

High Country News

The Outdoor and Environmental Weekly

Vol. 2, No. 16

Friday, April 17, 1970

April 22

Special Issue

Earth Day

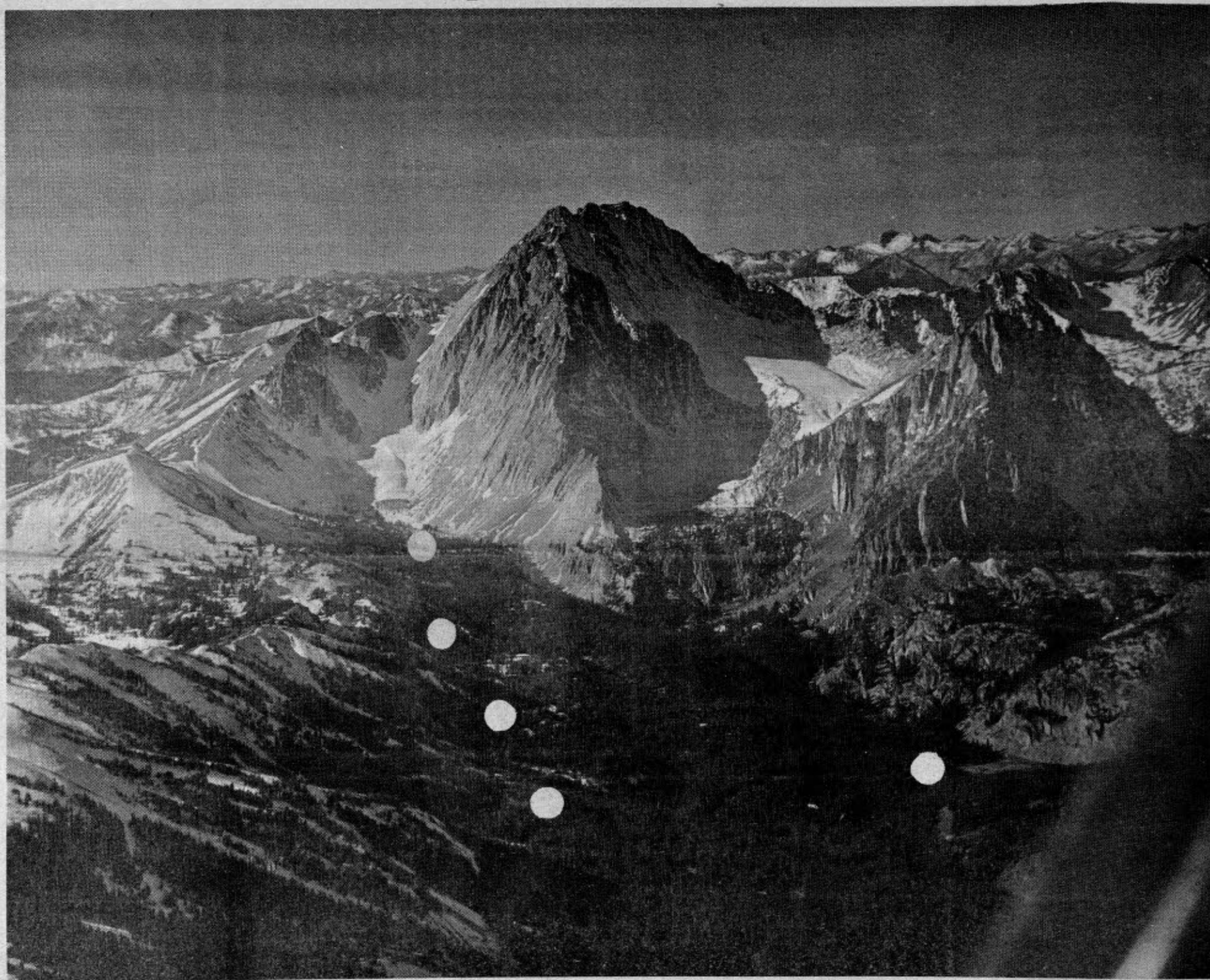


Photo by Ernie Day

Castle Peak and Little Boulder Creek in the White Clouds area of the Challis National Forest in central Idaho. The white dots show the location of mining

claims which have stirred a major controversy over the need for mining in one of the beauty spots of North America. See page 5 for story and more photos.

This week HIGH COUNTRY NEWS is dedicated to the environment and to the special observance of one day, April 22, 1970, Earth Day. We have been carrying environmental news for many months. The issue is nothing new to us. But we wanted to join millions of others in what is hopefully a new era in human history and a new direction in the destiny of our planet.

We will continue to tell people about the beauty of the Rocky Mountain region, its clean air, clear streams, wide-open spaces, and friendly atmosphere. However, we would be less than truthful if we did not point out that all is not well, even here.

The public has a right to know. We feel we would be derelict of duty not to expose the bad with the good. We hope our efforts will help to preserve a quality environment in which all can live healthfully, peacefully, and with good will to all men.

Changes Necessary . . .

Wyoming's Environmental Problems Are Not Unique

Wyoming, like all other Rocky Mountain states, is caught in the dichotomous dilemma of development or degradation. State government and most communities are striving mightily for more industrial growth. But like most other states, the state and local government structures are unprepared for the problems which would accompany un-

restricted growth.

There is no semblance of land-use planning or state-wide zoning. Industries may locate wherever they please. There is no state agency which monitors environmental conditions before a large industrial plant is located. A good example is a trona plant located alongside the Green River near Green River City which now is

found to be located where a possible reservoir could be constructed.

Developments planned or endorsed by the state run counter to optimum environmental conditions. The narrow dedication to immediate development sometimes ignores the simplest ecological principles. Neither

(Continued on Page 3)

HIGH COUNTRY

By Tom Bell

This is the decade of the environment. President Nixon ushered in the era by saying, "The 1970's absolutely must be the years when America pays its debt to the past by reclaiming the purity of its air, its waters and our living environment. It is literally now or never."

Responsible political leaders from both political parties are calling for a new direction in the American way of life if we are to continue as a viable society. Dedicated scientists in all fields are warning that all living species on earth are endangered species. They tell us time is of the essence. It may be too late already.

The average citizen, if he shows concern, is caught up in a web of contradictions. The scientists tell him our technological advances may kill him. Politicians and industrialists tell him our society is now dependent upon that technology and that in the end it will save him.

Demographers tell him human populations are a greater threat than nuclear bombs. Economists tell him that society can only solve its ills by providing more industrial base manned by more workers and providing more baby shoes for more babies.

Ecologists say simply that planet Earth is finite, that all resources are not without end, that the human being is subject to the same universal laws of nature as all other living species, and that soon the death rate must match the birth rate.

Ecology is a new word in the lexicon of the average citizen. We are going to hear more and more of the word. Few will totally understand it, but more must appreciate its significance if we are all to live. It involves all of mankind, all other living species, all natural resources, and all livable space upon this small spaceship called Earth.

It may be expecting too much to have a Wyoming farmer realize the DDT he is spraying on his crops may eventually kill him and all others who have never sprayed an ounce of DDT. But understand he must if we are all to live. The chain of events which leads molecules of DDT from Wyoming to the Gulf Stream may be obscure but they are nevertheless real. And the step from the destruction of a pest to the total impairment of an oceanic plankton is a small one. The relationship of green plankton in the ocean surface to a Wyoming farmer has already been established. How long he lives without that plankton has not yet been determined.

The environmentalists say we have a tremendous task to do. We must completely reorient the thinking of a capitalist nation; industry and the individual stockholder must expect a lower profit margin; the consumer must expect to pay higher prices; all must pay higher taxes; all must go back to a simpler, less affluent standard of living. How many people will be willing to do this short of imminent destruction is debatable. In the meantime, the ecological time bomb ticks mercilessly on.

The young people, whose world to command this will shortly be, have been caught up in the grim realism. They sense impending doom without a change of course.

As I write, three frail human beings ride a damaged spacecraft on an odyssey of peril. Our prayers are with them for we sense their danger. But well might our prayers be also for the passengers who ride the damaged spacecraft, Earth. Their danger hangs over them hour by hour. Ours is less imminent but just as real.

Our Father, give us the wisdom to sense our peril, give us the insight to handle our spacecraft with the finesse and skill of an astronaut, give us the courage to face our problems squarely that we may all live another day.

We abuse land because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us. When we see land as a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect.

Aldo Leopold



A pair of golden eagles float serenely over their wild domain.

Guest Editorial

Maybe They want to
Leave Wyoming

by Dr. Edward M. Lonsdale

One of the most frequently raised points by those who are anxious to see rapid industrialization of Wyoming is that we are forcing our college-educated youth to leave the state to obtain employment. There are no jobs in Wyoming for highly educated persons, the argument goes, so our best young brains reluctantly leave the state to be swallowed up in the big metropolitan areas elsewhere. Obviously, if only we had comparable employment opportunities here, these young people would remain in Wyoming and our economy would prosper due to their earning power.

Like so many apparently simple solutions to social and economic problems, rapid industrialization of Wyoming will not necessarily hold our best young people in the state; in fact, it may well only drive them out. In my position as a professor at the University, I have frequent opportunities to become well acquainted with young engineers and am often taken into their confidence on the matter of job choice. Contrary to what many of us would like to believe, lots of our young people are anxious to leave Wyoming and will not remain here even when good jobs are available. Why don't they want to remain?

A young person raised on a ranch or in one of Wyoming's small rural communities and exposed to modern mass communications becomes restless and anxious to see what's going on "outside." The prospect of returning to the small town where he grew up and settling back into a narrow groove simply does not appeal. It is dull. He wants to go "where the action is" and perhaps take a hand in molding society. Isn't that what we want our youth to do? Didn't you feel some of this urge to get away when you were twenty-two years old?

Another factor causing young people to leave is a desire to break completely the bonds with parents and in-

laws. There is nothing quite as effective as 1,000 miles of highway separating young people from parents to give them a sense of independence. Then the in-laws don't drop in unexpectedly some evening. Of course, the parents are not likely to be told by their children that such a factor is involved in the job location choice.

Engineering and many other professional jobs are available for young people who really want to remain in the state. We also have shortages of doctors, pharmacists, teachers, etc. in Wyoming which can be filled by our own youth if they sincerely want to remain here. I recall counselling a high school senior who asked me, "If I take electronics, will I be able to work in Wyoming?" When told that he would very likely have to leave the state to get a good job in that specialty he retorted, "Good! Where do I sign up for electronics?" Just recently, one of our seniors had offers of two jobs, one in Cheyenne with the highway department as a traffic safety engineer and a second in St. Louis, Missouri, in a similar capacity. The salaries were

almost identical. He accepted the St. Louis job because he and his wife wanted to get away from the home state, cut all family ties, and try a different way of life. Why not?

Not all of our college-educated students who leave the state do so because they can't make a good living here. If we save our unique high-quality environment, we may be able to retain a bigger fraction of this group and lure some of the strays back. Perhaps after five to ten years fighting crowds, pollution, social turmoil, etc. they may see what Wyoming has to offer. They frequently return to our state for summer vacations and hence can and do compare our environment with the one in which they have been living. However, if we rush madly to industrialize by fouling our environment and attracting a substantial influx of population with its many built-in problems, we will destroy forever the one chance we have of luring our own best people back. We will have nothing to offer which can't be found in the big metropolitan areas. Why stay? Why return?

HIGH COUNTRY NEWS

Published every Friday at 160 So. 4th Street, Lander, Wyoming 82520. Tel. 1-307-332-4877. Copyright, 1970, by Camping News Weekly, Inc.

Entered as Second Class Matter, August 26, 1969 at the Post Office in Lander, Wyoming under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Subscription Rate \$5.00 yearly
Single Copy Price 10c

Garrett DeBell, in his book *The Environmental Handbook*, (prepared for the April 22, 1970 Environmental Teach-in) says "All Power pollutes!" Can anyone dispute that fact? The internal combustion engine which powers our automobiles contributes between 65 and 80 percent of the total air pollution in our environment.

Electric power comes from hydroelectric sources which pollute our wild rivers with dams and concentrate public recreation that pollutes. Or it comes from coal-burning plants that pollute the air with particulates and with noxious gases and that also pollute the very earth through strip mining for fuel. Or it comes from nuclear fuels, again the earth pollution as well as thermal pollution of water and potential nuclear pollution.

So what's the answer? Last week I floated the Colorado River through Marble Canyon, the upper portion of the Grand Canyon in Arizona, an area that the dam builders would have destroyed for the sake of power production. The people of the nation rose up in masses to oppose the Grand Canyon dams; Glen Canyon Dam had destroyed enough of the wild world, the place no one knew well enough to save it from the exploiters.

Glen Canyon Dam was built to produce power. Today, seven years after it began functioning it is producing a tenth of the power it was designed to produce and that is probably all it ever will produce. So after destroying Glen Canyon, the power-mad powers now propose two coal-burning power plants sight of Glen Canyon Dam (you may not be able to see the plants from the dam, but you'll be able to see the smoke from their coal).



Wildlife Refuges To Celebrate Open House

PIERRE -- South Dakota's five national wildlife refuges will celebrate National Wildlife Refuge Open House, April 13-19.

South Dakota's five refuges, LaCreek near Martin; Lake Andes at Lake Andes; Sand Lake near Aberdeen; Waubay near Waubay; and the Madison Wetland Management Office in Madison will sponsor programs varying from a one-day open house to general visitation.

Refuge managers have invited the public to stop by during the week, but also reminded the state's citizens that they are welcome to stop by anytime during the year.

One exception is that during the nesting season the refuges are closed in the sense that no one is allowed off the public roads.

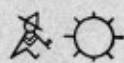
Purpose of the National Park Service's observance of

One of these power plants is currently under construction on the Navaho Indian Reservation near Page, Ariz. The other will soon be built in Southern Utah near Glen Canyon City. Where will they get the coal? By strip mining the Kaparawits Plateau in a wild and rugged land between Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and the national parks and monuments of southern Utah—more wild country to be desecrated by man for the comfort and luxury of man. So what?

So the total environment once again suffers, and let's face it: when the environment is degraded, man too suffers. Back to the question: what's the answer?

DeBell suggests six steps to reduce the power consumption of the nation: 1) bond issues for public transit, 2) gas tax money to to to public transportation, not more highways, 3) ending of oil depletion allowance, which encourages the use of fossil fuel, 4) more bicycle and walking paths, 5) better train service, and 6) a reverse of the present price system for power use where rates are lower for big consumers. Put a premium on conserving resources, he says, and give householders power for essential needs at cost with heavy rate increases for extra energy for luxuries.

All too often conservationists are accused of being negative, of being against everything. DeBell suggests that "Quality of life is a positive ethic. Peace and quiet and fresh air are positive values; noisy smoking machines are negative ones."



the week is twofold: to show that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife is concerned with the status of our environment and secondly to serve as the introduction of bureau plans to study the establishment of "Ecological Classrooms," outdoor study areas, on certain national wildlife refuges.

Big black-fringed ears, small white tail with a black tip, multiforked antlers, distinguishes the mule deer from the whitetail. Ranging from Alaska to Mexico they are exclusively western animals. The mule deer is our most abundant big game animal numbering just behind the whitetail.

Wyoming's Problems . . .

does there seem to be the careful consideration of alternatives or options.

State planning for development gets very little public exposure before the developments are brought to the public for decision - if then. A good example concerns the planning for development of the Green River and diversion of large amounts of water out of the Green River Basin into the Platte River Basin.

The state cont acted with a private engineering firm for a comprehensive preliminary plan for the Green River. When the plan was completed, an almost secret meeting was held at the city of Green River late in 1969. The session was for presentation of the plan to a select, hand-picked group, supposedly sympathetic to the cause. About 40 persons attended, some uninvited by the state officials, including the Game and Fish Commissioner in whose district the developments would have a great and irreversible impact on an important game and fish resource.

The meeting was felt to be important enough that Governor Stanley K. Hathaway, State Engineer Floyd Hishop, and other ranking state officials attended and made the pitch for massive development. Behind all of the fixation for development was the philosophy that Wyoming must use its water or lose it. Such a fixation loses sight of environmental catastrophes - the type of catastrophes which now have some areas of the country in ecological crisis.

None of this ever reached the state press. The public is unaware of the political by-play. Neither does the public know of continuing plans for pipelines which, if built, would stretch from the Green River to the Platte River.

Similar plans for pipelines out of the Big Horn River in Montana back into the Powder River Basin in Wyoming, and out of the Wind River and Boysen Reservoir into Wyoming, and out of the Wind River and Boysen Reservoir into Wyoming's Powder River Basin are proceeding quietly and without public exposure.

The planned pipeline from Montana to Wyoming would be 12 feet in diameter at the mouth and five feet at the terminus near Gillette, Wyoming. The proposed diversion from Boysen Reser-

To survive, we are going to have to stop trying to beat nature into submission and work out an accommodation. We are going to have to stop doing innumerable things that are profitable or convenient. If we want a habitable earth we are going to have to pay a very high price.

By Harold Gilliam

voir near Shoshoni, Wyoming, across the divide into the Powder River Basin, will likely result in large fluctuations of the water level in Boysen Reservoir. Such fluctuations would completely negate fishing and recreational values which were considered as part of the cost-benefit ratio in getting original authorization for the project.

None of this has been publicized. State and federal

agencies charged with the responsibility of managing resources other than water are informed of comprehensive plans after the fact.

Is it really too much to ask people to be concerned with the land in which they live? Is it too much to ask them to question those measures that come before city council or state legislature in the light of what effects they will have on their land?

By Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann from *The Destruction of California*

Again, the proposed Green River developments are a good example. Large reservoirs would not only drown extensive private ranch properties but many miles of superlative, blue-ribbon trout fishing streams and irreplaceable big game winter range. Enhancement of fishery and recreation values would be used to justify ridiculous cost-benefit ratios but the proposed reservoirs would fluctuate so greatly as to destroy all fish, wildlife and recreation values. In their place would be extensive mud flats.

The Wyoming Game and Fish Department and Wyoming Recreation stand hopelessly by. State administrative policy prevents them from presenting facts to the public which could be weighed against the planned propaganda for development. The public is given no chance to weigh the evidence and consider alternatives.

Governor Hathaway and his Department of Economic Planning and Development have consistently supported the timber industry against all criticism. This in spite of the fact that ecologists and conservationists have pointed out the environmental consequences of widespread, large-block clear-cutting. The U.S. Forest Service has been hampered in its management of the public forests by undue political and industrial pressures. Those pressures culminated in the national timber supply act. It was temporarily defeated by an outpouring of public sentiment when the public learned what the real intent of the bill was.

Wyoming has a mined land reclamation law but it falls far short of being adequate for the massive, strip mining developments now underway and planned for the future. Authority for regulation and enforcement of the law resides with one state appointive official. It is a weak and highly vulnerable situation.

Millions of acres of Wyoming land, much of it public, are now under coal lease or mining claim. The potential for widespread ecological damage is impossible to assess.

Wyoming's water pollution law is weak and ineffectual. In spite of public pronouncements to the contrary, water pollution is still occurring extensively enough to warrant concern. Pollution control agencies do not have the necessary power to act quickly and decisively. In addition, the authority to act is too diffused among too many agencies to be truly effective.

State government reorganization, involving several

natural resource agencies, is being conducted in the strictest secrecy. It follows the pattern of two years ago when information was revealed to legislators immediately before the session. The public had no real chance for participation.

There has been no independent or unbiased accounting of what accomplished state government reorganization has done to improve efficiency or save money. Rumblings from state employees indicate a decreased efficiency and increased bureaucracy.

Wyoming stands on the threshold of great change and development - planned or unplanned, wanted or unwanted. There is great need for broader perspective on the state government level. There needs to be more public involvement and participation, more consideration of alternatives and options in planned development, more real long-range planning with more public information on the goals, more open government and less secrecy.

Wyoming needs a State Department of Environmental Planning with authority equal to the State Department of Economic Planning and Development. Such a new department would not need to be large but should be composed of independent,

We've known for 25 years that we have to do something about air pollution but nobody made us do it."

J. J. Simplot, Idaho Industrialist, addressing Highland High School Students, Pocatello, April 9, 1970.

qualified people trained in environmental fields and representing the broad public interest.

Wyoming needs stricter mined land reclamation laws and an unbiased independent board with power to act in the public interest. It needs strengthened water pollution laws and centralized authority to act in all cases of pollution.

We need comprehensive land-use planning and statewide zoning before it is too late.

Our population adds to the sum total of all those in the United States who bring increasing pressures to bear on limited natural resources. We need modernized, liberal abortion laws and we need state-federal funds for family planning clinics.

Wyoming has great potential for realistic growth and still maintain its clean, invigorating environment. But it will require realistic appraisal of the options, and courageous, far-sighted action on the part of all citizens.

The living fabric of the earth's surface is a delicate and complicated weave. Nature is quite as capable of preventing fulfillment of our aspirations if mistreated as of rewarding us if understandingly managed.

By Dr. Robert L. Rudd from *Pesticides and the Living Landscape*

Environmental Eavesdropper

The executive committees of the Maine Bankers Association, the Maine Savings Banks Association, and the Savings and Loan League of Maine have approved a Bankers Pollution Code. The code is a voluntary proposal calling on banks to consider environmental factors when deciding whether to lend money to industry. Signers pledged to insure that their industrial and commercial financing "shall not encourage or abet pollution of the air, land, or water of the State of Maine."

George Craig, secretary-manager of the Western Lumber Mfrs., Inc., said in Forest Industries magazine, "Representative (Wayne) Aspinall said he expects the House to have timber management legislation before it within a year. . . he seemed to feel the (timber) industry has lost nothing but a little time." (Mrs. Aspinall was referring to the national timber supply bills.)

A Federal Water Pollution Control Administration official, John Rodemacher, said a sugar beet plant in Billings was Montana's largest source of organic pollution. He said at the end of the sugar refining season in March, the plant was dumping into the Yellowstone River an organic load equal to the untreated sewage of 750,000 people.

New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller signed into law the most liberal abortion law in the nation. Maryland has an even more liberal law which was passed by the legislature but which has not been signed by the governor. Hawaii and Colorado both have liberal laws but require a residence period.

The Wall Street Journal says Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe has joined the ranks of those questioning the proliferation of highways and freeways, and sides with ecologists and sociologists. He has stopped construction of a highway that would have cut through two parks in San Antonio. He also turned thumbs down on an interstate highway that would have cut through Franconia Notch in New Hampshire. The secretary said, "Freeways that adversely affect our environment cannot be built."

The Federal Water Pollution Control Administration said it will study water quality in Yellowstone National Park and set water quality standards. The water quality study will be the first in the 100 year history of the Park.

John Rodemacher, director of the Missouri Basin region for FWPCA told the Billings, Montana, Chamber of Commerce that the entire state budget for water pollution control was \$56,000 or eight cents per capita — not enough for adequate control. He also said local governments are the best agencies to control pollution and that the public must get involved. He said if pollution is to be controlled, citizens must, "... lead, follow, or get the hell out of the way."

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Dr. Lowell Bakes of Boise, Idaho, displays a large sturgeon caught in the Middle Snake River. All sturgeons must now be released and cannot be removed from the water as this one was. Fisheries biologists fear the big fish may be facing extinction if more dams further reduce the free-flowing rivers which the fish require.

Wyoming's Young People To Observe Earth Week

Wyoming's young people, like those all over the world, are concerned with what is happening to the Earth and to us. They are planning to observe April 22, and the week in which it falls, in a low-key, non-militant, but thoroughly involved way. What some of them are doing and plan to do is related on this page.

UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING

The Environmental Action Group has planned a full week of activities. All during the week various professors will be using class time to focus on the environmental issues. There will also be continuous presentations of visual material at campus locations.

Day-to-day projects start with a clean-up on Saturday. Students will assist in cleaning yards, hauling trash, and similar work. That evening there will be a panel discussion on population problems.

All churches have been asked to participate in some way on discussion of environmental issues on Sunday.

"Something Stinks" is the title of a variety show starring many performers and various acts on Monday. That is also the day the photo contest begins.

A literary and philosophical approach to man and his environment is the program theme for Tuesday. The panel discussion will be led by Dr. Kenneth Boulding, in-

ternationally known economist and philosopher on the contemporary scene.

Wednesday is dedicated to the disavowal of the automobile. Everyone is asked to walk or ride bikes instead of using autos. The photo contest will end and be judged. Dr. Eliot Whitaker of Ohio State University, nationally known for his views on the redesigning of American cities, will speak in the evening.

Population problems will be fully aired at another panel session on Thursday. This will be followed on Friday by panel discussions of the pros and cons of abortion.

WESTERN WYOMING COLLEGE

A week of activity has been proclaimed by Student Body President James M. Borzea of Rock Springs. In making the announcement, he said, "the threat that pollution of all kinds poses to man's very existence and the immediate need for dealing with this threat" are what inspired the observance.

Borzea said that an ambitious schedule of events has been planned for the week. April 19th has been designated "Environmental Sunday," and the sponsoring organizations have contacted all area religious leaders requesting that services that day use environmental control as a central theme.

On both Tuesday, April 21st and Thursday the 23rd, motion pictures on environmental pollution and control will be screened in the library auditorium beginning at noon with free admission extended to the public.

Focal point of the week's activities is to be a panel discussion preceded by a film at 7:00 P. M., Wednesday, April 22nd. Environmental control as it pertains to southwestern Wyoming as well as the problem it poses nationally and world-wide will be discussed by a panel composed of:

Robert Fehlman, panel moderator, political science and German instructor at WWC; Frank Guadagnoli, biology instructor at WWC.

Bob Jackson, Wyoming Game and Fish Commission; Paul Crider, Pacific Power and Light Co.;

Tom Kovalicky, U. S. Forest Service;

J. R. Pennington, Allied Chemical Corporation; and R. D. Schuck, Mayor of Green River.

According to Borzea, two essay contests and a photo contest are also being held during the week. The essay contests include a junior division of grade school and junior high school students requiring an essay of 1,000 words or less on the topic "Why Should I Be Concerned About My Environment" and

(Continued on Page 10)

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Scenic Mountain Area Threatened By Mining

Idaho is blessed with more than its share of majestic mountains, untrammelled wilderness, and great free-flowing rivers. Some of these precious natural resources have already fallen before the "developments" of man. Many more are sure to fall as man's unsatiated desires push inexorably against the finite resources.

The White Clouds area near Challis is one of those areas now under pressure. Molybdenum occurs in what is evidently commercial deposits deep within a national forest area renowned for matchless beauty. As the front page photo shows, mining claims lie all along the valley beneath Castle Peak.

This is a typical mountainous area of high peaks and deep-clefted valleys. Fifty four lakes are sprinkled through the area, some of them very good fishing. Little Boulder Creek is a tributary to the East Fork of the Salmon River.

American Smelting and Refining Co., whose claims drew attention to the area, has requested permission

from the U. S. Forest Service for a service road. The eight-mile access road would follow up Little Boulder Creek from its mouth. Open-pit mining operations are proposed by ASARCO and other mining companies now located in the area.

Proponents, including the governor of Idaho, point to the increased tax base and the employment of some 500 men. They say that in a state with only 36 percent private ownership, there is need for every industry which can be developed.

Opponents say the area has scenic and aesthetic qualities which qualify it for national park status. They say that as a national park, the area could be of greater economic value over the long run than the minerals would prove to be.

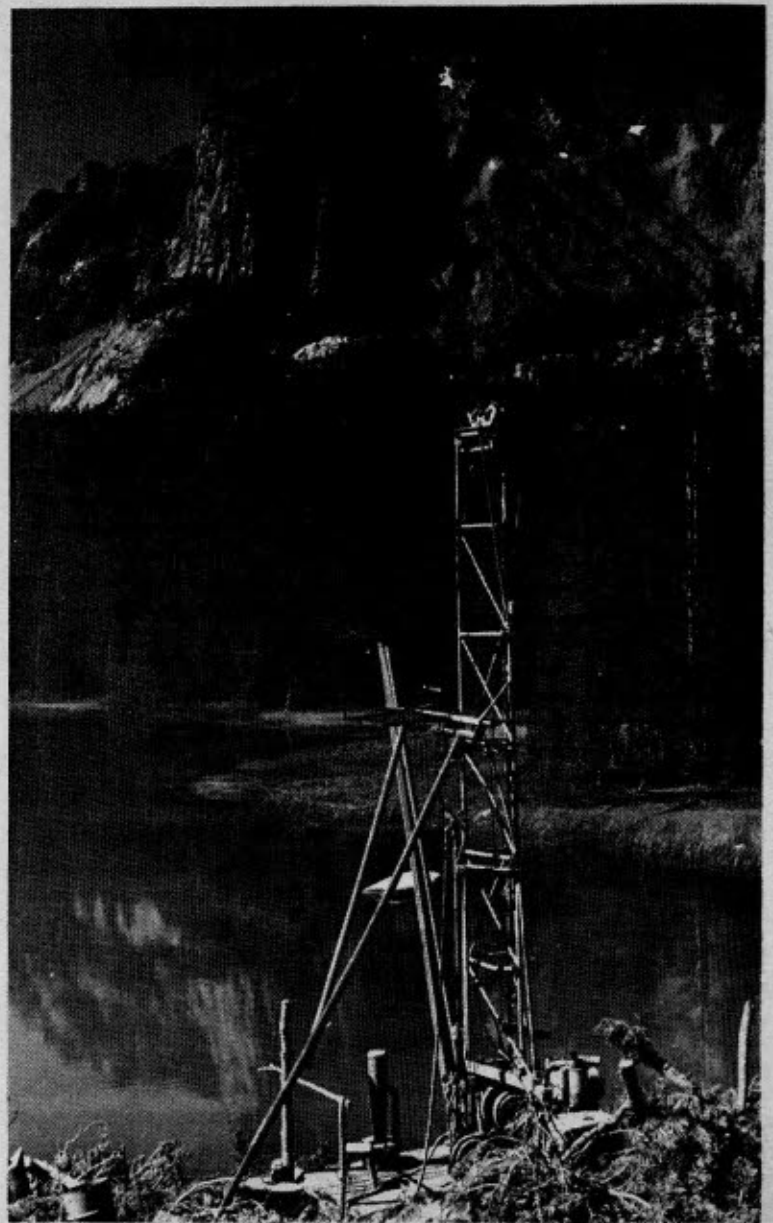
Environmentalists point to the outright destruction of several of the lakes in the claim area as well as pollution of Little Boulder Creek. A biologist for the Forest Service has concluded that mining pollution would destroy the fisheries of the East Fork of the Sal-

mon River. ASARCO says it will move 20,000 tons of material a day. Such operations will create a huge pit and equally huge spoil pile.

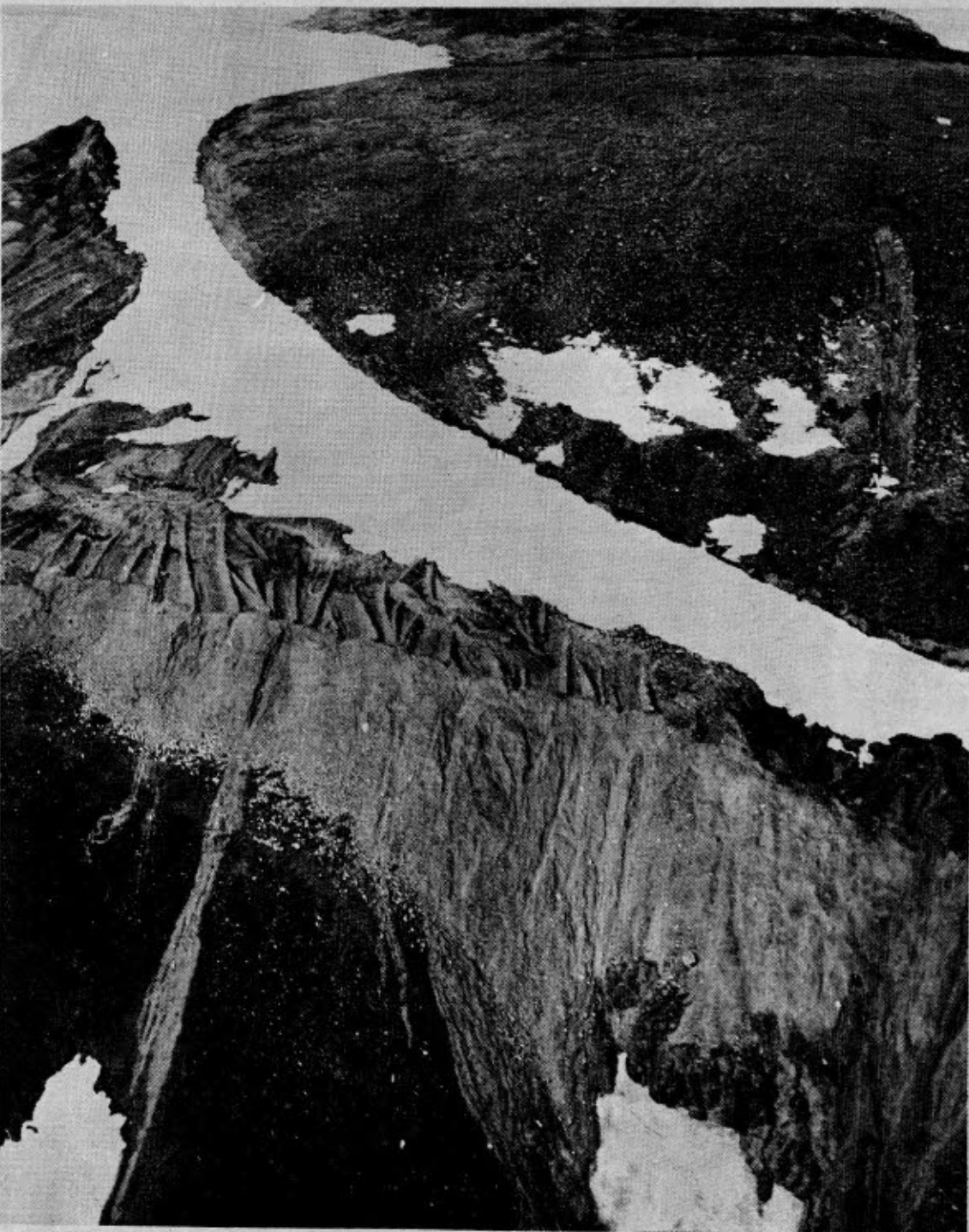
Opponents argue that there is no present need for molybdenum. Domestic consumption is approximately 70 million pounds a year while production is 98 million pounds. Known reserves of the metal in the United States alone, not counting the White Clouds area, is estimated to be six billion pounds. The Climax molybdenum mine in Colorado operates about 60 percent of the time.

William E. Towell, executive secretary of The American Forestry Association, in an article in *American Forests* (Sept., 1969) said: "This is some of the finest high-mountain scenery in the West. Snowcapped peaks, deep alpine lakes, and newly formed glaciated valleys make this area a geologist's dream. Small streams beginning here are headwaters of the famed Salmon River."

. . . "As a professional



This drilling rig is on location on Little Boulder No. 1 in the White Clouds area. Cloudy water near rig indicates bentonite pollution from drilling. If ore is found this lake will disappear.



Bulldozers make huge cuts in the mountain slopes above timberline in the White Clouds area. The mining law of 1872 does not require any restoration of surface after such exploration.

Continued. . .

conservationist I support wise and balanced use of natural resources on the public lands. We cannot preserve everything but neither can we afford to sacrifice more of the nation's few remaining natural gems like the White Clouds. Probably my greatest concern is what this development would do to the Salmon River and its anadromous fishery resource."

American Smelting and Refining Co. recently said it would temporarily suspend operations pending a Forest Service survey. The reprieve may be only temporary but conservationists from across the nation are rallying to the cause.

The White Clouds may yet be saved.

Sierra Club Chapter Is New In Area

A new Sierra Club chapter in the Rocky Mountain region was formed at Missoula, Montana, recently. The Montana-Idaho Chapter was organized to give additional impetus to the conservation movement.

Spokesmen for the group said one of the first projects will be to work on wilderness classification for the Beartooth-Absaroka Primitive Area.

The Sierra Club now has a national membership of approximately 100,000. Membership in recent months has been gaining at the rate of approximately 25 per cent a year.

Call For Newer Mine Regulations

New mining rules were called for in a resolution by the Idaho Wildlife Federation. At the recent annual convention, the Federation said, "Public sentiment seems to indicate we must protect the White Clouds, and that the 1872 mining laws just aren't any protection at all for scenic and esthetic values. The Federation now feels the time has come to get a change made in the mining laws."

The resolution said any new mining laws should consider:

Mining on public lands by permit and lease only.

Authority to deny permits to mine on public lands where mining would be detrimental to a higher public interest.

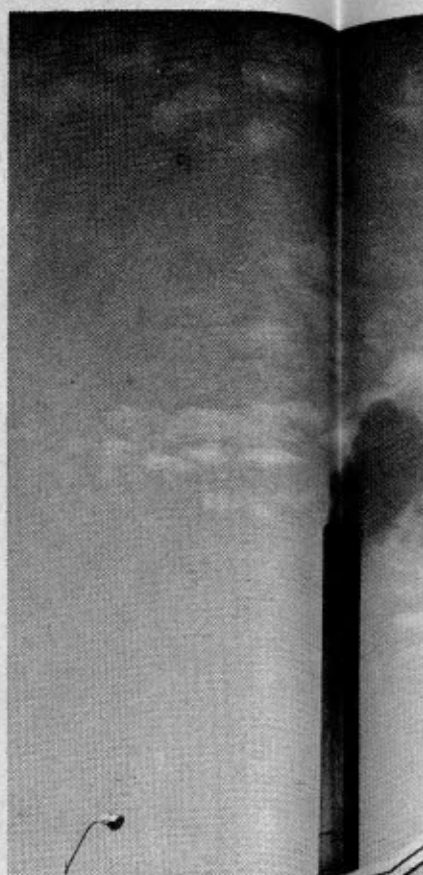
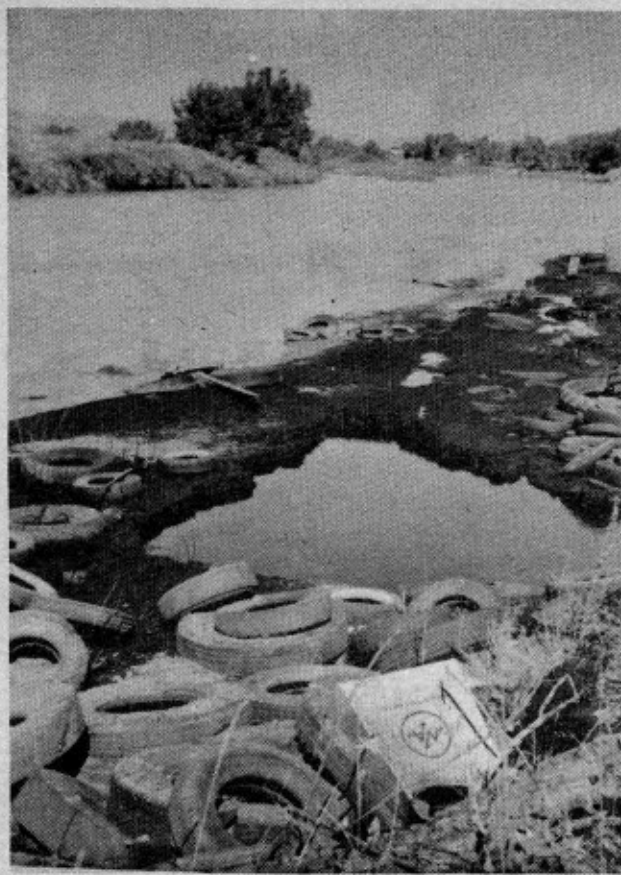
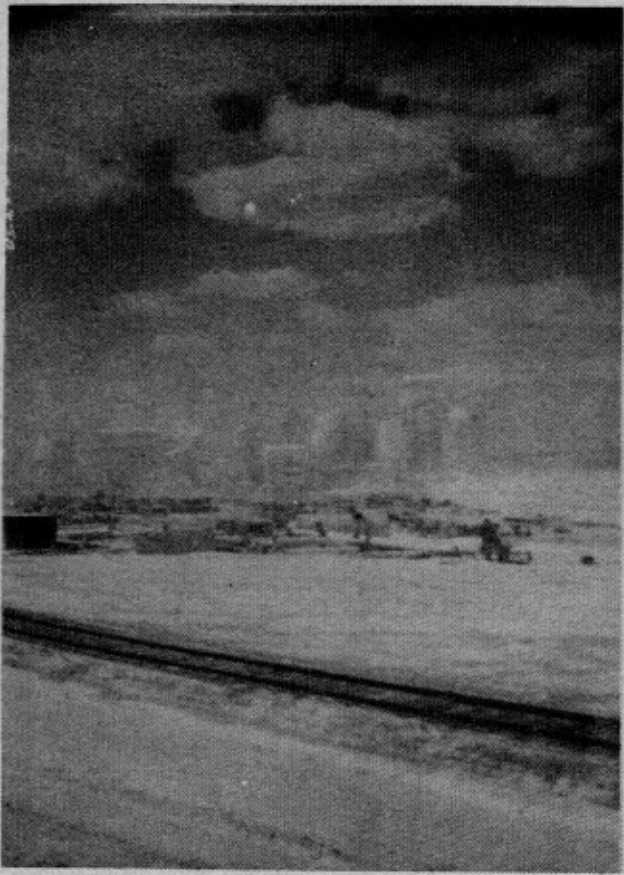
Adequate lease fees to return a fair share of profits to the owners of the land (the general public).

Adequate bonds to insure surface restoration upon completion of mining activity and to insure compliance with anti-pollution laws.



The adequacy of resources stands with peace and population control among the crucial problems of our time and the future. It places constraints both on the ultimate sizes of populations and on the level of living that populations of any density may enjoy.

By Frederick Seitz,
President, National Academy of Sciences.

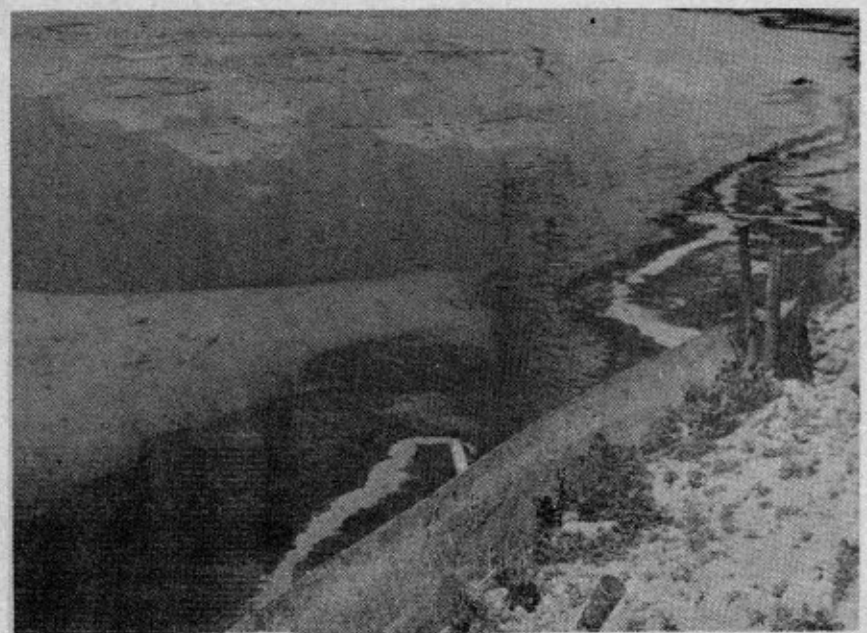
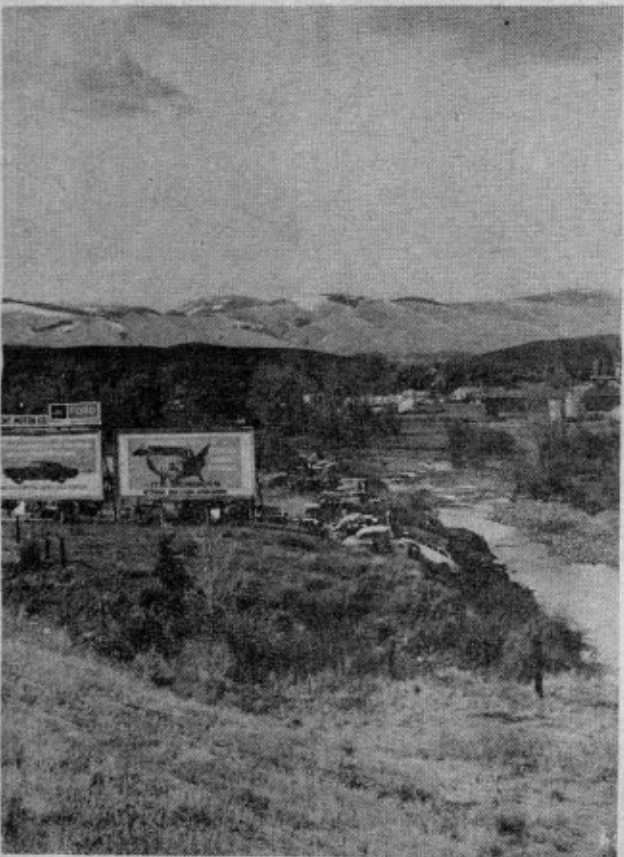


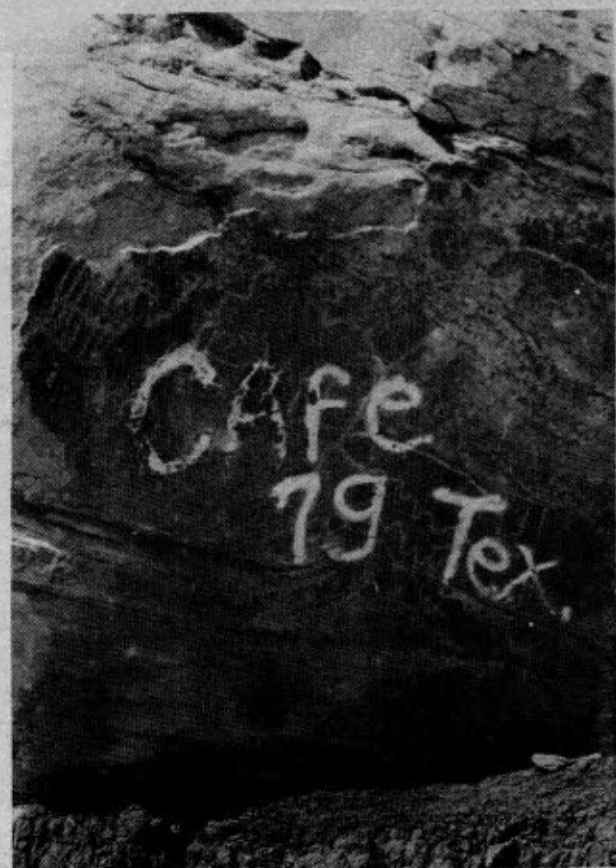
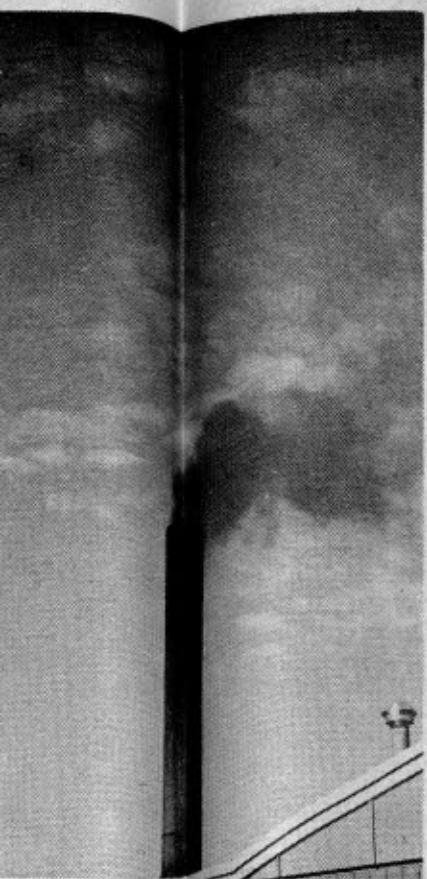
EARTH DAY

It's our world. We can keep it beautiful and clean and healthy and livable. Or we can defile it, degrade it, destroy it.

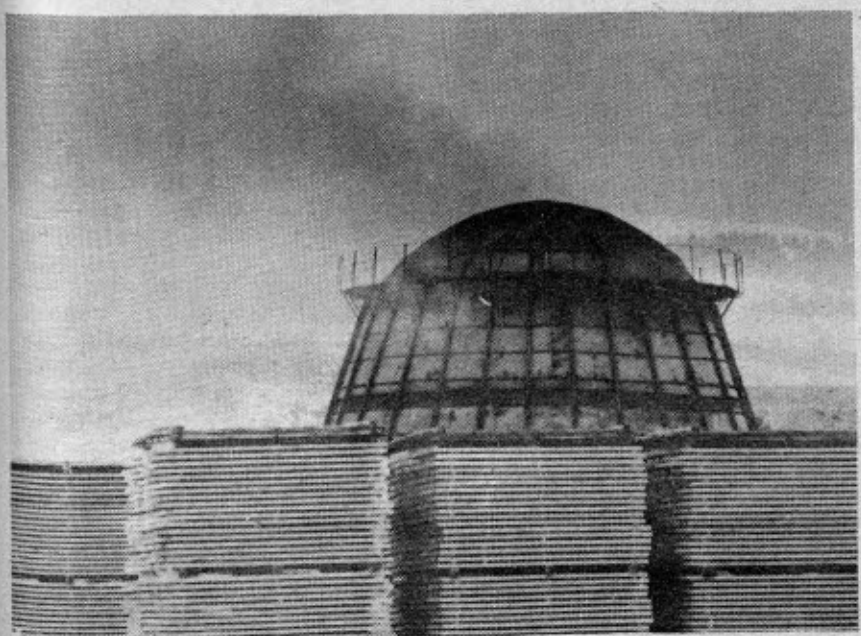
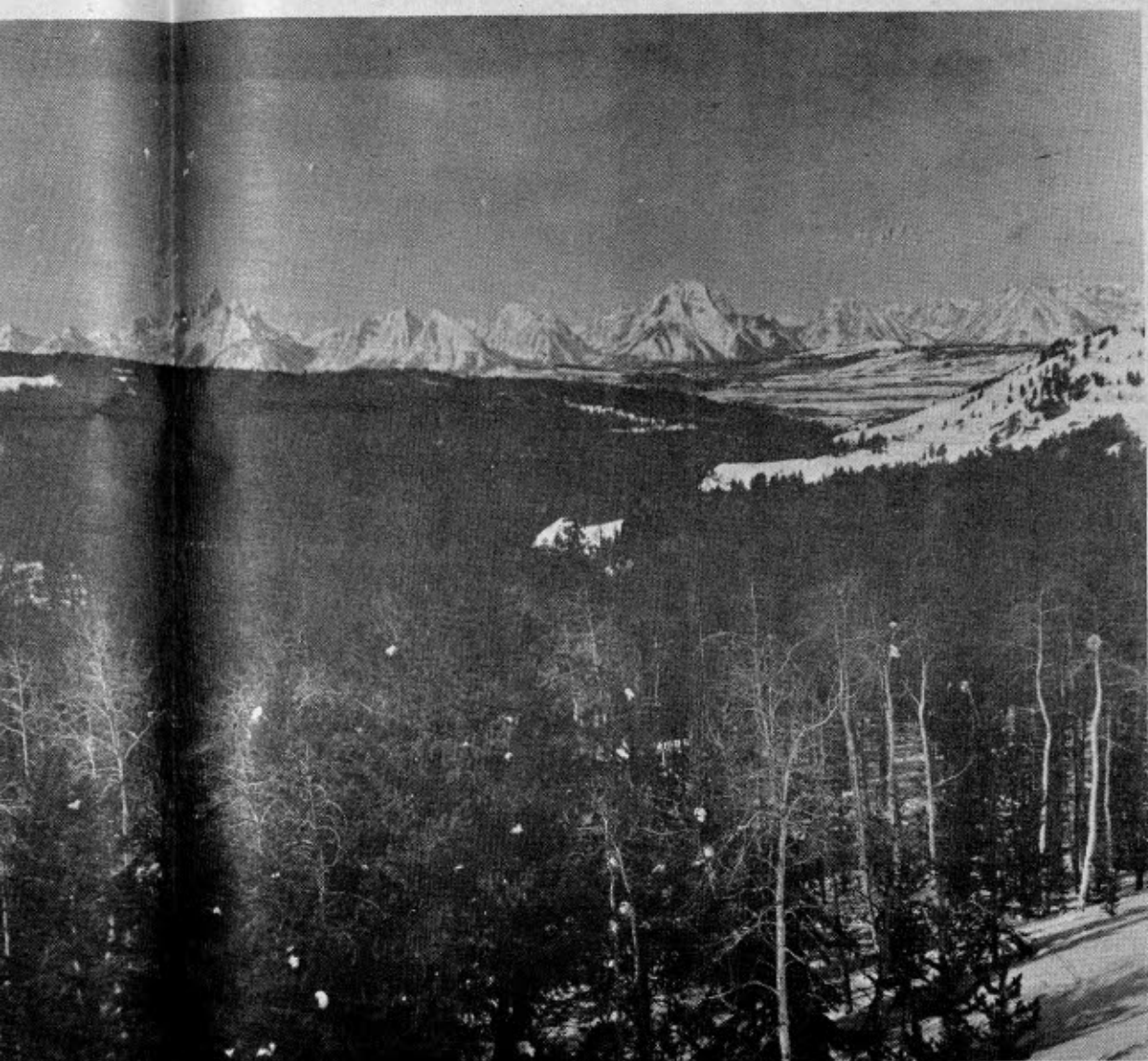
We can begin now to make amends for what we have done to it. Progress does not need to be ugly - nor development destructive.

Let us this day dedicate ourselves to a better world - and let not one day pass that we do not re-dedicate our firm resolve.





APRIL 22, 1970





Campers' Tips

WOOD TICKS
BY
EARL DURAN

Campers, Fishermen and hunters beware of this ugly little insect; he can cause you untold discomfort and ruin your summer outings into Natures Wonderland. Dermacentor andersoni, better known as the wood tick, is the carrier of two virus infections, Colorado tick fever and the more serious Rocky Mountain spotted fever. Discomforts, sickness and maybe death, can be avoided if one knows the habits of these bloodsucking wood ticks.

The tick is a small insect of the mite-like sort, air-breathing, related to spiders, and provided with a barbed proboscis which it buries in the skin. If the animal from which the ticks sucks blood is diseased, the tick may get the diseased germs, thus transplanting into the next animal or person it bites. In this way, a tick may spread tick fever, tularemia, plague, and other diseases.

When a tick bites a person, the head burrows into the skin and feeds there, sucking blood and causing unpleasant itching and irritation. In addition, this can cause the dangerous illness known as tick fever. The best known is Rocky Mountain spotted fever, because this kind of tick was first discovered in the Rocky Mountain Area. Tick fever begins with a red rash on the hands and wrists and has the same symptoms as the flu. This includes a high fever, aching bones and joints, headache and mental confusion; therefore early diagnosis is important. This fever used to cause death, but with early treatment and new antibiotic drugs there has been no known death of tick fever in the last few years.

The season for ticks is usually between April and October, will be more plentiful in a wet season than a dry one. During this time of the year more people are out wandering in the woods. If you or your children have been out in the woods, check them over when they get home. The tick's favorite places are in the scalp and hair line or where the clothing fits tightly, as around the belt line. If you are hiking or working in the brush country you should check for ticks from time to time.

The time varies, but most entomologists say a tick spends about four hours on the human before biting, and then only one out of a hundred will remain on the body. If found, a crawling tick should be brushed off. Once imbedded, they can be carefully plucked out with forceps. Make sure the head does not stay imbedded in the skin. A more effective way to remove a tick is by making it come out by itself. To do so, apply alcohol, a hot knife, the hot end of a match or cigar, iodine, turpentine or nail polish, but be sure not to leave the head intact in the skin for this is what causes tick fever.

There is no treatment for Colorado tick fever other than drugs and rest to lower the fever and dull the pain. There is a preventative vaccine for Rocky Mountain spotted fever, but it is only suggested by authorities for those who live or work in areas that are heavily infested.

Ticks are wingless, but can be picked up by walking through the woods, or by setting on old logs. They are attracted by white, so it is suggested that one try to wear dark clothing. Check from time to time, and if the rash appears, contact your doctor or nearby hospital, if on vacation, for treatment. Early treatment may prevent discomfort, sickness and maybe death from the bite of the wood tick. Credits: Trailer Life Magazine, Mobile Life and Camping Guide.

Endangered Species Listed

A listing of endangered species of native fish and wildlife, issued February, 1969 by the Department of Interior, is being reviewed for possible changes. Montana Fish and Game Director, Frank Dunkle, said that some native fishes, birds, and mammals are now on the listing as either rare or endangered.

Better known wildlife that once rated the endangered species in Montana are the trumpeter swan and grizzly bear. The trumpeter swan is no longer considered as in danger of extinction, and the grizzly bear is classified as rare.

Montana wildlife on the endangered species list in 1969 included the black-footed ferret, peregrine falcon, and Montana westslope cutthroat trout.

Dr. Clifford Davis, Dean of General Studies, Montana

State University, has advised the Department of Interior that the peregrine falcon found in Montana is a different subspecies than the one now listed as endangered. Davis feels that even though Montana has more peregrine falcons than most areas, they are scarce even here.

Davis feels also that the burrowing owl, though not endangered in Montana, should be considered rare. He stated that the mountain plover is now rarely seen and long-billed curlews annually become fewer.

There is no general agreement as to what constitutes a rare or endangered species, but basically an endangered species is one whose prospects for survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy. An endangered species must have help, or extinction will probably follow.

Concern Mounts . . .

People Of West Are Changing Attitudes About Environment

by Tom Bell

Rising concern over the environment has hit full force in the last of the great open spaces in the lower 48 states. All the way from the Canadian border to Old Mexico, and from the Great Plains to the crowded cities of California, there is outspoken criticism of developments which destroy or even threaten.

The concern and the criticism is expressed in many ways. But it seems clear that many citizens who live in the relatively undeveloped states of the Rocky Mountain region are adamant against the fouling and polluting common to other parts of the country.

Many industries which once had a Santa Claus image are now suspect. More and more their vaunted payrolls and increased tax bases are being weighed against clear air and clean water.

Politicians and industrialists who tout the "progress" theme are no longer secure in their once-popular philosophies of bigger being better. Too many people have seen the fall-out effects from huge concentrations of people, enormous industrial plants, and vast acreages being swallowed up by highways, utilities, houses, and other features of swelling populations.

Even so-called "clean" industries are questioned and opened to criticism. A good example is the proposed Big Sky of Montana development near Bozeman. Chet Huntley, himself a noted environmentalist, and the Chrysler Realty Company have received surprising opposition to plans for the development. Critics contend the development

We human beings exist and enjoy life only by virtue of the conditions created and maintained on the surface of the earth by the microbes, plants, and animals that have converted its inanimate matter into a highly integrated living structure. By Rene' Dubos from The Limits of Adaptability in The Environmental Handbook.

will not only have quite an impact on the immediate environment, but will attract more people to a large, undeveloped area. They also say that without adequate land-use planning and zoning, the Gallatin Valley could develop into a commercialized slum.

Anaconda Company, which once could call the tune in Montana, suddenly realizes that it is facing powerful opposition. The company's proposed new Hedderston mining project on Alice Creek, a tributary to the Blackfoot River, ran aground last month when the State Land Board ruled against a normally routine land transfer to the company. Environmental and conservation groups have arrayed technical evidence which has already delayed the project.

The Billings Gazette (April 12), in commenting on

the development, said, "On the Hedderston project and other matters, they (the environmentalists) are almost certain to be stripping away the frills from the argument that economic growth is an answer to Montana's problems."

"As Thomas F. Powers, lecturer in economics at the University of Montana noted Wednesday: The cost of facilities and services for an expanded population in the Lincoln area could very well cost much more than the revenue from the added tax base."

Montana Governor Forrest Anderson decried the situation when a meat packing company dropped all plans for building a new plant in Billings. The company said they would move elsewhere when asked for complete plans on proposed pollution control in the plant.

A storm of controversy

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PREVENT
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FIRES!



broke in Idaho when American Smelting and Refining Company announced plans to develop a mine in the White Clouds area. (See story elsewhere in this issue.) Ernest E. Day, a national director of the National Wildlife Federation and chairman of the Idaho Parks Board, resigned from the Parks Board last fall and blasted Governor Don Samuelson for encouraging the development. Samuelson has continued his support for the economic development.

Another battle of the decade looms over plans to dam and develop the last free stretches of Hells Canyon in Idaho. Large hydroelectric dams already plug long reaches of the Columbia River system. Salmon and steelhead runs have been eliminated or seriously threatened throughout the Northwest region by dams and industrial development. The large sturgeon may become extinct. The Idaho Water Board has sanctioned the proposed development in Hells Canyon for a cut of the

Wilderness has answers to questions that man has not learned how to ask. Nancy Newhall

power profits. The water board also sees a way of holding more water in Idaho for use on future irrigation projects.

Wyoming is to have the dubious distinction of having the second largest coal-fired, steam-generating plant west of the Mississippi. New Mexico

now has the largest.

Pacific Power and Light Company and Idaho Power Company are combining to build the \$300 million plant on the edge of Wyoming's Red Desert. It may be a forerunner of many more to come. Wyoming's Green River Basin is a veritable treasure house of minerals. Not only coal but trona is already being mined. Oil shale stands in the wings.

Wyoming only recently held hearings on air quality standards prior to their adoption. Governor Stanley K. Hathaway used the might of his office to try to influence the adoption of variances to the standards. He undoubtedly had coal burning industries in mind, for the variances provided

A society in which consumption has to be artificially stimulated in order to keep production going is a society founded on trash and waste, and such a society is a house built upon sand. By Dorothy L. Sayers in Creed or Chaos

pollution clauses for new industry coming in and for placement of industries in the wide open spaces away from urban areas. He was unsuccessful in his attempts.

Wyoming conservationists formally protested a decision by Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel to reverse desert land entry denials by the Bureau of Land Management. But they had to rely on Congressman Henry Reuss' Subcommittee on Government Operations for relief. The issue is still undecided.

Colorado conservationists went to court and won a landmark case against the U.S. Forest Service. They had contended that the East Meadow Creek area near Vail had not been studied for possible inclusion in the adjacent Gore Range-Eagle's Nest Wilderness Area. Instead, the Forest Service made a 4.3 million board foot timber sale in the area. A U. S. District Court ruled

While you are reading these words four people will have died from starvation. Most of them children.

By Dr. Paul R. Ehrlich from The Population Bomb

that the Forest Service should make the study before selling the timber.

New Mexico environmentalists raised enough objections that they discouraged a pulp and paper mill proposed for that state. When the mill was then proposed for Colorado, environmentalists there took up the objections. But it appears the demands for jobs will override considerations for a clean environment in the San Luis Valley.

Throughout the Rocky Mountain region there are demands to take a closer look at industries' impact on the environment. Open pit mining for coal in Montana, Wyoming, North and

(Please turn to page 12)

WYOMING OUTDOORS

Wyoming Outdoor Coordinating Council, Inc.

Thomas A. Bell, Editor

P. O. Box W, Lander, Wyoming 82520



Wyoming Outdoor Council Has A Successful Meeting

The Wyoming Outdoor Coordinating Council had a very successful annual meeting in Laramie April 14. It was one of the largest and best attended meetings in the three year history of the group. Thanks to many of the fine young people who are becoming concerned and to the faculty members who have been concerned, the Council is determined to return to Laramie at an early date for another meeting.

John Borzea of Rock Springs is the newly elected president of the Outdoor Council. He has been vice president for the past year and a director of the Council since its inception in 1967. He succeeds Les Shoemaker of Dubois.

Clayton Trosper of Cheyenne was elected vice president and Shoemaker was elected secretary-treasurer.

Four new directors were added to the board. They are Joe Armijo of Laramie, Keith Becker of Jackson, Allen Kuhn of Casper, and Bob Hulme of Lander.

Armijo is a graduate student in engineering at the University of Wyoming and president of the student Environmental Action Group. Becker is a Jackson building contractor and president of the Jackson Hole Chapter of Trout Unlimited.

Hulme is a Lander motel owner. He is president of the Lander Chamber of Commerce and Fremont County Chambers of Commerce. Kuhn recently organized the Green River Protective Association to work for protection of the free-flowing Green River.

Holdover directors re-elected for three-year terms were John Borzea, Bill Isaacson of Laramie, of Pinedale, Mrs. Eric Lindahl of Laramie, and Dr.

Harold McCracken of Cody.

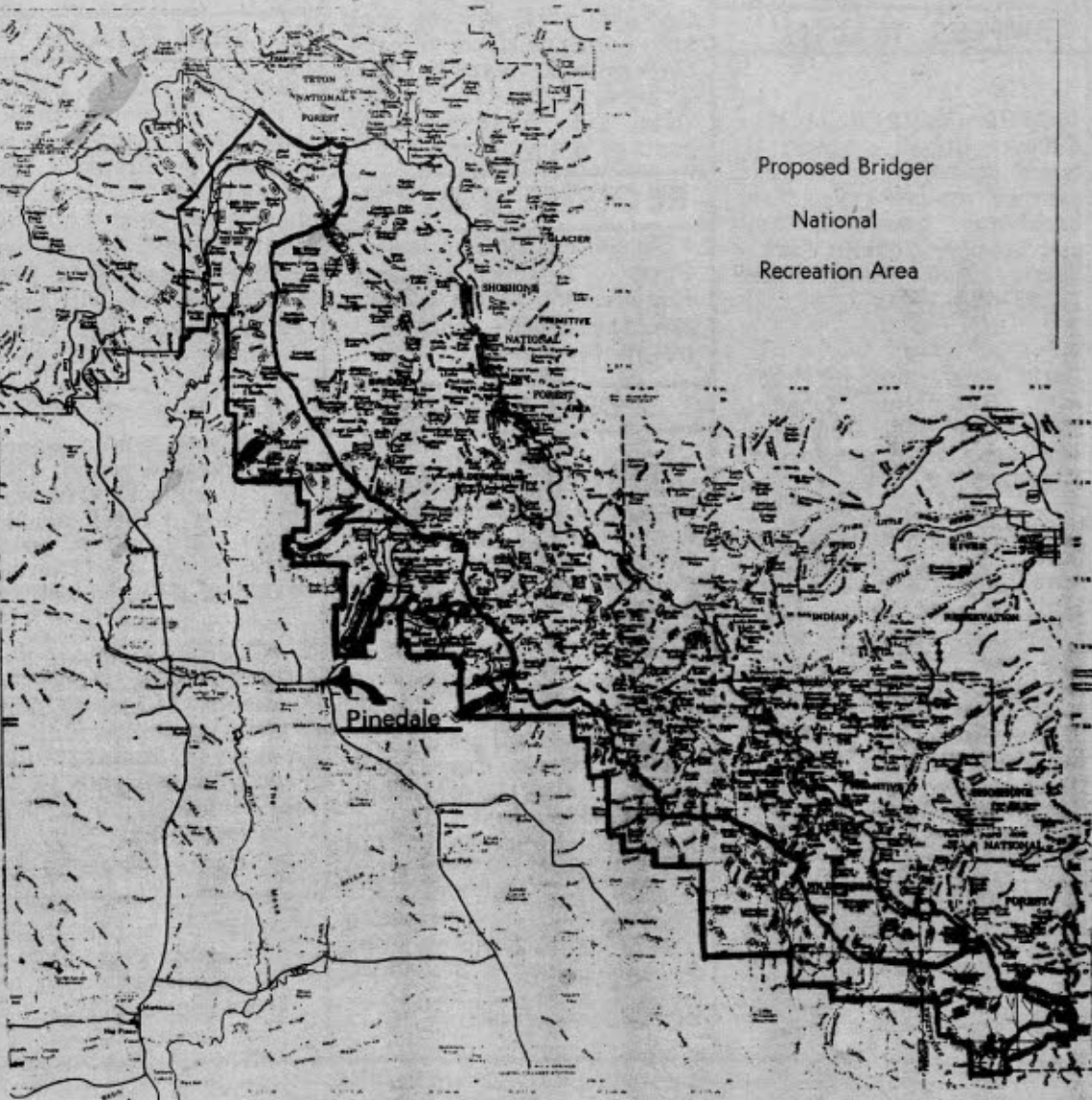
Other directors include Shoemaker, Trosper, Mrs. Virginia Huldekoper of Wilson, Bob Milek of Thermopolis, Olin Atwood of Lander, Burton Marston of Laramie, Mrs. Margaret E. Murie of Moose, Carroll R. Noble of Cora, Dr. Oliver K. Scott of Casper, Bruce K. Ward of Casper, and Mrs. Phil Rietz of Wheatland.

During a morning discussion meeting, a number of Wyoming's environmental problems were discussed. Supervisor of the Medicine Bow National Forest, William E. Augsbach, presented a proposal for a 17,000 acre restricted area in the Snowy Range west of Laramie. The area comprises only a small percent of the total forest and includes mostly alpine and sub-alpine zones. The area is receiving heavy use and some damage from wheeled vehicles. In addition, hikers backpackers, and cross-country skiers are interested in an area where mechanized vehicles would be restricted.

A resolution by the Outdoor Council endorsed the concept of the restricted area as proposed by the Forest Service.

Proposed dams and developments on the Green River were aired and discussed. The proposed Bridger National Recreation Area in the same area was also discussed. Dr. Dave Love of the U. S. Geological Survey presented geological information relative to dam building and timbering in the Upper Green River drainage.

A short presentation relative to the proposed Continental Divide Trail was made. He said about 450 persons in the Laramie area were



opposed to the Trail on the grounds it would draw more attention to the Bridger Wilderness Area. He said their feeling was that such a concentration of people would damage the wilderness resource.

Dale Lawlor of Laramie spoke to the group about the newly formed Laramie Chapter of Zero Population Growth. He said all of our environmental problems stemmed from people and especially too many people. Zero Population Growth is aimed at informing the public of population problems and promoting family planning to reduce human populations.

Dick Griffin, vice president of the student Environmental Action Group, told the group of the organization's plans to study the Green River issue in depth. He said they wanted to photograph the area from the air and on the ground, talk to opponents and proponents, and study all facts available before presenting the issue to the students for their decision on a stand.

The Laramie Peak de facto wilderness areas was discussed by G. W. Jerry Ullrich of Laramie. He said the proposal to make the area a wilderness area was gaining wide acceptance. Most ranchers surrounding the small area now support the idea of wilderness protection.

Forest Supervisor Bill Augsbach said there was no real conflict between conservationists' desires to protect the area and the Forest Service's views. He said it was mainly a matter of differences in size and area. The Laramie Peak area is in the Medicine Bow Forest northwest of Wheatland.

A Library For Environmentalists

THE ENVIRONMENTAL HANDBOOK

Edited by Garrett De Bell

A SAND COUNTY ALMANAC

Aldo Leopold

MOMENT IN THE SUN

Robert Reinow and Leona Train Reinow

THE POPULATION BOMB

Dr. Paul Ehrlich

THE WASTE MAKERS

Vance Packard

THE DESTRUCTION OF CALIFORNIA

Dr. Raymond Dasmann

PESTICIDES AND THE LIVING LANDSCAPE

Dr. Robert L. Rudd

POPULATION, EVOLUTION, BIRTH CONTROL

Edited by Garrett Hardin

RESOURCES AND MAN

National Academy of Sciences - Nation Research Council

*Not meant to be complete.

Zero Population Growth Seeks Wyoming Chapters

Dale L. Lawlor is chairman of the newly formed Zero Population Growth Chapter in Laramie.

Zero Population Growth is another of the new organizations formed in response to one of our most obvious problems -- too many people for the good of our own kind. Its national offices are at 367 State Street, Los Altos, California 94022.

The organization says in its descriptive literature, "We Americans have a tendency to equate growth with progress. We think that every time we build a new dam or highway we have made some progress. It never seems to occur to us that instead of making progress we are

barely keeping even. The new highway is usually built because the old highway has become inadequate to carry the ever increasing number of cars. Why don't we think about stopping the increase in the number of cars, instead of increasing the number of highways? Or to put it more directly, why don't we stop the constant increase of people? Less increase in the population means less increase in the number of cars."

Lawlor writes, "the big problem of overpopulation is that most (people) are unaware that there IS a problem. Our group has there-

Continued on Page 10

Membership Application

Wyoming Outdoor Coordinating Council, Inc.

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Young People . . .

a senior division of any individual of high school age or older writing an essay of 2,000 words or less on the subject "What Can I As A Student Or Citizen Do To Improve My Environment."

Cash prizes of \$10 for first place and \$5 for second will be given in each division in addition to engraved plaques to all winners. Essays must reach the college by April 15th in order to be included in the judging.

A total of eight awards will be given in the photo contest. Four cash prizes of \$10 each and engraved plaques will be given to the first place winners in the following divisions: black and white environmental beauty pictures, black and white environmental destruction pictures.

Cash awards of \$5 each and engraved plaques will be given to second place winners in the four divisions. Third and fourth place winners will receive honorable mention. Winning photographs will be displayed as such locally.

To conclude Environmental Control Week, Borzea has asked that Saturday, April 25th be observed as community-wide clean-up day in the towns and cities of southwestern Wyoming, with an award going to the organization or group which gathers the most litter.

NORTHWEST COMMUNITY COLLEGE

The college has had a series

of speakers on the environment. Latest in the series was Ken Bovee of Powell, himself a student at Eastern Montana College. He is a chemistry and physics major who has distinguished himself in research on pesticides. His talk on April 15, was on pesticides and related topics.

Idaho Park Given Nod

The Idaho Wildlife Federation recently endorsed the proposal for a combination of national park-national recreation area designations for the White Clouds-Sawtooth area.

The proposal calls for a Sawtooth Mountains National Park to include the Sawtooths and the Smoky Mountains on the west and the White Clouds, Boulder and Pioneer Mountains on the east. A Salmon River National Recreation Area would separate the two areas of national park. The Lost River National Recreation Area would lie along the northern boundary of the Pioneer and Boulder Mountains.

Spokesmen said there were no hard and fast boundaries proposed. They said the Federation was aiming at adequate protection for the fragile and scenic areas.

Hawaii Has A Number Of Endangered Species

Animal and plant life developed very slowly on Hawaii's volcanic islands. Evolution in the Islands was slow during an estimated 5 million year history, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

Native plants descended from 272 native stocks, which means one successful immigrant reached the Islands every 20,000 to 30,000 years. Insects descended from less than 255 ancestral stocks, about one successful immigrant every 20,000 years.

The 70 native birds of Hawaii descended from 14 ancestral immigrants, an average of one every 350,000 years. Yet in the time man

has been in Hawaii, 24 of these 70 birds have become extinct, and 23 of those remaining are endangered.

Causes of these declines include introduction of predators and competing birds, but the primary cause was changed in habitat by clearing land and filling water areas. It is doubtful that over hunting caused the decline of any species.

Preservation of Jawao's endangered birds is closely linked to meeting their specific habitat requirements. Hawaii, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and citizens are sponsoring studies to determine these requirements, but more effort is needed. Some birds may be lost if efforts lag. Activities of people make endangered species problems. Only activities of people can end endangered species problems.

Tours To Commence At Wind Cave Park

WIND CAVE - Superintendent Les McClanahan of Wind Cave National Park, So. Dakota, announced that on April 1 tours will be offered through Wind Cave four times daily at 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., and 4 p.m. The fee for all cave tours will be \$1.00 for persons 16 years old and older.

Tours will be limited to 50 persons. McClanahan said that the increasing popularity of Wind Cave now makes it necessary to limit tours so that visitors can hear the Park Ranger Guide at the frequent stops made in the cave.

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Zero Population . . .

fore dedicated itself to a massive education program in our state. Quite frankly we need more members in key places to spread the word and to organize chapters in as many cities in Wyoming as possible. I am open to any creative joint efforts you might dream up. We plan to branch out by means of the 51 Methodist churches in the state. If your coordinating council members could be made aware of our plans,

perhaps such chapter formations would be more likely. What do you think? We have developed an hour teaching program (tape recordings, brochures and a two member panel). We plan to saturate the state in May using this system."

Anyone interested in Zero Population Growth may write to Mr. Lawlor at 2303 Rainbow Avenue, Laramie 82070.

THE POPULATION BOMB IS EVERYBODYS BABY!

Bureau Has No Power To Enforce Public Land Laws

Bureau of Land Management lands log more than 24 million recreation-user days, yet the Bureau has absolutely no police power to enforce federal laws or regulations of the Secretary of the Interior, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. Any actions taken must be in civil courts, and as a result vandalism, nuisance activities and out-and-out desecration of public lands normally go unpunished.

Enforcement usually is left to overworked deputies of the county sheriff. The land manager should have police powers; there is no one else to do the job. The Forest Service has the authority to enforce laws and regulations and so does the National Park Service. Representatives of the Bureau of Land

Management, already spread thin on the public domain, are powerless.

A land manager of the Bureau cannot make an arrest for trespass, including grazing, timber and occupancy; violations of mining and leasing; arson; criminal behavior, destruction of government property; use of closed roads, or destruction of antiquities. He must stand idly by when violations of rock-hounding, traffic, game and fire closure occur in his presence.

State Game and Fish Departments long have known that good laws and regulations are meaningless without good enforcement. Most would be delighted to conduct short courses on law enforcement for the land management agencies.

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Wild Horse Range Is Also Recreation Area

The Bureau of Land Management has used a wild horse range in Montana and Wyoming as the nucleus for an attractive recreation area. It all started when wild horse lovers protested a proposal to get rid of the horses from the Pryor Mountains area.

A Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Advisory Committee was appointed by Director of the BLM Boyd Rasmussen. The committee not only advocated keeping the wild horses secure on their range but also visitor areas to view them.

This isolated public land area has far more features than just wild horses. In looking around, the committee noted spectacular scenic beauty and geological formations, archaeology, caves, and wildlife.

The BLM area, coupled with the water-oriented Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area and the Custer National Forest, will, in the not too distant future, attract approximately 2 1/2 million people. Yellowstone National Park, within one hundred miles, has reached a near saturation point. The Black Hills area is now visited by more than 3 million people and is expected to surpass 6 million by 1976. It is expected that the Pryor Mountain-Big Horn Canyon complex will become a secondary destination for many of the tourists who visit this region.

The preliminary plan for the area is based on three major assumptions: one, that the Pryor Mountain wild horse are the dominant recreation attraction in the BLM administered area, although scenery, wildlife, archaeological values, and outstanding geologic exposures provide outstanding extras.

Two, that visitations will be primarily oriented towards day use, with little overnight camping demand. It is felt that people generally would prefer camping near water and the adjacent Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area provides this need.

Three, that the larger percentage of the visitors will originate from the highway near Horseshoe Bend in the National Recreation Area.

The plan provides basically the following physical developments:

1. A scenic loop road with points of interest and outstanding overlook zones.

2. A visitor center located in the Twin Red Buttes area astraddle the Montana-Wyoming state line. This center will provide a headquarters site and an opportunity for interpretation of the life cycle of the Pryor Mountain wild horse herd and the story of the wild horse in the United States. It will also provide a unique museum of archaeological artifacts found in the immediate area and displayed for public enjoyment, coupled with interpretation of early-day Indians of the area.

3. A trail head and hiking trail will be provided in the Crooked Creek Canyon area. Fishing, sightseeing, Indian

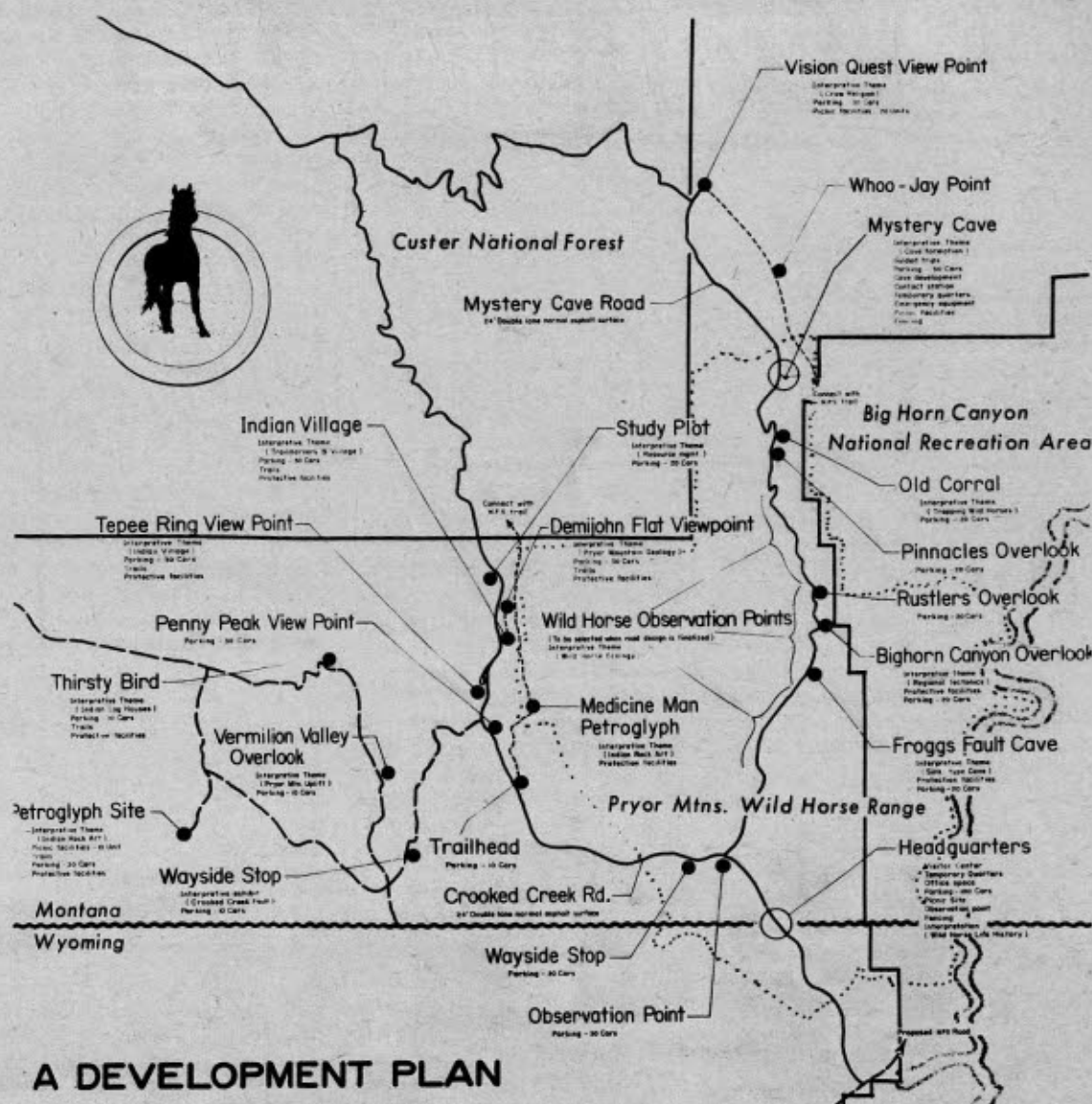
archaeology, and geologic wonders are afforded along the trail.

4. A major point of interpretation of the early inhabitation by man will be provided at Indian Village. Here, teepee rings span the course of time - from the early days of man's inhabitation before horses were available as beasts of burden through the very latest years of Indian use of travois and teepees. From the vantage point, an excellent overlook provides an opportunity for interpretation of the Indian culture.

5. Protection will be provided for other sites which will be out of the main stream of traffic but are significant attractions in their own right. These would probably be planned for development at some later date. They would include nature trails, which would view cliff overhang dwellings, log structures, teepee rings, water catchment areas, petroglyphs and some of the more out-of-the-way vision quest sites.

6. A major point of interest will be the vision quest sites which are some of the best structures of this type remaining today. These are unique to Crow Indian culture. From the vantage point, where the sub-alpine heights fall away to the valley floor, one can see for miles across the plains or into the anticline of the Big Horn Canyon. A horseback trail will tie in with a major development by the National Park Service.

7. Mystery Cave development at the Mystery Cave site will provide an opportunity to those who desire the experience of



A DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Pryor Mountains Wild Horse Range

visiting a subterranean area. A picnic ground will be provided near Mystery Cave in the timbered area. A small visitor contact station will serve as a base of operations for protection of the higher areas and for emergency service to the visiting public.

This planning effort has been closely coordinated with the Forest Service, the National Park Service and interested local citizens in both Montana and Wyoming.

Big Horn Lake Is Open

Spring has arrived at Big Horn Lake and the Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area in Montana and Wyoming. Big Horn Lake is free of ice its entire length.

Bruce Shaw, superintendent of the national recreation area, said a 46 mile trip had been made from Yellowtail Dam near Fort Smith, Montana, to Horse-

shoe Bend in Wyoming. Some ice was found on shaded lake corners but nothing that would greatly endanger boaters.

In Wyoming it is unlawful for any person to take, kill, wound or destroy any of the game fish of the state by use of a firearm of any kind.



Photo credit Bur. of Land Mngmt.

Wild horses roam their range in the Pryor Mountains of Montana. The horses now have their own range established by the Bureau of Land Management on public lands in Montana and Wyoming. Once slated for elimination from the range, wild horse lovers rose up in protest and succeeded in getting the area dedicated to their almost exclusive use.

Friday, April 17, 1970
12—High Country News

Attitudes...

(Continued from page 8)

South Dakota has brought forth suggestions for similar mined land reclamation laws. Those who foresee hundreds of thousands of acres of strip-mined land do not relish the political moves to play one state against another in getting land reclamation laws relaxed or ignored.

Clear-cutting of timber and a shelving of sustained yield principles in Rocky Mountain forests has come under sharp attack. Opponents of large-block clear-cutting point to the marginal yields from lodgepole pine forests. These forests usually take from 100 to 200 years to regenerate another mature timber crop. The mechanics of logging itself create environmental catastrophe.

While the timber industry calls for a national timber supply act, conscientious Forest Service supervisors and district rangers say they could do what proponents of the act want if the Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act were properly funded. Appropriations for reforestation, thinning and other proper management practices on true commercial timber lands would assure continuing supplies.

There is more and more opposition to blind damming of free-flowing rivers. What few superlative streams that are left have risen almost automatically to blue-ribbon trout fisheries. This is so because there isn't any more.

Questions of the benefit-cost ratio in newly proposed irrigation projects have a true relevancy. The best projects have long since been expended. There is the added question of need. Idaho farmers burned tons of potatoes because they felt they couldn't get enough money for them. The U. S. Agriculture Department proposes to expend many millions of dollars on land retirement programs

across the bread basket of America.

Recent news items indicate the imminent loss of the \$250 million a year truck garden industry in the Imperial Valley of California. The reason—salt in the water as well as the land. Colorado River water at the point of diversion now carries 1.3 tons of salt per acre foot. Hydrologists say much of the salt is washed from the irrigation projects in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Arizona.

The livestock industry flexed its muscle, probably for the last time, when it won a temporary reprieve in grazing fees. Those truly concerned for the environment have long pointed out that cheap grazing on public lands led to abuses which have caused damaging over-grazing. It will take centuries for some lands to fully recover even if all grazing were removed.

Environmentalists have

All enduring societies—human or animal—have had to achieve tolerable balance between their population and their supporting environment, including resources.

By Vance Packard from
The Waste Makers

grown stronger both in numbers and in political power in the Rocky Mountain states. Where once there were a few, usually termed radical preservationists, now there are many. They have been joined in recent months by the swelling ranks of concerned young people.

Politicians as a whole have not kept pace with the times. Many Rocky Mountain Governors are traditional Chamber of Commerce types. As one writer so aptly put it, they count the wagons coming in as against the wagons going out. They cry long and loud over loss of population. There are many of their constituents who do not sympathize.

Newspapers in most states

correctly mirror the concern for environment. That is not true in Wyoming to any degree yet. There is no Wyoming newspaper which openly questions, or exposes to public view, the environmental issues of the day. There is none to compare with the Boise, Idaho, Statesman, the Billings Gazette, the Missoula, Montana, Missoulian, or even The Denver Post.

From the Big Skies of Montana to New Mexico's Land of Enchantment, ferment is in the air. Though the populations are sparse, many people live here exactly for the reason. They take home less pay and suffer greater extremes of temperature just to have elbow room, breathe clean air, and suffer less worry from the cares of urban society.

Nevada Land Exchange Proposal Questionable

Exchanges of land in the Point Reyes National Seashore Area in California for public lands in Nevada have been proposed on a basis that would average 187.1 acres of Nevada public land for one acre in Point Reyes, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

Nevada conservation interests have figured that since there still is approximately 30,000 acres of Point Reyes land to be obtained, at the ratio of 187-1, it would take approximately all of the federal lands in Elko County, Nevada, to further the acquisition of Point Reyes. In the case of one

rancher, the exchange basis was .95 acre of Point Reyes land for 6,232 acres of federal lands adjoining his extensive holdings in northwestern Elko County.

The land exchanges have come to the fore because of legislation which authorized the exchange of private lands located within the boundaries of the Point Reyes Seashore Recreational Area and public lands in Oregon, California, Arizona or Nevada. Opponents of what followed affirm that they feel land exchanges under certain conditions are a valid tool in managing a public resource, but they do not believe the Point Reyes legislation ever was intended to be used in the way real estate agents and land promoters are trying to use it.

Frank W. Groves, Director of the Nevada Department of Fish and Game in a statement to his Commissioners and Chairmen of County Game Management Boards, pointed out that Point Reyes exchange proposals for lands in Elko County alone, were 224.43 acres in the seashore area against 41,933.42 acres of Elko public lands.

He pointed out that once exchanged, these lands no longer can be considered open to the public for hunting and fishing activities. Since the Elko County lands never have been classified to obtain an overall picture of what is available for disposal, or what is recommended for multiple use, or single purpose, the exchange is like a man doing business without an inventory, Groves declares.

The Nevada State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners issued a policy statement on January 16, 1970, opposing disposal of public lands in the state until such lands have been classified and fully evaluated for existing and potential values.

Keep It Beautiful

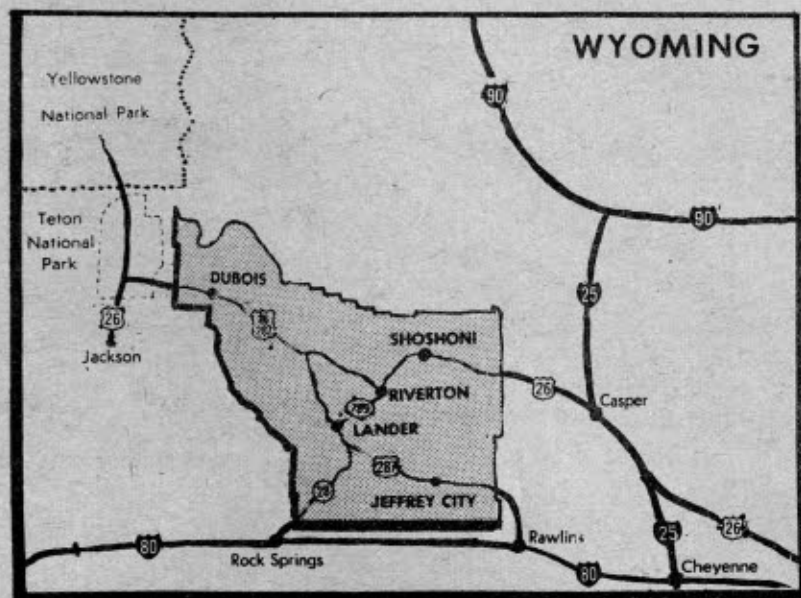
If America hired people for the job, it would take the largest sort of army to keep our country free of litter.

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.



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