

High Country News

The Outdoor and
Environmental Bi-Weekly

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Friday, September 11, 1970

Bow Hunting Special



Photo by Pat Hall

Wyoming's pronghorn antelope is about as gutsy a game animal as to be found anywhere in the world. This lone buck surveys his land . . . a territory that feels the intense heat of summer and the bitter cold of winter. There's little protection from the elements out there. The pronghorn depends on blaz-

ing speed, sharp eyes and a strong will to live. Hunting seasons for antelope are now in full swing in many western states. Hunters are urged to be true sportsmen in pursuing a "goat" this fall.

Banish Those Billboards?

by Charles J. Farmer

Billboards aren't as pretty as trees, rolling prairie, lakes and mountains. In fact most of them are downright ugly. A rather sad fact is that some of the very same manufacturers, companies and organizations that are currently preaching "save and clean the environment" are the biggest boosters for the tinseled, artificial landscape.

One hypocritical billboard message shouts "Clean Up America" while the billboard structure itself blocks part of a magnificent view of the Colorado Rockies.

Local and national advertisers are not content to list their services on one centrally located directory. Rather they try to out splash each other with bigger, brighter, gaudier billboards

in an increasing effort to gain the attention of the motorist who should be concentrating on the road ahead. I wonder how many wrecks billboards have caused as passing motorists attempted to read the message, instead of watching the car in front of them?

I have heard of cases where individuals or groups have taken it upon themselves to eliminate billboards by illegal cutting, burning or de-facing. Destruction of private property is not the answer to eliminating billboards from the environment.

The Alphorn Lodge billboard about five miles south of Jackson, Wyoming crashed to the ground recently in response to a local campaign to abolish

billboards. The campaign received both state and national coverage. A story that appeared in the Casper Star Tribune called "The Sign-Cluttered Highways" said "The traveler is entitled to necessary information as he moves across the country, but he is not going to be benefited by junk nor by a sign-cluttered highway. All such distractions are damaging to a community and to the state in which it is situated." The city of Jackson is directing letters to the Jackson Hole Motel and Hotel Association and the Jackson Hole Service Station Association, urging members to follow action of the owners of the Alphorn Lodge and of Dave Beck who tore down the

(Please turn to page 11.)

Elk Closure Blamed on Dune Buggies

An emergency elk hunting closure in the Steamboat Mountain area north of Interstate Highway 80 between Rock Springs and Green River was announced by the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission.

"Dune buggies have driven practically all of the Steamboat area elk herd out of the region, and especially from the Sands," was the reason given by state game department people. The closure was made to protect the limited number of elk remaining in the area. The area was to have opened to hunting to the holders of 150 special elk hunting permits

from November 1 through November 10, 1970.

Persons applying for special permits in the area were given first chance at special permits remaining in four other areas of the state.

Complaints were made by hunters last fall that the elk had been driven out of the Sands ahead of the hunting season by exploring sand buggies. The sand dune races have been held in the game area, also. It was reported that the herd numbered between 350 and 400 before the invasion of the buggies, but aerial surveys this year have shown counts varying from 35 to 98 elk.

HIGH COUNTRY

By Tom Bell

The Wind River Mountains of Wyoming are rather special to all who know them. In fact, they seem to have special appeal even to those who have only HEARD of them.

The Bridger Wilderness Area is known throughout the world to those who are oriented to the wild, the rugged, and the beautiful. Mountain climbers, singly, in couplets, and by great clubs, come to scale the peaks and granite walls from Gannett to the Cirque of the Towers.

I recently attended a Senate Sub-committee hearing at Pinedale on a proposal to establish the Bridger National Recreation Area. Through the urging of conservationists, Senator Gale McGee introduced Senate Bill 3441 to establish the area. The field hearing was to gain the views of local and state people. This was their chance to comment, raise questions, and discuss the merits and demerits of the area.

It was rather surprising for me to hear the views of those who oppose the proposal for a national recreation area. I suppose I am too naive and trusting. Certainly, my mind works differently than those who profess the public interest while eye-balling the almighty dollar.

I don't blame a rancher, dependent upon public grazing privileges on the national forest, for questioning if he is going to get thrown off. Nothing in the bill, as written, mentions a continuation of grazing privileges. I had just assumed that if the subject were not mentioned, the various multiple uses would continue. The ranchers assumed just the opposite. That problem can be easily overcome by simply writing safeguards into the bill.

But I cannot understand opposition for opposition's sake. Wyoming's rural people seem to be totally oriented to an agricultural existence little changed from 50 years ago. They just cannot seem to fathom the need for outdoor recreational opportunity by millions of their fellow citizens.

Several spokesmen for the livestock and agricultural industry asked, why do you want to use OUR land for playgrounds? Why don't you establish recreation areas near centers of population?

Evidently, they do not understand and do not realize the options are all but closed for establishing spacious parks or recreation areas near great urban centers. Economics alone rule out all but a few areas. And Congress is already considering those.

People are looking to the West and our great, wide-open spaces. It is here that vast areas of public land offer the only hope for diverse, meaningful escape from the maddening crowd. They will come as surely as the lemmings go to the sea.

It is sheer madness to let the situation engulf us. We must plan quickly and diligently. Without planning, we face another type of environmental degradation and destruction. It could be almost as disastrous as that which has befallen the inner city.

One man from Pinedale who runs a service station says we are already in trouble. He has undoubtedly witnessed the need for more sanitary dump stations for the thousands who come by camper. He has smelled the sickening outdoor johns in the few public campgrounds. He understands the immediate need for more facilities of all kinds.

We proudly declaim our pure, unpolluted waters. But how long will they remain so under the impact of thousands of people without safe, adequate sanitary facilities? Shouldn't our counties and our state be cooperating with federal agencies in providing services and facilities? And providing for health and environmental monitoring? These people do pay a three percent sales tax on all they buy in Wyoming as well as many of the services provided for them.

The rural people ask, what is to replace our tax base if you push us off the land? In the first place, I think there is misunderstanding. People are certainly not going to replace cows grazing the thousands of acres throughout the Bridger Forest. They may run the critters away from campgrounds and lakeshores, but the cows will still have vast pastures never seen by the tourist.

More service stations, more campgrounds, motels, restaurants, guest ranches, and all the other facilities needed for the traveling public do not detract from the tax base. They add considerably to it. Rural people ought to take a closer look at what their taxes might be without those facilities. And if they are considering industries, there are few others that contribute so much and take away so little - with planning and management.



Ready to withstand another storm, this sentinel of the mountains shows scars of its desperate battles with the elements.

Watch for Red-Necked Elk

Elk hunters in the Jackson area were asked by the Game and Fish Commission today to keep an eye out for a cow elk wearing a red instrument collar and to report any sighting of the elk.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is attempting to monitor the movements of the elk to test techniques of wildlife investigation via satellite. Any

hunter sighting the elk is asked to report the location of the sighting to the nearest official of the Game and Fish Commission, the Game and Fish Commission District Office in Jackson (telephone 733-2321) or Frank Craighead, Jackson, Wyoming.

The elk will be wearing a large red collar with solar panels that will glisten in the sunlight. She is thought to be

in an area north and west of Jackson between the Gros Ventre (pronounced Grow'-Vont) River and Spread Creek in the Mt. Leidy area.

Hunters are asked not to shoot the elk. Information gathered from the experiment could prove important to future wildlife management.

Letters To The Editor



Editor:

Tom Bell's High Country column in the August 28 issue was an excellent piece of writing. It made a New Yorker like me wish I had the opportunity of visiting Wyoming and the Rocky Mountain west more often. In this day and age of progress, which, I guess, means industry, it is refreshing to visit

a state that has not been scarred as deeply as most of those back east. If there were only some way of keeping it that way, I'm sure you would have the greatest "industry" of all, someday.

Michael Fitzgerald
Bronx, New York

Editor's Note:

Thanks Mike...We are working on keeping Wyoming's wildlife, clean air and water the No. 1 treasures in the state. Ours seems to be a minority cause however, and we need help from persons who appreciate what Wyoming has to offer.

Editor:

I am looking forward to following Jim Tallon's column "Outdoors Omnibus." From his introduction in the August 28 Fall Fishing Issue, I feel as though I know him already. He sounds like a real outdoorsman to me.

Fred Cotrell
Mansfield, Ohio

Editor's Note:

Jim Tallon is a full-time freelance outdoor photographer and writer whose pics and words have appeared in Field & Stream, Outdoor Life and Sports

Afield, just to mention a few. Aside from his regular column, Jim will act as our southwestern correspondent, reporting warm hunting and fishing news this winter when the snow is blowing in the Rocky Mountain States.

Editor:

You have a mighty fine paper going. Since I have hunted in Wyoming many times, I can really appreciate the beauty and majesty of your state.

John R. Conaway
Omaha, Nebraska

Editor:

Enclosed find check for a one-year subscription to High Country News to be sent to the enclosed address.

We have been getting it since winter and enjoy it very much. Have been to Riverton twice. There was snow on the mountains in Lander in May when we were there.

Sincerely,
Mrs. G. Frank
Horicon, Wisconsin

Editor's Note: Thank you for your gift subscription. We are pleased that you think enough of the paper to send it as a gift. There is new snow on our mountains as of last night (Sept. 6).

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Guest Editorial

from MONTANA OUTDOORS

by FRANK H. DUNKLE

Director, Montana Fish and Game Department

ENVIRONMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

The awareness of environmental problems grows. It is now left to someone to capitalize on the awareness and make the ideas happen. The simple awareness of our plight guarantees no solution, for the demands on natural resources do not diminish. Timber harvest goes on virtually in the manner that it always has. Coal is being loaded into unit trains, bulldozers rove public domain at will in search of minerals, the osprey and peregrine falcon struggle to bring forth an egg with a shell on it, and biologists anxiously await each new analysis of animal flesh, hoping that it will be fit for human consumption.

These are but a few of the nation's problems. Montana, like other states, has problems beyond those of environment that must be recognized and coped with. If conservationists are to be ultimately successful in their efforts, they must be aware of the problems of others. Specifically, they must recognize the relationship between environment and employment.

Conservationists must make it abundantly clear that they are not out to put people out of work. They only believe that it is not necessary to keep all men busy tearing the planet apart. There is little doubt that the seven percent of unemployment currently claimed in Montana must be recognized and dealt with. We Montanans can not turn our backs on this problem and on these people. By the same token we can not allow the few who would short-cut environmental considerations to use unemployment as a threat to defeat conservation.

Environmental care means employment - employment of men. Conservationists do not oppose new development in Montana, only development that is not whole - development that is not total. Total development in a natural resource harvesting area means maximum employment. It means employment of men, for men can love the land, machines can not! For example, conservationists are for much more employment in the area of surface mining for coal. They are not satisfied with the handful of men that run the giant machines now chewing at our western prairies. They will be satisfied when men not only mine the coal, but also when men reshape the land, and when there are still more men restoring life to that land. This is total development, good for all Montanans, now and in generations to come.

Montana has many mineral deposits that are now being developed and brought into production. The Fish and Game Department, with other conservationists, strongly supports additional employment at all of these sites. In the near future we

hope to have an ecologist working at Lincoln. There are a dozen other sites that need ecologists, but where there is no Land Board to help. The need, nevertheless, is just as great.

Montana's last forested areas outside of wilderness protection are now being altered. These alterations are being designed and planned almost exclusively on a timber-management basis.

The need for additional employment is obvious. Montana's eastern counties continue to lose people. Farms are consolidated and in the process a massive monoculture is developing that can exist only with the chemicals that it has become addicted to. Perhaps the ultimate solution and perhaps the only way to break this addiction is again to diversify agriculture and not invite the massive catastrophes that monoculture can bring. This too would probably mean more employment.

The more of these problems that are investigated, the more apparent it becomes that to treat the land with care, with respect and with love, it takes men. It is an interesting thought that only man can love the land, but then only man can destroy it. Man certainly has shown an uncanny ability to do that.

It is interesting that the mass destruction of our planet occurs in the competition to extract natural resources cheaper than another man can extract a like resource. The thought that the United States has a growing number of people who have to exist through time with a fixed resource base and a finite amount of non-renewable resources apparently has occurred to few. It is this competition to extract cheaply so the extractor can profit, and so you and I can consume cheaply that has led to the practice that has become known as rape and take. In order to end it, a new system could be designed to remove competition from extraction of natural resources, or ground rules or regulations could be formulated that require the game to be played in a manner that does not destroy the land. To accomplish this we must all assume new roles.

Over the years, with few exceptions, conservationists have been critics, and have developed an exceptional skill at holding post-mortems after which is explained, sometimes rather eloquently, how this or that particular resource has been exploited. There are, of course, some notable exceptions such as the Stream Preservation Act and the Dredge Mine Regulation and Land Reclamation Act, and a few others. These laws are good tools. They can be made to work, but they are hardly a full tool chest and not much can be built with them alone. The question now is, can all

concerned collectively move out into the arena where things are really happening and get the needed tools.

The role of the critic is a luxury that can no longer be afforded.

Theodore Roosevelt had some words to say about critics.

He said,

"It is not the critic who counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbled or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs and comes short again and again; because there is no effort without error and shortcoming; but who does actually strive to do the deed; who knows the great enthusiasm, the great devotion; who spends himself in a worthy cause; who, at the best, knows in the end the triumph of high achievement, and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat."

Are we, as conservation agencies and individuals, equipped with the courage, the knowledge, and the determination to preserve? Can we convert environmental ideas into real events? Conservationists are suddenly grown and of age. The seed that bore them fell on rocky ground but it took root and it has grown, so like it or not, welcome or not, ready or not, they are now in the arena and the world needs them.

Dunkle Awarded

Frank H. Dunkle, Montana Fish and Game Director, was recently named recipient of the "Green Leaf Award" by The Nature Conservancy. The national conservation award was made at the Conservancy's annual meeting at Madison, Wisc. In presenting the award, Thomas W. Richards, president, said, "On behalf of The Nature Conservancy, I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your efforts and for your desire to provide a better environment for those around you."

High Grouse Harvest

The Idaho Fish and Game Department said 82,000 sage grouse were killed in that state in 1969. This is 20,000 more than were reported harvested in Wyoming the same year. The latter state is reported to have the greatest population of the big game birds.

Magazine Goes to School

In step with the season the September issue of WYOMING WILDLIFE Magazine takes on a back-to-school theme emphasizing conservation education, the youth's viewpoint and the annual photography contest.

The monthly magazine published by the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission has gone to the young people of the state for their ideas on the out-of-doors. A Douglas lass, Ruby Goodwin, suggests that taking to Wyoming's open spaces is a far better means of escapism than harmful drugs and the conservation pledge by David Seibert, a 13-year-old Ranchester boy, speaks well for the maturity and concern of today's youth.

One story and its accompanying photographs reveal the Commission's new Wildlife Educational Unit. This new and modern teaching device will be taking to the highways of Wyoming as a traveling showcase with the hopes of developing deeper appreciation for wildlife resources.

Amateur and professional

photographers are invited in the issue to participate again in WYOMING WILDLIFE'S photo contest. Color and black and white photos of Wyoming subjects by residents and nonresidents may be entered in the competition. The September magazine details the rules and contest regulations.

Feature articles for the month include a story on the endangered species of wildlife and the efforts being taken to save them. In the same vein, another story discusses the controversy over Wyoming's wild horses and the public sentiment which led to their refuge.

Copies of WYOMING WILDLIFE are available from Game and Fish district offices, the Cheyenne headquarters and newsstands.

Bear Season

Open Now

Bear hunters have been taking to the high mountains of Wyoming since the September 1 opening of the 1970 fall black and grizzly bear hunting season.

Black bear may be hunted throughout Wyoming except on national park lands, federal refuges and within the boundaries of the Wind River Indian Reservation.

Grizzly bear permits not used during the spring hunting season are valid in the areas for which they were issued. Grizzly bear cubs or female bear with cubs at side may not be killed.

Bear may be hunted, pursued or killed one hour before sunrise and not later than one hour after sunset until the fall bear hunting season for both species closes November 15, 1970.

Environment -- A Voting Issue

Environmental Action, the student group that organized and coordinated Earth Day, April 22, has launched a campaign to oust 12 congressmen in the coming elections. It will be the first organized test of "environment" as a political issue.

Dennis Hayes, national coordinator of EA, said the group considered a number of criteria in taking the action. The congressmen were considered first on their voting records on environmental issues, then their records on other domestic issues and the Vietnam war, and finally on their vulnerability in the elections and the preferability of their opponents.

The list includes 10 Republicans and two Democrats. Only one is from the West, Byron Rogers of Colorado.

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Outdoors Omnibus

by
Jim Tallon

Several years ago a friend gave me an old, 50-pound draw-weight bow and a Bear bow-fishing reel loaded with 70-pound test dacron line. On Lake Powell, a reservoir backed up by Glen Canyon Dam on the Arizona-Utah border, I strung up the rig and nocked a heavy solid glass arrow with fish point for the first time. Pussy-footing along the bank in a deserted red-walled canyon and stripped to a pair of jockeyshorts, I must have given all the impression of an Australian aborigine trying to collect supper. My big moment splashed at hand; a 3-pound carp rolled on the surface then settled to mouthing along the bottom in about three-feet of water. I drew swiftly, momentarily putting myself in a class with Hiawatha, then released when my forefinger touched the corner of my mouth. I missed -- badly. The error could be attributed to my inability to judge light refraction and raw inexperience.

My rubber-lipped quarry showed a certain contempt for my bow-skill and followed the white arrow as I retrieved it. Then I made my first mistake. In my haste to re-nock the arrow for another shot I got the line UNDER my bow-arm instead of OVER it. When I released the arrow blurred toward the cocky carp, then stopped like it had struck an invisible object. At the same instant I felt a searing pain across the back of my thumb; the line had cut into my hand like it was made out of butter. Such was my introduction to bow-fishing, and I made a lot more mistakes as well.

I've been bow-fishing for several years now and I have two more scars to remind me to put the line OVER my bow-arm. I make it a point to take a quick look at those scars before releasing the fish-arrows. I'm hooked on bow-fishing and my wife shows increasing signs of getting the same fever.

Getting outfitted to bow-fish costs little, providing you already have a bow. Instead of seeing "Paint Your Wagon" six times just see it twice and take the money you've saved to buy the reel, line and a couple of arrows. If you don't have a bow, keep your eye on the sporting goods classified columns in HIGH COUNTRY NEWS and your local paper. One of the real fun bows I owned I bought used through an ad for only \$10. Remember the bow doesn't have to be fancy; stick with the hunting design because most target bows tend to have curves and recurves and stabilizers that make it difficult to find a place to tape the reel.

I personally like a bow with a heavy draw-weight. The first time I pulled a 40-pound bow I felt as weak as a nursing kangaroo rat and looked like a palsy patient because I shook so much under the effort. But I learned to pull the 40 and like to use a 50-pound pull. I must admit that I can't hold the 50 long. I get to anchor then let it go almost instantly, but I've had good success with it. To keep your average up, avoid shooting at fish deeper than about two feet. But you've got to try a wild shot now and then.

Once, drifting downstream while poised on the bow of my 14-foot fishing boat, I saw a carp traveling at the same speed and direction about six-feet deep in the ultra-clear river. I had to try for it and did. The heavy arrow came off that 50-pound bow and nailed the fish just behind the head. Scales flew like the carp had exploded. But most of the arrow's energy had expended traveling through that much water and the arrow failed to penetrate past the barb. The fish took off like an ignited ICBM, jerking free of the arrow.

Assuming that you're outfitted now, the biggest frustration lies in judging how deep the fish are and how much to shoot under it to correct for light refraction. Some bow-fishermen give this rule of thumb; shoot a foot under the fish. But I've learned sometimes it takes more and experience is the best teacher as always. When I started out I averaged one hit to 200 shots. Ninety percent of those misses went over the fish. I've developed a personal rule which I tell myself just before releasing the arrow: aim a few inches lower than I think I ought to. Believe me I still miss plenty, but my average has gone up considerably.

As you know, bow-fishing is for rough-fish only. Check with your local game and fish department to determine species available and rules that must be observed. In most states you will need a fishing license.

Now you can wrap dead fish in this column, but I hope it's one you've taken with a bow.

Wold for Wilderness

Wyoming Congressman John Wold has said he will introduce legislation in the House for a Washakie Wilderness Area near Dubois. His legislation will evidently be along the lines of the adjusted bill worked out by Senators Gale McGee and Clifford P. Hansen.

The revision worked out by the two senators would

protect the DuNoir area from any further roads or developments and exclude timbering. However, the area would not become a part of the designated wilderness. Protection of the area would provide for the needs of a thriving elk herd which lives in and migrates through the area.

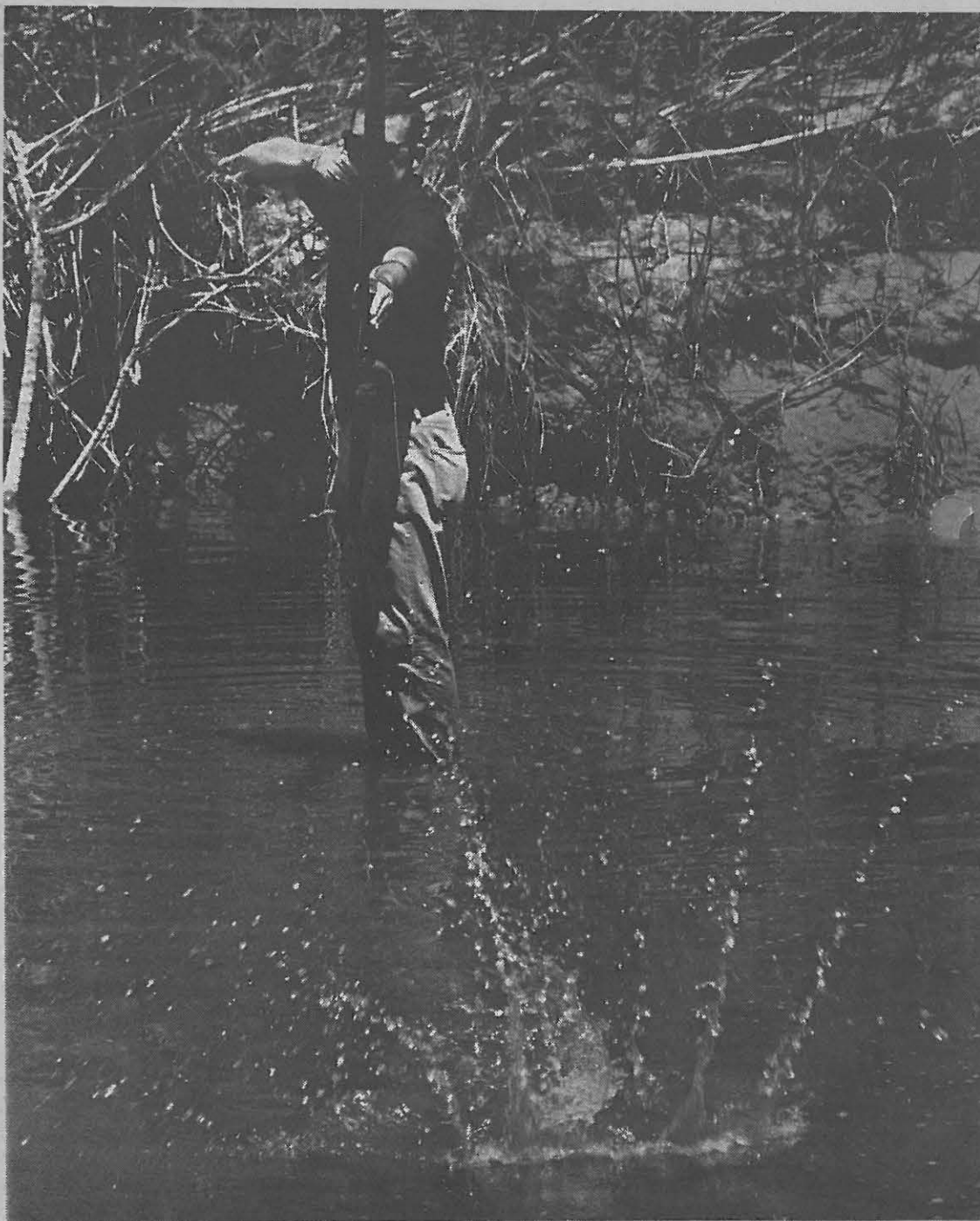


Photo by Jim Tallon

In Colorado River trout waters, writer Tallon attempts to reduce rough fish populations with a bow.

Insecticides to be Reviewed

All federally registered uses of seven insecticides—benzene hexachloride, chlórdane, endrin, heptachlor, lindane, strobane-T, and toxaphene will be reviewed to determine whether or not a hazard

exists and to ascertain which uses are necessary for protection of human health and other essential purposes, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

Persons desiring to submit written data, views, or

arguments regarding these registered uses may file them in triplicate with the Director, Pesticides Regulation Division, ARS, USDA, Washington, D. C. 20250 before October 29, 1970.

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WYOMING OUTDOORS

Many Ways to Action

Courtesy Friends of the Earth

Committees:

Most of the action is in the House and Senate committees. Every bill goes to a committee, which can rewrite it and decide whether to sharpen its teeth or take them out. A bill reported favorably by the committee will pass on the House or Senate floor unless there is fierce opposition. A bill disliked by the committee is never reported or voted on at all.

Find out what committees (and subcommittees) your Congressman and Senators are on, and what kinds of legislation they control. Concentrate your efforts in this area. If you are looking for an environmental issue to push, try to choose one that is connected with his committee.

If you are interested in a bill in some other committee, see that your Congressman gets letters asking him to testify at the hearings (in person, if possible). Get your local civic groups to testify, and yourself, also.

Committee Jurisdiction:

Joint Atomic Energy Committee: Nuclear power plants, nuclear testing.

House and Senate Agriculture Committees (Subcommittee on Forests): Forestry, soil conservation, pesticides.

House and Senate Interior Committees: (See also: Subcommittees on National Parks and Recreation, Indian Affairs, Public Lands, Irrigation and Reclamation. Parks, wilderness areas, dams, grazing, mining on public lands.

House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee: (Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation.) Protection of estuaries, fish and wildlife.

House Government Operations Committee: (Subcommittee on Conservation and Natural Resources.) Investigations, structural changes.

House and Senate Public Works Committee: Highways, dams, dredging, destruction, pollution, railroads. (Subcommittees on Roads, Rivers and Harbors, Flood Control.

— (The Senate Committee considers air pollution legislation, the House Committee does not.)

House and Senate Appropriations Committees: (Subcommittees on Interior, Public Works, Transportation appropriations.)

Senate Finance Committee: Tax incentives (not to pollute, not to have babies, etc.)

House Ways and Means Committee: Same as above.

House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee: Sometimes air pollution, population. (Subcommittee on Public Health and Welfare.)

Senate Commerce Committee: Estuaries, wildlife, transportation. (Subcommittee on Energy, Natural Resources and the Environment.)

Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee: Population. (Subcommittee on Health.)

Letters:

A personal visit with a Congressman has far more impact than a letter he will probably never see. Congressmen usually visit their districts on weekends, and when the Congress is in recess.

Some think letters to Congressmen are a joke. They aren't, if you know how to do it. The lonely letter written on impulse is less effective than a lot of letters written at the right time.

Contact your friendly neighborhood conservation organization to find out when the time is ripe for a letter campaign. In addition to your own letters, get friends to send a bunch within a day or so. To make sure your friends really do it, plan a time when you can do it together, perhaps as prelude to a party. If you are at a University, set up a table with papers, envelopes and stamps where people can scribble a short note on their way to lunch. Separate letters are much more effective than a single letter with many signatures. They should be individually written, and include some thoughts of your own.

Send letters shortly before the Congressman has to make a decision. That's when he's asking his staff which side the mail is on. (For example, right after a major bill is introduced, ask him to co-sponsor it. Write him again the week it comes up for a vote.)

Let him know you are watching his voting record, and intend to publicize his vote.

Always ask for a specific action. To ask him to "do something" about pollution is to leave it up to him to find the most impressive way of doing nothing.

Do not ask him to introduce a bill until you know what other bills have been introduced. It is more useful for him to support someone else's carefully written bill than for him to dash off a flimsy little bill just to please you.

The recent vote on the Timber Supply Act is an example of how successful letters and telegrams can be. The bill was supported by the Agriculture Committee, by the timber industry, by segments of the housing industry and by H. U. D. But several conservation groups were on the phone hours a day, telling members to send telegrams against it. The bill was defeated, by a vote of 228 - 150.

Ways a Congressman can support a bill:

The most effective ways he pushes a bill are informal and invisible, by trading favors and by word of mouth. But there are also more public kinds of support.

His own bill.

He can send a letter to all his colleagues asking them to co-sponsor his bill.

He can write to and testify before the Committee that receives his bill.

He can get press coverage about the bill.

Speeches in the Congressional Record can be helpful during the floor debate on a controversial bill, or when asking for co-sponsors for a bill. Most other speeches mean very little; they are written for constituents, not colleagues.

Concerned organizations can usually tell whether a Congressman is serious about a bill by the way it is written. If the Congressman writes a bill that goes to his own Committee, this is also a sign of serious intent.

Someone else's bill:

Again, he can co-sponsor it, he can testify or write to the Committee in support of it, he can make Floor speeches in support of it.

In The District:

Try to persuade the hometown newspapers to write articles and editorials about major environmental bills, and the positions taken by the local legislators. (If you are articulate, offer to feed them articles yourself.) If there is a floor fight like the one on the Timber Supply Act, ask them in advance to publish the roll call vote.

Contact other concerned groups in the community, (such as the League of Women Voters, garden clubs, sportsmen's associations, student groups) and get them to report on major legislation in their publications. Form coalitions to fight specific issues, where one or two persons have a lot of authority to act on behalf of all the organizations (avoiding red tape.)

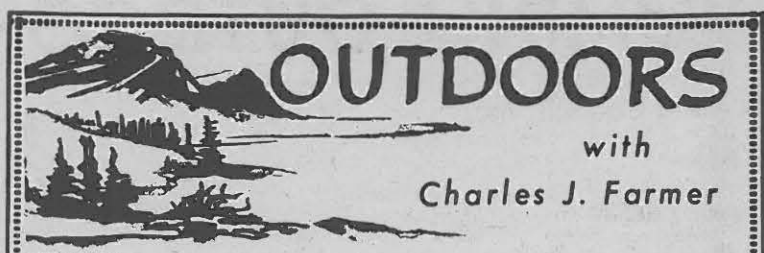
Environment Act Receives Support From Representatives

The U. S. House of Representatives has passed H. R. 18260, The Environmental Education Act, according to the Wildlife Management Institute. As passed and referred to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, the bill provides for the development of curricula materials and authorizes funding of pilot programs to test their validity and effectiveness. It authorizes the preparation and distribution of materials dealing with the environment and ecology to the mass media. It permits the preservice and inservice training of teachers and other in environmental quality and ecology and authorizes grants for community education programs. The bill further provides funding for the planning of outdoor ecological study centers, and supports the initiation and maintenance of environmental education in elementary and secondary schools.

Five million dollars is authorized for fiscal 1971, \$15 million for fiscal 1972, and \$25 million for fiscal 1973. The bill is a companion measure to S. 3151, which the Subcommittee on Education has ordered reported favorably to its parent Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.



Big game herds have an important place on the vast public lands of the West. All who love the wide-open spaces and the thrill of seeing game animals such as these Wyoming pronghorns should know how their congressmen stand on management and disposal of the public lands.



Ready for Bowhunting

Bow hunting is one sport that requires much more than a one-day "sighting-in" period. The bow hunter that cheats himself on preparation and practice sessions is lessening his chances for success.

How much practice is necessary? I know of some ardent bow hunters that shoot once or twice a week—year round. These archers stay sharp and are well-prepared for early September bow seasons. The majority of bow shooters I know however, do not shoot year-round. Practice sessions usually begin in June or July with a bow hunter practicing three times a week. In August the routine is stepped up to daily shooting with broadheads instead of target or field points. By the time pre-seasons for archers start in September, a man that has followed a regular practice schedule is usually physically and mentally ready for bow hunting.

Physical Preparation

A novice bow hunter that tries to shoot a 50 to 60-pound bow for the first time will find it hard to make a full draw. When the archer does make a full draw, the arm muscles are straining causing the bow to shake. It's hard to hold on target for even a few seconds.

After a number of practice sessions, the new bow hunter finds the draw a little easier and he is able to hold at a full draw. The more he practices, the easier it becomes to draw and hold. Arms, fingers and eyes become accustomed to the longbow. This physical conditioning is only part of what it takes to become a good bow hunter.

Mental Preparation

An archer who can stick six arrows into the bullseye consistently at a distance of 40 yards is confident that he can bullseye a deer or antelope at that range. Without the confidence of an accurate aim, that is the result of many shooting sessions, a bow shooter usually fails in the field. Some of the most common mistakes of being mentally un-prepared are not correctly judging distance and elevation; pushing or helping the arrow by jerking the forward arm; not concentrating on the target and more specifically, not aiming for a vital killing area of the animal; and "buck fever"—clutching at the sight of game. One of the biggest downfalls of the unprepared bowman is losing faith in the power of the longbow and its ability to effectively kill big game. When a man loses faith in the bow, he loses faith in his ability to shoot.

"Overnight Bow Hunters"

States with attractive bow hunting seasons and privileges for archers, such as Wyoming and Colorado, often have problems with hunters who take up the bow only to get a jump on the rifle season. I personally know of two cases where bows and arrows were purchased by hunters only three days before the start of the pre-season for mule deer in one area in Wyoming. The hunters had "fooled around with bows when they were kids." But they hadn't bothered to practice before the bow season. These are usually the "bow hunters" that give the real archers a bad name in the field. They are comparable to some rifle hunters that have not bothered to sight in their rifles or familiarize themselves with the weapon. These are the mis-informed types that cripple game or don't bother to follow up shots. They hurt the good name of the sport and are despised by legitimate bow and rifle hunters.

If you haven't done so already, now is the time to start working on mental and physical preparation for bow hunting.

(Please turn to page 7)

Montana Gets Recreation Land

Wes Woodgerd, chief of the recreation and parks division of the Montana Fish and Game Department, announced that the agency has acquired approximately 1,070 acres of land that will be developed for outdoor recreation.

Nearly five miles of Belt Creek, located in Cascade County, south of Riceville, has been obtained from the Anaconda Company.

In this area, Belt Creek flows through an extremely steep and scenic canyon. In many places the stream has undercut the vertical limestone cliffs and created deep, almost hidden pools. Small waterfalls, clear riffles and brush banks also enhance the beauty of this area.

Before the turn of the century, a railroad followed a winding path through the canyon carrying loads of ore from Monarch and Neihart to the smelter in Great Falls. The railroad was abandoned

in the forties, but many old trestles, bridges and tunnels remain to add a ghost town atmosphere to the already intriguing canyon.

Since vehicular access to the canyon is limited by the rugged terrain, the Fish and Game Department expects to develop the abandoned railroad bed as a pathway for hikers. The area should prove to be very popular with fishermen, nature study groups, camera bugs and many other outdoor hobbyists.

Woodgerd also added that development has not yet begun in this newly-acquired area. At the present time, there are no sanitary facilities or recreational developments.

Persons using the area are cautioned to use some care not to trespass on private land. The boundaries of the acquisition have not been properly marked.

Good Waterfowl Hunting

Montana waterfowl hunters can look forward to good hunting again this fall. Studies indicate a sizeable population of both ducks and geese and rather lenient regulations have been set accordingly by the Montana Fish and Game Commission.

Along with the usual regulations, the Commission approved new regulations in both flyways. The only major changes include Montana's first swan season and a new 100 point daily bag limit for the Central Flyway.

For the first time in Montana, the whistling swan will be a legal game bird. Five hundred permits will be issued, and each permittee will be allowed one whistling swan per season. The season will last as long as the duck season. The hunting of this large white bird is restricted to Teton County in north central Montana.

All hunters, but especially those in the Central Flyway, will have to bone up on their waterfowl identification before taking to the field this year. The fish and game commission has approved, along with its other regulations, a new 100 point daily bag limit on ducks in the Central Flyway.

This system puts a specific point value on each species and sex. The hunter will have to add the point values as he shoots his prizes, and when he reaches or exceeds 100 points, his daily bag is filled.

Depending on the species and sex taken, a hunter can shoot anywhere from two to ten ducks under this new system. The possession limit will be equal to the minimum number of ducks of a certain species and sex which can be legally taken in two days of hunting.



Ruth Lanigan, wife of Archery World Magazine editor, Jack Lanigan, instructs an outdoor writer on the finer points of archery at an outdoor clinic held during the Outdoor Writers Association of America (OWAA) in June, at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Season Open on Whistling Swans

Few Montana hunters have ever had a chance to legally shoot a swan, but some 500 scattergunners will get special permits to take whistling swans in Teton County this fall. Fish and Game Director Frank Dunkle says that applications are being accepted at the fish and game offices in Helena. The season will be one-half hour before sunrise, October 10 through sunset, January 10, 1971.

Whistlers are the common swans in the United States and, among waterfowl, rank only second to trumpeter swans in size. During their autumn flights, the high flying migrants with necks outstretched wing into Montana in formations resembling undulating ribbons or rough V's.

Adult swans are completely white except for their black bills and feet. A small yellow spot is often but not always

at the base of the bill. Young, immature whistlers are a dingy gray-brown with pinkish bills. About the only species that may be confused with whistling swans are snow geese which are much smaller, have short necks and have black wingtips, white pelicans which have black in the wings and trumpeter swans which are very similar in appearance but are unlikely to be found in the area during the swan season.

Whistlers are primarily vegetarians and often feed by "tipping". Females are known as pens, males as cobs, and the young as cygnets.

Voices of swans are not commonly known to hunters because the birds are generally silent while on the water. The notes of the whistlers are "varied, loud and striking at times, and again soft trumpeting like musical laughter..." Over the centuries there has been a great

deal of romance and mysticism associated with the "swan song". The fabled song is reportedly a long, wavering and melodious call sung by mortally wounded birds.

Bighorn Transplant

Idaho's wild Lost River Range has become home to 24 newcomers in recent weeks. The new residents are bighorn sheep transplanted from Canada's Banff National Park in Alberta. The sheep were taken from the Canadian park in an effort to reduce numbers.

The sheep were planted near Mt. Borah, Idaho's highest peak. The transplanted animals are part of a program by the Idaho Fish and Game Department to re-establish the sheep in an area once known to be inhabited.

Thoughts

from the

Distaff Corner

By Marge Higley

A Fairy Tale???

Once upon a time, there was a lovely young maiden who lived near the crest of a beautiful western mountain. Like all fairytale maidens, she was as sweet and pure as the air she breathed. Her manner was as fresh and sparkling as the waterfall which tumbled unmolested down the hillside into the Crystal Pool, not far from her humble dwelling.

Her name was Wyoma. She lived peacefully amid the tall trees, the bright flowers, and all the little wild animals and birds who shared her mountain. A faded dress shielded her from sun and rain. Scuffed sandals protected her dainty feet from rough pebbles. Once in a great while she wondered if perhaps a Prince Charming would come along. And, as in all fairy tales, they would live happily ever after on the Beautiful Mountain.

One day a handsome young man came climbing up the mountainside. Naturally, he was smitten by the beauty of both maid and mountain. He coveted them for his own.

"Ah, Fair Maiden," he cried, "if you will but be mine, I shall clothe you in splendid raiment far more suited to your beauty than those miserable rags you are wearing. You are too poor and beautiful to be deprived of the riches this mountain can provide you."

Now Wyoma, in her contented ignorance, had not realized that she was all that poor. But she was captivated by his handsome appearance and charming ways. So she bestowed her sweetest smile upon him. He made her a present of silver slippers, and a gown of sky-blue satin, the color of her eyes. She was enraptured by her new reflection in Crystal Pool.

"Dear Maiden," said the Prince, "you shall have a hundred new satin gowns, with slippers to match each one."

She clapped her hands in delight, and the Prince immediately ordered a dress factory, and a slipper factory as well, to be built at the foot of the mountain. Soon Wyoma had dresses and slippers to vie with every hue of the rainbow.

One day, she noticed that the sky didn't seem to be quite as blue as it used to be, and she mentioned this to the Prince.

"I cannot see across the mountains. Do you suppose," she asked, "that the smoke from the factories could have something to do with it?"

Now the Prince, in his spare time, had been selling seconds from the dress factory to women for miles and miles around. He was making money as he had never made it before, so he didn't really care whether the sky was blue. He answered her by changing the subject.

"Ah, my Pet, you musn't worry your pretty head about such things I've been thinking that a maiden as fair as you should be wearing jewelry fit for a Queen."

"Well, after all," she thought, "the satin gowns were so soft and pretty—perhaps the magnificent array of their colors dulled even the natural blue of the sky." At the thought of being adorned with jewels, she clapped her hands in delight. The Prince immediately sent many men upstream in search of gold and silver and precious gems.

Soon Wyoma had sparkling rings and ear-rings, beautiful necklaces, and even a diamond tiara for her hair. One day, she went to look at their reflection in Crystal Pool. But the water was murky, and the reflection not as clear as it used to be. She mentioned this to the Prince.

"I can hardly see myself in the Crystal Pool. Do you suppose," she asked, "that all that digging upstream could have something to do with it?"

Now the Prince, meanwhile, had become exceedingly rich from the gold and diamonds. His money could buy him anything, so he didn't really care if the water was muddy. He answered her by changing the subject.

"Now, Pet," he said, "don't worry your pretty head about such things. I have a surprise for you—I'm going to build you a wonderful castle."

"Well, after all," she thought, "the jewelry did enhance her beauty. Perhaps the sparkling diamonds just made the water seem less clear." At the thought of living in a wonderful castle, she clapped her hands in delight. Before long the forests were alive with the sound of ringing axes and falling trees.

Soon Wyoma was living in her wonderful new castle. But before long, she noticed the little wild animals no longer appeared on the castle grounds. She mentioned this to the Prince.

"My beautiful wild things have all gone. Do you suppose," she asked, "that cutting down so many trees might have something to do with this?"

Now the Prince was shipping lumber across the seas. His wealth had increased beyond all expectations. He really didn't care about the little wild animals, and again, he changed the subject.

"Now, Pet," he said, "the little animals are probably happy and safe on the other side of the mountain. I'll tell you

what I'll do—I'll build you a grand chariot and we'll make a super road so you can ride over to see the animals whenever you wish."

"Well, after all," she thought, "the castle was much nicer than her little hut. There was plenty of closet space for all her new gowns and slippers, and even a vault for her jewels. Perhaps some day new trees would grow in those desolate spots in the forest."

At the thought of riding over the mountain in a chariot, she clapped her hands in delight. At once, men were sent out to bulldoze a wide straight roadway over the mountain top. The waterfall above Crystal Pool was harnessed for power to run the chariot factory.

Soon the first chariot was finished, and Wyoma was exulted by the sense of power it gave her. She zoomed to the top of the mountain. But one day she noticed she couldn't hear the birds singing as they used to do. She mentioned this to the Prince.

"My Prince," she said petulantly, "that chariot factory makes so much noise I can't hear the birds singing anymore."

Now the Prince was engrossed in a very lucrative enterprise. He controlled the market for second-hand chariots. He became very angry.

"You used to be so sweet, and so beautiful," he said. "But lately it seems like all you ever do is complain! I really don't know why I've stayed on this wretched mountain so long!" With that, he strode off to the chariot factory, where he picked up the latest model and drove off over the mountain in a great cloud of dust.

Poor, heartbroken Wyoma just stood and looked about. "Why, I do believe he's right," she murmured in amazement. "The mountain really is very ugly! But surely I am as beautiful as ever!"

She donned the most elaborate of her gowns, and her most shimmering jewelry. She ran straight to Crystal Pool so she could see for herself.

But alas! The power plant for the chariot factory had diverted all the water. There was no waterfall and Crystal Pool was only a patch of dried-up, cracked mud.

It's probably just as well. She really wasn't a Beautiful Young Maiden any more.

Facilities Reduced

"With the end of the summer travel season, the operation of some recreation facilities at Flaming Gorge will be reduced," announced Robert Glenn, Forest Service District Ranger, and C. L. Edmondson, Bureau of Reclamation Field Chief, today. The visitor centers at Red Canyon and Flaming Gorge Dam will be open daily on a shortened schedule of 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. between September 8 and September 27. The self-guiding tour through Flaming Gorge Dam will remain open 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. daily during the same period.

Ranger Glenn reports that the swim beach at Antelope Flat will close for the season on September 8, as will the contact stations at Buckboard, Lucerne and Antelope Flat. All campgrounds and boat ramps will remain open. But, several camping loops in Lucerne, Antelope, and Bootleg campgrounds will be closed to help reduce maintenance costs during the fall months.

Outdoors...

(Continued from page 6.)

Bow Hunting Equipment

When I started bow hunting six years ago, I looked for an honest, practical guide to help me in my purchase of bow hunting gear. Most of the helpful information came from friends of mine who had hunted with the bow but I found the advice inconsistent as one often does in his search for the truth. The equipment guide I have formulated is a matter of my personal opinion, but it is an opinion based on many experiences in the field with bow and arrow and related archery tackle.

The Bow

A good bow is like a good foundation to a house. I was advised to purchase a good bow and to forget the theory that if I buy a cheap bow and discover that I'm not a bow hunter, that...I would not be out vast sums of hard-earned money. I have never been much of a believer in that philosophy anyway...ever since I saved money from mowing lawns when I was a youngster to purchase a good spinning reel. The reel was a Mitchell 300 and 30 dollars was a lot of money for me. But, 15 years later, I am still using the same spinning reel.

Bear, Shakespeare, Browning and Ben Pearson are some good, brand-name bows. They all have a wide variety of hunting models, usually manufactured of fiberglass or laminated fiberglass and wood. They are virtually indestructable when properly cared for.

The draw weight (pull) and length of the bow are often said to be a matter of personal opinion—which they are. But let me offer some help. I shoot a bow that is 52 inches long with a draw weight of 52 pounds. I like the short bow because it is easy to handle in a tree blind, sage blind or in scrub oak. As far as its length affecting its accuracy (which really spooked me when I was searching for the right bow), I can only say that I never shoot at big game over 50 yards away. And at that distance, accuracy because of length, doesn't enter into the picture.

It took me a while to get used to pulling 52 pounds—about a week of daily practice. I like this weight because to me it is the median of a light hunting bow of 40 pounds and heavy bow of 65 pounds. I can assure you that a bow in the 50 pound class can handle mule deer, white tails, antelope, bighorn sheep, bear, elk and goat. I could have said choose the weight of the bow according to how it feels. But unless you can practice with the bow for two weeks or so, this would be a poor piece of advice.

Arrows

For bow hunting, I recommend aluminum shafted arrows with four-bladed broadheads. Choose the spine weight of the arrow according to the weight of your bow and the length of the arrow according to the length of your own full-draw pull. Aluminum arrows are usually more expensive than those of wood and fiberglass. Don't be afraid to practice with aluminum shafts. Substitute field points for broadheads that are similar in weight (grains). The last two weeks of practice before the season, practice with the broadheads you will be using. You may lose a few but the sacrifice will be worth it.

Camouflage clothing, face paint

Is camouflage worth the extra effort and expense? I liken the bow hunter that doesn't employ the use of camouflage to the artist who forgets to sign his name to the masterpiece. All efforts in the deadly art of blending oneself in with the surrounding terrain and vegetation will be rewarded in closer shots and cleaner kills. Natural blinds are effective when kept fresh and constructed carefully. Any means to disguise the human scent is just another feather in the bow hunter's cap.

What is the most effective method of Bow Hunting?

Still hunting from a well positioned tree blind has been the most effective method of bow hunting for me.

Mountain Rainstorm

Dark clouds roll steadily across the sky
And heap themselves on the mountains.
The autumn world is a leaden mass of grey.
The wind blows rustling the tree-tops,
Stirring the tall yellow grasses,
And wrinkling the Lake-lady's smooth silk skirt.
Bright lightening—a thunder crash, and then
The rain pelts down through the dimness,
Soaking the earth's green-brown cover,
And polka-dotting the Lake-lady's skirt.

by Marge Higley

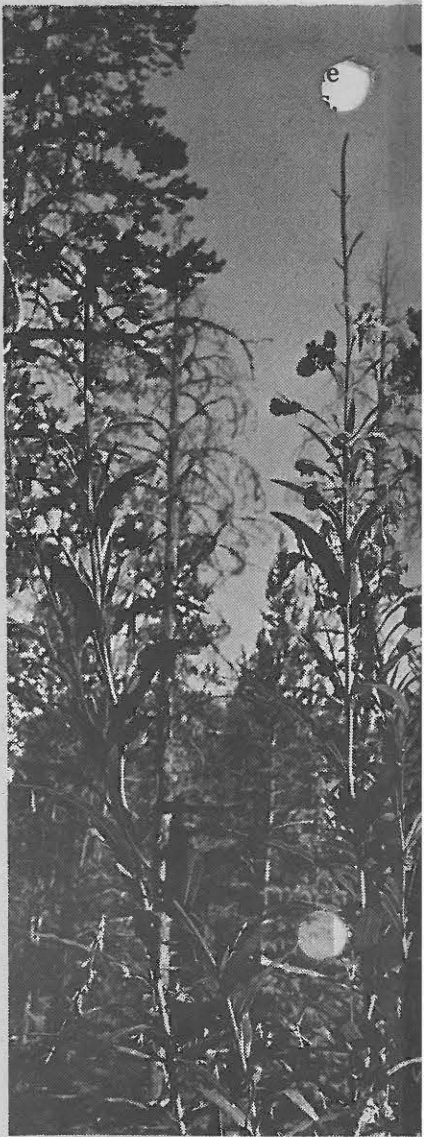


Photo by Ron Johnston



Photo by Tony Henry



Photo by Tony Henry

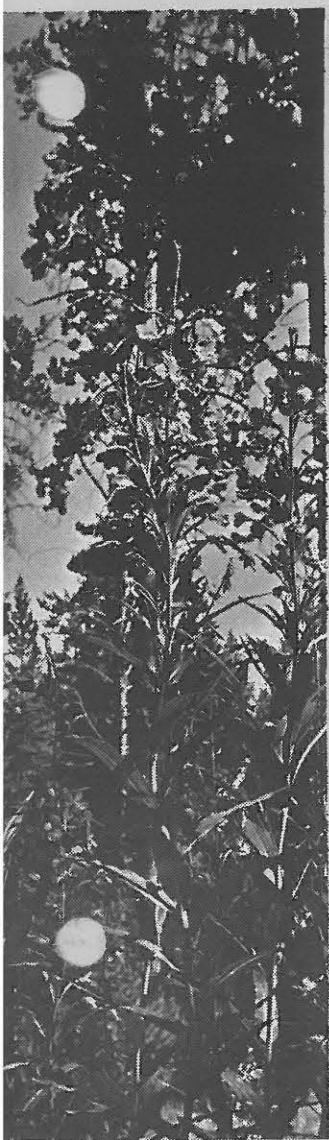


Photo by Ron Johnston

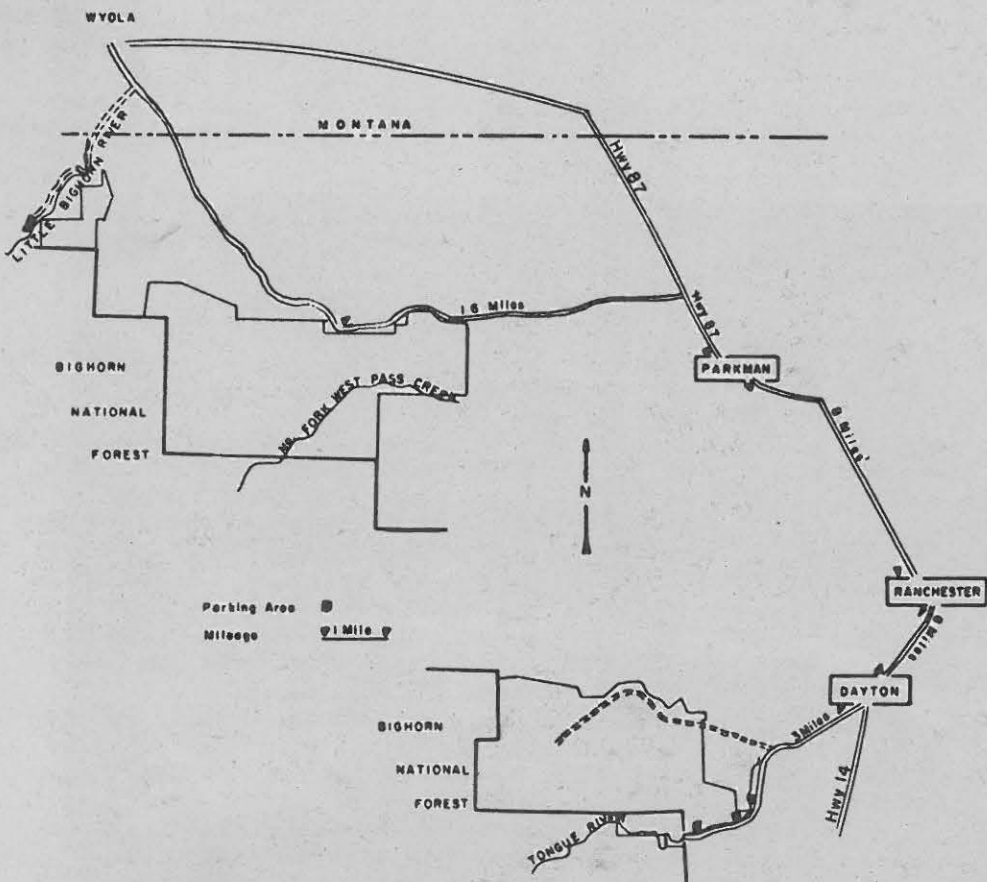


This sequence shows Al Carley, Cheyenne, nocking fiberglass arrow; drawing on a carp working in the shallows of Springer Reservoir in southeastern Wyoming; and in the process of adding another carp to the stringer.



PHOTOS BY CHARLES J. FARMER

Where to Go



The Wyoming Game and Fish Commission provides public hunting and fishing on the Kerns and Amsden Creek Wildlife Units. In the Kerns unit there is public fishing on the Little Big Horn River and also access to excellent big

fishing on lands in the Little Horn Canyon within the Big Horn National Forest. The area is located 16 miles north-west of Parkman in Sheridan County, and is typified by excellent scenery. On the Amsden Creek unit there is

and public fishing on two miles of the Tongue River. Overnight camping is permitted on three campgrounds. This area is located two miles west of Dayton.

Round Trip to the Moon

While astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin were placing the United States firmly in the Space Age by landing on the Moon, earthbound American drivers were doing their bit to compile some astronomical statistics.

Highway travel in the U. S. in 1969 totaled 1,071,000,000,000 vehicle miles, the equivalent of more than two million round trips to the Moon, Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe said.

And though the trillion mile

record was broken first in 1968, the 1969 figure is up 5.4 percent from that.

Ten states reported travel in excess of 30 billion vehicle miles, among them and leading the nation; California, 111.7 billion; Texas, 66 billion; New York 64 billion and Ohio, 55 billion.

Seventeen states, including the four listed above, reported travel exceeding 20 billion annual vehicle miles. These 17 states accounted for approximately 70 percent of the nations travel.



Turkey Rules Set

Rules and regulations for the hunting of wild turkeys in Wyoming were announced today by the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission and a spokesman said there is little change from last year's orders.

Three areas of the state will open to turkey hunting November 1, 1970. The Sheridan-Johnson area will be open to 350 permit holders from November 1-8. The area includes all of Sheridan County and that portion of Johnson County west of U. S. Highway 87. The area between the North and South Forks of Piney Creek and the Big Horn National Forest boundary in the Story area is closed to turkey hunting.

The state's longest wild turkey hunting season this fall will be in the Black Hills area in northeastern Wyoming. Holders of the 2500 permits will be allowed to hunt turkeys from November 1-30 in this area.

The Laramie Peak area will open to the holders of 200 special permits from November 1-9.

Application for a special permit in any of the three areas may be made anytime prior to October 1. Application cards are available from offices of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission and license-selling agents throughout the state. Applicants must hold a valid 1970 Wyoming bird hunting license and include the number from this license on the application form. Applications must be in the Cheyenne office of the Game and Fish Commission before 5 p. m. Thursday, October 1 to be considered in the drawing.

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Billboards...

(Continued from page 1.)
sign advertising his business, Jackson Hole Motors.
A possible solution for national and local advertisers who wish to make their products known would be a directory center that would have a listing of products and services available to the traveler. There are a number of towns that have information centers set up during peak tourist seasons. The directory center could be a permanent "billboard" that is subscribed to by interested companies and merchants. The directory center would eliminate individual billboards that blotch the highway scenery and at the

same time make services and products known to those with an interest.
Billboard advertising is supposed to rise sharply in 1971 when the cigarette companies can no longer advertise on television. It is reported that the tobacco companies will make up for the lack of television promotions with a large scale, nationwide billboard advertising campaign.
Cigarette smoking and the great outdoors have been linked together by several companies via radio and television. Billboard cigarette ads in the land of prairies, lakes, trees and mountains... I wonder how Smokey feels?

Money for Parks, Recreation Purposes

Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel today announced apportionment of \$176,728,673 from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for fiscal year 1971 to the 50 States, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and the District of Columbia.
The apportionment represents more than 95 percent of the \$185.4 million appropriated for State use by Congress from the Fund in the Fiscal Year that began July 1. Secretary Hickel set aside \$8,671,000 in a contingency reserve to meet emergency situations and unforeseen needs of States and their cities or counties.
Secretary Hickel noted that the 1971 apportionment to the States, Territories and District exceeded the 1970 apportionment by more than \$117 million. This additional money was requested last February by President Nixon in his Message on the Environment. At that time he stated that the purpose of his request was to provide additional park and recreation facilities, with increased emphasis on locations that can be easily reached by the people in the crowded urban areas.
Secretary Hickel emphasized that much of the 1971 money will be used for urban park and recreation purposes.
All money allocated from the Fund to the States is matched on a 50-50 basis. Individual projects are approved by appropriate State

officials and the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, which administers the Fund.
The Fund receives revenue from entrance and user fees at Federal recreation areas, proceeds from the sale of surplus Federal real property, and the Federal motorboat fuels tax. It also receives money either from general Treasury revenues or from Outer Continental Shelf mineral leasing receipts to increase the Fund to a level of \$200 million annually in the five fiscal years from 1969 through 1973.
The basis of apportionment of the States' share of the Fund is as follows: Forty percent is divided equally among the 50 States; five percent is reserved for unforeseen needs; and the remaining 55 percent is divided among the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia on the basis of (1) population, (2) Federal resources and programs, and (3) out-of-State visitor use of recreation areas.
Most western states will be apportioned a like amount, \$1,483,200. These include Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North and South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. Arizona will receive \$1,974,293; Colorado will receive \$1,940,920; Oregon will receive \$1,706,418, and California will get \$12,978,000, which is equaled only by New York State.

Remington Adds More Game Art

Another exceptional series of wildlife paintings by outdoor artist Bob Kuhn has been added to the Remington Game Art Collection. The theme for Kuhn's latest series is "Upland Game Birds of North America."
As in past years, high quality, full color reproductions of the new paintings will be included in the 1971 Remington calendar, one for each month of the year.
As subjects, Kuhn selected twelve of North America's most outstanding game birds, portrayed in lifelike detail against an authentic background of their natural habitat. So skillful is Kuhn's brush in creating both birds and background, that viewers who have actually hunted the game depicted get an un-

mistakable feeling from the paintings of having "been there."
Besides their use in the calendar, full color reproductions of the paintings will also be available in a portfolio of twelve prints measuring 16 1/2 inches by 12 1/4 inches each.
The new calendars are sold in quantity to Remington dealers for distribution to their customers. However, a limited number of both calendars and portfolios can also be obtained by direct individual orders.
Calendars are \$2.50 each and portfolios are \$4.00 per set. They can be ordered by sending a check or money order to Calendar Promotions, Inc., Remington Calendars, Washington, Iowa 52353.

Liberal Seasons

Sportsmen planning a trip to Nebraska this fall can look forward to a 72-day pheasant and quail hunt and generally liberalized seasons overall in the "Nation's Mixed-Bag Capital".
With a statewide increase of better than 5 percent in ringneck numbers, Game and Parks Commissioners anticipate more productive hunting than in several recent seasons and set the limits accordingly. Pheasant hunting opens on November 7 with limits of 3 daily and 15 in possession. Quail shooting begins the same day with limits of 8 and 16. There are no more zones for either pheasant or quail.

The third member of NEBRASKAland's tough upland trio, the prairie grouse, will come under the gun on October 3 for 44 days, with limits of 2 a day and 6 in possession. And, cottontail and squirrel hunting continues to be lengthy, with liberal limits.
On the waterfowl front, there is a big special lined up for duck hunters this fall. Nebraska elected an option of a special point-system season, which could allow gunners as many as 10 ducks in the daily bag, depending upon the species. And, duck season begins on October 10 and runs through December 18 east of U. S. 83, with an additional 20 days of hunting west of that highway. Goose hunters will have 75 days to go after the big birds, starting on October 1.
Riflemen will find some excellent deer hunting this fall, and a record 32,300 permits were authorized for the November 14 through 22 season.
All in all, prospects are bright for 1970 Nebraska hunting. For free packet of information, write NEBRASKAland, State Capitol, Lincoln, Nebr., 68509.

Horses Get Committee

Boyd Rasmussen, Director of the Bureau of Land Management, has named a special citizen's advisory committee for the Pryor Mountains Wild Horse Range in Montana and Wyoming. The range is adjacent to Big Horn National Recreation Area.
Committee members represent a broad range of interests. Most have already served on an advisory board to recommend management practices for the area.
Those named by Rasmussen include Frank Dunkle, director of the Montana Fish and Game Department; Dr. Frank Craighead, ecologist; Dr. Wayne Cook, head of the Range Science Department at Colorado State university, and Mrs. Velma Johnson (better known as Wild Horse Annie), president of the International Society for the Protection of Mustangs and Burros.
Others named are Mrs. Pearl Twyne, president of the

American Horse Protection Association; William G. Cheney, executive officer of the Montana Livestock Commission; Clyde A. Reynolds, former mayor of Lovell, Wyoming, and Montana BLM State Director Edwin Zaidlicz.

U. S. Forest Service Archaeologist Named

Evan I. DeBloois has been named Regional Archaeologist for the Forest Service, Intermountain Region, at Ogden, Utah. Regional Forester Vern Hamre said that Mr. DeBloois will work closely with the 18 National Forests in Utah, southern Idaho, Nevada, and western Wyoming in the identification, protection, and interpretation of National Forest archaeological areas as they are related to resource planning and use.

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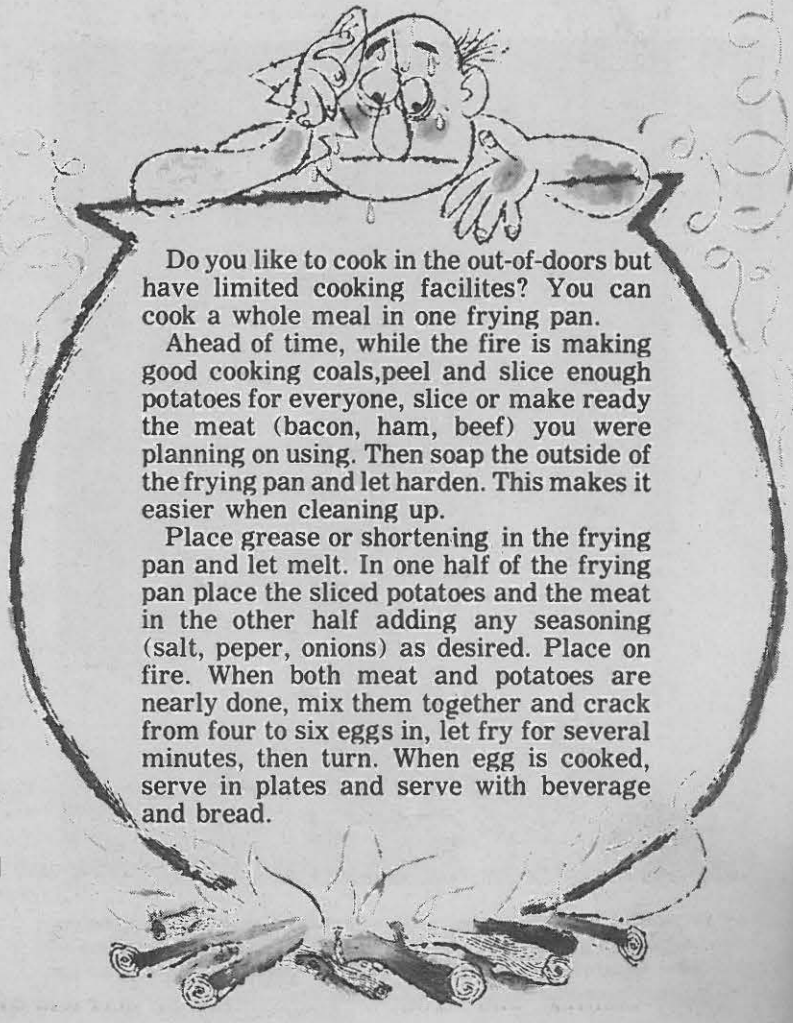
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In Wyoming

Fishing ... Hotspots

Northwest

Lakes, streams and rivers in the area are low and clear with fishing reported good to excellent with flies as bait. Some of the good spots to try would be the Snake River below Jackson Lake, the Gros Ventre River, and small streams north of Jackson. Dry flies such as the Humpy are producing good catches of cutthroat. Float fishing is best way to cover many of the good holes. Near Cody, the Clarks Fork, North Fork, South Fork are good to excellent with flies.

Northcentral

Streams and rivers in the Basin, Greybull, Lovell and Tensleep areas are yielding good fall fishing. Water is low and clear and care should be exercised in fishing the waters slowly and carefully. Flies have been producing best. Tensleep Creek, Meadowlark Lake, Shell Creek, the Medicine Lodge Lakes and Paintrock Lakes have good fishing. The Green River down to Fontenelle is excellent for fly fishing. Number 14-18 dry flies in gray and brown are effective. Streams in the Casper area are low, clear and good fishing is reported.

Southwest

Flaming Gorge is good for rainbows by trolling deep running spoons or spinners during the day and trolling or casting flies in the evening.

Southeast

The North Platte near Saratoga is excellent for fly fishing. Pole Mountain lakes and streams are low, clear with good fly fishing in the late afternoon.

Refuge May be Lost

Nearly three million acres of the nation's superb national wildlife refuge system may be slated for disposal under a confusing order of the President, according to the Wildlife Management Institute.

The unfortunate situation arises from Executive Order 11508, issued last February 10, in which the President directed federal agencies to list real property that is "not utilized, is under utilized, or is not being put to its optimum use." The order, exempting only national

forests and parks by name, thereby includes the priceless national wildlife refuge system.

In a July 24 memorandum to the heads of federal departments and agencies, the President stated that their response to his earlier executive order has been "unsatisfactory." He directed the agencies to submit lists showing 10 percent of their real property "unsatisfactory." He directed the agencies to submit lists showing 10 percent of their real property "which is least utilized and has the lowest priority for retention." He further instructed the agencies to submit plans for getting rid of the identified properties. Additionally, the President's follow-up letter instructed them to list the remaining 90 percent of real properties "ranked according to priority for retention." The President's letter, although dated July 24, failed to reach some agencies until August 11. The unthinkable result of all this means that 2.8 million acres of the national wildlife refuge system could be up for grabs.

Wetlands Bill Supported

The widely supported Water Bank bill, H. R. 15770, has been reported favorably from the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

The bill has far reaching implications relative to maintaining environmental quality, including enhancement of water and fish and wildlife resources. It is designed to provide monetary incentives for landowners to maintain wetlands in an undisturbed condition.

Although H. R. 15770 is favored by conservation and farm organizations as well as the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and wildlife and the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, the Administration has filed an adverse report apparently because the plan would create a financial

outlay. Conservationists, however, do not believe that this viewpoint takes into account the positive contribution that the Water Bank program can make to water and wildlife resources. They undoubtedly will support House sponsors of H. R. 15770 who indicate that they plan to press the bill on the House floor despite the Administration's stand.

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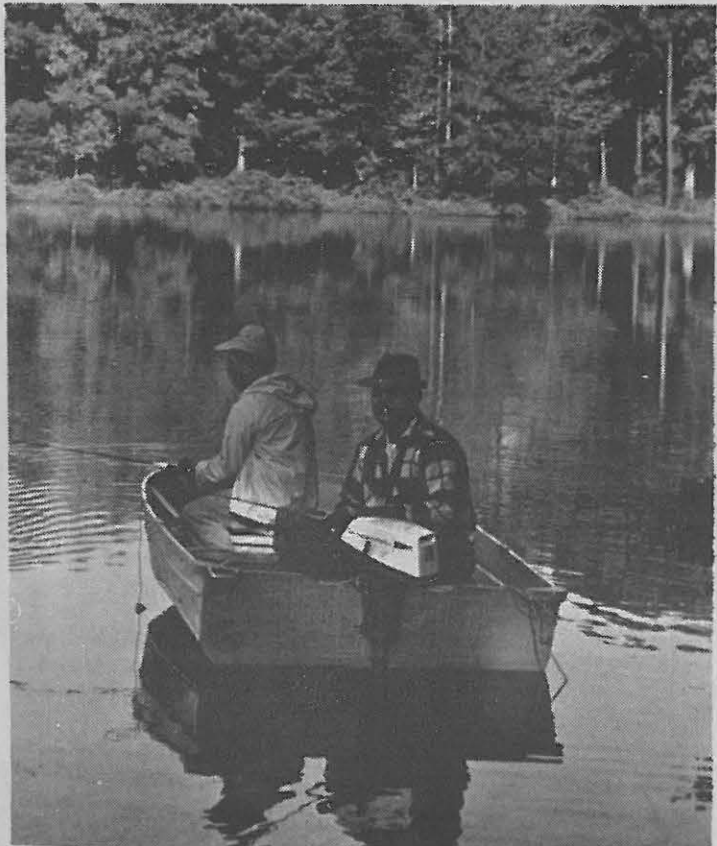
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operative fish, good companionship, dependable equipment — all add up to a great way to get outdoors.

National Mining, Minerals Policy To Be Established

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Energy fuels and environmental factors have been added to a bill designed to establish a national mining and minerals policy, Wyoming Congressman John Wold said today.

The action came as the full House Interior Committee sent to the House a bill designed to coordinate a national effort on the nation's mineral resources.

Wold led the fight for the inclusion of amendments in the original Senate bill designed to protect the environment and to include energy minerals to the bill's provisions. The energy minerals would include petroleum, coal, oil shale, tar sands and uranium.

Rep. James McClure, R.-Ida., lauded Wold for his leadership in the move to include energy fuels and environmental protection to the bill. "Your efforts were vital to getting these important substantive and clarifying amendments added," he said.

Arguing for their inclusion, Wold stated that "an adequate and dependable supply of minerals, fuels and water is essential to our economy, national security and development."

Wold said the U. S. needed to inventory the "total range of natural resources and then, to come up with policies that put these resources to the best possible use while guaranteeing the protection of our environment."

Citing statistics to show the need for a national policy, Wold said that with only about 6 percent of the world's population, the United States consumes about one-third of the world's minerals.

"The nation's long-range mineral position is a reason for deep concern. Unless an urgent effort is made to upgrade minerals, fuels and their technology, we face the possibility that the growth of our standard of living will be limited due to resource shortages with in 20 to 30 years."

The Wyoming lawmaker said the amended bill also contains environmental provisions which emphasize the need to re-use mineral scrap products such as junked automobiles.

"I worked for the inclusion of this provision," he said, "because we've got to learn to recycle nonrenewable resources back into the economy and because we cannot afford the luxury of a blighted landscape strewn with the wastes of an affluent society."

"The U. S. is currently generating 360 million tons of industrial, municipal and commercial solid waste a year."

"Most mineral resources are not renewable. A ton of iron ore just isn't going to be put back into the ground once it has been mined. We've got to use that ton over again if we are to face up to the long range implications of a continuing high level of consumption by every American."



Photo courtesy Las Vegas News Bureau

Campers who try Nevada's mountain and desert campgrounds for the first time are always amazed by the beautiful scenery they find. The scenery, crystal-clear air and relatively uncrowded campgrounds are causing a boom in Nevada camping, with the bonus of a night or two on the town in Las Vegas.

What have you done for Wildlife Habitat?



Expedition To Study Tepee Rings

The eleventh annual Vanishing Trails Expedition will travel to the Sam Wedmore ranch northeast of Hermosa, So. Dakota this year to study the unusual Indian tepee rings found there.

Some archeologists believe the rings, made from rocks and 20-25 feet in diameter, were left there by Indians living in South Dakota before the Sioux. They believe the rings held down the Indians' tents.

The expedition will leave from the Red Arrow Campgrounds west of Wall around 9 a.m., Sept. 27. A free pancake breakfast, sponsored by the Wall Chamber of Commerce and Wall Drug, will be held at 6:30 a.m. in the Cactus Cafe. Overflow guests will be served at Wall Drug.

A banquet will be held at 6:30 p.m. Saturday evening in the Cactus Cafe.

Anyone wishing to join the expedition at the ranch may do so. Everyone is advised to bring his own lunch. The Chamber of Commerce will provide coffee and the Fairmont Creamery dessert.

Feds Scolded

Uncle Sam apparently does not give sufficient environmental consideration to all of his many diverse programs which produce ecological alterations, according to the Wildlife Management Institute. Chairman Russell E. Train of the Council on Environmental Quality expressed dissatisfaction with government agency performance in environmental matters, in the Council's First Annual Report to the President and Congress.

Appearing before the House Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation to answer questions on the report, Train qualified his scolding of federal agencies by saying that generally they were very cooperative and were improving. The problem, he said, stems from the lack of ecological expertise common in most of the departments. Federal agencies, like the private sector, are very short of trained personnel who have the professional competence to do effective environmental analysis and to make considered environmental judgments, Train said. It is not enough, he continued, that an agency be willing to comply with the laws, there must be real environmental competence.

Train said that a significant amount of the Council's efforts in the future will be directed toward development of adequate monitoring systems for analysis and prediction of environmental conditions and trends. These systems presently are not available and constitute a serious limitation to the effectiveness of the Council's thrust.

Referring to the underlying causes of environmental

(Continued on page 15.)



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Game Animals Prepared But How 'bout Hunters?

by Milt Guymon

Oregon State Game Commission

With all the hunting seasons getting underway, we wonder just how many nimrods are ready to pit their hunting skills against those of their quarry?

We know that buck deer are ready for the big invasion of hunters -- for some reason they always are. Instincts come alive and sharp to meet this challenge. And after a long, leisurely summer of lush living these cagey creatures should be in fine shape to give the hunter a run for his money. Elk, black bear, antelope become alert and wary, and even the little critters seem to sense that autumn is a time of conquest, a time of danger, survival of the fittest.

Upland birds, too, seem to have a built-in mechanism which hones instincts to razor's edge. Whatever the trigger may be, the birds sense that the hunting seasons are on. Alertness, wariness, and caution dictate their every activity.

For sure, the game species are ready -- worthy, exciting challenges to outdoorsmen.

But how about you hunters? Are you ready to meet the challenge? Are you prepared to take advantage of your opportunity when it should suddenly arise? It may be the only chance of the season, but if you or your equipment fail to hold up, your days in the field could be fruitless except for the beautiful scenery, fresh, clean air, exercise, and camaraderie involved.

It's well past the time to check over your hunting gear including tents, stoves, knives, boots, longjohns, and other necessary equipment. Maybe the footgear needs new soles or waterproofing. It only takes a few minutes to hone knives and axes. Perhaps the meat saw needs a new blade. How about your tote ropes or mantles for the lantern. There could be a rip along the tent seam. Failure of your equipment or lack of it could make your hunting trip a dismal one.

Topping the list of all items is your rifle or shotgun. You still have plenty of time to give these the once-over but do it now before it becomes too late.

There's no doubt that a hunter can endure rain or snow if the tent leaks, eat cold beans if the camp stove fails to fire, shudder for hours in a duck marsh with a gaping hole in his boot, and even huddle around the campfire all night if he happens to leave his sleeping bag at home on the back porch.

He can tramp the brushlands all day in a pair of soggy britches, somehow skin a deer with a dull knife, grope his way into camp after dark if he forgets his flashlight, come home from the hunt dirty, hungry, dog-tired, and footsore -- not necessarily in that order -- and have no qualms about the discomforts. These are just unfortunate contingencies that

are accepted and endured.

But the one thing that is hard for the hunter to take is to find his rifle or shotgun, key pieces of equipment, malfunctioning or not shooting to the mark when he lines his sights on a trophy buck or fast-flying game bird.

To forestall any such monumental catastrophe, our advice is to check these weapons over carefully and if repairs are needed, get the job done now. Barrel, stock, sights, action should all be gone over. Clean and oil the weapon and make sure the action is silk-smooth.

Then get out on the range as much as possible for some target practice. Rifle ranges are available in many areas. If not, get out in the hills and find your own. Be sure you have a safe backstop, such as an embankment, and set your targets against this backdrop.

Zero in at a minimum of 100 yards. Many hunters, including this one, prefer to hit zero at 200 yards since the midpoint rise in trajectory at that range is of little consequence. Whatever the distance you select, though, you should also fire groups at various distances -- 100, 200, 300 yards -- so you will know where your bullet will hit above or below the bullseye at these distances. A few days of range practice is no more than insurance of a solid hit when that fleeting moment arrives.

The purpose is to sharpen the eye and to remind you all over again to squeeze the trigger instead of giving it an excited jerk when that big buck goes bouncing off through the brush. If sights are adjusted correctly and your aim is true, you can be confident that your bullet will strike a lethal blow exactly where you want it.

Quick reflexes, swing and follow-through are the most important ingredients to successful wing shooting. And there is no better way to acquire and sharpen these vital requirements than by busting a few clay pigeons at a skeet or trap range. Swing



Photo by Pat Hall

It's hunting time in the West. The wide-open spaces call and trophy bucks still roam. Bowhunters have already taken to the field, calling on all the skills once known only to the first residents of this great country.

and follow-through -- these must become an integral part of you. The sudden throw, flight pattern and speed of clay birds duplicate nicely the flush, flight and speed of most game birds you will encounter in the field.

If you don't have access to such ranges, or perhaps your finances are somewhat limited (skeet and trap can become a little costly), paper plates make reasonably fair substitutes, or even tin cans. I know of several avid bird shooters who take turns sailing paper plates out from behind a ditch bank or other safe bulwark while shooting partners blast away at the

flying saucers. It takes a little practice for the thrower to sail these out right. If a single plate is too light, try taping two or three together. The added weight makes quite a difference. Remember not to leave the plates and cans around to litter up the landscape.

Such shooting beforehand sharpens the hunter's reflexes, making him alert and ready for the game bird flush. Most important, he regains the familiar feel of swing and follow-through, something which must be accomplished instinctively and with precision if he is to make solid game bird hits.

Hunting Seasons Look Promising

The first hunting season in the new decade promises to be as good as any during the 1960s, for all game species are reported to be in good to excellent supply on a national scale.

A relatively mild winter through much of the nation, a good carryover of breeding stock, and good spring weather conditions have combined to build high game supplies in almost every state.

Some of the best news comes from South Dakota, where the ringnecked pheasant is recovering from the severe winter of 1968-69. Robert Hodgins, Game, Fish and Parks Department director, expects the best South Dakota pheasant season since 1964. There was a 126-percent increase in winter survival of pheasants, and South Dakota nesting conditions have been good. Other states in the Midwest also report good to excellent pheasant populations.

Ruffed grouse are on the upswing in much of the range, with excellent hunting prospects in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Most of the Northeast has good grouse prospects, and the outlook for Appalachia is good.

Bobwhite quail hunting is rated good to excellent by game biologists in the key southern and southeastern states. In Florida, for example, bobwhites continue to maintain their high levels of past years. Biologists are again predicting large, underhunted quail crops in such traditional pheasant states as Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa.

The mighty cottontail rabbit, bulwark of American hunting, is in good to excellent supply in every eastern state but Tennessee and Maine.

Nationally, deer remain at high levels. Mule deer hunting is expected to be good to excellent in the West, and whitetails are in excellent supply in almost all of their range. James Powell, Chief of Game for the Florida Division of Game and Fresh Water Fish, reports that their deer population is at an all-time high this year. In Virginia, in the shadow of the nation's capitol, game chief Richard H. Cross, Jr. expects a record harvest of deer this season.

Elk look even better than last year. All the major elk states but Washington report good to excellent prospects. In Colorado, Harry Woodward, Director of Game, Fish and Parks, reports an all-time record elk kill for 1969 and adds that a mild winter and a bumper calf crop have brought Colorado's elk herd

(Please turn to page 15.)

Where the Action Is

SEPTEMBER

Date	Place	Event
WYOMING		
Sept. 5-13	Cheyenne, Torrington, Casper, Pinedale, Jackson, Yellowstone	Third Wyoming Flying Vacation
Sept. 19	Laramie	FOOTBALL Air Force vs. Wyoming
Sept. 19	Lander	One Shot Antelope Hunt
Sept. 20	Cheyenne	Trap Shoot
Sept. 26	Laramie	FOOTBALL Utah State vs. Wyoming
Sept. 30	Douglas	Hunters' Barbecue
COLORADO		
May 1-Oct. 1	Meeker	Meeker Roping Club Meets, Fairgrounds
June - Sept.	Central City	Central City-Blackhawk Narrow Gauge Runs
June - Oct.	Cripple Creek	Cripple Creek Narrow Gauge Runs
June - Sept.	Idaho Springs	Guided Tours through Edgar Mine
June - Sept.	Ouray-Telluride	High Country Jeep Tours
June - Sept.	Vail	Gondola Rides, Pk. Trips, Hayrides, Cookouts

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LOONEY LIMERICKS

by Zane E. Cology

Said the fish to the fisher, "TEE HEE!
I dare you to catch and eat me!
Any fish that you take
Away from this lake
Might be loaded - - with mercury!"

Scientists and birdwatchers report that a single pelican egg hatched and a young bird was produced off the coast of California this summer. The lone young was produced from a colony of 500 mating pairs on Anacapa Island. The incident gives hope that DDT levels may be falling in the marine environment. It is thought DDT affects the bird's ability to transfer calcium to their egg shells, making them so fragile they are almost certain to break during incubation.

Agronomists are taking another look at the "green revolution" around the world and what it was supposed to do to alleviate mass starvation. The appearance of a fungus in American hybrid-corn fields this summer has cut yields from 10-25 percent. Such a fungus in rice or wheat crops could trigger mass starvation in countries where there is little leeway between production and consumption.

Two scientists from the Atomic Energy Commission's Lawrence Radiation Laboratory have sharply criticized proceedings at Grand Junction, Colorado, where radioactive wastes from uranium tailing piles were used in home building. The scientists say there is more danger from radioactivity than is being revealed to the public. The Colorado State Health Department has already discovered 65 homes in which radiation levels exceed recommended minimums.

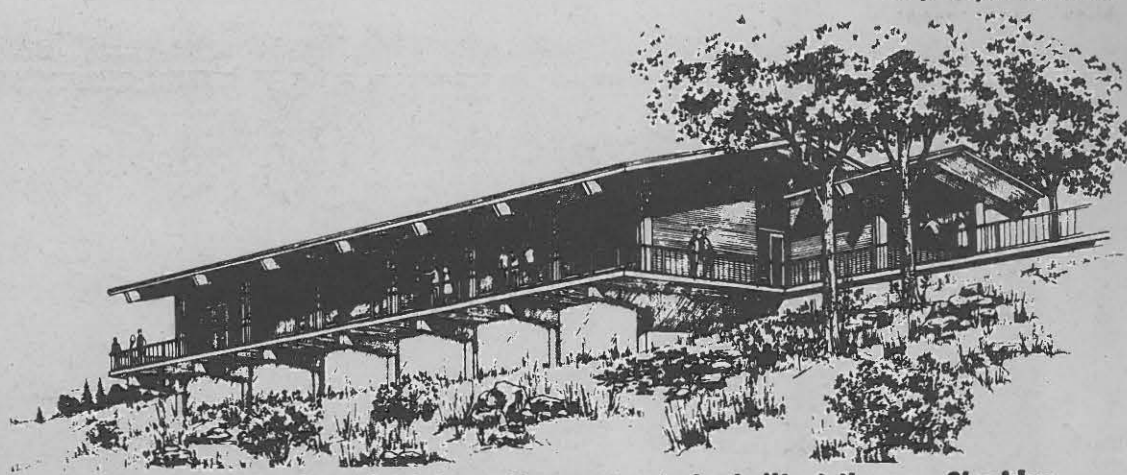
Scientists and experts from around the world recently met on the island of Malta and many concluded that radioactive contamination of the oceans is a serious problem. A Russian scientist reported finding deformed backbones in embryo fish from the Irish Sea, believed to be caused by a nuclear power station on the British shore. A California scientist, Dr. Jerold M. Lowenstein, says radioactive wastes are poisoning everything on and under the sea.

Animal feedlots are becoming the source of a waste disposal problem of monumental proportions. Government specialists say the total amount of waste accumulated through large scale feedlots is about equal to all the human waste produced by the entire U. S. population. Tests have shown that as much as nine-tenths of the urinary nitrogen excreted on a large feedlot can be released directly into the air in the form of vaporized ammonia and give overdoses of nitrogen to lakes a mile or more away.

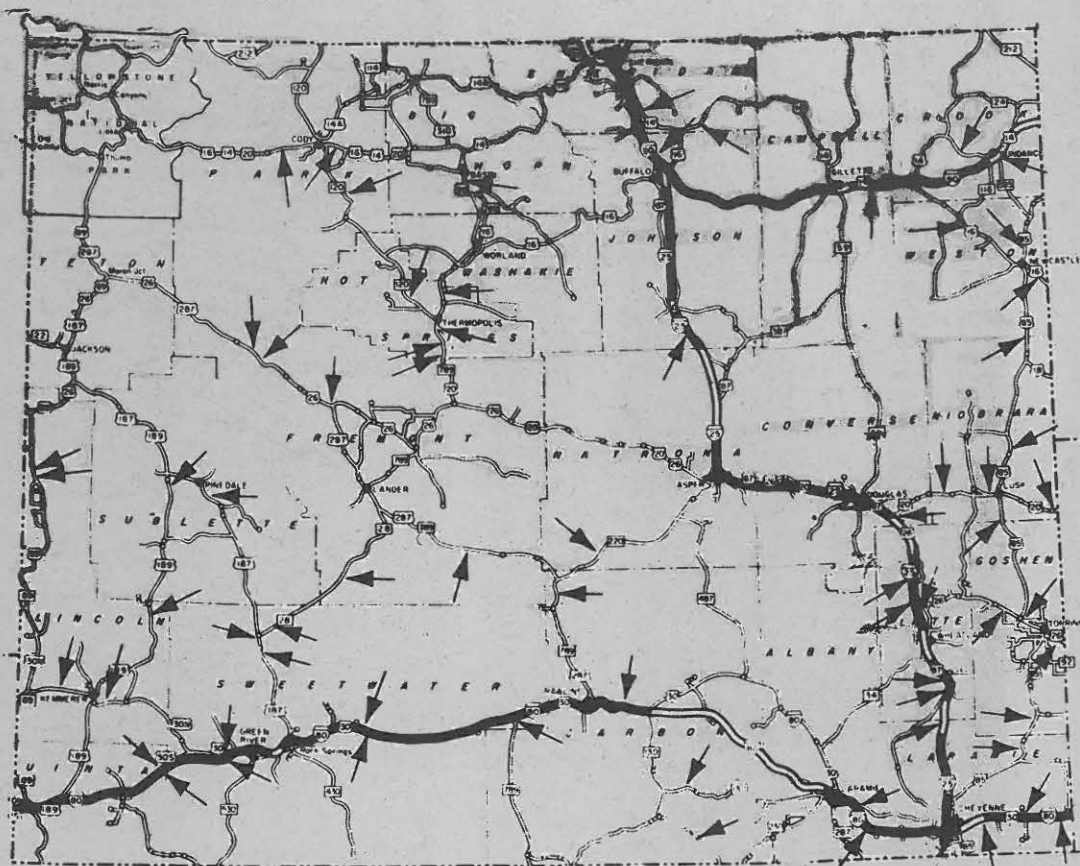
The Public Land Law Review Commission Report says, "Public land mineral policy should encourage exploration, development, and production of minerals on the public lands . . . Mineral exploration and development should have a preference over some or all other uses on much of our public lands. . . (and) 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 Anaconda Company in Montana is now the subject of lawsuits totalling over \$2 million for damages caused by air pollution. The suits are for alleged damages to timber and other crops from fluorides produced by the aluminum plant at Columbia Falls. The company says it has reduced emissions of the harmful fluorides from 7,500 pounds per day to 4,500 pounds.



Sketch of tourist information center to be built at the new Sheridan rest area along I-90.



The Wyoming roadside parks marked by arrows on this map were constructed to provide the motoring public with facilities for rest and relaxation while traveling through the state. They are designed for this purpose and not for overnight camping.

Located in areas conveniently accessible from the highway, the roadside parks provide combinations of water, shade, tables, sanitary facilities, and fireplaces. Although parks vary in facilities, most of them offer shade, tables, and litter barrels.

Since roadside parks are available to the general motoring public, other park users will appreciate your cooperation in keeping the parks clean. The State of Wyoming spends nearly \$80,000 a year in litter control. You, the motorist and taxpayer, share this cost.

DID YOU KNOW?

Seasons . . .

(Continued from page 14.)

to another high level.

This is also a year for western shotgunning. Sage grouse are in excellent supply in Idaho and Montana, and in good numbers in Utah, Colorado and Wyoming. Sharptail hunting will be good to excellent in South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana and Idaho. And one of the most exciting comers of them all—chukar partridge—continues to come on. Chukar prospects are excellent in California, Wyoming and Idaho, good in Utah and Oregon, and in Washington the bag limit for chukars has been doubled this year.

Wildlife authorities from coast to coast are urging hunters to take advantage of this year's bumper game crop, for wildlife cannot be stockpiled. No one can predict what winter will bring, or how game supplies will stand next year.

But for now, the coming season holds exciting prospects for almost every type of hunting, including

waterfowl, and the wise hunter will begin planning to enjoy one of the best game crops in years.

Feds . . .

(Continued from page 13.)

problems, Train said that misplaced incentives in the nation's economic system are likely the chief offenders. He alluded to tax structures as an example whereby local property taxes frequently encourage wasteful land use, as well as architectural design oriented more to rapid amortization than to quality. Other significant deterrents to achieving environmental quality, Train said are; the American value system, the human population impact, and mobility as reflected by automobiles and aircraft.

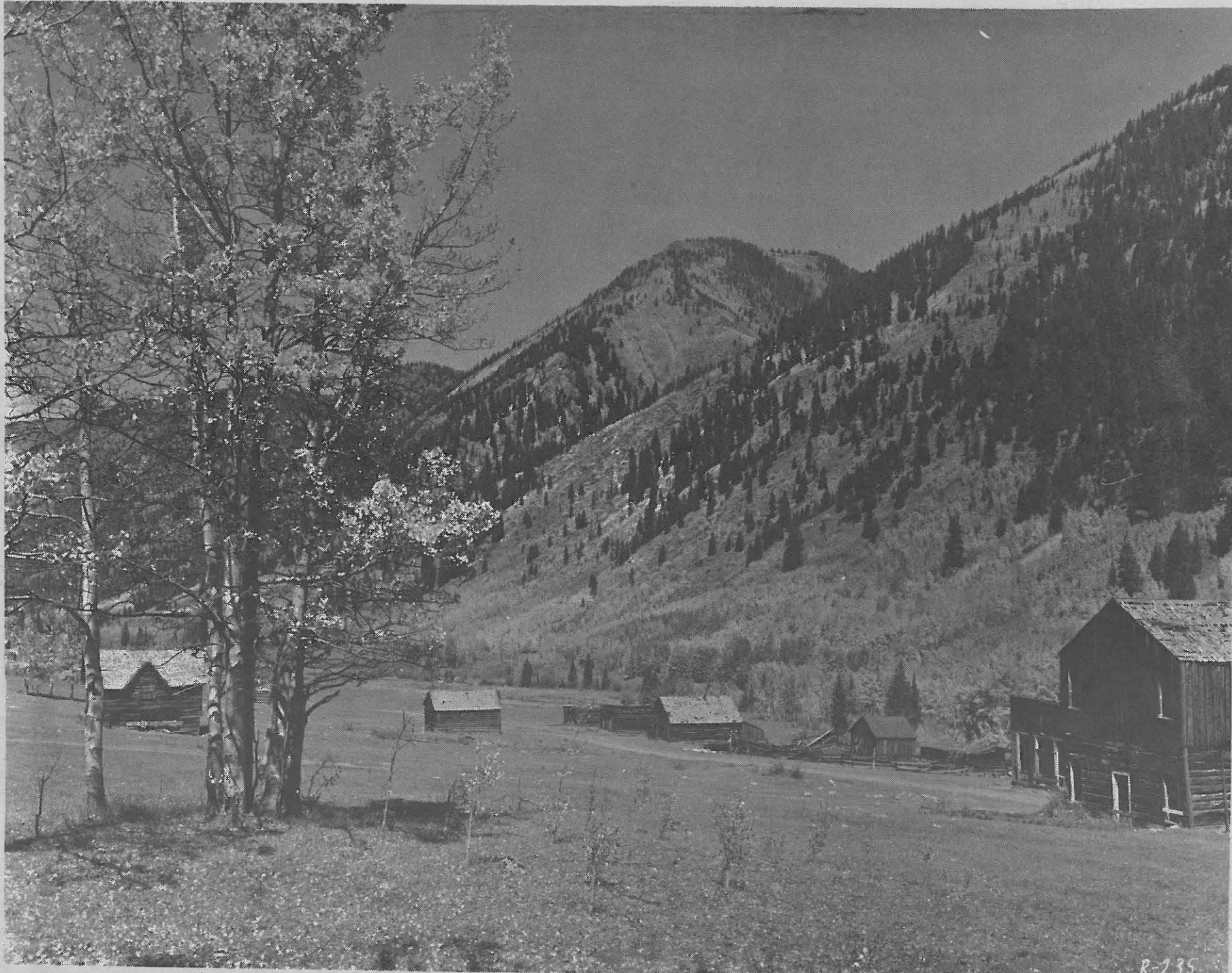
Copies of the report, "Environmental Quality," may be purchased from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402 for \$1.75.

Wyoming guaranteed women suffrage by law for the first time in history, December 10, 1869, becoming the first government in the world to grant equal voting rights to women.

Locomotive firemen are credited with the survival of the famous lone pine tree, growing in a large granite boulder, adjacent to the Interstate 80 between Cheyenne and Laramie, Wyoming. When the tree was very young, the original roadbed of the Union Pacific was where the highway is today, and as locomotives puffed by, the firemen drenched the tree with water.

The thickest coal vein in the United States and the largest lignite deposit in the world are in Campbell County, Wyoming.

Devils Tower National Monument, in northeastern Wyoming, is estimated to contain enough material to provide sufficient surfacing for a 16-foot roadway, nine times around the earth!



Vacationers to Colorado and the Great West will find a dramatically beautiful land filled with reminders of the fabulous gold rush days of a century ago. Spread across the jagged face of Colorado's high country are more than 300 ghost towns. There are hundreds more throughout the High Country states from Montana to Arizona. The creaking boards, the shutters

banging in the wind and the tumbleweed rolling gently before the cool breezes are reminiscent of the turbulent gold and silver era when fortunes were made and lost almost overnight. Many of the forgotten cities, which spring to life at the stretch of the imagination, are accessible by car or jeep. This is Ashcroft near Aspen.

Eagles Nest Wilderness Hearing

A public hearing to weigh a Forest Service proposal for creation of a 71,785-acre Eagles Nest Wilderness in Colorado has been scheduled for 9 a. m. October 8, at the Summit County high school auditorium, Frisco, Colorado.

Regional Forester W. J. Lucas said the proposal would add 13,733 acres of adjacent lands judged suitable for Wilderness to the present 58,052-acre Gore Range-Eagles Nest Primitive Area in Arapahoe and White River National Forests.

In arriving at exterior boundary proposals for the new Wilderness, the Forest Service also recommends that 12 areas presently included within Gore Range-Eagles Nest Primitive Area are not suitable for designation as Wilderness. These areas total 3,527 acres.

Lucas said he regretted the brief time span between announcement of the proposal to create Eagles Nest Wilderness, and the October 8 hearing date.

"Ordinarily we would provide more time between announcement and the public hearings," Lucas said, "but in order to keep the schedule set by the Congress to have two thirds of the National

Forest Primitive Area recommendations by 1971, we must press forward on the Eagles Nest hearing."

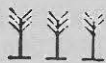
Lucas emphasized the hearings are open to the general public and that all interested groups or individuals are encouraged to either attend the October 8 hearing, or submit written statements before November 9, 1970. These should be mailed to the Regional Forester, Building 85, Denver Federal Center, Denver 80225.

"The 71,785-acre proposed Wilderness is not large compared to some of the other units of the National Wilderness is not large compared to some of the other units of the National Wilderness Preservation System," Lucas said, "but it is one of the most important because of its proximity to the Denver metropolitan area. It can be expected to receive increasing use and contains some of the most scenic and precipitous country in Colorado."

Elevations in the area range from 9,000 to 13,534 feet. There are 17 peaks over 13,000 feet, and 33 mountain peaks of 12,000 feet.

A printed resume, in-

cluding boundary map, of the proposal is available by writing either the Regional Forester, Denver Federal Center, or the Forest Supervisors of Arapaho National Forest, 1010 Tenth Street, Golden 80401, or White River National Forest, Glenwood Springs 81601. Detailed preliminary reports, not available for public mailing, may be studied at the same offices.



New Yellowstone Record

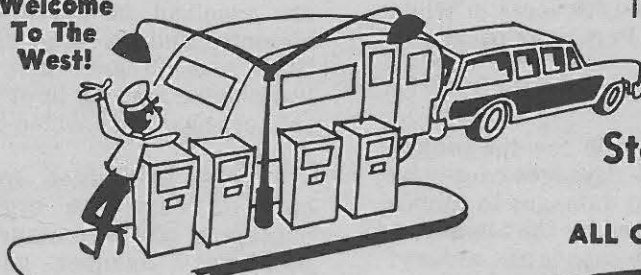
Superintendent Jack K. Anderson of Yellowstone National Park announced today that for the fifth consecutive year visitation to the park has exceeded the two million mark. The two millionth visitor for the 1970 season entered the park Friday, August 28 some ten days ahead of last year.

Anderson said all indications are that Yellowstone will again experience a record year for travel. Travel for the month of August is up 4.6 per cent

over last August and for the year to date it is up 6.7 per cent over the same period last year.

Anderson said one interesting turn in the travel pattern this year has been the increase in tent campers. He said tent camping has been on the decline over the years, but this year it increased 7 per cent over last season. Tent campers make up 31 per cent of the total campers with the remainder being pick campers, trailers housecars.

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