

High Country News

The Outdoor and Environmental Bi-Weekly

Vol. 2, No. 29

Friday, August 14, 1970



Photo by Pat Hall

Boating is at its best; the beauty is unexcelled on Flaming Gorge Reservoir in Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area in Utah and Wyoming.

Engine Growls Aren't Always What They Seem

The automotive industry and their advertising people have recently called much attention to animals--particularly the cats. Any television-watching kid can tell you that tigers live in tanks, the Cougar is a sporty Mercury and the Wildcat is not only a name for a bobcat but a Buick, too.

A Cheyenne, Wyoming, mechanic has his own story to tell about cars and cats. Rodman Robertson, a mechanic for Tyrell Chevrolet in Cheyenne, reached for the hood latch of what should have been just another repair job. A fellow by the name of Neil Heeman of Cheyenne brought it in Thursday morning after hearing a growl under the hood.

Robertson peered into the

engine compartment and came face to face with the growl--a two month old bobcat kitten with a smear of grease on his nose and a chip on his shoulder.

Cheyenne Game Warden Francis Gradert and Office Warden Dave Thompson answered the call and, with the help of a length of rope and the protection of a pair of

welder's gloves and a heavy coat, removed the kitten to a cage.

Thompson assured everyone after his half-hour contest with the kitten that the baby is in good condition possessing the normal reflexes and temperament of a healthy bobcat. Mobile living, however, is not for everyone.

Welcome

We take this opportunity to welcome the former readers of THE JACKSON HOLE VILLAGER. Through Mr. Norman Lynes, publisher of The VILLAGER, we have acquired the unfulfilled subscriptions to that paper. We hope our new readers will find HIGH COUNTRY NEWS a worthy and satisfactory substitute.

The Editors and Staff

Antelope Under Gun; One-Shot Scheduled

This year's hunting season in Wyoming will start off with a bang on Sept. 5. The state's most popular game animal, the pronghorn antelope, will come under fire for the first time this year in the Chain Lakes and Table Rock areas. These areas appear on the hunting orders as areas 57 and 29 respectively and are

an outgrowth of the old North Rawlins-Table Rock area. The season will close in these areas (57 & 29) on Sept. 13, 1970. This year, 950 resident and non-resident antelope permits were made available in these areas.

Bill Crump, district supervisor of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, reported that the Chain Lakes and Table Rock areas are the best trophy hunting areas in the state. Crump also said that the broad, open desert country in this area was very popular for campers. He also noted that many hunters will be going out prior to opening day with camping vehicles to make "a week of it" by combining camping and rock hunting with their antelope hunt.

Along with the annual opening of hunting season comes the One Shot Antelope Hunt held here in Lander each year. Final preparations are being made for the state's famous event which will take place on Sept. 19, the day that most antelope areas will open for hunting.

The past shooters will begin arriving in Lander on Sept. 17 with registration scheduled at the Fremont Hotel. There will be competitive shooting later in the day to be followed by a business meeting of the Past

(Continued on page 16.)



This CAMPER OF THE WEEK has stopped for the evening in this secluded spot along Dead Indian Creek in the Sunlight Basin of Wyoming.

HIGH COUNTRY

By Tom Bell

President Nixon has told Congress, and thereby the American people, that there must be massive changes in our life style, our government operations, and our industrial-technological complex if we are to escape "ecological disaster."

He told us, "We must seek nothing less than a basic reform in the way our society looks at problems and makes decisions." And in addition, "... in dealing with the environment we must learn not how to master nature but how to master ourselves, our institutions, and our technology."

The President has a long way to go to span the vast credibility gap between his own words, and deeds. His words sound great but his actions on such matters as the SST and funding for water pollution control and giving the timber industry free license in the national forest leave something to be desired.

No matter what his actions, we can heed his words. And, in fact, we must do so. Whether or not he believes them himself, they are words of wisdom by which we must guide our own actions.

Each of us has grown into a life style which can only lead us to "ecological disaster" if we persist. And the more affluent we are, the more dangerous we are to ourselves and our fellow man.

The first annual report of the Council on Environmental Quality, in which Mr. Nixon's words are quoted, tells us we consume only 6 percent of the world's population. But we consume 40 percent of the world's energy and natural resources. For how much longer can we continue in that life style? How much longer will the rest of the world let us continue?

We have all succumbed to "the bigger is better" syndrome. We all seem to believe "the more, the merrier" in our human societies. Once it was sinful to waste (remember "waste not, want not"?). Now, it is economic disaster - timed obsolescence is built into every product.

The roughened, red hands of our grandmothers weren't very nice. So we devised detergents to keep their hands soft. First, the innovations were foamy and then they were filled with phosphates.

And so it has gone.

Every individual citizen has a responsibility, not only to himself and his own well-being but to society, to maintain a livable world. But he has to be shown and led.

Joe Blow from Podunk who sells shoes, or builds houses, or tends steel furnaces, or raises hogs can't be privy to even a smattering of the information available about our environment. He only knows what he reads in the papers or sees on the tube.

The Henry Ford's can make it their personal business - and a part of their corporate business. So can the 50 governors. And the 100 senators. And the many more who lead and direct our daily lives.

But we are not getting the leadership. The vision is too narrow and too myopic. I have only to look at my own state to see what we are getting.

Governor Stanley K. Hathaway has cried for almost four years about the need for industry so we can keep all our young people at home. He is severely criticized by his opponents in the opposite party for allowing this to happen. Everybody nods sagely that what we need is more industry and more tax base so we can provide more jobs for more kids.

A few people hesitantly say that maybe what we need are fewer kids. But immediately that raises a storm of objections. Abortion or family planning assistance are immoral in Wyoming.

When recently questioned about proposals to liberalize Wyoming's 1890 abortion law, the Governor said the main emphasis now seems to be centered on population control! He says, "Here in Wyoming, we don't have over-population problems!"

It makes you wonder if we select few here in Wyoming are not off on some wonderful new planet where we can begin the job of raping and plundering all over again.

To me, the most massive changes might be undertaken amongst the high and mighty here on Planet Earth.



Photo by Pat Hall

Hunters will soon take to the field after Wyoming's fleet pronghorns. Thousands of these beautiful game animals roam the vast open spaces of the West.

Letters To The Editor



Dear Editor:

In the article "Colorado Magazine Airs Resource Feud" in the July 17 issue, I was disappointed to read that the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission has forbidden Department officials to speak up in cases where recreation and wildlife are being threatened by commercial development. If the Game and Fish professional men can't speak up to defend outdoor recreation and wildlife in Wyoming, who can?

Paul J. Gerling
Shawnee, Kansas

Editor's note: That's a good question! Why not ask the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission. James B. White is the director, Box 1589, Cheyenne, Wyo. 82001

HIGH COUNTRY NEWS

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My Dear Friends,

Arrived home safely a couple of weeks ago after a wonderful two weeks spent in the Lander area. We camped the entire time up in Sinks Canyon and enjoyed every minute of it. Only sorry that time ran out much too soon. I expect to be back to Lander Oct. 1 to spend the entire month, so I'm already making plans for this trip.

My new "super" edition of High Country News arrived on July 23. I certainly did enjoy the large, new paper. I have only one complaint - two weeks is just too long to wait for the paper to arrive!

See you in October!

All good wishes -

Sincerely,
Mrs. Keith S. Brigham
Rte. 1, Pardeeville,
Wisconsin.

Editor's Note: It was our pleasure to have Mrs. (Jean) Brigham drop in and visit us earlier in the summer. We will welcome her back in October. We invite any of our readers to stop and see us on the way through Lander or when they are here camping, fishing or hunting. Last week, two of our readers from Michigan and Indiana did just that. The latch string is always out. Or to phrase our western welcome another way, Light down and set a spell, Friend.

Thanks for your kind comments, Jean.

Editor:

Let me add to Mr. Ebeling's letter about the threat to Hells Canyon. The Hells Canyon Preservation Council, P. O. Box 691, Idaho Falls, Idaho, is organized to preserve that area and is doing a fine job. A story about the Council's efforts would, I believe, alert your readers of the dangers to one of America's wonders and also

give the Council a generous boost.

Sincerely,
M. E. Page
3118 W. Newhall St.
Milwaukee, Wis.

Editors Note: Your suggestion is well taken. We have carried articles and notes on the Hells Canyon battle in earlier issues but will be glad to do an article and a center spread. We'll see what we can do about that. In the meantime, our readers can help the cause by taking a \$5 membership in the Hells Canyon Preservation Council at the address given above by reader Page. Thanks for your letter and suggestion.

Editor:

I read the article on Charles Farmer and found out that there is a magazine entitled Wyoming Wildlife. I wonder if you could give me the address of the magazine and subscription cost per year as I would like to subscribe to it. Any help will be appreciated. Thank you.

Darlene Cochran
225 Shoshone Dr.
Carmel, Ind. 46032

Editors Note: For Miss Cochran and our other readers who may be interested, Wyoming Wildlife is the official publication of the Wyoming Game and Fish Department. It is an excellent, monthly publication which may be obtained for \$2 per year (3 yrs. for \$5). Send to WYOMING WILDLIFE, Box 1589, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001.

Wyoming also has another excellent, color magazine, The Good Life in WYOMING. A one-year introductory subscription sells for \$3.09; a two-year offer costs \$5.15. Send to In Wyoming, Box 2108, Casper, Wyoming 82601

Guest Editorial

by Albert L. Baum

Fremont, California



Since 1872, when Congress passed the first minerals act intended to encourage the development of the mining industry, the nation's forests and grazing lands have been open to wanton destruction by the mining interests. Each year since the passage of the misguided legislation, the productivity of thousands upon thousands of acres has been destroyed. This unrestricted devastation of a century will continue unless Congress, this session, withdraws from the mining interests their license to destroy.

The principal mining laws which allow the unrestricted ruination of public and private lands were enacted as the minerals acts of 1872 and 1887 and were followed by the Stock Raising Homestead Act of 1916. Under the acts of 1872 and 1887, the surface and mineral estates were reserved by the Federal Government. Under the act of 1916, the surface estate became patentable, but the government reserved the mineral estate. All of these mining laws allow the mining interests to enter these lands without restriction or regulation and prospect for minerals. The mining interests are free to prospect without notification, permission, bond, or fee. They are at liberty to bulldoze roads, dig trenches and ditches, dam streams, drill holes, carve the hillsides, and pollute the water table, leaving the unrepaid landscape to be mutilated further by the rain and wind.

Since the passage of the first mining act, repeated attempts by federal officials and private landowners to promote legislation restricting the ravishment of the land by the mining interest have been futile. Without question, the lobby representing the mining interests has been the most effective lobby in our nation's capitol. Most recently, in 1949, in response to innumerable complaints of wanton damage by the mining interests to public and private lands, Congress passed a minerals act declaring that the prospector was liable for surface damages caused by his exploration and mining. However, like the shortcoming of all previous minerals acts passed by Congress, a companion statute requiring the repair of public or private lands damaged by the prospector was blocked by the lobbyists.

The Federal Government and the private landowner can only recover from exploration damages by civil court action. Invariably, however, the prospector escapes all liability by asserting that, under the mining laws, he is obligated to perform annual assessment (development) work on his claims or lose title to his claims. If his claim sites are to be developed, bulldozed roads leading to his sites can not be repaired if site access is to be maintained. e, the

drill holes and excavations cannot be filled if they are to be explored annually with newly developed scientific instruments. To protect themselves against civil damage suits, most prospectors file yearly affidavits of assessment, even when their claims are worthless. (Most affidavits of annual assessment are fraudulent because proof of costly assessment work is not a filing requisite.) In time, when the likelihood of damage suits is diminished, the valueless claims are abandoned or are sold to buyers whose identities and addresses are indeterminate. Even the agencies of the Federal Government (U. S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management) responsible for the protection of public lands admit the futility of filing suits for exploration damages against the mining interests. Private attorneys are in general agreement against attempting to recover from prospector damages to private lands because the annual assessment loophole exempts the prospector from damage liability.

The absolute power of the mining lobby was most recently demonstrated (July 2, 1969) when the Subcommittee of the U. S. Senate on Interior and Insular Affairs held a public hearing in Casper, Wyoming, for the purpose of hearing complaints of damage to public and private lands by the mining interest and for the consideration of legislative recommendations to Congress. (Congress, in 1964, had established the Public Land Law Review Commission, a body directed to report to Congress before June 30, 1970, on the administration of public land laws.) The speakers before the commission were, principally, cattlemen, sheepmen, timber operators, and mining and petroleum representatives. The mining and petroleum representatives spoke in unison against any changes to the present mining acts and against the enactment of any new law which might restrict the industry. The owners of land whose mineral estate is open to exploration spoke a singular complaint: The prospector is able to enter public and private lands without restriction or regulation and may explore for minerals and file claims without any evidence that minerals exist beneath the surface. In unison, these representatives expressed the urgent need for federal legislation that would require the mining interests to repair exploration damages to public and private lands. They recommended revocation of the prospector's right to delay mining a claim site indefinitely and still maintain title to the claim.

Unfortunately, the policies of the mining interests were adopted by the Committee in their post-hearing recommendations to the full Committee on Interior and

Insular Affairs. Ignored was the demand of the cattlemen and sheepmen that the prospector's license to wantonly destroy be withdrawn and that the repair (filling and grading of exploration pits, trenches, drill holes, and roads, in addition to the reseeding or reforestation of the damaged surfaces) be required by federal law. Tragically, the Committee left unchanged the limitation that claims of prospector damage to public and private lands had to be settled in civil courts. Also left unchanged was the prospector's annual assessment loophole, whereby the mining interests escape the responsibility for repairing their damages to the land.

A typical excerpt from the hearing minutes (Report 33-504 is obtainable from the U. S. Government Printing Office) is quoted to reveal the senseless destruction being wrought on the land: (part of the statement made by Van R. Irvine, President, Wyoming Stock Growers Association), "I have personally been through two invasions by mining people. One during the 1950's and one covering about the last 3 years. So far not a scrap of uranium has been uncovered on my ranch but one hell of a lot of raw rock has been exposed by bulldozer and drill. The Diamond Ring Ranch has thousands of acres punctured excessively by drill holes from 2 inches to 3 feet in diameter and from 10 feet to several hundred feet in depth. It is unsafe to gallop a horse on many thousands of acres of the Diamond Ring. Much of our lambing area is pockmarked with these holes and, needless to say, many of them now contain the decomposed bodies of baby lambs. I can't intelligently comment on other small animals. These holes, under present circumstances, will exist for generations." (The drill holes are left unfilled by the mining operators. In a few years, many of these holes become cratered into funnels by the rain, and the funnels grow larger and larger.) "I mentioned isolated situations. Let me refer to one. One company is using indiscriminate bulldozing in my area. Mountaintops are being sliced off, and valleys are being gouged up by an unprincipled mining operator. There seems to be no response from any of the public agencies responsible for the preservation and conservation of our lands, and under present law, there is little I can do except haggle with the legal department of said mining company."

Mr. Van Irvine is but one of the many who have witnessed the appalling devastation of the land by the mining interests. He is not alone in crying out in dismay. How much longer will Congress allow the wanton destruction of the American landscape? Another century?

Fort Peck Added To Historic Sites

The Fort Peck Agency in Poplar, Montana is the Treasury State's latest addition to the National Register of Historic Places. The announcement was made today by Wesley Woodgerd, chief of recreation and parks for the fish and game department.

Camp Poplar was once a substantial military post immediately adjacent to the Indian agency. None of the military buildings remain today.

In the winter of 1868-69 the first sub-agency was built in this area to furnish rations to the lower Assiniboine, Santee Sioux, Gros Ventre and River Crows. The main purpose for this sub-agency called Fort Browning was to keep the Indians from going to Fort Benton where trouble was growing as the numbers of settlers arrive. This agency was called Fort Browning and was located south of the Milk River, across from the present town of Dodson. It operated until 1873.

Meanwhile, in 1871 an agency was established at Fort Peck to serve the lower Assiniboine and several Sioux bands. The agency was situated within the stockade at Fort Peck. In 1877 the Fort Peck Agency was moved to its present location at Poplar. This new Poplar River Agency was one of the government's early and successful experiments at placing friendly and hostile tribes together on the same reservation to minimize troop needs.

Late in 1880, the army sent the 11th infantry from Fort Custer to establish a post (Camp Poplar) at Poplar Creek to help bring in the Indians who had scattered after the Battle of the Little Big Horn in 1876. The army post was active until 1893 when it was turned over to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for

use by the Indian Boarding School.

Remaining buildings include: the academic building and quarters, completed 1907; dining hall and kitchen, built 1915; hospital, built 1916 and later remodeled; and the jail, built 1920.

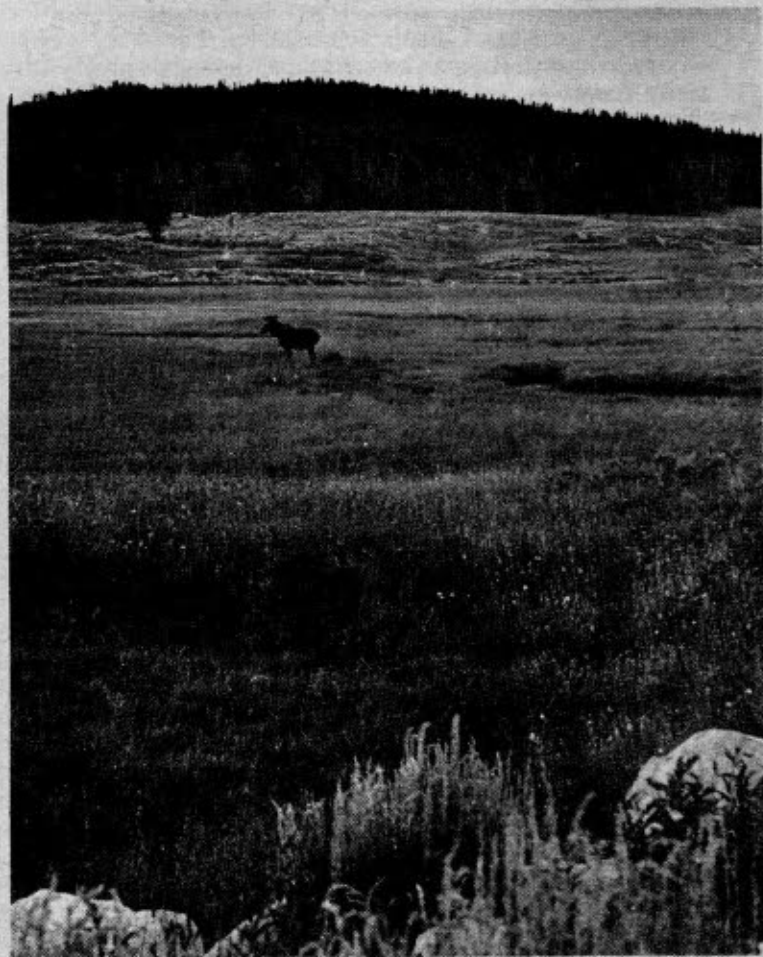
Fish, Wildlife Jurisdiction Is Proposed

Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel is proposing a broad policy statement aimed at clarifying federal-state jurisdiction over fish and resident wildlife, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

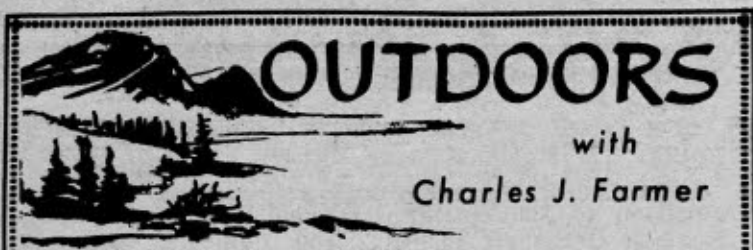
The framework for the long-awaited proposal was prepared by a federal state joint committee of Secretary Hickel's request. The special committee included three officials from the Department of the Interior and three directors of state game and fish agencies who represented the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners.

Conservationists are supporting the proposed policy stating that it will alleviate much of the current confusion which shrouds federal-state jurisdiction relative to preservation, management and use of fish and resident wildlife.

The statement was published in the Federal Register, July 17, 1970, to solicit public response. Interested persons may submit written comments to the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C. 20240 by August 16, 1970. At such time, if comment is favorable, the proposal will become official policy.



This young bull moose appears to be resting but he is really waiting to see which way the photographer is heading. He was near Union Pass on the Teton National Forest of Wyoming.



OUTDOORS

with
Charles J. Farmer

Wyoming's sage grouse season opens the last Saturday in August and now's the time to sharpen the eye for scattergunning.

Sage chickens are not considered speedsters among upland game birds, but they can be deceptive on the rise. I have seen good quail and pheasant shooters blow easy shots because of overleading or shooting too fast.

The majority of Wyoming bird hunters will open the season as cold as the opening day of last year's duck season. Their shotguns, shells and bird dogs will take the brunt of all the excuses they have for missing easy shots. It is the sage grouse themselves, that suffer the heaviest casualties. Shots are taken too close or too far away without practice. The results of being over anxious or not judging distance correctly are birds shredded into clumps of feather and guts or birds that fall 80 yards away and are never found.

So for the pure and simple reason of conservation...respecting today's game bird for the enjoyment he gives us, we should all try and become better shots. The other reason for improving is that sharpening shotgun skills is a lot of fun.

Trap Helps

There are pro and con arguments about whether or not shooting clay targets (trap) is an aid to bird shooting. Some bird hunters swear that it messes up their timing or that "field conditions are a lot different then shooting on a range when you are ready for a target."

I feel that most of these arguments are excuses for a lack of time or just plain laziness on the part of the hunter. Practice shooting at clay birds cannot help but improve upland game bird and waterfowl shooting. The same skills employed to bust a clay bird are essential to clean field kills.

Trap shooting before the bird seasons adds confidence and most bird hunters know that without this virtue, a day in the field can be frustrating. Trap teaches a shot gunner to lean into the target; to concentrate; to swing smoothly; to follow through; and most important...to become friends with the gun.

Expensive

To achieve a degree of skill at any sport, time, money or both seem to be prerequisites. I have often thought that the expense of a case of clay birds (blue rock) and several boxes of shells could never compare to the expense of traveling several hundred miles for a bird shoot and then failing miserably in the field. Sure, full bag limits do not necessarily mean great hunts...there's more to bird hunting then killing. But good shooting promotes good hunting.

You may want to join a trap club or you can purchase a hand trap and practice in a safe area with a hunting buddy. Either way, the practice will help your bird hunting this season.

Sage grouse season seems to sneak up on us every year. We are busy with fishing and camping. Our minds pretty far away from the green draws near Farson or Saratoga. Maybe its your bird dog who reminds you that time is drawing near to start packing both the shotgun and fly rod. You just might take the dog on a few practice sessions too. The pooch is a great friend in the field.

Sea Otter Established

Cooperative efforts by the Oregon State Game Commission, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and the Atomic Energy Commission are establishing a new sea otter herd on the Oregon coast, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

Although once abundant along the entire north Pacific coast, the sea otter was extirpated by the early fur trade. It never recovered in Oregon but populations do exist in several areas of California and fine herds are found along the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian chain. The AEC became a partner in the program because of activities at Amchitka Island, which has a

large sea otter population.

Plans call for reintroduction of 30 of these comical and very intelligent marine mammals, possibly in July. As this herd builds, additional transfers tentatively will be made to three other Oregon locations.

A rocky, broken coastline and an abundance of kelp beds are the main habitat requirements for the sea otter. It holds the distinction of having the most beautiful fur in the world, ranging in color from brownish to almost black. This restoration attempt, if successful, will augment sea otter releases made last year in Washington State and British Columbia.



Bridger Recreation Area Hearing Set for Monday

A hearing will be held at Pinedale, Wyoming, Monday, August 17, on Senator Gale McGee's proposal for a Bridger National Recreation Area. The hearing will be conducted by Senator Alan Bible, Chairman of the Senate Parks and Recreation Subcommittee.

The proposed area includes all of the west face of the Wind River Mountains within the Bridger National Forest. The Bridger Wilderness Area lies at higher elevations above the proposed area. The proposal also includes an area encompassing the headwaters of the Green River within the Bridger National Forest.

This is an area of superlatives. It lies in the foreground of large, spectacular peaks, the highest in the State. Some of Wyoming's largest natural lakes lie along the foothills. The Upper Green River is home for one of the largest concentrations of Shiras moose in the world. Large herds of elk and numerous bighorn sheep, deer, antelope, and bear abound.

So many game animals are found here that the recommendation has been made to call this the Bridger National Wildlife and Recreation Area.

The large, elongated area is ideally suited for recreational purposes. It is situated within a two-hour drive of Yellowstone National Park. Both Grand Teton and Yellowstone Parks are

reaching the limits for crowding and accommodation. A large national recreation in this location may help alleviate the crowding in the parks.

A national recreation area designation would not eliminate or prohibit balanced livestock grazing. It would tend to restrict or end timbering in the areas which have been planned for clear-cut timbering. Watershed

values would not be impaired.

Observers point out that even this large area has its limitations. Recommendations will be made to study the area environmentally and ecologically to determine an optimum carrying capacity for human beings. The optimum carrying capacity could then be used to determine distribution of recreational facilities.

Ecologist Appointed

Edward F. Schlatterer, ecologist, has been appointed to head the section of Ecological Evaluation in the Division of Range Management, Forest Service, Regional Office, Ogden, Utah. In this newly established position, Mr. Schlatterer will serve as specialist in the field of range ecology with responsibility for providing technical skills, leadership, direction, and knowledge needed for the Regional program of range ecosystem evaluation. He works closely with the Regional Forester's staff and serves as a member of special planning and study teams.

In 1958, Mr. Schlatterer was graduated from the University of Michigan with a BS degree. He holds a MS degree and a PhD degree from the University of Idaho.

Mr. Schlatterer comes to

the Forest Service with a broad and varied background in range ecology, having worked as a project leader for the Montana Fish and Game Department, as a research fellow at the University of Idaho, forester for the Nez-perce National Forest, Idaho, and range conservationist for the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. He served as student aid for the Michigan Department of Conservation, the University of Michigan, and the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Mr. Schlatterer is an active member of a wide variety of professional organizations, including the Wildlife Society, the Ecological Society of America, American Society of Range Management, as well as Xi Sigma Pi, Phi Sigma, and Sigma Xi honor societies.

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Official Newsletter of

Wyoming Outdoor Coordinating Council, Inc.

Thomas A. Bell, Editor

Box K, Lander, Wyoming 82520

High Country News—5
Friday, August 14, 1970

WYOMING OUTDOORS

Council Directors Act On Wyoming Problems

The Wyoming Outdoor Coordinating Council Board of Directors meeting in Pinedale recently took action on a number of problems. The meeting followed a public meeting on the Green River called by the Council.

The Council directors endorse the idea of state legislation for a wild and scenic river system. They propose that the Green River from the Green River Lakes to the mouth of Horse Creek be designated a state scenic river.

After much consideration of impact of State water developments, the Directors proposed that losses of game and fish habitat, recreational resources and other environmental resources be calculated into the total cost of projects. Such costs would then be included in the financing of the project.

They proposed that such losses be determined by a competent agency or group outside of State Government.

As part of the proposal to determine losses, the Directors propose that the funds to mitigate losses would be allocated to the Wyoming Recreation Commission and the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission. The funds would be used by those two agencies to purchase or lease lands through development.

The Directors passed a resolution requesting that

Wyoming's State government should involve and inform cities through public hearings on water problems and water plans.

The Council also decided to continue its own series of public informational meetings on the Green River and what is known of State plans.

The Directors recommended that the name of the proposed Bridger National Recreation Area be changed to Bridger National Wildlife and Recreation Area. They also recommend that the road system not be expanded before impact studies were made, and that environments studies should be made to determine optimum carrying capacities by different uses on different areas. Finally, they recommended that if any timbering was planned for any parts of the area that it be on a selective basis other than a clear cut.

In other business, the Directors discussed a possible compromise for breaking the present impasse on the Washakie Wilderness, and approved a broad policy statement on recommendations for the Glacier Primitive Area.

Finally, the Directors requested that the statutory limits on salaries in the Game and Fish Department be raised to competitive figures, or eliminated.



On August 3 & 4, Dick Brown (right), Senator Gale McGee's local representative, visited the Laramie Peak area which is being proposed by conservationists for inclusion in the national wilderness system. Art Fawcett, local rancher and leader of the conservationist efforts on this area, conducted an eleven mile tour which included Whiskey Creek, Roaring Fork and Lost Creek drainages. Above, Fawcett is explaining fire scars on one of the virgin ponderosa pines. This tree is close to 300 years old and has survived several forest fires.

Environmental College Proposed By Legislative Candidate

An "Environmental College of Legislators" - ECOL - has been proposed by a Democratic candidate for the Wyoming State Legislature from Fremont County. The refreshing new approach to environmental problems has been made by the Rev. Rollin Behrens of Lander.

Behrens has called upon all the legislative candidates and incumbent state senators to form an organization dedicated to the protection and preservation of the state's environment. The proposed organization (ECOL) is designed to gather legislative support on environmental issues before the legislature convenes in January.

Rev. Behrens says the general trend of our nation's leaders has been to be "reluctant followers rather than spearheaders" of the drive to reduce pollution and maintain the quality of our planet. He wants Wyoming's legislators to reverse this trend and to take the lead in maintaining the natural beauty of the state as an example for the rest of the nation and the world.

In a pamphlet Behrens has outlined the principles, purposes, and projects of ECOL and by letter has asked all the candidates and in-

cumbents of the state legislature to respond to his proposal. He has assured each of them that the names of those who respond favorably will be given to the news media and their voting records on environmental issues will be made public.

In this pamphlet Behrens says, "While we recognize the problem of pollution to be world-wide and realize that by ourselves we cannot provide the total solution, we want to show the world that Wyoming's legislators have done their part."

Sen. Hansen Replies On Eagle Program

WASHINGTON (Special) - Sen. Cliff Hansen this week said he was hopeful the new protection program for the golden eagle announced by Sec. of the Interior Walter J. Hickel would work.

Hansen replied to John Turner of Moose, Republican candidate for the state legislature who last week disagreed with the senator and Gov. Stan Hathaway on allowing the killing of golden eagles because of livestock damage claims.

Hansen said in a letter to Turner that he had "not written to Secretary Hickel protesting the protected status of the bird."

"What I did do, in May, was forward a request from the Wyoming Wool Grower's Association to the secretary, along with an inquiry as to

what might be done to help producers cut down lamb losses," Hansen wrote.

The senator from Jackson Hole said Hickel informed him that "he would like very much to try the new approach for a time to determine if it would protect the Golden Eagle, and allow the producers to protect their lambs."

The program authorizes issuance of individual permits to producers who offer proof that eagles are killing livestock.

"I do not object to the secretary's effort to find a workable program that will both protect a vital part of our environment and essential industry in Wyoming and the nation," Hansen wrote. "I hope the program is effective."

HELP!

The Wyoming Outdoor Coordinating Council needs help. The Council is fighting the battle of conservation and the environment on a broad front in Wyoming. We are being hit from all sides by the demands for development and industrial growth. Those who seek such development and growth give little heed to ecological and environmental considerations.

Wyoming has many wonderful natural assets. We could easily lose them if we do not plan carefully. The Outdoor Council has been effective in calling public attention to possible consequences of development. This takes time and money. But we are undermanned and underfinanced. We greatly need more citizen support.

Can you help us by contributing to a worthy cause? We are a legal Wyoming corporation but we engage in lobbying activities and therefore your contributions are not tax deductible.

* * *

I wish to support the . . .

Wyoming Outdoor Coordinating Council, Inc.
Box K Lander, Wyoming 82520

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High Country News.

Wyoming Wilderness Areas

By Gene Bryan

"The wilderness is near as well as dear to every man."

Henry David Thoreau (1869)

When Thoreau published these words, Wyoming was still a part of the Dakota Territory, 19 years away from becoming a territory in its own right and 41 years away from statehood. Today, at least in geological terms, Wyoming appears to finally be reaching the age of adolescence.

Here, along the great Rocky Mountain backbone of the United States, the mountain ranges of Wyoming are geologically in their teens. Mother Nature, who was most generous when she created this portion of Mountain America, is still etching growth marks in the Wyoming skies. The current U. S. Geological Survey maps indicate the Grand Teton in the mountain range of the same name has grown four feet in recent years—stretching up to 13,770 feet.

Wyoming's mountains, with such fabled names as the Tetons, Wind Rivers, Absarokas, Medicine Bows and Big Horns. Provide the lifeblood for three of the nation's great river systems—the Missouri-Mississippi, Columbia and Colorado: harbor thousands of crystalline lakes; nurture nearly all the various forms of wildlife found in the Central Rockies centuries ago and nourish more than four million acres of wilderness where the geography and ecology remain the same as when the Creator molded it.

Wilderness

In Wyoming, in the heart of the Rocky Mountain West, the U. S. Forest Service has set aside eight wilderness areas in virgin loveliness permitting no lumberman's axe to fall, no road machinery to scar, no motor to break the silence and no cabin or permanent camp to crowd in with its civilization. The wilderness represents a last frontier—the last bastion from the invasion of commercialism.

This young country paradise is Wyoming's gift to mankind, for the Cowboy State may very well be the last stronghold of "The

Quality Way of Life."

Whether you backpack with concentrated foods and small mountain tent, or straddle a saddle with your gear diamond-hitched to a pack horse, the mode of travel into the wilderness will be as primitive as it was when Jim Bridger, William Sublette, Jedediah Smith and the Northern Plains Indians roamed these same mountains.

The value of going into the wilderness to refresh the spirit and body has been understood by men before Biblical times.

"I went to the woods because I wished to live deliberately, to front only the essential facts of life, and see if I could not learn what it had to teach, and not, when I came to die, discover that I had not lived," wrote Thoreau in "Walden, or Life in the Woods."

More recently, we have realized that in the habitable areas of the world wilderness-lands might not always be available as a far retreat for us.

In Thoreau's day there seemed to be more space for growing than the country would ever need, but our building nation, even then, was reaching toward the remotest of its lands. It was evident to some men as early as the 1840's and 1850's that without protection none of our lands would remain forever wild.

Teton

Immediately south of Yellowstone and northwest of Grand Teton National Park lies the massive Teton Wilderness, 563,500 acres in size and designated a wilderness in 1955. The Teton Wilderness is bordered on the east by the South Absaroka Wilderness, making it possible for an individual to enter the western border of the Teton and travel more than 80 miles to the eastern border of the South Absaroka and never leave wilderness.

The name of the Teton Wilderness is an anomaly—the area is unrelated to the Tetons geographically; it is part of the Absarokas. The division of official supervision, Teton National Forest, titles it.

The Continental Divide bisects the Teton Wilderness.



The high peaks of the North Absaroka Wilderness Area loom in the distance. This view is from Dead Indian Hill on the improved Forest Service Road between Cody and the Sunlight Basin in Wyoming.

The western portion is a region of timbered ridges, interspersed with mountain meadows and grassy slopes. Elevations in this section range from about 7,500 feet to 9,942 feet. High plateaus, mountain peaks and deep, rugged canyons mark the eastern portion. Here, elevations vary from about 7,800 feet to 12,165 feet on Younts Peak.

The geology varies, too. Buffalo Plateau (southeast section) is composed the Bridger is home for moose, bighorn sheep, elk and mule deer, and its 1,300

The geology varies, too. Buffalo Plateau (southeast section) is composed mainly of volcanic conglomerates that look much like river-worn rocks set in cement. Thorofare Plateau (northeast) is formed of breccia rock that also dominates the Absaroka Range. The western half of the wilderness is dominated by sandstones and shale.

Good habitat for wildlife is a mark of the Teton Wilderness. A portion of the Jackson Hole elk herd (largest single herd in the world) summers here. Moose, bighorn sheep and

some deer also find habitat in this area, along with black and grizzly bear. The rare trumpeter swan is often spotted on Enos and Bridger Lakes. Fishing is exceptionally good.

At "Parting of the Waters" on the Continental Divide, Two Ocean Creek divides and becomes Atlantic Creek and Pacific Creek. Waters from one flow into the Atlantic watershed via the Yellowstone, Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, while waters in the other flow into the Pacific Ocean via the Snake and Columbia Rivers. This is the only location where this phenomenon is known to occur.

Trail heads are located off the Buffalo Fork Road and U. S. 89 and 287, and the Pacific Creek Road and Grand Teton National Park. The trail along Thorofare River was a principal route of the Shoshoni and Blackfoot Indians.

Wilderness maps and trail information are available through: Supervisor, Teton National Forest, Jackson, Wyoming 83001

Wind Rivers

Let's pick up the Continental Divide again and follow it south across U. S. 287 near Togwotee Pass. Here, the Divide starts its journey over the most prominent mountain range in Wyoming—The Wind River Range.

From Togwotee Pass to historic South Pass the Wind Rivers stretch more than 100 miles. This granitic range was thrust up in one of the earth's greatest upheavals—the Laramide Revolution—which blocked out forms from which all the Rocky Mountains were formed. Then the glaciers, frost and water erosion sculptured the granite towers and faces.

Along the backbone of the Divide, clustered near (Please turn to page 7)

Are You Moving?

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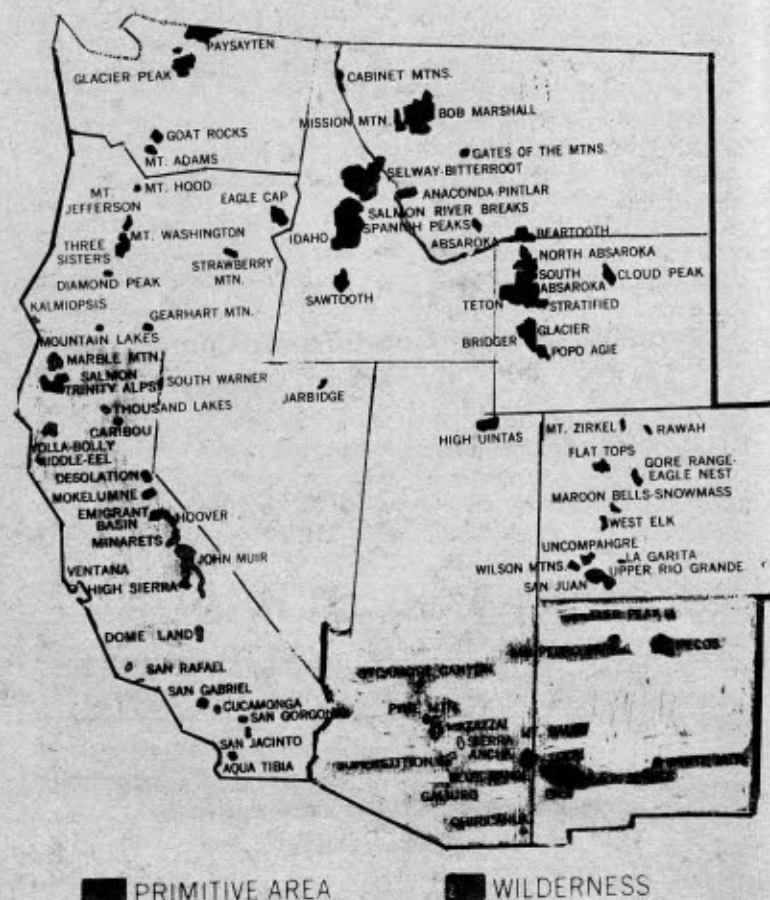
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Wyoming Wilderness...

High Country News—7
Friday, August 14, 1970

(Continued from page 6)

Gannett Peak (13,785-highest point in Wyoming), are the seven largest glaciers in the United States outside Alaska. These moving bodies of ice crystal-cracking, creaking, stressing, straining-grind the rock into flour and erode away the great cirques which are locked in perpetual snow. In the south the glaciers have receded, leaving carved peaks, vertical pinnacles, deep canyons and sheltered basins with patches of summer snow.

Three quarter million acres of protected territory—almost the whole of the Wind River Range—are covered by three wilderness areas and the Wind River Indian Reservation, whose mountainous sections have never passed from the control and ancient habits of the Indian.

Bridger

The Bridger Wilderness lies along the west face of the Wind Rivers. East of the Divide, 200,000 acres of the Wind River Indian Reservation, designated as a primitive area, are sandwiched between the Glacier Primitive Area on the north and the Popo Agie Primitive Area to the south.

The life zones in the Wind River Range are clearly defined. A walk starting from the Prairie or valley floor leaves the sagebrush and cottonwoods along the river bank, up to the aspen and the dominant tree—the lodgepole pine, followed by the Englemann spruce, limber pine, alpine fir and finally timber line at 10,000 feet, the trees start to thin and become scrubby, and as you go higher, they disappear altogether and you are left with the sharp, naked granite and alpine tundra with its explosion of wild flowers and plants.

It is the hard, soaring, raw granite peaks with pitches

and sheer faces of 1,000 to 2,000 feet that attract international attention from mountain climbers. They come to climb Gannett, Fremont, War Bonnett, Cirque of the Towers and to test their ice climbing ability on the steep, blue ice of the glaciers.

The 383,000 acres of the Bridger Wilderness contain more than 500 miles of trails. Stretching more than 80 miles along the west face of the Wind Rivers, the Bridger is home for moose, bighorn sheep, elk and mule deer, and its 1,300 jewel-like lakes contain rainbow, brook, cutthroat and mackinaw trout, and above 10,000 feet 29 lakes are habitat for the exotic California golden trout.

The primitive beauty of the Bridger is highlighted by the explosion of wild flowers. In some area it is virtually impossible to walk without stepping on vast arrays of white columbine, Indian paintbrush, arnica, yarrow, mountain bluebell, Parry's primrose, buckweat, aster and the unique and fascinating elephant head. The rare air seems to enhance the brilliance of the flowers, and your eyes continually return to the riot of color found virtually everywhere.

Five entrance stations—Lower Green River Lake, New Fork Lake, Elkhart Park, Boulder Lake and Big Sandy—provide easy access. Detailed maps and information are available from Supervisor, Bridger National Forest, Kemmerer, Wyoming 83101.

Glacier

The Glacier Primitive Area is part of the Shoshone National Forest and covers 177,000 acres of extremely rugged topography, including Fremont Peak, on the east side of the Wind Rivers. Innumerable alpine lakes, teeming with trout, and the seven glaciers from which the

area takes its name are other highlights.

The smallest of the Wyoming wilderness areas is the Popo Agie Primitive Area, 70,000 acres in the Shoshone National Forest. Popo Agie is Crow Indian for "headwaters," Popo meaning head and "Agie" meaning river. It is pronounced Po-poz-yuh.

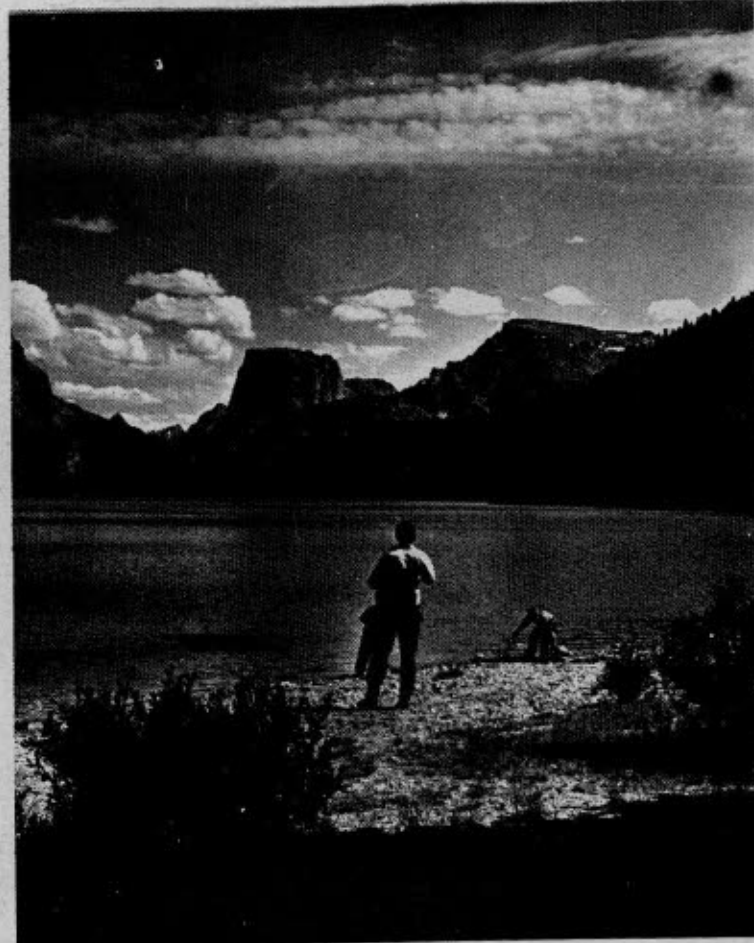
Again, extremely rough topography is characteristic of the area along the Continental Divide. The region contains 75 lakes and is rich in historical lore.

Information and maps concerning the Glacier and Popo Agie Primitive Areas are available from Supervisor, Shoshone National Forest, Cody.

Leopold

It wasn't until the 1920's however, that any concrete action was initiated to preserve the wilderness. Many of these far-sighted individuals were in the U. S. Forest Service. Led by Aldo Leopold, who later became a distinguished naturalist, their thinking influenced recognition of wilderness values and benefits to the nation. So began the Forest Service concept of wilderness management; that of designating as wilderness those lands predominately valuable "as wilderness" so as to manage and maintain them indefinitely for their out-of-the-ordinary values.

The Forest Service pioneered this concept in the 1920's. Studies of the wild lands began and in 1924 a large part of what is now the Gila Wilderness in New Mexico was set aside. The establishment of the world's first national park—Yellowstone in Wyoming in 1872—and the subsequent action of Congress in 1916 in bringing the National Park Service into existence was another major step in "conserving the scenery and the natural and historic ob-



Square Top Mountain in the Bridger Wilderness Area is one of Wyoming's famous landmarks. Here, it is viewed across Green River Lake which provides easy access to the wilderness beyond.

jects and the wild life therein...by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generation."

Wyoming's 97,914 square miles contain eight wilderness type areas plus two national parks that remain largely wilderness. The Teton Wilderness in the Teton National Forest, Bridger Wilderness in the Bridger National Forest, North Absaroka and South Absaroka Wildernesses, Glacier, Popo Agie and Stratified Primitive Areas in the Shoshone National Forest and Cloud Peak Primitive Area in the Bighorn National Forest comprise 2,354,892 acres, ranking Wyoming second only to Idaho in wilderness acreage.

Parks

The story of Yellowstone has been repeated again and again for almost 100 years: That it is the largest and still the most fabulous of our national parks, that it is America's largest wildlife sanctuary; that it harbors more than 10,000 thermal features, including 200 geysers; that

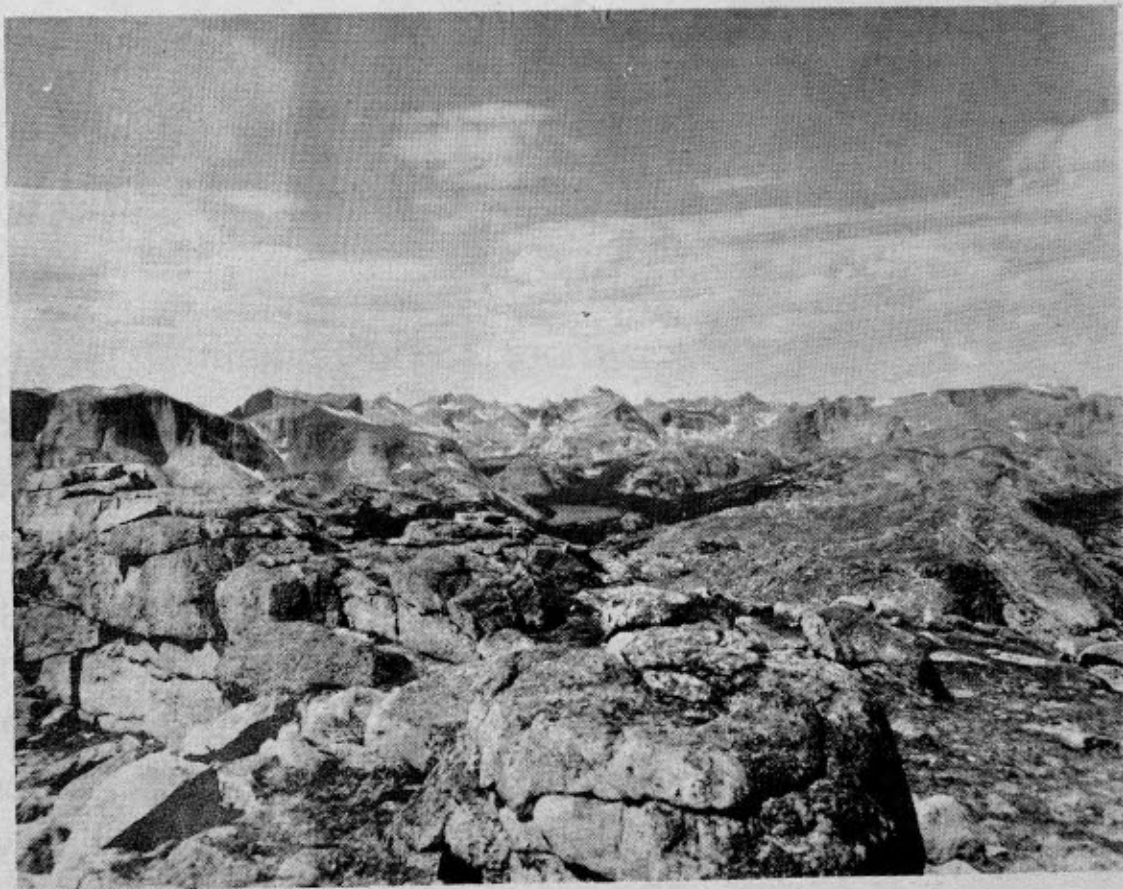
Yellowstone Lake is the largest lake at such an altitude.

Thinking of Yellowstone as a wilderness may be difficult for those caught in the Manhattan-like traffic on the Grand Loop road on July 4th, but it's a fact that less than 10 per cent of the park's two million acres has been developed. Too many consider Yellowstone "explored" by driving Grand Prix style around the loop in one day.

Get out of those cars!

Yellowstone has more than 1,000 miles of well-marked trails through wilderness largely untrammelled by man. The Howard Eaton Trail, named for a famous Wyoming horseman and innovator of the modern dude ranch, circles the park for 150 miles.

Like Yellowstone, Grand Teton National Park is best discovered via the hundreds of miles of trails. These well-marked avenues afford magnificent views of the majestic Tetons, blue-grey granite pyramids often described as the "most awe-inspiring sight in North America." The trails penetrate into deep canyons, (Please turn to page 10)



Tall peaks of the Wind River Range dwarf Grave Lake in the center of the photo. The large lake is along the north boundary of the Popo Agie Primitive Area on the Shoshone National Forest.

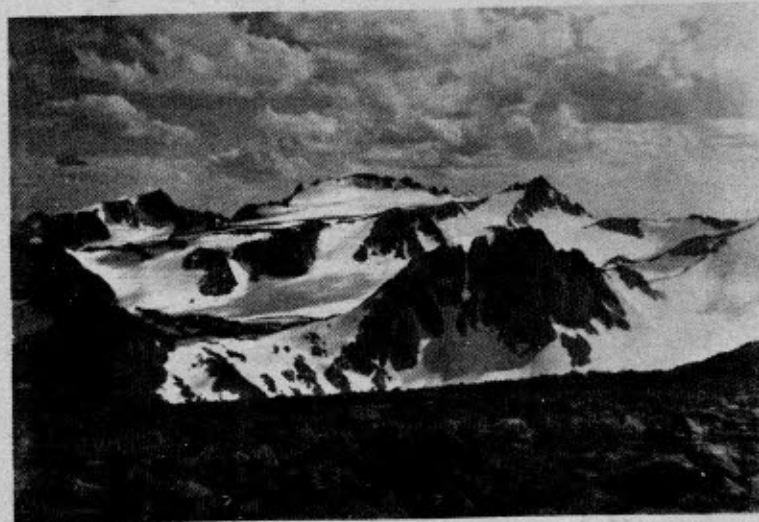


Photo by Finis Mitchell

Fremont Peak is flanked by Jackson Peak on the left and Mt. Sacajawea on the right. This vast area of peaks and glaciers is located in the Glacier Primitive Area. The area is coming up for wilderness review early this Fall.



Sighting In

the ONE-SHOT ANTELOPE HUNT



Getting Two With One Shot



Humo

... more than just a hunt. It is comradeship amongst the Past Shooters, the new Team Members and the Hunt Personnel. The One-Shot, held annually in Lander, Wyoming, dates back 27 years when two men, one from Colorado and one from Wyoming decided to come back for another year of hunting with only one bullet. The idea hung on and grew. Today, many famous men belong to this unique club.



Fun

Photos by Stan Rice

is...

If you haven't heard of the event it is because the hunt, by design, is not generally publicized. For that reason and out of respect to the One-Shot Foundation we do not make names synonymous with the pictures in this issue. It is meant and has succeeded to be a private affair for 27 years. It is one place many noteworthy personalities can escape the publicity which coincides with their vocations.



Becoming A Blood Brother

Modern Pioneers Go In Handsome Style

Pick-Ups, Super Station Wagons And Four-Wheel Drive Offer Comfort and Capability

More and more families have discovered the bounty of the Great Outdoors . . . and created a boom in the recreational vehicle market. Mom, Dad and the kids are going out exploring together into country once reserved solely to hunters, fishermen and lumberjacks.

But while Dad might not mind using lumberjack transportation, the newest trends in recreational vehicle design prove that such major manufacturers as International trucks know they have to keep Mom and the kids very much in mind.

Rugged under the skin, but as carefully styled as any automobile, today's camper-carrying pickups, all-wheel drive vehicles such as the Scout, and trailer-towing Travelall station wagons, are offered with many standard and optional features specifically designed for family fun.

Power, Maneuverability and Comfort

Camper pickups, such as International's 1200 D, come with a "camper package" of suspension and drive train options that ensure a smooth, comfortable ride over the highway, as well as the power and maneuverability to follow the roughest back trail to Dad's special fishing spot.

An increasing number of camper pickups, as a matter of fact, are being ordered with a trailer hitch that will allow taking along the family boat, but also very much on the upswing is the popularity of AM-FM radios, air conditioning, bucket seats and custom carpeting.

Special vehicles like International's Scout, once the cross-country workhorse of the timber cruiser and the pipeline contractor, have taken on the characteristics of high-performance cars. Chrome, racing stripes, color-matched carpeting and padded vinyl are now features of the best-selling Scout models.

Simplified all-wheel drive controls, and an optional "his and hers" automatic transmission, offer every driver in the family a chance to taste the special thrills of crossing country the roads haven't reached yet.

In a vehicle class by themselves are the "super" station wagons like International's Travelall. Based on a rugged truck chassis, and even offering several models with the added feature of all-wheel drive, the Travelall has been acclaimed as the ideal vehicle by outdoor experts.

Up to Nine Passengers

Offered with all the power, drive train and suspension capabilities also available on International pickups, the Travelall adds two unique major features — four-door luxury for as many as nine passengers, and an appearance that is cited for its attractiveness.

Details such as wood-grain applique paneling, chromed roof racks and vinyl-finish roofs, plus a fully carpeted and color-coordinated interior are available.

At the owner's option the Travelall can seat six passengers in air conditioned "big car" style, yet also carry complete vacation gear for all.

Capable, versatile, and attractive, vehicles like these are typical of what's happening now that more and more families are going out to the Great Outdoors.



—Crockett in "Washington Star"



Go anywhere! Recreational vehicles such as these offer a choice of travel and outdoor fun for everyone. From left to right are International trucks' camper pickup, Travelall four-door, nine-passenger station wagon, and Scout four-wheel drive sport vehicle. Offered with many styling and travel-comfort options, they're also designed to meet any kind of road, from freeway to back-country lane. With optional all-wheel drive, all three need no road at all!

Wyoming Wilderness...

(Continued from page 7)

following cascading streams and eventually lead to high alpine meadows. Wildlife and wild flowers abound. Dozens of glacial lakes dot the landscape. For the more adventuresome, the Grand and Mt. Moran stand as rugged challenges to the mountain climber.

Absaroka

The Continental Divide as it leaves the Teton Wilderness serves as a transition between two wilderness areas—the Teton and South Absaroka. The South Absaroka (505,552 acres) and adjoining Stratified Primitive Area (202,000 acres) are soon to become one large wilderness—the Washakie—if the proposal now before Congress is accepted.

The Washakie Wilderness is part of the Shoshone National Forest in the Absaroka Mountains and lies about 80 miles southeast of Yellowstone. Access from the south is from U. S. 26 and 287 and from the east via Wyo 120.

The Absaroka stretch about 80 miles north and south and spread 50 miles in width. These lofty mountains are formed of volcanic fragments, imbedded in finer material, the composite known as breccia. Volcanic overflows were built up to great elevations, then chiselled out by stream action to steeply wall the canyons. Fantastic forms have been left in the weathered stone.

The average elevation of the Washakie (South Absaroka and Stratified) rises to 10,000 feet. Timber cover is confined to small basins, hillsides and stream bottoms. The higher sites are alpine tundra. This area is rich in petrified remains of forests, ferns and animal life of other geologic ages. Sections of petrified trees may be found on the gravel bars of almost all of the streams and stan-

ding petrified tree trunks may be seen at the head of Frontier Creek.

The North Absaroka Wilderness encompasses 359,700 acres and lies immediately west of Yellowstone National Park. This rugged area is marked by glaciers, petrified trees, a natural bridge and more of the same volcanic remains that identify the Absarokas. Such exotically named peaks as Hoodoo, Sunlight and Dean Indian are found in the North Absaroka. Pilot Peak (11,708) and Index Peak (11,343) have served as landmarks for human travel for centuries.

Orrin and Lorraine Bonney point out in their excellent book, "Guide to Wyoming Mountains and Wilderness Areas," that the Absaroka Range absorbs five wildernesses—the North and South Absaroka, the Teton, the Stratified Primitive Area and most of Yellowstone Park lying east of Yellowstone Lake and River. All this, plus the remainder of Yellowstone and all of Grand Teton National Park, forms the largest-6600 square miles-and one of the most rugged and untouched sections of the 48 contiguous states.

Information on the South Absaroka, North Absaroka and Stratified areas is available from: Supervisor, Shoshone National Forest, 731 Sheridan Ave., Cody, Wyoming 82414.

Cloud Peak

The only wilderness not located in the western or northwestern portions of Wyoming is the relatively unexplored Cloud Peak Primitive Area in the Bighorn National Forest in the historic Big Horn Mountains.

The Big Horns are another granitic range, running north and south for 120 miles in north central Wyoming. The rugged cirques have long

been popular with the hunter and dude rancher, and the mountains and surrounding foothills and plains were the last hunting ground of the Sioux Indians. Only recently have the alpinists discovered the spires and faces of the Big Horns, and the opportunity for first ascents still awaits.

Cloud Peak Primitive Area contains 93,880 acres and was established in 1932, and the entire area lies at elevations above 8,500 feet. Highest point is Cloud Peak (13,165) from which the area takes its name. Cloud Peak is named for its cloud-capturing summit. The area contains 256 lakes and 49 miles of streams that offer rainbow, cutthroat, brook and the California golden trout.

Scenic vistas in the primitive area include Cloud Peak itself with its formidable and challenging gray granite west face; Mather and Blacktooth Peaks and glacial gems such as Solitude,

Crater, Cliff and Geneva Lakes. The 81 miles of trails lead to 10 back country campgrounds.

Wildlife is found in great variety, including such forest denizens as the elk, moose, bear and deer. The tiny rock coney shores habitat with the sure-footed bighorn sheep on the many talus slopes.

Information concerning Cloud Peak Primitive Area is available from Supervisor, Bighorn National Forest, Sheridan, Wyoming 82801.

A wilderness experience is a personal thing. The experience depends on the individual, his environment, his personal tastes. Some prefer backpacking. Others ride horseback. Some fish. Others hunt. Some climb. Others "like sometimes to take rank hold on life and spend my day as animals do." Some will never go...but they want to know the wilderness is there.

"The wilderness is near as well as dear to every man."

Oregon Dunes May Get Recreation Designation

A favorable report on H. R. 778, a bill to establish the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, has been forwarded by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, according to the Wildlife Management Institute.

USDA's report notes that because of a steadily increasing flow of visitors to the Oregon coastal area, development of the recreational resource is timely. The report pointed out that the area's unique feature is the dunes themselves which stretch for some 40 miles along the central Oregon Coast and are fringed with forests and fresh water lakes.

Past proposals for protecting the Oregon Dunes failed for lack of support. Unlike earlier plans, the new one, which has the Ad-

ministration's blessings, would place supervisory responsibility in the U. S. Forest Service. Part of the attractive area already is in the Siuslaw National Forest.

Platte County

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Wild Ones Exist...

Horses Still Roam

By Gary Leppart

Assistant Travel Director

State Travel Department,
Bismarck, North
Dakota

I hadn't seen them in years. It was only a small bunch, eight adults and a newborn colt. It was mid-March of this year and I was photographing wildlife in the Buck Hill region of Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park near Medora.

I had spotted a large dark animal moving along Pad-dock Creek which at first appeared to be a buffalo. However, after examining it with binoculars, I quickly saw that it was a horse and further up the creek were seven.....six adults and a colt. Not just horses however, but wild horses!

The wind was blowing from me to them but of course these were horses and they weren't supposed to be overly cautious.....or so I thought. I soon found out differently! First one, then the others had their heads high in the air, testing the wind. It didn't take them long to get the message and disappear in the rough country to the east.

Since then, I have tried unsuccessfully to locate the wild band on three different occasions. Sign was always plentiful but I also discovered that the horses ranged over a six to ten square mile area of rough, broken country in the Painted Canyon-Buck Hill region. One man on foot

doesn't make much of a dent in that type of terrain.

Several weekends were spent in the badlands while I searched for the horses. Finally, on May 5, they made it easy for me. Ten horses....eight adults and two colts were seen from Interstate 94 near the southeast corner of the Park. They were the same horses I had spotted before with the exception of the new colt. A gray stallion led the mixed bunch of black, white and bay-colored horses.

I slowed the car down to get a better look and they immediately started for the rough country to the north. I speeded up and went on down the road. Later that same day after taking a very circuitous route I was able to get quite close to the horses and photograph them. Some of those photos accompany this article, as darkness spread across the badlands, the horses moved into the rugged country surrounding Cedar Canyon.

The next morning at dawn I was again on the trail of the wild bunch. During the night, they had moved several miles north, deeper into the badlands. I found them on the southwest slope of a large butte near the east edge of the Park. Some were grazing, the rest watching the surround-

ing country. But that day, something had changed. Now there were nine adults and two colts. The extra horse was an old gray stallion which was standing a quarter of a mile off viewing the main bunch. While I watched, the herd stallion trotted out and chased the interloper south....away from the mares and colts. He returned to the herd as quickly as he had left.

It took several hours to get within camera range. The wind was blowing from the south making it necessary for me to stay behind a low range of hills to the west of the horses and climb the large bluff above where they were grazing. After doing the low crawl for several hundred feet I got within a hundred yards and suddenly ran out of sagebrush.

It looked like a standoff. The group basked in the warm sun and the colts stretched out in the sagebrush below me and went to sleep. After what seemed like hours, but what was probably only twenty or thirty minutes, the mares grazed out of sight around the bluff to the west. The stallion was still with the colts, but suddenly he trotted out to run off the outcast which had again reappeared in the

(Continued on page 14.)

High Country News—11
Friday, August 14, 1970

THE

WILD

by Verne Huser

WORLD

Last week I floated the Salmon River nearly a hundred miles through one of the wildest areas in the United States outside of Alaska. The River of No Return, the main Salmon, flows westward through the Nez Perce, Salmon, and Payette national forest along the edge of the Idaho Primitive Area and the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area.

This is the river that turned Lewis and Clark back to the mountains and forced them to buy horses for the long arduous trip overland to another tributary of the Snake. This is the river that drowned seven people this summer on a variety of floating and fishing trips. This is the river that drops a thousand feet between Cache Bar, where we put in, and Chittam, the end of the road up from Riggins, Idaho, less than 80 miles of free-flowing rapid river.

According to Buckskin Billy, the river was flowing high for this time of year and had been the highest he's seen it since 1948 (Buckskin Billy is a modern mountainman who lives -- and has lived since 1932 -- on the Salmon in the wilds). Les Jones' river map explains how to run the various rapids in both high and low water, but we seemed to have more water than Jones had experienced.

Ten of us left Cache Bar, just below the confluence of the Middle Fork (no motors allowed on the Middle Fork, but power boats ran up and down the main Salmon periodically while we floated), in two ten-man rubber rafts at noon Friday. We made nearly twenty miles that first afternoon, running a few minor rapids and camping at Elkhorn Creek, a lousy place to land but a great campsite at an old homestead where planted vineyards and orchards had gone wild and wild flowers still lingered on the sun-smitten slopes above the camp. We climbed the hill, strewn with ponderosa pine needles, for a view of the river and the surrounding country: green and angular in the distance but soft and brown in the fading afternoon sunlight.

Saturday and several big rapids: Salmon Falls, rated at 5 (on a 10-point scale) and running high but runnable

almost anywhere; Split Rock, with a big hidden hole on the right that swamped the second boat; Big Mallard, that flipped the first boat in the big hole on the left near the end of the rapid (we knew how we wanted to run it, but the current was too strong -- we had to swim for it, but the upset cost us nothing more than half-an-hour's time and a pair of sunglasses); Elkhorn and Growler, both with big rocks in mid-stream that we missed by inches.

And a camp just below the Campbell's Ferry Pack Bridge: clean sand unmarked by man, plenty of firewood and a fringe of beech trees where sandbar melted into rocks climbing the hill. We were tired after an exhilarating day of river running, but after a bath in the river and a cup of soup, we relaxed in the still-warm sand. We lingered over dinner, wondering if it would rain and rigged camp for the worst, a false alarm. A warm night full of stars, and sound of the river and the smell of wood smoke, and talk of rivers and wilderness and human values.

Sunday and a tour of the old gold mine at Painter Bar, a visit with Buckskin Bill, a good run of Ludwig Rapid; a long lunch stop on the rock island where the South Fork comes into the Salmon and good fishing, an afternoon of narrow-deep-water canyons and cooling dips in the river -- floating minor rapids in nothing but life jackets -- and a good camp at California Creek, which produced a dozen pan-sized Dolly Varden trout.

Monday and an early start for Dry Meat Rapids and another good run, wet and exhilarating but no more mistakes. A trio of mule deer, the first of the trip watch us glide by, and Chuckars call from the dry hillsides. Chittam Rapid and the end of the road, but the cars aren't there: a rock slide and a blown-down tree a mile down the road have to be moved before our transportation can reach us, and civilization wells up around us.

Four days on the river-of-no-return: too many power boats and too many signs of civilization, yet a wilderness experience worth the trouble and worth doing again...and again.

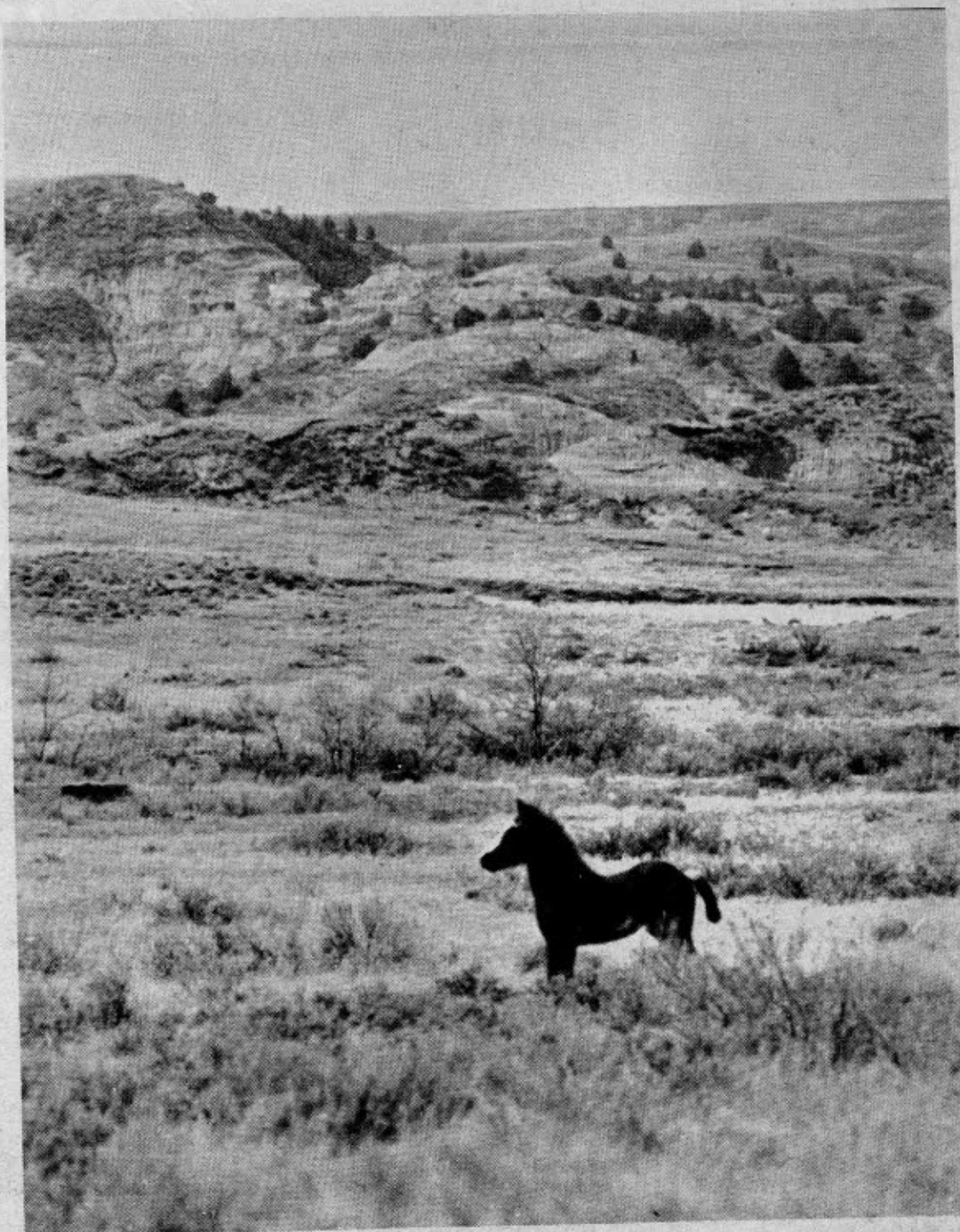


Goat Season Shortened In One Montana Area

The hunting season in Montana's one unlimited mountain goat district has been shortened by more than five weeks by fish and game commission action. Hunters who plan to try for a goat in the upper South and Middle Forks of the Flathead, district 15, may hunt from September 15 through Oc-

tober 15, according to Wynn Freeman, chief of game management for the fish and game department. The season had previously been scheduled to close November 29.

Freeman noted also that mountain goat licenses for the unlimited area will not be sold after September 14.



The colt jumped up and faced the stallion. He is one of the wild horse herd on the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park in North Dakota.

CLASSIFIED ADS

CLASSIFIED AD RATE: 25c per word for a single insertion; 20c per word for more than one insertion with a 10 word minimum for any insertion.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE - 105 acres adjoining Shoshoni Nat'l Forest near proposed Washakie Wilderness Area. One half mile from Disney holdings in Duniway Valley directly north of Rams Horn Guest Ranch, 9 miles west, 9 miles north of Dubois. \$900 per acre. Write or call Maryellen Olson 3501 Carmel Drive, Casper, Wyo. 82601, 307-235-1747. HOMESTEAD LANDS now available. 160-640 acres. Write: Land Information, P. O. Box 148, Postal Station A, Vancouver, British Columbia. Enclose \$1.00 for bulletin & map index.	HAVE RANCH — WILL SHARE — Boulder, Wyo. 7632 Acres. Concerned about your recreational future? We will send you our plan—FREE—TBC BOX 400 Homewood, Illinois 60430. CAMPERS, TRAILERS You ain't seen nothing 'till you see our new catalog on camper & trailer accessories. Send 25 cents. Mid America Camper & Trailer Supply, Dept. 110 Oswego, Kansas 67356. Build Your Camper. Precut Kits. Blueprints, Supplies, Literature 25¢. Comstock	Trailers, Dept. 663 Parsons Kansas 67357 PICKUP CAMPER JACKS - Factory direct savings. All types including permanent, camper mounted type. Free brochure. Northwest Camper Supply, Conklin Park - Spirit Lake, Idaho. Trailer, Pickup Camper or cover. Do it yourself and save! Complete plans \$3.95 each. Cover plans \$2.00. Conversion plans - economy type van \$2.95; passenger bus or delivery van \$2.95 satisfaction guaranteed. Equipment Catalog \$1.00 (refundable). Details 10¢. Viking Camper Supply. 99-D Glenwood, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55403.
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Fishing ... Hotspots

In Wyoming

Northeast

The week of the fly fisherman has finally arrived. Browns, rainbows and cutthroats are hitting the fly in almost all areas of the state. The northeast quarter along the North and South Tongue Rivers seem to be the best. Fishermen on both sides of the Big Horns are picking up fish on wet flies or worms. The mountain lakes in this region are reported as excellent for fly fishing during the evening hours. The northwest quarter and areas around the Jackson Hole Country are listed as fair to good. Again fly-fishing seems to be the predominate factor in bringing a good catch home.

Hardware is being used in the Beartooth lakes for 10" - 12" mackinaws. The Buffalo Bill Reservoir is low but reported as good fishing from a boat. They have been pulling out 15" cutthroats and rainbows on bait or hardware. Big Horn Lake has been producing 6-7 lb. walleyes on worms. Fishing from the bank or a boat seemed to make very little difference.

Northcentral

Boysen Reservoir is still listed as excellent fishing for 2-5 lb. walleyes. It is the fifth week in a row. The Wind River below Boysen Dam and the Big Horn River around Thermopolis is listed as good for 15" rainbow. They have been hitting hardware all summer long.

The lakes and reservoirs around Casper in the Central Wyoming sector are quite warm and should be fished deep for bigger and better results. Pathfinder has been producing the most in this area.

Southwest

Flaming Gorge, Lucerne area, has been fast if fished deep (50-80'), but the Buckboard area has been delighting fishermen with bigger ones.

Southeast

The fly-fishermen in the Southeast Quarter are having great luck on the Lower Snowy Range Lakes and the Big Laramie River. However, Meeboer Lake has given up some four pound rainbows on flies. Some fishermen have been trolling with flat fish or flies on Lake Hattie and enjoying good catches.

Salmon Are Success In Large Reservoir

Coho salmon planted in Fort Peck Reservoir on the Missouri River about a year ago are showing up strong and fat in fishermen creels. Salmon released at 5 to 6 inches last June are now running 16 to 18 inches long and weigh out from 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pounds, according to Art Whitney, fisheries division chief for the Montana Fish and Game Department.

Most of the action has been near the face of Fort Peck Dam, but fishermen are discovering that the silvery fish are hitting in other parts of the lake also. The Pines area is now becoming another salmon hot spot. Red and white lures seem to be the most successful hardware.

Coho were released at three separate sites last year in order to determine which planting method would be most successful. Two releases were made far upstream in the Maarias and

Missouri Rivers and the third release of 50,000 larger fish was made directly into Fort Peck's Big Dry arm. Most of the fish being caught now are from the Big Dry plant, though some of the ones planted far upstream are also being caught.

Under natural conditions, coho live their adult lives in the Pacific. During the fall of their third year they return to fresh water streams where they spawn in clean gravel and then die. When the young hatch the following spring, instinct leads them downstream to the ocean where the life cycle is repeated.

Even though hatchery-reared coho retain the inborn urge to travel, their wanderlust wanes as they grow older. Apparently the most successful method of lake planting, in Fort Peck at least, is to put them directly into the lake after they've outgrown their yolk to find the sea.

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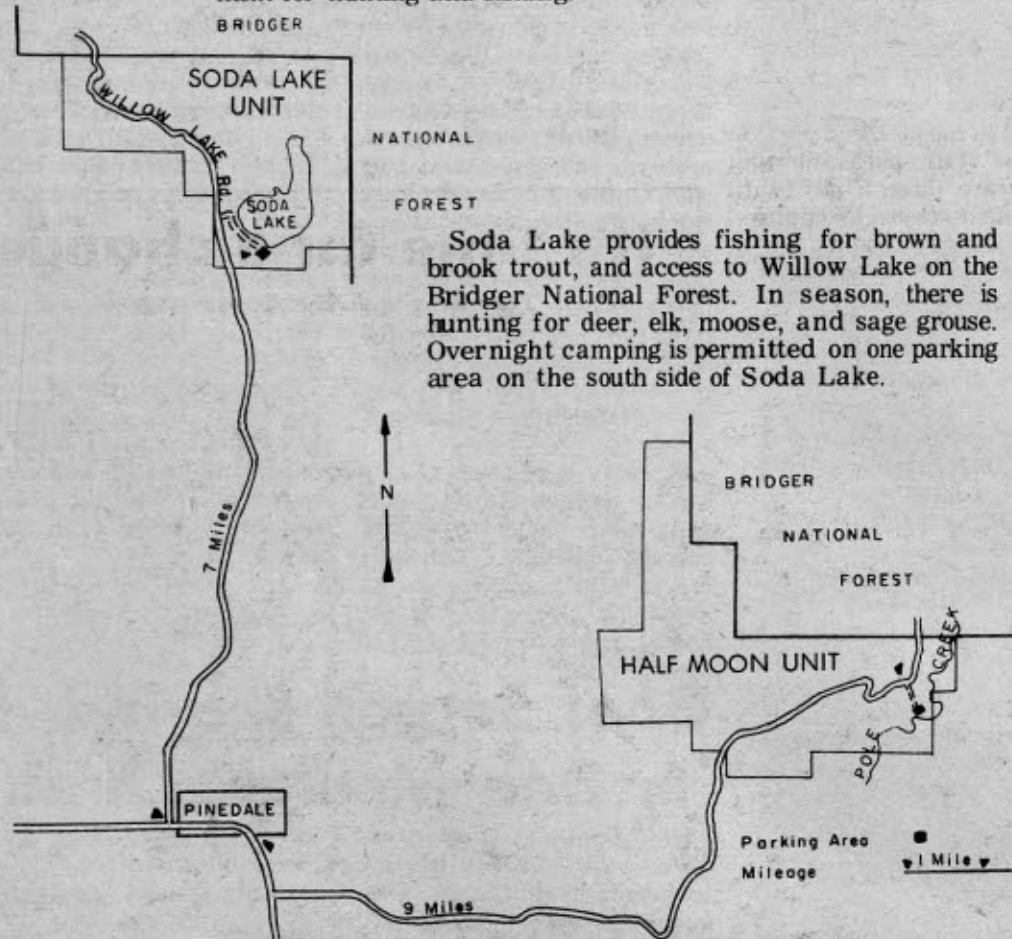
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Where to Go

Two areas near Pinedale, Wyoming, are worth noting on the camper-fisherman-hunter's itinerary. They are public areas provided by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department for hunting and fishing.



The Half Moon Unit provides public fishing for rainbow trout on about 1 1/2 miles of Pole Creek. It also provides access to Little Half Moon Lake and choice big

game hunting areas on the Bridger National Forest. There is hunting in season for deer and antelope on the unit. One overnight camping area is available on Pole Creek.

Montana Fish Planted

Tired-eyed fish truck drivers are looking forward to completing an especially heavy schedule of fish planting by mid-August, according to Bill Alvord, superintendent of fisheries for the Montana Fish and Game Department. In order to get best utilization of planted fish, few are stocked after mid-August as fishing fever wanes in favor of hunting with the approach of autumn.

Federal hatcheries which annually provide rainbow for many Montana waters found themselves in financial troubles this year and cut their production of fish drastically. Both the state's fish rearing and distribution programs were beefed up to compensate for the lack of federal hatchery production.

Most of the fish planted in Montana are rainbow trout, but other species include coho, cutthroat, grayling, and brook trout. Lakes are planted just as soon as the ice goes off and the roads are passable. Streams are planted later after major spring runoff has subsided and stream conditions become more favorable for survival of

newly introduced fishes.

Almost 200,000 coho salmon were introduced into the Big Dry Arm of Fort Peck Reservoir this spring. The spawn was obtained from Oregon and the coho were reared at the Montana hatchery in Lewistown.

Coho planted as 6 inchers in the Big Dry Arm during the spring of 1969 have grown to 17 inches long and more and are providing fishing. Experimental plants last year into rivers upstream from Fort Peck and others directly into the reservoir have shown the advisability of planting the larger-size coho directly into the reservoir.

Kokanee salmon plants were made in several lakes west of the Continental Divide and into Canyon Ferry Reservoir near Helena. The kokanee plants were supplementary and did not involve any new water areas.

West slope cutthroat trout reared at the Arlee and Somers hatcheries have been distributed in suitable waters west of the Continental Divide. Yellowstone cutthroat reared at Big Timber have been stocked, mostly in lakes, in the Beartooth

Plateau area of north central Montana.

Alvord said a few plants of catchable rainbow will be stocked in eastern Montana ponds as the weather cools and water conditions become more favorable.

Visitors Up

Visitors to Yellowstone National Park are up almost 8 percent over 1969. Latest figures from the Park show the January through July total is running higher than either 1968 or 1969.

A total of 1,329,917 visitors had been counted through July. Of this number, 15 percent came through the south entrance. This would indicate the popularity of Grand Teton National Park serves to draw visitors to the southern gate. The east gate by way of Cody registered a 6.5 percent increase, and the west gate through West Yellowstone, a 6 percent raise.

Visitors in pickup campers show a 26.5 percent increase over 1969 in the seven month period. Trailers marked up a 6.5 percent increase.

Wyoming Bird Seasons Set

Wyoming game bird hunters can expect few changes in season lengths, bag limits and areas open to hunting during the 1970 seasons.

Pheasant hunting seasons will run about the same length as last year and will all open November 7. Hunting will remain open in the North Big Horn Basin and Yellowtail Wildlife Habitat Unit as late as December 31 and pheasant hunting will close as early as November 15 in Fremont, Converse and Platte Counties. In Fremont County hunters will be allowed one hen in the bag for the first two days of the season. After the second day only male birds may be taken. In the northern portion of the state pheasant bag limits are three a day with nine in possession as opposed to three a day and only six in possession for other areas.

Spring storms have caused game managers to advise generally shorter sage grouse hunting seasons this fall. Bag limits will be nearly the same. The Eden Valley Irrigation District Early Area will open August 15 and close August 24. All other areas open to sage grouse hunting will open August 29—some close as early as September 7, others as late as August 31, 1970.

Chukar and Hungarian partridge hunting seasons will average about the same as in 1969 with two areas remaining open longer, two being shorter and one area, the Southeastern Area, the same length as last year. Bag limits for the most part are the same as last year.

Four areas will again open this season for blue and ruffed grouse hunting. The western portion of Wyoming will be open September 5 until October 31; Northwestern area from October 10 until

November 15; Hayden-Snowy Range area from September 26 until October 12; and Laramie Peak area will be open from September 26 until October 25.

Sheridan, Johnson and Campbell Counties will offer sharptail grouse hunting again this season beginning November 7 and closing November 22. Hunters may take three sharptail grouse a day and have up to six in possession.

Big Horn County has a monopoly again this year as the entire county will be the only area in Wyoming in which bobwhite quail may be taken. The season will open November 7 and runs until December 31. Five bobwhite quail may be harvested each

day but only 15 are to be in possession.

Falcons may be used for hunting game birds in Wyoming again this year and there are no sex restrictions as in the past. Hunters are reminded no firearms may be carried by hunters using falcons.

Detailed upland game bird hunting orders are at the printers now and should be in the hands of deputy game wardens, license selling agents and in the district offices of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission by August 21, 1970. Resident and nonresident bird licenses are now on sale throughout Wyoming from the above listed sources.



Boys and camps in the woods go together in the summertime. Campgrounds in the Rocky Mountain region have been filled to overflowing for the past month.



Careless Campers Called to Task

Careless camping practices by many visitors in the campgrounds of Yellowstone National Park continue to create a problem, Superintendent of the park, Jack K. Anderson said recently.

Anderson said instructions on proper camping practices in bear country is handed out at each entrance station, posted on bulletin boards and is covered in all informational literature. Additionally, Rangers drive through the campground each evening giving instructions on a loud speaker. In spite of all these warnings, Anderson said many campers leave food on table, dishes unwashed, ice chest outside and food in tents. All of which attract bears and link them with a source of artificial food

from the campgrounds.

Bears attracted to the campgrounds by food soon grow accustomed to man and become dangerous. It then becomes necessary to destroy the animal or ship it off to a zoo to prevent personal injury or property damage. Anderson said such treatment is not necessary nor fair to the bear, but is unavoidable because of the flagrant disregard of instruction by a few visitors.

Anderson said we really have to ask ourselves who is responsible for the situation, bears or man. He said he is seeking more substantial fines for bear-feeding when such actions result in property damage, personal injury or causes a bear to be destroyed.

It's time for a change! Two more BIG reasons why

1. GUN CONTROL

MIKE'S OPPONENT ON GUN CONTROL

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Sen. Mike McGee, D-Wyo., said Thursday he favored gun registration to help cut down "the deer population" and "shoot by some of our citizens."

McGee is a pistol lover, said "50 years." He said he has come to realize the registration of guns is the only way to control the number of guns in the hands of our citizens and to protect the public.

McGee's statement was reported as the one member of Wyoming's congressional delegation who has come out fully in favor of gun registration since the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, D-N.Y.

Friday, July 19, 1968 Cheyenne

THE WYOMING EAGLE

McGEE, 1970-STYLE

McGEE, 1970-STYLE: "I've always been on one side of the fence on gun control and that is I opposed any gun control legislation that ventured toward registration of guns." KATV News program, "Free For All," July 19, 1970

As Election Nears...

2. SOUTHEAST ASIA

We have met our objectives in southeast Asia. Mike says, it's time to bring our men home.

His opponent says we should stay there indefinitely, which could be 100 or more years...

D·P·"MIKE" SVILAR
DEMOCRAT FOR U.S. SENATE

Pd. Pol. Ad

Wild Horses Roam . . .

(Continued from page 11)

south. This was my chance! I felt sure I could get close to the colts before they awoke and get some pictures. I tiptoed down the sloping bluff and was crouched over heading for the colts when the stallion, a quarter of a mile away, spotted me. It really got to be a foot race to see who was going to get to the colts first. I also started to have misgivings....wondering what he would do once we got there. I shouldn't have worried. It wasn't much of a race, and he beat me by a good 100 feet. I got one picture as a colt jumped from his bed and watched his father race towards him. It was then I ran out of film---naturally! While I fumbled with a new roll of film, the stallion and his offspring raced back and forth before me. He, snorting and blowing, the colts following. I finally got the film in the camera and was able to get some color photos of the three horses charging back and forth. All of this activity excited the rest of the herd and eventually, the stallion got his little bunch together and headed south at a hard lope.

This ended one heck of a wild horse chase and resulted in the pictures which accompany this article. If I learned anything from the experience, it was that these horses were truly wild. They are probably the shyest animals in the Park when in the proximity of man. They run from anything unusual and are just as watchful, if not more so, than deer.

One of the first questions you might ask is where did these horses come from in the first place? Well, there have been wild horses in the badlands for many years. Theodore Roosevelt in his book, *Ranching Life and the Hunting Trail*, mentions wild horses near his ranch on the Little Missouri in the 1880's. At that time, wild stallions were shot whenever they came within rifle range

because of their habit of running off range mares. Most of these horses originally escaped from early settlers or Indians. The rest were their offspring. Bands of wild horses have roamed the badlands since those early cowboy and Indian days. At one time, they were found in the North Unit and areas outside the park system, as well as the South Unit. During the 1940's, before Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park was developed and fenced as we know it today, horses and cattle often escaped into Park lands from the surrounding grazing districts. It also wasn't too uncommon in some cases to have stock pushed a little in that direction.

As time went on, and Park Service policies were tightened up, most of the livestock was removed from the Park. The cattle went first. Later, efforts were made to remove the horses. Several large roundups were held and in 1954, approximately 100 horses were removed from the Park. Most of the horses in this bunch wore brands and were not very wild. It was a fairly simple matter to bring them in.

Later efforts to round up the few remaining horses were not so simple. In December of 1965, the Tescher brothers (Medora area ranchers and famous bronc riders) removed six horses by chasing and roping them. After the removal of these six, twenty three horses were believed roaming the rugged badlands of the Park. On June third of the same year, the Teschers and four Park Service employees were able to rope four more horses. These horses joined the Tescher string.

On July 19, 1965, a horse trap was constructed between two buttes in the Jones & Paddock Creek country. The wild horses were driven to within a quarter of a mile of

the trap gate on several occasions by riders on horseback. Each time, the horses escaped when the stallion veered to one side or the other, cutting back through the riders. Attempts to immobilize the horses with tranquilizer guns also failed. Of course, at this time, Park Service officials felt that the horses were strayed domestic or federal stock and all of them should be removed from the Park.

Recently, Park policies have again changed. There are presently twenty six wild horses in the South Unit. Two herds roam the area and in each herd, two colts were born this spring. The horses range over the creek bottoms and rugged country between the scenic loop road in the proximity of Buck Hill to the east boundary of the Park.

Wild horses are a part of the Old West image, and as such, are tourist attractions. Federal policy now permits wild horses to roam on federal lands in some sections of the West. The Roosevelt Park horses and a small band of horses in the Pryor Mountains on the Montana-Wyoming border are the only wild horses known to exist in this region.

The Pryor Mountain horses and attempts to remove them have received national publicity the last two years. It was recently decided that the horses will stay and some Bureau of Land Management land will be set aside for them.

What lies ahead for the North Dakota horses? Park officials now look upon them as part of the natural faunal makeup of the Park. Future planning calls for a herd of approximately forty wild horses in the South Unit. They will be allowed to roam the badlands wilderness with buffalo, deer and other wildlife. I believe this is what most people in this state want to hear....it is certainly to my liking!



The wild stallion got his mares and colts headed out, then looked back for anymore danger. Teddy Roosevelt saw such wild horses when he ranched along the Little Missouri River in the 1880's. These were photographed in Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park in North Dakota.

Environmental Eavesdropper

LOONEY LIMERICKS

by Zane E. Cology

A year ago, Family O'Shay
Took a picnic and headed that way--
Saying, "Let's find a spot
Where litter is not."
They haven't returned, to this day!

The Public Land Law Review Commission Report says, "Public land mineral policy should encourage exploration, development, and production of minerals on the public lands...Mineral exploration and development should have a preference over some of all other uses on much of our public lands...(and) the industry generally prefers amending rather than replacing the 1872 Mining Law." The report generally bears the imprint of mining industry thinking.

A Nevada state senator has complained of that state's archaic mining laws. The senator said an Oklahoma firm would locate mining claims for customers for a \$1 filing fee. The firm has already claimed some 400,000 acres in White Pine County and about 250,000 acres in Pershing County.

The Bureau of Land Management in Idaho has announced that "location work" on newly set mining claims is no longer required in that state. The last Idaho Legislature abolished the requirement that the locator of a claim must dig a four-by-four foot shaft 10 feet deep or excavate 160 cubic feet of ground in some other manner.

The National Park Service has acquired the famed Moorish Castle in Death Valley. The castle was built as a whim by a Chicago millionaire, Albert M. Johnson, and his famous mining-pro prospector partner, Walter E. Scott, known as Death Valley Scotty. The castle is reputed to have cost \$2 million when built between 1926 and 1931. The Park Service acquired the castle and 1,620 acres of land for \$850,000.

Scientists are now researching what natives of the Far East have known for some time - papaya seeds are a natural contraceptive. The research may lead to a fully safe "pill".

Danish scientists using a 4,700 foot ice core from the Greenland ice sheet are predicting a "little ice age" starting the 1980's. The ice core has given an unbroken record of climatic changes for the past 100,000 years. The record shows a fairly regular series of warm-cold periods.

A report by the National League of Cities and the U. S. Conference of Mayors says the combined needs for water pollution controls in the U. S. will total \$33-37 million for the next six years. The figure is far above what the Nixon administration is recommending.

Montana Commission To Set Regulations

Montana's Fish and Game Commissioners will have a busy schedule when they meet in Helena Wednesday and Thursday, August 19-20, according to Fish and Game Director Frank Dunkle. Among the many items on

their agenda will be setting bag limits and regulations for the 1970 grouse and partridge seasons and opening dates for the pheasant season. Details for special elk drawings will be established.

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Fire Danger Is Extreme

Unusually high daytime temperatures with brisk winds have rapidly increased the fire danger in national forest areas of the Rocky Mountain area. Vegetation is dry. With the many campers, hikers, fishermen, hunters and recreationists who will be going to the mountains during the approaching hunting season, extra care is needed to prevent any "man-made" fires.

Forest Service personnel urge the cooperation of all forest users in using the following rules:

When building a fire - any fire - always prepare a place in mineral soil, with duff and leaves removed a safe distance away.

Before leaving a fire, be sure to put it out - dead out and cold - with water and or soil. Hikers and hunters will find a small hand spade carried in a pack or saddle bags convenient for preparing a fire site and covering up hot coals with dirt.

Always refrain from smoking while hiking or horseback riding. Stop, light up, dig a hole and bury ashes, matches and stubs before proceeding.

Never throw cigarett butts, bottles, or any ignited or burnable materials from a car or truck. Deposit all garbage in cans. Pieces of glass or shiny metal heated by the sun can ignite dry leaves or grass.

Cover all camp stove pipes with fine mesh screen to avoid live sparks from flying about. And keep a shovel or bucket of water in camp at all times - just in case.

Please help with the prevention effort by being watchful, of yourself and your neighbor. Report any hazards, smoke or fires promptly to any forest office or official.

Remember only YOU can prevent Forest Fires!

Beaches Need Protection

Vanishing public beaches in the United States have spurred legislation to protect the public's right of access to what once was regarded as a common, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

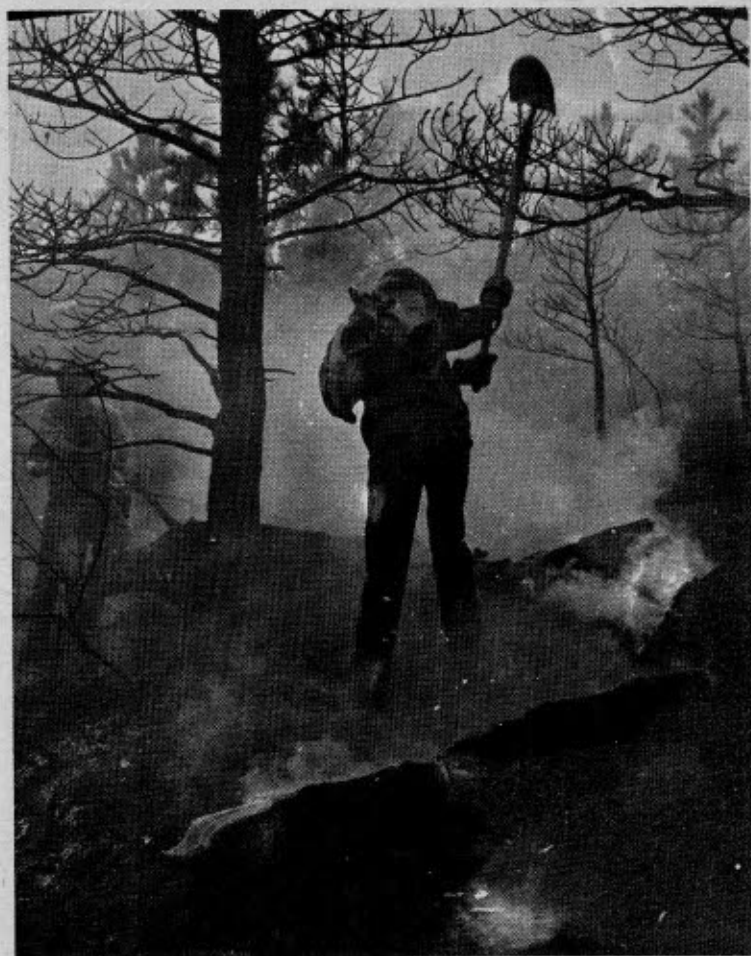
A bill, (H.R. 11016), introduced by Congressman Bob Eckhart (Texas) along with eight co-sponsor, declares that the beaches of the United States are "impressed with a natural interest and that the public shall have free and unrestricted right to use them as a common..." It would prevent any person from creating, erecting, or maintaining any obstruction or barrier which interferes with the free and unrestricted right of the public to enter, cross or use the beaches as a common.

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FIRE DESTRUCTION in the Maxin Basin area about 35 miles south of Lander, Wyoming caused 125 acres of prime forest to disappear. It took Forest Service, BLM men and many Indian Fire Fighters four long days to put it out. The next time you go camping—won't you please think about your forests.



Fighting forest fires is a hot, tough job. The irresponsible person who leaves a burning campfire or throws a cigarette along the trail little realizes the danger and the cost he may be causing. He may not know he can be held liable for the costs incurred in putting the fire out.

Rockhound Elected

ABERDEEN-- A south Dakotan, S. N. Hagenson, Aberdeen, was elected treasurer of the Midwest Federation of Mineralogical and Geological Societies at the organization's 30th annual convention in Minneapolis recently.

The convention was attended by over 10,000 people, including delegates and

members from 12 South Dakota gem and mineral clubs.

One of the highest awards of the American Federation of Mineralogical Societies, the All-American Club Trophy, was presented to Robert and Maxine Wilson representing the West River Earth Science Club of Murdo.

Hearings Are Held On Reorganization

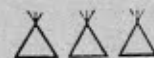
The House Committee on Government Operations held hearings July 22 to gather reactions to the proposed governmental reorganization which would create an independent Environmental Protection Agency and a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce, according to the Wildlife Management Institute.

National conservation organizations endorse EPA but voice strong opposition to NOAA because it would transfer research,

management and regulatory functions of marine resources from the Interior Department to the Commerce Department which traditionally represents the industrial and economic viewpoint. Serious concern is being expressed over the possible fate of coastal zone marine resources under Commerce administration. Questions are being raised on how soon and how well Commerce may be able to generate a sound resource-conservation ethic, not now in evidence, and how and by whom the new agency becomes staffed.



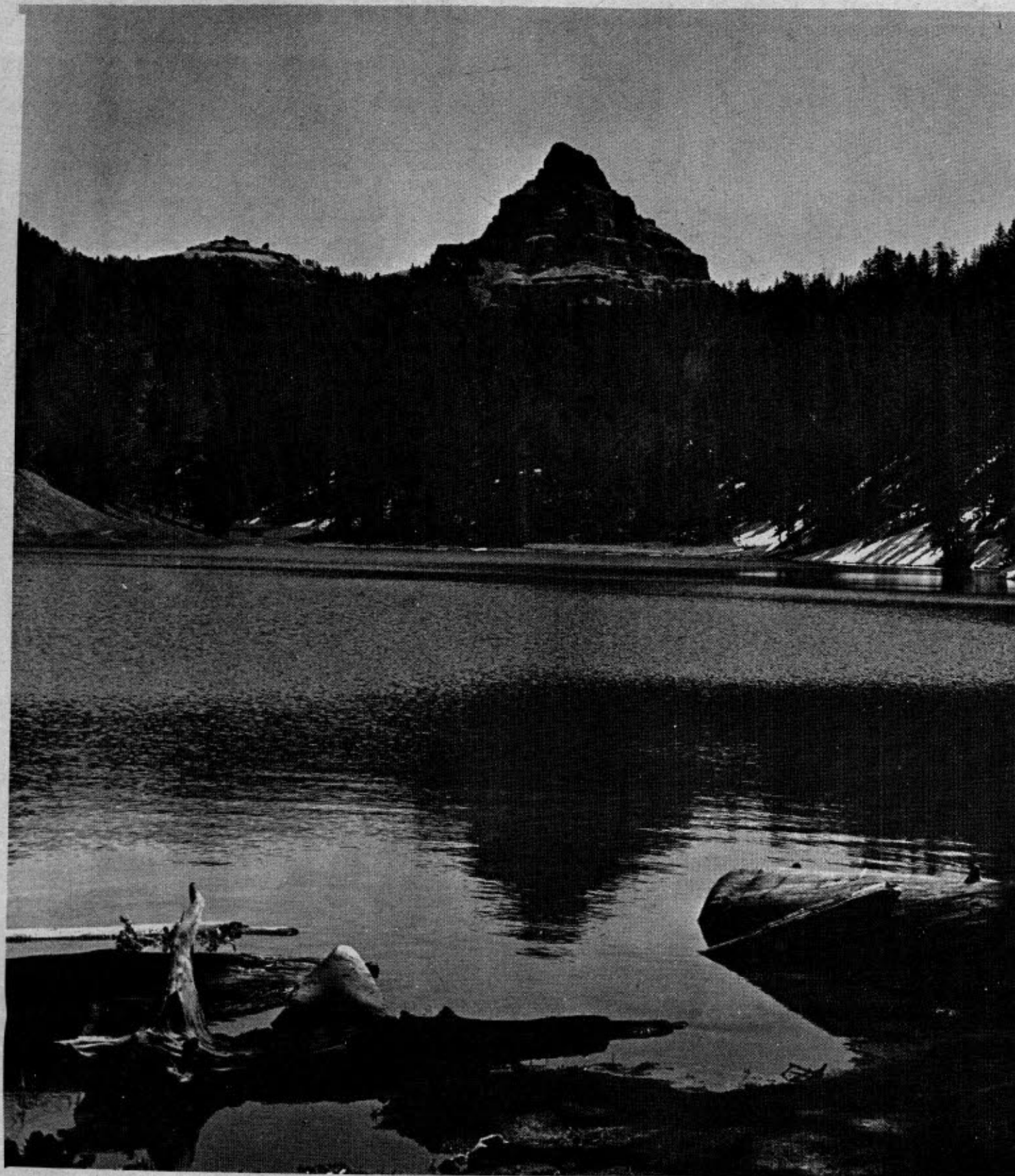
It is just like throwing money out the window. If the individual(s) responsible for this fire in Maxin Basin are ever apprehended, it will cost them a cool \$80,000 to repay the Forest Service for putting it out. That is a lot of dough for leaving a can of pork and beans on an open camp fire.



Where the Action Is

AUGUST	EVENT	Place
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

16—High Country News
Friday, August 14, 1970



Sublette Peak across Wind River Lake near Togwotee Pass on the Shoshone National Forest. This scenic spot is located along Highway 287 between Dubois, Wyoming, and the Jackson Hole. The small lake offers good fishing and a welcome resting area for the traveller.

Nixon Asks Speedy Wilderness Action

President Nixon has called on Congress to give "speedy and favorable" action on a number of pending wilderness proposals.

"We must do more now to preserve additional areas of this priceless national heritage," the President said in the sixth annual report on the status of the National Wilderness preservation System. He said the Nation has moved too slowly in completing the wilderness system.

Nixon said, "I cannot express too strongly my conviction that we must push vigorously ahead to preserve for future generations the opportunity to enjoy the singular encounter with nature which only wilderness can provide."

The annual report said one of the major challenges of the times was the problem of maintaining the wilderness characteristics of the areas

under the impact of rising visitor levels to neighboring scenic spots.

The report outlined Forest Service proposals for 12 new wilderness areas totalling about 1.2 million acres. It also said Congress has not yet completed action on some seven remaining wilderness proposals submitted in 1969 or before.

Wyoming's Washakie Wilderness is one of the latter. The area north of Dubois has been proposed under two separate bills introduced by Wyoming's two senators. Differences between the two versions are now being ironed out in the hopes a Washakie Wilderness Area can be established this year.

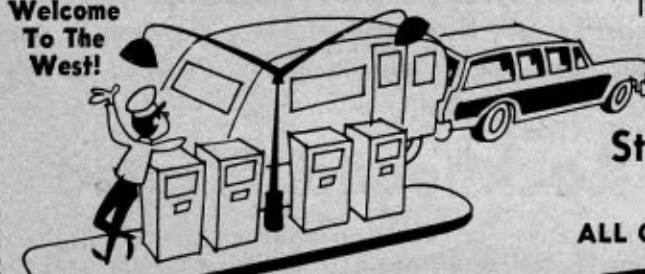
Conservationists and the two senators are working on a compromise which would protect the DuNoir Basins without giving these areas a wilderness designation. The

Basins would be included in a Washakie Wilderness bill but designated only as a roadless area in a special section of the bill.

The Wyoming Game and Fish Department and conservation groups have con-

tended that the DuNoir area must be protected. Large herds of elk migrate through the area to established winter ranges. These could be disrupted by extensive road systems built for either recreation or logging.

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One - Shot . . .

(Continued from page 1.)

Shooters Foundation. An evening banquet is scheduled to end the first day's activities. On Friday, Sept. 18, the Team Members will begin registration in the Noble Hotel Lobby at 10 a.m.

A lunch for Team Members will be held at the Jack Brodie home at 11:30 and lunch for the Past Shooters and guest only is set with Gayle and Jack Armstrong as hosts. At 1 p.m., the Past Shooters will depart for Sinks Canyon for further One Shot activities.

For the Team Members, a Blood Brothers ceremony is planned and a period for getting acquainted with other team members is built into the schedule. The group will attend a fish fry at 6:30 at Pronghorn Lodge. The fish fry is not open to the public and will be held for Team Members, Past Shooters, Game and Fish Commission members and Hunt Personnel.

During the evening, the Team Members are instructed in the Official Rules, shooting groups assigned and final instructions for One Shot Hunt are given.

On Saturday, Sept. 19, Reveille is set for 4 a.m. with breakfast at 4:15. At 5 a.m., the teams will depart for the hunting areas and at 6:30 the hunt officially begins.

Also on Saturday, from 11:30 to 3 p.m., a hunter's chuck wagon lunch will be held at the Bill Scarlett Ranch for One-Shot hunting parties, officials and past shooters (not open to the public and stag only). A luncheon is planned for the ladies at noon.

Rules of One Shot state that all hunters must check their kills at the One-Shot Headquarters in Lander prior to 7 p.m. in order for the kill to be included in the official tally.

At 7:30 p.m., the One and Only Victory Banquet will be held at Pronghorn Lodge. There will be a presentation of certificates, awards and a continuation of the Indian Ceremonial.

The One Shot Committee announced last year that special "One Shot" patches would be sold for \$1. These multi-colored patches can be sewn on hunting jackets, hats, etc. A limited number are available for One-Shot personnel only.

This year, teams will be coming from Wyoming, Colorado, Illinois, New Mexico, and a special Wisconsin team bearing muskets. A special team made up of entertainers and one international team will also be in attendance.