

High Country News

The Outdoor and
Environmental Bi-Weekly

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Friday, September 25, 1970



Rockhunters comb the sage-covered hills of Wyoming for a pretty pebble or long-lost arrowhead. Millions of acres of public land throughout the West are open to those who thrill to the small pleasures of rock-

hunting. Here, under clear, blue skies, the rewards can't be measured in financial columns. But when cares melt away, money can't buy the wholesome satisfaction in finding a bit of colored stone.

Look Here...

Rock Hunter's Guide Listed

The "High Country" Rock Hunter's Guide is a current index to some of the finest hunting in the west. It was prepared especially for our readers who enjoy the sport of rock, mineral, fossil and artifact discovery.

For further information write to: Rock Hunting, High Country News, Box K, Lander.

Rock States

ALASKA--The state is virtually untapped as a mecca for rockhunters. Gold, silver, copper, jade, soapstone, garnets, orbicular diorite, and rhodonite are found through the mountainous terrain. The Chugach Gem and Mineral Society, P. O. Box 4-2027, Anchorage, Alaska 99503 has published an Alaska Guide for Rock hounds that cost \$2. It consists of maps and many rocks and minerals and where they are found.

ARIZONA--Another state with enough wide open spaces

to offer good rock hunting. Feldspar, fluorite and garnet, azurite, calcite, diopside, and bornite are common throughout the state. There is no specific area of the state since rocks and minerals are widespread. For further information a good source would be the Mineralogical Society of Arizona, P. O. Box 902, Phoenix, Arizona 85001, and the Department of Mineral Resources, Mineral Bldg., Fairgrounds, Phoenix, Arizona 85007.

COLORADO--This is an excellent state for rock hunters and it contains an enormous variety of rocks and minerals. Chaffee County, Conejos, Elbert, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Gunnison, Larimer, Mineral, Park, Pitkin, Saguache, and Teller counties have large quantities of beryl, topaz phenacite and petrified wood plus the bonus of many fossils. For further specific information write to the Colorado Bureau of Mines, 316 State Services Bldg.,

Denver, Colorado 80203.

IDAHO--Called a real gem state. Agate-aquamarine, beryl, chrysocolla, diamond, fossils, garnet, geodes, jasper, common opal, fire opal, petrified wood, quartz crystals, ruby, sapphire, sillimanite, staurolite, topaz, tourmaline, and zircon are found statewide. Specific hunting areas can be obtained by writing the Idaho Bureau of Mine and Geology, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

MONTANA--Often called a rock hunter's paradise. Montana certainly has a wealth of rocks and minerals for the collector. The state has produced more gem sapphires than any other state. Some of the better areas are Rock Creek in Granite County and Cottonwood Creek in Powell County. Rubies have been found in the Ruby Mountains in Madison and Beaverhead Counties. Moss agates are found extensively in the state. (Please turn to page 3)

More Rivers Reviewed

Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel and Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin recently announced the joint identification of all or portions of 47 rivers in 24 states as potential additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Rivers in the High Country News area listed as potential candidates are: Henrys Fork--segment from Big Springs to Confluence with Warm River and the middle Snake from Hells Canyon Dam to Lewiston--IDAHO.

The Niobrara and its segment from Antelope Creek to the vicinity of Sparks--NEBRASKA.

The Little Missouri...its segment from Marmarth, N. D., to Lake Sakakawea--NORTH DAKOTA

The Deschutes and its segment from Pelton Regulating Dam to confluence with the Columbia--Also the Grand Ronde, John Day and Snake (Middle)--OREGON.

The Escalante from its source to Lake Powell--UTAH.

The Columbia and its segment from Priest River (Please turn to page 2)



Photo by Ron Klataske

'Nuff said!

HIGH COUNTRY

By Tom Bell

Vast changes are slowly overtaking our society. Political campaign oratory is surcharged with environment, ecology and pollution. Editorial writers and political columnists take a daily fling at the whole spectrum of the environment. Power shortages hit the East Coast area on the last day of summer. Yesterday, the Senate passed the Clean Air Act of 1970 by a tally of 73-0.

These are just straws in the wind. Much more is to come. But a great, technological society is a ponderous thing and changes can be wrought only through time and great effort. We have seen that in trying to extricate ourselves from a war in which nobody has any real commitment left.

The changes are heartening. But there is no room for complacency. Time is running out on this wonderful planet if we continue our wasteful, don't-give-a-damn attitudes.

Like many other people, I read the tragic life history of a remarkable young woman. Her name was Diana Oughton and she was a revolutionary. She blew herself to bits with a bomb intended for some public building or other symbol of the "establishment".

You ask yourself, why did such an intelligent, sensitive human being turn to violence? I think the answer is that they let the awesome cares of the world overpower them. They cannot wait for a slowly evolving revolution in social climate and thinking. They see violence as the only means to an end.

There is hope if we can only infuse our young people with that idea. There is room to work within the system, bad as it may seem (We cannot lose sight of the fact, nor can we fail to make young people see, there is no better.) The system is only as good, or as bad, as we human beings care to make it. And that I believe is the crux of the matter. More people are beginning to care if for no other reason than common survival.

People are rebelling against inhuman conditions and the environmental factors which induce them. Smoky cities, slums and ghettos, polluted waters, filth on the streets and garbage on the land - all seem to be part of a common malaise.

The journey of the human race through history is marked with revolutionary gains. To be sure, each was also marked with human misery. But each in turn led to greater heights for the human heart and spirit.

Young people see that the real fulfillment of the human spirit lies in the way of the Good Samaritan. It does not lie along the royal road to riches and self aggrandizement. The latter road has led to much of the environmental deterioration we see in the world around us today. Diana Oughton saw that and suffered inner torture. But then she went too far.

Power, wealth, pomp and circumstance will always motivate men. And the search for these will go on causing untold grief and misery for fellow men. But we are coming to a time in history (if we are not already there and don't know it) when environmental conditions will be a great leveler of men at all stations of life.

It doesn't matter whether you have a million dollars or a ragged pocket, sulfur dioxide will kill you. Every human has to have air to survive, and, in that trait at least, we are all exactly alike and equal in need.

Air pollution is a global condition. Scientists anticipate that tragedy of monumental proportions may someday strike at one of the world's great cities. Great wealth will be of no value then.

What people do not yet realize, whether rich or poor, is the complexity of their environment. Ecology is a word easily bandied about; scarcely understood. But the uneasy feeling about the world around us is slowly bringing an awakening and a revolution in social thinking.

It comes back to caring. People do care. Most want to live healthy, fulfilling lives, and they want their children to have the same.

We cannot tear down our planet so more people can have more air conditioners. The public is slowly realizing that fact.



Trees are for boys. Before they climb mountains and scale cliffs, they learn to climb trees. It doesn't matter if they are rough-barked or smooth, nothing is too hard to tackle.

Letters To The Editor



Editor:

I really enjoy your paper immensely. I hunt and fish your state for 2 weeks in the summer and for the last 4 or 5 years I spend another week hunting in October in search of the fine mule deer. I hope to retire in it some day soon.

Thank you
G. P. Ginney
Kenosha, Wis.

Editor:

Please send us the newspaper HIGH COUNTRY NEWS for one year. I'm enclosing a check for \$5.00. How about some stories about our Big Horn Mts.?

Thank you
Walter W. Zowada
Buffalo, Wyo.

Editor:

We appreciate your paper very much. Keep up the good work!

Joan Enger
Powell, Wyoming

Editor's Note:

Thanks for your subscription. It is amazing how we have missed the beautiful Big Horn Mountains for so long. We will see what we can do about that.



Rivers...

(Continued from page 1)

Dam to McNary Pool--WASHINGTON.

The upper Green River from its source to Horse Creek. The entire Gros Ventre River. The Snake River and its segments from the source in Yellowstone National Park to Jackson Lake, and from Jackson Lake to Palisades Reservoir. The Wind River and its segment from the source to Boysen Reservoir--WYOMING.

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Indian Relic Is Historic

Sen. Gale McGee, D-Wyoming, has announced that the Medicine Wheel in Big Horn County has been recognized as a National Historic Landmark.

"The rather mysterious formation of rocks which dates from about 1800 has been found to possess national significance and thus will be safeguarded as an historic site," McGee said. The ancient Indian relic is located at 9,642 feet elevation on Medicine Mountain east of Lovell.

McGee noted that the Wyoming medicine wheel is the largest and most elaborate of such structures found east of the Continental Divide, although its purpose remains unknown.



Charles J. Farmer

Our Editor Says...

The majority of hunters I know are overweight and out of shape. Most of them will strain their bodies beyond the normal, daily routine this fall. The results of this sudden burst of exertion will be aches, pains and fatigue. It is the white collar man, the executive—the man with the desk job who faces the greatest challenge. He has been pushing pencils, buttons, coffee cups and double martinis all year. For a week, maybe two, he transforms into the hunter. His rifle ammunition, scope and hunting apparel maybe in tip-top shape; but what about his physical condition?

Many hunters have saved hard earned money for a once-in-a-lifetime trip to hunt big game in Wyoming. Poor physical conditioning has ruined some of these hunts. Aching backs, strained muscles, chest pains, shortness of breath, headaches and sprained ankles drain hunting stamina.

I have been in elk, moose and sheep spike camps where physically inert hunters are whipped after the first day. Long hours in the saddle or on foot beats them. Their shooting and alertness suffers. The hunt is no longer an enjoyable challenge, but rather a grueling sacrifice.

When a man spends from \$100 to \$1,000 for a big game hunting chance, physical preparation is a small price to pay.

The beer belly hunters who excel in camp poker games often lose face in the hunting game.

A hunting camp in Wyoming's Teton Wilderness area last year proved to be a valuable experience. Eight nonresident hunters, plus an outfitter and his guides, formed the hunting society. Three of the eight hunters were fat...sloppy fat. One man, in particular, was in bad shape. He was in his late fifties and about 60 pounds overweight. The long ride from the main corral to the

upper hunting camp almost finished him. He barely slid off his horse and then limped to the cook tent to catch his breath. The man suffered a heart attack three months before the hunt. Since then, he did nothing to improve his physical condition. A mild exercise program may have eased the shock which the eight-hour horseback ride had produced.

One man out of eight had physically prepared himself for the elk hunt. He jogged one mile three times a week. He conditioned himself to the saddle on a rented horse which he rode an hour a day, for a week before the hunt. Most of his aches and pains were absorbed during his training sessions—not during the hunt.

All of the hunting guides I know lose patience with a client that cannot stay with the pace required of big game

hunting. But a hunter that arrives in camp in good shape usually earns their respect. The hunter-guide relationship is important in the development of a complete, satisfying hunt.

Complicated physical fitness guides for the sportsman are unnecessary. Here's a simple conditioning plan that you can start now. Start jogging one-half mile a day. Increase your distance to a mile and jog at your own pace. If the daily routine bothers you, jog every other day.

I jog from 6:30 to 7:00 a.m. in a nearby park. Then I shower, shave and breakfast in the next 45 minutes in time to start the work day refreshed. The first week of exercise is the toughest as far as working out the aches and developing a routine. From then on, jogging and being physically fit is pure pleasure.

Rock Hunters...

particularly in the gravel of the Yellowstone River from Livingston to Sidney. For further info write Montana Highway Commission, Advertising Dept., Helena, Montana 59601.

Marguerite Pfeifle, Secretary of the Montana Council of Rock and Mineral Clubs, Inc., 2324 Seventh Ave. So., Great Falls, Montana 59401 is a good contact.

NEBRASKA--The blue agate is the official gemstone of Nebraska and the prairie agate is the state rock since both are found in considerable abundance in the northwestern corner of the state and largely in the area north, and somewhat east and west of Crawford, Nebraska. Other rocks in the state are black petrified wood. In the eastern part of the state near Louisville and Weeping Water there are extensive deposits of horn coral.

NEW MEXICO--This state even has a Rock Hound State

Park—believed to be the only one of its kind in the United States. The park is designed for rock collectors. Scattered over this easily hiked terrain may be found agate, jasper, fire opal, fire agate, sunburst, picture agate, carnelian, quartz crystal and many others. To reach the park, travel southeast from Deming over US 70-80-180 for twelve miles, then south six miles. For further information read New Mexico Gem Trails by Bessie W. Simpson that can be ordered from New Mexico Gem Trails, Granbury, Texas 76048.

OREGON--The oldest rocks found on the surface are the schists of southwestern Oregon, and the limestone formations of central Oregon. Among the newest are the scattered cinder cones and lava flows of recent volcanic upheaval—about 250 years ago. Semi-precious gems are found in every section of the state. Agate is the most popular rock, but there are also good numbers of petrified wood, jaspers, opals and thunder eggs. Hematite garnet, sunstone, malachite, azurite, rhodonite, chrysocolla, obsidian and rock crystal make Oregon an excellent rock hounding state. There are also a great many fossil beds in the state. (Please turn to page 4)

Woman Is Injured Trying to Pet Elk

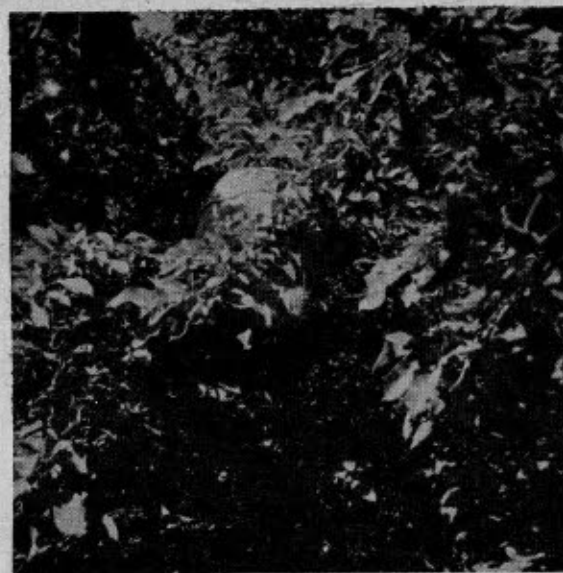
Superintendent Jack K. Anderson of Yellowstone National Park said today that an Ohio woman was injured by a cow elk defending her young last Wednesday. The incident occurred about 7:00 p.m. Wednesday evening at Willow Park in the northern part of the park about nine miles south of Mammoth.

Mrs. Lynda Barnhart, age 21 of Holland, Ohio attempted to pet the animal. The cow knocked Mrs. Barnhart down then stepped on her back several times, fracturing one

vertebra and inflicting bruises about the back.

Mrs. Barnhart was taken to the Livingston Memorial Hospital, Livingston, Montana, where doctors said she will probably have to wear a brace for awhile.

Anderson said the cow elk had a calf with her at the time of the incident. He said the wild animal instinct to protect its young is probably what provoked the animal to attack when Mrs. Barnhart approached too closely.



STRANGE ARCHITECTURE

by Myra Connell

Black hornets, a paper-making species, moved in with some Lander residents this summer. Four families of these clever and fascinating creatures set up housekeeping with the Thomas Connells at 379 North Eighth. Two nests were built in trees in the back yard, one under the porch eaves, and one right over the front entrance. Fearing for safety of visitors if anyone accidentally "stirred up a hornet's nest", the Connells, although they are lovers of all wild things, were forced to eradicate the two nests at the front. The others were left unmolested.

Paper in the nests is beautifully variegated stripes of gray and red. It is said that the Chinese invented paper; it would be interesting to know whether they learned the process from hornets and wasps.



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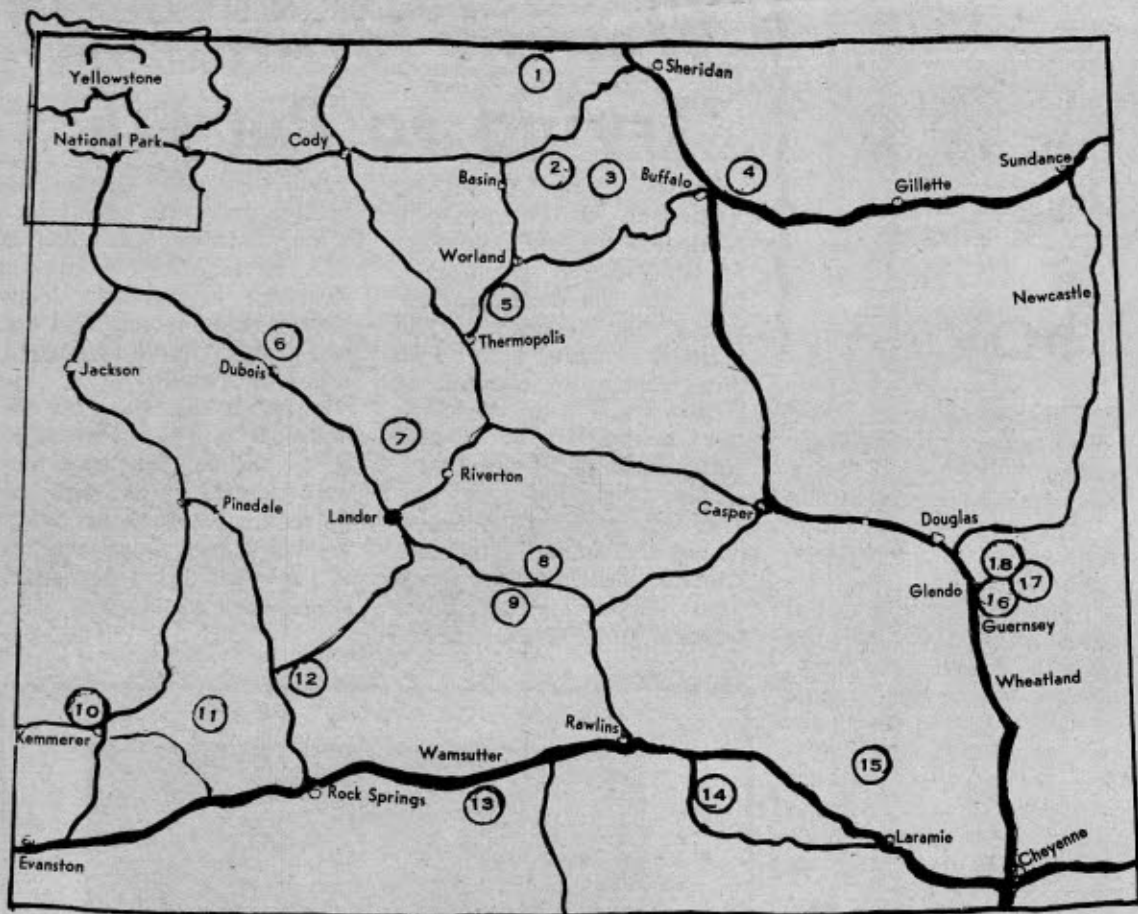
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Rockhunter's Map



The circled numbers on the map indicate the general area where these rocks may be found. For specific directions, consult local rockhounds and dealers. They can also give you information on certain areas where it is necessary to have permission to hunt.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Dryhead agate. | 7. Wood, agate, jasper. | 13. Turritella agate. |
| 2. Belemnite fossils. | 8. Sweetwater agates. | 14. Agatized and opalized wood. |
| 3. Dinosaur fossil beds. | 9. Jade. | 15. Labradorite. |
| 4. Petrified wood. | 10. Fossil fish beds. | 16. Youngite. |
| 5. Agate limb casts. | 11. Blue Forest Wood. | 17. Spanish diggings—artifacts, quartzite. |
| 6. Wiggins Wood. | 12. Eden Valley Wood. | 18. Onyx. |



The story of Montana's ghost towns and mining camps is in the rocks. And one can find pieces of the gold bearing ores that made the boom towns. Many of the old mills are still standing, complete with machinery, such as this one located near Helena. And some of the old timers are still around to explain the difference between a worthless piece of rock and rich gold ore.

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Rocks . . .

(Continued from page 3)

For more info write to the Travel Information Division, Oregon State Highway Division, Salem, Oregon.

UTAH—Topaz, flowering obsidian, golden labradorite, iron specimens, geodes, variscite, pyrope garnets, fossils, wonderstone, septarian nodules, petrified wood, agate, black agate, red agate, and grape agate are found in the state. Excellent sources of specific information can be obtained from the Lapidary Journal, Box 518, Del Mar, Calif. at \$1 each. Request issues—April 1953, April 1954, April 1957, and April 1958.

WASHINGTON—A state with a tremendous store of rocks and fossils. Among them are jasper, agates, bloodstone, opals and feldspar. The Washington State Department of Commerce and Economic Development, General Administration Bldg., Olympia, Washington 98501 puts out an excellent pamphlet showing some of the best areas to hunt, along with the value of the rock or mineral.

WYOMING—A great amount of public land and relatively few people make this a rock hunters' paradise. Jade is probably the most popular rock. Agate and fossils are found in good abundance. All parts of the state are rich with rocks and minerals but some of the better places are near Green River, Lander, and the Oregon Buttes area. For further information write to the Wyoming Natural Resource Board, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001.

THE WILD WORLD

by Verne Huser

The wind struck as we topped the ridge. It had been snowing for an hour as we trudged more and more wearily up the steep boulder field, then the even steeper grassy slope just below the tree-covered ridge. What a day to start a climb! We rested momentarily in the dubious shelter of the gnarled whitebark pines that bore the scars of a thousand wild-blasting storms.

We'd better set up camp. Rod and Al went off in search of water while Scott and I gathered wood and started a fire. The snow was just beginning to stick. Fortunately, Rod and Al found water in the boulder field southwest of camp—we'd been concerned that perhaps this late in the season (mid-September) there would be none.

As the fire began to blaze, we unpacked our gear. Rod had brought along a large piece of black visquin to the campsite high above Leigh Lake on the ridge just below the West Horn of Mt. Moran. From here, we'd planned to climb the next day. We built a snug shelter, using binder twine and nylon line, slabs of dead wood and rocks, fallen trees and odd pieces of canvas left by previous climbers.

Suddenly, we realized that the wind had stopped. The snow kept falling, but it was no longer being driven into our faces and chilling our hands. Before long the snow stopped, too, and our hopes rose for continuing the climb on the morrow.

We set about cooking: soup, tea, a freeze-dried concoction of noodles and ham and spices that had us drooling long before it was ready to eat. The snow started again, lightly now, and fog settled over the ridge. We alternately lost sight of the world below and discovered lights in the distant dusk. The fire created long shadows as we sat around its warmth guzzling our soup and tea and ham-studded goulash. Let it snow; we were content.

And with well-filled bellies we turned in for the night, several layers of ground cloth beneath us and with each down-filled sleeping bag stuffed into a woolen military surplus liner. Al's snoring within minutes set the stage. We slept well, waking occasionally as snow blew lightly into the end of the shelter or the frozen flakes beat a staccato pattern on the visquin.

Dawn and a sagging shelter: six inches of fresh powder. No climbing today. How would the steep grassy slope be this morning with new snow on it? Why worry? Get up and start a fire. Did the water freeze during the night? This might be a dry camp after all. We'd covered a good supply of wood the night before just in case. I started a fire, then trudged out into the unspoiled snow in search of water. The cairn was so covered with snow I couldn't see it, but the trickling of water under the rocks led me to the spring, still running despite the fact that water in our plastic bottles had frozen.

Everybody up. Stewed fruit, hot chocolate, dry cereal. Dust off the snow, roll up the sleeping bags, strike the shelter, pack up the gear, put out the fire. Should we rope up? Let's try it. Slippery. Three falls in a hundred feet. Put the rope on and move one at a time carrying coils. Slipping and sliding, Rod last and unprotected, Scott cautiously leading the descent from tree to tree until we run out of trees, but the slope becomes more gradual. We leave the rope on but move more rapidly, still carrying coils as far as the boulder field below Falling Ice Glacier where we unrope for safety: the rope will do us no good here and may even be a hazard.

We're all sweating with the slow labor of going down more slowly than the climb up yesterday with heavier packs. The snow is deceptive. Yesterday, there were late wildflowers and ripe berries; today, nothing but early-summer flowers gone to seed, dry stalks we hadn't seen the previous day because they blended into the background.

Gradually, gradually, we work our way lower and lower as the temperature slowly rises and the snow begins to melt. Movement everywhere as snow-laden branches lose their load of snow and swing back to their natural positions. Pika tracks (we'd seen their food caches yesterday) in the snow. A couple of water ouzels playing in the stream. Deer tracks, and we're nearly down. Leigh Lake spreads out before us, and in the distance the whole valley emerges from the mist, lovely!

We reach the small beach, ease out of our packs, break out salami and cheese and bread for a brief lunch, right the canoes and throw the packs in, push off into the lake and paddle for the portage.

There's no glory in not climbing a mountain, no glory in turning back, but there's a great deal of satisfaction in an outing that pits man and his muscles (mine are still sore) and his mind against the elements. Al kept saying, "Rod, tell us how much fun this is," but he was enjoying every minute of it. We weren't up tight because we are all locals and can try again whenever we find the time and the inclination. And Mt. Moran will still be there.

We didn't attempt to climb it because it's there, but you can't explain it to people who haven't done it, who haven't been caught out in a snow storm or a thunderstorm or hiked on a lovely autumn day. It's got to be experienced.



Official Newsletter of

Wyoming Outdoor Coordinating Council, Inc.

Thomas A. Bell, Editor

Box K, Lander, Wyoming 82520

WYOMING OUTDOORS

Recycling Is Used In Waste Disposal

The growing problem of solid waste disposal is being attacked through new innovations in recycling, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. More than 180 tons of old glass bottles are being used to pave a 600 foot long strip of busy roadway at the University of Missouri's Rolla Campus. At the rate of two bottles per pound, over 720,000 crushed bottles and jars are being used.

"Glasphalt", the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute reports, is only one of many possible reuses of waste container glass. The most promising outlet appears to be in the bottle-making process itself. Research indicates that crushed waste glass can constitute 30 percent or more of the raw materials needed to make new bottles. Salvaged glass also may be used in the production of materials such as bricks, building blocks, glass wool insulation, vitrified sewer pipe, reflector material, and even as grit for chickens.

A bottle redemption program sponsored by the glass manufacturers group in Los Angeles is now recycling over 1,000,000 bottles and jars a week. Thus far more than 8,000,000 used containers have been collected at the

redemption centers and over \$40,000 paid to individuals and groups. Glass collected at the reclamation centers is crushed, melted at temperatures of about 2800 degrees and used for making new bottles. Hundreds of groups are participating to make money for their charitable programs. The project is set to go nationwide.

Picking up old aluminum cans can be a very profitable pastime also. A Taos, New Mexico man picked up \$125 worth of cans in one day. In the first three months of a campaign to keep America clean, the Adolph Coors Company has paid off, at 10¢ per pound, on more than 306,200 pounds of aluminum cans... that's more than 7 million of them. Any aluminum can may be turned in to any Coors distributor in the 11 western states. Because it can be melted and used over and over again, aluminum is said to be an answer in the nation's fight against litter and solid waste. By year's end, it is anticipated that 2 1/2 million pounds of aluminum will have been reclaimed... that is more than 50 million aluminum cans that will not be scattered along roads and waterways.



Photo by Finis Mitchell

Wyoming's highest point, Gannett Peak, 13,785 ft., towers over a breathtaking view of the Dinwoody Canyon. This spectacular region, as seen from Photographer's Point, will be included in the Glacier Wilderness Area. Hearings on the reclassification of the area will be held this year.

McGee Discusses Hearing

Washington, D. C. Senator Gale McGee, D-Wyo., said today that the official record of the hearings on his bill to create the Bridger National Recreation Area in Northwestern Wyoming will soon be closed.

A one-day hearing on Senator McGee's bill was held in Pinedale Aug. 17 before the Senate Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation. Fifty-six witnesses representing a wide spectrum of interest groups testified before hundreds of spectators gathered in that small mountain community. McGee said any groups wishing to submit material for the record should contact his office immediately.

Senator McGee's Wyoming environmental consultant, Mike Leon of Story, Wyo., was the lead-off witness before a committee of Senators chaired by Senator Alan Bible, D-Nev. His testimony, McGee said, "set the tone for the hearing record."

After the hearings the official record is kept open for 30-days so that other interested persons or groups can submit statements about the pending legislation.

"The hearings were productive," Sen. McGee said. "Everyone there had the chance to voice any misgivings they might have had about my bill. And you can be sure that not everyone there agreed with me."

McGee stressed that many of the questions raised by Wyoming stockmen about preserving grazing and other pastoral rights within the recreation area were thrashed out at the hearings.

"These grazing privileges will be protected and preserved. This was made quite plain at the hearings. I can't understand why some groups continue to oppose the bill on this point. As far as I can see, the responsible use of a recreation area for grazing—and even some selective timber cutting—is compatible with the bill's goals of protecting the environment," Sen. McGee said.

"It appears as if some groups—for what reason I don't know—insist on setting up a straw man. They are trying to create opposition to things that aren't even in my bill," McGee said, adding, "In fact, there's good reason to believe that including range animals in a recreation area will make it more interesting, more true-to-life for out-of-state visitors."

Sen. McGee also emphasized that the success of the Pinedale hearings was due in large part to the work done by Leon.

"Mike's testimony—which led off the hearings—introduced an intensive evaluation of my bill. He spoke of the deeper problems of why all Americans must come to terms with their surroundings, of why we have to learn to live within the limits of our environment."

Leon, in his testimony, McGee said, called on the Senate committee and everyone present to realize that the full value of creating recreation areas "lies in what it teaches us of sensitivity, perception, imagination and the capacity for enjoying simple pleasures, a capacity which the Age of the Drug Culture seems to diminish."

Sen. McGee said that the testimony given at the Pinedale hearings would "be of great value" in revising his bill and putting it in final form.

"There was important testimony given which raised the question of what the recreation area would do to private lands. The recreation area will not change any of the existing boundaries of the Bridger National Forest and thus will have no effect on private lands," McGee said.

Refuges Saved

Conservationists are resting somewhat easier following a scare caused by a presidential order which could have resulted in the disposal of 10 percent of the national wildlife refuge system, according to the Wildlife Management Institute. Following a shock wave created by an order to dispose of 10% of all federal lands except national forests and parks, the string of confusing and conflicting statements flowing from the White House for several days served to substantiate an intention to dump 2.8 million acres of wildlife refuge lands.

Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel eased the tension somewhat when he finally announced that the national wildlife refuges "are a priceless resource and certainly not considered surplus." Hickel said that studies have shown that loss of habitat is the leading cause of loss of wildlife. Most of the endangered species, he said, are endangered because they have been deprived by man of the natural habitat they need.

HELP!

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

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

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

* * *

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THOUGHTS ON HUNTING DOGS

DOGS

Hopefully the title of this column won't make you jump from your easy chair, scratch your head and wonder how your hunting pal out in the kennel is doing. Unfortunately for some bird dogs, September, October and November are the only months where they get to show off their skills. The rest of the year the dog is kept in close quarters.

I have opened quite a few bird seasons where supposedly well-bred, well-trained dogs have caused more grief than good. The dogs either run like crazy because they have been couped up all year or else they mope along in the field, having neither the stamina or spirit to hunt. Fat, out-of-shape hunting dogs are needless wastes of both the capabilities of the breed and money.

THE TIME IS NOW

If you don't make it a regular habit of giving your dog a chance for vigorous exercise at least three times a week—year-round, then at least give him a chance now to be in shape for fall hunting season. The backyard, a nearby field, or even some of the areas you will be hunting this fall will serve for exercise grounds. A nearby lake will serve just fine for working labs. The best exercise for pointing and flushing breeds such as pointers, setters, and spaniels is to run where birds are. This type of exercise has all the makings of a good hunt... minus the shotgun.

DOG DISCIPLINE

Well-disciplined bird dogs are a pleasure to be with and to hunt over. Unfortunately disciplined dogs are rare among the ranks of most bird hunters. The majority of non-professional dog trainers do not realize that dogs should be treated like dogs, not humans. Too many hunting dogs are pampered and are allowed to have their own way. A dog can be treated with love and respect but still ruled with a firm hand.

CAR TRAVEL

I once saw the interior of a brand new station wagon completely ruined by a young labrador who found chewing arm rests and upholstery to his liking. The dog was left unattended in the car. One of the best investments, a dog owner can make is a car kennel. This is the dog's travel home and it can be comfortable and airy. It keeps the dog from chewing up the interior of the car and from pestering the passengers. Most manufactured kennels are lightweight and collapsible.

PEPPERING A DOG WITH SHOT

I have yet to see the owner of a bird dog pepper his canine hunting friend with bird shot as a means of stopping the dog from chasing rabbits or teaching him a lesson. I have heard quite a few hunters boast of this technique with great success. But the reason I have never seen or used the technique is that my friends value their dogs and I value mine. I would never take the chance of shooting at my dog even if the method was an effective means of discipline... which it isn't. The best way to break a dog of chasing rabbits is to have the animal disciplined enough so that call or whistle will bring him back.

Most hunting dogs have a built-in love for bird hunting. I can't think of a greater combination in the field than a man that shares this love with a well-disciplined hunting dog. They make a fine team.



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Glacier Is Remeasured

GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK, Wyoming—Teton Glacier, under the towering north face of Grand Teton, was remeasured September 9-11, according to Superintendent Howard Chapman. A three-man team made up of USGS geologists Dr. Jack Reed, and Rob Blair of Denver, and Chief Park Naturalist Chuck McCurdy checked the size and movement rates. The last measurements were made in 1966.

Dr. Reed began the glacier study in 1963. Most survey points set up in 1963 through 1966 were found. Preliminary figuring shows that the glacier continues to move at a rate of 30 feet a year.

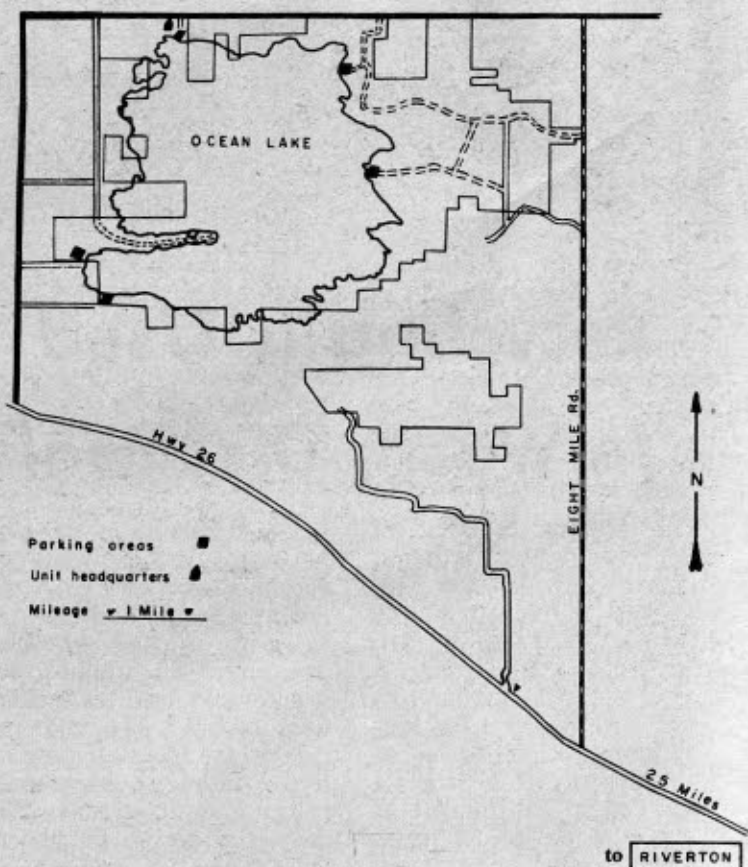
Roughly the glacier is about 3500 feet long and 1100 feet wide. More calculations will indicate if the bulk of ice has been increasing or decreasing.

Studies appear in USGS miscellaneous papers. These are available for reference in the Park library.

"Spending several days on the glacier is a fantastic experience," McCurdy reports. "It is at first a sterile place. But, gradually you become aware that it is full of action—a tremendous erosive force."

The party made a base camp at Surprise Lake. They were packed in to the lake by the Park's trail crew.

Where to Go



The Wyoming Game and Fish Department provides public hunting for pheasants, ducks and Canada geese at the Ocean Lake Management Unit, 25 miles west of Riverton. Warm-water fishermen come from as far away as Kansas and Oklahoma to fish for black bass, crappie, walleye, and bluegill. The lake is noted for excellent ling and black bass fishing. Winter ice fishing for ling is especially popular. Overnight camping is permitted on six public parking areas. Two private resorts are located on the south side of the lake.



HIGH COUNTRY NEWS RECIPE CONTEST

CAMPERS FRIED BREAD

(yield 12-18 pieces)

Place in a bowl:

- 1 pkg. dry yeast
- 3 tablespoons sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 3/4 teaspoon nutmeg

ADD

- 1 cup warm water
- 2 tablespoons soft shortening
- 1 egg

Beat until all ingredients are thoroughly mixed.

ADD-gradually

- 2 1/2 cups flour (not sifted)
- Beat until smooth

Norma R. Hentges
1021 Ruppel St. Apt. 53
Pueblo, Colorado 81001

Let dough rise until near double in bulk.
Punch down.

In a deep pan melt enough shortening or oil to cover 2 inches of pan bottom. Heat until a drop of water dropped into hot fat bubbles.

Pinch off pieces of dough about the size of an egg. Drop into hot fat frying each side until golden brown.

Drain on a paper towel. Frost, or roll in sugar. Eat warm.

This recipe is great to omit the nutmeg and add poppy or sesame seeds, then fry in bacon fat and serve with soup or stew.

NOTE: This can be cooked either inside or out, but we sure like to do it over a campfire. Frosted it tastes like a "longjohn"

Thoughts

from the

Distaff Corner

By Norma R. Hentges

FORT LARAMIE

The sound of a bugle, the pounding of hoofs, men standing at attention on the parade ground; all ghosts of by-gone days.

Wyoming ghost forts can still be found today. Some are only a granite marker at the fort sight. Others are restored and some are there only in the eyes of the searcher who knows that the ground on which he stands was once a bustling fort.

Fort Laramie, which is now a National Monument, was known as the Queen of Forts, and she is still that today. Located near the junction of the Laramie and the North Platte Rivers, about three miles southwest of the town of Fort Laramie, are the remains of twenty-one buildings.

The buildings range from foundation ruins to completely restored buildings with furnishings typical of those used here during the great western migration.

The fort began as a fur post in 1812. It became Fort William in 1834. At this time it was of quadrangular form with block houses at diagonal corners. It was renamed Fort Platte and Fort John before becoming Fort Laramie in 1840. At this time it was the most important military post in Wyoming. It was a most welcome stopover for thousands of emigrant wagon trains.

In 1890 the Queen was to reign no longer, the government withdrew the troops and opened the land to homesteading. On April 9, 1890, the buildings, miscellaneous furniture and fixtures brought \$1,395.00 at auction.

Mr. John Hunton realized the historical importance of the old fort and helped to make people of Wyoming aware of this fact. In 1937 the State of Wyoming appropriated funds for the purchase of 214 acres of the original 35,000 acre military reservation. This purchase included the surviving buildings. The state of Wyoming then donated the site to the Federal Government.

In 1938 the site was made a National Monument. Today the National Parks Service is still endeavoring to preserve more of the fort. Most of the buildings have been restored to the 1888 criteria, but there are ruins that give a glimpse of the fort as early as 1849.

Here at Fort Laramie can be seen the oldest standing military structure in Wyoming. It is known as "Old Bedlam," a four unit apartment building dating from 1849. This structure has been restored to the appearance it had from 1852 to 1868.

"Old Bedlam" was intended for officers quarters, but it served as fort headquarters, bachelor officers apartment and sometimes as family quarters.

Each refurbished unit is done in one of the above stages so that the total history of the building can be seen.

The history of Fort Laramie is colorful and exciting. The Queen has reigned over the California goldseekers, the Mormon migration, long lines of emigrant trains and Indian trouble. She has watched everything from handcart to pony express. She stood through war and eventually peace with the Indian. She saw cattle replace buffalo on the prairie and the invasion of settlers. Ultimately the construction of the railroad, 50 miles to the North, brought the close of the Queen and her kingdom.

March 2, 1890 the last two companies of the Seventh Infantry marched away.

Today, tourists with a flare for the past walk across the parade ground with the ghosts of Fort Laramie.

Teton Park Sets Record

Grand Teton National Park, Wyo., Superintendent Howard H. Chapman announced the three millionth visitor entered the Park on September 14th, the second consecutive year the total number of visitors will exceed 3 million. Last year the three millionth visitor entered the Park on October 15.

September visitors through the 14th this year were 210,000 as compared with 183,885 for the same period last year or an increase of 14.3%. For the calendar year through September 14 this year there were 3,001,856 visitors while in 1969 for the same date there were 2,819,999 visitors for an increase of 6.4%.

The substantial increase in September travel indicates that more people are taking advantage of seeing the Park in the fall during the "Indian

Summer", enjoying the beauties of the fall colors without the crush of summer visitation, and the opportunity of seeing wildlife is much greater.

Visitor accommodations will be available at Jackson Lake Lodge until September 20, at Colter Bay until October 1 and at Signal Mountain Lodge until October 4. Housekeeping cabins will also be available at Signal Mountain Lodge all winter. Superintendent Chapman said that after the concession operated facilities close, adequate accommodations are available in Jackson and at privately owned ranches within Grand Teton National Park. Colter Bay and Jenny Lake campgrounds will remain open until approximately October 15.

Oktoberfest Slated in State

Worland, Wyoming... The second annual Oktoberfest for this community is scheduled for the first weekend of October when an anticipated 5,000 people are expected to participate in the fun-filled event.

Featuring continuous entertainment with Tyrolean style bands and dances and foreign foods, the OKTOBERFEST is patterned after its counterpart held each year in Munich, Germany. Special events this year will include a horseshoe pitching contest and bicycle races sponsored by the

Worland Police Department in addition to activities previously held. A unique parade on Saturday, October 3, at 11:00 a.m., which only horse drawn wagons and marching units will be allowed to enter, will be followed by official opening ceremonies at the Community Hall when Mayor Elmer Scott of Worland taps the first beer keg.

An added attraction will be the hosting of a winning couple from "The Dating Game", nationally televised ABC network presentation, who will participate in the

activities. The show featuring attendance by the couple will be aired on September 24th during the regular daytime scheduling. In keeping with the occasion, people from throughout the area will be attired in authentic European costumes and many of the restaurants will feature foreign dishes on their menus.

The idea for an Oktoberfest in Worland originated with Dr. Norman Jorgenson, a practicing physician, who was formerly located in Red Lodge, Montana.

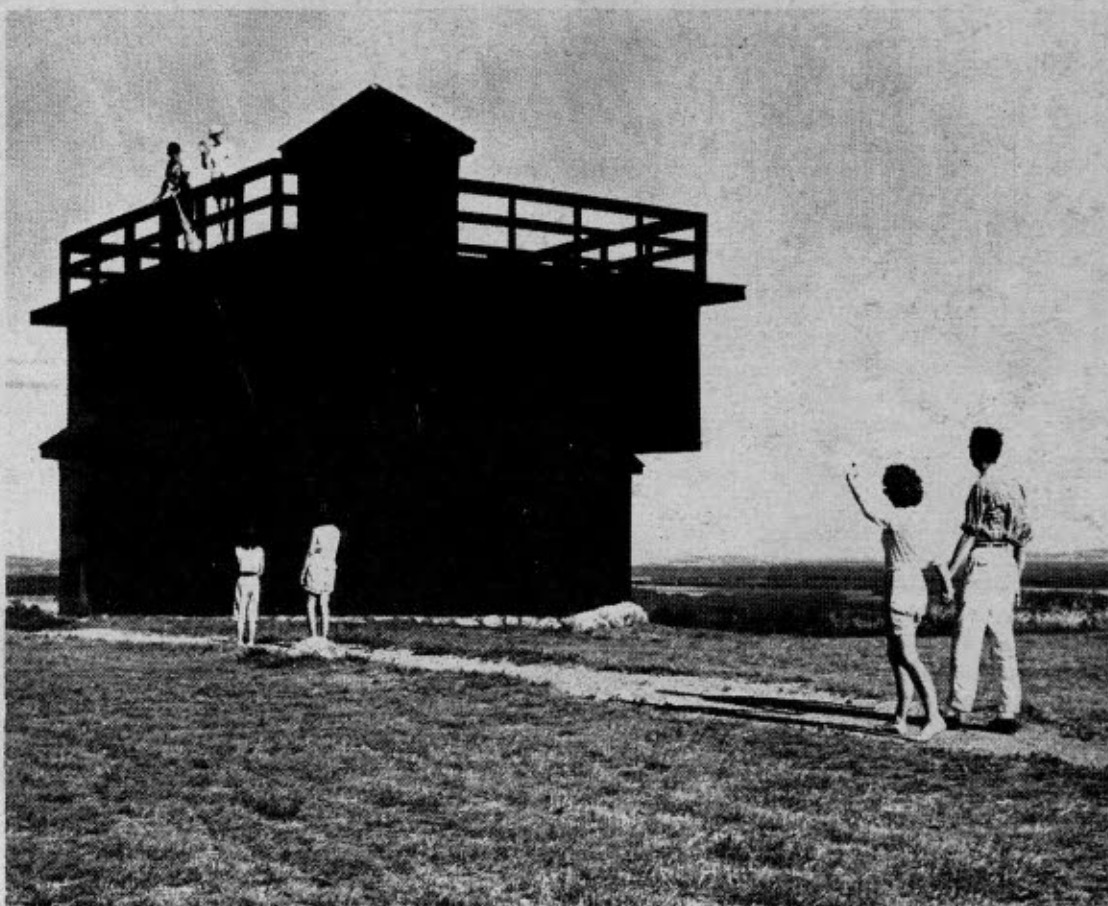


Photo credit North Dakota Travel Department

Where Custer's last stand began. Restored block houses at Fort McKeen near Mandan, No. Dakota, are a prime tourist attraction in central No. Dakota.



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8—High Country News
Friday, Sept. 25, 1970



You can tell there is something of interest hidden amongst the sage.



Audrey is showing Warren a choice specimen she just located.



Warren keenly examines a prehistoric antler, dropped on the hillside last fall. It is one of the million-year-old specimens.

It isn't often that I personally treat any of our tour of our Big Country. Mrs. Warren E. Hintz came to Lander. They

What could be better than to show them to the rocks and readers in this Fall Ro

Here they are, on a September day in the hil

Photos by Tom Bell



a piece of petrified wood. That forkhorn
last winter, makes a good digging tool for

High Country News gets to
ny of our readers to a guided
untry. But this week Mr. and
ntz of Cudahy, Wisconsin,
they wanted to hunt rocks.

be more natural than to take
and then feature them for our
Rockhunting Issue.

re, on a beautiful, blue Sep-
hills of Wyoming.

And What Is So Rare -

As a Day in September



"Over there is another likely looking spot, don't you think?"

Park Service Gets Prodded

The National Park Service is being prodded to speed up reviews of potential wilderness areas on national park lands, according to the Wildlife Management Institute. The Wilderness Act of 1964 established a 10-year program for orderly reviews of potential wilderness lands by the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, the U. S. Forest Service, and the National Park Service. Reports on these reviews were to be submitted periodically to Congress in accordance with a specified timetable which ends September 3, 1974.

In a speech on the House floor, Congresswoman Patsy T. Mink (Hawaii) said that for the most part the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the U. S. Forest Service have maintained the schedule. "But it is increasingly apparent," she said, "that something is seriously blocking orderly progress of the wilderness reviews for areas of our national park system." In the fifth year of the 10-year schedule, she continued, Congress has received only five of the 57 proposals from the National Park Service, which leaves 52 reviews to be completed and submitted in a little more than four years. The practical results of this delay, according to Mink, are to frustrate the will of Congress, to leave many areas properly requiring wilderness protection by statute unprotected from further development, and to place the President technically in violation of the law.

In a recent statement, President Nixon said he was convinced that in the past movement has been too slow, in both the executive and the legislative branches, towards the goal of completion of our national wilderness system. He asked that the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior begin immediately to augment their efforts in the study of possible wilderness areas and to accelerate the study schedules they have been following. Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel has expressly directed that the National Park Service get its reviews back on schedule.

In response to a letter from Congresswoman Mink to National Park Service Director George B. Hartzog requesting what affirmative action is planned relative to wilderness area reviews, the Service replied that it was speeding-up studies and intended to complete them within the prescribed 10-year period.

There are 32,000 outboard motors in use for summer recreation in Idaho, according to the Idaho Department of Commerce and Development. This number exceeds those of Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii, Nevada and Utah. Only the states of California, Oregon and Washington have a greater number of outboards in use.

South Dakota Rich in Indian Lore

By Patty Pearson TRAVEL DIVISION South Dakota Department of Highways

Many South Dakota towns, rivers and rock formations have retained Sioux names which are entwined with legends of bravery, love and war.

South Dakota is the land of the Sioux. The Indians left an indelible stamp on this state. Evidence of that impression dots the state's terrain.

A trip to Lake Kampeska near Watertown, a walk through Sunday Gulch below Sylvan Lake or a visit to Punished Woman Lake near South Shore provides physical evidence to support legends that originated with the Sioux.

An island of stones in Lake Kampeska was formed—according to Sioux legend—when several young braves in pursuit of the beautiful maiden Minnecotah's hand in marriage threw stones into the lake. According to the legend, the maiden promised to marry the one who threw the farthest.

After several hours, it was evident that Minnecotah was not going to say which brave had thrown the greatest distance. When her suitors realized this, in anger they carried her to the newly formed island and abandoned her.

There was a happy ending, however, a great white pelican brought Minnecotah food until her lover who had been away on a long trip came to rescue her.

A walk through Sunday Gulch below Sylvan Lake will provide a view of the "Guardian of the Pools." According to this story a tall, stately Indian woman with bowed head came to guard the only water-filled pool during a great drought in the Black Hills.

Sioux legend has it that the stone figure of this woman still stands in the gulch.

Northwest of South Shore in eastern South Dakota, Punished Woman Lake bears visible signs of an ancient legend with an ending that wasn't happy. The legend tells of a young Indian maiden who ran away with her lover after her father promised her in marriage to an old chief. In a fit of rage,

the chief hunted down both lovers and killed them. Stones resembling the two lovers lying side by side may be seen on Punished Woman Lake's shore.

A brave Arikara Indian who struggled to warn his people of a Sioux attack is immortalized on Snake Butte outside of Pierre. The brave was wounded and bled with each step. Greatly revering his bravery, the Sioux forever stamped his path into the ground. They placed a stone over each drop of blood and the sign of their tribe, a turtle, was placed at the top of the butte.

This butte, now named Snake Butte for the winding path of rocks up its side, is located north of Pierre off SD-514. The Indian stones are still visible.

An Indian legend that could easily send treasure hunters in all directions is the legend of Long Lake. According to the story, a Sioux who had taken part in the Indian outbreak of 1862 became fearful for his life and hid his confiscated gold between two straight willows at the east end of a lake.

The old Indian called his sons together before he died and told them that the sack of gold was hid at Long Lake. There are six Long Lakes in South Dakota and the gold has never been found.

Although there are several Indian legends about Mato Paha or Bear Butte, one of the most popular refers to Crazy Horse's father.

This story tells that the revered medicine man climbed to the top of the butte to talk to the Great Spirit. The Spirit appeared in the form of a bear and gave the old man the power to conquer all earthly beings.

The Indian later chose to pass on his powers to his son Crazy Horse—who conquered Custer at the Battle of Little Big Horn.

Another less dramatic legend says the butte was so named because it resembled a sleeping bear when viewed from the south. Still another says that a huge bear carried off a sleeping papoose and fled into the security of the

butte.

Some Indian legends seem to be more firmly supported by fact.

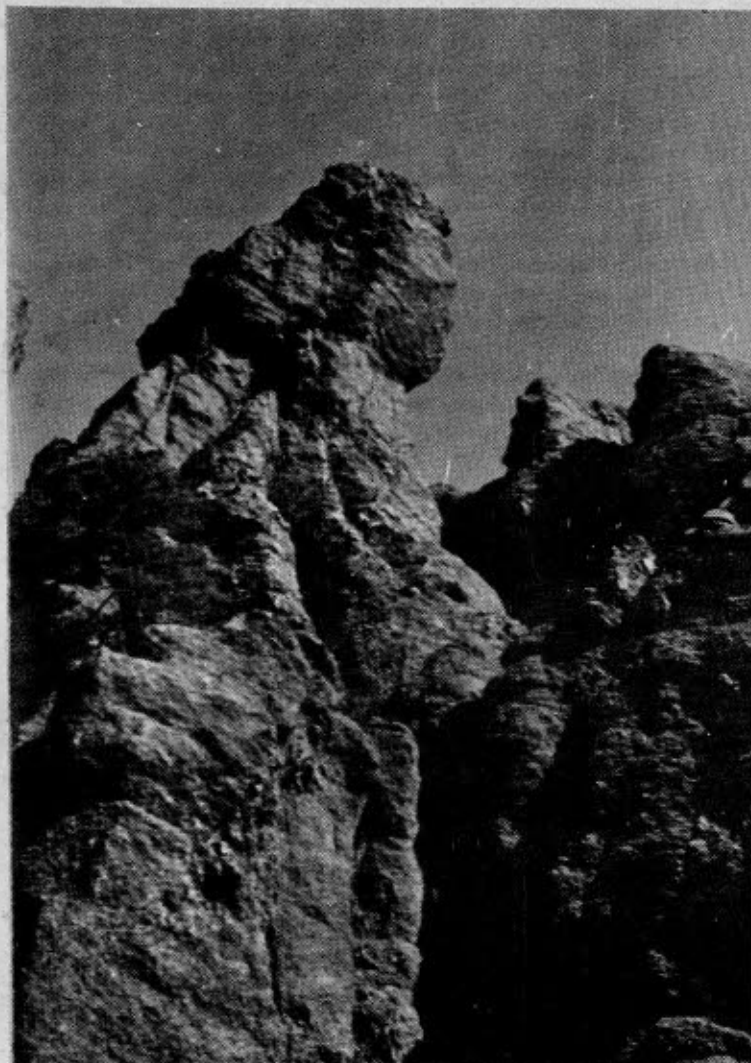
One such legend of Tetonkaha Lake, six miles west of Bruce, SD, tells how the lake received its name. When a band of Indians caught in a blizzard found wood for teepees scarce they put all of their tents together and made one huge lodge. Tetonkaha means lake of the bit lodge.

Another legend tells how White River received its name. The Indians saw a haze of soft white smoke rising above the river early in the morning and named it White Smoke River. Smoke was

later dropped from the name.

Another lake with an Indian name fairly well-known in South Dakota is Enemy Swim Lake, northeast of Waubay. This lake received its name after the Sioux escaped from their enemies by swimming through it. Arrowheads and tomahawks have been found all along the lake's shore.

There are hundreds of legends explaining the names of landmarks in South Dakota. These are but a few. A trip to the library for a book and a visit to some of the more interesting spots with visible evidence of their history would be a good way to spend an otherwise unplanned weekend.



(SD TRAVEL DIVISION PHOTO)

Could this be the legendary figure in stone of the woman guarding the pool? According to the Sioux legend a stone figure of a stately woman remains below Sylvan Lake. This figure was found below the lake in Sunday Gulch.

WYOMING'S KIND OF MAN



Elect
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DEMOCRAT

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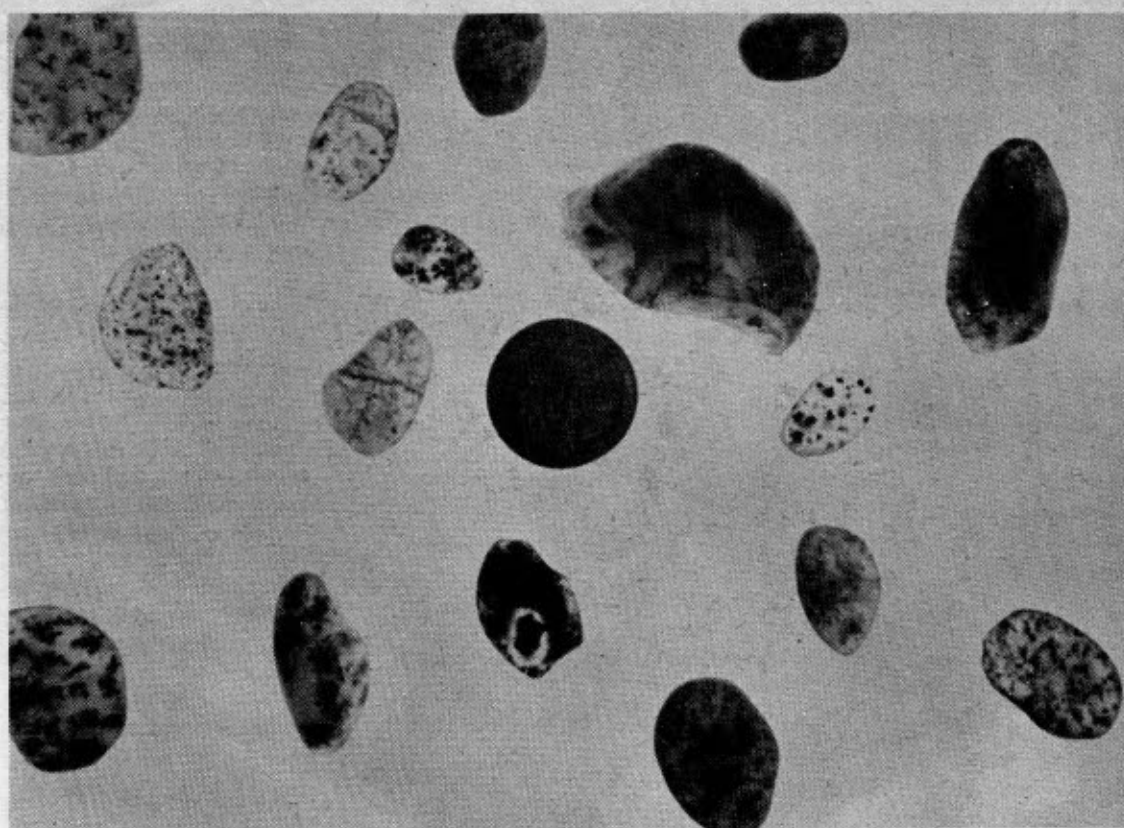
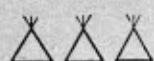


PHOTO BY CHAS. E. HIGLEY

The famed Sweetwater agates from central Wyoming show various kinds of dendrites. Here, in relation to a quarter, they appear in natural size after being tumbled to a high polish.



Limb casts of Wiggins Wood and palm fronds from the deserts as they appear in Norman's Rock Shop at Lander, Wyoming.



Youth Corps Established

Congress has cleared for the President's signature a bill to establish a Youth Conservation Corps, according to the Wildlife Management Institute.

The act will establish a pilot Youth Conservation Corps for young men and women 15 to 18 years of age to participate for periods not exceeding 90 days in conservation work and educational projects on public lands administered by the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture. The program, which has been compared to the highly successful Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930's, is designed to achieve the dual purpose of assisting in the conservation and maintenance of the country's public lands and of offering an opportunity to the youth of the nation to expand their appreciation of America's natural heritage.

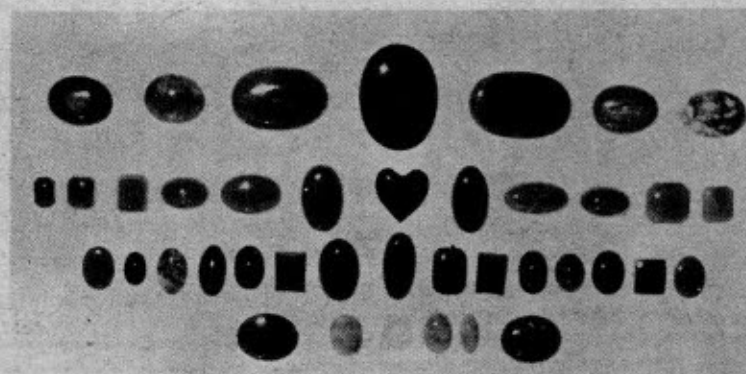
Senator Henry M. Jackson (Wash.), author of the measure, pointed out that "the Corps will not be limited to just the underprivileged.

Rather, it will be composed of young men and women from all walks of life. Every participant will benefit from such a mixture, which will provide an opportunity for mutual understanding among youth of all social, economic, and racial origins."

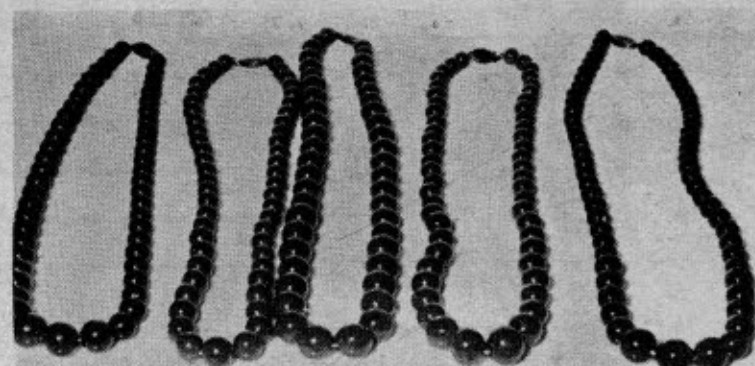
Jackson stressed the value of exposing America's youth to the great out-of-doors for the nation's future environmental well-being. The program, he said will assist young people to understand conservation practices that are necessary to assure a quality life and environment for generations to come.

Glacier Park Has Millionth

Glacier National Park registered its millionth visitor August 25, almost one month ahead of the comparable landmark in 1969. Park attendance is up about 14.5 percent over last year.



Biford Foster of Lander, Wyoming, is an artisan in stone work. The cabachons and beads shown here take many hours of painstaking work. All are of Wyoming jade, the cabachons of the many varieties ranging from apple green and black through pink and white. The five strings of beads are all of matched green jade. Each is insured for \$500.



Pollution Law First

A so-called "truth in pollution" law has been approved by Michigan Governor William Milliken, according to the Wildlife Management Institute. The landmark legislation, effective October 1, permits anyone to file suit to protect the air, water and other natural resources of the state.

The measure undoubtedly will have far-reaching implications. Circuit courts, in addition to having the power to grant injunctions and impose conditions to stop pollution, may now direct governmental agencies to raise standards which the court feels are deficient. In the past, antipollution actions could be filed only by those suffering a personal loss.

Even then, they were bound largely by the decision of government at the local or state agency level. Under the new law, a matter can be taken directly to circuit court. The court may refer it to an agency, but it also may handle the case itself and bypass a lot of red tape.

In signing the new environmental bill, Milliken said that Michigan is the only state to have such a law, and claimed that the new statute will give Michigan the finest environmental protection package in the nation. He said there will no longer be "privileged sanctuaries" for polluters. Milliken urged other governors to support similar legislation in their states.

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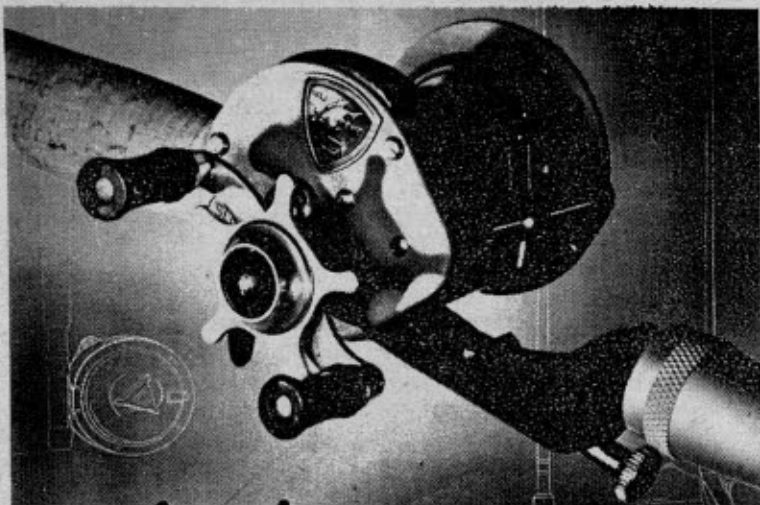
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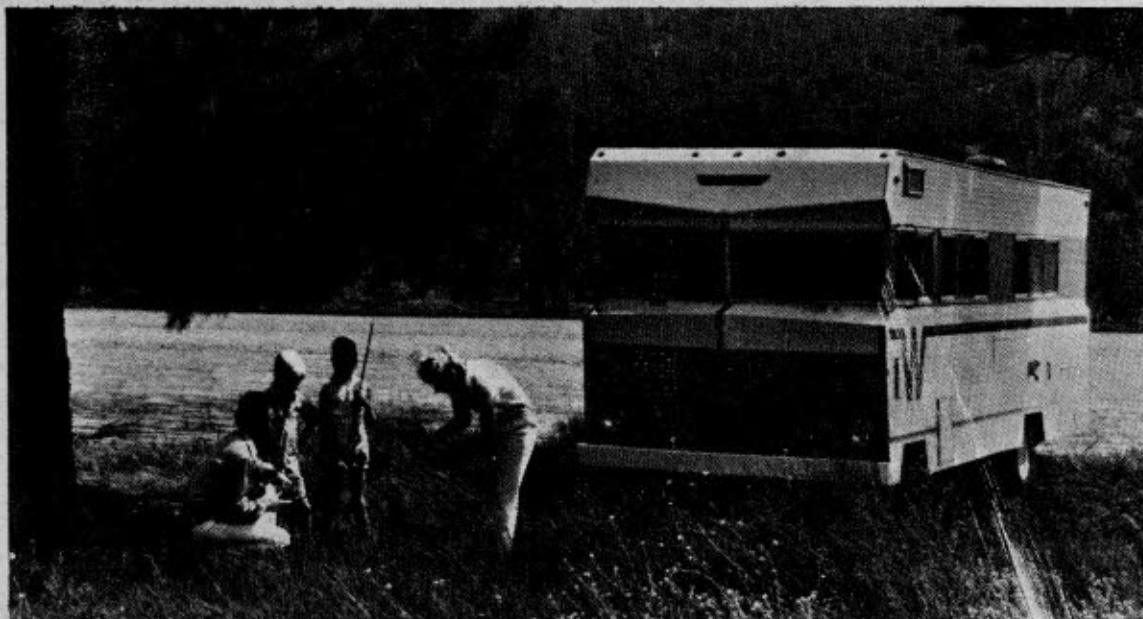


The 1971 Pflueger fishing tackle catalog is available to dealers and consumers from Pflueger Sporting Goods Division, P. O. Box 310, Hallandale, Florida 33009.

The catalog covers Pflueger's complete line of high quality rods, reels, terminal tackle and electric fishing motors.



Snowmobile cruising is now a well established winter sport for the whole family. Evinrude Motors is offering new safety features, improved sound reduction and more power in its line of seven snowmobiles for 1970-71. The line features a completely restyled Skeeter with a lower silhouette and a new vacuum formed cold-tested foam seat.



Winnebago announces availability of a new owner's manual at Winnebago Motor Home Dealers. This manual is designed specifically for the motor home owner. The manual gives the owner instruction on enjoying his Winnebago Motor Home: Complete with tips on winter storage and easy-to-understand explanations of the electrical system, water system, plumbing, etc. A handy packing check-list is also included. The manual is free to Winnebago motor home owners and may be picked up at any Winnebago Motor Home Dealer.



In the recent world championship Mini-Bike Races Mini-Mate, manufactured by Allied Leisure, Inc., Lansing, Michigan, was able to ride off with honors. Mini-Mate won 6 first place and 9 second place trophies and thereby captured the World Championship Title. Allied Leisure, currently offers 60 models of minibikes ranging from 3-5 horse power.



Photo by Jim Tallon

Can this be smarter than hunters?

Turkey Hunters Must Apply

Wild turkey hunting hopefuls have until 5:00 p.m. October 1 to get their applications into the Cheyenne office of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission. If the number of applications exceeds the number of permits allotted for a certain hunting area, a drawing will be conducted to determine the successful applicants.

All Sheridan County and the portion of Johnson County west of U. S. Highway 87 will be open for wild turkey hunting from November 1 through November 8, 1970. The area between the North and South Forks of Piney Creek and the Big Horn National Forest boundary will be closed to turkey hunting.

The Black Hills area of

Wyoming will be open for wild turkey hunting from November 1 through November 30, 1970 and 2,500 permits will be issued for the area.

The third area, Laramie Peak, will be open to hunting for wild turkeys from November 1 through November 9, 1970. Two hundred permits will be available for the Laramie Peak area.

Permit holders will be allowed to bag one wild turkey during the season and shooting hours will be from sunrise to sunset.

Bona fide ranchers living within an area designated as a turkey hunting area have until September 25, 1970, to submit their applications for special landowner permits.

Qualified ranchers should contact their local deputy game warden for further information.

Travel to Set Record

Even with the stock market decline and tight money situation in 1970, Wyoming is in the process of setting a new tourist travel record, according to Gene Bryan, news director for the Wyoming Travel Commission.

The south entrance of Yellowstone Park alone reports an increase of about 20 percent over last year. Some of the areas reporting increases were Ft. Laramie where in July some 38,000 persons visited the historic landmark. The Whitney Gallery in Cody is 27 percent ahead of last year in visits when they recorded 110,000 persons through the gallery doors.

Pickup camper travel was up 60 percent in Yellowstone Park in the month of June when the 13,400 campers entered Yellowstone's boundaries. The Level seemed to hold in July and August.

According to Bryan, prospects for the winter season are bright. This is the first year that the South Gate road to Yellowstone Park will be plowed during the winter.

Outdoors Omnibus

by

Jim Tallon

A good friend of mine is an authority on turkeys and turkey hunting. This guy pursues turkeys nearly every day of the year; he's a top researcher for a game and fish agency and avidly hunts the gobbler for sport as well as biologic information. We banged heads a few days ago and since he likes to hunt everything I asked him just what species of game he considered the toughest adversary for the hunter.

"Turkeys, of course," he said.

"Aw come on," I said. "Just because you're a turkey expert doesn't mean you have to uphold the critters THAT much."

"It's true," Turk said (I call him Turk). "Just check the statistics. For example, hunters may get a 40 percent deer kill in certain areas, or an elk hunt may top 20 percent, but a turkey hunt may show less than 10 hunters take home birds for every 100 who go after them."

"Look," I said, "I'm a columnist for the HIGH COUNTRY NEWS these days. How about a little inside turkey dope that I can pass onto my readers?"

Thus began an interview rich in protein but lacking a picture of a turkey with a staple in its navel.

HIGH COUNTRY NEWS: Okay Turk, just to what do you attribute the low turkey hunter success?

TURKBOY: Turkeys are basically smarter than turkey hunters.

HIGH COUNTRY NEWS: Now I see why you wanted to remain anonymous.

TURKBOY: Furthermore, most turkeys getting a lethal dose of lead can be chalked up to luck - bad for the turkeys; good for the hunters.

HIGH COUNTRY NEWS: You mean turkey hunters spend too much time crashing through the brush and running up mileage on their vehicle, hoping for one to cross the road.

TURKBOY: Look, you ask the questions. I'll supply the answers.

HIGH COUNTRY NEWS: Gobble on.

TURKBOY: Well, look at it this way. The turkey is short and the hunter - usually - tall, at least taller than the turkey. Shorty...I mean the turkey, can step in behind a bush and be out of sight while a hunter sticks up higher than a lot of bushes. In fact the turkey gets one of the best panoramic views in the whole forest, yet he can keep hidden while viewing it. He can spot a pair of upland game moccasin-toe hunting boots from a couple of hundred yards away while he's pecking at grasshoppers. And if there's been a dry spell, the grass, pine needles, and twigs sound off to the turkey like...like...like....

HIGH COUNTRY NEWS: Like he's tuned in on stereo hi-fi?

TURKBOY: Right. Then the bird legs it for other parts, unseen.

HIGH COUNTRY NEWS: How, then, does the hunter get the bird?

TURKBOY: Simple. Still hunt. Turkeys drink water and don't range out too far from their watering holes. They get in the habit of watering-up at specific places and habit pressures to return even during wet weather. Fresh tracks and droppings are good signs that may put a turkey in the oven.

HIGH COUNTRY NEWS: But how do you beat the short turkey-tall man syndrome?

TURKBOY: I'm coming to that but first a word about droppings.

HIGH COUNTRY NEWS: Droppings? How you talk.

TURKBOY: A sharp turkey hunter can determine whether poult, hens, or gobblers frequent the waterhole by examining the droppings. Elongated means gobbler, bulb-like or round means hens, and smaller but more of the same says poult. Once you've determined a waterhole receives a lot of turkey activity, you must conceal yourself. You do this with a blind or camouflage clothing. Predator hunters know well what this means.

HIGH COUNTRY NEWS: All the way. Painted face and hands and darkened bright metal gun parts?

TURKBOY: Right. But the blind is best.

HIGH COUNTRY NEWS: You don't want to be blind in the blind, though.

TURKBOY: Very clever. But again you're right. The blind should be strategically placed so that it does not interfere with the game trails into the waterhole. At the same time it should allow you a clear view of the trails and be big enough to permit you to stretch the cramps out of your legs. If you put up the blind a few days before you hunt, the turkeys will get used to it.

HIGH COUNTRY NEWS: What about calls? We've heard they only work well during the spring.

TURKBOY: Not so. Turkey will respond - at least our western species - to fall calling. However, poult or hens are more likely to come in answer rather than gobblers.

HIGH COUNTRY NEWS: Can you add any fine points to what you've already told us?

TURKBOY: Well...let's see. As always morning and evening offer the best chances to bag a turkey but don't be surprised to see a flock move into a waterhole in mid-day. And...don't use too much caliber and blow up the meat.

HIGH COUNTRY NEWS: Anything else? I'm running out of tape.

TURKBOY: Patience.

HIGH COUNTRY NEWS: You don't have to get huffy.

TURKBOY: I was speaking for the hunter, stupid.

Bighorn Sheep Dream

Reprinted from the Wyoming State Journal, Sept. 21, 1970

It was one of those once-in-a-lifetime things and happened last week, Monday to be exact.

The out-of-state hunter and his guide, a Lander man, were camped on Jake's Fork in a trailer. They were looking for a big horn ram.

It had stormed all weekend and it was still storming, and very windy and too rough for a trip to the top of the mountain.

The two men had got up at daylight and stepped outside of the trailer and there in the meadow were big horn sheep with three rams, all legal

size, grazing about 150 yards away.

The hunter hesitated about shooting so the two men went back in the trailer and ate breakfast. Then the hunter decided, after looking at them through the glasses, he had better not pass up the chance to get a ram altho it might not be a trophy head.

They went back out and the sheep were now 300 yards away. He just leaned over the hood of the truck and bagged a ram. One shot, too.

The ram had a 28 inch curl on one side and a 26 and a half inch curl on the other side.

14—High Country News
Friday, Sept. 25, 1970

A Monument for a Special Horse

To residents of the split-level Suburbia, a horse is just something that carries Matt Dillon across the television wasteland: the idea of building a monument to one is off the beaten path.

To build a monument to a horse that had the disposition of a wolverine is beyond the pale of all understanding—except to a rodeo buff.

Tipperary was no Citation, though he did earn a little money, and nobody would compare him with kindly Black Beauty. He went after every would-be rider with the plain intention of wiping cowboys from the face of the earth.

But in spite of (or rather because of) his anti-social tendencies, Tipperary is probably the only bucking bronc in the world to have a monument erected in his honor.

The "Tipperary" monument in Buffalo, S.D., pays homage to the most famous bucking horse that South Dakota ever produced: a horse that for ten years took on the best in the West and retired a champion.

Actually, Buffalo couldn't care less if its monument seems slightly incongruous. This sleepy Western village is in another world; a world penetrated by neither railroad nor, to a great extent, television. Its main street looks like the setting for "High Noon", and boots and Stetsons are not for show.

Tipperary was born some 50 years ago in the country along the Little Missouri in northwestern South Dakota. It's still a country with majestic buttes silhouetted against a pure sky, unmarred by jet trails or industrial smoke-stacks. You can drive for miles without seeing any sign of a human, or the usual paper plate and beer can evidence that he's ever been there.

What set Tipperary off on his one-horse campaign to rid the world of rodeo riders just isn't known. He was a handsome animal, and that's

probably the reason he didn't end up as dog food when his vicious temper qualified him 4-F from the First World War. Horses were being "drafted" then for the cavalry and as pack animals.

Many great riders had their chance on Tipperary. They came, they saw...but never conquered.

He had several owners during his early years, but apparently none recognized his potential. Two saloon keepers won him in a poker game and hired the best cowboy in the area, Ed Marty of Camp Crook, to "top him off."

The battle was a public affair, because Tipperary was beginning to get a reputation. Saddled and blindfolded, Tipperary stood quietly while Marty gingerly settled into the saddle.

Marty touched a flank with a spur and the big bay unwound like a coil spring. Marty landed in the dust, and Tipperary pounded off across the cactus flats.

Marty sat up and spat, then ruefully started to sing the popular song of the day, "It's a Long Way to Tipperary."

The name stuck, and followed the outlaw horse to his grave.

Again Tipperary changed hands. This time his owner, Charlie Wilson, had a hunch the horse might be worth something so he put together a bucking string and started on the rodeo circuit.

Even without the benefit of radio and television, the horse's fame spread far and wide as his particularly vicious style of bucking and his lightning speed piled would-be riders in the dust.

Eventually his reputation grew until cowboys refused to ride him when they drew his name for the day's competition. Tipperary then became a featured attraction with a purse to go to the rider who managed to hang on. The song "Tipperary" always accompanied the outlaw into the arena.

Sam Brownell, one-time world champion cowboy,



Tipperary, his looks belieing his true character, stands behind Wilson and Yakima Canutt, two of the many riders who "bit the dust" when attempting to ride this most famous of all time "broncos".

later a law enforcement official, was Tipperary's manager through his long career.

He was one of a handful of men who ever rode Tipperary. "I'll admit that it was just luck," he said. "That was the toughest battle I ever fought."

"He had me unseated the first couple of jumps, but he changed directions as I was going off and I landed back in the saddle."

"When the ride was over, he had bucked more than 400 yards. I was about to lose the reins, so I reached down with my right hand and tightened my grip."

"That disqualified me," Brownell said, "but I'm satisfied that my ride was fair and square."

Eventually the horse passed his prime and a few

riders managed to stay on. Then Tipperary was retired to the green pastures of his colt-hood.

A few years later, by popular demand, Tipperary was brought back for an appearance at the Belle Fourche rodeo, an affair that Tipperary had helped make into one of the top rodeos in the nation.

Head down, the shaggy old horse stumbled into the arena, but as the band struck up "Tipperary," he threw up

his head and pranced to the exit.

It was his last public appearance. During the winter of 1934, a prairie blizzard caught him away from shelter. His bones, picked clean by coyotes, were found the next spring.

Tipperary was buried with honors at a roadside park. A mark of the high esteem his fighting spirit had won him was a monument erected some 20 years later.

National Rifle Assn Has New Executive

Washington, D. C.—A veteran general officer of the National Guard has been named Executive Vice President of the largest sports shooting organization of the world.

Maxwell E. Rich, who has spent more than 30 years in the Utah National Guard and served as the State's highest officer as the Adjutant General with the rank of Major General, was chosen by the Executive Committee as the highest full-time officer of the National Rifle Association of America.

Rich assumed a position that had been held by Franklin L. Orth for 10 years until his demise in January 1970.

He will bring to his new position a good deal of experience as an executive and administrator as well as a wide knowledge of sports.

Until his present appointment, he has been serving as the Executive Vice President of the Salt Lake Area Chamber of Commerce.

General Rich has been active in the affairs of the National Rifle Association for many years and been a member of the NRA 75-man

Board of Directors since 1963. He was elected Vice President of the organization at the 1969 Annual Meetings in Washington, D. C.

He has served on a number of NRA committees since his election to the Board of Directors and is presently Chairman of the Firearms Legislation Committee.

General Rich is married and he and his wife Billie Seamount have two married daughters, Susan and Julie.

Oil Draws \$375 Fine

Inter-American Petroleum Co., of Denver was fined \$375 recently at justice court in Buffalo, Wyo. after pleading no contest to a charge of violating Wyoming Game and Fish Laws dealing with pollution of streams.

Inter-American has oil wells located on Tisdale Mountain southwest of Kaycee. Game warden Dave Bragonier said some of the oil was getting into the South Fork of the Powder River from Inter-Americans' separation tanks.

Where the Action Is

OCTOBER

Date	Place	Event
WYOMING		
Oct. 3-4	Worland	Oktoberfest
Oct. 4	Douglas	Second National Bow Hunt
Oct. 25	Cheyenne	Trap Shoot
IDAHO		
Oct. 3		Gen. Big Game season opens in Idaho for Hunters
Oct. 4-31	Boise	Annual Painting Exhibition for Idaho Artists Gallery of Art at Julia Davis Park
Oct. 10		Pheasant Hunting Season opens in Northern Idaho
Oct. 24		Pheasant Hunting Season opens in Southern Idaho
Oct. 24-25	Lewiston	Jaycee Annual Steelhead Derby
Oct. 28-Nov. 1	Boise	American Contract Bridge League Regional Tournament
Oct. 31	Riggins	Oldtime Fiddler's Jamboree, Summersvilles Super Club
COLORADO		
May 1-Oct. 1	Meeker	Meeker Roping Club Meets, Fairgrounds
June - Oct.	Cripple Creek	Cripple Creek Narrow Gauge Runs

Environmental Eavesdropper

LOONEY LIMERICKS

by Zane E. Cology

Asked the fawn, "Do you know by the sound
When that strange creature 'man' is around?"
"Partly that," said the doe,
"But also I know
By the junk they strew over the ground."

Dr. Paul B. Sears, one of the world's leading ecologists—and one of the oldest, says he is optimistic about man's chances for survival in the decades ahead. But he also says it is later than we think if we are to keep the environment from deteriorating further.

The National Air Pollution Control Administration in cooperation with the Montana Department of Health is studying the amounts of lead in the hair of children. Grade school children from Kellogg, Idaho, East Helena, Anaconda, Helena, and Bozeman, Montana, donated hair to the study. The amounts of lead were found to be highest in the first two cities where there are smelters.

Robert S. McNamara, president of the World Bank, has called for the prevention of a billion births by the year 2000. McNamara said, "The most imperative issue for the long term is population planning."

Senator Robert Packwood of Oregon has proposed a conference to discuss uses of tree bark. The senator says a solution to the bark problem would alleviate one of the state's worst pollution sources.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has let a contract for almost \$2 million to harness solar power. Lockheed Missiles and Space Co. will design and test a "solar array".



Duck Hunters in Luck

Wyoming duck hunters are looking for a good season this fall with more liberal bag limits than any year since 1958 and goose hunters are facing slightly more restrictive regulations in an attempt to increase populations according to the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission.

In the Central Flyway portion of the state (all of Wyoming east of the Continental Divide) duck hunters will have 90 days of shooting during a split season and the point system bag limit will allow the selective hunter to take as many as 10 ducks per day. The open season is from October 3-31 and from November 18 through January 17, 1971. Pacific Flyway hunters will have 90 days continuous hunting from October 3 through December 31 with an attractive seven-duck bag limit.

Central Flyway goose hunters will have an early season from October 3-31 in all of the state east of the divide except Goshen, Platte, Converse and Natrona counties. The flyway will open again November 18 including all counties and will remain open for 61 days through January 17, 1971. In the Pacific Flyway goose hunters will have 68 days continuous shooting from October 17 through December 13.

Major changes will be the point system bag for duck hunters in the Central Flyway and half-day shooting for goose hunters in Goshen, Platte, Converse and Natrona counties.

The point system bag limit allows the hunter who is selective and willing to learn to identify the various species and sexes of ducks to take as many as 10 ducks per day—the largest duck bag limit for many years. It also allows for those who are not adept at duck identification but places a more restrictive bag limit on the species which need protection.

Shooting hours west of the Continental Divide are from one-half hour before sunrise until sunset. East of the Continental Divide hunters may shoot from sunrise until sunset with the exception of the goose season in Platte, Goshen, Converse and Natrona counties where shooting is allowed from sunrise until noon.

Half-day shooting in these four counties is an attempt to reduce gun pressure on the geese and to hold them in the state for a longer period of time.

Copies of the official 1970 waterfowl hunting orders are now available from license-selling agents throughout the state and from offices of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission.

Seasons Open For Big Game

Big game hunting throughout Wyoming for 1970 is coming into its own as opening dates for all big game species are arriving.

The first areas to open each fall are the high mountain regions where deep winter snows have not yet fallen. As cooler temperatures and heavier snows drive the animals to lower grounds, hunting seasons follow the game.

More than half of the areas scheduled for moose hunting opened September 10 as well as the state's one mountain goat area.

Eight elk areas and seven deer areas—all high mountain regions—are now open. Most deer areas opening in early September are limited to holders of antelope permits in the same areas. Deer seasons will be pretty much the same as last year except that the Black Hills area will not be a two-deer area this year.

All but one area is now open for mountain sheep hunting and antelope seasons will follow suit later this month.

Hunting rules and regulations and area maps are now available from license selling agents, deputy game wardens, district offices and the Cheyenne office of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission. Hunters are urged to familiarize themselves with the rules before hunting and to obtain permission before entering upon privately owned lands.



In Wyoming

Fishing . . . Hotspots

Tiny Flies work wonders

Large insect hatches are appearing near many of Wyoming's lakes, rivers and streams at sunset. Gnats and midges have been clouding above the water causing feeding frenzies among trout feeding the surface. The action has been fast and furious for about 15 minutes. Fly anglers armed with light brown imitation gnats or midges tied in No. 16-18 sizes can catch enough trout for supper. Some of the streams and rivers providing good fall fishing are the North Platte, near Saratoga, the Snake, near Jackson, the Green River, the Wind River and Clarks Fork, northwest of Cody.

Lakes

Lake fishing is good statewide as temperatures cool. Lures are providing the fastest action when fished near the surface. The Mepps in red & white, copper and silver are effective for rainbows, browns and cutthroats. Glendo Reservoir, Laramie Plains Lakes, Seminole, Boysen and Buffalo Bill reservoir have good fishing.

Now is a good time to try some beaver pond fishing. Nice catches of brookies are being caught on worms and small spinners in the daytime. Tiny dry flies work well in the evening. Beaver pond country is usually quaking aspen territory in the Rocky Mountain area. Bring your camera along to capture a bright splash of fall color—a nice bonus of fall fishing.



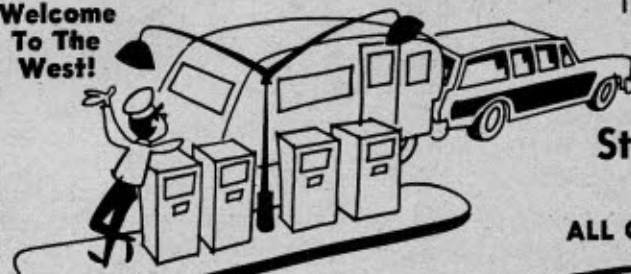
Discover America.
It's 3,000 smiles wide.



Photo by Pat Hall

Rockhunters, in their myriad wanderings, often see the evidence that others were there before him. These Indian petroglyphs are located at Castle Gardens in a remote area in central Wyoming.

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South of Lander
Wyoming on Highway 287

16—High Country News
Friday, Sept. 25, 1970

Internationals Win...

1-Shot Losers Dance with Squaws



Photos by Stan Rice

Governor Warren Knowles of Wisconsin participated in Lander's One-Shot Antelope Hunt in full frontier regalia. Here he is with his muzzle-loading musket, ready for the sighting-in in readiness for the hunt on the morrow.

Successful one-shot antelope hunters danced with the chief, while the losers were made to dance with the squaws. Such is the fate of the Lander, Wyoming one-shooters.

The International team won the featured 1970 hunt with the earliest time. Both team

members scored with one-shot apiece.

Baron Winfried Von Wrede and Trygve Berge of the International team scored one-shot hits at 6:50 a.m. and 11:45 a.m. respectively. Berge, a Colorado resident, was a member of the Olympic ski team two years ago.

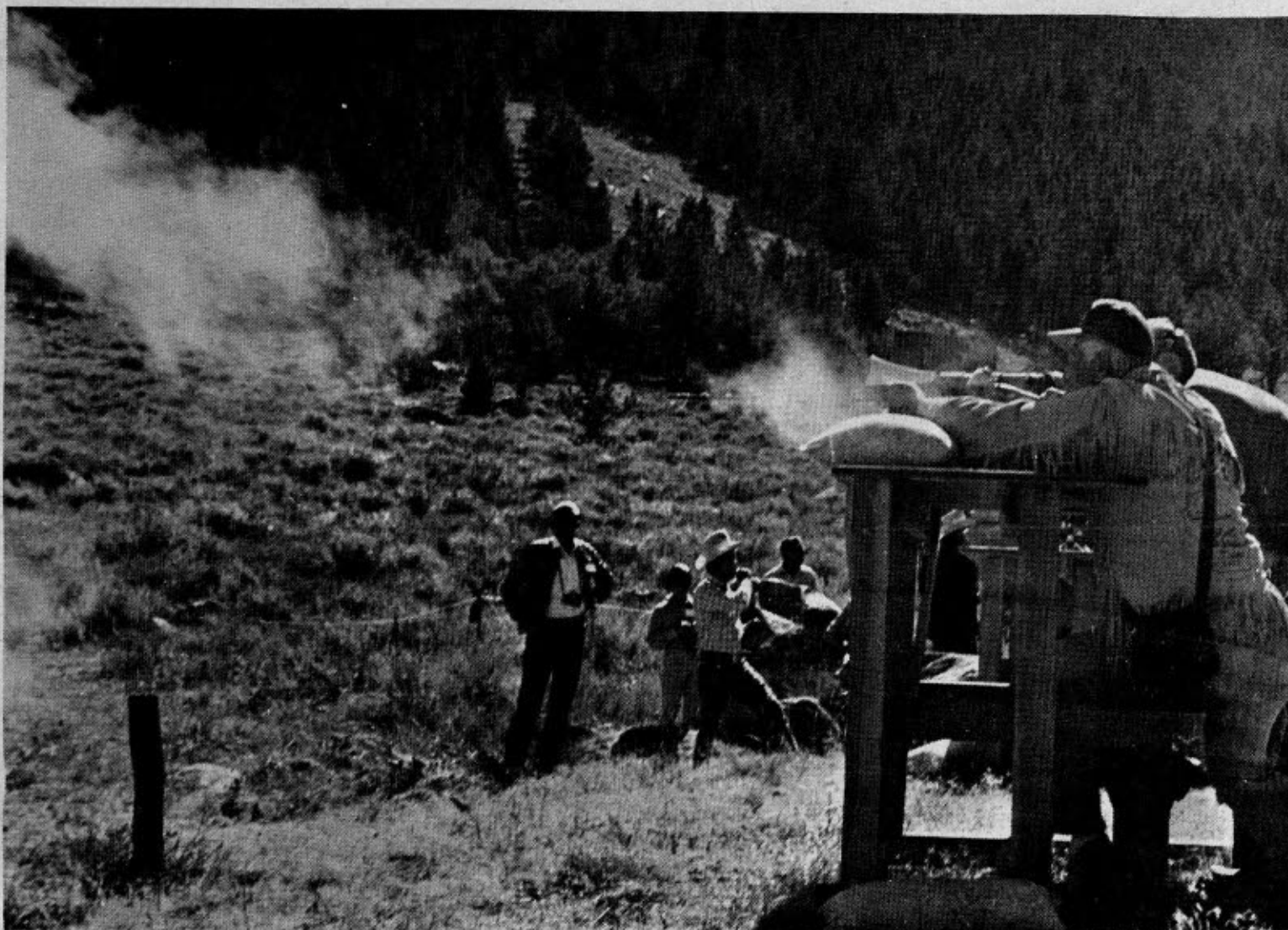
The musket-shooting Wisconsin team headed by Governor Warren Knowles, produced lots of smoke and noise with their old time weapons, but failed to bag a pronghorn.

Governor Stan Hathaway of the Wyoming team killed an antelope with one shot at 9:30

a.m.

Werner Kuster of the Colorado team downed an antelope with one shot at 8:58 a.m. He was the only member of his team to score.

Governor David Cargo and the New Mexico team members failed to get their animals with one shot.



Governor Knowles' muzzle-loader leaves quite a cloud of smoke hanging over the sighting-in area. Here, the teams prepare themselves for the one and only

shot each is permitted under the rules of the unique hunt.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

NOTICE

(Act of October 23, 1962; Section 4369, Title 39, United States Code)

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B. Paid Circulation 1. Sales through dealers and counter sales	65	65
2. Mail Subscriptions	1600	2651
C. Total paid circulation	1665	2651
D. Free distribution	70	74
E. Total distribution (sum of C and D)	1735	2725
F. Office use, left-over	125	200
G. Total (sum of E and F)	1860	2925

I certify that the statements made by me are correct and complete.

s/ Thomas A. Bell

September 25, 1970

Plan for 17,460,000 Acres

How would you like to help plan for the future of 27 percent of the State of Wyoming? That figures out to about 17,460,000 acres — a big chunk of real estate! And it's all public land — your land, which is why the U. S. Bureau of Land Management wants you to help plan for its future.

For the last six years BLM has been classifying these lands with the help of State and local government officials and other interested organizations and individuals. Now the Bureau is ready to develop specific management plans for areas best suited to multiple use management.

BLM State Director Daniel P. Baker said District Managers in Wyoming will be asking various public groups to meet with them in the weeks ahead to discuss problems and opportunities for management of specific areas of public lands.

"We want to make sure that the needs of people as well as resources are recognized in plans and decisions concerning the public lands," said Baker.

The values to be considered are enormous. Annually, the public lands of Wyoming produce about 60 million

barrels of oil, 130 billion cubic feet of natural gas and millions of tons of coal, sodium and other valuable minerals. More than 700,000 cattle and almost 2 million sheep graze upon the public lands part of every year. Thousands of antelope, deer, elk and other game animals obtain food and shelter from them. The public lands of Wyoming contain over a billion board feet of commercial timber. And last year you, or people like you, visited them 2.8 million times in pursuit of outdoor recreation. As a result of these and other values the State of Wyoming received \$17.8 million last year as its share of public land revenues.

Basically, the BLM planning process will involve an inventory of all natural resources within a given public land area; analysis of economic and social data covering the area; determination of the full potential of each resource; identification of conflicts between

resource uses and values; and development of alternative proposals for handling the conflicts. Public land users; State, local and Federal agencies; educational institutions; civic groups; private landowners and other interested groups and citizens will be consulted by BLM.

"The public can be especially helpful in identifying public land uses or values with which we are not familiar," said Baker. "They can also help us clarify and resolve conflicts."

The land management plans will guide BLM managers in the development of multiple use programs and budget requests for consideration by Congress.



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