

PUBLIC CONCERNS AND PUBLIC POLICY ISSUES

In the not too distant past, fish and wildlife and their habitats were closer to everyone. People were more conscious of the existence and value of animals and their relationship to them.

Prior to 1820 Native Americans were the primary inhabitants of the area west of the Rockies. These people incorporated wildlife of all kinds into their daily lives through symbol, legend, and spiritual identity. They viewed themselves, wildlife, and the land as equal and interrelated entities.

When Meriwether Lewis and William Clark crossed the Rockies in 1805, they depended on wildlife for food, clothing, and shelter. Fish and game were plentiful and bighorn sheep, buffalo, antelope, waterfowl, and bear a common sight. Just before they entered Idaho from Montana, the party took "528 very good fish, most of them large trout" with a woven net of willow withes. According to John Bakeless, author of Eyes of Discovery, the few goats, beaver, deer, ducks, and pheasant the expedition encountered, kept them alive as they crossed the Lolo Trail in sleet and snow.

With the advent of settlement in the 1880's, the western concept of progress, and the central importance of man, wildlife and wildlife habitat began a steady decline.

Fur trappers were the first to significantly affect wildlife populations. For example, the Hudson Bay Company attempted to trap out the entire Snake River drainage to keep the the independent mountain men from penetrating the valuable beaver country of British Columbia. They hoped to create a barren zone between the Rockies and the Hudson Bay Company's fur empire further Northwest. By the mid 1800's they had been largely successful.

The pioneers also affected wildlife in a major way. By locating their settlements along river and stream courses at lower elevations, they set the stage for the displacement of food for game during the winter months. The situation was further compounded by the arrival of domestic livestock in vast numbers around the turn of the century. An estimated 100,000 head of cattle were driven through Idaho to railheads to the east in 1879. By 1870 large drives of Oregon sheep were proceeding eastward through Idaho along the Oregon Trail to midwestern railheads. The stock competed for the same forage plants during the summer, fall, and winter that the wild herbivores needed to sustain life, particularly in winter.

Bounty hunters pursued certain predators, like the wolf, to near extinction in the belief that the subjugation of wilderness (evil) was necessary to the propagation of civilization (good) and to protect livestock owners from alleged depredations by such animals.

In many instances farming completely altered the natural vegetation cover in certain key areas. This seriously affected wildlife populations from the standpoint of displacement, loss of shelter and loss of food. The diversion of water for agricultural purposes resulted from large irrigation projects completed during the 1930's. The development of hydroelectric power during the 1940's and 1950's further altered wildlife habitat.

During the past ten years, Idaho's population grew 32.4 percent. It soared from 712,567 in 1970 to 944,005. The fastest rate of growth has occurred in rural parts of the state--in towns and unincorporated areas along Idaho's scenic lakes and mountain ski resorts adjacent to large tracts of public land. This has resulted in increased pressures on wilderness, rivers, watersheds, parks, recreation areas, and -- wildlife. With an expanding population, the proportion of inhabited lands has increased and correspondingly, fish and wildlife habitat has decreased. Conflicts between hunters, loggers, farmers, ranchers, bird watchers, river rafters, and second-home owners occur frequently and all want their interests protected.

A national survey by the Interior Department's US Fish and Wildlife Service shows that one out of every two adult Americans participated in some form of outdoor activity involving fish and wildlife in 1980. This means that nearly 100 million people engaged in one or more forms of wildlife related recreation and spent almost \$40 billion to hunt, fish, observe, or photograph wildlife. Wildlife are important to people in all walks of life.

In the 1980's mankind is at a critical juncture in redefining the ethical and philosophical relationship between himself and the wild creatures he shares the land with -- a relationship which is reflected in legislation proposed and in state and federal agencies charged with the responsibility for wildlife preservation. Unlike many growing states, two thirds of Idaho's land is in the public domain. Of the lower 48 states Idaho has perhaps the best opportunity to provide wise stewardship, balance multiple interests, and perpetuate a diverse and high quality habitat for both men and wildlife. The "Man, Wildlife and the Public Lands" project will explore these relationships by focusing on the following specific current public policy issues:

ANADROMOUS FISH AND BIG GAME: SALMON/STEELHEAD AND ELK

Background: The salmon runs in Idaho were once of near mythical proportions. For example, in the fall of 1894, nine fishermen working the Snake River between Huntington and Weiser reported catching 2,985 chinook salmon and 3,966 steelhead trout in just a few weeks. Another fisherman working below upper Salmon Falls reported catching as many as "200 salmon in a single haul." The Swan Falls Dam south of Kona, built in 1907 was the first dam in Idaho to interrupt the salmon runs. On the Snake River, the Clearwater, the Rapid River and others, dams have been responsible for the depletion of salmon and steelhead runs and the displacement of deer and elk. In the early and middle 1960's, erosion, mostly from roads and partly from logging, filled the gravel beds of the South Fork of the Salmon River with fine sediment, contributing to a further decrease in salmon and steelhead productivity.

Elk, like salmon, are highly affected by the timber industry and by dams. Logging roads are a primary cause of the degradation of fish and wildlife habitat, according to a recent report made by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. In the case of elk, the report says that roading and logging in elk habitat "increases vulnerability of elk to harvest, displaces elk, eliminates habitat and reduces cover." Dams such as the Dworshak Dam on the North Fork of the Clearwater and the Teton Dam near Rexburg have displaced elk from historic winter ranges besides impounding free flowing water. (Idaho did not have a significant elk population until the 1920's. A series of devastating wildfires during the period 1910-1919 cleared a large portion of the North Fork basin of coniferous timber resulting in the growth of vegetation highly suitable to elk.)

To add a different dimension to an already complicated wildlife issue, Indians with hunting and fishing rights assured by government treaties have encountered friction with whites when they have attempted to exercise these historic rights. They have been accused of contributing to the depletion of the salmon runs and certain local elk populations through overfishing and hunting.

Current Public Policy Issues: Recently the Northwest Power Act created the Northwest Power Planning Council to prepare a plan for the protection and enhancement of fish and wildlife. State and federal agencies and Indian tribes have submitted their recommendations for mitigation and improvement of salmon and steelhead runs. The goal of the agencies and tribes is a return to upriver runs equal to those that could have been maintained before the extensive dam

construction that began with McNary dam in 1953. This will require cooperation between the many "sovereigns" which control various aspects of the salmon fisheries.

Currently the United States Forest Service has indicated that it wishes to increase its road building program for logging access. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game has gone on record as being opposed to such increases at the present time, particularly without an "agressive road closure program." A briefing paper on logging roads prepared by the Fish and Game Department in January of 1982 and sent to Governor John Evans, accused the US Forest Service of "deliberately escalating its road building program into the remaining roadless areas, in order to foreclose the opportunity for roadless management." The Fish and Game Department suggests that "the backlog of uncut timber sales under contract" . . . "does not indicate the immediate need for roading roadless areas."

In 1980 several Nez Perce Indians were charged with violating Idaho Fish and Game Department regulations relative to fishing for salmon on Rapid River during that summer. A memorandum opinion issued by the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Idaho states that "the right of the Nez Perce to fish at Rapid River is properly characterized as one shared 'in common' with all the people of the state, as opposed to an 'exclusive' right." It also found that the Supreme Court of the State of Idaho, "as well as the Supreme Court of the United States, has clearly and unequivocally held that state regulation of Indian treaty fishing is permissible" if certain standards are met. In addition, a recent article in the Idaho Statesman reported the existence of "a black market that involves both Indians and non-Indians abusing Nez Perce tribal treaty rights" by trafficking in the sale of elk and salmon from the reservation.

PREDATORS: WOLVES/COYOTES/RAPTORS

Background: Dring the period 1850-1900 perhaps a million to two million wolves were killed because wolves symbolized for many the dark and evil side of nature impeding civilization and because livestock owners believed that wolves were responsible for the destruction of their flocks. The first wolf bounty law was passed in Montana in 1884 and offered one dollar for a dead wolf. The first year, 5,450 wolves were turned in for bounty; in 1885, 2,224 were turned in, and 2,587 the next year. When the state repealed its bounty law in 1893,

cattlemen mounted a propaganda campaign to have the law reinstated. According to Barry Lopez, author of Of Wolves and Men, "By 1893, when the legislature finally gave in, the desperate stockmen were reporting losses that were mathematical impossibilities." By 1905 the wolf was virtually wiped out. Idaho continued to have a bounty on wolves until 1924.

During the same period that wolves were being hunted to extinction, the golden eagle population was reduced to around 2000. Raptors were often accused of livestock depredation and a great deal of folklore grew up around these birds. Raptors have been accused of breaking the necks of domestic livestock and even carrying off small children. In legend, myth, and folklore, raptors have much in common with the wolf. Yet other cultures, such as the American Indian, valued and admired the wolf for his uncanny hunting ability and the eagle as a symbol of strength.

Current Public Policy Issues: Today Idaho has a small population of wolves; between 20 and 30 exist in three contiguous forests and their survival and management are a potential problem. Stockmen now blame coyotes for the damage they once accused wolves of doing and have recently asked the federal government to reinstate the use of 1080, a poison that can result in the deaths of other species such as raptors. Current debate centers around the methods and ethics of predator control, predator-prey relationship and environmental health, and competing economic interests.

A recent attempt to enlarge the Birds of Prey Natural Area met with resistance from local farmers, real estate interests, and some stockmen. The Bureau of Land Management believes that a large population of Townsend ground squirrels is necessary for the survival of the raptors in the reserve. Farmers claim that the best use of the land is agricultural and want to keep the acreage available for purchase through the Carey and Desert Land Acts. Stockmen argue that an increase in the raptor area will result in decreased grazing privileges. Legislation could be introduced in the near future that would alter an executive order made in 1980 setting the land aside for inclusion in the raptor area.

AGRICULTURE AND WILDLIFE: WILDHORSES AND RABBITS

Background: Probably no animal in North America is so controversial as the wild horse. The wild horse is not considered a wild animal, but a feral

animal, which is domestic stock run wild. The first North American explorers brought horses with them from Spain and imported more from Africa. These horses later became important to the cultures of the plains tribes. Bands of feral horses were a frequent sight on the southwestern Idaho range. When the railroad bisected the Snake River plain, wild horses would not cross the tracks. Those bands north of the tracks drifted toward the Lost River country, and the others towards the Owyhee country. According to Dana Yensen, author of A Grazing History of Southwestern Idaho, the wild horses "did great damage to the lower ranges by using the lower desert in the spring when soils were wet and soft, and seedlings were most vulnerable to trampling." A federal injunction against rounding up wild horses for slaughter has limited wild horse control in the west for nearly 12 years.

During drought years, the black-tailed jackrabbit had an important impact on the vegetation of southwestern Idaho. Black-tailed jackrabbits can be periodically and locally abundant on Idaho ranges, and can eat significant amounts of grass, thus competing with cattle on the range. During the early 1930's, according to Yensen, "the Snake River plain experienced a population explosion of black-tailed jackrabbits. Jackrabbits were so numerous that entire crops were destroyed. Incredible numbers of jackrabbits were rounded up by groups of farmers and stockmen and slaughtered by the thousands with clubs and guns." Rabbits do not inspire the same fierce symbolism as wild horses, yet they have a different cultural and legendary relationship to us than wolves or raptors.

Current Public Policy Issues: Wild horse control continues to create problems among Idaho ranchers, legislators, and horse lovers. Certain interests wish to limit or remove the wild horse from specific areas, yet others see the wild horse as a free spirit and a symbol of our past. Land management planners have attempted to sell older wild horses as food for domestic animals like dogs; they have tried to thin the herds through natural selection; and they have created an "adopt a wild horse" program. A recent proposal by Senator James McClure to increase adoption fees for wild horses was met with strong opposition in some quarters. The future of wild and free roaming horses continues to be a highly debatable issue in Idaho.

In the winter of 1981-82, Idaho farmers, faced with vast crop destruction by an exploding jackrabbit population, killed thousands of animals with clubs and guns. National press coverage of the rabbit drives created adverse publicity in many areas of the country. An animal protection organization based in New

York City, The Fund for Animals, brought suit against the Idaho Farm Bureau to halt the rabbit drives. Governor John Evans appointed a Commission on Rabbit Control to explore various methods and suggestions for control of the rabbits that did not employ the use of clubs or other "cruel" methods. There is little doubt that rabbits will be a periodic problem in Idaho, and that farmers will continue to attempt their control. The ethics and methods of rabbit control will also continue to be an issue.

FORMAT

I. THE PRE-SYMPOSIUM PUBLICATION

The pre-symposium publication will be a tabloid size newspaper 12 pages in length featuring (1) papers from the humanist participants (2) short articles from several of the non-humanist participants; (3) a few brief excerpts from wildlife related folklore, literature, poetry, and song, and (4) 12-15 historic and present day photographs and illustrations.

The first three pages of the publication will be organized under the heading "People and Wildlife in Idaho: Past and Present." The Project Director will write an introduction to this section clarifying the public concerns and public policy issues and rooting them in the humanities from the start. Two pages each will be devoted to the topics (1) anadromous fish and big game, (2) predators, (3) agriculture and wildlife. The Project Director will write introductions to each of these sections organizing them under sub-themes: "wildlife and values," "the hunter and the hunted," and "a question of balance." The last three pages will include an introduction by the Project Director and papers and articles organized around the topic "Ethics and Wildlife Management: the Future."

All humanist participants have agreed to prepare short presentations for the pre-conference publication and several non-humanists have indicated a willingness to provide article material. Historian, Robert Waite, and writer, Edith Wiethorn, will assist in making editorial selections for the publication in order to assure a balanced presentation. Papers by the humanists will be spatially presented in such a way as to provide both a visual and thematic link between the other articles and excerpts.

Besides humanists--ranchers, farmers, land management planners, resource developers, and some legislators will have an opportunity to present opinions

in a non adversarial format.

The pre-symposium publication will serve several purposes. It will focus on and advertise the symposium and it will provide "food for thought" for the conference participants. It will reach a great number of individuals who will not be able to attend the symposium itself. It will increase awareness of wildlife related issues around the state.

The Project Director has had considerable experience both writing and editing and recently completed a successful humanities project focusing on the history of the Wood River Valley. Designer, Researcher, Planner Edith Wiethorn has successfully designed and produced a number of similar publications. She currently has her own independent design company. Wiethorn will be in charge of design, layout, proofreading, and will oversee production.

II. THE SYMPOSIUM

A two day symposium combined with a one day field trip will be held at Boise State University, September 16, 17, and 18, 1982. This date was chosen to precede November elections and to allow the participation of many land management planners who are otherwise unavailable during game seasons.

The initial day of the symposium will open with a keynote on "Man and Wildlife in Idaho: Before Settlement." Anthropologist, Alan Marshall, will talk about the numbers and varieties of wildlife in Idaho and the relationship between Native Americans and wildlife prior to white settlement. He has indicated that part of his presentation will include dispelling the myth that Native Americans were "ideal" environmentalists. Marshall's talk will be contrasted by the following address, "Man and Wildlife in Idaho: Present." Jerry Conley, Director of the Idaho Fish and Game Department will talk about the numbers and varieties of wildlife in Idaho at the present time and how man has affected wildlife populations and habitat through species management.

Poet Rick Petrillo will then read some of his own poems, many of which contain wildlife imagery, moving on to read from poems by several writers whose material enhances the discussion, ie: Robinson Jeffers, Walt Whitman.

The morning session will close with a presentation by Barry Lopez that will deal with the relationship between the exterior landscape and an interior landscape which exists in each of us." It will include some "considerations about American literature, the discipline of natural history and the sense of responsibility which all writers, all storytellers must consider."

The lunchtime break on both days will give participants a chance to

observe firsthand man's effect on wildlife and habitat during an "Urban Wildlife" walking tour. Dr. Timothy Reynolds, a biology teacher at BSU, will give audience members a tour of the Boise River/greenbelt area within walking distance of the campus. He will discuss species of urban wildlife, impact of man on riverine habitat, and relationship between wildlife and environmental health. Two tours will be offered in order to give as many people as possible the chance to participate and a choice of days.

The afternoon session will open with a panel discussion called, "Man's Interaction With Wildlife: Some Different Perspectives." Anthropologist, Alan Marshall will present the American Indian relationship with wildlife; Barry Lopez, the historical attitude and influence of the poacher (growing out of his extensive research done in Of Wolves and Men); Dorothy Douglas, a botanist at BSU, the impact of man on flora and fauna; and Dean William Keppler, Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences at BSU, the influence of population on wildlife and habitat. Audience discussion will follow.

Following this panel will be a keynote by Dennis Colson, Professor of Law, University of Idaho, Moscow. He has entitled this keynote "Nature's Law, Common Law, Natural Law." This will include a description of the biological integrity of natural systems, a description of our legal system, and a description of the notions of justice, right and wrong, which grew out of Catholic theology of the middle ages. He will apply these descriptions to the current salmon/steelhead--Northwest fisheries situation and the Northwest Power Planning Council.

This umbrella keynote will be followed by two panels on salmon/steelhead and elk under the topic "Anadromous Fish and Big Game." The first panel will center on Rapid River and include Colson, who was a part of the six member Nez Perce defense team in 1980, Brad Picard from the Nez Perce Tribal Council, and John Coon, an adronomous fish biologist with Idaho Fish and Game. The other panel on "Roading for Logging" will include Jim Graban, a Boise Cascade representative, Martel Morache, Ecological Program Coordinator for Idaho Fish and Game, and Dr. Robert Sims, historian, who teaches a class, Idaho and the Pacific Northwest.

These two panels will occur simultaneously with a presentation called "Intellectual Connections to Wildlife" by poet Rick Petrillo. Petrillo will read from prose writings of John Muir, Edward Abbey, Aldo Leopold and others. He will also discuss the intellectual connections of man to wildlife.

The second day of the symposium will open with a keynote on "Animals as Symbols." Dr. Barre Toelken, Director of the Folklore and Ethnic Studies department at the University of Oregon, Eugene, will talk about the ways in which mankind has used wildlife in myth, legend, and symbol throughout history. This umbrella address will lead into two panels on issues of public policy concerning predators, specifically wolves/coyotes and raptors, three species that have been highly affected ^{by} legend, tale, and folklore created about them. Members of these panels include Jay Gore, an endangered species biologist with US and Fish and Wildlife Services; John Peavey, a rancher and state senator; Stan Boyd, secretary of the Idaho Woolgrowers Association; Karen Steenhof, Assistant Director Bald Eagle Recovery Team-Bureau of Land Management; Barre Toelken and Barry Lopez. Toelken will give a brief presentation on raptors as symbols and Lopez one on wolves and coyotes in literature and legend. Dennis Colson will lead a discussion of a film on Northwest fisheries.

Following lunch will be a panel discussion on "Ethics and Wildlife Management." Whose ethics should determine the management of wildlife and habitat? Panel members include Rick Petrillo, poet and writer; Joe Packham, State Supervisor Animal Damage Control US Fish and Wildlife Service; Pat Ford, Director Idaho Conservation League; Dennis Colson; and Mike Mogensen, Executive Vice President of the Idaho Cattleman's Association. Each person will give a short presentation on ethics and wildlife management from the the following points of view: aesthetics, predator control, conservation, legal, and ranching. Audience discussion will follow.

A keynote address on "The History of Grazing in Southwest Idaho" will be delivered by Dana Yensen. Yensen, author of a book funded by the BLM called The History of Grazing in Southwest Idaho With an Emphasis on the Birds of Prey Natural Area will discuss the history of sheep and cattle drives in Idaho, changes in vegetation, and impact of the livestock industry on wildlife and habitat. She will show slides to demonstrate her talk. Her address will be followed by two panels on "Agriculture and Wildlife," specifically wild horses and rabbits. Members of these panels include Dennis Colson, who has researched a case study of the Challis Grazing area injunction issue on wild horses; Heather Smith Thomas, a rancher and wild horse expert; and Manuel Hernandez, chairman of the Wild Horse committee of the Idaho Horse Council; Bill Mauk, attorney for Fund for Animals, Barre Toelken; and Andy Anderson, Asst. Director of the Idaho Farm Bureau. Martel Morache will give an in depth slide presentation of wildlife habitat throughout the state.

Simultaneous panels

Simultaneous panels

A Friday evening speaker, Dr. Joe Meeker, Director of the Strong Center at Berkeley will give a presentation, "Who Needs Wild Animals?" Meeker has a PhD in comparative literature and has done graduate work in wildlife management. His presentation will combine the perspectives of literature, philosophy, and ecology and will provide a wrap up for the symposium sessions with discussion following the prepared paper. Meekers extensive credentials in humanities programs and global experience in subjects of ecology make him a particularly appropriate concluding speaker.

Two field trips scheduled for Saturday will allow participants to see firsthand the wildlife habitat of (1) the Birds of Prey Natural Area and (2) the Little Jacks Creek area. The Birds of Prey area was selected because of the presence of raptors, agricultural activity, riverine habitat, Swan Falls Dam, and examples of predator-prey relationship. The Little Jacks Creek area was chosen because of the presence of threatened species such as the bobcat and ferruginous hawk, desert habitat, agricultural activity (grazing), and big game habitat. The Birds of Prey field trip will be led a BLM biologist supplied by the department and the Little Jacks Creek field trip will be led by Ted Weigold of the Committee for Idaho's High Desert. An accompanying biologist will also help with the tour. Humanist and non-humanist participants of various opinions will be encouraged to participate in the field trips to insure a balanced presentation and give-and-take discussion. The project Director will send invitations to all participants encouraging their presence on one of the field trips.

The above description of the composition of the various panels indicates that participants of all persuasions have been invited. For example: Dennis Colson will present the legal issues affecting Rapid River salmon fishing; Brad Picard, the native American viewpoint; and John Coon, the official position of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. No panel is composed in such a way as to present a position of advocacy of any one viewpoint. Participants have diverse backgrounds have been invited in order to insure balance and encourage meaningful dialogue.

III. SUMMARY NEWS ARTICLE

The project director will prepare a balanced summary news article of approximately 2000-2500 words that will be mailed with appropriate illustrations to Idaho's major news dailies. The features editor of the

Idaho Statesman suggested that large daily papers like the Statesman would be interested in running such an article. The summary article would include all major aspects of the symposium discussions. Humanist, Dr. Robert Waite, and writer, Edith Wiethorn will examine the article for editorial content before it is submitted to the press. The article will be accompanied by three appropriate illustrations drawn by Ms. Wiethorn who has considerable experience as an illustrator. Tapes of the event will be used to provide accuracy.

ROLE OF THE HUMANISTS

Two historians, a professor of law, and a professor of philosophy have helped plan the project. Under the Project Director's Humanist Planning Program Grant, two of these humanists attended a planning session in Boise in December of 1981. The other two were contacted by letter. All of these humanists made suggestions regarding topics, participants, format, resource material, films, dates, and location. In addition, one of the suggested participants, Rick Petrillo, made several important humanist additions to the planning by helping the Project Director refine the major focus of the project. During the course of the planning, the humanists were given rough draft proposals to evaluate and add ideas to. Humanists evaluated two rough drafts of the project before it assumed its final form.

Humanists will contribute to the pre-symposium publication, deliver keynote addresses, participate in panel discussions, and their contributions will become part of the summary news article. The media department at BSU will tape all of the event. Copies of the tapes will stay at BSU; another set will be sent to KUER in Salt Lake City; a third set will stay with the Project Director for reference. They will, therefore, contribute to post conference activities.

Barre Toelken is Director of the Folklore and Ethnic Studies Department at the University of Oregon, Eugene. Toelken will use his discipline to examine the folklore, legends, and songs which make up our animal mythology and contribute to our collective attitudes toward specific animals. He will give a keynote address and two panel presentations, all of which deal with wildlife and our symbolic relationship to them.

Dennis Colson, a Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Idaho, Moscow, will provide an overview of legal problems involved in the preservation

of Idaho's salmon and steelhead runs. A member of the Native American defense team at Rapid River, Colson will also explicate the legal issues surrounding the recent conflict between Native Americans and non-Indians over fishing rights on the Rapid River. He will also lead a discussion of a film on Northwest fisheries. Colson will give a brief presentation on the wild horse issue. He has researched this case as part of a graduate level program he is preparing on the legal process.

Alan Marshall is Associate Professor of Anthropology at Lewis and Clark College, Lewiston. His specialties include ecological anthropology and ethno-botany which make him an appropriate person to deliver the opening day's keynote on "Man and Wildlife Before Settlement." He completed his doctoral dissertation on the Nez Perce Indians and has made a number of presentations dealing with the Nez Perce. Marshall will, therefore, be an appropriate person to give a brief panel presentation on Native Americans relationship to wildlife.

Dr. Robert Sims, Professor of History at BSU, teaches a class on the Pacific Northwest. He is aware of the role of both the timber industry and the salmon fisheries in the history of Idaho. He will provide background material for a panel discussion on roading and logging and their influence on elk habitat and salmon.

Barry Lopez is an essayist, journalist, and short story writer who has written for the New York Times, Washington Post, Harpers, Audubon, and North American Review. He is the author of Of Wolves and Men and three collections of fiction: Desert Notes, River Notes, and Giving Birth to Thunder. He recently was a guest lecturer in a program entitled "The Humanities and the Environment" funded in part by the Wyoming Council for the Humanities. Lopez uses the methods of anthropology, folklore, and literature in his works. His presentation will deal with "The Interior Landscape." He will also be included on the panel on wolves and the panel on "Man's Interaction With Wildlife: Some Different Perspectives."

Dana Yensen is a research technician with the Boise District BLM. She is the author of The Grazing History of Southwest Idaho. This book is a heavily documented publication which uses, books, pioneer diaries, newspaper articles, and historic studies by land management agencies to reach its conclusions. Yensen also uses a number of early day sketches, prints, and photographs to illustrate her work. A detailed 9 page bibliography of

resource material makes this book a unique publication in the area of historic land use patterns and the affects of grazing in southwest Idaho.

Rick Petrillo's first book of poetry, Catching It Whole, includes a forward by noted western author, Edward Abbey. Petrillo's poetry has been featured in New Mexico Magazine and Time Life Book's Snake River Country. As a licensed hunting and river guide, Petrillo has incorporated his many experiences in the outdoor Rocky Mountain West into his poetry. When relating his interior feelings in metaphorical reference, he often chooses wildlife as symbols of expression. For example: "Sing a song seasoned in sunlight/Picked clean as an antelope bone," "My rucksack is lightened for reveries/hawklike among mountains/I glide on the breeze," "Deer hooves clack a castanet tattoo/Traversing slabstone terraces on winding/Alleypaths to canyon waterpockets." Petrillo will give a presentation of prose readings called "Intellectual Connections to Wildlife" and also read some of his own poems and the poems of several renowned poets. He will take part in the "Ethics and Wildlife Management Panel."

THE TARGET AUDIENCE

The target audience for this project includes the general public, ecologists, land management planners, resource development proponents, local public officials, and all others who influence the survival of wildlife habitat in Idaho.

Since wildlife related recreational activities are extremely popular among Americans, this project is likely to have a very large appeal. About 100 million Americans fish, hunt, observe, or photograph wildlife annually. In addition, with Idaho's increased population creating more pressure on wildlife and habitat, many land management planners should find this project interesting. These people, resource development proponents, ecologists, and public officials might welcome new perspectives on the decisions they must make. A recent letter of acceptance from an official in the livestock industry complimented the Project Director for her "efforts to bring out the various points, positions and philosophies relating to wildlife and the public lands" and welcomed the opportunity "to point out that cattlemen care and feed for wildlife as much as and possibly more than many people." Several people have suggested that no such forum on wildlife has been held in the Boise area and none has attempted to bring such a diverse group together

for non-adversarial exchange.

ROLE OF THE TARGET AUDIENCE IN PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, AND EVALUATION

Several members of the target audience have helped plan the event. These include Jay Gore, endangered species biologist; Martel Morache, ecological Program Coordinator for Idaho Fish and Game Department; Donna Parson, Director The Snake River Regional Studies Program, College of Idaho, Caldwell; Ken Robison, Editor of the Idaho Citizen; and Mike Kochert, BLM biologist. Lavena Collins at the Idaho Cattlemen's Association office suggested several participants for the Agriculture and Wildlife sessions. These members of the target audience helped isolate current topics, suggested qualified participants, made recommendations as to films, resources, themes, dates, and format.

Several members of the target audience will give brief panel presentations. Jerry Conley, Director of the Idaho Fish and Game Department will give a keynote address on "Man and Wildlife in Idaho: Present." Members of the target audience appearing on panels include Idaho State Senator, John Peavey, Executive Vice President of the Idaho Cattleman's Association, Mike Mogenson; Boise Cascade representative, Jim Graban; Secretary of the Idaho Woolgrower's, Stan Boyd, and many others. Several of these members of the target audience will be invited to contribute short articles to the pre-symposium publication. Their presentations will make up part of the summary news article. Several have offered to distribute the pre-symposium publication in the area.

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PUBLICITY

The pre-symposium publication will be distributed in Boise, Moscow, Pocatello, Rupert/Burley, Jerome, Twin Falls, Lava Hot Springs, Teton Valley, Rexburg, Ashton, Arco, Blaine County, and Salmon, by volunteers who have already been contacted. These volunteers will distribute the publication to schools, state and federal wildlife agencies, government offices, and other selected public places. The Project Director will make a selected mailing

to Idaho legislators, state and federal land management agencies, farm and livestock organizations, and state and federal resource development offices. The Idaho Chapter of the Wildlife Society will mail a copy of the publication to their entire Idaho membership of several hundred research scientists, educators, communications specialists, conservation law enforcement officers, resource managers, and administrators. Boise State University will publicize the symposium through its various publications, over its campus radio station, and via KAID public television. KAID's senior producer, Jean McNeil, has offered to publicize the event through the station's interview program, FOURum. The Project Director will appear on that program several days preceding the event.

Many of the perspective project participants have expressed an interest in distributing the pre-symposium publication and publicizing the event through their organization's newsletters. The Project Director will submit press releases to Idaho's major small town newspapers and larger dailies. Announcements will also be sent to organizations for inclusion in their newsletters: the Idaho Conservation League, the Idaho Chapter of the Wildlife Society, the Soil Conservation Society, the Wilderness Society, the Idaho Citizen, Cattlemen's Association, Idaho Woolgrowers, and others. The outdoor editor of the Idaho Statesman will be contacted to do a special feature on the symposium prior to the event. Spot radio announcements will be sent to local stations.

KAID's senior producer, Jean McNeil has indicated that, barring closure of the station or other extreme circumstances, she would like to feature several of the symposium participants on the station's evening program, the Reporters. While this would not pre-publicize the event, it would go a long way in publicizing the issues and increasing awareness of the concerns of the project.

The Project Director will make a special attempt to speak before the members of various constituencies at their meeting's: Idaho Cattleman's Association, Idaho Woolgrowers, and at least one farm organization (as these could be the most difficult audience to reach).

PROJECT SCHEDULE

PRE-SYMPOSIUM PUBLICATION

July 31, 1982	papers in to project director; articles, poems, literary exerpts, photographs, illustrations assembled and edited
August 7, 1982	spec, layout, and design completed
August 14, 1982	publication completed
August 16 - September 4	publication distributed

SYMPOSIUM

Boise State University

Thursday, September 16, 1982

8:30 -- 9:00AM Registration

9:00 -- 9:30AM Film

9:30 -- 10:00AM Keynote Address: "Man and Wildlife in Idaho: Before Settlement" (Alan Marshall)

10:00 -- 10:30 Keynote Address: "Man and Wildlife in Idaho: Present" (Jerry Conley)

10:30 -- 10:45 Break

10:45 -- 11:15 Poetry Reading (Rick Petrillo)

11:15 -- 12:00 Keynote Address: "The Interior Landscape" (Barry Lopez)

12:00 -- 2:00 Lunch break: "Urban Wildlife" lecture tour (Timothy Reynolds)

2:00 -- 3:15 Panel discussion--"Man's Interaction with Wildlife: Some Different Perspectives (Alan Marshall, Bill Keppler, Dorothy Douglas, Barry Lopez)

3:15 -- 3:30 Break

3:30 -- 4:00 Keynote Address: "Nature's Law, Common Law, and Natural Law" (Dennis Colson)

4:00 -- 5:30 Choice of panels: Anadromous Fish and Big Game

1. Rapid River
(Dennis Colson, John Coon, Brad Picard)
2. Elk and Salmon/Steelhead: Roading for Logging
(Martel Morache, Bob Sims, Jim Graban)
3. "Intellectual Connections to Wildlife" (Rick Petrillo)

Friday, September 17, 1982

9:00 -- 9:30AM Film

9:30 -- 10:00AM Keynote Address: "Animals as Symbols" (Barre Toelken)

10:00 -- 10:15AM Break

10:15 -- 12:00 Choice of Panels: Predators

1. Wolves/Coyotes (Barry Lopez, Jay Gore, John Peavey)
2. Raptors
(Barry Toelken, Stan Boyd, Karen Steenhof)
3. Film (northwest fisheries) Dennis Colson

12:00 -- 2:00PM Lunch Break: "Urban Wildlife" lecture tour

- 2:00 -- 3:15PM Panel discussion--"Ethics and Wildlife Management"
(Rick Petrillo, Mike Mogensen, Pat Ford, Joe Packham, Dennis Colson)
- 3:15 -- 3:30PM Break
- 3:30 -- 4:00PM Keynote Address: History of Grazing in Southwest Idaho
(Dana Yensen)
- 4:00 -- 5:30PM Choice of panels: Agriculture and Wildlife
1. Wild Horses
(Dennis Colson, Heather Smith Thomas, Manuel Hernandez)
 2. Rabbits
(Barre Toelke, Bill Mauk, Andy Anderson)
 3. Slides: Wildlife Habitat Throughout the State
(Martel Morache)
- 8:00 -- 10:00PM Evening Speaker (Dr. Joseph Meeker)

Saturday, September 18

- 9:00AM -- 4:00PM Field Trips
Birds of Prey Natural Area
Little Jacks Creek

NEWS ARTICLE SUMMARY -- completed and mailed to newspapers October 31, 1982

PROJECT DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Project Director will coordinate the several project activities, maintain contact with the participants, administer the budget, purchase supplies, use her home as office for the project, prepare conference rooms, and administer grant. She will screen films for the event.

The Project Director will solicit and edit the manuscripts for the pre-symposium publication, locate poems, literature, articles, and reports for same, and research material for the introductory sections of the pre-symposium publication. She will travel to Boise to locate photographs and illustrations.

The Project Director will write introductions to the pre-symposium publication, write news and radio press releases, and write the summary news article.

The Project Director will coordinate publicity and the distribution of the pre-symposium publication. She will travel to Boise to speak to selected organizations. She will make a special mailing of the pre-symposium publication, and send press releases to organization newsletters.

She will prepare introductions for the various speakers and introduce them at the symposium. She will coordinate transportation for the out of town speakers.

EVALUATION

Dr. Robert Waite, historian and Director of the Institute of the American West, 1980-81, will assess the humanists' contributions to the project, the use of their disciplines, receptivity of the audience, and content of humanist presentations. Waite's experience in organizing the 1980-81 IAW conference, "The West: Colonies in Revolt," make him especially qualified to evaluate both the pre-symposium publication and the symposium itself. In a written evaluation sent to both the Project Director and the AHI, Waite will answer such questions as: How were the humanists central to the project? Were their contributions more than simply "window dressing" for a technical discussion? How? Was the target audience receptive to the humanists' presentations? How did the humanists use their disciplines in their keynote and panel talks? Waite will attend both days of the symposium and go on one field trip.

Waite will also report on the audience attendance, format organization, and effectiveness of the project's publicity in attracting attendance. In this he will also consider if the pre-symposium publication and symposium were too abstract, too technical, or too sophomoric for the target audience.

Dr. Eric Yensen, a wildlife biologist and instructor at Boise State University will also look at the pre-symposium publication, attend all three days of the conference, and read the news article summary. He will look at the technical portrayal of the issues and assess their accuracy in pin-pointing current public policy issues. He will submit a written evaluation to the Project Director and the AHI which will include the following: Were the public policy issues current and relevant to Idaho's wildlife management problems today? Did the perspectives of the humanities provide interesting and broadening viewpoints to the technical issues? Was the format suitable to the issues discussed? Was the format balanced in presenting technical issues? Will the information presented at the symposium be likely to help land management planners and other decision makers consider wildlife issues in a different context? Were the participants good choices for the technical presentations?

RESULTS

"The Man, Wildlife, and the Public Lands" project will hopefully result in an increased awareness of issues involving wildlife management and a better understanding between the various groups competing for the use of wildlife

habitat. By bringing together in a unique environment many individuals who have not had a previous chance to participate in such an exchange, the project may result in the recognition of human commonality among the participants. In other words, in a non-adversarial setting designed exclusively to encourage mutual dialogue, the various groups will have an opportunity to recognize what they have in common rather than what they differ about. The presence of humanists could provide a link between the many non-humanist participants. By seeing things in a different light, a new respect for the humanities could well result.

Dr. Driek Zirinsky at the State Department of Education has indicated that there could be a high interest among teachers in this project and that teachers might want to use the pre-symposium publication and attend the symposium with the idea in mind of creating an inter-disciplinary unit plan for Idaho's school system--perhaps one on each level: primary, junior high, and secondary. KUER public radio in Salt Lake City is interested in the symposium tapes for use in their programming. Sections of the tapes could be featured in programs on current public policy issues in the west. If funding were available (at present public TV in Idaho is under great financial duress) KAID thinks a documentary film could be made using material from the project and visual shots of wildlife and wildlife habitat around Idaho.

For the most part, the ends of the project are the project itself: the bringing together of diverse viewpoints for non-adversarial exchange and the inclusion and infusion of the many perspectives of the humanities.