

High Country News

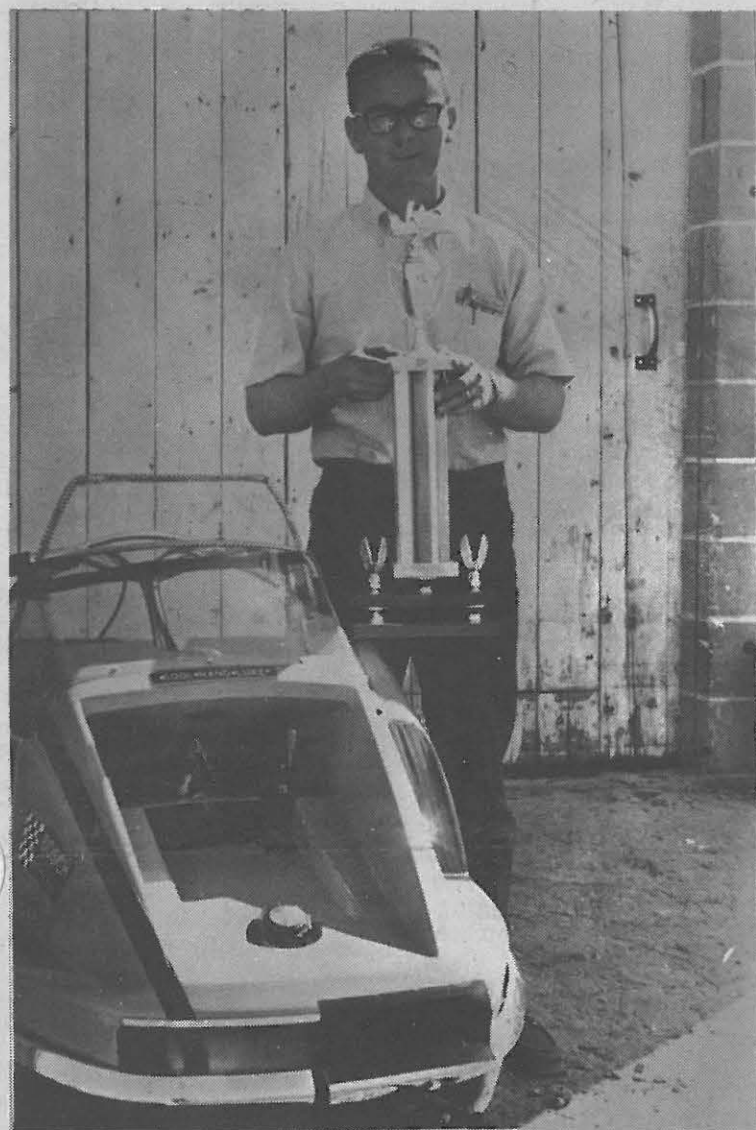
The Outdoor and Environmental Weekly

Vol. 2, No. 11

Friday, March 13, 1970

Big Game Abounds . . .

Wyoming Game & Fish Buys Critical Range



OUTDOORMAN OF THE WEEK, Jimmy Smail with machine and trophy.

Wyoming is one of the nation's top big game states. It leads in numbers of pronghorn antelope and Shiras moose. It is in the top three in numbers of elk and big horn sheep. Thousands of whitetail and mule deer range the plains, the foothills and the mountain valleys. Grizzly bear and mountain goat are hunted in limited numbers. Black bear are numerous.

Wyoming also has vast acreages of public land. Almost 47 percent of the state is owned and administered by the U. S. government. Of this amount, the U. S. Forest Service administers a little over 9 million acres. The Bureau of Land Management administers something over 16.5 million acres. About 2.3 million acres are in national parks and monuments and about 35,000 acres in national wildlife refuges.

In spite of the large amount of public land on which many thousands of big game animals range, privately owned

lands are important as game range. Much of eastern Wyoming is privately owned land. Key winter ranges for elk and deer are often located in the foothills. Much of the foothill range is privately owned.

There may be some justification for complaints by some Wyoming ranchers in regard to competition between big game animals and their domestic livestock. In some cases, private lands may be furnishing the bulk of winter range for substantial numbers of big game animals.

Complaints that big game animals are causing extensive and severe competition with domestic livestock cannot be borne out. Research has shown that competition only becomes severe when there is a serious overgrazing problem.

Wyoming ranchers may now collect redeemable coupons for antelope harvested on private property. They receive \$3 from every \$5

resident license and \$5 from every \$35 non-resident license.

By Wyoming law, ranchers may also receive compensation for damages to crops. Traditionally, the damages claims have been limited to losses incurred from game eating hay. Recently, damage claims have been extended to standing crops.

The Wyoming Game and Fish Department started buying foothill ranches a number of years ago. Key winter ranges are not hard to identify. Damage claims year after year indicate a preference by elk or deer for a particular area. The Department found they could buy certain ranches cheaper than they could continue to pay damage claims. It also made for generally better relations with the ranching community.

The Department has now purchased or acquired 11 areas which are dedicated principally to elk and deer
(Continued on Page 3)

Wyoming Racer Captures Tahoe Snowmobile Honors

Jimmy Smail of Lander, Wyoming, recently took next to top honors at the \$50,000 Snowmobile Grand Prix at Lake Tahoe, Nevada. Racing in the Class A (800 Class) A-Main Speed Oval on Sunday, March 1, he took second place behind national racing champion Myrl Schroeder of Boise, Idaho.

A fellow Landerite, Ar-

dith Wilkes, took 6th place in the 440 class of the Grand Prix Powder Puff Derby.

The races, sanctioned by the Western Snowmobile Association and the American Snowmobile Association, had 350 entries. The races were narrowed to 80 machines, 20 in each class.

Smail won his place on a Ski-Doo 776 Blizzard.

West Yellowstone Is Snowmobile Capitol

West Yellowstone, Montana, is the snowmobile capitol of the world this week. Enthusiasts of the winter sport are expected to increase the normal population of 600 to about 8,000.

Officials of the Western Snowmobile Association say they expect as many as 3,000 machines to be participating in various activities. In 1966, there were just 125

participants.

Many of those who attend the West Yellowstone March Roundup come to enjoy the scenery, trips into Yellowstone National Park, and various other trips around the area including Two-Top Mountain. Only about 2.5 percent enter the prestige races at the last scheduled

(Please turn to page 3)



The Mountain Men of Wyoming will participate in the annual St. Patrick's Day Parade in Denver this Saturday. Dressed in authentic, hand-made clothing and sporting equipment of the early days, the Mountain Men typify the West's earliest adventurers.

HIGH COUNTRY

By Tom Bell

The conservation movement has suddenly taken a different turn. Conservationists and environmentalists were few and far between only yesterday. Today, almost everyone is on the bandwagon.

But old memories linger on and old habits are hard to change. Many of those in the business of exploiting natural resources are still at the same stand. They have a new advertising agency now, one more in step with the times, but it will still be business as usual.

And they have taken a new line on this business of conservation. They are now portrayed as the true conservationists. (For after all, do we not have to use all these resources NOW?) The people who hailed themselves as conservationists are frauds. They are not conservationists. They are preservationists.

Furthermore, those so-called conservationists are not only trying to stop all progress, they use deceit, chicanery, and scare tactics to achieve their ends. If you don't believe it, go back and read Silent Spring.

In the months and years ahead, the public is going to be confused even more by the conflicting information on the state of the world. Many industries are in the position of the tomcat with the canary feathers still on his whiskers. They got caught at it and they know it. Some of them will honestly mend their ways. Others will just use the change of advertising agency.

There is nothing new in this game to those who have been around awhile in conservation. We have been branded as preservationists, anti-progressive and scaremongers before.

In all honesty, I, for one, would have to confess to some of those leanings some of the time. For while I am a believer in the multiple use principle, the concept of conservation, and an ecological approach to resource use, I find myself reacting to those who disregard any or all of these. And so I strike back. To the public, it would appear I am completely and diametrically opposed to all progress, to all resource use, and to the efforts of our great industries to supply us with the goods we need.

That of course, is not true. I am not alone in believing you can dig iron or coal or uranium from the ground and when you are finished you can use part of your profits to restore the surface. You can timber if you are willing to recognize other values, leave some trees standing, and use the most refined methods to remove timber without destroying a forest. You can produce power or reduce ores without destroying the surrounding environment. You can produce food without resorting completely to poisonous, persistent chemicals.

We are willing to pay more cost, and demand that industry require less profit, to see that all of use can continue to survive and prosper, even if in diminished style.

Any industry which does not recognize this now will have to do so sooner or later. For what conservationists have said from the beginning of conservation is that this world and all its treasures is finite. Treat it right and you will live. Squander and plunder and rape and you will someday suffer.

Guest Editorial

by C. R. Merritt

Five years ago, the Wilderness Act became national law. Viewing the increasing pressures and industrial development of an expanding population, Congress had wisely decided that it was timely and in the public interest to set aside by statute some publicly owned wildlands, so that the American people could always use and enjoy them for recreation, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical purposes.

The Wilderness Act set up a national wilderness system and simultaneous included in the system 9.1 million acres of undeveloped land that previously had been administratively designated and managed by the Forest Service as 54 wild, wilderness, and canoe areas. With the exception of three small units and the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in Minnesota, the areas were located in the western half of the United States.

The Act also gave the wilderness resource agencies ten years to recommend additions to the system. These additions were to come from 34 primitive areas in the national forests, and from more than a hundred roadless areas in the national parks and monuments and national wildlife refuges and ranges. According to the law, one-third of the areas were to be recommended by the end of the first three-year period, two-thirds by the end of the second three-year period, and the rest by the end of ten years. Congressional approval is required on each addition.

At the halfway mark, we need to look at how well our resource agencies and Congress are doing in complet-

ing a unique system of wilderness areas for the Nation's benefit.

Since passage of the Wilderness Act, only seven areas, totaling some 800,000 acres, have been added to the wilderness system. All of these areas except one are on national forest lands. The one exception is the Great Swamp Wilderness, part of a small national wildlife refuge in New Jersey.

While the Forest Service has made good progress in reviewing and recommending primitive areas for inclusion in the system, several of its proposals have been considered inadequate by citizen-conservationists and are now languishing in Congress for lack of support. In this group are the Washakie in Wyoming, the Flat Tops in Colorado, and the Spanish Peaks in Montana.

The Forest Service proposal for the Washakie Wilderness left out valuable wildlands to the south and west. Most important of these are Bear Basin and the Dunoir area. Conservation groups and the Wyoming Game and Fish Department have pointed out that these areas are vital elk calving and migration routes that should be included in the Washakie Wilderness.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife is behind schedule in its review and recommendation of roadless areas. But it is hastening to catch up. The Park Service is lagging far behind. It has completed reviews, hearings, and recommendations on only a small number of roadless areas. Not one park area has been added to the wilderness system. National

park areas seem to be tied up in endless "master planning" studies by park personnel.

The public should demand that these agencies cut through the bureaucratic red tape and get their proposals to Congress without further delay.

Congress is not without blame for the poor showing in completing the wilderness system. Proposals sent to Congress by the President are being acted on far too slowly, especially in the House. As Chairman of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, Congressman Wayne Aspinall of Colorado is a key figure in wilderness legislation. All wilderness bills must be acted on by his committee.

To date, Aspinall has not been especially interested in wilderness. Generally, he has favored the mining and lumbering interests, who either oppose wilderness measures or insist that the areas be reduced to a minimum. Bills that would add 28 areas to the national wilderness system are now awaiting favorable action by his committee. The areas have been thoroughly studied. They have widespread public support. Aspinall should expedite these important bills.

The wilderness resource agencies and Congress have more than 150 outstanding primitive and roadless areas to choose from. Adding only seven of the areas to the wilderness system in five years is a dismal record. These public servants should realize that the American people have become impatient with an existence that denies them desirable surroundings. Wilderness is an important part of a quality environment.

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Looking into the Washakie Wilderness near Dubois, Wyoming. Here, large numbers of elk migrate out of the mountains to the East Fork Winter Range. The mountains were formed by volcanic action which covered living forests. Today, the pertified remains attract rock hunters from around the country.

Environmental Eavesdropper

Another oil slick, this time in Alaska's coastal waters has piled many dead birds on Kodiak Island. The oil slick was reported in February but because of bad weather, it was not verified. Federal Water Pollution Control officials said the area affected was about 200 miles wide and contained about 1,000 miles of indented shoreline.

Washington Governor Dan Evans, addicted to skiing and mountain climbing, signed into law a series of environmental measures recently passed by the Washington legislature. They would: prevent surface mining without an OK from the state to operate, after approval of mined-land reclamation measures; control water pollution at its source; make those spilling oil in public waters liable for cost of cleaning up the spill; establish a State Department of Ecology and a council to approve locations for nuclear and thermal power plants

The Boise Idaho Statesman reported that spokesmen for the mining, power and construction industries had joined forces to oppose surface mining regulations in the Idaho Senate. Earlier, the Statesman had said editorially, "The archaic federal mining laws provide no protection and neither do existing state laws. A mining operator can do almost anything to the surface of the public lands with no requirements for reclamation or restoration. An irresponsible operator can tear up the ground without restraint and then walk away."

A study by Holum & Associates of Washington, D.C., has concluded that vast coal beds underlying thousands of acres in the Powder River Basin of Wyoming and Montana could be used for huge electric generating stations with capacities up to 3 million kilowatts. The coal would be strip mined under federal lease rather than under the federal mining law.

Wyoming's congressional delegation is seeking funds for a pilot plant operation in which coal is used to generate electricity virtually free of air pollution. The process, called "magneto-hydrodynamics," is still in the experimental stage.

Spurred by actions of the Anaconda Co. to develop mining claims and dam Alice Creek, a tributary of the Blackfoot River, Montana conservationists are exploring the possibility of having the Blackfoot studied for wild or scenic river status. The conservationists believe wild or scenic river protection for the river would assure maintenance of water quality entering from the tributaries.

The Idaho legislature passed legislation to prohibit dredge mining of Idaho streams designated as wild or scenic rivers. The law was passed mainly in response to threats of dredging on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River, one of the nation's top steelhead streams. Dredging would still be allowed on the main headwater tributaries.

Range Acquired...

(Continued from Page 1)

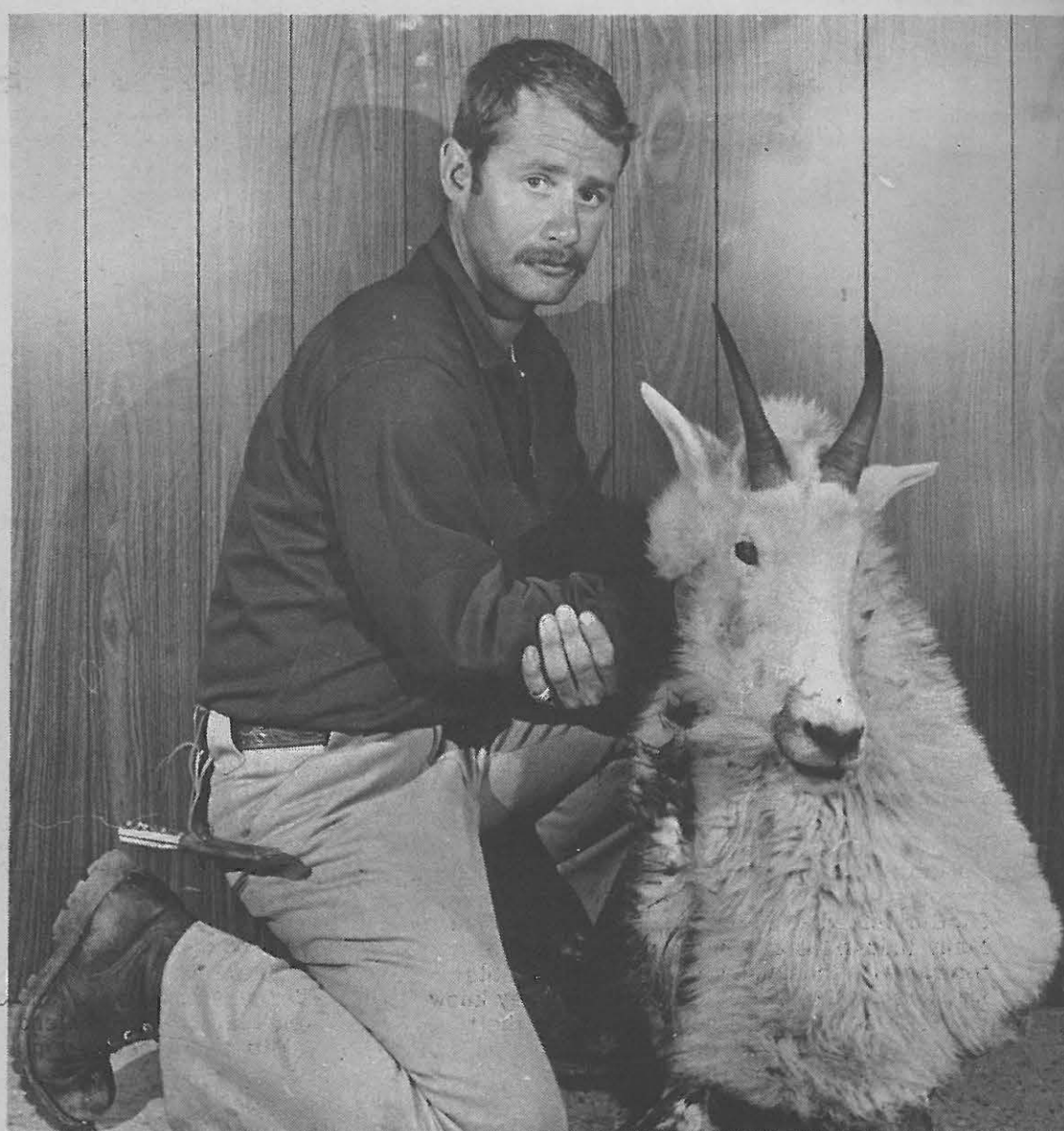
winter range. The areas range from a few thousand acres to many thousands. As an example, the East Fork Elk Winter Range near Dubois in Fremont County is about 11,000 acres. In an average winter, somewhere between 2,000 and 2,500 elk will spend almost half a year on this range and adjacent public lands.

Recently, the Wyoming Game and Fish Department purchased 24,712 acres in the Red Desert of Wyoming for antelope range. It was the first such purchase for antelope. It was felt necessary because of the threat of fencing which would have cut off vital migration into critical wintering areas. The purchase also resulted

in acquisition of grazing rights on approximately an equal area of public land. Up to 2,500 antelope depend on the area.

The Department pays real estate taxes on all private property which it purchases for whatever use. This means big game winter ranges are bought and maintained by sportsmen who buy licenses and not by the general public. The general public derives benefit from the big game as much as it does from domestic livestock grazing the same ground.

Wyoming also has an extensive program of feeding elk in several areas of the state. This will be explored in another article of this series.



Charlie Farmer of Cheyenne, Wyoming, was the first to bag a mountain goat in Wyoming's first sanctioned hunt.

First Goat Hunt Results Reported

The first Wyoming hunting season for Rocky Mountain goats was opened last fall in Park County and information submitted by the permit holders to the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission has made it possible to compile a mountain goat harvest report.

This first mountain goat season was set by the Wyoming Game and Fish Com-

mission following action by the Wyoming Legislature which established a hunting permit. There were four permits authorized -- three resident, one nonresident -- and the taking of either sex and of any age was allowed.

After the hunting season, the holders of the special permits were asked to return information to the Wyoming Game and Fish

Commission about their hunts to assist the commission in its future game management programs. Two of the residents and the lone nonresident were successful in taking male mountain goats having horn lengths ranging from 7 1/2 to 8 3/4 inches. During the season they reported 54 mountain goat sightings in all age brackets.

Capitol...

(Continued from page 1)
major event of the year.

Two of the featured races will be a speed race sanctioned by the National Hot Rod Association and a race featuring manufacturer's teams using prototypes of next year's models.

West Yellowstone goes all out for the occasion. Snowplows even plow out areas for pickup and trailer campers. Participants eventually overflow to Bozeman, Montana, 92 miles away and Ashton, Idaho, 79 miles south.

Prairie Dogs Recognized

Prairie dogs, sometimes considered the bane of western ranges and termed barking squirrels by the West's earliest explorers, have won a place in Montana.

A 140-acre historic monument has been set aside by the Montana Historical Society north of the capitol city of Helena. The prairie dog town will be guarded and administered by the Montana Fish and Game Department.

Prairie dogs are the main diet of the black-footed ferret. The once extensive prairie dog towns have now been reduced so drastically that the ferret is considered an endangered species.

Moles caught above ground don't run. They dig underground and disappear.

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Open ranges are a way of life for the game animal, whether it be the woods of the back country or on the lower plateaus. These animals know but one way of life which includes seeking shelter and food where man doesn't bother them. Living in a wilderness area unscathed by human hands, they are free to roam at will. Perhaps through mankind's good will they will have an area to claim forever.





THE FLOWING FORMS OF AGED WOOD can be found in various areas of the High Country. Travel information centers throughout the west offer ideas on side trips for the traveler. Scenes like this can be had by all, with a little intuition and time as aides.

Yellowstone Winter Use To Be Discussed

Snowmobiling and the winter use of Yellowstone National Park will be highlight topics at the regular quarterly meeting of the Wyoming Recreation Commission in Dubois March 12-13, according to Commission President Lyle W. Bentzen of Sheridan. Dubois commission member Duane Redman will host the session.

Commission Director Paul H. Westedt said that the Recreation Commission went on record in support of winter opening of Yellowstone Park some time ago and intends to stay involved until the situation is satisfactorily resolved.

"Winter recreation is opening a whole new field in Wyoming," Westedt said. "The roadblock at Yellowstone is now seriously limiting the logical development of Wyoming winter recreational facilities and potential," he said.

Snowmobiling, a growing part of the winter recreation scene, will receive a great deal of Commission attention during the two day Dubois session. The group will receive reports on snowmobile facility needs and review snowmobile legislation passed by the 40th Legislature in light of the first winter's history.

The Recreation Commission members will also receive their first look at "THE FIRST ROAD WEST," a 16mm sound-color motion picture the Commission has produced to tell the story of the Oregon Trail across Wyoming. The 42-minute film will receive its first public showing in Lander on March 16th in a premiere sponsored by the Wyoming State Journal newspaper.

Plans for the national convention of the National Parks and Recreation Association slated to be held in Casper May 10-13 will be outlined for the Commission. The state agency is jointly sponsoring the meeting which is expected to bring together several hundred of the top outdoor recreation people in the country.

A general review of de-

velopment and program progress involving Wyoming state parks and historic sites will complete the session. Members of the Wyoming Recreation Commission are: F. W. Bartling, vice president, of Douglas; "Bill" Nation, treasurer, of Cheyenne; Marvin E. Harshman of Rawlins; Albert Pilch of Evanston; Kenneth Canfield of Sundance; Jack D. Osmond of Thayne; and Mrs. Robert Frisby of Cody.

Land Use Planned

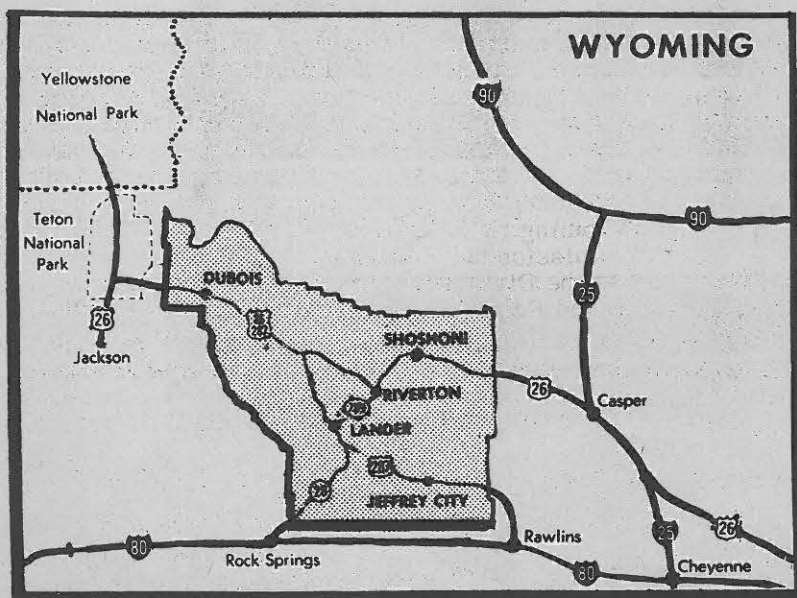
Senator Henry M. Jackson (Wash.) has introduced a National Land Use Policy Act he says is the next logical step after passage of the National Environment Policy Act, which he also authored, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. The Land Use Policy Act would:

1. Establish a grant-in-aid program to assist state and local government in hiring and training personnel, and developing the competence necessary to improve land use planning and management.

2. Encourage every state to inventory its land resources and develop a statewide environmental, recreational and industrial land use plan within three years.

3. Assign to the Water Resources Planning Council important responsibilities for coordinating federal land use planning, for improving federal-state relations in this area, and for maintaining a data and information center on all federal and federally assisted activities which have major land use planning and management ramifications. The Council also would administer the grant-in-aid program, work with state and local governments and review state land use plans.

The measure, S. 3354, has been referred to the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, of which Jackson is chairman.



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Essayists Reminded of Wildlife Contest

The Wyoming Wildlife Federation reminded junior and senior high schoolers throughout the state to begin working on their entries for the annual National Wildlife Week Essay Contest.

The contest is conducted in coordination with National Wildlife Week being observed coast-to-coast March 15-21. The competition will be coordinated with teachers and principals in each local community.

This year, as in the past, there are two categories -- Junior High (grades 7, 8

and 9) and Senior High (grades 10, 11 and 12).

The essay theme for 1970 is: SEEN ANY WILDLIFE LATELY? If we keep the world natural enough for wildlife, it may stay fit for people.

Judging will first be conducted on a local level then these winners will be submitted as finalists in the state competition. Judges for the state contest will be a representative from the U. S. Forest Service, the U. S. Soil Conservation Service and the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission. Trophies are awarded for the best essay in each category and winners will receive an all-expense-paid trip to the Wyoming Wildlife Federation annual meeting in Casper May 16-17.

Junior High essays should be 600-800 words in length and Senior High entries should be 1,000 to 1,200 words.

Beer Cans Recovered

GOLDEN, Colo. -- More than 112,000 pounds of aluminum cans -- some 2-1/2-million of them -- have been turned in by civic groups and individuals in response to Adolph Coors Company's cash-for-cans program, announced only six weeks ago.

Company officials term initial response to the anti-litter program "terrific."

By year's end, they predict, the program will have resulted in the reclamation of not less than 2-1/2-million pounds of aluminum. That is more than 50-million aluminum cans.

The program offers a dime a pound for aluminum cans. It applies not only to Coors cans, but to all aluminum containers.

Park Travel is Increased

Yellowstone National Park had a 105 per cent increase in snowmobile travel during the month of February. Figures released by the Park show a total of 3,300 machines carrying 4,350 passengers entered the Park.

Total numbers for 1970 are up 157 per cent over 1969. In the period from January 1 to February 28, 5,716 snowmobiles entered the Park. They carried 7,524 visitors.



Officers of the Wyoming State Snowmobile Association are shown: standing, left, Vern Richards of Laramie, treasurer; Bob Jacobs of Lander, vice president; seated, Garl Riggan of Jackson, president, and Betty Sable of Lander, secretary.

Wyoming Snowmobilers Meet

A discussion of snowmobile facility needs and the adoption of a complete set of operating rules and regulations will top the agenda for the third meeting of the newly formed Wyoming State Snowmobile Association (WSSA) set for Casper March 18.

Association President Garl Riggan of Jackson said that registration for the meeting would begin at 4:00 p.m. in the lobby of the Ramada Inn with a social hour and dinner to follow. The business meeting will begin at 8:00 p.m., Riggan said.

WSSA Vice President Bob Jacobs will present a report from the bylaw committee appointed to research sample rules and regulations from other state's snowmobile associations. The club's procedural rules have been the subject of discussion at earlier meetings of Lander and Pinedale but no formal WSSA action has yet been taken.

The general subject of snowmobile facility needs is also slated for discussion by the group. Questionnaires from WSSA and the Wyoming Recreation Commission are currently being circulated among state snowmobile clubs in an attempt to determine facility needs on a statewide basis.

WSSA Secretary Betty Sable of Lander urges every snowmobile club in the state to send two delegates to the Casper meeting. She asks that inquiries be directed directly to Charles Bauer, 238 Beverly, Casper, the President of the host Casper Snowmobile Club prior to March 12.

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Sportsmen To Be Questioned

A sample group of Wyoming residents will be asked to complete a questionnaire regarding their interest and participation in hunting and fishing sports as a part of a study to determine the economic impact of these activities on the state's economy.

The Wyoming Game and Fish Commission has commissioned the Division of Business and Economic Research at the University of Wyoming to conduct the study and questionnaires are now being sent to a randomly selected sample of Wyoming residents.

The future of the state's wildlife will be determined to a large degree by the values placed upon it by the state's citizens. This sample questionnaire will provide information essential to the future planning of game and fish management in the state.

Hunting and fishing participants alike should complete the form because the views of all Wyoming residents are important in compiling the necessary information.

MRS. NIM ROD'S COOK BOOK

by Jessie French

ANTELOPE-PORK PATTIES

1# antelope (ground)
1# seasoned bulk pork sausage
1/2 tsp. salt
Dash of pepper
1/4 tsp. rosemary leaves

Thoroughly mix all the ingredients.

Form into 8 patties. Pan-fry slowly for 15 minutes on each side. Be sure the meat is very thoroughly cooked. If necessary, add 2 tblsp. water, cover and steam for 5 minutes.

Drain off fat as the patties cook.

Serve with hot sourdough pancakes and buffalo berry jelly or jam. Makes a very hearty breakfast.

Yield: 4 servings.

Large trout do most of their feeding after dark, foraging in the shallow backwaters of pools or in shallow riffles for food.

Jackson Hole Air Now Being Sampled

Grand Teton National Park, Wyo., — Since August, 1969, Park Ranger Bob Wood Resource Management Specialist at Grand Teton National Park, has been sampling the air of Jackson Hole for the National Air Surveillance Network. Acting Superintendent Foy Young explained that the station in the National Park is in cooperation with the National Air Pollution Control Administration. Ranger Wood's work is part of a variety of air sampling activities performed by the Administration to obtain information about air quality in the United States. There are about 150 urban and 30 non-urban sampling stations throughout the country.

Young said the high volume air sampler in Grand Teton collects suspended particulate matter in the air by drawing air through a filter for a 24-hour period. This is done on 26 randomly selected days per year. The filters are then tested by the N.A.P.C.A for the following:

1. Total suspended par-

ticulate matter.

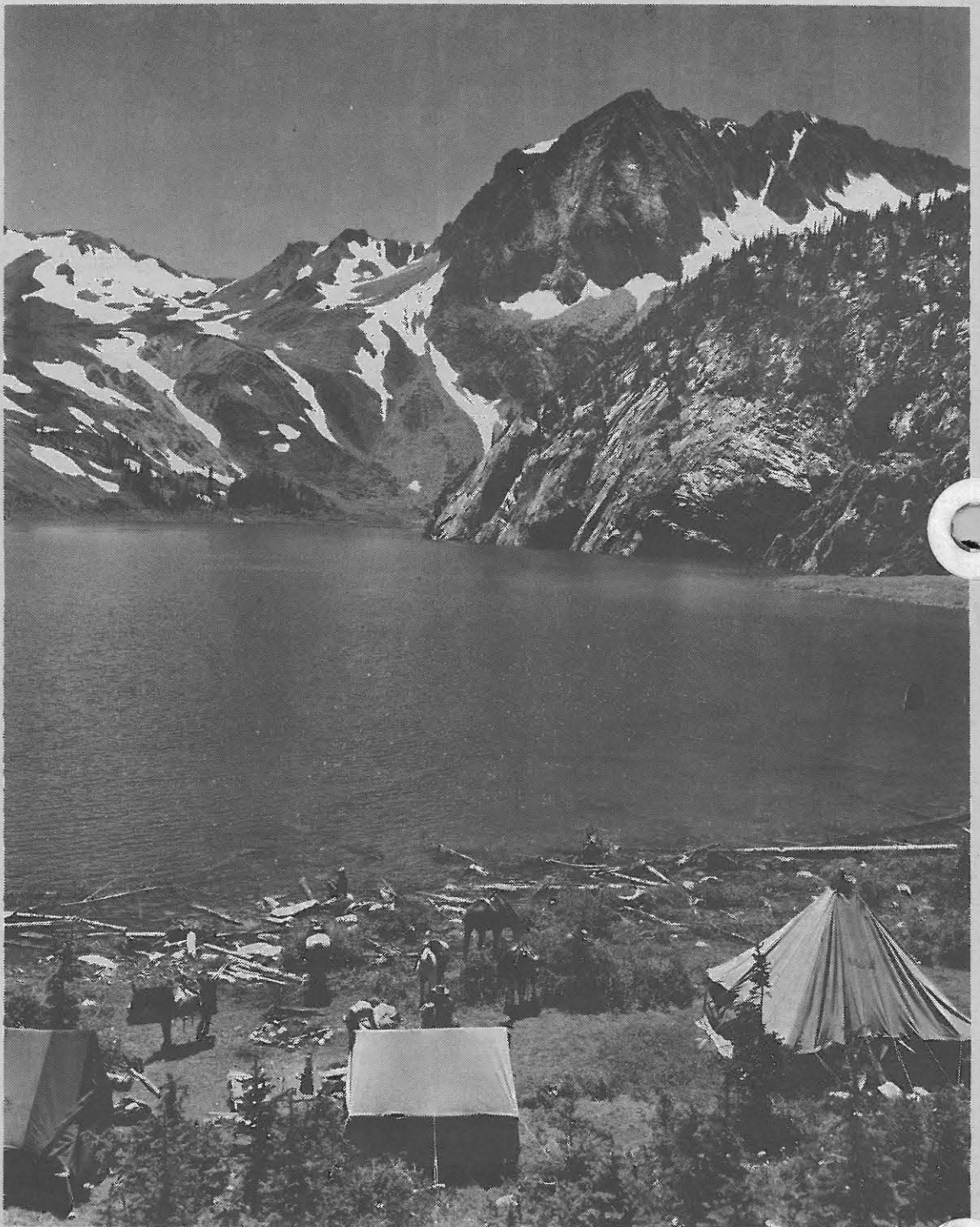
2. Organic particulates. This tests for benzene soluble organic chemical compounds which are believed to include most man-made organic pollutants.

3. Non-metallic inorganic particulates -- ammonium nitrate and sulphate compounds.

4. Metals -- tested for concentrations of 16 metals.

The Sunday Denver Post of February 15, 1970, illustrated this type of sampler and typical results from an urban station. Young said non-urban stations of the Network include Glacier, Yellowstone, Grand Teton and Grand Canyon National Parks. These large natural areas are used, in part, as comparisons for the industrialized urban areas. They also serve as examples of the extent of air pollution spread over the nation. Air pollution is, in fact, a global problem. Air quality data from the Grand Teton sampler will be made available as it is made known to the Parks Service.

The old Boysen Dam site, at the head of Wind River Canyon and only 12 miles south of Thermopolis, Wyoming is a popular year round attraction. A few miles down stream the Wedding of the Waters is commemorated on one of Wyoming's numerous historic signs. Historic stories such as this will be appearing in the spring and summer editions of High Country News.



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Wyoming Grizzly Bear Applicants Successfull

Thirty successful applicants for Wyoming grizzly bear hunting permits were chosen by random drawing at the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission headquarters in Cheyenne March 4. The successful applicants faced overall odds of about six to one.

Unsuccessful applicants will be notified by mail and the successful persons will receive their 1970 grizzly bear hunting permit as soon as they can be prepared.

Of the two counties open for limited grizzly bear hunting this year, Park County aroused the most interest. Ninety persons applied for the 10 available resident permits in the area and 56 nonresidents applied for the remaining 10 permits. In Teton County, 18 resident persons applied for five permits and 15 nonresidents were registered for the five out-of-state permits.

The list of successful applicants follows:

TETON COUNTY AREA

Resident

Adams, Lois J., Jackson, Wyoming. Greenough, Patrick B., Arvada, Wyoming. Jessen, A. C., 1454 Mason Street, Wheatland, Wyoming. Neal, John I., Morton, Wyoming. Wahl, William R., 3605 Dover, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Nonresident

Carter, Richard J., Rochester, Michigan. Margolis, David, New York, New York. Patton, Pat, Houston, Texas. Plank, Howard S., Houston, Texas. Taylor, James M., Louisville, Ky.

PARK COUNTY AREA

Resident

Abrahamson, Larry R., Univ. of Wyo. College of Law, Laramie, Wyoming. Hildebrand, Jacqueline A., Star Route, Clark, Wyoming.

Logue, Judy S., 2044 Fairview Ave., Casper, Wyoming. Maycock, Mitchell M., 1221 Lewis, Laramie, Wyoming. Paris, Ronald L., Box 75, Sinclair, Wyoming. Shader, Raymond A., 1915 Garfield, Laramie, Wyoming. Slater, James, 228 Corthell Rd., Laramie, Wyoming. Smith, Kenneth L., Box 332, Osage, Wyoming. Wallace, Everett L., Painter Rt., Cody, Wyoming. Warner, Lyle, Box 95, Sundance, Wyoming.

Nonresident

Arthur, Robert J., Cranford, N. J. Cotone, H. L., Cumberland, Wisconsin. Darner, Kirt I., Box 241, Dolores, Colorado. Garner, Virgil L., Bensenville, Illinois. Herr, Maurice G., Refton, Pennsylvania. Hildt, Ivan, Garden City, Utah. Model, Robert, Greenwich, Connecticut. Roberts, Cecil L., Kokomo, Indiana. Robison, Lewis M., Baird, Texas. Snively, Mrs. John A. III, Winter Haven, Florida.

