

High Country News

The Outdoor and Environmental Weekly

Vol. 2, No. 22

Friday, May 29, 1970

TV Program Will Expose Mining

IN WHICH WE LIVE, an NBC-TV program on the environment will feature an area in central Wyoming which will appear on national television around July 1. The program will show the effects of uncontrolled mining activity on the public lands.

The television network filming crew was in Lander, Wyoming, on May 21-23. The five-man party not only filmed mining and oil activity from the air and on the ground but also interviewed miners, land managers and conservationists.

Primary object of the program will be to show surface destruction of the land as a result of the search for jade. Jade mining claims are filed under the antiquated 1872 mining law. Some of the claimants have then skinned off the surface of mountains and hills to speed erosion and thereby uncover chunks of jade. Others have plowed the virgin prairie exposing raw soil to wind and rain. Somewhere between 500 and 1,000 acres have been bulldozed or plowed within a relatively small area.

Federal law does not prevent such surface destruction, nor does it provide for rehabilitating or reclaiming the land values. Wyoming state law does not cover this type of mining activity either.

Jade, which is in very short supply and which now demands very high prices, is found over a wide area in

central Wyoming. The highest concentrations of high quality jade are found in the vicinity of Crooks Mountain in Fremont County.

Associated with this mineral in the same general area are vast deposits of uranium and numerous oil wells. All contribute to massive destruction of surface land values.

The Bureau of Land Management, which has jurisdiction over grazing privileges, has no control over mining activity. In fact, no Federal agency can exercise enough control to protect public values in the face of increasing demand.

The Public Land Law Review Commission is scheduled to report on various public land problems by mid-summer. It is expected that the report will deal with short-comings in present mining laws.

Slight Change in Mining Law

A reportedly reliable source says the Public Land Law Review Commission will recommend little change in the mining laws on public lands. The report of the commission is due by July 1.

The commission is reported favoring only slight changes in mining practices, and continuing to favor industry.

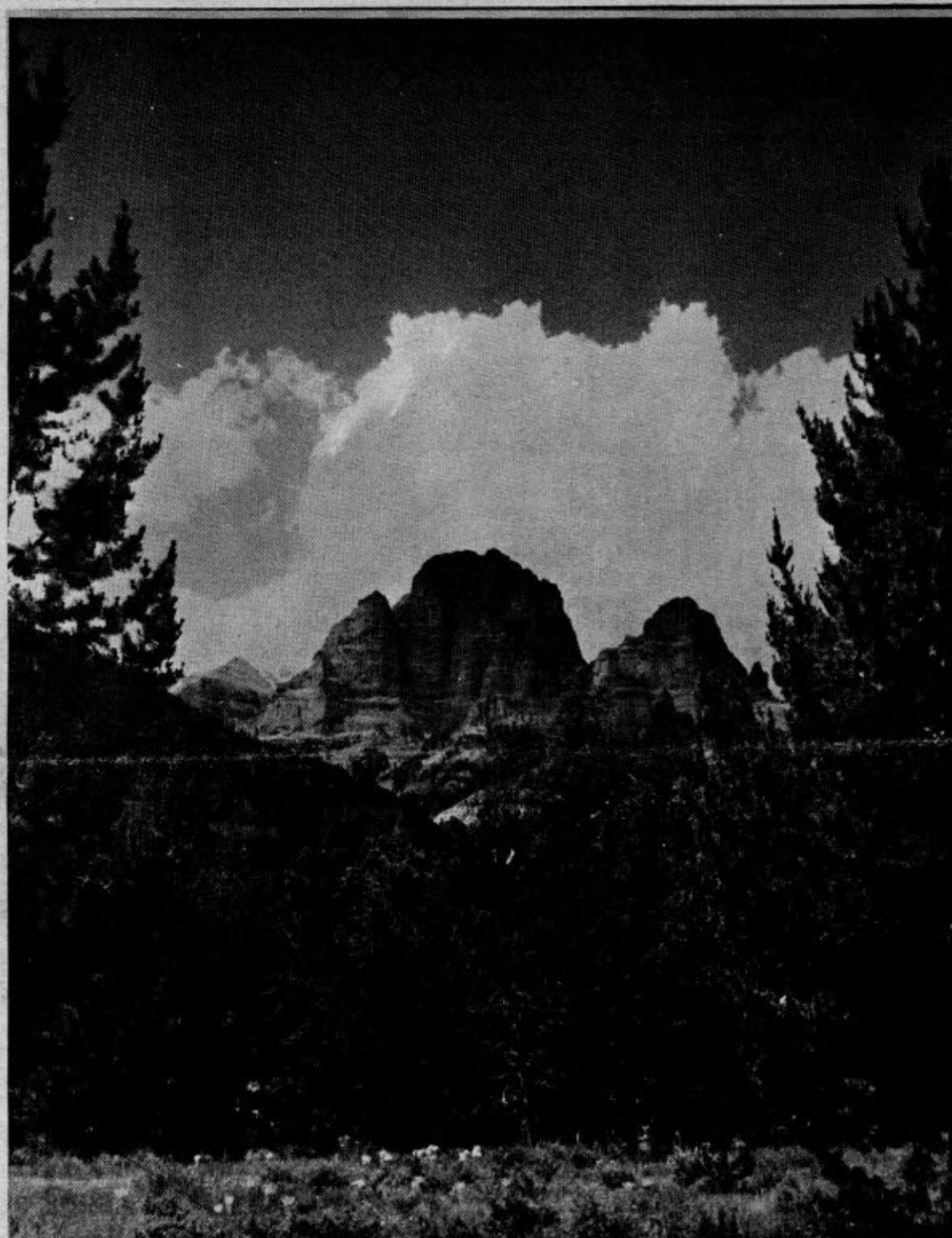


PHOTO BY CHAS. E. HIGLEY

The Absaroka Mountains north of Dubois, Wyoming. These tower over the Double Cabin area, favorite spot of rockhunters in search of the famed Wiggins Wood.

Forest Recreation Fees Announced for June 1

The Forest Service announced today that a user fee system for designated National Forest recreation areas will go into effect June 1.

Rocky Mountain Regional Forester D. S. Nordwall said the Forest Service fee system, patterned after the former Golden Eagle Passport program would include a \$7 annual permit and one-day fees for specific areas ranging from \$1 to \$2 per car load. They will be available at all Forest Service offices during regular business hours.

Expecting momentary renewal of the national fee system by Congress, the Forest Service dropped all charges when the last annual permit expired March 31. "It now appears there may be an

additional delay before a new national permit is adopted," Nordwall said.

He noted that should the new recreation permit bill now before Congress become law, the Forest Service permit would be exchanged for the new Golden Eagle Passport or its Congressional substitute. "Until then the Forest Service annual permit will be good only in the National Forests," Nordwall said.

Recreation sites where the permit or daily fees are required will be clearly posted. The daily fee will be collected at designated recreation sites and need not be purchased in advance. Only where special services are provided will the \$2 fee be used. As in the past there will be special rates for groups.

Saylor Lauds Park Funding

Washington, D. C. --- After hearing testimony this morning from Interior Department spokesmen, Congressman John P. Saylor (R-Pa.) lauded the Department's recommendation to increase the Fiscal Year 1971 funding for national parks from \$200 to \$300 million.

Heretofore critical of the Budget Bureau's policy on park funding, the ranking minority Member of the House Interior Committee said, "finally, finally, the Budget Bureau has started to realize the importance of the 'parks for people' program which the Committee, the

Congress, and the Department have been pushing all these years. I am delighted with this turn of events as it means so every much to every citizen of the land.

"Assuming we can get the \$300 million amount through the appropriations process, the money for the Land and Water Conservation Fund will go a long distance toward clearing up the backlog of park projects that have been authorized but unfunded.

Between skyrocketing prices for land the decreasing availability of land for parks, it is absolutely essential for the Government to have the

wherewithal to preserve land for the future.

"The Administration's decision to press for \$300 million, 50% more than presently authorized, is a significant and enlightened shift of direction and augurs well for the future. It is evidence of the Administration's commitment to the people to provide much needed national park lands."

Concluding, Congressman Saylor stated that he would introduce appropriate legislation to bring more areas into the national park system.

HIGH COUNTRY

By Tom Bell

The people of this country are suffering a delusion. We are told how many million acres of public land we have to roam around on, hunt upon, camp, hunt rocks, or what have you. But the millions of acres are a false statistic. At least several million acres are held by mining companies or individuals as mining claims. No one really knows.

Here in Wyoming, we are told there are approximately 17.5 million acres administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The Forest Service administers about another 11 million acres. But both agencies are laboring under a set of archaic laws which are no longer in the public interest.

One of the laws particularly plays hob with both administration and the ownership statistic. That law is the 1872 mining law. Very simply, it provides that if you can find an economically valuable mineral out in the hills, you can claim 20 acres of land covering your find. If you can locate uranium, gold, silver, copper, lead, jade agate, or numerous other valuable minerals, you can stake a claim.

A claim is normally a rectangle, 600 feet wide by 1,500 feet long, approximating 20 acres. You put stakes on it to show others you have a claim and you file a notice of your claim in the county courthouse. Supposedly, your claim must be shown to have minerals worth enough for a "prudent" man to spend money, time and energy developing.

The mining law has been eminently successful. It provided the incentive for thousands of individuals to seek the riches of the earth. In so doing, they provided the resources which helped in great measure to develop this mighty country.

But the mining law was written at a time when most of the West was still a frontier. Population was sparse. Ownership of land was no object for it was free for the taking on all sides. Possession of a 20 acre claim was deemed necessary to protect the interests of the individual miner, and most individuals had no more than one claim.

Contrast that with today when our country's frontier is the moon, when one individual or company files on thousands of 20 acre claims at one time, and when the surface of the earth shrinks daily under a constantly expanding population. Times have changed and so should the law.

It has been subverted and prostituted for personal gain - not to produce mineral but to possess land. It has been used as the vehicle to claim millions of acres merely on a supposition of valuable minerals being found underneath. It has been used to lay claim to the surface so that the surface could be deliberately scarred, torn and eroded.

On and near Crooks Mountain in central Wyoming, unscrupulous individuals, without a conscience for the land, have plowed and bulldozed many acres. The object of their labors is to greatly accelerate the erosion of the soil so that pieces of jade will be exposed and more easily found.

Some means should be devised for the adventuresome, enterprising individual to seek out and claim minerals on the public land. And some means should be found to claim valuable deposits of mineral. But the law should be changed to protect the public interest and to prevent undue surface damages.

The Public Land Law Review Commission is looking at the problem but it would help them to hear from you. If you are one of the millions of outdoor recreationists who wish to use the public lands, you should be concerned.

Guest Editorial

from

STAR VALLEY INDEPENDENT



May 21, 1970

Do you like to go camping? Then wake up. One of the nation's vital resources is in danger—our recreation areas. Joseph W. Bennett, in his recently published and revealing book, "Vandals Wild," has stated that by the year 2000 "... we'll have 16 to 20 million destructive vandals desecrating our parks and waterways..." Presently 95 percent of the population is allowing five percent of the

population to desecrate and ruin things that are meaningful to us. Widespread destruction done out of pure cussedness is common. In one Oregon county, officials became so outraged over vandalism in a park that they closed it. The park was reopened after one resident volunteered information leading to the arrest and prosecution of the vandals involved.

It is up to the private citizen to help do something about this deliberate, lawless and costly destruction. If a cure is not found, closure of our public playgrounds and recreation areas will be in order. No one wishes to pay taxes to provide vandals with property to destroy. So concerned citizens should help the authorities apprehend the destroyers.

Letters To The Editor



Editor:

Besides being interested in receiving your magazine, I would also like to be able to write to someone from "out west." I will graduate from Loyola University in one year. At that time I want very much to move in or near the Rocky Mountains. Therefore, if you know of anyone who would like to start correspondence with me, please ask them to drop me a line, or send me the address. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
Sue Stantejsky
3732 So. 56 Ct.
Cicero, Ill. 60650

PS Single, red hair, blue eyes, a cowgirl at heart (even though I'm from Chicago!) Editor's Note: All right, fellows. This kind of opportunity knocks but once. I would do it myself if I were single but - !

Editor:

Thank you very much for your newspaper. It is very interesting, and will enjoy the scenic pictures also.

We spent a two week vacation in Wyoming in 1967 driving on Routes 187 and 287 to the Tetons and Yellowstone National Parks. We hope to return soon as we love the West.

Enclosing money order in full for your very inspiring newspaper.

Sincerely,
Mrs. G. F. Garver
41 Powhatan Ave.
Columbus, Ohio

Editor's Note: Thank you for your subscription. Glad you like it. Come out and visit us anytime.

Editor:

I subscribed to your newspaper about two months ago and have been receiving your paper weekly, which our whole family enjoys very much. So much that we're

lost without it, since the last two copies have not come.

The anniversary issue was the last one I received and with the advance notice that the following issue would be a special "rockhound" issue, my five sons were very excited as we are coming to Wyoming next month.

Please, could check and see why I'm not receiving my paper and also, do you still have a copy of the "rockhound" issue?

Thank you,
Mrs. Raymond Piechocki
1314 Applewood
Lincoln Park, Mich.

Editor's Note: Sorry about that. The back issues should be in your hands. We are glad you enjoy the paper. Hope you have a most enjoyable vacation in Wyoming.

Editor:

Enclosed is my check to renew my subscription to High Country News. I enjoy reading your paper and most of all the pictures are just great. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,
Ernie Over
Riverton, Wyoming

Editor's Note: Thanks, Ernie. We hope we can keep improving on it.

Notes from our readers:

Your paper is just what I needed after reading the Tribune for so many years.

Richard Miller
Chicago, Ill.

Good little magazine. Already read the first copy all the way through.

George J. Skurna
Dayton, Ohio

Thank you. Have been receiving the various copies, and enjoying them very much.

Marcella I. Sartori
Chicago, Ill.

Do you also publish a Camping News Weekly? Please send a copy if it is as interesting as the April 22nd issue of High Country. I can use that also.

Jacob D. Drom
Chicago, Ill.

Says Wild Horses Need To Be Reduced

The Bureau of Land Management, which supervises and manages the Pryor Mountain Wild Horse Range in Montana and Wyoming, says the wild horse herd should be reduced. The BLM says there are too many horses on too small a range for the good of both.

The wild horse advisory committee has recommended that the horse herd not be reduced below 100 head. It is estimated that there are approximately 200 head now living on the range.

The BLM proposes to reduce the herd by

eliminating branded animals, sick or crippled horses, and old animals.

The advisory committee also recommended that the wild horse range be closed to horseback riding and any further mining exploration.

The fisher is the champion tree-traveler of the animal world. They are able to overtake a squirrel or even a speedy marten in the trees. They usually make their home in hollow trees, logs or in a broken rock ledge.



Elk Drive Is Popular Event

The annual elk drive near Afton, Wyoming, drew riders from three states plus Wyoming this year. The elk are driven from the vicinity of the Greys River feed ground, over the ridge, and into the surrounding forest. Riding clubs from Idaho and riders from Missouri and California joined the Wyoming elk herders.

HIGH COUNTRY NEWS
Published every Friday at 189 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 \$2.00 yearly
Single Copy Price 10c

A Powerful Voice for Big Game Hunters

BY PAT HALL

Big game hunters in Wyoming—and they represent a sizable portion of the state's population—will be interested to learn about a new sportsman's club that recently formed in Dallas, Texas, but which has already spread nationwide.

It's called the National Sportsman's Club and its president, Wayne Tiller, has kicked the club from complete anonymity just two short months ago, to a powerful national organization today.

"Ah, so," you're thinking. "Another one of those rich man's outfits like the one in Colorado that costs hundreds of dollars to join. Another one of those so-called clubs that are leasing up the lands I used to be able to hunt on."

Well, if those were your immediate thoughts, you can't be blamed. But you're dead wrong. Let me explain.

Wayne Tiller is an old friend of mine. We went to college together, so to speak. A couple of years ago, when I was editor of Wyoming Wildlife magazine and Wayne edited the Texas Parks and Wildlife magazine, we spent a pleasant week at Oklahoma State University in Stillwater. The occasion was a seminar for editors and staff members of house organs and state wildlife agencies.

So, it was only natural that Wayne should look me up a couple of weeks ago, when he flew into Cheyenne to meet briefly with the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission folks.

Wayne filled me in on the events of recent months—how he had left the Texas Parks and Wildlife agency to take on the responsibilities of this new sportsman's group and the plans he had in mind for it.

We really didn't have much time to talk. Wayne had to catch a plane for Washington, D. C., where he intended to hire a lobbyist. That's what I said, hire a lobbyist. That gives some indication of the way this new club has caught on.

"The club is designed and will be operated to help the hunter be a better sportsman," Tiller says. "We'll fight to preserve and improve big game hunting in North America. Let's face it, big game hunting is a big business. We are going to give the big game hunters a unified voice, not only as far as legislation goes, but also in the very specialized field of game management."

Tiller says the club will NOT be "just another loosely-knit federation shadow-boxing behind legal red tape." That's already evident from the fact that the club has its own lobbyist in Washington. That represents power, as anyone familiar with politics knows.

"The National Sportsman's Club is geared to fight openly for or against legislation on both state and national levels," Tiller says. "We intend to exert influence at the federal level and that

jeopardize the future of big game hunting and we'll support with equal authority game management based on facts, rather than politics."

The club is a young group, founded by some concerned sportsmen in the Dallas area who are worried about the future of the sport all over North America. Their first promotional program started early this year and already they have signed up over 5,000 members nationwide.

As evidence of the strength of their efforts, the club has already published the first issue of the National Sportsman's Digest. It's a full-color slick magazine that includes stories about hunting desert big horn sheep in Nevada; an elk hunt in Colorado, and a complete round-up on hunting prospects for the current year in Colorado. A future issue will devote similar space to Wyoming's 1970 hunting prospects and will include a lead story on the problems of the northern Yellowstone elk herd. I know because I wrote it.

As an indication of its growth, the National Sportsman's Club is now offering a prize program to its members which includes five all-expense paid hunting trips to Alaska; 16 Mark V custom Weatherby rifles, and over \$5,000 in cash to be awarded each year. Those prizes will go to the member that bags the biggest typical and non-typical white tail deer, typical and non-typical mule

deer and elk according to Boone and Crockett scoring procedures.

In other categories—such as sheep, moose, mountain goat, brown and black bear—members who score highest each year will win those highly-prized Weatherby rifles with scopes.

Oh, and a word to the guides. Those who are members of the National Sportsman's Club and who guide a member-hunter who wins an Alaskan trip will have a prize of their own worth shooting for, a new pick-up truck. Other guides can win saddle rifles and cash as prizes.

After Wayne told me all this—and that it costs only \$8.00 a year to join the National Sportsman's Club—I told him I'd laugh in his face if he'd flown into Cheyenne from anywhere else but Dallas to tell me about such a club. Dallas has money and Wayne admits there is money behind the formation of his organization.

"There are some very influential people who are quite concerned with the current trends in firearms legislation," Wayne said, "and the problems of the environment—water and air pollution, for instance. The National Sportsman's future of big game hunting."

And all that for eight bucks a year, plus a monthly full-color magazine. Interested sportsmen can contact the National Sportsman's Club at P. O. Box 2003, Dallas, Texas. 75221.

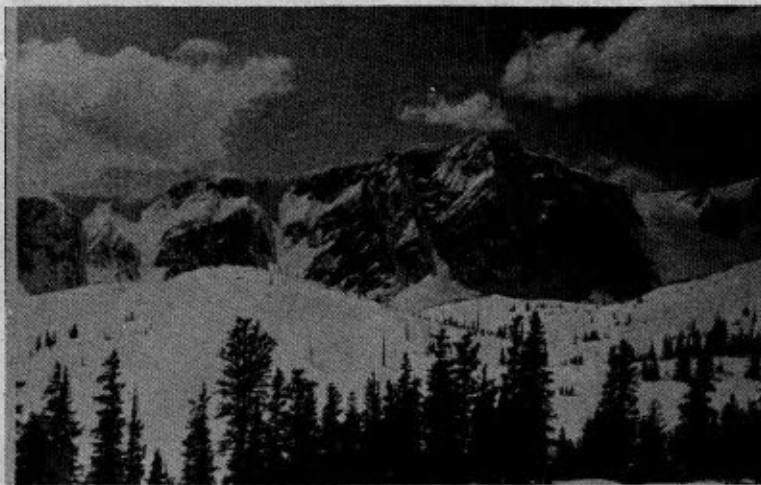


Photo by Del Owens

Fleecy spring clouds hover over the Snowy Range west of Laramie, Wyoming. The deep snows are melting quickly now, exposing green slopes and shimmering blue lakes.

Wilderness Regulations Established by Forest

Bridger National Forest Supervisor Wm. O. Deshler has announced the establishment of conditions of occupancy and use for the Bridger Wilderness which apply to all visitors. The notice, dated May 22, 1970 and signed by Supervisor Deshler, reads as follows:

By authority of the Regulations of Secretary of Agriculture, the following conditions of occupancy and use of the Bridger Wilderness are herein established to protect Wilderness values:

1. Bury no garbage. Burn combustibles and pack out unburnable trash, including metal foil.
2. Scatter fire rings, pull tent pegs, and otherwise restore camp spot to its natural condition.
3. Camp at least 200 feet

from main trails, terrain permitting.

4. Do not cut down or limb live trees.

5. Use no soaps, detergents, or bleaches in springs, lakes, or streams. Dump waste water a minimum of 30 feet from such waters.

6. Tether horses and dig toilet pits a minimum of 100 feet from springs, lakes, or streams. Cover toilet pits to ground level before breaking camp.

7. Use no signs, tape, or flagging or other artificial markers.

8. Do not disturb, harm or kill wolverines for any purpose, except preservation of life or limb.

9. Motorized equipment use (power saws, generators, snow machines, trail bikes, etc.) is prohibited.

10. Transportation of people or supplies, to or from camps, or dropping of supplies by aircraft are prohibited.

11. Permits are required for all riding or pack stock entering the Wilderness for more than one day and for backpack or hiking groups over 20 in number.

12. Unusable animals (cripples or unbroken) are not permitted, except colts at side.

13. Take no hay into the Wilderness. To prevent introduction of non-native plant species, use pelletized feeds when native forage is not available.

14. Confine riding and pack stock to established trails when on through travel. Pack animals are to be tied together and led or otherwise controlled so that they stay on the trail. They may be untied where necessary in the interest of safety.

15. The combined number of horses ridden or used to serve any one party shall not exceed 60.

A violation of these conditions may result in a fine of not more than \$500.00 or imprisonment for not more than six months or both.

The above rules are also contained in both Free and Commercial Horse Use Permits issued for the Bridger Wilderness. Use of this fine area is steadily increasing and Supervisor Deshler feels that these restrictions are necessary to prevent deterioration of Wilderness values.



Photo credit Wyo. Game & Fish Dept.

This Wyoming (Shiras) moose would make a nice trophy for any nimrod. There are plenty more like him in Wyoming's woods. But large reservoirs on the Green River in western Wyoming are a real threat to many of these big game animals.

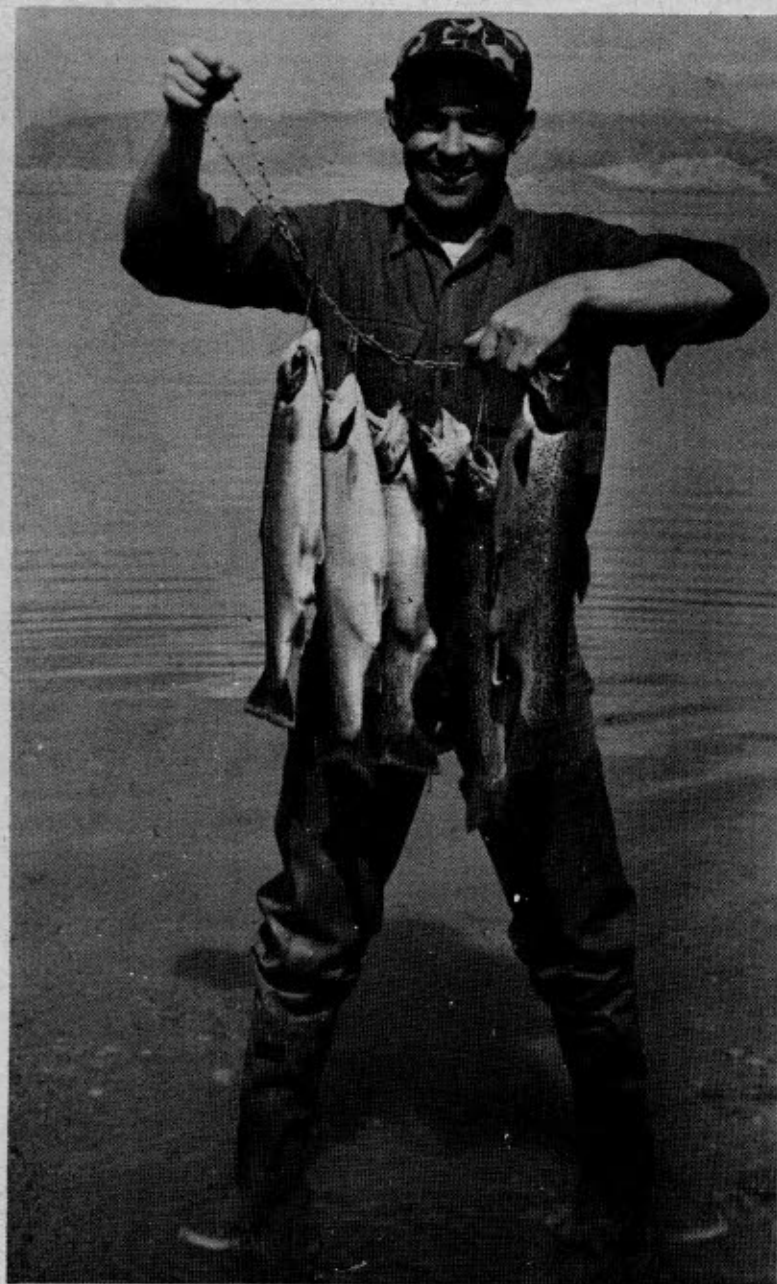


Photo by Charles W. Smith

Bruce Campbell, guidance counselor at the Lander, Wyoming, high school is also a pretty fair fisherman. He didn't catch all of these, however. Two friends helped him with these 4½-5½ lb. rainbow trout from Cameahwait Lake near Shoshoni, Wyoming.

Top Forest Service Administrators Change

David S. Nordwall, top administrative officer of the Forest Service's Rocky Mountain Region for the last nine years, is retiring June 27.

The announcement was made today in Washington, D. C., by Edward P. Cliff, Chief of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. He also announced that Nordwall will be succeeded by William J. Lucas, Director of the Division of Land Classification in the headquarters office in Washington.

The Rocky Mountain Region includes Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, and eastern

Wyoming, with the central office in Denver, Colorado. The Regional Forester is responsible for 24 million acres of National Forests and National Grasslands in the five-state area.

Lucas, who will succeed Nordwall, is a native of South Dakota. He has been in the national headquarters office of the Forest Service since 1964, when he was named assistant director of the Division of Recreation, with duties in the field of recreation management. Early this year, following an assignment in long-range planning, he was promoted to the directorship of the Forest Service's Division of Land Classification.

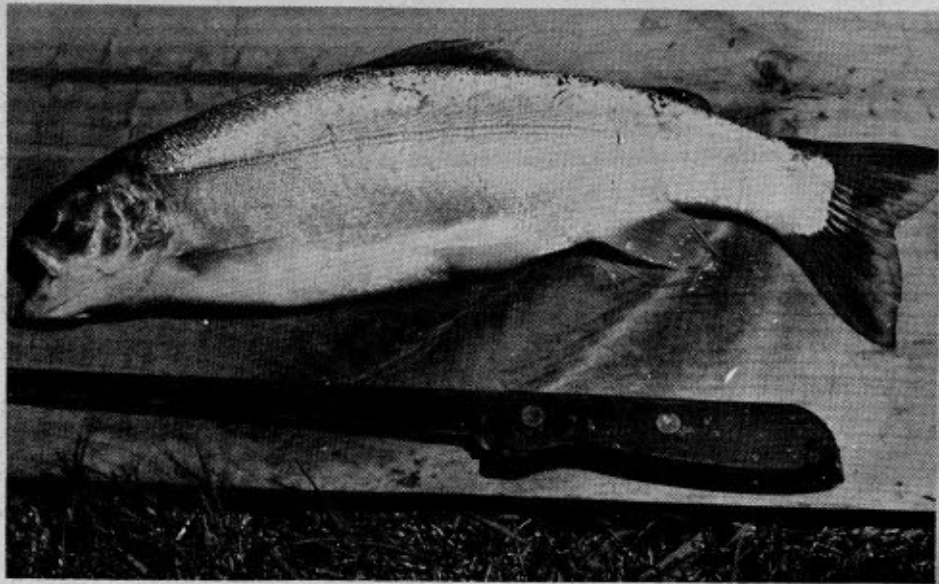
Fish, Wildlife Service May Be Reorganized

A study aimed at reorganization of the U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to improve its efficiency is under way, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

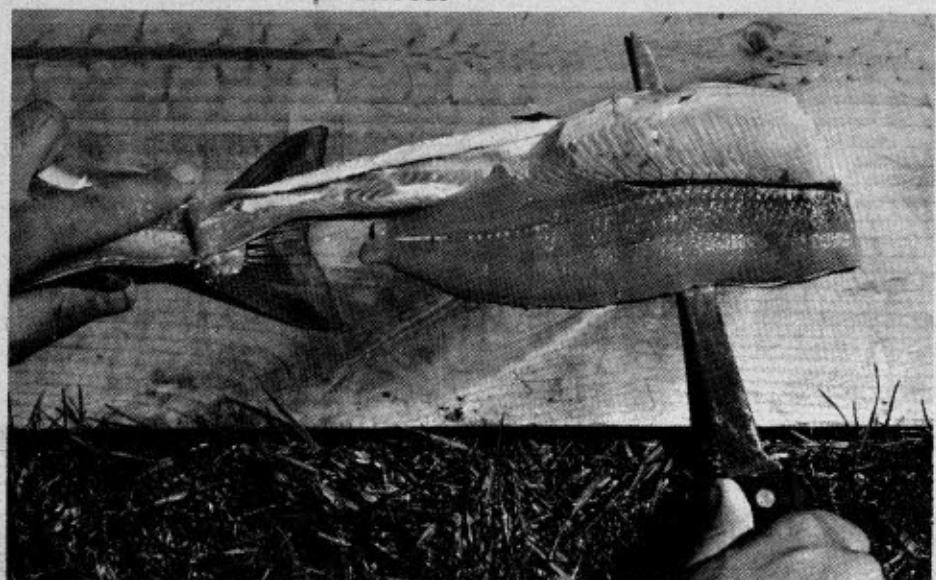
Study teams composed of Bureau personnel were appointed by John S. Gottschalk, the Bureau's director on April 1. The study has been given the acronym ROBINS, standing for Reorganization of Bureau in New Style. Beside improving

the agency's efficiency, it is proposed to strengthen the line of responsibility between the director's office and field employees.

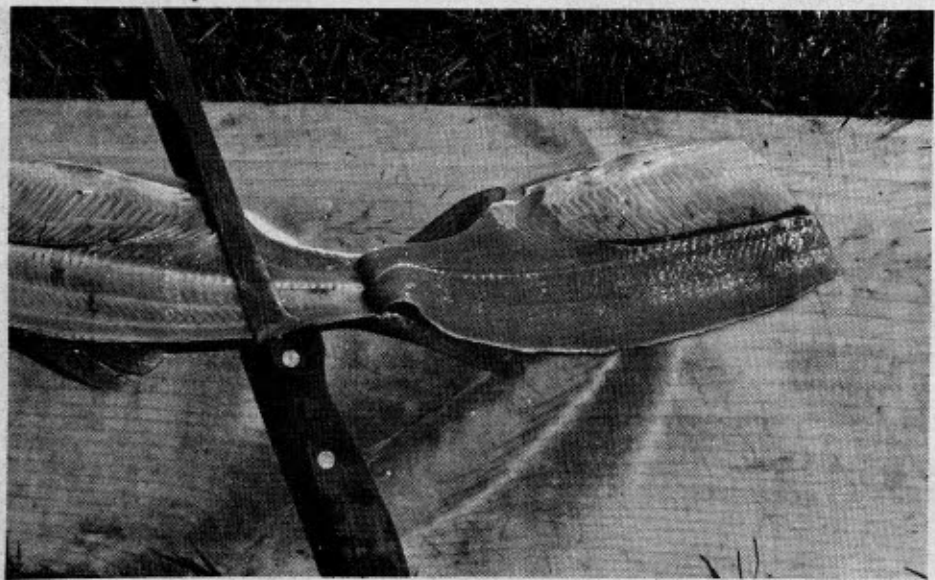
Among the objectives of the study are improvement of the Bureau's effectiveness in responding to environmental problems; modernizing planning procedures; improving its flexibility; and developing closer relationships with the states, other government agencies and the public.



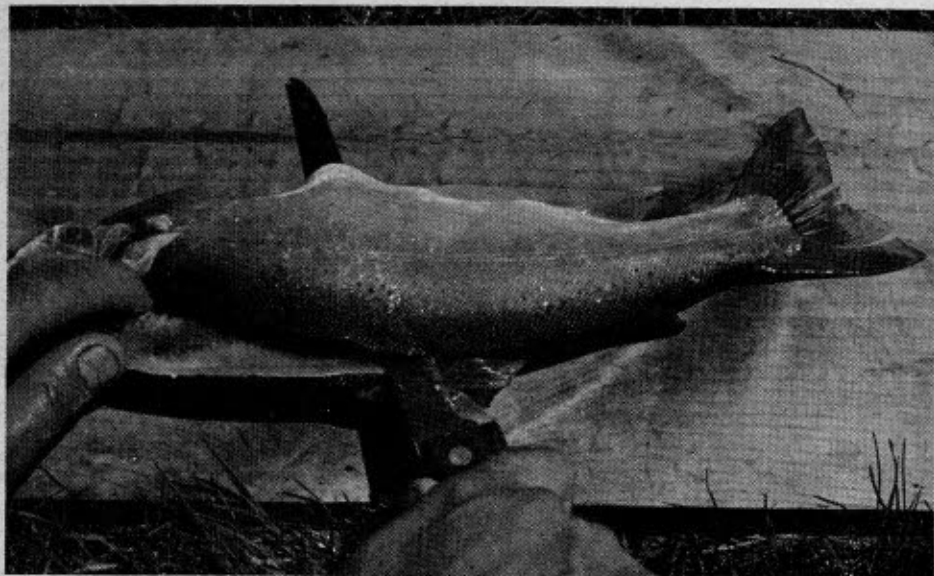
No. 1. Filleting a trout requires no special skill nor even artistic talent as some fishermen claim. With just a little know-how and two or three fish to sacrifice for practice, proficiency can be yours. Some have the misconception that only large fish can be filleted. Not so. Any trout over ten inches long can be skinned and filleted in less than 90 seconds. The only tools needed are a knife and a board. (A regular fillet knife with a thin, flexible blade is preferred)



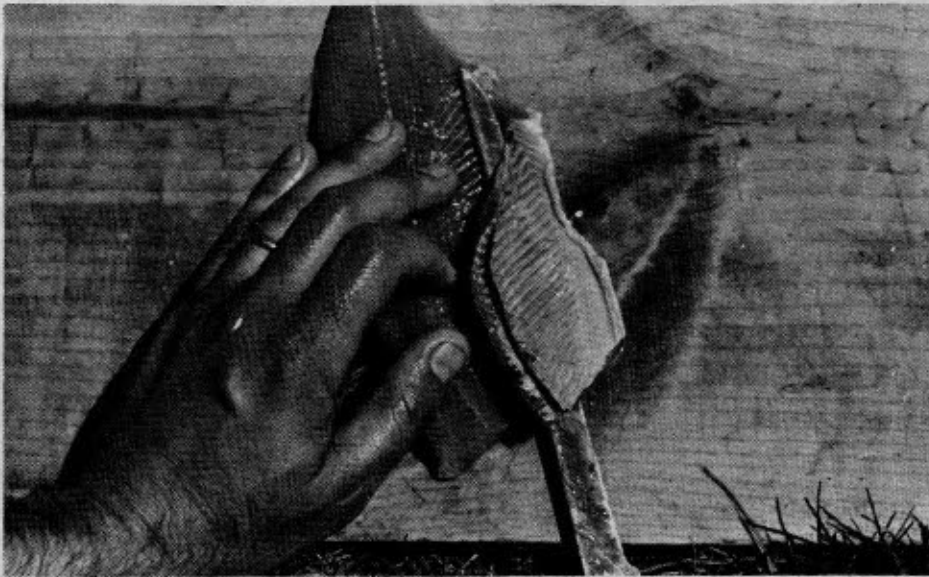
No. 2. Beginning just behind the gills, cut the length of the fish to within one-half inch of the tail. Be sure to keep the blade flush against the spine severing the ribs in the process.



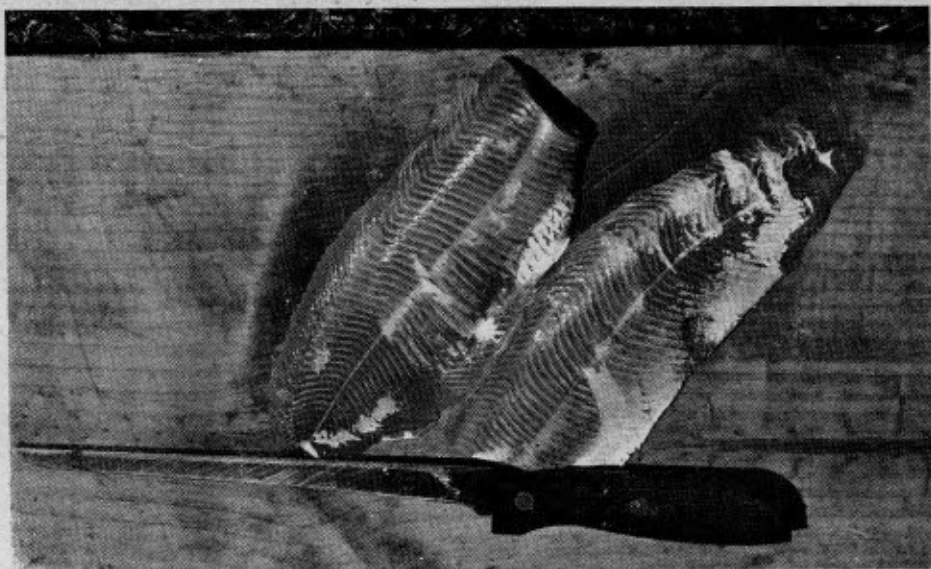
No. 3. Lay the severed flesh against the board skin side down.



No. 4. To remove the skin begin at the tail and cut through the flesh to the skin. With the blade tilted slightly down work the blade forward until the hide is removed.



No. 5. Remove the ribs.



No. 6. Repeat the method for the opposite side, and turn the heat on the pan.

Senator Opposes Divide Trail

WASHINGTON -- Senator Cliff Hansen, R-Wyo., has expressed his opposition to the development of the proposed Continental Divide National Trail, now the subject of a feasibility study by the Interior Department's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

In a Senate speech Tuesday entitled, "The Trail That Never Was," Hansen said such a trail along the continental divide from Canada to Mexico "would have no historical significance, because it never existed and

does not now exist.

"While it might be a novelty," he said, "it would cut through some of the most magnificent country in the United States."

Hansen called attention to estimates that the trail might cost as much as \$25 million, and said the need for shelters, sanitary facilities, and "other trappings necessary to human comfort and convenience which would have to be established along the way most certainly would violate the wilderness concept.

"Part of the thrill of

visiting a wilderness area is the excitement of discovery, and there really isn't much to be discovered when you walk along a cut-out trail that is cluttered with signs denoting restrooms and other accommodations," Hansen said.

The Senator said he supported the concept of re-establishing historic trails, "in order that we might have knowledge of the hardships our forefathers experienced in building this great country.

"But I also support the wilderness concept, and I refuse to promote a proposal which would defile the beautiful areas through which the continental divide passes, such as Yellowstone National Park, and the Wind River Mountain area," Hansen said. "It is not worth the cost for the benefit of the few tourists who might come out to tramp along the trail that never was."

Don't Worry If Your Transistor Set Gets Wet, Here's How to Retrieve It

Portable radio get dunked? Leave it out in the rain?

You can dry your transistor radio out and get tip-top performance if you use a little care and a few simple steps recommended by engineers at the Zenith Radio Corporation!

First, don't turn the receiver on! Take out the batteries and quickly sponge out as much water as possible. Rinse out any salt water with fresh clean water to guard against oxidation of the elec-

tronic components. A sponge or towel will help get out excess water.

Now fan the radio and place it in a warm place or in the open sunlight where a light breeze might blow, just until it's dry. Watch out for intense heat which can cause damage to the case or components.

When all the battery contacts are clean, return the batteries to the radio, snap it shut and turn the set on!

How about an away-from-home treat?
Go ahead, splurge!

Buy one of our
delicious **Brazier** dinners.
And for dessert try our
popular banana splits,
parfaits, or sundae supremes.

It's fun to eat out!



At the West end
Lander, Wyoming



Fishing ... Hotspots

Two hotspots are reported in Wyoming this week. Jackson Lake, under the majestic Tetons, has excellent fishing for browns from shore. Use spinning gear.

Flaming Gorge Reservoir at Buckboard is rated excellent. Rainbows are running up to 6 lbs. and the browns are going to 7 lbs. At Lucerne, fishing is rated good.

Buffalo Bill Reservoir near Cody is good even though off color. The rainbow are running to 16 inches.

Big Horn Lake in the Big Horn National Recreation Area is rated good for walleye pike up to 15 inches.

The Big Horn River upstream near Thermopolis is reported good with hardware or streamer flies.

Even further upstream at Boysen Reservoir, 2-5 lb. walleyes are being caught.

Lake DeSmet between Buffalo and Sheridan is reported to be good. Rainbows running between 15-17 inches are being caught in the evening using flies.

Fair fishing is reported on the Platte River below Gray Reef Dam. Further upstream, fishing is reported fair at Saratoga Lake.

The Platte and Laramie Rivers are reported running high. So are rivers in northwest Wyoming, the Big Horn Basin and on the east slope of the Big Horn Mountains.

Yellowstone Water Quality Studied

John M. Rademacher, Regional Director, Federal Water Quality Administration, announced today that FWQA along with the National Park Service and other Federal agencies will join in a comprehensive study to establish water quality standards and develop a water quality improvement program for Yellowstone National Park.

"Two field surveys will be conducted within the next year," Rademacher said. "One in the Spring before the heavy use season and one during the season of highest use of the Park. It is felt that with the increased numbers of people using the Park, a survey should be conducted to

determine any potential trouble spots and develop a plan for protecting the water quality standards are established and water use within the Region is determined, plans will be developed in cooperation with the States and various Federal agencies to protect the water quality or enhance such quality."

Rademacher pointed out that in conjunction with the two field surveys the waters of Yellowstone Lake will be studied to obtain biological data. The purpose of the Lake study is to determine what degree of biological life is now present in the Lake and what the Lake's future from a biological standpoint may be.

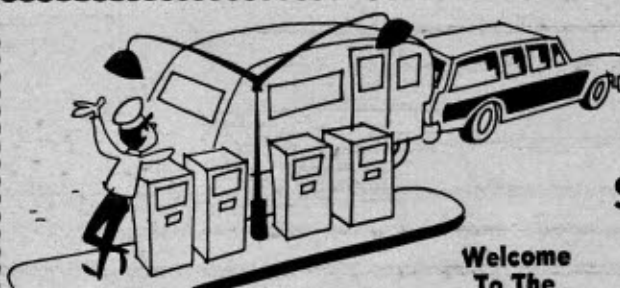
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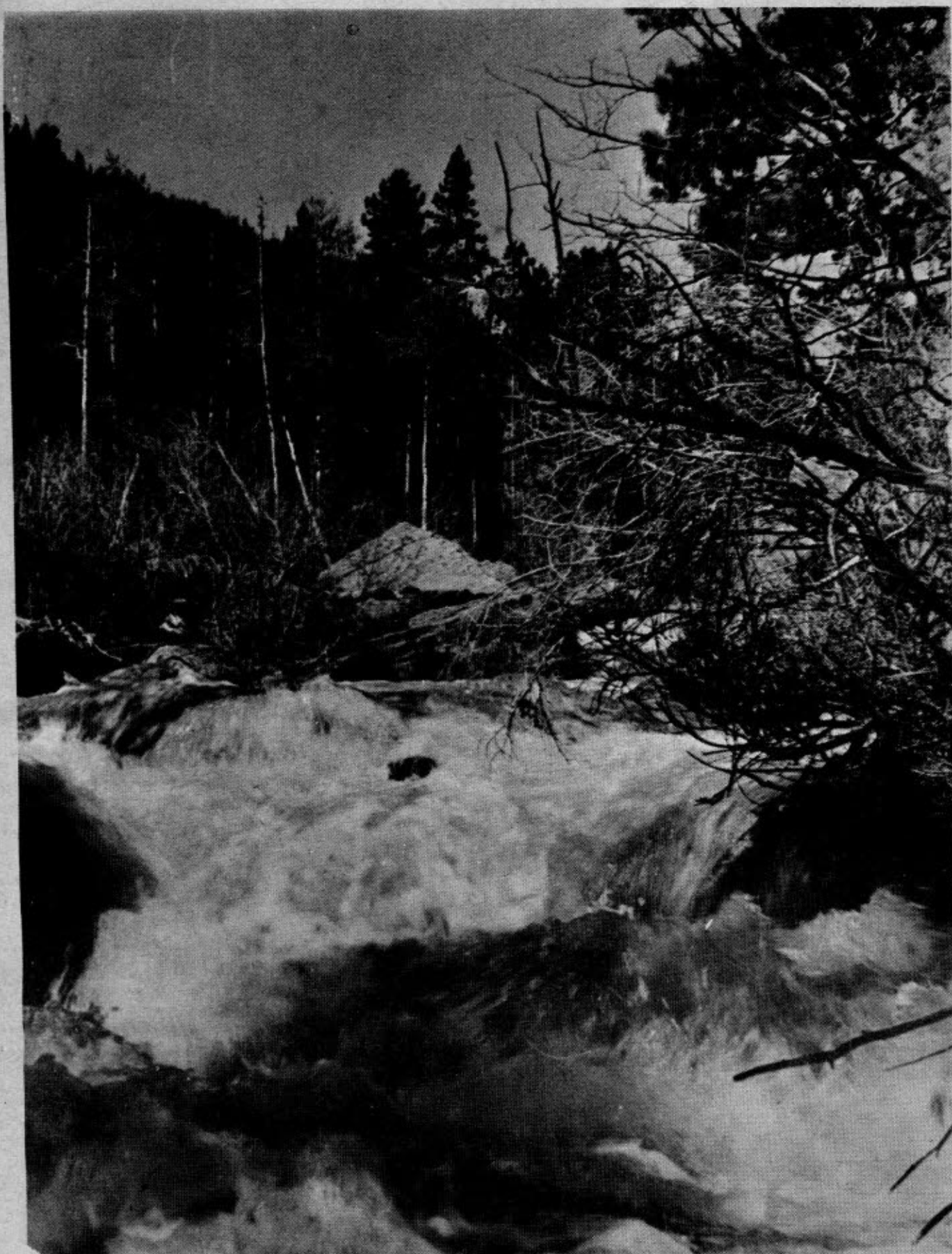
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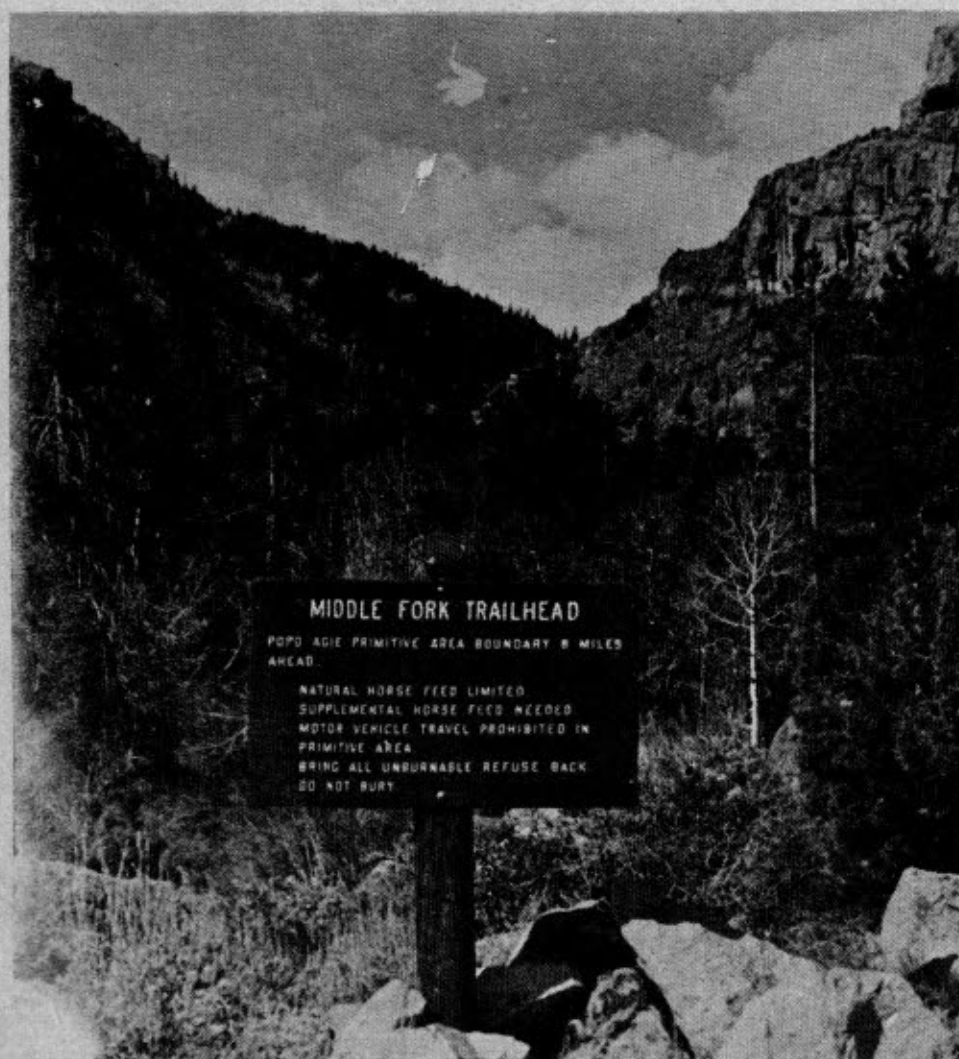




WYOMING WILDER

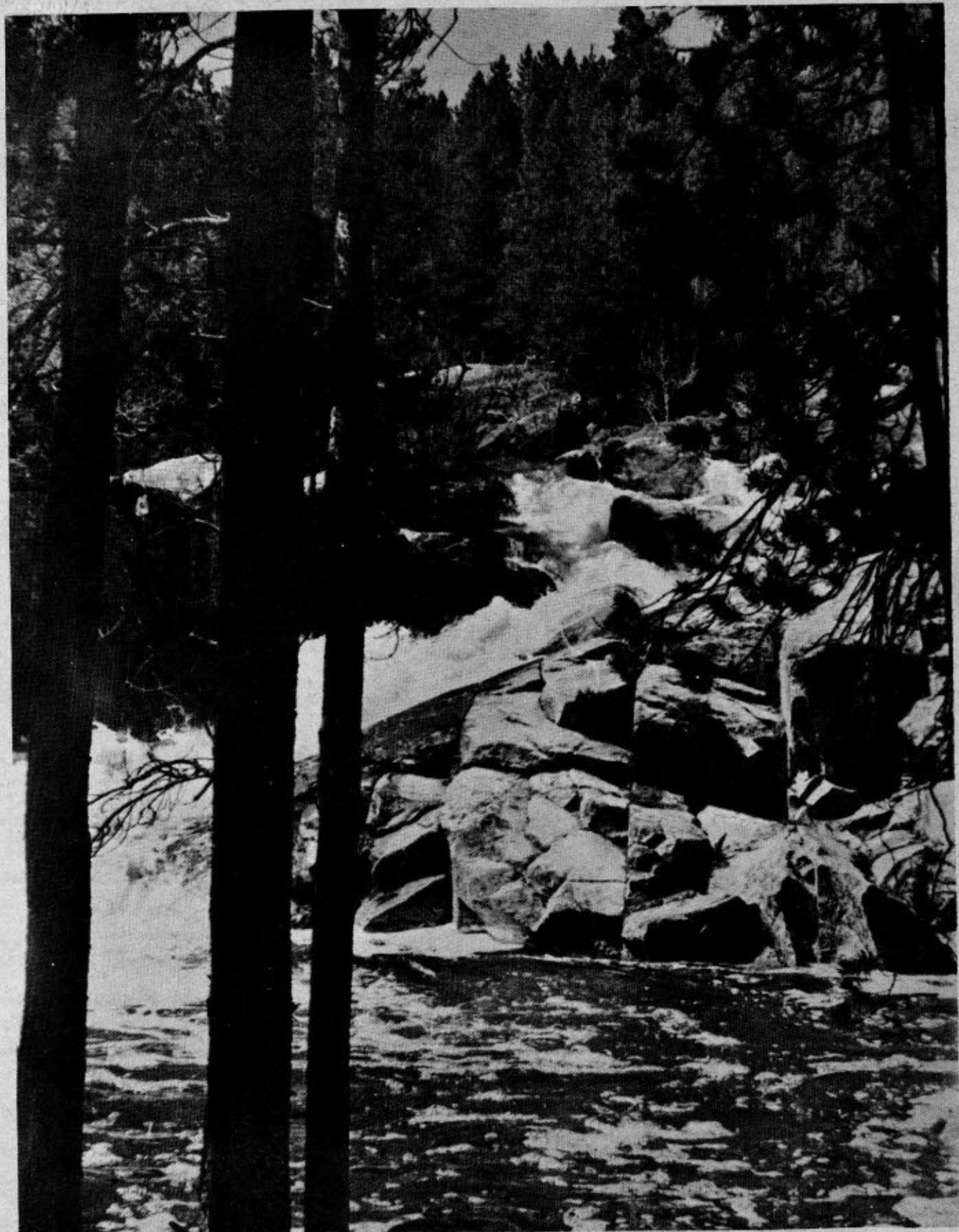
The Popo Agie (pronounced Po Poshia) Falls tumble down over the rocks near the head of Sinks Canyon, just south of Lander, Wyoming. A ten minute drive brings you to Bruce's Camp, the trailhead for the Popo Agie Primitive Area. A mere 45 minute walk will lead to the Falls and the area that can be termed as . . .

'...just plain be





Photos by Ron Johnston



DERNESS

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Campers' Tips

By Earl Duran

CAMP SAFETY AND HEALTH

As the warm sun invades the high country, the snowpack melts, thus inviting the campers and hikers out of the winter cocoon. Time to head for the favorite camping spot.

But regardless of where you plan to spend that vacation camping trip, one must think about health and safety.

Most of the hazards of camp life are the familiar ones encountered everywhere, even in your own home. Dangers like the cut, the splinter, the burn, the bee sting, the bump or bruise. Mosquitoes and poison ivy are commonplace; snake bites are rare. Nonetheless, the wise camper will take these all into consideration and guarantee his own well being by observing normal health and safety measures. He tends to keep his camp site clean, obeys regulations governing laundry, garbage and refuse disposal.

He is careful with water, with fire, and with sharpened tools. He is wary of poisonous plants, insects, and wild animals and most of all he is careful with water, with fire, and with sharpened tools. He is wary of poisonous plants, insects, and wild animals and most of all he is respectful of unknown terrain. He tries to train himself and be equipped to treat any minor mishaps. For the major injuries, he knows the nearest sources of help.

A family going camping should have a good knowledge of first aid and the essential equipment. The American Red Cross First Aid Textbook is one of the best for basic first aid understanding. First Aid courses are conducted during the winter months in high schools and adult education classes.

One thing to remember in any kind of injuries is shock. Symptoms of a serious case of dizziness, paleness, and clammy skin. Place the patient in a prone position, feet higher than head, keep warm.

If possible, DO NOT allow a victim to see a serious injury. DO NOT force liquids into the mouth of an unconscious person. DO NOT handle or move an accident victim, or let him stand up, unless you know the extent of his injuries and can judge whether it is safe.

Campers in remote country may be faced with the decisions on whether to transport a severely injured person to a doctor, or to bring the doctor to the person. The answer of course depends on the injury, the available means of transportation, and the distance to be traveled. (In these modern times of travel, most isolated areas can be easily reached by

helicopter or by parachute rescue teams.)

Where speed counts, as in snake bite, poisoning, or serious bleeding, it may be imperative to move the injured person. But do not move fracture cases or bad burns complicated by shock. If there is any reason to suspect broken ribs, neck, or back, or internal injuries, movement could be fatal. Keep the patient warm, quiet, and comfortable, and send for help.

Evacuating an injured person from wilderness or mountain areas is awkward at best. Over fairly level ground with a good trail, an improvised stretcher is best. Over the rougher ground, or if one man must make the carrying, some form of backpacking may be the only solution. If, as a last resort, a fracture case must be moved, he should be tied firmly to a flat, solid stretcher of boards or poles even for lifting into a station wagon or canoe in order to eliminate jarring or jolting.

In the case of serious bleeding from a cut artery that does not respond to treatment with pressure bandages, or the case of snake bite where it is essential to stop local circulation, one can use a tourniquet, but, DO NOT, USE UNLESS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY, for the tourniquet can cause more harm than good unless the person using it knows just what he is doing. Cutting off circulation can cause severe tissue damage and even result in the loss of a limb. IF a tourniquet must be used, release it every 15 minutes to restore circulation, and then retighten it.

REMEMBER TOO, the least first aid is the best first aid, especially in serious cases. DON'T endanger a human life by playing doctor.

First-Aid kits are small or large, depending. They come in a metal container, will fit in glove compartment or backpack, some even in your pocket. They contain the essential items to cover most families to treat most minor injuries. Be sure to include any special remedy or medicine needed by any member of your party. Check your kit before each trip and replace any item that has become old, deteriorated or been depleted.

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22 Ammo Excepted

A bill to relieve gun dealers from time consuming, costly record keeping on 22 caliber rimfire ammunition purchases and sales, required under the Gun Control Act of 1968, again has been introduced in Congress, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

The measure, S. 3724, is sponsored by Senator Gale McGee (Wyo.), and has been referred to the Senate Committee on Finance under chairmanship of Senator Russell B. Long (La.), who is receiving many requests for prompt action.

The record-keeping provision of the Gun Control Act was one of most complained about provisions of the 1968 legislation, both by dealers, and by sportsmen. Finally, in 1969, Congress passed an amendment to the law, which removed shotgun and rifle ammunition from the Act's record keeping requirements. But anti-gun forces were successful in having 22 rimfire ammunition excluded from that amendment.

Supporters of the proposal to remove 22 ammunition from the record keeping provision point out that it is the cheapest and most popular type of ammunition and that the Gun Control Act's restrictive regulations in regard to it hamper training and safety programs, most of which use 22 rimfire.

Consider the Kids And Their Needs In the Outdoors

Moving into the great outdoors with dad and mother becomes a great adventure of discovery for the youngsters who will want to take their toys with them and bring back treasures they've collected along the way.

All of which requires a bit of planning to avoid loss of favorite playthings, and to provide for bringing back their treasured nature finds.

Mothers, to the delight of dad, will find the transparent, plastic containers with seals, with which they are so familiar as Tupperware, contributing order and safety to this problem.

Toys for the youngsters, to keep them safely occupied on outdoors days — indoors — are available also from Tupperware for toddlers to pre-teen-agers. By way of example there is the "Zoo it Yourself" and the "SnaPics," the latter plastic tiles that snap into place to make many different pictures.



Photo by Jeff Clack

It is that time of year again. Careless campers and thoughtless smokers cause many thousand of dollars worth of damage to our forests. Make sure your campfire is dead out, that cigarettes are completely snuffed, that matches are cold. Don't YOU be found guilty of starting a forest fire.

Teton Special Elk Permits Due Soon

Just one month remains before the application deadline for the special elk hunt in Grand Teton National Park. Applications must be received in the Cheyenne office of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission by 5:00 p.m. June 25, 1970.

Application blanks are now available from license-selling agents, deputy game wardens and district offices of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission throughout the state. Those wishing to apply must hold a valid 1970 Wyoming elk hunting license and the number from this license must be listed on the application form.

Once the June deadline is met, a drawing will determine the successful applicants. The first names drawn will receive "A" permits until the quota for this permit has been filled. Applications drawn after the "A" quota is filled will be

issued "B" permits until that quota is filled.

The "A" permits allow hunters to participate in the entire season, October 24 until November 30. "B" permits are good for hunting during the second part of the season, November 7 through November 30.

Once an application has been drawn, no cancellations or transfers will be accepted. Applicants will be notified following the drawing whether or not they are successful and what type of permit they will be issued. Persons receiving a Teton Park permit will not be eligible to apply for a special elk permit in another area.

The Wyoming Game and Fish Commission will submit a list of the successful applicants to the National Park Service which will in turn notify successful applicants concerning procedures for obtaining the permits.



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Official Newsletter of

Wyoming Outdoor Coordinating Council, Inc.

Thomas A. Bell, Editor

Box K, Lander, Wyoming 82520

WYOMING OUTDOORS

State Problems To Be Studied

Nearly 50 persons attended an informal breakfast meeting in the Ramada Inn at Casper on Sunday, May 17, following Wyoming's First Environmental Congress. As a result of the meeting, several action committees were formed to deal with various environmental matters.

Mike Leon of Story, Wyoming, heads up a general timbering-forest road committee. This committee will work with concerned individuals from various areas of the State in keeping track of timber sales, timbering operations, proposed roads on national forests for whatever reasons, and similar problems.

Allen Kuhn of Casper, Wyoming, is chairman of a committee to work on problems concerning the Green River in Sublette County. This committee will assemble and disseminate information on values of a free-flowing river as opposed to proposed dams and reservoirs.

Dr. Kenneth L. Diem, University of Wyoming zoology professor at Laramie, will chair a committee to investigate a proposed environmental council for Wyoming. Such a council would be a counterpart to the State Department of Economic Planning and Development. The committee is to investigate similar councils, agencies, or departments in other states and make recommendations for such a state government structure through legislative action.

Jake Kittle, rancher at Glenrock, Wyoming, is chairman of a committee to investigate long-range, land-use planning and zoning, tax incentives on agricultural lands, and model mining laws already in existence or being proposed in other states. The committee will compile available information, correlate that with existing state laws in Wyoming, and make recommendations for legislative action.

It is felt the committees can assemble much useful information, make the information available to state officials and elected representatives, press for desired actions or legislation where needed, and help to keep the public informed on all these matters. Those in attendance felt something more should be done than pass resolutions and wait for somebody else to do something.

Concerned citizens who wish to join in any of these

efforts can do so by writing the Outdoor Council, Box K, Lander, for further information. You may also write directly to the chairman of the committee in which you are interested and volunteer your services.

The chairmen and their addresses are as follows: Mr. Mike Leon, Story, Wyoming 82242; Mr. Allen Kuhn, Box 2207, Casper, Wyoming 82601; Dr. Kenneth L. Diem, 22 Corthell Road, Laramie, Wyoming 82070; Mr. Jake Kittle, VR Ranch, Glenrock, Wyoming 82637.

The Outdoor Council will work to coordinate committee efforts and findings. Information will be disseminated through these pages.

Work Begins on Dam Sites

The Wyoming Department of Economic Planning and Development has announced that drilling will begin very shortly at the site of the proposed Newfork Narrows Dam in Sublette County. Drilling is to be done by the Bureau of Reclamation with expenses paid by the State.

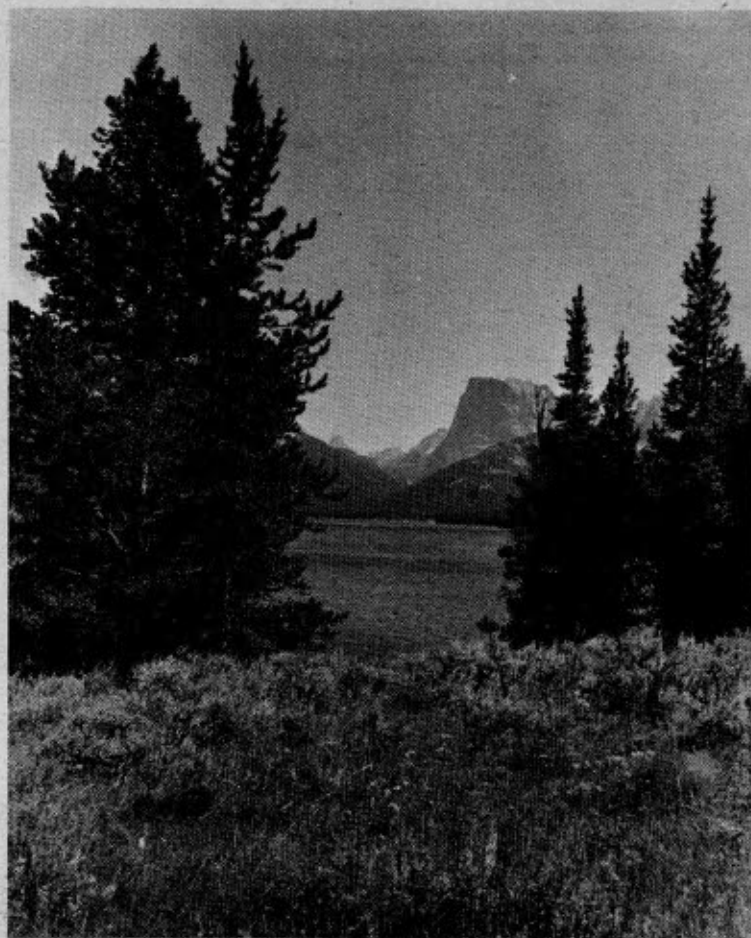
Myron Goodson, chief of water planning and acting head of DEPAD, said site test drilling will be done at the Lower Green River site later in the summer.

Goodson said site testing is necessary before construction plans are developed or designs drawn. Authority for construction must be granted by the Wyoming legislature.

Appreciation for Successful Meeting

Wyoming's First Environmental Congress can only be considered an unqualified success. Those who attended from across the state expressed gratification at the interest and concern of state officials, the entire Congressional delegation, and various other participants.

The Wyoming Outdoor Council wishes to express its great appreciation to the Natrona County Sportsman's Association; the Casper Chapter of the Izaak Walton League spearheaded by Bruce Ward; the Wyoming Wildlife Federation and especially its hard-working president and secretary respectively, Guy Williams



Lower Green River Lake at the head of the famed Green River in Wyoming. Old Squaretop framed by the evergreens.

We remember the statement, "The Greeks had a word for it." Well, we need a new word for a very special problem to be shared by all men in the 1970's.

There are two selfish drives of man that threaten our environment. First, man's exploitation of the blessings of earth in the name of something called progress; and the abuse of the sex drive which was designed to perpetuate the species rather than destroy it. These drives are responsible for the multitude of problems that we could call POPULATION.

If we read, listen, look, smell, and finally think, we must become aware of an alarming growth in both population and pollution. They are inseparable in thought and in the symbol—a new word.

Yes, we need it! How else can we effectively discuss the urgent problems of population?

Charles M. Stebner, D. D. S.
Laramie, Wyoming

Frome Speaks in Jackson

Mike Frome, nationally known travel editor and conservation editor of Field and Stream magazine, told a Jackson, Wyoming, audience they should clean up their town. Frome said, "Everytime I come here, it looks more and more like a slum."

He told a luncheon meeting on May 15, "You should be proud of the parks and federal areas you have here."

Jackson is located near the southern end of Grand Teton National Park.

Frome also told his audience, "People are way ahead of politicians and bureaucrats in their desire and demand for a wholesome environment, and only the voice of the people will insure that environment."

Antipollution Being Taught

A volunteer group of students from Oregon State University's Department of Fisheries and Wildlife is planting the seeds of opposition to pollution of the environment where they are certain to grow. Members of the OSU Fin and Antler Club are visiting schools and demonstrating to pupils from the third through the sixth grades, by simple experiments, the deadlines of pollution, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

Using laboratory flasks, the OSU volunteers show the youngsters how even one drop of soap or a mill effluent will cause a fingerling salmon to become distressed immediately, and die if not rescued from the polluted water. The hour-long lecture and demonstration programs involve the children by using a question technique. The children are responding by forming their own conservation clubs.

June 6-7 Sierra Club survey of Clarks Fork Road in Park County.

June 14-15-16 American Association for Conservation Information meeting in Cody.

June 16 Open public meeting to discuss Green River environmental issues. In Jackson at 8 P. M. location to be announced. Outdoor writer and conservation editor Mike Frome to be present.

June 18-19-20 Wyoming Federation of Garden Clubs annual convention at Worland.

July 10 U. S. Forest Service tour and survey of Clarks Fork Road in Park County.

July 19-25 Sierra Club survey team on Cloud Peak Primitive Area, Bighorn National Forest.

July 25-26 Tentative public meeting on Green River environmental issues at Pinedale. Tentative Wyoming Outdoor Coordinating Council Director's meeting.

July 26-Aug. 1 Sierra Club survey team on Glacier Primitive Area, Shoshone National Forest.

Aug. 2-8 Sierra Club survey team on proposed Beartooth Wilderness Area, Shoshone National Forest.

July 26-Aug. 8 Sierra Club survey team on proposed West Teton Wilderness Area, Targhee National Forest.

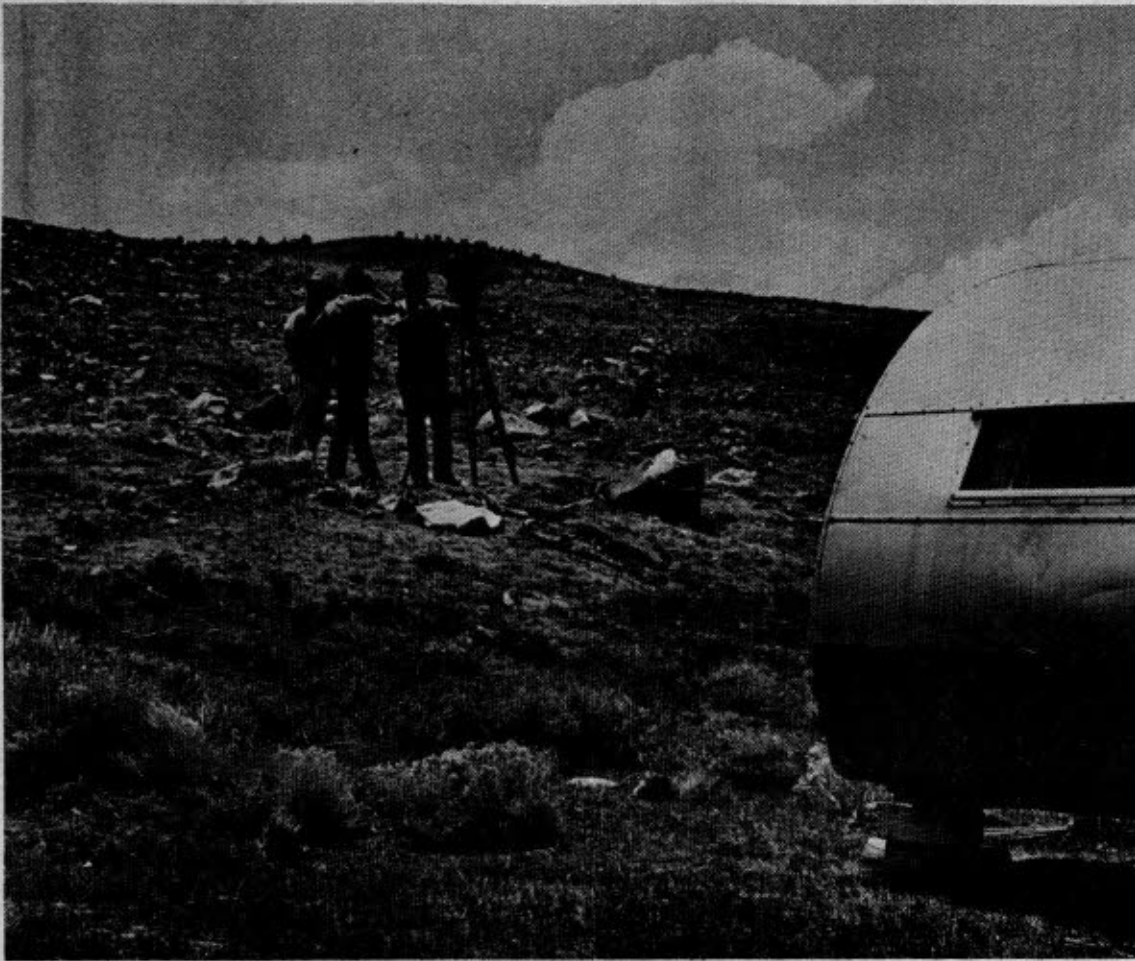
and Dick Wagner; the Murie Chapter of the Audubon Society, and Chuck Morrison of the Casper Star-Tribune for his great assistance in publicity. These and many others contributed time and effort which resulted in a well-planned, well-executed conference.

Thanks, too, for our great guest speakers, Mike Frome and Dave Brower, and to all of our panel participants for their willing and generous contributions of time and views.

Our appreciation also goes to the Ramada Inn of Casper for providing accommodations for our guests and for the western hospitality throughout.

Friday, May 29, 1970
10—High Country News

Photos by Tom Bell



NBC television filming crew at site of jade plowing on Crooks Mountain, Wyoming. (See story, page one.)



Aerial view of trailer house and scarred mountain at site of filming, above. This is only small part of larger area which has been scraped and skinned to expose jade. Below is an open-pit uranium mine in the same general area.



Environmental Eavesdropper

LOONEY LIMERICKS

by Zane E. Cology

Said the Astronaut, "Ground, read me clear --
We're short air and water, I fear!"
Ground crew, to Apollo --
"We'll give orders to follow,
But we have that same problem down here!"

* * *

Anaconda Aluminum Co. and the American Smelting & Refining Co. have said they will close down their plants at Columbia Falls and East Helene, Montana, because of air pollution standards. They said they would not be able to meet proposed air quality regulations sharply reducing the amount of toxic materials their plants spew into the air.

* * *

The State of Utah has approved slightly tougher air quality controls on sulfur dioxide pollution. But Kennecott Copper Corp., which is considered the worst polluter, says it cannot meet the standards.

* * *

The White House assistant for consumer affairs, Mrs. Virginia Knauer, has reported a federal survey of public water supply samples shows 30 percent contained excessive amounts of germs and chemicals.

* * *

The World Meteorological Organization has announced plans to set up air pollution monitoring stations in clean, isolated parts of the world. No place in the lower 48 states is expected to qualify for a station. The monitors would provide a standard for determining how bad pollution was elsewhere.

* * *

The Russians have announced the location of a West Siberian oil field which ranks in size with the Alaskan North Slope Field.

* * *

A New York Times survey indicates Americans are becoming more concerned with littering. However, not enough so to reduce costs of clean-up. Findings show residents of Washington, D. C. pay approximately \$1.25 per person per year for litter clean-up; New York City's comes to about \$1.12 per person; Lincoln, Nebraska, about \$1.30.

* * *

The Senate has voted to impose an eight-year moratorium on any dam building in the Hells Canyon section of the Snake River. The moratorium would prevent privately proposed dams from being built in the remaining undammed stretch. Meanwhile, Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel said he supported the moratorium following a tour of the area with Arthur Godfrey and Burl Ives.

Back Sculptures Now on Display

Western sculptor Joe Back of Dubois, Wyoming, has a set of four sculptures on permanent display at the National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center in Oklahoma City. The four are entitled Pack Train and depict a mounted rider leading three pack horses loaded with elk meat and gear.

Back and his work were recently featured in HIGH COUNTRY NEWS.



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PHOTO BY CHAS. E. HIGLEY

The peace and quiet of the forest and high mountain country reflected in a small lily pond near Louis Lake in the Wind River Range, Fremont County, Wyoming.

Dakota Campgrounds Ready

By Janis Jones
Travel Division
SD Dept. of Highways

America's camping fever has reached South Dakota campgrounds; so far, there's no end in sight.

The campground industry in the state has grown in recent years to a total of 115 private and 145 federal, state, and city-owned campgrounds.

Facilities in the 260 camps across the state range from wooden picnic tables and pit toilets to ultra-modern accommodations with recreation rooms, laundromats, hot showers and golf courses.

Camping isn't what it used to be when pup tents and a 4' by 6' space sufficed. It has changed and will continue to change.

John Honerkamp, 1970 president of the South Dakota Campground Association said, "The modern camper today wants to 'rough it' with heated swimming pools, television and a scenic view. Because of this, campgrounds are moving toward providing more and more services."

Evening programs are becoming increasingly important, according to Honerkamp. These programs range from Indian pow wows and lecture tours to panning gold demonstrations and sing-alongs. Some of the campgrounds offer equipment and vehicle rentals -- minibikes, boats, horses for trail rides and golf clubs.

"Electricity has become a must," Honerkamp says. "Even families in fold-out campers and stakedown tents want hookups for their televisions, radios, electric skillets, popcorn poppers and irons; and they're willing to pay extra."

The South Dakota Campground Association, comprising 71 of the state's 115 private campgrounds, recently reported that 12 campgrounds in South Dakota have swimming pools. Others are planning them.

According to Honerkamp,

the average fee charged at South Dakota private campgrounds is \$2.50 with the cost for electricity running between \$.25 and \$.50 extra per night.

Services and activities offered at various camping areas in South Dakota are: laundromats, gift shops, boating, trail rides, lake swimming, evening programs, recreation buildings, lounge rooms with televisions, grocery stores, recreational directors, tour counseling, ranch tours, playgrounds and baby sitting service.

Five of the private owners belong to national franchises; the others are individual operators.

In South Dakota all camp operators reside on the campsite but most of the campgrounds are not operated during winter months. At a recent joint meeting of the association and the Forest Service, some private camp owners indicated interest in maintaining facilities through winter months to accommodate off-season travelers.

Organized in 1962, the South Dakota Campground Association was the first of its kind in the nation, Honerkamp believes. "The most important function of the campground association in past years," Honerkamp says, "has been to bring about the passage of the licensing and inspection requirements through the State Health Department."

"Now that this is accomplished we've set out to solve a growing pollution problem," he said, "As the tourism traffic grows with its disposable 'everythings' so does the campowners' waste disposal problem. Through combined efforts and comparisons we hope to come up with an answer."

The State Game, Fish and Parks Department (GFPD) has also made great strides in its park division in recent years, according to Orris Scherschligt of the GFPD parks division. It has expanded and upgraded

camping facilities in all state-owned areas.

Most state parks either now contain or have planned modern comfort stations with showers and individual plumbing, gravel camping pads and electric outlets at campsites. This year, a combined total of 330 new camping pads will be constructed at the various state parks.

According to Scherschligt, about 450,000 campers used state-owned facilities in 1969. Custer State Park continues as the main camping site -- attracting 98,000 people to the park's ten sites in 1969.

All state parks and major state recreation areas are required by law to collect a \$2 park user's sticker. This sticker permits entry and camping privileges with the exception of Custer State Park, which requires an additional \$1 camping fee.

The remaining administration of South Dakota campgrounds is from the federal level. The U. S. Forest Service within the Black Hills National Forest reports that further development is planned for the campground in the Black Hills but that no immediate construction is possible.

Clarence Reed, Public Information Specialist for the Black Hills National Forest, U. S. Forest Service, says, "The Forest Service will continue to provide its campground facilities throughout the summer as in the past for the \$7 per year Golden Eagle Passports, pending Congressional action."

"It is not the present policy of the forest service to provide sewage, water or electricity hookups to the campers," Reed said. "In the future such services are considered, but our present austerity program or financial trimming eliminates any immediate expansion."

According to Reed, the forest service adheres rigidly to two policies in providing campgrounds -- observance of state and public health requirements.

THE WILD WORLD

by Verne Huser

WYOMING'S FIRST ENVIRONMENTAL CONGRESS

Can you imagine any other state having its entire congressional representation as well as its Governor and his staff at one big meeting? That's what happened last weekend in Casper at the first Wyoming Congress on the Environment sponsored by the Wyoming Outdoor Coordinating Council. More than 300 people participated, members of a dozen WOCC affiliates and dozens of concerned citizens who are not members of any conservation or environmental group.

Guest speakers were Mike Frome, conservation editor of Field and Stream and American Forests magazine, and David Brower, founder of Friends of the Earth. Both were excellent: Frome suggested--as he did in his talk in Jackson Friday--that the environment must be placed before economics among our national and personal priorities; Brower challenged the more than 400 guests at the banquet to participate in government to bring about a change in those priorities.

Ted Major, Jr., winner of the Wildlife Essay Contest sponsored by the Wyoming Wildlife Federation, was a guest of the Congress and received a desk pen set as his award. Nearly thirty concerned citizens from Jackson Hole attended the Congress, including twenty members of ENACT, which is one of the WOCC affiliates.

Wold, Hansen, and McGee got the headlines in the Casper paper, but they actually said very little that was new. Wold referred to the Environmental Congress as the beginning of a dialogue between conservationists and developers and said that a concern for the environment should be above politics and above political parties (yet he has not pushed for the Washakie Wilderness because his political allies either oppose the wilderness or oppose its enlargement).

Hansen said--much like Dave Brower--that it takes more than passive interest to change the course of the ship of state, but he seemed more concerned about protecting our "standard of living" than our standard of life, more concerned about Gross National Product than in

Gross Deterioration of the Environment. (He did tell me in private conversation later that he plans to vote against the SST this session though he supported it before).

McGee came through stronger in his answers to questions than in his initial presentation. His most profound statement, "Keep the positive options open," followed his suggestion that we hold off on timber cutting and other exploitive activities because once we cut the trees, they're gone for a dozen decades; if we don't exploit now, we still have the positive option.

Basically Wyoming's Senators differ most profoundly on this issue: McGee has been trying for two years to get an objective review of Forest Service clear-cutting practices in the fragile environment of Wyoming's high country. Hansen said Saturday "I'm not going to second guess the wisdom of the Forest Service."

Perhaps the most frightening--to conservationists and environmentalists--statements of the day came from Wyoming's Public Lands Commissioner Bert King, who said "Strip mining isn't pretty, but it's the price we have to pay. Mineral development must not be sacrificed for the environment." Four million acres of Wyoming land are currently wide open to strip mining.

Gov. Hathaway spoke of developing recreation in the state to its full economic potential.

My notes on the panel by the Governor and his staff read "I've heard nothing new--basically the same old platitudes: who's kidding whom?"

Rancher Van Irvine topped the panel on public and private lands with his suggestion that zoning at the local level is the best answer to people pollution that can only erode our quality environment. Van Irvine seemed much more aware and concerned than the governor himself.

In general the Environmental Congress was a big step forward for Wyoming. As Senator Hansen said, "You're focusing attention on the problems."



Most of the state's forest service campgrounds are located in the Black Hills and all are west of the Missouri River. The 32 campgrounds provide vault toilets, picnic tables, drinking water and firegrates.

Open fires in the Black Hills are prohibited except in specially maintained firegrates in campgrounds.

"The forest fire threat in summer and fall makes it extremely hazardous to permit any type of campfire or warmup fire in the Black Hills," Reed says. "If our visitors and residents use extreme caution, the disaster of 1959, when 4,500 acres burned near Deadwood will not be repeated."

Wyoming Senator Mont Has Flaming Gorge Open Says We All Pay Camper Fee for Memorial Day

WASHINGTON — Senator Cliff Hansen, R-Who., said Monday citizens should not be deluded into thinking the federal government will pay all the bills for cleaning up the nation's environment.

"We should not delude ourselves into thinking that the government can pay all the costs of cleaning up this country's land, water and air," Hansen said. "Each of us will have to help pay that bill, and we can reduce the cost by acting to minimize the need for governmental action."

Hansen's comments came in an evaluation of the state's first Environmental Congress held this past weekend at Casper, where he participated in a panel discussion.

"The presence at this Congress of people from all over Wyoming, along with nationally recognized leaders in the environmental preservation field, underscored the awareness of Wyomingites in preserving the state's quality environment," Hansen said.

"Most everyone in Wyoming recognizes how fortunate the Equality State is when the condition of our environment is compared with situations in almost any other state," he said. "Nevertheless, we must take steps now while there is time to assure that Governor Hathaway's desire for quality growth is achieved."

Hansen praised Wyoming industry for taking steps to reduce pollution. "State legislation is best in terms of setting anti-pollution standards," he said, "but in certain areas, it is obvious the standards which industry must meet should be applied nationally, or Wyoming industry could be penalized by laws applying only in our state."

"An example," he said, "is the strict federal mining reclamation law which requires extensive backfilling and seeding to restore mined areas to their original condition."

"If Wyoming were the only state to require these steps of its mine operators, the advantages we presently enjoy and the business might be lost to other states."

He also noted the importance of protecting American industries from excessive competition from foreign industries which do not assume the responsibility and cost of environmental protection.

"If American industry is required to build a machine that will run without polluting the air, and to manufacture it in a factory that does not discharge pollutants into the air, while paying high wages to employees and high taxes, then this industry must be protected somehow from foreign competition turning out cheaper products because of the lower wage scale and the absence of costly anti-pollution standards," Hansen said. "There is no market anywhere in the world as desirable as the American market, and we must reward

American industry with the kind of protection which will allow maintenance of a quality environment."

Referring to controversy over Forest Service timbering policies in Wyoming forests, Hansen said he was concerned about the results of clear-cutting practices at high elevations.

"Where it takes so long for a new tree to grow, I question the wisdom of harvesting timber, and I am disturbed about the practice of cutting on steep slopes which are left exposed to wind and water," he said.

He said the appointment of an in-house team of scientists by the Forest Service to review management practices should not be condemned. "Because the Forest Service appears to have made a mistake is no reason to relieve the agency of the responsibility for its decisions," Hansen said.

"The Forest Service must hear from all groups which have an interest in the management of the forests, and the best way to assure wise management of the forest is to keep the decision-making and the responsibility for these decisions with the Forest Service, which is vested with the job of managing these areas."

Hansen said he "applauded" the decision to review Forest Service management practices in the Bridger, Teton and Shoshone National forests of Wyoming, and expressed his confidence that the review would result in better policies.

The Senator said every individual must assume responsibility for cleaning up the environment.

"Everything we can do at the local level will reduce the national problem," he said. "Restoring pure air and water to this somewhat cluttered planet will cost money, and we must be willing to pay the cost in the form of higher utility rates and by buying American-made products from industries which have accepted the expense and the responsibility of carrying out our commitment to a quality environment," he said.

Deadline on Permits

Residents and nonresidents planning to apply for 1970 moose or bighorn sheep permits must have their applications in the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission's office no later than 5:00 p. m. Tuesday, June 30.

Application forms are available throughout Wyoming from license selling agents and offices of the Game and Fish.

A drawing will be conducted Wednesday, July 15, in the Cheyenne office to determine the successful applicants. Interested persons are welcome to attend the drawing.

An overnight camping fee of \$1.00 per vehicle will be levied at a number of Montana state parks and recreation areas beginning June 1. Season permits will again be available at \$10.00 per vehicle from fish and game offices, according to Wes Woodgerd, chief of recreation and parks for the Montana Fish and Game Department.

Woodgerd said that providing places and facilities for campers, repairing vandalism, and keeping campsites clean has become very expensive. The overnight camping fee was affected at several state parks and recreation areas beginning 1969 as a measure to help supplement the allotments for keeping campgrounds in repair.

Entrance signs will indicate which parks and recreation areas require permits for overnight camping. Some parks will have full time attendants while at others, permits will be on a self-service system.

Where overnight permits are on a self-service system, campers are directed by a sign to an information booth. Further instructions at the booth describe how to deposit fees in containers provided for that purpose. Each evening, attendants check deposit boxes and camp vehicles.

Woodgerd said that during 1969, the first year for fees at some state camps, permit receipts amounted to near \$20,000.00.

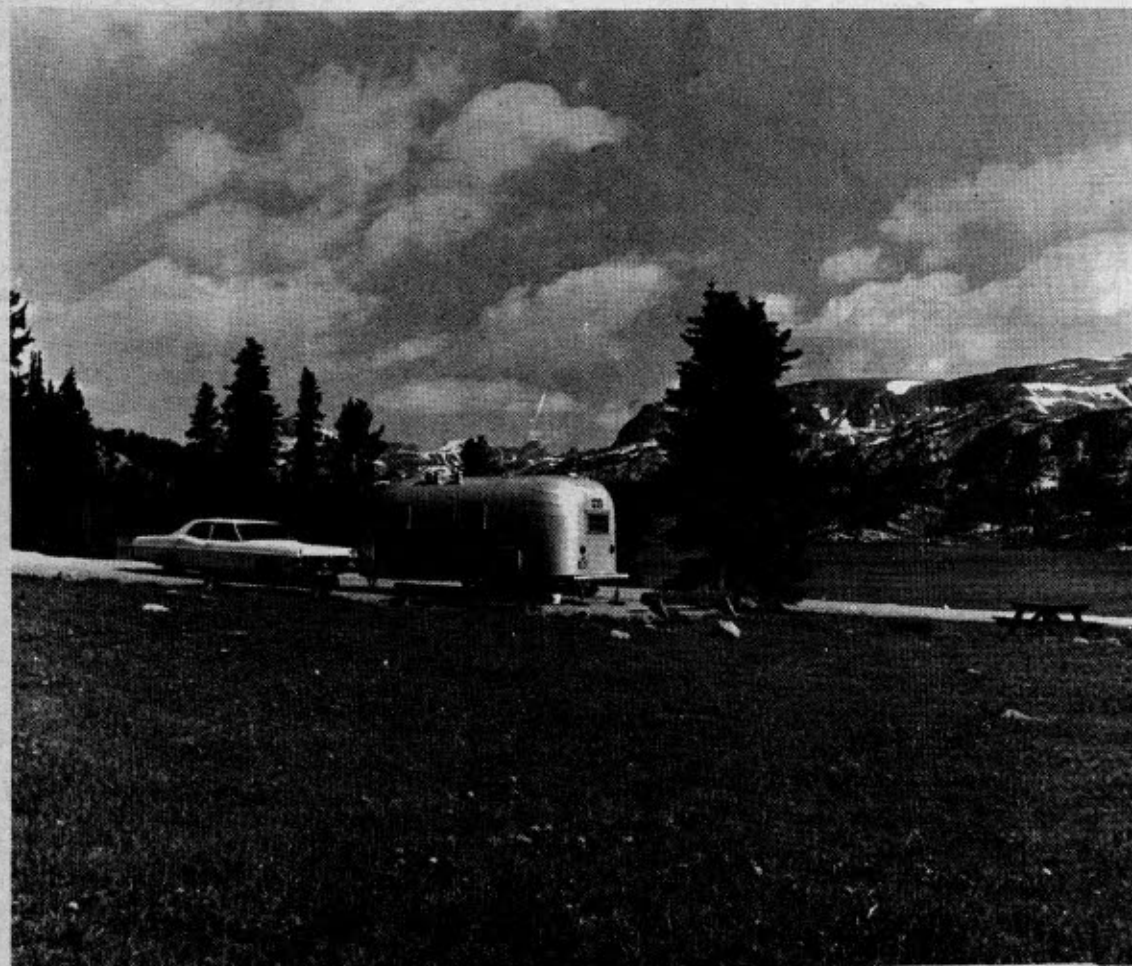
"In spite of stormy weather during most of the spring months, we will have recreation facilities in operation for Memorial Day," report Flaming Gorge Forest Ranger, Richard Benjamin, and Bureau of Reclamation Field Chief, C. L. Edmondson. Beginning May 29, the visitor centers at Flaming Gorge Dam and Red Canyon will open daily for the summer. Hours of operation will be 9:00 a. m. to 7:00 p. m. The self guiding tour through Flaming Gorge Dam will be open 8:00 a. m. to 8:00 p. m. each day. This tour has recently been lengthened so that visitors to the Dam can look into the turbine pits and observe more of the power generation process than possible before.

All developed facilities at Flaming Gorge will be available to Memorial Day visitors with the following exceptions: The Squaw Hollow, Sheep Creek Bay and Firehole boat ramps are above the present reservoir water level and boats cannot be launched; Skull Creek Campground will not be open. Last fall, elk and deer hunters drove up the water line with four-wheel drive vehicles and seriously damaged the line. Considerable work will be required before Skull Creek can be opened.

Ranger Benjamin makes a special request of those who plan to camp at Flaming Gorge over Memorial Day and during the coming summer months. "The Forest

Service is participating in the President's efforts to slow inflation. Therefore, every savings that can be made in expenditures of public tax money at Flaming Gorge must be made," explains Benjamin. "Visitors can help reduce maintenance costs by camping only in the developed campgrounds or in the designated overflow areas. If everyone will do this, it will concentrate cleanup, sanitation and maintenance efforts and improve efficiency. When visitors camp outside the developed areas, the time and cost involved in cleanup increase tremendously. I encourage everybody to do their part to help reduce these costs at Flaming Gorge," Benjamin petitions.

According to Fish and Game officials at the Gorge, fishing has picked up during recent weeks. Boat fishermen seem to be doing particularly well. Boaters are cautioned, however, to use care when approaching shore areas as rocks or mud bars are often hidden just beneath the lake surface. Memorial Day anglers are also reminded that only Flaming Gorge Lake will be open to fishing over the holiday. The Green River below Flaming Gorge Dam, and other streams and lakes in the area will not open to angling until Saturday, June 6.



Who could ask for anything more? This idyllic spot is just off the famed Red Lodge-Cooke City Highway on the way to Yellowstone. The lake is one of many along the scenic route through the Beartooth Mountains of Wyoming.