

High Country News

The Outdoor and Environmental Bi-Weekly

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Friday, October 9, 1970



Alluring trails through aspen woods lead to high adventure in the national forests of the West. Here, the hunter, the hiker, the sun-seeker find respite amidst God's handiwork.

Battle lines drawn...

Eagle's Nest Wilderness Is Set for Hearings

The battle lines have been drawn between aroused outdoor citizens and the U. S. Forest Service over final boundaries of the proposed Eagle's Nest Wilderness in the Gore Range 80 miles west of Denver.

What has been termed "the most important wilderness hearing in Colorado history" is scheduled for 9:00 a.m. October 8-9 in the Summit County High School at Frisco, Colo., and for 9:00 a.m. October 12, Building 56 of the Federal Center in Denver. At these times, public testimony will be heard on the wilderness values of the area, located in the spectacular high country between the Dillon reservoir and Vail.

In question is the relative merit of a citizens' proposal for the inclusion of 125,000 acres under the Wilderness Act of 1964 as opposed to the Forest Service recommendation for 53,000 acres

less - an area of only 72,000.

"We feel it is in the public interest to reserve all the wilderness we have remaining," says Bill Mounsey of Colorado's Wilderness Workshop. "Rapid growth in recreation usage is placing a heavy burden on the State's resource."

"Forest Service figures already indicate a 150 per cent increase in visitation to this wilderness area in just the last four years - and this pace will surely quicken markedly in years to come. It will be virtually impossible to err by setting aside too much acreage at this time."

In question are a number of key areas excluded by the Forest Service which are felt by conservationists to have prime wilderness and recreational values. Most are needed to "take the wilderness off the rocks", and to round out the boundary with

timbered, lower-elevation areas. This would serve to buffer the more fragile timberline areas and provide the needed acreage for increased use.

Included among the disputed acreage is the East Meadow Creek Piney River area, subject of a landmark court decision handed down earlier this year. Federal Judge William E. Doyle of Denver ruled that the Forest Service was violating the Wilderness Act by failing to properly study and report on the area before releasing timbering contracts. In question was whether the Forest Service can destroy the wilderness character of lands adjacent to primitive areas by logging before the public and Congress have a chance to determine the best utilization.

It is noteworthy that the Forest Service has persisted (Please turn to page 3)

Grizzlies May Be Endangered

Reprinted from Jackson Hole News

by Frank C. Craighead, Jr.

The National Park Service with the aid of special appropriated funds has been making an all out effort to maintain naturalness in Yellowstone Park by eliminating the earth-filled garbage dumps (some have existed for over 80 years) while simultaneously developing a management plan for the grizzly bear consistent with the changed conditions. As commendable as these efforts are, the present bear control policy is not "working beautifully" as stated by Park officials in the August 20, 1970, issue of the Jackson Hole News, perhaps because it is based on several false assumptions.

To begin with there are not two separate populations of grizzlies; wild ones, and semi-domesticated ones "hooked" on garbage that come to dumps and enter campgrounds. Practically all of the Yellowstone grizzlies feed at open-pit garbage dumps sometime during their lives. Thus, a "wild population" cannot be made by killing the so-called semi-domesticated grizzlies until only wild bears remain.

It has also been erroneously assumed that the earth-filled dumps can be abruptly closed before Park campgrounds and garbage disposal sites outside the Park are sanitized. The assumption is that grizzlies suddenly deprived of garbage will turn immediately to natural food rather than to easily available food in campgrounds within the Park and to garbage disposal areas outside.

The recommendations of Dr. John J. Craighead and

myself in 1967 after eight years of studying the grizzly in Yellowstone (1967 -- Management of Bears in Yellowstone National Park) were that, though it would be desirable to eliminate these dumps, they should be phased out very slowly. Otherwise, with the abrupt removal of this food supply and consequent altering of foraging habits developed over the years, grizzlies would move into campgrounds. Here they would cause trouble with resulting injuries to humans and consequent stepped-up "control."

This is exactly what has been occurring over the last three years with the change in grizzly bear management. The grizzly is generally considered troublesome or dangerous if it enters a campground and is trapped and released two or more times. Such a bear is then a candidate for a death sen-

(Please turn to page 3)



Indian teepees seem to go with the West. This one sits beside the Wind River in the Red Rocks area along Highway 287 between Lander and Dubois, Wyoming. It is located on the Wind River Indian Reservation.

HIGH COUNTRY

By Tom Bell

I stood on top of two different mountains recently. From each of them you could see across miles of unbroken wilderness, to distant peaks, mighty canyons and jewel-like lakes. Areas so vast, in fact, that you could only stand in awe and wonder.

We switch-backed up a well graveled road to the fire lookout on Clay Butte. We gazed back down on the Red Lodge-Cooke City highway - and way beyond. The mountains of Montana stood along the horizon to the north and Yellowstone's peaks loomed in the west. You could look along the Absaroka Range, far into the south and back to the east from whence we had come.

One week later, I gained the summit of Little Sheep Mountain at the head of the Green River. The view was even more inspiring in almost every direction. Here, the tops of the Tetons reared above the lesser ranges to the northwest. The Ramshorn, Du-Noir Butte and the Pinnacles, on the southern end of the Absarokas, stood out in relief against the northern sky. Yellowstone's ramparts were in the dim distance. Across the Green River Valley to the west, the serrated Gros Ventre Range combed the clouds from the high heavens.

But just across from us to the south and east, and almost at arm's length, brooded that jumble of giant, granite monoliths at the head of the Green River. From the level of Green River Lake, they are colossal. From the neighboring mountain, they are awesome. You look upon one of the ruggedest mountain scenes on the North American continent.

The view of Mother Earth from spacecraft must engender humility and a loving respect for all those qualities dear to a fragile, living creature. I get the same feeling from on top of a mountain.

Only a few from all out teeming millions will ever be chosen to go into space. But travelers in our western mountains can go to the heights and see themselves in perspective. Here, a man is scaled down to size - and soon comes to know it.

This is what wilderness is all about. A scaling down of the human dimension. A face-to-face look at natural reality. A perception of the Almighty and His handiwork. We each need to experience and sense these things for man has been expanded out of all proportion to his place in the natural scheme of things.

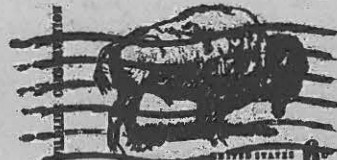
He is mightier than the grasshopper and poisons him indiscriminately. He has flown faster and farther than the birds and at the same time upset the delicate, chemical balance which deposits calcium in the eggshell. He fills estuaries and ignorantly destroys the greatest riches of the seas. He requires water to bathe each living cell in his body but fills rivers and lakes with his excreta, his poisons, his garbage and the offal of his affluence.

Man is the highest animal of all. From our dizzying heights we ought to be able to look down from the moon and see those few remaining beauty spots amongst the raped ugliness. We ought to see the squalor amidst affluence. We ought to view ourselves as finite, living organisms beset by self-inflicted poisons, panaceas and placebos.



Conservationists from around the world find their way to this snug home in the woods near Moose, Wyoming. Home of Mrs. Olaus Murie and the late Dr. Murie, it is known far and wide for the love and warmth of the gentle folk therein.

Letters To The Editor



Editor:

Enclosed find a check for a one year subscription to HIGH COUNTRY NEWS. It is for a dear friend of ours who has been in your neighborhood several times and has some Lysite agate. He made me a tie clasp from it which is very beautiful.

In 1966 we were through Riverton on the way to the Tetons. We are very interested in your country. We have been in the Sheridan and Big Horn area four different times and enjoy the mountains very much.

Irwin C. Clark
Sturgis, Michigan

Editor:

I have been meaning to write you for some time - to tell you how much we enjoy High Country News. It makes us "ex-Wyomingites" appreciate all the more what we still call our HOME STATE.

Tom Jorgenson
Hastings, Nebraska

Editor:

Enclosed is a check for renewal of my subscription to HIGH COUNTRY NEWS. Enjoy the paper very much.

Would like to know about lodgepole pine, of what value is it, and what is it used for?

Thanks for a very fine paper.

Vincent Fisher
Celena, Ohio

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Thanks for the kind compliment and the renewal for the paper.

Now for your questions, lodgepole pine is a fire-evolved species of pine which can grow under rather dry and adverse conditions. It is intolerant to shade which means that it must have much strong sunlight in order to grow best. It is pollinated by wind and can be reseeded by wind. However, it is also reseeded by cones lying on the ground and popped open by heat, either by fire or strong sunlight. Hence, the Forest Service justification for clearcutting in our western forests. The problem with this is that the open cuts are often too large to be wind seeded and the conditions of the ground are too severe for

natural regeneration. As a consequence, we have many areas in many western forests in which there is insufficient or no natural regeneration - hence no forest.

It is of some value as a lumber producing tree but not nearly as valuable as the white pine or the Douglas fir. It is used for lumber, mainly as 2X4 studding and as rough lumber for sheds and ranch buildings. It also makes excellent logs for log buildings and is used for corral poles and posts on ranches and farms.

Trail Foundation Gets Approval

Representatives from nine of the eleven states involved in the Lewis and Clark Trail have voted approval to establish a Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation, Inc., the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

The foundation will carry on a program similar to the expired Federal Lewis and Clark Trail Commission which was established by Congress in 1964. Aided by state committees, the foundation will continue efforts at marking the route of explorers Lewis and Clark, by setting up recreation areas and similar projects along the way. The group has plans to become a national organization. Further information may be obtained from F. Edward "Gus" Budde, Editor, Lewis and Clark Journal, 3745 Yaeger Road, St. Louis, Missouri, 63129.

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Box K, Lander, Wyoming 82520 - Tel. 1-307-332-4877
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Grizzlies . . .

tence or is sent to a zoo. The present Park management of grizzlies is encouraging more and more of them to enter campgrounds. According to Park Service figures, the grizzly bear control kill averaged about three per year for about four years. Since the instigation of new Park Service management practices, the average number of grizzlies dispatched each year by control methods (killing, or removing to zoos) has averaged 12 animals per year.

In 1970 with the abrupt closing of the Rabbit Creek dump 20 grizzlies or approximately 1/10 of the Yellowstone grizzly bear population has been eliminated through control measures. This management program has been in effect for three years in spite of research evidence from marked and radio-instrumented bears showing that all or most grizzlies within and from far beyond the Park sooner or later visit the earth-filled dumps for varying periods of time. It is obvious that if a policy of abruptly closing dumps thus forcing grizzlies into campgrounds and then eliminating the two-time offenders is continued the Yellowstone grizzly population will be reduced to a point of near extermination in a short time.

How low the population can be reduced and still maintain itself is not known. However, only about 15 mature sows out of a population of 200 grizzlies give birth to cubs each year. If the present management is continued, survival of the species in Yellowstone and adjacent areas could be seriously threatened. We might just be around after the grizzly is gone.

Eagle's Nest Wilderness . . .

in excluding the East Meadow Creek area in face of this ruling.

"We're disappointed that the Forest Service has shown so little interest in reacting to judicial opinion," says David Sumner, Editor of COLORADO magazine. The magazine is a litigant in the East Meadow Creek decision and a proponent of the larger wilderness inclusion. "It is also disturbing that the Forest Service insists on a single-minded devotion to its own recommendations despite a clear expression by the public as to the dispensation of their public lands.

"Of prime consideration," Sumner observed, "will be the emergence of the wilderness area in late 1971 as being only 60 minutes away from Denver's 1.2 million population when the Interstate Highway tunnel under Loveland Pass is

completed by December of next year."

One of Colorado's most outstanding mountain regions, the Gore Range contains 17 peaks over 13,000 feet elevation. The untrammelled country is dotted with numerous Alpine lakes; the lowland creek drainages are covered with beautiful forests of Engelmann spruce, lodgepole pine and scattered aspen groves.

This scenic expanse is habitat for elk, deer, black bear, mountain lion, Rocky Mountain goat, bighorn sheep, bobcat, coyote and a variety of smaller animal life.

Persons wishing more information on the citizen's fight to preserve much of the Gore Range may phone the Wilderness Workshop of the Colorado Open Space Council in Denver at 758-2266.



The golden leaves tremble and fall in this October "happening".

Thoughts

from the

Distaff Corner

By Marge Higley

October "Happening"

I played hookey today. I really did mean to wash the windows and put up the storm sash. (It would be nice, for once, to have them up before winter blows in!) But as I stepped outside, a little autumn breeze drifted in over the mountains, bearing the spicy aroma of sage and pine, and that indescribable smell of wet, red leaves.

That was my subtle invitation to the October "happening" produced and staged each year by Mother Nature. If you are lucky enough to live out here in this big High Country, you know that you had better answer that invitation the day you get it. Last week was summer; next week could be white and cold; but today the sky is blue, the sun is bright--and the "happening" is at hand.

The window-washing gadgets went back on the closet shelf. I built a hasty sandwich and poured the rest of the breakfast coffee in the thermos. Tossing jacket and camera into the car, I headed for the foothills.

I was hardly out of town before I could see bright splashes of color on the slopes in the distance. Closer at hand were other signs of October. Along the ditch bank, fat brown-velvet cattails were literally coming undone at the seams. Across the road, the seeds of summer's unnoticed milkweed had burst from the pods. They glistened in the sun like fragile, silver, Christmas tree ornaments.

Farther on, I could see a tall stand of reed-like grass. (I have been told that the Indians called it Popo Agie grass.) The long straw-colored leaves made graceful curves against the background of blue sky. The ripened heads crooked in great feathery fingers, beckoning me to hurry, lest I miss some part of the "happening."

I drove on, climbing higher and higher until at last the hillsides were spread out before me in a dramatic panorama of color. Here I left the car, and with camera in hand (and sandwich in pocket) headed for the crest of the hill.

When I came upon a patch of wild grape, I had to smile. There is something almost humanly stubborn about a plant that always seems to grow up and over (but never around!) anything in its path. At this time of year it looks like cotton candy, draped carelessly over bushes, boulders, and fences.

At the top of the hill, I found a nice comfortable log where I sat to eat my sandwich. Somewhat mesmerized by the scene below, I'm afraid that I let my imagination take over. I had the feeling that Mother Nature's green plant children, so disciplined and well-behaved all summer, are suddenly crying out for attention. They seem determined to have one, frantic, last fling before the long, quiet winter.

The scrub oak has changed from her summer dress of shiny green satin. She now wears scarlet taffeta. And the wild rose! Does she remember how brief was her moment of glory last June when she was clad in demure pink? Now, she is wearing brown and orange and yellow, and has adorned herself with hundreds of huge red beads. Last summer's timid green quaking aspen now stand like a row of brazen chorus girls, waiting for their cue to dance on-stage in their shimmering gold costumes!

I don't know just how long my reverie lasted. It came to an end when a gust of raw wind breathed across the mountainside. Leaves suddenly drifted downward in a shower of yellow confetti. It was almost as though they were bringing down the curtain on the October "happening." I scrambled to my feet and hurried down toward the road, thankful for the jacket and thermos of hot coffee I had left in the car.

Driving home through the late afternoon shadows, it occurred to me that only the evergreens had managed to retain their dignity. The little spruce seemed to snuggle into her pretty coat, aloof and oblivious of the gaudy display. The taller pine looked down with disdain at the antics of her neighbors. Perhaps they know that in a few short weeks all the riotous color will be gone. Amid the ever deepening drifts of whiteness the evergreen will once again be the belle of the forest.

Proposed New Highway from Arizona to Parks

Vacationers may someday travel from Glen Canyon Dam in Arizona to Yellowstone National Park via one highway. The route would be through some of the most interesting and spectacular area in the West.

Being proposed is U. S. Highway 163. It would begin at Page, Arizona, and traverse Monument Valley, Mexican Hat, Moab, the Uintah Basin of Utah including Vernal and Dinosaur

National Monument, Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, the city of Green River in Wyoming, Seedskaadee National Wildlife Refuge, the Green River Valley, Hoback Canyon, the Jackson Hole, and the two great national parks, Grand Teton and Yellowstone.

A designation has already been obtained for one-fourth of the route. It is hoped the remainder can be designated before next spring.

Hawaiian Land Developments Endanger Several Species

Drainage, development, and land fill have devoured much of Hawaii's limited wetlands, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. Three endangered species of birds are totally dependent on the remaining 11,000 acres of wetland habitat; the Hawaiian stilt,

the Hawaiian coot, and the Hawaiian gallinule. Another, the Kola duck, uses the marshes but also finds suitable living conditions in streams. These birds were never abundant, and their numbers have declined drastically as the limited marsh areas are destroyed.

Cooperative studies on wetlands preservation are underway by the Hawaiian Division of Fish and Game and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Investigations are including biology, engineering, and the current status of land and water. Hawaii's invaluable wetlands are owned by private citizens and by county, state and federal government.

Some of the state lands are now in sanctuaries. The federal lands are under control of the military, primarily Navy and Marine Corps. These are well on the way to preservation status. Protection of private lands, however, presents a problem because land values are very high. Conservationists are hopeful that these lands can be acquired and protected by donation, reservation, transfer, or land-use cooperative agreement. A marsh with wildlife, including rare and endangered birds, has been mentioned as a major attraction for nearby resort complexes. It would cost an estimated \$13 million to buy the private marsh lands.

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Photo by Jim Tallon

Jim Tallon, BB (before beard), demonstrates one of few exercises he indulged in prior to regular physical conditioning program. He learned just lifting fish or game wasn't enough.

Fall Fishing Is Excellent

Trout fishermen are advised that some of the best angling of the year will be available to them from now on through the remainder of the summer fishing season.

Oregon Game Commission fishery biologists report that autumn-cooled lakes and streams increase trout feeding activities and should increase angler success as well.

Generally, with the fall hunting seasons getting underway, all but the most ardent of anglers put away their rods and reels and take up shotgun or rifle, thus missing out on the flurry of

fishing activity that is often superior to the spring opening.

Chilly fall nights bring water temperatures down to ideal conditions for active trout feeding. Biologists also say that lakes and reservoirs have a fall turnover of water just as they do in the spring. The cooling water sinks to the bottom, displacing summer-warmed water layers below. Such mixing continues through the fall and into the winter until all water is just below 39 degrees. The mixing then ceases and winter freezeup occurs.

During the mixing, trout

scatter all through the different temperature layers according to the preference of individual species. As cooling continues, foraging trout move upward where most of the feed can be found and fishing action speeds up. From mid-September through October is a peak feeding period.

So, if the summer hot weather fishing doldrums discouraged you, take heart. Now is the time to really work over that favorite lake or reservoir and the prospects for limit creels and big fish are the best of the year.

Outdoors Omnibus

by
Jim Tallon

UHHHH... OOOHHHH...; those are groans, the genuine thing. They are the direct results of an exercise program my outdoor wife, Vicki, and I entered into a few weeks ago. With the hunting season coming on, red-hot fall fishing, and cooler weather for backpacking, I dug back through a four-foot stack of outdoor magazines and found August 1967 Field & Stream contained a six-week conditioning program for sportsmen. It didn't say anything about women but my wife decided to match me push-up for push-up and puff for puff.

During the first week of the program we hopped out of bed in the wee hours to do our NEW thing. Instead of hanging with my age group, 36-45, I struggled with the requirements of the 20-30 bracket, and found that thinking young is STILL a lot easier than acting young. At the end of the workout, which was supposed to be done in 10 1/2 minutes but took 25, I staggered into the shower hoping the hot water would unlimber me from a peculiar pretzel-like position. And my wife, who is considerably younger, still lay face down on the floor, eyes rather glazed and tongue hanging lax. The hot water did help. But it took four days for me to get shed of a Charlie-horse and put me out of the exercising business for that length of time. My wife dropped from the program the four days I limped in pain "out of sympathetic respect."

When able to bend over again, I approached the program at a slightly slower pace, but still hanging valiantly (?) in the 20-30 age category. At the end of the first two weeks, I noticed that I puffed considerably less and some of the muscle-tightening motions didn't seem so hard now. In the second phase we suffered a temporary setback getting adjusted to new contortions. But we did do them! At the third level I got into trouble with an "alternate toe-toucher" that bunched up a muscle in my right hip for two days. In addition, the "stomach-stretcher" nearly put me on a stretcher...permanently. Although the third series was programmed for two weeks, Vicki and I kept at third week, trying to squeeze them into the specified time limit. Tomorrow we leap -- hopefully -- into the final stages.

But today I evaluated the results of the program. I have gained in wind remarkably; for the first time in seven years I can touch my toes. I can knock out 20 push-ups in the same time it took me to do five -- not a lot perhaps -- theoretically a 300 percent improvement. The stomach stretcher no longer causes me to fold in pain and I can do 40 of them in 1 1/2 minutes as the program dictates. But most of all, my mental outlook has brightened immensely. Where I used to sit and sulk with a guilty conscience because I was getting out of shape and not doing anything about it, a sense of relief replaces it. This alone is worth the effort.

Once I heard some centenarian contribute his longevity to "just sitting around watching my friends exercise themselves to death." Man, that guy was just lucky to hit a hundred under such philosophy. I'm sold on the idea of exercise and when this program ends, I plan to select the things that caused me the most sweat and pain and use them as a basis for my own personal daily program. And I believe 10 or 15 minutes a day will be sufficient to keep me with an improved physical and mental outlook.

If you think I'm trying to bump you into an exercise program, you're right -- that is if you're not on one now. But not being an expert on exercise, I can't recommend a plan to fit you. There are dozens of articles and books on physical improvement. I'm angling to inspire perserverance, the willpower to hang with an exercise program until it becomes a regular habit like eating or sleeping. I'm also hinting that you DON'T have to follow any program letter for letter to beef up yourself.

At this stage of the game, I'm already hooked. I don't believe I could stop now unless I applied the same determination it took me to start. I admit that I shudder just a little, thinking of the agony I'm going to experience in the final portion of the program. But looking back, those stomach-stretchers and toe-touchers seemed beyond my ability too.

My wife hasn't fared as well with the program as I have. Her wind has seen a great improvement, and she whipped the stomach-stretcher before I did, but some of the other exercises seem almost impossible for her. She won't quit though, in spite of the fact I explained to her it's a sportsMEN program, not a WOMEN's!

It's not too early to be thinking about Christmas gifts.

HIGH COUNTRY NEWS

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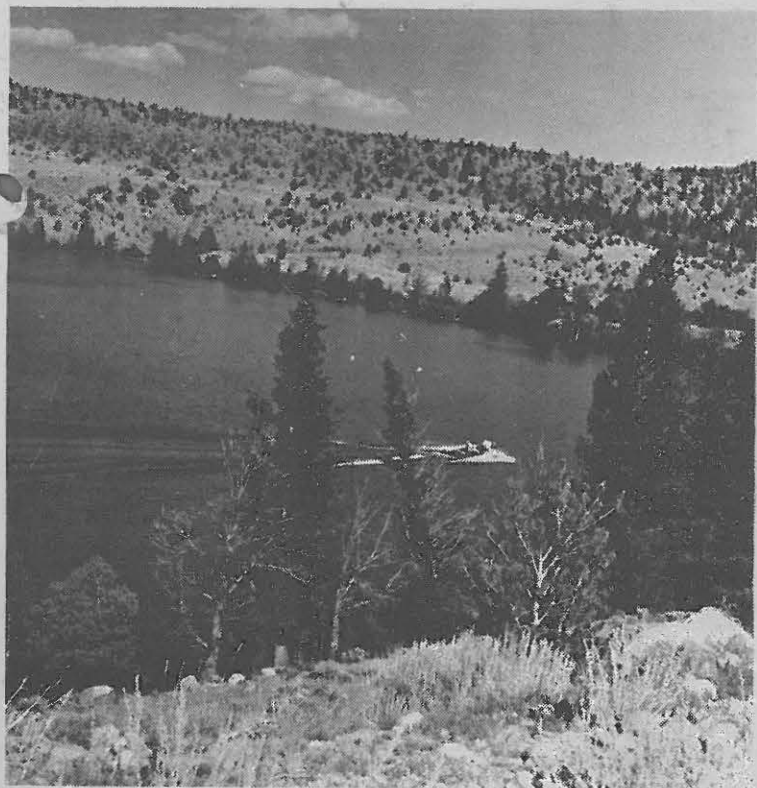
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WYOMING OUTDOORS



Visitors and residents alike enjoy Wyoming's beautiful lakes and rivers. However, Wyoming law does not recognize recreational use of water as a beneficial use. The Wyoming Outdoor Coordinating Council is seeking a change in the law. Here, boaters crease the surface of placid Torrey Lake near Dubois.

Recreation as Legal Use Of State Water Urged

By J. D. HOLMES
AP Capitol Writer

HELENA (AP)—The concept that recreation should be legally viewed as a beneficial use of all water in the state, without diversion, was endorsed today by Montana's Council on Natural Resources and Development.

Under the modern water code to be proposed to the legislature in January, the language of the 1969 Blue Ribbon Stream Bill would be retained and broadened.

James T. Harrison Jr., attorney for the Water Resources Board, explained to the council that the proposed language deletes the specific streams in the present law and applies it to all waters.

Presently, except on the eight streams listed in the law, the

state has no authority to get a recreational right to water except through diversion of some of the water.

The plan allows a district judge to determine if a recreational use of water proposed by the Fish & Game Commission is the highest and best use.

Harrison said California and Oregon recognize recreation and the preservation of wildlife and fish life as beneficial uses of water but Idaho does not.

In reply to questions, he said there has been no test case to determine if water can be impounded in Montana for recreational use.

He also said that in Montana, where there is no water-use permit system, it is difficult to establish priorities among competing demands for water.

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October 4,
1970

The Billings Gazette

Founded
May 3, 1885

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Ours

Yours

Theirs



Mining Compact Gets Support

By D. W. BOWLER
Gazette Editor

Another voice has been raised for interstate action by Montana, Wyoming and North and South Dakota in the coming race to mine the area's coal resources.

The Wyoming Outdoor Coordinating Council executive director, Tom Bell of Lander, is calling for a compact among the coal-rich states to prevent environmental damage.

Bell asks the compact be drawn for all types of mining — coal, uranium, iron, copper and other mineral sources. His interest is in protection of the environment, so that a mining operator doesn't play one state against the other to detriment of all.

A week ago we advised that now is the time for the four states to adopt similar ground rules concerning reclamation of land, conservation practices and taxes on the coal mining operations.

Bell independently had the same idea. No doubt many others have, too.

WE CLAIM no inventive authorship and we are certain that neither does Bell.

The idea here came from a conversation with an oil man who deplored the mixed bag under which his industry operates in three of the states.

His contention was that now is the time to fix the rules on coal mining, before the rush starts and so that every natural resources extractor entering the field will know what he faces.

We called it a good business climate, the same for everyone to succeed according to his know-how and ability.

What is important is that action by taken by the governments of the states involved.

Bell says the Appalachian states found an interstate mining compact necessary to protect their mutual interests.

The trouble there was too much harm was done before the compact was reached. Vast areas were ravaged and left despoiled. The strippers hit, took their mineral loot and left a ghastly legacy.

WE DON'T want that to hap-

pen here — in Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Bell has a warning in his statement that all four states have inadequate mined land reclamation laws, big industries can threaten to move from one state to another if reclamation laws are upgraded in one state and not in another.

Montanans have been given at least one statement to this effect. Even when not spoken, the threat is there to "treat us right or we'll move."

Now is the time for concerted action.

It would not be untimely for Montana to take the initiative through its executive branch.

Still better, the Governor's Committee on Mined Land Reclamation is scheduled to meet Monday in Helena.

It could take a giant step forward by fostering joint action of the four states to protect their environment and provide the good business climate of equal treatment.

Outdoor Council President Takes Exception to Wold

John Borzea, President of the Wyoming Outdoor Coordinating Council, has taken exception to Congressman John Wold's news release that implied criticism of Senator McGee's National Recreation Area Bill for a portion of the Bridger National Forest.

Borza said, "Wold's reference to instant experts who would play politics with Wyoming's Bridger Forest works both ways." Borzea went on to say, "I believe it was Mr. Wold who sponsored and championed the National Timber Supply Act. We in Wyoming know the political and the special interests involved in that raid on our national forests."

Wold was quoted as saying, "There is no reason why wise use of the Bridger Area cannot make recreation compatible with the total economy of our great state.

There are certain instant experts who would play politics with the great Wyoming heritage. We must be on guard."

Borza said he had no quarrel with Wold over his desire to provide job opportunities for young people. But he said Wold's reference to multiple use was a play on words for the benefit of the people who hadn't seen the devastation of Wyoming's forest by the timber industry.

Borza, who is from Rock Springs, was one of the earliest proponents of a Bridger National Recreation Area for the west side of the Wind River Mountains. He said "Senator McGee sponsored national recreation legislation after he looked at the Bridger in 1969. Before that, McGee had his people looking at the situation for at least a year previously. He didn't come to his decision by

being an 'instant expert'."

Borza said it was obvious that Wold was the one that was playing politics with Wyoming's forests. He said Mr. Wold made his assertion after the one recent trip. Borzea pointed out that national recreation area legislation provides for all multiple uses but makes recreation the primary use. He said timbering would have to be compatible with recreational uses.

"We see national significance in the Bridger area which is already becoming apparent by the numbers of people visiting it," Borzea said. "But we think there must be some real planning for recreational uses or there will be overuse. We are as concerned about that as over-use of the timber resources."

Predators Get Break

The archaic practice of undisciplined predator control is fading slowly, according to the Wildlife Management Institute. Officials of the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation recently announced that predator control is no longer practiced on the McCurtain County Wilderness Area.

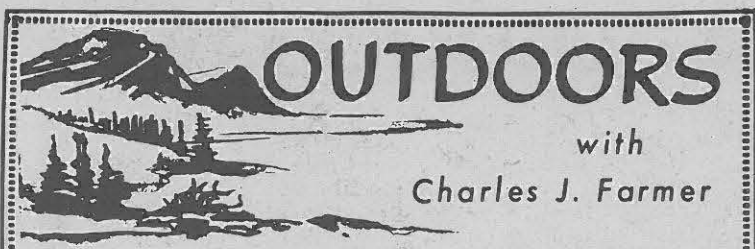
The area was established as an inviolate sanctuary for all forms of wildlife...including coyotes, wolves, and bobcats. It is being managed to maintain a place of undisturbed ecological condition within the state. To accomplish this, all species, including predators are being protected.

Feds Give Recognition

Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel has signed into effect a new regulation aimed at clarifying federal-state jurisdiction over fish and resident wildlife, according to the Wildlife Management Institute.

The framework for the much-needed regulation was prepared by a federal-state joint committee at Hickel's request. Conservationists have long-supported such a regulation. They say it will alleviate much of the current confusion relative to preservation, management, and use of fish and resident wildlife.





Fantastic is one word that can be used to describe the prospects for the 1970 Wyoming duck hunting season. Duck hunters are already shaking in their waders in anticipation of a waterfowl season that brings back memories of the good old days. The opener in the Central Flyway & Pacific is October 3.

Lots of water and successful duck hatches in breeding grounds of Canada for the last two years are responsible for liberal limits in the Central and Pacific Flyways. It is the Central Flyway, which includes most of Wyoming (east of the Continental Divide) that sports the most interesting season—a real bonus for ardent scattergunners.

The daily bag limit in the Central Flyway can be from two to ten ducks or mergansers, depending upon the sexes and species taken according to the following point system.

90 POINTS—Hen mallards, red heads, canvasbacks, black ducks, wood ducks, hooded mergansers, New Mexican duck.

20 POINTS—Drake mallards, hen pintails, ring-necked duck, mottled duck.

10 POINTS—All other species and sexes of ducks and mergansers.

The limit is reached when the point value of the last bird taken added to the sum of the point values of the other birds already taken during that day, reaches or exceeds one hundred (100) points. The possession limit is the maximum number of birds of species and sex which could have been legally taken in two days.

There is also a Central Flyway Late Point System Season for Ducks, Coots and Mergansers, based on the same point system as the regular season. This season is open from November 18, 1970 through January 17, 1971.

The Pacific Flyway has a straight season running from October 3 through December 31 with a daily bag limit of seven (7) ducks per day and seven (7) in possession.

The season in Wyoming's Central Flyway presents a terrific challenge to the duck hunter that prides himself on his ability to selectively harvest ducks. The sharp-eyed waterfowler could shoot five mallard drakes and there are few hunting bonuses today that offer such quality shooting and eating. The ten point ducks such as the widgeon, gadwall, shoveler, blue and green-winged teal, goldeneye, bufflehead and common merganser offer lots of shooting and good eating when properly prepared.

On the other hand, if a duck hunter downs a 90-point duck because he has not taken the time to learn duck identification, it could be a short day in the blind.

A good waterfowl identification guide is available free of charge from the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, Box 1589, Cheyenne, Wyo. 82001. It is called "Ducks at a Distance" and put out by the United States Department of the Interior. It is a handy booklet to take the duck blind.

Tips for Selective Shooting

Shooting over decoys from a temporary or permanent blind and using a duck call to lure the birds in closer for more positive identification will make Wyoming's "Point Season" much more satisfying than shooting at any bird that happens to fly overhead.

A setup of twelve mallard decoys is usually sufficient to attract flocks of local ducks with some migrants also.

Good Areas

Some of the better areas in the Central Flyway are the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission Public Hunting Areas. Table Mountain, Springer, Bump Sullivan, Rock Lake, Meeboer Lake, North Platte River, Yellowtail Wildlife Unit, and Ocean Lake.

Area maps and descriptions are listed in a book titled "Public Hunting & Fishing on Wyoming Game and Fish Commission Areas" available free of charge from the Commission at the address already listed.

Two Montana Men Are Dedicated to Wilderness

Reprinted from Billings Gazette

by Tom Brown, Staff Writer

"What makes two common laborers think they can sell a wilderness area?"

"That's my question," said Howard Thom, an oil pumper at the Laurel refinery. "But my brother and I are doing our best."

Their wilderness is the Beartooth Primitive area under study by the Forest Service for wilderness classification.

Their best includes hundreds of hours and thousands of foot miles in the back country studying the terrain and mapping potential wilderness area boundaries.

In fact, Chick and Howard have spent every weekend and every vacation since 1967 with a pack and a map in Beartooth wilds southwest of Red Lodge.

"Why would a man do such a thing?" Chick asks, "I just like to go back in there and get away from people."

"Instead of seeing nature from the highway, I like to get right there with it,"

Howard agrees.

"Some people would like to see roads in there," he said. "But when you build roads, you no longer have wilderness."

That is what the brothers want to avoid and so the boundary study and the selling.

Their efforts are a part of a larger wilderness study being undertaken by the Montana Wilderness Society in the Beartooth and Absaroka Primitive areas.

The fate of the two primitive areas will be determined sometime in 1974 when the Forest Service must decide how much of the region should be classified as wilderness.

Mineral, geological, lumber and recreational resources of the area are being studied by the wilderness society, Sierra Club, forest service, and other private and public groups prior to that date.

Each is expected to come up with a recommended boundary and Howard and Chick Thom intend to be ready.

"I want to know that country so well that when someone says there is a mineral deposit in a certain spot, I will have been there and know if it is true, and, if so, how big it is," Howard said.

The Thom brothers feel that wilderness is just as important as mining and lumbering.

"Some people say that establishing wilderness areas locks up the land and prevents it from being used," Chick said. "But that's just not true; the wilderness is being used."

"For example, one day last summer there were 100 people into the Grasshopper Glacier. Now that is a 10 mile jeep ride and three miles of hard hiking but yet they came."

"Another example, I found 27 people fishing at a little alpine lake a good eight miles from the closest road. That is use by my book."



Howard Thom of Laurel, Montana, is a dedicated wilderness researcher. He knows the proposed Beartooth Wilderness Area in Montana and Wyoming as no other man. Here, he checks for mineralization and does necessary map work.

PHOTOS BY THOM



The love of Howard and Chick for the Beartooth area is nothing new.

"We were born and raised at Washoe, an old nearly deserted mining town about six miles east of Red Lodge," Chick said. "And from our earliest days, we used to go hiking and fishing in the Beartooths."

"But I have to make a confession," Howard said. "For years I was one of those who used a four wheel drive vehicle to drive to my fishing spots."

"I had my fun, but then I got to looking back and began to wonder what I had accomplished. By driving, I was actually destroying the wilderness I was trying to see."

Now he only walks and even considers foot trails bad.

New Recreational Road Reaches Good Fishing

Montana has a unique stretch of "recreation road." It is a 36-mile stretch of frontage road along Prickly Pear Creek and the Missouri River. It has been designated the Missouri River-Wolf Creek Canyon Recreation Road.

The road gives access to one of Montana's "blue ribbon" trout fishing areas. Information from the Montana Fish and Game

"I guess you have to have trails to enable some people to get back into the wilderness," he said. "But trails tend to congregate people and promote destruction of the delicate wilderness."

"I guess I am just one of those types who considers a lake crowded when there is someone besides me camped there."

The Thoms expressed optimism that a Beartooth Wilderness area would be created without a great deal of conflict.

"The Forest Service has been more than cooperative," Howard said. "And even such groups as snowmobiles and four-wheel drive clubs have suggested we include certain areas within our wilderness boundaries so as to insure preservation."

Department show the Missouri River Canyon area is the most intensively used trout stream in the state. However, creel records indicate a catch per hour of about 1.2 fish which is well above the state average.

Travelers can gain access to the road from U. S. Highway 91-State Highway 287 at Wolf Creek or U. S. Highway 91-Interstate 15 at Cascade.

Vacation Time...or anytime-

PREVENT FOREST FIRES!



What Has Summer Got to Do with Hunting?

Season's Trails Lead in Time To Autumn Fields

What has summer got to do with hunting? A fair question that seems to defy logical answer. Right? Wrong!

Actually, there's no way to estimate the number of hunters recruited into the fall gun sports as a direct result of some summertime outdoor activity. Take for example the fisherman. Roughly, one out of three anglers also hunts. Campers, hikers and boaters, too, form a hefty percentage of hunting license buyers every year.

The point is that the Great Outdoors is infectious; exposure to it, like anything habit-forming, increases the appetite. But, unlike the



Summertime activities outdoors often spark interest in discovering the autumn thrills of going afield with a gun and a good dog.

noxious parallels that may spring to mind, the outdoors habit is strictly a healthful one.

Close Companionship

Dads, discovering for the first time the genuine pleasure of the close companionship of their sons, often become the biggest boosters of the outdoors.

Seeking to retain and extend the new found relationship initiated on a summer camping or fishing trip, many a father with no prior interest in hunting eagerly takes to the autumn sport with gun and dog . . . and son.

And amidst the colorful woodlands and golden fields, man and boy invariably discover more than the mere beauty of the landscape.

There they find the thrill

of the chase, the challenge of seeking and finding game and, then, pitting human intelligence against animal instinct, wiliness and speed.

There, too, they discover a growing admiration and respect for the quarry, through increasing knowledge of its ways, its habitat, its ability to adapt. And, not least of all, they experience the development of a sense of fair play, of responsibility not only to the game they seek and the land on which it dwells, but to each other as well.

Hunting is like that . . . and leading to all its myriad joys, who knows how many persons have trod the outdoor trails of summer to find the autumn fields.



Check Stations Open

The shutters and a year's dust are being removed from the wayside offices of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission as the 1970 big game hunting season gets into full swing.

Game and Fish personnel are manning the roadside offices—the check stations—throughout Wyoming on a 24-hour basis to compile data used in planning next year's hunting seasons. Hunters and fishermen are required by Wyoming law to check in and out at any of the check stations located on their route to and from a hunting or fishing area.

"Information left by sportsmen, whether they were successful or not, is

vitaly important to game managers. For this reason the successful as well as the unsuccessful hunters are required by law to report to the check stations," said State Game Warden Howard W. Robinson.

Check stations serve the hunter as well as the game managers. Personnel on duty usually have up-to-minute information on the "hot" hunting areas and since sportsmen are asked where they will be hunting, rescue personnel and deputy game wardens have a pretty good idea where to begin looking if a hunter becomes lost or has an emergency message from home.



PHOTO BY ALLAN SICKS

Yellow Lab, "Pardner", and Charlie Farmer watch flight of ducks give decoys a look. Natural blind and camo clothing gives waterfowler a good chance at positive identification.

Where the Action Is		
OCTOBER		
Date	Place	Event
WYOMING		
Oct. 25	Cheyenne	Trap Shoot
IDAHO		
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 Oct. 28 - Nov. 1	Lewiston Boise	Jaycee Annual Steelhead Derby American Contract Bridge League Regional Tournament
Oct. 31	Riggins	Oldtime Fiddler's Jamboree, Summersvilles Super Club
COLORADO		
June - Oct.	Cripple Creek	Cripple Creek Narrow Gauge Runs

WYOMING'S KIND OF MAN



Elect

SENATOR

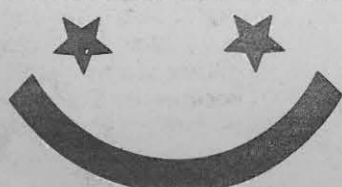
Gale McGee

DEMOCRAT

Remember how upset you were when elk were being slaughtered in Yellowstone Park? And remember when Senator McGee single-handedly put a stop to it? Wyoming elk hunting is better as a result.

HE LISTENS TO
WYOMING'S PEOPLE,
AND KNOWS THEIR NEEDS

Paid Political Adv.
Paid for by Wyoming Democratic Committee
Donna Owens, Treas.

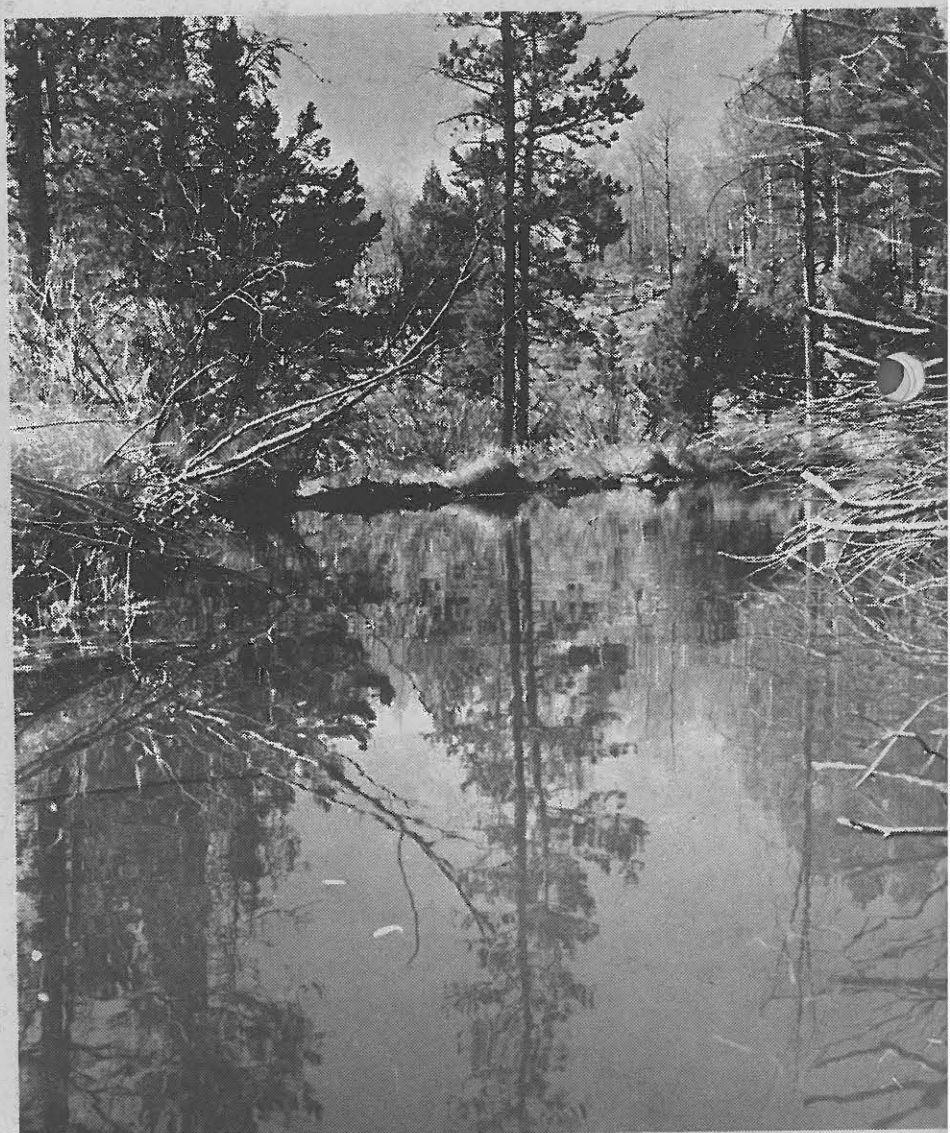


Discover America.
It's 3,000 smiles wide.

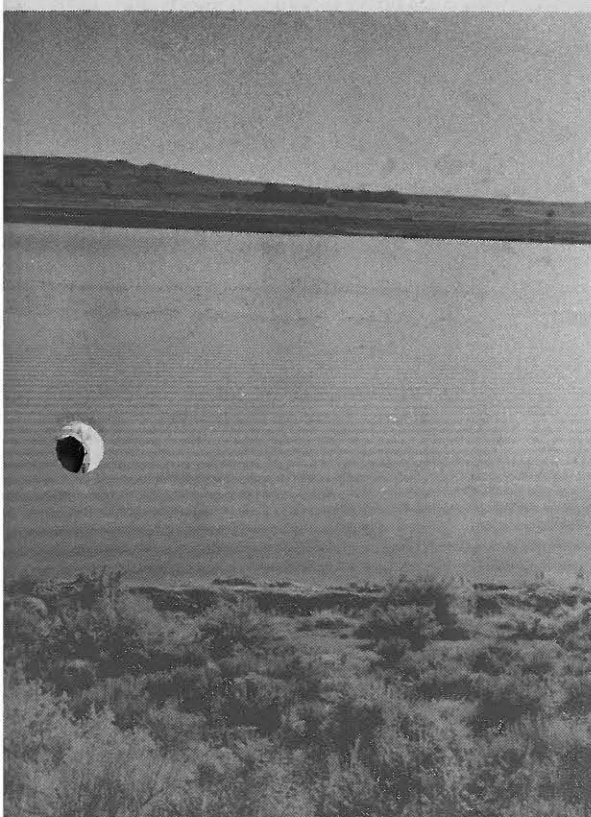
OCTOBER'S BRI

Reflections on a mountain beaver pond, cattails in a fall breeze, wavelets and wakes on a still lake, the quiet countryside before the storm, and restless waterfowl on the wing - these are the markings of Fall.

October's bright blue weather will give way to the onslaught of Winter. And that will be another story.



IGHT BLUE WEATHER - -



Sun-loving People Can Look to Texas

AUSTIN, TEXAS -- Sun-loving vacationers looking for uncrowded scenic surroundings at an economical price find what they seek in the Big Bend Country of Texas.

The area's major attraction, Big Bend National Park, offers visitors panoramic beauty and a number of unique attractions. With elevations ranging from 1,850 feet above sea level to 7,835 feet, an average rainfall in winter months of about a half an inch, and an average maximum winter temperature in the 60's, Big Bend's sunny climate is highly rated by winter visitors.

Mile high mountains, desert, an array of wildlife, tree lined hiking trails, horseback riding, float trips, remote Mexican villages, canyons, a nearby ghost town and mine tour may all be enjoyed during a Big Bend vacation, and costs can be held to a minimum.

The park's 788,682 acres have never been crowded, even during peak tourist season. When the motel and camping facilities are running at full capacity the vastness of the park still makes traffic unnoticeable.

Located about 230 miles southeast of El Paso and 260 miles west of San Antonio, Big Bend National Park gets its name from the big bend in the Rio Grande that forms the park's southern boundary for nearly 100 miles and separates it from Mexico.

Three highways, U. S. 385, State 118 and Ranch Road 170, provide entrance to the park. All are fine paved routes, and visitors should plan their trip

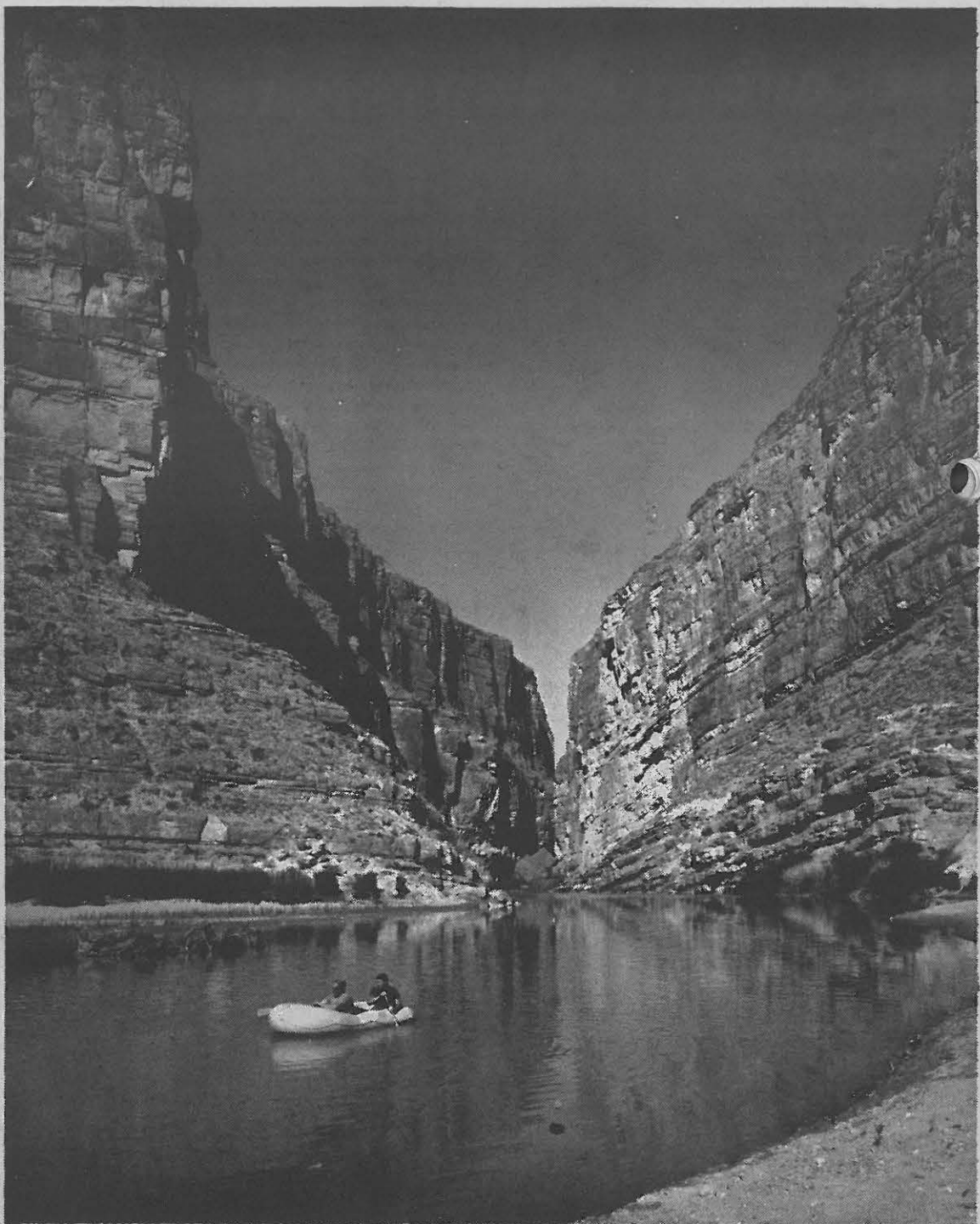
so that they travel more than one. The three connect with U. S. Highways 90 and 67, main arteries for east, west and north traffic.

For air travelers, El Paso and Midland-Odessa provide major airline service and rental cars are available at both airports. Traveling on excellent Texas highways, with a day time speed limit of 70 miles per hour, it is an easy day's travel from El Paso to Big Bend, and less time from Midland-Odessa.

Motels rooms in the park range in price from \$5.50 to \$14 for a double and reservations, most of the time, are required. Meal costs run from 95¢ to \$4.95. Camper sites with electrical, water and sewer connections are also available in the park. Camp sites cannot be reserved.

For activities, an all day guided horseback trip to the spectacular South Rim costs \$10. Shorter trips are available for \$5. The hiking trails, with informative markers along the way, are free. Side trips across the river to Santa Elena and Boquillas, Mexico will cost 50¢ for a round trip. To Santa Elena the crossing is by rowboat, and to Boquillas visitors ride burros.

A ghost town, Terlingua, site of the first International Chili Cookoff, is near the northwest side of the park. A prosperous mercury mining town in the 1890's, Terlingua now claims a population between two and nine, and most folks say those figures are exaggerated. All that remains of this once booming community are scores of photogenic stone and adobe



The ancient Rio Grande slices through primitive grandeur in the Big Bend region. Forming the international boundary with Mexico, the river flows sometimes quietly, sometimes in a raging torrent through sheer canyons it has carved through the mountains of Big Bend. White water boating adventurers journey from throughout the world to test their skills on the rapids of the Rio Grande. Pictured here is the mouth of Santa Elena Canyon, where the river emerges quietly after a racing course between 1,500-foot rock walls.



The vast beauty of Big Bend National Park in Texas makes the area a favorite year-round vacation site.

buildings standing roofless with walls crumbling.

For a rare experience, float trips through the canyons are high on the list of attractions. Until recently only a person with his own raft could make these trips. Now Glen Pepper of Terlingua offers trips through Colorado, Santa Elena, Mariscal and Boquillas canyons. Guides and equipment are furnished. Prices are \$25-\$125 per person depending upon the trip selected. From seven hours to two days and one night are required for float trips.

Pepper also operates guided tours through the old Waldron quicksilver mine near Terlingua. Cost for 45-minute tour is \$1 for adults and 50¢ for children.

Other attractions in the Big Bend Country include: the scenic river road, Ranch Road 17-, from Big Bend west to Presidio; the Mexican city of Ojinaga across from Presidio; Marfa where the movie "Giant" was filmed; Alpine, seat of Brewster County, the largest in the state; Fort Davis National Historic Site; Davis Mountains State Park; and McDonald Observatory. A well planned trip to Big Bend Country will include stops at these attractions.

For information on the Big Bend Country write to the Texas Tourist Development Agency, Box 12008, Austin, Texas 78711.

THE WILD WORLD

by Verne Huser

Grand Teton National Park lies in serious jeopardy. Not only is it beginning to suffer from overuse—as are many of our parks and recreation areas—but it is being eroded by external forces from as far away as Texas and New York. More than three million people visited the park this year. The impact of these people has hit the park hard, even as the Park Service budget has been cut again (Grand Teton National Park had to curtail its naturalist program August 1 for lack of funds).

But two major problems face the park this fall, even as the tourist trade thins out: 1) the loss of its natural history museum and 2) the potential threat of a gold and silver mining operation within the park. Hard to believe? It is too true.

Concerning the loss of the natural history museum that was housed at Colter Bay, Lawrence Rockefeller, hero of the park because he and his family gave more than 30,000 acres of land to the park, has become the goat. Rockefeller, it seems, has a wonderful collection of Indian artifacts that he would like to display to the public. And since Grand Teton is his park, Mr. Rockefeller has decided that the exhibit should be housed at Colter Bay.

At this writing, the natural history display that has occupied space at Colter Bay Visitors' Information Center for the past several years has been put into moth balls. (Actually, it's being sent to Harper's Ferry for refurbishing, but it is doubtful that it will ever return to Grand Teton National Park—there is no room for it now).

The present space at the Colter Bay museum is inadequate for the Rockefeller display. So at Park Service expense, the museum is being enlarged (not enough funds to conduct a naturalist program during August but plenty of money to build a center to display Rockefeller's collection of Indian artifacts—American Plains Indians, who rarely got this far west; Central American Indians and even a few South American).

Sans a natural history museum, sans a naturalist program, what will become of Grand Teton National Park? Perhaps it can be turned into a gigantic campground to handle the overflow traffic from Yellowstone National Park, especially during the centennial year (1972). We must plan for the future and make everyone environmentally aware!

The second major threat—a gold and silver mining lease within the park—smacks of earlier Wyoming boon-doggles (remember the Teapot Dome Scandal?). An 86.32-acre section of school land lying within the boundaries of Grand Teton National Park was for many years leased to the JY Ranch (Rockefeller's). A couple of years ago it was withdrawn, ostensibly so that it could be exchanged for lands outside the park.

The exchange never came about, primarily through the efforts of then-Teton County State Representative George Huffsmith. The exchange would have meant loss of land within Teton County (not that the local schools would have lost anything in the exchange since the school properties feed into a general state-wide fund).

However, the JY Ranch didn't get the grazing lease back. Instead, last November two Texas oilmen, David L. Mills and Frank E. Brandeberry of Lubbock, leased the land in question for gold and silver mining. The move was not discovered until this summer when the land was surveyed.

Questioned about the lease, State Land Commissioner A. E. "Bert" King answered, "It must have slipped by me." This is the same man who said recently "Mineral or other development must not be sacrificed to preserve other values," (May 16, 1970 at Wyoming's First Environmental Congress, Casper, Wyoming).

The lease seems legal enough, and it is good for ten years (until Nov. 1, 1979). No one locally seems to want the mining along the Snake River within the Park, but no one seems to know how to stop it if Mills and Brandeberry are serious about mining. If public opposition isn't strong enough, perhaps injunctive action will be, but the National Park Service has made no bones about wanting to stop mining activity within the park. Perhaps if the Park Service had implemented the Wilderness Act earlier—but no, that wouldn't have worked either because of Wayne Aspinall's loophole clause in the Wilderness Act that allows mining and mining exploration until 1984. A revision of the Federal Mining Laws? Certainly that is necessary if we are to save enough environment to support human life in a few years—but by then, we'll be mining our junk yards and land fills because there won't be enough wild world left to exploit.

Is Grand Teton National Park worth saving from the exploiters, however good their intentions? How much of the Wild World that is Grand Teton National Park will survive the 70's?

Grand Teton National Park is the only national park I know of that has no control over its concessionaire; the Grand Teton Lodge Company a Rockefeller corporation has its contract directly with the Director of the National Park Service, George Hartzog. Would letters to Rockefeller, to Hartzog, to King make any difference or have things gone too far? Who runs the national parks, anyway? Does the public have no say to what goes on in their parks? I'm beginning to have my doubts, and the whole wild world is in jeopardy, not just Grand Teton National Park.



The Grand Teton rears in stately splendor above the spruce forest. This view is from near Moose in Grand Teton National Park.

New Museum At Colter Bay

A \$267,860 Indian Arts Museum to house and display a collection of American Indian crafts and artifacts owned by the Rockefeller Foundation is under construction at Colter Bay near the northern entrance of Grand Teton National Park.

Fred C. Fagergren, Midwest Director of the Department of the Interior's National Park Service in Omaha, Neb., said the museum will be an addition to the 12-year-old visitor center at Colter Bay. It will replace a museum that interpreted the natural history of the park.

Fagergren said that the Knowlton H. Brown Construction Co., Brigham City, Utah, has been awarded the contract to build the addition.

The collection, valued at \$100,000, is on loan to the National Park Service.

"We plan to display only selected artifacts from the collection," Fagergren said. "They will be exhibited in a manner to highlight their artistic qualities."

A natural history film to graphically show natural events previously explained through static exhibits is also in the planning stage.

"Grand Teton National Park contains scenes of both primitive America and its vanishing frontier," Fagergren said. "Within this setting the Indian Arts Museum will show how man, living close to nature, used his innate inventiveness to bring forth tools that increased his ability to obtain basic energy needs."

The building, which will provide about 3,200 square feet of additional space, is expected to be completed about March 15, 1971.

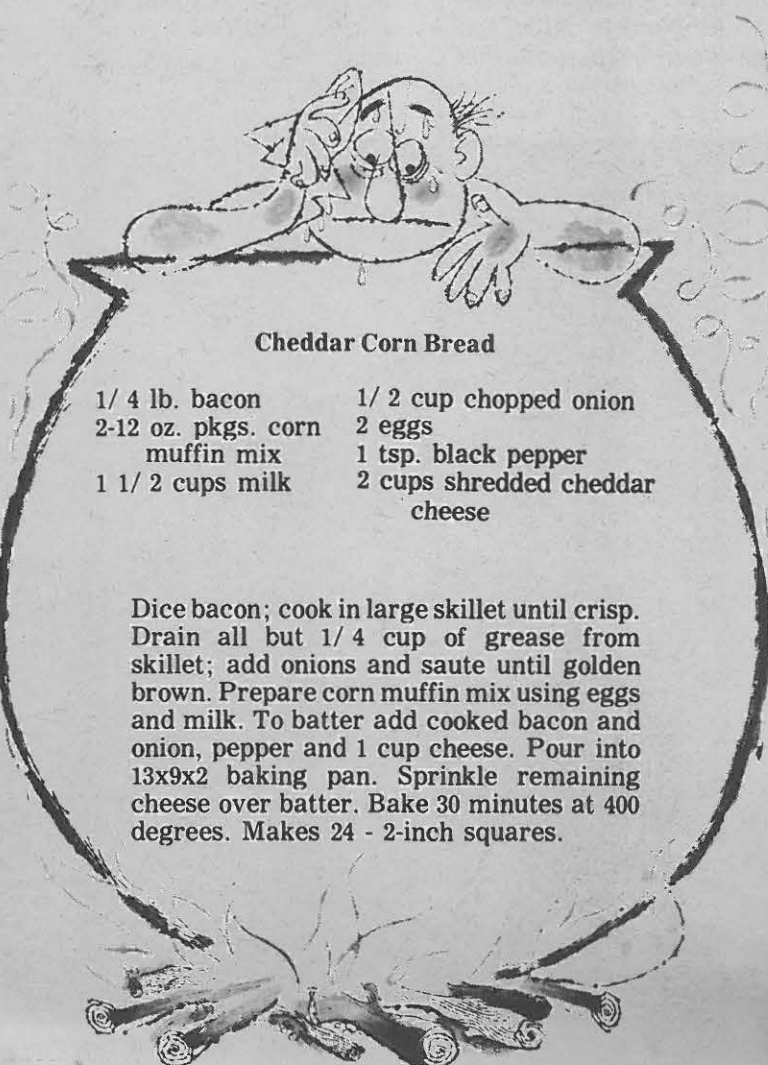
Uncle Sam Pressuring Industrial Polluters

Uncle Sam is being urged to use his contract authority as a lever to require a large number of industrial firms to stop polluting the air and water; the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

Congressman James G. O'Hara (Mich.) has introduced H. R. 17222 which would require, as a condition for accepting a contract, that industrial firms guarantee the federal government that they will not pollute either air

or water in performance of the contract. Hearings on the measure are now underway in a House Judiciary Subcommittee.

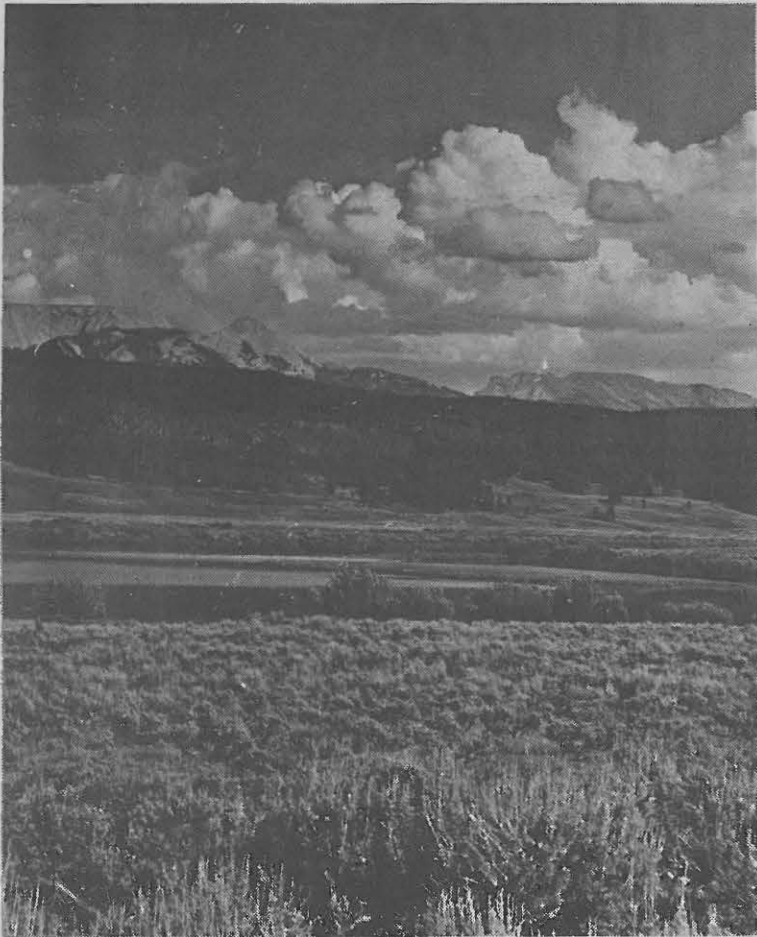
O'Hara says there is well-established precedent for such action. He said that in 1931, the Congress enacted legislation which required firms contracted to build buildings and other facilities for the federal government to at least pay the prevailing wage in the area.



Cheddar Corn Bread

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1/4 lb. bacon | 1/2 cup chopped onion |
| 2-12 oz. pkgs. corn muffin mix | 2 eggs |
| 1 1/2 cups milk | 1 tsp. black pepper |
| | 2 cups shredded cheddar cheese |

Dice bacon; cook in large skillet until crisp. Drain all but 1/4 cup of grease from skillet; add onions and saute until golden brown. Prepare corn muffin mix using eggs and milk. To batter add cooked bacon and onion, pepper and 1 cup cheese. Pour into 13x9x2 baking pan. Sprinkle remaining cheese over batter. Bake 30 minutes at 400 degrees. Makes 24 - 2-inch squares.



Storm clouds on the Upper Green River.

Campaigning Governor Touts Our Environment

LANDER—Governor Stan Hathaway Tuesday, at a Rotary Club luncheon to which ladies were invited at the Elks Lodge, said he had long recognized that Wyoming's priceless heritage is pure air, clean water, and scenery in its natural state. "This state took action to preserve our environment at a time when ecology was a fairly obscure word in the dictionary," Hathaway said. "We are going to continue to take the kind of action that will insure preservation of the place in which we live—the most wonderful in the World."

Hathaway said that Wyoming's air quality act had become a pilot for Western States and that "seven Governors have asked for a copy of it." He said pollution from the gypsum plant at Cody, and from the bentonite plant at Mills, has been cleaned up, and that

within the next 18 months the smoke problem at the Monolith Cement plant in Laramie would be solved at a cost of \$1.8 million to that firm.

"Our cities are approaching with vigor a situation that could in time be a major problem—to find new ways for garbage disposal," Hathaway said. "There is now no municipality in Wyoming that is dumping raw sewage in our streams or lakes—this is a claim few, if any, States can make, and Wyoming has been attuned to the problem and working on it for 15 years."

The Governor noted that Wyoming was the first State in the West to have its water quality standards accepted by the Federal government, and currently is the only Western mining State with an Act that requires restoration of land disturbed by mining activity.



BY TOM BELL

Our Editor

Says...

Wyoming is big country. It is high, wide, and beautiful country. It is lonely country. It is relatively unspoiled country—and we want to keep it that way.

The present governor of Wyoming and Republican candidate for governor is making a mockery of environmental issues involving our unspoiled state. He has seized on serious environmental matters in the worst kind of political demagoguery. He is lulling the public to sleep with political pap. And worst of all, he is taking credit to himself for other men's work and other men's sincere concern for a livable world.

On this page is a news release of the Governor's comments while hitting the campaign trail. I suggest you read it before you go any further.

Governor Hathaway seems to have a propensity for overlooking the facts to make his own case look good. He does not seem to realize that observers on the national, as well as state, scene have access to the same or better information than he does. So when he makes a news release such as the one appearing on this page, he does not seem to realize he is trying to sell a bill of goods to at least a few people who know better.

Conservationists have observed for at least four years that the Governor may recognize "that Wyoming's heritage is pure air, clean water, and scenery in its natural state," but he has done precious little in his own right to preserve it.

Conservationists can point out to you his espousal of the

timber industry in Wyoming. He even called a Rocky Mountain Forest Industries Conference at Laramie, March 26-28, 1969. And there we listened to Mr. Howell H. Howard, President, Edward Hines Lumber Company of Chicago, Illinois, and owner of a huge new sawmill at Saratoga. And Mr. Gene C. Brewer, President, U. S. Plywood-Champion Papers of New York City, and owner of two large sawmills at Dubois and Newcastle. And since Mr. Brewer is such a big wheel, he knows everything there is to know about growing and cutting trees. He told us, "...when we timbermen speak about our obligation to the future, we are already hard at work at it. It takes 25 to 40 years for the seed of 1969 to become a harvestable tree depending on end use."

Conservationists can take you to areas in Wyoming where 25 year-old trees would make good switches for chasing bears. That is, if you were in an area where the trees had started to reforest.

And yet, Governor Hathaway takes these mens' words as gospel for what is good for Wyoming. He ended his own speech at the conference by saying, "The forest resources of Wyoming can support an industry twice its present size without violating the 50 per cent of our timber set aside for non-commercial uses."

Ask people in Jackson, Dubois, Pindale, Sheridan and Laramie what their assessment would be of how much more timber could be cut without denuding the mountains, silting the streams, destroying game populations, and causing scenic and aesthetic havoc. Ask them what their opinion would be of squaring Governor Hathaway's recognition of "scenery in its natural state" with clearcut timbering on the Teton, the Bridger, the Shoshone, the Big Horn or the Medicine Bow National Forests.

Hathaway is a past master at obfuscation. He says Wyoming's air quality act is a "pilot" for the western states. This is extremely doubtful if even true. California has some of the toughest air quality standards in the country and has had for some years. Colorado and Montana have comparable air quality standards with Wyoming's and they went into effect at about the same time ours did.

At the same time the Governor is telling us how good our standards are and how air pollution is being cleared up around the state, he is mum on his choice of Air Quality Council representatives. For instance, have you seen anywhere in print that Attorney Henry Burgess of Sheridan is legal counsel for

the lumber company in Sheridan? And did you know that the said company's teepee burner was the worst air polluter in the Sheridan area? And has been for several years past! Why isn't the public told what affiliations the Air Quality Council members have, and what possible conflicts of interest exist? Why isn't the Governor asking for and revealing these things?

Hathaway used every means at his disposal to gut the air quality standards. He wanted escape clauses for big business so we could have "development" in the state. He asked for the ill-fated Section 14 and 15. They were only rejected by men of integrity and responsibility who stood up to the Governor and voted their consciences. We came within one vote of having toothless air quality standards that would have merely occupied pages in a book. And it didn't happen because of Hathaway. It happened in spite of him.

There now exists the problem of funding the air quality act and standards. We do not now have enforcement of our air standards. We will not have until the enforcement agency is given the money to do so. I have yet to hear Governor Hathaway state clearly and loudly that he would ask for sufficient funds to make air quality standards mean something. Have you heard him say anything?

Governor Hathaway says, "There is now no municipality in Wyoming that is dumping raw sewage in our streams or lakes..." I hate to disillusion you but the subdivision of North Riverton and small town of Cowley both are putting something smelly into flowing water which reaches Wyoming streams. There may be other problem areas involving human wastes but I can assure you that smug, complacent look on the Governor's face isn't warranted.

Next issue I would like to discuss the Governor's outlook and comments on strip mining, luring industry to Wyoming, and other environmental matters.



There is a difference of more than two miles in altitude between the lowest and the highest points in Wyoming. The highest - Gannett Peak, 13,785 feet, in the Wind River Mountains, and the lowest - 3,125 feet, in the northeastern corner on the Belle Fourche River.

'Dakota' Means Friendly



Photo credit North Dakota Travel Department
Restored Indian earth lodges at the Slant Indian Village near Mandan, North Dakota, fascinate many visitors each year.

North Dakota's heritage reaches into the distant 1700's. The name Dakota—meaning friendly—was derived from the courageous Dakota (Sioux) Indian tribes, led by the fearsome Sitting Bull.

It is difficult to tell just when the first Indians entered the Dakota Plains, but the Mandan Indians are usually considered the pioneer tribe at the advent of the European discoveries. The Mandans were followed by the Hidatsa, Absaroke, Cheyenne, Assiniboine, Sioux and the Chippewa.

North Dakota has been ruled by four sovereign powers. In 1682, La Salle claimed for France all land drained by the Missouri River. A short time later this land was ceded to Spain. In 1800 the land was returned to France and included in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. La Verendrye claimed the Souris and Red River drainage area in 1738. This area was lost to the British who granted it by treaty to the United States in 1818, when the 49th parallel

became our northern boundary.

North Dakota history remembers many early settlers and explorers—La Verendrye among the foremost—who made their marks on the virgin wilderness. La Verendrye was the first European explorer to leave a record of his travels through North Dakota in 1738. Later his sons explored southwestern North Dakota in 1742.

The Lewis and Clark expeditions—1804-'06—are of primary importance in the expansion of our early frontier. Other explorers include Manuel Lisa—1809, Maximilian—1833, John C. Fremont—1839, Audubon—1843.

Dakota history recognized many Indian skirmishes and the accompanying military battles. The more important expeditions were under the commands of Generals Leavenworth—1823, Atkinson—1825, Sibley and Sully—1863, Stanley—1873, Custer—1874-'76. Military forts, many of which are now restored historic sites, included Abercrombie, Pembina, Seward, Totten, Ransom, Rice, Abraham Lincoln, Buford and Stevenson.

Early fur-traders and explorers traveled by ox-cart, horseback and foot over the plains. Gradually, the trails were established between the more populated areas. In North Dakota, the well-known trails include the Fort Keogh Trail, Fort Lincoln to Miles City, Fort Lincoln to Deadwood and the West Plains Trail.

A legislative bill—known as the "omnibus bill"—divided the Dakota Territory in 1889. On November 2, 1889, President Harrison admitted North Dakota to statehood in the Union.

The productivity of North Dakota soil caused rapid settlement of the state. Bonanza farms—such as Cass and Cheney—contained over 75,000 acres and spread the fame of abundance all up and down the Red River Valley area.

In just 20 short years, the population jumped to 187,000 people—a 500% increase—between 1870 and 1890.

Some of the prominent and colorful ranchers of western North Dakota history have left permanent reminders of their contributions to our progress. These "pioneers of the prairie" included Teddy Roosevelt, the Marquis de Mores, Howard Eaton, A. C. Huidekoper and Pierre Wibaux.



The first Protestant sermon in the Rocky Mountains was given by the Rev. Samuel Parker in the Hoback Canyon region on August 23, 1835. The first Holy Mass was offered by Father P. J. DeSmet, near Daniel, Wyoming on July 5, 1840.

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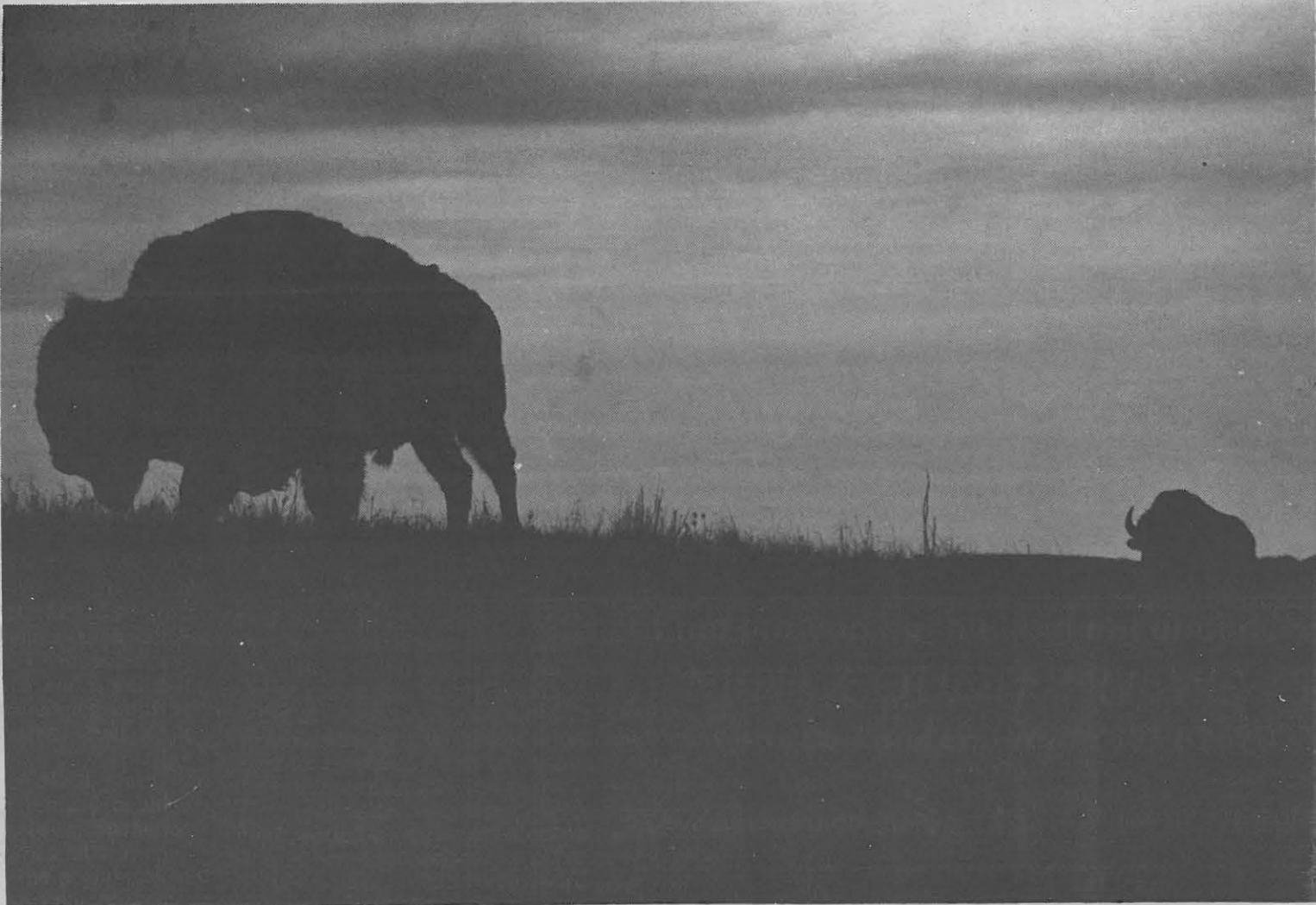


PHOTO BY GARY LEPPART

Two, old buffalo bulls at dawn in the South Unit of Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park. Several hundred buffalo roam this section of Roosevelt Park. Each year, annual roundups are conducted to protect

the buffalo from brucellosis and other diseases. Ear tagging and culling of the herd is also conducted during roundup.

Wyoming to Get Recreational Funds

A federal grant of \$1,483,200.00 will be available as a matching fund for Wyoming recreational development programs during fiscal year 1971, according to Wyoming Governor Stanley K. Hathaway. The grant has been authorized by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and will be administered in the state by the Wyoming Recreation Commission. The funds will come from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Governor said.

Recreation Commission President Lyle W. Bentzen said that \$1.4 million authorization more than doubles the amount of federal recreational funds available to Wyoming during the past fiscal year. He pointed out that the increased amount reflects a new awareness of the need for recreational development and environmental enhancement and protection on both a state and national level.

Bentzen said the Wyoming Recreation Commission

recently authorized 16 state recreational development projects totaling nearly \$1-1/2-million. One-half the amount will be funded by grants from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the remaining half will be handled by the state, county or local governmental agency developing the individual recreational projects.

"Most of the funds for these projects will be drawn from past federal grant appropriations," Bentzen said. "The increased 1971 appropriation offers a new

challenge and opportunity for the state to enhance and improve its outdoor recreational potential."

Monies for the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants are derived from various entrance and user fees charged at national parks and other federal recreation areas, the sale of federal surplus real property, federal marine fuels taxes and a percentage of the income from off-shore oil royalties.

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Recreation Commission Approves New Parks

An evaluation of proposals for several new Wyoming state parks high-lighted the quarterly meeting of the Wyoming Recreation Commission in Rawlins September 28-29. During the two-day session the Commission also reviewed a proposed budget for department operations for the

coming state biennial fiscal period.

The Recreation Commission approved initial development plans for new state parks and recreation areas at Sinks Canyon near Lander, the Granite Reservoir area near Cheyenne and along a stretch of the upper Green River near

Pinedale. Also discussed, but tabled for future consideration were additional park sites near Evanston, Dubois, Cody and Dayton.

Two of the approved areas, Sinks Canyon and the Green River site, are presently managed as public fishing and wildlife habitat areas by the Wyoming Game and Fish

Commission. Park development at these sites will be conducted under the terms of a cooperative agreement recently signed by the Recreation and Game and Fish Commissions allowing mutual involvement in the development of areas administered by either agency.

"The addition of these three parks will offer residents and visitors many opportunities for outdoor enjoyment not found in the present Wyoming State Park system," said Commission President Lyle Bentzen of Sheridan. "Where the existing parks are all geared to accommodate water-oriented recreation, these new parks will key primarily to the pleasures of hiking, nature study, photography, camping, picnicking, stream fishing and the enjoyment of the unique beauty of outdoor Wyoming," he said.

The Commission President also pointed out that the proposed new parks are all ideally located to serve as additional "must see" points of interest for travelers on the Yellowstone-Grand Teton route.

"As the lines to Yellowstone grow longer, people are asking 'what else does Wyoming have to offer?'" Bentzen said. "The Recreation Commission feels the development of a state park system that is truly representative of the wonders of Wyoming is the only proper answer to this question."

Commission spokesmen stated that park development at the sites will in no way hinder the existing fish and

wildlife values of the area but will serve only to enhance and increase the outdoor recreational opportunities available. Funds for the development of each new park will be requested from the next legislative session and all development monies will be matched by federal Land and Water Conservation Fund grants.

During the meeting the Commission members toured the facilities at Seminole State Park near Rawlins with host Commissioner Marvin Harshman. Seminole is one of seven reservoir-oriented state parks presently administered by the Recreation agency.

In other action the Recreation Commission:

--voiced support for a suggested plan to establish a state-level, state controlled system of wild, scenic and recreational rivers.

--authorized a staff study to enlarge the concession service area at Keyhole State Park in northeast Wyoming in light of greatly increased park visitation.

--reviewed all state park development projects completed during the summer and planned for this fall and winter.

--heard a proposal to revise the present snowmobile registration system along the established guidelines of motorboat registration.

--listened to an optimistic report of the state's involvement in the National Historic Preservation Act program by which Wyoming can now hope to receive substantial federal financial aid for historic restoration-preservation projects.



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Environmental Eavesdropper

LOONEY LIMERICKS

by Zane E. Cology

On environment, does a "MODERATE stand"
Mean that HALF-WAY measures are planned
To stop the pollution?
Or does that solution
Mean "exploit only HALF of the land?"

Lynn M. Thatcher, Utah Director of Environmental Health, says the waste material from the livestock industry is the state's biggest pollution problem. Thatcher says the animal population produces wastes equivalent to that of a human population of 10 million - or almost ten times as many people as there are in Utah.

Sewage effluent is now being treated by gamma rays to render it sterile and safe for human consumption. The rays are provided by radioactive cobalt-60 in the first commercial nuclear sewage disposal plant. The plant was produced by the Florida Institute of Technology. It is found that irradiation not only kills viruses and bacteria but breaks up pesticides and reduces phosphates by one-third.

Major imports of water from Canada to the U. S. are still more than 50 years in the future according to Dr. Arleigh Laycock, professor of geography at the University of Alberta. He told the Nevada Water Conference that a combination of limited imports, weather modification, and desalinization would probably meet future needs.

The general manager of Boise Cascade Recreation Communities predicts the demise of the "build and run land speculator" in the next five years. Stephen D. Moses said some land companies will redirect their efforts as they respond to the genuine concern for proper environmental use of land.

Dr. William Jackson, chief researcher for AVCO Laboratories, says electric energy needs during the next 50 years can best be met through the MHD process. The MHD stands for magneto-hydrodynamics.

The Idaho Fish and Game Department estimates that approximately 50 per cent of the chinook salmon in the Snake River were lost from nitrogen disease. These were in the 1969 run that made it over the last upstream dam and to the spawning grounds. As a result, the returning salmon runs in 1971 and 1972 are expected to be below average. Nitrogen disease is caused by water spilling over high dams and saturating the water with nitrogen from the air.



Waste Treatment Funds Are Set

The Senate has joined the House in allowing only \$1 billion for waste treatment construction grants instead of an authorized \$1 1/4 billion, according to the Wildlife Management Institute. By a vote of 62 to 1 the Senate has passed H. R. 18127, making appropriations for public works for fiscal 1971.

Conservationists were disappointed that the Congress did not allow the full \$1 1/4 billion, and efforts were made to learn what happened within the Subcommittee on Public Works in the Senate. It was reported that Senator Allen J. Ellender (La.), chairman, recommended the full \$1 1/4 billion. However, he was overruled

by the Subcommittee when statistics provided by the Federal Water Quality Administration allegedly proved that the states themselves had not requested, nor anticipated receipt of applications for more grants than could be handled by the \$1 billion plus carry over from last year.

The new \$1 billion appropriation authorizes \$800 million for matching funds with states to build waste treatment facilities and \$200 million for reimbursing states which have prefunded the federal share. Thus, the appropriation is settled for fiscal 1971 barring a supplemental budget request.

National shrine unchanged . . .

Rock Is 'Register of the Desert'

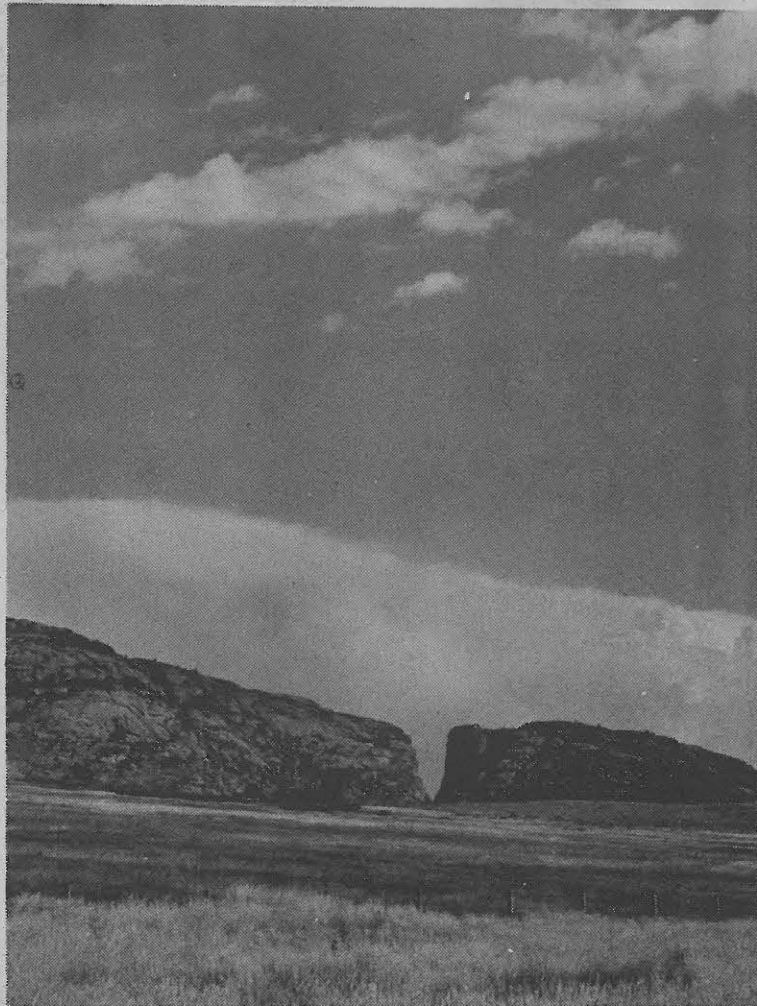
Courtesy Wyoming Travel Commission

Independence Rock, "The Great Register of the Desert," was the outstanding landmark of the Oregon, Mormon and California Trails, and today it remains a national shrine in a lonely land.

A mass of weather-worn granite rising out of the plains of the Sweetwater River in central Wyoming, Independence Rock was the halfway station or resting place for the wagon trains of the transcontinental trails. It is estimated more than 500,000 persons passed this great rock in the three important migrations through this section of Wyoming.

For more than a quarter of a century there circled around its great mass the great tide of humanity pressing forward to complete the conquest of the Pacific slope. The Oregon Trail pioneers paused here before their long trek to the Northwest. Brigham Young and the Mormons passed in 1847 en route to their haven near the Great Salt Lake. Two years later, the mighty rock witnessed the mad rush to the land of gold beyond the distant Sierras.

More than 50,000 names and monograms of early ex-



Devil's Gate, landmark along the old Oregon Trail. Travelers along Wyoming State Highway 220 see this view.



Looking down the Sweetwater River to Independence Rock. Named "The Great Register of the Desert" by Father DeSmet, it can be seen from this view along State Highway 220 between Casper and Muddy Gap in central Wyoming.

plorers, trappers, adventurers, missionaries and emigrants are carved on the rock, some of them dating as far back as 1824. Some have labeled Independence Rock "a permanent post office." No one knows for sure how the rock received its name, but Father P. J. DeSmet, a great Catholic missionary, visited Independence Rock on July 5, 1841, and because of the many names, initials and dates carved into the rock, he surnamed the massive outcropping "The Great Register of the Desert."

Independence Rock, situated near Wyo. 220 approximately 50 miles southwest of Casper and 65 miles northeast of Rawlins, also tells a geologic story. Geologist Charles J. Hare wrote of the monolith: "Beautiful glacial striations on its surface are minute details which reveal events of ages ago when a great glacier moved down from the high

Wind River Mountains eastward as far as the vicinity of Alcova. Viewed as a whole, Independence Rock is typically ice-worn as shown by its smooth surface and rounded shape. This is an important chapter in Wyoming and also American historical geology, being the first definite recorded glaciation in North America."

Located just a few miles from Independence Rock is another famous trail land-

mark, the Devil's Gate. Cut through solid granite by the Sweetwater River, the Devil's Gate was located scarcely 100 yards from the emigrant trails and is little more than 300 yards from the highway today. Because of its exposure to the sun, the southern wall of the Gate serves as a small, but unique, wildlife area. Plant and bird life seldom seen in Wyoming find this area to be a haven because of the warmth offered by the reflected sunlight.

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PHOTO BY ALLAN SICKS

Charlie Farmer sets out decoys in preparation for morning duck hunt at Table Mountain Public Hunting Area near Torrington, Wyoming.

Duck Hunters Get Breaks

Duck hunters in the Central Flyway of Wyoming (all of the state east of the Continental Divide) kick off the season this fall on Oct. 3 with the most liberal bag limit since 1958 thanks to a point system season.

The point system, designed to direct hunting pressure to the sexes and species of ducks which are available in good number and to protect those species which need protection, will be in effect in the Central Flyway during both the early and late portions of the split season. The late season opens November 18.

Hunters will be allowed to take up to ten ducks if they are selective in the birds they shoot. Any hunter will be allowed two birds regardless of the sex or species.

The bag limit is reached with the point value of the last bird taken, when added to the point value of the birds already in the bag, reaches or exceeds 100 points. Point values of the major ducks found in Wyoming are as follows:

90 Points
Hen Mallard
Canvasback Duck
Redhead Duck

20 Points
Drake Mallard
Hen Pintail
Ringneck Duck

10 Points
All other sexes
and species of
ducks

Copies of the official 1970 waterfowl hunting orders and duck identification guides are now available from license-selling agents and offices of the Game and Fish Commission throughout the state. Hunters should pick up a copy, study them carefully and spend some time in the field to brush up on duck identification prior to the October 3 opening date.

Due to the problems of identification in poor light, shooting hours in the Central Flyway are from sunrise to sunset.

Duck and goose hunters in the Central Flyway portion of Wyoming (all of the state east of the Continental Divide) should note two changes in the shooting hours during the upcoming seasons.

When the season opens October 3 ducks may be hunted in the entire area and geese may be hunted in all areas except Goshen, Platte, Converse and Natrona counties. Shooting hours during this season are from sunrise to sunset instead of one-half hour before sunrise until sunset.

The Wyoming Game and Fish Commission explained the later opening time by pointing to the problems of duck identification in poor light conditions prior to sunrise. The Central Flyway portion of the state will enjoy a liberal point system bag limit this fall making proper duck identification very important.

The other change to be

noted in the Central Flyway portion of the state occurs during the second part of the goose hunting season when Goshen, Platte, Converse and Natrona counties will be open to goose hunting from sunrise until noon. The half-day shooting in the four counties is an attempt to give Canada goose populations some relief from heavy gun pressure and to hold more birds in the area.

Shooting hours for both ducks and geese in the Pacific Flyway portion of the state (all of Wyoming west of the Continental Divide) will remain from one-half hour before sunrise until sunset.

Instructions for figuring sunrise and sunset times are included on the back page of the 1970 waterfowl hunting rules and regulations available from license-selling agents.

Oregon Streams Better

The Oregon Game Commission recently completed stocking channel catfish in the upper Owyhee River and a portion of the main stem John Day, two streams chemically treated this summer to remove vast numbers of trash fish in efforts to restore these waters to good angling streams.

In the Owyhee most of the 40,000 channel catfish allocated were released in the vicinity of Rome, with about 12,000 of the fish released in the Owyhee South Fork above the Three Forks area. The 10,000 catfish allocated for the John Day were stocked between Kimberly and Clarno. The channel cats were obtained from the federal fish hatchery at Spearfish, South Dakota and transported to the state by truck.

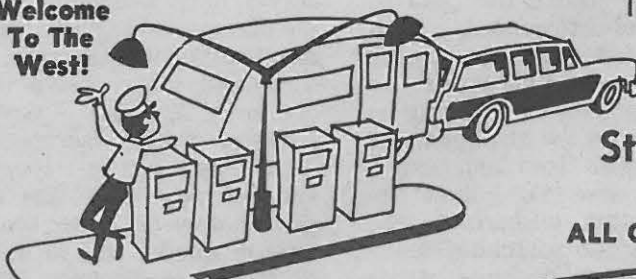
The upper Owyhee also

received about 100,000 fingerling rainbow trout and 470 smallmouth bass fingerlings, the latter seined from the Maheur Middle Fork. Another 360,000 rainbows will be stocked in the Owyhee later.

Chemical rehabilitation on the Owyhee covered 110 miles of stream from the state line to the reservoir. About 70 miles of the John Day were treated from Kimberly downstream to Clarno. Carp, suckers, squawfish, chubs, and other trash fish were destroyed in both streams.

Since the Owyhee treatment, biologists and others who have visited the area report that the river has cleared up and now looks almost like a spring-fed stream instead of the murky and often muddy river past.

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