

High Country News

Vol. 2, No. 28

Friday, July 31, 1970



Photo by Bill Isaacs

Fremont Lake, nestled at the foot of the Wind River Mountains near Pinedale, Wyoming, has unique qualities. Few other natural lakes in the world have such clear, pure water. The lake is renowned for its large trout, caught both in summer and winter.

Green River Damned?

Fremont Lake near Pinedale, Wyoming, is the most unique body of water in the western United States. Those are the words of the distinguished scientist and conservationist Dr. Luna Leopold of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Dr. Leopold spoke to a large crowd at Pinedale, gathered to hear information for and against proposed water developments by the State of Wyoming. The developments could include fluctuating the water level on the large, natural lake.

The State also proposes building large reservoirs on the Upper Green River and on the Newfork River, a tributary of the Green. Such impoundments would flood many miles of free-flowing, blue-ribbon trout streams as well as most of the winter range for hundreds of moose, deer and antelope.

Leopold was very critical of the State for the manner in which it is conducting its water planning in the Green River Basin. He said people are not getting the facts; that they are unaware and apathetic. He said decisions are being made without the public's knowledge of the enormous impact made by resource developments. He cited such developments as clear-cut timbering and dam building. He noted that information on development and utilization of natural resources is often couched in terms that are difficult for a layman to understand.

Dr. Leopold was one of four speakers at a public meeting called by the Wyoming Outdoor Coordinating Council. Dr. Dave Love, also of the U. S. Geological Survey, presented new information on vast supplies of underground water which could be developed in lieu of the destructive dams.

Wyoming's State Engineer, Floyd Bishop, and the State Director of Water Planning, Frank Trelease, Jr., presented information on state plans for development and use of Green River water. Bishop said Wyoming's share of water in the Upper Colorado River was approximately 875,000 acre feet. The State now uses something over 300,000 acre feet leaving about 500,000 acre feet which could be used. He said the state was exploring possible alternative ways to put the water to work, including uses in other parts of the State. When asked what the uses in other parts of the State would be and who would pay for them, Bishop could not give a definitive answer. He said only that revenue bonds would be paid for by users.

He said that public meetings would be held this fall. Following those meetings, he said legislative action was contemplated. However, in answer to a later question about legislation, he said he does not anticipate the introduction of legislation on specific issues.

Trelease said planning for Green River water included

uses not only in the Green River Basin but also the Great Divide Basin where large deposits of coal are (Please turn to page 16)

Lands Important...

Pearl Urges Study Of New Land Report

Public Land Law Review Commission Director, Milton A. Pearl, told the Nation's water officials at a conference in Charleston, South Carolina that the Commission's report has in it "common threads of recommended policy that are good for you and me, for all of us, that is, 'we the people', the general public." He emphasized the openness of the report and the interrelationships of its many recommendations in urging thorough study of the entire report before coming to conclusions of favor or disfavor.

Stating that the problems associated with public land water resources cannot be solved in a vacuum, Pearl outlined the basic principles and themes that formed the foundation of the Commission's detailed recommendations. He indicated that:

1. The very first recommendation the Commission makes is for a departure from the policy of large-scale

disposal of public lands, with the Commission's consensus report stating that, "while there may be some modest disposals, we conclude at this time most public lands would not serve the maximum public interest in private ownership."

2. Statutory goals and objectives be established to provide guidelines for land use planning in a framework designed to extend the multiple-use concept, in the words of the Commission's report, "under the general principle that within a specific unit consideration should be given to all possible uses and the maximum number of compatible uses permitted."

The Director concluded his talk emphasizing the need for revision of the public land laws by stating that it is more important to concentrate on getting the job done properly than agreeing at this time on specifics. Commission Chairman, Wayne N. Aspinall, has previously

(Please turn to page 16)



PHOTO BY TOM BELL

This fisherman-camper on the the Upper Green River in Wyoming may lose his fishing spot in the future if the State goes ahead with plans for a large reservoir on the famous fishing stream.

HIGH COUNTRY

By Tom Bell

Wyoming has a real problem. Dr. Luna Leopold, one of America's distinguished scientists, put his finger on it when he said people are not getting the facts about resource development. (See story, page 1).

We aren't being told the whole truth at all times. We are being spoon-fed half-truths when convenient. Information is being hidden or withheld from us that is necessary in the citizen, decision-making process.

Last Saturday night in Pinedale, State officials were less than candid. They might be expected to be under those circumstances. However, when specifically asked, they offered us more information than they could conveniently avoid.

It is a consistent policy. Last fall, the Governor and his aides held a "public" meeting in the city of Green River. To it was invited the industry types, the sympathizers, and a few others whose sympathies might be gained. There was no public announcement - no attempt to hold an open meeting with a presentation of pros and cons, alternatives and options.

Secrecy in government can be defended when national security is involved. It cannot be condoned when natural resource treasures are being auctioned to the highest bidder.

The problem of the water in the Green River may be unique but it makes the situation no more palatable. The paternalistic, father-knows-best attitude of our State officials is more in the tradition of a dictatorship than a republic. When scarce commodities and priceless natural resources are being considered, all concerned have a stake in the ultimate decision. We are not being given the opportunity by our present State Government.

What happens in the Green River Basin will affect not only that basin but much of the rest of the State. After all, large, expensive dams and pipelines to carry water over the Continental Divide are going to cost the taxpayers. And the means now exist in our State Constitution and present laws to accomplish all this without a citizen vote on the proposition.

What happens on the Green River affects many people up and down the Colorado River. The Bureau of Reclamation now robs Peter to pay Paul all up and down the river. Flaming Gorge is very low this summer because they need the water to fill the larger dams down below. What happens when Wyoming diverts 50,000 acre feet of the highest quality water out of the system?

The "use it or lose it" syndrome of Wyoming's officials leads them to any lengths to keep Green River water from being used by others. Either one of the two large dams proposed for the Upper Green River Basin would lead to uncalculated losses of other natural resources and economic benefits. There has been no attempt by the State to adequately delineate or define those losses.

Transbasin diversion of water means much more than the dollars and cents of putting a river into a large pipe. The environmental impact could be enormous. It seems apparent that not a one of our State officials has considered those problems.

State employees in other departments are muzzled. Those charged with responsibility for managing and protecting our fish and wildlife and recreational resources are expressly forbidden from speaking out on the values to be lost.

State officials suppress or play down factual information which is damaging to their case. They ignore other basic data relating to soils, productivity of proposed irrigated lands, and other available information. Even the insensible Bureau of Reclamation has shied away from the projects being enthusiastically endorsed by the State.

What happens to Green River water should be decided on the basis of the highest and wisest use for all our citizens. It should not be decided by all-wise, all-powerful politicians and state officials playing God with what few resources we have left.

High Country News Editor Charlie Farmer has the cover story in Sports Afield's August issue. Entitled Rugged Ram in the Absarokas, it tells of a Wyoming bighorn sheep hunting trip.



Photo by Finis Mitchell

The north face of Fremont Peak in the Wind River Mountains of Wyoming, looking across Upper Fremont Glacier. This is only one of the glaciers in the Glacier Primitive Area which is being considered for Wilderness status.

Letters To The Editor



Editor:

I regret to inform you that I have not received my copies of the HIGH COUNTRY NEWS for the weeks ending July 3 and July 10.

Since your paper is the only contact I will have with the West this year, I would certainly appreciate your providing the missing editions.

Thanks and keep up the good work!

Tom L. Land
Dearborn Heights,
Michigan

Editor:

We received our issue of July 17th HIGH COUNTRY yesterday (July 21st) but didn't receive the three issues of the previous weeks since June.

Would it be possible to have these sent to us as we don't like to miss even one issue.

We are planning a trip out that way starting next week and are looking forward to it as we always enjoy traveling through your part of the

country.

Thanking you,

Roy Mork
Irwin, Iowa

Editor's Note:

Readers Land and Mork are only two of many that missed High Country News as we switched over from weekly publication to biweekly. Evidently our notice on the front page of the June 26 issue went unnoticed when we announced that we would commence publication again on July 17.

Our plans for publication are flexible. We do not intend to remain on a bi-weekly basis indefinitely. We feel there may be times when we may want to revert to a weekly basis and then back again to a bi-weekly schedule. Our purpose is to serve our readers in the best way we can. We hope you will bear with us and continue to enjoy the good news from out of the West.

Editor:

Here is my check to extend my subscription for another year. I enjoy your paper very much. I am very fond of the west and appreciate news from that area.

William Henry
Milford, Ill.

Dear Editor:

At least Colorado Magazine isn't afraid of pointing the finger at guilty parties. When I read the July-August issue and with, particular interest, the one about timbering, I wondered why I haven't been informed about this matter before. What are our own Wyoming news publications doing to keep Wyoming residents informed about this needless destruction of the environment? If there are any editors reading my letter, I would enjoy reading their remarks in your letter page.

William E. Morse
Casper, Wyo.

Editor's Note: Most Wyoming publications shy away from pointing fingers at guilty parties for the same reason that dogs rarely bite

the hands that feed them. Fortunately, High Country News is more concerned about the environment, its fish and wildlife, and related sports, than political pressures.

Dear Editor:

I agreed with most of the information in Charles J. Farmer's OUTDOORS column on "Finer Pints of Fly Fishing" except the part about the bamboo rod and how it "used to be considered the ultimate material for fly rod construction." I have several fine split bamboo rods that I made myself and I wouldn't trade them for any fiberglass rod.

Ralph Yarkston,
Springfield, Mo.

Editor's note: I may have gotten a bumper.

Editor:

I am visiting your Wyoming country with my nephew and we have enjoyed some great areas. But there is a part of the trip that I don't like. I notice that the prices are higher here than back east. In particular, motels and cabins in the Teton and Yellowstone Parks. The going rates in the parks are 17 to 20 dollars a day which includes bath and toilet facilities. Outside the Parks, the rates run around 10 to 14 dollars for similar facilities.

Even the mailers for camera film are high priced. In Yellowstone and Teton Parks, the prices were \$6.40 and \$6.80 respectively while in California they cost \$4.50. Don't businessmen in these Parks realize that most persons travel on a limited budget?

William J. Cosgrove
Westmont, Ill.

Editor's note:

The short tourist season in the Parks prompts many merchants to make as much hay as they can while the sun is shining. I think you will find this a common situation in all tourist areas throughout the country that have short "money" seasons.

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The Oregon Trail By Paul Henderson

The Oregon Trail! What visions that name conjures. Most famed among famous overland routes in North America, it outranked all others in the stretching extent of its 2,000 dusty miles. It was not surpassed in difficulties to be surmounted, in variation of scenic grandeur and in the differing ecology of the continuously changing environs discovered by the wayfarer who trekked its course from Missouri River bank over the continental backbone to remote pacific shore.

And what of those wayfarers themselves? What do their writings, published document and private journal, tell of their joys and tragedies, their foibles and heroisms? What is said of tribulations and triumphs endured or enjoyed by those participators in organized wagon treks? What of those treks which, in crossing half a continent of ungoverned wilderness, made of a simple aboriginal trail the foremost high road in a young nation's inventory and, in doing so, created a history to stir the pride of that nation's progeny through generations yet unborn?

Every segment of that lengthy road was marked by its own particular obstacles, one stressing obvious or unseen danger, another just plain sweat and privation. Here and there, rather more frequently than otherwise -- indeed finally almost at every mile, there gradually grew along the trail little mounds beside which stood sometimes crudely, sometimes in finest script, engraved slabs of native stone or, occasionally, only a rude headboard to recite the bare birth and death data of those who breathed out their last breaths as they followed and so helped to establish this course of transcontinental emigration.

As historians and archaeologists now search for hidden traces of that great but meandering and branching roadway they discover that nature has long since put her healing processes to work. Wheel rutted plain, deeply scarred ravine and river side campground, all once bearing such readily visible evidence of repeated yearly passage by a vast migratory horde, have been surreptitiously reclaimed by native prairie grasses, desert sage and mountain forest. To this gentle natural restoration man has added his own thoughtless examples of obliteration -- here plowing wagonwheel ruts into a field of corn, there laying a huge pipeline where once emigrants hand carved a dugway -- and so visible heritages of an honored, historic past are lost to succeeding generations.

He who is concerned by this rapid disappearance of an esteemed heritage must add new worry to established grievance. For he foresees the approaching day, nay, notes its arrival, when the very historic markers (even those of enduring granite) lovingly erected by students of pioneer lore to mark this route traveled by their ancestors will be as ruthlessly uprooted and cast aside as have been those vestiges of the original road itself. Thus do the prophets of mechanized progress marshal their forces to drive paved ribbons of concrete across the continent; to tear hallowed ground with clunking bulldozer and scatter to the four winds of heaven those sacred mounds marked by crude headstones where lie, supposedly forever in peace, dear children, loving mothers and faithful fathers; to set huge trenching machines heedlessly tearing up the famous road itself so that oil carrying pipes and

voice carrying cables and pits for the extraction of the devil's own minerals may supposedly increase and enhance the sparkling culture of an automated race.

So goes the continuous destruction of a truly remarkable heritage wherein the reason, or rather reason's lack, lies in that treasure's mechanical inability to serve a mechanical age. And yet, if those proponents of mechanics would pause in their headlong haste to once consider the progenitors of their own technological skills, then, despite themselves, they should honor this road. For whatever else, and acknowledging its lack of formal disciplinary applications, it is a road whose overall length and grade demonstrate surprising geographic and engineering know-how as well as other ingenious adaptability of the builders.

It does honor to those mountain men and wagon masters who layed a course so well aligned for grade -- keeping natures way through mountain passes, across level plains, over major rivers -- avoiding steep pull and sharp descent alike, but yet finding a way without necessity of major constructions. So good and true did they lay their road that if today's technocrat, with all of his aids and skills, should seek to survey a new route leading from Missouri points to Columbia River Valleys it would not seem possible for him to find a better passage than the "Great Oregon Trail."

It is written: "A wise nation preserves its records, gathers up its muniments, decorates the tombs of its illustrious dead, repairs its great structures and fosters national pride and love of country by perpetual reference to the sacrifices and glories of the past."



PHOTO BY TOM BELL

Sitting astride the Continental Divide on South Pass, this monument marks the spot where thousands of emigrants rolled on to Oregon.

Ceremony Lauds Historic Ruts

The Oregon Trail Ruts National Historical Landmark near Guernsey will be formally dedicated during a public ceremony at the site on July 19 at 2:00 p.m. according to Paul H. Westedt, Director of the Wyoming Recreation Commission. The dedication will be hosted by the Platte County Chapter of the Wyoming State Historical Society.

Wyoming's First Lady, Mrs. Stanley K. Hathaway, will deliver the dedication address, Westedt said. Master of Ceremonies for the event will be Guernsey area rancher Chester Frederick whose family donated the nearby Register Cliff historic site to the state several years ago. Representatives of the National Park Service will also take part in the program.

The Oregon Trail Ruts, a unique historical location where the wheels of pioneer wagons passing westward on the Oregon Trail dring the mid-1800's carved permanent ruts up to five feet deep in sandstone outcroppings, was accepted as a National Historical Landmark several years ago.

Last fall the site was developed and interpreted for public presentation by the Wyoming Recreation Commission's historical section. As part of the development, a monument was constructed to display the National Register of Historical Places plaque which will be unveiled during the ceremony.

Writing on the historical significance of the Oeegon Trail Ruts, Recreation Commission Historian Ned Frost notes, "Of the various

emigrant roads leading to new horizons ad to new expectations there was none more spectacular, none that more completely captivates the interest of succeeding generations, than that one which came to be known as the Oregon Trail. Leading two-thousand miles from Missouri River banks over the crest of the continent at famous South Pass and onto the shores of the Pacific, this route fathered a history that has become a national odyssey."

Frost said that nowhere along the entire length of the old Trail are its remaining ruts more evident than they are near Guernsey. "Here, a good days wagon travel west of Fort Laramie, a main branch of thousands of heavy of the Trail was forced into a single track," said Frost. "The iron-rimmed wheels of thousands of heavy wagons cut into the sandstone leaving a track as visible today as it was 120 years ago. There is no other place quite like it along the route."

The public is cordially invited to attend the dedication. Following the ceremony the Platte County Historical Society will serve refreshments and conduct tours of the Oregon Trail Rus area and the nearby Register Cliff site.

The Oregon Trail Ruts will be the second Wyoming historical area to be honored as a National Historical Landmark this summer. Fort Phil Kearny, located in the Sheridan-Buffalo area, was the site of a similar dedication in June.



Photo by Wyo. Recreation Comm.

The Ruts near Guernsey was dedicated as a National Historic Landmark public ceremonies on July 19.

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Swamp Study Released

The first "in depth" study of river swamps as multiple-use environments has been released, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. Charles H. Wharton, Professor of Biology, Georgia State University, authored the timely account of the cleansing and life-giving value of southern river swamps.

The 48-page report, entitled "Southern River Swamp - A Multiple Use Environment," published by the Bureau of Business and Economic Research at Georgia State University in Atlanta, has estimated the value of the 2,300 acre Alcovy River Swamp in northern Georgia to exceed \$7 million per year or \$430 million over the next 100 years. The U. S. Soil Conservation Service proposes to channelize the Alcovy and drain the swamp as a facet of small watershed flood control under Public Law 566. Conservationists want the Alcovy to become a State Scenic River.

The report points out a disturbing and sometimes

shocking history of wetlands destruction. The Atchafalaya Basin in Louisiana, the Santee-Cooper manipulation in South Carolina which aided in the demise of the ivory-billed woodpecker and presently is causing excessive siltation in Charleston harbor, and the Cross-Florida Barge Canal now under construction, are some examples of swampland destruction that Wharton cites. He refers to an article by ecologist Eugene P. Odum which indicated that government agencies, encouraged by popular and political enthusiasm, are drawing plans for damming every stream and river in North America.

Aside from overwhelming ecological considerations,

Wharton states that it is fundamentally wrong to expend tax monies for non-essential help to private citizens, while the pleas of public agencies and professionals are ignored. He suggests the following emergency action to curb the alarming rate of watershed modification: a moratorium on channelization, an inventory of inland wetlands, tax relief for swampland owners, a wetlands easement fund to compensate owners, and an inland wetland act. The Water Bank bills now before Congress would be a giant step in that direction.

Wharton concludes that even a "win some, lose some" philosophy is now unacceptable in handling our dwindling wetland resources.

Teenagers Bag Cougar

By Mrs. A. V. Vanek
Missoulian Correspondent

HERON - A cougar, said to be ready to pounce on a lamb at the Art Jensen ranch near

Heron, was shot by two teenagers Monday night.

Bill Jensen, 14, son of the Art Jensens, and his 15-year old cousin, Duane Jensen, said they were hunting bear in the area when they saw the mountain lion.

The boys said a sheep had been killed the night before and another four days previous to that. The boys thought a bear was responsible for the killings. A pet dog and a cat had also been missing for several days, they said.

The boys reported they were about 200 yards from the main ranch house and near a lambing shed when they spotted the cougar. They said the huge cat was playing with the lamb, jumping over it and taking swipes at it.

The cat was shot with a .30-30 rifle fired by Duane and a .22 rifle fired by Bill. The mountain lion measured 74 inches from nose to tail.

The youths said they intend to mount their trophy using funds they earned haying. Duane Jensen is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Jensen of Noxon.

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Photo by Saratoga Sun

A unique, usually large arrowhead was found recently by Garrett Allen of Saratoga, Wyoming. He was hunting Indian artifacts in the Sage Creek Basin southeast of Ralwins, Wyoming. He was with several other members of the Cherokee Trail Chapter of the Wyoming Archeological Society when he discovered the point. Allen and Robert Randall spent a lot of time searching the site in hopes of finding the broken point. The arrowhead measures 2 1/4 inches wide at the base and is 2 1/2 inches long.

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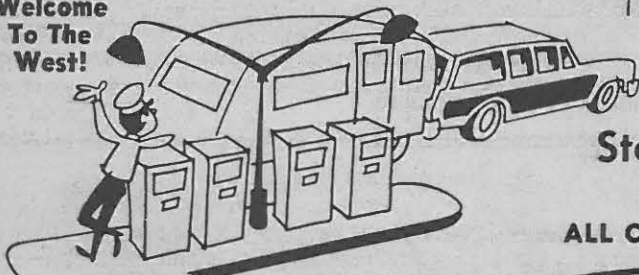
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Thoughts from the Distaff Corner

by Marge Higley

About Grandmother's Rose Beads and the Pickle People

I was thinking about my Grandmother the other day -- maybe because the smell of the roses out by the patio reminded me of the rose beads she used to make. At any rate, my thoughts lingered awhile on some very happy childhood memories. And then by some strange, circuitous route they arrived, full-blown, at the Pickle People. You know--the people who make all those rows and rows of pickles that we see on the super-market shelves? Since Grandmother never even saw a modern super-market, you might wonder just why the memory of rose beads made me think of the Pickle People. I'll try to explain.

I can't positively swear that my Grandmother never threw anything away, but I can say for certain that she was a saver. She saved buttons and embroidery floss and feathers, and bits of trimmings and lace edgings from wornout clothing, all of which reappeared at some later time on a pretty new doll's dress, or a little girl's apron. And wrapping paper! Christmas mornings in a household of ten meant lots of ribbons and paper. In my "mind's eye" I can still see my Grandmother's slender fingers smoothing the wrinkles out of the gaily-colored paper as she folded each peice and put it away. The bright ribbons, too, were carefully smoothed and wrapped neatly around a piece of cardboard. All of this was placed in a box which disappeared into Grandmother's cavernous closet, to be brought out when some future need arose.

Grandmother saved little glass jars and bottles, too. Mother had lots of pretty flower vases, but somehow they were always a bit too wide or too deep for a child-picked bouquet, so we would go to Grandmother and she always managed to bring forth (from that same amply-endowed closet) an empty sachet bottle or cold cream jar that was the perfect setting for three short-stemmed dandelions, or one faded pansy.

Everyone in those days saved the more utile glass jars, for canning vegetables, pickles, and fruit. (That reminds me--I wonder whatever happened to real grape conserve?) When the jars were emptied, they were tenderly washed and placed upside down on a shelf in the basement until the next canning season rolled around. Then they were rewashed, and boiled and used again, year after year after year.

For Grandmother, the old adage "waste not, want not" was a matter of economy, rather than ecology, and I expect that she would be horrified at the way we throw things away. Today, our worn or outmoded clothing is donated--buttons, bows, zippers and all, to Good Will or the Thrift Shop--and doll's clothes come from the dime store. Last Christmas morning we placed a large empty box in the middle of the floor, and into it went the crumpled tissue, the shiny foil, and all the rest of the glittering gift wrappings. The oldest little granddaughter did salvage a few pieces of ribbon for her hair, but all else was tamped down into the box which was carried out and placed beside the garbage can --with the fervent hope that the disposal service would gather it up before it got snowed on.

As for the little glass jars and bottles--so many things we buy today come in fancy glass or plastic containers, we couldn't possibly save them all. Even Grandmother's closet must shudder at the thought! And Grandmother herself, if she were here today, would like the rest of us, have to resort to the garbage can however much it might hurt her conscience. As a matter of fact, my own conscience nags a bit about it. I read a few weeks ago that every man, woman and child alive today will, during his or her lifetime, leave behind one hundred tons of waste products. Whatever in the world are they going to do with all that garbage? The article did leave a ray of hope, however. It explained about experiments to recycle lots of things and make them reusable. But this, of course, is a gigantic project, and I was thinking along the lines of easing my own personal conscience.

I do know lots of people who still save canning jars, and use them year after year, but I gave up canning things a long time ago. My jams and jellies always turned out either too thick or too thin, and my peaches always seemed to float to the top of the jars, while my pickles sank to the bottom. I have a confession to make about the pickles--I am completely intrigued by, and in favor of, the infinite variety offered up on the shelves of the super-market. Like those little tine onions, and the cauliflower buds, and especially those green kosher tomatoes! So I can't ease my conscience by saving pickle jars.

On second thought--why not? We all think nothing of hauling empty pop bottles back to the store, so why not pickle jars? (And lots of other things come in glass jars, too--even baby food.) If only the Pickle People would pack their goodies in reusable jars! I realize this might seem like a nuisance, to them, and to us, but really it's sort of like mopping the kitchen floor. I consider that a nuisance, too, but I do it because taking that little bit of trouble is better than walking around in the dirt. Surely taking the trouble to return empty food jars would be better than walking around in the barbage!

Perhaps we can persuade the Pickle People to co-operate, and help ease the conscience of the American Housewife about that too-full garbage can. The wicked little thought did cross my mind that we might quickly persuade them by sending them all out "empties" and letting them worry about where to throw them, but surely anyone who makes such good little onions and cauliflower buds doesn't deserve such a fate! They deserve the chance to prove that they, too, have a conscience. Are you listening, Pickle People? My Grandmother would love you for it!



Photo by Gail M. Farmer

The burrowing owl pictured here is found in most parts of Wyoming with the larger concentrations in the southcentral portions, east of Rock Springs and west of Medicine Bow. The owls average about nine inches high when full grown. They usually make their homes in the abandoned burrows of prairie dogs. The coloration of the bird is a mixture of light and dark browns with large brilliant yellow eyes. A rather amusing habit of the bird when intruders approach is bobbing up and down and from side to side similar to a boxer's shuffle. A screeching sound usually accompanies the dance step. Burrowing owls can be seen on the sagebrush prairie usually in the early morning and evening flying low over the sage in search of food which consists mostly of insects, snakes and small rodents.



Charles J. Farmer

Our

Editor

Says...

"Dunkle Rises from the Quiet Pool of Game & Fish Directors."

I have heard people say that a game and fish director has a tough job. "He must appease the sportsmen and at the same time keep in line with the politicians, industrialists, stock growers and farmers."

"Tough job, yes," I answer. "Tough because the most difficult task of a director is remembering for what purpose he was hired."

Is it the job of a game and fish director to spend most of his time trying to keep the resource-boat from rocking when something or someone threatens wildlife? Or is the game and fish director the leader in protecting and maintaining fish and wildlife and the environment necessary to support the species?

It has been a long time since sportsmen have heard from a game and fish director on an important issue. Most of them, it seems, don't like to be in the limelight on controversial issues regarding wildlife or the environment. They will, on occasion, allow themselves to be quoted or photographed when they present an award to a deserving employee or dedicate a new building, or act as honorary chairman of Wildlife Week. But when such topics as dams, oil spills, water pollution by leading state industries and indiscriminate timber cutting manage to slip into public

view...directors never seem to be around to make comment. Everything is hush, hush, and the attitude prevails that if the sportsmen get aroused all hell will break loose.

Well, all hell broke loose not too long ago. Montana sportsmen, armed with fire and brimstone and loyalty to the cause, came to the aid of their fish and game director, Frank Dunkle, when he had the guts to stand up for an issue that concerned the welfare of the fish and wildlife in Montana. The issue is not important here. What is important is the Governor Forrest Anderson and the five-man fish and game commission were ready to can Director Dunkle for rocking the boat--for "trying to play all the roles on the ball club."

Sportsmen clubs from all over Montana led the cause to keep Dunkle as director, for as they put it, "He is a respected department head who has attracted well-qualified professionals to critical management posts in his department. He has fought fearlessly for the environment. He has worked effectively with other state and federal agencies to remove points of possible conflicts so that varying interests can get on with their jobs."

It seems that sportsmen aren't so dumb after all. They

recognize a good job when they see one and they are willing to back a single man or an entire organization that is willing to stand up for wildlife, habitat and related outdoor sports. The Montana press seemed to agree wholeheartedly...a great point in the sportsmen's favor. Some other states, unfortunately, are burdened with news media that represent nothing more than political and industrial propaganda outlets.

Out of the quiet pool of game and fish directors, Frank Dunkle rose with a firm stand. It seems that he has won his right to carry on his duties as a wildlife administrator, par excellence, rather than serve as a political puppet. I salute the man, his department and his sportsmen. Their actions may cause more directors to rise from the quiet pools.

Superintendent Receives Award

National Park Service officials announced recently that Superintendent Jack K. Anderson of Yellowstone National Park has received the Department of the Interior's highest honor, the Distinguished Service Award. The award was presented to Anderson by Interior Secretary Hickel at the thirty-eighth awards convocation held in Constitution Hall, Washington, D.C., June 30.

Environmental Eavesdropper

LOONEY LIMERICKS

by Zane E. Cology

A miner in search of good ore
A mountain top did explore.
He bulldozed around --
Tore up trees and ground --
Now the mountain's not there anymore!

* * *

The Sierra Club, the National Wildlife Federation, the Greater Sawtooth Preservation Council, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, and the Idaho Environmental Council plan a series of court tests on the White Clouds Mountains mining area in Idaho if efforts to create legislative protection against mining abuses fail. Legal counsel for the conservation groups have agreed on strategy.

* * *

Rep Richard Ottinger, D. - N. Y., said he plans to sue the U. S. Government for failure to enforce the 1899 law prohibiting discharge of "any refuse matter of any kind or description whatever," except sewage, into virtually any American waters. He will have the blessing and support of the National Audubon Society, the National Wildlife Federation, the Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth, the Izaak Walton League, Trout Unlimited, the Bass Angler's Sportsmen Society, and the Hudson River Fishermen's Association.

* * * * *

Scientists of the National Research Council-National Academy of Engineering say sulfur dioxide pollution of the air may quadruple in the next 30 years unless drastic action is taken. The scientists say sulfur oxides are put into the air from the burning of coal and oil and that there is no commercially proven technology for the control of the pollutant from combustion processes.

* * * * *

A Montana state senator has said that his state's strip mining law is inadequate. He called for a better reclamation law but said it would be impossible to pass a law making reclamation mandatory for metallic mining.



Marina Is Located At Horseshoe Bend

LOVELL, Wyo.--Boaters on Big Horn Lake can expect to find more than just a tree to tie their craft to beginning Saturday when Red Cliff Marina opens in the Horseshoe Bend area near here.

Bill Boulter, manager of the shoreline facility, said the grand opening will be held Saturday and Sunday, all day, with services including fueling, rentals, boating supplies and tie-ups available.

Red Cliff Marina is the only one in the Horseshoe Bend area, though it's not the first in business. Frozen Lake Bay, nearer the dam the north end of the five-year old man-made lake, is already

open.

Boulter said Red Cliff, which actually has been open all summer, operates under a permit from the National Park Service. The Park Service has a camping area nearby.

Boulter said drawings would be held both days for free boat rides. "A lot of people from around Billings and Hardin come down here and we want to show them around," he said.

The marina has nine buoys for tie-ups and "will add more as they're needed," Boulter said.

Assistant manager Mark Tippetts or Boulter will be on hand at the marina 24 hours a day.

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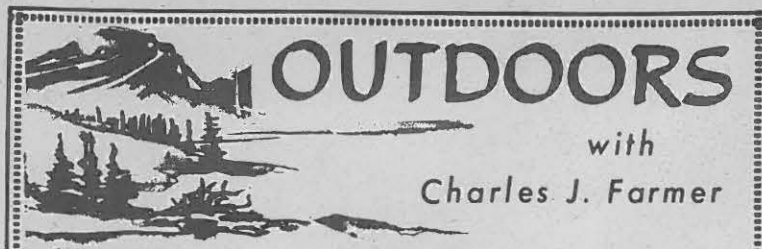
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The sweat flowed down my brow and ski-jumped off a sunburnt nose and cheeks. I could see the salty drops splatter on my dusty boots. For a July 4 day at 11,000-feet in Wyoming it was hot. Blood-thirsty, high-country mosquitoes jabbed at the backs of my hands and neck. They seemed to scoff at the gooey layer of bug repellent that I had applied just minutes before.

"So this is backpacking...well, you can have it," scoffed my buddy Dan Binger who came along because I had promised him some good high country fishing. Dan was having his problems in the thin air, where breathing and moving, combined with 80-degree temperatures, can test a man's endurance.

If someone asked me about the pleasures of backpacking, then, I may have sided with weary Dan but I know better. The sport of backpacking has two faces, two extremes. In one instance mind and body can be taxed beyond its usual capacity, but in return for the effort put forth, a packer is rewarded with a burst of simple, natural pleasures that cannot be manufactured or purchased in today's hectic society.

Self-Confidence

A person that walks the mountains and trails with camp and food on his back learns that there are few obstacles that can block the way towards a destination. Whether backpacking alone or with a group, a packer knows that his performance is based on the condition of his legs, his heart, his vision, hearing and smell. He must be mentally alert also. There are few other forms of sport that so thoroughly test a man's physical and mental prowess. Whether the backpack goal be a certain lake or stream, hill or mountain, or a ten mile hike...when the destination is reached, a person has gained confidence in the capabilities of his body. Machines and automation have often deprived man of this confidence.

The Work

I don't believe there is as much satisfaction from sports that require little or no work, as there are from sports that require a large quantity of effort. The more effort you put into a sport, the more enjoyment you receive. Work is a built-in prerequisite of backpacking. There is no way of getting around it. Add a 30-pound,

seven-day pack to the shoulders of a man traversing foot hills and mountains and there is work involved.

The Skill

Backpack camping skills cannot be faked. For example, either you know how to build and maintain a high-altitude cooking fire or you don't. You can't pack the camp stove with you in most cases, unless it is a lightweight single-burner model. Good backpack cookery may be the difference in building or losing the energy necessary to compete in backpacking.

Lots of skills are necessary for enjoyable backpacking. You should know how to erect comfortable shelters out of materials at hand that will keep you warm and dry. Basic skills include learning the proper way to walk and breathe - how to care for your feet - choosing the right type of clothing and footgear, along with a sleeping bag that aids sufficient sleep.

The Quiet

After the work, the sweat, the weary bones and the aching muscles, comes the quiet. The backpack quiet is a mighty reward. Being a backpacker, you chose a route not marred by the sounds and scars of civilization. The quiet is upon you now as you stretch out under the pines. You hear the natural sounds of an owl and coyote off in the distance. A small fire crackles near your feet. You have made it to this peaceful spot under your own power.

As the stars glittered in a black sky, Dan Binger turned from the hypnotic dance of the orange flames and vowed that his first backpacking trip wasn't going to be his last.

I smiled.

Film Stars Prairie Dog

Wind Cave National Park in South Dakota was the scene for documentary filming on the buffalo and prairie dog by Wolper productions of Hollywood, Calif., according to cave Supt. Lester McClanahan.

The documentary deals with endangered species of animals and wildlife in the U. S. The buffalo was chosen because at one time they were in danger of extinction and the prairie dog because the remaining ones are found mainly in sanctuaries.



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Thomas A. Bell, Editor

Box K, Lander, Wyoming 82520

From

The Intermountain Observer

Boise, Idaho July 18, 1970

Running Idaho like a whore house

Speaking in Jerome earlier this month, Gov. Don Samuelson told a campaign crowd that Sen. Frank Church may have jeopardized the location of a manufacturing plant in Idaho because of the image he created in a national television appearance criticizing President Nixon's invasion of Cambodia.

The president of the firm had been considering Magic Valley as a site for a new plant, the Governor said, but after the TV interview a company official told him he "wasn't so sure he wanted to come to Idaho." Samuelson said he attempted to mollify the company president by sending him an editorial from an Idaho newspaper attacking Senator Church for his views on Cambodia.

The Governor didn't say whether the firm manufactured napalm, or howitzers or some other produce dependent for its demand on continuation of the war in Indochina, or whether this was just a case of a company accustomed to operating in a climate of political subservience.

But his message was clear. He seemed to be saying that when it comes to soliciting new business, a state should consider no price too dear — not even the convictions of its senior U.S. Senator. That's another way of saying that the policies of public officials should be for sale in the scramble for payrolls.

There's a word which describes that kind of solicitation. It's called prostitution.

S.H.D.

Editor's footnote: This seems to be a condition common to some other western governors.

Eutrophication

Eutrophication is a word often used these days. It refers to a perfectly natural ecological process. Applied to natural bodies of water, it simply means aging.

Environmental concern has brought the term into common usage because man can cause lakes to age faster than normally. He does this by pouring abnormal amounts of plant nutrients into streams and lakes. His own human wastes and the fertilizers he puts on fields contribute to the loads.

Lakes progress from pure, crystalline waters to murky, weed-infested bodies. The next step is to swampy conditions, then to wet bogs, and finally to field or forest.

Lakes fill in by the deposition of sediment and dead organic material. The more plants there are to die and fall to the bottom, the faster the lake dies. Algae and other higher plants thrive on the nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium we dump into our streams and lakes. The more plants there are and the more decomposition of the plants when they die and fall to the bottom, the less oxygen can remain for sustaining fish.

A lake can die from eutrophication long before the water is gone and the forest has taken over. Pollution of various sorts merely speeds the process.

Moratorium on Canal

Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel has announced that he has written Secretary of the Army Stanley R. Resor requesting a 15-month moratorium on construction of the Cross-Florida Barge Canal while a special Interior Department task force studies the ecological, hydrological, and other problems involved. Construction of the canal, begun in 1964 by the Army Corps of Engineers, is now more than 25 percent complete. Conservationists contend that insufficient consideration is being given to overall ecological aspects,

the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

Pollution Meet

A four-day conference and exposition on environmental pollution has been called by Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. The conference will be held September 29-October 2 at the Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D.C. More than 3,000 leaders in industry, government, national organizations and universities are expected to attend.



Conservationists, industry representatives, state officials, and the Forest Service got together for this tour of the Bridger National Forest in Wyoming. This photo illustrates some of the objections conservationists have to clear-cut timbering. It is this sort of timbering that prompted Senator Gale McGee to ask for a blue-ribbon study commission of forest practices.

Foul Air Smothers Plant Life

The air apparently has become so foul in some areas that even plants can't breathe, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, air pollution damage to vegetation is on the increase in the United States, causing losses currently estimated at more than half a billion dollars a year. Scientists of USDA's Agriculture Research Service at the Plant Air Pollution Laboratory in Beltsville, Maryland, are working in cooperation with the National Air Pollution Control Administration of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to find answers to the myriad problems associated with air pollution on plants.

Studies have shown that there may be growth suppression of as much as 50 percent on the more sensitive varieties of some crops. Some inhibition of growth is thought to occur even without visible injury. Moreover, the most susceptible plants are prematurely aged and weakened by polluted air.

Human Right

In his monumental book "The Population Bomb," Dr. Paul R. Ehrlich lists 15 inalienable rights of mankind.

One of these basic rights, the famous environmentalist believes, is the right to hunt and fish.

Areas of Action

At the past OWAA Conference in Coeur D'Alene, Idaho a power company official used the platform to sell another dam. He told us Hells Canyon was barren and had no beauty.

After the convention I was lucky enough to see Hells Canyon. It is beautiful, inspiring, a soul laid open - Earth's. It is frightening in an age of so many destructive forces that men live who have no regard for life and the beauty of nature. Cannot such men drop the bomb, release devastating poisons, or build a world unto themselves unfit for normal life.

It may be enough for many of us simply to know the canyon is there. We may see it once during our life and long in the future it may remain a link with reality that our children will need in a cement world.

So far, it belongs to your readers. Please urge them to express their desires if they want it saved. If you wish more information, write Floyd Harvey, Hells Canyon Excursions, Box 308, Lewiston, Idaho, 83501.

Thank you and I wish you the best the outdoors has to offer.

Sincerely

John L. Ebeling
Public Relations
Winnebago Industries, Inc.



In this issue of High Country News, there is considerable information on State of Wyoming proposals to dam and divert the famous Green River. These proposals would eliminate vast fish and game resources. They would also cause unmeasured environmental destruction. The State is not taking these into consideration. We need letters to Governor Stanley K. Hathaway expressing your concern. Ask for environmental studies comparable in scope to the economic studies. Request full public disclosure of absolute costs for transbasin diversions, who would pay the costs, who is to buy the water, how much the taxpayers will be asked to subsidize the scheme, and other pertinent questions. Ask that public hearings be publicized and held well in advance of any proposed legislation on bonding or other public commitment. State plans are now well developed. It may be later than you think. Write State Capitol Building, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001.



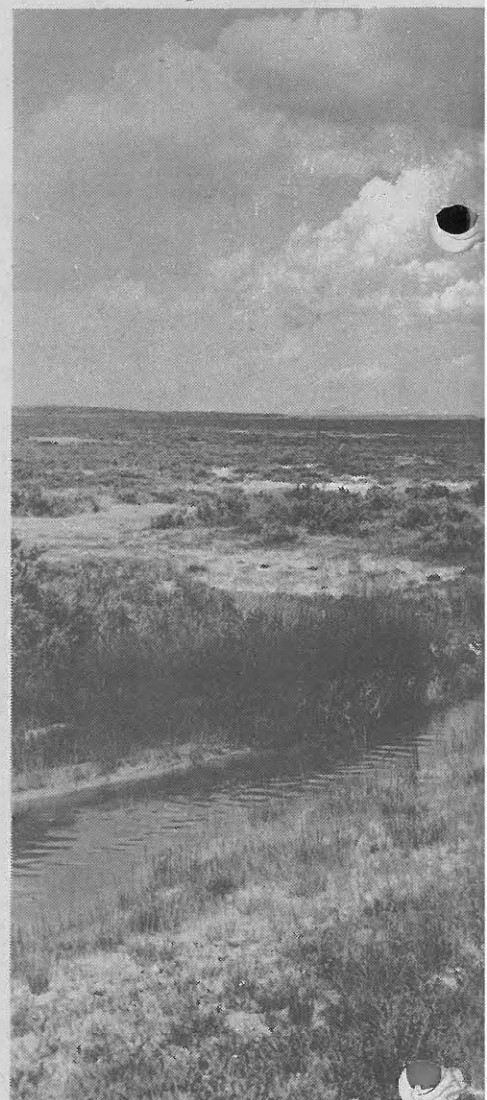
This stretch of the Green River would be under water if Wyoming's plan to build the Upper Kendall Dam is realized. The famous river is used extensively by fishermen, boaters, and outdoor training schools. Some 25 miles of free-flowing, blue-ribbon trout stream would be eliminated by the proposed reservoir. Winter range for some 700-900 moose would also go under water, thereby, in effect, destroying the moose. In the place of this beautiful stream bottom there would be a fluctuating reservoir, often with mud flats showing. The dam site is northwest of Pinedale, Wyoming.

The Green River Basin in Wyoming is a case history in misguided resource planning. Large, expensive dams of questionable stability would destroy valuable lands (some have been sold for \$1,200 an acre), irreplaceable blue-ribbon trout streams and moose winter range, and create fluctuating reservoirs with extensive mud flats.

The pure waters of the Green would be diverted to irrigation developments on poor, alkaline soils where the growing season is 60 days in length and frost may occur on any day of the year. Large volumes are to be taken over the Continental Divide and dumped into the North Platte River. Both actions would seriously degrade the water quality of the Green River flowing into Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area.

This area, within one-hour's driving distance of the Jackson Hole, should be destined to become a nationally recognized recreation area. It has every asset to qualify for national prominence. It should not be destroyed for the sake of economic progress here and now

VANISHING



This is Soapholes Creek in the Green River Basin, west of the Green River, Wyoming. This area is proposed for irrigation development backed by the State of Wyoming. The land is poor, which must be acquired by the State. The whitish patches in the photo are the very poor quality soils. The project results in large quantities of alkaline water in the Green River by Soapholes. This is an environmental factor and becomes a major factor in the project. The project also destroys shrubs for deer winter range, posing the project.

NG ACT?



The New Fork River near Big Piney, Wyoming, would be dammed at this site, viewed from down river. The New Fork is considered by some to be equal in many respects to the more noted Green River. Wyoming's proposed reservoir on the river would cover some 25,000 acres, destroy approximately 26 miles of excellent fishing and floating stream, eliminate moose habitat, winter range for deer, and cut off antelope migration routes to the desert.

Photos by Tom Bell



which drains the Soapstone River and north of Big Piney, proposed for a private irrigation by a \$100,000 loan from the and is virtually all public land by desert land entry. The photo are alkali salts indicating ls. Irrigation of such soils re- of salt being carried into the s Creek. Because of this en- because of the value of the n- er range, conservationists op-



Kendall Warm Springs on the Upper Green River sustains a small minnow unique in the world. The Kendall Warm Springs Dace are found only in the short stretch of stream formed by the flowing springs. The springs and the minnows would go under the waters of the proposed Kendall Reservoir on the Green River. Here, interested conservationists view the exceptionally warm springs and home of the rare, little minnows.

troved for the sake of economic progress here and now



In Wyoming

Fishing . . . Hotspots

Northwest

Lakes, rivers and streams are clear with fishing good early in the morning and in the evening. Good bet for August would be small streams north of Jackson. Polecat, Arizona and Pacific Creeks should provide fine fly fishing with number 14 and 18 dry flies in brown or gray colors.

Southwest

Flaming Gorge is just fair for bank fishermen but trollers are picking up some good fishing on Flatfish and Mepps weighted so they are fished fairly deep. The Ham's Fork River (between Kemmerer and the city reservoir) has been producing some good catches of rainbows and browns in the 14-inch class. Spinner-minnow and worm combinations are effective.

Northcentral

Boysen Reservoir is excellent for 2-4 lb. walleye. Mountain lakes in the Cody area are good for flyfishing in the evening. The Clark's Fork has been yielding some nice cutthroats. Tensleep Creek and Meadowlark lakes are good for rainbows and browns. The Popo Agie river, near Lander, is low and clear and producing some good browns in the evening on flies.

Northeast

Streams in the Sheridan area are low and clear with good fishing reported for small browns and rainbows. Trollers are doing well on Lake DeSmet for rainbows and browns in the 13-inch class and action is fast for perch and rock bass on yellow crappie jigs.

Southeast

The North Platte River is still high but clear. Best fishing by floating stretches north or south of Saratoga. Mountain lakes in the Snowy Range area providing good fly fishing for small rainbows and brookies in the evening on #14 black gnats. The Big Laramie is hot now for 10-12 inch rainbows and browns on Platte River streamers.

Fishing Open In Rock Creek

Rock Creek Reservoir, located in the South Pass country southeast of Lander, has been opened to public fishing through agreements involving the U. S. Steel Corp., the United States Forest Service and the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission.

Fishing at the reservoir will be allowed from June 1 through October 31 each year. The agreement with the U. S. Steel Corp., however, does not provide for public hunting around the reservoir. Boats or rafts may not be used and swimming and overnight camping is prohibited. The lake serves as a source of culinary water for the plant as well as being the source of ore processing water.

The 75-acre lake is owned

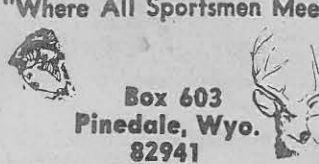
by U. S. Steel. The Wyoming Game and Fish Commission has constructed an access road to a parking lot on the south side of the reservoir. A portion of the access road is through the Shoshone National Forest.

Fishermen using the area are requested to drive only on the existing access road and to park in the designated parking lot.

The reservoir is reached by driving south from Lander on Wyoming Highway 28 to the Louis Lake road (Loop road). The Rock Creek Reservoir access road turns north from the Louis Lake road 2 1/4 miles from Highway 28.

Good fishing for rainbow and brook trout is expected at the reservoir.

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Trout Need Care For Good Eating

Trout fishing on the lakes and streams of Wyoming can be plenty of fun--and once the frying pan is hot, the other half of the enjoyment begins. A minimum of care shortly after the catch will insure the flavor of these sport fish will be at its peak. With this in mind, the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission offers these tips for proper fish care.

A fish cleaned shortly after being caught--especially during these warm summer days--will have a better taste. Uncleaned fish, left for hours in a creel, will often have an unpleasant odor and taste when cooked.

Expert fishermen recommend the following steps be taken soon after removing the fish from the water:

--Split the fish down its stomach from the tail to within a quarter inch of the gills.

--insert fingers through the fish's gills and remove the gills and entrails in one motion.

--The dark kidney line along the inside of the backbone

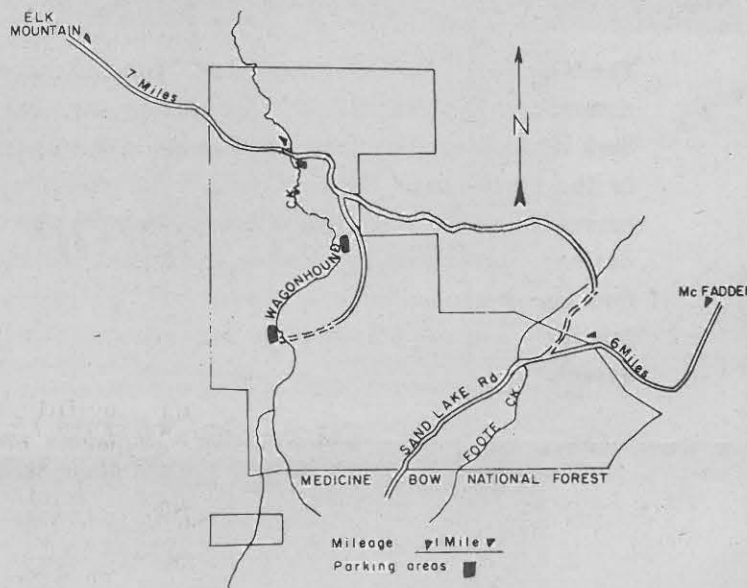
should be removed with the thumbnail.

--and finally, the fish should be washed inside and dried with grass, paper or cloth.

Moisture will evaporate as the fish cools so a few layers of dry grass in the bottom of the creel will help preserve the fish. A light washing before cooking will restore moisture.

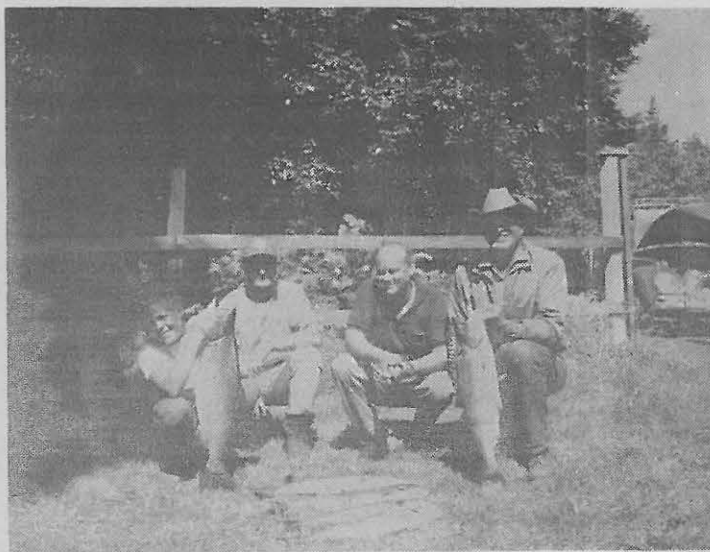
Another hint offered by the experts pertains to the bigger fish. Larger trout, largemouth bass and walleye pike often taste better when filleted. A simple method of filleting and skinning fish involves: (1) Making a cut on each side of the backbone from the head to the tail, (2) then cutting along the underside of the gills, keeping the knife blade close to the ribs, (3) and finally lifting the slab of meat. Repeat the same procedure on the other side.

Skin can be separated from a larger trout, bass or walleye by simply sliding a knife between the skin and meat. The strips of meat are then ready for rolling in batter and frying or baking.



Medicine Bow Big Game Unit

This is a good place to fish and camp for August. There is public fishing on about 5 1/2 miles of stream and numerous beaver ponds. The two access roads to the unit lead to big game hunting areas and campgrounds on the adjoining Medicine Bow National Forest. The unit is located seven miles southeast of Elk Mountain, Wyoming



Crumps Creel Cohos

Bill Crump, District Supervisor for the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, Lander, right and his son, Bob, left, hoist part of their catch of coho and king salmon that they caught from the Campbell River, British Columbia on July 18. Bob caught three fish that weighed 13 1/2, 10, and 4

pounds, while Bill's three fish weighed about 6 1/2 pounds each. "Bob's big fish really gave him a tussle," said Bill. "And all the way back to Lander he wouldn't let me forget that he had caught the biggest fish." Men in the middle of photo are guide Ross Spiers, left and Motel owner, John Ebert.

Level Suited For Launching

According to Forest Service and Bureau of Reclamation officials, the reservoir water level at Sheep Creek Boat Ramp at Flaming Gorge Reservoir will remain high enough to allow launching at Sheep Creek through Labor Day.

The ramp is located at the mouth of colorful Sheep Creek Canyon. Because of the hills and cliffs surrounding the ramp, it is protected from violent winds and affords a safe launching site most of the time. There are no campgrounds adjacent to the ramp and there is no culinary water. However, campers and trailers can be parked in the large parking lot at the top of the ramp where restroom facilities are available.

New Areas Open for Recreation

Fifteen miles of major fishing stream and many miles of smaller streams, 75 acres of lakes, key recreation development sites, big game habitat, and domestic livestock range have been acquired for public use in Colorado. The transaction is an exchange of real estate between the Forest Service, USDA, and American Metal Climax, Inc. (AMAX).

The total exchange includes 8,960 acres of National Forest lands which AMAX needs for its Henderson molybdenum mining operation on Arapaho National Forest. In exchange, the Forest Service acquired title from AMAX to 8,615 acres located in 15 different tracts on eight National Forests in Colorado.

In addition to fishing waters and recreation lands formerly closed to general public use, the transaction includes about 4,000 acres of high-quality big game winter range. Other tracts are valuable for livestock range or watershed production. Fifteen miles of road will be acquired on which there is presently no public right-of-way.

"The lands acquired by the Forest Service will be developed to the benefit of recreation, wildlife, livestock, timber and water production," Deputy Regional Forester Basil Crane said.

Crane cited the following particularly choice properties acquired from AMAX: Four miles of fishing stream on Williams Fork river; a stream and a lake in the Chicago Lakes area on Mount Evans in Arapaho National Forest; 3/4 miles of fishing on Embargo Creek in a 280-acre tract on Rio Grande National Forest; 2 1/2 miles of fishing stream and elk winter range on Lone Pine Creek within a 1,913 acre parcel; one mile of the Powder River plus recreation development land; 2 3/4 miles of fishing on the Laramie River on Roosevelt National Forest; and both Luna and Margaret Lakes, totaling 68 surface acres, next to Mount Zirkel Wilderness in Routt National Forest.



Campers' Tips

By Earl Duran

Most camping accidents shouldn't happen at all. Here's some common mistakes and how to avoid them.

When your hitching a trailer, make sure to insert the spring bars in the hitch-head sockets on the proper side. On some hitches there is a right and wrong way. If you should have to raise and preload the spring bars, don't do it manually! Many persons strain and grunt, using a tire iron to lever the spring bars up into the cradle-mounts. Results: A rupture or torn ligaments. Always use the trailer dolly.

Some beginners try dropping the spring bar from their cradles, without using the lift-jack on the trailer. They try using a tire iron to flip the bars down. Result: Skinned shin-bones.

Many a smashed finger have resulted when the driver miscalculated and rammed the bumper into the coupler. Your finger doesn't stand a chance. Even after the motor has been shut off and the driver takes his foot off of the brake pedal the car will roll forward. Remember: keep your hands off the coupler.

Electrical couplers can be stubborn and baulky. They go together easily, but when it comes time to uncouple they seem to be jammed tight. Most people brace themselves and give a mighty pull. Result: A bruised or cracked elbow or skinned fingers when the coupler pulls free. The safe way to remove the coupler is to grasp it firmly and rock it from side to side as you work it out little by little. This is slow, but it's better than wearing your arm in a cast for weeks.

Ever had a runaway trailer? This is the result of parking and unhitching on ground that is not level. It's pretty hard for one man to handle a runaway trailer. The best way to stop it is to grab the safety break-away cable and yank back on it with all your might. The result will close the electrical contacts, thus locking the electric brakes. Release them again by inserting the pin back in the box.

Loading or unloading a camper coach is usually a simple, uncomplicated procedure. But sometimes the loader jack begins to slip or fold sideway. The first thing to do it get out of the way fast! Never try to hold one corner of the coach yourself. No matter how strong you are, a man can't cope with a 3000-pound, fully-loaded camper coach.

Don't ever pour soapy dish-water out the back door of a camper. This will result in slippery steps and possible injury to the next person that enters the coach.

Persons have been known to get hurt by stepping off the back of a truck bumper that is only 2 1/2 feet high.

Kids often fall backwards off a camper step because

there is no grab-handle low enough for them to reach. It is wise to install one yourself that can be reached by children.

Installing a tow hitch that extends several inches behind the truck or car bumper, is tough on knee caps and shin bones. Many persons walking behind won't see it until they feel that stabbing pain.

An outside mounted yard light above the coach door is a positive safety measure.

Be careful where you park at night. Be sure there are no sudden drop offs or steep banks.

Be careful of clotheslines, water hoses and electrical power cords. Clotheslines are usually strung up between a couple of trees and usually at chin height. Feeling your way in the night through a maze of water hoses and electrical cords can be tough. Campers can connect these hoses and cords and lines in such a way that they produce the least possible hazards.

Take caution in changing tires. Most jacks supplied by the manufacturers are, in my opinion, unsafe. I replaced mine with a 3-ton jack which has proved safer.

If you ever have to jack up a truck with a jack of uncertain strength, try this. Collect several blocks of wood, or some other means of blocking up the axle. Do not remove the wheel. Operate jack slowly under axle. Keep your head down and just as soon as the tire is off the ground, place the blocks of wood under the axle. Then remove flat and replace with spare, then reverse the process. Never crawl under a vehicle that is up on a jack! Always remove the spare tire from the rack first.

Permits Issued To Landowners

Special landowner permits are available to bona fide ranchers whose deeded land is used by the species of big game animals for which the permit is issued. (Landowner permits are not issued in areas open to the hunting of antlered elk on a non-permit basis.) The deadline for receiving 1970 permits was August 1.

Landowner permits are deducted from the number of permits allotted in special permit areas and are not subject to participation in the regular permit drawings. Applicants having questions concerning their property and special elk and antelope areas should contact the deputy game warden in their area.

(Editor's note: This is just one example of how the Wyoming Game & Fish Commission repays the landowners for their part in the states wildlife management program.)



PHOTO COURTESY OREGON STATE HIGHWAY DEPT.

A fisherman checks his equipment at his camp in a Forest Service campground beside Elk Lake in the Cascade Mountains of Central Oregon. South Sister, one of the Three Sisters Peaks, looms in the background. One of many excellent trout lakes in the Cascades, Elk Lake is located on scenic Century Drive about 35 miles from the city of Bend.

Wyoming Wildlife Talks about Hunting

Professional outfitters, guides, game managers and hunters have put their skills and big game hunting knowledge on paper and their

combined efforts make up the August issue of WYOMING WILDLIFE Magazine.

Within the covers of the annual big game hunting

issue, Dick Keeney, Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, tells how to get the meat off the mountain without a horse. "With teamwork and high country experience backing us up, we have developed mulish attitudes and methods that enable us to take the meat from the mountain to our camp," Keeney writes.

Assistant State Game Warden Rex Corsi adds an extra bonus to the monthly magazine with a hunting forecast that gets down to the nitty-gritty of hunting prospects for this year as well as listing the estimated numbers of big game animals harvested last season.

William Wilkinson of Medicine Bow tells of his son's first hunt in Wyoming. Wilkinson briefed his boy on the finer points of hardware use and hunting techniques--and they paid off. At 14, young Bill took a moose, antelope, deer and elk during his first hunting season.

Professional outfitter Edward Bowles from Afton tells how to pick a guide, what to expect, what to bring and how to prepare for the hunt. A guide and outfitter directory is also included in the August issue. Copies are available on the newstand or on a subscription basis.

Where the Action Is

AUGUST	EVENT	Place
Aug. 1-2	Gift of the Waters Pageant	Thermopolis
Aug. 1-2	Thermopolis Rodeo	Thermopolis
Aug. 4-15	Yellowstone National Park Wilderness Trip	Yellowstone
Aug. 6-9	Wyoming Amateur Golf Tournament	Torrington
Aug. 7	Square Dance	Laramie
Aug. 7	Rodeo	Dubois
Aug. 8-9	Pinedale Boat Club Regatta	Pinedale
Aug. 8-9	Drag Races	Cheyenne
Aug. 9	Stock Car Races	Riverton
Aug. 10-15	Hot Springs County Fair	Thermopolis
Aug. 10-15	Western Plains Fair	Cheyenne
Aug. 12-14	Sheridan County 4-H Fair	Sheridan
Aug. 12-15	Niobrara County Fair & Rodeo	Lusk
Aug. 13-15	Albany County 4-H Fair	Laramie
Aug. 13-15	Weston County Fair	Newcastle
Aug. 13-15	Park County Fair	Powell
Aug. 13-16	Sweetwater County Fair	Rock Springs
Aug. 13-16	Uinta County Fair	Evanston
Aug. 14	Paint Horse Show	Cheyenne
Aug. 14	Rodeo	Dubois
Aug. 14-16	Teton County Fair	Jackson
Aug. 14-16	Sublette County Fair	Big Piney
Aug. 16	Trap Shoot	Cheyenne
Aug. 16-18	Big Horn County Fair	Basin
Aug. 16-23	National O-Mok-See (Pattern Horse Racing)	Sheridan
Aug. 17-22	Carbon County Fair & Stampede	Rawlins
Aug. 17-22	Fremont County Fair	Riverton
Aug. 18-29	Yellowstone National Park Wilderness Trip	Yellowstone
Aug. 19-22	Campbell County Fair	Gillette
Aug. 20-23	Platte County Fair & Rodeo	Wheatland
Aug. 20-29	Western Teton Wilderness Trip	Jackson
Aug. 20-22	Lincoln County Fair	Afton
Aug. 20-22	Goshen County Fair	Torrington
Aug. 20-23	KTWO-Buick Pro-Am Golf Tournament	Casper
Aug. 21	Rodeo	Dubois
Aug. 22	Square Dance	Laramie
Aug. 22-23	Rocky Mountain Antique Auto Club Regional Tour	Cheyenne
Aug. 23	Bill Eaton Day	Big Horn
Aug. 23	Stock Car Races	Riverton
Aug. 24-29	Wyoming State Fair	Douglas
Aug. 28	Rodeo	Dubois
Aug. 29-31	Pari-Mutuel Races	Casper

Roundtop
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PHONES

Hwy 20 Thermopolis
Wyoming

THE WILD WORLD

by Verne Huser

"The Pine Bark Beetle Has Blown"

This is the week that was for the pine bark beetle in Jackson Hole, the week for the annual exodus of the newly emerged adult beetle and the infestation of new trees as the beetles drill into the lodgepole pines and lay their eggs so that their larva will feed fat on the cambium layer and continue the cycle to reproduce the species.

The pine bark beetle is a native of Jackson Hole and an important part of the plant succession pattern that involves the lodgepole pine. Lodgepole pine, a species that is relatively small and short-lived, belongs to the primary forest that grows in a burned over area or an area that has never supported trees before. It needs the open sunlight to get a good start in life, but needing open sunlight, it cannot grow in the shade of a mature forest.

Its purpose in life seems to be to play nursery to the climax forest species of spruce and fir and Douglas fir, and it has nothing to do but fade into the background once the climax forest takes over. The pine bark beetle is nature's way of phasing out the lodgepole pine once this primary species had done its work.

Thus the lodgepole pine has a kind of built-in obsolescence: the young healthy trees can withstand the attack of the beetle, but those trees that have reached maturity or that grown in the shade of the climax species cannot fight off the beetles.

A million-dollar tree-by-tree spraying program conducted in the Grand Teton National Park during the mid-60's proved ineffective, and a much more extensive program in several Wyoming (and Idaho) national forests has failed as miserable.

The current anti-beetle

program centers around increased timber cutting based on the philosophy that "We've got to get the trees before the beetles do." A 1968 proposal in the Bridger National Forest called for timber cutting from ten to fifteen times the sustained yield capacity to that end. Timber cutting in the Targhee National Forest on the western side of the Tetons has followed the same pattern, in some cases the cost of building roads into the timber sales amounting to more than the value of the timber -- and all this in the proposed Teton West Slope Wilderness area.

So the pine bark beetle has far-reaching implications. Late June and early July in this area seems to be the most favorable time for the beetle to emerge from the tree he's killed as a larva and infest other trees and man--so far--has been ineffective in controlling this natural predator upon the lodgepole pine, the predominant conifer in Jackson Hole.

Several natural enemies -- a clerid beetle, a fly and a parasitic wasp -- depend upon the pine bark beetle, and several species of insect-eating birds (especially the woodpeckers) thrive on the beetle and their larva. Climatic conditions also affect the reproductive success of the beetle, and long-range observations suggest a cyclic pattern of infestations that is not controlled by man.

Most informed ecologists -- even some of them in the Forest Service -- suggest that the best way to handle the pine bark beetle is to leave him alone. Somehow under natural conditions both the beetle and the lodgepole pine survived. I wonder how they got along before man started manipulating them to his own advantage.

Trash Problems Aired

George Hufsmith, Wyoming Republican candidate for the U. S. House of Representatives told a large Lander audience Monday night that the United States was in danger of being overwhelmed by trash-disposal problems.

He said, "The U. S. Senate Public Works Committee Report said that it is now evident the industrial economy of the United States must undergo a shift from a use and discard approach to a closed cycle of use and salvage, or else we face the alternative of a congested planet that has turned into a polluted trash heap."

"One thing we can do immediately," Hufsmith stated, "is to return to reusable bottles. Look at the facts in this respect--The Crusade for a Cleaner environment reports in the soft drink industry alone that the

American taxpayer could be saved \$600 million a year if the 15 billion soft drinks sold each year were purchased in re-usable bottles instead of throw-away cans which involves a costly collection and a high cost in melting them down for reuse."

Hufsmith reported, "Last year 21 billion throw-away cans and bottles resulted from beverage sales which could have saved the taxpayer another \$840 million, if a reusable bottle were used. In Detroit, the city sanitation department figures it costs them \$4000 per day to dispose of throwaway bottles and cans. This comes out at about \$1 million per year based on a five day week." "We must do something about this mounting national problem," Hufsmith finished. "One way is to start right now demanding reusable bottles for our beverages."



Photo credit Wyo. Game & Fish Dept.

August is a busy boating month in the western states and boaters can make it a safe month by observing good boating practices. Occupants of this boat are wearing U.S. Coastguard approved life preservers.

Boat Safety Stressed

1. Know your boat, what it can do and what it can't do, how it will handle in all kinds of weather. Knowing load capacity is very important. Capacity plates placed in conspicuous view of the operator serve as a reminder of the capacity limitations of the boat and discourage overloading. The boat should have positive buoyance sufficient to support the passenger capacity when swamped or capsized. Don't overpower your boat.

2. Load your boat properly, making sure that the weight is properly distributed. On small craft, standing up, shifting weight, and sitting on the bow or gunwale can be very dangerous practices.

3. Leave a float plan with a friend or relative before you depart on a boating outing. This should include the following information: (a) Where you intend to cruise; (b) Description of your boat; (c) Communications equipment you have available; (d) List of people accompanying you; (e) Estimated time of return; and (f) Alternate plans in case of bad weather or an emergency.

4. Life vests or preservers should be worn by all occupants when boating conditions are hazardous, and by children and non-swimmers at all times. Besides all safety equipment required by law, some desirable extras should be carried - a good first aid kit, paddle or oars, distress flares, a pump or bailer, anchor and line, boat hooks, a transistor radio, drinking water, and extra fuel.

5. Keep a good lookout. Failure to do so is the cause of most collisions. There should be a second person aboard to act as a lookout when towing a skier.

6. Operate at safe speeds. Watch your wake. You are responsible for damage caused by it to other boats or waterfront facilities. Give swimmers, skiers, and divers

a wide berth.

7. Know and obey State and Federal boating laws. Know the marine traffic laws, the "rules of the road", and obey them.

8. Respect the weather. Listen to marine forecasts, and heed weather warnings.

9. Be familiar with emergency signals and procedures, and familiarize your passengers with them. Conduct life preserver drills. In most cases when a boat capsizes, the occupants should stay with the boat. Even good swimmers attempting to swim to safety have drowned before reaching shore. Also, if you stay with the boat, you could be more easily located by a search plane or boat. Using good judgment and avoiding panic would prevent or minimize the serious con-

sequences of a boat accident.

10. Be defensive against causes of fires or explosions. Three steps are necessary to reduce the chance of flammable vapors collecting in your boat: (1) Observe all safety precautions in handling volatile fuels; (2) Have a safe fuel system installation and maintain it; (3) Have a good ventilation system to conduct fresh air into each fuel and engine compartment and to remove gases from the bilges to the open atmosphere.

11. Keep your boat neat and in prime operating condition. Check safety equipment and carry spare parts, and keep them dry and in good condition.

12. Don't operate a boat if under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Pre-Seasons for Bows

The 1970 big game hunting orders of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission will provide bowhunting privileges in all areas during regular hunting seasons and during special bowhunting seasons following the precedent set in 1969.

Bowhunters may hunt in any area for ten consecutive days immediately preceding the regular opening date for a particular area. To hunt during the special season, archers must obtain an archery hunting permit for the species being hunted. Permit fees are: resident - \$1; nonresident - \$5.

To qualify for an archery permit, an applicant must possess a valid big game license for the species being hunted and a special permit if one is required by the regular season. A special archery hunting permit is required for each species hunted.

Firearms are not allowed in the hunter's possession while participating in the special bowhunting season.

Special permit requirements, if any, and the species and sex of the animal which may be hunted during a special archery season are determined by the rules and regulations of the regular season following the archery season.

Archery hunting permits may be purchased from deputy game wardens, district offices and the Cheyenne office of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, Box 1589, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001.

Golden Eagle Gets Approval

Congress has approved an extension of the popular Golden Eagle program until December 31, 1971, with a price increase from \$7 to \$10, but passage came too late to make the nationwide passport to federal recreation areas available in 1970, according to the Wildlife Management Institute.

Hadsell Trunk Yields Famous Books & Papers

CHEYENNE, WYO.--The papers of the Wyoming lawman who arrested six men implicated in the infamous lynching of Cattle Kate and James Averell in 1889, are available for research after some 40 years of obscurity.

Frank Hadsell was sheriff in Carbon County when Averell and Ella Watson, or Cattle Kate, were hanged, and he served as U. S. Marshal from 1898-1907. On May 13, 1929, a trunk containing Hadsell material was donated to the State.

Early records listed the contents of the trunk simply as, "Trunk containing letters, books and papers which belonged to Frank Hadsell." A feeble attempt had been made to list the materials in the collection but the list barely scratched the surface of the actual contents.

During the past year, the Historical Research and Publications Division of the Wyoming State Archives and Historical Department has been engaged in a program of reorganizing collections for which it is responsible. This program includes efforts to reconcile existing holdings with materials listed on records that extend back to 1919, well before the creation of the present Department in 1951. It also includes efforts to reconcile records kept under five different systems with the current system of records keeping.

When the Hadsell trunk was located in a basement storage area of the Department in January, it was immediately emptied of its contents which then were listed in great detail in the Historical Research and Publications Division registers and collection control files. Later, members of the Division's staff spent several days organizing the mass of correspondence contained in the collection. The correspondence, spanning the period from 1879-1928, was placed in chronological order.

Other material in the collection consisted of books; 33 photographs, including a mug shot of the notorious Butch Cassidy; Pinerton Detective Agency reward notices for Cassidy and members of his "Wild Bunch" for a variety of misdeeds including train and bank robberies in Wyoming, Montana and Nevada; and museum artifacts including the trunk, a Wyoming humane officer's badge and a silver match safe with the initials "FAH" engraved on it. The photographic and museum materials were turned over to the respective divisions of the Department responsible for such materials.

After the correspondence and other documentary material was organized, it was microfilmed by the Archives and Records Division. Microfilming of documents not only provides security copies of the originals but reduces physical handling which causes deterioration.

LEGAL NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING WESTMOUNT AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Suite 933, White-Henry-Stuart Building, Seattle Washington 98101 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1969

Insurance Written	Nil
Gross Premiums Received	Nil
Losses Paid	Nil
Losses Incurred	Nil
Total Admitted Assets	\$944,395
Liabilities Except Capital	\$2,954
Capital Stock Paid Up	\$300,000
Surplus Over Liabilities	\$641,441
Total Liabilities, Capital & Surplus	\$944,395
Income During Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$47,314
Expenditures For Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$21,140

Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the Laws of this State relating to insurance and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.
Dated June 2, 1970

s/ William G. Walton
William G. Walton, Insurance Commissioner
June 5, 12, 19, 26, July 17, 31, 1970 1

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING WOLVERINE INSURANCE COMPANY 70 West Michigan Avenue, Battle Creek, Michigan 49016 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1969

Insurance Written	
Gross Premiums Received	\$30,091.90
Losses Paid	\$7,571.04
Losses Incurred	\$6,856.04
Total Admitted Assets	\$50,403,026.80
Liabilities Except Capital	\$37,173,096.47
Capital Stock Paid Up	\$2,700,000.00
Surplus Over Liabilities	\$10,529,930.33
Total Liabilities, Capital & Surplus	\$50,403,026.80
Income During Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$39,651,827.66
Expenditures For Year Ending December 31st, 1969	\$33,962,877.65

Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the Laws of this State relating to insurance and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.
Dated June 2, 1970

s/ William G. Walton
William G. Walton, Insurance Commissioner
June 5, 12, 19, 26, July 3, 10, 1970 2

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING WOODMEN ACCIDENT AND LIFE COMPANY 1526 "K" Street, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1969

Insurance Written	\$1,329,186.00
Gross Premiums Received	\$237,709.78
Losses Paid	\$171,407.25
Losses Incurred	\$113,520.35
Total Admitted Assets	\$87,044,362.97
Liabilities Except Capital	\$75,826,929.10
Capital Stock Paid Up	—0—
Surplus Over Liabilities	\$11,217,433.87
Total Liabilities, Capital & Surplus	\$87,044,362.97
Income During Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$33,763,647.59
Expenditures For Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$33,535,643.98

Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the Laws of this State relating to insurance and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.
Dated June 2, 1970

s/ William G. Walton
William G. Walton, Insurance Commissioner
June 5, 12, 19, 26, July 17, 31, 1970 3

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING WESTERN SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Post Office Box 1054, Dallas, Texas 75221 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1969

Insurance Written	None
Gross Premiums Received	None
Losses Paid	None
Losses Incurred	None
Total Admitted Assets	\$15,227,146.31
Liabilities Except Capital	\$10,521,141.06
Capital Stock Paid Up	\$350,000.00
Surplus Over Liabilities	\$4,356,004.35
Total Liabilities, Capital & Surplus	\$15,227,146.31
Income During Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$4,064,798.29
Expenditures For Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$4,029,061.23

Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the Laws of this State relating to insurance and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.
Dated June 2, 1970

s/ William G. Walton
William G. Walton, Insurance Commissioner
June 5, 12, 19, 26, July 17, 31, 1970 4

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING WESTERN STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Box 2907, Fargo, North Dakota 58102 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1969

Insurance Written	\$30,814.00
Gross Premiums Received	\$34,037.69
Losses Paid	\$543.00
Losses Incurred	\$481.00

Total Admitted Assets	\$41,442,938.35
Liabilities Except Capital	\$37,658,891.10
Capital Stock Paid Up	\$968,469.00
Surplus Over Liabilities	\$2,815,578.25
Total Liabilities, Capital & Surplus	\$41,442,938.35

Income During Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$9,426,133.83
Expenditures For Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$8,998,476.80

Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the Laws of this State relating to insurance and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.
Dated June 2, 1970

s/ William G. Walton
William G. Walton, Insurance Commissioner
June 5, 12, 19, 26, July 17, 31, 1970 5

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING WESTERN SURETY COMPANY 908 West Avenue North, Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57101 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1969

Insurance Written	
Gross Premiums Received	\$123,760.38
Losses Paid	\$ -1,123.16
Losses Incurred	\$75,212.45

Total Admitted Assets	\$22,555,883.02
Liabilities Except Capital	\$10,035,428.84
Capital Stock Paid Up	\$4,000,000.00
Surplus Over Liabilities	\$8,520,454.18
Total Liabilities, Capital & Surplus	\$22,555,883.02

Income During Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$11,451,453.89
Expenditures For Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$8,111,499.61

Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the Laws of this State relating to insurance and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.
Dated June 2, 1970

s/ William G. Walton
William G. Walton, Insurance Commissioner
June 5, 12, 19, 26, July 17, 31, 1970 6

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING WORLD BOOK EDUCATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY Home Office: 309 Sunfish Drive, P.O. Box 1961, Austin, Texas 78767 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Illinois 60654 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1969

Insurance Written	\$21,731.00
Gross Premiums Received	\$397.09
Losses Paid	—0—
Losses Incurred	—0—

Total Admitted Assets	\$1,526,316.85
Liabilities Except Capital	\$179,669.86
Capital Stock Paid Up	\$500,000.00
Surplus Over Liabilities	\$846,646.99
Total Liabilities, Capital & Surplus	\$1,526,316.85

Income During Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$971,211.74
Expenditures For Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$1,211,359.30

Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the Laws of this State relating to insurance and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.
Dated June 2, 1970

s/ William G. Walton
William G. Walton, Insurance Commissioner
June 5, 12, 19, 26, July 17, 31, 1970 7

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING WORLD INSURANCE COMPANY 203 South 18th Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68102 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1969

Insurance Written	\$3,666,348.00
Gross Premiums Received	\$139,129.75
Losses Paid	\$30,852.25
Losses Incurred	\$34,092.25

Total Admitted Assets	\$70,996,449.09
Liabilities Except Capital	\$63,509,738.09
Capital Stock Paid Up	—0—
Surplus Over Liabilities	\$7,486,711.00
Total Liabilities, Capital & Surplus	\$70,996,449.09

Income During Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$27,412,547.30
Expenditures For Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$24,290,848.77

Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the Laws of this State relating to insurance and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.
Dated June 2, 1970

s/ William G. Walton
William G. Walton, Insurance Commissioner
June 5, 12, 19, 26, July 17, 31, 1970 8

LEGAL NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING WORLD SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 307 West Seventh Street, Fort Worth, Texas 76102 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1969

Insurance Written	\$110,000.00
Gross Premiums Received	\$7,920.34
Losses Paid	None
Losses Incurred	None

Total Admitted Assets	\$34,481,823.82
Liabilities Except Capital	\$29,865,898.94
Capital Stock Paid Up	\$1,640,000.00
Surplus Over Liabilities	\$2,975,924.88
Total Liabilities, Capital & Surplus	\$34,481,823.82

Income During Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$11,272,043.77
Expenditures For Year Ending December 31st, 1969	\$10,965,102.33

Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the Laws of this State relating to insurance and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.
Dated June 2, 1970

s/ William G. Walton
William G. Walton, Insurance Commissioner
June 5, 12, 19, 26, July 17, 31, 1970 9

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING YOSEMITE INSURANCE COMPANY 717 Market Street San Francisco, California 94103 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1969

Insurance Written	\$95,078.25
Gross Premiums Received	\$95,078.25
Losses Paid	\$8,742.24
Losses Incurred	\$9,662.24

Total Admitted Assets	\$17,209,166.52
Liabilities Except Capital	\$13,382,273.32
Capital Stock Paid Up	\$2,100,000.00
Surplus Over Liabilities	\$1,726,893.20
Total Liabilities, Capital & Surplus	\$17,209,166.52

Income During Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$19,110,355.76
Expenditures For Year Ending December 31st, 1969	\$14,078,643.90

Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the Laws of this State relating to insurance and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.
Dated June 2, 1970

s/ William G. Walton
William G. Walton, Insurance Commissioner
June 5, 12, 19, 26, July 17, 31, 1970 10

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING ZURICH AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60604 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1969

Insurance Written	
Gross Premiums Received	
Losses Paid	None
Losses Incurred	

Total Admitted Assets	\$5,337,100.41
Liabilities Except Capital	\$3,035,722.19
Capital Stock Paid Up	\$800,000.00
Surplus Over Liabilities	\$2,301,378.22
Total Liabilities, Capital & Surplus	\$5,337,100.41

Income During Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$2,601,147.18
Expenditures For Year Ending December 31st, 1969	\$2,467,544.91

Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the Laws of this State relating to insurance and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.
Dated June 2, 1970

s/ William G. Walton
William G. Walton, Insurance Commissioner
June 5, 12, 19, 26, July 17, 31, 1970 11

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING ZURICH INSURANCE COMPANY 111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60604 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1969

Insurance Written	
Gross Premiums Received	\$20,548.68
Losses Paid	\$5,024.87
Losses Incurred	\$32,928.00

Total Admitted Assets	\$244,154,352.97
Liabilities Except Capital	\$165,245,041.00
Capital Stock Paid Up Statutory Deposit	\$600,000.00
Surplus Over Liabilities	\$78,909,311.97
Total Liabilities, Capital & Surplus	\$244,154,352.97

Income During Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$117,855,159.65
Expenditures For Year Ending December 31st 1969	\$114,288,415.83

Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the Laws of this State relating to insurance and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.
Dated June 2, 1970

s/ William G. Walton
William G. Walton, Insurance Commissioner
June 5, 12, 19, 26, July 17, 31, 1970 12

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING WESTERN MUTUAL LIFE AND CASUALTY COMPANY 915 Main Street, Rapid City, S.D. 57701 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1969

Insurance Written	\$9,450.00
Gross Premiums Received	\$1,428.74
Losses Paid	\$140.00
Losses Incurred	\$140.00

Total Admitted Assets	\$1,724,466.24
Liabilities Except Capital	\$1,491,148.35
Capital Stock Paid Up	—0—
Surplus Over Liabilities	\$233,317.89
Total Liabilities, Capital & Surplus	\$1,724,466.24

Income During Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$579,923.60
Expenditures For Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$478,468.61

Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the Laws of this State relating to insurance and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.
Dated June 2, 1970

s/ William G. Walton
William G. Walton, Insurance Commissioner
June 5, 12, 19, 26, July 17, 31, 1970 13

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING WESTERN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY P.O. Box 871, Amarillo, Texas 79105 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1969

Insurance Written	None
Gross Premiums Received	\$579.20
Losses Paid	None
Losses Incurred	None

Total Admitted Assets	\$21,636,639.94
Liabilities Except Capital	\$16,882,964.08
Capital Stock Paid Up	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus Over Liabilities	\$3,753,675.86
Total Liabilities, Capital & Surplus	\$21,636,639.94

Income During Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$9,866,612.61
Expenditures For Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$8,377,618.65

Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the Laws of this State relating to insurance and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.
Dated June 2, 1970

s/ William G. Walton
William G. Walton, Insurance Commissioner
June 5, 12, 19, 26, July 17, 31, 1970 14

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING THE WESTERN AND SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE CO. 400 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1969

Insurance Written	\$15,871
Gross Premiums Received	\$10,839.98
Losses Paid	\$15,100.06
Losses Incurred	\$14,351.76

Total Admitted Assets	\$1,770,553,897.51
Liabilities Except Capital	\$1,634,318,346.21
Capital Stock Paid Up	\$0.00
Surplus Over Liabilities	\$136,235,551.30
Total Liabilities, Capital & Surplus	\$1,770,553,897.51

Income During Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$321,733,369.16
Expenditures For Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$244,620,161.43

Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the Laws of this State relating to insurance and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.
Dated June 2, 1970

s/ William G. Walton
William G. Walton, Insurance Commissioner
June 5, 12, 19, 26, July 17, 31, 1970 15

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING WORLD MUTUAL HEALTH & ACCIDENT INS. CO. OF PENNA. 550 W. Dekalb Pike, King of Prussia, Pa. 19406 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1969

Insurance Written	
Gross Premiums Received	\$2,387.98
Losses Paid	\$2,152.43
Losses Incurred	\$2,156.19

Total Admitted Assets	\$1,117,606.90
Liabilities Except Capital	\$785,723.47
Capital Stock Paid Up	
Surplus Over Liabilities	\$331,883.43
Total Liabilities, Capital & Surplus	\$1,117,606.90

Income During Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$2,494,184.54
Expenditures For Year Ending December 31st., 1969	\$2,608,919.28

Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the Laws of this State relating to insurance and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.
Dated June 2, 1970

s/ William G. Walton
William G. Walton, Insurance Commissioner
June 5, 12, 19, 26, July 17, 31, 1970 16

Hickel Backs River Study

Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel has announced that America's remaining wild and scenic rivers will be the subject of a three-day nationwide symposium September 10-12 at St. Paul, Minn.

"Part of our future energies should focus on preservation of the invaluable wild and scenic river environment," Secretary Hickel said. "By bringing together representatives of government, the private sector, and individual conservationists, we will be able to chart our course toward identification and preservation of valuable river resources."

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act designated eight rivers for immediate inclusion within the national system, provided for in-depth studies of 27 other rivers named in the Act to determine their potential as possible additions to the system, and directed the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to list other rivers for possible inclusion in the system.

The Act also provides that State wild and scenic rivers may be designated as part of the national system, with management and ownership remaining with State governments. Secretary Hickel said that a major part of the September symposium will be devoted to working with State officials on ways to evaluate and develop State wild and scenic rivers.

The conference is expected to draw some 400 persons who will consider management of wild, scenic and recreation rivers; guidelines for adding new streams to the national system; ways in which State and local programs can mesh with the national effort; and related policies and programs which affect the environment of many river basin areas.

Interior's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has been assigned nationwide coordinating responsibilities under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as well as responsibility to lead studies of 18 potential additions to the national system. The Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture is leading nine river studies. At the conclusion of the studies, the Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior, respectively, will recommend that Congress either authorize new wild, scenic or recreation rivers, or that the Federal Government not be involved in administration of certain rivers, thus leaving action to other levels of government.

BOR Director G. Douglas Hofe, Jr., said that the Department's goal is preservation of certain rivers in their natural condition so their unique wilderness, scenic and recreation values may be enjoyed. Registration forms for the September symposium are available from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Colorado's State Tree, the Blue Spruce, thrives in altitudes of 8,000 to 11,000 feet.

Violations Draw Fines

Enforcement personnel of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission recorded 138 arrests and convictions during June--the highest monthly total so far in 1970.

For the 138 offenses, Wyoming courts levied \$4007 in fines. State law provides that money collected from Game and Fish violations be turned over to public schools in the counties where the violations occurred.

The majority of violations last month came from summer-related activities as 32 persons were convicted for fishing without a license, 19 for boating violations and 25 for swearing to a false oath. One person paid \$100 in fines for his three counts of false oath.

The largest fine of the month was paid by a Gillette man for hunting and killing a deer out of season. His charge included illegal possession and transportation of game meat, shooting from a road and using artificial light and an illegal weapon. The offender was also sentenced to 30 days in jail and his 1970-71 hunting privileges were revoked.

Other offenses for which persons were arrested during June were: selling deer and antelope meat in hamburger, transporting hawks without a permit, illegal possession of a cub bear, possession of live minnows while fishing, fishing with a set pole or line and no life preservers.



FORT SISSETON, SD—In 1884 this cavalry fort in South Dakota saw little action; the Sioux insisted on being friendly. Today, carefully restored, it is a favorite place for children to withstand an imaginary Indian attack or boss a wagon train thundering across the prairie. (SD TRAVEL DIVISION PHOTO)

Boy Lost in Tetons, Fined \$100

Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming - Superintendent Howard H. Chapman reported Thursday that two boys, Mark Miller age 17 and Dirk Funk age 18, both of Cincinnati, Ohio were camped Tuesday at Bradley Lake in Grand Teton National Park and they attempted to climb Teewinot Mountain without registering with Park Rangers. They became separated and Funk returned to camp that evening without Miller. Upon notification of

Rangers a ground search was made of the area where he was last seen all day Wednesday. An airplane was also used without success.

Chapman said concern for the youth heightened as Miller was reportedly dressed only in a T-shirt and levis, slick soled shoes and had no climbing or mountaineering equipment or experience. Plans were made late Wednesday afternoon for all out search beginning at daylight Thursday, with the

possibility of bringing in a helicopter from Yellowstone National Park. However, these plans were cancelled when late Wednesday evening a climbing party consisting of two brothers, Dave and Jim Erickson found Miller on a ledge on Mt. Owen and returned him unharmed to Jenny Lake.

Both Miller and Funk were charged for violation of Grand Teton National Park Regulations in failing to register for climbing or off trail hiking. After a plea of guilty, U. S. Commissioner, Floyd R. King, imposed a fine of \$100 each in his court Thursday.

Drawings Held For Big Game

The 1970 moose, bighorn sheep and mountain goat drawing was completed July 16 in the Cheyenne headquarters of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission. Selection of the successful applications took almost a day and a half.

Nearly 14,000 persons applied for the 1,288 moose permits available this year and 2,600 registered for the 408 resident and nonresident bighorn sheep licenses.

Successful applicants will have their permits mailed as soon as they can be processed--unsuccessful applications are being returned immediately.

Lists of successful applicants in the moose and sheep drawings will be made available to the public at a cost of \$5 for each list as soon as the permits have been mailed.



Wyoming's vast sagebrush-covered hills and prairies will soon boom to the sound of scatterguns. Sage grouse abound in the wide-open spaces providing the first hunting of the Fall season. Good populations should assure plenty of action in most areas of the State.

LEGAL NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING WESTERN FARM BUREAU LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY P. O. Box 5087 - Denver, Colorado 80217 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1969

Insurance Written	\$5,313,345.00
Gross Premiums Received	\$947,516.86
Losses Paid	\$143,360.03
Losses Incurred	\$177,891.17

Total Admitted Assets	\$31,159,432.50
Liabilities Except Capital	\$29,397,326.94
Capital Stock Paid Up	\$362,400.00
Surplus Over Liabilities	\$1,399,705.56
Total Liabilities, Capital & Surplus	\$31,159,432.50

Income During Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$9,003,461.41
Expenditures for year ending December 31, 1969	\$8,600,611.06

Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the Laws of this State relating to insurance and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.

Dated June 2, 1970
s/ William G. Walton
William G. Walton, Insurance Commissioner
June 5, 12, 19, 26, July 17, 31, 1970 17

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING THE WESTERN FIRE INSURANCE CO. 14 E. First St., Fort Scott, Kansas 66701 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1969

Insurance Written	
Gross Premiums Received	\$375,674.32
Losses Paid	\$108,956.04
Losses Incurred	\$271,992.52

Total Admitted Assets	\$81,092,601.21
Liabilities Except Capital	\$55,986,609.47
Capital Stock Paid Up	\$2,000,000.00
Surplus Over Liabilities	\$23,105,991.74
Total Liabilities, Capital & Surplus	\$81,092,601.21

Income During Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$50,048,594.06
Expenditures for Year Ending December 31st, 1969	\$46,452,620.65

Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the Laws of this State relating to insurance and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.

Dated June 2, 1970
s/ William G. Walton
William G. Walton, Insurance Commissioner
June 5, 12, 19, 26, July 17, 31, 1970 18

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE STATE OF WYOMING WESTERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 385 Washington Street, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55102 BUSINESS IN WYOMING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1969

Insurance Written	\$606,591.00
Gross Premiums Received	\$48,548.93
Losses Paid	\$11,145.71
Losses Incurred	\$19,676.93

Total Admitted Assets	\$184,346,433.03
Liabilities Except Capital	\$163,624,067.64
Capital Stock Paid Up	\$10,000,000.00
Surplus Over Liabilities	\$10,722,365.39
Total Liabilities, Capital & Surplus	\$184,346,433.03

Income During Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$45,157,308.95
Expenditures For Year Ending December 31, 1969	\$35,504,037.33

Pursuant to Section 73, Wyoming Insurance Code, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the insurer above named is in all respects in compliance with the Laws of this State relating to insurance and it is duly authorized to transact the business of insurance in the State of Wyoming.

Dated June 2, 1970
s/ William G. Walton
William G. Walton, Insurance Commissioner
June 5, 12, 19, 26, July 17, 31, 1970 19

Time to Beware of Boating Accidents

National Safe Boating Week has come and gone but Wyoming's Watercraft Officer Bill Kozas of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission this week warned boaters that most watercraft accidents will occur in the months of July and August.

According to statistics, these months have gone on record as being the most hazardous for boaters because of warm weather and the peak of the vacation season. Most accidents happen between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m.--the hours when boating

pressure is heaviest.

"After studying the accident statistics compiled over the past several years, we encourage waterway users to be extremely careful during the remainder of the boating season and help us keep Wyoming's boating accident rate among the lowest in the country," Kozas said.

* Real Estate
* Insurance

Paul Allen, Realtor
Pinedale, Wyo.
Phone: (307) 367-2411

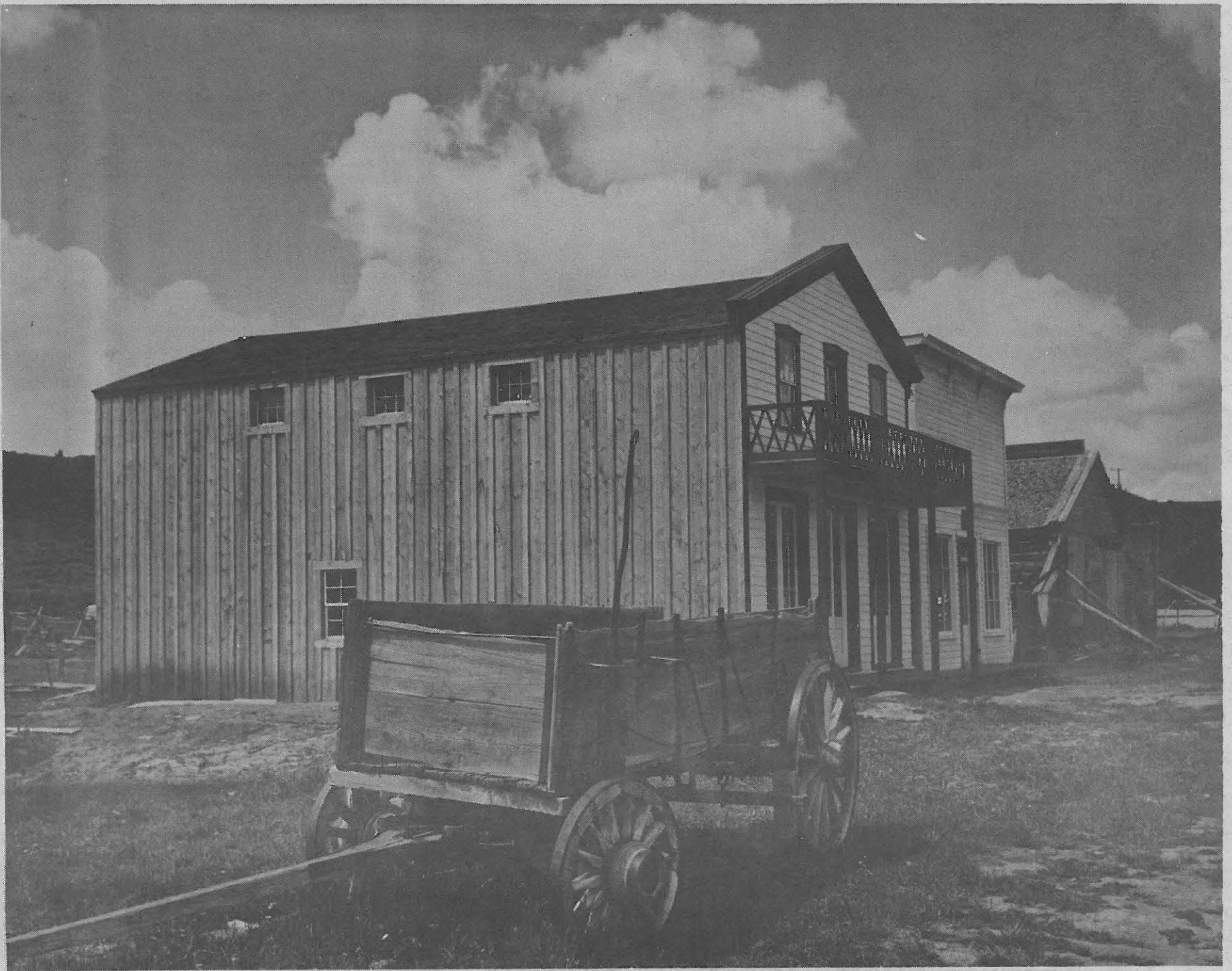


Photo by Randy Wagner

Just one hundred years ago, the hotel was built in the booming gold mining camp of South Pass City in Dakota Territory. Today, it is being reconstructed by the Wyoming Recreation Commission in the first major recon-

struction of the historic settlement. Plans call for a major recreation historic area to be developed by the Recreation Commission and the Bureau of Land Management, centered around South Pass City.

Green River...

(Continued from page 1)

found. The main beds of coal are near Kemmerer, Rock Springs, and Wamsutter.

He said the projection of water use in municipal-industrial needs would increase more than ten times, from 20,000 to 230,000-240,000 acre feet. Much of the industrial need would be required for irrigation development. This includes 57,000 acre feet for the Seedskadee project below Fontenelle Reservoir. He said it was also anticipated that another 3,000 acres could be developed on the Eden project.

Trelease cited water needs for private development such as 40-Rod, Paradise Canal, Green River Supply Canal, the West Side project and the Buckskin project. The latter anticipates development of 20,000 acres southeast of Pinedale.

He said irrigation development in the Upper Green River Basin, which includes all of the private development, would depend on a storage reservoir or the use of natural lakes. This would make the Kendall Reservoir an imperative. The alternative would be to use Fremont Lake where an anticipated three foot fluctuation of the lake would be required.

Both Bishop and Trelease spoke of an alternative

development using Burnt Lake and Boulder Lake for pumped storage and power development. Such a plan would require a dam on Boulder Lake to store an amount ten times the current storage.

Trelease said if the Upper Kendall Reservoir would be built, it would probably mean a transbasin diversion of water by pipeline to the Sweetwater River. If Newfork Narrows Dam is built, water could be pumped back up to the Sweetwater.

Dr. Leopold has done extensive hydrologic studies on Fremont Lake. (He is one of the world's foremost hydrologists.) He said Fremont Lake has qualities found in few other lakes of the world, including Lake Baikal in Russia. The water is so clear that a measuring device can be seen at 28 feet, a clarity practically unheard of.

The lake is formed by glacial moraines. It has a sounded depth of 603 feet and a great expanse of the bottom is flat with an average depth of approximately 600 feet. Oxygen in excess of that required to sustain trout occurs all the way to the bottom. The lake water is nearly neutral, meaning it is much like distilled water. There is no bacterial contamination which can be detected and there is no eutrophication (aging) detectable.

Dr. Leopold said a fluctuation of the water level

would lead to shore erosion and a changing of all the high-quality aspects of the lake. A fluctuation of seven feet, which had been anticipated by the Bureau of Reclamation, would lead to massive environmental degradation in and around the lake.

Dr. Love said he would like to submit an alternative proposal for development of water in the Green River Basin. He said an enormous underground aquifer (water bearing sands) of pure water occurs in the area of Big Piney in Sublette County (south of Pinedale). He said the aquifer was 6,000-7,000 feet thick. He said it was not controversial and not subject to evaporation. It occurs in the area where the proposed Wagon Wheel nuclear blast is being explored. It was discovered during the drilling for the project.

Dr. Love asked the question, why build large, controversial dams when the State could sell 500,000 acre feet of water to the lower basin states and use the money to develop wells - when the water was truly needed? He said the desirability of piping water transbasin (to the Platte River) was very costly and not necessary.

Dr. Love also said there was a known aquifer along the Sweetwater River which drains into the Platte. This aquifer is some 2,000 sq. mi. in extent and has already been extensively explored.

Another potential aquifer of enormous extent lies along the northeast flank of the Wind River Mountains in Fremont County and would be available for additional water supplies in either the Big Horn Basin or the Powder River Basin.

Dr. Love was very critical of both the Kendall and Newfork Narrows Dam sites proposed by the State. He said both could be expected to lose large amounts of water through seepage and evaporation.

Trelease was asked if the State's report and water plan would point out the losses of fish and wildlife and to the environment as a result of the dam building. His answer was that they had only considered the loss of land as determined by the cost of fishing access which runs about \$800-\$1,000 per mile of stream.

Comments from ranchers in the reservoir area indicated that State had used the figure of \$46 per acre to compute costs of land acquisition. This was pointed out to be an unrealistic figure since some lands has already been sold for \$1,200 per acre.

A question was asked as to what happens to water quality when irrigation water is put on such highly alkaline soils as the proposed Seedskadee project, the Soapholes country and others in the area. Dr. Leopold said the water would be degraded by both agriculture and industry.

Dr. Leopold said clearcut timbering increases the water yield from a forest but the practice also significantly increases erosion and sedimentation. He said the Forest Service was not using available technical people to give them answers as to possible results from timbering on unstable soils and questionable geologic areas.

Bishop was asked if the State was considering legislation to establish a quasi-public agency to handle revenue bonding for the Green River projects. He said legislation would be desirable to provide mechanics for setting up state bond revenues.

Public Lands.

(Continued from page 1)

emphasized that fact that the report is a consensus and that it is more important that understanding be achieved rather than unanimity.

The Public Land Law Review Commission, composed of 6 Presidential appointees, 6 members of the United States Senate, 6 members of the House of Representatives, and the Chairman, who was chosen by the 18 appointed members, submitted its report to the President and the Congress on June 23, 1970, with a total of 400 recommendations for revision of public land policies.