

REAL MONTANA

at BUD LILLY'S ANGLER'S RETREAT *by Kurt Dehmer*

A trip to Three Forks, Montana, is the kind of pleasant, reassuring reality-check that most people in these confused times could use. Sitting back a few miles from the confluence of three of the most prized trout waters in the world, the town proudly claims a grain elevator as its tallest building. The SUVs here are called pickups, used daily for obscure things like hauling cattle to market; they're customized with dents, gun racks, and a dozing cow dog on the tool box. Yep, Three Forks is still Montana the way it's supposed to be, and the best way for the wandering fly-fisher to experience this dusty authenticity is to call Bud Lilly and book a couple nights at the Angler's Retreat.

Just a long spit from the coffee shop and crawling distance from most of the bars, 16 West Birch Street's whitewashed exterior, complete with Romanesque-style columns, brings to mind the bawdy houses glorified in B-style western movies. However, the Angler's Retreat is actually a reincarnated railroad hotel lovingly cared for by the Lilly family since the early 1900s. Adapting to the changing times in

1994, the Lillys fully restored the hotel, transforming it into a down-home Montana fishing lodge run by real Montana folks.

In charge of the facilities these days is Bud Lilly, whose modest demeanor and easy, straight-



forward manner of speaking belie his importance in the sport of fly-fishing and its place in the annals of area history. It could be said that Bud has forgotten more about the fishing in this area than most of the younger Johnny-come-lately

guides swaggering around these parts will ever know. Call to book a reservation at The Angler's Retreat, and Bud will throw the fishing tips and trip ideas in for free.

The décor of the Angler's Retreat reflects Bud's passion for fly-fishing and the outdoors. Without giving too much away, one could say that the old hotel was refurbished by a fly-fisher for fly-fishers, keeping their basic needs in mind. The Angler's Retreat is self-service, which means you do your own chores. The hotel has a variety of rooming options depending upon individual tastes or group needs. These accommodations vary from single rooms sharing a bath, to suites with kitchenettes, to a deluxe private cottage at the rear of the property. At the Angler's Retreat, visitors are guests of the family and may come and go as they please—just lock the door behind you. Clean, unique, and authentic, the Angler's Retreat is the perfect choice for a short get-away or the company fishing retreat. Space is limited, and reservations are required. For more information contact the Lillys at (406) 284-9943. ☐

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PHOTO BY JIM HARRIS

DUST, BLOOD & LOVE

by Zachary Burnside

I walk on concrete wherever I go. The windows around me reflect pictures of the sky. I travel on trains through the tunnels, no wind in my hair. Then feel the pulse of swift life with fast steps. The people are oddly quiet as paper flies by on the breeze. Their hands are pressed to their heads in the cellular way. Nobody screams because the cars make the noise here. Roads, streets, and freeways are the colors of the urban palette; West Coast or East, it makes

morning. These are just a few of the images that come to me while I'm moving through the flow of the city. The humanity here is something to be celebrated while the treasures of the earth are not forgotten. Living in Bozeman, surrounded by the immense, seemingly endless abundance of nature, it is easy to look past the need for conservation. Fighting for congressional protection against irresponsible mining and gas drilling means sacrificing some of our

on our side. A handful of people paved the way for Lyndon B. Johnson to sign the Wilderness Act of 1964. This Act is one of the most powerful weapons we have to protect Montana from special interest groups concerned with nothing but their own profit margin. In 1956, Howard Zahniser, executive director of the Wilderness Society, drafted a bill to permanently protect some of the nation's remaining wilderness. After being introduced by Representatives Hubert Humphrey (D-MN) and John Saylor (R-PA), the bill underwent 66 rewrites over an eight-year period before finally being signed into action on Sept. 3, 1964.

Under the protection of this Act, a Wilderness Area is intended to be kept as a place "where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." Wilderness is further defined as "an area of undeveloped Federal Land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions." By definition, then, we have been given a place free from cars and roads, a place with no permanent human occupation where wildlife and its habitat will be left in a natural condition.

While this Act created the framework of the National Wilderness Preservation system, it did not inherently save all of the "wild" places that existed at that time. This Act was created as a tool that needs to be continually used and maintained to sustain its effectiveness and purpose. To that end, the late Senator Metcalf (D-MT) set his aim on using this Act to preserve wild lands that had not yet been designated as wilderness by congress. In 1977 he shepherded the Montana Wilderness Study Act through congress. While not gaining Wilderness designations for these areas at that time, this Act did provide that these nine areas be preserved in



no difference. The cars are fast-moving, intrusive, running on six lanes or eight. If you're walking you will soon find you are late.

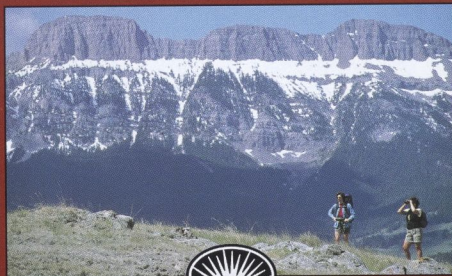
Feeling the concrete, and witnessing the sprawl, I slip into daydreams of hot days with chilling rivers. I imagine a night sky filled with more than just the moon. I remember the possibility of running through the mountains, or the thrill of stalking elk on a sharp autumn

own mechanized activity in these unique places. There is only one Montana. A vulnerable place in need of protection from the special interests that would exploit and forever unearth the beautiful places we call home. Measures must be taken, as they were by so few of our forefathers, to ensure that the wild places will forever remain wild.

At the present time there is more than hope

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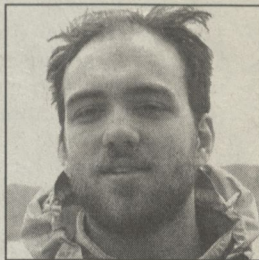
Warm mitts plentiful, but dexterity suffers

When it's too cold for gloves — generally around 10 degrees Fahrenheit for me — a good pair of mittens is crucial to enjoying any wintertime adventure. You sacrifice dexterity for cozy digits, but that's the price of warmth in the rock-bottom cold months of the year.

So what mittens are the best for outdoor enthusiasts who want to ski, climb and throw snowballs at friends? I tested six pairs of top-end mittens for three months this year to find out.

Granite Gear's Lutsen Mitts (\$89; www.granitegear.com), a stout, water-proof-breathable pair with wool fleece liners, nudged out first place in my little competition. Simple streamlined construction and a nonbulky liner let me clip a carabiner and tie knots when ice climbing. They fit well and have a durable leather palm. Also, they were among the warmest in the review, holding their own in temps down to 20 degrees below zero.

A close second place goes to Black Diamond's Mercury Mitt (\$80;



Stephen Regenold
GEAR JUNKIE

www.blackdiamondequipment.com). The company describes them as cocoons for the hands, and indeed they're stuffed with Primaloft insulation, the same fill used in cold-weather sleeping bags. They are nice waterproof-breathable mitts, but dexterity was not as good as with Granite Gear's Lutsen Mitts.

Marmot's Expedition mitts (\$90; www.marmot.com) take the warmest-

of-all award. Made for Mt. Everest climbers and South Pole scientists, the puffy Primaloft-stuffed mitts kept my hands toasty in extreme temps (as low as minus 30). But the abundant insulation creates a mitt that lacks dexterity — I could easily grip a ski pole, but anything more than that was difficult.

The Cloudveil Chopper Mitt (\$70; www.cloudveil.com), a classic-style leather mitt with a soft-shell back for stretch and breathability, is a nice model that deserves an honorable mention.

In the most-unique category, 180s (www.180s.com) wins with its line of air-valve-equipped mittens. A built-in rubber valve lets you exhale hot air into the mitts to warm your fingers. It's an interesting idea, which I found to work decently well after a lot of huffing and puffing.

Stephen Regenold is a freelance writer and the founding editor of the climbing magazine Vertical Jones. He can be reached at sregenold@hotmail.com.



Granite Gear's Lutsen Mitt



Black Diamond's Mercury Mitt

Advertisers target hunters in new regs

Talk about targeting your advertising. This is hard to beat.

When 315,000 deer, elk and antelope regulations booklets are picked up by hunters for the 2004 hunting seasons, those hunters will see eight full pages of advertising from businesses who want to reach them.

It's the first time that advertising has appeared in Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks' regulations. It likely won't be the last.

The decision to run ads grew out of the 2003 Legislature.

"There was a bill introduced to require the advertising in all the hunting and fishing regulations to defray the costs," said Ron Aasheim, Information and Education Division chief for FWP in Helena. "It passed one chamber but not the other. But in discussion with the legislators, we found out we don't need legislation to do this. Rather than putting it into law, we said we'd give it a try, and we'll report back and see what happens."

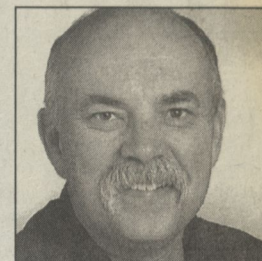
What FWP found out was that the deer, elk and antelope regulations booklet sparked some interest among businesses around the state. The moose, sheep and goat regulations booklet did not.

Eight pages of advertising with ads big and small were sold by NorthWinds Publishing and Printing, of Great Falls, which had the contract to publish the booklets.

The advertisers were from all over the state and by businesses of all sizes. Big sporting goods outlets like Scheels, Big Bear and Bob Wards bought space. Smaller sporting goods outlets like Don's in Lewistown, D and G in Glasgow and Snappy's in Kalispell also purchased ads.

The Montana Outfitters and Guides Association took a page listing some of its hunting outfitter members. E.L.K., Inc., in Gardiner, took out an ad for its deer, elk and antelope calls.

Under FWP's advertising price guidelines, a full page ad in the regulations booklet went for \$6,000 with half-page ads at \$3,000 and quarter-page ads at \$1,500. The guidelines prohibited alcohol, tobacco and gambling ads (including the Montana State Lottery) among other restrictions. While advertising sold well



Mark Henckel
MONTANA OUTDOORS

for the deer, elk and antelope regulations, it did not sell well for the 170,000 moose, sheep and goat regulations booklets.

"We just couldn't get the takers," Aasheim said. "We only could sell one quarter-page ad. So we won't have advertising in that booklet this year."

Aasheim said FWP's share of the advertising revenue this year would be about \$15,000 which would be applied toward the \$74,000 cost of printing the two booklets.

"The other part of our agreement with the legislators was that we'd evaluate public reaction and evaluate the pros and cons of doing this," Aasheim added. "We're going to learn some things. We may do a direct mail to some people and ask them to give us their reaction. We'll do some kind of formal evaluation. And we'll also check to see what our wardens hear, our biologists hear."

Is the advertising program going to be tried in other regulations?

Aasheim said that the evaluation process would offer some insight into how far the program may be expanded. "We don't know about the fishing regulations yet, but it's possible," he said.

In any event, the regulations booklets are headed to the printer now. They certainly have a new look. The booklets will be available to hunters in about a month.

Mark Henckel is the outdoor editor of The Billings Gazette. His columns appear Thursdays and Sundays. He can be contacted at henckel@billingsgazette.com or at 657-1395.

FieldGuide Idaho

Big air competition at Showdown Sunday

NIEHART — Showdown ski area will hold its Leapin' Leap Year big air competition Sunday. The entrance fee is \$10 and a helmet is required. No inverted maneuvers are allowed. Competition starts at 1 p.m. with registration at 11 a.m. Lift tickets for the day will be reduced to \$20.

Showdown has 33 inches of snow at the bottom, 50 at the top. For more information, telephone (800) 433-0022.

Bowhunters to meet in Billings March 12-14

The Montana Bowhunters convention will be held March 12-14 at the Holiday Inn Grand in Billings. The event will feature free seminars as well as archery manufacturers displaying their wares.

On Friday at 7 p.m., Joe St. Charles will talk about "Pioneers of Modern Bowhunting, Pope, Young, Ishi and Compton."

On Saturday at 1 p.m., noted archer Marv Clyncke will talk about "High Country Mule Deer Hunting." At 3 p.m. Judy Clyncke, who has archery hunted for 40 years, will discuss "Bowhunting for Women and Children."

Saturday night, Marv Clyncke is the guest speaker at the banquet. He will talk about bowhunting for stone sheep. The banquet starts with a social hour at 5 p.m. Dinner is served at 6 p.m. Banquet tickets are \$30 for adults, \$20 for those 12 and under or \$45 at the door. To purchase a ticket, a check or money order can be sent to: MBA, 143 Log Cabin Lane, Stevensville, MT 59870.

Additional class added for archers

An additional weekend course for Bowhunter Education was added in Yellowstone County.

Registration for the weekend class will be Monday, April 12. Classes will be held Friday, April 16, from 7-9:30 p.m., and Saturday, April 17, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. The field course will be held Sunday, April 18, from 8 a.m. to noon.

A copy of the complete schedule of classes can be requested

Continued from 1D

"Only 20 percent of the harvest occurs in the lower river because the fish are moving so fast," Brindza said. "You've got to be there when they are moving because when it's over, it's over."

Last year's limit was three salmon a day and the year before it was four. Until the commission rules, this season's take is undetermined, but the department is eyeing a two-fish-a-day season for 2004.

"We're thinking of pulling back to two a day to extend the season and not have to close it unexpectedly," Brindza said. "Perhaps a more conservative bag

limit could extend the season."

Last year, the Clearwater was closed temporarily until fish numbers perked up. Closing the season makes it hard for traveling anglers as well as for outfitters and guides, Brindza said.

The possession limit (those fish with an angler) should remain at six fish with a 20-fish season limit (how many you can have in your freezer) unless the runs are huge.

The salmon fishing season can be a big boon to some of Idaho's rural towns.

According to a study done by the Idaho Fish and Wildlife Foundation, the statewide economic impact of the successful 2001 season was nearly \$90 million. In the town of Riggins along the Salmon River, chinook fish-

ing accounted for 23 percent of the town's annual sales — an estimated \$10 million.

Because of the healthy salmon runs, the Idaho Fish and Game Commission set the most liberal catch and possession limits in the last quarter-century the last three seasons. In 2001, the possession limit on the Salmon River, the Little Salmon River, the Clearwater River and the Snake River in Hells Canyon was 40 fish.

A yearly nonresident fishing license costs \$74.50. A salmon tag is an additional \$11.50. This year, anglers can purchase a two-pole permit for another \$12.50 and fish with two rods.

Brett French can be reached at french@billingsgazette.com or at 657-1387.

Salmon

Continued from 1D

This year, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game is predicting a return of 46.6 million sockeye salmon to the bay — more than double last year's run — along with 145,000 chinook salmon.

For the Nushagak alone, the agency is predicting a run of 75,000 chinook with an estimated sockeye harvest of 5.4 million. Nearly all of the returning chinook are 4 to 5 years old. Some will travel as far inland as 1,000 miles to spawn.

Salmon return to where they were hatched to spawn. For Chinook, that is usually a large river such as the Nushagak. After hatching, the salmon fry spend up to a year in freshwater before migrating to sea where they grow to maturity. Sockeye require a lake in the river system where they spawn, since they spend the first one to two years of their lives in or near lakes.

Because they are fall spawners, July is the height of the chinook and sockeye seasons on the Nushagak — that's when the fishing is best.

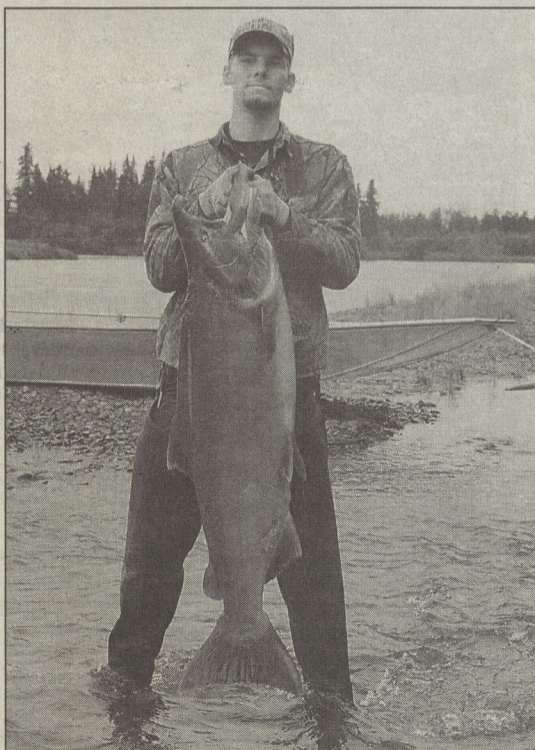
"People come in and cream them," Carlin said. "It's good for young kids and beginners because the action is fast."

Hook and Carlin only fish the height of the runs. At the end of the month they pack up camp and return to their "real" jobs.

Sockeye sight-casting

The majority of Hook and Carlin's clients live in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Most are hoping to catch a big chinook, also known as king salmon, since they are the largest of the species.

"For the most part, people want to fish for big fish," Hook said. But in July the Nushagak's tributaries also hold rainbow trout, Dolly Varden,



John Carlin photo

Alaska Trophy Fishing Safaris Guide Steve Meyers hoists a huge 53-pound king salmon caught on the Nushagak River.

Picking an outfitter

Guiding Alaskan salmon anglers is a competitive business. Log on to the Internet, do a search and you'll find dozens of outfitters, all different kinds of packages as well as prices.

"It's got to be difficult for people to figure out how to pick a place to go and who to fish with in Alaska," said Joe Hook, co-owner of Alaska Trophy

Crews breach dam on Virginia river

FREDERICKSBURG, Va. (AP) — Army divers set off 600 pounds of plastic explosives Monday and breached a 94-year-old dam on the Rappahannock River to enable fish to swim upstream once more.

The first blast beneath the Embrey Dam made a loud cracking noise followed by a burst of smoke. A second explosion shook the city, spewed debris and sent a wave rolling downriver.

The \$10 million project calls for the 22-foot-high dam to be removed by February 2006.

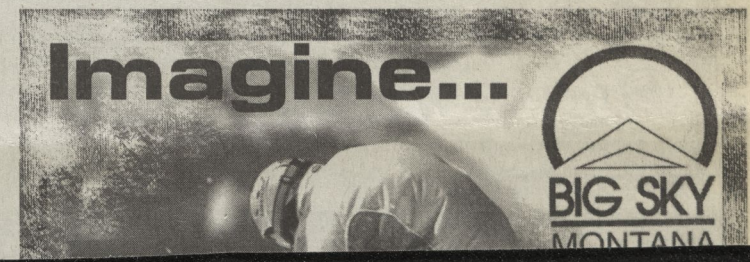
Residents began arriving before dawn to watch. For many, the demolition was sentimental, recalling an industrial era when the riverbanks were dotted with textile and grain mills.

"It's sort of out of respect for the dam," Bob Wallace said. "It's done its job well. It's a landmark."

The demolition will make the Rappahannock the longest free-flowing river in the Chesapeake Bay watershed and should also open up hundreds of miles of river to migratory fish — including American shad, hickory shad and blueback herring — for the first time since 1854, when a wooden crib dam was built to power mills.

The Embrey Dam has not produced power since the 1960s. Fishermen will see results almost immediately when spawning season begins next month. Boaters will have to wait up to two years while chunks of concrete and steel are removed from the channel.

In 1999, the Edwards Dam on Maine's Kennebec River was torn down to let fish swim upstream again — the first dam removed by the U.S. government against its owners' wishes.



Hunting reg changes for Region 5 outlined

Montana's Fish, Wildlife and Parks Commission finalized hunting regulations for the 2004 season at their meeting in Helena Feb. 12.

For Region 5, the Billings area, the biggest changes are in the elk regulations. Nine days of antlerless or either-sex hunting was added to the end of the general rifle season in several hunting districts. In some districts, the season for antlerless hunting with permits was extended through Jan. 1, 2005. In HD 590 south of the Yellowstone River (Pine Ridge area), there will be five weeks of antlerless hunting during the general rifle season, with antlerless hunting allowed by permit through Jan. 1, 2005.

A second license (A9/B12) for antlerless elk on private land will be available for HDs 511 and 530, along with numerous districts in Great Falls' Region 4. In HD 510 west of Highway 310, there will be a general antlerless elk rifle season from Sept. 4 through Nov. 28, along with four either-sex permits valid from Aug. 15 through Nov. 28.

"These regulations are intended to increase harvests on elk in the region, which are well above their population objectives in most areas," said Ray Mulé, Region 5 wildlife manager.

The general deer/elk rifle season will run from Oct. 24 through Nov. 28.

Antelope, deer and bears

Multiple hunting districts in Region 5 may now offer up to two antelope doe/fawn licenses to either-sex license holders, and the season closing date for these licenses has been extended through Nov. 28 in hunting districts 500, 501, 510, 513, 530, 550, 560, 570, 571 and 590.

The season for antlerless whitetail deer B licenses was extended through Dec. 15 in: 597-00 (HDs 500, 530, 590), 598-00 (HDs 511, 540, 570, 580) and 599-00 (HDs 502, 510, 520, 560, 575).

The black bear season opening date was moved from Oct. 26 to Oct. 1 in Bear Management Unit 510, and quota boundary adjustments were made in BMUs 510 and 520.

Bighorn sheep, upland birds

In bighorn sheep hunting district 500, the boundary was expanded and the quota was increased from one legal ram to two legal rams. There were no changes made to the regulations for moose, goats or mountain lion.

The Commission also considered several statewide issues. The season for pheasant, sharp-tailed grouse, partridge and turkey was extended through Jan. 1. The archery season for 900-00 licenses will run from Aug. 15 through Nov. 7.

Proposals to implement a five-year waiting period to apply for certain elk permits and open the deer/elk season on Saturday were dropped. Proposals to clarify the definition of a "sabot" and prohibit the use of rifled barrels on shotguns in special weapons restriction areas were also dropped.

Licenses for the 2004 season go on sale Feb. 23 at FWP headquarters and at all fishing and hunting license dealers.

Small stream heaven on earth for angler

One of my favorite authors, John Gierach, once wrote a chapter on the topic of "I Would Fish Anybody's St. Vrain." In the chapter, he explained that the St. Vrain River flows close to his home and, though it isn't a terribly productive stream, it does produce some fine trout fishing. It even yields an occasional bragging-sized brown.

Gierach contends that there are hundreds of streams like the St. Vrain that have good fishing and will remain relatively unknown. If someone were to offer Gierach a chance to fish his or her home stream, his or her St. Vrain, he would jump at it.

My good friend Dwight Hurich offered me the chance to fish with him on his St. Vrain. Being of sound mind and body, I took him up on his offer.

Dwight had described the stream as a little piece of heaven on earth. It was his center of the universe. A place that was sacred, not because it held huge trout, but because of the peace and tranquillity the stream offered.

About the only thing I knew of the stream was that it was a spring creek and brown trout were the predominate species. Other than that, I was pretty much in the dark.

The weather forecast called for windy and cool conditions, so I elected to take my five weight, 9-foot fly rod. Dwight opted for his four weight rod that was 8 feet long.

When we arrived at the creek, the wind was but a gentle breeze and the temperature had climbed into the mid-40s. Thank heaven the weather forecast was off again.

We took a quick peek at the stream to find that it was nearly clear as air and dotted with feeding trout. None of the fish were over a foot long.

We quickly donned our waders, rigged our rods and headed to the creek. Dwight knew the trout and stream precisely. He had selected a slight path to enter the



Bob Krumm
WYOMING OUTDOORS

stream without our being seen. Dwight wanted me to fish first, but I hadn't tied on a fly so I told him to go ahead.

We had no sooner gotten into the creek than a mayfly hatch erupted. The size 16 or 18 blue-winged olives were causing the normally wary browns to go on a feeding frenzy. There were splashy rises all over the stream.

Dwight sat on the very edge of a slight ledge on the stream and cast sidearm to keep his fly and line away from the brush directly behind us. His cast of a size 18 sparkle dun landed in a slot between two lines of watercress. The fly floated but a couple of feet before it disappeared in a splashy rise. Dwight set the hook and, within 10 seconds, landed an 8-inch brown trout with a deep yellow belly and bright red and black spots.

I still hadn't tied a fly on so Dwight took a few more casts. Soon he had another brown at his feet.

Finally I attached a size 16 blue-winged olive pattern and applied floatant to it. Dwight let me have front stage. I hunkered down tight to the bank and cast to a fish that was about 15 feet away. The fly landed about 2 feet upstream of the rising fish and floated over the spot where the fish had just risen. The fly floated through without being molested.

I tried two dozen more casts to various trout in the run and couldn't get a rise, so

I deduced that my fly was too big. Dwight happily stepped up and landed a cast just upstream of one trout that I had unsuccessfully tried for on several casts. Of course, he hooked the trout on the first cast. The 10-inch brown was a work of art.

Dwight landed another 8-inch brown and then bid me to try again. I had tied on a size 18 hare's foot *Baetis*, a pattern that has served me in good stead on the Bighorn. My first cast landed a foot or so upstream of a rising fish. In a second, I knew that I had selected the correct fly for the trout never hesitated. In short order, I landed a 9-inch brown, marveled at its color and sleekness, then gently released it.

My second cast resulted in another take. I was so keyed up that I set the hook too hard and a munchkin broke me off. Or was it vice versa?

The remainder of the time Dwight and I took turns and delighted in one another's good fortune. We probably caught 10 trout out of the first run before we moved on. When we came to an especially warm grassy spot on the bank, I reclined, soaked up the sun and gave thanks for being alive.

Dwight had described the creek as giving him a sense of place: a place to be centered in the universe. It was a place where he could find solace and peace. It was his place to grow his spirit and become part and parcel of the universe. It took me a while, but soon I began to relax and let my mind drift off to a peaceful world that was inhabited by trout hand painted by God.

Now, I sit at the keyboard and wonder how I can ever repay Dwight for the serenity and peace that he and his stream gave me. I think I will have to coerce him to come and fish my St. Vrain.

Bob Krumm, of Sheridan, is the Wyoming outdoor correspondent for The Billings Gazette. Contact him at rkrumm@fiberpipe.net.



Vince Pernicano
COOKING WITH VINCE

Stock utilizes game bird legs, bones

Most readers of this column know by now that I do not like to waste game of any kind. Many bird hunters simply use the breast of small game birds and pheasants. They discard the rest because the pieces are too small to use or are too shot up.

Well, they are missing out on a great way to utilize these often overlooked tasty morsels.

The following recipe uses the legs and bones of cleaned birds. Pheasant, ruffed and blue grouse, Huns and quail can all be used in the same pot. Do not use sage grouse because most people do not like their strong taste.

Here is a great recipe for Game Bird Stock. You can use this stock for many recipes that call for chicken stock or broth.

Game Bird Stock

What you need:

Assortment of game bird pieces (freeze until you have enough saved for a big pot of stock)

Fresh parsley — 2 or more sprigs per bird

2 or more celery stalks with tops per 2 birds — cut into chunks

1 teaspoon coarse ground black pepper

Salt to taste

1 large chunked carrot for each bird

1 large onion chopped for the whole batch

What you do:

Take the bird pieces and all the ingredients and cover with water. Bring to a boil and lower to a simmer and cook for four to five hours. When the bones have all fallen apart and the meat separates, you should have a tasty blend.

Next, remove the pot from the heat and let it cool. After the mixture has cooled, strain all the stock through a cheese cloth or fine strainer. You should have a great batch of clear stock that you can use for gravy, casseroles and other cooking. Refrigerate or freeze until you need.

"Chef Vince" Pernicano, of Lolo, Mont., writes the *Cooking With Vince* column for *The Billings Gazette*. Copies of his wild game and fish cookbook, "Cooking With Vince," are available for \$9.95 by calling: 1-866-523-5568, Ext. 7, or over the Internet at: www.montanaoutdoor.com/store.php3.

Lilly to talk to local fly fishers

By **DICK WESNICK**
For The Gazette

As a young boy growing up in Manhattan more than 70 years ago, Bud Lilly learned the art of fly fishing. It grew into a lifelong love affair with trout and a passion for the preservation of trout fishing as a Montana heritage.

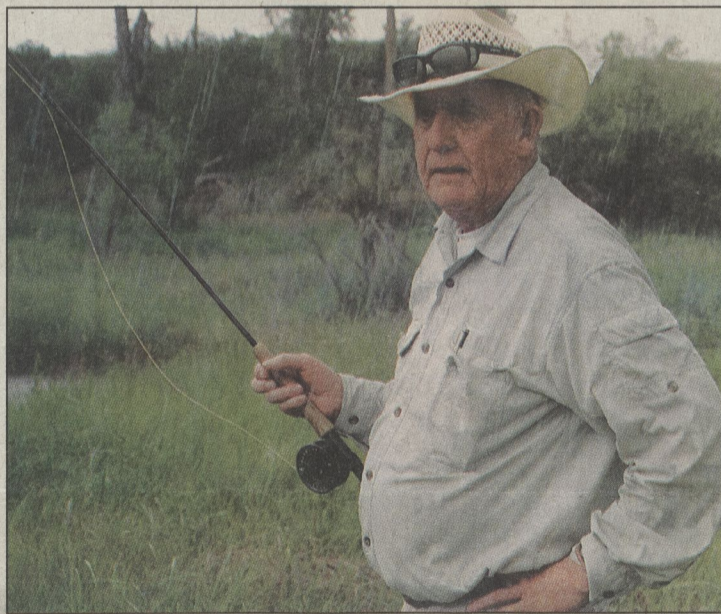
Lilly became a world-famous guide, an outfitter, a fly shop owner, a teacher, an advocate for a score of conservation groups and, along the way, he became a living legend — a description that would cause this unassuming man to blush as red as a Royal Coachman fly.

Lilly, who now makes few public speaking appearances, will be a special guest of the Magic City Fly Fishers at the club's March 2 gathering.

He will be joined by Patricia Denison, director of Library Development and Relations at Montana State University-Bozeman, and Bruce Morton, dean of libraries at MSU-Bozeman.

The MSU-Bozeman library has recognized the contributions of Lilly to fly fishing by creating a trout and salmonid collection which encompasses the diverse but related interests of angling, fish biology and management, habitat ecology and management, literary works, political materials and other works relating to trout and their salmonid cousins.

The university is raising \$3 million to endow its new "Bud Lilly Chair in Trout and Salmonid Bibliography" to preserve and advance its distinctive combination of teaching,



Dick Wesnick photo

Noted Montana angler Bud Lilly will address the Magic City Fly Fishers Tuesday at 7 p.m. at the Rod and Gun Club.

research, creativity and service as it relates to trout and their habitat.

It will:

- Develop the world's pre-eminent research collection of titles devoted to the trout and other salmonids (salmon, graylings and whitefish).

- Strengthen trout awareness and education by providing an annual lecture series around the state.

- Build an endowment to provide funding for a member of the library faculty who will focus on trout and salmonid information resources and activities.

It is a fitting tribute to a Montanan, a sportsman and a conservationist who has devoted his life to elevate the sport and

educate thousands of anglers in the pure joy of casting a fly to a waiting trout — then releasing it unharmed so that others may share the thrill of a trout dancing through a wild riffle at the end of 5X tippet.

If you go

The Magic City Fly Fishers meeting begins at 7 p.m. March 2 at the Billings Rod and Gun Club atop the Rims, west of the airport. It will begin with a viewing of the video "Three Men, Three Rivers" and fly-tying demonstrations by members of the club.

Bud Lilly will be introduced at 7:30 p.m.

The meeting is open and free to the public.

Facts on file

Bud Lilly is synonymous with fly fishing and trout preservation.

He was the first president of Montana Trout Unlimited, the first chairman of the International Fly-Fishing Center, director of Montana River Action, and a founder — along with Dan Bailey — of the Montana Trout Foundation.

In 1999, the American Museum of Fly-Fishing honored Lilly with its Heritage Award in recognition of his achievements in the sport of fly fishing. The Heritage Award has only been given to four people.

He is the author of several books, including an autobiography titled "A Trout's Best Friend."

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Fly-Fishing Guides

Ask the right questions to make the most from your guided experience. **MIKE LAWSON**

IN ALMOST 30 YEARS of being a guide, and more importantly an outfitter, I've heard almost every question imaginable relating to guiding and fly fishing. Most of the questions are related to water and weather conditions, prime fishing time, best waters to fish, and so on. You always get those questions that make you smile such as "When can I come where I can catch lots of big fish on dry flies with no other anglers on the water?" I like questions. In fact, the more information people request, the better the chance of fulfilling their expectations.



A good guide will do more than help you catch fish. He can teach you how to become a better fisherman, and help you more fully enjoy your day regardless of how many fish you catch. Shown above, guide Bob Lamm on the lower Henry's Fork.

Rarely does anybody ask a question I haven't heard before. There is one question, however, that is getting more common these days. "How many fish can I expect to catch on an average guide trip?" That's an impossible question to answer. First off, what is an average guide trip? Secondly, there are so many variables that relate to fishing like weather, water conditions, moody trout, and so on. Most important, it is impossible to know the experience or skill level of an angler until you are on the water.

There are three good reasons to hire a guide. The first and best reason to hire a guide is for instruction and expertise. You can learn all of the aspects of fly fishing including casting, reading the water, choosing the right equipment or anything else relating to the sport. More important, you'll likely get some hands-on experience hooking, playing, and landing fish.

The second reason to hire a guide is even if you are already an accomplished angler, you can learn about the area, and usually catch more fish than doing it on your own. Learning where to find fish is one of the biggest challenges in fly fishing. There is an incorrect supposition that guides do not want to share secrets because they're afraid their clients will go back on their own without hiring them again. Guides like that are in the minority and don't belong in the business.

Third, some anglers hire guides for simple entertainment and enjoyment. I know guides who have taken their clients from novice to the "Tenth Level" through many years of fishing together. These guides are the jewels of the industry. Some of the finest company I have ever spent, whether on a trout stream or a saltwater flat, has been with a fine guide. The best guides possess the people skills to keep clients coming back.

You'll gain the most from a guide by communicating your desires as clearly as possible. Guiding is different in different parts of the country. For example, most guides provide lunch on the trout waters of the West, but you might be expected to bring lunch for a Florida saltwater-flats guide. Many flats guides furnish equipment and flies, but you are usually expected to bring your own equipment and purchase your own flies on a western trout-fishing trip.

You should ask about the length of an average guiding day. I remember a trip in Belize where the wind howled every day. The guides always quit fishing at 4 P.M. and headed back to the lodge. The wind finally laid down at 3 P.M. on the final day of our trip and the bonefish were tailing everywhere. It didn't matter. At 4 P.M. the

Continued on page 22



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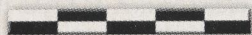
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There are several airlines to Tahiti from the States. All depart late in the evening from LAX and arrive in Papeete before dawn. Commuter flights to the outer islands easily connect with international arrivals. In contrast to flights to the Bahamas, Central America, Christmas Island and the Caribbean, which often involve complicated connections, delays, and overnights en route, the direct evening flight to Tahiti is a breeze. It is not uncommon or difficult to be wading one of the spectacular flats of a Tahitian out island early on the morning of arrival. Angling packages can be easily combined with other resort island stays in French Polynesia.

The best time is any time of the year!

Located just below the Equator, the weather is superb for fishing from October through early June and very good throughout the summer months. Tahiti is the ideal mid-winter bonefish destination.

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Life is simple, quiet, and uncomplicated in beautiful French Polynesia. In many ways, it is a step back in time.

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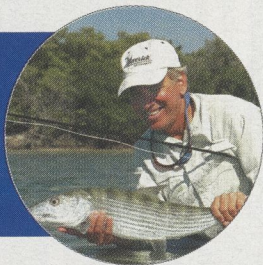
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Guide Notes

Product: Saltwater T3

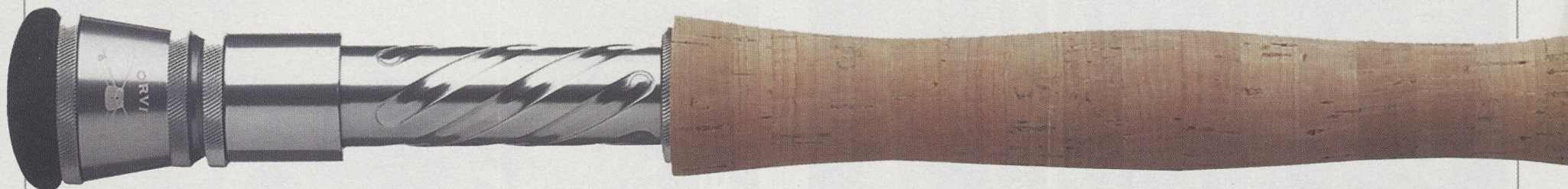
Author: Jeffrey Cardenas

Location: Key West, Florida

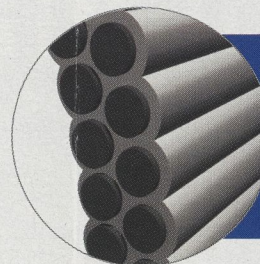


"A bonefish is a hydrodynamic work of art. Rods without muscle in the butt section are ineffective. When I am wading barefoot on the Great Bahama Bank, an area noted for its shark population, landing a bonefish quickly is essential. As light as it is, the T3 supplies all the fish-landing power I could ever need."

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Tech Specs

Product: Saltwater T3

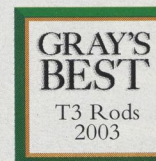
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FORUM . . .

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guide fired up the motor and headed in. We offered to pay extra for him to stay out longer. We finally negotiated a deal with him. It cost us a lot more but those extra two or three hours we stayed out proved to be the best fishing of the entire trip.

A guide has only a few minutes to size up what his clients expect from him. You can make his job easier by explaining what you want to accomplish. The guide needs to find out as much as possible about your expectations. In most cases you can learn more about fly fishing by spending seven or eight hours with an accomplished guide than you can in a three-day fly-fishing school. If learning is your highest priority, make sure to communicate this with your guide. It is a given that you want to catch fish. If that's all you care about, and you don't care how you do it, he'll probably start you off with a yarn ball and some nymphs and you'll catch fish. If you want more, you need to let the guide know.

From the actions of guides I see on larger tailwater rivers, I fear that they place the importance of catching as many fish as possible above anything else. I've seen big trout rising all over on rivers like the Henry's Fork, Bighorn, or Missouri only to see guides floating by with their clients looking at bright balls of yarn.

It isn't easy to get inexperienced anglers into fish, so many guides take the easy way out. They tie on a yarn indicator and a couple of bead-head nymphs. It's the deadliest method of fly fishing known to man. The yarn acts as a bobber, keeping the fly at the proper level while the guide maneuvers the boat to keep the nymphs drifting without drag. The yarn-ball method also doesn't require a skilled angler to catch fish. Like trolling behind a boat in a lake, the boat actually does most of the fishing while the angler simply holds onto the rod.

In today's world of instant gratification it isn't difficult to understand why today's guides feel greater pressure to get their clients into fish than in days of old. After an angler has invested a fortune on the finest fly-fishing equipment, spent a bundle on airfare and accommodations, and hired the best guide money can buy, he expects to catch big fish and lots of them. I remember a guy who walked dejectedly into our fly shop after a very tough day on the river.

"The way I figure," he said, "the trout I caught today cost me about \$749 each." "Wow!" I said. "At that price you better hope you don't catch any more."

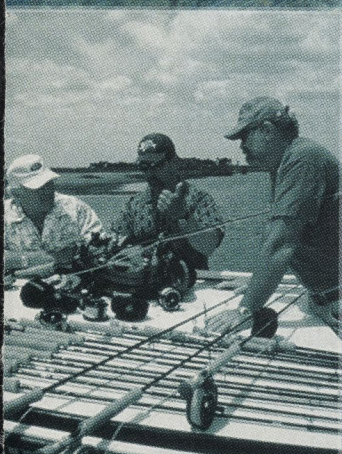
There seems to be a competitive attitude among modern anglers that wasn't as prevalent in years past. How many fish is enough for one day? Some outfitters adver-

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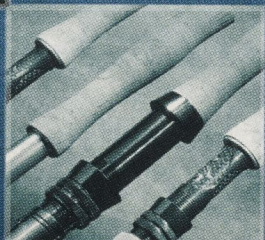
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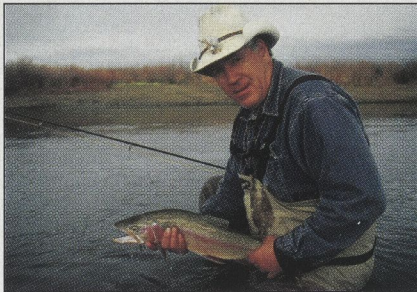
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tise average catches of 75 to 100 fish per day alongside photos of big trout. If modern anglers begin with these expectations, it is little wonder why guides frequently resort to the most effective fish-catching methods as possible without regard to what they actually teach their clients.

I have heard clients say they had just come from the Green River where they caught 25 trout 18 inches or larger and were disappointed. How would you like to be assigned to guide those guys?

I was lucky to grow up fishing the great trout waters of southeastern Idaho with my father and grandfather. They not only taught me the skills to catch trout, but they helped me enjoy catching them. They helped me realize it isn't how many you catch but how you catch them. I learned to enjoy fishing for the experience, and not the result. Even when the limits were liberal enough to fill our freezer with trout, we never kept more than we needed.

I got started in the guiding business in 1974 when I was a schoolteacher in St. Anthony, Idaho. One day I ran into Jim Danskin on the Henry's Fork and he asked me what I thought about guiding fly fishermen during the summer. I was excited at the prospect, but I was also humbled at the thought of sharing time



Mike Lawson (above) patterned his guiding after greats like Pat Barnes, Bob Jacklin, Greg Lilly, and Will Godfrey.

on the river with men who were legends in the guiding industry. My mentors were guys like Pat Barnes, Bob Jacklin, Greg Lilly, and Will Godfrey.

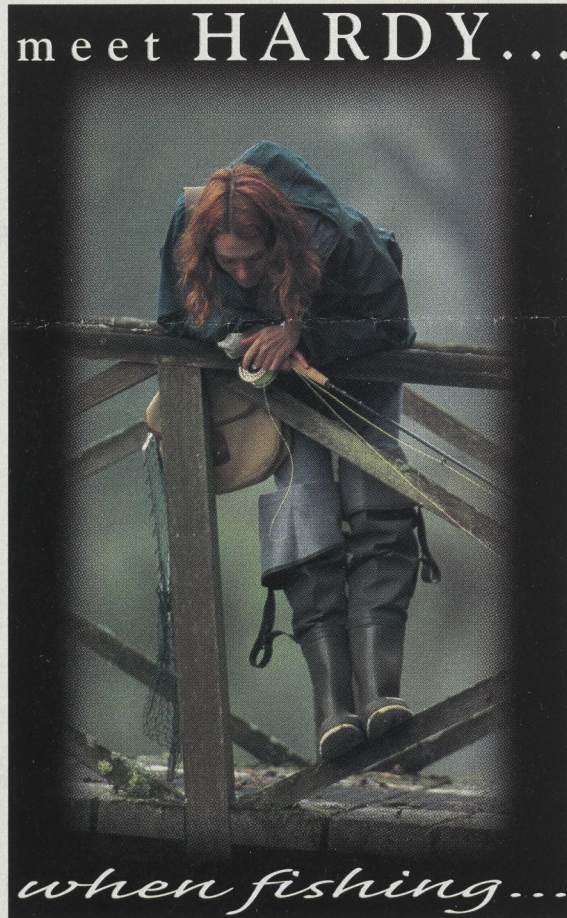
While Dan Bailey and Bud Lilly didn't do a lot of personal guiding, their shops were icons for the Western fly-fishing experience. I always looked forward to receiving their catalogs in the mail. Bud Lilly's theme was "The Total Experience." I tried to make the total experience my own goal when I worked with my clients on the river. I wanted them to catch trout, but I also wanted to leave them with something more. I hoped they would be better anglers

from the things I tried to teach them. For me, there is more to fly fishing than simply catching fish. I tried to share a little history of the area, knowledge of the local wildlife, plant life, and the geology of the area to try to round out the day. More importantly, I tried to teach them as much as possible about fly fishing. When we started catching lots of fish using one method, I sometimes talked them into trying something different. I was simply trying to emulate my mentors. I leaned from the best. Jim Danskin was the finest outfitter I ever met.

I think it was Edward Hewitt who said we all start as fish hogs at heart. Later he said we change from wanting to catch any fish, to wanting to catch all fish, and finally, to wanting to catch the biggest fish. In my business, I have watched anglers as they progress through the various stages of the fly-fishing game. No matter what our experience, we are all a work in progress. The great thing about fly fishing is that you can never learn it all. A great fly-fishing guide can help the process move along faster and make it more enjoyable.

MIKE LAWSON IS A FLY FISHERMAN CONTRIBUTING EDITOR AND THE FORMER OWNER OF Henry's Fork Anglers.

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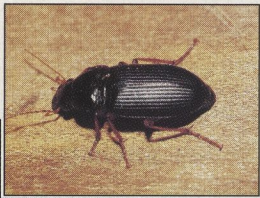
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MAY 2003

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Going Up to Groters'

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How Can You Do That?

PAUL SCHULLERY



BARRY A. GALT/RY BECK PHOTO

RECENTLY ATTENDED a conference on the importance of protecting wild places. There was a roundtable discussion in which about twenty devoted conservationists were comparing notes on things that they found especially powerful in their own experiences of nature. After several others had spoken, including a hunter or two, I mentioned something about the connection to be had with the natural world in the instant of the fish's strike—what the great writer Isak Dinesen, after shooting a lion, described like this: "I stood, panting, in the grass, aglow with the plenipotence that a shot gives you, because you take effect at a distance."

I used the example of that "taking effect"—when I felt the first strike and pull of a fish—as one of those powerful moments in our contact with nature. I think this was okay with the people at the conference. But then I happened to mention releasing the fish, and instantly some of the other conferees were on the attack. One referred to what I was doing as "catch-and-main." They kept asking, in various ways, "How can you *do* that?" Their self-righteousness so overwhelmed my own that I not only shut up, I fled from the conference soon after. I was caught so off guard that I simply had no idea what else I might say that would provoke another ambush. I had mistakenly assumed we were all on some similar "side" in the struggle to save wildness.

It wasn't that I hadn't heard it all before. I'm sure I could have stated their arguments as well as they did, having studied the evolution of attitudes toward wildlife more than they had, and having also had abundant time, while catching and releasing thousands of fish—looking again and again into those myopic unblinking baffled eyes—to reflect on the moral and emotional implications of what I was doing. I knew what they were talking about. What was so hard to take was the absolute intractability of their attack.

Since its appearance as a management approach more than fifty years ago, catch-and-release fishing has been heralded as the salvation of countless fisheries. As fishery resources were threatened with overuse and collapse of fish populations, it seemed to forward-looking managers and anglers that they might at least save one exciting part of the experience—the thrill of catching the fish in the first place. Given the right kinds of tackle (no organic bait, which fish tend to swallow deeply), only a tiny percentage of the released fish die. Catch-and-release regulations worked and proved that fishing did not have to involve wholesale killing. Fishermen had a choice that hunters did not. As Bud Lilly, one of the West's best-known outfitters and guides, has put it, "It's a lot like golf—you don't have to eat the ball to have a good time."

But for much of its existence, catch-and-release has also had its critics. I first encountered one in Yellowstone about twenty-five years ago when a German visitor indignantly objected to my releasing fish. I did not realize at the time that Europeans were proceeding faster than we were in their protection of what were seen as the rights of animals, and I

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was shocked that someone could object to a practice that made such good sense in so many ways. At that time I was new to the sport of fly fishing, I didn't think trout tasted all that good anyway, and I was just thrilled that I could fish without interfering much with the food habits of the local eagles, osprey, otters, bears, and other fishers out there. I thought I was on the moral high road, and here came this German chap insisting that I was in the gutter.

There is plenty of easy criticism of the practice of catch-and-release: "So let me get this straight. What you do is you hook these animals in the mouth and drag them from their environment, right? For all you know they're feeling terrible pain; sometimes you hook them in the tongue, for heaven's sake. Their frantic struggles, which you seem to find so satisfying and fulfilling, are all the proof any rational person should need that the fish are terrified. Okay, maybe they don't feel pain the way we do. Okay, maybe they can't experience terror with the same level of intellectual and emotional sophistication that we can. But they're doing an excellent imitation of a creature scared entirely out of its mind; why else would they willingly jump again and again from the water into a world where they can't even breathe? So then, after you've put them through that, you don't even *eat* them? It's all just a joke? You just do it for *fun*? You torture these fish and call that sport? How can you *do* that?"

The biggest shock for fishermen the first time we hear this criticism may be that many of these critics find it acceptable to *kill* fish; it's releasing fish that bothers them so much. Killing, they believe, is an understandable use of the fish. Killing the fish is practical and in some ironic sense is even respectful; it keeps the fish in a nice, tidy ethical framework as something we are in charge of and almost have an obligation to consume. Letting the fish go is something much harder to grasp. It suggests that our traditional approach to nature is being violated. We who release fish may couch our behavior in terms of mercy and respect for the fish, but critics suspect some kind of perversion here.

Could be. But sport, like the church or the stock exchange, is an easy institution to lampoon. Sport is most effectively caricatured by trivializing it as something that is only done "for fun." But sport is an ancient human pursuit, like music or cooking or art. Those anonymous artists who painted such powerful portraits of animals in the

caves of France twenty thousand years ago probably also engaged in sport. No doubt they had something that could be called fun when they were creating their art, or even when they were hunting (and certainly when they were eating). But to say they simply "had fun" does not do justice to the thing they did, or how it must have felt, or why it mattered to them. The exhilaration of a personal gift that has been painstakingly built into a skill and then exercised with surpassing mastery is far more than fun. Or, perhaps it is just the highest form of fun.

**"I don't suppose
I ever entirely release
a fish. I may not eat it,
but that does not mean
I take nothing from it
before I let it go."**

The point here is a matter of culture. For that ancient hunter, there was no absolute separation between painting the animal in the cave, then participating in the hunt of that animal, and then participating in the killing and eating of that animal. These things were all parts of one act. Perhaps none of us today can achieve that wholeness—that integration of so many mysteries—but through study and my own art and my own contacts with the animal, I am willing to piece together whatever of it I can.

Others no longer are. In an essay called "Catch and Deny" in his provocative book *Heart of Home* (1997), Ted Kerasote interviewed a variety of intelligent sportsmen on the matter of catch-and-release, some of whom have finally quit fishing entirely, either because the scientific evidence that fish do feel pain was piling uncomfortably on their shoulders, or because of some vague fellow-feeling with the fish, or just because it seemed like time. Ted, who has said that "the wading, the casting, the stalking, the picking, the plowing, are the ceremonial means to procure nature's Eucharist," concluded with the uneasiness shared by most of his interviewees, and by me.

We fishermen know we're on the defensive here. We do everything we can to reduce the potential for permanently harming the fish. We debarb our hooks to ease the release of the fish. We approach a limited sort of mysticism when we experiment with flies whose hooks are bent closed, or that have no bend at all; unable to hook the fish, we want to see if just the strike alone is enough of a contact (sometimes it almost is). We spend more and more time watching and less and less time casting. We suspect, somewhat darkly, that we know where this is headed: to a day when society reverts for a time back to catch-only-if-you-mean-to-kill—a time that will ironically echo the earlier excesses of anglers who killed all too much—and then on to a time when sport fishing goes the way of hunting as an archaic thing people are embarrassed to admit their grandparents did. But we persist because we know, we know damned well, that we are onto something important and that in some troublesome, aching way this catching of fish matters beyond all doubt and all reason.

Of course, "How can you do that?" is not really a question. In order to be a question, a sentence must give some evidence that the speaker is interested in the answer. I am not sure I've ever had a genuine conversation with someone who was outraged about catch-and-release or about the hard realities and violence involved in sport fishing generally. Ideas are not to be exchanged under such circumstances, only rhetorical blows. The question "How can you do that?" is really a statement: "*I* could not do that, therefore *you* are a brutish fool."

The question is a simplistic challenge about complex and probably unexplainable views of the world. It is what in any other context we would call a personal question. I could ask my questioners about a hundred things that are dear to them ("You drive a car? You pick living wildflowers? You're a Cubs fan? How can you *do* that?"), and they would object that these questions are too big for a quick answer; that their behavior in these activities is the product of their culture and when they do these things they are responding to emotional impulses that I am cheapening by such a superficial question. And yet they seem to find my inability to instantly and completely answer their question about catch-and-release to be proof of my wrongness and—more important to them, I think—of their superior sensitivity and moral fiber.

Continued on page 69

SEASONABLE ANGLER . . .

Continued from page 79

But there is more to the failure of their question. When they ask "How can you do that?" and I try to imagine the last thirty years of my life without all those hundreds of glowing days along wild mountain streams all over North America—all the beauty I've absorbed, all the shared and remembered wonder, all the gratitude I've felt not just to the fish but to the rivers they glorify with their presence—I can only turn the question back to them. In my view of the world, and my view of the fish, I am tempted to answer their question by asking them, "Oh, but how can you *not* do that?"

But that's not fair either; it's nearly as bigoted as their original question. If I had to try to answer their question in a meaningful way (rather than in the same quarrelsome and pointless mood that they asked it), I would take a deep breath and say something like this:

These are matters of the spirit. You may call it a cop-out or a dodge if you like, but these are mysteries in the highest sense of the word. Because they are so insubstantial at the same time that they are so important, I rarely ease off in my testing and questioning of them. I pay attention really hard. I ask myself the same question and I expect an answer. Having told you that, I will tell you that I don't suppose I ever entirely release a fish. I may not eat it, but that does not mean I take nothing from it before I let it go. What I take may be impossible to describe to you, because each time it is different (every catch is a richer experience for all the catches that have gone before), and because you apparently aren't prepared to deal with the possibility that nature affects each of us uniquely and therefore might accommodate different ways of connecting with it. What happens is between me and the fish, between me and what my conscience requires of me. I am not responsible to your conscience. Ultimately, I suspect that "how I can do that" is none of your business, and it is only because I have better manners than you do that I am willing to stand here and let you heap your unreasoning abuse on me.

There are many parts to that moment of taking effect. Some are as simple as the guileless, unaffected behavior of the fish itself, and some are as complicated as knowing that my joy is another creature's terror and another *person's* anguish. We are each different in how we respond to that moment, in how often we need it, and how we feel about the fish that makes it all possible by submitting so involuntarily to our violence.


Early one morning late last fall, before

the snow came to stay, I was fishing a local river that hosts a spawning run of brown trout. These fish come up out of bigger water, energized and single-minded in their pursuit of procreation. Here they will meet the occasional osprey or eagle, perhaps an otter once in a while, and me, flailing away with my fly rod in search of the mysterious connection that requires such constant renewal.

The sun was not up. The river glowed in an undulating silver reflection of the pre-dawn light—what Thoreau called "sky water." Between luminous sky and the mirroring river the landscape was a dull, undifferentiated silhouette. Once I cast, I was almost a spectator as the heavy fly plopped up against the opposite bank of the run and made its long swinging inquiries down the current.

It was fairly quiet until the end of the run, where the water broadened and shoaled before draining into a fishless gravel riffle. Just where depth and hope fade, a fish took the fly in mid-swing. It was not a big fish, about fourteen inches long, but it was exceptionally strong for its size. It jumped, then raced from one side of the stream to the other. Then, closer, it jumped again and as small as it was it somehow came down flatly onto the river with the ponderous smack of a much greater bulk. By their very existence, fish can transport us long, wandering miles from where we stand. This fish landed on the river, and just for an instant I was in Alaska feeling the rod buck and strain to the pull of a prodigal salmon and absorbing the warm shock of taking effect at such splendid distances.

But then the trout jerked me back to my own neighborhood. This was still a life and death struggle for it, no matter how far I had drifted in wonder and memory. When it was tired enough I lifted it into clear view in the dull light and saw the shimmering beauty that wherever I find it seems like the most perfect thing I have ever seen and that I so often turn from with a slight twinge of dread that I will never find it again.

It never entered my mind that I could somehow improve on the moment, or better honor nature and the life of this perfect river, by killing the fish and watching all that beauty fade. And the idea of my not being there at all—of trying to enjoy this river and its fish abstractly and remotely, or as a bystander on the bank—was well beyond my reach. I cannot fully explain how I can do this, but I know I must. 

PAUL SCHULLERY'S books include *Royal Coachmen* and *Lewis and Clark among the Grizzlies*. This essay was adapted from one that first appeared in *Real Alaska*. He lives in Yellowstone National Park.

GOLDEN BULLETS . . .

Continued from page 67

brush if the fish makes a run. A low, horizontal rod position gives you the best leverage and puts the most pressure on the fish. Hold the rod high only when trying to clear weeds, logs, or other obstructions.

Carp are hard to handle because of their large size and shape. I use a cradle net or large standard net to land my catch. A Boga Grip also helps land a big carp and gives you an accurate weight measurement.


Carp have a unique alarm system. When the skin is damaged, the cells in their skin release chemicals called allomones, which are smelled by other fish and alert them to danger. Never land or handle a carp directly up-current or in the area you intend to fish. This is not easy to accomplish on foot, but you should make an effort to land carp away from your fishing area.

Tackle

YOU CAN USE 6- TO 8-WEIGHT fly rods, depending on the size of the carp. I prefer long rods with a fast action because it is easier to make long casts. Your reel should have at least 100 yards of 30-pound backing, although when you fish larger water, 200 yards is prudent (even fish under 10 pounds can take you into the backing numerous times before being subdued). Large-arbor reels allow quicker line retrieval, a feature you will come to appreciate after tackling several of these strong fish.

Multiple presentations to the same fish are easier with a floating line. Intermediate and sinking lines can be used in deep water where carp are feeding, but it is difficult to make the proper presentation. Second and third presentations become extremely difficult with sinking lines because you must retrieve too much line to make the next cast.

I use a 12-foot monofilament leader and allow the line to land well away from the target. At times, depending on the demeanor of the fish, a 14- or 16-foot leader increases my hookups. Carp size and fly choice dictate tippet size; but, it helps to stay on the heavy side. I start with an 8- to 14-pound-test tippet and change to a lighter one if carp consistently reject my fly.

Sight-fishing for carp is challenging and a great way to learn the skills needed to successfully fish saltwater flats since the same skills and techniques required to catch bonefish and redfish are essential to catching carp in clear water. If you are looking for a new fly-fishing challenge, then try catching carp in clear, shallow water. You will not be disappointed. 

MIKE O'BRIEN operates a carp guide service on the Susquehanna River and lives in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He can be contacted at (570) 320-0337.

LAKE ONTARIO CHROMERS . . .

Continued from page 47

respond with a swift strike. I rarely use an indicator, but there is nothing wrong with using one if it helps you detect a strike and react more effectively to it.

Tackle Considerations

CHINOOK AND COHO SALMON are large freshwater targets. You'll need an 8- to 10-weight rod and a reel with a good drag system that works when wet and holds at least 200 yards of backing.

These salmon prefer the deepest water they can find, so you must get your fly quickly to the bottom. Many people assume you should use a sinking line but once it goes below the surface, you're at the mercy of the current, and the faster currents near the surface of the river can pull your fly line downstream too fast.

LOCAL CONTACTS

- **Douglaston Salmon Run (Salmon River)**
(315) 298-6672
www.douglastonsalmonrun.com
- **Salmon River Sports Shop (Salmon River)**
(315) 298-4343
www.salmonhotline.com
- **Tony's Salmon Country (Salmon River)**
(315) 298-4104
www.tonyssalmoncountry.com
- **Whitaker's Sport Shop (Salmon River)**
(315) 298-6162
www.whitakers.com
- **Oak Orchard Fly Shop (Oak Orchard Creek)**
(716) 626-1323
- **Orleans Outdoor (Oak Orchard)**
(585) 682-4546
www.orleansoutdoor.com

I like to slowly walk my fly along the bottom, so I use a floating line for easy mending and a 9-foot monofilament leader that is less affected by the currents because of its smaller diameter.

The amount of weight I use depends on the speed and depth of the water. If you don't get stuck at least once every five to ten drifts, you don't have enough weight on. If you get stuck more often, you have too much. To lessen the frustration of losing flies, attach the weight to the tag end of the surgeon's knot used to attach the tippet. That way when you do catch bottom, the nonlead split-shot slides off the tag leaving your tippet and fly intact.

I keep my weight 2 to 3 feet from the fly and rarely exceed 12-pound-test for my tippet material. Some anglers use monofilament tippet strong enough to

NEW YORK'S BEST SALMON RIVERS*

- **Beaverdam Brook, Oswego County**
- **Oswego River, Oswego County**
- **Salmon River, Oswego County**
- **Sterling Creek, Cayuga County**
- **Eighteen Mile Creek, Niagara County**
- **Lower Niagara River, Niagara County**
- **Oak Orchard Creek, Orleans County**
- **Genesee River, Monroe County**
- **Sandy Creek, Monroe County**
- **Black River, Jefferson County**
- **South Sandy Creek, Jefferson County**

* While these rivers receive most of the hatchery fingerlings from NYDEC, salmon sometimes stray from their home rivers. Many salmon are stocked directly into the lake and swim up almost any creek or river to spawn. For links to the NYDEC stocking list, visit www.flyfisherman.com/salmonriver/.

land Jaws, but both Chinook and coho salmon become wary after only a few days in the river. If you notice fish shying away from your presentation at the last minute, your tippet may be too heavy or you need a different fly.

Fly Patterns

FRESH FISH THAT HAVE been in the lower river only a few days tend to aggressively snap at small, colorful flies (red, orange, pink, blue, chartreuse), on heavy wire hooks size 4 to 8. Glo-Bugs or Estaz flies tied in a vague egg pattern work well and serve a dual purpose; they annoy salmon and look enough like salmon eggs to attract the attention of migrating brown trout and steelhead. Bigger is not better. Large flies in any color tend to spook salmon unless they are actively spawning.

Presenting the Fly

ONCE YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TACKLE and locate the salmon trail, it's time to put it all together in the proper presentation. Unlike Atlantic salmon fishing, where anglers make long casts and artfully drift large dry flies over the tail of a classic pool, presentations for Pacific salmon are generally short, weighted, and to the point.

Though it may not look pretty, the end result is often explosive. Once you have your salmon trail picked out, it is best to back off from 10 to 20 feet on the side that gives you the best vantage point to see and drift through the run. Cast from 30 to 45 degrees upstream, using just enough weight to lightly tap the bottom through the drift. Mend your line and hold your rod high enough to prevent a dragging loop of line on the water.

When your rod and line are perpendicular to your body, hold your rod high enough to create a straight line from your rod tip to your weight. For the next few feet of drift, use your rod tip to walk your weight and fly along the bottom. As the line passes you, lower your rod tip to feed line into the drift and finally turn your body downstream as your weight and fly swing to the surface below you. Your body should end the drift facing downstream and your rod and line should be parallel


to the current. The way you finish your drift is important because it sets up your next cast.

For your next presentation, make a long, slow pull with your line hand while raising your rod, then turn back upstream and deliver your line and fly upstream in one fluid motion. The last thing you want to do is waste time and energy making backcasts with heavy split-shot attached to your leader.

Since a salmon take is often subtle, you should react to every tap or hesitation in your drift. By react, I don't mean strike hard. Just gently lift your rod tip to determine whether a salmon picked up your fly. If you feel resistance, then set the hook by sweeping the rod tip downstream. Migrating salmon have hard mouths compared with salmon still feeding in the lake, so it doesn't hurt to set the hook several times.

Both Chinook and coho usually start the fight by taking off upstream. Thirty-to fifty-yard initial runs are not uncommon. Hooking into a large Chinook is somewhat like hooking your line to the bumper of a truck—lots of power pulling straight away from you. Coho are more like hooking onto a truck that has gone off the road—they often jump repeatedly and do cartwheels.

When all else fails, both species turn and run straight downstream, passing you and swimming as fast as possible toward Lake Ontario. As a last resort they usually turn sideways, using their size and the current to continue the fight.

Even with 15-pound-test tippet it's impossible to pull these big fish upstream to you. You must reel and walk downstream, keep the rod low and use sideways pressure to work the fish close to shore where you can beach your catch. Alternatively, use a wool glove to grab the tail of the salmon in shallow water and you'll save the fish from a net or from thrashing on the rocks. Atlantic salmon-style tailing devices are not legal. 

GARY EDWARDS co-hosts the PBS series *Vacations on the Fly* with his wife Robin. He has fished the Salmon River for more than 20 years.



FLY FISHERMAN

SEPTEMBER 2003

The Leading Magazine of Fly Fishing

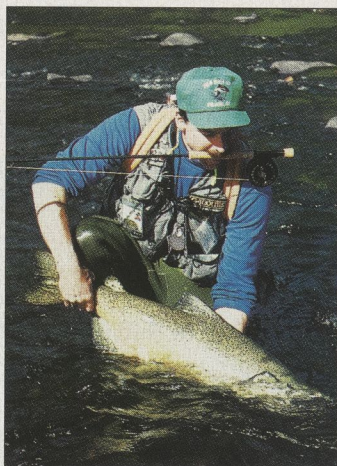
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How Can You Do That?

On Our Cover: Raquel Fielder boists a November steelhead on the Bulkley River near Smithers, British Columbia. Ken Morrish/Fly Water Travel photo.

SWIFT CURRENTS AND WIDE WATER:

BRING IT ON.

Introducing the New Ultra High-Performance TCR Series.

This rod isn't for everyone. But in some situations, it just might be the only one. Our new, limited series Technical Casting Rods (TCR) are designed specifically for skilled casters facing the most demanding conditions—punching hoppers into the wind on big Western trout rivers, waking dries into distant steelhead lies, or long shots at spooky bones. Basically, any time technical precision, distance and the ability to cut through wind are at a premium, the TCR will give you the advantage you need. To further maximize performance, we've even designed a special fly line just for the TCR, called the TCR Performance Taper. These lines are 110 feet long, with an extended belly section for increased line control and an extra-narrow running line for serious shooting distance. If you're ready to experience the extreme edge of ultra-fast rod design combined with the uncompromising fishability you expect from Sage, try a TCR. Who knows? You might even find yourself looking forward to Mother Nature's little challenges.

THE NEW
TCR SERIES



Ranchers Zena and Doug Ensign recognized for best management practices. **Page 2C**

Baseball radio announcers paint a picture of the summer game. **Sports 2B**



SUNDAY, JULY 7, 2002

The Source

LOCAL EDITION

Sunday



The Billings Mustangs defeated Medicine Hat 13-3 Saturday. **Sports 1B**

Afghan vice president assassinated in Kabul

Gunmen opened fire with assault rifles

■ U.S. military's role in Afghanistan changing, 6A

KABUL, Afghanistan (AP) — Gunmen firing assault rifles Saturday assassinated Afghan Vice President Abdul Qadir, a veteran Pashtun warlord and key figure in U.S.-backed efforts to bring stability to the war-fractured nation.

President Hamid Karzai summoned his Cabinet to an emergency session and police set up roadblocks throughout the city as the gunmen escaped. Uniformed troops armed with Kalashnikov

rifles and rocket-propelled grenade launchers took up positions in front of government ministries.

A government statement issued after the meeting blamed the assassination on "terrorists." Karzai appointed a commission headed by Interior Minister Taj Mohammad Wardak and another vice president, Karim Khalili, to investigate the assassination.

Please see Qadir, 9A

Cop on motorcycle injured in collision

Officer hit from behind while trying to make traffic stop

By JACI WEBB
Of The Gazette Staff

A Billings police officer was critically injured Saturday night when a truck struck his motorcycle from behind on Laurel Road near Moore Lane. Sgt. Mark Kirkpatrick said he could not

release the officer's name because the officer's relatives were out of town Saturday. He said the officer was in "pretty bad shape" when he was taken by ambulance to Deaconess Billings Clinic at about 9:20 p.m. Saturday.

A hospital spokesman said late Saturday that the officer was in critical condition. Police Lt. Verne Petermann said the officer was undergoing surgery late Saturday.

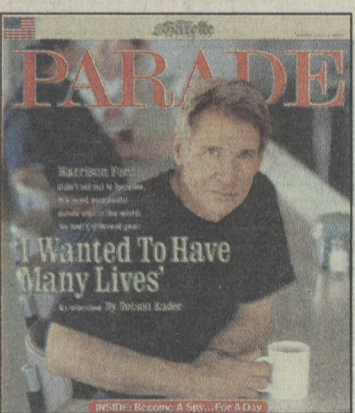
Please see Cop, 9A



What investors should know before dumping losing investments. Many of those investments impose sizable exit fees on weary investors who decided to take their money and run. The Wall Street Journal Sunday 3D



Farriers like Troy Ehrmantraut of Buffalo, Wyo., keep horseshoeing traditions alive in the West. **Magazine 1E**



Harrison Ford didn't set out to become the most successful movie star in the world. He had a different goal: "I wanted to have many lives." **Inside**

Weather

Mostly dry



High 91 Low 63

Warm with increasing clouds. 10C

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PRIVATE PONDS, PUBLIC PROBLEMS



LARRY MAYER/Gazette staff

Joe Urbani describes the layout of one of his elaborate ponds near Manhattan earlier this week. His Bozeman-based Urbani and Associates has been building ponds all over the U.S. for 20 years. "If it wasn't for poor land use, I wouldn't be in business," he said.

Growing number of ponds use up scarce water supply

By DAN BURKHART
Of The Gazette Staff

Each year, enough water to supply the entire city of Billings is stolen by what seems an innocent source.

Evaporation from ponds in drought-stricken Montana consumes as much as 36,000 acre feet of water per year, according to an analysis written two years ago by Curtis Martin, water bureau chief for the state Department of Natural Resources and Conservation. That's enough water to raise the level of Cooney Reservoir by 10 feet.

"That was based on the number of ponds two years ago," Martin said. "It's a lot of water. It's more now."

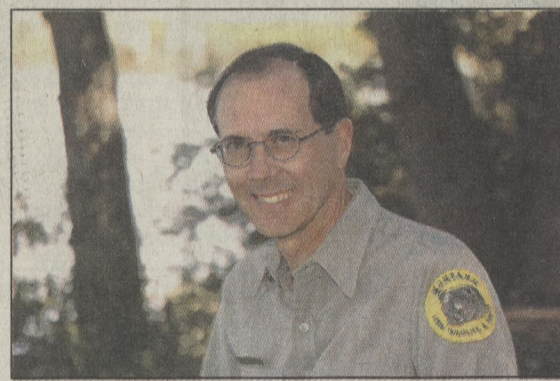
Evaporation isn't the only ripple in the pond problem. As the number of private ponds jumps, state

officials also worry about the potential for pond fish finding their way into wild, about pond-warmed water harming trout habitat, or contaminated pond water being released into state waterways.

They also wonder who benefits from private ponds beyond the wealthy landowners who are finding them all the rage.

Issues related to land use in the West have been thoroughly discussed, Martin said. But changes in water-use patterns, with implications for the state's hydrology, system of water rights and natural water resources are not well understood.

State Fish, Wildlife and Parks officials say that since the early 1990s, there has been a steady increase in the number of people securing water rights to build fishing, recreational or ornamental ponds.



Jim Darling, Fish, Wildlife and Parks regional fishery manager, says private ponds often are stocked with nonnative fish that can escape into the wild and damage native species.

LARRY MAYER/Gazette staff

"We think of them as those shady, cool places with a little dock and kids paddling around," said state FWP water resource manager Kathleen Williams. "While there may be some good ponds, there are plenty of unnecessary ones which benefit only private landowners."

Determining the exact number of personal ponds in Montana is not easy. The DNRC converted its database system last winter and numbers are not readily available. Records at the FWP, which only tracks fish stocking permits for

ponds, do note a dramatic increase.

In the Bozeman area during the last 10 years, for example, more than 450 fish ponds were built, nearly twice as many as were built in the previous 40 years.

In the Billings area, more than 300 stocking permits were issued between 1950 and 1990. But for 12 of those years, no one even asked for a permit. Since 1990, more than 220 have been issued, with the last five years averaging 30 per year.

Please see Ponds, 8A

U.S. to add armed officers at airports

Los Angeles Police Officer Don Bender and his dog Tosca, a Belgian-Malinois, roam near the El Al Airlines ticket counter Saturday at Los Angeles International Airport.



Associated Press

WASHINGTON (AP) — The new government agency responsible for airline security said Saturday that it would place armed law enforcement officers — uniformed and plainclothes — at ticket counters and other public areas of airports.

The Transportation Security Administration made the announcement in response to the shooting at Los Angeles International Airport two days earlier, when three people, including the gunman, were killed. An armed El Al security guard shot the attacker, who authorities say was an Egyptian named Hesham Mohamed Hadayet.

"This incident, even if isolated and regardless of motive, emphasizes that

we cannot be complacent about any of the security measures that we put in place at our airports and at the other modes of transportation," the TSA said in a statement.

"Had this event occurred at another airline counter without armed security guards, the situation unfortunately would have been worse," the agency said.

It was not clear how many officers will be involved in the new deployment nor whether there would necessarily be a guard at each ticket counter at all times.

The undercover investigators, who have transferred to the new

Please see Security, 10A

enjoy Sunday

Local & live

■ **BIENNIAL QUILT COMPETITION AND EXHIBITION:** Former Burlington Northern Building, 2718 Montana Ave., Billings. 1-5 p.m. Entries from 26th annual competition. Coordinated by Western Heritage Center. \$1.

■ **"GREAT PLAINS GATHERINGS: PHOTOGRAPHER OF BIG EVENTS IN THE YELLOWSTONE REGION":** Western Heritage Center, 2822 Montana Ave., Billings. 1-5 p.m. Photos of old parades, festivals and other events that have drawn crowds throughout region from Billings Gazette readers. Free admission. 256-6809.

■ **JOHN JACOBS AND THE POWER TEAM:** Grace Bible Church, corner of East Maryland and Washington Avenue, Laurel. 7 p.m. World-class athletes motivate with feats of strength. 628-4978.

Check out Friday's Enjoy section for a comprehensive list of upcoming events in Billings, central and Eastern Montana and Northern Wyoming.

On television

■ **"THE BEACH BOYS: THE TRUE HOLLYWOOD STORY":** It's no secret that there was more harmony on the records than in real life. This program will revisit the ups and downs of the group that "turned the surf scene into an American institution." 6 and 8 p.m. on E!

■ **"PYRAMIDS, MUMMIES AND TOMBS":** The ones in Egypt are the best known, but pyramids were built all around the world. Egyptologist Bob Brier explains why the same shape was chosen by far-flung cultures that never had contact with one another. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 p.m. on TLC.

■ **"ENDGAME IN IRELAND":** The "inside story" of the search for peace in Northern Ireland is told through interviews with "principal decision-makers" who took part. Concludes at the same time next Sunday. 9 p.m. on PBS.

People



JACKSON

■ **JACKSON BLASTS MUSIC INDUSTRY:** Multiplatinum singer Michael Jackson charged Saturday that the recording industry was a racist conspiracy that turns profits at the expense of performers — particularly minority artists.

"The recording companies really, really do conspire against the artists — they steal, they cheat, they do everything they can," Jackson said in a rare public appearance. ("Especially") against the black artists."

Jackson, 43, who began his recording career as a child, spoke at the Rev. Al Sharpton's National Action Network in Harlem.

Jackson also singled out Sony Music chairman Tommy Mottola, saying he was "mean, he's a racist, and he's very, very, very devilish." Jackson also accused Mottola of using "the n-word" when speaking about an unidentified black Sony artist.

Sony Music issued a statement calling Jackson's comments "ludicrous, spiteful and hurtful."

Sony produced Jackson's last album, "Invincible," which has had disappointing sales despite an estimated \$25 million in promotion.



Associated Press

■ **HOUDINI TRICK:** Harry Houdini would have been proud.

A trick often performed by the master of escapes was repeated outside the Houdini Historical Center in Appleton, Wis., on Friday for the hometown unveiling of the 37-cent Harry Houdini stamp.

Mike Schroeder, half of a comedy-magic team with Chris Cochrane, was strapped into a straitjacket by Mayor Tim Hanna and hoisted by the feet 40 feet above the audience.

Schroeder slipped the straitjacket five minutes later and received a standing ovation.

The stamp was issued by the U.S. Postal Service on Wednesday in New York City, to mark the 100th anniversary of the Society of American Magicians.

Houdini, born as **Erich Weiss** in Budapest, Hungary, in 1874, grew up in Appleton after his family left Europe. He embarked on a career in magic and escapes, becoming an international star. Houdini died of peritonitis resulting from a ruptured appendix in 1926.

■ **MOVIE INDIANS:** Action film director John Woo says Western films often have given viewers the mistaken idea that American Indians are without emotion.

"Whenever we saw the Indian character on the screen, he was very stoic," Woo said during a recent promotional visit for his new movie, "Windtalkers."

"We didn't know what they were thinking, or what they were feeling. We never saw them smile or cry. They seemed to be faceless," he said. "In this film, I wanted to show their real character."

"Windtalkers," which stars Nicolas Cage and Christian Slater, is the story of American Indians recruited as Marines and trained to use their language as code during World War II.

Clarification

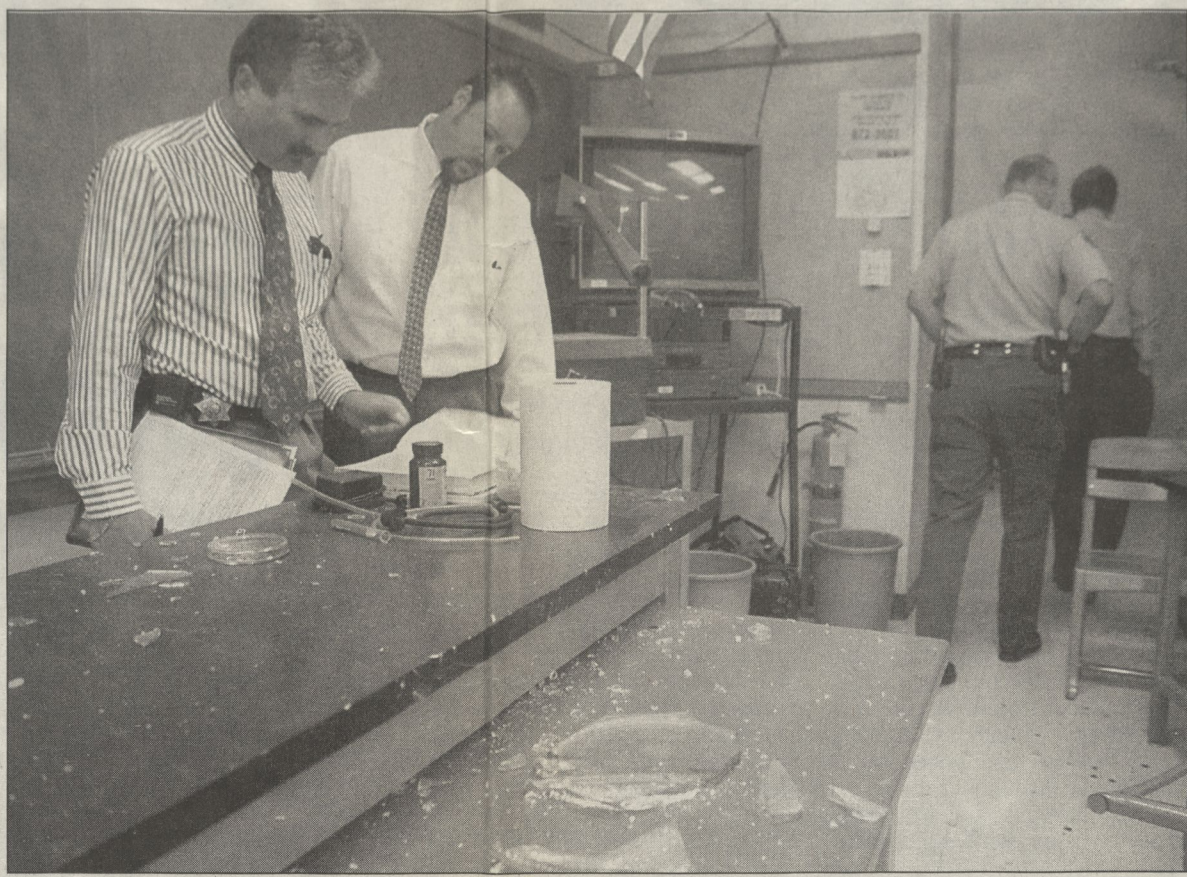
If you find that a portion of a Gazette news item needs further clarification, tell us about it. Call 657-1311 or e-mail us at citynews@billingsgazette.com

Charity raffle extension

The decision to extend the Big Sky Gold Rush Charity Raffle grand drawing from July 4 to Oct. 31 had to have been approved by the Yellowstone County Commission, which has occurred, according to raffle organizer Craig Bartholomew. He said organizers checked with the state gambling division and were told "the law is silent" on the matter of extending the raffle drawing date.

NATION

SundaySpecial



Associated Press

Greg Laskowski, left, of the district attorney's crime lab, and Jay Olsen, insurance investigator for the school district, look over a chemistry lab at East Bakersfield High School in Bakersfield, Calif., in 1999 after a glass container of methanol exploded, sending a teacher and 22 students to a hospital.

Unsafe classrooms

Students injured in chemistry labs

GENOA, Ill. (AP) — In a blinding flash, the routine high school chemistry experiment turned to chaos.

An alcohol-fueled fireball shot into the classroom, searing the skin of three junior honor students in the front row. They took the brunt of the blast on their faces, necks, arms, hands and legs.

The teacher pulled burning jeans off one of the girls; scorched skin fell from the boy's face. The rest of the class scrambled for the door, leaving burned backpacks and books behind.

The fire at Genoa-Kingston High School last October may have been a horrible accident, but it was not isolated. Across the country, at least 150 students have been seriously injured in school laboratory accidents in the last four years.

But the number is almost certainly much higher, according to interviews with researchers, school officials and insurance companies. And the stage is set for a significant increase, they said.

As schools try to meet tough new science standards set by the federal government in 1996, students are spending more time in laboratories. Some are crowded. Some have teachers with no safety training. Some are in 19th-century buildings ill-equipped for 21st-century science.

"Before, most kids were reading out of textbooks, but the new federal science standards absolutely, strongly advocate hands-on, inquiry-based science," said Kenneth Roy, who chairs an advisory board on science safety for the National Science Teachers Association. "What this means is, you have to have safety concerns as job one, but some schools don't."

And while teachers are protected in the workplace by state laws, students are not covered by those laws. There is little regulation of school labs, and no government or private agency collects official data on accidents that happen there. As a result, the exact number of accidents is unknown.

Almost all of the accidents and injuries could have been prevented with simple safety measures, experts said. But many teachers are unaware of the dangers, and there is no formal system to share information on accidents so teachers can learn from others' mistakes.

Yet they occur often enough to be considered a serious problem, according to safety experts and insurers who have paid millions of dollars to settle claims.

"There have been some terrible accidents and injuries that are just absolutely gross," said John Wilson, executive director of the Schools



Associated Press

Autum Burton shows her scars from a chemistry lab accident two years ago at Lakeview High School in Battle Creek, Mich.

Excess Liability Fund in California, which recently paid more than \$1 million in one case involving a chemistry accident and more than \$3 million in another.

A settlement is pending in a third accident, involving a Riverside, Calif., girl who was burned over 20 percent of her body. She is getting treatment to reduce scarring and improve the use of her badly burned right arm.

There is evidence that the number of accidents has risen since schools began adopting the new federal teaching standards. In Iowa, there were 674 accidents in the three school years from fall 1990 through the spring 1993, but more than 1,000 in the following three years, said Jack Gerlovich, who teaches science safety at Drake University.

The increase came after Iowa schools began adopting an early version of the new standards, he said. The number of lawsuits soared, too, from 96 to 245. Gerlovich said he suspects the same thing is happening in other states.

"I think this was the tip of an iceberg," Gerlovich said.

If accurate statistics were gathered, he said, "I think the actual numbers would be much, much higher, but it's the kind of problem nobody wants to face."

When the swoosh of fire hit Autum Burton, she was returning to her seat in her chemistry class after taking a closer look at the colors of the flames in the six petri dishes on the teacher's table.

In an instant, she was engulfed in flames.

"I could feel it eating at me and I could smell my skin burning," she recalled recently. "I was on the floor

trying to get this off with my hands."

By the time someone finally managed to wrap her in a blanket and put out the fire, she was burned over almost half her body: face, neck, chest, arms and legs.

Burton, 19, now attends Columbia College in Chicago. Despite eight skin graft operations and three laser treatments to diminish scarring on her face, she will be disfigured for the rest of her life.

The accident happened two years ago at Lakeview High School in Battle Creek, Mich. Just two months earlier, a 16-year-old girl was severely burned in a similar accident that had happened about 40 miles away, at Waverly High School near Lansing. In both cases, the experiments involved methyl alcohol.

A volatile chemical that ignites easily, methyl alcohol often is involved in the most catastrophic accidents. In recent years, it also has caused flash fires at schools in Santa Clarita and Riverside, Calif.; Genoa, Ill.; Midland, Texas; New Berlin, Wis., and Washington, D.C. It has also caused explosions in which students were injured by flying glass.

If the teacher does not use an exhaust system, leaves the cap off the alcohol jug or pours too much into the dishes, fumes can build up and, if exposed to flame, create a flash fire. If the fumes come from an open bottle, the explosion can eject the liquid, followed by a ball of fire.

"You get a flame-thrower effect," said Steve Weston, a lawyer representing Burton and the student from Lansing. "It jettisons fluid from the bottle, whose opening is pointed like a gun right at these students."

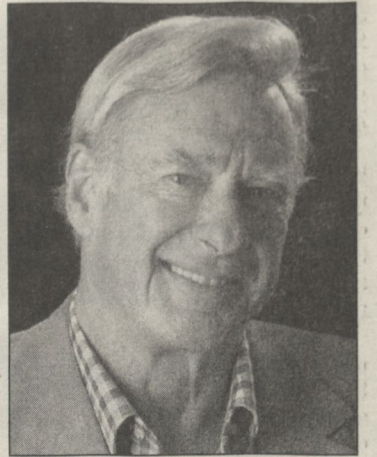
The fire marshal in Battle Creek determined Burton's accident could have been prevented if an exhaust system in the room had been used to draw away fumes. And the injuries might have been minimized if the teacher had used a plastic shield or required the students to wear goggles.

In many cases, school officials believed such protection was unnecessary when students were watching, rather than participating in, an experiment — even though most states have laws requiring eye protection under such circumstances.

But a high percentage of science teachers have never had safety training, and in some cases, the schools didn't even own the necessary safety equipment, experts said.

Gerlovich, the Drake University researcher, has found, for example, that more than 70 percent of North Carolina science teachers had never received safety training. He said surveys in 17 other states found an average of 55 percent to 65 percent of teachers have never been trained in safety.

National digest



Associated Press

Director John Frankenheimer is seen in 1998.

Director Frankenheimer dies of stroke at 72

LOS ANGELES — John Frankenheimer, director of such Hollywood classics as "The Manchurian Candidate" and "Birdman of Alcatraz," died Saturday. He was 72.

Frankenheimer died of a stroke as a result of complications after spinal surgery, said his business manager, Patti Person.

Frankenheimer was nominated for 14 Emmy Awards in a career that spanned nearly five decades. His work ranged from social dramas to political thrillers, and included a highly regarded run of feature films in the 1960s, and a string of 152 live television dramas in the '50s.

"The Manchurian Candidate" (1962), a satirical conspiracy thriller about a Korean War brainwashing victim, was the film that made Frankenheimer's name.

It was followed two years later by another highly regarded political thriller, "Seven Days in May," which starred Burt Lancaster as a renegade general planning a coup. Other films included "Seconds," "Black Sunday" and "The Train."

INS had tried to deport L.A. airport gunman

LOS ANGELES — The government had started deportation proceedings in 1996 against the Egyptian immigrant who gunned down two people at Los Angeles International Airport. But the following year, the man gained U.S. residency because his wife received a valid visa, officials said Saturday.

It wasn't clear what caused the Immigration and Naturalization Service to reject Hesham Mohamed Hadayet's first petition for residency and begin the deportation process, INS spokesman Francisco Arcaute said.

A year later, in 1997, Hadayet was granted permanent resident status because his wife, Hala, had become a permanent resident. Arcaute said. The INS allows foreign nationals to work and live in the United States if they have a relative who is a U.S. citizen or permanent resident.

FBI agent Richard Garcia said Saturday that it still wasn't known why Hadayet targeted the El Al ticket area Thursday. A former employee of Hadayet's has said Hadayet harbored anti-Israel feelings.

Bush feels 'a little older' on his 56th birthday

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine — In a baseball cap labeling him "The Boss," President Bush greeted his 56th birthday on Saturday with a crack-of-dawn round of golf — and a common gripe against aging.

"Feeling a little older, if you know what I mean," Bush said as he teed off with his father at a golf course near the family's shingled compound on the Atlantic.

The 78-year-old former President George Bush, who hit from a tee a bit closer to the hole, said he had no "words of wisdom" for his son, only a warning: "No laughing about the ladies' tee."

The president propped his foot on the cart dashboard as he sped across the course in just over two hours. He appeared to be in high spirits on the second day of a three-day holiday weekend with his extended family — his parents, first lady Laura Bush, their twin daughters, his brother and assorted nieces, nephews and in-laws.

The president, his father, brother-in-law Bobby Koch and a local golf pro took just two hours and 10 minutes to play 18 holes.

The family planned a birthday party for the president Saturday night — "maybe a surprise party," he said with a grin.



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Qadir

Continued from 1A

Karzai will send a senior government delegation to the funeral in Jalalabad on Sunday, the statement said. The government declared Tuesday a national day of mourning.

The attack occurred at about 12:40 p.m. as Qadir, one of three vice presidents, was leaving by car from the heavily guarded Ministry of Public Works, which he also headed. The gunmen sprayed nearly 40 rounds into his vehicle, killing Qadir and his driver.

The gunmen, dressed in traditional, shawl khameez garments and wearing white skull caps, then jumped into a white car and escaped, police official Abdul Raouf Dad said.

All 10 uniformed security guards on duty at the ministry were arrested because they failed to react properly, Kabul police chief Din Mohammed Jurat said.

Karzai rushed to the 400-bed military hospital where Qadir's body was taken and afterward summoned his Cabinet into emergency session.

Agriculture Minister Syed Hussain Anwari told The Associated Press that, during the Cabinet meeting, Karzai "expressed his great sadness for the loss of a great patriot and the hero of the nation."

No group claimed responsibility. Foreign Ministry spokesman Omar Samad called the killing a "terrorist action" carried out by "enemies of the state who are against peace in the country."

President Bush said his administration stands ready to aid with the Afghan investigation if Karzai asks for help.

"We are more resolved than ever to bring stability to the country so that the Afghan people can have peace and hope," Bush said in Kennebunkport, Maine.

Apart from Karzai himself, Qadir was the most prominent ethnic Pashtun in the govern-

ment. He was appointed a vice president during last month's Afghan grand council, or loya jirga, to bring ethnic balance into a government which had been dominated by ethnic Tajiks.

Qadir also served as governor of Nangarhar province, one of the richest areas of the country because of its extensive opium poppy fields and proximity to Pakistan.

Residents of Nangarhar's capital, Jalalabad, suggested that the killing could have stemmed from manifold personal, political and economic rivalries in the province.

Qadir was a leading rebel commander during the war against the Soviets in the 1980s. Later, he became one of the few prominent Pashtuns to join the Tajik- and Uzbek-dominated northern alliance, which allied with the United States during last year's war against the Taliban.

His brother, Abdul Haq, was a legendary anti-Soviet comman-

Cop

Continued from 1A

"As far as we know right now the officer has got some broken bones and head injuries," Petermann said.

The officer was riding a Harley Davidson motorcycle that was fully equipped as a police unit. The officer had just gone through the Moore Lane intersection and was driving east in the outside lane on Laurel Road when an older model 4-wheel-drive Ford pickup truck came up behind the motorcycle in the same lane and clipped him.

"The officer was trying to make a traffic stop when the pickup hit him from behind," Kirkpatrick said.

Hours after the accident, the police lights that were mounted on the motorcycle were still flashing by the side of the road more than 20 feet away from the heavily damaged motorcycle. Parts of the motorcycle were strewn across the outside lane of traffic. The pickup truck, which had a temporary sticker in the back window and no license plates, sat across the curb along the side of Laurel Road.

Police were looking for the vehicle that the officer was trying to stop when the accident occurred to interview the dri-

ver. Police say they have the license plate number of the vehicle.

Four police cars kept the intersection blocked while they investigated the accident Saturday night. A witness, who said he saw the accident from his vehicle at the Moore Lane stop light, sat on a bus stop bench choking back tears as he waited to talk to officers.

The pickup driver, whose name was not released Saturday, sat in one of the police cars while officers interviewed him. Petermann said the man was being cooperative with police, Kirkpatrick said it was not clear Saturday whether alcohol or speed were factors in the accident.

Ponds

Continued from 8A

Urbani's expertise wins grudging praise from FWP officials like Byorth.

"While he builds aesthetically pleasing ponds, they might be great socially, they are not as good naturally," Byorth said.

He fears Urbani-like communities will detract from the natural rivers and streams with wild trout that have been a hallmark of Montana.

"We don't know what might happen over time with some of these developments," he said.

Williams scoffed at the notion that captive hatchery fish are fit for sporting anglers.

"Those are not really wild critters in those ponds any more than elk are in game farms. We refer to those elk as livestock and, in a way, it's the same with those fish," she said.

Illegal ponds

More worrisome than Urbani's water works may be the unknown number of illegal ponds, said Martin. The DNRC has the legal muscles to punish those building illegal ponds, but never has used them. Instead it tries to resolve the issue by encouraging landowner cooperation.

"We make them apply and go through the process," he said.

And, finding illegal ponds is hardly a priority.

"If someone tells us about one, we'll look into it," he said.

Some state officials, like Williams, think it may be time to call a moratorium on issuing water rights for private ponds. The FWP often objects when applications fail to demonstrate beneficial use. Applications unable to show water will not be wasted or which fail to illustrate sound pond design are the usual targets.

In some areas, like the Rock

Creek basin in Carbon County, the FWP always files objections since it is considered a closed basin, one where there are already more water rights permits than there is water.

Meanwhile, absent a pond policy, the DNRC evaluates water rights applications for ponds with a general rule that applications must demonstrate some professional expertise, according to Martin.

2 rules for ponds

In a March 2001 memo, Martin suggested two general rules for allowing new ponds. First, there "needs to be some measurable recreation benefit beyond what can be obtained on a natural public water source," he wrote about recreation and aesthetic ponds.

Second, "applicants will be expected to rely more heavily upon professionals in the design of these applications and projects and the DNRC will rely more heavily upon her sister agencies with direct responsibility for fish, wildlife, wetlands and recreation management to determine whether the proposals are truly beneficial uses."

That may be a start in the right direction, but it will be one that typically benefits the wealthier property owner.

"Rich people can afford the professionals where poor people can't," Martin said. "If someone objects (to water right application for a private pond) and can't show up with an attorney or some experts, the wealthier guy who does is more likely to come out ahead."

Heading into another abnormally dry summer, Montana may soon be forced to come to grips with how many ponds it can stand. As it is, state officials have little choice but to deal with the "4Ps" as best they can.

"That's for the pesky proliferation of ponds problem," Williams said.

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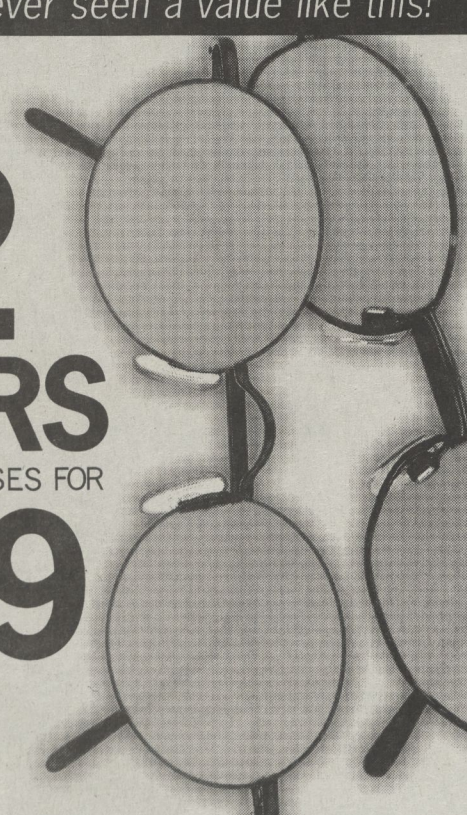
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German politician defies convention in choice of adviser

Los Angeles Times

MUNICH, Germany — Bavarian Gov. Edmund Stoiber has adopted an unconventional strategy in his neck-and-neck race with Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder for the German leadership: He's abandoning what his conservative constituents consider the moral high ground.

Mindful of his weakness with women voters and those from the east, Stoiber has chosen an unwed mother from Brandenburg, a state that was part of the old Communist East Germany, to advise him on family and social affairs ahead of the Sept. 22 election. She is likely to join his Stoiber's Cabinet if he is elected.



STOIBER

To the outrage of his largely Roman Catholic and conservative constituents, Stoiber has struck a pose of tolerance and inclusion. Most of the critics have been rendered speechless.

"I stand for a modern and open policy on women, youth and families that proceeds from clear fundamental values and keeps in sight the reality of life in our country," the candidate said at a news conference to introduce Katherina Reiche, a 28-year-old single mother due to deliver her second child in late August.

The invitation extended to Reiche this week provides Stoiber a chance to gain some votes at the expense of Schroeder.

Until Reiche's appointment, Stoiber's shadow Cabinet was composed exclusively of men from western Germany, most, like himself, nearing retirement age.

During the campaign for chancellor four years ago, Stoiber's Christian Social Union in Bavaria and its Christian Democratic allies in Germany's other 15 states cast Schroeder as a man of dubious morals after he married for the fourth time — to a single mother 20 years his junior.

Then-Chancellor and candidate of the Christian Democratic Union Helmut Kohl came off as the champion of family values. His dutiful wife, Hannelore, was

by his side as a constant reminder to voters of the contrast. But having failed to capitalize on the faith-and-fidelity platform, the conservatives appear to have decided to err on the side of inclusion this time.

Whether the conservatives' traditional constituency will follow is an open question, and one that makes the move a political risk for Stoiber. Although he silenced the initial uproar over Reiche's appointment with a steely precaution to party members that the choice of advisers was his to make, grumbling is still to be heard. In an editorial Thursday, the influential Sueddeutsche Zeitung warned that the conservatives were "out on thin ice."

"If the CDU/CSU were a publicly traded company, stock analysts would be talking about this as an assault on shareholder value," the newspaper commented, adding that Stoiber was overstepping the moral boundaries that have long defined his supporters.

"I cannot see how such a questionable position can be reconciled with a competent family policy in the Christian model," complained a prominent anti-abortion Christian Democrat, Johanna von Westphalen.

In addition to choosing to live with rather than marry the father of her 3-year-old daughter and unborn child, Reiche, an elder care specialist from Potsdam, is an outspoken advocate of embryonic stem cell research, in stark contrast with the prevailing views of her party.

Confident and unapologetic, Reiche told journalists in Berlin on Wednesday that she probably would marry her partner someday — but that the when, where and why of the matter were no one else's business.

Security

Continued from 1A

security agency from the Federal Aviation Administration, will look for suspicious individuals and intervene when necessary, the TSA said.

The head of an airline passengers' advocacy group welcomed the TSA's actions Saturday.

"We would certainly support more law enforcement officials in all parts of the airport, but we would expect there would be a tremendous amount of coordination with the multiple police forces that are going to be func-

tioning in this environment," said David Stempler, president of the Air Travelers Association.

The TSA took over responsibility for screening passengers from the airlines in February, and faces a Nov. 19 congressional deadline for replacing checkpoint screeners with federal employees. But Thursday's shooting took

place in the airport's public areas, before passengers are screened for weapons and bombs. Airport police patrol the facility and airlines are responsible for security at the ticket counters.

The TSA said it would put uniformed officers and undercover investigators throughout the airport.

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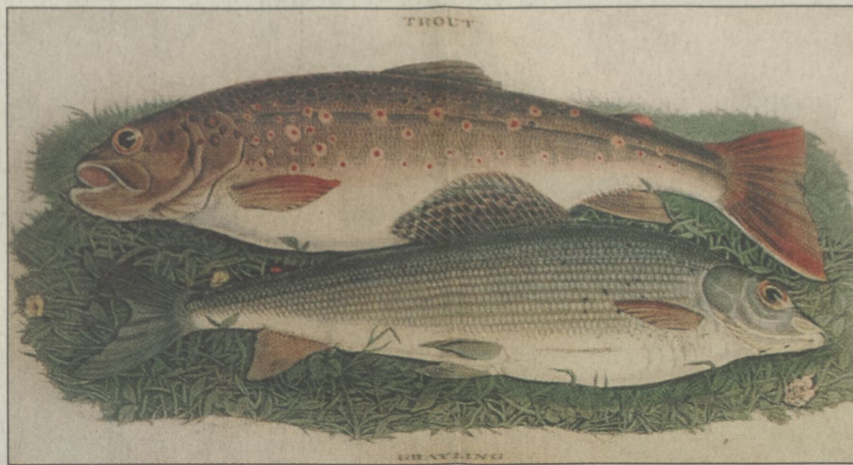
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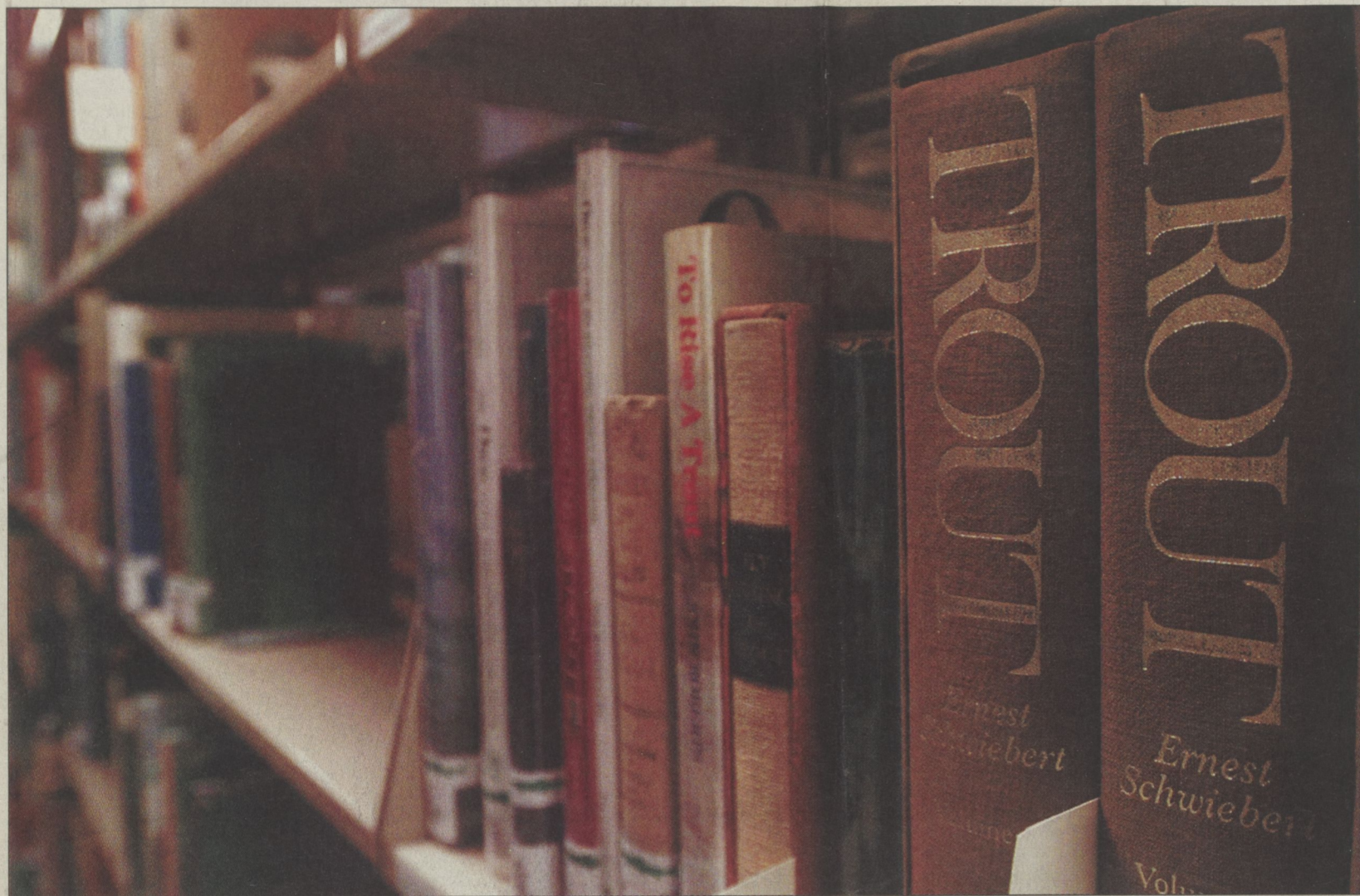
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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 2002

The collection is nicknamed the Izaak Collection after Izaak Walton, author of the famous 1653 fishing guide, 'The Compleat Angler.'



A copper plate illustration of a trout and grayling grace the pages of a 1839 edition of "The Fly-Fisher's Entomology" by Alfred Ronalds.



Only a portion of the "trout collection" line the shelves in the special collections library at Montana State University. An additional 11,000 volumes are still stored in boxes.

'Trout U'

MSU offers an impressive collection of piscatorial prose

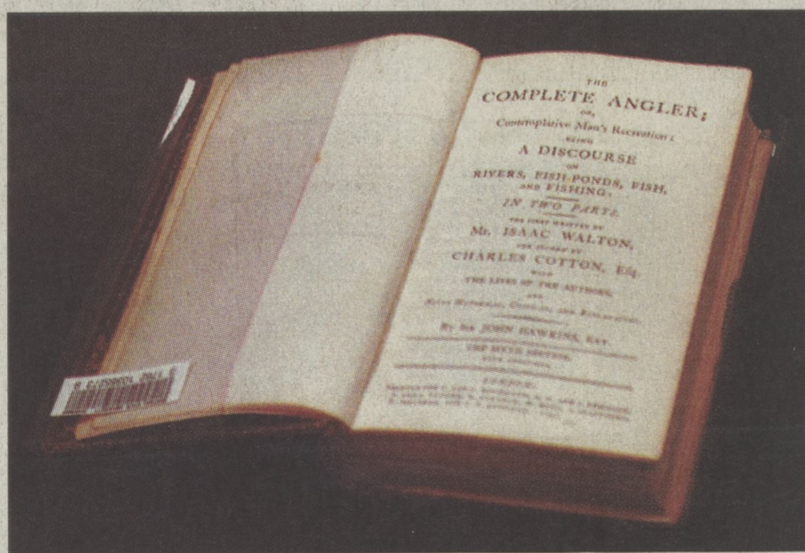
It's been dubbed "Trout U." Montana State University has always lured students, as well as faculty members, who yearn to spend their spare hours on Montana's world-class trout streams.

Now MSU is angling to become Trout U in a scholarly way.

Its Renne Library has been building an impressive collection covering every aspect of trout and their salmonid cousins — from biology texts to cookbooks, poetry to murder mysteries, rare old books to modern fly-tying handbooks.

The collection is nicknamed the Izaak Collection after Izaak Walton, author of the famous 1653 fishing guide, "The Compleat Angler." It already includes thousands of volumes, from a 1554 Latin book, "Aquatilium animalium historiae," to a screenplay of the 1992 movie "A River Runs Through It."

"I think it's a marvelous idea," said Bud Lilly, 77, one of the grand



A 1797 edition of "The Compleat Angler" by Izaak Walton is in a glass display case in the special collections library.

old men of Montana fly-fishing, who has been helping the library attract donations and financial support for the project.

"It's going to provide a centralized source of tremendous books and papers," Lilly said, "for protect-

ing and promoting these species worldwide."

It's important to Montana's culture, history, economy and even its myths, said Bruce Morton, dean of MSU libraries.

"We've been at it three years,"

Morton said. "We started with almost nothing and now have 11,000 volumes. ... We'll certainly have a national if not a world-class collection within a year."

Morton said he got the idea for a collection focused on trout several years ago. It seemed a good fit, given MSU's ongoing research on whirling disease and fisheries and its long interest in Yellowstone National Park.

He also thought it might be a special niche that MSU's Renne Library could fill that would offer a chance for national preeminence.

Lilly suggested Morton seek advice from an avid fisherman, a 30-year acquaintance who Lilly had met through his famous fly-fishing shop in West Yellowstone. The fisherman had a collection of more than 30,000 volumes on fish and fishing, made up of books he had collected himself plus two collections he had purchased.

"It represents three lifetimes of collecting," Morton said.

(More on **Collection**, page C2)

Story by **Gail Schontzler** Photography by **Deirdre Eitel** of the Chronicle



Biologist to speak at Gallatin Wildlife Association meeting

Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks field biologist Gary Hammond will present an overview of the Peter's Ranch Conservation Easement during the Gallatin Wildlife Association meeting Tuesday, Nov. 12.

The easement is in Beaverhead County and consists of 14,650 acres with a price tag of \$2 million of sportsmen's money. GWA is pleased to have Hammond as the first of two presentations covering wildlife habitat issues in Montana. He will present the details of this conservation easement, and other related issues, in this interactive audience meeting.

The program is free and the public is urged to attend. It begins at 7 p.m. at FWP Region 3 headquarters, 1400 South 19th. Doors open at 6:30 p.m.

Headwaters Fish and Game meeting scheduled tonight

The next meeting of the Headwaters Fish and Game Association is tonight at 7 at FWP Region 3 headquarters, 1400 South 19th.

Topics of discussion will include the "Montana Wildlife Partnership" proposal by the Montana Stockgrowers Association, and tentative hunting regulations for 2003.

The program is free and the public is urged to attend.

Slide show on forest conflict slated for Emerson on Nov. 14

The Native Forest Network will present a slide show and discussion of the conflict between motorized and non-motorized recreation on the Gallatin National Forest Nov. 14 at 7 p.m. in the Emerson Cultural Center's Weaver Room.

For more information call 586-3885.

TIP-MONT hotline gets ninety plus calls opening day of season

The Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks TIP-MONT hotline received a record number of calls reporting potential big game violations on opening day of the general big game hunting season. The hotline charted more than 90 calls between 6:30 a.m. and 10 p.m.

"The majority of the calls we received were placed between 7:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. About 58 were about possible violations requiring investigation," said Debbie Bingham, FWP TIP-MONT coordinator.

Big game violations and violations on U.S. Forest Service land or damage to Forest Service facilities may be reported to the TIP-MONT hotline at 1-800-TIP-MONT or 1-800-847-6668.

FWP hunting dog photo contest attracts nearly 400 entries

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks' hunting dog photo contest was irresistible to hunters around the state. Nearly 400 photos flooded into FWP by mail and email to beat the Oct. 31 deadline.

"We were surprised and impressed with the enthusiastic response. We'll just take a little longer to get all the photos up on the web site and to select the 'finalists,'" said Ron Aasheim, FWP conservation education administrator. The finalists, to be announced later this year on the web site and in the media, will be chosen by a small and very partial panel of FWP dog lovers.

Aasheim said that, as time allows, all of the photos will be put on the FWP web site. Originally FWP planned to put only the photos of the "finalists" on the agency's web site at www.fwp.state.mt.us (click on the Black Lab).

For questions on the hunting dog photo contest call 406-444-3079 or send an email to tdipton@state.mt.us.

From Chronicle wire services

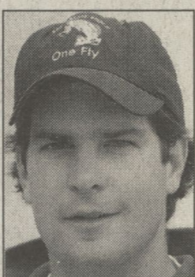
Consider the examples we're setting for the next generation

I won't soon forget those frosty mornings, the annual meeting and breakfast in the barn, Tim and H.G. Those early years of deer hunting back in Chester County are etched in the memory, the lessons learned and the stories told still vivid and full of life.

It was then that I developed an understanding for the importance of a day in the field, then too that I was taught how to be safe with a gun. I was shown how to hunt from a stand, to sneak and use the wind. I was shown how to shoot, how to field dress an animal and how to hang a deer in the shed to age

before processing. I was shown how to stand around that very shed, to drink coffee, lean on the swinging door and relive the hunt and those of seasons passed. And of course I was taught respect — respect for other hunters, respect for the guns and, most importantly, respect for the game we chased through the rose bushes and apple trees.

I suppose I took much of it for granted, I just took it all in stride and rolled on through the years without ever giving it much thought. Thinking back, however, it's impossible to describe the power of those early



DAVE MCKEE
Outdoors columnist

days, for they molded my approach to the sport, created a set of ethics and virtues that may have been otherwise lost had I ventured into the game on my own.

It was hard to look at the deer lying in the middle of that field. In the week prior to the

season I'd watched him cruising with several does and smaller bucks. They'd move along through the stubble, feeding then stopping to look, hesitating for just a moment to absorb the scents passed through the breeze before eating again. In the fading light, in the crisp evening those animals were something to behold.

Scouting deer, learning their ways — simply getting to know them — is a spectacular part of the sport, an intimate aspect of it all impossible to describe to those unfamiliar with the game. Though not well, I knew this deer, a four-point muley buck. I

knew the does he ran with and the two forkhorns that hung in the balance. To wander into the field, to find him dead — there was an emptiness to the air I suppose one could say without really knowing how to describe the mood.

As a hunter, like most, I consider the opportunity to harvest game a privilege simply priceless in nature, an important personal experience that exists each fall. To find a deer killed in cold-hearted disrespect then left for the coyotes is unbelievably disappointing, impossible to fathom really. Who does this? I mean what kind of person can

live with themselves or wake up each morning with a clean conscience? My blood boils as I relive it all again only hoping it was all some kind of mistake.

With the future of hunting always in question it makes one wonder how to handle such disgraceful acts of gluttony and brutal disrespect for the natural world. When I think back on those early days I can't help but to recall the basic values instilled on the farm. Perhaps we should all take a step back on occasion and consider the lessons we're teaching, consider the examples we're setting for future generations.

OUTDOORS

Wardens offers inside view of big game season

By DIANE M. TIPTON
FWP Information Officer

Montana's Fish, Wildlife and Parks wardens have an insider's view of hunting season. Their advice is based on firsthand experience with thousands of hunters, and they have collected some great hunting stories, too.

Among the luckiest hunters ever seen by an FWP warden is Lee Anderson's account of the hunter in the North Fork of the Flathead, in northwestern Montana. This hunter defied the odds by coming across an elk while driving down the main North Fork Road.

"The North Fork is not exactly teaming with wildlife, but elk and deer can be harvested from time to time," Anderson said. "The country is steep and thick with brush, so if you do get an animal it is no easy feat to get it into the truck and to the freezer."

Anderson said a large 6-point bull elk ran across the road and into one of the few semi-open flat spots in the area. The hunter got out of the vehicle, ran a short distance up the hillside and shot. While dressing the elk, a power company employee drove down the road in his service truck. He fired up the boom and loaded the bull elk whole into the back of the hunter's truck. The

hunter drove two miles to the North Fork check station to check his elk.

"Anyone from this area knows it is almost impossible to get a legal shot at an elk next to the road. But to have a boom truck come along and load it whole, two miles from the check station, is never going to happen again," Anderson said.

From colorful hunting stories to unfortunate violations, wardens have seen it all in the field. Here is some advice directly from Montana's wardens that hunters may find helpful.

■ Hunters who read the five pages of the hunting regulations labeled "General Regulations" and who check the regulations that cover the hunting districts they intend to hunt every year will head off major heartburn.

■ Avoid assuming your friends know the regulations or have permission to hunt somewhere. Always check with landowners and read the regulations yourself.

■ Avoid assuming you can shoot a certain species in a certain area because you did last year, or a friend did. Regulations change, sometimes yearly.

■ Tagging violations are among the most common, for example failing to attach the tag to the animal or failing to validate the tag.

■ Give yourself time to think. Take the

time necessary to notice a house nearby, hear another hunter approaching, or to notice other potentially hazardous situations.

■ Serious injuries in the field are often self-inflicted. Dull knives can be as dangerous as sharp ones.

■ Elk and other big game species live in very harsh environments. Hunters need to be in good physical shape and capable of carrying the gear necessary to survive in unexpected conditions. To protect your health in the field, stay in shape or begin getting in shape well in advance of the season.

■ Use common sense. Call the warden or any FWP office if you make an unintentional mistake in the field and explain what you have done. They will instruct you on what to do. Honesty is always the best policy.

■ Avoid shooting an animal when the odds are stacked against getting it home before it spoils. Pay attention to the temperature, time, and distance from the trailhead, the terrain, the last time you ate, your water supply and whether you have adequate overnight gear.

■ Always show landowners your appreciation.

Take time to enjoy the hunting season and all its aspects. And if you're lucky enough to see an FWP warden, ask them to tell their favorite hunting story. It will be a good one.

Snowmobile safety a top priority this winter

Montana Department
of Fish, Wildlife and Parks

The number of fatal snowmobile accidents was up significantly last winter. Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks Trails Program Specialist Ray Paige said snowmobile riders are urged to be extra cautious this year.

"Last year was a tragic time for the snowmobile riding community with the loss of 13 riders," Paige said. "These tragedies, which occurred for a variety of reasons, have made everyone stop and think more carefully about snowmobile safety." Nine of the fatalities occurred as the result of avalanches.

"Recently the Montana Snowmobile Association adopted a position of zero tolerance for alcohol before or while riding a snowmobile," Paige said. "A zero tolerance campaign like this one can increase awareness and peer pressure and hopefully change the behavior of those who take these risks."

FWP offers a free Snowmobile Instructor Safety Course each year to help prepare instructors to teach the Montana Snowmobile Safety course in their local communities. To register for this year's course in Kalispell Dec. 7-8, call 406-444-7317.

FWP and the Montana Snowmobile Association also work together to reach snowmobile riders with safety messages in

other ways, for example, through public service announcements.

"At this point everyone in the snowmobile riding community is working together to make safety a high priority," Paige said. Safety suggestions include:

- Keep your machine well maintained and serviced regularly
- Always check local weather conditions
- Avoid riding in areas prone to avalanches
- Always dress appropriately and bring adequate survival supplies
- Slow down when night riding
- Respect private property
- Cross roads with care
- Avoid riding alone

Headaches?

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Collection/ from page C1

Morton started asking the collector for advice on how to go about assembling a collection. One day, Morton recalled, the gentleman offered to donate to MSU the part of his collection focused on fish — some 11,000 volumes.

"I was both flattered and honored," Morton said. "It was literally a breathtaking moment."

The donor wishes to remain anonymous. Lilly would say only that he lives in Washington state.

MSU has also received from Paul Schullery, author and historian on Yellowstone Park, the papers of Al Pellicane, who assembled encyclopedic biographies of fishing writers. MSU also has the papers of the late Norm Strung, fishing and hunting author and Field & Stream writer.

Because of the generosity of trout lovers, 99 percent of the collection has been assembled without state funds. The investment in the project, including the value of the books and the donations, probably is approaching half a million dollars, Morton said.

So far, only 1,595 of the titles are cataloged and out on the library stacks in Special Collections. Within a year, librarians expect to have 5,000 volumes out of their boxes and available to the public.

To see the Izaak Collection, you have to visit MSU's main library, go to the second floor, head to the Special Collections room, and be buzzed in through an electronically locked door.

The materials cannot be

taken out of the room or photocopied, but they are available to every Montana citizen to see and study.

Sometimes graduate students complain, but the library has to find a balance between access and preserving the materials, said Kim Allen Scott, special collections librarian.

Some of the gems of the collection are out in display cases. One is an 1839 volume by Louis Agassiz, the famed Harvard naturalist, "Histoire Naturelle des Poissons d'eau Douce de l'Europe Centrale." It is illustrated with large colored lithographs.

"They're exquisite," Morton said.

Ironically, Morton is not a fisherman himself.

"I was schooled in rare books and the out-of-print trade. I'm truly a fish out of water," he joked.

The special collections stored within a library are becoming more and more important, Morton said. Today's students and faculty expect to find every book and paper they need on the Internet, with full texts on their desktop computers, without having to step into a library.

"If libraries are not mindful of the needs of constituents and communities, they face a crisis of relevancy," Morton said.

To find out more about the Izaak Collection, see the MSU library Web page (www.lib.montana.edu/), click on Library Catalog, and then click on "power search."

Gail Schontzler is at gails@gomontana.com

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WATCHING THE RIVER FLOW

River

Upriver, the Missouri is a wellspring of fun, jobs

Continued from A1

Today, economic issues are being discussed up and down the Missouri as President George W. Bush's administration and the Army Corps of Engineers weigh changes in the corps' "master manual" for using dams to control the river — the first revision in 50 years.

Environmentalists, upriver politicians and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service want the corps to increase the flow of water in the spring and decrease it in the summer to help bring the river back to a more natural state. Farmers, barge interests and downriver government officials worry that the proposed spring rise and summer draw-down will cause floods in the lower stretch of the river and then drain it too low for navigation.

The debate often is presented as a dispute over protecting wildlife, which has become damaged and in some cases driven near extinction downstream by managing dams for barge traffic. But underlying the decision are questions about what the true value of the Missouri River should be to Americans, 200 years after its exploration.

Bud Lilly doesn't have a direct stake in the controversy. He lives upstream from the first corps dam, at Fort Peck, where the impact of the flow changes would begin to be felt.

Lilly says he understands the "vested interests" of downstream opponents. But he adds, "If we don't change, we're going to lose a lot of the value of the river. And I don't just mean its aesthetics."

Virgin beauty — and economics

Before the river gets to the dam at Fort Peck, it largely retains the virgin beauty that Meriwether Lewis struggled to describe in his journal.

After seeing the soaring, misshapen peaks along a section of river known as White Cliffs, Lewis wrote of seeing shapes of a "thousand grotesque figures ... so perfect indeed that I should have thought that nature had attempted here to rival the human art of masonry."

Montana is blessed to have a clear, wild Missouri River snaking through soaring buttes, waters full of rainbow trout, brown trout and the wily cutthroats that Lewis and Clark had trouble hooking.

But like other states along the river, Montana worries about water levels after experiencing another year of drought.

Another Bud, Arthur "Bud" Clinch, director of Montana's Department of Natural Resources, described the reaction recently to a Sunday thundershower that blew through the state.

"People applauded even though it rained on their picnic," he said, calling the Missouri River "the lifeblood of our state."

That's certainly true for Danielle Kelly and her husband, Dan, who rent canoes and river dories to anglers and water enthusiasts downstream from Lilly in the tiny town of Wolf Creek on the Missouri River.



KEVIN MANNING / POST-DISPATCH

Megan Bergstrand, 10, of Three Forks, Mont., skips rocks at the headwaters of the Missouri River. She was swimming in the river with her sister, Ashley.



KEVIN MANNING / POST-DISPATCH

A deer charges through the waters of the Missouri River near Prewett Creek, Mont. A clear, wild Missouri River snakes through Montana, its waters full of rainbow trout, brown trout and wily cutthroats.

Their business, Wolf Creek Outfitters, is a story of the successful life that a clean, undisturbed river can provide enterprising people. It was also a tale of the meeting of two worlds.

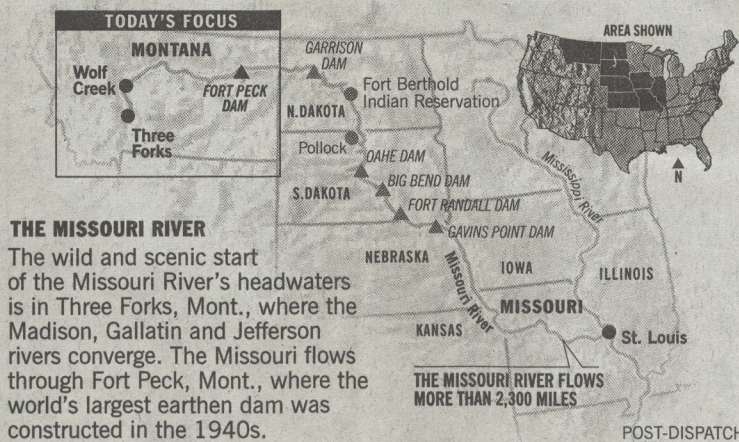
"I was a vegetarian tree-hugger and Dan was a gun-toting, meat-eating mountain man," says Danielle, 32, of her marriage.



Kelly Rents canoes, river dories to anglers

Seven years ago, Dan and Danielle started their boat rental and livery service on a single credit card. They paid off that card five years ago, and now the couple has nearly a dozen boats, some of them costing \$6,000. With their profits, they have opened a fly-fishing store that overflowed with customers last weekend.

It's a seasonal business, but one that is prospering so well that, for the first time since their marriage, Danielle won't need to



THE MISSOURI RIVER

The wild and scenic start of the Missouri River's headwaters is in Three Forks, Mont., where the Madison, Gallatin and Jefferson rivers converge. The Missouri flows through Fort Peck, Mont., where the world's largest earthen dam was constructed in the 1940s.

work as a nurse next winter.

Farmers' alliance

Montana and the federal government have been taking steps to preserve the pristine river and its surrounding land. But not everyone in the state is happy about it.

A few days before leaving the White House, President Bill

"It's going to be a long time before the river can change back to anywhere near how it was when Lewis and Clark saw it. But there's a glimmer of hope." — Bud Lilly

Clinton acted decisively on entreaties from Montana to establish by proclamation the 377,341-acre Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument.

Yet many landowners in the area object to both the 11th-hour presidential decree and to the restrictions imposed on development and other use of their property. Their complaints

have generated legislation in Congress to remove 81,000 acres of private lands from the monument designation, an effort that drew the support of Bush's administration and advanced out of a House committee last month.

Along with the economics, property rights are another of the issues sounding along the Missouri as federal agencies make changes along the river and its shoreline.

Don Lundy, of Fort Benton, Mont., is among the Montanans arguing that government-imposed changes too often ignore landowners. And Lundy has some choice land to protect: His property includes the site of the former Fort McKenzie, the 19th-century fur-trading post where pelts from beavers and other animals were collected before being sent downriver to St. Louis.

He said of the monument designation: "They just kind of shoved it down our throats." Nor do all Montanans support the proposed changes in the river's flow.

Montana farmer Boone Whitmer has taken trips downriver to form an alliance with his Missouri counterparts.

Whitmer, 53, raises wheat and alfalfa on 3,000 acres of irrigated land near the northern Montana town of Wolf Point. He argues that the corps operates the Fort Peck Dam in ways that damage many farms.

Rather than tending to farmers' need for a stable flow of water, the corps raises and lowers the Missouri River levels for hydropower so precipitously that land becomes eroded and irrigation pumps destroyed, Whitmer complains.

against the spring rise downstream.

In western Montana, it's the quality of the river, not the quantity, that generates income for Bud Lilly and his family. With fly-fishing as its anchor, the Lillies are enjoying a New West land boom in which property values are soaring along the Missouri and nearby rivers.

Lilly operates the quaint Angler's Retreat in a 92-year-old hotel in Three Forks and lives in a riverside community of fishing enthusiasts.

His wife, Esther, is a real estate agent specializing in properties carved from ranches into fishing retreats. Twenty-acre parcels are selling from between \$500,000 and \$800,000.

Nearby on the Ruby River, Lilly's son, Greg, operates the Healing Waters Fishing Lodge, where seven guides offer the well-learned opportunity to meet fat trout.

Greg Lilly, 53, explained why he's booked from May to October with patrons who pay him \$400 to \$500 a day to get away.

"Many people are under a lot of stress in their lives, and with fly-fishing you can put everything else out of your mind because you need to focus," he said.

Bud Lilly is a conservationist who has kept an eye on the bottom line, and when asked what message he would send to people downstream on the Missouri River, he speaks of lost opportunity.

"They are missing a lot," he said. "It's going to be a long time before the river can change back to anywhere near how it was when Lewis and Clark saw it. But there's a glimmer of hope."

Reporter Bill Lambrecht
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Phone: 202-298-6880

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WATCHING THE RIVER FLOW

Upriver, the Missouri is a wellspring of recreation, jobs

The river that snakes through Montana has a different purpose — and a different look — than the straightened waterway downstream.

About this series

As the government debates major changes in the operation of the Missouri River, people who live along the river anxiously await a decision that will affect their lives. Post-Dispatch Washington bureau reporter Bill Lambrecht and photographer Kevin Manning are traveling the length of the river, talking to people who rely on the Big Muddy in different ways. This is the first of an occasional series.

BY BILL LAMBRECHT

Post-Dispatch Washington Bureau

THREE FORKS, Mont. — Waymen “Bud” Lilly is a fly-fishing legend at the very source of the Missouri River, gentle waters that give little hint of the turbulent politics downstream.

The Missouri, more than 2,300 miles long, begins meekly from three rivers — the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin — named by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. The explorers spied what Lewis called “these noble streams” from a limestone bluff two summers into their cross-country odyssey from St. Louis.

With people like Bud Lilly along its shores and its waters teeming with sport fish and small boats, the

Missouri River that snakes through Montana looks vastly different than the straightened, deepened waterway that races downstream.

Like the farmers and barge operators on the lower Missouri, many people here rely on the river for their livelihood — but in different ways.

For nearly 70 years, Bud Lilly has tossed hand-tied flies at trout. He helped build the fly-fishing industry in the West, wrote books on angling and recently received an honorary doctorate from Montana State University for his contributions to the sport and its literature.

Lilly’s roots run deep along the Missouri River: His family has lived near its banks since the 1860s, when his grandmother, Mary Wells Yates, led six wagon trains to Montana from St. Louis.

Lilly, who turns 77 this month, has become a river philosopher who believes the prosperity of the people along the Missouri River’s banks relates directly to the health of the river.

“The Missouri is like an artery system that carries the blood of the entire nation, and if we delay in restoring it, we eventually will pay a high price,” he said, standing at the Missouri’s headwaters with a flyrod in hand.

The river’s value

Economics always has driven Missouri River decisions: Lewis and Clark packed kettles, combs and gewgaws for tribes, working as diligently to spread the gospel of commerce as to explore new lands. See River, A10



KEVIN MANNING / POST-DISPATCH

Legendary angler Waymen “Bud” Lilly surveys the headwaters of the Missouri River in Three Forks, Mont., earlier this month. “The Missouri is like an artery system that carries the blood of the entire nation, and if we delay in restoring it, we eventually will pay a high price,” Lilly says.



Making Room for Cutthroat

**How one Montana Rancher is Doing His Part
to Restore Greater Yellowstone's Native Trout**

by Scott Bosse

With two big ranches to run and one of the worst droughts on record, Montana rancher Charlie Pierson hardly has time to fuss with a bunch of six-inch fish living in the creek that irrigates his hayfields. But Pierson, 6'4" and sturdy as a lodgepole, has a soft spot for what he calls "nature's gifts." It's that soft spot that is driving Pierson to change the way he's ranched for the past four decades. Now he's making room for the Yellowstone cutthroat trout, helping the species overcome the fate that befell the bison and grizzly bear.

About five years ago, a Montana State University graduate student discovered that the trout in Locke Creek were pure-strain Yellowstone cutthroat trout—a rare find. Now, thanks to Pierson's cooperation with the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks (FWP), the cutthroat there may be on the verge of a population boom.

Pierson, a third-generation Montana rancher, runs the Highland Livestock Company east of Livingston, a 10,000-acre slice of heaven that slopes from the foothills of the Absaroka Mountains to the Yellowstone River. Its subtle beauty brings Pierson, who fought in Vietnam, a sense of peace.

In addition to sustaining roughly 800 head of cattle, the ranch is home to numerous elk, antelope, deer, and—Pierson laments—a few too many beaver. But it is the rare popu-

lation of cutthroat trout in Locke Creek that has biologists excited.

The only trout native to the Yellowstone River, these cutthroat historically occupied 4,300 miles of rivers and streams emanating from Yellowstone Lake. But habitat degradation and hybridization with introduced rainbow trout have now confined

Yellowstone cutthroat to less than 10 percent of their former range. As a keystone species, their disappearance would send a shockwave through the food chain. Researchers in Yellowstone National Park have found that 42 bird and mammal species, ranging from white pelicans to grizzly bears, depend on Yellowstone cutthroat as a



Photos by David Cowan



Water for fish and farm
Rancher Charlie Pierson points toward irrigation diversion dam on Locke Creek that has maintained a pure strain of Yellowstone cutthroat trout.

reliable food source.

According to the biologists, Locke Creek's cutthroat owe their purity to three small diversion dams in the creek's lower reaches and some 80 beaver dams further upstream. Together, these barriers block rainbow trout that move up the Yellowstone's tributaries. Were they to interbreed with rainbow trout, Pierson's cutthroat would lose the genetic traits that have allowed them to flourish in Greater Yellowstone for 8,000 years. Eventually, hybridization could cause them to disappear from the ecosystem altogether.

The MSU researcher also found that the health of the cutthroat population in Locke Creek is directly tied to the level of water flow.

Following this discovery, FWP biologists approached Pierson to ask if he'd lease his water rights to Locke Creek in order to bolster flows for the cutthroat. Knowing full well that irrigation water is essential to ranch survival, Pierson rejected the proposal outright. "The whole idea was just so silly we didn't pursue it," he said.

But then a few years later, FWP

fisheries biologist Brad Shepard re-established contact with Pierson, hoping to persuade him that Locke Creek's rare cutthroat population was worth protecting. Over time, he earned Pierson's trust and convinced him that helping the fish wouldn't hurt ranch operations. It was Pierson who came up with the idea of revamping his irrigation system to accommodate the needs of the trout. "Why don't we just dig a well?" Pierson suggested to Shepard with the agency assuming the cost.

A well would ensure adequate flows in Locke Creek for the fish while also providing a more reliable source of irrigation water for Pierson's ranch, especially during drought years when the creek is reduced to a trickle.

FWP agreed to the deal and turned to its Future Fisheries Program, a program created to finance these types of projects.

In return for leasing his Locke Creek water rights to FWP for the next 30 years, Pierson will receive \$45,000 to offset the costs of drilling a well and buying a pump to run it. He hopes to work out a deal with Mon-

tana Power Company to build two wind turbines that would run the pump and supply all of the ranch's future electrical needs.

The project might not end there. Encouraged by his positive experience with Shepard, Pierson is now considering the removal of two small diversion dams in lower Locke Creek. Combined with keeping the uppermost dam in place, the effort would restore a half-mile of cutthroat spawning habitat while ensuring that rainbow and brown trout don't mix with the core cutthroat population further upstream.

Ever humble, Charlie Pierson downplays the conservation work he's doing on his ranch. "It's just a little project," he said. "Brad's done almost all the work."

It's true that it's going to take action by many people in many places to save the Yellowstone River's native fisheries. But Charlie Pierson's project is not insignificant. Through it, Pierson has shown that it's possible to preserve the ranching life along the Yellowstone River while at the same time preserving life in the river. ♦

Upriver, the Missouri is a wellspring of recreation, jobs

By Bill Lambrecht

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About this series

As the government debates major changes in the operation of the Missouri River, people who live along the river anxiously await a decision that will affect their lives. Post-Dispatch Washington bureau reporter Bill Lambrecht and photographer Kevin Manning are traveling the length of the river, talking to people who rely on the Big Muddy in different ways. This is the first of an occasional series.

Waymen "**Bud**" Lilly is a fly-fishing legend at the very source of the Missouri River, gentle waters that give little hint of the turbulent politics downstream.

The Missouri, more than 2,300 miles long, begins meekly from three rivers -- the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin -- named by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. The explorers spied what Lewis called "these noble streams" from a limestone bluff two summers into their cross-country odyssey from St. Louis.

With people like **Bud** Lilly along its shores and its waters teeming with sport fish and small boats, the Missouri River that snakes through Montana looks vastly different than the straightened, deepened waterway that races downstream.

Like the farmers and barge operators on the lower Missouri, many people here rely on the river for their livelihood -- but in different ways.

For nearly 70 years, **Bud** Lilly has tossed hand-tied flies at trout. He helped build the fly-fishing industry in the West, wrote books on angling and recently received an honorary doctorate from Montana State University for his contributions to the sport and its literature.

Lilly's roots run deep along the Missouri River: His family has lived near its banks since the 1860s, when his grandmother, Mary Wells Yates, led six wagon trains to Montana from St. Louis.

Lilly, who turns 77 this month, has become a river philosopher who believes the prosperity of the people along the Missouri River's banks relates directly to the health of the river.

"The Missouri is like an artery system that carries the blood of the entire nation, and if we delay in restoring it, we eventually will pay a high price," he said, standing at the Missouri's headwaters with a flyrod in hand.

The river's value

Economics always has driven Missouri River decisions: Lewis and Clark packed kettles, combs

and gewgaws for tribes, working as diligently to spread the gospel of commerce as to explore new lands.

Environmentalists, upriver politicians and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service want the corps to increase the flow of water in the spring and decrease it in the summer to help bring the river back to a more natural state. Farmers, barge interests and downriver government officials worry that the proposed the spring rise and summer draw-down will cause floods in the lower stretch of the river and then drain it too low for navigation.

The debate often is presented as a dispute over protecting wildlife, which has become damaged and in some cases driven near extinction downstream by managing dams for barge traffic. But underlying the decision are questions about what the true value of the Missouri River should be to Americans, 200 years after its exploration.

Bud Lilly doesn't have a direct stake in the controversy. He lives upstream from the first corps dam, at Fort Peck, where the impact of the flow changes would begin to be felt.

Lilly says he understands the "vested interests" of downstream opponents. But he adds, "If we don't change, we're going to lose a lot of the value of the river. And I don't just mean its aesthetics."

Virgin beauty -- and economics

Before the river gets to the dam at Fort Peck, it largely retains the virgin beauty that Meriwether Lewis struggled to describe in his journal.

After seeing the soaring, misshapen peaks along a section of river known as White Cliffs, Lewis wrote of seeing shapes of a "thousand grotesque figures ... so perfect indeed that I should have thought that nature had attempted here to rival the human art of masonry."

Montana is blessed to have a clear, wild Missouri River snaking through soaring buttes, waters full of rainbow trout, brown trout and the wily cutthroats that Lewis and Clark had trouble hooking.

But like other states along the river, Montana worries about water levels after experiencing another year of drought.

Another **Bud**, Arthur "**Bud**" Clinch, director of Montana's Department of Natural Resources, described the reaction recently to a Sunday thundershower that blew through the state.

"People applauded even though it rained on their picnic," he said, calling the Missouri River "the lifeblood of our state."

That's certainly true for Danielle Kelly and her husband, Dan, who rent canoes and river dories to anglers and water enthusiasts downstream from Lilly in the tiny town of Wolf Creek on the

Missouri River.

Their business, Wolf Creek Outfitters, is a story of the successful life that a clean, undisturbed river can provide enterprising people. It was also a tale of the meeting of two worlds.

"I was a vegetarian tree-hugger and Dan was a gun-toting, meat-eating mountain man," says Danielle, 32, of her marriage.

Seven years ago, Dan and Danielle started their boat rental and livery service on a single credit card. They paid off that card five years ago, and now the couple has nearly a dozen boats, some of them costing \$6,000. With their profits, they have opened a fly-fishing store that overflowed with customers last weekend.

It's a seasonal business, but one that is prospering so well that, for the first time since their marriage, Danielle won't need to work as a nurse next winter.

Farmers' alliance

Montana and the federal government have been taking steps to preserve the pristine river and its surrounding land. But not everyone in the state is happy about it.

A few days before leaving the White House, President Bill Clinton acted decisively on entreaties from Montana to establish by proclamation the 377,341-acre Upper Missouri River Missouri Breaks National Monument.

Yet many landowners in the area object to both the 11th-hour presidential decree and to the restrictions imposed on development and other use of their property. Their complaints have generated legislation in Congress to remove 81,000 acres of private lands from the monument designation, an effort that drew the support of Bush's administration and advanced out of a House committee last month.

Along with the economics, property rights are another of the issues sounding along the Missouri as federal agencies make changes along the river and its shoreline.

Don Lundy, of Fort Benton, Mont., is among the Montanans arguing that government-imposed changes too often ignore landowners. And Lundy has some choice land to protect: His property includes the site of the former Fort McKenzie, the 19th-century fur-trading post where pelts from beavers and other animals were collected before being sent downriver to St. Louis.

He said of the monument designation: "They just kind of shoved it down our throats."

Nor do all Montanans support the proposed changes in the river's flow.

Montana farmer Boone Whitmer has taken trips downriver to form an alliance with his Missouri counterparts.

Whitmer, 53, raises wheat and alfalfa on 3,000 acres of irrigated land near the northern Montana town of Wolf Point. He argues that the corps operates the Fort Peck Dam in ways that damage many farms.

Rather than tending to farmers' need for a stable flow of water, the corps raises and lowers the Missouri River levels for hydropower so precipitously that land becomes eroded and irrigation pumps destroyed, Whitmer complains.

"We're in the same boat," he says of eastern Montanans and the Missouri farmers fighting against the spring rise downstream.

In western Montana, it's the quality of the river, not the quantity, that generates income for **Bud Lilly** and his family. With fly-fishing as its anchor, the Lillies are enjoying a New West land boom in which property values are soaring along the Missouri and nearby rivers.

Lilly operates the quaint Angler's Retreat in a 92-year-old hotel in Three Forks and lives in a riverside community of fishing enthusiasts.

His wife, Esther, is a real estate agent specializing in properties carved from ranches into fishing retreats. Twenty-acre parcels are selling from between \$500,000 and \$800,000.

Nearby on the Ruby River, Lilly's son, Greg, operates the Healing Waters Fishing Lodge, where seven guides offer the well-heeled the opportunity to meet fat trout.

Greg Lilly, 53, explained why he's booked from May to October with patrons who pay him \$400 to \$500 a day to get away.

"Many people are under a lot of stress in their lives, and with fly-fishing you can put everything else out of your mind because you need to focus," he said.

Bud Lilly is a conservationist who has kept an eye on the bottom line, and when asked what message he would send to people downstream on the Missouri River, he speaks of lost opportunity.

"They are missing a lot," he said. "It's going to be a long time before the river can change back to anywhere near how it was when Lewis and Clark saw it. But there's a glimmer of hope."

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