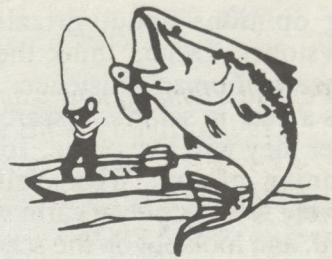


High Country Comments

by

Bill Schiess



Wally has a great love for bright colors. He had the first teal-colored truck in the neighborhood, and a pair of fluorescent pink waders and fins for fishing. Red hates bright colors and is always giving Wally a hard time about his waders.

"The reason you never catch any big fish is because your waders scare them away," teased Red one day as the two headed to Henry's Lake.

"Haven't you read— bright colors attract fish," replied Wally. Their friendly bantering went on all the way to the water.

It was mid season on Henry's Lake, and the two were float tubing off the Cliffs, Wally in his colors (even his rod was wrapped with fluorescent thread), and Red in camo clothes, waders, and his camo tube. Both were catching fish with near equal success, as the teasing continued.

Leading with a few more large fish, Wally bragged about his talents while fishing with his fluorescent "handicap."

"Hey Red, you ought to get some attractors for your flies. These fluorescent fins are just the ticket. You don't have to rely on the fish having perfect vision—the old ones are blind, like old men!"

Red is two whole years older than Wally.

The two friends continued fishing through the afternoon, rarely being serious. Toward evening Red noticed a family of river otter, working the rocks, looking for dinner.

"Hey Wally," yelled Red. "Here are some otter. You ought to get a picture."

Wally began working his way toward Red and the otter. Wally had taken a nice brook trout and had it on a stringer, for dinner. Not thinking about what the otter would do to the fish, he continued toward them. The otter dove and resurfaced again and again, and each time, Wally snapped a picture.

"Woa," shouted Wally. "Something is after my fish!"

"You killed another fish?" exclaimed the catch-and-release Red

"It's an otter," shouted Wally. Soon several otters were after the fish. Wally struggled to save it.

But the fish was soon gone, as the otters won and Wally moaned and complained.

"You ought to know better than to kill my pets out here," stated Red.

"They are as much mine as yours," Wally retorted.

Just then, Wally felt a tug on his fluorescent fin. "What the....the otters are after my fin!" he shouted.

The otters were really after Wally. One attacked a fin, the other his waders, and a major battle ensued as Wally tried to save himself.

The rod became a lance as one fin disappeared with an otter and a patch of neoprene wader was stolen by another. Wally's rod broke in several places as he finally beat off the otters.

It was now Red's turn to harass his friend.

"Maybe you will make enough money off the attacking otter to pay for the damages. If you would wear clothing like normal people, the otters would leave you alone."

"Oh shut up," grumbled Wally.

"You not only wear otter-attractors, you probably had Power Bait and Dr. Juice smeared on your fins and waders...."

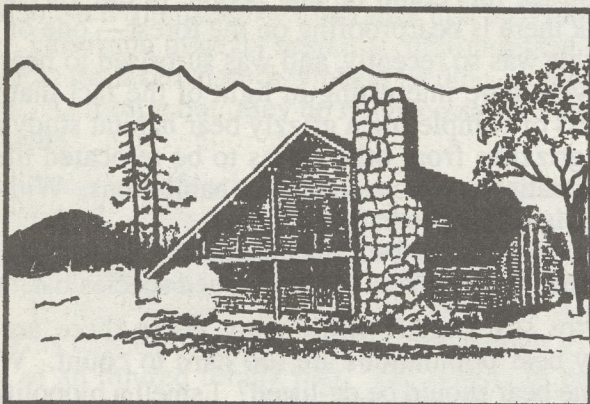
Red was cut short as Wally took a swipe at him with his splintered rod.

Back on shore, they discovered that the teal truck's windshield had been used as an outhouse by a pelican. As the two headed home, Wally was more somber than usual, but with a secret glow— he had out-fished his friend.

An expert angler and fly tier, Bill is the owner of B.S. Flies on U.S. 20 near Henry's Lake, Island Park Idaho.

KENNEDY CONSTRUCTION

Serving the Island Park area
since 1975



Custom Log Homes

Conventional Homes
that fit our environment

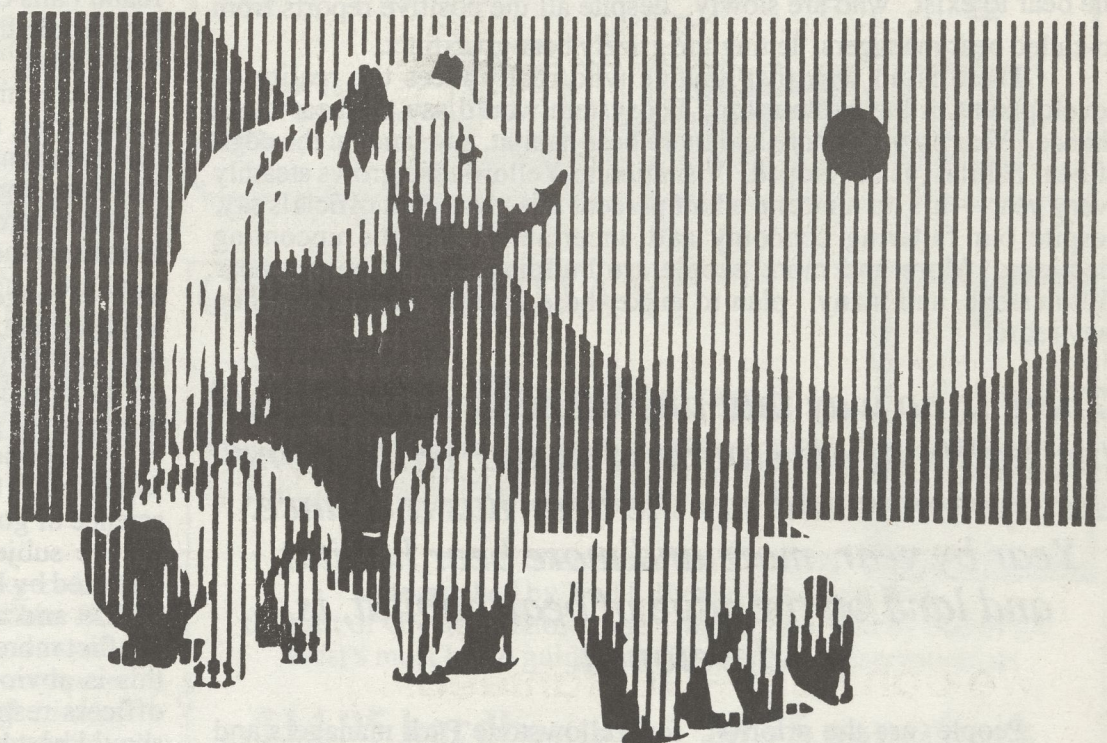
**Remodel and Update
Your Present Home**

**We Can Completely Refurbish
the Exterior of Your Home**
(chinking, sandblasting, painting)

**DO IT RIGHT FIRST
& DON'T LOOK BACK!**

208-558-7542
Box 86
Macks Inn, ID. 83433

WEST YELLOWSTONE GRIZZLY DISCOVERY CENTER®



a premier facility devoted to North America's wild bears
with commercial property available for
businesses serving Yellowstone area visitors

for information, contact:

FIREHOLE LAND CORP.
P.O. Box 1020
WEST YELLOWSTONE, MONTANA 59758
406-646-7672 FAX 406-646-9794

From Grizzly, page one

strong opinions about grizzlies. Some want them to remain in Yellowstone. Others think they should be shot because they are a nuisance to human existence. Bear managers make thousands of dollars a year in salaries researching them and making decisions about whether they will live or die. Tourists want to see them from their cars, or running around West Yellowstone raiding garbage dumpsters. Relatively few people on earth will go on a morning hike, reach the top of a hill, and look out on the scene that was before me.



My heartbeat rose. She stood on her hind legs and took one step towards me, moving her head back and forth, smelling out my exact location. I prepared to play dead.

Suddenly, the sow stood on her four legs and shook herself. Snot or drool flew in drops from her head, and she barked at the cubs and ambled slowly toward them. She looked like a fat old lady stiff with arthritis. By this time, I was laying on my stomach, resting my head in my hands, hypnotized. Then, she looked in my direction and froze. The cubs saw her, and they froze, too. My heartbeat rose. She stood on her hind legs and took one step towards me, moving her head back and forth, smelling out my exact location. I prepared to play dead. Then, she lowered herself at the same time she barked at the cubs, and all three of them galloped across the field—away from me. She has made the right decision, and had perhaps taught her cubs a lesson—if you smell a human, run the other way. If she had attacked me, it could have set into motion a chain of events that led to her death, and her cubs, too, and mine as well.

The week before, on a trip to eastern Wyoming, I had driven from the west to the east gates of Yellowstone and seen five bears—two grizzlies in separate locations in the Hayden Valley, and a black bear sow and her two cubs—all from the road. Seeing a bear in the backcountry is different, especially when you are alone. It's you and the bear, and it's clear whose country it is—the bear's. You can't arm yourself in Yellowstone, and so you have no defenses, except, in my case, dumb luck.

It is wonderfully humbling to be in a place where you are not the kingpin simply because you are human.

In an isolated encounter between a human and a bear, the bear is the top dog in the food chain. But in reality it is humans who allow the bear to exist, who are slowly, despite all the positive reports from so-called bear managers, letting the grizzly bear go extinct.

There is no way that anyone who really faces the reality of development in the Yellowstone Ecosystem would say the bear has a chance. Year by year, more and more bear habitat, and land on the edge of bear habitat, is developed. Visitation to Yellowstone grows steadily every year—it's up nine and a half percent this year, park officials say, despite our faltering economy and uncertainty over the upcoming elections. More and more people are building second homes near Yellowstone, and many plan to make these year round homes when they retire.

There is no way that anyone who really faces the reality of development in the Yellowstone Ecosystem would say the bear has a chance. Year by year, more and more bear habitat, and land on the edge of bear habitat, is developed.

People are the priority, for Yellowstone Park managers and those who manage public land outside Yellowstone, as well as for private landowners. Rarely do Yellowstone managers close developed areas, especially in peak tourist season, that a bear enters. The bear is moved. If it returns, it is killed. Yellowstone Ecosystem bear managers do a great job of paying lip service to the bear. They close roads and trails during critical times of the year, so the bears can feed without human interference. They move bears to backcountry locations, and sometimes "stretch" policies to give a bear an extra chance, hoping the bear will learn to stay away from people. But they persist on giving people priority, and business—the new developments around Lake demonstrate that. Despite scientific proof that the developments will have negative impacts on grizzly bears eating fish spawning out of the lake, the developments were approved. Still, park managers have no real control over some development, and over the increase in park visitation. For over two decades, conservationists have said that alternative means of transportation through Yellowstone have to be developed to preserve park resources, and the park is just now

considering how to go about doing that.

If you look beyond the surface of current bear management policies that appear to be "saving" the grizzly, and read scientific information on grizzly bears and their needs, you will see that the primary way to ensure that there is a viable bear population is to have adequate habitat where the bears can range and reproduce. The habitat has to be large enough to accommodate these free, wide ranging animals, and it has to have a wide diversity of food sources throughout the year, and good denning areas. It isn't there now, and is decreasing as you read these words.

One of the major causes of mortality to grizzly bears since the early 1970's has been the garbage in and near West Yellowstone, a town that smells like French fries and hamburgers all summer long—smells a grizzly can't resist and can pick up as many as sixty miles away. If a grizzly roams into town and can't find the source of the smell, it will roam out soon enough, and eventually learn to not respond to the smell.

One of the major causes of mortality to grizzly bears since the early 1970's has been the garbage in and near West Yellowstone, a town that smells like French fries and hamburgers all summer long—smells a grizzly can't resist and can pick up as many as sixty miles away.

Before the town landfill was fenced in, there was a nightly bear show there, with tourists flocking to watch the mighty grizzlies rummage through the trash. When the dump closed, bears habituated to garbage moved to town, and all were eventually killed by bear managers. A parallel situation occurred in the park, when dumps were closed there. Recently, bear managers announced that no bears that were the offspring of those "garbage" bears were alive, to teach their offspring the ease of obtaining a garbage dinner.

West Yellowstone passed an ordinance making it illegal to make garbage and other attractants available to bears some eight years ago, after nearly 20 bears that marauded around town were killed and the pressure was put on the city government by national conservationist groups. For awhile, bear sightings diminished, perhaps simply because there were so many dead garbage bears. But again this year, bears are running around West Yellowstone, getting into garbage because the townspeople do not obey the bear ordinance, and law enforcement does not come down heavily on offenders. By the time a bear had gotten into garbage, it's too late. It will be trapped and relocated. It will return to the garbage. It will eventually be killed. Some people, when you ask them point blank why they leave their dumpsters open, and promise not to put their names in the paper, say that they like having the bears in town—it's good for tourism. Why this situation is not policed, and the public encouraged to lock their garbage up before the bears get to town, is anybody's guess.

On and near the Targhee National Forest, where black and grizzly bears have been sighted all summer, there is no bearproof ordinance, and the national forest does not have bearproof garbage containers. One reason for this could be that people in the Targhee's Idaho Falls office think there is bearproofing on the forest—one of the key people there said this was so recently, and was surprised to hear he was wrong. This is even more interesting in light of the fact that the Targhee is in the process of completing a grizzly bear habitat study and considering allowing grizzlies from other areas to be relocated there. The areas under consideration are close to human habitations. Without bearproofing, a disaster is waiting to happen.

There is great pressure in the bear management world these days to remove the Yellowstone grizzly from the threatened species list. Yet, bear managers will not say exactly how many bears there are in Yellowstone. They say bear populations are too hard to count. Why, then, are they so sure the bear should be de-listed? I smell a biopolitical rat in this case. What grand feather goes in the cap of a wildlife biologist, or group of them, who manages a species that is de-listed?

Biopolitics. This is a combination of biology, which is supposed to be the science of plant and animal life, and politics—the science of government. Science examining plant and animal life should not be subjected to the science of government, which is so often distorted by human greed and illogic. But biopolitics takes the science of life and adds to it the needs and desires of governments, which conflict more often than not. In the case of West Yellowstone's garbage, this is obvious. If the town leaders, residents, and law enforcement officers respected the science of life that dictates how grizzly bears should best be allowed to live, there would not be a garbage problem. Instead, human laziness, greed, desire to impress tourists, a twisted love of watching bears munch on garbage, a fear of offending business people with a citation, and who knows what else, overrule science.

I started hiking back to the road, scratching plans to cross the field, not wanting to push my luck, or make the bears have to deal with my presence any longer. I thought of the stories I had written in 11 years of reporting for a Bozeman newspaper. Bears mauling people, bears munching on snowmobile seats and breaking into cars, bears dropped from helicopters accidentally when they were being relocated, a bear strangled to death in a FWS snare trap; it was trapped near West Yellowstone, where it had been raiding garbage, a bear shot in the heart, and killed, by a high velocity rubber bullet. (The public was supposed to have believed that rubber bullets were gentle.) I remembered seeing a beautiful sow spread-eagled, on her stomach, a

See Grizzly, next page

showing much interest until after sundown, when nobody was able to get good pictures. On the first day, he caught several fish late in the evening, but the action was so good and the light so poor that nobody thought to bother with pictures. The next day we were all set to have a big day of catching fish, and it got very tough. From that point on he only hooked the one big fish, which got off after a brief fight.

The pressure was really on because they wanted to have a fish fry, so Greg was fishing like crazy to accumulate enough trout for fish dinner for eight. He caught enough fish, but it wasn't as easy as wilderness fishing is advertised to be. It couldn't have failed to be a great experience for everyone, though. John Townsley wasn't the kind of host who would take chances. The arrangements were made with military organization. Everything was always just so—the wood stacked just right, everything clean and perfectly organized. The food was superb. A helicopter had shuttled in everything, including a huge iron cookstove. We had fresh salads, all kinds of good things, throughout our four days there. The Ambassador and his wife were charming people; as so often happens when the fishing is slow, other parts of the outdoor experience—good cooking, good setting, and most of all, good company—take up the slack. And in a note to me afterwards, Sir Peter made sure I knew that he had enjoyed himself immensely, and concluded by singing the praises of that wonderful fly I'd introduced him to, the "Manitoba Nymph."

There is one famous fly fisherman with whom I look forward to fishing some day, and that's Jimmy Carter. He fished the West Yellowstone area in 1981, having then just recently gotten interested in the sport, which is now apparently one of his favorite pastimes. We were able to persuade him to come and speak at the groundbreaking of the International Fly Fishing Center, which was a wonderful boost for publicity, and he did some fishing with Dave Whitlock and Charlie Brooks while he was there.

His fish and game director when he was governor of Georgia was a guy I had gotten to know, and so the director had told him that if he ever got to West Yellowstone he had to see Bud Lilly. He was also a friend of a law family in Atlanta, Jack Izad, the oldest law firm in the south, and Jack also had told Jimmy the same thing—you gotta see ol' Bud Lilly.

I knew he was still in the area, and I had been warned that he might be dropping in on me, but it was still a little surprising when he did. It was early on a Sunday morning, probably the day he left the area. I'd opened the shop and it was still very quiet when I looked out and there was a parade of big black limousines surrounding the Trout Shop. People were piling out of them and running here and there, and a heavily armed guy came in the door—I was wondering by then if maybe the place was on fire—and walked up to me with a walkie-talkie in his hand.

"Are you Bud Lilly?"

"Yes." There was no denying it.

"President Carter would like to see you."

"Tell him to come on in."

From Henry's Lake, previous page

spawn in natal tributaries or tributaries in which they were released. Emerging trout fry remain in tributaries for up to one year, then migrate to the lake where they begin feeding on zooplankton and aquatic insects. As they grow, they do not necessarily increase the size of their prey items.

Trout exhibit what is known in ecology as a "functional predatory response." This means that their primary food items reflect the relative abundance of the items in the environment. This is why "match the hatch" fishing is generally the strategy used by successful anglers.

It often happens that people catch fish with lures that imitate fish. This happens because the trout are enticed to strike by the opportunity of an injured forage fish. The profile of an injured forage fish stimulates feeding behavior based on a search image innate to trout behavior. This does not mean that since a fish strikes fish-type lures it exists primarily on fish. It is just a behavioral response. Fly fishers on Henry's Lake do quite well using nymph and emerging adult insect patterns imitating the trout's primary food.

This is the first of a monthly Close-up: Henry's Lake column by Tom Herron, who has been the superintendent of the Idaho Fish and Game Department's Henry's Lake Fish Hatchery since January, 1992. Herron served in the U.S. Marine Corps as a medical corpsman from 1976 to 1982. He has a degree in fisheries and wildlife biology with specialties in aquaculture and chemical and biological limnology.

TIM BROWN CONSTRUCTION

PAINTER

- Interior • Exterior
- Caulking • Staining • Varnishing
- Sandblasting • Waterblasting

BUILDER

- New • Remodel
- Custom Projects
- Log or Frame
- Redwood Decks
- Roofs



P.O. Box 6
Island Park, ID 83429
(208) 558-7814

So he came in, with some more guards, and we had a nice chat. Knowing that he was probably going to visit me, we had prepared a little presentation for him. I had a plaque made up with some flies and a peanut on it. There was a little inscription that said, "These flies are just like peanuts to the trout." We talked about fishing and mutual friends, and after he got back to Georgia he wrote me a nice letter telling me that he would like to go fishing with me next time he comes out. That would be just fine with me.

I did arrange for Jimmy to write the foreword for *Fly Fishing Always*, the little book published by the Federation of Fly Fishers in 1984. I called him up and told him this was a good project, one that deserved the help, and he was more than glad to do it for us. He's a friend of fly fishermen and could help in many ways if invited to do so.

Another friend of fly fishermen is a man I met just a few years ago, the great Olympic basketball coach from Indiana, Bobby Knight. Bobby has become an avid fly fisherman who has zeroed in on Montana fishing. He spoke at the International Fly Fishing Center, at our big banquet, a few years ago, and he returns to the area regularly to fish.

Bobby is a very popular speaker in America today, an outspoken advocate of good sport and American values. I think he has great promise to be a good force for fly fishermen because he has such a large audience and such a commanding personality. I've fished with him a few times and intend to fish with him some more; he's great company for his sense of good sport and his enthusiasm, and he's one of the great storytellers.

I'm still doing some guiding, but a lot of it is for good causes. For the past couple of years I've had an arrangement with the International Fly Fishing Center by which I will guide for a day anyone who donates \$250 or more to the Pat Lilly Art Gallery at the Center. There are several takers for that every year, and I've made similar arrangements on behalf of good causes. Most recently, since I became a director of the Greater Yellowstone Coalition, that organization has been selling my guiding services for \$1,000 a day, which is a far cry from what I was getting to guide in 1951, even if I don't get to keep any of the money.

I enjoy it. I enjoy people, and their excitement when they hook a good fish. Friends tell me I'm an incurable guide, that when they go with me I'm just as likely to lead them around to good spots as I am to fish myself. It's a habit I don't really care to break.

Bud Lilly no longer owns The Trout Shop. He lives in Bozeman with his wife, Esther, and her two children. Bud is still active in the fly fishing world as a guide and lecturer. A Trout's Best Friend is available by mail from Bud: see the order form in this issue.

POND'S LODGE
Island Park's Year Round Resort

- Lodging In Rustic Cabins
- Trails For Snowmobiles & Cross Country Skiing
- RV Center
- Fishing Abounds
- Full Service Restaurant
- Tackle Shop
- Buffalo River Saloon
- Licenses
- General Store
- Specializing In Family Reunions & Large Group Banquets
- Gift Shop
- Located Right On The Buffalo River

(208) 558-7221

P.O. BOX 258
Island Park, Idaho
83429

THE NEW POND'S LODGE
We're Building on 50 yrs of Tradition and Making it Better

ORDER TODAY!

A Trout's Best Friend
The Angling Autobiography of Bud Lilly
by Bud Lilly and Paul Schullery

with three dozen photographs
autographed by Bud Lilly and Paul Schullery
the best of Greater Yellowstone's fishing life, told by one of the
West's most loved guides, outfitters, and conservationists

\$14.95 hardbound \$8.95 paperback
price includes shipping!

Please send _____ copies of *A Trout's Best Friend*, hardcover, at \$14.95 ea., and _____ copies of the softbound edition, at \$8.95 ea.
The total amount I enclose is \$_____.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____
Street or P.O.

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Send to Bud Lilly, 2007 Sourdough Road,
Bozeman, MT 59715

Beating Addictions

Recovery in dysfunctional communities

by Saul K.

Addicted to drugs or alcohol? The living dynamics of small communities in the Greater Yellowstone area add special burdens to the addicted. More often than not, small communities are dysfunctional and provide the addict seeking recovery with little or no support, actually enabling the addict to continue the destructive behavior, rather than heal it.

The living dynamics of small communities in the Greater Yellowstone area add special burdens to the addicted.

On the surface, life in small tourist towns may appear ideal. There are two lay-off periods each year to "kick back" in and recover from the work of serving tourists 24-hours a day. There are the national parks and forests to recreate in, and there are many close bonds formed with neighbors and co-workers.

In fact, statistics in the Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana mental health fields show that these states have a high rate of alcoholism, drug abuse, spouse and child abuse, and divorce. These problems indicate that the lifestyles of many residents in these states, and consequently in the small tourist towns within the Greater Yellowstone area, are dysfunctional.

Therefore, the diseases of substance addiction cannot be treated without addressing the reality of the dysfunctional family, neighborhood, peer group, and community.

What is a dysfunctional family? It is one in which just one person is addicted to a substance such as alcohol, or to a destructive behavior pattern such as overeating or sexual promiscuity. A dysfunctional community is one in which there are clusters of dysfunctional families, and in which many community leaders, business owners, and workers are members of dysfunctional families. And, a dysfunctional community pays lip service to the development of programs and lifestyles that offer recovery to the addicted.

...substance addiction cannot be treated without addressing the reality of the dysfunctional family, neighborhood, peer group, and community.

A person dealing with addiction is often as sick as the addict. These people often "enable" the addict to go on abusing, either by pressuring the addict to stop so the addict turns to the substance or behavior to escape, or by saying nothing at all and allowing the addict to practice.

Dysfunctional communities have a high job turnover, a high degree of job dissatisfaction, with unhappy employees bonding together to complain about work conditions, poor living conditions for workers, a high degree of physical abuse, and frequent turnover of community leaders. Unhappy leaders do not run again for office, volunteer in service organizations for long periods of time, and have service "burn-out" and simply quit their positions, volunteer or paid.

The community has a relatively low level of church attendance, measured by churches with many people registered but not attending. It may also have a relatively large number of church denominations, and new denominations moving in to appeal to new congregations seeking answers.

Small town dysfunction is also seen in the educational system, when a low number of children go on to college and graduate. It cannot be measured by high school drop out rates. Even in the most dysfunctional small town, there is often a high high school graduation rate because there is a great deal of pressure to complete high school. Another indicator of small town dysfunction is a high turnover of teachers and school administrators.

To heal a dysfunctional community, it is necessary to take the first step and admit the community is dysfunctional. Dysfunction in larger communities is not as oppressive to residents as it is in a small town because large communities provide social and work groups where dysfunction is not tolerated. Those who want to recover from addictive behavior can seek out these groups and start all over again. In a small town, if an individual who had drunk in a bar with his friends night after night for several years wants to stop drinking, he has no new group to bond with. He may go to an Alcoholics Anonymous group, but these groups will not replace the bar crowd of his peers. In small towns, AA groups often have a wide spread of ages and backgrounds. Out of loneliness, the drinker will first return to the bars and drink soda or water, and then eventually succumb to alcohol.

To heal a dysfunctional community, it is necessary to take the first step and admit the community is dysfunctional.



"Daydream", colored print, the artist's proof of a limited edition print.
by Pam Lanza.

An actress in a current movie about small town life said everyone in her town knew everything about everyone else "You can't poop in this town without everyone knowing what color it is," she said.

People in small towns rightfully feel they are living in a fish bowl. So, it is natural that they would cover up and deny their problems, not report physical or sexual abuse, and generally try to put on facades. Often when a person does get help, he is showered with well wishes from the community, but given no real support. The short and superficial well-wishing period ends, and the person is alone.

To heal a dysfunctional community, it is necessary to take the first step and admit the community is dysfunctional. This is best done by leaders in the government, business, religious, medical, and education communities. Then, policies and programs dealing with addictive behavior can be instituted. Examples of this are drug and alcohol education programs aimed at dealing with addictive behavior, not simply at keeping children from trying drugs and alcohol, employer policies that give workers time off to participate in substance abuse treatment programs and do not tolerate lateness because of hangovers, and policies which give pay incentives to those who quit smoking, drinking, and taking drugs, law enforcement policies that arrest people who drive drunk and sentence them to intervention programs and treatment, and church sermons that ask people to develop spiritual practices that heal addictions. Libraries can order books on dysfunctional behavior, and offer reading groups that address these topics.

...medical professionals can stop ignoring the reality that their patients are addicted to drugs, alcohol, and nicotine, and offer treatment for these problems rather than just treat the medical symptoms that the people present with.

Bars and restaurants can have one or two days a week in which they serve only non-alcoholic drinks, or offer a variety of non-alcoholic drinks regularly. Community groups can organize dances and potluck dinners where alcohol is not served. And, the community can encourage the construction of substance abuse treatment facilities, even if they deal only with outpatients. A real hindrance to addiction recovery in small towns is the lack of such facilities. Treatment centers are often over 100 miles away. An individual addict does well when his family is part of his treatment and can attend family groups and counseling sessions to heal his enabling behavior and learn how to live with the recovering addict. The presence of a treatment facility in a small community often encourages people to confront their dysfunctional behavior and seek professional help. Finally, medical professionals can stop ignoring the reality that their patients are addicted to drugs, alcohol, and nicotine, and offer treatment for these problems rather than just treat the medical symptoms, such as gastrointestinal diseases caused by alcohol abuse, that the people present with.

All this must be done without harshness and judgmental behavior.

It is time to heal our communities and to visualize, and actualize, a world where addictive behavior is in the state of recovery.

Saul K. is a recovering alcoholic and an epidemiologist who works for an AIDS hotline in Wyoming.

Send your stories for this page to The Yellowstone Gateway Post, HC 66 Box 67A, Island Park, Idaho 83429.

"Quality of Life" survey in Fremont Co. helps chart development direction

by Pat Feldsien

Residents agree on two things: we have clean air and lots of open space.

The Fremont County Action Team for Economic Development, a group composed of local citizens and various government agencies, has been studying the economic development of Fremont County for the past several months. The group recently conducted a survey of county residents to establish a baseline on how residents feel about the quality of life in the county and where they think it should be heading in terms of economic development strategies.

The survey was designed and tabulated by the Center for Rural Economic Development at Idaho State University and consisted of 55 questions in five categories: quality of life, federal government and local policy, consumer shopping habits, economic development, and demographics. Twelve hundred surveys were sent out with 447 respondents.

A summary of the survey findings follows.

Respondents are most satisfied with the the following five quality of life attributes: 1) Air quality (90 percent rated good or very good), 2) Open spaces and green spaces (85 percent rated good or very good), 3) Water supply for business/household use (71 percent rated good or very good), 4) Water for recreation (68 percent rated good or very good), 5) Parks and recreation facilities (61 percent rated good or very good).

They are least satisfied with 1) Employment opportunities (73 percent rated poor or very poor), 2) Availability of retail shopping (56 percent rated very poor or poor), 3) Availability of artistic activities (54 percent rated very poor or poor), 4) Availability of rental housing (54 percent rated poor or very poor), 5) Availability of cultural activities (51 percent rated very poor or poor).

Survey respondents said that the five most important variables in determining a community's quality of life are 1) Employment opportunities, 2) Level of individual well-being, 3) Public education, 4) Water supply and quality, 5) Cultural and religious composition.

When asked to choose among conflicting alternative policy choices affecting quality of life respondents said the most acceptable policy is "to limit economic and population growth." The least acceptable choice is "to increase taxes and local cost of living." However, if taxes were to increase their first choice would be "an increase in sales taxes."

In respect to the role of the federal government in the local economy most respondents reflected uncertainty and ambivalence. Fifty-four percent were not sure if the county benefits or loses in its relationship with the federal government, while 24 percent said it gains and 18 percent thinks it loses. Also 53 percent did not know what the role of the federal government should be in the future of Fremont County. Again 24 percent said the county should work with the federal government while 18 percent said the federal government should stay completely out.

The questions on consumer shopping habits revealed that 24 percent of the survey respondents commute to work outside of Fremont County. These commuters shop heavily outside the county.

Fifty-four percent feel that they should buy goods and services wherever price and quality is most advantageous. Fifty-seven percent said they would shop in the county "a lot more" if goods and services currently not easily available were made available in the county. The goods and services purchased most often in Fremont County are banking, hardware, groceries, gasoline, and office supplies. Those purchased most often outside the county are footwear, clothing, TV repair, furniture and appliances, and medical services.

When it comes to pursuing economic development strategies, respondents rated the following as most important: 1) Effect on local

employment, 2) Effect on revenue/services, 3) Effect on local crime rate, 4) Effect on physical environment, 5) Effect on local school population, 6) Effect on housing availability and affordability, 7) Effect on existing businesses, 8) Effect on traffic.

Differences in the three communities of Ashton, Island Park, and St. Anthony were also determined in this response. Compared to the other two communities, Ashton is more concerned with the effect of economic development on existing businesses and the crime rate. Compared to the others, Ashton preferred economic development strategies are business retention and expansion, community enhancement programs, and stopping outmigration of young persons.

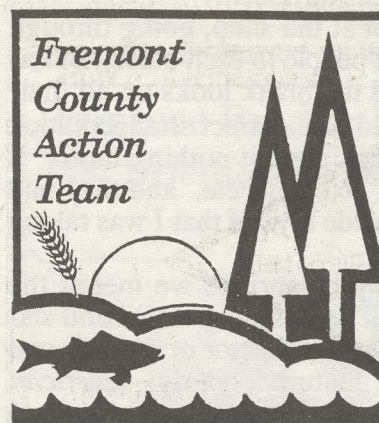
Island Park is more concerned with the effect of economic development on traffic, the availability and affordability of housing, and the impact on the environment. Island Park preferred development strategies are tourism development and attracting retirement residents.

Compared to other communities, St. Anthony is more concerned with the effect of economic development on local school populations. St. Anthony preferred economic development strategies are business and industry recruitment and the development of homegrown industries.

Overall, 62 percent of survey respondents felt that economic development should be funded at a greater level and pursued more aggressively. Tourism (43 percent) and general manufacturing (34 percent) are the types of ideal businesses that respondents would like to see locate in Fremont County.

Eighty-three percent of the people who completed the survey have lived in Fremont County more than ten years, 67 percent more than 20 years. The overwhelming majority are married (83 percent) and own their own homes (93 percent). About a third of the respondents are over 60 years of age, and 65 percent have had some college or more. Twenty-five of the 447 respondents live in Island Park, 108 in Ashton, 119 in St. Anthony and 113 in other areas of the county.

Copies of this report will be available to the public at Fremont County Community Days, which will be held August 27 in St. Anthony, August 28 in Island Park and August 29 in Ashton. (See story on Community Days in the community news section in this edition.)



Fremont County Community Days

Where do we want to be in ten years?

August 27
6 p.m., St. Anthony
S. F. High School

August 28
9 a.m., Island Park
LDS Church

August 29
1 p.m., Ashton
Community Center

Let's Talk!

Talking is what Community Days are all about. Discussions will be centered on five subjects and facilitated by members of the Fremont County Action Team.

Natural Resources
Education
Recreation and Tourism
Agriculture
A Changing Economy

Let your views and opinions be heard. Don't pass up this opportunity to help shape the future of Fremont County.



Oxeye daisy. Photo by Schuyler Judd.

Guiding celebrities

by Bud Lilly and Paul Schullery
from *A Trout's Best Friend: The Angling
Autobiography of Bud Lilly*



It was inevitable that as the Trout Shop got better known, we

would begin to see some genuine celebrities coming in for a guided trip. Chet Huntley vacationed up at the 320 Ranch north of West Yellowstone for some years before he got the idea for Big Sky, the development he created between Bozeman and West Yellowstone. Chet was a native Montanan and a serious fisherman who usually came in August because he loved to fish hoppers. He got in the habit of stopping in the shop and became a regular visitor. In fact, I believe it was Chet who introduced the Rappala to the West Yellowstone area. He came into the shop one day. I suppose it was in about 1965, and said, "I was over in Finland and they have this interesting lure— why don't you try it out?" He handed me this thing, and, not being much of a lure fisherman, I passed it along to a friend of mine who was a well-known fish hog. He tried it out on Hebgen Lake and announced that it wouldn't work. Of course, eventually it became one of the most successful lures in the area.

It was through Chet that a number of other media personalities became our clients. Dan Rather was visiting Chet at Big Sky when Chet was just getting the development off the ground, and Dan and I fished together one day. We also got to know Robert Peirpont and Charles Kurrault through Chet.

You have to keep in mind that this was pretty heady stuff for a boy from Manhattan, Montana. I had a lot to learn about famous people and their world. Charles Kurrault used to stay at the Parade Rest Ranch near West Yellowstone, and one of his visits gave me a lesson in how peculiar fame can be. One day Ted Trueblood and Peter Barrett, both very well-known writers for *Field & Stream*, wanted me to take them fishing. Ted was one of the best known of all outdoor writers and an important conservationist in Idaho, and I'd been reading his articles for many years. I really admired him, so I was just thrilled to take him and Peter fishing. Then at the last minute I got a request also to take Charles Kurrault out that day. That sounded like a pretty big deal, too; how could I pass up a chance to fish with Charles Kurrault?

So I teamed them up when we met at the shop, going through the motions of introducing all these famous people to each other. But as I was making the introductions, I noticed the blank looks on all their faces as they shook hands. They all looked like perfect strangers look when they meet each other— polite and genial, but nothing more. It turned out that Charlie had never heard of Ted and Pete, and they had never heard of him. And there I stood, beside myself that I was taking all these household names fishing.

One of the most serious fly fishing celebrities we met at the Trout Shop was William Conrad, the great professional voice and star of the *Cannon* television show. Bill is an avid collector of fly rods and a very well-traveled angler; he's been featured on the *American Sportsman* series fishing in New Zealand, and it was my pleasure to take him fishing on the Firehole and Madison in the Park. He returned to the area a number of times after that, and in fact, it was on a visit here that he met Tippy Huntley, Chet's widow, whom he eventually married.

I suppose that of all the famous clients we've had, though, the one whose fishing style most suits my own is Curt Gowdy. Curt is an old-western-style fisherman, the kind who may not have classic form but knows how to get results. He's a lifelong fisherman, a western native, and like many western fisherman I know, he's not a fancy caster or a hatch-matcher. But he understands the water and knows where to find fish. He's got a great deal of enthusiasm, and he's absolutely charming to be with, partly because his voice is so familiar. It's fascinating to hear that voice we've all heard for years on television sports broadcasts, talking about fly patterns and trout.

Curt, Yellowstone's superintendent Jack Anderson, and I were fishing together in the Park one day, a tough one. Not only was the fishing slow, the wind was high. Jack was doing most of the guiding, so we were going to all his favorite places, and he'd also brought along a fancy lunch. So in terms of everything but the trout— food, companionship, scenery— it was a great day. But we wanted some trout, too. There was a photographer following Curt around for something or other, and his day was a lot slower than ours.

Jack even brought along a bottle of "Old Yellowstone" bourbon, and he and Curt managed to just about finish that at lunchtime. Finally I suggested we try a spot I knew at the Firehole. When we got there, for some reason I suggested we put a Bitch Creek nymph on the point, and



The Ambassador's camp. Photo courtesy of Bud Lilly.

then another fly on the dropper. It was illegal to use a rig with two flies in the Park, but Jack didn't say a word. At the time, I didn't even think about it. I was just getting desperate to get some action from the trout, and this was a good technique.

Immediately Curt announced, around the big cigar he had in his mouth, "By God, now we're doing it the way I learned to fish," and we hoped that finally the photographer would get some action. Curt winged a good cast out and almost immediately hooked about a three pound brown. It was a beautiful fish, and the cameraman was running up and down the bank trying to get a picture of it. It was jumping and putting on a great show before it finally broke off. It was the only fish we hooked all day, and the photographer never did get a decent picture of Curt with a trout. The interesting thing was that we'd spent the whole day doing the proper Firehole River sort of fishing, with small flies and hatch-matching and so forth, then finally went back to a basic old technique and hooked the only fish of the day.

I never considered Jack a client, even though we fished together a few times. We were sort of in the same business, dealing with the public, although he had a lot more pressure on him to produce than I did. He was superintendent of Yellowstone in the late 1960's and early 1970's, one of the most controversial periods in the Park's history. Though he's gone, he won't be forgotten by fishermen, because he set the Park on a management course that turned it into a world model of good fisheries management. That example has inspired good all over the country, and it was the best thing to happen in our area for many years— both for business and those of us who love fishing.

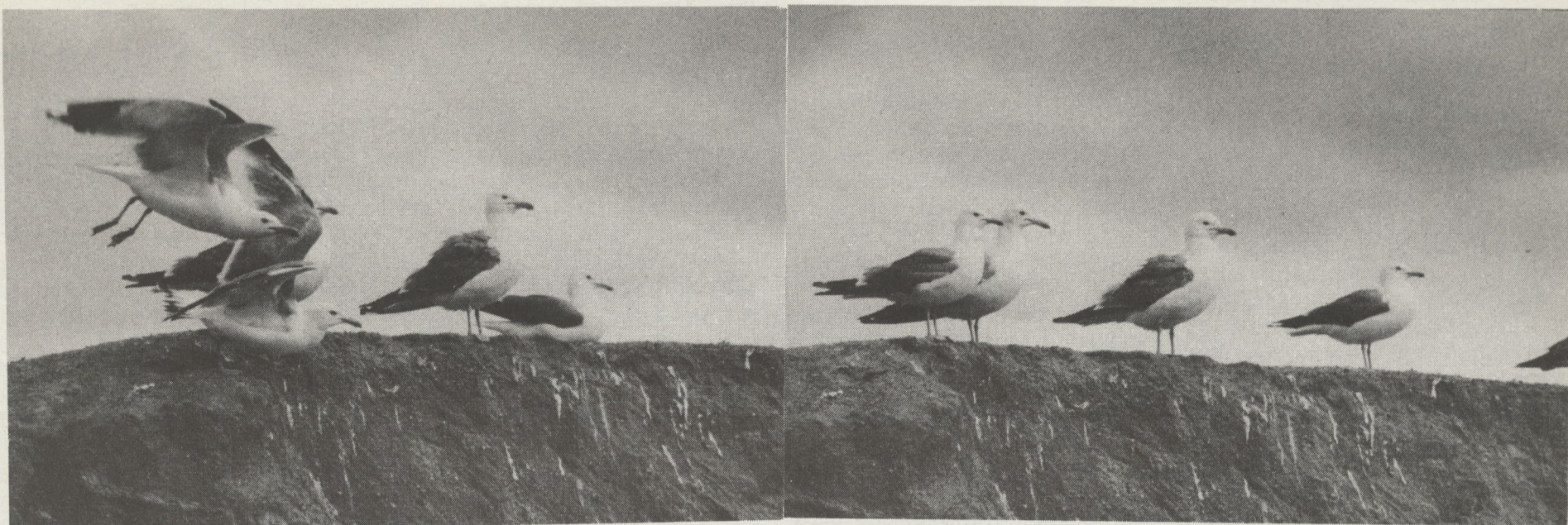
I talked to Jack almost every Sunday. That was a fairly quiet day for him, and he'd drive down from his home at Park headquarters, at Mammoth Hot Springs. I think he liked that beautiful 45 mile drive early in the morning. He'd come in and we'd drink coffee and talk. Sunday morning was a quiet time at the Trout Shop, too, and it gave us both a chance to unwind a little. We'd swap stories, compare notes on fishing, and talk about the future of the area's natural resources. We supported his programs at the Trout Shop, and I like to think that we may even have had a little influence on his thinking. Fly fishing has had a lot of heroes, but few of them have done as much good for the actual fishing as Jack did.

One of my most memorable experiences with guiding a prominent person around occurred after Jack had retired and John Townsley, now also deceased, was superintendent. John spent a lot of time politicking on behalf of the Park by inviting various dignitaries to visit, and it was because of one such visit that my son Greg and I went into the headwaters of the Lewis River in the Park to guide the British Ambassador to the United States, Sir Peter Ramsbotham. Sir Peter was, as you'd expect, a gentleman in every sense of the word, and as this was a specially arranged visit involving the State Department and who knows how many other agencies and people, John wanted to give the Ambassador a good chance to catch a trout.

Sir Peter was an enthusiastic fisherman. He hadn't had all that much experience with this kind of fishing, though, and we happened to hit one of those periods in late fall when the fish in the Lewis channel are hard to catch. Late fall is when the spawning browns and lake trout move up to shallow water, and sometimes they're thick and aggressive in the channel. Almost any fly will take them. But this time they had no regard for diplomatic standing, and the fishing was pretty slow most of the days.

The Ambassador did hook one big trout. He hooked it in the channel on a Montana nymph, and it was a good piece of fishing because it was a bright day and the fish, like many spawners, just weren't interested. They were spooky in that shallow water and weren't

See Celebrity, page twenty-seven



Soon-to be "homeless" gulls rest from picking through the garbage at the Island Park landfill, which will close by order of the Environmental Protection agency. Photos by Elizabeth Bengtson.

person can simulate actual armwrestling by "wrestling" with the machine. Free weights and exercise machines don't do this, Klostrich emphasizes. And by moving the Armbuster into different positions, a person can work out the abdominals, pectorals, and all back, neck, upper and lower arm, and wrist muscles. Harkless said the Armbuster's most important feature is that it is adjustable, so male and female armwrestlers in lightweight, middleweight, and heavyweight divisions can all use it, and "grow" with it.

Klostrich is an avid fan of arm and wristwrestling. For over eight years, he has thought about developing a machine that would give armwrestlers an effective workout, yet be portable and lightweight so they could travel anywhere with it. Klostrich searched all over the West and Midwest to find the right materials for the machine, particularly an hydraulic cylinder and a special spring so the machine could provide up to 1500 pounds of resistance.

He was finally able to find spring and cylinder manufacturers, and is now working with an air cylinder manufacturer. He has formed a company to produce and distribute the machine, Pioneer Athletics of Belgrade, and has two partners, Ron Spainhower, owner of Belgrade's Beaumont Club and the former owner of the Gusher in West Yellowstone, and Harkless.

Klostrich has taken prototypes of the Armbuster to tournaments in Montana, and shown it to hundreds of bodybuilders and fitness-minded people, including some old timers who are happy to work with 5 to 10 pounds of resistance. So far, Klostrich said, no one has "busted" the Armbuster by making its needle hit the 1500 pounds maximum armbuster resistance. Armbusters will come in five bright colors and sell for \$199.95. The new machines will weigh around 18 pounds—the prototypes weighed around 30. The machine does not have to be bolted down—it balances itself on a table for many exercises, on the floor for others.

Harkless said there are some 60,000 arm and wrist wrestlers in the U.S., and around 1,300 in Montana, and the sport is growing. In the Soviet Union, it is so popular that it is televised, he noted. Klostrich said arm and wristwrestling meets are "more

exciting and fast-paced than wrestling matches."

In July, the Armbusters sponsored West Yellowstone summer resident Kim Grady, a bodybuilder who works at the Pathfinder, and Three Forks resident Bob Hendricks, at the United States Wrist Wrestling Association's Montana Championships at the Warbonnet Inn in Billings. Grady placed third in the woman's division, and Hendricks took first place in the right-handed heavyweight division, and second place in the left-handed match. Information about the machine can be obtained by calling 1-800-972-3964.

Indian art and crafts exhibit

The third annual Native American Art and Crafts Exhibition is on display now at the Red Lodge Depot Gallery, through September 8. The exhibit features work from area Indian artists and craftspeople, working in a variety of traditional and contemporary styles. Much of the work is on sale. Also at the Depot is the Festival of Nations Art Exhibit.

MSU to expand Yellowstone collection

The Montana State University Libraries have been awarded a grant to expand and improve the Yellowstone National Park collection. It is a \$100,888 grant by the U.S. Department of Education, under Title II-C of the Higher Education Act, for the purpose of strengthening research library collections. The period of the grant will be October 1, 1992 to September 30, 1993.

MSU Libraries has a comprehensive and well known library collection on Yellowstone National Park. The grant will allow the acquisition of more materials and the expansion of a bibliography of the collection.

The heart of the Yellowstone collection is the Haynes family collection donated in 1977. The Haynes family op-

erated the photo concessions in the park from 1881-1986. The MSU Libraries have a cooperative agreement with the park administration to cycle appropriate materials from the park to the collection.

The MSU Libraries would be interested in hearing from people who have park-related memorabilia that they would like to donate to the collection.

The Libraries' Yellowstone National Park Collection project will be directed by Nathan E. Bender, head of special collections, and assistant project director Bonnie Johnson, head of collection maintenance.

For further information, contact Noreen S. Alldredge, Dean of Libraries, MSU Libraries, Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana 59717-0332, 406-994-3119, FAX 406-994-2851.

Input solicited for possible poisoning of Island Park Reservoir this fall

Idaho Fish and Game Department announced at the July

meeting of the Island Park Sportsmen's Association that it is considering the possibility of treating I.P. Reservoir with Rotenone this fall to poison the huge "trash" fish populations of Utah chubs and suckers. The poisoning would also kill the resident trout.

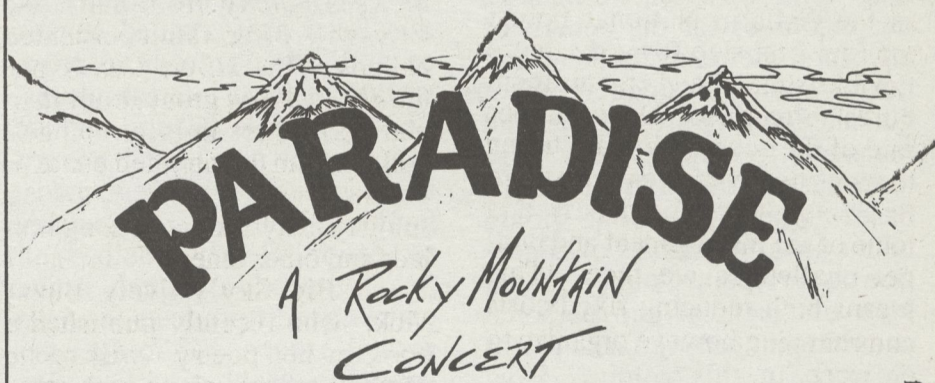
Regional F & G fishery manager Steve Elle told the group that the reservoir will be at its lowest level in many years, approximately 500 acre-feet, which would make such a treatment feasible. If okayed, the treatment would take place the last week in September or the first week in October. It would cost \$40-50,000.

Elle stated that one of the primary reasons Fish and Game is considering the treatment is to improve the trout catch rates on the reservoir, thus relieving some of the fishing pressure on Henry's Lake. The project would improve fishing in the reservoir for about four years, he estimated, before chub populations became dominant again.

He stressed that Rotenone

See Around,
page twenty-two

Primrose Productions Invites You To
The Musical Event of the Year!



Featuring

Piranha Brothers Montana Rose
Beef Lips Johnny Quest
Billy Waldo & the Flying Grizzlies

SUNDAY AUGUST 23 NOON
an Outdoor Concert at the Ramblin' Rose
near Chico in the Paradise Valley

\$12 Advance \$14 Day of Concert
Proceeds Benefit the Emigrant Volunteer Fire Dept.

Tickets on Sale at Omni in West Yellowstone
Rocks in Bozeman Stacy's in Gallatin Gateway

Whiskey Creek & Long Branch Saloons in Livingston
BBQ by Ramblin' Rose Volleyball Horseshoes Bonfire
DON'T MISS IT!

for more information, call the Ramblin' Rose 406-333-4019

From Around, page twenty-one

kills fish by stopping the action of their gills and it is not toxic to other species of birds or animals who might eat the killed fish. The effects of the chemical downstream from the dam would be mitigated by setting up a detoxification system in the pool below the dam. The chemical breaks down naturally within four to ten days.

Meetings to gather public opinion on the project were scheduled for Idaho Falls, Island Park, and St. Anthony during the last week of July.

Whether the reservoir or poisoned or not, Fish and Game has a major restocking effort planned for the reservoir this fall, including a strain of cutthroat that will eventually control chub populations naturally.

Have your say at Community Day in Island Park

Fremont County residents are being offered the opportunity—and are cordially invited—to toss their two-cents or quarter's worth into the pool at the end of August when the Fremont County Action Team for Economic Development hosts meetings in St. Anthony, Island Park, and Ashton. The Action Team has been meeting for several months for input and training and is ready to receive community input, views and opinions on how the future of Fremont County should be shaped.

Facilitators will lead discussion groups on five subjects: natural resources, education, recreation and tourism, agriculture, and a changing economy. The groups will be repeated more than once so those who are interested in several subjects can attend each of the groups.

Discussion groups will start with questions like the following: **Natural resources**—How can we use our natural resources to sustain our industries over the long term? How can we manage our resources for the benefit of all users, including both in and out-of-county residents? What guidance can we provide the land managers to help assure a long-term, sustainable natural resource base? **Education**—What should be the long-term goals of education in Fremont County? What kind of financial and personal commitment can we make to our children in this county? How does educating our youth relate to economic growth and prosperity? **Recreation and tourism**—Describe what you believe to be the recreational assets of Fremont County? To what degree should Fremont County be a recreation and tourist destination? What are the positive and negative aspects of recreational development in this area? **Agriculture**—How has agriculture changed in Fremont County over the last century? To what degree can agriculture contribute to the economic well-being of county residents? How important is the rural, agricultural lifestyle to the future of the county? **A changing economy**—What are the positive and negative aspects of the increasing numbers of retirees to Fremont

County? What attitudes must change to accommodate a more diverse economic and cultural climate here? What changes in infrastructure and services will we need to make a stronger, more diverse economy?

The Action Team will incorporate the views and ideas obtained at these meetings into their overall planning objectives as they work to come up with some economic development strategies for the county. Participation in the Community Days meetings is open to all interested persons, and one can attend any or all of the meetings.

The first meeting will take place in St. Anthony on Thursday, August 27, at 6 p.m. at the South Fremont High School. The second will be at the LDS A-frame at Macks Inn in Island Park on Friday, August 28, at 9 a.m. The third meeting is Saturday, August 29, at the Ashton Community Center at 1 p.m. The meetings will last for approximate three hours. Refreshments will be served

What is the Fremont County Action Team?

Citizens and government entities have joined together in Fremont County to undertake an economic diversification study during 1992. Spurred by the changes in the timber industry, the U.S. Forest Service and U.S.D.A. are providing funds to assist affected communities in studying ways to improve employment and stabilize their economies. Public entities involved in the study include the Yellowstone Soil Conservation District, Targhee National Forest, Fremont County, cities of the county, and High Country Resource Conservation and Development agency. Bob Chambers of Idaho State University provides expertise in facilitating the study. A similar economic diversification studies has previously been undertaken in Teton County, Idaho.

The Fremont County Action Team, as it is called, consists of individuals from a cross-section of local interest groups. Some of these groups include: property owners, local government, federal government, media, banking, tourism, agriculture, recreation, elderly, youth, families, education, small timber cutters, forest products, environmental groups, public agencies, education, health services and religion. Representatives of the identified groups were approached when the team was formed, but interested persons in any capacity can and do attend the monthly meetings.

The purpose of the action team is to "Utilize all available information to identify areas of responsibility and to determine a course of action for the development of a cooperative plan that will unify county goals, encourage growth, development and economic stability year-round, and maintain and improve the quality of life in Fremont County."

The goals of the study are to (1) improve local employment opportunities due to losses in the timber industry, (2) explore opportunities for developing new

business and industry for the county, (3) develop new opportunities for existing business and industry to expand both in size and in marketing area. At the end of the study process the team will prioritize its findings and recommend strategies of implementation. It is not a part of the team's purpose to implement the recommendations.

In order to provide more opportunities for grass roots participation and input the team will hold "community days" in Island Park, Ashton, and St. Anthony August 27, 28, and 29.

For more information on the action team and its activities contact either of the co-chairs: Marty Terrell at (208) 558-7751 or Kriss Blanchard at (208) 624-3672.

Grant recipients survey impact of fishing on I.P. economy

For the past three years students at Washington and Lee University in Virginia have conducted research in Island Park funded by a grant from the A. Paul Knight Foundation. The grants are administered by the Henry's Fork Foundation, and work is done under the direction of Dr. John McDaniel, professor at Washington and Lee University and summer resident of Pinehaven.

The grantees have been conducting surveys and doing research related to the economic value of the Henry's Fork fishery. The 1992 recipients, Sonja Tillberg and Drew Winterer, are continuing and expanding the original research.

Winterer has been conducting surveys of anglers along the Harriman park stretch of the river to provide insight into three areas of interest: the quality of the fishery, estimates of fishermen expenditures, and opinions on river management. Previous data indicate that fishermen along the Harriman stretch of the river put \$28,000 per day into the local economy. However, Winterer is finding that the fishing is judged not as good this year and many fishermen are not spending the amount of time on the Henry's Fork they have in previous years.

Tillberg is concentrating her research on the impact of recreation and tourism on the local economy and is using census data and figures from several sources. She has developed a survey for businesses and residents of the area based on the survey designed at Idaho State University and recently completed by the Fremont County Action Team. A summary of the Action Team survey appears elsewhere in this edition.

Both researchers will tabulate the results of their work this fall.

Henry's Lake studied by INEL

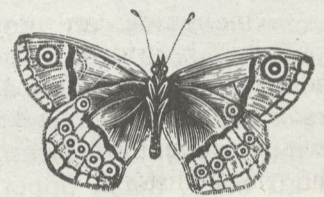
Idaho National Engineering Laboratory contractor, EG & G, Inc., has signed a one-year contract with the State of Idaho

to monitor water quality in Henry's Lake.

The Department of Environmental Quality started sampling the water in Henry's Lake last winter in an attempt to analyze factors leading to the fish kill of two winter ago, when extreme cold weather caused a thick layer of ice to form on the lake and about 8,000 trout died because of a lack of oxygen.

EG & G scientists have developed a "monitoring workbook" for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service which will be used on the nation's 485 wildlife refuges, but the Henry's Lake project will be its first full-scale use.

The project, under the direction of EG & G scientist John Irving, will try to determine the role nutrient loading plays in the oxygen levels of the lake.



Business & club news

Taste some wine for history

A wine tasting will be held by the Island Park Historical Society Sunday, August 16 at the Snowshoe Grill on Henry's Lake, from 2 to 6 p.m. Everyone is welcome. The event is to raise money for this newly formed group dedicated to preserving Island Park history, and to give people the opportunity to purchase memberships for just \$10.

Throughout this event, people will share brief historical stories and display photographs and other items depicting Island Park history. If you want to participate in this "show and tell", call president Mary McBroom, 558-7498. The wine tasting will feature alcoholic and nonalcoholic wines, and costs \$6.00. It is by no means necessary to dress up for this affair.

At the Historical Society's July meeting, Rod and Betty Kooch Eames related experiences her grandparents has while operating a hotel at Big Springs, and later in developing the prestigious North Fork Club. Sue Sergy shared pictures of Lillian Hackett Culver, whose journal of life in the Henry's Lake-Centennial Valley area in the late 1800's recently re-surfaced and is being passed around the community.

Archaeologist Bill Yehle described grant opportunities available to cities with historical preservation projects.

The next meeting is Tuesday, August 18, 7:30 p.m.,

Continued next page