

Petzoldt Relates Adventure Stories

By DIANA SMITH

Paul Petzoldt has spent a lifetime enjoying the outdoors and helping others to enjoy it.

He was one of the first instructors in the Outward Bound program, designed to train men and women in leadership skills by exposing them to harsh conditions in the wild, and founded a similar National Outdoor Leadership School.

Now 72, the world famous mountain climber and guide told an appreciative audience at the University of Idaho last week about some of his early-day adventures.

Petzoldt said his first outdoor experiences were in Idaho along the Snake River Canyon on his parents' farm. He went on his first "expedition" at the age of 12. He and a neighbor boy, who was 13, had been looking at the Sawtooth Mountains in the distance and wanted to go there. "So we took a horse named Shorty and a buggy and went," he said.

There was no bridge across the Snake River in those days, Petzoldt said, so the two boys had to cross at the Shoshone Falls ferry and when they finally got to Ketchum, some 120 miles away, they stayed all summer fishing, he said. Petzoldt said that "was really some experience."

What he refers to as his "first great adventure" resulted in an accident with the buggy coming home. The upshot was that the buggy got wrecked, with home still 120 miles away, and the two boys had to rig up a "sort of hammock" with what was left. They hitched that on behind Shorty "right in the path of any horse eliminations," and kept on going. "What an awful trip that was," Petzoldt said, "day after day in the lava dust."

To illustrate "what horrendous mistakes people make in the outdoors," Petzoldt told about his first ascent of the Grand Teton near Jackson Hole, Wyoming, in 1924 when he was 16.

Speaking of his and his companion's mountaineering acumen, Petzoldt said, "I didn't know much, but he was from Iowa and didn't know anything." In spite of their lack of knowledge, they set out for Jackson Hole to climb the Grand Teton.

"Even these days people think people who climb mountains are a little off," Petzoldt said, "but back then they knew you were." The two boys

'Even these days, people think people who climb mountains are a little off'

were nearly arrested by the sheriff in Jackson Hole and many people told them it was impossible to climb the mountain.

The two had the good fortune to run into Billy Owen, the first man who had ever climbed the Grand Teton, who happened to be in Jackson Hole at the time. Owen, who was a "terrific adventurer" and a surveyor who ran baselines throughout Wyoming, encouraged the boys in their efforts, even showing them the route he used originally to reach the top.

The boys began their grand ascent with their only equipment, two patchwork quilts with several cans of pork and beans rolled up inside. "We did have some old hay rope too," Petzoldt said.

The two decided not to follow the route Owens had recommended because it was around on the other side of the mountain from where they arrived. And, Petzoldt said, "any damn fool could see you could go up right there."

By noon the two had reached timberline on the Grand Teton. "It was hot so we left our quilts and jackets there, which left us with our cowboy boots, cotton shirts and bib overalls. We had done some pretty hard scrambling," Petzoldt said, "and when it started to get dark we didn't see any use to go back because then we'd have to do it all over again the next day. That was real good logic," he said.

The climbers decided to spend the night where they were and after a time they found themselves caught in a cloudburst, then it snowed and froze. "That was the longest night in all history," Petzoldt said.

The boy managed to survive the night and were trying to get back down the mountain when they got caught on a ledge from which there was no escape. "We knew we were dead then," Petzoldt said, "but we'd been reading Zane Grey and

decided to die fighting." They finally chipped handholds in the ice, and three hours later reached the top. The weather changed "as it does very quickly in the mountains," and the boys made it back down the slope.

"Hope springs eternal," Petzoldt said, and after sleeping for a day and a night and eating some pork and beans, the two decided to do it again. The next time they used Owens' route and reached the summit.

Petzoldt's assault on the Grand Teton, one of the first, led him to a profitable business as a guide. When he got back he went to work for \$1 a day as a ranchhand and when two dudes from a local dude ranch asked him what he would charge to lead them to the top of the mountain "I looked them right in the eye and said \$100," Petzoldt said.

"I didn't have no college education, and I didn't even know what the hell I was doing," Petzoldt said, "but I was in business."

Petzoldt subsequently did much for the field of American mountaineering. He has climbed in many parts of the world, helped develop a standard operations procedure for mountain evacuation and rescue in the Tenth Mountain Division of the U.S. Army, and is a leader in the field of conservation.

Petzoldt founded the Outward Bound program, which teaches students to cope with natural forces through rigorous outdoor tests, and started the National Outdoor Leadership School in Wyoming. Over the past three years, he has been working with educators and outdoorsmen to establish the Wilderness Use Education Association, an organization that teaches and certifies competent outdoor teachers and leaders.

Petzoldt is the recipient of many honors and awards and the author of two books, "The Wilderness Handbook," and "Petzoldt's Teton Trails."

Petzoldt's address was sponsored by the UI Recreation Club, the ASUI Outdoor Program, Student Affairs Council of the College of Forestry, and the UI Physical Education Club, as a part of Natural Resources Week at the University.

Fly Tyer Blends With Nature, And 'Boy Do His Ties Work'

WATERFORD, Conn. (AP) — The mayfly hatch is on Latimer's Brook and the brook is running fresh. The mere contemplation of it is balm to Henry Dougherty's, winter-stiffened bones.

'I Would Fish 8 Days A Week If I Could'

and potions and liniments but none worked.

They could not have known, because Henry didn't know it himself, that in this case the remedy would be poles and strings and hooks.

Pheasant Chicks To Be Distributed

BOISE, Idaho (AP) — The Idaho Department of Fish and Game will distribute thousands of day-old pheasant chicks next month for feeding and care on private farms and ranches in the state.

State Game Bird Manager Dick Norell said 7,000 chicks were given to farmers and organizations for foster

Nature Conservancy

Trails at Idler's Rest Being Used More Each Year, Manager Reports

A record number of people enjoyed the peaceful trails at Idler's Rest Nature Preserve near Moscow in 1979.

James R. Fazio, manager of the 36-acre sanctuary, said 365 individuals signed the trailhead register and eight groups totalling 239 people were given permission to use the area for environmental education and nature studies.

The area is owned by The Nature Conservancy, Inc., and managed in cooperation with the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences at the University of Idaho. It is located at the base of Moscow Mountain along Idler's Rest Creek, about six miles northeast of Moscow.

Fazio, a professor of wildland recreation management at the University of Idaho, said use of the area has increased each year since records began to be kept in 1976. He estimates that actual use is about four times the number of people who sign the register book.

The area was purchased by citizen donations in 1967 to protect a stand of virgin western red-cedars. The area also includes a representative sample of the vegetation and wildlife common to forested land throughout the Palouse region.

Marked nature trails identify the plantlife and focus attention on the need to protect natural areas for scientific study and relaxation. Fazio said no hunting, camping or picnicking is permitted on the preserve.

Visitors to the preserve during 1979 included elementary classes from Russell, McDonald and St. Mary's schools in Moscow, a Cub Scout pack from Moscow and classes from the University of Idaho and Washington State University. Individuals came from as far away as Alaska, Florida, Washington, D.C., Warsaw, Poland and Johannesburg, South Africa. Most, however, indicated they were residents of Latah County. Comments in the register book frequently mentioned the area's quietness and beauty.

Trails at the preserve are cared for by students in the College of Forestry, local volunteers and members of The Nature Conservancy. Tour guides and assistants to work with school groups are available to contacting the Department of Wildland Recreation Management at the UI.

Past President to Give Annual UI Wilderness Lecture May 7

Patrick F. Noonan, a past president of The Nature Conservancy, will deliver the fourth annual University of Idaho wilderness resource distinguished lecture May 7 at 8 p.m. in the UI College of Law Auditorium.

The conservancy since its founding in 1954 has acquired over 1.3 million acres of wildlands for preservation. The largest of the conservancy's acquisitions covers 220,000 acres in New Mexico.

Noonan's topic will be "Preserving America's Natural Heritage: The Decade of the Eighties." He was president of The Nature Conservancy from 1973 until earlier this spring.

In Idaho, the conservancy owns several properties, including areas along Silver Creek, a highly productive trout stream near Sun Valley where Ernest Hemingway once fished, and Idler's Rest, a small nature reserve near Moscow.

The conservancy usually acquires wildlands through purchase or donations and in most cases passes control of those lands to government agencies for preservation.

In 1977, under Noonan's leadership, the conservancy posted an operating budget of \$2.8 million and spent an additional \$135 million to purchase lands. Also in 1977, the conservancy's payroll included 210 people while overall membership exceeded 60,000.

Day after day, and night after night, Henry has bent over his work table, focusing his good eye on tiny bits of fur and feather, arranging them with fingers that are thick and tobacco-stained but as supple as a surgeon's.

Henry Dougherty is a counterfeiter of nature, a maker of trout fishing flies. At that so fine a craft, he has few peers.

"I don't know the real names of these bugs, the names the professors give them," he said. "I just go to the river, catch the bug the fish are eating, bring it home and try to match it."

"Sometimes I think the flies you buy in the store were tied by people who never saw the bug. That's why I began tying my own 20 years ago. All I know is, mine work."

The people who fish with Henry know it, too.

The reason has to do not only with the artistry of Henry's flytying but the nature of Henry himself.

He is one of those rare species of human animal who blends with nature, is of a piece with nature. He detects color, movement, scent, sound that others do not see or hear or smell.

He knows that fish are not caught in anger or in malice and he harbors neither. He knows that fish are not lured by complex technologies that seduce modern day seekers of easy solutions, but by meekness and patience. He personifies both.

Henry was a cabinetmaker during his working days. He is 71 now, but when he closed his shop some years ago it was more because of health than age.

Arthritis had crippled his right arm and shoulder. Doctors tried ointments

"I had spent my whole life in the woods with my bird dogs," he said, "but for some reason I had never gone fishing."

"When my arm went bad, a pal of mine said, 'Henry, all that wing needs is some exercise and the best way to get it is with a fly rod.' It worked. I got into fishing and fishing got into me. I would fish eight days a week if I could."

In the hierarchy of anglers, the dry-fly purist tends to look with smug disdain upon all other types, and the one who ties his own flies looks up to none, the ultimate fishing snob.

Henry Dougherty, though, ties his own flies with about as much snobbery as when he rolls his own cigarettes.

"I just try to suggest to the trout, this is it, this is the meal you can't resist — then hook him, then turn him loose. And remember, the trout is smarter than I."

care last year until their release in the wild in the fall.

The pheasant chicks will be released to private parties in mid-May and interested sponsors should contact the department by April 15. The program was started in 1972.

Norell said sponsors will be given a booklet on how to raise pheasants, and the department asks sponsors to take a minimum of 50 chicks. But he added that prior experience is an enormous help in raising the game birds.

Each caretaker will sign a rearing and release agreement, under which the sponsor agrees to provide rearing pens, a brooder and feeding and watering equipment for the growing pheasants.

A department employee will release the birds in the fall, Norell said.

The conservancy, through its privately funded efforts to preserve wildlands and ecologically unique areas of America, has been dubbed "the real estate arm of the conservation movement." Its funds come from its members, foundations and industrial contributions. Corporate donors have included International Paper, Georgia Pacific, Anaconda Copper and Gulf Oil.

Previous lecturers in the series sponsored by the UI College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences and the UI Wilderness Research Center have included Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus, Sen. Frank Church, and Dr. Roderick Nash, an author and wilderness expert.

Help Sought in Tracking 24 Cranes

OLYMPIA — The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is asking for help in tracking 24 lesser sandhill cranes wearing red neck collars and red leg bands. The birds also have the standard Fish and Wildlife Service aluminum leg band and observation

reports could help researchers track their migration routes and nesting areas.

Observations should be reported to the Bird Banding Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel, Maryland, 20811.



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Hunting, Fishing Violations Up

BOISE, Idaho (AP) — Hunting and fishing violations are running far ahead of last year so far in 1980, the Idaho Fish and Game Department said Friday.

Usually, the agency expects violations to increase about 10 percent per year. But this year the increase apparently will be far above normal.

Don Carr, enforcement officer, said 2,259 citations were issued in the first six months of the current fiscal year, compared with 3,427 for all of last year.

Fines have produced \$72,355. Last year, \$118,000 was collected for the entire year.

Carr said the agency has 73 conservation officers in the field but they must cover an average of more than 1,000 square miles each, 16,000 miles of rivers and streams and 2,000 natural lakes.

The Fish and Game Department also has picked up \$24,450 in civil penalties for illegally killing or possessing big game. A 1978 law requires violators to pay the cost of replacing poached animals and fish.

After July 1, the penalties go to \$1,000 for "illegal killing, possession or waste" of caribou, bighorn sheep, mountain goat and moose. Wild turkey, whistling swan and sturgeon were added to the list this year and violations after July 1 will cost \$200, in addition to the criminal fines.

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Odds were against rescue's success; why was it tried?

The hostages remain imprisoned, the shah remains comfortable in his palatial Egyptian retreat surrounded by his millions and minions, the eight bodies remain on display in Iran, President Carter is regretful in Washington, and the situation, is, if anything, further from a solution than before those ill-fated helicopters took off last week.

Hindsight is easy, but necessary because American voters must soon go to the polls to decide if Jimmy Carter should continue as our president.

If the rescue of American hostages from Tehran had succeeded, all the commentators were saying over the weekend, President Carter would have been a hero. Even if there were some casualties, the feeling seemed to be, the adventure would have boosted U.S. morale. That's probably true, with the enthusiasm depending greatly on who had the casualties. The rescue flopped, however, so several questions demand answers.

The major ones are these: Was the chance of success good? Given the degree of difficulty, were there compelling reasons for attempting the rescue now? And why chance the rescue when only a few days earlier major industrial nations had begun to support the American position, threatening to halt Iranian oil imports?

Even after discounting for the absolute clarity that hindsight offers, the answers weigh strongly against the

rescue effort.

The logistics were extraordinarily difficult. If the attack force made it all the way to the embassy, it was highly likely that some, perhaps many, of the hostages and rescuers would be killed. But just getting there proved beyond our capabilities.

The president does deserve high marks, however, for having the courage to call off a mission that he obviously felt was desperately needed.

The compelling reasons the president cited for moving now were the weather and the increasingly chaotic political situation in Iran. The weather is a real factor. The mission would be impossible in the heat, wind and sand storms of the months just ahead.

The political unrest, on the other hand, seems as much a reason to wait as to go ahead. Carter said it threatened the hostages' lives. Probably not as much as did the rescue force. An equally plausible scenario that doesn't leave the hostages dead can be written. It would find the split among the militants holding the hostages, vengeful old Ayatollah Khomeini and moderate President Bani Sadr deepening and the economic deterioration accelerating. The result would be a total breakdown of the government and perhaps a new civil uprising. That might wind up with a slaughter of the hostages, but indications are that it wouldn't.

The final question, in some ways, reflects the most vexing aspect of the Carter administration, for it did seem last week that our allies were finally coming around to our view. They were finally saying what should have been said last November, that they won't tolerate action that violates international rules of diplomacy. Their pressure wasn't going to spring the hostages free in a few days, but it was the most positive development for the U.S. in months. Launching the rescue attempt immediately afterwards didn't give this new-found support any chance to have an effect. Instead, it may only draw closer together Iran's various factions.

The stated reasons for attacking now, when examined closely, don't seem compelling. In fact, it's difficult not to believe that political and public opinion pressures in the U.S. had more to do with the decision to attack than any of the reasons cited.

It's hindsight still, of course, but the risk of failure and the potential for deaths among hostages and rescuers seem to far outweigh Carter's political problems, that is, Sen. Edward Kennedy's primary gains and polls indicate rising public frustration over the hostage situation and the president's handling of it.

And now what? Our allies, fortunately, have generally reaffirmed their support for us. While no immediate

results can be expected from the economic pressure, it's important that it be maintained.

The wait for the hostages and their families is bitter, galling, unpleasant in many ways and obviously not likely to end soon. As long as the hostages are unharmed, however, our approach should be similar to that of police dealing with hostage situations — keep talking and maintain whatever pressure possible. Certainly, there should be no more rescue attempts. Even if the captors are lying about scattering the hostages, it's clear that a military assault should be out of the question. It's far better to wait, and bring 'em back alive.

The departure of Cyrus Vance will remove the calm voice of reason from the cabinet, a loss President Carter can ill afford at this time. Vance's major flaw, perhaps, was that he was too calm a voice. If he had shouted more, he might have saved the president the embarrassment of the desert debacle.

And one other striking facet of the whole story is the fact that it is being unfolded in excruciating detail for the public. We take it somewhat for granted, yet probably in no other country, and certainly in none of the Communist bloc countries, would the details of such government failure be laid out so promptly and so thoroughly.

Balance the budget, or else!

James J. Kilpatrick



WASHINGTON — "Eureka!" cried Archimedes, as he leaped naked from his bath. "I've got it!" The philosopher had just discovered the theory of water displacement. I myself am minded to cry "Eureka!" today. A correspondent has just discovered a way to compel a balanced federal budget.

Stick with me for a moment. For at least the past seven years, efforts have been underway to draft a constitutional amendment that would halt deficit spending. Thirty of the sovereign states have petitioned Congress for such an amendment. Dozens of resolutions have been introduced in the House and Senate. Professor Milton Friedman, the Nobel Prize-winning economist, has tried his hand at a draft.

None of these approaches seems likely to succeed. The various state petitions are lamentably disparate. The pending resolutions in Congress are ill-defined and unenforceable. Professor Friedman is the greatest economist on earth, but a James Madison he ain't. This is a typical sentence from his proposal: "If infla-

really got it. Pay close attention.

Mr. West's amendment would provide, simply and directly, that when more money is drawn from the Treasury in any fiscal year than has been paid into the Treasury in that fiscal year, "every office of senator and representative in the Congress shall without further action become vacant as of the day following the close of that fiscal year."

Magnificent, is it not? There is more. "No person who is removed from office as senator or representative by the operation of this article shall be elected or appointed as a senator or representative, or be appointed to any office of profit or trust under the United States, for a period of four years after such removal from office."

West's amendment contains a saving clause that would permit deficit spending in time of war or national emergency.

There you have it. Visions of sugar plums dance in the head. Once such an amendment were written into the Constitution, you could bet your bottom dollar that outlays never would

replacements were seated. Staffs do most of the work anyhow.

What might the prospects be for the West Amendment? Congress itself never would submit such a resolution to the states. Perish the thought! But two-thirds of the state legislatures might cheerfully unite behind a move to convene a constitutional convention for this purpose. After all, every state legislature contains 50 ambitious fellows who would like to run for the House or Senate. They would embrace this proposition with whoops and hollers.

Do I speak in jest? Only partly. If we ever are to halt the deficit spending that afflicts our fiscal policy, a simple, straightforward, enforceable mechanism must be found. West has produced a sockdolager. Does anyone have a better idea?

Universal Press Syndicate

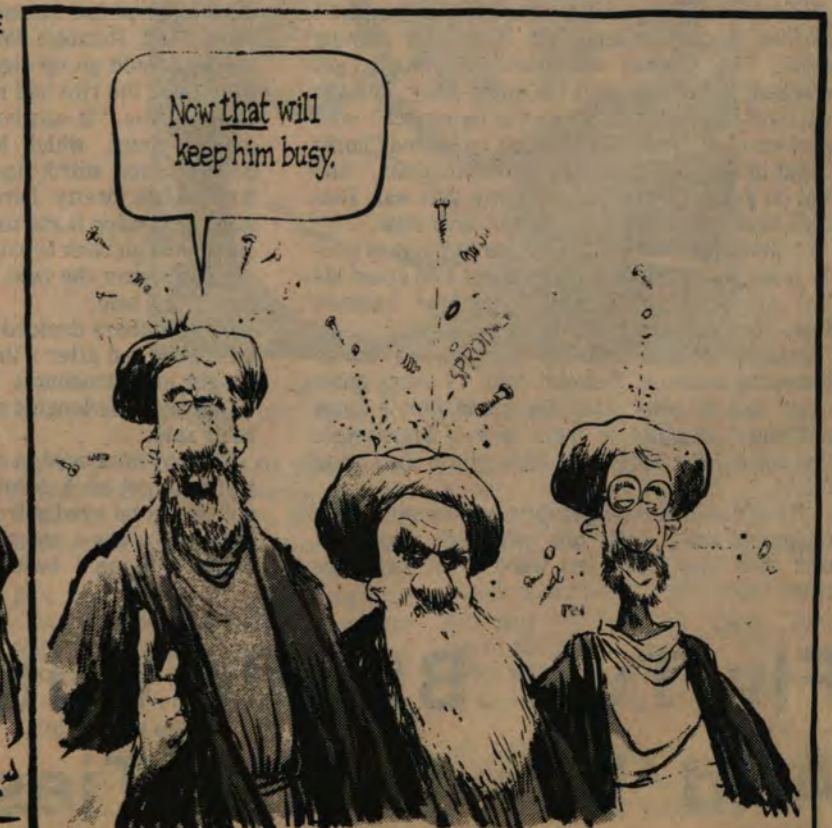
Letters

MAGNELLY THE CHICAGO NEWS LEADER. © 1980 BY CHICAGO TRIBUNE

The devil Carter is really threatening to tighten the screws on us.



Now that will keep him busy.



Pressure from allies can help



the beginning of any fiscal year is more than 3 percent, the permissible percentage increase in total outlays for that fiscal year shall be reduced by one-fourth of the excess of inflation over 3 percent." Aarrgh!

The chief difficulty in all these proposals is that they have no teeth. Most of them are vulnerable to fiddling with estimates of income and outgo. None of them offers any means effectively to compel the Congress to comply.

But lo! Eureka! The post brings a letter from a Virginia lawyer, Alvin O. West by name. He's got it. He's

ing ousted from his seat would terrify even the biggest spender. An apprehensive Congress would guarantee surpluses every year.

But suppose the Congress missed its aim, and a fiscal year ended with a deficit. The rascals are turned out and sent home to share the burdens of the common people. A disaster? Nonsense. Our republic frequently manages to survive without a sitting Congress. When a British parliament is dissolved for new elections, the empire struggles on. Under West's ingenious proposal, congressional staffs could do the caretaker chores until

Confusing economics

John Cunniff



NEW YORK (AP) — Americans long for the good old days when they thought they understood what was going on. But what they get serves mainly to confuse or make them uncertain, or simply raises their prices.

The good old days probably never existed, of course, and you may be sure that 30 years from now some people will long for the good old days of 1980. But for those living in it, 1980 is a puzzle.

Why, for instance, should Washington, D.C. have suffered an inflation rate of "only" 12.2 percent in March, lowest in the nation except for New York's 12 percent, and far, far below Seattle's 17.8?

How could the U.S. automobile industry, once the most market-smart of any, have failed so badly to understand public tastes — so badly that foreign cars now take more than 25 percent of the domestic market?

What causes inflation? Too much money chasing too few goods? Continued government deficits? Corporate greed? Worker greed? Overregulation of industry? Social Security and pension demands? Spending on matters that are, in the short-term, "nonproductive," such as pollution control?

What cures it? Recession? Layoffs? Less government spending? Balanced budgets? Higher interest rates? Tax incentives to save? Tax penalties on borrowing and spending? Deregulation of industry? Worker incentives to promote productivity? Redeveloping somehow the spirit of innovation?

Will revenue from the so-called

windfall profits tax be filtered back to the consumer? Or will it disappear into the bureaucracy? Anyway, won't the oil companies merely pass it on to consumers in their prices?

Has American industrial society reached an impasse with environmental necessities? Can it continue to grow without fouling its nest? Can Americans continue to demand more from it? Do they know what they want from it? Are they willing to pay the price?

Or, do Americans expect living standards to continue to grow while industry doesn't? Are Americans capable of lowering their living standards — judged solely by material criteria — for a prolonged time? Are they too accustomed to higher standards to accept anything less?

Where is the stock market headed? The dollar? Gold? Commodities? Diamonds? Trading stamps and coupons? Is there certainty anywhere — in economics, politics, sports? Who understands it all, if anyone?

The forecasters don't. As a presidential economic adviser, Herb Stein spent a year in which he declared every month that the worst of inflation was behind. It still lay ahead. So why, as an economic columnist, should he be better informed today? Economists and columnists aren't alone. The forecasts of Presidents, stock analysts, commodity consultants, financial advisers, fakirs, weathergirls, politicians, candidates, pundits, astrologers, common are about the same. The future is a guess.

Housing help

Editor: There is a State Student Council Convention twice a year, each fall and spring. This spring it is Moscow High School's turn to host the convention on May 1, 2 and 3.

The student council at the high school has worked very hard planning an outstanding agenda. We think it will be a memorable convention for all who are involved.

We desperately need help in housing the students when they come to town. We expect 200 to 250 students, and we have yet to find housing for all of them.

If any of your readers could house a student or two, it would be greatly appreciated. Please have them call Bill Beveridge, 882-4099, Lori Schumacher, 882-6220, Ryan Richie, 882-4459, or Nat Beyers, 882-2407.

Bill Beveridge
MHS student body president
Moscow

Environmental education needs new approach, image

First in a series of articles about the earth and the environmental movement that will run on the opinion page this week.

By JIM FAZIO

During the near-hysteria of Earth Day, there were many in the camp of the optimists who predicted that environmental education would come to the rescue of our beleaguered natural resources. That hasn't happened. There have been many gains in the past 10 years, but they have largely been in the legislative and legal areas. Relatively few have been in the foundation of society — our schools.

This appears to be a matter of history repeating itself. At the turn of the century there was an awakening in education called "the nature study movement." Its leaders attempted to take children beyond the classroom and into the outdoors. They wanted to deal with attitudes, not merely facts. They wanted to instill not only in children, but in adults as well, what they called an "outdoor conscience." In the words of Liberty Hyde Bailey, one of the pillars of the movement, the intent was "to put the pupil in a sympathetic attitude toward nature..."

Many saw the new movement as a positive revolution and compared it with the concept of kindergarten and manual training. Bailey wrote in 1913, "more than any other recent movement, the nature study movement will reach the masses and revive



them...It explains the relations between man and his environment. It establishes a new sense of our dependence on the natural resources of the earth, and leads us not to abuse our resources...It should greatly influence the bearing of the individual toward his conditions and his fellows, awaken his moral nature, and teach him something of the art of living in the world."

How different our century might have been if the force of the nature study movement had taken hold in the school system. But it did not. Instead, the movement faded away and only a handful of school systems incorporated the study of nature and natural resources into their programs. In Idaho, for example, during a nationwide survey of schools in 1925, only Sandpoint responded from this state, and that was to report "there are no nature clubs or out-

standing nature teachers in Sandpoint..."

On just a slightly brighter note, last year we were able to locate four outstanding programs in Idaho. They were in Blaine County, Caldwell, Coeur d'Alene and Lincoln County. In these public school programs, nature study has evolved and taken on the broader perspective of environmental education.

Environmental education as we know it today is the attempt to understand and correct the complex problems of both the natural and man-made components of our environment. It weaves together a knowledge of our resources, the people who use them, and the political-social structures that affect both.

If history is not to repeat itself, there are several challenges to be met. First, environmental education will need to be taken seriously. Not only does it need to be incorporated into school curricula, it must be considered one of the most fundamental subjects in our lives. After all, what we are talking about are the very things that life depends on — air, water, food and other natural resources.

Second, environmental education must develop a new image. In the past decade, many people have come to associate environmental education with emotional, narrow-minded obstructionists. This is a largely undeserved image. Nonetheless, a more

must sell 1.6 million barrels a day just to stay alive — and most of its sales are to U.S. allies, according to intelligence analysts.

"There's no way they could buy adequate amounts of food if credit isn't extended," a CIA analyst told my associate Dale Van Atta. In fact, he said, a boycott of Iranian oil would "bring Iran to its knees in less than two months unless they get charity from Arab countries."

What puts Khomeini in such a vulnerable position — undeniable even by the Arab oil moguls — is that there is now a worldwide glut of oil. The surplus hasn't brought any price reductions, but it does give Iran far less clout in its dealing with the nations that buy Iranian oil.

In other words, as expert sources have concluded, the circumstances couldn't be better for a squeeze on Iran.

positive, fact and issue-oriented approach to environmental understanding and management is badly needed. Finally — and this would help with the first two needs — we must prepare teachers, youth leaders, and resource managers to handle environmental education competently and effectively.

To conclude on a bright note, there has been at least one highly significant change at the University of Idaho since Earth Day I. This is the addition of two professional programs to provide the kind of leadership needed to meet the challenge of environmental education in our modern age. One is the College of Education's new teaching major in environmental education. The other is the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences' curriculum option in environmental interpretation, a program designed to help professional land managers communicate effectively with on-site visitors.

In Idaho and the nation, Earth Day II provides an opportunity to reflect on the past decade, and look ahead to the 80s. We had better look ahead carefully. With the changes in technology and growth of the world's population, there is probably no room left to let history repeat itself by ignoring education for living within the bounds of our resources.

Jim Fazio is head of the department of wildland recreation management at the University of Idaho.



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Kenton Bird, Managing Editor
Brian Moe, News Editor
Office Hours:
8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
8 a.m. to 12 noon, Sat.

Published every evening except Sunday by the News-Review Publishing Co., Inc., 409 S. Jackson St.
Entered as second-class matter October 2, 1934, at the Post Office, Moscow, ID 83843, under The Act of Congress, March 1879.
All legal notices required by law or by order of any court of competent jurisdiction to be published weekly, will be published by this paper on Saturday of each week.

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