

THE MOUNTAIN WEST'S High Country News

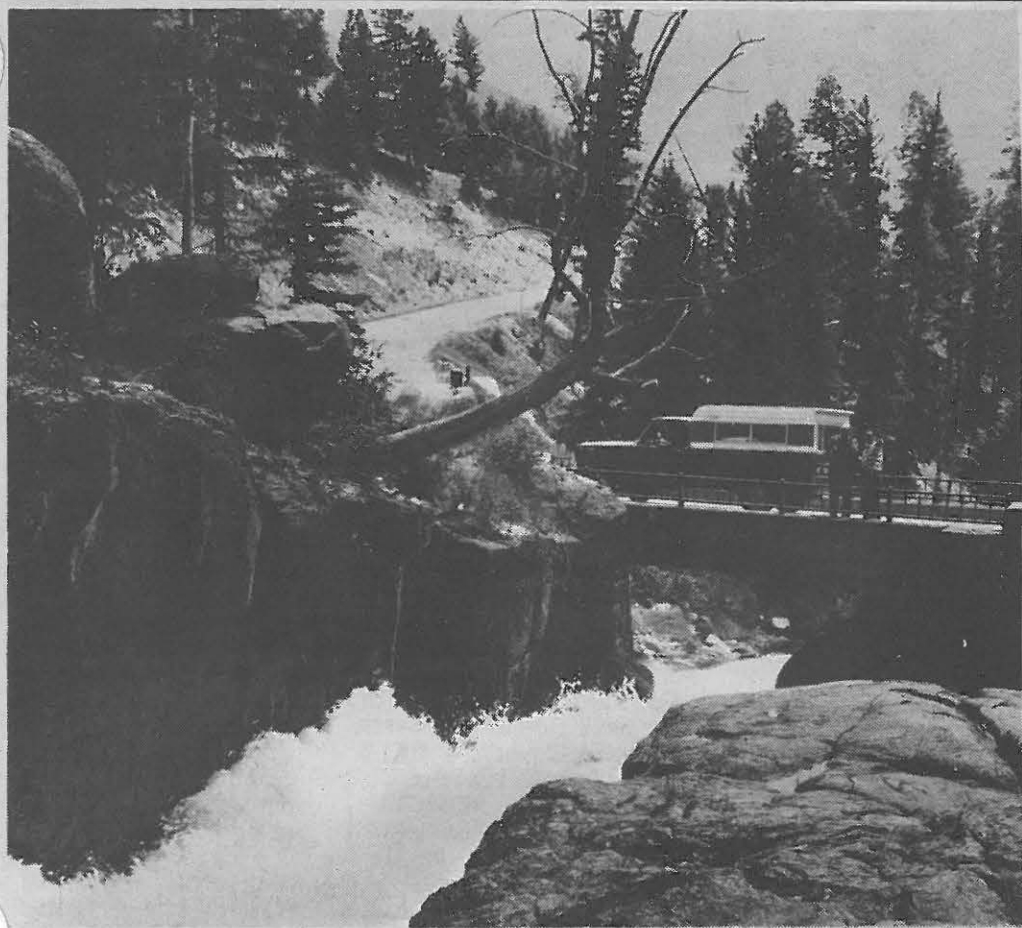
The Outdoor and
Environmental Weekly

-Camping -Fishing -Hunting -Skiing -Snowmobiling -Boating -Historic Sites -Rock Hunting -Hiking -Swimming-

Vol. 2, No. 8

Lander, Wyoming 82520

Friday, February 20, 1970



OUTDOORSMEN OF THE WEEK stand on the bridge over Lake Creek on the Red Lodge-Cooke City Highway to Yellowstone National Park.

New Recreation Area Proposed

Senator Gale McGee of Wyoming has introduced legislation which would create a national recreation area on the west slope of the Wind River Mountains in Wyoming. The area comprising some 200,000 acres would be located on the Bridger National Forest. It would be the third in the state known for its great outdoor recreation resources.

The proposed area would stretch from the Green River Lakes on the north to near the historic South Pass on the Oregon Trail to the south. It would border the famous Bridger Wilderness area along its entire length. Recreation planners are already looking to the Yellowstone National Park anniversary date in 1972. They feel Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks may be almost overwhelmed. Much more outdoor recreation opportunity exists in surrounding areas if it is made available.

The proposed recreation area would be within a two-hour drive of Yellowstone National Park. It would include some of the finest trout fishing in the west, set in some of the most scenic mountains. Wyoming's largest fresh-water lake, second only to Yellowstone Lake, is found here, along with several other large lakes.

The Green River is rated second only to the Snake

River in Wyoming for float trips providing both superlative fishing and magnificent scenery.

McGee said he was calling for the recreation area because the state needs new facilities that would "be available to all of the people in the country that come west to see the great sights of nature." The Wyoming

senator toured part of the area last summer.

Senator McGee said, "Tourism is one of the most rapidly growing industries in America but the approach of a new age of tourism in Wyoming and the Rocky Mountain West is far more explosive than even the national trend."

Snowmobiling Ends In Park

Officials of Yellowstone National Park announced today that lack of snow will force them to close the park to snowmobiling effective midnight Monday, February 23. Unseasonable warm temperatures the past few weeks and below normal snow depths has caused the snow to melt to the point that the roads are becoming bare. With no snow on the road surface, some damage to the road has already occurred, officials said, and with continued warm weather it is feared extensive damage will be done.

The officials said that should the park receive snow in sufficient depth to prevent snowmobiles from damaging the road and before the spring snow removal begins, the park will be reopened to snowmobile use.

Say Game Increasing. . .

Wyoming Ranchers Claim Competition

(This is the first in a series of articles by HIGH COUNTRY NEWS. The series was prompted by the action taken by Wyoming stockmen at a recent meeting reported below.)

The Wyoming Stockgrowers and the Wyoming Woolgrowers Association recently met to talk about the possibility of asking the state to reimburse ranchers for increases in wild game on their ranges. The ranchers say that competition between game animals and livestock for range feed has become of great concern to them.

The ranchers said they plan to meet with the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission on their proposal. Charles Crowell of Casper, president of the Commission, was present at the meeting.

Howard Flitner of Shell, Wyoming, chairman of the game and wildlife committee of the Wyoming Stockgrowers, said it was hoped to take the proposal for reimbursement to the state legislature. He said studies would have to be made to determine the number of livestock and game animals on the ranges, the carrying capacity of the range, and the economic loss to stockmen.

Flitner said there was

only so much grazing which a range will support for either wildlife or domestic stock. He said if the Game and Fish Commission allows the numbers of game animals to increase, then ranchers must reduce their herds to prevent damage to the range.

Stockmen say antelope are particularly troublesome when their numbers increase. Ranchers in the southeast corner of Wyoming in Albany County would like to ask the Game and Fish Commission to increase antelope permits in their area.

The stockmen said if game animals are not reduced in numbers, they they would have to cut back on the size of their herds. This would result in an economic loss for them, as well as reducing the returns from their investment in range improvements.

Howard Robinson, Wyoming State Game Warden, told HIGH COUNTRY NEWS he was not aware of any appreciable increases in game numbers. He said if anything deer and antelope numbers were down on a statewide basis.

Robinson said he was concerned with the committee action. He said he and Assistant State Game and Fish Commissioner Earl Thomas

(Please turn to Page 2)



Thousands of game animals such as this little mule deer buck run on the public and private lands of Wyoming. The state has 26.6 million acres (about 43 percent) administered by the U. S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

Photo by Earl Pote

HIGH COUNTRY

By Tom Bell

The Santa Barbara Declaration of Environmental Rights was written by Rod Nash and commemorated on Jan. 28, 1970, the first anniversary of the oil spill in the Santa Barbara Channel. It is presented herewith in its entirety:

All men have the right to an environment capable of sustaining life and promoting happiness. If the accumulated actions of the past become destructive of this right, men now living have the further right to repudiate the past for the benefit of the future. And it is manifest that centuries of careless neglect of the environment have brought mankind to a final crossroads. The quality of our lives is eroded and our very existence threatened by our abuse of the natural world.

Moved by an environmental disaster in the Santa Barbara Channel to think and act in national and world terms, we submit these charges: We have littered the land with refuse. We have encroached upon our heritage of open space and wildland. We have stripped the forests and the grasses and reduced the soil to fruitless dust. We have contaminated the air we breathe for life. We have befouled the lakes and rivers and oceans along with their shorelines. We have released deadly poisons into earth, air, and water, imperiling all life. We have exterminated entire species of birds and animals and brought others close to annihilation. We are permitting our own species to increase beyond the earth's potential for support. We have made much of the physical world ugly and loud, depriving man of the beauty and quiet that feeds his spirit.

Recognizing that the ultimate remedy for these fundamental problems is found in man's mind, not his machines, we call on societies and their governments to recognize and implement the following principles:

We need an ecological consciousness that recognizes man as member, not master, of the community of living things sharing his environment. We must extend ethics beyond social relations to govern man's contact with all life forms and with the environment itself. We need a renewed idea of community which will shape urban environments that serve the full range of human needs. We must find the courage to take upon ourselves as individuals responsibility for the welfare of the whole environment, treating our own back yards as if they were the world and the world as if it were our back yard. We must develop the vision to see that in regard to the natural world private and corporate ownership should be so limited as to preserve the interest of society and the integrity of the environment. We need greater awareness of our enormous powers, the fragility of the earth, and the consequent responsibility of men and governments for its preservation. We must redefine "progress" toward an emphasis on long-term quality rather than immediate quantity.

We, therefore, resolve to act. We propose a revolution in conduct toward an environment which is rising in revolt against us. Granted that ideas and institutions long established are not easily changed; yet today is the first day of the rest of our life on this planet. We will begin anew.



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HCN Photo

The Sisquoc River Valley in the San Rafael Wilderness of California. The 1,200 acre Sisquoc Condor Sanctuary is located in about the center of the photo. Here the Calif. condor can roost, nest, and bathe in relative security from curious humans.

Condor Concern Stops Project

Concern for the nearly extinct California condor has brought about the suspension of an \$89 million water storage project on Sespe Creek northwest of Los Angeles. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife said the threat to the birds was too great. The project was to be done for a water conservation district by the Bureau of Reclamation.

Human disturbance during the nesting season causes the birds to abandon the nest. Since female condors lay only one egg every other year, the total population remains critically low.

The condors once ranged over much of the West Coast. The shy birds are now restricted to the two craggy sanctuaries in southern California.

Some scientists think the condors are one of the only links to the Pleistocene Age stretching back some two million years. The glacial age was marked by huge animals and birds, all extinct except for the condor. The big birds have up to an 11-foot wingspread.

Only about 50 of these largest of all North American land birds still exist.

MRS. NIM ROD'S COOK BOOK

by Jessie French

BROILED LAKE TROUT

2 large fillet of lake trout (thawed)
Salt and pepper
2 Tblsp. finely chopped onion
1/2 tsp. dried dill
1/2 c. butter or margarine (melted)
Juice of 1/2 lemon

Place the fillets on a large baking pan, 1 inch thick, which has been lightly greased.

Sprinkle fillets with salt, pepper, chopped onion and dried dill. Drizzle on 1/4 c. melted butter.

Mix remaining 1/4 c. melted butter with juice of 1/2 lemon.

Place the pan about 5" from broiler.

Serve with baked squash (hubbard or acorn), green salad, and apple strudel.

THE

WILD

by Verne Huser

WORLD

More than two years ago President Johnson signed into law the bill that created the nation's first wilderness under the stipulations of the 1964 Wilderness Bill: San Rafael Wilderness in the back Country of Santa Barbara County, Calif., a 143,000-acre tract of Chaparral and tall timber in Los Padres National Forest, most of it in the Sisquoc River drainage.

I walked into the San Rafael Wilderness with Los Padres National Forest Supervisor Bill Hansen and a handful of Santa Barbara back packers. Now I'd lived in the Santa Ynez Valley, just one watershed away from Sisquoc, for 10 years and I'd ventured into the old San Rafael Primitive Area a time or two along the Manzanita River below Davy Brown, but I was not prepared for what I found in the upper reaches of the Sisquoc.

Before we'd gone a mile down the Judell Canyon Trail we found bear tracks, big ones and fresh. Within an hour, as the trail got fresher and fresher -- first wet prints on the trail, then muddy water in the stream -- two members of our party saw the big bruin round a bend in the trail less than a hundred yards ahead -- and disappear, fading away into the brushy canyon-floor vegetation before we reached the next crossing of the stream.

We camped at Heath Camp that night and heard the spotted owl calling. The next day we fished our way up to Lower Bear Camp, catching trout up to a foot long, and camped in tall timber near a mountain meadow nearly a mile above sea level; white fir and incense

cedar, big cone spruce and sugar pine.

One tree we measured, an 80-foot big cone spruce, was 16-feet, two-inches in circumference (that makes it pretty close to five feet in diameter).

I logged an even 50 species of birds, and the wildflowers -- for the little rainfall we've had this year -- were abundant. Black-headed Grosbeaks sang to us all day long, and we saw several Western Tanagers. Larkspur and scarlet penstemon, Indian Paintbrush, even wild roses grew everywhere.

We walked a 25-mile loop around Salmon Peak, carrying our food and sleeping bags and other accouterments on our backs. We saw no other human being though we heard frequent airplanes overhead and saw a few satellites as we looked up at the stars at night. This was a wilderness experience, right in our own back yard, and as fine a wilderness trek as I've ever taken.

Ranchers. . .

(Continued from page 1)

had recently met with the stockgrowers. At that time, there was no specific complaints of increasing game herds causing economic loss.

Wyoming state law already provides for reimbursement to landowners through a redeemable coupon on the antelope license. That facet of reimbursement will be explored in the second of this series.

Letter To The Editor

Editor:

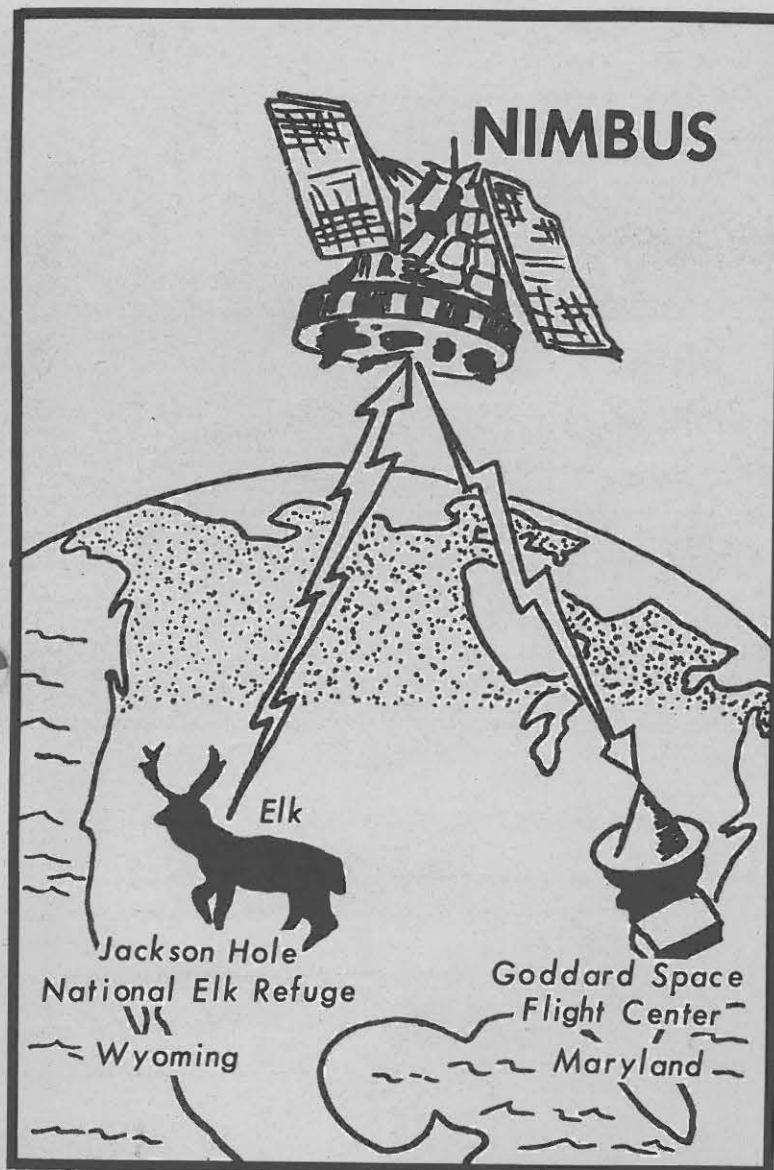
I am long in acknowledging your letter of Jan. 13, 1970, re our subscription as a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Joe Back.

Your excellent publication has been received regularly each week and we enjoy it

thoroughly. Keep up the great job you are all doing.

Thanking you.

Sincerely,
Sidney Lee Courtney
Birmingham, Mich.



Jet Dream Fading Fast

Fading dreams of Florida's Dade County developers of a gigantic international jetport in Big Cypress Swamp adjacent to Everglades National Park appear to be shattered permanently by an agreement announced by the White House according to the Wildlife Management Institute.

Under terms of the agreement, facilities already constructed may be used only as a one-runway airport for flight training, but the Federal Government reserves the right to discontinue such training operations if they "endanger Everglades National Park or neighboring human resources." The Port Authority must begin a search at once to relocate the proposed commercial jetport. The Federal Departments may terminate the agreement on 90-day notice if they consider the County in default of its attempts to seek diligently for an alternative site. Safeguards for the existing training facility include orders imposing a minimum ceiling of 5000 feet over Everglades National Park and banning the refueling of aircraft except in emergencies; banning further drainage or the disposal of solid wastes within the present site; and requiring the maintenance of high standards of waste and sewage treatment. Conservationists are hailing this agreement as a major victory in the fight for environmental quality.

Travel Films Win Awards

Producers of eight outdoor and travel films have been honored with "Teddy" awards for excellence of their product, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. The awards were named in memory of Theodore Roosevelt, "the first conservation president," and the trophies are shadow boxes with busts of the 26th President.

The awards were presented at the program of the seventh annual National Outdoor-Travel Film Festival, sponsored by the Michigan Outdoor Writers Association.

The top awards, best of festival and best outdoor commentary, went to Bill Snyder Films for "Cry of the Marsh," described as a "fascinating and timely documentary film protesting air and water pollution and the effects of encroaching development on our environment."

Environmental Eavesdropper

Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel has set up an Environmental Early Warning System. The system is to assure prompt, effective action on environmental problems. He has asked Interior employees in the field to report problems in their area whether they are related to Interior Department responsibilities or not. He feels crises develop locally and quietly where only fieldmen can spot them and report on them before commitments are made. He cites the Santa Barbara oil spill and the Miami jetport as cases in which prompt action was necessary.

In an interview with U. S. News and World Report, Dr. Roger Egeberg, Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, said he favored a federal law on abortion. When asked if he favored less restrictive abortion laws now, he said, "Increasingly, yes. I've been rather conservative about that. But, increasingly, I feel we've got to face abortion as a backup of many methods of contraception which aren't perfect. I don't like to see abortion become a terribly important part of the picture, but I do think that facing a continually growing population is the most horrible thing we can face."

An Environmental Quality Education Act has been introduced in Congress. First introduced by Mr. John Brademas of Indiana, there are now more than 60 House sponsors. Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin has introduced a companion bill in the Senate, S. 3151. The bills would authorize grants to public or private groups to develop curriculums to promote environmental and ecological preservation and grants to train educators, businessmen, government employees and others in environmental quality. The bills would also require the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to give technical assistance to certain environmental and ecological preservation groups.

H. R. 15165, a bill to establish A Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, has been reported favorably by the House Committee on Government Operations. Such a commission would study five aspects of population growth - the probable course of population growth between now and the year 2000; the public resources required to deal with the anticipated growth; the ways in which population growth will affect government activities; the impact of population growth on environmental pollution and on the depletion of natural resources; and the various means by which we can achieve a population level properly suited for its environment and natural resources.

The National Research Council has reported on a three-year study of population which indicates the world population could be 30 billion just 100 years from now. Reputable scientists believe man may be faced with extinction in 30 years from the effects of pollution and starvation unless population growth is curbed.

The Hawaiian legislature may pass a bill removing all restrictions on performance of abortion by qualified doctors. Although strongly opposed by the Catholic Church, the state senate was expected to pass the measure and send it back to the house for concurrence in amendments.

High concentrations of arsenic have been found in the soil near the Kennecott Copper smelter on the west side of the Salt Lake Valley. Dr. Leroy Wullstein, University of Utah associate professor of biology, reported finding concentrations of the poisonous element 10 to 20 times normal. He said the test area covered about two square miles in which plant life showed extensive damage.

Pheasants in California have been found containing high levels of mercury in their systems. Officials said the pheasants came from the Tule Lake area. The birds contained more mercury than those from Alberta, Canada, where the season was closed because of dangers to humans who might eat the meat. Mercury enters the system when the birds eat grain treated with a fungicide.

Moe Goes Modern

A lone cow elk on the Jackson Hole National Elk Refuge, Wyoming, will have some distinction for awhile. She will be tracked by the Nimbus 3 weather satellite passing 700 miles overhead.

The elk, nicknamed Moe, will carry a 23-pound electronics package slung around her neck. It will transmit messages to the satellite twice a day. These will be recorded and then relayed to a ground station in Alaska. From there, the information will be flashed to the Goddard Spaceflight Center at Greenbelt, Md.

The satellite will trigger

a miniature transmitter in the elk's collar which will report her location, the light intensity, the air temperature, the elevation, and her skin temperature.

The unique experiment is being conducted by Dr. John J. Craighead and his brother Dr. Frank G. Craighead in conjunction with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Smithsonian Institution.

The Craigheads said the experiment using satellite monitoring of wild animals and their environment could lead to a better understanding of man's relationship to nature.

Ranger Wins Award

In a brief ceremony at Park Headquarters recently, Superintendent Jack Anderson of Yellowstone National Park presented a \$50.00 award to Park Ranger Stephen M. Hurd.

Ranger Hurd received the award for a suggestion he submitted to the National Park Service for revising the bear warning brochure. The present bear warning brochure issued by the National Park Service emphasized the protection of the park visitor. Ranger Hurd's revised brochure placed more emphasis on the

protection of the bear from an improper diet and other human influences.

In presenting the award, Superintendent Anderson said Park Service officials were impressed with the imaginative change in format and believe it will increase the effectiveness of the handout and enhance the sensitive bear management program.

The revised brochure which resulted from Ranger Hurd's suggestions will eventually receive service-wide distribution to areas having bear problems.

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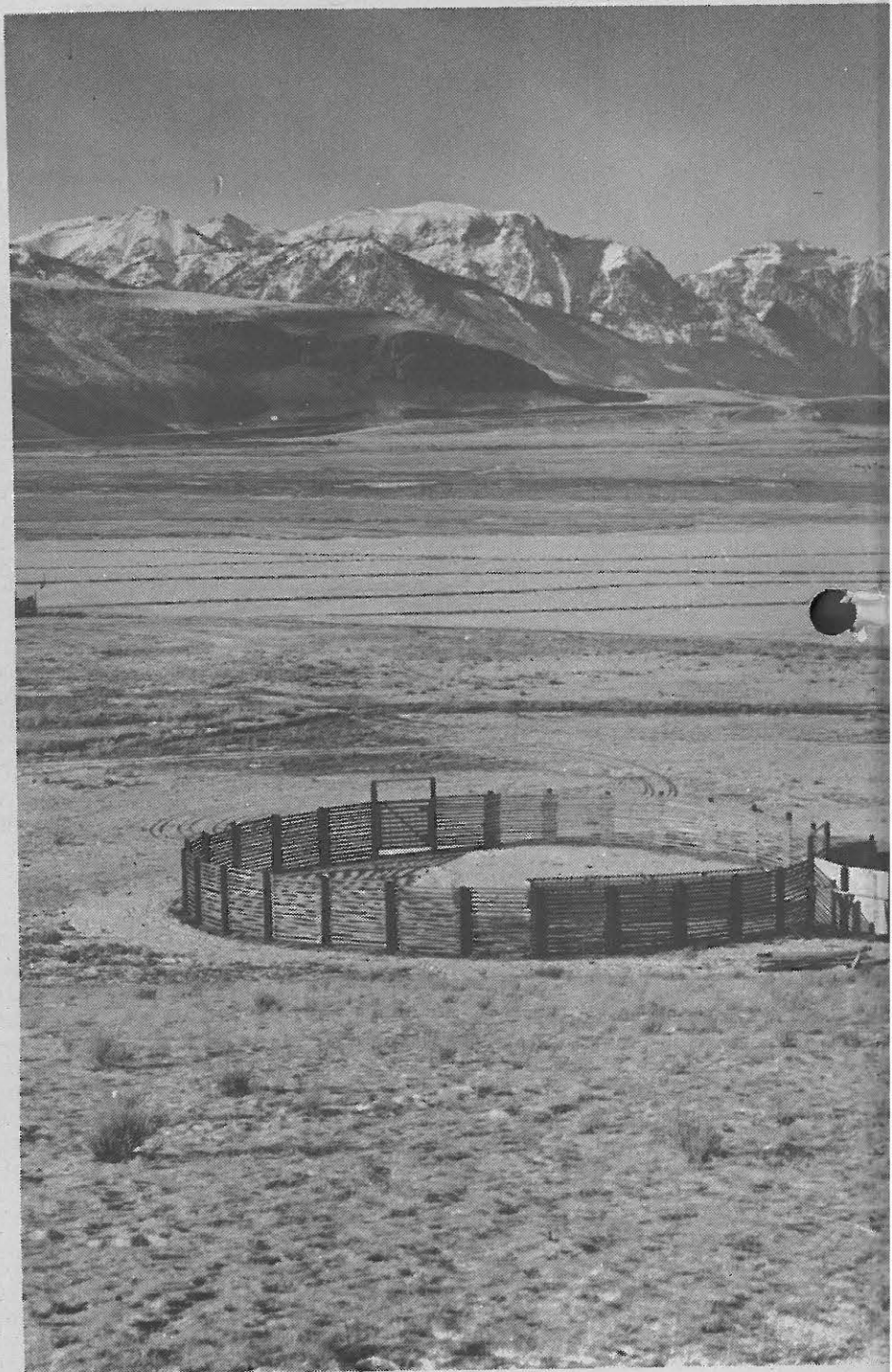


Welcome To The West!

South of Lander Wyoming on Highway 287



Trapping and transplanting of game animals, game birds, and furbearers is an important management tool in the West. White man eliminated some species from their native ranges. Merriam's wild turkeys never existed in Wyoming and South Dakota until transplanted from New Mexico. Wyoming recently reciprocated with New Mexico by sending back bighorn sheep. Most animals are trapped in the winter months when they can be lured into traps with offerings of food. Traps are usually made of netting which give when the animal runs into it. Obviously, you trap where the trapping is good. Thousands of elk come onto the Jackson Hole National Elk Refuge beneath the towering Tetons. Here, they are lured into an elaborate corral. A herd of elk is seen in the distance between the trap and the Grand Teton.



Once Again Their Num

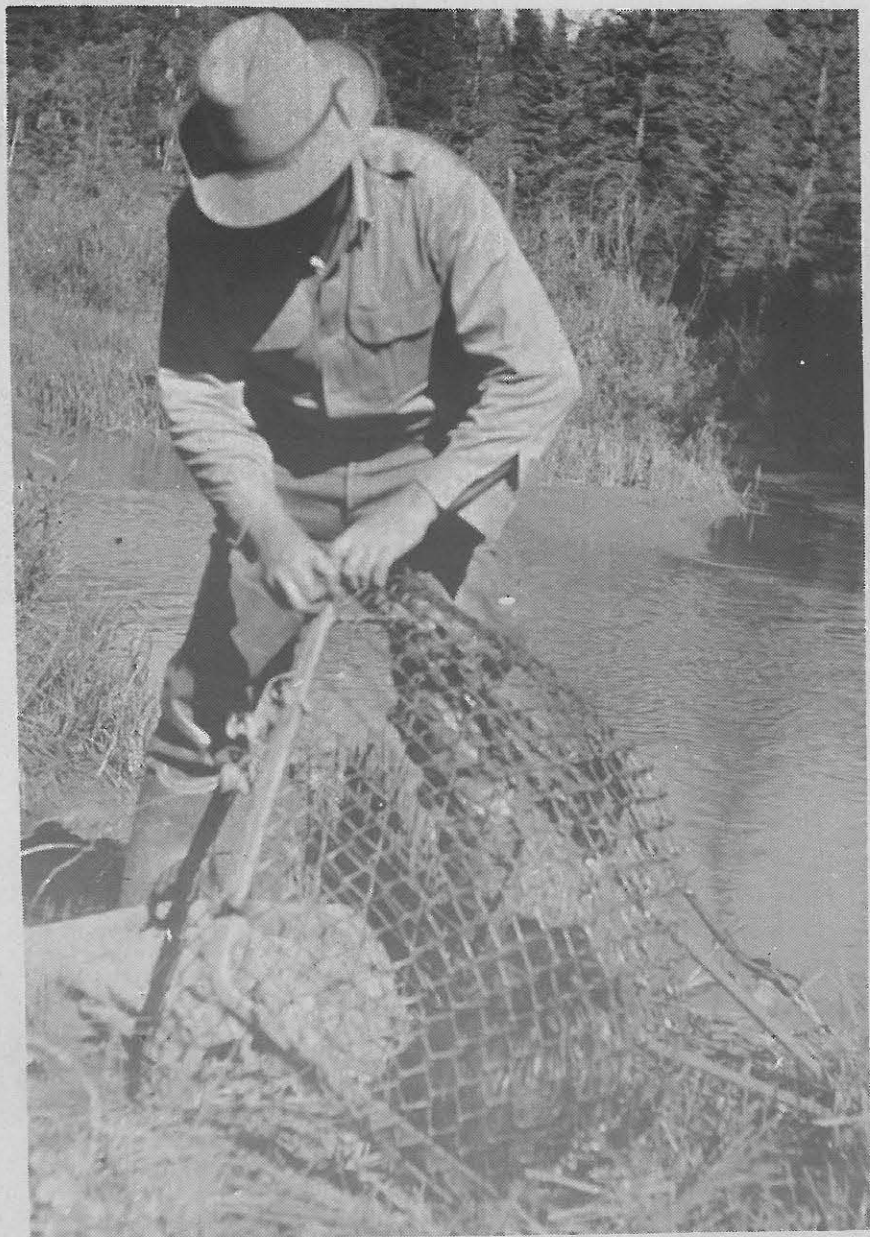




Photo by Wyoming Game and Fish Department



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CAMPER'S MARKET
High Country News
Classified Ads

Four Faces on Dollar Bill?

Governor Hopes for Support

Two top Washington officials are set to view Mt. Rushmore in South Dakota under the personal guidance of Gov. Frank Farrar, Feb. 21. The Governor hopes to gain the support of the two men for a project to place the "four faces" on the dollar bill.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing Director James Conlon and National Parks Service Director George B.

Hartzog, Jr., will be in Belle Fourche for the U. S. mints' billion-dollar exhibit. Hartzog will be keynote speaker and Conlon guest of honor at the "Billion Dollar" banquet in Belle Fourche, Feb. 21.

Many Events At Huron Show

Three indoor rodeos, a famous country western singing group, a rodeo queen contest, several exhibits, livestock shows and snowmobile events are all rolled into one big, five-day celebration at Huron, South Dakota, called the Dakota Winter Show.

The show, held in the Huron Arena and at the State Fairgrounds, will continue Feb. 25 - March 1. Continuous bus service will be available.

The Rodeo Queen will be crowned Saturday night during the RCA approved rodeo.

The Winter Show's rodeo dates are Feb. 27-28 at 8 p.m. and March 1 at 2:30. Stock will be furnished by Sutton Rodeos of Onida and Korkow Rodeos of Blunt.

"Sons of the Pioneers" will perform at each rodeo.

Other events include crop and commercial exhibits, Arabian, Apaloosa, Pinto and Quarter Horse shows, snowmobile events, and livestock shows and sales.

Montana Has New Fun Spot

By Larry Bohue

There's a new fun spot in south-central Montana and winter sports enthusiasts are flocking from miles around to take advantage of it.

The new facility, Jardine's Funland, is located at the small mining community of Jardine near the Yellowstone National Park boundary and about an hour's drive south of Livingston. The area provides winter sports in just about every form from skiing to ski-bobbing to snowmobiling.

Founder and owner Richard Blankenship of Jardine said the area opened for the first time last weekend and skiing conditions are excellent. Blankenship said there is a 1,000-foot ski tow in operation and reports he has packed the snow base with a sno-cat.

Think WESTERN-Think Hi-Country



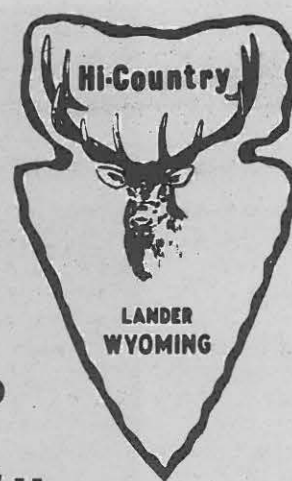
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Thomas A. Bell, Editor

P. O. Box W, Lander, Wyoming 82520

High Country News—7
Friday, February 20, 1970

These are days of deep dissatisfaction. Cries of dissension and loud demands for change fill the air. Nothing is spared - government, the press, industry, labor, religion, the education system, philanthropy nothing. A resulting rising wind of unease and concern blows across the land, around the earth, shaking all the leaves and already filling some erstwhile mighty trees. Necessarily caught in this relentless movement is the field of public health with all its various manifestations.....

It is a period fraught with problems, for not only the magnitude but especially the rapidity of change threatens the very survival of man. Yet, for those of us who must deal with the untoward consequences of the changing man-environment relationship it is also a period that is challenging in its opportunities and expectant of new approaches; rich in opportunities for studies and experiments; alive with interest and concern, but woefully deficient in new concepts of health and well-being deriving from man's continually changing interaction with his environment.

As an animal, a mammal, man is not particularly distinctive, except perhaps for certain physical developments, some of which appear rather ludicrous when viewed objectively. But, as the end product of hominid evolution, possessed of cultural and technological capabilities, man is unique. His environment in reality is a multienvironment system which encompasses the physical and biotic realms and the cultural setting fashioned by his unusual cerebral capabilities. Thus, we can view man, the organism, simultaneously relating to the biophysical and to the sociocultural components of his environment. These interrelations between total man and his total environment are dynamic. Each makes aggressions on the other. Each, in return, responds to these aggressions.

To support his biological, cultural, and uniquely technological needs, man boldly and continuously alters his naturally occurring environment and creates ever new environments. Often, if not usually, this is done without a thought to the total or ultimate consequences. Thus, we present the incongruity of standing knee-deep in refuse, shooting rockets to the moon. Thus, we bequeath to our descendants waters laced with nondegradable detergents and pesticides and lands littered with imperishable aluminum cans.

Until now, man could respond successfully..... Today, the situation is quite different. Within recent decades, man himself has set in motion forces of such magnitude and rapidity as to seriously challenge his own adaptive abilities.

As a consequence, there can be no assurance, and in fact there is considerable doubt, that this limited natural adaptive capacity will suffice to carry him through all future experiences. Present man-induced drastic alterations and disturbances in his total environment are resulting in insults, excipients and stresses which necessarily evoke responses from the human organism. An individually acceptable amount of water pollution, added to a tolerable amount of air pollution and combined with a bearable amount of noise and congestion, can produce a totally unacceptable health environment.

The many terms, which reflect the antagonistic attitude of our culture toward its environment, are noteworthy. We CONQUER the environment. We SUBDUCE nature. We PUSH BACK the frontier. We view it as a THREAT, as an ENEMY, instead of cherishing, protecting, and conserving it; instead of recognizing that we are part of it. Instead of saying, 'I am myself and my circumstances.' Somehow, the environment is seen as something to be shaped, molded and transformed to meet our short-term preferences, or merely as the stuff which, through exploitation, serves our transient needs.

Perhaps one of our greatest limitations is the extent to which we have alienated ourselves from ecologically oriented conservationists. Fundamentally, we have much more in common than either group appears to realize.

Fundamental changes are called for, especially in how we view ourselves in relation to this limited closed system we call our world, or what R. Buckminster Fuller refers to as "Spaceship Earth." We must call forth men and women with the foresight and courage to accept the new and broader philosophic base of human ecology, as applied to human welfare and, on accepting it, to act upon it. Only then may we as a profession make our true potential contribution to the development of a new society and a better world.

The alternative? It would be merely a question of time. The choice would be from the three great man-made threats to our survival: to direct the limitless forces of nuclear fission against ourselves, to drown ourselves in our own protoplasm, or to suffocate from the effluents of our affluence. Or to paraphrase T. S. Eliot in his poem, "The Hollow Men," our choice would be whether to go out with a bang or a whimper.

Excerpted from American Journal of Public Health, Vol. 59, No. 1



HCN Photo

Timbering on steep slopes and highly erodible soils has caused much environmental damage in the Rocky Mountain West. The National Forest Timber Conservation and Management Act of 1969 calls for high yield timbering on 97 million acres of western forests.

Name Change Still Means Same Game

The national Forest Timber Conservation and Management Act had its beginnings as the National Timber Supply Act. It was a piece of legislation proposed by the timber industry and it is still being pushed to the utmost by the timber industry.

We have seen what a ruthless, single-minded determination to cut timber can do to a national forest. There are areas in Wyoming that will not have fully recovered in a century.

The Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act of 1960 was passed to provide a balanced use of all resources. That should still be the basic premise upon which our forest are managed.

Two of Wyoming's national forest supervisors said publicly they could manage the timber resource properly if given the money to do it - without benefit of

the timber supply act.

Many of the nation's major newspapers have editorially renounced the timber act. All of the great conservation organizations have

joined forces to fight the legislation.

The act by any other name is not good for the national forests. We should let our feelings be known.

Action... Action... Action...

Your prompt action is needed on several matters relating to natural resources: (1) Write to Congressman John Wold and let him know how you stand on the National Forest Timber Conservation and Management Act. This act is definitely not in the best interests of a quality environment. (See story on this page) Send a copy of your letter to Senator Clifford P. Hansen who has sponsored a companion bill. Letters should go immediately since the bill may come up for a vote next week. If you are from another state, let your own congressmen know how you feel.

(2) Write Senator Gale W. McGee in support of his bill to create a national recreation area on the west slope of the Wind River Mountains in Wyoming. (See story on front page.)

(3) The Bureau of Land Management in Wyoming has requested comments on a proposed classification for retention and multiple use for some 750,000 acres of land in Sublette County, Wyoming. These are Federal public lands. They lie at high elevations so the growing season averages about 60 days with a possibility of no frost-free days. Crops can only be grown under irrigation. Irrigation requires the damming and diversion of some of the finest trout and recreational waters remaining in the United States. It involves the Upper Green River.

Irrigating these desert lands also removes them from the native game ranges needed to maintain big game herds for which this area is justly famous.

It is in the best interests of the public that these lands be classified for multiple use and remain in public hands. In addition, some 21,500 acres have been excluded from classification and left open for homesteading. These lands are also along the Green River. They should be classified for retention and multiple use for the same reasons given above.

Write Mr. Daniel P. Baker, State Director, Bureau of Land Management, Cheyenne, Wyoming, 82001 and request that all of the lands being proposed for retention and multiple use classification be so classified and the 21,500 acres north of Big Piney, Wyoming, also be so classified. Your letter should reach Mr. Baker before March 11.

Congratulations

Our congratulations go to Pacific Power and Light Co., Utah Power and Light Co., and Monolith Portland Midwest Co. for their declared intent to comply fully with Wyoming's air quality standards. True to earlier predictions that air pollution control would cost money, the figures released by the companies indicate how much we must all pay to breathe clean air and still try to maintain our standard of living.

The American people have said they are ready and willing to pay for a quality environment. The time has now come for us to live by our words.



The identity of the early day climber is unknown but he stands on the great glacier beneath Wyoming's highest point, Gannett Peak in the Wind River Range, 13,785

Photo courtesy Wyoming State Historical Department

feet, is found in some of the ruggedest mountain terrain on the North American continent. The glaciers here are some of the most massive outside of Alaska.

IWLA Sues To Stop Drilling

The Izaak Walton League of America has completed its first action in a suit filed against the Secretary of Agriculture, U. S. Forest Service, various officials of Minnesota, and the principals seeking to begin mineral exploration in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area of the Superior National Forest, according to the Wildlife Management Institute. The League's attorneys were ordered to appear in Federal Court in Minneapolis on January 14.

The suit followed announcement of a New York developer's intention to begin core drilling in the wilderness area. While most of the canoe area is owned by the Federal Government, mineral rights are controlled on only 44 percent of the land. The interest of private owners in the mineral rights cannot be taken without due process and just compensation.

The U. S. Forest Service has pledged to "use every legal means available to prohibit exploratory drilling and subsequent mineral development..." The League's legal action is designed to help accomplish that objective.

Action Sets Winter Scene

Snow action sets the scene for residents, and winter-time visitors in South Dakota and many communities are sponsoring winter sports events.

D. J. Cline, state travel director, suggests one of the best cures for winter hangups and armchair doldrums is to get out in the snow where the action is.

Popular sports and events such as snowmobiling, fishing, spearing, the Dakota Winter Show, Deadwood's Winterwonderland, or just plain sledding on the neighborhood hill are a part of this action.

Some of the winter events in February and March include snowmobile racing at Pierre, Feb. 21-22; at Deadwood, Feb. 28-Mar. 1; at Watertown, Feb. 14-15; at Spearfish, Feb. 14-15; and the Dakota Winter Show at Huron, Feb. 27-Mar. 1.

Nixon Frees Money For Pollution Control

President Nixon has announced his intention to release the full \$800 million appropriated by the Congress for construction of waste treatment plants in the current fiscal year, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. This action agrees with a resolution adopted by the President's Federal Water Pollution Control Advisory Board at a recent meeting in Houston, Texas.

The board also asked the President to instruct the Bureau of the Budget to remove its personnel hiring restriction on the Federal Water Pollution Control Ad-

ministration so that body can employ the additional personnel that will be needed to handle the increased number of grant allocations.

The President's action is being applauded by conservationists throughout the nation who had been urging the expenditure of the full \$800 million appropriated by Congress. These same conservationists previously had succeeded in boosting the funds available from \$214 million to the \$800 million.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Advisory Board also adopted a resolution urging Interior Secretary

Walter J. Hickel to endorse a section in the Aviation Facilities Expansion Act which declares a national policy that airport development projects shall provide for protection and enhancement of natural resources and the quality of the environment.

Another resolution requested Congress to act promptly on clearing the Water Quality Improvement Act, which has passed both the Senate and House in differing versions.

Board members re-examined the Houston Ship Channel and the Galveston Bay area, which they last vi-

sited two years ago. They toured the coastal region from Port Arthur to Corpus Christi and then heard many witnesses on pollution problems. Conditions they saw and that were described by the witnesses brought expressions of "distress" and "dismay" from the board members. The tour revealed, among other things, that the City of Galveston is dumping 1.5 million gallons of raw sewage per day into Galveston Bay. The State Water Quality Board, after the hearing, moved immediately for a stop order against the city.

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