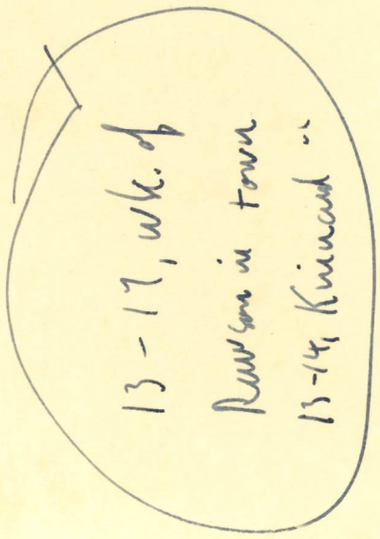
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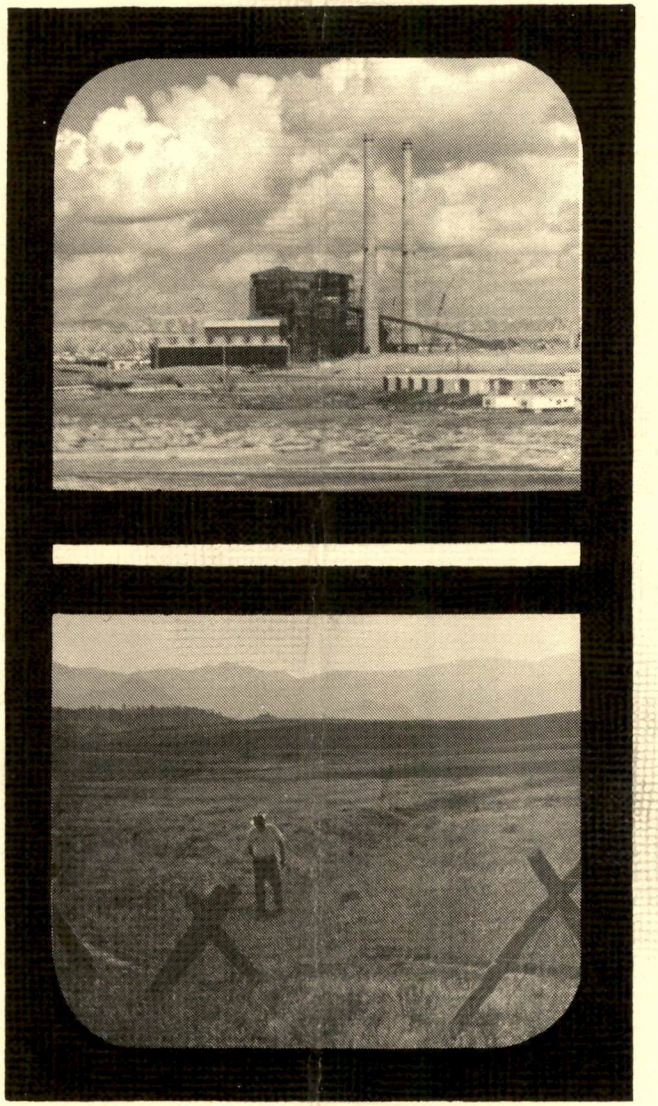
Call when this is set
406-994-3701



Let's hear it for H.R. 12917, the Baucus Bill, which would require USDA to emphasize small farm research! The bill, introduced by Rep. Baucus of Montana, would require USDA to identify small farmers, specify their needs and resources and devise programs to help them. The bill is now before the House Agriculture Subcommittee on Family Farms and Rural Development.

THE COLONIZATION OF A WESTERN STATE

Montana Decisions - Ours or Theirs?



Free Public Symposium
September 8 - 10, 1976
Student Union Building
Montana State University

Increasing demands for Montana's resources resulting from decisions made by out-of-state corporate executives are forcing Montanans to make decisions vital to their state's future. Montana is expected to export increasing quantities of raw materials, partially processed goods, and agricultural commodities while remaining an importer of finished goods. The problems and potential policy responses for "colonial" Montana will be the topic of the following symposium. Each guest speaker will be followed by responses by two Montana humanists and a panel of four community leaders, with audience participation.

Dates and Schedule

September 8, 1976

10 - 1 Registration

1 - 4 Guest Speaker: Dr. Douglass North, Professor of Economics, University of Washington. "Welfare Criteria for Regional Economic Development" or "How Do We Know When We Are Being Had?"

7 - 10 Guest Speaker: Dr. N. Scott Momaday, Kiowa Novelist, Pulitzer Prize Winner, English Department, Stanford University. Title to be announced.

September 9, 1976

9 - 12 Guest Speaker: Dr. Mason Gaffney, Director of the B.C. Institute for Economic Policy Analysis, University of Victoria, British Columbia. "Counter-Colonial Land Policies for Montana."

1:30 - 4:30 Guest Speaker: Dr. Ted Marmor, Political Scientist, University of Chicago. "Individual Values and Collective Choice: Problems of Imbalanced Political Markets."

September 10, 1976

9 - 12 Guest Speaker: Dr. Lynton K. Caldwell, Arthur F. Bentley Professor of Political Science, Indiana University. "Freedom, Justice and Self-Determination: Reflections on Domestic Colonialism."

1:30 - ? Brief discussion of methods of carrying the ideas presented in this seminar out into the state and an evaluation of the program.

Sponsored by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Economics and the Montana Cooperative Extension Service.

Funded by the Montana Committee for the Humanities, an affiliate of the National Endowment for the Humanities. (Findings, conclusions, etc. of this symposium do not necessarily represent the views of the Montana Committee or the National Endowment for the Humanities.)

Evenson & Welch.

1962 study of cap. gains by ~~IRS~~ IRS showed 70% of sale value of livestock treated as cap. gains.

But by whom? Non-residents in large part.

1961-70 ave.

State	USDC Net Farm Inc.	IRS Taxable Profits	Ratio Taxable
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3) ÷ (2)
Mont.	202 m	75 m	.37
N.D.	260	180	.69
Utah, Wyo, Nev.	113	21	.19
N.J.	305	66	.22
Calif.	967	22	.02
Fla	481	20	.04
Ariz. & NM	300	10	.03

IRS taxable profits are declared in state of tax payer residence. Rich people residing in big cities & sunshine states are using the farm losses, exemptions. They must be pretty gross, to lower Calif. to .02. Remember Ronald Reagan?

The states themselves that are heavy on livestock do not show lower ratios. Residence is probably the explanation.

Corp. profits are 1% of gross; partnerships & proprietorships 8%.

Corp. share of prod'n		Ratio
> 20%,	11 states	.073
10 - 20,	23 "	.18
< 10%	14 "	.35

Gini Ratio of Inc. Distr., 1959

> .50	15 states	.10
.30 - .50	17 states	.29
< .30	16 states	.39

"Counter-colonial Land Policy for Montana"

This is an annotated outline of address to be given by Mason Gaffney, Bozeman, Montana, September 9, 1976.

I. What is Colonialism?

A. Definitions. Colonialism is a relationship between the Capital and the Provinces, in the Mercanilist scheme. In the Mercantilist mind-set, trade is not mutually beneficial but involves one party taking advantage of another, or at least dominating another. Mercantilist thinking glorifies the Capital and subdues the Provinces to that end; it also regulates international trade consciously for the purpose of maximizing the advantage of the nation, but especially the Capital.

Not surprisingly it reached a pure expression in the court of the Sun King, Louis XIV, by his minister J. B. Colbert. French policy ever since has exemplified Mercantilism. Paris dominates France, and France dominates her colonies.

Some features of the Mercantilist scheme are the following.

1. The provinces market their staples primarily through the Capital. There is one Capital and many provinces, so the terms of trade favor the Capital. Tertiary industries -- finance, especially -- cluster in the Capital, giving wide control over the provinces.

2. The provinces market "staples" because that is most of what they have to sell. They are limited to primary products. The Capital controls transportation, and fiddles rates so as to determine what is economical to produce. Primary products are seen as widespread and abundant, and primary activities are seen as keeping people more primitive, guileless, and controllable. Secondary manufacture is allowable; finance rarely or never. The ferment, the questioning spirit associated with urban centers and their synergism is discouraged.

Primary production is resource intensive and capital intensive. Yet this high complement of land and capital per worker does not imply high wage rates. I was not impressed to learn govt. employs more than ave. Mining employs very few. (1.2% in B.C.)

3. The locals are to hold to a low level of sophistication. Education is indifferently supported and respected, and the market for educated persons is limited, except their education be narrowly geared to the local monoculture. Sophisticated production moves toward the capital because that is where a variety of materials are to be found, gathered from many provinces. Narrow provincialism is patronized because that keeps the provincials at odds one with another.

4. Absentee ownership and control of key resources and large holdings. Capital markets are elsewhere, in the Capital, so that even if local people save and create capital, they become absentee owners of their own resources by, for example, holding stock in a corporation controlled from Wall Street.

5. Local affairs are dominated by a class of people with a vested interest in the existing state of affairs. In the 19th century European empires they were typically local chieftains who were converted into purely commercial rent-collecting landlords when the Imperial European power relieved them of their military duties. "Cacique" and "Zamindar" are generic names for these persons, and their counterparts may be found today ruling small principalities throughout the Pax Americana.

Ownership of property coupled with extensive tax relief is the key quality, and it is also found in internal provinces. Cattle, minerals, timber and recreational property all enjoy extraordinary tax favoritism. This of course also helps assure continued specialization of the provinces in these favored enterprises.

6. Provincial population is held down, to weaken ~~their influence~~ the provincial power. Both military and political power require peopling. Labor-intensive service and tertiary industries are discouraged. Environmentalism is patronized, and given a misanthropic slant. (Rockefeller, Prince Bernhard, etc.)

7. Monoculture is encouraged. There is a low level of diversity, a low level of internal trade, a low export multiplier (i.e. a high ratio of exports to total production.) Monoculture is usually land-intensive, meaning that land rent is an unusually high percentage of gross receipts (as with wheat, cotton, cash grain, breeding cattle, sugar cane or beets, rice, barley, etc.) An "unusually high percentage" means 50% or so. There are few truck or orchard crops; ~~which are~~ they would be labor-intensive.

Yet this high resource coefficient of labor does not result in high wage rates. The average product of labor is high, but the marginal product is kept low through lack of demand for labor. Discourage mfg.

It has been suggested that increasing demand by outsiders for local "resources" is a colonial phenomenon. Not necessarily. Outside demand just means you have something to trade, which is good. Trade does not necessarily make one colonial. It is slanted, perverted, ~~manipulated~~ trade which is manipulated against you which makes you colonial. Increased demand for your resources, in fact, represents opportunity which may be seized to escape from colonialism.

8. The native population is discouraged from mixing and integrating with the occupying population. The natives remain legal incompetents, wards of the Capital, divided from the occupiers. The natives, too, have their reward: tax exemption.

****

Is that beginning to sound like home? You will of course be the judge of that.

B. Is it bad to be colonial?

Not necessarily or totally. Colonialism is a form of specialization, with a division of functions and rewards. The colonists have to get theirs, too, or the system would fall apart -- as indeed, empires keep doing.

To be an American colony, external or internal, has great advantages which shrewd colonials can manipulate, too -- remember The Mouse that Roared, in the Grand Duchy of Fenwick. Solution to bankruptcy, declare war on U.S., & surrender.

1. There may be more than one capital. Besides Wall Street there are 17th St., LaSalle St., and -- oh dash it all, there is Minneapolis. And Calgary, and London, and so on. And of course Pennsylvania Ave., where every province has its voice on the Great Board of Directors. They all want You! Make them pay.

2. You typically benefit from subsidized transportation. The Capital bleeds itself -- or its taxpayers -- to maintain the links that bind the provinces to it. This is often carried to absurd extremes by dreamers of glory and empire. In the long run the province should beware the capital that destroys itself, for then it is of no use to the province. "Glory is like a circle in the water, which never ceaseth to enlarge itself, till by broad spreading it disperse to nought." -- King Henry VI. But in the short run there is much to gain. "For how can tyrants safely govern home, unless abroad they purchase great alliance?" --ibid.

You pay a price for subsidized transportation. The capital subsidizes most what it chooses for you to specialize in: primafy products. Check your rate structures.

The Capital subsidizes the routes it chooses, routes that point out of the province toward the chosen capitals, and routes that traverse the province for the trade of yet other provinces. There is a high ratio of primary to secondary roads, turning some provinces into strip developments, a string of whistle stops, cowtowns and roadhouses.

3. You may get lucky and join a successful cartel of primary producers. But most cartels collapse, and the great OPEC cartel isn't much help to domestic oil and gas producers today, whose prices are controlled for the benefit of -- guess who? The Capital.

You may get tariff protection. This is worth something -- to the people who control and own the sugar companies.

You get enormous tax benefits.

Range cattle, breeding stock are the greatest tax shelter. But for whom? It takes non-farm income to take full advantage of farm tax shelters, and where in Montana does one earn much of that? The gains have to be shared with absentee investors. Cite Evenson & W.

Minerals. Absentee ownership is high. N.Y. Bank appoints new Presid. of Anaconda.

Coal? It looks as though the feds own most of that, and they have leased it to a handful of the energy giants. The feds control the timing of production, for the convenience of consumers -- however ill-conceived their planning may be.

4. Indians, tax exempt. But at what a price.

On the whole, it's a mixed bag. Looking at the meanly caluculated advantages, you win a few, you lose a few. Looking at the whole economy, everyone loses by inefficiency.

Then there are some outstanding disadvantages, of which I will try to list a few.

1. Cultural poverty. Monoculture breeds monotony. My old friend Henry VI said it again. "Thou has most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a grammar-school; and whereas, before, our forefathers had no other books but the score and the tally, thou hast caused printing to be used; and, contrary to the king, his crown, and dignity, thou hast built a paper-mill." Zounds! -- in Montana?

Forgive me, I do not wish to offend, I only wish to convey to what extent Montana has contributed to the small portion of culture to which I have been exposed. I may be revealing my own ignorance. Be that as it may, when I indulge in free association with "Montana", here are the thoughts that come to mind.

-- "I ride an old paint and I lead an old Dan, . ."
-- "Montana Wives", a pretty good poem about a ranch wife who looked at the fork sparkling in the sunshine and thought she wouldn't want to live on a little square of green in Billings. And I must say, this Big Sky Country is a small roof country.
-- The Pride of Butte, Evel Knievel
-- "There once lived a man in the town of Missoula, His name was Augustus Miles. (He was known miles around as a Lalapalooza, at playing the big bass viol.) (In case you've forgotten.)
-- Brave tales of winter life in old railway cars in Miles City during the depression.
-- Custer's Folly, whose centennial we mourn this year.
-- Charlie Russell (who?)
-- Some excellent resource economists of whom I will not name one because how could I then stop without slighting my friends?
-- A doleful journal article called "On space as a negative resource."
-- Angry tax exempt Indians
-- Ernest Osgood, The Day of the Cattleman (but he lived elsewhere.)
-- Several good friends who may not speak to me any more.

Along with this goes, of course, a colonial mentality, the luxury of perpetual adolescence applied to affairs of state. The colonial is not responsible, he can always complain about how they do off there in the big city. If he's a Canadian he can blame everything on Uncle Sam, a convenient successor to John Bull, and you better believe I've had a bellyfull of that these last three years. To paraphrase a great Englishman who enjoyed living in Brattleboro, Vermont, "It's Yankee this and Yankee that, and ~~chuck him out~~, the brute! But it's friend and lord protector when the guns begin to shoot."

Yank go home,

2. Political weakness. Those great Virginians who put the whole thing together from a little booklearning back in the '76 we celebrate this year, and in the years thereafter, protected you from this when they weakened colonialism with an institution which Senator Albert Beveridge of Indiana later labelled, "The Free Coinage of Western Senators." I don't know what you think of your two Senators, but I think Mansfield and Metcalf are two of the greatest, their greatness magnified by seniority. But that's a double edged sword. What happens when Mansfield retires? It could be a long dry period.

What happens when you fall back on the weight of your population? Which is something less than the city of Milwaukee. No Presidential candidate seems to have a Rocky Mountain Strategy, let alone a Montana one. Maybe your Rocky Mountain Energy Operation will win a few points, but if all those other Congressmen let you hold them up when they need to cash in on all those coal reserves, they are dumber than we both think they are.

3. Low development of internal trade. The whole metropolitan scheme conspires to divide and conquer the province economically. External trade is not bad in itself, but in preternatural excess it is.

4. Domination of politics by primary producers: cattlemen, mine owners, the dude ranch industry, absentee landowners and their local agents and branch plant managers. Who controls your Highway Commission, and to what ends? Your Public Utility Commission? Your Water Rights Board? Is the State getting its fair share from power drops? How would you know, when the P.U.C. has no economists on board and has to hire outside consultants for analysis? (No slur intended on the excellent consumer-oriented firm which they have retained, but you need constant analysis and review, not sporadic.)

Where is your gas tax money from? Where spent? Is there cross-subsidy in your utility rates, with the cities carrying the ranches? Have you accepted inequity and inefficiency at home in the name of discouraging immigration, as some of your embittered emigres allege? Think about it -- don't ask me!

5. Federal control. You get those big dams like Ft. Peck and Hungry Horse and Libby -- when, where and how the Army Corps decides is good for you, or is it for them? Your timber is cut when Chief McGuire, and big, big chief Great White Father on Pennsylvania Avenue decide is good. Professor Curry may think that is too fast, and Professor Dowdle may think that is too slow, but does anyone care what you think?

C. Is Montana colonial?

The Treasure State is also known as The Company State. [So is Delaware, thanks to Nader, ~~and his boys~~, but at least people can ~~name the~~ identify the company (founded by a great French economist).] ~~indidentally.~~ It has most of the other attributes, too, and to an outsider looks like one of our three or four most colonial states. It is somewhere north of Wyoming and its chief claim to fame is that it would be the largest state if they measured area on the slant. Mapmakers seem to get tired when they pass its borders and to a hurried glance it is a big blank with two roads across it east-west. It's major north-south route seems to be going to the Sun trail in Glacier Park. By its grace the Missouri River is permitted to water the lower valley states, but it's imperial ambitions are betrayed by a picture of Old Faithful Geyser in the official state map. Yes, my friends, Montana is a colony through and through.

The question is, do you want to remain one?

D. Is colonialism predestined?

When you look at world history, you cannot believe this. Today's colony is tomorrow's capital, and vice versa. Outer Mongolia was once practically the capital of the world, and Moscow was its province. Mecca was close once, and now again. Antwerp in the 16th century, Amsterdam in the 17th, London in the 18th, New York in the 20th, each took its turn as world capital. Montana is way up north here at the jumping off place, they say -- but there is Calgary flourishing north of it, and Edmonton north of that. One has to conclude that attitude and will control human destiny.

Can a colony fight the capital? Of course it can -- the capital rules the colony through complaisant colonials. The only question really is, do you want to pay the price of shaking it off? No one can answer this for anyone else, but next let's look at some countercolonial policies.

II. Countercolonial ~~Land~~ Policies

~~Colonialism involves the use to which land is put, so land policy, broadly construed, comprises a good deal of what is relevant. It also happens to be a discipline to which Montanans have made outstanding contributions.~~

A. On attracting people.

~~A~~ Exclusionary land policies, misanthropic ~~These~~ have been sweeping the country the last ten years. Statewide zoning (negative and punitive in spirit, of course) is spreading, andpreferential assessment of farmland. One suspects that Montana is years ahead of the pack, in its quiet way. I have been told ~~there are serious problems about getting~~ you can't get industrial park zoning in Montana. From 1960-70, 41 Montana Counties lost population, (mostly in east and central.) From 1950-70, Montana per capita income dropped from about 108% of the national mean to about 90%. Young Montana people are leaving in droves seeking opportunities their parents' policies are denying them at home.

Exclusionary land policies are not anti-colonial; they are part and parcel of colonialism. To break the chains, a state must attract people, which means labor-intensive things. So let exclusionary land policy sweep the country -- the rest of it. So much the more opportunity for you.

But Aha!, you say, we are way out at the end of the line, we can never attract people. Is that so? Why, then, are you afraid, in your heart of hearts, that if you let down the barriers half of Los Angeles and Chicago will invade you? Is this not God's Country, High Wide and Handsome? Are you more remote than Denver, Calgary, Salt Lake, Phoenix, and Albuquerque? In Montana, like Gertrude Stein's Oakland, "There is no there there." Whose fault is that? In this great urban vacuum of the Dakotas, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana, is there not room for another great city?

Do you fear for the environment? It's not that maladjusted boy, it's the maladjusted muffler on his motorcycle that disturbs the peace five miles away through your thin, ~~clear~~ dry air, and you're not doing anything about it. It only takes a few, and I have never heard such a din in New York City as in Great Falls of an evening. Why aren't these boys out fishing and hiking in your great wide open western paradise? I don't know, but if they try to go swimming in Flathead Lake they will find the shoreline sewed up tighter than the beaches of Long Island Sound back in the effete east with its undemocratic social structure and ominous hordes of honking taxi drivers. Somehow you have managed with a few people to pollute the environment and tie up the land as tightly as New York and California each with 20 times your population.

It's not people as such, and it's not labor intensive industry as such that pollute. It's your copper smelters, close to the land, resource intensive, capital intensive, and energy intensive. (To attract people clean it up. move 'em, or close 'em.

A real problem about turning towards labor-intensive industry is the federal tax structure. Labor income is taxed at higher effective rates than income from land and capital. The fiscal cards are stacked to favor the kinds of things you have been doing. But there is a question of overreacting. The law of supply and demand still holds. It is all very well to exploit tax shelters, but when everyone, everywhere goes into the same tax shelters the supply of the sheltered things goes up and the demand is saturated. This could help explain why Montana's per capita income has fallen behind the nation's in the last twenty years. And how can you be sure that Mr. Carter won't be President, and, if so, that he won't punch holes in some of those shelters? Now it is being proposed even to raise the payroll tax again. My fount of wisdom Henry VI also said "The smallest worm will turn, being trodden on." It's about time, I suspect, that those chuckleheaded patsies who pay the payroll taxes catch on to what's being done to them and rise up in wrothful wrath (I hate redundancy and unnecessary repetition) and stick it to the cattlemen. If they start liquidating herds -- I refer you again to Ernest Osgood, The Day of the Cattleman. Of all the perilous monocultural dependencies, the one with the greatest potential for total economic catastrophe is the one where the capital ~~may be converted into~~ is also the product.

When you open up and decolonialize the Treasure State, the first crack at the treasure goes, naturally, to your own children whom now you are so effectively driving away. And these irritating juvenile delinquents, wouldn't they be easier to live with if they had more challenging career opportunities available?

B. On attracting capital

But clark it all,

Can we attract new capital without becoming colonial? Yes, there are ways.

1. Make better use of the capital already here. The capital coefficient per job varies from practically zero in some service trades to incredibly high figures in forest management, mining, smelting, power generation, cattle ranching and other Montana specialties. The capital and land are already here to support a much larger population, if simply reallocated.

2/ 2. By improving your local capital markets in the new Montana metropolis you keep at home much of the native capital now invested on Wall Street.

3. Immigrants bring capital with them. Enterprising immigrants borrow money, much of which is outside money, as well, thus subjecting outside capital to Montana control. Capital goes where the action is. You provide the action, the world will provide capital.

4. There is a remarkable fiscal instrument available to any state which has the property of attracting capital and at the same time discouraging absentee ownership. That is taxation of land values. It is accomplished in a few steps.

-- Exempt, in whole or in part, most capital from the property tax.

-- Raise the rate on what remains, which is land

-- Hire a topflight staff of professional assessors and keep assessments current

-- Plug the egregious loopholes for which Montana is famous, beginning with copper. Did you know your state constitution puts a ceiling on the property tax assessment of copper ore, and the ceiling is the price at which the U.S. Land Office originally sold the land to the first patentee? That would be about $1.25 per acre.

-- Be sure you take steps to put possessory interests of private lessees on federal land on the property tax rolls. Thus when the feds give away coal leases to a handful of giant energy corporations, as is their wont, on unreasonably favorable terms, as is their weakness, Montana's tax revenues go up. Arizona does it, so can you.

-- Attend to 101 other details, and keep alert. No system runs itself.

Exempting capital from the property tax, of course, helps attract capital. Taxing land, at the same time, discourages absentee ownership. There are reasons, but let me cite two examples. The Municipality of New Westminster in B.C. followed this policy for many years, at the end of which it could boast the highest percentage of resident homeownership of any city in Canada. Second example is the irrigated

agriculture in large parts of California, where many years ago cattle and wheat gave way to orchards, vineyards, and truck crops. The fiscal instrument of this change was a stiff tax on land values, imposed by a species of rural municipality called an Irrigation District. This history of this transition makes it abundantly clear that the land tax was an instrument whereby resident owners discouraged absantee owners from holding, and prompted them to sell to immigrant settlers who would reside on and develop the land.

I can hear the old rancher now -- that's all very well for California, sonny, but this is Montana. Conditions are different here. No transcendentalist, he, who could not see the underlying principle in different materialistic trappings. Monoculture puts blinders on the imagination. To learn what history has to teach, we must remove these blinders.

To be concluded

Mont., place of premature subdiv.

Desert Land Act

J. W. Powell

C. For better land use

A land tax will also help the market allocate your land to its highest and best use. Frequently that is the present use anyway, in which case the tax merely raises revenue without having any effect. Splendid -- that means you can lower all those other taxes that have negative effects, taxes on sales, payrolls and capital. The absence of those negative taxes then may often redefine what is the best use of land. More intensive uses will look better in the absence of taxes on intensification.

In other cases, especially where the owner is a passive absentee speculator or other person of little enterprise, the tax will have a positive effect. Experience elsewhere suggests that the amount of land held by such persons is vast, so that the effects will be noticeable.

The best that a land tax can do, however, is to hasten the conversion of land to that use which is best within the framework of infrastructure provided and planned by government. It takes conscious governmental decisions to plan the infrastructure. The largest element is roading, of course, but there are also power, gas lines (both collection and distribution), telephone, and so on.

These services are almost everywhere characterized by cross-subsidy, with the towns and cities carrying the country. How many telephone poles required per cattle rancher, vs. how many per dwelling unit on those little patches of green in Billings? Utilities almost everywhere are agencies for milking the rich territory, where customers are clustered together, to support the lean territory where dwell those feisty, fearsome big ranchers we dare not cross. 99 chances out of a hundred it's also that way in Montana. Naturally this discourages urban growth and intensification, and all the tertiary activities and employment opportunities that might burgeon there with minimal capital coefficients required. It's time to rattle some cages.

The biggest cage to rattle this way is doubtless your Highway Department. But I wouldn't overlook several others. How about water rights. Is your water allocation flexible, or is water all frozen in obsolete lower uses that preclude its moving to higher and better ones? It's probably the latter, and if the uses are obsolete today, think how much moreso they will be when a baby born today goes on the job market.

How about your environmental efforts? Are they focused on improving the quality of the environment in the places where most people live? Ten to one you're spending as much concern on the Caribou on the north slope of Alaska as you are on shantytowns in Butte; and how about that smelter that stinks up Great Falls? For a region to develop, its cities must be made attractive, not just its national parks and its elitist outdoor attractions available more or less in proportion to wealth and leisure.

Yes, we should coddle our cities and nurse them along. Does that mean subsidizing them? Not at all. Here we are back to the land tax. Cities generate great land values, especially in commercial areas. Tapped by a land tax, these can yield great revenues. The nature of the tax is such that the higher the rate goes, the greater is the incentive to develop the land. Thus we can raise revenues from cities at the same time that we encourage their growth.

With that in mind, we can even solve the problem of the green-eyed monster of urban rivalry. If we are to ~~select~~ create a Montana metropolis, which one shall it be? I do not know, but I do know that those not selected will demand some compensation from the one that is. They can have it: the winner will yield great tax revenues. The trick is to be able to tax it in such a way as not to stifle its growth. That is the neat trick which a land tax can accomplish. No other tax, as we say in the ad biz, can make that statement.

Since we are in Bozeman I will close with a remark about agricultural research. I was a cow college prof myself for four years so I know something about it. Congressman Baucus of Montana has introduced a bill in Congress telling the U.S.D.A. to sponsor more research oriented to the aid and encouragement of small farmers. High time! Cow college research has aided and abetted the larger farmers to take over the smaller since the memory of man to the contrary knoweth not. But let's not depend on the U.S.D.A. to do it; we can't wait twenty years to turn a big bureaucracy around, even if his bill passes unanimously. If we want action on this front in Montana we need to send a message direct to Bozeman. At least, messages via Helena are quicker than via Washington.

I leave you w. a qu. & a challenge.

The qu. is do you want to become less colonial?

The challenge is, that's like asking a ~~fellow~~ boy if he wants to grow up. If not, what does he want out of life?

Schedule for

"The Colonization of a Western State"

A Symposium sponsored by
The Montana Committee for the Humanities
An Affiliate of The National Endowment for the Humanities
and
The Montana Cooperative Extension Service

Location: Campus of Montana State University

Dates and Schedule:

September 8, 1976

10 - 12	Registration
12 - 1	Lunch
1 - 4	Paper by Dr. Douglass North, Head of Economics Department, University of Washington. Responses by two Montana humanists. Discussion among speaker, humanists, and a panel of four community leaders. Moderated by a third humanist and open to the audience.
4 - 7	Dinner
7 - 10	Paper by Dr. N. Scott Momaday, Novelist, English Department, Stanford University. Responses by two Montana humanists. Panel discussion.

September 9, 1976

9 - 12	Paper by Dr. Mason Gaffney, Director of the B.C. Institute for Economic Policy Analysis, University of Victoria, British Columbia. Responses by two Montana humanists. Panel discussion.
12 - 1:30	Lunch
1:30 - 4:30	Paper by Dr. Ted Marmor, Political Scientist, University of Chicago. Responses by two Montana humanists. Panel discussion.

September 10, 1976

9 - 12	Paper by Dr. Lynton K. Caldwell, Arthur F. Bentley Professor of Political Science, Indiana University. Responses by two Montana humanists. Panel discussion.
12 - 1:30	Lunch
1:30 - ?	Discussion of methods of carrying the ideas presented in this seminar out into the state and an evaluation of the program.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
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COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AND
COLLEGE OF LETTERS & SCIENCE

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY
Bozeman, MT 59715

August 6, 1976

Dr. Mason Gaffney
Director, B.C. Institute for Economic Policy Analysis
University of Victoria
Victoria, B.C.

Dear Dr. Gaffney:

This letter is being sent to you for the purposes of describing our seminar and its objectives more completely and of putting our agreement and its conditions in a written form.

The official title of our symposium is "The Colonization of a Western State." This program is being sponsored by the Montana Committee for the Humanities under the theme of "Private Rights and Public Choices." The Montana Cooperative Extension Service is acting as co-sponsor for this program. The problem with which this symposium is concerned is that recently the natural resources of Montana are being demanded more and more for uses external to Montana. In particular, rich coal deposits in eastern Montana have attracted the interest of energy companies. Most of the energy from these deposits will be used outside of Montana. It is argued by some that Montanans will gain very little and stand to lose a lot because of the pollution problems, water consumption, and other impacts of development associated with resource exploitation. Others argue that such development is a fine opportunity for Montanans, especially for those who would otherwise be forced to leave the state for employment. It is our hope that from this symposium will come a better understanding of the various alternatives that the government and people of Montana will face and the results which might follow these alternative courses of action.

Our symposium will be held on the Montana State University campus in Bozeman, Montana, from September 8 through September 10. During this period, there will be five sessions. At each of these, a different featured speaker will present a paper on the problem discussed in the previous paragraph. It is not necessary that these papers pertain specifically to Montana's problem. However, they should provide some

"Counter-colonial Land Policy for Montana."

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insights which can be applied to the Montana situation. Following each featured speaker, two Montana humanists will respond, commenting on the presentation and relating it to the Montana situation. The final portion of each session will consist of a panel discussion. The panel will be made up of four community leaders who will make comments, and question the speaker and the humanists. This discussion will be monitored by another Montana humanist and will also be open to any citizens who might wish to attend and participate in the discussion.

More specific titles for the topics to be discussed by each of the featured speakers might be "How much, and what kind of government control should Montanans seek?" and "What would be the expected results of this control?" These papers should give insights and analysis as to the possible, appropriate or inappropriate collective responses which might result because of this increased resource demand and the development it causes.

A few of the many specific concerns which people have voiced, and which might be topics of interest to you and your paper would be:

- water allocation. How detailed should the property rights to water be and who should hold these rights?

- company towns. Should they be restricted or encouraged?

- private surface rights and Federal mineral rights; they occur together on many parcels of coal land. How should mining be controlled in such situations?

- supply and demand for public services. How might they be affected by this problem?

- problems and opportunities facing Indians on reservation lands.

- loss of "locals" control in their own community. Under what conditions might this be a problem? How should the problem be handled?

- corporate social responsibilities. How great should the corporate responsibilities be to the area containing the natural resources of interest to the various companies?

- jobs. Would more jobs be created for young people who would otherwise leave the state?

- pollution. Should Montanans have to bear pollution in their state for energy which will be used elsewhere?

This list is intended to supply you with ideas. Your paper is by no means restricted to these specific topics.

As compensation for your participation in our seminar, you will receive an honorarium of $1000 as well as transportation expenses and actual motel expenses, plus $10 per day for meals. Taxi fares of up to $10 are included in the transportation expenses (if taxi fare is more than $10, please keep a receipt). In addition to presenting your paper, we request that you spend a minimum of 1 1/2 days at the symposium in order for those in attendance to receive the maximum benefit from your presence. Our budget also indicates required matching contributions of effort for all involved, so we will ask that you be willing to indicate that the honorarium covers about half of the total time spent by you in preparing for, delivering, and travelling to and from the symposium. For example, if your normal fee would be $250 per day, we would ask that you indicate at least 8 days time was spent in preparation, travel, and attendance, half of which is compensated by the $1000 honorarium. Your signature on a prepared form supplied at the conference will suffice. My suspicion is that for most speakers, this procedure will vastly understate the time spent in serious thought contributing directly to what they will write.

We have enclosed a schedule of the program for your convenience. Your speech has been tentatively scheduled for the morning of Thursday, September 9. We would greatly appreciate it if you would send us a descriptive title or topic for your paper as soon as possible. We also request that you send us a vita and, if possible, a glossy black and white photograph of yourself. These items will be used for promotional and introductory purposes. It would also be very helpful to us if you were able to inform us of your travel plans. We will be happy to assist you in any way that we can.

The final request we will make of you is that you send a draft of your speech to the two respondents and the symposium organizer at least ten days prior to the date of your presentation. This, of course, is to allow the respondents sufficient time to prepare their responses and to give the organizer an overview of the symposium in advance. The names and addresses of the two respondents will be sent to you at a later date.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this letter and your agreement to the terms herein at your earliest convenience. If you have any questions or problems regarding the terms of this letter or any other aspect of our symposium, please call Rick Stroup or Randy Rucker (collect) at (406) 9943701. We are looking forward to meeting with you and listening to your presentation.

Sincerely,

Randy Rucker

Randal Rucker
Program Coordinator

RR/jf

I. What is colonialism?

II. Alternative/ counter colonial policies.

III. Making the data to evaluate policies

Themes

1. ~~Data needs~~ Analyzing propty., to evaluate counter colonial policies. (or exclus. pols.)
   With the B.C. data.

2. What is colonialism? (a relationship w. outsiders)
   Is it bad to be colonial?
   Is Montana " ?
   What is counter-colonial policy? (dev. urban centers -- we have home study)

3. Shd. we exclude ~~for~~ outside K?
   " " " " landowners? (including fed. govt)
   " " " " people?

   ~~Back~~ All boil down to: how shd. we control landuse?

4. Shd. we go other way, & promote "regional dev."?

Richelieu, 1585-1642
Louis XIII 1610-43 ~~1624-42~~
Louis XIV, 1643-1715

I. What is Colonialism?

~~In the~~

A. A relationship to outsiders. 1619-83
In Mercantilist scheme (Colbert, Stewart), ~~it meant~~
(19th c. French empire, purest form)
some of its features are:

-1. ~~The~~ Outlying lands, had to go thru metro. center to exchange products w. other lands. Subject to many explts. & control. Tertiary indy ... i.e. finance & control ... in Capitol.

Terms of trade help capt.

-2. ~~Re~~ Primary products. Bec. these were seen as widespread & abundant, and keeping people fairly guileless & controllable. 2dry mfg. allowable. Finance, rarely or never. Urban synergism not allowed. Cheap labor, coupled w. K-intensity.

-3. ~~Lo~~ Low level of sophistication of locals. Poor support for edn, low respect for it. (Sometimes I wonder why bother keep people ignorant, they do such a good job by themselves)

-4. ~~Ab~~ Absentee ownership & control from center. (This clashed w. exploitation in part; ~~local~~ as owners w. influence at court might seek to Δ value of their lands) Yr. resids. may own stock, but capital mkts. are elsewhere. No cap. mkt. Branch plant

-5 ~~Cla~~ Class of local caciques & compradores (Cattlemen. Hi conc. of propty. Isolated, feisty & conservative. complainers to Metro. Δ They were opposed by Metro. center relieving them of local burdens. 9n Mont., primary producers. Branch plant mgrs.

-6. ~~Ma~~ Min. mil. & pol. power. Hold down pop. Keep labor-int. indy. cheap; encourage primary & cap.-int. indy. Again,

no one needs to encourage this, ents. do such a good job by themselves.

Ideally, colony wd. have no control over Capital.

Already we see, U.S. fits scheme poorly. It's planned it that way. Free Coinage of Western Senators. Farm power.

Does it always work. Oil power, recently escaped metro centers. Auto & trunk xptn., less dependent.

{ -1. Is outside demand for resr. colonial? No, that just means you trade. Can do so as colonial or metro?

But
-1 Mono culture. Hi % of land in a few crops. Low diversity, low level of internal trade, low export multiplier. Goes w. less than highest use.

— 8. (OVer)

B. Is it bad to be colonial? Not nec'ly. Trade can be mutually beneficial, need it be exploitive.

It can be. Colbert planned it that way, 17th. also in 19th

To be a French colony, was to be stripped & subdued for the glory of the capital.

To be colonial (is Am) has ~~to adv~~ certain advantages. (remember The Mouse that Roared, Grand Duchy of ____

-1. Xptn. links to capl. subsidized by

– 8. Hi % of pop. kept in old native ways, incompetents, wards of Capitol, divided from Capitol race.

Beginning to sound like Rome?

capl. Mont. & B.C. both benefit from that. —

also rate structure favoring primary products

biases devmt. in colonial way. Hi ratio of primary to 2dary roads (?) Roads traverse Mont. rather than develop it. N-S xpts is weak.

-2. Primary produces ~~pol.~~ power used for
Pol. power used for
centers. ~~By~~ subsidies & stockpiles.
Sugar beets, protected, but shared w. outsiders, who need tax shelter. Drive out pure farmer.
Biggest product by far is Cattle. Tax subsidies. Cattlemen's assocn.
get prefl. use of rangelands
But gas prices held down. (oil & gas top cu.)
cu. subject to world price
Coal -- timing det. by feds.

-3. Low taxes (Indians, cattlemen, miners)
A mixed bag. You win a few, lose a few,
But everyone loses bec. of ineffic.

Disadvantages

-1. ~~Ethn~~ Cultural impoverishment.

~~I know~~

me, I do not mean to offend, but: When I think of Montana & culture, -- forgive
Montana wives ~~Odt Christobun Frank~~
E. Knievel I ride an old paint 100 years ago.
Augustus Miles 1876, Custer's Folly (latest theory, men
Some great souls mere all suicides) And ever since, native
Space as a negative resource Montanans have been driving outsiders
Claudia Russell (?) to suicide ?)

~~-2. ttt. Decline of pop. and p.c. income in Mont.~~

-2 ~~ttt~~-~~ttt~~. Pol. weakness.
2 Sens. great.
But they will be replaced by jr. men, long dep'd. again.
Not a swing state. No Presidl. candidate has a Rocky Mt. strategy, let alone a Montana one.

-1 ~~ttt~~ Colonial mentality
Luxury of perpetual adolescence, ~~in~~ irresponsibility in one compartment of life.
Misanthropy.

-3 ~~ttt~~. Low devmt. of internal trade & finance. External trade is not bad, but in excess it is.

-4 ~~ttt~~ Domination of local politics by primary producers: cattle barons, squires, miners, ~~ttt~~ dude ranch indy., absentee landowners.

-5 ~~ttt~~ Decentralist utility rate structures. (Who controls PUC?) Roads.

C. Is Mont. colonial. (over)
To an outsider, looks like our most colonial state.
~~You better believe it!~~ Not as bad as under Colbert, but:
- No metro center
- Outside ownership & control. 17th St., La Salle St., Wall St.:
  - The "Ventures" or foci are out of state.
  - Res. & K-int. produn. No labor, no votes.
  - and Pennsylvania Ave.
  - Decline of pop. & p.c. income (taxable inc., anyway)

D. By whose choice?
Residents determine their own fate, subject to imperatives of geography

Ponderosa, etc.
1.3 b bf/yr = 1.3 m MBF/yr @ $150 ≅ $200 m/yr
to timber is big, next to $700 m farming
285 m minerals & hydrocarbons.

Land

II. Counter colonial, Policies.

Colonialism centers on control of land use, so land policy comprises large share of relevant policies.

A. Exclusion vs. open.

Is it colonial to ~~attract~~ be invaded by outsiders? Or contrary, is ~~the only to~~ part & parcel of anti-colonial policy. They must come & stay, & live. There must be opps. to hold yr. brightest young people at home. I.e., best & first to attract are yr. own children.

B. Attracting IS.

1. Best to attract is your own. Now, buy corp. shares, become absentee owners of yr. own land

2. Attract K that comes w. immigrants.

They do bring their own. Or they borrow it -- which

puts them in control

3. ~~Tax filter that~~
To gain advantages of outside K w/o disadv. of alien control -- prop. tax filter.

c. Better land use

1. ~~Any~~ Some jump right from one slant to the reverse. F. List approach. No thought that govt. can be neutral.

Others are slanted in interp. neutrality. Oppose one set of slanted policies, but ignore another.

Avoid either error. Recognize Fed. bias, combat it at that level - also w. regional orgs. State govt. optze subject to Fed. bias. Thus avoid fallacy of Panglossism, or every-~~Be~~thing is all balled up anyway.

Oh

2. Cease all biasing you can control.

a. Cease penalizing yr. cities, tertiary fns.

Develop highest levels there you can.

Let one city grow & dominate. (Norfolk complex, hard advice to take. They were divided & conquered)
(Same as PPIC?)

- Bias of p.u. rates. Lower them in rich territory.
- Let cities & new indus. have water. Xfr. it freely.
- Bias of hiway func

- Bias of xptn. planning.
Fed. hiway func means hiways focus on cities elsewhere.

- Bias of communicn. Who controls ~~TV~~ yr. papers, radio & TV?

- Focus env. efforts where people are.
- Make big money from effluent charge - & hit Fed. coal.

Stop coddling absentee owners of CBD land.

Milw. as bad e.g. Tax them.

Put Cu. reserves on tax roll. Talk about colonialism, exempting big corp. propty. & taxing little businesses.
Tax possessory ints. on Fed. lands.
Gain local control of timing of mining. Do it when local

owner thinks best, not as part of half-cocked Fed. program, Project Indep, catering to panic, vulgar prejudice

B. Promote growth, $ inflow, pop. inflow by land tax. And help stop urban sprawl.

C. Charter plenty of state banks. & Prohibit stock ownership.

D. Pay your PU comm. staff better, & expect more. Now, has to hire ex. consultants.

E. Crack down hard on ~~environmental~~ offensive Technology. Owning, operating or possessing unmuffled vehicle worse offense than MJ, & infinitely easier to detect.

F. Emphasize small farm research. Bancus Bill re USDA. How about Bozeman? (My life at UMo.)

3. What about exclusive ag. zoning, & pref. assmt. farmland?

Summarize Fr. C. paper

III. Milking the data to evaluate policies.

A. What data.

1. B.C. got data by creating B.C.A.G. Support, Professionalize, centralize, computerize. "(SPCC)"

Then you can know what you're doing.

And SPCA ("Analyze")

And publicize.

2. Get calf data on Corp. control.

B. Data re ag. pref.

C. Data re conc. of land
(Cite conc. of coal leases here)

D. Data re share of land in total

Montana – Ideas

Pvt. rights & public choices.

Counter-colonial Land Policy for Montana

1. Why 'allow' mining, coal, strip

a. For empl? Weakest reason, K-intensive.

b. For money? Main reason.

i. Who gets money. State needs to claim larger share. Tradition re cle must be reversed.

ii. Local landowners sell to absentees

Many angles -- use Fr. div. paper.

c. Hurt env?

Not as much as smelter & motorcycle kids in Great Falls.

Maybe not as much as cattlemen stripping range; or wrongful mining of mgmt. land timber.

Beware blaming aliens for same things we let locals do; or new indies for same things old ones do.

2. Resources ~~for~~ are being demanded more & more outside of Montana.

This is a problem? Most jurisdns. take reverse view, over-emphasize value of export demand

3. A coal pit sheds some negative techn. externalities. A ranch, maybe some positive ones. A small diff. relative to other factors. Tax differential shd. recognize it.

Coal creates positive pec. externalities -- if the money is spent at home. (Note that these + pec. ext. boil down to Δ demand for Mont. ress., e.g. city lots)

4. What kind of govt. control? Keep the money, spend it around.

Corp. responsibility? Pay taxes. Is citizen resp. to run govt.

5. Water allocn.
Put to best use.

6. C. towns.
Give resident voters control, power to tax property.

7. Fed. mineral rts. under pvt. land.

Miner must ~~appraise~~ pay appraised value of surface.
But beg this w. tax assmts.

8. More demand for public services is not a bad thing.

Mont. is where idea of space as a negative value was originated.

9. Indians
Freedom from IRS, more valuable than they admit.

10. Jobs, immigration.

Can keep people out by depressing job mkt. — at price of driving away your own young people.

11. Jobes, local color

a. New child. 5 ¢, but not even flow (except the ~~to~~ nipple)

b. Big Sky Country, High Wide & Handsome, Treasure State.

W. more pop., cd. contrib. more to culture than E. Kinnel.

Metcalf, Lee
Mansfield, Mike

c. Mont., by whose grace the mighty Mo. R. is allowed to water & enrich the ~~other~~ border valley states

12. Rep. Baucus bill wd. require USDA to emphasize small farm research.

There's much good anti-colonialism in that.

13. The colonial mentality.

Most deadening part of it all. Hate cities, culture, aliens, sophistication, etc. B.C. as horrible e.g.
Mont. legislator as horrible e.g. -- no transcendent principle cd. apply bec no oranges here.

14. Corp. ownership & control
Anaconda boss appted. by a N.Y. bank

15. Osgood, Day of the Cattleman

16. Terry Anderson. Oscar Burt. Dick McConnen, E. Renne, Sam Church, John Hoven & ~~Dale~~ Vernon, ex Gov. Forrest Anderson, Verne W. House, Mrs. Rae Logan (Chuck), Jim Warfield, Glacier Park, Russell Conklin, Jack Doll, Barnes.

17. Legit reason for keeping coal in ground — it may appreciate later.

Res. at BCI ~~she~~ doubts this. Abundant world supplies available, near current price.

18. Colonial area often receives large subsidies. Montana gets rail service, e.g.

19. Fed. ownership of coal is a legit. concern.
Res:

Feds. not always under state law
" often sell out to big guys.

20. Boom towns

They cause uneven costs for s.d.s & l.g.s.
Transients often live in m.h.s of low value.
To solve this, state school vouchers.

As to peaked costs, use temps. capl. to serve temps. bldgs. It is ~~not~~ the clumsy rigidity of school people that is at fault. Make schooling more teacher-intensive

21. former N.D. Gov. Wm. Guy (D 1961-75) now Director of Wn. Govs. Jt. Energy opn. Regional bloc trying to wield clout.

Feds own half of U.S. coal reserves. Earlier mineral leasing policies held them back.

1974, U.S. Govt. owning half of U.S. recoverable coal reserves was producing 3%. (of U.S. total of 601 m. tons). So there's not much to fear from Fed. enterprise! Fed. cold storage, rather.

In 7 states, 61/112 m.a. coal res. fedly. owned.

22. [Coal field power generating plants are possible. (low sulfur coal, sparse popn. makes sense.)]

Need to develop exts of this possessory ints. on Fed. lands.
" " " effluent charges on power plants.

Power plants are favored by suburbs. They fight to get them -- & here you are worrying.

An ecst. is a man who knows cost of everything & the value of nothing? No, a knocker is.

23. Proper concern is — why are our govts so clumsy & ineff. that any uncertainty or challenge is seen to create catastrophe?

24. Western Legislatures have feared to tax coal. 5¢ a ton is high.
(Cf. N.D. & oil)

Now they are seeing more value, & how silly they were.

25. Now, Mont. enacted a 30% (of what?) coal extraction tax.

26. N.M. is into pushing 2dry indy.
John O'Leary, former Fed. official, is now N.M. Energy Res. Bd. Admin., 75. He is pushing for 2dry indy.

27. Weapons 2ry threatens to get more state control: air control laws, water rts., land use planning, extraction taxes, env. lawsuits.

Feds. have bent a bit ~~to~~ to Rocky Mt. ~~&~~ regional bloc. States. USDI is letting states consult on reclamation standards, re strip mining. D.I. reserves right to overrule.

Metcalf is chmn. of Int. Subcomm. on Minerals, Metals & Fuels.

28. Mont. p.c. inc. losing ground vs. U.S., 1950-70
(U.S. " " " " " world)

41 cties lost popn., 15 gained, 1960-70.
Gainers were in west

Out migration of young & educated have been problems.

Primary ec., no processing devd. Only the lumber indy gained empl.

Recent collapse of ec.

Rosebud Cty — enormous coal res.

29. Ambivalence of liberals — hate "the co.", but go along bec. it keeps out pop.
nice word for hypocrisy.

Wd. you believe S. Ca. has same problem, Irvine?

30. Vernon Hoven said lumber & mining cos. pay almost no property tax.
(Hoven, Missoula lawyer, T. Anderson's big man)

31. Hungry Horse Dam
Libby Dam
Sawtooth Mts.
Flathead L. (no public access to shore)

32. Mont. is one of least focused states there is. Is bound to be a colony bec has no big city.

Whose colony? Several metros

Minneap.
N.Y.
Calgary
Denver
Spokane

There is no region anywhere in U.S. so lacking in big cities. There is no there there.

33. Mont. has discouraged growth. I'd like to learn how. "The Co." does it. Mont. Power. Hydro. heavy dependence.

34. Mont. joined parade of states favoring big farmers, disemployment of farm labor. This helps Raisin. & Fl. Cane, Moline, v. John Deere; Chicago, v. McCormick. It only hurts Mont.

Baucus is within! (& comes from a Copperfield)

Rick Stroup. Ecs. - $400/day OK

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Sept. 7-9

(Fly fishing)

Bozeman

Same as Fr. Collins paper

$1,000 plus expenses. 1½ days.

(Cd. stay longer, earn another $1,000)

Require M.S. some days ahead. Seek to minimize that.

Conf. Theme: Colonizn. of a Western State

My Theme: Up to me, but exclusion vs. expension is OK.

My date: Sept 9 in AM

[In PM, informal seminar on mineral leasing]

Outline by Sept 1.

Western Resources: Growth vs. Exploitation

The U.S. federal system could be tested in coming decades as the nation turns to the Rocky Mountain West for coal and other energy supplies.

Western governors, disturbed by the prospect of boom-town growth and land-scarring exploitation, have been pushing for state controls over the development of federally owned energy resources in their region.

The western states for the most part still welcome the economic growth that energy production will bring. But state and local officials are increasingly worried by the impact of the Ford administration's plans for tapping U.S.-owned resources to help satisfy national energy appetites.

"We're not interested in being a colony for the rest of the country," said New Mexico Gov. Jerry Apodaca, echoing sentiment that has been changing the predominantly pro-development politics of many western states.

Rocky Mountain and Great Plains governors—generally youthful Democrats first elected in the past few years—have been taking aggressive postures trying to control the impact of energy development while reaping the resulting economic benefits for themselves. The governors, remarked Rep. Morris K. Udall (D Ariz.), "no longer are willing to just sit back and be told what's going to happen" with federally controlled resources within their states' boundaries.

Yet the federal government, which owns large chunks of western states and retains mineral rights under many private holdings, probably will shape the energy future of the West by its handling of the coal, oil shale, uranium and other resources that those lands bear. With so much of its resources controlled by the national government, Environmental Policy Center lobbyist John McCormack noted, "the state of Wyoming doesn't stand a chance if the nation starts turning it into a storage battery."

Throughout the region, "there's a feeling that if they don't holler and scream there's going to be a rip-off," said Jean Graham, a consultant to the Denver-based Federation of Rocky Mountain States. Recognizing the threat, affected governors established their own organization, the Western Governors' Regional Energy Policy Office, also headquartered in Denver.

Interior Department officials have responded by consulting with the governors in drawing up coal-leasing and strip-mining regulations. And Congress, where western delegations hold power beyond their numbers, has been responsive to demands for state checks on energy development and for financial assistance to help state and local governments deal with the side effects of development.

"I don't believe the federal government has any option than to work closely with the states," former North Dakota Gov. William L. Guy (D 1961-75) said, "because the states are in a position in so many ways to thwart federal programs if they're not treated fairly." Guy now is director of the governors' joint energy operation.

No western states are ruling out energy projects altogether, and pro-development attitudes remain strong throughout the region. The political cross-currents stirred by energy development so far have frustrated efforts by western congressional delegations to develop a regional policy approach.

"We're not interested in being a colony for the rest of the country."

—New Mexico Gov. Jerry Apodaca



Despite those differences in the region, the potential for federal-state conflict will continue, especially if anti-growth feeling takes further hold among ranchers, Indians and other groups as well as environmentalists. As a veteran Interior Department official pointed out, "One of the major developments in the West in the last few years has been the resurgence of states' rights in resource development." In all the western states' energy policy efforts, added Edmond F. Rovner, energy policy director for the National Governors' Conference, "The underlying theme...is to preserve the right of each state to protect its own future."

A Special Vulnerability

Other regions, notably coastal states with federal oil and gas deposits along or near their shores, will share the strains as the nation stretches its own energy resource base to reduce dependence on foreign petroleum. But the Rocky Mountain and Great Plains regions—sparsely populated, dependent on farming, ranching and tourism based on spectacular but primarily arid landscapes—are especially vulnerable to the ruinous side effects of pell-mell energy development.

Some western states already have felt the burdens inflicted by energy production: Wyoming boom towns, for instance, and an air-polluting power plant in the Four Corners region where Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona join. "We've already given some of our greatness on behalf of the national interest" in energy growth, Rep. Teno Roncalio (D Wyo.) lamented. "We've already had that intrusion here and there; it's just a case of holding it to some reasonable level."

Energy resource projections obviously are tenuous. But the varying estimates of potential supplies underscore the vast western-state contributions that the nation could demand in its search for interim energy sources for the rest of the 20th century.

The federal government owns about half of recoverable U.S. coal reserves, primarily in the western states, but those resources went relatively unused under earlier Interior

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Department mineral-leasing policies. In 1974, federal coal amounted to only 3 per cent of total U.S. production of 601 million tons.

With energy shortages made so obvious by the 1973 Arab oil embargo, the federal government has been pushing to develop that western coal, which is particularly attractive because of its low sulfur content and easy recovery through surface-mining methods. That effort has vast implications for the West, where 60.8 million out of 116.7 million acres of coal reserves in seven states are owned by the federal government.

Western coal production, primarily from surface strip mining, could rise from 60 million tons a year in 1972 to 560 million tons a year by 1985, according to projections by the Federation of Rocky Mountain States. That step-up could require 50 additional large-scale mines, 45,000 new miners, total population growth of about 300,000 people and strip mining of 165,000 acres of Rocky Mountain lands.

Those figures could be high—the Ford administration in 1975 estimated 1985 western coal production at 250 million tons a year—but they indicate the magnitude of the rapid development that worries the state and local government officials who must cope with the resulting social and environmental pressures.

Perhaps to lesser degrees, the same kind of unprecedented expansion could accompany the expected acceleration of uranium, oil shale and petroleum development in the Rocky Mountain/Great Plains area.

The scope of potential energy development in the West has only become clear during the past several years. A 1971 Interior Department study "shook the hell out of the western governors," John McCormack, the Environmental Policy Center lobbyist, recalled. The study projected construction of coal-fired plants to generate 288,000 megawatts of electricity in the region, he noted, "including ten 10,000-megawatt plants encircling the coal fields" near Gillette, Wyo.

Some fears may be exaggerated, but the West clearly is in store for rapid growth in areas with energy resources. And those areas—far from population centers, usually short of water and dependent on ranching or other rural pursuits—perhaps are the worst-prepared to handle all the newcomers. "It's primarily a problem of dislocation when you change from one economic sector to another," suggested Daniel A. Dreyfuss, deputy legislative director of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. "Looking at the West as a whole, it's not going to be like a gold rush."

But as many as 200 to 300 western counties could have significant problems, Dreyfuss said. And many state and local governments cannot now offer the police, housing, school and other community services that those populations will require, he added.

Nor can their existing tax structures finance sufficient public improvements, even with anticipated increases in state royalties from the federal government's mineral-leasing revenues as coal production rises.

The problems of meeting public-service demands are compounded, moreover, in the case of federal proposals for building oil shale, coal conversion or other synthetic fuel facilities that could be shut down if proven uneconomical. That would leave state and local governments without the anticipated tax base to pay for projects they had undertaken.

As in other states where federal coal and other resource development is planned, "Wyoming is going to be impacted tremendously, there's no question," an Interior Department aide said. "They've already had unfortunate experiences in some towns," he added. "They just don't have the infrastructure."

States' Response

In both their own policies and in their relations with the federal government, the western states have been adopting more assertive approaches in dealing with proposed energy projects.

Trying to anticipate problems, western governors have set up their own energy policy-making staffs to put together state responses to federal energy resource development. They also have been supporting efforts by western congressional delegations to push through legislation providing federal financial assistance through various forms of impact aid.

In the past, westerners have been receptive to energy development. Local governments have welcomed whatever jobs and activity mineral extraction has brought, and states usually have taken a hands-off approach toward energy companies. Western state legislatures were reluctant in years past to approve modest coal-extraction taxes, in the neighborhood of 5 cents a ton, because they took seriously warnings that such levies would severely discourage production, William Guy recalled.

Those attitudes have changed, partly in response to growing environmentalist sentiment in some states and partly because the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) forced world oil prices to unprecedented levels. "The OPEC embargo opened the eyes of the western states in many ways," Guy said. "The OPEC cartel's cavalier disregard for energy prices made debates about state energy taxation appear rather ridiculous," he explained, making it plain that a 5-cents-a-ton coal tax was "not a big thing" that would disrupt the mining industry. The 1973 embargo also confirmed "that they were in for massive coal development," Guy added.

State Policies

State responses to federal energy development pressure have been varied. Montana, for instance, has adopted a go-slow approach to energy, enacting a 30 per cent coal-extraction tax, and Colorado has followed conservation-minded policies under Gov. Richard D. Lamm (D).

Utah, on the other hand, continues to back energy-related growth. The state government and congressional delegation supported, for instance, the proposed Kaiparowits electric power plant, a massive project that was canceled by utilities in April after years of delay resulting from environmentalists' protests against potential air pollution in neighboring national parks.

While most western states want "controlled growth," Jean Graham said, "in Utah the emphasis is on growth; in Colorado, the emphasis is on control." Whatever their primary stress, the western states have become more sophisticated in their policies toward energy proposals, whether by private industry or the federal government.

New Mexico's energy policies "are perhaps the most complex, the most sophisticated," said Edmond Rovner, the National Governors' Conference official. "Apodaca wants to move out of the purely extractive stage," Rovner added, so that the state will start "getting trade-offs for the negatives of the extraction" in the form of jobs and general economic development.

"This state is very much in the pre-1973 situation of the OPEC countries," said John F. O'Leary, a former official of several federal energy agencies who was appointed New Mexico's Energy Resources Board administrator in 1975. New Mexico "has been reacting to events for a long period of time," going along with petroleum industry development that shipped most of its oil and gas production to Texas, California and other states, he said.

Like many raw-material-supplying nations, "New Mexico doesn't get much of the juice out of the mineral extractive industries," O'Leary added. "We're in that same situation, production and exporting with essentially no manufacturing" within the state.

New Mexico consumes only 15 per cent of the natural gas it produces, with the rest going into interstate pipelines. As supplies dwindle, large areas of the state have been under a moratorium on natural gas hook-ups, O'Leary said, while gas "rolls merrily down to heat swimming pools in Southern California."

"It's a classic situation," O'Leary observed. "A very conservative state that had applied strict *laissez faire* policies for 20 years" suddenly found those policies outmoded. "In two years, in the energy area, there's been a complete turnaround" toward direct state intervention in energy markets.

As Apodaca put it, New Mexico now is "totally prepared to negotiate on equal terms with any federal agency or industry."

State-Federal Rivalry

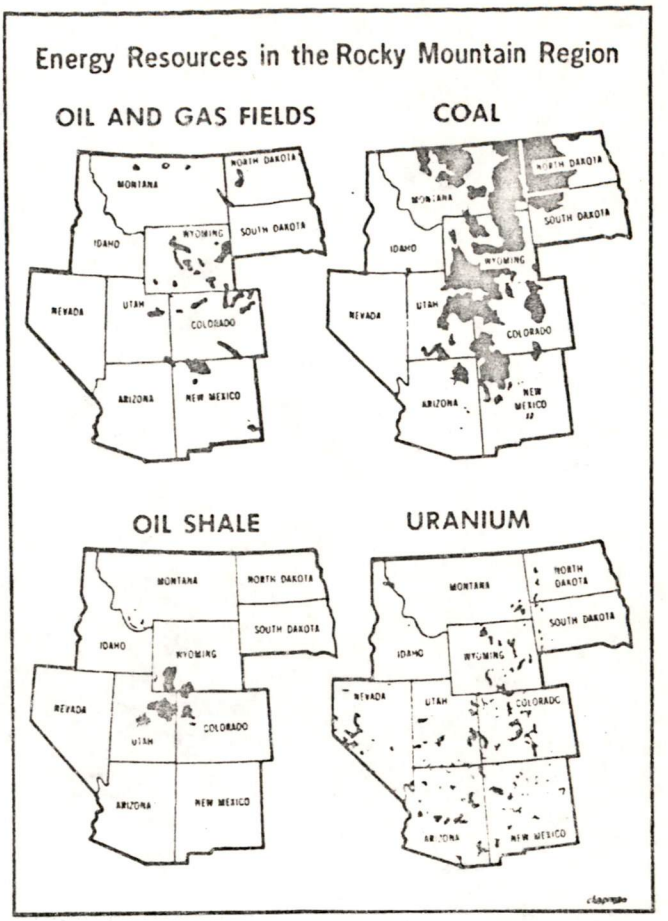
Such intervention by state governments, aimed at protecting state and local interests, has multiplied the chances for conflict with federal energy development policies. The western governors, especially, have been actively trying to make sure their concerns are taken into account by federal decisions on mineral leasing, strip mining and synthetic fuel production that will determine future use of federal lands in their states.

"The western governors continue to feel the pressure of decisions made in Washington by Congress and the White House," McCormack said. Those pressures have intensified the western states' long-standing distrust of federal administration of public lands, he said. One thing the Rocky Mountain states have in common, Rovner said, is a widespread "feeling that the federal lands somehow are never administered in a way that's consonant with the needs of the population there."

"There's a lot of bad karma [hostile feelings] out there," one administration official acknowledged, "because of certain things the departments have done to some of the states" in handling federal land policy.

Governors' Position

With such sentiment in mind, the western governors would like the power to veto specific energy projects on federal lands, and they demand some form of federal financial assistance to help state and local governments deal with development. Through the Governors' Conference and regional organizations, the state administrations have backed tougher federal energy conservation measures and efforts to develop nuclear, solar and other power sources as alternatives to coal. "We don't even begin to suggest that we should dictate federal policy," Apodaca said, "but we want to be participants."



If their concerns go unheeded in federal decisions, Guy suggested, the governors are prepared to fight energy projects through crippling air-quality laws, water-use restrictions, land-use planning, extraction taxes, environmental lawsuits and other tactics available to states.

"Always before, the assumption was that all you could do is bitch at the feds," said D. Michael Harvey, the Senate Interior Committee's deputy chief counsel. "Now the governors think that they've got some tools they can use" to halt unacceptable development. O'Leary made the same point. But state officials are not in position to forestall all energy projects.

"The governors would like to have the last word," Graham said, "and they might want to say 'no' on particular sites. But I don't think it's politically feasible for any governor" to rule out all development. "None of the states has a clear-cut anti-growth position."

The governors are, in fact, caught between pro-growth and anti-growth feeling, Dreyfuss suggested. "The governors are worried about it," he said, "but you never know how much of the shrillness comes out of the fact that vocal groups are opposing development." To counterbalance any strip-mining opponent, he went on, "there's always the guy who owns a shoe store and wants to sell some shoes."

"In the West there's a lot of job-development concern," an Interior Department aide said. "Out West they expect the development that's coming. They want to ease it, but they want the jobs."

The Rocky Mountain states recognize that energy development cannot be stopped, Guy agreed, but the gover-

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nors "want it to be done in a very planned manner that safeguards the environment and economy and the rights of the cities and states that are impacted."

Federal Action

The federal government, both the administration and Congress, so far has been willing to go a long way toward granting the safeguards that the governors want. The Interior Department, for instance, consulted frequently with Guy's office in devising surface-mining and leasing regulations for federal coal deposits. The department's final regulations, published earlier in 1976, included changes designed to meet the governors' concerns.

The department's strip-mining regulations provided that state reclamation standards would apply to federal coal mining if the applicable state laws were at least as stringent as federal rules. The regulations also required state administration and enforcement of surface reclamation standards so long as federal interests were protected.

The regulations reserved power for the Secretary of Interior to overrule state strip-mining requirements that "would unreasonably and substantially prevent" use of federal coal. That clause still "would place the burden on the Secretary to legally prove that the state would arbitrarily try to prevent the development of coal," Guy said.

The department's coal-leasing regulations similarly directed consultation with state governments at several leasing decision stages. The process included a "final check-off," a department aide said, allowing governors to recommend against the leasing of specific coal tracts.

"When we first worked with the governors, there was a great deal of suspicion and hostility," the department official said. But the Interior Department, Federal Energy Administration (FEA) and other agency officials have been cultivating better contacts with the governors and their staffs.

"The willingness of the federal government to work with the states in drawing up these two programs represents a realization...that the regional development of coal...will not come about in a timely and orderly manner unless the states have a voice...," Guy said.

Congressional Efforts

Even with some success in negotiating with the department, the governors have been backing separate congressional efforts to write federal strip-mine, coal-leasing and other energy requirements into law.

The congressional strip-mining and coal-leasing proposals so far have been stymied by presidential vetoes. But those measures, along with congressional proposals for impact aid and synthetic fuel subsidies, have indicated sympathy for the governors' demands.

In such legislation, Congress has been willing "to mandate close cooperation between the states and federal government," Harvey said, while providing "money to the states to cushion the impact of development." Congress nonetheless "always maintains the basic federal prerogative to make decisions," added Harvey, who works for Sen. Lee Metcalf (D Mont.), chairman of the Interior Subcommittee on Minerals, Materials and Fuels. "They won't give a veto power to the states."

Dreyfuss, an adviser to Senate Interior Committee Chairman Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), on the other hand finds "a surprising willingness in Congress to in effect subjugate federal proprietary rights to the states." Protecting federal control over public lands "used to be a sacred cow around here," Dreyfuss added. "That policy has been given away in the last five years in great gulps."

"I don't believe the federal government has any option than to work closely with the states."

—William L. Guy, director, Western Governors' Regional Energy Policy Office



"I don't think we'll give the states some all-out veto," said Udall, who could become House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee chairman in 1977. "But I would give the western governors some large say."

Regional Approach

The governors' success in negotiating with federal officials on some issues has encouraged western officials' efforts to formulate common regional positions on energy policy. The Interior Department's concessions on coal regulations were "a departure from what single states have run into in years past," Guy said. "The multi-state approach in energy matters is unique."

But fundamental divisions over growth vs. environmental issues remain, and attempts by the western states' congressional delegations to form a regional caucus have fallen apart. For one thing," the perceptions [of potential energy-related problems] are stronger on the part of the governors than among the people as a whole," Graham said. "The congressional delegations to a large extent are being prodded by the governors."

Guy suggested that "there is now developing in Congress a regional identity as far as energy problems are concerned. It needs to deepen in the sessions ahead." Members from the Rocky Mountain and Great Plains regions hold senior positions on the Interior Committees and other energy panels, McCormack pointed out, "but I'm not aware that they really have taken full advantage of their position in the House and Senate."

The delegations "are just not used to working together," Graham said. "We don't have any real tradition of regionalism."

"I'm not sure we can [work together]," Roncalio said, noting differences among western energy states. Yet bloc tactics could improve the region's influence.

"When it comes right down to it, we can be outvoted on practically everything by the energy-hungry East," Graham said. Eleven Rocky Mountain states have 26 representatives in the House, she pointed out, while California, another big energy consumer, has 43 members.

"I've never seen any harsh the-hell-with-the-West kind of attitude" in national energy debates, Udall said. But the potential for conflict with energy-consuming states is there.

"We're just going to have to have some kind of regional policy," said Rep. Tim Wirth (D Colo.). With the federal government unable or unwilling to devise acceptable energy development plans, he added, "it gets left to the states."

– By Thomas J. Arrandale



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Area: 147,138 sq. miles
Capital: Helena

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MONTANA MILEAGE TABLE

Mileage between two cities is determined by following the vertical column under one city and the horizontal column of the other.

	Anaconda	Baker	Big Timber	Billings	Boulder	Bozeman	Broadus	Browning	Butte	Chester	Chinook	Choteau	Circle	Columbus	Conrad	Cooke City	Culbertson	Cut Bank	Deer Lodge	Dillon	East Glacier Park	Ekalaka	Eureka	Forsyth	Fort Benton	Gardiner	Glasgow	Glendive	Grassrange Junction	Great Falls	Hamilton	Hardin	Harlowton	Havre	Helena
Baker	478																																			
Big Timber	170	308																																		
Billings	252	226	82																																	
Boulder	63	454	177	252																																
Bozeman	108	370	62	144	115																															
Broadus	420	157	250	168	420	312																														
Browning	255	526	300	347	202	269	515																													
Butte	26	452	144	226	37	82	394	239																												
Chester	291	440	304	310	238	305	472	101	275																											
Chinook	304	359	255	229	251	317	391	182	288	81																										
Choteau	182	453	227	274	129	196	442	73	166	119	189																									
Circle	458	120	298	241	413	360	195	421	432	320	239	357																								
Columbus	211	267	41	41	218	103	209	341	185	345	270	268	282																							
Conrad	223	462	236	283	170	237	451	67	207	68	149	51	366	277																						
Cooke City	243	351	145	125	250	135	293	404	217	411	354	331	366	134	343																					
Culbertson	544	161	391	309	491	453	240	422	528	321	240	429	98	350	389	434																				
Cut Bank	271	506	284	331	218	285	499	35	255	66	147	99	386	325	48	391	387																			
Deer Lodge	26	481	183	265	76	121	433	229	39	265	278	156	440	224	197	256	518	245																		
Dillon	80	483	175	257	103	113	425	305	66	341	354	232	463	216	273	234	561	321	93																	
East Glacier Park	268	539	313	360	215	282	528	13	252	114	195	86	434	354	80	417	435	48	242	318																
Ekalaka	513	35	343	261	489	405	192	561	487	475	394	488	155	302	497	386	196	541	516	518	574															
Eureka	283	671	442	492	322	380	660	145	298	246	327	218	566	483	212	515	567	180	259	352	132	706														
Forsyth	353	125	183	101	329	245	122	409	327	358	277	336	163	142	345	226	208	393	356	358	422	160	554													
Fort Benton	212	404	178	225	159	226	393	170	196	129	96	97	308	219	106	321	336	154	186	262	183	439	315	287												
Gardiner	187	397	89	171	194	79	339	348	161	355	344	275	387	130	287	56	480	335	200	192	361	432	459	272	265											
Glasgow	441	222	305	279	388	367	276	319	425	218	137	326	102	320	286	404	103	284	415	470	332	257	464	242	233	394										
Glendive	475	71	305	223	451	367	154	470	449	369	288	406	49	264	415	348	90	435	478	480	483	106	615	122	357	394	151									
Grassrange Junction	292	262	132	97	247	194	259	264	266	213	132	191	166	138	200	222	264	248	274	297	277	297	409	145	142	221	182	215								
Great Falls	170	398	172	219	117	184	387	128	154	132	134	55	302	213	64	279	374	112	144	220	141	433	273	281	42	223	271	351	136							
Hamilton	127	587	291	373	184	229	541	252	147	317	349	208	517	332	249	364	589	287	126	164	239	622	227	462	257	308	486	566	351	215						
Hardin	298	198	128	46	298	190	122	393	272	350	269	320	236	87	329	171	281	377	311	303	406	233	538	73	271	217	315	195	137	265	419					
Harlowton	204	295	44	93	159	106	261	256	178	260	211	183	254	85	192	189	352	240	186	209	269	330	401	170	134	133	261	292	88	128	292	139				
Havre	283	380	253	250	230	297	412	161	267	60	21	168	260	291	128	375	261	126	257	333	174	415	306	298	75	336	158	309	153	113	328	290	209			
Helena	81	426	151	224	28	95	392	174	65	210	223	101	385	192	142	230	463	190	55	131	187	461	294	301	131	174	360	423	219	89	161	270	131	202		
Hysham	330	151	160	78	330	222	148	425	304	375	294	352	189	119	361	203	234	409	343	335	438	186	570	26	303	249	268	148	162	297	451	50	171	315	302
Jordan	391	165	231	174	346	293	163	363	365	312	231	290	67	215	299	299	165	347	373	396	376	200	508	129	241	320	113	116	99	235	450	202	187	252	318
Kalispell	218	626	377	447	257	315	615	100	233	201	282	173	521	418	167	450	522	135	194	287	87	661	65	509	270	394	419	570	364	228	162	493	356	261	229
Laurel	236	242	66	16	243	128	184	363	210	326	245	290	257	25	299	109	325	347	249	241	376	277	508	117	241	155	295	239	113	235	357	62	109	266	217
Lewistown	261	293	101	128	216	163	290	233	235	235	154	160	197	142	169	246	295	217	243	266	246	328	378	176	111	190	204	246	31	105	320	168	57	175	188
Libby	293	715	452	528	332	390	696	189	308	290	371	262	610	493	256	525	611	224	269	362	176	750	74	598	359	469	508	659	453	317	237	574	435	350	304
Livingston	134	344	36	118	141	26	286	295	108	302	291	222	334	77	234	109	427	282	147	139	308	379	406	219	212	53	341	341	168	170	255	164	80	283	121
Malta	371	292	235	209	318	297	346	249	355	148	67	256	172	250	216	334	173	214	345	400	262	327	394	257	163	324	70	221	112	201	416	249	191	88	290
Miles City	398	81	228	146	374	290	79	445	372	394	313	372	119	187	381	271	164	429	401	403	458	116	590	45	323	317	197	78	181	317	507	118	215	334	346
Missoula	103	540	262	338	142	200	506	205	118	270	302	161	470	303	202	335	542	240	79	172	192	575	180	415	210	279	439	519	304	168	47	384	245	281	114
Philipsburg	29	507	199	281	92	137	449	266	55	302	315	193	477	240	234	272	555	282	55	109	266	542	254	382	223	216	452	504	311	181	121	327	223	294	92
Plentywood	586	208	438	356	533	500	287	464	570	363	282	471	140	397	431	481	47	429	560	603	477	243	609	255	378	527	145	137	306	416	631	328	394	303	505
Polson	169	606	328	404	208	266	572	139	184	240	321	212	536	369	206	401	561	174	145	238	126	641	114	481	276	345	458	585	370	234	113	450	311	300	180
Poplar	511	185	363	306	458	425	260	389	495	288	207	396	65	347	356	431	33	354	485	528	402	220	534	228	303	452	70	114	231	341	556	301	319	228	430
Red Lodge	280	286	110	60	287	172	228	407	254	370	289	334	301	69	343	65	369	391	293	285	420	321	552	161	285	121	339	283	157	279	401	106	153	310	261
Roundup	273	226	113	53	228	175	215	308	247	257	176	235	188	94	244	178	286	292	255	278	321	261	453	101	186	202	226	223	44	180	361	93	69	197	200
Ryegate	234	265	74	63	189	136	231	284	208	288	215	211	227	104	220	188	325	268	216	239	297	300	429	140	162	163	265	262	83	156	322	109	30	236	161
Scobey	545	219	397	340	492	459	294	423	529	322	241	430	99	381	390	465	88	388	519	562	436	254	568	262	337	486	104	148	265	375	590	335	353	262	464
Shelby	249	482	262	309	196	263	477	59	233	42	123	77	362	303	26	369	363	24	223	299	72	517	204	371	132	313	260	411	226	90	275	355	218	102	168
Sidney	524	124	354	272	487	416	203	459	498	358	277	431	74	313	426	397	37	424	514	529	472	159	604	171	373	443	140	53	240	376	591	244	328	298	459
Stanford	230	338	112	159	177	174	327	188	214	192	162	115	242	153	124	257	340	172	204	263	201	373	333	221	66	201	249	291	76	60	275	205	68	141	149
Superior	160	597	319	395	199	257	563	246	175	327	359	218	527	360	259	392	599	281	136	229	233	632	221	472	267	336	496	576	361	225	104	441	302	338	171
Sweetgrass	283	518	296	343	230	297	511	93	267	78	159	111	398	337	60	403	398	58	257	333	106	553	238	405	166	346	296	447	260	124	309	389	252	138	202
Terry	436	110	266	184	412	328	115	484	410	400	319	411	80	225	420	309	125	466	439	441	497	145	629	83	362	355	182	39	220	356	545	156	253	340	384
Thompson Falls	203	640	362	438	242	300	606	208	218	309	390	261	570	403	275	435	630	243	179	272	195	675	164	515	310	379	527	619	404	268	147	484	345	369	214
Three Forks	79	400	92	174	86	30	342	240	53	276	289	167	387	133	208	165	483	256	92	84	253	435	351	275	197	109	394	397	221	155	200	220	133	268	66
Townsend	105	394	119	192	60	63	360	206	79	242	255	133	353	160	174	198	451	222	87	110	219	429	326	269	163	142	360	391	187	121	193	238	99	234	32
Virginia City	98	437	129	211	109	67	379	296	72	332	345	223	427	170	264	177	520	312	111	57	309	472	370	312	253	139	434	434	261	211	219	257	173	324	122
West Glacier	240	594	368	415	270	337	583	68	255	169	250	141	489	409	135	472	490	103	216	309	55	629	77	477	238	416	387	538	332	196	184	461	324	229	242
West Yellowstone	176	443	143	217	183	90	385	350	150	386	398	277	441	184	318	92	526	366	189	142	363	478	448	318	307	54	448	440	275	265	297	263	187	378	176
Whitefish	232	620	391	441	271	329	609	94	247	195	276	167	515	432	161	464	516	129	208	301	81	655	51	503	264	408	413	564	358	222	176	487	350	255	243
White Sulphur Springs	147	352	95	150	102	99	318	225	121	229	231	152	311	136	161	182	409	209	129	152	238	387	368	227	139	126	318	349	145	97	235	196	57	210	74
Wibaux	501	45	331	249	477	393	180	496	475	395	314	432	75	290	441	374	116	461	504	506	509	80	641	148	383	420	177	26	241	377	592	221	318	335	449
Winnett	315	239	155	98	270	217	237	287	289	236	155	214	143	139	223	223	241	271	297	320	300	274	432	146	165	244	189	192	23	159	374	138	111	176	242
Wolf Point	490	173	351	294	437	413	248	368	474	267	186	375	53	335	335	419	54	333	464	516	381	208	513	216	282	440	49	102	219	320	535	289	307	207	409

	Hysham	Jordan	Kalispell	Laurel	Lewistown	Libby	Livingston	Malta	Miles City	Missoula	Philipsburg	Plentywood	Polson	Poplar	Red Lodge	Roundup	Ryegate	Scobey	Shelby	Sidney	Stanford	Superior	Sweetgrass	Terry	Thompson Falls	Three Forks	Townsend	Virginia City	West Glacier	West Yellowstone	Whitefish	White Sulphur Springs	Wibaux	Winnett
Jordan	155																																	
Kalispell	525	463																																
Laurel	94	190	443																															
Lewistown	193	130	333	144																														
Libby	606	552	89	518	422																													
Livingston	196	267	341	102	137	416																												
Malta	274	183	349	225	134	438	271																											
Miles City	71	84	545	162	212	634	264	267																										
Missoula	416	403	115	328	273	190	226	369	460																									
Philipsburg	359	410	189	265	280	264	163	382	427	74																								
Plentywood	281	207	564	372	337	653	474	215	211	584	597																							
Polson	482	469	49	394	339	138	292	388	526	66	140	603																						
Poplar	254	132	489	322	262	578	399	140	184	509	522	80	528																					
Red Lodge	138	234	487	44	188	562	146	269	206	372	309	416	438	366																				
Roundup	118	121	408	69	75	497	149	156	146	314	292	328	380	253	113																			
Ryegate	141	160	384	79	85	465	110	195	185	275	253	367	341	292	123	39																		
Scobey	288	166	523	356	296	612	433	174	218	543	556	41	562	62	400	287	326																	
Shelby	387	325	159	325	195	248	260	190	407	228	260	405	198	330	369	270	246	364																
Sidney	197	141	559	288	271	648	390	210	127	544	551	84	598	70	332	262	301	125	400															
Stanford	237	175	288	175	45	377	148	179	257	228	241	382	294	307	219	120	96	341	150	316														
Superior	473	460	156	385	330	231	283	426	517	57	131	641	107	566	429	371	332	600	285	601	285													
Sweetgrass	421	359	193	359	229	282	294	226	441	262	294	441	232	366	403	304	280	400	36	436	184	319												
Terry	109	123	584	200	251	673	302	252	39	498	465	172	564	145	244	184	223	179	442	88	296	555	478											
Thompson Falls	516	503	108	428	373	90	326	457	560	100	174	672	91	597	472	414	375	631	267	644	328	141	301	598										
Three Forks	252	320	286	158	190	361	56	324	320	171	108	527	237	452	202	202	163	486	234	446	187	228	268	358	271									
Townsend	270	286	261	185	156	336	89	290	314	146	124	493	212	418	229	168	129	452	200	427	153	203	234	352	246	34								
Virginia City	289	360	305	195	230	380	93	364	357	190	127	567	256	492	239	242	203	526	290	483	241	247	324	395	290	62	90							
West Glacier	493	431	32	431	301	121	363	317	513	137	211	532	71	457	475	376	352	491	127	527	256	178	161	552	140	308	274	327						
West Yellowstone	295	374	383	201	244	458	107	378	363	268	205	573	334	506	157	256	217	540	344	489	255	325	378	401	368	111	144	85	405					
Whitefish	519	457	14	457	327	103	355	343	539	129	203	558	63	483	501	402	378	517	153	553	282	170	187	578	122	300	275	319	26	397				
White Sulphur Springs	228	244	303	161	114	378	73	248	272	188	166	451	254	376	205	126	87	410	187	385	111	245	221	310	288	76	42	132	293	180	317			
Wibaux	174	142	596	265	272	685	367	247	104	545	530	163	611	140	309	249	288	174	437	79	317	602	473	65	645	423	417	460	564	466	590	375		
Winnett	163	76	387	114	54	476	191	135	158	327	334	283	393	208	158	45	84	242	249	217	99	384	283	197	427	244	210	284	355	298	381	168	218	
Wolf Point	242	120	468	310	250	557	387	119	172	488	501	96	507	21	354	241	280	55	309	91	295	545	345	133	576	440	406	480	436	494	462	364	128	196

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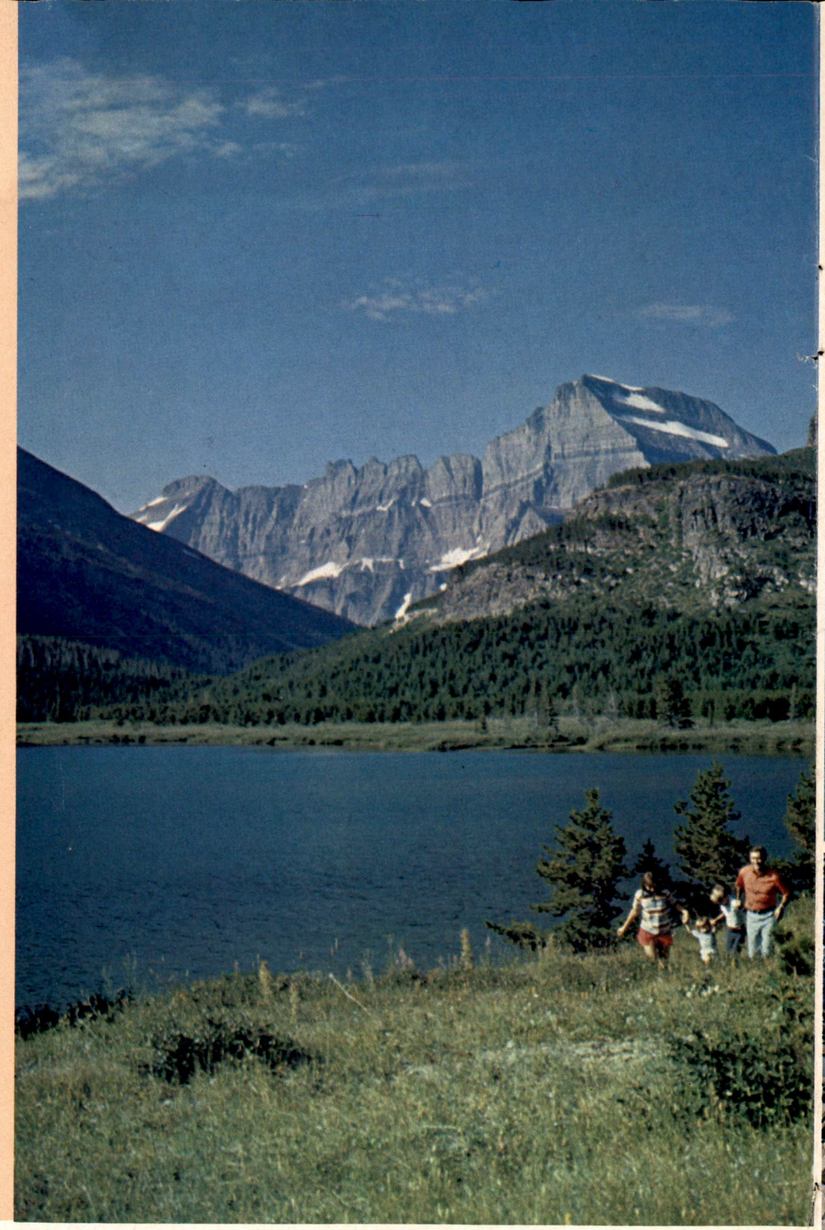
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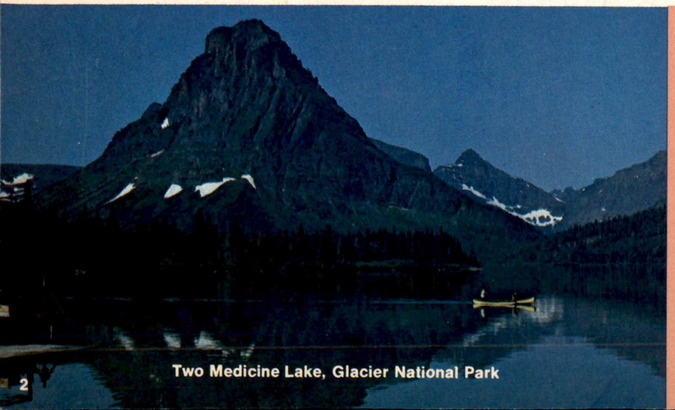
Thomas L. Judge

GOVERNOR OF MONTANA



STATE CAPITOL, Helena



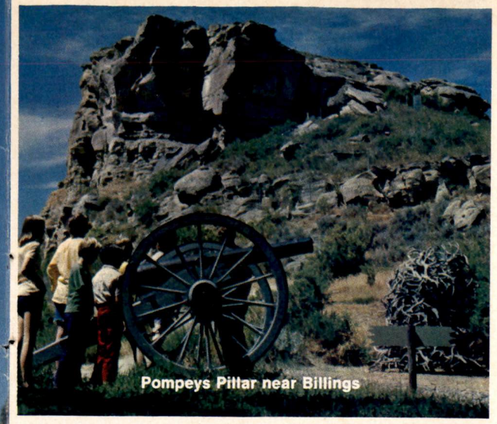


Two Medicine Lake, Glacier National Park

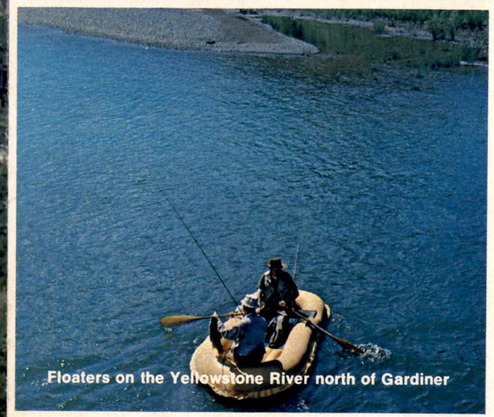
MONTANA...BETWEEN GLACIER AN

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

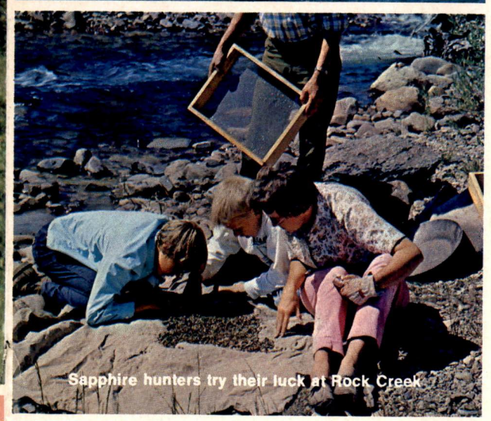
Lying in a rugged section of the Montana Rocky Mountains, Glacier National Park has approximately 40 glaciers and 200 glacial lakes. Crystal clear streams offer fishing opportunities and no license is required. Fields of brilliant mountain wild flowers, cascading waterfalls, sheer cliffs, dense forests, black and grizzly bears, marmots and proud mountain goats and mountain sheep offer a changing panorama. Going-to-the-Sun Road, a spectacular east-west 50-mile drive, crosses the Continental Divide at Logan Pass and traverses the towering Garden Wall. It opens about the first week in June and remains open well into October. Much of the park is accessible by car and nearly a thousand miles of trails lead deep into back country or to isolated chalets. Some of the glaciers are visible from the roads; others are reached only on foot or horseback. Warm sunny days and cool starry nights are the rule throughout the summer. All year around accommodations are available on the park's fringes. Accommodations in the park are open from about June 10-September 10. This million-acre wonderland was established as a national park by Congress May 11, 1910, and is the U.S. section of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.



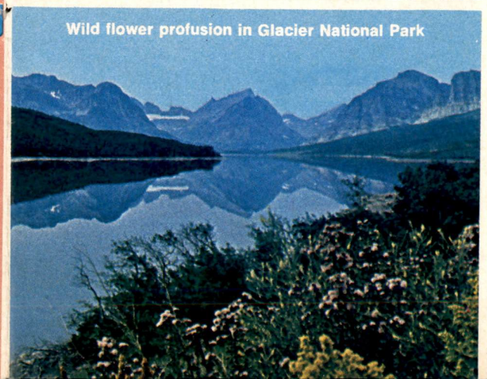
Pompeys Pillar near Billings



Floaters on the Yellowstone River north of Gardiner



Sapphire hunters try their luck at Rock Creek



Wild flower profusion in Glacier National Park

LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL

IN 1804-06 explorers William Clark and Meriwether Lewis opened the west with an epic journey from near St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean in search of the Northwest Passage. They spent more time in what is today Montana than any of the other 10 states through which they passed. Their 1,940 miles of journey in Montana is today paralleled by 1,650 miles of modern highway with over 200 markers to show you the way. Today in Montana you can see sections of the route which remain almost exactly as they were 169 years ago. You can stand where Captain Clark stood as he carved his name on Pompeys Pillar near Billings. You can see, as did the explorers, where the Missouri River is born at Three Forks. You can visit the Great Falls of the Missouri River and trace the torturous portage route of the explorers. You can boat the 180 miles along the white cliffs of the Missouri . . . wild, rugged, scenic and virtually untouched. For more information on the trail write Montana Department of Highways, Advertising Unit, Helena, Montana 59601.

FLOAT TRIPS

IF you are a boat floater, Montana is for you . . . with rivers ranging from raging white water to the wide lazy streams. Whether you are interested in a one-day fishing excursion or an extended float-camp vacation you'll enjoy the peace, the solitude, the get-away-from-it-all feeling. Two major rivers offer organized float excursions: the Missouri River from Fort Benton to the headwaters of Fort Peck Dam through the White Cliffs area . . . and the Yellowstone River from Livingston to Billings. Both rivers were of historic significance in the opening of the West. The best time to begin floating is after major spring runoff . . . usually from mid to late June. Before starting a trip be sure to inquire locally about river conditions, hazards and special requirements . . . and be fully equipped to meet all emergencies. For additional information write Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena, Montana 59601.

ROCK HUNTING

FOR many years Montana has been known as "The Treasure State" . . . and for very good reason: it is a rock hunter's paradise . . . a storehouse of precious, semi-precious and unusual stones. The two official State Gem Stones are the Montana Sapphire and the Montana Agate, both of which are found in profusion. Montana has produced more gem sapphires than other states with important deposits at Rock Creek, Cottonwood Creek and Eldorado Bar in Yellowstone Treasure Country and Yogo Gulch in Charlie Russell Country. Rockhounders also search in Montana for rubies, garnets, jasper, white topaz, quartz, gold, petrifed wood and fossils. The Montana Historical Museum at Helena has numerous displays of Montana rock and mineral specimens, and you'll find rock shops a source of information and assistance. For a summary of rock activity and a list of reference publications write Montana Department of Highways, Advertising Unit, Helena, Montana 59601.

WILD FLOWERS

MONTANA is lavishly endowed with more than 2,000 species of wild flowers and shrubs in three major categories: Mountain Flowers (glacier lilies, Indian paint brush, alpine poppies), Foothill Flowers (dogtooth violets, Mariposa lilies, beargrass), Prairie Flowers (yellow bell, crocus, shooting star). The official State Flower is the delicate pink-blossomed Bitterroot found primarily in western Montana. There is a profusion of blossoms for professional or amateur naturalist or photographer starting in early spring, continuing through autumn. For a complete list of flowers, shrubs, cactus, write Montana Department of Highways, Advertising Unit, Helena, Montana 59601.

THE OLD WEST TRAIL

WELCOME, traveler . . . to adventure trail country. The Old West Trail is a self-guiding automobile tour or modern highways leading to the West's most historic and scenic sites in Montana, Wyoming, North and South Dakota and Nebraska. Along the trail in Montana you can visit Indian Reservations, stop at State parks and monuments, visit ghost mining towns. You can see original painting and sculpturing by Charles M. Russell and outstanding present day western artists, attend a rodeo or the reenactment of Custer's Last Stand. You can fish, hunt, swim, boat, golf, hike, rockhound, pan for gold or visit a dude ranch. Be sure to follow the City Circle Tours developed by many cities along the way. Approved attractions display the official Old West Trail decal . . . and the roads of the entire trail are marked for easy following. For a map of the Old West Trail write Montana Department of Highways, Advertising Unit, Helena, Montana 59601.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS

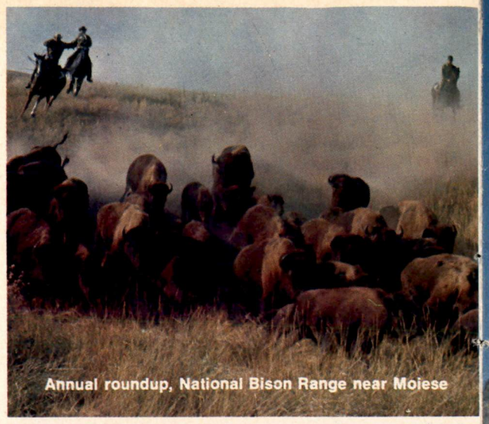
MONTANA is home to seven North American Indian Tribes . . . all of whom welcome you as you travel: Blackfeet Reservation, Browning; Crow Reservation, Crow Agency; Flathead Reservation, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Dixon; Fort Belknap Reservation, Harlem; Fort Peck Reservation, Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes, Poplar; Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Lame Deer; Rocky Boy Reservation, Chippewa-Cree Tribe, Box Elder. Pow wows, dances, celebrations, fairs, rodeos, parades, craft and art displays all add to your pleasure and knowledge of the American Indian. Be sure to visit the Museum of the Plains Indian at Browning for a complete story in exhibits and dioramas. Indian artifacts and relics are on display in other museums throughout the state. Be sure to bring your camera for colorful, unusual and memorable shots. This summer enjoy the hospitality of a Montana Indian Reservation visit.

DUDE RANCH VACATIONS

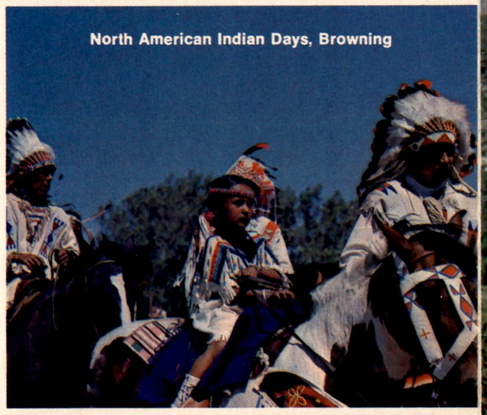
MONTANA dude ranches and guest lodges are among the finest the western United States has to offer . . . varying in size and accommodations from small and intimate to deluxe and elaborate. Most are actual "working ranches" where the guests participate in day-to-day activities of operation . . . and find themselves coming back year after year. You'll enjoy horseback riding, cook-outs, fishing and hiking, rockhounding, ghost town exploring. Some locations offer boating and swimming in lakes or heated pools, tennis, shuffleboard, archery and golf. Many are located near national forests and wilderness or primitive areas. Certain ranches are open year around for ski and snowmobile enthusiasts. Ranch operators will assist you in arranging sightseeing adventures in other locations. For information as to where you can get complete details, locations and prices, write Montana Department of Highways, Advertising Unit, Helena, Montana 59601.

FLY-IN VACATIONS

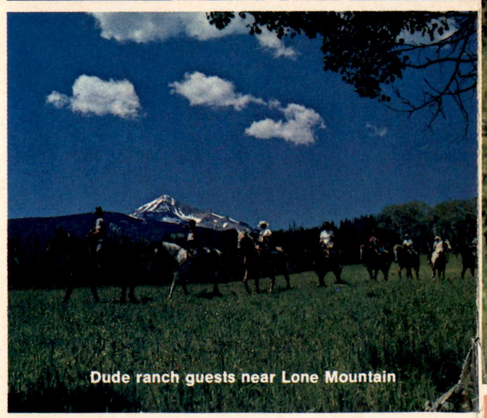
FLYING in the Big Sky Country is a stimulating and rewarding experience with conditions often "ceiling unlimited, visibility 60 miles". Four commercial airlines serve the state: Northwest, Western, Frontier and Air West. Over 60 local flight operators offer complete aircraft service including charter. Ground transportation is available at most airports. Please note: mountain flying requires extra caution — contact a flight operator for assistance. For aeronautical chart, airport directory and flight information write: Montana Aeronautics Commission, P. O. Box 1698, Helena, Montana 59601.



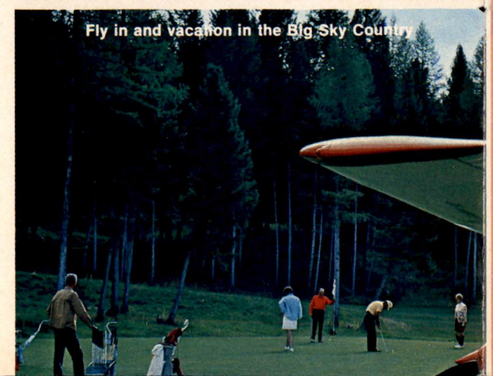
Annual roundup, National Bison Range near Moiese



North American Indian Days, Browning

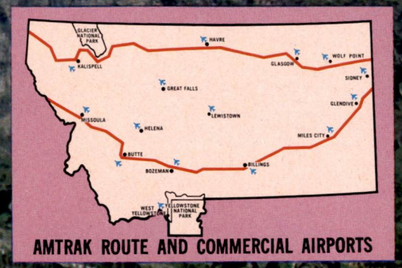


Dude ranch guests near Lone Mountain



Fly in and vacation in the Big Sky Country





AMTRAK ROUTE AND COMMERCIAL AIRPORTS



A FOUR-SEASON PLAYGROUND

Join the fun in the Big Sky Country all year around. SPRING brings mountain green-up time, young animals, orchard blossoms and colorful festivals. SUMMER is yours for rodeos, hiking, camping, sightseeing, exploring, rockhounding, fishing. AUTUMN brings its own glory with vivid colors, excellent fishing and camping, uncrowded scenic areas. WINTER is a marvelous adventure: 25 ski areas beckon, plus a world of sightseeing and photography. Year around . . . Montana is the **Great Escape.**

THE TREASURE STATE

MONTANA, the nation's fourth largest state, averages 550 miles in length and 275 miles in width. The Continental Divide runs north and south through the western section. The highest point is Granite Peak, 12,799 feet; the lowest is 1,820 feet on the Kootenai River at the Idaho line. Climate varies with topography and altitude. Average annual rainfall is 15 inches, varying from 9.69 to over 100 inches. Average daytime temperatures vary from 28° in January to 84.5° in July.

MONTANA was first seen by French fur traders in 1743. Lewis and Clark explored the area as part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1805-06; the first trading post was built in 1807 while the first permanent white settlement was St. Mary's Mission founded in 1841, still standing today. Gold prospectors struck it rich in Bannack in 1862 with later strikes in Virginia City and Helena. The first herd of longhorn cattle was trailed from Texas in 1866. The Indian wars ended with Custer's Last Stand in 1876 and a year later Chief Joseph surrendered at the Battle of the Bear's Paw. MONTANA became a territory in 1864 and the 41st state in 1889. Today 6 railroads, 10 bus lines and 5 air lines serve Montana; 9,265 miles of paved urban, secondary, primary and interstate highways cross the state.

Montana has a land area of 93,157,952 acres that are richly endowed with natural resources. In addition to millions of acres of ideal range and crop land, other prominent commodities being utilized for the nation and world are water, copper, timber, coal, lead, oil and natural gas. Livestock is by far the most important agricultural product; Montana is also a leading producer of wheat, barley, hay and sugar beets. Cash receipts from farm marketing exceed $691,366,000 annually. The estimated value of mineral production is $285,000,000. Oil and gas top this field followed by copper. Coal production is expanding rapidly in the state as the nation seeks new energy supplies.

The timber industry harvests about 1.3 billion board feet annually. Products include lumber, plywood, pulp and paper, manufactured wood products and over a million Christmas trees. Most of the state's power is hydroelectric. However, there are 6 steam generating plants which use coal as fuel. The annual value of manufacturing in Montana is more than $312,000,000 and is based primarily on the processing of raw material and agricultural commodities.



State Bird
Western
Meadowlark



State Flower
The Bitterroot



State Gem Stones
Montana Agate
Montana Sapphire



State Flag with
Seal



State Tree
Ponderosa Pine

D YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARKS

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Three of the five entrances to Yellowstone, the largest and oldest of all the National Parks, are in Montana: (1) Gardiner on U.S. 89, (2) the Beartooth Highway (U.S. 212) and (3) U.S. Highways 191 and 287. Often termed "nature's wonderland," Yellowstone is renowned for spouting geysers, brilliant pools, bubbling mud caldrons, mountains, canyons, streams and lakes, forests and waterfalls . . . 2,221,000 acres of scenic beauty. Park wildlife includes buffalo, moose, elk, deer, antelope, bighorn sheep, grizzly and black bear. Please contact park rangers for special information on fishing. Snowmobile trips in the park operate mid-December to mid-March from West Yellowstone and Gardiner, Montana. Accommodations are open in the park from about May 1 to October 31 with special winter accommodations near Old Faithful Geyser at Snow Lodge. Year around accommodations are available at Gardiner and West Yellowstone. Congress established Yellowstone National Park on March 1, 1872, after the Washburn-Doane Expedition, headed by H. D. Washburn, Surveyor-General of Montana.



World Famous Old Faithful Geyser and Old Faithful Inn



TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AND SAFETY RULES

PLEASE DRIVE CAREFULLY

1. Montana speed limits: Daylight—reasonable and prudent speed; Night 65 miles per hour on completed sections of the Interstate System and 55 miles per hour during the hours when lights are required on all other highways, except where zoned and posted. Trucks in excess of 8,000 pounds gross vehicle weight are restricted to speeds of 65 miles per hour on completed portions of Interstate highway and four-lane divided highways, and to 60 miles per hour on all other highways during daylight hours except where zoned or posted. Vehicles towing house trailers—50 miles per hour. Speed limit on roads under construction—35 miles per hour.
2. Motorcycles are to be operated with lights on at all times when operated on any public highway or street. Not more than two motorcycles shall be operated side by side in a single traffic lane.
3. Abandoning vehicles—No vehicle shall be parked or left standing for a period longer than 2 days (48 hours) on the right of way of any public highway, or 5 days (120 hours) on any city street, state, or county or city property.
4. Vehicles entering main highways must yield right-of-way.
5. Proper signal must be given when passing another vehicle, changing direction, stopping or slowing down on the highway. Hand signals or electrical turn indicators are legal.
6. Never drive at a speed greater than that at which you can stop in the clear road visible ahead. Slow down at night or when the road is wet or icy.
7. When approaching another car either front or rear, dim your lights.
8. Don't stop or park on the highway, pull out on the shoulder.
9. Accidents resulting in death, personal injury, or property damage of an apparent extent of $250 or more requires immediate notification to Sheriff, Police or Highway Patrol by quickest means of communication. This notice must be followed by a written report to Montana Highway Patrol Board, Helena, Montana within ten days.
10. When approaching school busses loading or unloading school children, drivers must stop and not proceed until school bus resumes motion.
11. Littering upon or near highway prohibited. Punishable by fine, imprisonment, or both.
12. PREVENT FOREST FIRES—USE YOUR ASH TRAY. During the Forest Fire Season vehicles entering forested areas must be equipped with shovel, bucket, and axe, except when traveling numbered state and federal highways.
13. Montana highway regulations provide that no combination of auto and trailer shall exceed 60 ft. in length, or 96 in. total outside width, or 13 ft. 6 in. in height except with permit. Trailers should carry red lights to the rear, amber, or white lights to the front and amber side lights. No person shall occupy a house trailer while it is being moved upon the highway.

- Thompson Falls State Recreation Area* . . . west of Thompson Falls off Montana 200. **C-1**
- Walstad Recreation Area. **C-2**
- Wayfarer State Recreation Area* . . . east of Somers on Flathead Lake off Montana 208. **B-2**
- West Shore State Park* . . . south of Kalispell on Flathead Lake off U.S. 93. **C-2**
- Whitefish Lake State Recreation Area* . . . out of Whitefish on Whitefish Lake off U.S. 93. **B-2**
- Woods Bay State Recreation Area . . . out of Bigfork on Flathead Lake off Montana 35. **B-2**
- Yellow Bay State Recreation Area* . . . south of Bigfork on Flathead Lake off Montana 35. **C-2**

CHARLIE RUSSELL COUNTRY

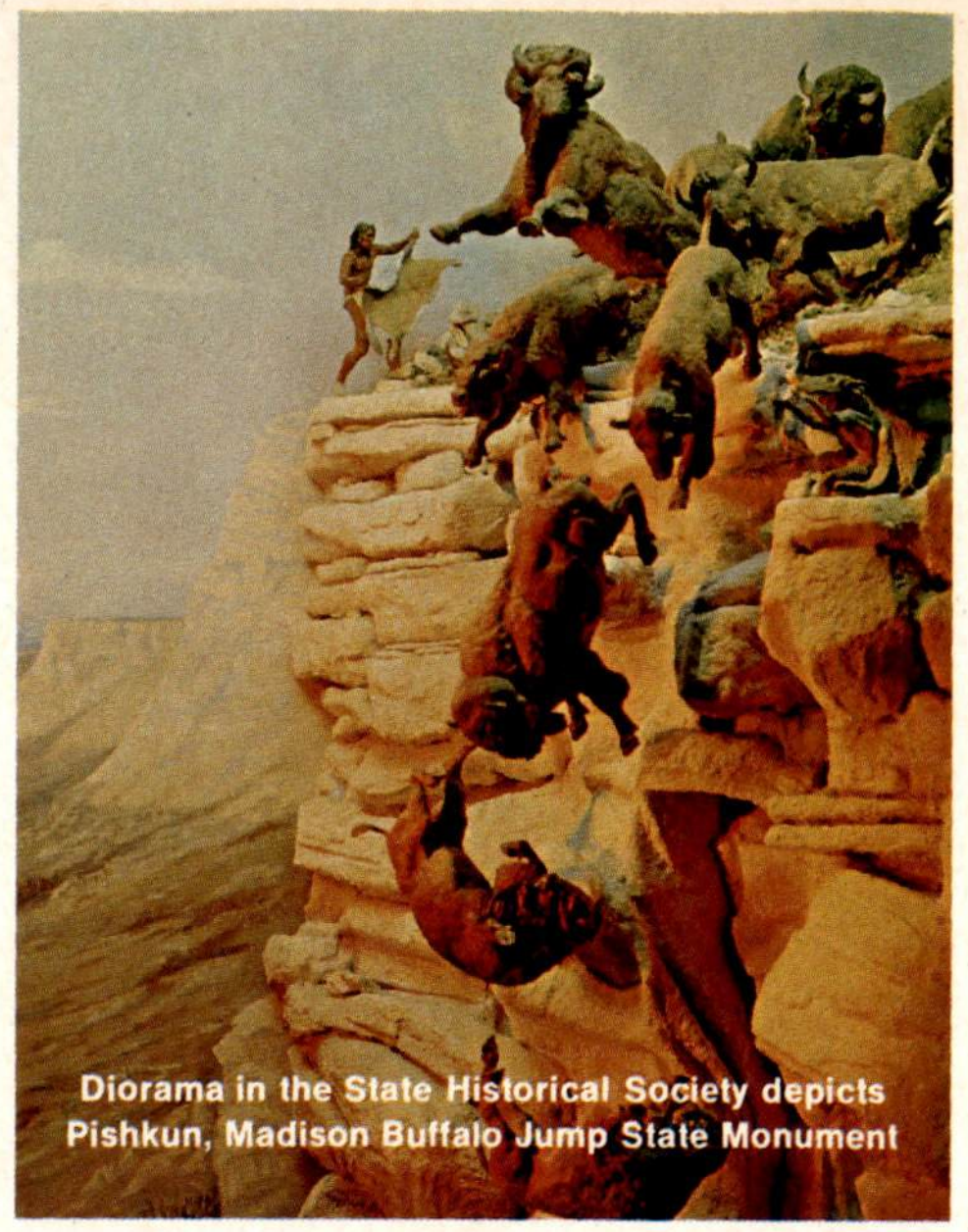
- James Kipp State Recreation Area* . . . northeast of Lewistown off U.S. 191. **C-8**
- Tiber Dam State Recreation Area* . . . southeast of Shelby off U.S. 2. **B-5**
- Ulm Pishkun State Monument . . . 3 miles northwest of Ulm off I-15. **C-5**

MISSOURI RIVER COUNTRY

- Hell Creek State Recreation Area . . . north of Jordan off Montana 200. **C-10**
- Makoshika State Park . . . out of Glendive off 1-94. **D-12**
- Nelson Reservoir State Recreation Area . . . east of Malta off U.S. 2. **B-9**
- Rock Creek State Recreation Area . . . southeast of Glasgow off Montana 24. **C-10**

YELLOWSTONE TREASURE COUNTRY

- Beavertail Hill Recreation Area . . . 25 miles east of Missoula off I-90. **E-3**
- Canyon Ferry State Recreation Area* . . . east of Helena off U.S. 12-287. **E-5**
- Clark Canyon Reservoir Recreation Area* . . . south of Dillon off I-15. **H-3**
- Cooney Reservoir Recreation Area.* **G-7**
- Deadman's Basin Recreation Area* . . . east of Harlowton off U.S. 12. **E-7**
- Ennis State Recreation Area* . . . out of Ennis off U.S. 287. **G-5**
- Lost Creek State Park . . . northwest of Anaconda off I-90. **F-3**
- Painted Rocks Lake State Recreation Area . . . south of Hamilton off I-93 and Montana 473. **F-2**



Diorama in the State Historical Society depicts Pishkun, Madison Buffalo Jump State Monument

CUSTER COUNTRY

- Medicine Rocks State Park . . . north of Ekalaka off Montana 7. **F-12**
- Rosebud State Recreation Area . . . at Forsyth on the Yellowstone River. **E-10**

*Campground fee

Pets are required to be on leash in State and National Parks.

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

GLACIER COUNTRY

- Camp Disappointment . . . Lewis and Clark Trail. **B-4**
- Two Medicine Fight Site . . . Lewis and Clark Trail **B-4**

CHARLIE RUSSELL COUNTRY

- Fort Benton, Missouri River historic navigation port. **C-6**
- Great Falls Portage. S.E. of Great Falls, Junction Highways 87, 89, 91. Lewis and Clark Trail. **D-5**
- Russell (Charles M.) Original Studio and Gallery, Great Falls. **D-5**
- Chief Joseph Battlefield of the Bear's Paw State Monument. **B-7**

MISSOURI RIVER COUNTRY

- Fort Union . . . early day trading post. **B-12**
- Fort Peck Agency . . . Poplar. **B-11**
- Hagen Site (pre-historic Indian, S.E. of Glendive). **D-12**

YELLOWSTONE TREASURE COUNTRY

- Big Hole Battlefield National Monument **F-3**
- Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. **G-8**
- Bannack State Monument, 1st Montana Territorial Capital. **G-3**
- Beaverhead Rock, Lewis and Clark Trail. **G-4**
- Big Hole National Battlefield. **F-3**
- Butte, the richest hill on earth. **F-4**
- Canyon Creek Laboratory USPHS, Hamilton. **E-2**
- Chief Plenty Coups Memorial State Monument. **G-8**
- Clark (W. A.) Mansion, Butte. **F-4**
- Former Executive Mansion, Helena. **E-4**
- Fort Logan and Blockhouse. **E-5**
- Fort Owen State Monument. **E-2**
- Grant-Kohrs Ranch. **E-3**
- Kluge House (historic architecture), Helena. **E-4**
- Lemhi Pass, Lewis and Clark Trail. **H-3**
- Lolo Trail, Lolo National Forest. **D-2**
- Madison Buffalo Jump State Monument. **F-5**
- Pictograph Cave State Monument. **F-8**
- St. Mary's Mission, Pharmacy. **E-2**
- Three Forks, birthplace of Missouri River. **F-5**
- Travelers Rest, Lewis and Clark Trail. **E-2**
- Virginia City, 2nd Montana Territorial Capital. **G-4**

CUSTER COUNTRY

- Custer Battlefield. **F-9**
- Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. **G-8**
- Pompeys Pillar . . . Lewis and Clark Trail. **F-9**



Fishing near Augusta

whitefish and ling in main river. Cutthroat, brook, rainbow in tributaries.

LAKE FISHING IN EASTERN MONTANA

Small reservoirs contain bass, bluegills, crappie, walleye and northern pike or trout.

MADISON RIVER

Southern Montana, Ennis vicinity. Reputed to be the nation's most outstanding trout stream. Rainbow and brown trout, whitefish.

MARIAS RIVER

Northern Montana, Shelby vicinity. Good trout fishing in the headwaters, with a short section of good rainbow fishing in the Marias just below Tiber Dam.

MILK RIVER

Northern Montana. Rainbow trout in headwaters. Walleye, perch and northern pike in Fresno Reservoir.

MISSOURI RIVER

Three Forks to Culbertson. A great diversity of fishing. In the upper river are cutthroat, rainbow, brook and brown trout. Reservoirs at Holter, Hauser and Canyon Ferry Dams provide fishing for brown and rainbow trout. Lower stretches offer paddlefish, walleye and northern pike and goldeye.

MUSSELSHELL RIVER

Central Montana. Major brown trout stream. Rainbow and brook also in headwaters and reservoirs.

YELLOWSTONE RIVER

From the Park through southeastern Montana. Cutthroat and brook trout high in the Beartooths. Rainbow, brown trout and whitefish in Livingston to Columbus areas. Walleye, channel catfish, and ling east of Billings, paddlefish at Intake.
For more information: Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena, Montana 59601.

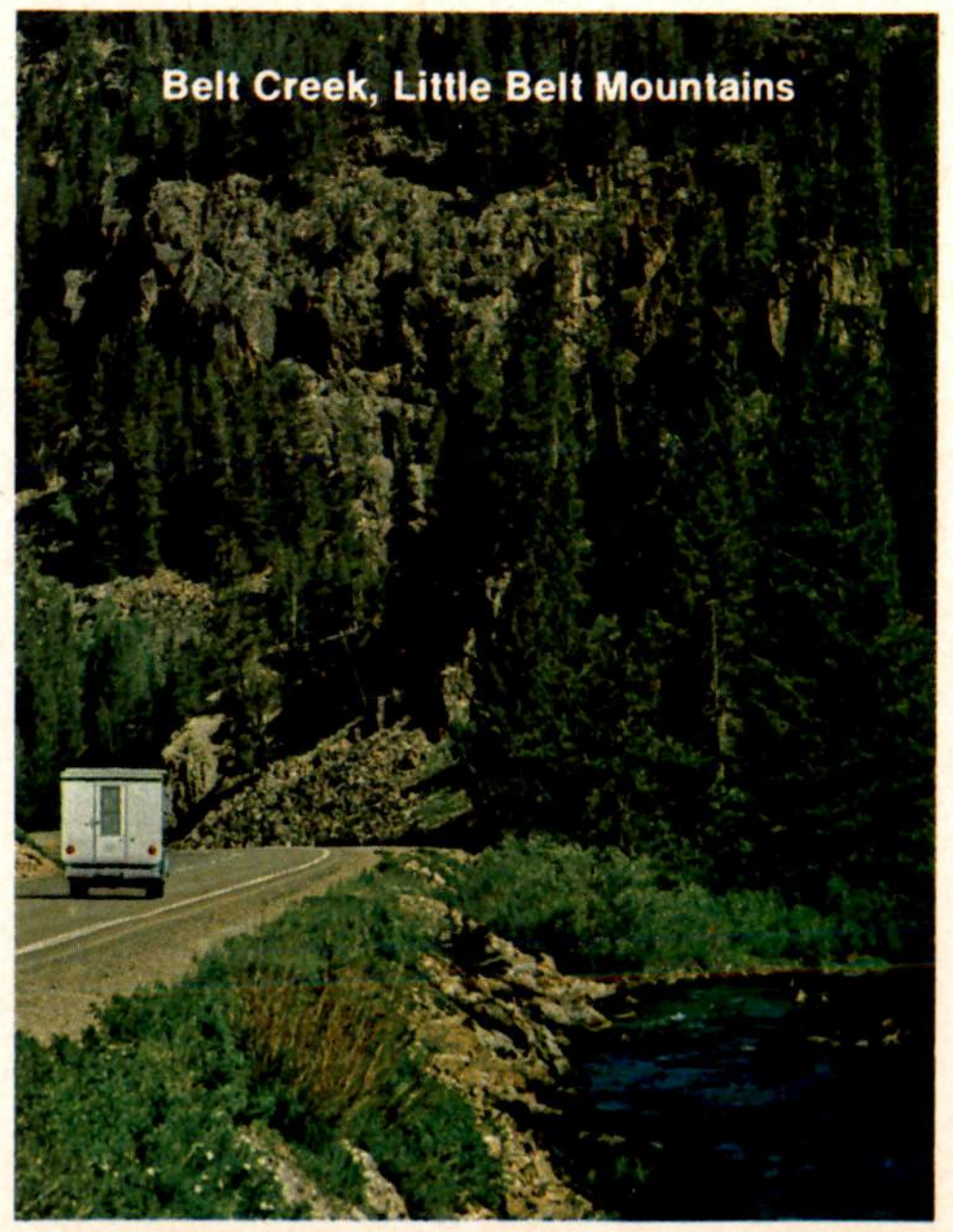
GALLATIN NATIONAL FOREST . . .
Yellowstone Treasure Country
1,700,160 acres.
Headquarters:
Federal Building
Bozeman, Montana 59715
Ranger Stations at Bozeman, Big Timber, Gallatin Gateway, Gardiner, Livingston, West Yellowstone.

HELENA NATIONAL FOREST . . .
Yellowstone Treasure Country
966,654 acres.
Headquarters:
616 Helena Avenue
Helena, Montana 59601

KANIKSU NATIONAL FOREST . . .
Glacier Country
447,147 acres in Montana.
Headquarters:
P.O. Box 671
Sandpoint, Idaho 83864
Montana Ranger Stations at Noxon, Trout Creek.

KOOTENAI NATIONAL FOREST . . .
Glacier Country
1,769,618 acres.
Headquarters:
418 Mineral Avenue
Libby, Montana 59923
Ranger Stations at Troy, Libby, Yaak, Warland, Eureka, Fortune, and Fisher River.

LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL FOREST . . .
Charlie Russell Country
1,862,018 acres.
Headquarters:
Federal Building
Great Falls, Montana 59401
Ranger Stations at Stanford, Lewistown, Belt Creek, Harlowton, Augusta, Choteau, White Sulphur Springs.



Belt Creek, Little Belt Mountains

LOLO NATIONAL FOREST . . .
Glacier Country
2,076,641 acres.
Headquarters:
2801 Russell
Missoula, Montana 59801
Ranger Stations at Huson, Plains, Missoula, Superior, Thompson Falls, Seeley Lake.

Montana has 13 classified wilderness and primitive areas:

Absaroka Primitive Area	64,000 acres
Anaconda Pintlar Wilderness ..	157,803 acres
Beartooth Primitive Area	230,000 acres
*Bear Trap Canyon Primitive Area	3,000 acres
Bob Marshall Wilderness Area	950,000 acres
Cabinet Mountains Wilderness ..	94,272 acres
Gates of the Mountains Wilderness	28,562 acres
*Humbug Spires Primitive Area	7,041 acres
Mission Mountains Primitive Area	75,000 acres
Scapegoat Wilderness Area ...	239,936 acres
Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness .. (extends into Idaho)	1,239,840 acres
Spanish Peaks Primitive Area ..	50,000 acres
*Square Butte Natural Area	2,000 acres

Mechanized transportation is not permitted in these roadless, back-country wilderness and primitive areas. Travel is limited to hiking and horseback riding, licensed Montana outfitters and guides are available for travel, hunting, camping and fishing in the areas.

*Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Department of the Interior, 316 North 26th Street, Billings, Montana 59101.

MONTANA STATE PARKS AND MONUMENTS

and NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

Key numbers refer to location on the highway map, pages 4 and 5.

LEWIS AND CLARK CAVERNS . . . F-5
Yellowstone Treasure Country
The largest limestone caverns in the northwest. Naturally air-conditioned, electrically lighted, safe and comfortable. Guided tours daily from May 1 to September 30 require 90 minutes at $1 for adults, 50c for children. Picnic and camping area. Just off I-90 47 miles east of Butte.

MISSOURI RIVER RECREATION WATERWAY . . . B6, 7
Charlie Russell Country
A series of five boater campsites are situated at intervals on the Missouri River between Virgelle and James Kipp State Recreation Area in Charlie Russell Country. The five sites are Coal Banks Landing, Cow Island Landing, Judith Landing, Hole-In-The-Wall and Slaughter River. On the route of Lewis and Clark.

MISSOURI RIVER—WOLF CREEK CANYON RECREATION ROAD . . . D-4
Charlie Russell Country
The Recreation Road begins approximately 25 miles north of Helena just off I-15 and continues north along Prickly Pear Creek and the Missouri River for about 33 miles. Camping, fishing and picnic sites are available along this scenic recreation area.

BANNACK MONUMENT . . . G-3
Yellowstone Treasure Country
Montana's first territorial capital is now a ghost town . . . well maintained, full of history. Off U.S. 91 near Dillon.

CHIEF JOSEPH BATTLEFIELD . . . B-7
Charlie Russell Country
16 miles south of Chinook. Marks the final battle and surrender of Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce. After a bitter six-day siege the famed warrior said: "From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever."

CHIEF PLENTY COUPS MEMORIAL . . . G-8
Yellowstone Treasure Country
35 miles south of Billings at Pryor. Indian relics museum.

INDIAN CAVES MONUMENT . . . F-8
Yellowstone Treasure Country
East of Billings. Indian pictographs on cave walls.

FORT OWEN MONUMENT . . . E-2
Yellowstone Treasure Country
Montana's first white settlement. Off U.S. 93 at Stevensville south of Missoula.

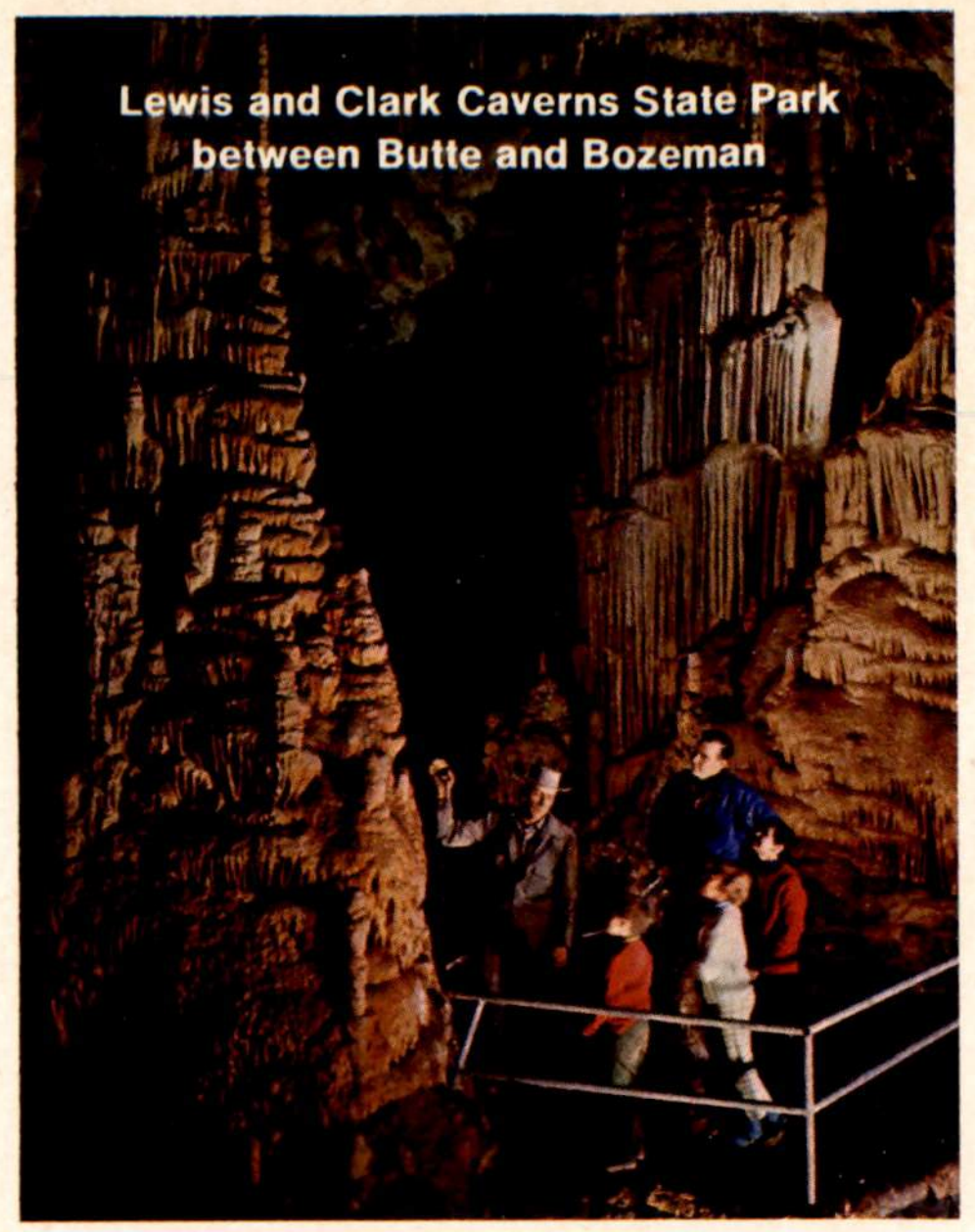
MADISON BUFFALO JUMP MONUMENT . . . F-5
Yellowstone Treasure Country
7 miles south of Logan west of Bozeman off I-90. This buffalo jump (pishkun) vividly demonstrates a hunting technique used by prehistoric man in Montana as long as 2,000 years ago or more.

MISSOURI RIVER HEADWATERS MONUMENT . . . F-5
Yellowstone Treasure Country
Off I-90 near Three Forks. Lewis and Clark discovered the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin Rivers joining to form the Missouri.

GIANT SPRINGS STATE PARK . . .C-5
Charlie Russell Country
Newly acquired state parks area (facilities under construction). One of the largest fresh water springs in the world, Giant Springs flows at a measured rate of 338 million gallons of water per day. Discovered by the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1805.

GLACIER COUNTRY

- Ashley Lake Recreation Area . . . west of Kalispell off U.S. 2. **B-2**
- Beartooth Recreation Area . . . north of Helena near Holter Lake off I-15. **D-4**
- Big Arm State Recreation Area . . . north of Polson on Flathead Lake off U.S. 93. **C-2**
- Bitterroot Lake Recreation Area . . . west of Kalispell off U.S. 2. **B-2**
- Elmo Recreation Area* . . . north of Polson on Flathead Lake off U.S. 93. **C-2**
- Finley Point State Recreation Area* . . . northeast of Polson on Flathead Lake off Montana 35. **C-2**



- Hooper State Recreation Area* . . . east of Missoula off Montana 200. **D-4**
- Lake Mary Ronan State Recreation Area . . . northwest of Polson off U.S. 93. **C-2**
- Logan State Recreation Area . . . west of Kalispell off U.S. 2. **B-1**
- Lone Pine State Park . . . west of Kalispell off U.S. 2. **B-2**
- Missouri River-Wolf Creek Canyon Recreation Road. **D-4**

MONTANA'S BEST FISHING AREAS

BIG BLACKFOOT RIVER
Western Montana, Bonner vicinity. Rainbow and cutthroat trout. Clearwater lakes also offer bass, brook and Dolly Varden.

BIG HOLE RIVER
Southwestern Montana. Famous for rainbow and brown trout. Grayling in headwaters.

BITTERROOT RIVER
Western Montana, Hamilton vicinity. Rainbow, brook and brown trout. Whitefishing in winter. Subalpine lakes at its headwaters provide cutthroat.

CLARK FORK RIVER
Drains a large area west of the Continental Divide. Brook trout and cutthroat in most tributaries, rainbow downstream. Brown trout at Drummond and in Little Blackfoot.

FLATHEAD LAKE
Northwestern Montana. Cutthroat, Dolly Varden and kokanee predominate. Bass in protected bays, perch in fall and winter. Excellent whitefish. Large lake trout.

FLATHEAD RIVER
Western Montana. Above Flathead Lake, three tributaries yield cutthroat and Dolly Varden; kokanee in the fall. In Glacier Park, cutthroat, Dolly Varden and lake trout. Large lake trout in Whitefish Lake. Below Flathead Lake, cutthroat and rainbow.

FORT PECK RESERVOIR
Northeastern Montana, formed by Fort Peck Dam on the Missouri River. Walleye, northern pike, channel catfish, goldeye, coho salmon.

GALLATIN RIVER
Southern Montana, Bozeman vicinity. Brook, rainbow, cutthroat and brown trout.

GEORGETOWN LAKE
Western Montana near Anaconda. Rainbow, brook, small kokanee, coho. Suitable for fly fishing and trolling. Excellent and accessible by car.

JEFFERSON RIVER
Southwestern Montana, above Twin Bridges. Rainbow and brown trout. Brook and cutthroat in upper watersheds.

JUDITH RIVER
Central Montana, Lewistown vicinity. Rainbow, brook, brown trout. Spring Creek, flowing through Lewistown, provides good, accessible fishing.

KOOTENAI RIVER
Northwestern Montana. Cutthroat, Dolly Varden,

MONTANA NATIONAL FORESTS

The 11 national forests in Montana have become America's Playground with 16,635,000 acres of public lands for outdoor recreation. Hunt, fish, camp, picnic, hike, snow-shoe, swim, boat, ski, photograph wildlife, enjoy flowers and scenic vistas, climb granite peaks, take scenic drive, ride horseback, study nature or just enjoy the quietness of back country in Montana's National Forests.

Headquarters of National Forests in Montana:
U.S. Forest Service
Federal Building
Missoula, Montana 59801
Telephone 549-6511 (406)

National Forest Recreation map folders, campground directory, ski guide, wilderness-primitive area guide and information on wilderness rides, walks and hikes and other information about recreation in Montana's National Forests is available at these National Forest Headquarters:

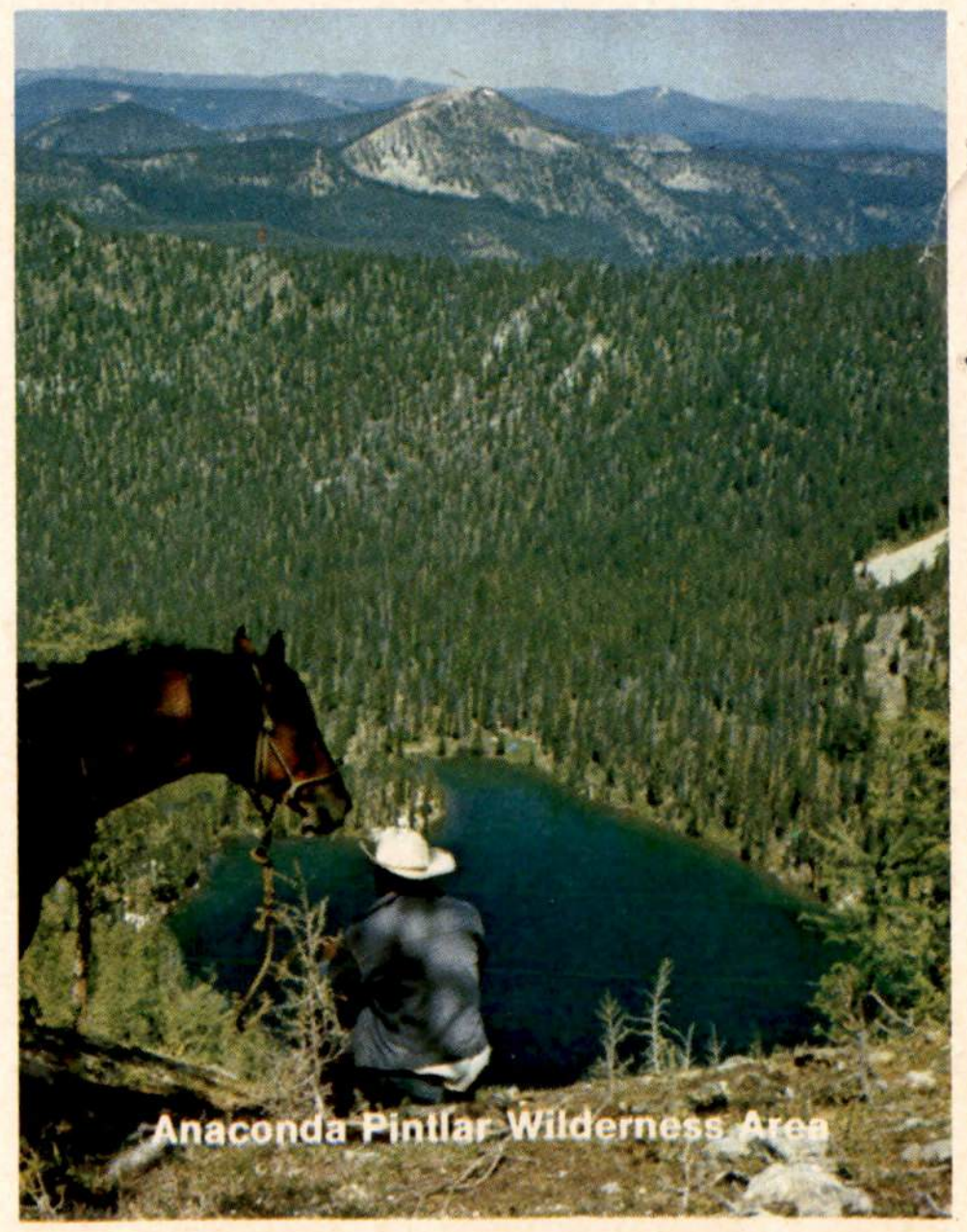
BEAVERHEAD NATIONAL FOREST . . .
Yellowstone Treasure Country
2,130,775 acres.
Headquarters:
Skihi St. and Highway No. 91
Dillon, Montana 59725
Ranger Stations at Ennis, Jackson, Lima, Madison, Dillon, Sheridan, Wisdom, Wise River.

BITTERROOT NATIONAL FOREST . . .
Yellowstone Treasure Country
1,113,813 acres.
Headquarters:
316 North Third Street
Hamilton, Montana 59840
Ranger Stations at Darby, Sula, Hamilton, Stevensville, and West Fork.

CUSTER NATIONAL FOREST . . .
Custer Country
1,097,769 acres.
Headquarters:
2602 1st Ave. N.
Billings, Montana 59102
Ranger Stations at Ashland, Red Lodge.

DEER LODGE NATIONAL FOREST . . .
Yellowstone Treasure Country
1,134,504 acres.
Headquarters:
Federal Building
Box 400, Main at Copper
Butte, Montana 59701
Ranger Stations at Butte, Deer Lodge, Whitehall, Boulder, Philipsburg.

FLATHEAD NATIONAL FOREST . . .
Glacier Country
2,336,400 acres.
Headquarters:
290 North Main
Kalispell, Montana 59901
Ranger Stations at Condon, Hungry Horse, Columbia Falls, Big Fork, Whitefish.





BROADCASTING STATIONS

City		Dial	City		Dial	City		Dial
Anaconda	KANA	580 Kc	Dillon	KDBM	1490 Kc	Lewistown	KXLO	1230 Kc
Baker	KFLN	960 Kc	Glasgow	KLTZ	1240 Kc	Libby	KLCB	1230 Kc
Belgrade	KGVW	630 Kc	Glendive	KGLE	590 Kc	Livingston	KPRK	1340 Kc
	KGVW-FM	96.7 mc		KIVE-FM	96.5 mc	Miles City	KATL	1340 Kc
Billings	KBMY	1240 Kc		KXGN	1400 Kc	Missoula	KGMY	1450 Kc
	KEMC-FM	91.7 mc	Great Falls	KARR	1400 Kc		KGVO	1290 Kc
	KGHL	790 Kc		KKGF	1310 Kc		KUFM-FM	88.1 mc
	KOOK	970 Kc		KMON	560 Kc		KYLT	1340 Kc
	KOYN	910 Kc		KOPR	106.3 mc		KYSS	930 Kc
	KURL	730 Kc		KUDI	1450 Kc		KYSS-FM	100.1 mc
	KURL-FM	97.1 mc	Hamilton	KLYQ	980 Kc	Plentywood	KPWD-FM	100.1 mc
Bozeman	KATS-CC	590 Kc		KLYQ-FM	95.9 mc	Red Lodge	KRBN	1450 Kc
	KBMN	1230 Kc	Hardin	KHDN	1230 Kc	Scobey	KCGM-FM	95.7 mc
	KGLT-FM	90.1 mc	Havre	KOJM	610 Kc	Shelby	KSEN	1150 Kc
	KXXL	1450 Kc	Helena	KBLL	1240 Kc	Sidney	KGCX	1480 Kc
Butte	KBOW	550 Kc		KCAP	1340 Kc	West Yellowstone	KWYS	920 Kc
	KBOW-FM	90.4 mc		KHTC-FM	89.5 mc	Wolf Point	KVCK	1450 Kc
	KXLF	1370 Kc	Kalispell	KGEZ	600 Kc			
Deer Lodge	KDRG	1400 Kc		KOFI	1180 Kc			

MONTANA HIGHWAYS

INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS
- Multilane Divided-Controlled Access
- Two Lane-Limited Access
- Full Traffic Interchange
- Partial Traffic Interchange
- Access Denied

PRINCIPAL HIGHWAYS
- Multilane-Divided
- Two Lanes Paved
- Improved-Gravelled
- Unsurfaced (Local inquiry may save time)

OTHER HIGHWAYS
- Two Lanes Paved
- Improved-Gravelled
- Unsurfaced (Local inquiry may save time)

ROUTE MARKERS
- Interstate Marker
- U.S. Numbered Marker
- Lewis and Clark Trail
- State Route Marker
- Other Route Marker
- Old West Trail

Abbreviations
A = Alternate
BR = Business
BYP = Bypass
N = North
S = South
E = East
W = West

MISCELLANEOUS
- Accumulated Mileage between Red Stars
- Intermediate Mileage between towns, junctions or Interchanges
- Points of Interest, Visitor Center
- Winter Sports Areas, Early Mining Camp
- State Parks, Monuments, Recreation Areas
- Rest Areas. Trailer Dumps. No Trailer Dumps
- Port of Entry. Open 24 Hours. Inquire Locally
- Cities or Towns, County Seats, State Capital

STATE CAPITAL-HELENA
- Under 1,000 — Conner
- 1,000-2,500 — Townsend
- 2,500-10,000 — Livingston
- 10,000-30,000 — Havre
- 30,000 and over — Billings

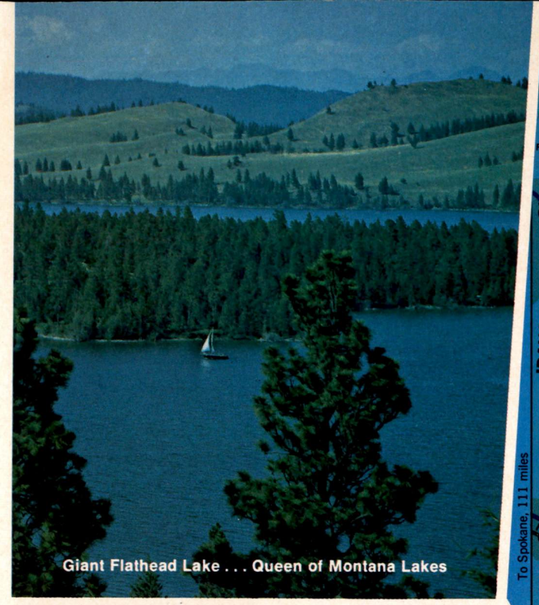
Mountain Standard Time- Mountain Daylight Time 2:00 a.m. last Sunday in April to 2:00 a.m. last Sunday in October

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Come On . . .
Escape to the Vacation Variety of MONTANA's

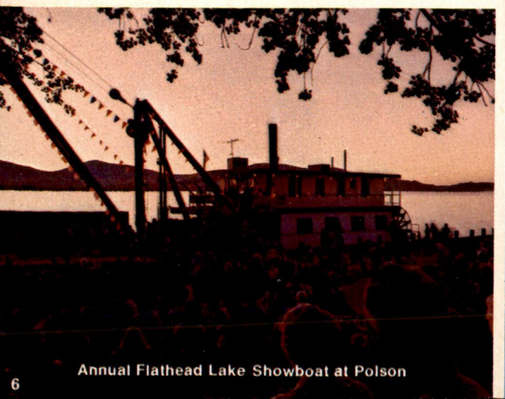
GLACIER COUNTRY

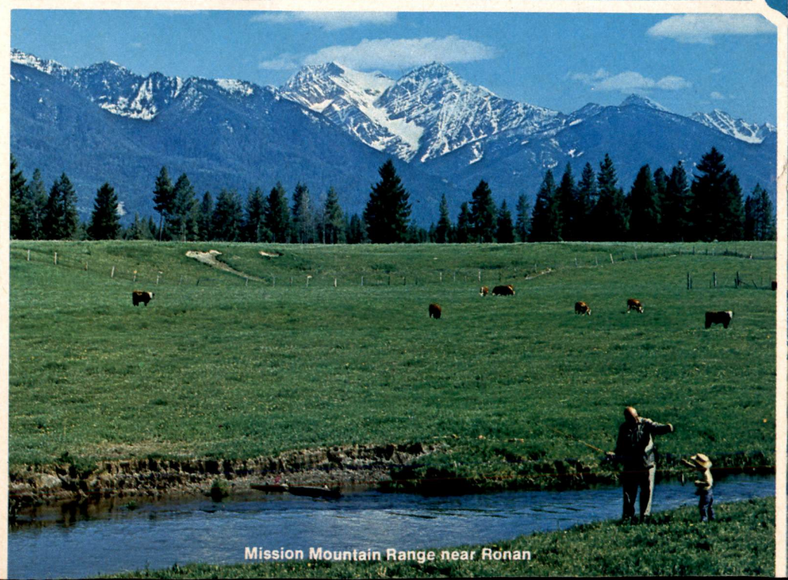
Taking its name from Glacier National Park, the Crown of the Continent, this northwestern section of the Big Sky Country offers a paradise of snow-crested peaks, gleaming lakes, sparkling waterfalls and mile upon mile of wilderness and primitive areas and forest recreation lands. Visit giant Flathead Lake or its sister Whitefish Lake, discover the many historic sites, two major Indian reservations, pitch your tent in state parks and explore historic mining areas. See a real live glacier and wander through a grove of ancient giant cedars. Visit cherry orchards, Christmas tree farms, lumber mills. See deer, elk, bear, bison, mountain sheep and goats in their natural habitat. Hike, swim, boat, fish, hunt, ride horseback, go skiing or snowmobiling . . . it's all here for your enjoyment year around. Modern accommodations await you . . . all the way from fully equipped campgrounds to deluxe resort hotels, motels and guest ranches. Name your pleasure . . . it's MONTANA's Glacier country.

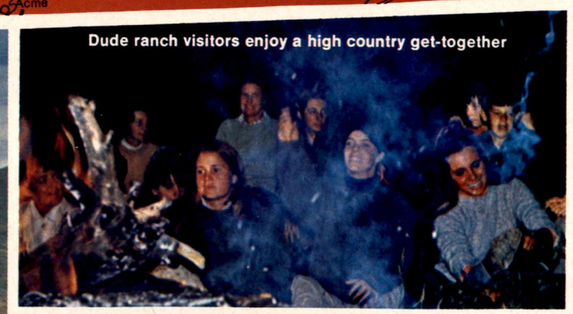

Giant Flathead Lake . . . Queen of Montana Lakes

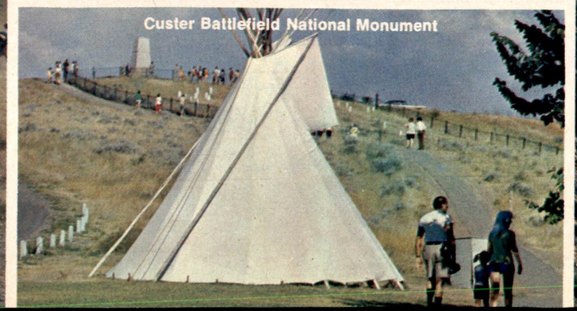

One of Montana's many historic ghost towns

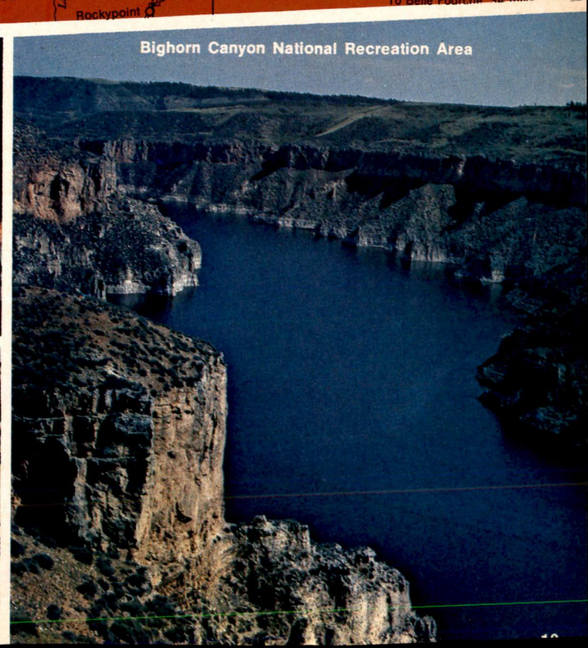


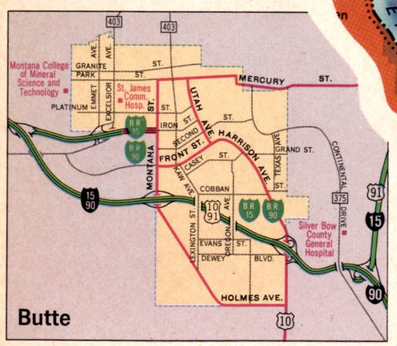

Annual Flathead Lake Showboat at Polson


Mission Mountain Range near Ronan


Dude ranch visitors enjoy a high country get-together

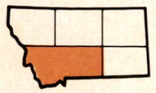

Custer Battlefield National Monument


Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area



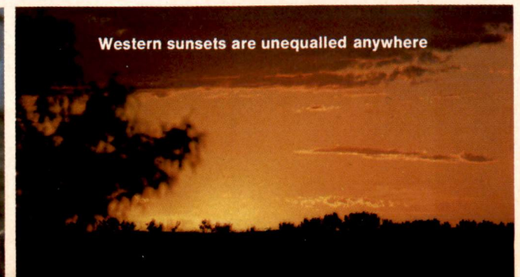
Get a move on . . . Escape to the wonders and enjoyment of MONTANA's

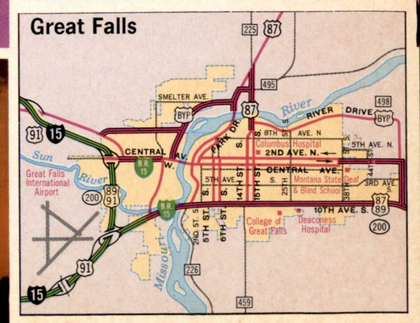
YELLOWSTONE TREASURE COUNTRY



No doubt about it . . . one of the world's great travel sights is Yellowstone National Park. Three of its five entrances are in Montana . . . and surrounding these entrances is one of the most magnificent of all vacation areas in the western U.S. . . . southwestern Montana. It's a blend of the old and new west . . . modern western cities and towns or historic mining towns, sapphire diggings and gold panning streams, clear fresh lakes and blue ribbon trout streams, wilderness areas or modern cultural centers, awesome underground caverns, rugged high country and hot springs, dude ranches and snowmobile rallies . . . and even the remnants of a mighty earthquake. Then the crowning touch . . . Yellowstone National Park in wintertime. This year see Yellowstone . . . then stay to play some more in MONTANA's Treasure Country.







Do it right . . . Escape to the fresh new experience of MONTANA's

MISSOURI RIVER COUNTRY

The great rivers of our land play an important part in its discovery, exploration and development. Today you can enjoy a new phase of the river's importance . . . recreation. Visit giant Fort Peck Lake which backs up 135 miles behind Missouri River's Fort Peck Dam, one of the world's largest. Enjoy unlimited boating, fishing, swimming, camping, water skiing, picnicking, fossil hunting and wild game viewing. Visit a national wildlife refuge or a major Indian reservation, see one of the most talked-about rodeos in the state at Wolf Point, view a restored frontier town at Scobey, photograph and camp in the awesome badlands area of Makoshika State Park . . . yet enjoy the modern conveniences of excellent highways and accommodations. Visit the historic cattle country near Wibaux, named for Pierre Wibaux, the Frenchman, who gave up a silk and dye industry in France to "go west". He made it BIG . . . and became one of the world's largest cattle raisers. It's here . . . name your pleasure . . . it's MONTANA's Missouri River Country.

MISSOURI RIVER COUNTRY CAMPGROUNDS

12	Drinking Water	Stoves	Tables	Sanitary Facilities	Fishing	Boating	Swimming	Boat Ramp
1. NELSON RESERVOIR RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
2. THE PINES	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
3. FORT PECK LAKE	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
4. MAKOSHIKA STATE PARK		●	●	●				
5. DOWNSTREAM	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
6. BEAR CREEK			●	●	●			
7. ROCK CREEK RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
8. WOLF POINT	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
9. SIMS SPRING	●			●				
10. POPLAR COMMUNITY PARK	●	●	●	●	●		●	
11. BROCKTON	●	●	●	●	●			
12. HELL CREEK RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

5 FISHING ACCESS AREAS

1. COLE PONDS, 12 mi. n. of Saco			●	●	●		
2. DURAND RESERVOIR, 1 mi. s. of Whitetail			●	●	●		
3. INTAKE DAM F.A., 15 mi. n.e. of Glendive			●	●	●		●
4. GARTSIDE LAKE, 15 mi. s.w. of Sidney					●		
5. DREDGE CUTS, 3 mi. n. of Fort Peck				●	●		●

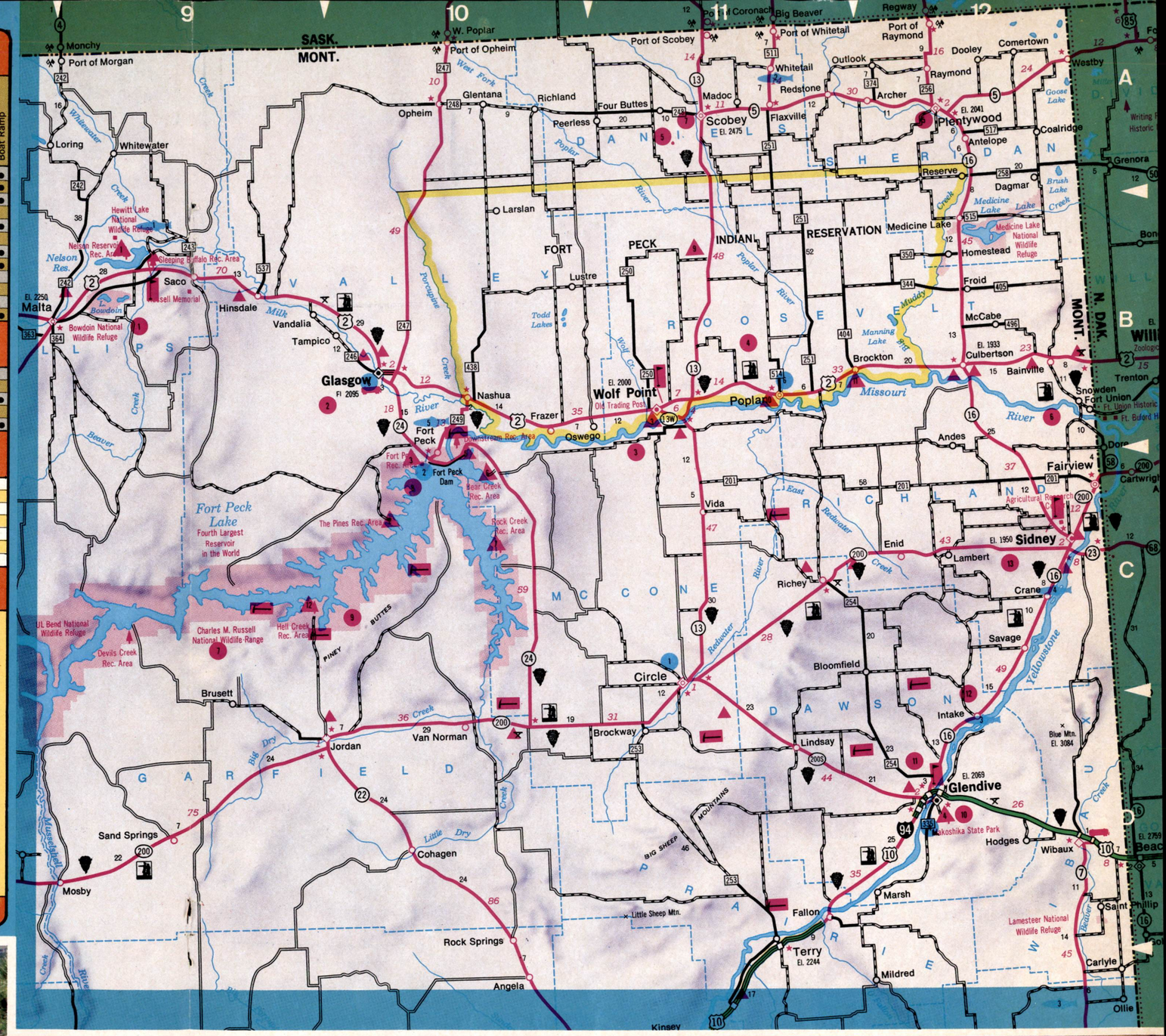
7 MUSEUMS

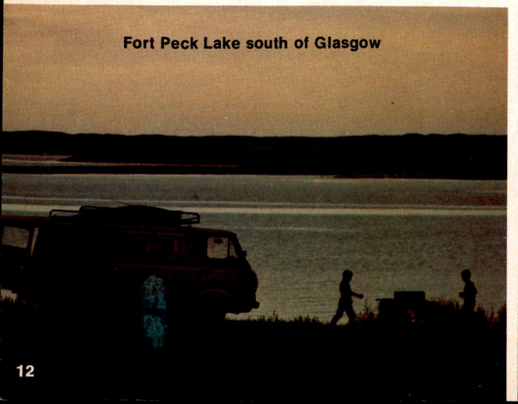
1. **MC CONE COUNTY MUSEUM,** Circle
2. **FORT PECK EXHIBITION,** Fort Peck
3. **VALLEY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,** Glasgow
4. **FRONTIER GATEWAY MUSEUM,** Glendive
5. **SHERIDAN COUNTY MUSEUM,** Plentywood
6. **POPLAR MUSEUM,** Poplar
7. **DANIELS COUNTY MUSEUM & PIONEER TOWN,** Scobey

13 VACATION POINTS OF INTEREST

1. **BOWDOIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE...** waterfowl, upland game birds, antelope, deer, elk.
2. **GLASGOW...** modern western town, international airport. Fair and rodeo, 1st week of August.
3. **WOLF POINT...** home of the grandaddy of Montana rodeos, the Wild Horse Stampede, 2nd week in July.
4. **FORT PECK INDIAN RESERVATION...** annual Indian Days Oil Discovery Celebration, 3rd week in August, Poplar. Assiniboine and Sioux tribes.
5. **RESTORED PIONEER TOWN OF 1900's, SCOBEY...** homestead shack, shops, stores, antique tractors, farm machinery, cars, trucks.
6. **FORT UNION AND FORT BUFORD...** on Montana-North Dakota border. Army and trading posts now being restored.
7. **C. M. RUSSELL WILDLIFE RANGE...** scenic loop wildlife tour at Slippery Ann... Missouri River Breaks terrain.
8. **FORT PECK DAM AND LAKE...** world's largest earth fill dam. 189-mile reservoir, over 1,600 mile shoreline. Water recreation, camping, state parks.
9. **FOSSIL HUNTING...** one of the world's greatest undeveloped fossil grounds in eroded areas along shoreline. Obtain permission before digging.
10. **MAKOSHIKA STATE PARK...** colorful badlands created by wind and water erosion ...excellent photography. Just out of Glendive.
11. **GLENDIVE...** modern city, center of activity for Williston Oil Basin. Entry to Makoshika State Park. Dawson College, Eastmont Training Center.
12. **PADDLEFISH...** unusual fish easily caught at Intake, 18 miles northeast of Glendive.
13. **AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK AREA...** rich, fertile ranch land, site of early day buffalo hunts.

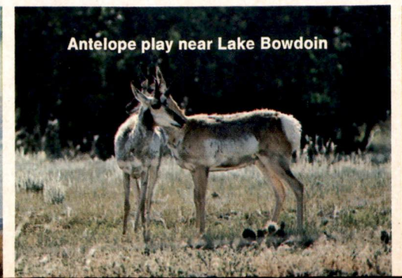
ROCKHOUND AREAS — GOLF COURSES

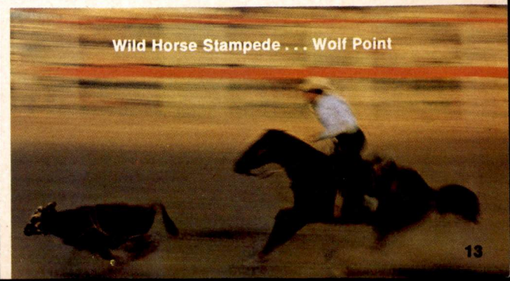



Fort Peck Lake south of Glasgow


Makoshika State Park near Glendive


Annual Wagon Trek . . . Malta-Zortman


Antelope play near Lake Bowdoin


Wild Horse Stampede . . . Wolf Point

Cut Loose . . . Escape to the History and Drama of MONTANA's

CUSTER COUNTRY

Every school child learns of the historical defeat in 1876 of Lt. Col. George A. Custer and every member of his command at the hands of Sioux and Cheyenne warriors . . . and vows some day to see where it happened. Custer Battlefield National Monument in the valley of the Little Bighorn River in southeastern Montana memorializes one of the last armed Indian efforts against the westward march of the white man's civilization. Here you'll see where the actual battle took place and relive its strategy. You can drive the circle tour of the battlefield in the comfort of your own car, visit the museum and see battle relics and hear National Park Service personnel explain its significance. Nearby you can visit two Indian reservations with a major new recreation area. Not far away you'll visit Pompeys Pillar where Captain William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition carved his name in 1806. It is now on the National Register of Historic Places. This is rich oil and sugarbeet country, agate and fossil country, cattle and historic country. Escape to a different kind of vacation experience in MONTANA's Custer Country.

4 CUSTER COUNTRY CAMPGROUNDS

	Drinking Water	Stoves	Tables	Sanitary Facilities	Fishing	Boating	Swimming	Boat Ramp
1. ROSEBUD RECREATION AREA		●	●	●	●	●		●
2. MEDICINE ROCKS STATE PARK	●	●	●	●				
3. CROW AGENCY	●	●	●	●	●			
4. 7 MI. N. OF LODGE GRASS	●			●				
5. SPEAR SIDING	●	●	●	●	●			
6. LAME DEER	●	●	●	●				
7. CRAZY HEAD SPRINGS	●	●	●	●	●		●	
8. RED SHALE	●	●	●	●				

FISHING ACCESS AREAS

	Drinking Water	Stoves	Tables	Sanitary Facilities	Fishing	Boating	Swimming	Boat Ramp
1. BRANNUM LAKE, 2 mi. w. of Miles City			●	●	●			
2. 12 MILE DAM, 12 mi. s. of Miles City					●			
3. RUSH HALL RESERVOIR, 20 mi. n.w. of Baker				●	●			
4. SPORTSMAN'S POND F.A., 14 mi. s. of Baker					●			
5. TWO LEGGINS, 7 mi. s. of Hardin					●			
6. BIG HORN RIVER F.A., 25 mi. s. of Hardin					●			

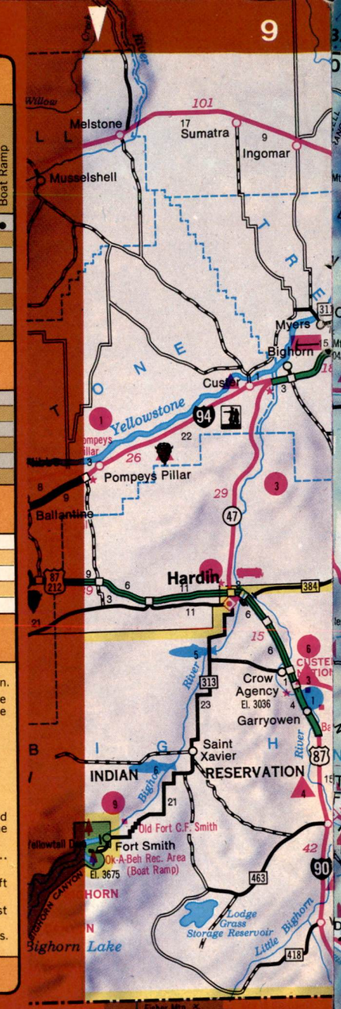
9 MUSEUMS

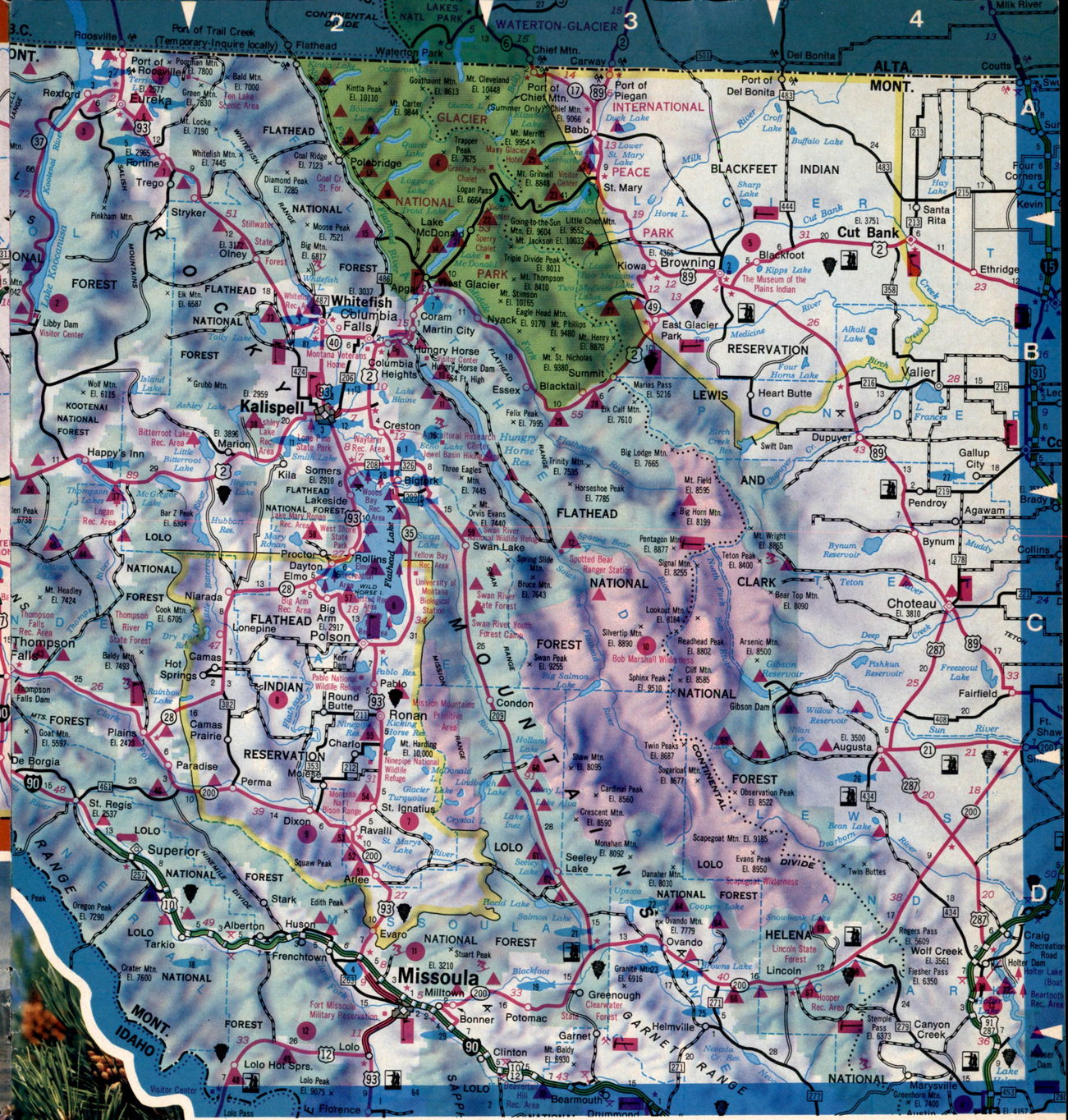
1. **CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NAT'L MONUMENT,** Crow Agency
2. **EKALAKA MUSEUM,** Ekalaka
3. **ROSEBUD COUNTY PIONEER MUSEUM,** Forsyth
4. **FORT KEOGH MUSEUM,** Miles City
5. **RANGE RIDERS MUSEUM,** Miles City

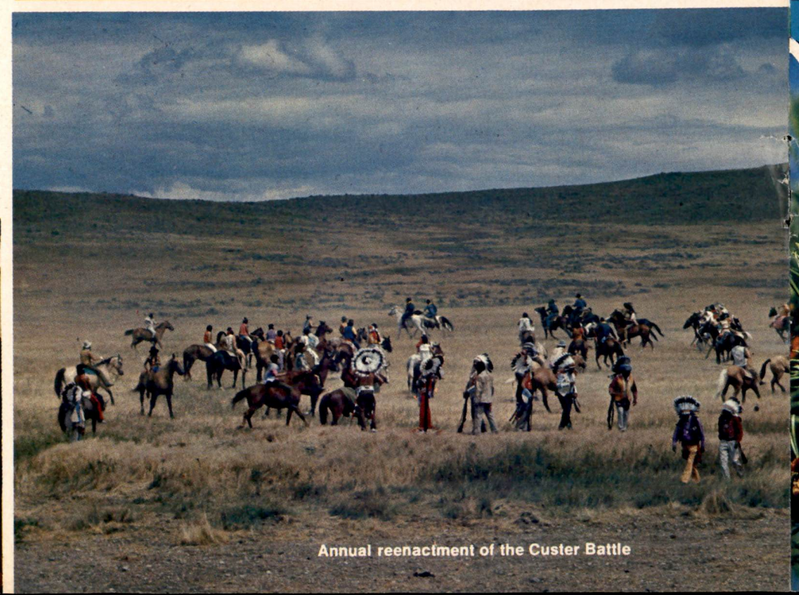
12 VACATION POINTS OF INTEREST

1. **POMPEYS PILLAR**...Capt. Clark carved on this rock his name and date, July 25, 1806. Only remaining physical evidence of the expedition.
2. **COW CAPITAL OF THE WEST, MILES CITY**...annual mid-May bucking horse sale. Cattle and dude ranches. Miles Community College. Pine Hills School.
3. **AGATE COUNTRY**...State gem stone. Ask permission to rockhound.
4. **PADDLEFISH**...one of 'freaks' of fish world found in Yellowstone River.
5. **COALSTRIP**...largest strip coal mine in the world.
6. **CROW INDIAN RESERVATION**...tribal offices at Crow Agency.
7. **CROW HERITAGE VILLAGE**...Sweat tepee, Sun Dance lodge.
8. **CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT**...Gen. George A. Custer and entire Seventh Cavalry slain here June 25, 1876 by Sioux and Cheyenne Indian forces.
9. **YELLOWTAIL DAM AND BIGHORN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA**...water recreation, visitor center. Spectacular scenic area.
10. **CHEYENNE COUNTRY**...Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation. Craft center at Lame Deer.
11. **OIL FIELDS**...site of Bell Creek oil strike. Petroleum is Montana's richest mineral asset.
12. **MEDICINE ROCKS STATE PARK**...220 acres of weird sandrock formations. Exhibits of prehistoric times in Ekalaka.

ROCKHOUND AREAS | GOLF COURSES

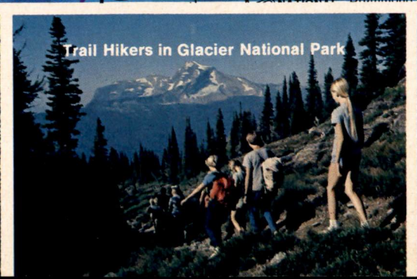





Annual reenactment of the Custer Battle


Museum exhibits at Custer Battlefield Visitor Center




Trail Hikers in Glacier National Park


Ross Creek Scenic Area . . . Giant Cedars



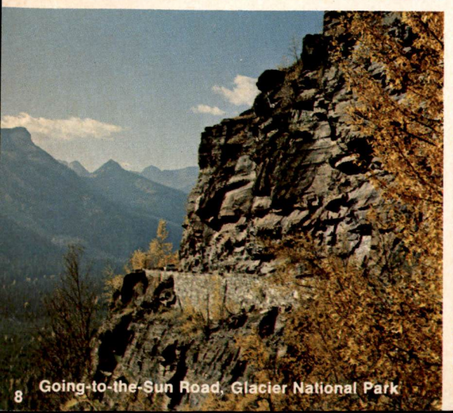
Bighorn Mountain Sheep near Many Glacier



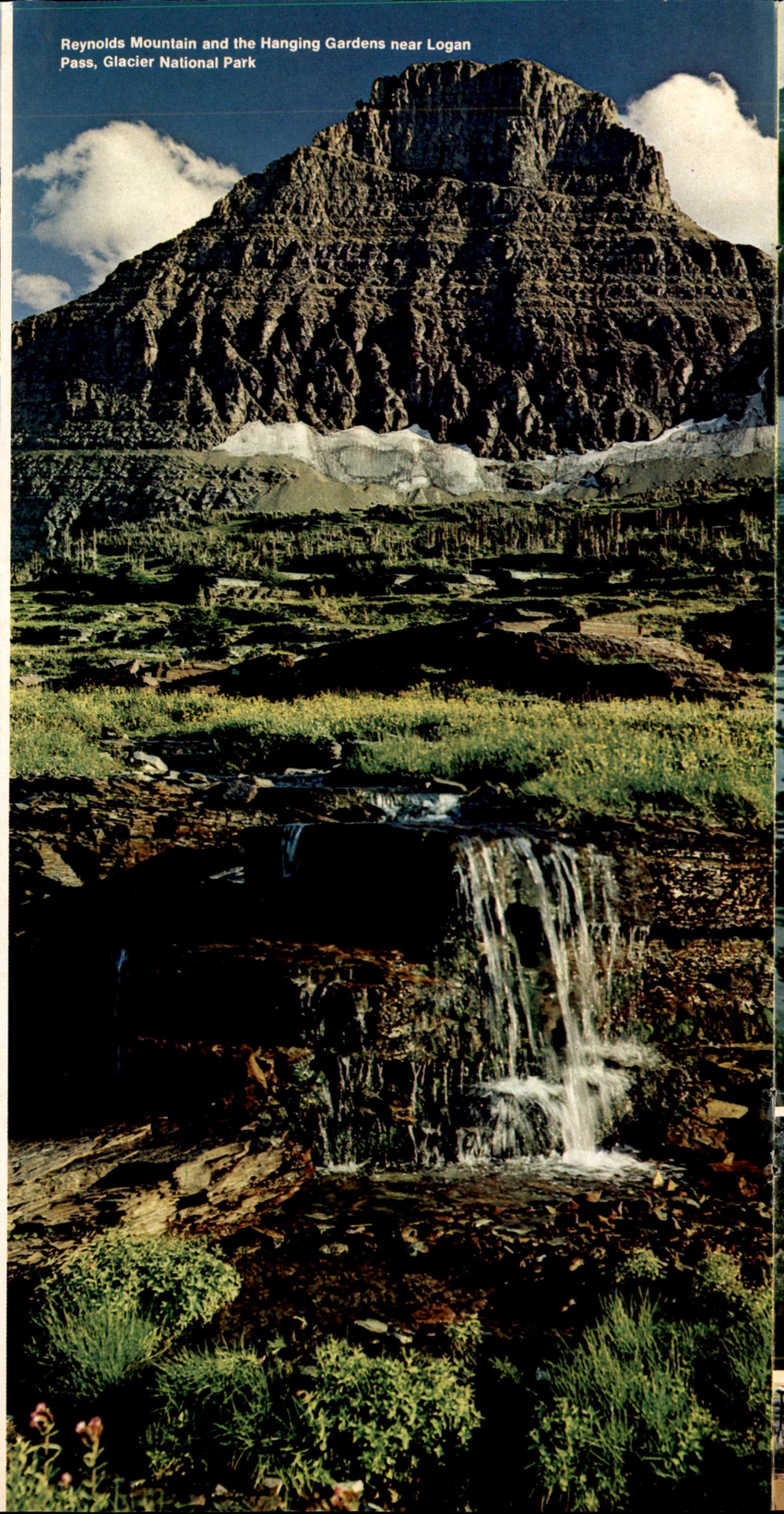
Montana's historic highway signs are unique



Spring is blossom time in the Flathead Valley



Going-to-the-Sun Road, Glacier National Park



Reynolds Mountain and the Hanging Gardens near Logan Pass, Glacier National Park





YELLOWSTONE TREASURE COUNTRY CAMPGROUNDS

	Drinking Water	Stoves	Tables	Sanitary Facilities	Fishing	Boating	Swimming	Boat Ramp
1. PAINTED ROCKS RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
2. ROMBO	●	●	●	●	●			
3. INDIAN TREES	●	●	●	●				
4. CRAZY CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
5. WARM SPRINGS	●	●	●	●	●			
6. SPRING GULCH	●	●	●	●	●			
7. JENNINGS	●	●	●	●	●			
8. MARTIN CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
9. LAKE COMO	●	●	●	●				
10. BEAR CREEK SADDLE	●	●	●	●	●			
11. BLACK BEAR	●	●	●	●	●			
12. GOLD CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
13. CHARLES WATERS MEMORIAL	●	●	●	●				
14. LARRY CREEK GROUP	●	●	●	●				
15. SLOUGH CREEK	●	●	●	●				
16. GRIZZLY	●	●	●	●				
17. DALLES	●	●	●	●	●			
18. HARRY'S FLAT	●	●	●	●	●			
19. BITTERROOT FLAT	●	●	●	●				
20. CAMP SIRIA	●	●	●	●				
21. SQUAW ROCK	●	●	●	●	●			
22. COPPER CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
23. EAST FORK	●	●	●	●				
24. GEORGETOWN LAKE AREA	●	●	●	●		●		●
25. FLINT CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
26. LODGEPOLE	●	●	●	●				
27. CABLE MOUNTAIN	●	●	●	●				
28. SPRING HILL	●	●	●	●				
29. WARM SPRINGS	●	●	●	●				
30. LOWER SEYMOUR LAKE	●	●	●	●	●			
31. LOST CREEK STATE PARK		●	●	●	●			
32. BEAVER DAM	●	●	●	●	●			
33. OROFINO	●	●	●	●				
34. LOWLANDS	●	●	●	●				
35. ELK PARK	●	●	●	●				
36. SHAMROCK	●	●	●	●				
37. MORMON GULCH	●	●	●	●	●			
38. LADYSMITH	●	●	●	●	●			
39. WHITEHOUSE	●	●	●	●	●			
40. BASIN CANYON	●	●	●	●				
41. PARK LAKE	●	●	●	●				
42. KADING	●	●	●	●				
43. CROMWELL DIXON	●	●	●	●				
44. MAC DONALD PASS	●	●	●	●				
45. PORCUPINE	●	●	●	●				
46. MOOSE CREEK	●	●	●	●				
47. VIGILANTE	●	●	●	●				
48. CANYON FERRY RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
49. SKIDWAY	●	●	●	●				
50. GRASSHOPPER	●	●	●	●	●			
51. JUMPING CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
52. SPRING CREEK	●	●	●	●				
53. SNAKE RIVER	●	●	●	●	●			
54. DEADMAN'S BASIN STATE RECREATION AREA		●	●	●	●	●	●	
55. MAY CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
56. TWIN LAKES	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
57. MINER LAKE	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
58. RESERVOIR LAKE	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
59. BANNACK STATE MONUMENT	●	●	●	●	●			
60. EAST CREEK	●	●	●	●				
61. CLARK CANYON RESERVOIR RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
62. GRANT VILLAGE	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
63. DINNER STATION	●	●	●	●	●			
64. GRASSHOPPER	●	●	●	●				
65. MONO	●	●	●	●				
66. WILLOW	●	●	●	●				
67. LODGEPOLE	●	●	●	●	●			
68. MILL CREEK	●	●	●	●				
69. POTOSI	●	●	●	●				
70. LEWIS & CLARK CAVERNS STATE PARK	●	●	●	●				
71. MISSOURI RIVER HEADWATERS STATE MONUMENT	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
72. TOWER FALLS	●	●	●	●	●			
73. BATTLE RIDGE	●	●	●	●				
74. FAIRY LAKE	●	●	●	●	●			
75. HALF MOON	●	●	●	●	●			
76. MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS	●	●	●	●	●			
77. FISHING BRIDGE	●	●	●	●		●		
78. BEAVERTAIL HILL STATE RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●		
79. BRIDGE BAY	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
80. WOODBINE	●	●	●	●	●			
81. EMERALD LAKE	●	●	●	●	●			
82. PINE GROVE	●	●	●	●	●			
83. EAST ROSEBUD LAKE	●	●	●	●	●			
84. JIMMY JOE	●	●	●	●	●			
85. COONEY RESERVOIR RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
86. CASCADE	●	●	●	●	●			
87. BASIN	●	●	●	●				
88. PALISADES	●	●	●	●	●			
89. COLTER	●	●	●	●	●			
90. SODA BUTTE	●	●	●	●				
91. CHIEF JOSEPH	●	●	●	●	●			
92. M-K	●	●	●	●	●			
93. PARKSIDE	●	●	●	●	●			
94. RATINE	●	●	●	●	●			
95. SHERIDAN	●	●	●	●	●			
96. LEWIS LAKE	●	●	●	●	●			
97. CLIFF LAKE	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
98. HILLTOP	●	●	●	●				
99. WADE LAKE	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
100. BEAVER CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
101. MADISON RIVER	●	●	●	●				
102. WEST FORK	●	●	●	●				
103. SOUTH MADISON	●	●	●	●	●			
104. RUBY CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
105. ENNIS FISHING ACCESS	●	●	●	●	●			
106. JACK CREEK	●	●	●	●				
107. RED MOUNTAIN	●	●	●	●	●			
108. PEBBLE CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
109. SOUTH FORK	●	●	●	●	●			
110. BAKER'S HOLE	●	●	●	●	●			
111. RAINBOW POINT	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
112. SPECIMEN CREEK		●	●	●	●			
113. RED CLIFF	●	●	●	●	●			
114. SWAN CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
115. GREEK CREEK	●	●	●	●				
116. SPIRE ROCK	●	●	●	●	●			
117. LANGOR	●	●	●	●	●			
118. HOOD CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
119. SNOWBANK	●	●	●	●	●			
120. PINE CREEK	●	●	●	●				
121. CANYON	●	●	●	●	●			
122. ASPEN	●	●	●	●	●			
123. CHIPPY PARK	●	●	●	●	●			
124. HICKS PARK	●	●	●	●	●			
125. MADISON JCT.	●	●	●	●	●			
126. NORRIS	●	●	●	●	●			
127. INDIAN CREEK	●	●	●	●				
128. SAGECREEK	●	●	●	●	●			

FISHING ACCESS AREAS

1. **FLORENCE BRIDGE,** 18 mi. s. of Missoula		●	●	●	●			
2. **TAMARACK CREEK,** 8 mi. s. of Bonita		●	●	●	●			
3. **WELCOME CREEK,** 10 mi. s. of Bonita			●	●	●			
4. **GEORGETOWN LAKE,** 15 mi. w. of Anaconda					●			
5. **FISHTRAP CREEK,** 23 mi. s. of Anaconda					●			
6. **SPORTSMAN PARK,** 20 mi. s. of Anaconda		●	●	●	●			
7. **DICKEY BRIDGE,** 7 mi. w. of Wise River					●			
8. **DIVIDE BRIDGE,** 1½ mi. w. of Divide					●			
9. **MAIDEN ROCK,** 3 mi. n. of Melrose	●	●	●	●	●			
10. **BROWNE'S LAKE,** 15 mi. s.w. of Melrose		●	●	●	●			●
11. **GLEN,** 2 mi. s. of Glen		●	●	●	●			
12. **PARROT CASTLE,** 5 mi. s. of Whitehall		●	●	●	●			●
13. **JEFFERSON RIVER,** 1 mi. s. of Cardwell		●	●	●	●			
14. **HARRISON LAKE,** 8 mi. e. of Harrison		●	●	●	●			●
15. **WILLIAMS BRIDGE,** 3 mi. w. of Willow Creek					●			
16. **PARK LAKE,** 25 mi. s.w. of Helena					●			
17. **TIZER LAKES,** 28 mi. s. of Helena					●			
18. **DEEPDALE,** 4 mi. s. of Townsend		●	●	●	●			●
19. **MISSOURI RIVER,** 5 mi. s. of Townsend					●			
20. **FAIRWEATHER,** 10 mi. n. of Logan					●			
21. **THREE FORKS GRAVEL PITS,** town of Three Forks				●	●			
22. **FOUR CORNERS,** 2 mi. e. of Manhattan				●	●			
23. **CAMERON BRIDGE,** 4 mi. s.w. of Belgrade		●	●	●	●			
24. **GALLATIN RIVER AND RAMSHORN LAKE,** 30 mi. s. of Gallatin Gtwy				●	●			
25. **LINK TRACT,** 1 mi. n. of Gardiner					●			
26. **CORWIN SPRINGS,** 6 mi. n. of Gardiner					●			
27. **DAILY LAKE,** 14 mi. s.w. of Emigrant	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
28. **YELLOWSTONE RIVER,** Town of Emigrant		●	●	●	●			
29. **PARADISE,** 10 mi. s. of Livingston		●	●	●	●			
30. **LOCH LEVEN,** 16 mi. s. of Livingston	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
31. **SHEEP MOUNTAIN,** 12 mi. e. of Livingston		●	●	●	●			
32. **NATURAL BRIDGE,** 10 mi. s. of McLeod					●			
33. **GREY BEAR,** 6 mi. w. of Big Timber			●	●	●			
34. **LIMESTONE,** 4 mi. w. of Nye						●		
35. **BUFFALO JUMP,** 5 mi. n.e. of Nye					●	●	●	
36. **MORAINE,** 19 mi. s. of Absarokee						●		
37. **CLIFF SWALLOW,** 5 mi. s. of Absarokee					●	●	●	
38. **ROSEBUD ISLE,** 11 mi. s. of Absarokee					●	●	●	
39. **STILLWATER RIVER,** town of Absarokee						●	●	
40. **SWINGING BRIDGE,** 5 mi. s. of Columbus						●	●	
41. **FIREMAN'S POINT,** 1 mi. s. of Columbus					●	●	●	
42. **ASPEN PARK,** between Roberts & Red Lodge							●	
43. **HORSETHIEF STATION,** between Roberts & Red Lodge					●	●	●	
44. **BEAVER LODGE,** between Roberts & Red Lodge						●	●	
45. **BULL SPRINGS,** between Roberts & Red Lodge					●	●	●	
46. **WATER BIRCH,** between Roberts & Red Lodge					●	●	●	
47. **SHEEP CREEK,** southwest of Dell							●	
48. **RUBY RESERVOIR,** 8 mi. s. of Alder							●	
49. **RAYNOLD'S PASS,** 31 mi. w. of West Yellowstone							●	
50. **VARNEY BRIDGE,** 12 mi. s. of Cameron						●	●	●
51. **BURNT TREE HOLE,** 4 mi. s. of Ennis						●	●	
52. **EIGHT MILE FORD,** 6 mi. s. of Ennis						●	●	
53. **ENNIS,** 1 mi. s. of Ennis		●	●	●	●			
54. **VALLEY GARDEN,** 4 mi. n.e. of Ennis			●	●	●			
55. **MEADOW LAKE,** 8 mi. n. of Ennis					●			
56. **CASTLE ROCK,** 18 mi. s.w. of Absarokee		●	●	●	●			
57. **ITCH-KEP-PE,** 1 mi. e. of Columbus		●	●	●	●			●
58. **WHITE BIRD,** 6 mi. s. of Columbus		●	●	●	●			
59. **BARRAT'S CAMPGROUND,** 4 mi. s. of Dillon		●	●	●	●			
60. **BLUEWATER HATCHERY,** 12 mi. s. of Fromberg			●	●	●			
61. **MALLARD'S REST,** 8 mi. s. of Livingston		●	●	●	●			
62. **SELKIRK,** 20 mi. w. of Harlowton		●	●	●	●			
63. **GREYCLIFF,** 12 mi. s. of Three Forks		●	●	●	●			
64. **CHIEF LOOKING GLASS,** 16 mi. s. of Missoula		●	●	●	●			●
65. **BOZEMAN POND,** 1 mi. w. of Bozeman		●	●	●	●			
66. **INDIAN FORT,** 1 mi. w. of Reed Point		●	●	●	●			●

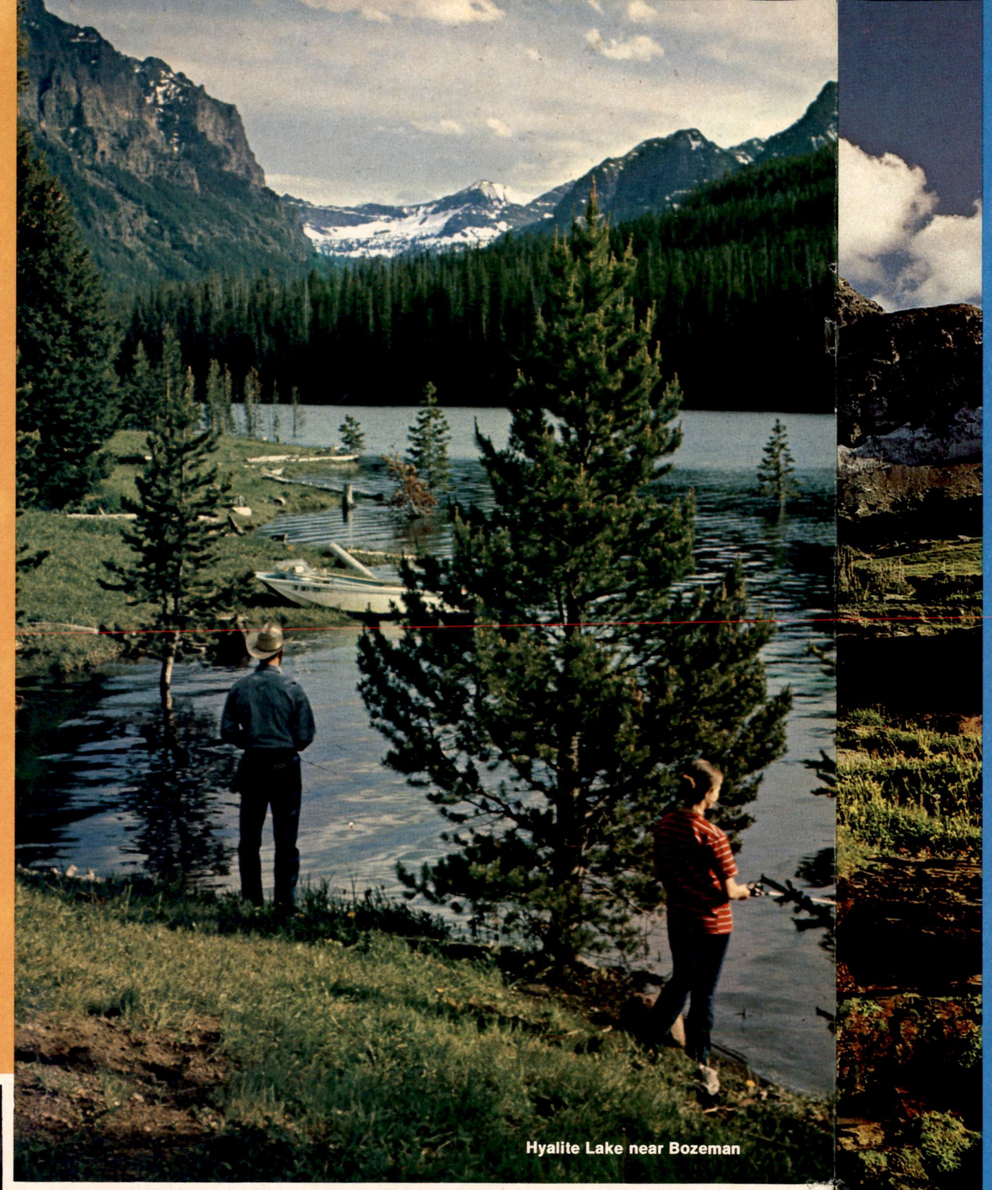
20 MUSEUMS

1. **YELLOWSTONE COUNTY MUSEUM,** Billings
2. **GALLATIN PIONEERS MUSEUM,** Bozeman
3. **MUSEUM OF THE ROCKIES,** Bozeman
4. **MINERAL MUSEUM,** Montana Tech.
5. **WORLD MUSEUM OF MINING,** Butte
6. **STILLWATER COUNTY HISTORICAL GALLERY,** Columbus
7. **POWELL COUNTY MUSEUM & ARTS FOUNDATION,** Deer Lodge
8. **BEAVERHEAD COUNTY MUSEUM,** Dillon
9. **PIONEER CABIN,** Helena
10. **MONTANA HISTORICAL LIBRARY & MUSEUM,** Helena
11. **PARK COUNTY MUSEUM,** Livingston
12. **CHIEF PLENTY COUPS MUSEUM,** Pryor
13. **PRYOR MUSEUM,** Pryor
14. **HISTORICAL MUSEUM,** Virginia City
15. **VIRGINIA CITY MUSEUM,** Virginia City
16. **BIG HOLE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD,** Wisdom
17. **EARTHQUAKE AREA VISITOR CENTER,** West Yellowstone
18. **THE CASTLE,** White Sulphur Springs
19. **YELLOWSTONE ART CENTER,** Billings
20. **YELLOWSTONE WESTERN HERITAGE CENTER,** Billings

20 VACATION POINTS OF INTEREST

1. **FORT OWEN**...Montana's first white settlement. State Monument.
2. **HISTORIC BITTERROOT VALLEY**...St. Mary's Mission established 1841.
3. **BIG HOLE BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT**...site of Indian–U.S. Army battle August 9, 1877. Chief Joseph and Nez Perce.
4. **HELENA**...state capital. Gold discovered 1864. Capitol, state historical museum and library, conducted tours on Last Chance Tour Train. Carroll College. Veteran's Hospital. Mountain View School.
5. **LEWIS AND CLARK CAVERNS STATE PARK**...one of the nation's largest limestone caves. Guided 90 minute tours.
6. **BUTTE**...richest hill on earth. Gold, silver, copper, zinc. Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology. Berkeley open pit copper mine.
7. **GEORGETOWN LAKE AREA**...rockhounding, mining towns, camping, fishing, hunting. World's largest smokestack at Anaconda smelter.
8. **SKALKAHO PASS (El. 7,258 ft) AND FALLS**...scenic outing area in Sapphire Mountains.
9. **DILLON AREA**...Western Montana College; Bannack, first territorial capital, now state monument. Fishing, hunting country.
10. **ALDER GULCH**...rich 1863 gold placer diggings. Virginia City, second territorial capital and Nevada City now restored. Rockhound country.
11. **MADISON CANYON EARTHQUAKE AREA**...August 17, 1959 earthquake created Quake Lake. Forest Service visitor center. Memorial.
12. **YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK**...nation's oldest, largest national park.
13. **GRASSHOPPER GLACIER**...grasshoppers trapped in glacial ice. Not accessible by car.
14. **GALLATIN EMPIRE**...Bozeman named for pioneer wagon master. Dude ranches. Montana State University. Ski and recreation area.
15. **BEARTOOTH COUNTRY**...20 lakes in view. Beartooth Highway rises to 10,940 feet. Mining camps, fishing, hunting, winter sports.
16. **GRANITE PEAK**...state's highest point, 12,799 feet.
17. **RED LODGE**...recreation and ski area. Annual Festival of Nations in August.
18. **BILLINGS**...one of the state's largest cities. Eastern Montana College. Rocky Mountain College. Boothill Cemetery.
19. **ROBBER'S ROOST**...near Virginia City. Hangout for hold-up gangs during the early gold rush days when stage coaches made regular runs between Bannack and Virginia City.
20. **SACAJAWEA HISTORICAL AREA**...at Lemhi Pass on Lewis and Clark Trail. U.S. Forest Service.

ROCKHOUND AREAS | GOLF COURSES



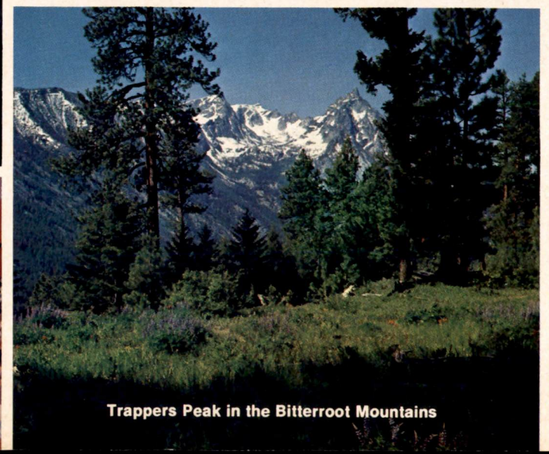
Hyalite Lake near Bozeman



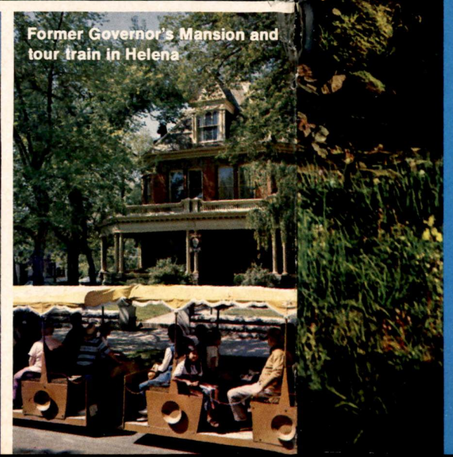
National Intercollegiate Rodeo contestants at Bozeman



Festival of Nations at Red Lodge



Trappers Peak in the Bitterroot Mountains



Former Governor's Mansion and tour train in Helena

11 GLACIER COUNTRY CAMPGROUNDS

	Drinking Water	Stoves	Tables	Sanitary Facilities	Fishing	Boating	Swimming	Boat Ramp
1. YAAK	●	●	●	●				
2. KILBRENNAN	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
3. YAAK FALLS	●	●	●	●				
4. WHITETAIL	●	●	●	●	●			
5. PETE CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
6. BIG THERRIAULT LAKE	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
7. NORTH DICKEY LAKE	●	●	●	●		●		●
8. WHITEFISH LAKE RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
9. HUNGRY HORSE	●	●	●	●				
10. EMERY BAY	●	●	●	●		●		●
11. LOST JOHNNY POINT	●	●	●	●		●		●
12. SPOTTED BEAR	●	●	●	●	●			
13. APGAR	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
14. FISH CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
15. BIG CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
16. LOGGING CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
17. QUARTZ CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
18. BOWMAN CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
19. BOWMAN LAKE	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
20. KINTLA LAKE	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
21. SPRAGUE CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
22. AVALANCH CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
23. RISING SUN	●	●	●	●	●			
24. ST. MARY	●	●	●	●	●	●		
25. MANY GLACIER	●	●	●	●	●	●		
26. CUT BANK CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
27. TWO MEDICINE	●	●	●	●	●	●		
28. SUMMIT	●	●	●	●				
29. DEVIL CREEK	●	●	●	●				
30. SPAR LAKE	●	●	●	●		●		●
31. BAD MEDICINE	●	●	●	●		●		●
32. DORR SKEELS	●	●	●	●		●		●
33. PAUL BUNYAN	●	●	●	●				
34. HOWARD LAKE	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
35. LAKE CREEK	●	●	●	●				
36. PLEASANT VALLEY	●	●	●	●				
37. LOGAN PARK RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
38. ASHLEY LAKE RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
39. TALLY LAKE	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
40. BULL RIVER	●	●	●	●		●		●
41. NORTH SHORE	●	●	●	●		●		●
42. THOMPSON FALLS RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
43. COPPER KING	●	●	●	●				
44. FISHTRAP CREEK	●	●	●	●				
45. FISHTRAP LAKE CAMP	●	●	●	●		●		●
46. CASCADE	●	●	●	●				
47. TROUT CREEK	●	●	●	●				
48. LEE CREEK	●	●	●	●				
49. LEWIS & CLARK	●	●	●	●				
50. HOME GULCH	●	●	●	●				
51. JOCKO RIVER	●			●	●			
52. 3 MI. S. OF RAVALLI	●	●	●	●	●			
53. RAVALLI				●	●			
54. ST. IGNATIUS		●	●	●	●			
55. NINE PIPE RESERVOIR	●	●	●	●				
56. NORTH CROW CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
57. WALSTAD STATE RECREATION AREA		●	●	●	●	●		●
58. LAKE MARY RONAN RECREATION AREA		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
59. SWAN LAKE	●	●	●	●		●		●
60. HOLLAND LAKE	●	●	●	●		●		●
61. SEELY LAKE	●	●	●	●		●		●
62. BIG LARCH	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
63. BENCHMARK	●	●	●	●	●			
64. MONTURE CAMP	●	●	●	●				
65. BIG NELSON CAMP	●	●	●	●		●		●
66. BLACKFOOT	●	●	●	●				
67. HOOPER STATE RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●				
68. ASPEN GROVE	●	●	●	●				
69. COPPER CREEK	●	●	●	●	●			
70. WOOD LAKE	●	●	●	●	●			
71. FLATHEAD LAKE RECREATION COMPLEX	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
72. BEARTOOTH STATE RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
73. HOLTER LAKE RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

30 FISHING ACCESS AREAS

1. **SAVAGE LAKE,** 4½ mi. s.e. of Troy				●			
2. **SOPHIE LAKES,** 7 mi. n.w. of Eureka		●	●	●			●
3. **CARPENTER LAKE,** 6 mi. n.w. of Eureka		●	●	●			●
4. **GLEN LAKE,** 5 mi. e. Eureka		●	●	●			●
5. **LOON LAKE,** 4½ mi. s.w. of Fortine				●			
6. **MARL LAKE,** 5½ mi. s.w. of Fortine				●			
7. **SKYLES LAKE,** 2 mi. w. of Whitefish				●			
8. **BLANCHARD LAKE,** 5 mi. s.w. of Whitefish		●	●	●			●
9. **WHITEFISH SATELLITE,** at Whitefish		●	●	●			
10. **CRYSTAL LAKE,** 40 mi. s.e. of Libby				●			
11. **KILA LAKE,** 10 mi. s.w. of Kalispell		●	●	●			
12. **OLD STEEL BRIDGE,** 2 mi. e. of Kalispell			●	●			
13. **PRESSENTINE BAR,** 10 mi. n.e. of Kalispell			●	●			
14. **RIVER'S END,** Town of Bigfork				●			●
15. **LOON LAKE,** 6 mi. e. of Bigfork				●			
16. **JUNIPER BEACH,** 30 mi. n.w. of Polson					●		
17. **NOXON RAPIDS,** 3 mi. w. of Thompson Falls				●	●		●
18. **BIG PINES & FORKS,** 40 mi. w. of Missoula	●	●	●	●	●		●
19. **NINE MILE PRAIRIE,** 25 mi. e. of Bonner		●	●	●	●		
20. **CLEARWATER CROSSING,** 15 mi. w. of Ovando		●	●	●	●		
21. **HARPER LAKE,** 12 mi. s. of Seeley Lake		●	●	●	●		●
22. **UPSATA LAKE,** 8 mi. w. of Ovando			●	●	●		●
23. **RIVER JUNCTION,** 12 mi. w. of Ovando		●	●	●	●		
24. **HARRY MORGAN,** 4 mi. s. of Ovando					●		
25. **CEDAR MEADOW,** 8 mi. s. of Ovando					●		
26. **BEAN LAKE,** 12 mi. w. of Augusta		●	●	●	●		●
27. **AROD LAKE,** 14 mi. w. of Brady		●	●	●	●		
28. **SPORTSMAN'S BRIDGE,** 5 mi. n. of Bigfork		●	●	●	●		●
29. **TURAH F.A.,** 10 mi. e. of Missoula	●	●	●	●	●		●
30. **MONTURE CREEK,** 3 mi. w. of Ovando	●	●	●	●	●		

8 MUSEUMS

1. **BIG FORK IN MINIATURE,** Big Fork
2. **MUSEUM OF THE PLAINS INDIAN & CRAFT CENTER,** Browning
3. **HOCKADAY ART CENTER,** Kalispell
4. **U S D A FOREST SERVICE,** Missoula
5. **ST. MARY VISITOR CENTER,** West Glacier
6. **LOGAN PASS VISITOR CENTER,** Continental Divide West Glacier
7. **WATERTON EXHIBIT SHELTER,** West Glacier
8. **FLATHEAD HISTORICAL SOCIETY,** Kalispell

16 VACATION POINTS OF INTEREST

1. **GIANT CEDARS, ROSS CREEK SCENIC AREA**...ancient cedars on easy 30-min. self-guide walk. U.S. Forest Service.
2. **LIBBY DAM**...U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 90-mile Lake Koocanusa and recreation area.
3. **CHRISTMAS TREE AREA**...tree farms producing millions of trees for commercial harvest.
4. **GLACIER NATIONAL PARK**...famed 50-mile Going-to-the-Sun Road. Part of Glacier-Waterton International Peace Park.
5. **BLACKFEET INDIAN RESERVATION**...tribal offices at Browning...museum, crafts.
6. **FLATHEAD LAKE**...center of year-around playground; water sports, hunting, skiing, camping.
7. **ST. IGNATIUS MISSION**...established in 1854 for Flathead Indians. Original frescos.
8. **FLATHEAD INDIAN RESERVATION, CONFEDERATED SALISH AND KOOTENAI TRIBES**...annual pow-wow at Arlee.
9. **NATIONAL BISON RANGE**...huge bison herd, other animals. Self-guide 19-mile auto tour.
10. **BOB MARSHALL WILDERNESS AREA**...950,000 acre wilderness noted for outstanding hunting, fishing and scenery.
11. **HUB OF FIVE VALLEYS**...Missoula, University of Montana, Forest Service Smoke Jump Center, skiing.
12. **LEWIS AND CLARK HIGHWAY**...U.S. 12, modern highway over Bitterroot Mountains following Lewis and Clark Trail.
13. **GATES OF THE MOUNTAINS**...discovered, named by Lewis and Clark. Near wilderness area. Boat trips, animals, scenery.
14. **NORTHWEST PEAKS SCENIC AREA**...U.S. Forest Service...in Kootenai National Forest, north of Leonia near the Canadian border.
15. **TEN LAKES SCENIC AREA**...U.S. Forest Service...in Kootenai National Forest northeast of Rexford on Montana-Canada border.
16. **JEWEL BASIN HIKING AREA**...U.S. Forest Service...in Flathead National Forest east of Kalispell.

ROCKHOUND AREAS | GOLF COURSES

Live a lot . . .
Escape to the real west of MONTANA's

CHARLIE RUSSELL COUNTRY

Western Artist Charles M. Russell began his career in this portion of Montana as a teen-age cowboy in the 1880's . . . he lived in and painted much of this area until his death in 1926. In his talented hands, oil and canvas preserved the drama of the west. The most intimate collection of his works and his original log cabin are in Great Falls with another outstanding collection of original oils and bronzes in the Historical Museum in Helena. The land he painted is everywhere: the Missouri River breaks, the prairies, the buttes, the cattle spreads, the Indian and the wildlife. As you travel Charlie Russell Country today you'll see everything from missions to missiles, you'll follow portions of the Lewis and Clark Trail and the Old West Trail, you'll visit two Indian reservations and one of Montana's largest cities. You can float the only portion of the Missouri River which remains essentially the same as when first seen by Lewis and Clark. The hunting, fishing, camping and sight-seeing are superb. This is the life . . . name your pleasure . . . it's MONTANA'S Charlie Russell Country.

CHARLIE RUSSELL COUNTRY CAMPGROUNDS

13	Drinking Water	Stoves	Tables	Sanitary Facilities	Fishing	Boating	Swimming	Boat Ramp
1. TIBER RESERVOIR RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
2. ROCKY BOY RES.	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
3. RESERVATION H.Q.								
4. MOOSE CREEK	●	●	●	●				
5. KINGS HILL	●	●	●	●				
6. MANY PINES	●	●	●	●				
7. ASPEN	●	●	●	●	●			
8. DRY WOLF	●	●	●	●				
9. INDIAN HILL	●	●	●	●				
10. CRYSTAL LAKE	●	●	●	●	●			
11. JAMES KIPP RECREATION AREA	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
12. MONTANA GULCH		●	●	●				
13. CAMP CREEK	●	●	●	●				

8 FISHING ACCESS AREAS

1. DEVON RESERVOIR, 19 mi. e. of Shelby					●			
2. BEAR PAW LAKE, 12 mi. s. of Havre	●	●	●	●	●			
3. CARTERS FERRY F.A., 27 mi. n.e. of Great Falls					●			
4. SMITH RIVER, 18 mi. n. of White Sulphur Springs		●	●	●	●			
5. FORT BAKER, 20 mi. n. White Sulphur Springs					●			
6. ACKLEY LAKE, 6 mi. s.w. of Hobson					●			
7. LOWER CARTER'S POND, 5 mi. n. of Lewistown		●	●	●	●			
8. UPPER CARTER'S POND, 6 mi. n. of Lewistown		●	●	●	●			

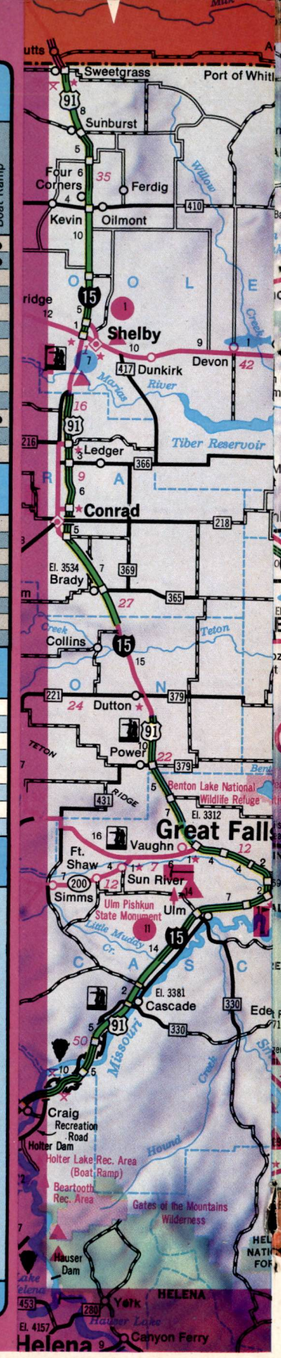
8 MUSEUMS

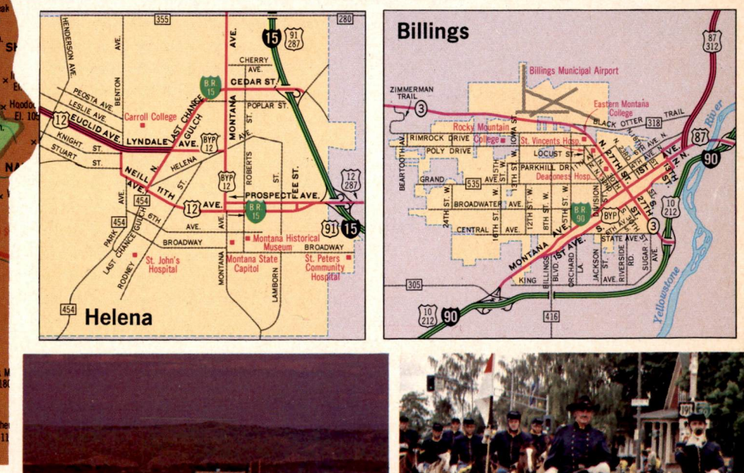
1. **LIBERTY COUNTY MUSEUM,** Chester
2. **FORT BENTON MUSEUM,** Fort Benton
3. **C. M. RUSSELL GALLERY,** Great Falls
4. **H. EARL CLACK MUSEUM,** Havre
5. **NORTH MONTANA COLLEGE COLLECTIONS,** Havre
6. **CENTRAL MONTANA MUSEUM,** Lewistown
7. **MARIAS MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ART,** Shelby
8. **JUDITH BASIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM,** Stanford

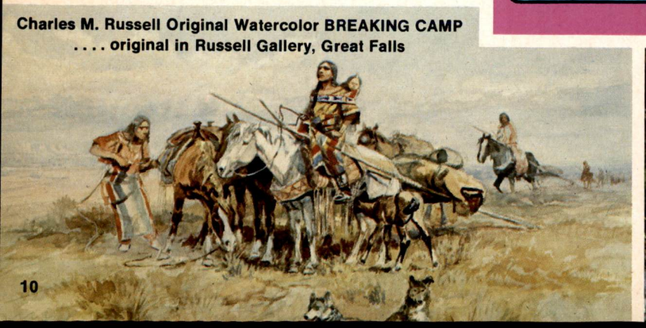
14 VACATION POINTS OF INTEREST

1. **SHELBY...** rich oil fields. Site of Dempsey-Gibbons World Championship fight 50 years ago. July 4, 1923.
2. **HAVRE...** Northern Montana College. Fort Assiniboine and Bear Paw Mountains nearby.
3. **ROCKY BOY INDIAN RESERVATION...** Chippewa-Cree Indian Tribe.
4. **CHIEF JOSEPH BATTLEFIELD...** state monument. Final battle and surrender of Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce.
5. **FORT BELKNAP INDIAN RESERVATION...** tribal office at Harlem.
6. **GREAT FALLS OF THE MISSOURI RIVER...** discovered in 1805 by Lewis and Clark. Giant Springs, one of the world's largest fresh water springs, now under development as state park. Malmstrom Air Force Base, C. M. Russell original cabin and gallery.
7. **FORT BENTON...** head of steamboat navigation on Missouri. Old fort ruins in city park. Steamboat levee is a National Historic Landmark.
8. **WHITE CLIFFS OF THE MISSOURI RIVER...** discovered by Lewis and Clark, 1805. River camp sites, float trips.
9. **ZORTMAN AND LANDUSKY...** historic gold mining towns.
10. **C. M. RUSSELL WILDLIFE REFUGE...** variety of wildlife for viewing and photographing.
11. **SQUARE BUTTE...** between Great Falls and Cascade. Appears in many C. M. Russell paintings.
12. **STANFORD...** heart of Judith Basin Country... where C. M. Russell first punched cows. Area appears in many Russell paintings.
13. **LEWISTOWN...** geographic center of Montana. Heart of Yogo Sapphire country. Rockhound and recreation area. Montana Center for the Aged.
14. **JAMES KIPP STATE PARK...** surrounding area said to have provided hiding place for Kid Curry.

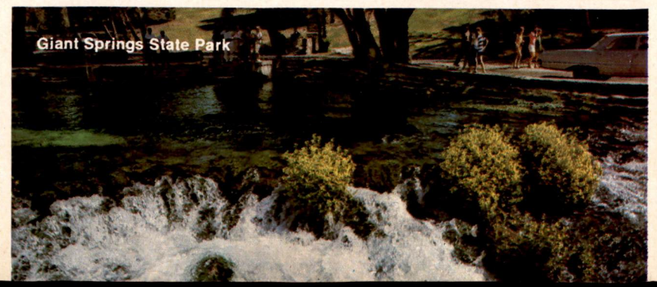
ROCKHOUND AREAS GOLF COURSES







Charles M. Russell Original Watercolor BREAKING CAMP .... original in Russell Gallery, Great Falls



Giant Springs State Park





Left photo: Billings...one of Montana's popular convention cities

Right photo: Typical summertime western parade in Bozeman

Ideas for Fr. Collins.

1. Remedies from subsystems, fallacy of comp.

Reduce density on my block, reduce everywhere.

Keep people out of my union & raise wages, raise them everywhere.

2. World is disorderly. Model builders never put in enough disorder.

3. Data advanced showing low farm inc. in B.C. counted ~~out~~ part-time farmers, but only their farm inc.

4. Rather than a state prop. tax there can be a fixed required local mill rate for schools statewide. (be sure no land w/o seigneurs) In B.C., 5 mills.

No cap. grants, only personal & student grants.

5. From local view, untax bldgs. is better than untax ~~capital~~ labor. Means people will use more K per d.u., etc.

So nation shd untax labor; state & local untax K.

People becoming more obnoxious, than technology.

Technol. repulsiveness. The only improvement is deodorants.

Δ suburbanization. Allows partial view of metrop. interests.

Δ school demands.

Some kind of tipping point has been reached, for whatever reason, so exclusion now prevails over attraction.

—

If we had trouble filling up our own space, could understand. But we invade space of others — minerals of LDCs; recm. in Canada, Sc., Europe

—

Older const. pats. of Hamilton were designed to keep people there. Cheap labor was desired

—

Dying country towns wd. like to stay alive. Those that are near critical mass do have growth incentive

Old days, many cities were nearer critical mass — or thought they were. Everything was more fluid — you could lose it all as train schedules changed, e.g. Now, more conservative regs, loathe to take away old tracks, etc.

Now, new devmts. receive X subsidies in muni services, & services cost more. But zoning makes them cost even more.