

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. 9

Lander, Wyoming 82520

Friday, February 27, 1970



TRAVELER OF THE WEEK on Highway 287 over Tagwotee Pass enroute to Jackson Hole, Wyoming. The Brooks Lake Cliffs loom in the background.

New Montana Resort

Chet Huntley, famed NBC news commentator, has announced plans for a fabulous, year-round vacation center in his home state of Montana. The \$15 million resort would cover 11,000 acres on the West Gallatin River. The area is 15 miles north of Yellowstone National Park and 45 miles south of Bozeman.

Huntley, who is chairman of the board of Big Sky Corporation, said the complex would be known as "Big Sky of Montana." It is an affiliate of Chrysler Realty Corporation.

The full-scale resort will include a convention center, summer and winter villages, golf course, over 4 miles of ski lifts serviced by five units, many miles of bridle trails into the surrounding national forests, a development for horse owners with equestrian showgrounds, arena and stables, and about any other type of outdoor recreational activity including fishing, hunting, hiking, and so on. It is planned to eventually accommodate about 8,000 people.

A ski village will be built at the 7,500 foot elevation on 11,166 foot Lone Mountain. It will be four miles up the valley from the summer village. The Alpine village, restaurant, convention facilities, and ski trails are to be completed by the 1972 ski season.

An 18-hole tournament sized golf course, swimming pool, tennis courts, sauna bath, condominium apartments, and a development for family residences will be featured at the summer village.

Huntley said it had always been his dream to return to Montana and enter private business. In regard to Big Sky of Montana, he said, "Recreation areas must be undertaken in the right way, preserving the environment, preserving the natural resources, and preserving the great beauty."

He said he would retire from his news casting spot with David Brinkley sometime in the coming months.

Canyon Road Funds Asked

Proponents of a new highway through Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area continue to seek aid in authorizing and funding such a highway. Residents of both Montana and Wyoming are joining in efforts to provide better access to the mountainous area.

The Crow Indian Tribe has taken an active part in pushing for the road. The tribe was designated the master concessionaire for the national recreation area when it was created. Much of the area was carved from the Indian reservation.

The proposed highway would run from Hardin, Montana, to Lovell, Wyoming. It would provide access to much mountain area adjacent to Big Horn Lake. The lake was created by Yellowstone Dam at the mouth of Big Horn Canyon.

Backers of the highway say it would open much more area for travelers and vacationers and relieve pressure on the national parks.

Game Pays...

Wyoming Ranchers Now Receive Reimbursement

(This is the second of a series of articles on domestic livestock and game animal use of western ranges.)

Wyoming ranchers recently claimed that increasing game numbers were causing competition on the range. They said they were going to ask the Wyoming Game and Fish Department and the Wyoming Legislature for reimbursement for the feed eaten by game animals. The ranchers particularly singled out antelope as being troublesome.

The Wyoming Game and Fish Department reports that deer and antelope numbers are down statewide from those of a few years ago. The 1969 harvest of 28,171 antelope is just short of the 28,945 taken in 1964 but is somewhat less than the 35,590 taken in 1963 or the 37,444 taken in 1962.

Wyoming has a unique law whereby private landowners are reimbursed, supposedly for feed eaten, for antelope harvested on their lands. The law provides that \$3 of a \$5 resident license shall be reimbursed to a landowner upon presentation of a coupon. The coupon is attached to all antelope permits.

Similarly, a non-resident antelope permit which costs \$35 has a \$5 coupon redeemable by a landowner.

Records of the Wyoming Game and Fish Department

show a total of \$56,955 paid to Wyoming ranchers in 1967 for redemption of antelope coupons. For 1968, the sum was slightly larger, totalling \$58,313. Most of the coupons redeemed are from the northeast section of Wyoming where there is more private land and less public. Approximately 75 percent of the fees paid out go to the eastern half of the state. That is also where approximately two-thirds of the antelope permits are sold.

Few have quarreled with the philosophy or the intent of the landowners coupon. However, many disagree with the practical aspect. Many ranchers do not bother with the coupons simply because it takes time to collect them from hunters, or they do not care if game animals do use their range.

However, collecting coupons by one rancher often causes friction with neighbors. The antelope may come from other's lands but are collected by the one individual.

There are a few known cases where the coupons are being collected year after year from public lands. Such an area is the North Ferris Mountain in central Wyoming. There the lands are predominantly public but some \$1,700 was collected by landowners in 1967.

The inequity of the system is recognized by many but there is little chance of get-

ting the law removed from the books. There seems to be more merit in overhauling the basic law and making it more equitable.

Part of the inequity lies in the seeming discrimination between an antelope taken by a resident as opposed to one taken by a non-resident.

Part of the inequity lies in the fact that one rancher may have many game animals grazing upon private land and collect no fees while another collects more fees than he is entitled to collect.

Part of the inequity lies in the disparity between what some ranchers can collect from antelope under the present law and what they pay for grazing domestic animals on public lands.

The grazing of game animals and domestic livestock on western ranges is a two-way street. Both are of economic value to the public land states. Both are compatible on the same ranges when the ranges are not overstocked with either.

In many cases, the continued existence of game herds is dependent upon winter range on private lands. In other cases, the economic value of a ranch is dependent upon summer range on public lands.

Competition, winter ranges, and game management will be the subject of another article in this series.



Herds of elk run on the vast public lands of Wyoming and neighboring states. These were photographed on migration in the Jackson Hole.

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Friday, February 27, 1970

HIGH COUNTRY

By Tom Bell

As a dedicated conservationist and practicing environmentalist of some year's standing, I now find myself facing up to some truths. Suddenly, conservation, ecology, and the environment are matters in everyone's domain.

Where once the embattled little band of conservationists stood, there now stands a huge army. The tennis shoes once filled by little, old ladies who fought for redwoods, the Grand Canyon, wilderness areas, and oak trees on town squares are now occupied by legions of eager young people with as much determination.

It is a matter of some personal satisfaction to have been in the vanguard on conservation and environmental issues. But I find it no consolation or matter for smug complacency now that there are many recruits. The issues are too critical. My concern grows for the welfare of my posterity.

Nevertheless, I am forced to ask myself where I now stand. I have been accused of being against industry, against progress, and against people simply because they were trying to make a living. In years past, I supposed few people questioned the fact that I was some kind of nut who stood for causes of questionable value. Therefore, there was no reason to question myself. Now, I must question — what do I stand for?

I read something the other day which started the whole train of thought. A high-powered advertising man said, "The basic purpose of business, even before you get the profit motive, is to serve society through the production and distribution of the material wealth that society requires. Business finds its justification when it is successful in so serving man and country."

The highest aspirations of any man are to serve his fellow man and his country. Not all men aspire to such high ideals. Neither do the leaders of corporate giants know what motivations drive the underlings.

And so bulldozer operators follow the orders of foremen who are following orders from ever ascending powers. The orders are to produce a mineral — produce timber — produce oil. They are to produce and distribute material wealth that society requires — that I require.

As a conservationist, I have damned them — and rightly so. For in producing the goods I use (whether or not I really require them), they have destroyed the earth upon which I depend for life itself.

Not really. They haven't destroyed it all. They haven't had time. And had there not been the wild-eyed, radical conservationists, there would have been far more destruction.

I am not against responsible industry — that which produces the wood for my house, this paper for my writing, the wool for my clothing, the gasoline for my automobile, ad infinitum. I am against the industry that will make for profit, and profit alone, every tree that is suitable for wood. I am against the rancher who will overgraze the range and destroy the countryside to feed his flocks, wittingly or unwittingly. I am against the oil company which drills well after well and then burns millions of cubic feet of natural gas just because there is no pipeline to carry it away and it hampers oil production — as is reportedly happening right now in northern Wyoming.

These things have happened and they are happening. There are laws to prevent some of them. But with or without laws, it takes conscience and moral persuasion to prevent loss of environment.

I ask myself, do I have enough conscience, is my own personal life circumspect enough to criticize with impunity? I don't know. I don't really know.



Trees — tall and straight and proud of their place in the sun, high in the Wind River Mountains of Wyoming.

Chicago Meet Draws Experts

Chicago will become the temporary conservation capitol of North America when wildlife and natural resources administrators, biologists, and citizen conservationists from all over the continent gather at the Palmer House on March 22-25 to attend the 35th North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference. Sponsored by the Wildlife Management Institute, the program this year will explore the theme: "Man's Stake in a Good Environment."

Two general sessions, chaired by Lauren Soth, editor of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, and President Werner A. Baum (Continued on Page 12)

MRS. NIMROD'S COOK BOOK

by Jessie French

ROAST VENISON

3 lb. round venison
1 tsp. salt
1/2 tsp. pepper
1 stick softened butter
2 c. dry bread crumbs
1 c. diced apples
1 tsp. sage
1/2 tsp. thyme
1/2 c. diced celery & leaves
1/4 c. chopped onion
1 beef bouillon cube dissolved in 1 c. hot water

Either remove the skin, or fell; or make many punctures through it. Spread butter over the meat.

Combine bread with remaining ingredients, stirring to moisten bread. Place roast on large sheet of heavy duty foil, pat dressing over top of meat. Fold foil around roast, sealing. Tuck ends of foil under. Roast on rack 325° for about 2 hours.

For a crusty dressing, unwrap meat the last 1/2 hour. An extra half hour may be needed for some roasts.

To serve, lift dressing from roast, slice meat, and thicken drippings for gravy if desired.

THE WILD WORLD

by Verne Huser

Jackson Hole, Wyoming, and the West have no monopoly on mountains. New England has them too, and citizens of Vermont, concerned about the rape of their mountains, have organized the Green Mountain Profile Committee to protect them.

Organized last October as a citizen's group concerned with the status of Vermont's mountains as a natural resource, the Profile Committee has as its goal emphasizing "the value of the mountains of Vermont as a vital natural resource to insure that they will remain so for future generations."

Prof. Hubert Vogelmann of the University of Vermont, chairman of the Profile Committee, has conducted extensive research in the ecology of the mountains and found that their environment above certain elevations to be so fragile that an injury to it may require decades to repair itself. His studies also point out the value of the mountains as an important source of water.

Prof. Vogelmann's findings may have something to say to us here in Jackson

Hole, where we too have a fragile high elevation ecosystem that has been hard hit by the timber industry. The Timber Resources Committee of the Jackson Hole Environmental Action Society is currently gathering information and initiating studies related to clear-cutting practices at high elevations in the mountains surrounding Jackson Hole. In some areas — Union Pass, for example — clear-cut areas have not repaired themselves, and even replanting operations by the Forest Service have not healed the scars left by the lumber men.

The Green Mountain Profile Committee stresses the importance of the mountains as a home for wildlife, as a timber source, and as a recreation resource — the multiple use concept that the National Timber Conservation and Management Act would kill. Funds for the Profile Committee's work have come from The Wilderness Society and America the Beautiful Fund.

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Refuge Has Elk Season

Cooperation between the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation and officials of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in December brought about an opportunity to provide recreation while controlling a wildlife resource, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

For the first time since the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge became a game preserve in 1905, a regulated hunting season was allowed within its boundaries. Through a change in policies of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the urging of the Oklahoma Wildlife Commission, public hearings and a final decision by the Secretary of Interior, permits were issued to 90 hunters to help reduce the elk herd in the refuge to bring the animals into balance with available natural forage.

For more than 40 years, until December, the surplus elk had been removed by the Federal Government in a slaughter program. But only did the new policy provide an unusual experience for the lucky hunters who participated, the primary aim of the hunt was met -- reduction of the Wichita Refuge elk herd to proportions the range will carry. Of the 90 who were issued a special elk license to hunt on the refuge, 81 met with success. Only one of the 90 who were lucky in the drawing failed to show up on his assigned hunting time.

State and federal officials agree that hunter success would have been more pronounced had all of the 89 who actually participated devoted to the hunt the full three days allowed. All hunters were in the field at least one complete day. For various reasons a few dropped out before completion of the full three-day period. Only four hunted the full three days without begging an elk.

Under the rules of the hunt, 30 were allowed in the field for a maximum of three days during each of the first three weeks of December. Each hunter was required to take a briefing period on the Monday of the week he was selected to hunt. He then was allowed to hunt an assigned area from dawn to dusk Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

State Map Is Available

The U. S. Bureau of Land Management has just published a new Wyoming land status map. BLM State Director Daniel P. Baker said the new map shows public domain lands, national forests and parks, Indian reservations, wildlife refuges, reclamation projects, state lands and other categories of public and private lands in vivid color. The map also shows topography, waterways and other natural features.

Baker said the map was compiled by the BLM State Office in Cheyenne and printed by the U. S. Geological Survey. It measures 42 x 50 inches and can be purchased from any BLM office in Wyoming for \$3.00 a copy.



Steelhead fishing in the Salmon River of Idaho is in full swing. The big trout, up to 18 pounds, are on their annual migration to the spawning redds in the head-

waters of the great rivers of the northwest. The Salmon is tops, providing fishing which is some of the best in the world.

Steelhead Trout On Annual Migration From Sea To Rivers

The steelhead are running! Ice has gone out of the Idaho rivers earlier than normal and the mild winter has contributed to the early run of the big rainbow trout.

Fishing is reported excellent on the lower Salmon and lower Clearwaters Rivers. The Idaho Fish and Game Department said fishing was also good below Hells Canyon Dam on the main Snake River.

The run usually begins in early March but prevailing springlike weather has warmed the water sufficiently in the lower rivers to move the fish.

Steelhead are rainbow trout that migrate down the Pacific Coast rivers to the ocean and then back up the rivers to spawn. The big

trout return to the tributary streams where they originated.

The Idaho limit on steelhead is two per day with four in possession. There

is also an annual limit of 20.

A Wyoming fisherman who recently made a trip to fish the Salmon River said fishing was fabulous. His party caught 16 fish in three days,

averaging 15 pounds each. For every fish caught, another of the scrapping lunkers was lost. He reported the fishing trip was well worth the \$80 a day cost.

Montana Historic Sites Listed

The Montana Governor's Advisory Committee for the Preservation of Historic Sites met in Helena to discuss historically significant areas that may qualify for nomination to the national register of historic places. Several were recommended to the National Park Service for inclusion in the register, according to Wes Woodgerd, chief of recreation and parks for the fish and game department.

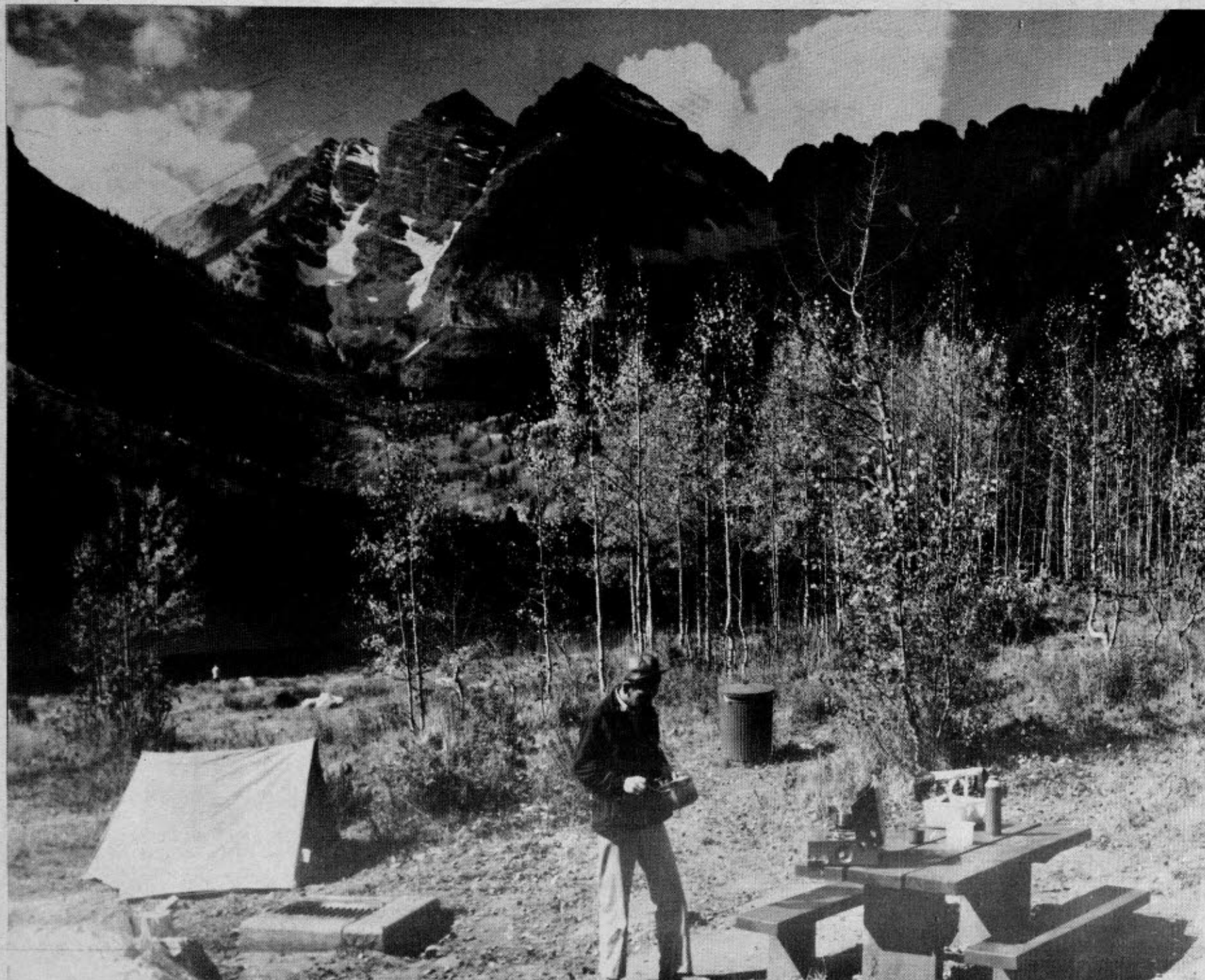
Woodgerd said that lis-

ting in the register gives official recognition that an area is of historic importance. It is the official statement by which agencies and individuals, public and private, may know which properties merit preservation.

Among areas recommended for inclusion in the register are: the Madison Buffalo Jump State Monument; Chief Joseph Battleground of the Bear's Paw State Monument; Canyon Creek Labora-

tory of the United States Public Health Service; Fort Owen State Monument; Chief Plenty Coups Memorial State Monument; Two Medicine Fight Site; old Governor's Mansion and W.A. Clark Mansion in Butte.

Already listed for Montana in the national register of historic places are eighteen historically significant sites. Better known sites are Banack, Custer Battlefield, Three Forks of the Missouri, and Pompey's Pillar.



Colorado camping, either rugged or refined, is a vacation experience the entire family will long remember. There are more than 210 free Colorado campgrounds with facilities ranging from shelter houses,

piped water and fireplaces, to Nature's own rustic accommodations. All offer the three principal ingredients of a top-of-the-nation vacation—sunshine, solitude and scenic grandeur.

Colorado Pleases Vacationers

Colorado, the high and wide winter wonderland at the top of the nation, offers the winter vacationer everything from skiing, skating, and snowmobiling to swimming, sunbathing, and salmon snagging.

When the aspen-covered Rockies turn from shimmering gold to downy ermine, Colorado's more than thirty well-developed winter recreation areas prepare to host thousands of fun- and sun-seeking winter sports enthusiasts. Throughout "High Country USA," there's a wide variety of activities and diversions to suit almost everyone, including the little folks, the non-skiers, and the skier who wants to enjoy a lazy day away from the slopes.

Colorado's high mountain valleys provide a unique blend of light, dry power snow that offers ideal skiing for beginner to expert. A superb variety of terrain, from vast open slopes to well-groomed trails to gentle beginner's runs, allows an unlimited choice for every ability. To add to the enjoyment, more than \$36 million in improvements have been added to Colorado ski areas this past year.

The world's finest skiing is just a few hours from almost any point in the nation. Most Colorado winter recreation areas are easily reached by public transpor-

tation, as well as by private care, over modern, paved all-weather highways.

Colorado skiing is great, but you don't have to strap on the slats to enjoy a winter vacation in "Ski Country USA." For the non-skiing winter vacationer, there's plenty to see and do in this sprawling Alpine wonderland when Mother Nature powders her face. For the sightseer and photographer, there's the incomparable scenic majesty of the snow-robed Rockies. More than 1,100 chalk-marked peaks tower above a 10,000-foot altitude and clear, paved skyways unfold hundreds of miles of breathtaking winter panorama. Vast fields of feathery snow, framed with emerald forests of spruce and pine, sparkle in the golden sunshine to paint Nature's own Christmas card.

At any time of the year, sunshine is a principal ingredient in a top-of-the-nation vacation. Winter is no exception. Colorado winters are relatively mild with a monthly average of 24 shiny days from November to May. Traditional summer sports of fishing, golfing, tennis, and even swimming in heated pools are all the more enjoyable in the dry, crisp Colorado winter air.

An increasing number of anglers are enjoying the interesting and uncrowded sport of winter fishing. Be-

cause of the relatively mild climate, winter fishing in Colorado is not the frigid, spine-chilling sport one might imagine. Other than an ice-cutting tool which can be purchased or inexpensively made from welding a chisel to the end of a length of pipe, regular summer fishing gear is adequate. Live minnows or worms do well as bait.

Ever try swimming in a pool surrounded by high banks of snow? It's a stimulating experience you can enjoy in numerous heated and natural hot springs swimming pools. Also, there are very few days that the golfer or tennis enthusiast can't comfortably enjoy his game to the fullest.

Snowmobiling has become an increasingly popular winter sport. A favorite "track" for snowmobiles is the vast and varied public land in Colorado's national forests. Championship snowmobile races are also held in several Colorado winter recreation areas. Another recent innovation is the skibob, which has a small ski connected to handlebars for steering. Behind that ski is a much larger ski attached to a seat and the steering column. The skibobber provides more stability by wearing a small ski on each foot. Several ski areas permit skibobbing and offer rentals.

Keep It Beautiful

If America hired people for the job, it would take the largest sort of army to keep our country free of litter.

But there's no need to hire anyone. It's a job we can do for ourselves. All of us. Every family that spreads a picnic lunch. Every boatman who cruises the lakes and waterways. Every motorist who uses our roads and highways.

This is our land. Let's treat it right.



Ice skating, sledding, tobogganing, snowmobiling, sleigh rides, skibobbing, and snowshoeing came naturally to the young in spirit. Winter spectator sports and unique winter carnival celebration add color to a win-

tertime Colorado vacation of a few days or a few weeks.

For complete information on a winter vacation at the top of the nation, write 986W, State Capitol, Denver, Colorado 80203.

Backpacking

by Tom Bell



IF YOU WANT TO SEE AND APPRECIATE THE BEAUTY AND THE WONDER OF OUR GREAT COUNTRY, GO ON FOOT. HIKERS AND BACKPACKERS CAN ATTEST TO THIS. FOR THIS REASON, HIKING AND BACKPACKING ARE TWO OF THE FASTEST GROWING OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES IN THE LAND. THEY OFFER MORE OPPORTUNITY AT LESS COST THAN ANY OTHER FORM OF OUTDOOR RECREATION.

BEGINNING WITH THIS ISSUE OF HIGH COUNTRY NEWS, ARTICLES ON BACKPACKING WILL BE FEATURED. PERSONAL STORIES AND PHOTOS WILL BE WELCOMED. WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO EDIT AND USE WHAT MATERIAL AND PHOTOS SEEM MOST APPROPRIATE. CREDIT WILL BE GIVEN FOR ALL MATERIAL USED. PHOTOS WILL BE RETURNED IF REQUESTED. ALL UNUSED MATERIAL WILL BE RETURNED.

I have hiked Wyoming's hills and valleys, mountains and plains, for as long as I can remember. I was raised on a Wyoming foothill ranch. The backdoor opened on the hills. They were my second home - a place of unceasing wonder and ready dreams.

There are high spots that stand out in memory. I can remember one lonely hike that took me almost 20 miles into the Wind River Mountains above Lander.

I returned from my first year of college, an 18 year-old enlistee in the Army Air Force. We were already at war and I wanted to see and savor my beloved mountains of home, maybe for the last time.

My mother dutifully deposited me at the foot of the mountains. I can only remember the thrill of the lone adventure, the hot, dusty hike up the face of the mountains, and the cool, balm of a high country lake.

It was obviously not my last hike.

I have since gone onto the desert and among mountain peaks. I have gone alone and with my family. My sons also became hikers and when they were fledged, they too, traveled the mountain trails. And we will go again.

Today, I find myself enjoying backpacking even more. The light, sturdy equipment, built especially for backpackers; the down sleeping bags, and the dried foods, all make life more pleasant. I am not an expert, I have much to learn but what I know I will share with you as we go along.

I hope there will be those among you who will wish to share your experiences, your thoughts, and your feelings. Hikers and backpackers are a unique, hardy breed. May their tribe increase.



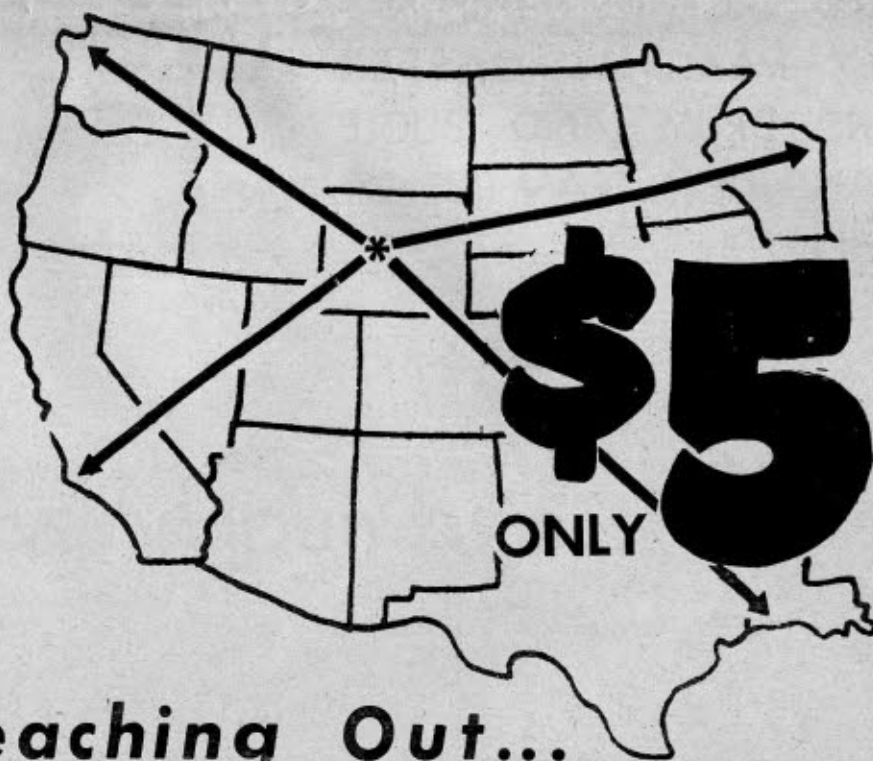
Even the girls like the adventure of backpacking. They, too, like to set away from it all. Comfortable clothing, warm sleeping bags, and tasty dried foods make vacations in the mountains truly enjoyable.



The U.S. Forest Service and National Park Service mark trails and other facilities well. Plans for camping and hiking should include good knowledge, beforehand, of places to leave autos, main trails, wilderness areas, and other points of interest.



Modern backpacks hold all the essentials for a great time in the outdoors. The pace is leisurely, the exercise wholesome, and the appetite enormous. Good hiking boots and other necessary equipment should be a must on all hikes into the back country. Most equipment can be ordered through reputable dealers at reasonable cost. It also doesn't hurt to plan ahead when considering foods, necessities, etc. Most outfitters begin with a basic 20 lb. pack that includes the bare essentials.



PER YEAR

Mailed in U.S.

Reaching Out...

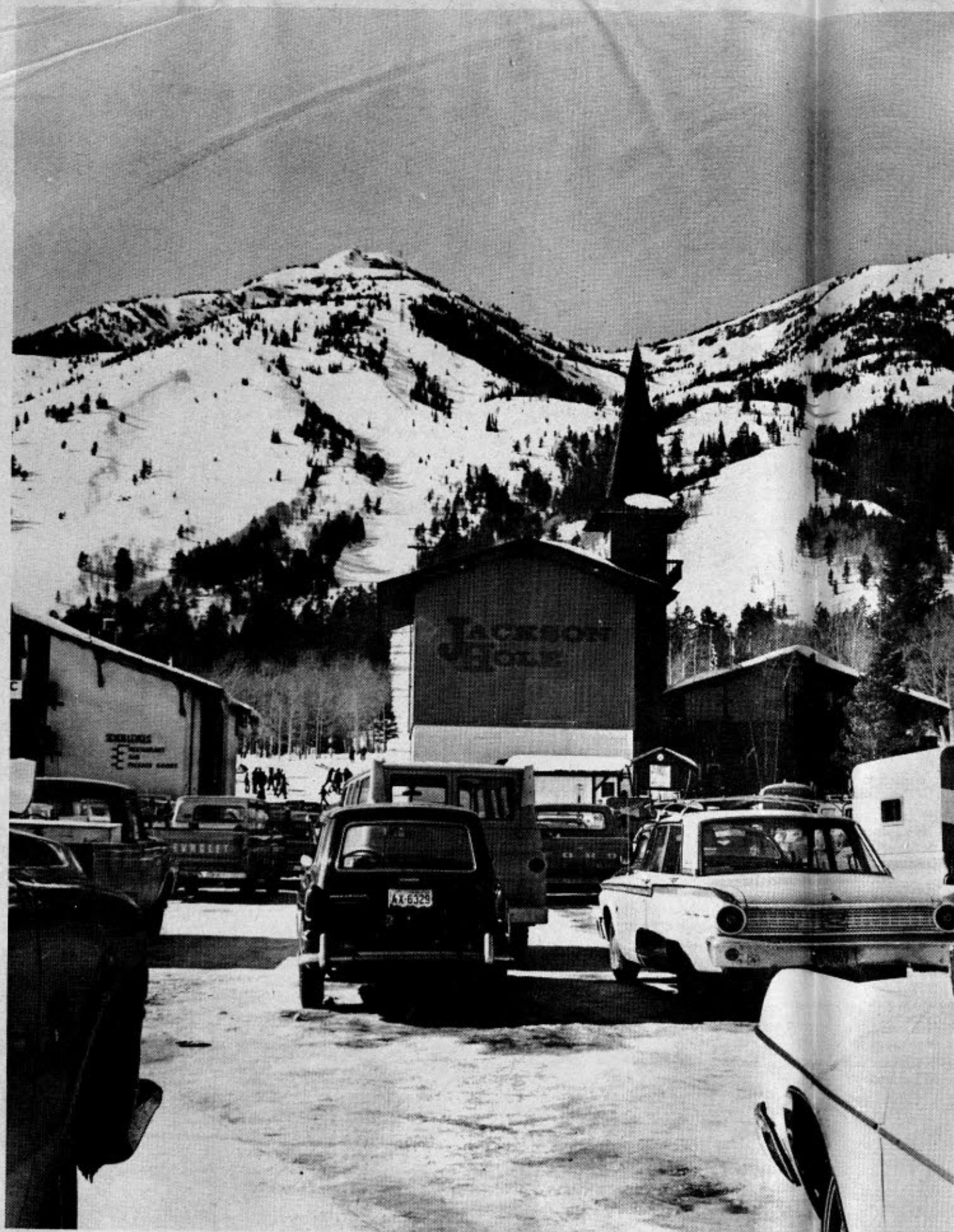
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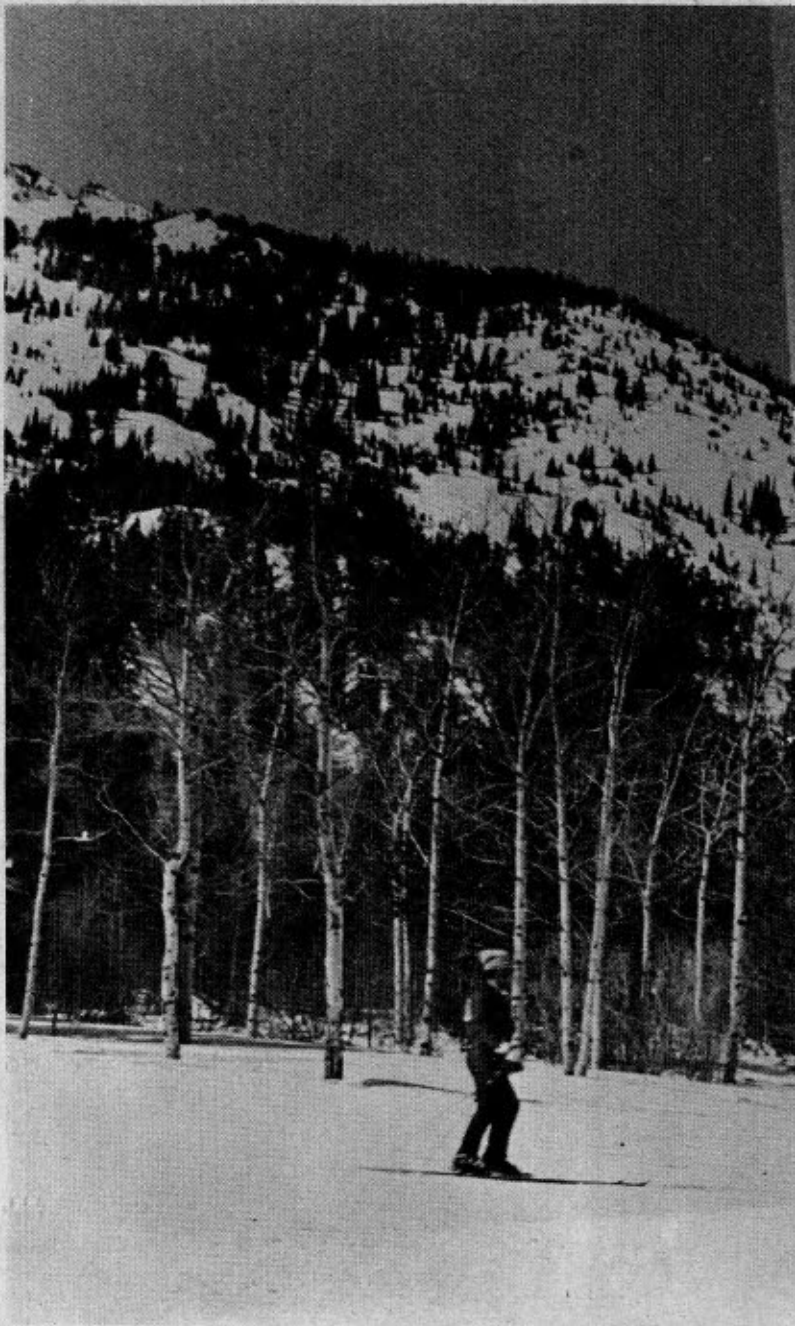
THIS WAS THE SETTING FOR THE WILD WEST CLASSIC, INTERNATIONAL SKI COMPETITION IN MEN'S AND WOMEN'S DOWNHILL, SLALOM AND GIANT SLALOM RACES.

THE CROWDS TURNED OUT AND EVERYBODY LOVED IT. THE FRENCH WON, THE GOVERNOR PRESENTED TROPHIES, THE NATIONALLY FAMOUS CASPER TROOPERS DRUM AND BUGLE CORPS AND DRILL TEAM PUT ON AN EXHIBITION...

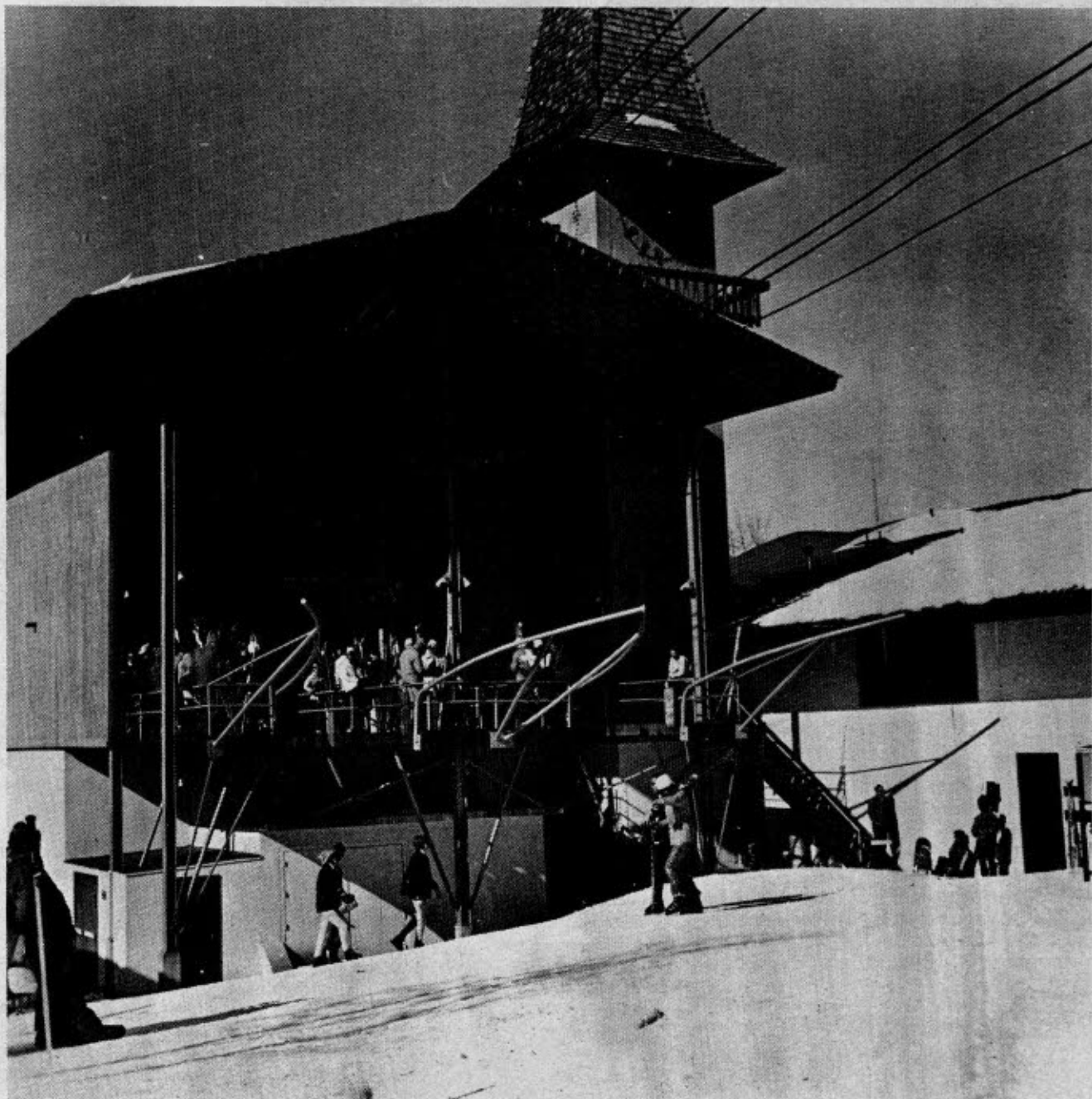


...and nearly everybody skied





Photos by Tom Bell



Ike League Sponsors an Outdoor Academy

Bruce K. Ward of Casper, Wyoming, is an energetic and enthusiastic member of the Casper Chapter, Izaak Walton League of America. Dana VanBurgh is a Casper school teacher with a penchant for inspiring young people. Put these two together and they act as catalysts.

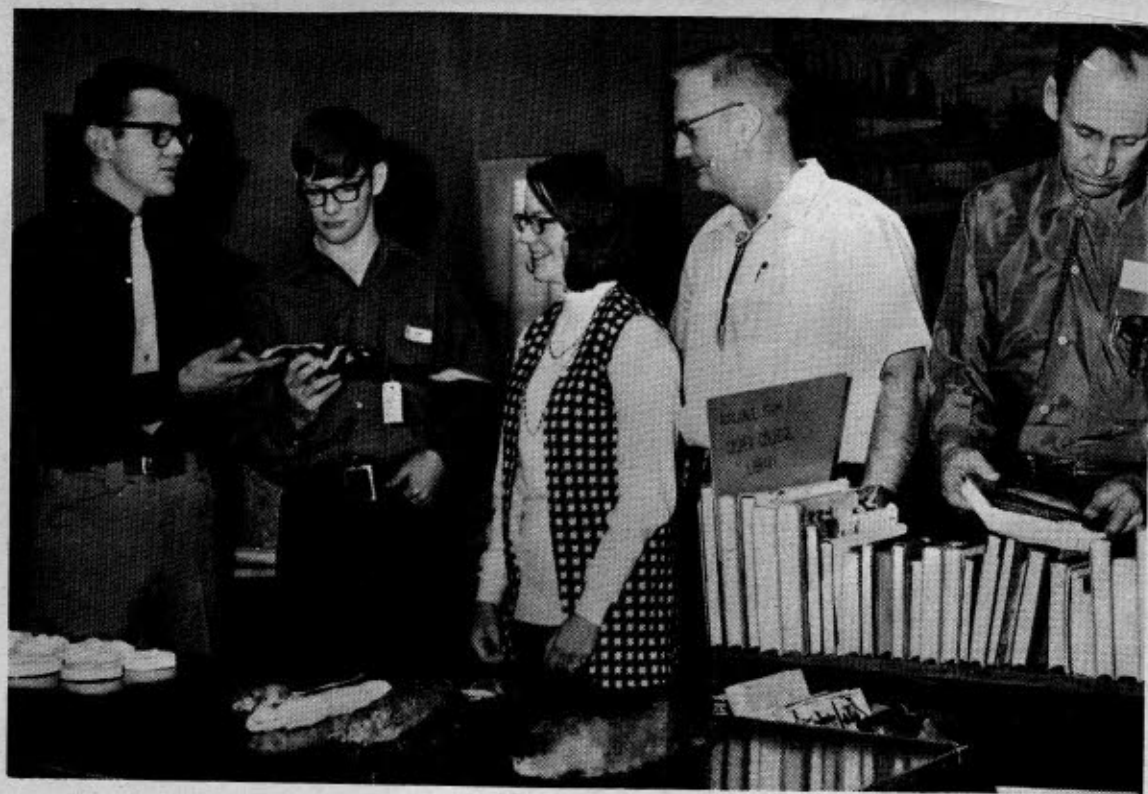
They came up with the idea for an Outdoor Academy to be sponsored and funded by the Ikes. They followed through, had an all-day-Saturday session featuring four subjects, and drew 37 enthusiastic students without even advertising the school.

Each student could take any two subjects. Those chosen for the first school were geology of the area, mammals, anthropology

(featuring Indians of the West) and winter camping.

Terry Logue, a member of the Natrona County Sportsmen's Association and a junior high school teacher, taught geology. Larry Pate, a Wyoming Game and Fish Department big game biologist, taught mammology. Two, advanced anthropology students at Casper College, Miss Myrna Bacus and John Pridgeon, taught the anthropology. And a man who specializes in avalanche work, Don Burgess, taught the course in winter camping.

The school was so successful that it is to be repeated in March with additional subjects taught. One of these will be canoeing — on an indoor pool if the weather is bad.



Larry Pate, big game biologist with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department, points out the distinguishing features of a spotted skunk, a rare mammal in Wyoming.

Photos by Chuck Morrison



Young and old alike enjoyed the presentation of two Casper College anthropology majors, Miss Myrna Bacus and John Pridgeon. They told a fascinating story of the American Indians, their comings and goings before the White man.

Reward Offered For Deer Killers

For the second time in less than a month the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission has offered a \$300 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons responsible for the slaughter of game animals.

The latest incident concerns seven mule deer found shot and abandoned on Bridger Butte just west of the southwestern Wyoming community of Fort Bridger. District game supervisor James A. Arnoldi and Evanston game warden Tom Ward report the deer were found Sunday, February 15. Three of the animals had been cleaned and one had been opened but not cleaned. No attempt had been made to clean the remaining three animals. The deer were does and fawns with the exception of one two-point buck.

State Game and Fish Commissioner James B. White said the reward is a provision of the law intended to protect the wildlife of the state from wanton and ruthless destruction or mutilation. The \$300 reward was offered following the destruction of seven antelope

just west of Cheyenne January 21. An arrest warrant has been issued from evidence gathered on this incident.

Anyone with information re-

garding the seven deer which were killed near Fort Bridger is asked to contact the nearest office of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission.

Wyoming Antelope Harvest Reported

The 1969 antelope harvest survey compiled estimates 28,171 antelope were harvested during the past season, an increase of 2,924 animals over 1968 and the highest estimated harvest since 1964.

The increase in harvest can be attributed mostly to the additional number of permits issued. In 1969 there were 3,594 more permits going to resident and non-resident hunters than in 1968.

The number of pioneer antelope licenses issued for 1969 was down because specific application was required for the first time since 1963. The survey estimates that 628 fewer pioneers hunted in 1969 than in 1968 and the harvest dropped by

601 animals. The total pioneer harvest was estimated at 1,646 with 2,930 free pioneer antelope hunting licenses issued.

Annual antelope harvest surveys are conducted for the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission from questionnaire data tabulated by the statistics department of the University of Wyoming. The results of the survey are used to aid in game control, hunting trends and the establishment of future hunting seasons.

Hunter success was up in all three categories — resident, nonresident and pioneer. Nonresident hunters were 97.7 percent success and pioneer hunters ended the season 78.8 percent successful.

Montana Film Is One of Four Best

Frank H. Dunkle, Director of the Montana Fish and Game Department, said that the department-produced film "Winter Range" has been selected by the Outdoor Writers Association of America as one of the four best wildlife films of the year. He added that "Winter Range" and the other three film selections will be shown at the North American Wildlife & Natural Resource Conference in Chicago on March 22. Outdoor Writers Association judges will, at that time, choose one film as "best" of the year.

Dick Munro, chief of the information and education division, said that "Winter Range," which was released in December of 1969, is part of the department's program of making films for Montanans concerning the major needs and requirements of Montana's wildlife resources. These films are

presented on television and also available for showing free of charge to interested groups.

"Winter Range" describes vividly what all Montana big game species are up against to survive during the lean months of winter, and shows why so much emphasis of game management hinges on the winter range conditions all over Montana. "Winter Range" prints are in heavy demand and anyone interested in booking it, or other Fish and Game Department films, are asked to make their requests at least a month in advance.

Tetons Have New Resort

Grand Targhee Resort on the West Slope of the Grand Teton Range in Wyoming officially opened its skiing facilities this month. The scenery of the area is to be an attraction equal to that of the Jackson Hole Ski Area just across the mountains.

The Bannock chairlift is 6,000 feet long and has a 2,018 foot vertical rise. The top terminus looks over a 2,000 foot sheer, granite cliff. Towering above are the majestic Tetons.

The area is known as a family skiing area. It has one of the finest beginner slopes in the region. Intermediate slopes cover one entire mountain face. The intermediate area is serviced by the Shoshone lift, 2,000 feet long with a 400 foot vertical rise.

The resort facilities include a ski shop, day lodge, restaurant, bar, and lodging for 85 guests. The area can only be reached through Idaho. It is 12 miles east of Driggs, near the Idaho-Wyoming state line.



During the mating season the snipe produces a humming, murmuring sound with its wings. Air rushing through spread feathers of wings and tail produce this sound.

Canyonlands Get Roads

The vast canyonlands of Utah are slowly being penetrated with roads. New highways, when completed, will lead to some of the most scenic areas in the West.

Additional access is being sought to Lake Powell behind Glen Canyon Dam. Canyonlands National Park is still mostly accessible by dirt roads. And the vast winterlands are almost inaccessible.

One highway which is being actively opposed is the trans-Escalante highway in the vicinity of Lake Powell. Backers of an Escalante Wilderness Area say the highway would destroy any value for a wilderness. They are proposing a Canyon Country Parkway which would make use of many existing roads. They say these roads would connect the national parks, national monuments, BLM recreation areas, national forests, scenic viewpoints, and other points of interest.

Hunting Still Good In '70's

The hunting outlook for the 1970's is bright in spite of the crepe-hanging of some forecasters. There will be some lean times (there always have been), but there are good days ahead for the hunters willing to work at it.

In any decade, hunting depends on two things; abundance of game, and abundance of hunting opportunity. There's no doubt in our minds about the first point. Projecting what we know about wildlife conservation, and certain social and land-use trends, we are strongly optimistic.

In our forests, such game as wild turkey and deer is in good supply and likely to remain so. During the 1970's a growing part of forest management on both public and private lands will be outdoor recreation of all kinds, and hunting will have a big piece of the action. We predict that deer hunting will continue to be good during this decade. Wild turkey range will continue to expand, and there will be more spring gobbler seasons. Elk and mule deer will hold up well, and continue to be the mainstays of western hunting.

Abundance of such farm game as pheasants, quail and rabbits depends entirely on farm economics and clean-farming. All-out crop production usually means all-in game production. But in spite of our rising population, this probably will not occur in the 1970's. Our technology is producing more food on less land, and agricultural experts are recommending that marginal farmlands be shifted to other uses. Best of all, the farm economists feel that land retirement should be on a long-term basis rather than year-to-year. This would have a huge effect on all farm game -- and give long-range game management programs a chance to pay dividends.

The 1960's was a decade of strong ups and downs for waterfowl, but generally ended on a high note. Waterfowl will continue to fluctuate in the 1970's, but we predict harvestable surpluses of ducks and geese for many years to come. There

is growing support for wetlands conservation and the multimillion-dollar Federal wetlands program and other efforts should begin to tell. The rising tide of citizen interest is having increased effect. Ducks Unlimited, for example, collected over one million dollars for the first time in 1966. Only three years later, the group doubled that amount and collected over two million dollars for wetlands management in Canada.

Dove populations are good, and fit in with suburban patterns of land use. We predict wide increases in dove hunting, and enough birds to meet the demand.

There'll be plenty of game to hunt during the 1970's, but chances to hunt will depend on the hunter. He must make those chances himself, rather than wait for them to come along or depend on a state game agency to provide them. He should be prepared to hunt some game species less and other species more, and be willing to change his customs as the times demand.

All hunting will have a higher price tag during the 1970's. Most landowners will come to regard fish, wildlife and outdoor recreation as cash crops.

We can expect a steady increase of good shooting preserves in heavily populated regions. This is a healthy trend that increases competition and quality, and can give the hunter more and better shooting at reasonable cost.

All species of game will be more closely regulated by game management units and zones. We can expect to see more species of predators classed as game animals.

The general public will demand high ethical standards of hunters during this decade, and if the hunter cannot keep his house in order, lawmakers may try to do it for him. The greatest single threat to the sport of hunting in the 1970's will not be lack of game, but the slob hunter who is so offensive to the public, the landowner, and to the ethical sportsman.

Everything considered, we are entering the 1970's with good supplies of all major wildlife species. Our conservation programs are working, and wildlife management has become a biological science instead of just a political football.

Best of all, the sportsman isn't facing his problem alone. At long last, the man on the street is becoming conscious of his environment and is beginning to realize what hunters and fishermen have known for years; that the best parts of our world are the easiest to lose.



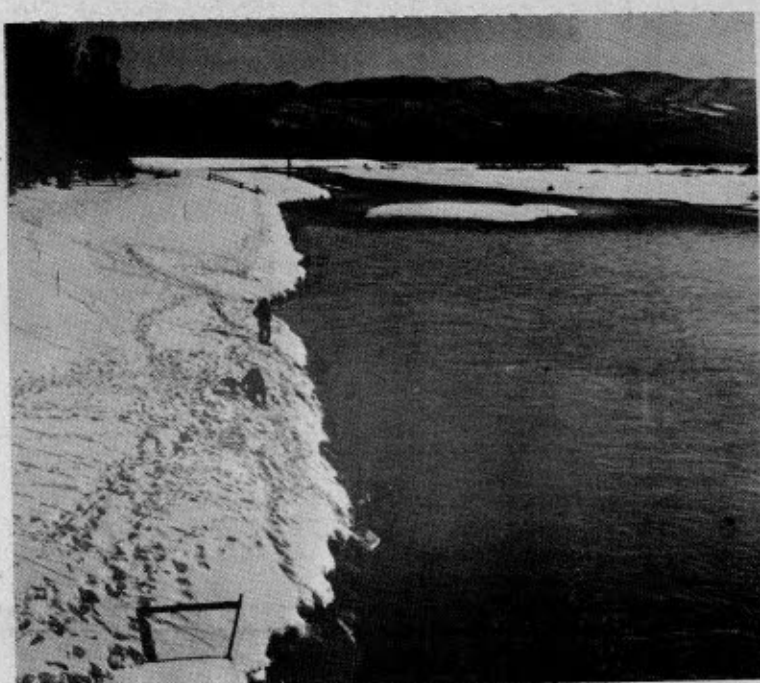
Did You Know?

Six varieties of trout live in Wyoming's waters -- brook, brown, rainbow, golden, mackinaw (lake) and Wyoming's native cutthroat plus some hybrids of these species. Most of the state is open to year-round fishing.

Since they have only one lamb a year, the reproductive rate of bighorns is low when compared to deer or antelope. Newborn lambs weigh about nine pounds at birth and are mouse-colored with a dark stripe running down their backs. Only one lamb is born to a ewe.

Of the falcons, the five principal species in North America are the gyrfalcon, peregrine falcon, prairie falcon, pigeon hawk or merlin and sparrow hawk or kestrel.

The bushy-tailed wood rat is fastidiously clean. A member of the 'cricetidae' family (voles, muskrat and most mice), he eats fruit, bark, roots, mushrooms, seeds and nuts.



The end of a successful day. Ice fishermen along the Snake River near Wilson, Wyoming, in the Jackson Hole are catching limits of whitefish this time of year. The small, tender-mouthed fish are not only fun to catch but are excellent eating. They are good fried, baked or smoked. Later on, the Snake River will be the scene of thousands of float trips for fishermen and sight-seers who come to enjoy this famous valley and all it has to offer.

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Camp 'n Comments

By Ron Johnston



Sitting peacefully cramped in my bathtub, I suddenly realized that a great conspiracy exists in this country. I also found the cause for my desire to live and work in the HIGH COUNTRY. Bathtub? Conspiracy? Cause? What gives? Let's see what happens.

It is really quite simple. It stems from the fact that my bathtub is much too small to satisfy my needs. I am, shall we say, a very large six footer. By filling the tub to capacity and running hot water continually through the overflow, I can just barely keep my stomach wet. But the second the water discontinues flowing, the tub empties to half full or just under the overflow. My stomach then resembles the protruding shell of an aged turtle.

I maintain that over the years our friendly bathtub manufacturers have decreased the size of our mini-swimming pools. This has been done to drive man back into the large cold pools of the back country. Therefore a conspiracy involving camper manufacturers and tub makers. The smaller the tub, the more people going camping to escape cramps.

This is probably the lousiest excuse for going camping and living in the outdoors ever used. But the cause of my ventures into the land of the unknown is in search of a large, uninhibited and little known pool. Where I can sit in peace, take in the noonday sun and not worry about hitting my chin on the faucet of my bathtub. Care to join me?



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A Texas Rattlesnake

Fenny Blalock of the EA Ranch at Dubois, Wyoming, presently vacationing in his native state, Texas, recently participated in a rattlesnake hunt while a guest in the home of his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Clayton, at Marble Falls.

Hibernating in rock ledges, the rattler's den is sprayed

with gasoline and minutes later the show is on the road with every man looking out for himself. In this case 15 diamondback, ranging in length from four to five and a half feet, were captured alive. Blalock, who several months ago killed a marauding bear at the EA Ranch, stated he would take the bear any day—with a switch.

Congressman Says Review Is Needed

WASHINGTON, D. C. -- Wyoming Congressman John Wold said today he believed a review is in order of Forest Service management practices on the west slope of the Wind River range in Bridger National Forest.

Wold made the statement after Wyomingites from the Pinedale area expressed their concern about timber cutting policies in the Forest.

"The Forest Service is required, under existing law," Wold said, "to continuously review its management policies. The criteria include growth rates, reforestation rates, other multiple uses, topography, geology, soils, precipitation, and other physical factors of the forest. Currently the Service has management plans based on these factors for most of our forests but they need revision because most are based on incomplete information and changed values."

The Wyoming lawmaker revealed that last year he had urged the Forest Service to initiate a study of its

management practices in the areas.

"As a result of my request the Forest Service is undertaking such a review. The regional forester of the area, Floyd Iverson, has told me the result of the study should be available by around the middle of March of this year," He said, however, that the study would definitely take into account the high altitude, soil conditions and low rainfall of the area. "I also trust," Wold said, "that the Service will come up with a proposal to deal with beetle infestation in portions of the Forest."

"There is no doubt that the Service has made mistakes, but the fact remains that it has more competence to do the job than any other organization. It has also always been willing to listen to the views of interested groups involved in the controversy."

Wold said he hopes the study will come up with reasonable solutions which "everyone concerned can live with and which will protect the public interest."

Hunter Survey Now Underway

The Montana fish and game's annual hunter harvest survey is well underway and sportsmen are urged to return the game harvest questionnaires they receive in the mail. Chief of Game Management Wynn Freeman said that these questionnaires are used to determine trends in hunters' take of waterfowl, upland game birds, and big game.

Why inquire by mail? The mail surveys have been found to be a very economical and reliable method of learning about the past year's game harvest. Questions are simple, short, and relate to only one species of big game or one class of game bird.

Hunters may be interested to review the results of the 1968 big game seasons as revealed by questionnaires and checking station information. It was a good season questionnaires show for 1968. Statewide, there were almost 126,000 hunters afield for deer. Almost 80% of these hunters were successful. About 75% of the deer taken were mule deer. There were almost 80,000 gunners after elk, and 21% of them were successful. Hunter success on bear was near 24%, but only some 8,000 hunters were after bear.

Questionnaire returns will show the trends for 1969 hunting, but game workers are anticipating that bluebird weather and the fact that more districts were open only to general hunting of antlered bull elk will combine to drop hunter success of deer and elk from that of 1968.

Primitive Area Study Delayed

The Beartooth-Absaroka primitive area proposed for Montana and Wyoming may be delayed beyond 1972. Forest Service officials said a resource inventory of de facto areas as well as the existing Beartooth Primitive Area must be done. Such an inventory is directed by the Wilderness Act.

The large area which lies mostly in Montana but which bulges into Wyoming just north of the Red Lodge-Cooke City Highway was slated for public hearing in 1972. The resources which are of most concern are the minerals and water.

At a recent public meeting in Billings, Forest Service spokesmen said demands for water in the Yellowstone Basin makes an intensive survey necessary. The meeting was called to discuss various options of water resource management.

Environmental Eavesdropper

The bald eagles are back partaking of the feast at Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho. More than 100 of the vanishing species appeared this year to clean up the remains of spawned-out Kokanee salmon. Other eagles have been seen at various other locations in the state.

Expert witnesses on pollution have testified before Congressional committees that the federal government must devise and pay for new ways to dispose of solid waste. The testimony revealed that the average city dweller is discarding five pounds of trash a day and the rate is rising from 3.5 to 6 percent a year. Present methods of disposal cannot cope with the increasing volumes.

A Salt Lake City, Utah, firm may have an answer to the detergent suds problem. Using a charcoal settling technique, organic materials are precipitated taking phosphates with them. The method has proved economically feasible in pilot tests.

Fisheries biologists believe a supersaturation of nitrogen in the lower Snake and Columbia Rivers may have caused a loss of migrating salmon. Chinook salmon spawners are down about 53 percent from a 1965-1968 average.

A University of Montana botany professor, Phillip Tourangeau, says osprey in the Flathead Lake area are disappearing so rapidly they may be gone by 1980. The osprey, or fishhawks, are mainly fish eaters.

The U. S. Soil Conservation Service says about 1.5 million acres of farmland are removed from production each year from city growth, new highways, and the general spread of people.

Saylor Asks for More Water Research Money

Washington, D. C. -- A bill that would increase the annual funding for water resources research from \$100,000 to \$250,000 per institution was introduced today by Congressman John P. Saylor (R-Pa.). Co-sponsoring the new bill H. R. 15957, was Congressman Howard W. Robinson (R-N. Y.). Rep. Saylor is the ranking Minority member of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and Rep. Robinson is a member of the House Appropriations Committee. Rep. Saylor said, "fifty-one water research institutions including the Pennsylvania State University are

now partially supported by funds from the U. S. Office of Water Resources Research. Although the increased funding would be small -- totaling \$12.75 million per year -- the "fall-out" would be tremendous in the continuing fight against water pollution and other forms of environmental pollution."

"This bill is the sensible approach to stepping up the fight to preserve and protect our environment. I predict that future proposals concerning the environment will follow our lead; that is, making use of and strengthening the talent and experience already in existence."

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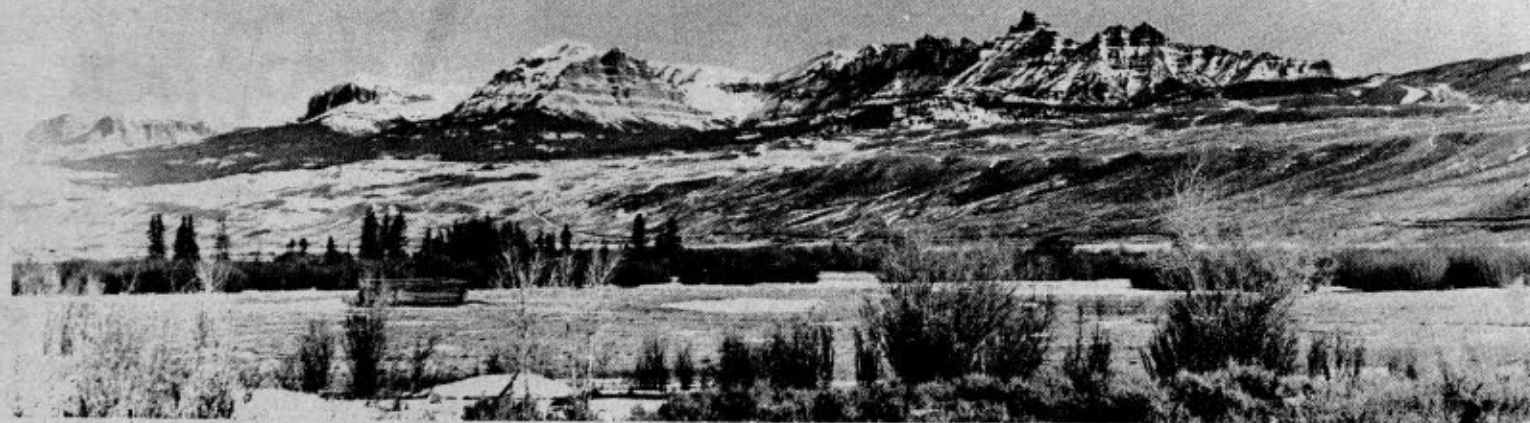
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Ramshorn Peak in the Absaroka Mountains of Wyoming looks down over the DuNoir Valley. John Colter

came this way when he left the Lewis and Clark Expedition on its way back to St. Louis.

Groups Issue Public Lands Statement

Many of the nation's foremost conservation groups have joined in a statement of "basic positions" in response to the Public Land Law Review Commission's sweeping study of the national forests, public domain, wildlife refuges, and other public lands, according to the Wildlife Management Institute.

Due to report to the President and Congress by mid-year, the Commission has been engaged in a sweeping study of the laws, policies, practices, and procedures under which federally owned lands are administered. The Commission is operating under a congressional directive to determine whether the lands are to be retained and managed or disposed of "all in a manner to provide the maximum benefit for the general public." The resources of the nearly 770 million acres involved have an untold value, and the Commission, as would be expected, is being courted by grazing, timbering, mining, and other interests that would like to have a freer hand in their uses of the public lands.

The conservation organizations believe the Commission's deliberations should be guided by a basic set of principles, which recognize the larger public and national interest in the lands administered by the various federal agencies. In a memorandum addressed to the Commission, the conservationists said that it should "As the primary principle, retain ownership of federal lands, specifically including lands chiefly valuable for timber production and grazing, to provide for present and future human needs, since these lands belong to all of the people."

Other positions expressed by the conservationists are:

"Retain and complete the National Forest System and provide accelerated acquisition of in-holdings for improved management.

"Dispose of federal lands only when demonstrated public needs indicate a higher public service will be achieved.

"Provide an organic act for the Bureau of Land Management containing authority to manage the lands on a permanent basis, and retaining the major provisions of the Classification and Multiple Use Act of 1964.

"Repeal the Homestead,

Desert Land, and other acts inconsistent with the organic act for the Bureau of Land Management.

"Make BLM lands eligible for classification under the National Wilderness Act, and proceed with the orderly rounding out of the National Wilderness Preservation System by inclusion in it of wilderness lands of the national forests, parks, and wildlife refuges.

"Provide BLM with adequate acquisition and exchange authority to facilitate consolidation of federal land ownership.

"Make BLM eligible to participate in such programs as the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

"Provide sufficient funds, manpower and authority to manage the public lands, assure public access, and control trespass, vandalism and other unauthorized use.

"Give high priority to surveying and marking boundaries of federal lands.

"Reaffirm the principle of the Multiple-Use Acts that the best use or combination of uses of public lands is not to be decided on the basis of the greatest dollar return or the maximum production of a single commodity.

"Use a comprehensive planning and coordinating approach, including public participation, in developing and administering federal programs.

"Give quality of the environment overriding consideration in deciding uses and combinations of uses on public lands.

"Give fish, wildlife, recreation and aesthetics full consideration with other values in the use of public lands.

"Support and encourage state and federal efforts to protect and preserve natural areas and rare and endangered species.

"Require that more attention be given to the perpetuation of nongame species of fish and wildlife on public lands in full cooperation with state fish and wildlife agencies.

"Provide for improved administration, including expanded research and the application of strict environmental controls, of the resources of the Outer Continental Shelf.

"Replace the antiquated mining law of 1872 with a Mineral Leasing System.

"Assure that the United States receives fair-market

value for resources and services from the public lands where collection is economically feasible, specifically including those marketed for private profit.

"Require use of competitive bidding wherever possible as the means of establishing fair-market value for public land resources.

"Charges should be made for recreational uses of public lands only where substantial developments have been provided and regular maintenance and supervision are required.

"Base all federal land revenue-sharing with state and local government on property tax equivalents, adjusted by impartial evaluation of benefits and burdens attributable to federal lands within state and local jurisdictions.

"Affirm the principle that federal land permittees are not entitled to any equity or right to reimbursement at the expiration of their term permits.

"Enforce the principle that the user of any federal land resource does not attain any "right" to the use

of or interest in the land.

"Assure that judicial review of appeals from local decisions relative to the protection of public land values should occur only after full use of existing administrative procedures.

"Grant no additional waiver of the sovereign immunity of the United States in litigation of private claims.

"Work for full implementation of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act for the protection of scenic and other natural values of rivers throughout the United States."

Organizations joining in the statement are the American Fisheries Society, American Forestry Association, Appalachian Mountain Club, Boone and Crockett Club, The Conservation Foundation, Izaak Walton League of America, National Audubon Society, National Recreation and Park Association, National Rifle Association, National Wildlife Federation, The Nature Conservancy, Sierra Club, Sport Fishing Institute, Trout Unlimited, The Wilderness Society, and Wildlife Management Institute.

Chicago...

(Continued from Page 2)

of the University of Rhode Island, will examine major environmental problems. The first of these will be held Monday morning, March 23 and a featured panelist will be Russell E. Train, until recently the Under Secretary of Interior, who will give his views on "Outlook for Maintaining and Improving the Environment." Train was named to head the President's new Environmental Quality Council on January 28.

The second general session will be held Wednesday afternoon, March 25. Cities and the people will be the focal points for the discussion of this meeting under chairmanship of Werner A. Baum, president of the University of Rhode Island.

"Cities are Part of the Environment, Too," will be the thesis of James D'Orma Braman, assistant secretary for Environment and Urban Systems of the U.S. Department of Transportation. He will be followed by Arthur Godfrey, the noted radio and television figure who will give his advice on "Reaching the People."

Victor John Yannacone, attorney-at-law of Patchogue, New York, and a member of the Environmental Law Committee of the American Trial Lawyers Association, will tell why "The Fight Must Go On."

In six technical sessions, experts will report the results of important wildlife management and research projects and conservation education programs. One technical session will be devoted to waterfowl resources. Featured speakers will be the administrative heads of the three official national wildlife agencies in North America: John S. Gottschalk for the United States; John S. Tener for Canada; and Rodolfo Hernandez Corzo for Mexico.

All conference sessions will be open without charge to the public. Those attending will be encouraged to participate.



The badlands near Dubois, Wyoming, are nearly as scenic as the mountains which surround them. They are on Highway 287, enroute to Jackson Hole and Yellowstone Park.