative-effects assessment on a series of proposed irrigation wells on the Smith River. The Smith, a premier trout fishery in south central Montana, has suffered from several successive years of drought. Closed to new surface water permits, it is still open to ground water appropriations if the wells are not "directly and immediately" connected to surface water. As a result, the river has suffered an epidemic of applications for irrigation wells. Recent studies suggest that there is such a connection with the proposed wells. TU, concerned about the impact of so many large wells on the fishery, has filed objections to a number of the applications pending before DNRC.

"The Smith is hurting already. We need to stop the bleeding before we kill it," said Stan Bradshaw, MWP attorney.



CALIFORNIA GOLDEN TROUT
(*Salmo roosevelti*)



"I bequeath to . . ." "Cleaner Waters — Brighter Streams"

There have been times, while prowling the bank of a clear, rushing stream working toward that magic moment when fly and fish become one — when the air was sweet and a wisp of a breeze buffered the rays of the sun — that you were so happy with life you wished you could share the moment with a loved one, a friend . . . even the whole world.

This is a feeling that has captured every member of the Federation of Fly Fishermen. While you are here this exhilaration — compounded by fellowship, freedom and fly fishing — can come again and again. But what happens after you are gone? You know the FFF is dedicated to the preservation and enhancement of fly fishing throughout the world. You subscribe to this philosophy, which is why you are a member. Shouldn't you, then, take steps to see that this philosophy is propagated for future generations?

"Our Helping Hand . . ."

To finance our projects we have had to use current income originally intended for the day to day operations of the Federation, such as the Flyfisher magazine, the News Bulletin and the special quarterly news letter. There are other expenses connected with our far flung activities in other lands. There have been numerous calls on us for financial help. Funds, too, are needed to save our favorite streams from dams, channelization and the inroads of those who would destroy our watersheds.

To keep our waters clean and bright we gave what we could. It is not enough. We need your help.

"Your Helping Hand . . ."

There are ways you can help the FFF continue its program for "Cleaner Waters — Brighter Streams" that will give your life added meaning while creating a living memorial after you are gone.

The easiest and most common gift is the Annual Payment — usually made by check — which is recorded by your bank and is evidence of a tax-free donation. The amount of the payment is up to you.

Another easy way of making a bequest is by including the Federation of Fly Fishermen in your will.

Bequests by will may consist of cash, or the cash value from securities, or real or personal property. Outright gifts made by will to FFF are entirely exempt from federal estate taxes and are exempt from inheritance taxes in most states. If the gift is not outright your estate will nevertheless obtain a deduction equal to the value of the interest given to the FFF.

In addition, no capital gains tax is paid if stocks, bonds and other property that has appreciated in value is given to the Federation and later sold by the FFF.

Do You Have A Will? Is It Up To Date?

The New Tax Reform Act of 1969 contains many provisions that could have important effects on your estate, both to your family and to your favorite charities.

Gifts under wills serve a variety of purposes. A bequest to an organization like the FFF can accomplish a number of purposes. It may be a vote of confidence in our programs and objectives. It might support a special project; our overall operation, or, it could serve as a memorial to yourself or a loved one. It would be your "Helping Hand."

Seven out of eight Americans die without making a will — leaving important personal decisions in the hands of the courts. It doesn't have to be that way. With a properly executed will you have the privilege of deciding who will receive your possessions, no matter how large or small your resources may be.

The FFF urges its friends and supporters to consult their attorney immediately for specific information on the new tax changes regarding bequests and deferred gifts.

When you make your new will please remember the Federation in your personal bequests, because an up-to-date will ensures that your assets will be distributed according to your own wishes — not in the manner decided by someone who probably does not even know you.

"What's It All About . . . ?"

Since 1965 when the Federation was started at the Eugene, Oregon Conclave, the FFF has made substantial progress in the areas of research programs concerning water and insecticide pollution, the ecological aspects of industrialization and the expansion of the sport of fly fishing.

Its goals were then, and are now, to:

Provide cleaner waters

Promote the sport of fly fishing

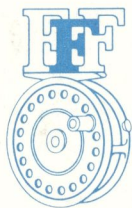
Protect the fishing environment for generations to come

Today, more than 50,000 men and women like yourself actively subscribe to these goals at more than 120 clubs throughout the United States, Canada, France and New Zealand.

The FFF is a charitable organization incorporated under the membership laws of New York State. It is a non-profit corporation empowered to receive money, securities or property, and to hold and administer these gifts on your behalf. The FFF is approved by the United States Treasury Department under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, which means contributions, in whatever form, are tax deductible.

We have done much for the preservation of our sport, but more needs to be accomplished. Our constant regard for the future includes careful financial planning so that we can carry on our far-reaching programs. Our success is measured by the support received from all sources. An important part of that support must come from those who remember the Federation of Fly Fishermen in their estate plans.

Therefore, we are appealing to you, the members of the Federation and those who believe in and wish to help our efforts to maintain "Cleaner Waters — Brighter Streams." Your financial assistance is needed to help make the Federation stronger so that it may continue its outstanding work for generations of fly fishermen to come.



FEDERATION of FLY FISHERMEN

Chairman, Finance Committee
Post Office Box 17
Fullerton, California 92632

Cover

CALIFORNIA GOLDEN TROUT • THOMAS BRAYSHAW
(*Salmo roosevelti*) (Naturalist • Artist)