

This is an interview with Dolly Hartman made July 14, 1975 at Mission Point, St. Maries, Idaho. Dale Anderson is doing the interviewing

DA: If we can start out with personal data then I'll ask you the other questions. Your full name?

DH: I am Mrs.; and then I put in quotes my nickname is "Dolly" but my real name is May; but I go by Dolly, so enclose "Dolly" in little quote marks. My real name is May Hartman. That was due to an error on the part of my grandmother. May was supposed to have been my middle name and it ended up my only name.

DA: How did that happen?

DH: I was born in Sheridan, Wyoming in the house and my grandmother reported to the Bureau of Vital Statistics and reported my name and she didn't include my first name. But I have gone by Dolly all my life and I'm also Mrs. Homer J. Hartman.

DA: Your maiden name?

DH: McDaniel.

DA: Date of birth?

DH: Feb. 4, 1924, I'm an aquarian, if that means anything.

DA: Does that mean anything to you?

DH: You know, I don't really believe in the preciseness of astrology but it has been very interesting to examine whether an aquarian is supposed to be like a humanitarian and all these things and generally it applies more times that I've done it and I get a chuckle out of it.

DA: And you said you were born in Sheridan, Wyoming, when did you first move to Idaho?

DH: We didn't move to Idaho until; I moved to Idaho in 1943.

DA: And where did you live then?

DH: In Moscow; I was attending the Univ. of Idaho.

DA: Were you living in Sheridan before you came to Moscow?

DH: No; would you like to have me retrace just a little bit? I was born in Sheridan, Wyoming, then my parents had a homestead in southeastern, Montana.

DH: We went west because of the drought, we had 640 acres and we lived 60 miles from Sheridan. I rode horseback when I was in the 4th grade and I rode horseback to school with my little 6-year old sister on behind. We rode 6 miles a day and this was on the antelope and the jack rabbits. We used to live in Sheridan part of the time in the wintertime and then go out to our homestead in Decker and that's where the oil shale is by the way and the coal is now. We had a homestead in southeastern Montana and we had an ice house in the coal bank. My sister and I were going to take a trip back east, I haven't been back since '35 because we cut ice and in the wintertime. Basically I came from a western family of cattle people.

DA: Is that what your father did?

DH: My father was a cattleman and a rancher and carpenter. My mother was a schoolteacher; but we were westerners. Then the drought hit and we migrated to eastern Oregon and ours was one of the first houses on the new irrigation project. My parents were what you would consider the new pioneers. I graduated from **their** union high school in Oregon in 1941. I liked to work in the shipyards during the war and earned enough money to pay my tuition.

DA: Was that why you did that, so you could go to school?

DH: Yes and in the meantime my parents would purchase property in Idaho and so I arrived in Idaho before they did and enrolled at the Univ. of Idaho in '43-'44 and I worked at the Hotel Moscow.

DA: Oh did you work with Elsie Nelson?

dh; Yes and I worked in the pantry and the sandwiches, that was mainly where I worked was in the kitchen, I made sandwiches and salads. Is this appropriate?

DA: Yeah go ahead.

DH: Yeah I'm just rambling on. Then I also worked at the Nobby and I worked at; because I had to earn enough money for my tuition but I worked on the basis for my room and board by working at these places. In the spring of the year

my money somehow ran out; it seemed appropriate to join the service, so I joined the service, I was attending the Univ. Of Id. I joined the wacs for two reasons. One was that I felt that when I was finished I would come back and go to school under the GI Bill of Rights and the other I had itching feet and the director of experience and so I just decided to join the military.

DA: Did you get to travel much?

DH: Well no I was stationed two places. I was stationed in Las Vegas, Nevada for 11 months. I went from the liveliest spot on earth to the deadest spot on Earth which was Camp C Arkansas. I flew there in the nose of the B17, it was a fabulous experience. Our squadron had a squadron party planned, this was in Las Vegas and it happened to fall on VJ Night, so we had a ringside seat for all the festivities; it was very interesting. I was at Camp C Arkansas for 11 months, too.

DA: Nothing happened there?

DH: Not really, I was personnel clerk in a Health drug and counseling branch at the separation center. I did personnel work and I was furlough and pass clerk and I became a buck sergeant there. I received the achievement plaque there because our unit as a group we had worked because that was beyond the call of duty to establish the separation center. It was the separation center at Camp C Arkansas. I flew there in the nose of the B17 and I flew over the Grand Canyon and just looked straight down from the nose. It was a fabulous experience. I wouldn't give anything for the experience that I have or even working in the shipyard.

DA: Did you ever consider staying in the army longer?

DH: Yes, I did; I considered it; however at the time I got out, because I did like it and I did work I was not a sergeant and I liked working with the people but I considered it but the reason I decided to get out was because at that time it was not made a part of the regular army. It was still con-

sidered an auxiliary, so I got out. Even after I got out I did consider even going back in. That same year I think I did become a part of the regular army. I had taken my overseas physical as a clerk typist and personnel clerk. Some of us were to be sent overseas; I did not sign up for overseas duty I had three brothers that were in the service and they said not to. However had it gone on much longer it wasn't my decision.

DA: Would you of liked to have gone overseas?

DH: Not really, it didn't appeal to me.

DA: Was that because of the war or your own feelings?

DH: I don't have the desire to be a worldwide traveler because there's a lot here we haven't seen. I am Scotch, Irish and English so I would like to go to the British Isles. I like history so I would be interested in going to the British Isles, especially Ireland and I have a father familiar with British and Scottish history. I think I might like to go if I thought I was really going to see the nitty gritty, you see, I have to see the nitty gritty. I can't take the heat very well. We hosted an Indian fellow here from India and my husband and I both were invited to come over. My husband is a graduate forester and I graduated from the Univ. of Idaho in dietetics, by the way. We were invited to come over and as a guest of the Indian government and help. He said to come over for a vacation for five months and we will pay you if you will help. I would've like to of done that but we couldn't leave this place for that long but that would of been fascinating. I like to do things for a purpose but just traveling just for the sake of travelling don't appeal to me to much.

DA: That sounds like a really interesting opportunity.

DH: I think we just have to write to this young man because he did write to us several times and then I stopped writing to him but he was from the country, the little state of Bihar which was the one that under all this scrutiny and he came from a family which is wealthy and he felt that the

cash and class system; he was working to eliminate it and he didn't have to. His father and his family were the village elders so I know he's right in the middle of that over there.

DA: When was he here?

DH: About five years ago. That would've been fascinating because I wouldn't of been involved with the tourists but with the people themselves.

DA: And I think you would really get to know what India is about. That's great.

DH: Did I get up to Idaho yet?

DA: Yes you got up to Idaho.

DH: I me we ran off on a few subjects.

DA: How did you come to Idaho?

DH: I'm real glad that you asked me that question. I'd been working on the shipyards, we were frozen on the job, by the way,

DA: What does that mean?

DH: We could not leave our jobs, this was during wartime in 1943 and so I applied to leave because I was offered to go the Univ. Of Id. because my parents had purchased this property and in other words this was going to be our home and this was in the spring of 1943. I climbed on a greyhound bus in Portland, Oregon and came by bus to Moscow and I still can remember riding along on that bus and I thought this was the most beautiful country that I had ever seen because it was green, like it is now and there were always different shades of green; I just thought it was just beautiful and it did make an impression upon me and I arrived by bus.

DH: I lived on fifth street, one of those older homes and I applied for a job and I did get on at the Moscow Hotel. Miss Elsie Nelson is the one who interviewed me.

DA: We interviewed her and in the presentation she has been in; someone will do her part in talking about giving the job and money at the Dining Room in the Moscow Hotel. I listened to her tape, we taped the cassettes and

then put them on reel to reel and for some reason her tape hadn't been put on reel to reel so I listened to that and it was really interesting.

DH: She is still living?

DA: Yes.

DH: My goodness, she must be in her nineties.

DA: I think she's in her late 80's, but I could be wrong.

DH: She always impressed me, a very beautiful complexion. I worked, yes for Miss Elsie Nelson and I worked there for; I worked there for most of the winter in the salads and sandwiches and like most young people you get to thinking that the grass is greener and I got a little tired of it. One of my friends decided to work somewhere else but I did, I worked in the kitchen I worked in; oh I can tell you a                    about this. I worked on the salads and sandwiches and I also used to track the mice to the chef. I'm not a squimmish person, I never have been. I think he used to give me so much extra for every mouse I had.

DA: Were they just regular traps?

DH: Yes. He was always made sure I was fed well because I was his trapper. I don't remember his name at all. That is an incidence, yes.

DA: I lived in an apartment that in the fall the mice came in so I said the trap and I set the trap in the bread sack and that's the way I got the mouse out because I didn't want to handle the mouse.

DH: But anyway, it was Elsie Nelson and I was sort of controlled by her. She's a fabulous lady.

DA: I gathered that from listening to her tape.

DH: She's a wonderful person to work for and I was young, I guess I was about 18 going on 19. Other than the shipyards, prior to that I worked on a cattle ranch, this is an incident that might be interesting. After I graduated out of high school, my father was ill and he sold his property and he became a guard on the dam above                    and while I was working

in the shipyards I became very homesick. I was only 18 and their was eight months between the time to when I first left home and was able to come home and somebody pick pocketed my fifty dollars which I had and so anyway a total of eight months had passed. I had three days that I could take off from the shipyard. This was before I could take the job before I went to the Univ. and it was about early in the spring and I got on a bus. I worked the graveyard shift so that meant I worked at 12 in the morning and so I got off that shift and climbed on a bus and headed for Oregon. My folks were actually fifteen miles up in the hills on the River where the dam was which was at B Oregon, my mother was a teacher there and my was about four miles from there. Well anyway, the way I had it set; and it was a serious offense to be gone from your job during wartime. I just had to go home, I hadn't been home and I got on that morning and riding I got in there about 3 a.m. in the morning and I had it all arranged that I would catch the mail stage and I'd only get to see them a little while, then I'd have to catch that stage back. When I got in there mom had said where to knock on the door because there was a lady I could spend the night with. I arrived at 3 a.m. over in this isolated town and knocked on the door and nobody aroused and I thought well my brother walked that fifteen miles, I can walk that fifteen miles because I really didn't have that much time to spare. So I had started walking, I had never been up there but they had given me instructions and this was quite an interesting incident. I knew I had fifteen miles and I had my suitcase and I've always been able to sleep anywhere when I'm tired, I still can. About daylight I was getting very tired. I can remember it was the early spring rains but that didn't bother me and I thought it was to early for rattlesnakes because that was rattlesnake country. In our homestead I was familiar with rattlesnakes because southeastern Montana had rattlesnakes. About daylight, I just decided I was tired and I

had these papers in my suitcase and I just curled up under a juniper tree down on the river. I probably slept a couple of hours. I woke up and trudged on with my suitcase. It was about nine I guess when I got to where my saddle was kept for me and I put my suitcase on and rode up and my mother didn't know I was coming. I arrived just as she was letting those kids out for recess, my goodness she just let out of school for the whole day and I just broke out in tears cus I hadn't been home and I was really very homesick but I arrived by pony. Then the whole countryside they were just astounded because somebody had seen me sleeping under that tree and to think that I walked that fifteen miles. I said my brother Bob could do it in the wintertime and so I felt I could do it in the spring. I took the stage back. But I thought that was a little incident that might be interesting. I don't remember those things, but they come along. And then after that I went down to the Univ. and I worked for the Hotel. Also worked at the Nest, which is now the Bookstore. It used to be the Nest and I worked there sdoing short orders.

DA: Was it all your money with no help from your parents?

DH: I came from a poor family. I'd say we were poor in money but rich in many other things. There were nine children and eight of us are still living. I suppose you might say we've all exceeded our economic background. We were brought up with honesty, we were brought up with the idea that what you want, you do your own. These things carry on today. We were brought up on the basis that right is might and if you know you are right you should stick to your guns. My parents were very strong people. My father's still alive, he's up here in the nursing home, in St. Maries. They came from the days of Calamity Jane and Wild Bill Hickock and all those. My father had a homestead a mile from the Devil's tower. My mother was born in Deadwood, South Dakota. Life was always a struggle but we always had fun.



DA: What was your mother's maiden name?

DH: Adassa; that was supposed to be my name originally but my grandmother got it wrong. Adassa Myrtle Leeman. Her first husband was president of the Homestead Mining in Deadwood. Her first husband was a good cattleman and he died of cancer and she was a widow with four children when my father married her.

DA: When did they get married?

DH: My father served in World War I. They were married in Coffeerville, Kansas. The day he had arrived he had her meet him and he said he had a dollar in his pocket. They passed their 50th, it must of been 1919.

DA: When did your mother die?

DH: Mom died a year ago, July 5, 1974.

DA: It must be nice to have your mother that long.

DH: Yes, they get quite senile but still in all we've always been a very close family. There were eight brothers and sisters and half of us was one family but we were all brought up as one family.

DA: Do you know the date of your mother's birth?

DH: Nov. 22, 1896

DA: Your father's name?

DH: He had to sign an affidavit once that he was a man and not a woman. His name was Hazel Ray McDaniel. Yes he did, he had to sign an affidavit saying that he was a man. I have a copy of it.

DA: I can appreciate how you feel.

DH: Your are Dale.

DA: Yes I have never had to go to that extreme, I have been hassled a lot. I went to pick up a check and she said I needed to get a note from him. I looked at her. And then she decided it was ok. I had my ID card on it with my picture on it and finally she looked at it.

DH: That seems real funny because the office gal up at the nursing home; my

parents were senile over a period of years and they've been in the nursing home. This was about six months after my mother had passed away and lo and behold I end up with a medicare card for a Mrs. Hazel. I had a terrible time with banks on this, too. One place I kept getting an overdraft on because I had power of attorney and I kept accumulating too much in Mrs. Hazel's, they had two bank accounts, and I had all sorts of interest. The office gal up there said that the medicare called her from Boise said, "and how is Mrs. Hazel McDaniel feeling" And I said "Mrs. Hazel McDaniel is Mr. Hazel McDaniel and Mrs. McDaniel passed away quite a few months ago. In other words that had it all in their minds that for sure he was a woman. They just assume these things. Everywhere I had to put Mr. and they probably thought it was a typographical error.

DA: Did he use his middle name a lot just to help people out?

DH: Everybody called him Mac, they still do.

DA: The date of his birth?

DH: Well I have a terrible time remembering what year, I'll have to go back April 6th, he was 6½ years younger than my mother so if she was born in 1896, ok he was born in 1892. Her birthday was november and his was April

DA: The place of his birth?

DH: Coffeenville, Kansas. It was Oklahoma Indian territory.

DA: How did they meet?

DH: My mother had quite a lot more education than my father. My father had just a third grade education but he educated himself. He worked for my grandmother who was my mother's mother and she ran a boarding house and she thought that my father was from the wrong side of the tracks and she didn't approve of the former Mrs. Henry who had been one of these outstanding cattlemen, my mother's first husband and she couldn't see my mother marrying; but they had a squatter from the devil's tower and in my grandmother's eyes they were definitely not on the same social

standing. He worked for my grandmother after he met my mother and he wanted her to marry him before he went overseas and she said no because she was older than he was and she had these four children. So they said they'd wait and see and they got married the day he arrived in the states.

DH: She was born in 1886

DA: Your brothers and sisters?

DH: Oh you're probably gonna be here for three hours. Do you just want the names?

DA: Yes

DH: My older brother is Ted Zimmerschied, he's a half brother and he fought with \_\_\_\_\_ in World War II. He's deceased. He would've of been 68 this year.

DA: I just need their names.

DH: Then a sister, June Moskal, she's an artist, they are retired and they are in Cook, Nebraska. She paints Indians, she paints pictures for the Indian Center in Spokane. Then I have a brother, Kenneth Zimmerschied and he is in Vail, Oregon. You don't want to know where they are?

DA: I was just asking about her because she's an artist.

DE: A half brother, Carl Zimmerschied, he is in Texas, my older brother of the McDaniel's is Robert R. McDaniel, just recently he was in Kennewick, Washington. I have a sister Betty and that's Mrs. Cline and she's in Arizona and then I have a sister, Mrs. Joe Mengelkemp in Moscow, Idaho. I have an unmarried sister, Peggy, her real name is Eleanor McDaniel and she's in Missoula, Montana.

DA: Do you know why she never got married?

DH: It was her own choosing, she said she was too independent. She likes to be able to do what she wishes to do.

DA: Was she ever hassled about not getting married?

DH: Not within our family because we believed greatly, we were brought up to

respect the rights of others and that includes our own family. If she's hassled, this is within our family she's hassled. She chooses to be single. She likes to lead her own life and make her own decisions.

DA: Your husband's name?

DH: Homer J. Hartman, Homer Jackson for Jackson Oregon.

DA: Is that where he was born?

DH: He was born in Jacksonville, Oregon.

DA: The date of his birth?

DH: Sept. 28, 1907

DA: And the date and place you were married?

DH: Moscow, Idaho.

DA: Did you meet him while you were going to school?

DH: I met him while I worked for the forest service, I was a cook in the B Camp, of 50 college kids and I was first cook and he was one of the bosses.

DA: Do you remember much about your courtship?

DH: Yes because I married one of the bosses and he was a bachelor of the woods so we kept it a secret that we were going together and there really weren't many places we could go. I remember because I only had one day off and so we would just meet up somewhere in the woods. I can still remember one of the bosses said, "Dolly what potato farmer are you leading down the road?" And I just laughed because it was one of his bosses and I said, "well you'd be surprised so then we were engaged and we were married in September. I was quite outspoken and as one of the bosses he was a little outspoken and we felt that all of his friends and my friends would dispute it as we were gonna get married on Labor Day and so I just went to work as usual on Labor Day and then we got married on Sept. 11 because we felt that we probably would've gotten the ceremony over with but we would of probably been under different force before it was all over with. Anyway we were engaged and he gave me my diamond in August of that year and then everybody began

to get general knowledge.

DA: What year was that?

DH: That was 1953. People used to say, "how did you catch him, many cooks have tried," and I said, "well I wasn't trying. Because I had decided, I was going to school under the GI Bill and I really didn't have time to be bothered with men because I had a son that I was raising plus I was taking a dietetics course which was very rough, especially if I had never had Algebra and I really didn't have time to be bothered with men and I had decided to be a career woman and so I said, "I didn't try to catch him." He caught me.

DA: How long did you know him before you got married?

DH: Oh I knew him two years because he was a boss. I worked out there, I started to work for the forest service as a flunkie in 1951. I went to school in '43 and '44 then I went into the service and I was in the service two years and then I was married with this other husband and I had a son and so I was a lady veteran. I used to always louse them up at the registrar's office because they didn't expect me to be a woman veteran at that time. I When I started to school there had been <sup>seven years and</sup> a lot of water under the bridge and I tackled the dietetics course. My parents took care of my son, Steve and I used to do all of my studying in four days, I really didn't have time to be involved and I would go out and work, my father's help was never too good so I used to go out and farm and help. You might be interested before I went to school, the year of '48 and '49 there was a big snow and that was my first year that I had come back from leaving my other husband and that wasn't a necessity and I don't care to go into it. My father had had an accident so he babysat Steven and my sister Peggy and I, my mother taught school and she skied across to catch the bus to teach and my sister, Peggy and I, spent all winter just simply melting snow to water a cow and for family use and in order to melt it we had to saw the wood and we

had gotten much wood in but the snows came early and we didn't have enough for the winter and we had an old broken down barn and we had an old tractor and I would climb up on that barn and with a cross cut saw, saw down portions of that barn and she had to stay on the tractor because the snow was so terribly deep and we had many ropes, it's too bad we didn't have pictures of this because I would sit up there straddled this canopy and saw with this cross cut and then attach a rope to it and she would be way off somewhere and would pull this log over to the saw we had and that was the way we got through the winter of '48 and '49. My mother who was 60 skied across the fields to go; so we had been a somewhat self-reliant family.

We spent our full time, it was a farce, we would get wood, gather snow, melt snow, watered the cow, washed the diapers and my father was bedridden but he babysat my young son who was about a year old at that time but my sister and I did that.

DA: Your husband's occupation or job was with the forest service?

DH: Yes he was with the U.S. Forest Service and he retired.

DA: Do you have any interests, hobbies or talents?

DH: Yes I do; first of all my first hobby, I would say is people and I suppose it is helping people to help themselves now when I say when helping people I don't like to approach it like putting salve on the cows. I feel I like to help people by working with the strength in them, I like to deal with the positive. I like to cook, I'm a creative cook and I do sourdough cooking, I make wine. Just recently now I am working with an Indian girl and we are together doing a self determined 4-H project. She was interested in conservation of her Indian culture and she had this book; she's a Coeur d'Alene tribe and I'm also interested in history and so she was interested in finding about the plants they used and so I approached the county agent and I said this is what we'd like to do and we started out with foods this

year and her mother was my assistant leader and she is teaching loom weaving and we have just a small group, there are six of us, six children and they have a lot of fun and I'll put on four one hour sessions combined from 4-H camp and we had parts of Indian cookery and wild foods. In fact I've got a book here and I was so busy acknowledging everybody that I forgot to put on this book that it was produced by me but I've got everybody else's. Produced by me in cooperation with the county agent's office. Anyway, I like to cook and I do all kinds of things. I like horseback riding, I like reading and I like to write, but I wish to do some writing and I definitely like to read and then I suppose my other interests is serving; this is an era of council, commissions and committees and one person can influence a great deal and they mainly deal with federal funding so I have spent much time, I came involved with comprehensive health planning. I've gotten right in the middle of the thing and I help put the by laws together and I helped serve the personnel policy because if the right people; so this is a lot of my involvement and I really am sometimes spread pretty thin but then you get the know how. I feel that councils commissions and committees are essential component of this federal funding. I would like to see less federal funding, I would like to see less federal involvement but since it is here and with us I feel that responsible people shouldn't bury their heads in the sand, they should become a part of this thing. Then they think they can keep them level and stabilize and I've been on a health facilities review board and I go to Boise once a month and there are nine of us. The last meeting we chose between the hometown boy and who had it all hanging out, his honesty and his limitations but also what was hanging out was his love for the people. As compared to the corporation that had everything down pat. Well we chose the hometown boy, by choosing; this board that I sit on, Health Facilities Review Board, we review all occupations for health facilities. That's nursing homes,

hospitals, big equipment, involving expenditures of 100,000 dollars or more. This was a federal fund, we do not have a certificate of need legislation in the state of Idaho. The state of Idaho is moving towards moving these people out of state institutions and putting them in specialized shelters out in communities so right now it appears that it is good business these operators have nothing to lose at the present time because they have a costly imbursement thing from the ~~state~~<sup>state</sup> if they become a nursing home or a facility. It's very important that we set up criteria standards because we feel that the service to these people is the primary. It isn't as difficult as it sounds because I can absorb a lot in a hurry and I fly in and I usually take my homework with me, lock myself in a motel because I don't get out and get to talking to people. That's how I discipline myself is lock myself in a motel room and do my homework.

DA: You have on that sheet of paper all your awards and honors?

DH: Yes I do except I have some additions and one is I received a plaque from as a result of doing disaster work at Pomeroy and I received an award from Governor Evans. I was the onsite director of Pomeroy, Wash. during that flood and this was all volunteer, you understand. It takes about two months to work one of these out and I'd go back. I did receive an award from Governor Evans. Then I received an award from the Dept. of the Army. I am a volunteer disaster consultant for the Inland Empire Division which covers parts of Idaho and Wash. and Oregon, no Idaho and Wash. We have 11 northern counties and Idaho and the part of Yakima and the Canadian Border. I was in last week doing disaster. I'm part of the administrative there and I'm also on the Division Advisory Board.

DA: How much of your time does all of this usually take?

DE: Somebody said how do you have time to do this and I said I don't have time to talk about my neighbors and I don't belong to any clubs. Well like last week I travelled; my meeting was Thursday night so I drove over



Thursday afternoon and had a night meeting at Ephreda and I drove back about 24-36 hours. When I go to Boise, because of the plane; I leave here about 10 but I'm back I catch a five o'clock plane there and get back in Spokane at 5:30. A disaster assignment, however, is two to three weeks, sometimes longer. I'm actual doing things 24-36 hours.

DA: Are you working long hours during those disasters?

DH: Oh yes on the disaster now I can go back to the Sunshine Mine. Of course, that was a very traumatic thing and I was the onsite director and things were travelling so fast that it was something that you could even anticipate so I had two hours sleep in about 36; you get fuzzy and you get foggy and I had very good people to work with, very fine people to work with but I'm one of these people, when I'm tired, I can sit up in a chair and I can catnap and over there I'd sleep four hours and I slept in my car and took my sleeping bag. I had a place I could stay but it wasn't up at the mine and I needed to be up there. When I came home the first time, it was only 45 miles, I said to my husband that I camp out with 4-H kids and take my sleeping bag. So I took my sleeping bag and I'd stay up and sit around the stove with a group of people and it was very nasty, it was cold and rainy and so I would go to bed about four a.m. and sleep until about 8. I would sleep four hours in a stretch, just die and it seemed to be important to be up there at night. Then the daytime ladies would come on and I got by on four hours sleep for that twelve days plus I'd take an hour or an hour and a half in the afternoon in my car but my car was my home. Then I would sit with the people, I would sit on a chair and prop back and take a little catnap but I'm one of those people who can do that kind of thing.

It's the same down here at St. Maries, I'd get about three hours sleep right at the beginning but then I'd take a nap; I'd make myself leave this thing and then go take a nap. I can prolong the need to sleep.

DA: What is your work mainly?

DH: I can also do individual case work, I can do survey and damage assistant. What we had going here in St. Maries and I don't do this by any means, you can't do this yourself; I had wonderful people to work with, these were volunteers. We can tell when the water is going up and I started watching this water come up and from the time I left, I went to contact the Sheriff's Office and they said call back in 30 minutes. And I said, "well do you want me to come in?" and they said to call back in 30 minutes. I called back in thirty minutes and they said I could get right in there. In the short distance of time by the time I had gotten here the water was starting to and so I stayed in there three weeks and I stayed at the; our office was in the back of the Dept. of Health and Welfare, they turned over their library. I just stayed there, I had my sleeping bag and I slept with three telephones.

DA: How high does the water get here?

DH: You see that little trailer down below here? Look towards the highway, out in the fields down below there's a horse trailer and then if you look farther towards, there's a little house down there, right in that same field. Well it's a mineral shed, anyway the water comes up to that little shack that's a mineral house but usually it comes up to that pile of brush but I don't know how high it was out here because I wasn't here then.

DA: But it doesn't flood your house?

DH: Oh no we're not in any danger. Anyway what we had going on was 24 hours of feeding the dike workers and we had a red cross mobile canteen and it was driven by the members of the Kiwanis Club. They were businessmen by daytime and they had four hours on and four hours off. They lived on the dikes. We heard one fellow on the radio say, "this is somebody on relief, I've been here 48 hours and they were just dead but we had a mobile can-

teen and they never got off of them. They were my operations there as I was overall director so I was a coordinator and I had help being sent to me. I had some paid staff from the red cross for one month. We were involved in so many places and we worked with the Federal Disaster System Agency.

DA: As a caseworker what did you do?

DH: As a caseworker first there are several phases, there's an emergency phase then there's a disaster and that's where everything in on a mass care and you feed people on a mass basis. Then you get down to the individual case work which is individual family needs. First of all it's what they need collectively and then what do they need individually, that's what casework is and you look at all the resources and these people are in a state of shock and it takes them quite awhile. Here what of the d broken so there were nineteen homes out there, it homed about a hundred people, it had water up to the for a month because it didn't drain.

DA: I didn't realize it was there that long.

DH: It was after that went down that all these school kids came in and they took hay out of the barn and got tons of hay that was threatening spontaneous combustion, tremendous kids. I was the one that was working with them.

DA: Let me just go through a few of these questions.

DH: I believe in helping people to find themselves.

DA: What are some of the advantages and disadvantages of living in a rural area?

DH: I don't know of any disadvantages; from my point of view there are no disadvantages because I like people, I love people but I also like my solitude. I like also to be able to get away from people so I have never liked to live in a city. I don't like living in a block. I don't see any disadvantage living in the country. The advantages of living in the country are in the first place, we've brought up three children and they were never

town oriented and to this day they don't like to go to town. Part of it is bringing up your children and I like animals. It isn't living for me unless I have my animals around and I like personal freedom and I like to observe nature. We sit here and we watch the deer out that way and the other day I saw a bobcat across the river. I saw two deer and about an hour later I saw the bobcat. We have the offspring, I like wildlife.

DA: Do you or your husband hunt?

DH: My husband's a hunter, I'm not. We sit here and I do not object to people hunting. The Bible says that the fish of the sea and the fowl of the air were put on for people's benefit. I believe that resources were put on earth for people to use. I don't believe in hunting just for the sport of hunting but we've; whatever we hunt, we eat and we use it all and we're not wasteful, we don't fish just for the sport, it is a sport but we eat it all, we don't believe in wastefulness. I have not desire to hunt. I sit here and they taunt these poor old pheasants before the hunting season and this turns me off, quite frankly. And they're quite pain when they shoot these pheasants. We always figure this is safe territory, if they get up to here. We watch quite a few of them go across our fields and get up in the brush and I just sit here silently and wait for those pheasants that make it up over here. We had five deer one year running around here; yes my husband's a hunter, he's not a trophy hunter, although he's had people here that are trophy hunters and I saw those five deer; I saw them almost daily, all during the hunting season and Homer J. and the kids would be out hunting and I had five deer that I would see down here every day and just laughed about it, I really got a chuckle out of it. I had five deer and nobody could ever see them. It was almost every day during the hunting season, they'd be down around the barn, sometimes. I got a real chuckle out of that. They seemed to know when the hunters weren't around.

DA: They found a safe place.

DA: What are some of the things you do for recreation now and that you did when you were a child?

DH: For recreation; my husband and I like to go to the horse races. As I was growing up, we used to go on picnics and my parents used to go camping but now we are living here where we watch other people do this. We don't go camping because there isn't anything any better than right here where we are living; besides we have the hot and cold running water. I like occasionally I play cards and go out to dinner. I like TV; we have a colored TV and we enjoy the TV. We have some people in for dinner. I suppose my recreation, personally is combined; my husband is one who cares not to have a lot of recreation, his is more or less fellowship with friends but that's probably our biggest recreation and I believe that my volunteering is combined. It's a recreation as well as being dealt with helping and being constructive. My change of pace is recreation. My activities are recreation, I suppose I would have to call it that.

DA: What sorts of TV shows do you watch?

DH: I like the "Westerns" I like those with the history. On Sunday we find, like yesterday we watched a kangaroo. We're interested in the wildlife -more fact than fiction. I like to read suspenseful romantic historical novels, historic setting novels.

DA: What about magazines?

DH: I don't take a magazine, I buy books instead. Well we take The Arabian. My husband takes Forbes but I found out that I would rather buy a book because I like to read a whole book rather than a magazine because you don't have all the advertisements. If I buy a magazine, it might be the Reader's Digest. It might be but it's not on a regular basis. The Family Circle has it's own individual interests but I'm not one of these people who go in and have to buy a magazine or interesting newspapers.

DA: When you were having your children, what medical services were available?

DH: Well let's see, when I had my first one that was in Salina, Kansas. I had a good doctor, it was a good thing I did because I was in hard labor for fourteen hours. I had good facilities I felt were very adequate. I was in the hospital with all three of them.

DA: When you were born, you were born at home?

DH: I was born at home; My father delivered my older brother because there was a snowstorm in northern Wyoming so he midwifed my older brother.

DA: Who was the midwife when you were born?

DH: We had a doctor, his name was Dr. Shunk.

DA: Where did you learn about childbirth and childraising?

DH: I grew up in a large family then we always had animals and we lived with our animals. Probably from the old momma cat, she always had many kitties and we each had a cat and so you learn these theories; we didn't talk about it in our home a great deal, we should have though. We just learned from a rather practical approach of having many animals. There was all stages of pregnancy from cat birth to dog birth, hatching chickens, calves. It was a gradual type of thing but as far as the actual thing of learning about it why it was something I picked up. Of course I was old enough, I was 24 when my first one was born, so there really wasn't too much to learn.

DA: Did you talk about childbirth and those things with your children?

DH: Up to a certain; what I tried to do; I didn't really attempt to initiate conversations. If they asked questions I tried to answer them and here again we had animals. In fact, our cat is spayed right now but in the beginning we had a series of momma kitties and my children would be timing their pains and we had one momma kitty who couldn't settle down and have those kittens unless she had somebody sitting with her and it would be one of these two children and so they would be timing her pains for her; she wouldn't stay in that box unless she had somebody sitting with her. Then we've had cows and calves, horses, dogs. But if they ask questions, I

answer them. We had the books around and as far as initiating; I guess I didn't feel that I left out to much.

DA: What affected the number of children that you have?

DH: Physical reasons; the day after Wesley was born I had an appendectomy and a hernia operation. I had an hernia all the time I was carrying him and then I had blood clots so six months after he was born I had my main stripped for health reasons.

DA: Would you of liked to have more children?

DH: As I sit here, no, I don't think so. I'm quite happy with my three because I'm a grandma and I work with many other children. I wasn't really baby oriented. When children start becomingg very very interesting to me is from six months on because then they become little human beings and not so much help with little animals.

DA: How many grandchildren do you have?

DH: One and another one coming. Sarah, she's a very pretty little girl and she's just awful special. She's the most special grandchild, very good natured little girl.

DA: Did you encourage your children to go on to school?

DH: Well yes indeed. I mean around here it wasn't what you could do; they didn't have to make decisions the first year. We discouraged them from deciding before they went what they should take specifically but we wanted them to know what they wanted to do generally. We actually discouraged them from trying to make this one decision. I changed my major three times. Around here, yes that was part of the environment, that you go to school.

DA: What were you planning on majoring in during school?

DH: I had wanted to join the army nurse corps, to be a nurse cadet or something and my mother talked me out of it. She was foolish in that respect because I think I would've done real well in this. This was during World War II. I was agriculturally oriented because I helped my father out; I

liked it; I fed his cows and everything. I worked on a ranch and I worked from 4:30 to eleven and I started out scrambling the horses and I even rode horses through a fire when I was about eighteen. I really wanted to take agriculture but that didn't seem to be really in my mind as I wasn't really practical and so I first majored in education and I; bless him, I won't say since this may be for posterity, I won't say who it was, but it was right after lunch, the dullest educational class I ever took in my whole life. Of course I was working my way through and I felt there were reasons that this just wasn't for me. I still like teaching but I could not see myself sitting through that introduction to education with this dry, dry, dry teacher, so I thought I'd just get into agriculture. So I transferred to a college of agriculture so I concluded that year in agriculture. I had these seven years and I came back and majored in dietetics and somebody said what happened and I said, "I grew up" I didn't have a set thing in my mind what I wanted to do.

DA: Have you really used what you learned in the dietetics?

DH: I haven't used it professionally unless you want to count food judging.

I did some part time home agent work down here. My children had ~~two~~ allergies and I really utilized this for my own use and I have shared that with other people. If I would ever of done a masters, it would of been on food allergy because my children had such food allerges.

DA: Were they tested for it?

DH: No I never tested them for it because of my own training, but it was obviously fruit so then I developed recipes which was mainly wheat allergies which they all outgrew. They changed and I really didn't want to subject them to all these little needles and so I thought the last thing I'll do is have them tested but I was able to stay on top of it. I wouldn't of been able to had I not had this dietetic. I used it in community service and cooking for 4-H.



DA: Are you involved in any church activities?

DH: My church, I sed to all the time I was a Catholic and as I said I separated after three years from the man I married and I said I won't go into it and so then the man I married I was excommunicated but I attended the Episcopal Church in the meantime. I consider myself a Catholic but my children are not Catholic, they are Episcopal.

DA: Is your husband Episcopal?

DH: No, he's a Protestant. He's not really church minded but yet he believes in the ten commandments, he lives them but he's one of these people who is not church oriented, not formal church. I used to teach the Sunday School when my children were little. I taught a year for each child, I had to go into the Episcopal and there wasn't a conflict of interest because I told the children, I taught first graders and I enjoyed it immensely and I taught for three years. I taught one year for each yeachild I had.

DA: Did your family have a lot of religion?

DH: Yes we do; we have Presbyterian, United Brothers, Mormon, Lutheran, ~~Catho~~ Catholic. My parents were non denom inational but we went to Sunday School they were not Catholic. They were Protestant. I had one brother that was an Evangelist, yet we never quarreled over religion, to each his own.

DA: Is that something your parents taught you?

DH: Yes, we believe that people have the right to; we believe in the Bible and our children are encouraged to read the Bible and our children ~~are~~ do read the Bible, believe it or not. Let me go back farther than this. I brought my children up going to Sunday School while I worked in it and these were Protestant Sunday Schools and then I saw in the Literature. I do not believe in such a thing that there is a one world government and it seemed as though nothing except literature  
I would hate to think of the hypocrisy and the politics if we were ever turned in to a one world government. Anyway it seemed as though much of

the church material and the Sunday School material becomed aimed at this overall, too much one world government. That's quite alien from my independent soul so I quit frankly to stop taking my children to Sunday School after church. It was the Bible and they do read it and they have always read it. When they got old enough if they cared to go to Sunday School or church that was fine. I felt that these Sunday Schools were departing from religion and I just felt that it was an internal thing so that it was a pacifistic point of view and I can't tolerate that in my mind so I have the Bible, it's sentimental, read it and you make your own mind and not be influenced by horses you know from where. I didn't like the motives from their interpretations. I hate to be so suspicious but at this stage I'm thoroughly suspicious of the motives of some educators and these big in all concept movements. I wouldn't like to call them communism because you can't say that, a socialistic movement and I'm anti socialistic. It interferes with your freedom of mind.

DA: What do you think about the welfare system?

DH: You know I ran for office and I ran on the basis of the right of the individual. Now I believe in giving help to the handicapped, in giving assistance to the aged. I believe in assistance to those people who really need it. I came up in a family that was poor. There was no such thing as welfare in our home. We lived with what we had, we worked with the hands that we had. The way I was brought up was to be on welfare was a shameful thing and I suppose I've carried over some of that. I do not feel that it is a shameful thing for the elderly. They really need help, they are living longer and they have to have help and I think we should give it to them. I feel that the mentally retarded, if they need the help, they should have it. I feel we should have programs to help the handicapped. But I would hope that all welfare is given in a constructive manner, here again, I would hope it isn't given like spreading salve on a cow.

da; what office did you run for?

DH: I ran for state representatiye; I was the first woman from Benewah County.

If I didn't run it would be for personal reason and family reasons and also because it was probably just as well that I didn't run because; I didn't win but I still know a number of legislators and I can accomplish much by working on the outside and you need people who live in a community and who will come forth. I worked on that legislature as a profession had I been down there.

DA: How do you feel about women in politics?

DH: Oh my I think there should be more in it. I am not what you would call an avid women's liber, I'd like to have that made plain. I do not feel that I'm in any competition with any men. It's their problem, I think, if I am competing with them. Personally I don't compete with anybody but myself. I'm a woman liber to the point of view that I feel that women should be able to develop themselves the maximum and you'd be surprised at how much logic that women would have if they did not have to first consider a male ego, before they could became themselves. I think that women to a certain extent are hiding their head in the sand, some of it like it that way, some of them don't really care to get out and meet the challenge. I believe that women as a whole have to; I still think there's not this equality, I think they have to work harder to achieve the things a man. I think a woman should be able to be recognized on individual achievements but yet I'm not a woman's libber. Those who wish to do nothing but stay in the house and take care of babies, just be a feminine woman and not be involved well that's more power to her, women like me, thank goodness I have a husband who allows me to do this but I don't feel that men should consider women who are able to do things

DA: When you were away did your husband take care of the children?

DH: We have a little thing right now, of course the baby now is almost 18; in

the forest service, he was gone a great deal. I even got into serious work out of self defense because he was gone so much and yet he was a man; I can't say he was anti-social but he was non-social, it isn't important to him, see. I have a mind that's too creative to sit in the four walls of a house, I had to have outlets and so I became involved in Community Service. So yes, he did, he never took his vacation, he was that kind, maybe he'd take a half a day at a time. So what I would do, I would generally say I had a meeting and so he did. Had I not gone otherwise he would of just been from the house. So many of the forest service fellows, some of them come and go, I'm using them because that was my experience and they became ject from the house because they were gone so much. I became involved and I became involved quite heavy and I was gone at times, he stayed home with the children, well they really got acquainted with poppa and poppa got acquainted with the children and he was a bachelor when I married him, he was 41, no 45. I could not do these things if he did not allow me, if he fussed or if his ego was involved but we both do not leave this place at the same time. He has two brothers in Oregon, bachelor brothers, I stay at home and take care of things while he is gone. In the beginning my parents would come here and stay and they became to elderly so I would stay and take care of the place and two weeks every summer Homer J. would take the kids and go to Oregon and this was a great experience for all of us. I stay when he goes on a fishing trip and he stays when I go but we both don't leave this place at the same time because we live to close to the highway and we feel we wouldn't have much left standing when we come back. We don't have garage doors and the cow will get out, you know they are forever getting out but at the most unexpected times something is out on the road and we have three dogs and four cats and if you have animals you have to take care of them. Who else would come and take care of

three dogs and four cats and keep them home?

DA: I think theres' an advantage in having next door neighbors, it's not so hard then to ask somebody to take care of them.

DH: So we both don't go.

DA: What are some of the most common things your husband asks you about?

DH: Our interests are stocks, he's not a talkative man, I'm the talker and he's the people and I'm the politician. We talk about business things, stocks and bonds. We talk about the livestock, we both garden, this is a family affair, gardening is. Somebody said, "how do you manage out there?" I'm quite a positive person, he was chairman of the schoolboard and he was also a boss, he was my boss and somebody says, "how do you manage out there as to who's going to do what? And I said, "we are both chiefs, I don't interfere with his chiefton and he doesn't interfere with mine and that's just the way it is. If I have a question and I want to ask him, I'll ask him and he'll give me his opinion and I may or may not take it and the same way if he ask questions, I'll answer. He'll say, here ma read this what do you think about it?" I'm always glad to give my opinion. I just love to give opinions. Anyway that's mainly the way we work it. I'm encouraging him to write because he is well able to write and speak and I type and I said, well you know you should write.

DA: When were you encourageing him to write?

DH: Well his father, they were an old family in southern Oregon and they live in one of the oldest houses, his brothers do and they built the covered bridges in Jackson County. Homer J. was the baby and he can write well. So I just picked up a book, I'm always scanning in my travels because I like to travel but I always scan these book stands and I brought back from Boise a couple of weeks ago old places to write, the publishers and all. I told him, you plan on writing, I could always type it, it's not everybody that has their own built in typist" because I

used to be a stenographer. I didn't care for it but now I'm glad that I can do it because now I can type so I think we're both going to be doing some writing.

DA: What would you be writing about?

DH: I'm interested in Indians. Of course we live here on what the Indians still consider part of the reservation and I'm interested in history. I am currently taking a two credit course from Cheyney and it's called "The Law and the Native American" and I'm to prepare a teaching unit and I'm also working with this Indian family. What I have to particularly write about; now my daughter, Sally, can animate, make animate animals and we've had some pets some wildlife that we've kept for awhile and we had this old pet, Boe Boomer and I just had to sort of mortalize Bill Boomer from ~~Corey~~ because he was a very gentle bull and I raised him from a baby calf and he almost died and I thought this would be interesting for children; you know I could just start out that Boom was a baby bull and then I could tell that when he grew up that he was a big gentle bull and Boomer's children, of course that's what our calves are, then have my daughter illustrate that and my sister is an artist and she paints Indians and a long time ago she said why don't you write and I'll illustrate. So this bug is really biting me so I've decided that I'd like to write children's books too but my start will be Indian children. I'll have to weave fact into my history, children's stories.

DA: Is there any particular story or history behind that picture right there?

DH: My husband acquired those a photographer posed these Indians and we have about six of them. However my sister has used a number of those for a model for her own paintings. We just happened to like it and so I intend to write and I'm going to write children's stories. I feel that I can do it from a children's point of view and I happen to like children, I enjoy children and relate to them. Like on Saturday I was very privileged, I

and a friend, one of the Coeur d'Alene Indians, we don't agree on everything but I'm very honest with them. I did disaster work for them in 1964 before all this confusion came about so I was invited to attend the dedication in the administration building and I was highly honored and I asked the chairman of the tribal town, I told them that I was going to be preparing a unit and asked if I could share it with the tribal council, I thought I would like to. Another thing I'm going to do, it's so I can hardly make sense about it but while I was over there, one of the ladies said she'd like to have me help me, maybe you can help me, I'm supposed to get together 20 Indian children, youth to learn about government and she said we'd have to get a director and I said, that I would be glad to just work with you as a consultant as a volunteer because I'm interested in it too. Tentatively we are going to involve these Indian children and government, the Tribal council and my part is we want to involve them in the county government and politics so they can see a democratic conference. I'm a republican and this lady is a democrat and they should see that we have our differences but we can still work together. And it's pretty fascinating and carry this on to a state legislative and congress and I represent a congressman in this county, Congressman Simms and so we will arrange that they see all theirs. But this is going to be real fascinating.

DA: Is there a lot of prejudice in this area?

DH: No, I don't think that there is any prejudice. We've had these children, and I said to their father one time because they were in our 4-H group and they would segregate themselves because these 4-H children were not prejudice. I said to this father, "the prejudices are within your children, these children are more than willing, and your children segregate themselves because we have this 4-H club, maybe forty kids around here and two of them would be sitting over in the corner with the dog all by

themselves. But now they socialize, it took just a few years, that was at the beginning, but I enjoy Indians, I like them.

DA: I went to Casper, Wyoming this spring and in the process we went by these houses that were all alike and later we ran into some people and found out that; his wife had served us lunch on our trip going to Casper, we ran into them on the way back. I really picked up a lot of Indian prejudices from them plus I've heard it in other places.

DH: I believe now that some of this prejudice might be over this Hayburn State Park. You see there is the Indians; well I'll go back, The one reason I took that course was to understand; realizing that we are sitting here on what was traditionally Indian ground, this was traditional campground and the mission was right in here somewhere. I felt well gee maybe we're upsetting too and so when that course came about I enrolled in it. A lot of it was to learn from the south but also to help relate to the Indians. I really don't have a prejudice, I love them, they're very vulnerable, they are still vulnerable to people, they trust you and I think this has been one of their problems. Originally this reservation was 300,000 acres and it is now down to 79,000 and so 200,000 of it was sort of away from them and they said they agreed to it. I don't think a lot of them knew what they were agreeing to. I don't think they can be held to this saying well they agreed to it without being fully aware with what they were agreeing to and this was all opened up for homestead, see. I do not object at all to restitution or compensation being given to the Indians. Now I don't say these present day real estate values but as I stopped there that day, their claims are not present day values. Like <sup>the</sup> ~~in~~ Calispell they claimed for four million acres at \$1.34 an acre, they ended up with a claim of two million. I can't sit here and say I'm for individual rights unless I include them in my individual rights, because their rights are just as important. I told them this, I said that I was talking to some



lady, "I'm interested in your rights in preserving them and I'm also interested in preserving mine because we can't preserve yours without mine being preserved." They need to know this, too. Anyway there's a big controversy as a part of their land, all this in here was Indian land and that 600,000 acre Hayden Park was Indian. They signed an agreement, I understand, that the State of Idaho, allowing the state jurisdiction with the idea that it be public recreation. The Indians say because of all these individual houses and what not that they have not kept the agreement so they're asking for the 600,000 acres of that Hayden Park back from the state of Idaho. If there is prejudice it would be mainly based on this. My attitude on that is, I don't know what the agreement is but the attorney general had said, I believe he said in his opinion the state had not lived up to the terms of their agreement and now they are meeting with the interior department. Well I don't feel prejudice towards them because I feel if that really was the agreement then I feel the state is bound to keep that agreement with the Indians as they would with me, I hope they would. So I'm anxious to wait and see but I don't have any prejudice towards them because they have said the state of Idaho have not followed the terms of the agreement, we want that property back or else, see, so I'm just sitting here waiting, but I don't have any prejudices against them.

DA: I was wondering what feelings you have from them.

DH: I think that people are feeling threatened. I don't think it's a personal prejudice as maybe it might be an economic prejudice; I don't think it's a personal prejudice because the Indians are Indians.

DA: Is there anything else that you would like to add on the tape?

DH: I think we've covered the important things.

DH: Yes, I would like to add something. I think I'm a humanitarian, I mean a humanitarian is a hard core practicality and that practicality makes me become quite an aggressive defender of my rights and I'd do the same for

other people's rights. I feel that on that basis now, see this is my third year as president of the St. Joe Valley Association and on the basis of the trends and the research that I have done, I feel personally threatened and I feel that we are threatened of our way of life by too much government and I really am quite anti federal agency and continual perpetuation of federal agency and I believe that the most local unit of government, no matter how lousy it is there's a                    that could be. It's still better and it has to be more responsive than somebody sitting at a desk in Washington D.C. I really do see our way of life threatened and the way it's coming back and I see a trend towards replacing legislative action; in other words, action and policy from elected legislators, I see that in danger. of being overwhelmed by policies written by what I call the non-elected untouchables and these are committee councils and commissions because we're so many agencies and of course, this is the string to federal funding then the federal government, they'll say it's the people, well this is the people here and it's the people that's sitting somewhere else and I do believe that many of these commissions are committees have people with special interests serving on them. And I do say that more people need to get involved in the politics, they don't like it, they're boring but they are living with them and they should get involved in these commissions and committees and help make a solution. I feel very threatened to our way of life by these non-elected untouchables; that's the biggest thing, I think. So many of the actions I take and so many of the things I do are aimed.....(end of tape)

DA: What is the St. Joe Association doing; are yuu just working against the St. Joe's River's Act?

DH: We are working against, it's too bady you have to use negative things for a positive approach. We are a group of several hundred landowners and our aim is to protect the rights of private owners. We are threatened

by several layers of federal government in this valley. One is forest service under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and that would be management. Also one of the things that bothers us is that the forest service has conducted a study so they have been the studiers, they have developed a criteria by which the study is conducted and then there will be the managers. Now I don't feel that is objective, how can you be objective? There is no economic impact statement, there is an environmental impact statement but there has not been an economic impact study done. As to what it will cost.

DA: So the environmental statement hasn't been completed then?

DH: Well the environmental statement, they tell me, I have a very hard time, it's lost somewhere, it is in the mill. I understand the environmental draft statement is in Missoula. We will be monitoring it, I keep it monitored.

DA:

DH: I cannot say that, this is a carefully guarded secret kept a secret by the forest service, they tell me these impact studies will be made available to everybody at once, after it's filed in the federal register. But that means there will be so many levels for grounds for approval before we ever get the chance to look at it. But challenge it, we will. I'm sure that there's many things in there which we will probably challenge them. One of the things that we think will be real interesting is to see how the Forest Service reconciles and this isn't something I'm taking off without my head that at their hearing and the input, these people in great classification are greatly outnumbered, those that were We know it; not one hearing but both hearings. In the beginning, probably 90% of the values of classification so then the forest service; we have to this is a national concern, we have to get people input nationally. So while they were busy, we were developing our own public, we have a national public,

too. We have several hundred members, we have several thousand people on a mailing list. We went to work and we got input from 20 states and then we had a cross section of people that wrote to the forest service. So we went to work and we developed a national public.

DA: Is there any alternative plans that you've developed?

DH: We feel there should be more classification and the reason is; all the reasons originally from three years ago and the environmentalists said development on a flood plain, this was the big reason, they had to have this long river bed, implemented. Now as a result of the floods we have a federal agency in here with flood plans only. These flood plains are under the Federal Disaster Protection Act of 1973 and it is administrated by it.

DA: What does that do?

DH: It restricts the possibilities and what can be done on the flood plain. It has to be flood proofed if they have any, if there's any leaks. We also have the state Department of Health and they are responsible for the quality of water and they have set forth some very great restrictions. Between those two that is taking care of the reasons the environmentalists were talking about originally.

DA: They actually prevent any further development?

DH: Yes. Now there isn't too much pollution out here; yes there's some pollution. This year we had a number of trout right here in front.

DA: I was going to say, do you go fishing out here?

DH: I'm not much of a fisherman, I let him bring them to me and I cook them. I like to fish but I'm busy doing other things. We've had a real good season of fishing and the trout is probably the first thing to die out in a polluted area so I can't buy this big pollution they are hollering about. Not when we've eaten the cut-throat <sup>trout</sup> that I've eaten this spring. The Health Dept. is getting with it and they are forcing the waterfall be

be closed and the county building permits are required as a result of this flood. What reason then would you have? The reason is the Federal land grab is the public land grab and I really feel the environmental concern is very secondary but it is for a big recreational boom which will overuse the river. I think they are using the environment as a big recreational boom which is alright if they were used, if they want to go the route of everybody else and purchase property or whatever. Just as a side by public decree, you know for this eminent domain why I can pay the taxes and still be reliable and still can't do what I want on my own property, that's what it amounts to. I've made a little personal pledge to myself. I have learned a lot, personally and from three years and I'm able to talk and I'm able to write and people will listen and I just made a little pledge. I can't think of any better way to spend the rest of my life in sticking out my feet and letting the empire builders and the bureaucracies stumble over them and that's what it amounts to. I have everything to lose anyway. It's not finished yet, by any means. One of the things I hope to do; the Reader's Digest several years ago wrote about this Wild and Scenic Act and about the great thing it was and I had thought it would be good to try one of those first persons awards, not ~~with~~ this is the other side of the coin, from a point of view as president of this organization point out some of the policies and things.

DA: The Bill of Rights for the rivers, I seen that.

DH: I think I could put that together.

DA: Do you freeze foods?

DH: Oh yes, I freeze and I can.

DA: Do you ~~eat~~<sup>dry</sup> anything?

DH: I have a dehydrater and I make jerky.

DA: I'd like to see your dehydrater.

(End of interview on tape 16 side 1)