Click here to return to main document

Barbara Chase Riboud, who accompanied her husband, the noted French photographer Marc Riboud, to seldom-visited plateau sections of Inner Mongolia.

The Ribouds found other ways in which the horse influences a Mongol's mode of living. Fuel for the cookstove in his yurt—a tent made of wood framework covered with thick felt—is a mixture of dried horse dung and sheep droppings. For his traditional liquor, koumiss, the nomad ferments mare's milk. And habitually he prefers life on horseback—whether lassoing horses in his own peculiar fashion, or when, cowboy-like, he simply disdains walking. But after a day's hard riding comes relaxation in various ways—hard drinking, epic poetry, or the wrestling games that require changing his clothes to the traditional special leather jacket and extra-large pants.

Some of the nomads also belong to a mounted militia. For Mongolia, which in its entirety is about four times the size of Texas, is not quite a pastorally peaceful land. It has become a region of tension, sandwiched between two foreign nations with increasingly hostile versions of communism—the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. Even before the current rivalry between the two communisms, the mapmakers had to recognize that "Mongolia" referred to two separate governments. Outer Mongolia, with its million people, is the 46-year-old Mongolian People's Republic, a satellite of the Soviet Union (and claimed by China). Inner Mongolia, somewhat smaller but with a population over ten times larger, has been one of China's three autonomous regions for the past twenty years.

The Chinese, an ethnically different people whom Mongols call "sons of Han," have brought other than political changes to Mongolia. Back in the sixteenth century, remembering their experiences with the conquering khans, they deliberately introduced Buddhist Lamaism, to bring into its priesthood those Mongols who might otherwise become troublesome warriors. More recently, the Han influence has taken other directions, with the result that Inner Mongolia is no longer entirely a nomadic land. Chinese have been crossing the Great Wall into Inner Mongolia's less remote sections with their army, agriculture, and industry. The town of Silinhot, for example, is no longer merely a Lamaist temple and a few mud houses. Peitze Temple has lost much of its influence and wealth; most of its monks have turned to secular work. Silinhot is now a city of 20,000 people with a power station and such small industries as a tannery and carpet factory.

Equally significant, "Hanification" and its communes have reduced disease. As a result, the number of Mongols increases. But the number of Chinese increases even faster, so the Mongols have become a minority in their own land—except out in the lonely grasslands.

There the Ribouds found nomad Mongols already under Chinese influence, but nonetheless clinging to tradition. From Mme. Riboud's diary: "There are eleven of us sitting in a Mongolian tent . . . it is round in shape and has a stove in the middle. . . . The tent has a fantastic sense of permanence; thick rugs and a heavy covering on the walls . . . red-lacquered tables. . . . The Mongolians in their quilted robes, turbans, lined wind-burned faces; a twenty-seven-year-old shepherd and his young wife, sloe-eyed and beautiful," who is in her traditional dress and wears a colorful scarf tied around her head.

But these people, she learned, were following a herd of sheep and a herd of cattle. They had been here five days; in ten more days they would move with all their possessions to new grassland. And there the portable yurt would be home—until they moved again.

MELANCHOLY FATE OF *SALMO SALAR*

by ANTHONY NETBOY

We not only overfished the Atlantic salmon and polluted its rivers; we built dams it could not conquer on the long voyage home to breed. Today's remedies: Are they too little, too late?

Early last year, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall gave Americans a picture of the wildlife resources of the nation. "Despite unprecedented conservation in 1965," his year-end report stated, " we are still losing the over-all battle to save America's endangered species of fish and wildlife from extinction." He listed 78 species that are threatened with annihilation. Among them is *Salmo salar*, the Atlantic salmon.

It is hard for Americans who have never seen these salmon in the river or the marketplace, or tasted their succulent flesh, to realize that they were once as numerous as the Pacific salmon are now in some rivers of Oregon and Washington, or in British Columbia and Alaska.

The Atlantic salmon is a member of the Salmonidae family of fishes, which can be traced to a common ancestor in the Pliocene Epoch. Originally, *S. salar* inhabited nearly all the suitable European rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Arctic oceans, from northern Spain to northern Norway and as far east as the Kara River in Soviet Russia. In North America they penetrated hundreds of streams from Ungava Bay, in northern Quebec, down to the Housatonic River, in New England. A landlocked variety inhabited Lakes Ontario and Champlain and their feeder streams, as well as several smaller lakes in upstate New York and Maine.

Back from the sea, intent on spawning in fresh waters where they themselves were born, salmon leap to overcome a tumultuous hurdle in "their" river.

The typical Atlantic salmon, upon returning to its natal river after a sojourn of one to three years in the ocean, is a fairly large fish, silvery and roseate, its lithe body tending to turn coppery as it nears the spawning stage. Its average weight in North America is from fifteen to twenty pounds, although larger specimens are caught. Norway probably breeds more large Atlantic salmon than any other country, and these frequently reach fifty to sixty pounds.

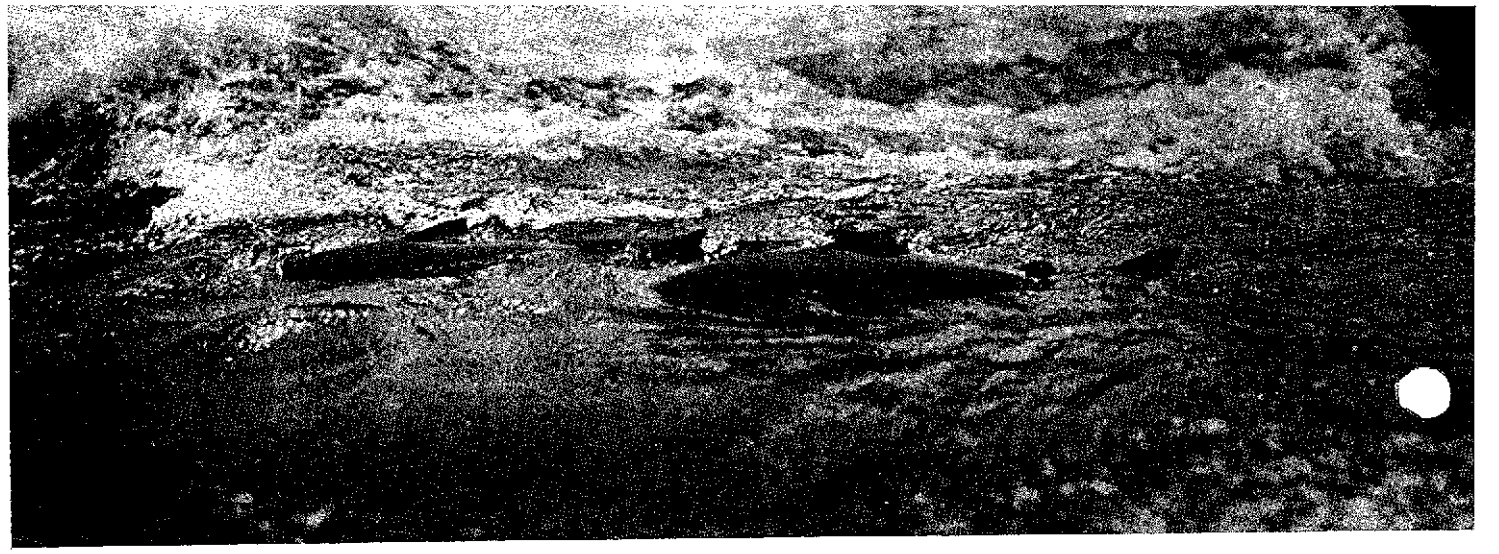
Salmon typically go through a precisely regulated and wondrous life cycle. Born in a gravelly stream, the young fish spends its first two to four years in fresh water, usually in headwaters of a rushing river. It feeds on microscopic insect life, is transformed into a tiny parr with red and black spots (in this, salmon closely resemble the trout family), and then acquires the distinctive silvery hue of the smolt before embarking on its oceanic quest for food. At this stage it weighs but a few ounces and may be four to six inches long.

We now know that fishes from both sides of the Atlantic have a rendezvous in western Greenland waters. Here, in the last five years, salmon have been netted on their feeding migrations. Of more than 100 tagged specimens netted, two came from Maine. They had journeyed about 1,900 nautical miles, almost doubling their weight in fourteen months.

Salmon, as is well known, are anadromous fish that will spawn only in their natal waters. They return to "their" river by a navigation method that is unfathomable to man. In the river they ordinarily do not feed—the fat they accumulated in the ocean will sustain them until they spawn. Unlike Pacific salmon, all of whom die after the terrible ordeal of mating, many Atlantic salmon, usually the females, can recuperate and find their way back to the ocean. A spawned-out salmon is known as a kelt. Many kelts return to the river to spawn again—in some rare cases even three or four times. The maximum longevity of the Atlantic salmon is about ten years.

What is left of the vast hordes of Atlantic salmon that inhabited North America before the white man came to its shores? Canada has managed to retain substantial stocks, although much reduced from eighteenth-century levels, but south of the Canadian border *S. salar* is barely hanging on. No nation has frittered away this valuable resource as wantonly as has the United States.

Salmon is the first fish mentioned in the chronicles of North America. About the year 1000, the Icelander Leif Ericson and his followers reported that they settled in a land called Vinland, "where there was no lack of salmon . . . either in the river or in the lake, and larger salmon than . . . ever seen before." Historians still argue where these Vikings landed, but it must have been within the



range of *S. salar*, anywhere from Cape Cod to the coast of Labrador.

After northeastern North America was rediscovered five centuries later, followed by colonization and growth, the most renowned salmon river below Canada was probably the Connecticut. In this river, the largest in New England, the fish wandered as far as Colebrook, New Hampshire, after scaling many impressive waterfalls. They bred in the Connecticut's headwaters and in various tributaries. They nosed their way past all obstacles for 150 miles along the main stem of the crystalline Merrimack, which rises in the White Mountains, and into the Pemigewasset and even the subtributary Baker's River. Some also frequented the Contoocook.

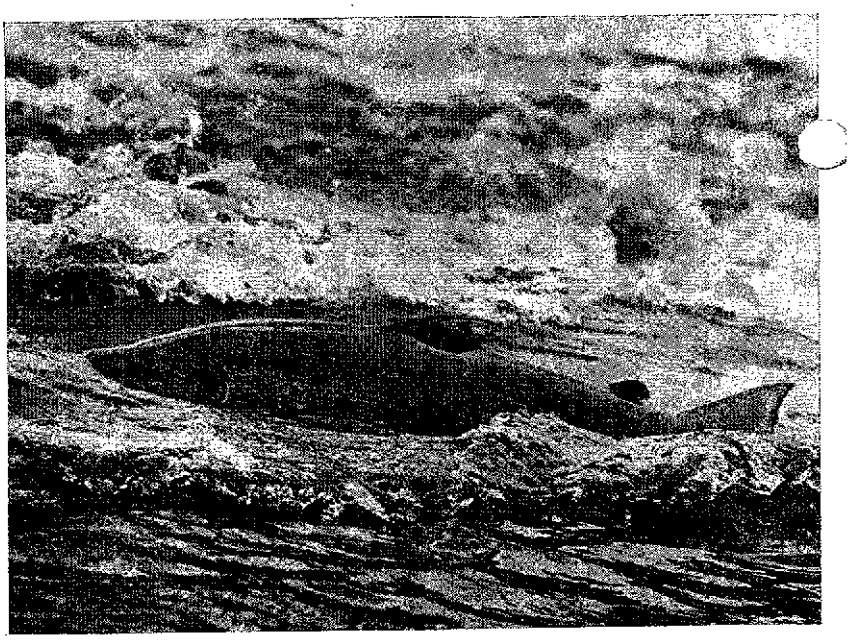
In what is now Maine, the most famous salmon river was the Penobscot, almost as long as the Connecticut and receiving the flow of numerous affluents. *S. salar* also used to ascend the pellucid Kennebec as far as Carratunk Falls, and some hardy individuals managed to hurdle this 16½-foot obstacle to spawn in the upper tributaries.

Summing up the situation south of the Canadian border, Charles G. Atkins, the leading nineteenth-century American authority on the Atlantic salmon, counted 28 rivers, not including their tributaries, known to have harbored regular runs of the salmon. Landlocked varieties proliferated in Lake Champlain, Lake Ontario, and their feeder streams.

Such abundance had its usefulness. The records show that salmon was an important food for some Indian tribes—more important probably than the wild turkey of Puritan fame. The red man taught the white how to fish for salmon. Commonly, the Indians spearfished at the falls of the rivers where the salmon congregated. Bellows Falls, on the Connecticut, was a favorite camping ground for the Abnaki because of the plentiful salmon, shad, and other migratory fish that came up to this point. At the confluence of the Concord and Merrimack rivers was a fishing station that antedated the white man. And salmon were speared by the hundreds at Amoskeag Falls, where the river roared wildly over granite ridges and, in the course of the next half mile, fell 80 feet, throwing up a ceaseless spray.

By the second half of the eighteenth century the salmon industry was important in the Connecticut Valley and elsewhere. Families along the rivers would put in a winter's supply of salmon by spearing them in the water or purchasing them for about a shilling apiece. As the Colonial era came to a close, however, the anadromous fisheries were already facing dangers. Only a few settlements, such as Machias, Maine, had the foresight to require bypasses at dams and gaps in the fishing weirs.

In time, many of the early dams fell into disrepair and were abandoned. But they continued to obstruct the streams and made fish migration difficult or impossible. Such a disaster befell the Connecticut. In 1798 the Upper Locks and Canal Company built a 16-foot dam at Millers River, a hundred miles from the sea. It had no bypass for fish. Later,



The homeward urge is powerful; so is the river. Salmo salar *gathers strength before it enters the swirling waters.*

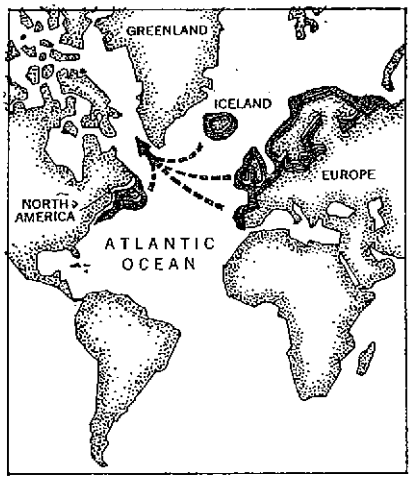
Competition: Salmon have slowed down here to jockey for position in their homeward journey up a river in Canada.

other dams were erected downstream. Already by 1810, few anadromous fishes could be found in the Connecticut. And when a solitary salmon strayed into the river in 1872, Saybrook fishermen, never having seen such a fish, could not identify it.

The major trouble began, however, when industrialists seized upon the waterpower of the New England rivers for their cotton and woolen mills, their woodworking, cutlery, and gun plants. Salmon runs ceased in the Merrimack about 1860. Some years earlier, Henry Thoreau in his leisurely journey down the Concord and Merrimack rivers had already noted that they were losing their fish life: "Salmon, shad and alewives were formerly abundant here, and taken in weirs by the Indians, who taught this method to the whites, by whom they were used as food and manure, until the dam and afterward the canal at Billerica, and the factories at Lowell, put an end to their migration hitherward; though it is thought that a few more enterprising shad may still be seen."

In Maine, the salmon rivers had flowed through dense coniferous forest. But most of this was cut clear in the middle of the nineteenth century. The rivers fell victims to pollution from logging debris and sawdust, to log jams that sometimes stretched for miles, to silt caused in streams by improper logging practices, and to a multitude of dams that impounded water for small manufacturing operations. Later came the pulp mills, which poured their slimy liquors into the rivers, and the twentieth century brought the hydroelectric dams built without fish ladders.

The white areas show original range of Atlantic salmon; dashes indicate routes to rendezvous in Greenland waters.

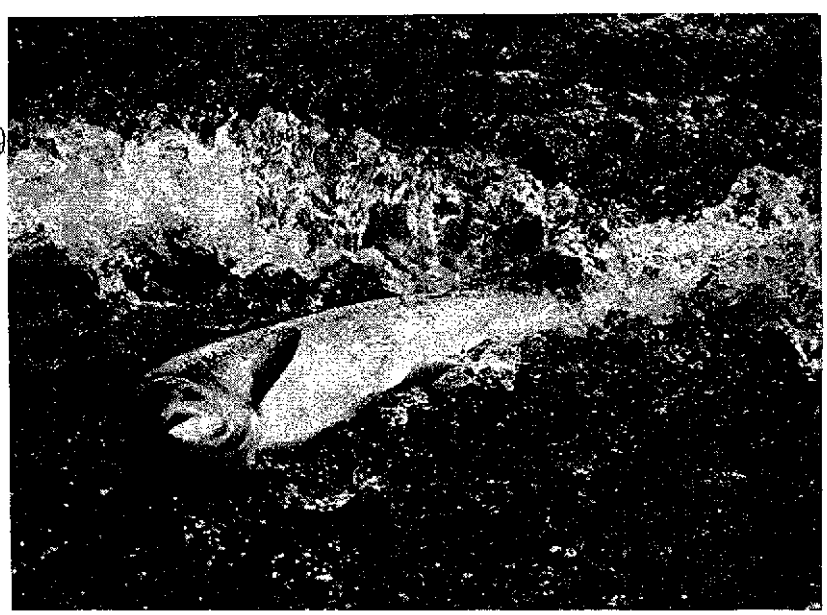


By 1870 only eight of Maine's two score rivers could support regular runs of salmon. The fish were occasionally seen in six others; in the rest they were but a memory. Typical was the fate of the Penobscot. In 1872 it was still yielding 15,000 salmon to net and weir fishermen. In 1947, when salmon weirs were finally declared illegal in Maine—a century too late—the entire commercial catch was only 40 fish.

The same melancholy history was written elsewhere. Rivers flowing into Lake Ontario once possessed tremendous stocks of *S. salar*. The Jesuit Fathers Le Moyne and Le Mercier on their mission to the Onondaga Indians in 1654 were astonished to see their hosts come down the Oswego in canoes filled with fat, silvery salmon. Some fifty rivers and creeks on both sides of the lake thronged with salmon. On the American side they were found not only in the Oswego but also in the Genesee and Salmon rivers and in smaller streams draining into Lake Ontario. The fish spawned in the rivers, left them as smolts to spend their feeding years in the lake, and returned to reproduce in natal waters. So abundant were salmon in the Finger Lakes region early in the nineteenth century that farmers, it is said, hauled them out of the Seneca River by the wagonload. They were also taken at the mouth of the Oswego—before an Oswego-Syracuse canal rendered this river unfit as salmon habitat.

Farther west in New York, visit today's metropolis of Rochester and gaze upon the Genesee River. You can hardly imagine that large numbers of salmon were caught here 150 years ago. Prodigious shoals came up every spring and summer, migrating as far as the falls of the river. But in 1817 industrialist Elisha Clark built a dam at Rochester, and it completely blocked the river. As usual, he had neglected to equip it with a fish ladder. Subsequently, it is reported, over 10,000 salmon were killed in the vicinity of Rochester with clubs, spears, and pitchforks as they strove to reach their spawning grounds.

Eastward, in the region of New York's Adirondacks, the species was found in the St. Regis, Chateaugay, Grass, and Salmon rivers, which flow into the St. Lawrence River. At historic Lake Champlain, which drains north through Canada's Richelieu River and into the St. Lawrence, the cool, pure water of the lake, fringed with forests, was ideal habitat for salmon. Streams that feed into Lake



Grounded: This salmon went off course; to survive, it must thrash its way back to the river's swimmable depth.

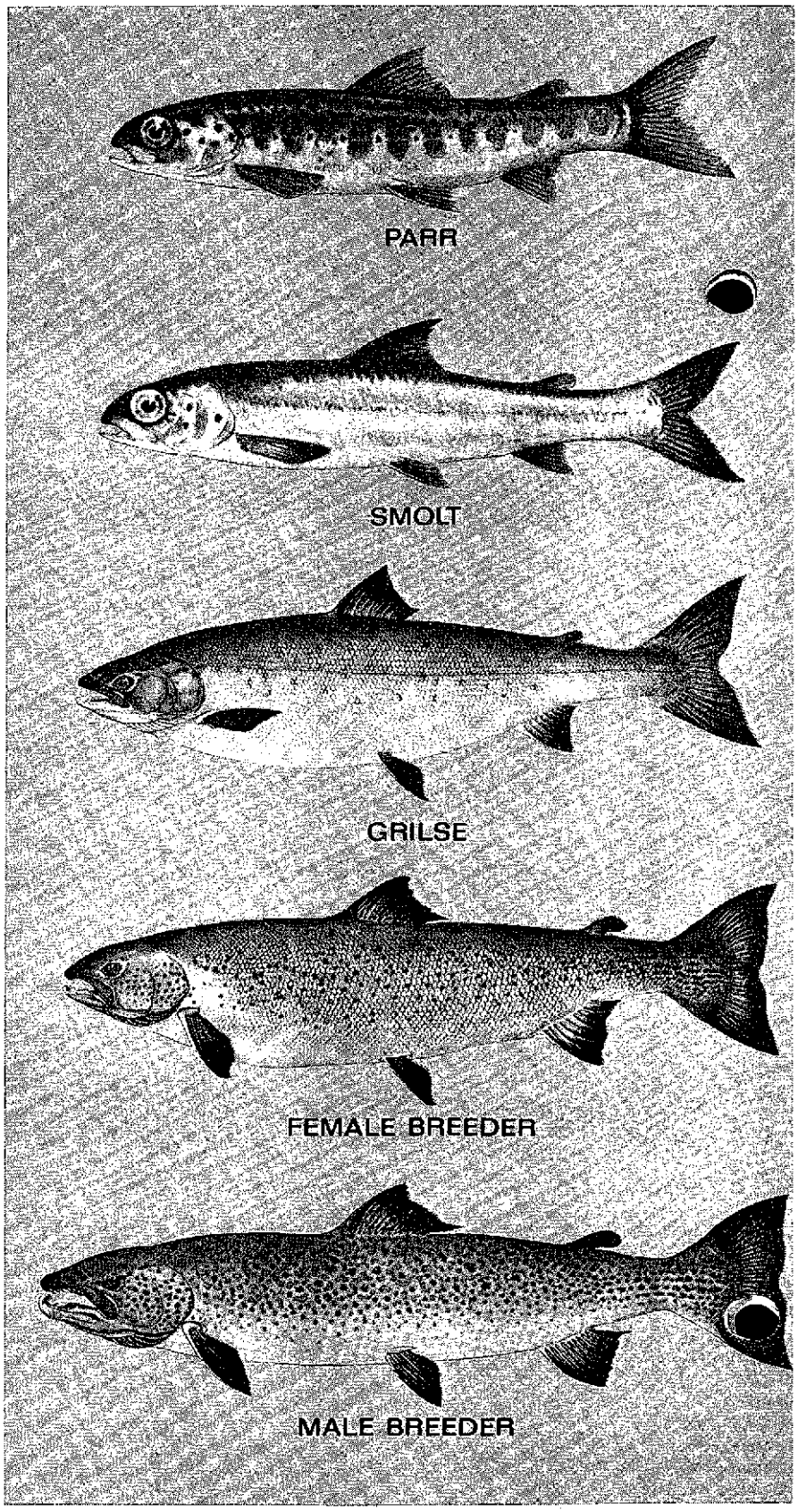
Champlain are: from Vermont, the Missisquoi River, which empties into Missisquoi Bay at Swanton, Otter Creek, and the Winooski River; from New York, the Saranac and the Great and Little Chazy rivers.

Tales of former salmon abundance were still heard in the Champlain Valley a century ago, when they were already nonexistent in that area (and would soon become extinct in Lake Ontario, too). In 1872, for instance, a Plattsburgh hotel owner said his grandfather had seen shoals so thick at the mouth of the Saranac that "their capture by cartload was an easy matter." Others told of salmon-choked creeks that horses could not cross.

What kind of salmon inhabited Lake Champlain—sea-run through the St. Lawrence or landlocked? This question was long debated. Then, about 1940, two Canadian biologists examined a pair of museum specimens and found that these fish had never been to sea; their life history was the same as that of the Lake Ontario salmon. They, too, sometimes reached a size of thirty to forty pounds.

The Lake Ontario and Lake Champlain salmon stocks were destroyed in these ways, according to Winslow G. Watson, in his *History of Essex County:* "The secluded haunts they loved have been invaded; dams have impeded their wonted routes; the filth of occupied streams has disturbed their cleanly habits; and the clangor of steamboats and machinery has excited their fears. Each of these causes is assigned as a circumstance that has deprived the country of an important article of food and a choice luxury."

Another question, whether the Hudson River ever was a salmon stream, has been argued hotly. Henry Hudson is recorded as having seen salmon leaping in the waters around Sandy Hook and later as he sailed past what are now called the Hudson Highlands. But there are no records of an Indian fishery in the river, nor of any Colonial salmon fishing. And Dr. S. L. Mitchill, pioneer New York ichthyologist, declared that the species was not adapted to the Hudson. Nevertheless, between 1873 and



During its life, Salmo salar *undergoes a procession of changes. After the fry stage it becomes a tiny, spotted parr, then grows into a silvery-hued smolt, which goes to sea for food. On its first return to fresh water, the small fish is a grilse. The two breeder fish were 29-inch adults found in Maine's Penobscot River. Note the distinctively hooked lower jaw of the male specimen.*

1876, the New York Fish Commission planted 150,000 young California salmon in the Hudson's headwaters and nearly 150,000 in Long Island streams. *Field and Stream* for July 5, 1877, reported that salmon were found in considerable numbers off the mouth of the Hudson and some were seen as far upstream as Hyde Park.

In 1880 a small planting of Atlantic salmon fry was made in the Batten Kill, which flows from Vermont into the Hudson River near Troy. Some of these were apparently taken on their return to the river in 1884. Then, between 1882 and 1886, 500,000 Atlantic salmon were released in the Hudson by the U.S. Fish Commission. Many grew to the smolt stage and went to sea, returning two or three years later weighing 10 to 13 pounds. Individuals were captured as far upriver as below Troy dam. This planting obviously produced results, but the dams at Troy, Mechanicsville, and Thompson Falls, lacking efficient fishways, prevented their movement into the headwaters. In 1905, small numbers were seen at Mechanicsville, where Dean Sage, a well-known angler, recorded they were caught "by hooks ostensibly baited with pieces of pork and dragged along the bottom until the 'sportsmen' at the other end could feel them against a fish, when a hard jerk sometimes fastened the hook in the luckless creatures."

No subsequent plantings were made in the Hudson, so far as I can discover, and no permanent runs were developed.

Meanwhile, the sea-run species were faring no better. Maine's rivers were dying one by one. In the 1880's, salmon runs appeared regularly only in the St. Croix, Dennys, East Machias, Machias, Penobscot, Sheepscot, Kennebec, and Androscoggin rivers. Between 1873 and 1889 an average of 150,000 pounds were still harvested commercially in these waters. By 1900 the total catch had fallen to 60,000 pounds. After a brief resurgence around 1930, mainly because of restocking, the runs petered out. Since 1950 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has reported the annual commercial salmon catch in Maine at less than 1,000 pounds.

The same fate has befallen sports fishing. At first, not many Americans had the leisure or the money for this activity. There were also lingering effects of the Puritan's disapproving attitude toward fishing as a sport. As late as the 1860's, the pools of the Aroostook, Union, and Dennys rivers were known to a few fly fishermen; usually, however, the ardent salmon angler had to go to Canada to indulge his hobby. He continued doing so when Maine's salmon rivers began dying. In 1886 Henry P. Wells, author of *The American Salmon Fisherman*, could name only three rivers where salmon fishing was available: the St. Croix, Dennys, and Penobscot. This compared with over a hundred in eastern Canada.

The Penobscot offered the best sport (though limited), and for the next two decades salmon angling in the eastern United States was virtually confined to this river, mainly at Bangor pool. Fishermen also angled on the St. Croix, and took some salmon out of the Caribou pool on the Aroostook, until the Tinker hydroelectric dam blocked the river in 1906.

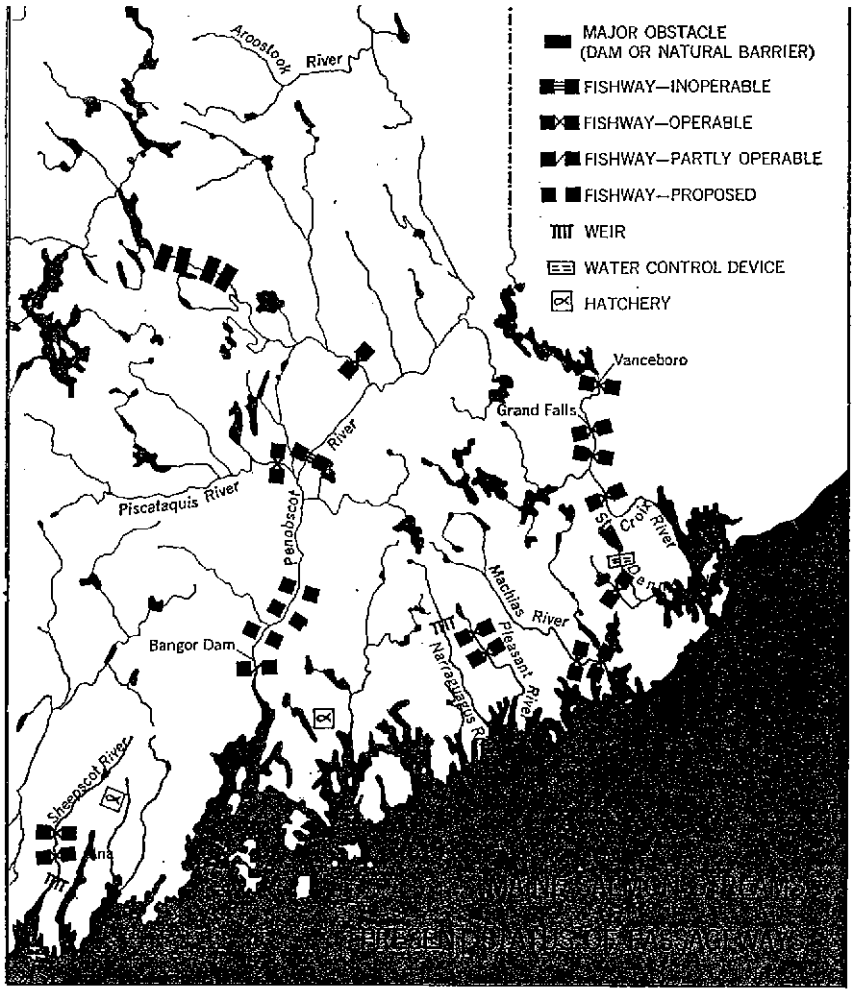
In 1904, when Dean Sage surveyed the chances for salmon fishing, he reported the Penobscot was "going fast," the St. Croix was gradually getting worse, and the Dennys had already faded out. In 1907, Boston newspapers said the sport at Bangor was doomed because of overfishing, pollution by pulp mills, poaching, and insufficient restocking. Moreover, weir fishermen in Penobscot Bay were working night and day, at every tide, without interference. There was, of course, no closed season and apparently no regulation whatever. Few salmon were caught by anglers in Maine after this time, except for the small landlocked species found in some small lakes. By 1940 the Penobscot was virtually a dead river. Its salmon were scarce; fly fishing had ended at Bangor pool.

When rivers become barren it is difficult to bring them back to life. Usually the national interest in them withers and ultimately dies. For instance, there has been little or no attempt to revive the sterile salmon rivers of Portugal, France, Finland, Spain, and Poland. In Spain, in 1942, the government did ban net fishing, turning the meager resource over to the fly fishermen. But these efforts have not improved the runs to any measurable extent.

In the United States little interest was shown in the Atlantic salmon's fate until after World War II. (A glorious opportunity had been missed to rehabilitate some of the rivers during the Depression, when public works money and WPA labor were available.) Efforts to rebuild the Maine salmon runs started with the organization in 1948 of the Atlantic Sea-Run Salmon Commission, with headquarters at Orono, Maine. That state has appropriated about $35,000 annually for the rehabilitation program, and the federal government has joined in with several hundred thousand dollars spent on modernizing the Craig Brook hatchery at Orland, and paying its operating expenses. Also, in 1959, Aroostook County fishermen and the state legislators teamed together to obtain $45,000 of state money for special work on the Aroostook River. And funds have been contributed by power companies and timber corporations for work on rivers they helped to despoil.

Maine's program, ably directed by Dr. W. Harry Everhart, of the salmon commission, has concentrated on restocking some of the most promising streams, removing obstructions, and building fishways. The rivers are littered with abandoned dams; at their mouths are fishing weirs and traps, no longer used, which impede the migration of fish.

The restocking began in 1954 and has accelerated at eight selected rivers: the Aroostook, Narraguagus, Dennys, Sheepscot, Penobscot, Machias, Pleasant, and East Machias. Also, various small projects have been completed to facilitate the passage of fish or improve the flow of streams. For instance, a Denil-type fishway was built at Cooper Mills on the Sheepscot River, thus opening new spawning areas. The Dennys, long plagued by low water during the critical period when the salmon enter the river, has been ensured a stable flow, thanks to a water control dam at Cathance Lake. Also, two fish ladders were opened in 1965 on the St. Croix River, and a third in 1966. These will enable salmon, shad, and



By 1968, if Maine's remedial program is fulfilled, salmon will be able to journey freely up the Penobscot River and into its feeder, the Piscataquis. This map also includes the St. Croix, a segment of the U.S.–Canada boundary.

alewives to migrate upriver to their spawning grounds in the headwaters. Pollution below the fish ladder at Woodland, however, is still a problem. If it can be solved, a magnificent international salmon river will have been reclaimed after a century of neglect. The fishway at Mathias Gorge has been improved, and a water control structure and fishway erected on Pleasant River Lake.

As a result of all this work, small runs of salmon have reappeared in the Dennys, Machias, and Narraguagus rivers; also, to a lesser extent, in the Pleasant, East Machias, and Sheepscot. Fly fishing has been resumed and attracts a small number of anglers. Aggregate catches are rising slowly, and in recent years have totaled 400 to 500 salmon annually—a negligible harvest, of course, when compared with those a century ago.

In 1965 Congress passed the Anadromous Fish Act, designed to enhance the supply of salmon and other anadromous species by making funds available to the states for five years on a matching basis. For the current fiscal year, Maine has been allotted $135,000. Additional help may come from the Land and Water Conservation Act. Dr. Everhart explains such federal funds will be spent mainly for fishways to revive the Penobscot's salmon runs; it is hoped the fish will be enabled to reach headwaters of the Piscataquis and its tributaries. The once flourishing East Branch may reopen as a spawning and nursery area.

But it is hard to say how much good all the belated efforts will do for Maine's salmon. Many fly fishermen already dream of taking salmon out of Bangor pool again. Although the Maine salmon commission issues optimistic statements, there is no hope of restoring any salmon rivers in the other New England states.

The question is often asked: Will the Atlantic salmon ever reach anything like its former abundance? The reply of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is: "Probably not, but wise management may some day make them more than the token resource they are today."

The trouble is that *S. salar* was brought to the verge of extinction before Americans developed a sense of conservation. There were almost no federal or state laws in the nineteenth century to protect the freshwater fisheries. When efforts were begun to restore Maine's rivers in the 1940's, it was already too late for any spectacular accomplishments.

For perspective, how does this compare with the future of our Pacific salmon wealth? In the Pacific Northwest, harnessing of the great salmon rivers for hydroelectricity and other purposes did not begin until the 1930's. By this time federal laws were requiring the installation of facilities to safeguard the passage of salmon and other anadromous fish. But the fabulous Columbia River runs, exploited since the 1870's, had already been overfished.

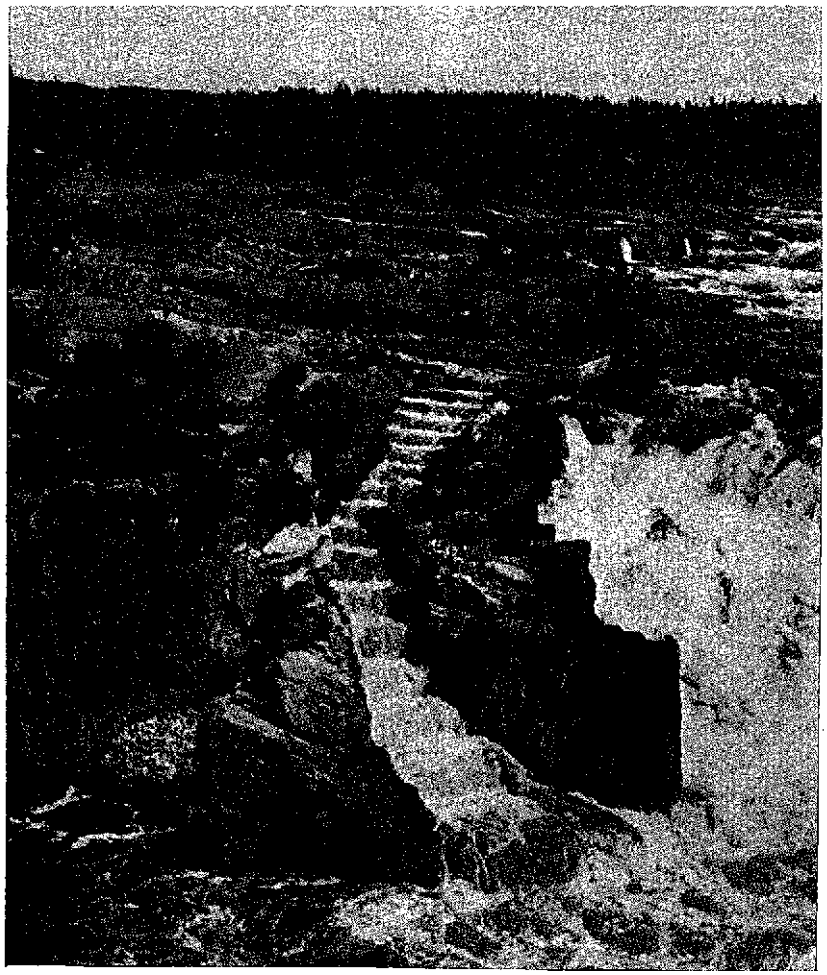
Since 1937, when Bonneville Dam, the first high dam on the Columbia, was completed, the federal government has invested about $150 million in ladders and other fish-passage devices at its dams on the Columbia and Snake rivers, plus about $35 million to build salmon hatcheries. Nor does this take into account the many millions invested by public utility districts and private power companies in fish ladders at the hydroelectric projects they built; also the vast sums supplied for maintaining all these facilities and the huge salmon-research programs. In short, nowhere in the world are such heroic efforts being made to save a fishery.

What are the results? The Columbia and Snake river salmon runs have been declining at a steady pace in the past two decades, although the runs of coho salmon have revived recently. Grand Coulee Dam alone cut off 1,150 linear miles of spawning grounds—it was built without fish ladders. And the once extensive upper Snake River runs are sadly depleted because of defective fish-passage devices installed at a private power dam.

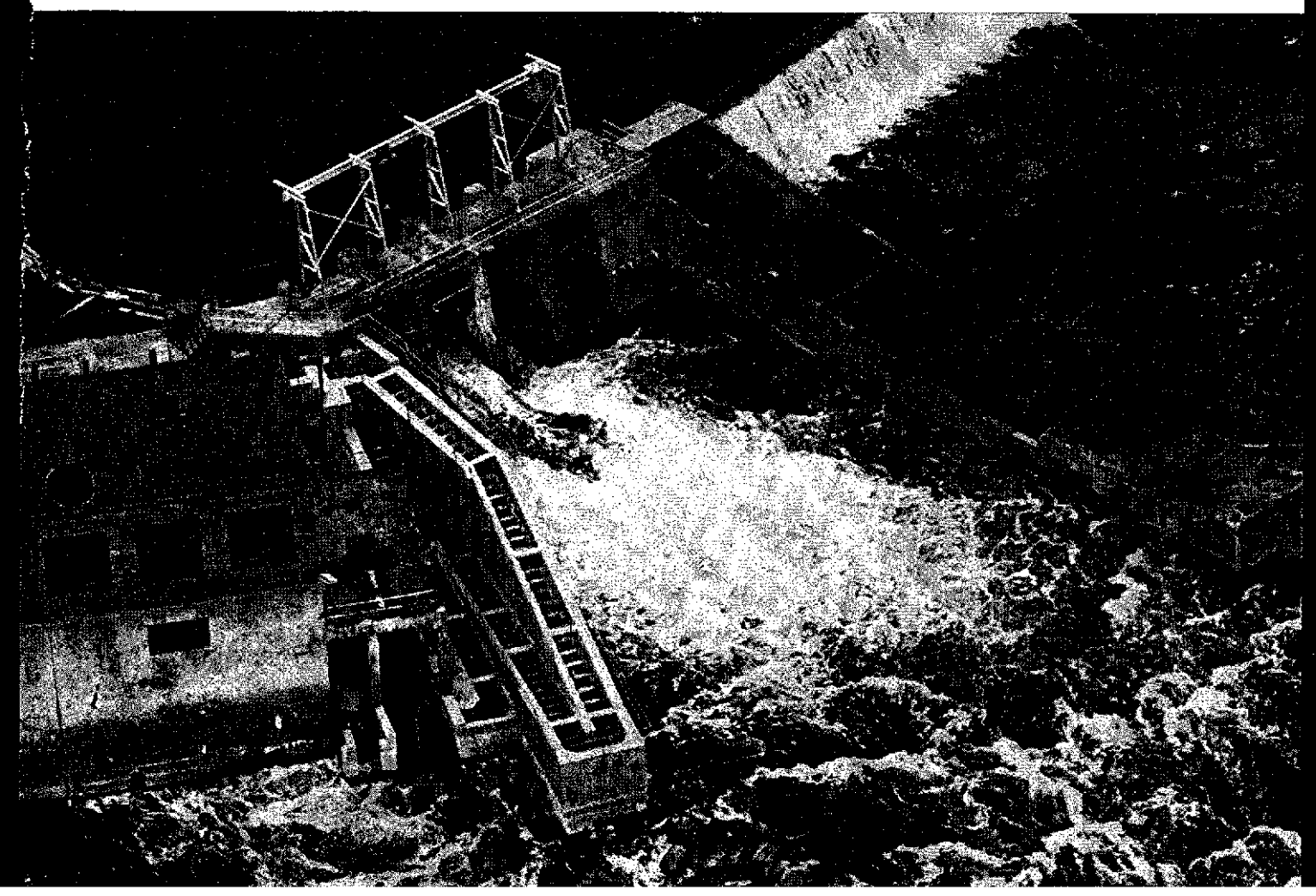
Meanwhile, new dams rise and pollution continues to harm the delicately adjusted salmon in the lower

Columbia and some of its tributaries; sustaining the over-all runs has required releasing tremendous numbers of hatchery stock. In addition to familiar pollution there are prospects for injuries of the kinds contributed by atomic power plants. There is already the atomic plant at Hanford. A half dozen other such large installations are planned along the Columbia. And as it approaches almost complete development for power purposes it will no longer be a river, but a lake extending from the Canadian border to the end of tidewater. All these radical changes in environment, combined with the need for negotiating so many high dams, may bring further losses to the salmon.

But everything is relative. What happens to the Pacific salmon in the foreseeable future cannot be worse than the present, melancholy plight of *Salmo salar*.



Simple fishway, right, helps homebound salmon to "step-around" a river obstacle. Below, a power dam on the Piscataquis River has both old fishway and newly built, improved version.



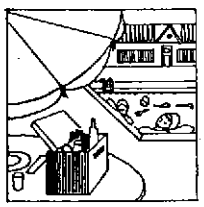
Click here to view part 2

new! 110v ac/12v dc portable refrigerator

for office, parties, cabins, cars and boats.

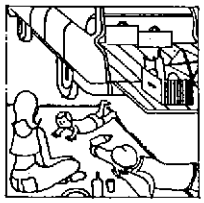
$59.95

Don't leave home without Her Highness, the SNO-QUEEN. She's Real Cool and Unique!



Wherever you go from your backyard terrace to your favorite vacation lake or beach, Her Highness can be right there providing cool cucumbers and ice cubes! Since the SNO-QUEEN uses either 110 v. AC or 12 v. DC current, she will work for you not only at home and in your office, but **even while traveling in your car or boat!** You've never seen the likes of her before. She's new and in a class by herself.

A family should not be without SNO-QUEEN.



Take her along to the ball game or on your next outing. Your wife shouldn't mind a bit. Here's how the SNO-QUEEN measures up: Size (approx.): 15"w. x 12"d. x 13"h. Net Wt.: 16 lbs. Capacity: 0.4 cubic feet.

No office should be without a SNO-QUEEN either.

Especially in the summer when a cold drink will win customers and influence employees. At $59.95 the Sno-Queen is a fringe benefit every office can afford. (holds 25 sandwiches and some cold ones!)

-DON'T BE LEFT OUT OF THE COLD-

Mail to: HAVERHILL'S, 526 Washington Street
San Francisco, Calif. 94111

Please send me the SNO-QUEEN. If not delighted I can return it within 10 days for full refund. It is guaranteed for 1 year.

☐ $59.95 plus $3.00 for postage and ins. enclosed (Calif. add 4% sales tax)

☐ Bill Amer. Exp. Acct. #_____

Name_____

Address_____

_____ Zip_____

NH-6

Haverhill's
Searching the World to bring you the Finest

Dilemma of the Iroquois

Continued from page 7

man said the cloth given to Onondagas is now only 1½ yards long, coarse and unsuited for clothing. An elderly woman said she remembered when it was 15 yards long. The Onondagas want their annuities updated, and their Indian Agent says this is 'absolutely' impossible. A second major issue is citizenship. Papineau said the Onondaga are a sovereign people: 'The United States can draft us and tell us what to do only because they have the guns and we do not. . . . We do not vote because we are not citizens of the United States—you cannot be a citizen of two governments.' "

There are also "secondary" problems. For example, the Indians cannot get GI bill household loans or FHA-guaranteed loans. They call this discrimination: "We fight your wars and then you do this." To this, government spokesmen reply that the Iroquois ignore the collective ownership of the reservation land by the council, not by individuals. It is only "loaned" to specific Iroquois. The situation is such that a loaning agency could not foreclose, therefore reservation Indians find it very hard to get money for building or improving homes. It is also difficult to get fire insurance, because of inadequate protection against fire.

Attitudes toward the state did not improve after some Onondaga land was condemned for a flood-control dam, with promises that it would form a man-made lake where the Indians could fish, canoe, and swim. The dam was built ten years ago, but the reservation still has floods and the Indians deride the foot or so of water behind the dam.

Relations with the local anti-poverty program are also strained. Manpower Development and Training has had some success, mostly through the efforts of one man, now departed. Project Headstart was doomed right at the beginning when its lecturer told a hall filled with parents that the program was intended for the child from a broken home where the parents did not care about education, could not help the student even if they wanted to, etc.

The Onondagas are particularly bitter about the symbols of state power: the police and the Indian Agent, who oversees the reservation

Overseas Nature Tours

For seven years we have been organizing group trips to investigate the natural history of Europe, Africa and the rest of the world. Chief purpose so far has been to see birds, including as many rare and difficult species as possible. However, a full ecological picture is sought, with attention to botany, geology and archaeology where appropriate. Persons without specialized interests, but with appreciation for the natural scene as opposed to sophisticated city life, are entirely welcome, and constitute part of every group.

—This Year—

Places are open on these remaining tours:

— SCANDINAVIA —

Long our most popular tour, combining Nor[illegible] mountains, fjords, bird cliffs and midnight sun with Lapland and lush Sweden. June 24, 4 weeks.

— ICELAND —

Arctic wildflowers, strange nesting birds and seabird cliffs against a weird background of volcanoes, geysers and waterfalls. June 29 for 2 wks., plus optional 4-day Greenland trip. Leader Dr. Messersmith, U. of M.

— COLOMBIA —

Special "request" trip for small group, making a wide sweep around this extraordinarily interesting country, including the Amazon River corridor. The world's top bird region, replete with other back-country attractions. July 22, 3 weeks.

— ALASKA —

Two-wk. trip, Ketchikan to Fairbanks, July 29. Continuing two weeks, Fairbanks to Barrow, Nome, the Pribilofs and Aleutians, Aug. 12.

— SOUTH PACIFIC —

Feature of the year; many think it the greatest trip of all. Six units; combine as you like:

MELANESIA: Fiji, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Solomons and 2 weeks in New Guinea. Four weeks in all, beginning Sept. 9.

AUSTRALIA WEST: From Perth around the coast to Darwin, plus the deserts at Alice Springs and western Queensland. Oct. 7, 3 wks.

AUSTRALIA EAST: The Great Barrier Reef, Sydney & environs, Adelaide and the Murray River valley, Melbourne and Tasmania. Three weeks beginning Oct. 28.

NEW ZEALAND: Comprehensive 3-week coverage of both islands, working south with the spring. Geysers, glow-worm caves, majestic Mt. Cook and Milford Sound. Nov. 18.

N.Z. BOTANY: Two weeks up the west coast in a land of strange plant life and magnificent glaciers. December 9.

HAWAII: Our Xmas party this year is at the Volcano House, Kilauea Crater, followed by a 10-day bird-and-scenery tour of the islands.

— FLORIDA —

First 1968 tour: two weeks from Wakulla Springs to Key West & Dry Tortugas. Tallahassee, Jan. 27.

— Coming Later —

We cover the wildlife of the world on a 3-year cycle, visiting some areas annually. Let us send you a summary of these trips, or supply itineraries and dates for regions that appeal to you. North American tours 2 weeks each, overseas 3 weeks, set up in chains of 2 or more.

NORTH AMERICA: Ten different routes, including Texas Coast; Florida; western mtns.; Nfld.-Labrador; Arctic Canada; Alaska.

MIDDLE AMERICA: Seven routes in Mexico, covering all ecological zones. Also tours in Central America and the West Indies.

SOUTH AMERICA: Seven 3-week trips, from Colombia and the Galapagos to Tierra del Fuego.

EUROPE: Six long-popular routes: The Co[illegible]nent; Britain; Scandinavia; Iceland; the Med[illegible]ranean; and the "Iron Curtain" countries.

AFRICA: Six 3-wk. routes from Atlas Mts. and tropical W. Africa to Ethiopia & Madagascar.

ASIA. Six exciting itineraries: The Near East; India and Nepal; Southeast Asia; the Philippines and North Borneo; Ceylon & So. India; Japan.

SOUTH PACIFIC: Seven routes: Melanesia; two Australia tours; two N.Z. routes; South Sea Islands; and a new coverage of Indonesia.

WORLD CRUISE: Around the world in Southern Hemisphere: Easter, Pitcairn, the great bird islands and Antarctica. Winter 1969-70.

Come along! . . . Intimate, private groups, expert leadership. We seek out back-country routes, try for an experience-in-depth of the natural scene and the people. (Not recommended if you're strong for night life.)

Crowder Nature Tours
Box 222-a
Harpers Ferry, W. Va. 25425