

THE MOUNTAIN WEST'S

The Outdoor and
Environmental Weekly

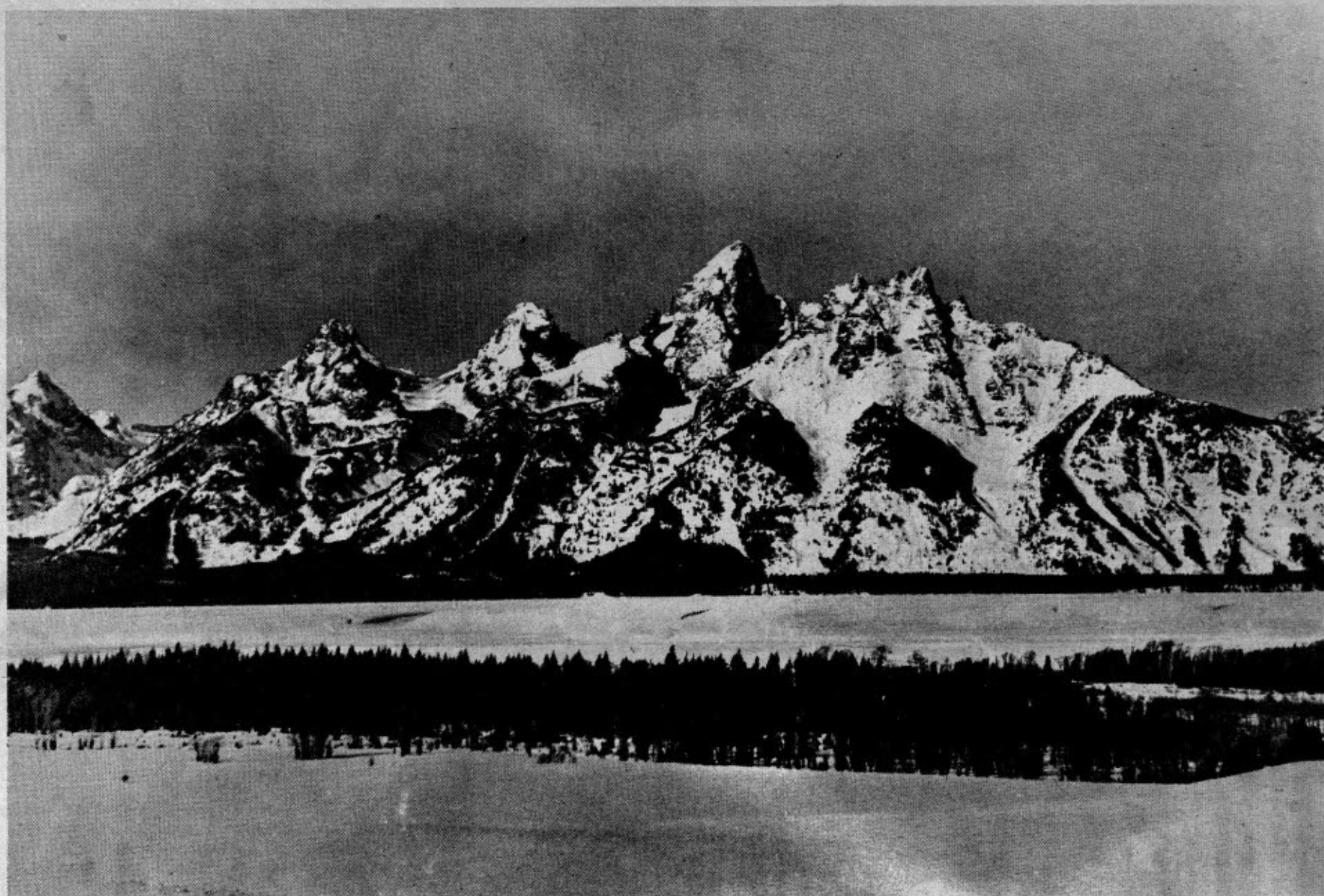
High Country News

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

Vol. 2, No. 10

Lander, Wyoming 82520

Friday, March 6, 1970



The Grand Teton in its winter setting is as beautiful and majestic as during those hectic days of summer.

Game-Livestock Competition Is Not Very Serious

Big game is increasing on Wyoming ranges and competing for feed with domestic livestock, say some Wyoming ranchers. The Wyoming Game and Fish Department says deer and antelope numbers, statewide, are not as high as in some former years.

A committee of Wyoming ranchers recently met and said they were considering proposals for reimbursement for feed eaten by the game animals. They said if the game continued to increase, competition was going to work hardships on some ranchers.

Wyoming now has a system of redeemable antelope coupons attached to all antelope licenses. Landowners can pick these coupons up

from successful hunters on their lands and redeem the coupons. They get \$3 from every \$5 resident license, and \$5 from every \$35 non-resident license.

There is inequity in such a system in that not all ranchers go to the trouble of picking up the coupons, some ranchers redeem coupons from antelope taken on public lands, and the amounts received from resident and non-resident licenses are not equal.

Questions of competition between big game animals and domestic livestock have been raised before in Wyoming. Such questions have led to observations under controlled conditions and

(Continued on Page 12)

Green River Threatened . . .

Wyoming Group Hopes To Publicize Values

A group in Wyoming has been formed to fight dams and diversions on the Upper Green River in Wyoming. Allen Kuhn of Casper, sportsman, outdoor photographer, and conservationist, heads up the new group known as the Green River Protective Association.

The group hopes to inform the public of the values of the Upper Green River. It also will work toward designation of the river as a scenic river under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

The Green River was one of the original six rivers in the United States proposed for wild or scenic rivers designation. It was removed from consideration because of the strong political pres-

sure in Wyoming.

Action of the association comes at a time when the State of Wyoming has filed on two reservoir sites on the reaches of the Upper Green River. The Kendall Reservoir site would be on the main stem of the Green River while the New Fork Narrows Dam would be on the New Fork River, a main tributary of the Green.

The Kendall Reservoir would flood about 17,000 acres and eliminate approximately 26 miles of prime, free-flowing, blue-ribbon trout stream. It would also flood critical winter range for some 700-900 head of moose, making it one of the most important winter moose ranges in North America.

The moose would be eliminated.

The big reservoir would also flood one elk winter feed ground involving about 200 head and stop elk migration into three other feed grounds with a total of 1,500 head.

Migrations of some 400 antelope and 300 mule deer would also be stopped, thereby leading to eventual elimination.

The New Forks Narrows Dam would be only slightly less destructive. It would flood some 27,000 acres of land, 23 miles of the New Fork River and six miles of the East Fork River. The New Fork is considered by some to be a better trout (Please turn to Page 3)

HIGH COUNTRY

By Tom Bell

Harbingers of Spring are always welcome. When they have saucy manners and charming songs, they are more endearing.

A cheery little song sparrow awoke us this morning at the crack of dawn. In fact, he has been singing lustily for several mornings. You would think the chill temperatures would cool his ardor, but not so. He is first here and first in right to the territory he has preempted in the willows along the creek behind the house. Maybe the fact that our bird feeder is smack in the middle of his territory has something to do with the location.

Several mornings ago, I first noticed a red-wing blackbird at the feeder. His return to Coon Creek is about on schedule. Strangely enough, during all this mild winter there has not been one blackbird along the creek. Now, the bubbly onk-a-ree-ee rings out once more.

Frosty mornings or not, the ringneck cocks call from far and near. One coppery fellow struts by nearly every morning.

The winter boarders haven't been fooled. They are here as long as there is a handout. We really don't mind for the cheery chickadees and the perky little tree sparrows reward us not only with their antics but also the bursts of melody.

When I get out in the morning and hear these cheerful, friendly neighbors, I thank God for his small gifts. They are part of the creation with me and if they were gone, I have no doubt that life would not be long for me.

In all the sudden concern for a human environment, some seemed to have missed the point. In the sum total of life on this earth, I am but an infinitesimal part. All species of life contribute to make the whole. Whatever I might do to cause their demise, then I do also to myself.

I think there is also another lesson to be learned from our little feathered friends. The song sparrow and the red-wing blackbird have both staked out territories along the creek. They will tolerate each other within that space but they will not tolerate another of the same species.

The Great Creator has wisely seen fit to establish a social order within these creatures which will not tolerate crowding. There are only so many territories for any species of bird within any given area. Any attempt to crowd beyond established limits results in disorder, fighting, and no reproduction. Eventually, the population is reduced and life begins anew.

I wonder if the turmoil in our great cities doesn't reflect in some way a symptom of some territoriality in the human existence. Even with food and material goods in abundance, young people embrace self-destructive modes of living. And we ask ourselves, what form of madness is this?

Some blind, inner instincts may be guiding us in ways we do not realize, nor fully appreciate. With all our powers of God-given reason, we are still subject to those immutable laws of nature which brings that little song sparrow to full-throated challenge in our backyard.



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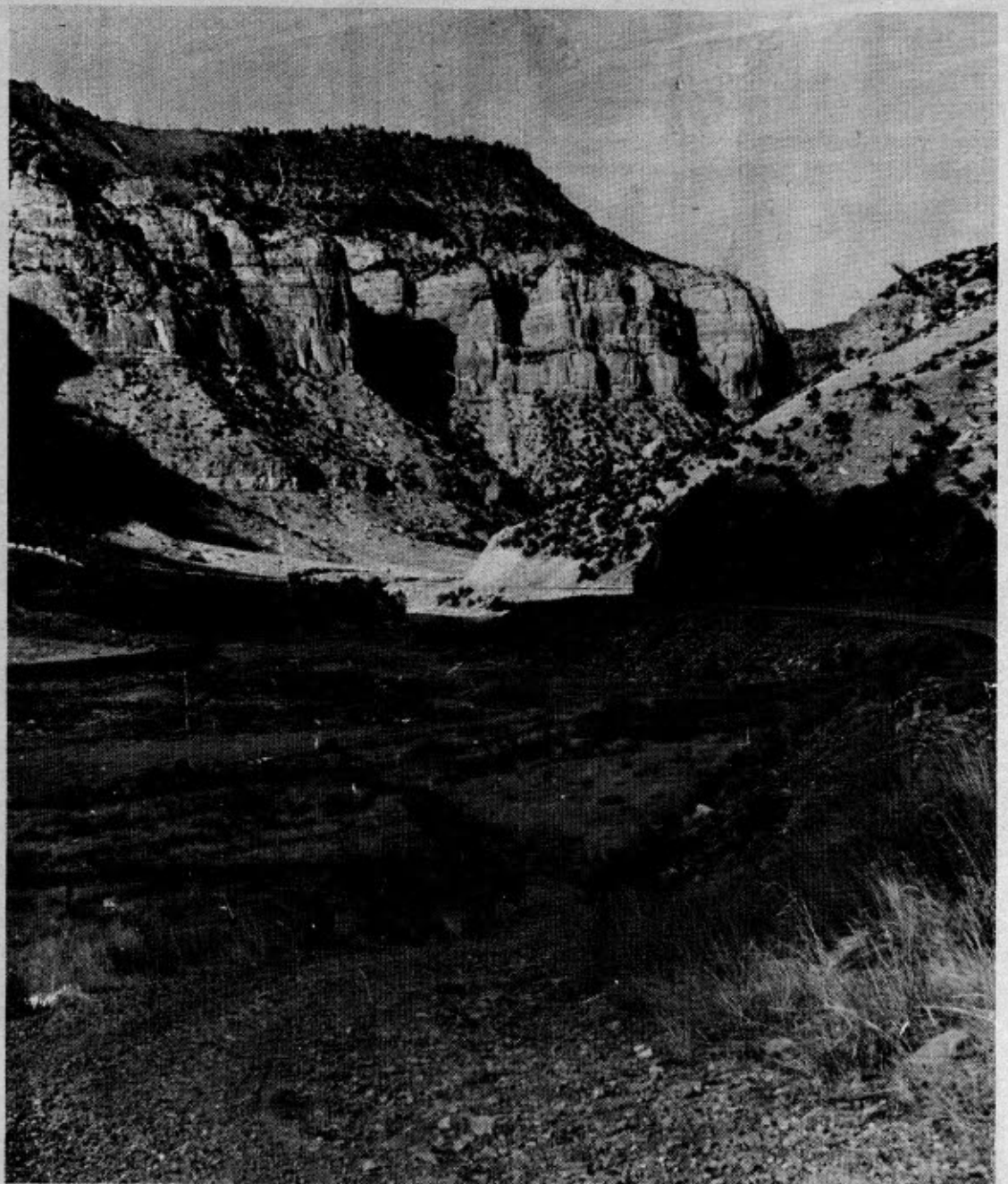


Photo By Ray Savage

Wind River Canyon in winter. This beautiful gorge, located between Shoshoni and Thermopolis, Wyoming, along Highway 20, is a camper and fisherman's paradise.

MRS. NIM ROD'S COOK BOOK

by Jessie French

ANTELOPE HAMBURGER

2 lb. lean antelope
1/2 lb. beef suet
1 tsp. ground nutmeg
1/4 tsp. ground cloves

Grind the antelope and suet together. Mix the nutmeg and cloves into the meat very thoroughly.

These spices remove the gamey taste.

Ice Fishing May Be Warm But Dangerous

Recent warm weather has made ice fishing in Wyoming more comfortable but fishermen were warned today to beware of bad ice.

The Wyoming Game and Fish Commission reported today that ice on many of the low-lying lakes and reservoirs is dangerous and fishermen should use extreme caution. Often, a portion of a lake will open up during the day and freeze

again at night.

Partial thawing and refreezing weekend ice and can cause areas where a thin sheet of new ice appears no different from surrounding safe ice.

Wyoming's ice fishing season is by no means over, the commission added, but this is the time of the year when bad ice can keep fishermen off a lake for several days.

Letters To The Editor

Dear Editor:

Just read your editorial in the February 27 issue of High Country News. Two points immediately and forcefully come to mind. Number one: in a capitalistic society such as ours NOTHING supercedes the profit motive as the basic purpose of a business. "Serving society through the production and distribution of material wealth" is simply a means, an excuse if you will, to an end of profit. Your "high-powered advertising man" was merely mouthing pious platitudes. The only organizations that may have as their basic purpose the service of society are government agencies and non-profit groups.

One must not infer from this that I am anti-industry or one of the young radicals against our capitalistic system—quite the opposite; but the time is here when

businesses of all sizes must realize that, in their production costs, they must begin to figure in a lot of environment-protecting measures.

This brings me to the second point and the answer to your closing question, "Can I criticize with impunity?" You can IF you are willing to pay, in cash, for the increased cost of goods and services as businesses begin to adopt these measures. For in the end the cost of these measures must be passed on to the consumer in the form of higher prices and it will be our willingness or unwillingness to dig deeper into our pockets that will finally determine the future complexion of our earth.

Very truly yours,

Helen E. Heller
Box 714
Jackson, Wyoming

Dear Editor:

You have an error on page 3 of High Country News, Friday, February 6, 1970, which should be corrected.

You label the mountain in Martin Epp's photo as Sugarloaf Mt. towering over Lonesome Lake in the Popo Agie Primitive Area.

This very well known peak has been called Pingora since 1940 and has been written up in many climbing accounts under the name Pingora. You will find the whole story of the peak under p. 167, Field Book Wind River Range, and a picture of it on page 162.

Very truly yours,

Orrin H. Bonney

(Editor's Note: Mr. Bonney is a well known mountain climber and authority on the Wind River Mountains of Wyoming. We defer to him.)



Yellowstone National Park is home for this family of trumpeter swans. Almost extinct once, the swans are now common in several western states.

Trumpeters Now Common

Trumpeter swans, once considered to be eligible for the list of extinct species, have made a dramatic comeback. At one time, the swans were thought to number 75 or less. Today, their numbers are thought to be more than 5,000.

Yellowstone National Park and adjacent areas in Montana, Idaho and Wyoming support the largest numbers outside of Canada and Alaska. They have now become so numerous that the graceful white birds can even be seen on rivers and lakes as far south of Yellowstone Park.

Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge, just outside of Yellowstone in Montana, was created by executive order in 1935. There were just 35 birds in the 40,000 acre area when it was specifically set aside to protect the few survivors. The refuge consists of a string of lakes set in the remote Centennial Valley surrounded by mountains.

Today, the deep, resonant trumpeting thrills visitors to the refuge or Yellowstone Park as they fly around the mountain vastness.

Forests Are Popular With Outdoorsmen

The U.S. Forest Service reports that sportsmen spent 2,335,000 visitor days in the 16 Northern Region forests in 1969. The forests are located in Montana, Northern Idaho, Eastern Washington, North Dakota and Western South Dakota.

Hunters accounted for 1,386,000 of the visits. These were broken down into 1,145,000 days big game hunting; 45,000 days small game hunting; 152,000 days upland game bird hunting, and 44,000 days of waterfowl hunting.

Fishing accounted for 949,000 visitor days.

Wildlife Week Has Environment Theme

National Wildlife Week, set aside each year for the continuation of conservation, will be observed in Wyoming March 15-21 according to Mr. Neal Blair of Cheyenne, chairman of the Wyoming Wildlife Federation.

Blair said this is the 32nd consecutive year National Wildlife Week has been sponsored by the National Wildlife Federation in cooperation with its state affiliates.

"This year's theme, 'Seen Any Wildlife Lately?' was chosen because Americans must remember that increasing air and water pollution, persistent pesticides and urban growth are threatening our wildlife resources. Even though many of these problems aren't serious at this time in Wyoming, we as Americans should be concerned about our nation's natural resources. If we keep our country clean enough for wildlife, then it'll stay fit for people," Blair said.

National Wildlife Week was initiated by a Presidential proclamation and is scheduled each year to coincide with the first day of spring. Its purpose is to focus attention on important conservation issues and urge wise use of natural resources.

Individuals and groups interested in cooperating with the Wyoming Wildlife Federation in the National Wildlife Week campaign are asked to contact Neal Blair, Box

1589, Cheyenne, Wyoming for more information.

Green River

(Continued from Page 1)

stream than the Green. Float trips are important on both rivers.

The New Fork Reservoir would eliminate approximately 200 moose and 250 deer. It would stop migration of some 3,000-4,000 antelope onto critical winter range. Winter range is already restricted so it would mean eventual elimination of the antelope.

Much public land is involved on both rivers. Many miles of both streams run through public lands and therefore are readily accessible to the public.

Senator Gale McGee of Wyoming has proposed a national recreation area for forested lands which includes the upper end of the proposed Kendall Reservoir. The big rivers and the national recreation area would be complementary to each other in any overall, recreational plan.

The big reservoirs would be widely fluctuating and therefore of little value for fisheries. Several large natural lakes with excellent fishing are located within a few miles of the proposed reservoirs.

Anyone wishing to obtain more information may write the Green River Protective Association at Box 2207, Casper, Wyoming, 82601.

Wyoming Man Fined For Killing Seven Antelope

Kurt Humphrey, a Cheyenne man currently in the military service, was found guilty in justice court of killing seven antelope west of Cheyenne.

Humphrey, represented in court by a relative, was fined \$700 plus court costs. Justice of the Peace James T. Hays also suspended

Humphrey's hunting and fishing privileges for two years.

The disposition of a \$300 reward offered by the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission must be approved by the seven-member commission before the reward can be paid.



Bouncing through the air with the greatest of ease, this little, mule deer buck covers ground like a great, rubber ball.

U.S. Forest Service To Rate Avalanches

Fort Collins, Colo. — The U.S. Forest Service is collecting weather, snow, and avalanche data at 42 locations in 12 western states as a step in the development of an "avalanche hazard rating index." Land managers could use the index to prepare advisories on the avalanche potential for specific back-country areas.

Avalanches are now of much greater potential danger, according to the Forest Service, because thousands of people visit the snow-covered mountains to participate in winter sports. Avalanches are carefully released as a safety precaution in National Forest ski areas. However, snowmobiling and cross-country skiing bring many people into back-country avalanche terrain where snow slides are not controlled.

An "avalanche hazard rating index" combined with a mountain weather forecast would help Forest Service land managers predict the avalanche potential of specific back-country areas. Such an index is not now available, but data needed for its development are being collected under the direction of Arthur Judson, associate meteorologist, at the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station in Fort Collins, Colorado.

Weather, snow, and avalanche data are collected daily at 42 locations in 12 western states. The data network represents a wide variety of weather, snow, and avalanche conditions. Reporting stations cover 25 degrees of latitude and vary in elevation from near sea level in Alaska to 11,300 feet in Colorado.

The avalanche problem at 21 of the 42 stations is considered serious. Avalanche specialists at these high hazard areas make detailed observations of weather and snow conditions which determine when traffic restrictions

and avalanche control are needed.

Judson reports that the network is in its third year of operation and that data quality has consistently improved. He plans to use computers to analyze the data. Relationships will be established between weather and snow conditions and avalanche occurrence. Data from Berthoud and Loveland Passes in Colorado will be analyzed first because good information is available from those areas for 18 consecutive years. Data from additional stations will be used to verify and broaden the results of the initial study. Ultimately, according to Judson, the "avalanche hazard rating index" could be used as the basis of an avalanche warning service for the western United States.

Personnel of both the Research and National Forest System functions of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, are closely cooperating on this project. Judson summarized their effort by saying, "All of us are looking forward to the day when accurate avalanche forecasts can be provided as a public service to the news media for presentation along with weather forecasts and ski condition reports."

Space Age Elk Dead

Monique or Moe, the stand-in, space-age elk from Jackson, Wyoming, is dead. The cow elk that was tranquilized and then fitted with a 23-pound electronic collar died of pneumonia last week. She was found on the refuge only one day after the electronic gear made successful contact with the satellite 700 miles up.

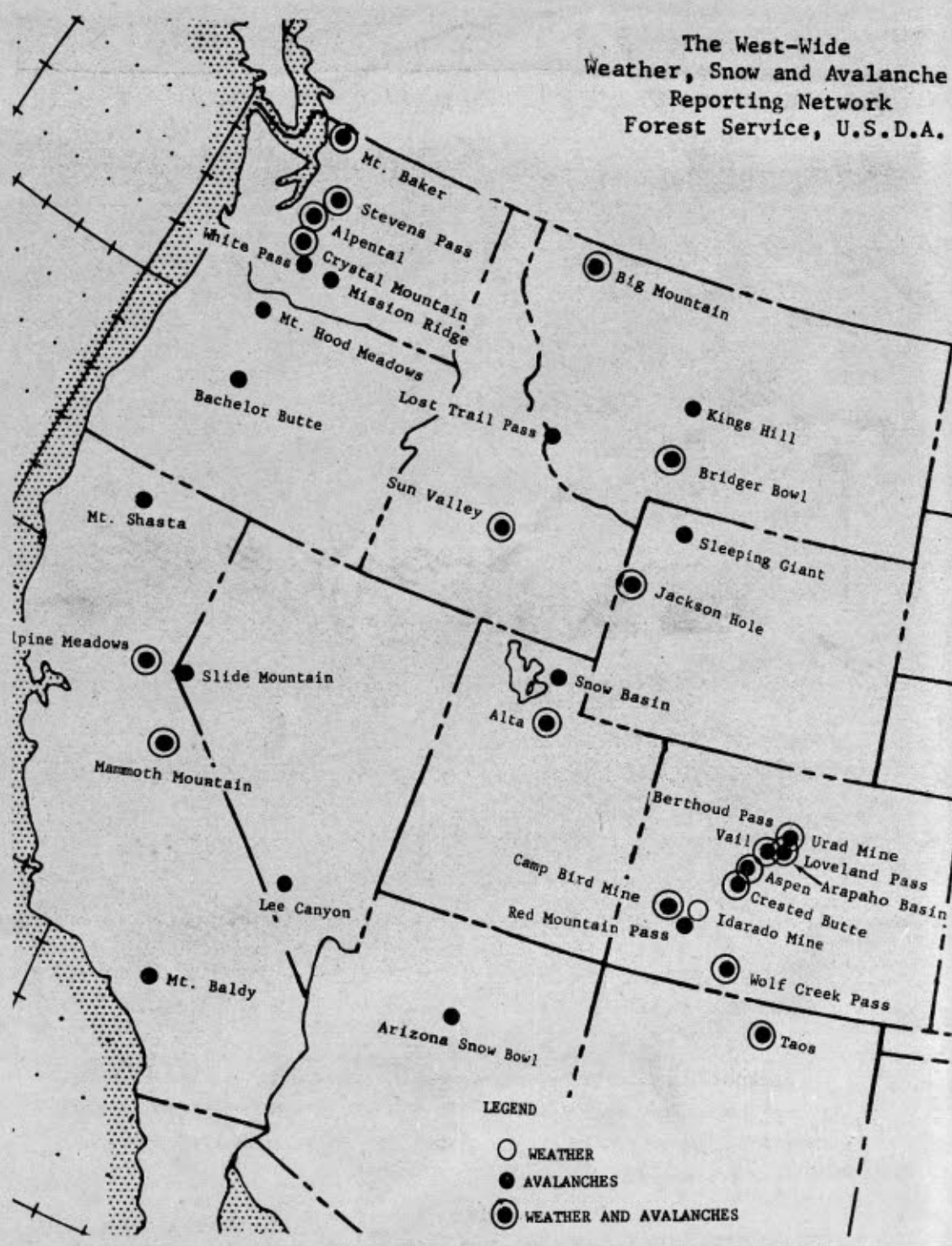
The elk had been outfitted with the collar when she

was mistakenly hit by the tranquilizer dart. It had been intended for one of two other cow elk on the Jackson Hole National Elk Refuge fitted with dummy collars.

The bright red, \$25,000 collar was designed to make contact with the Nimbus III weather satellite. It was hoped the information would aid in the study of wildlife.

Investigators said the elk died of natural causes and it was believed the death was not related to the experiment.

The West-Wide
Weather, Snow and Avalanche
Reporting Network
Forest Service, U.S.D.A.



State Resolution Hits U. S. Forest Service

A resolution passed by the Washington State Legislature could have far reaching effects on the threatened decision by the U.S. Forest Service to cease further issuance of permits for condominium development on Forest Service lands, particularly ski areas.

The resolution, directed to Clifford M. Hardin, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, states that Washington favors condominium development on National Forest lands so that all recreational complexes can become more economically viable by providing all facilities necessary to serve the broad public interest.

A more thorough review and evaluation of conditions, questions, and policies relating to condominium development has been called for prior to any final disposition or policy statement by the Forest Service. The resolution also asks that other governmental agencies, including the State of Washington, be given an opportunity to be heard.

The Forest Service placed a moratorium on condominium development in 1965, claiming that facilities erected under special permit had not served the public interest. Based on a recent research contract conducted during the moratorium, it appears that the federal agency is likely to make the closure permanent.

The State of Washington feels that a negative response

by the Forest Service at this time may result because the condominium question has not been thoroughly reviewed and that the criteria under which the study was conducted were too narrow in scope.

Copies of the resolution, developed through action taken by the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, have been transmitted to Secretary Hardin, the state's Congressional delegation, and to the 50 state governors.

Daniel B. Ward, director of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, hailed the passage of the resolution by both houses as a major step in alleviating one of the many problems facing the ski and recreation industry in Washington and other states. He pointed out that the action represented one of the first legislative moves taken in many years to assist the ski industry and that it was only the beginning of a series of attempts aimed at eliminating numerous problems facing ski area operators and other recreation concessions on public lands.

Generally the races of birds and mammals that live in arid regions are lighter in color than the same animals in the more humid areas of their geographical range.



Photo by Forest Service, U.S.D.A.

The popularity of winter sports, particularly in back-country areas, has greatly increased the potential avalanche danger. The U. S. Forest Service is collecting weather, snow and avalanche data in all of the western states as a step in the development of an "avalanche hazard rating index."



Backpacking can be strenuous even if a horse carries most of the gear. But there is always time for a siesta, and there are no alarm clocks. The pace slows down and as the mountains rise, the troubles melt away.



Long trails lead to high places. Around every bend there are changing scenes and new adventures. Beyond lie the summits and between are clear, sparkling lakes, primeval parks with game coming to feed at dusk, and campfires at the end of perfect days. This trail leads through the Popo Agie Primitive Area to Wind River Peak, high in the Wind River Mountains of central Wyoming.

King salmon fry remain in fresh water only a short time. A few weeks after emerging from the gravel they begin their seaward migration when they are about an inch and a half long.

The weasel will eat about one-third of its weight each 24 hours. Young and growing weasels with healthy appetites will down more than half of their own weight in meat every 24 hours.

The sharp, rather long claws on the prairie dog's front feet are its digging tools. Instead of carrying earth out of the tunnel in its arms, it kicks it out by backward strokes of the hind feet.

Backpacking

by Tom Bell



John Colter never had to worry about where to leave his car when he reached the trailhead. In fact, he didn't worry about a car. -Or the deadly fumes spewed out by the internal combustion engine.

To be sure, he did have to worry about parting company with his hair in case he met some of the original inhabitants. And he did have to keep a sharp eye out for grizzlies of which there were a few more in his day than now.

The times have changed in many ways, of course. Backpacking, or hiking the roadless areas, today is not a necessity as it was in Colter's day. Now, we go to get away from many of the trials and tribulations of an over-civilized world. We want to feel the exhilaration of a mountain breeze, hear the wind in the pines, smell the pungent odors of sage or deep woods and sense kinship with living, growing things close to what the poet has described as the sweet-flowing breasts of Mother Earth.

Too many of us have gotten too far away from the natural processes of which all living things are a part. Too many of us do not appreciate the close ties we have with all other living things and the natural resources on which we must depend for life.

There is something about a hike through the quiet solitude of desert or hills or mountains that brings a sense of relief. It is almost like the feeling you have when you come home. Yet, it is more than that. The feeling may extend to that glowing, spiritual calm in a great cathedral.

Stand before some rough-hewn, granite spire, soaring

high above a crystal, mountain lake and you cannot help but feel the rekindling of a vital soul.

And so the backpacker goes to escape the crowds, the smell of oily fumes, the constant din of humanity on the go, and the pressures of just keeping up with it all. The problem is, where do you go to find seclusion, how do you get there, what do you need?

Every state has parks, open spaces, forests, or other areas where people can get out and leisurely explore. But it is in the West that a great public treasure lies. Millions of acres of public lands lie waiting for the adventurer. These lands are administered by the U. S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the Bureau of Reclamation and others.

Every official state map of the West shows national forests, national parks, national monuments, national recreation areas, and other public lands. You can obtain an official state map simply by writing the highway department of the respective state. You can also ask for information on any other available state maps.

The Bureau of Land Management in any particular state can furnish maps of all the lands it administers. Each national forest has its own maps, most of them free for the asking.

Maps are a must to get you to the area you have in mind. High Country News, as a reader's service, will furnish what information it can.

Snake River Moratorium Is Boosted

The ten year moratorium on dam building on the Middle Snake River in Idaho got a big boost last week. Testifying before a senate subcommittee hearing, M. M. Nelson, deputy chief of the U. S. Forest Service, endorsed the proposal to prohibit dams.

Nelson said the Forest Service hoped that alternatives could be found to meet water and power needs without further developing the Snake River.

He said the moratorium would prohibit any more dams along a 101 mile stretch of the river. Three national forests, the Nez Perce, Payette and Wallowa, border or fully enclose 67 miles of the stretch of river.



The use of the bow and arrow to take game birds and protected birds of the state of Wyoming is prohibited.

Fish-Game Under Fire

Idaho's Fish and Game Department has come under heavy attack for its policies on big game management. The criticism has led to a state senate investigation of game and fish policies.

Last week, a specially appointed committee listened to both sides in several hearings held in Boise. Idaho Fish and Game Commission Chairman Glenn Stanger of Idaho Falls, Department Director John R. Woodworth and a number of other top department officials defended the big game management activities of the department.

Critics contend the policies of the department in allowing unrestricted numbers of non-residents to hunt elk have seriously decimated herds. They also say management practices along the Middle Fork of the Salmon are not good.

Professional game managers have defended the Department. They say is one of the best in the country.



Photography By Ron Johnston



Bright Rays

Once Sh

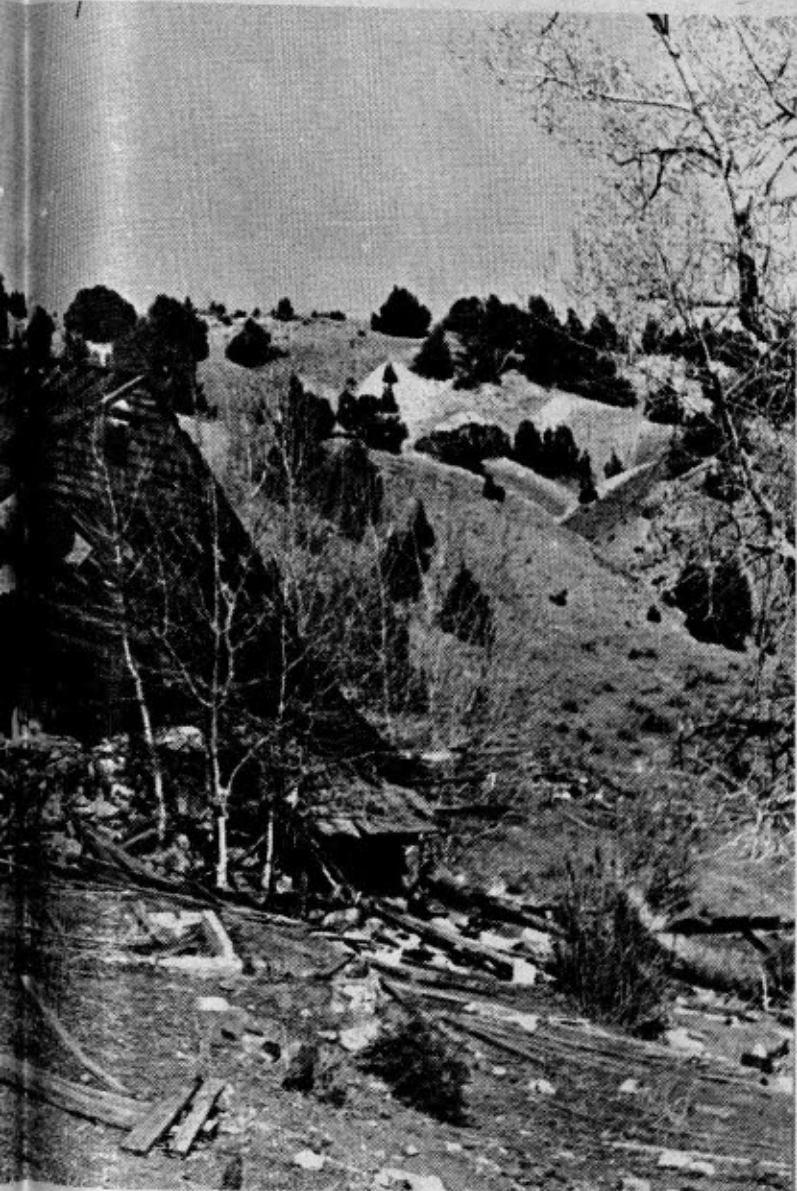


ABANDONED HOMESTEADS
THE WEST. DREAMS WERE
DIED. THE SAVAGE LAND
IT WON.

SOME LANDS CAN
OTHERS FALL BEFORE THE
COMES NOT TO CONQUER
MAN IS ONE WITH THE EARTH

of Hope

Shown Down Here



HEADS ARE SCATTERED THROUGHOUT
THE ABORNING AND THEN SLOWLY
DNEVER RELENTED, AND IN THE END

CAN NEVER BE CONQUERED. AND
THE WILL OF MAN. BUT WISE IS HE WHO
JESUS BUT TO LIVE IN HARMONY. FOR
FAITH WHICH SUSTAINS HIM.



Montana Land Deal Blocked

Montana conservationists have won a victory of sorts. They were successful in blocking Anaconda Co.'s efforts to get easements on 680 acres of state school land.

The company says the land is needed as part of a huge, open pit copper-molybdenum mine near Lincoln. The land would be used for a reservoir, tailings dumps and settling ponds.

Conservationists contend the state does not have answers to valid questions about environmental effects of the mine. They say the public has a right to know more about amounts of pollution and efforts of the company to prevent it.

Montana Governor Forrest Anderson and the Secretary of State, Frank Murray, backed the big mining company in its request.

The Montana Attorney General, Robert Woodhal, and Superintendent of Public Instruction Mrs. Dolores Colburg voted against the land decision. The tie vote and a move to defer action on the request for use of the state lands until later meant any action cannot be taken until April.

Woodhal made the motion to defer action and require open public hearings at which the company would present its plans to prevent pollution and environmental degradation.

Many conservationists from around the state appeared at the hearing in Helena.



Photo by Idaho Department of Commerce and Development of Boise, Idaho, whose father has contributed a great deal of the on-the-spot action for Disney's animal film dramas. The eagle, named Clyde, is also eight-years-old

Talons long and strong enough to kill a mountain lion but the Golden Eagle is friendly enough to pal with a young lad, this one being eight-year-old Tyler Nelson

Idaho Family Has Golden Eagle Pets

Idaho's Golden Eagles have good friends among Idaho's citizens whom they visit as house guests, and not as captives. Five of them periodically make their homes with Morlan Nelson's family in Boise, and at eight years old, Clyde, the eagle and eight-year-old Tyler Nelson have established a friendship which transcends the boundaries of being a boy on the ground and an eagle in the wilds and the sky. Every now and then, the eagle leaves her human friends for the wilds and stays for months, raising a brood in the mountains, before returning to her home among men.

Since the Golden Eagle has talons that can tear a mountain lion into defeat, Tyler wears a heavy leather gauntlet on his wrist when letting Clyde perch on his arm. His understanding and technique in handling the eagles was taught him by his father, the Snow Survey Supervisor for Idaho, whose work has taken him into the haunts of all of Idaho's wildlife and who knows where nearly all the eagle eyries are in the area he studies. Nelson has produced some distinguished motion pictures of bird and animal life and some of his outstanding work can be seen in Walt Disney's Wildlife dramas.

By car, on foot and on horseback in warm weather and on skis, snowshoes and by plane and helicopter, Nel-

son reaches places new to the touch of man and he has plenty of room to explore in, for Idaho is bigger than New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and New Hampshire combined and among its many thousands of square miles of open spaces it embraces thousands of lakes, numerous mountain ranges, 14 national forests and three great primitive or wilderness areas covering around 3 1/2 millions of acres.

Bald Eagles Are Studied

A study is being conducted to determine the migration routes of bald eagles breeding in Minnesota and bald eagles wintering in South Dakota. Both immature and mature birds have been color-marked yellow, green, turquoise, or in combination.

Information is wanted on the color and the part of the wing or tail that is marked, the date of sighting, the location and the activity of the bird, the time of sighting and the name of the person making the observation.

Send your information to Thomas C. Dunstan, Dept. of Biology, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, So. Dakota, 57069.

Reaching Out...

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Great Sand Dunes National Monument, near Alamosa, Colorado is 57 square miles of sparkling white sand, cradled in the arms of the spectacular Sangre de

Cristo (Blood of Christ) Mountains. Wind-sculptured dunes rise to 600 feet.

Get Turkey Permits Now

Applications are now being accepted by the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission for the 1970 spring wild turkey season opening on April 4 and continuing until April 19 in the Black Hills region.

The wild turkey applications must be in the Cheyenne office before 5 p.m. March 20. If the number of applications exceeds 500, there will be a drawing to determine successful applicants and not more than 5% of the permits will be issued to nonresident hunters.

Blank forms are available from license selling agents and deputy game wardens throughout the state. Each application must be completed to indicate the Black Hills as the area requested. Applicants must hold a valid 1970 Wyoming bird hunting license.

Shooting hours for the special wild turkey season will be from sunrise to sunset each day. Automatic loading, pump or repeating shotguns must be plugged to permit only one shell in the chamber and two in the magazine. Firearm limitations for the spring turkey season require that shotguns be no bigger than 10 gauge. Eight and four gauge are illegal. Rifles using center fire cartridges or rifles of .22 magnum caliber may also be used for the wild turkey hunt.

The bag and possession limit for the spring turkey season has been set as one (1) male wild turkey. Birds in transit or storage are considered as in possession. Hunters holding spring male turkey permits will also be eligible to apply for a permit to hunt in the fall turkey hunting season.

With the exception of females with young, cottontails are tolerant of each other, even sharing feeding territories with very little friction. A mother rabbit, however, will not allow any other grown-up on her "home" range.

Wyoming Democratic Newspaper Calls For An Environmental Bill Of Rights

Wyoming's Democratic party newspaper, The Spokesman, has called for an Environmental "Bill of Rights" for the state. In the February issue, the paper says Wyoming should lead the way in proposing and adopting such a bill of rights in this region.

The article says "We hold it is the right of every American child to grow up in an America in which every effort is made to provide environmental decencies of clean air, clean water, opportunities for high quality recreation and for peace and quiet."

The paper also states, "We believe the following

measures have become necessary. First, that environmental quality be given equal status in Wyoming with all other considerations, including development of resources.

"Second, that where proposals are made for use of Wyoming public land they be subjected, before implementation, to searching inquiry as to their probable effects on recreational, aesthetic and ecological values in future years.

"Third, that the State of Wyoming officially declare itself obligated to restore itself where damaged and to preserve itself where still in good environmental order as

part of its moral commitments to its sons and daughters now growing up and as yet unborn.

"Fourth, that the State of Wyoming officially recognize that in giving environmental quality equal status with other considerations it must also create a state environmental council with as much authorization and prestige as those agencies which purport to promote development of resources and which, like these other agencies, shall have a role in advising the governor and legislature of Wyoming as to environmental problems and solutions."

Dakota Sculptor To Be Featured On TV Program

PIERRE--The workings of Korczak Ziolkowski on the Crazy Horse Monument and the building of Mt. Rushmore will be featured in an NBC-TV special "It Couldn't Be Done," April 2 at 6:30 p.m. (CST).

The hour-long color program will salute the men and women who have achieved or are working on "Impossible" projects. Narrated by Lee Marvin, the program will show original films of projects as far back as the Brooklyn Bridge, and review the makings of the Panama Canal, Golden Gate Bridge and Holland Tunnel.

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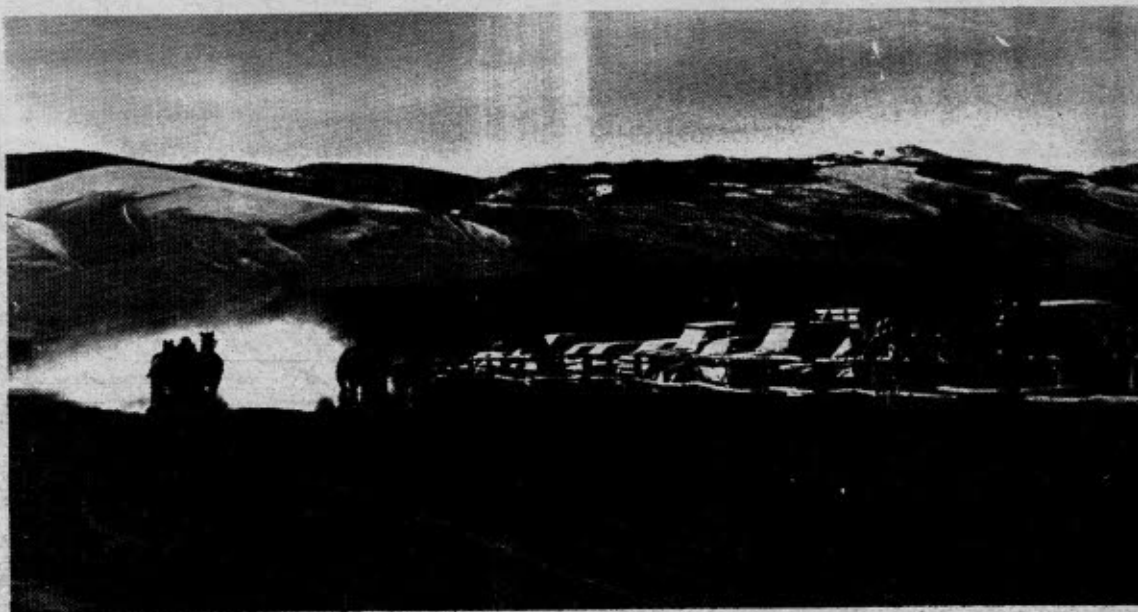
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Camp 'n Comments

By Ron Johnston



Thoroughly confused and thrown somewhat out of my element, I was parked on a one-way street in Denver, Colorado wondering what to do next. Somehow I had been trapped into venturing through the dark concrete jungles of this large metropolis. With the sinking feeling of those high walls collapsing around my head, I mustered enough intestinal fortitude to continue.

Departing the lonely, but comforting, front seat of my gas eater, I wandered aimlessly down the street. Perhaps I was in search of excitement or an inquisitive knowledge of what makes mankind dwell on top of his brother. Stacked like bird houses on the historic land of his predecessor. Ants coming out from underground to drag food back to their nest.

The noise and hustle bustle gnawing at my backbone was the cause of my need for solitude. Ah, forsooth--or is that forsoothe--there lies ahead a haven of peace in this wild wilderness of concrete and steel. What lingers behind yonder door. Thoughts running wildly through my mind indicated it must be THE place for a quiet cup of coffee.

Stamped or maybe painted firmly on the bright orange door was the word 'Diskotek'. Now, I have traveled this world wide and far. I have had the opportunity to learn two different languages, English excluded. But I had never seen that foreign word before. Perhaps it was a French espresso shoppe. Soft dinner music would accompany my thoughts over that cup of coffee.

The door is open. Ouch, I've been hit. No, wait, it's the music! Isn't it? No, it couldn't be THAT loud. But it is. Run, Ron, Run! Into the car and head north towards Cheyenne. Ah, Cheyenne is rushed but not nearly as bad as that last place. Laramie is peaceful and now the Big Country appears with its high plateaus and soothing plains. Over the rolling hills and down the long grade to home. Next weekend this ol' country boy is going into the High Country. Perhaps the only music I'll hear will be that of the first robin making his debut this spring.

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Environmental Eavesdropper

At Bozeman, Montana, Dr. Norman Pearson, chairman of the center for resource development at the University of Guelph in Ontario, Canada, said, "Think of the kind of world you want 1,000 years from now and start planning for it." He warned that even Montana's empty spaces could be destroyed by unplanned developments.

Californians are now beginning to worry about their deserts. Some 16 million acres are being blitzed by motorcycles, dune buggies, trail bikes, campers, and other assorted vehicles. Damage to the environment, archeological sites, pioneer graves, old mining towns, and wildlife populations is extensive. The Bureau of Land Management has called for a force of desert rangers to provide enforcement of rules and prevent vandalism and littering on the 11 million acres it administers.

The dean of the College of Engineering at the University of Idaho, Dr. H. Sidwell Smith, said the engineering profession will provide the eventual solutions for environmental ills in spite of critics.

The head of the sanitary engineering program at Colorado State University, Dr. John C. Ward, says many Colorado cities which now get fresh water from the high, snow-covered Rockies may be reusing sewage plant effluent by the year 2000. He says there won't be enough water for all the new cities which will spring up along the Front Range.

A British scientist says he believes a huge water diversion scheme inside Russia could change world climates. An expert on climate in the British Meteorological Office, Hubert Smith, said the reversing of three large Siberian rivers which flow into the Arctic Ocean could have disastrous effects. The Russians are reported to be at work on damming and diverting the rivers and making the water flow south.

Conservation groups in the northwest are reportedly preparing litigation to stop the construction of Lower Granite Dam on the lower Snake River. The Northwest Steelheaders say they will go to court to ask for a rehearing on the dam which is now under construction by the Army Corps of Engineers. Other conservation groups have indicated support.

Senator Robert Packwood of Oregon has introduced a bill in the Senate which would not allow tax exemptions for more than three children in a family. The senator said he had introduced the bill to "dramatize" the fact that population growth must be slowed.

The Montana Commission on the Status of Women has recommended that Montana's 98-year-old abortion law be repealed. The Commission says abortion should be made available to any woman in order to eliminate the tragedies of unwanted children.



South Dakota Rates Two National Events

PIERRE--Two South Dakota events received national publicity this week. Huron's National Appaloosa Horse Show and Sale was listed by Discover America Travel Organizations as one of the Top 20 Travel Events in the nation for the month of June.

Freeman's 12th Annual Schmeckfest, April 2-3, was publicized by the American Automobile Association's "Travel Trends" as "Where in the World to Go in April."

The Appaloosa Show is scheduled for June 23-28 at the State Fairgrounds in Huron. The show is expected

to attract 3,500 to 4,500 horse lovers and 800 Appaloosa entries.

AAA lists a calendar of events for activities at home and abroad, under the headline of "Where in the World to Go." The February edition reads, "April's wide-ranged calendar of events starts with German-style banqueting in South Dakota, includes Cherry Blossom Festival time in the nation's capital and April Fair week in Spain. It closes with singing in Ireland, buccaneering in Texas and apples in Virginia."



The iron steeds await their masters outside this lodge at Teton Village in the Jackson Hole, Wyoming.

Wyoming Senator Pushes For An 'Early Warning System'

WASHINGTON--Sen. Cliff Hansen, R-Wyo., has stepped up efforts to gain action on a bill he introduced to establish a National Science Research Office within the Department of the Interior.

"This legislation would set up an 'early warning system' so that we could prevent destruction of what we already have pledged to protect through programs administered by the Interior Department and the National Park Service," Hansen said.

The Wyoming Senator said proper research on the part of federal agencies might well have prevented such tragedies as the slaughter of elk in Yellowstone National Park, the pollution of the Santa Barbara Channel, the serious threat to aquatic and bird life in Everglades Na-

tional Park, and the human pollution at Mammoth Cave.

"All of these incidents suggest the warning, 'danger, man is at work,'" Hansen said, "and if appropriate advance research is carried out, we can prevent these kinds of tragedies."

The bill, which Hansen also introduced in the 90th Congress, would establish a research office within the National Park Service charged with collecting adequate information to anticipate and meet problems involving protection of natural resources in national parks, recreation areas, and refuges.

The office would be responsible for maintaining wildlife population figures; designating endangered wildlife species, regulating

wildlife numbers by means of live entrapment, as opposed to slaughter; and reporting to the Congress any impending danger to species of wildlife, eco-systems or other natural resources.

"Less than one per cent of the Park Service's total appropriation goes for research," Hansen said. "Such a situation is totally unacceptable at a time when clean-up and preservation of our environment has received highest national priority."

Hansen said he was awaiting a report from the Department of the Interior on the bill, and that once it was received, he would ask for hearings before the Senate Interior Committee on which he serves.

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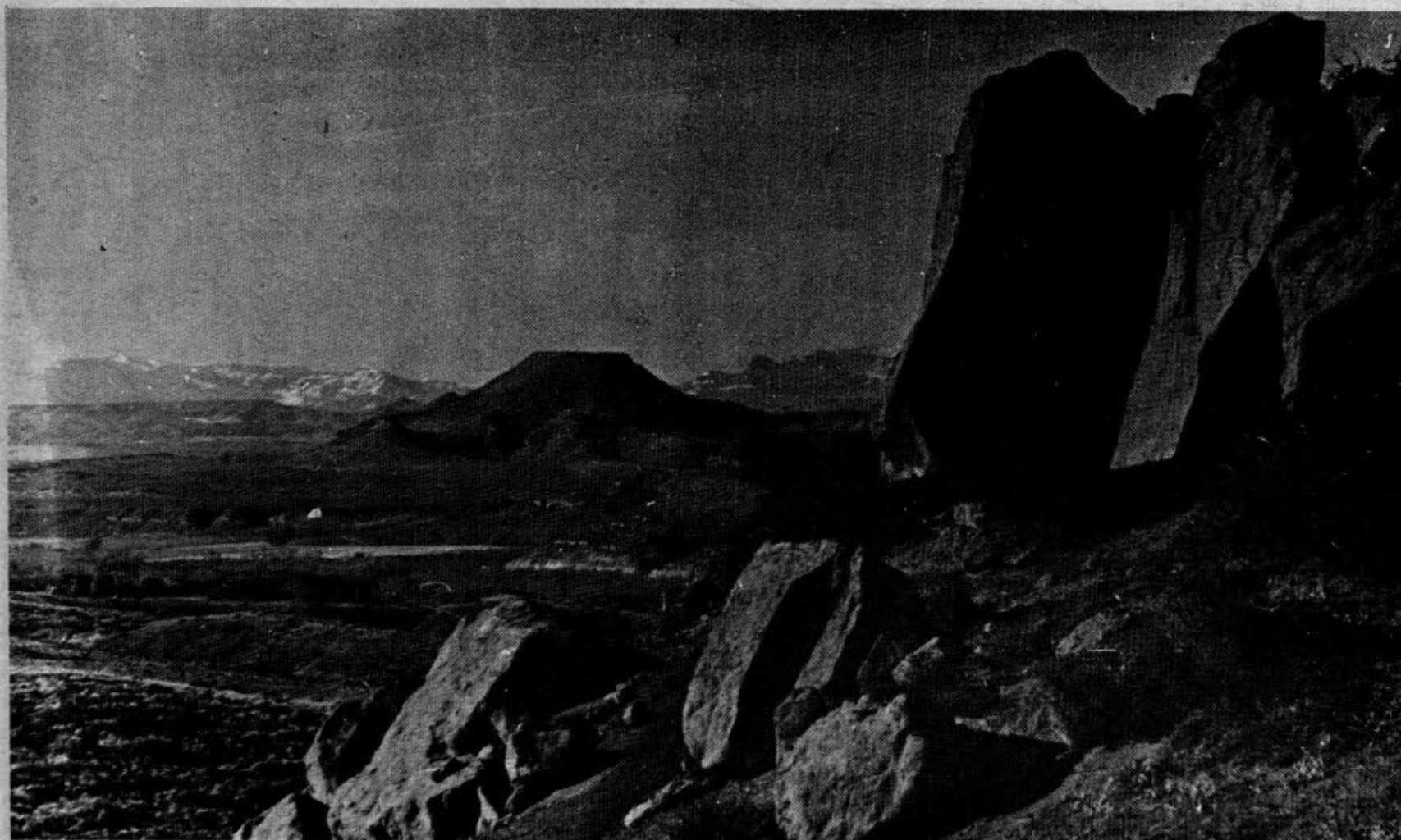
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famous Chief Washakie bested his Crow counterpart in mortal combat, cut out his heart, and displayed it as a signal of victory over a courageous foe. The Shoshones have lived here since.

Snow Goes In Annual Yellowstone Removal

Annual spring snow removal has started in Yellowstone National Park. Superintendent Jack Anderson announced that the snow plows have started from park headquarters at Mammoth on the annual spring snow removal program.

Due to the lack of snow in certain locations there has been a curtailment of snowmobiling, particularly from Madison Junction to Old Faithful. As snow plowing progresses, other roads will be closed to snowmobiling as they are plowed.

As of March 3, snowmobiles are allowed on the following sections of roads: from West Yellowstone to Madison Junction, thence on

to Norris Junction; the east-side roads from Cody to Lake and Canyon; and from South Entrance to West Thumb thence to Old Faithful and Canyon. These roads will remain open until the plowing operations reach those sections of roads. The road from Mammoth to Norris and on to Canyon is closed as of this date.

Anderson emphasized that all plowed roads are closed to snowmobiling and cautioned visitors to observe all closed signs and barricades. Anyone planning to enter the park should contact the rangers at the various entrances or call park headquarters for current information after March 3.

Competition...

(Continued from Page 1)

scientific research.

Some of the best evidence concerning competition between sheep and antelope has been done through the Range Management Division of the University of Wyoming. The latest research was done in fenced pastures on the Red Desert of Wyoming in 1964-1965. That research indicated very little competition between the two animals if the range was properly stocked.

The research showed there was a high degree of compatibility between the two in regard to the foods eaten. Antelope eat mostly shrubs while sheep eat mostly grass. Only during the spring was there more chance for increased competition. At that time, grass may constitute as much as 7.5 per cent of the antelope diet. At all other times, grass constitutes only one and a half to one per cent.

Other research shows even less competition between antelope and cattle. Biologists point out that buffalo and antelope occupied the same ancestral ranges for centuries before white man came on the scene.

Much the same findings are true of deer and domestic livestock. However, deer may eat more grass in spring than antelope do.

Competition between elk and livestock can be severe in some areas. Elk tend to be mostly grass eaters. Where elk must come out of the mountains and graze winter ranges also used by livestock, the conflict becomes most noticeable.

The Wyoming Game and Fish Department has tried to eliminate competition on winter ranges by purchasing or acquiring key winter ranges. That subject will be discussed next.

National Rifle Assoc. Publishes DENALI 1970

Washington, D. C. ---- The National Rifle Association has announced the publication of DENALI 1970, a register of North American guides, outfitters and hunting camps. Price of the new directory is \$1.00 per copy.

The register lists, by state and province, members of NRA who provide guiding services, outfitting services and/or lodging and facilities for hunters. It was compiled as a service to sportsmen seeking reliable hunting services.

The register contains almost 400 names and addresses of persons supplying these services in 28 states, nine Canadian provinces and territories, and Mexico. NRA officials explained that listings for some states are not yet complete. There is no charge for listing in the directory, but applicants must hold appropriate state licenses or certification, subscribe to an NRA Code of Ethics, and be members of NRA.

Basic standards and ethics of the guiding and outfitting profession have been established through extensive consultation with prominent professional guides, outfitters and big game hunters, explained Cliff Morrow, NRA's Director of Hunting and Conservation. Listing in DENALI 1970, or subsequent issues, does not constitute a guarantee by NRA of the services offered by those listed, nor a condemnation of those not listed, Morrow said, but those listed are NRA members who, being professional guides, outfitters or hunting camp operators, have subscribed to the NRA Code and agreed to provide clients with services as advertised and contracted.

Comments concerning the services provided by the listed guides, outfitters and hunting camps will be solicited from previous clients

and reviewed annually. Unsatisfactory reports result in further review with possible suspension and removal from the register.

Persons may be refused listing or may be removed from the register for violation of the Code of Ethics or failure to maintain standards in keeping with the profession of guiding and outfitting. Grounds for removal from the register include: flagrant, malicious or planned violation of state, provincial, federal or local game laws or aiding or abetting such violations; unfair or unsportsmanlike chase such as harassing or pursuing game with motorized land, air or water vehicles; fraudulent or false representation of services or facilities; failure to meet contractual guarantees to clients or any other unfair, unsporting or unethical conduct as may be determined by the National Rifle Association.

This register also seeks to improve the relationships between the guide or outfitter and the client through removing unknown elements which may at first appear to be confusing to the hunter seeking a reliable guide in an unknown area.

Illegal Moose Kills Reported

The Idaho Game and Fish Department reports that more moose are killed illegally than in the permitted hunts. Figures for 1969 show 59 moose were taken legally but 73 are known to have been killed illegally.

Last year, 1,963 hunters applied for 102 moose permits. The lucky applicants got 35 moose in Eastern Idaho and 24 in the Clearwater area.

The Clearwater area also had 24 illegal kills. The Upper Snake had 28 illegal kills and Eastern Idaho 21.

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