

High Country

The Outdoor and
Environmental Bi-Weekly

News

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Big Game Hunting Issue



Photo by Allan Sicks

Wyoming added a new big game hunting season in 1969. Charlie Farmer is shown packing out the first Rocky Mountain Goat ever legally taken in the state. The area is northwest of Cody in the Beartooth Mountain Range.

Lots of Hunting Left

High Country Hunters' Calendar for Wyoming

Deer--about half of the 46 deer areas are now closed. Other areas are open until the end of October or middle November. Here's a list of areas to choose from: Black Hills-Nov. 1-30; Sweetwater Rocks, Oct. 15-31; South Big Horn Oct. 15-31; (primarily whitetail) Big Horn Basin-Oct. 15-Nov. 15; Shell-Hyattville Oct. 23-Nov. 15; Upper Powder River Late Nov. 1-15; North Big Horn Oct. 15-31; Steamboat, Nov. 12-20; Uinta-Oct. 15-31; Lincoln-Oct. 1-31; Big Piney-Green River-Oct. 15-31; Pinedale-Sandy--Sept. 20-Oct. 31; Upper Hoback-Oct. 15-Nov. 15; Wind River-Nov. 1-15; Wind River (off forest)-Nov. 1-15; Upper South Fork-Sept. 10-Nov. 15; Clarks Fork-Sept. 10-Nov. 15; Bald Ridge-Nov. 1-15; Lower Hoback-Sept. 10-Nov. 20; South Rawlins Oct. 10-30; Greys River-Oct. 15-Nov. 20 and Salt River-Oct. 15-Nov. 20.

Elk--Most of the 52 elk areas are still open. The majority of them have a November 15 closing date.

Pheasants--Opens November 7 in all of the nine pheasant areas. Check for various closing dates in 1970 Upland Game bird orders.

Chukars-Huns--Areas #1-3-4- opened October 3 and runs through October. Areas # 1-4 run into December. Area #2 runs from November 7 through December 16.

Sharptail Grouse--Northeast area--November 7 through Nov. 22

Bobwhite Quail--Big Horn County Area (coveys scattered and hard to find) Nov. 7-Dec. 31.

Blue & Ruffed Grouse--Western area--Sept. 5-Oct. 31; Northwestern area--Oct. 10-Nov. 15;

Turkeys--(permit required) Sheridan-Johnson County Nov. 1-8; Black Hills - Nov. 1-30; Laramie Peak-Nov. 1-9.

Cottontails--currently open--season runs through winter months (Small game license required--limit-10).

Success Slowed by Lack of Snow

According to Don Miller, Information Specialist for the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, hunting for deer and elk has been extremely tough.

"The big problem", says Miller, "is lack of sufficient snowfall in the high country to prod the animals into moving to lower elevations. Miller said that many of the outfitters and hunters with horses are harvesting elk. They can get up to where most of the animals are holding tight. The majority of foot hunters are not getting high enough into the moun-

tains and consequently their success has been limited. These conditions can change with heavy snowfall in the higher elevations. Most of the elk seasons do not close until the middle of November, so there is still a chance of a good harvest.

One bright spot in the elk hunting picture is the Cokeville-Kemmerer area where even the foot hunters are scoring consistently on elk and deer. Most of the success is due to an abundance of elk in the area and plenty of snow on the ground.

Two interesting notes

concerning hunting in Wyoming this year were brought out by Miller. He said that in general, deer numbers in the state are down from last year. He also remarked that Game & Fish District Supervisors have reported seeing more hunters in the field this year than ever before. So the combination of increased hunting pressure and minimal amounts of snowfall are now having an effect on the present season.

Here is an area report on elk and deer hunting conditions collected from the Wyoming Game and Fish

Commission on Thursday, October 22:

Snowy Range Area: Elk and deer hunting is poor due to lack of snow and high hunting pressure.

Sheridan Area: Elk hunting is poor due to lack of snow. Deer hunting is fair. Buck deer are still high.

Jackson Area: (Gros Ventre Area) Elk hunting is poor due to lack of snow. More snow would also improve the deer hunting. (Teton Wilderness Area) Elk and deer hunting is

fair to good. Horses are helpful for reaching and packing out elk shot in this area.

Cody Area: Elk hunting is poor due to lack of snow. Deer hunting is fair.

Kemmerer-Cokeville Area: Hunting is good both for foot hunters and those with horses. There is a good number of elk in the area and a sufficient amount of snow. This is currently the best spot in the state. Deer hunting is also good.

HIGH COUNTRY

By Tom Bell

Sometimes I think the old grandfather clock must run backwards. Time was when the Wyoming Game and Fish Department had more big game hunting areas than there were game wardens. I just looked at the current hunting orders for deer and elk. Now, I think there are more hunting areas than there are wardens and biologists combined.

I don't hunt big game with anything but a camera anymore. But others do and I sympathize with them. Fellow writer Jim Tallon (whose column you can read on page 4) hits on part of the problem -- description of hunting areas. Multiply all that confusion by the number of hunting areas and you have something akin to a Chinese puzzle.

I remembered writing something about the same problem some years back. So, just for fun I dug up a couple of my old, yellowed columns. Under dateline of May 5, 1960, I wrote, "The Wyoming Game and Fish Department is finally beginning to show some heads-up big game management. The Commission set seasons last week in Cheyenne. News releases indicate that the hunter is being considered this year."

"One release said, 'Deer hunters will have their choice of 32 hunting areas as compared to 42 last year. However, many areas have been combined this year to provide for fewer opening season dates and larger hunting areas.'

"That should make some sense after the mumbo-jumbo that served for deer regulations last year when there 42 different areas with 39 different opening and closing dates.

"Just for comparison, Colorado, a state with more hunters, more deer and more problems, has seven major deer hunting areas and only one small archery area. There were three areas that opened early within the major areas and five areas that remained open after the major areas. There were only four different opening and closing dates on the seven major areas."

Four years later, on May 7, 1964, I wrote, "It will be noticed in most of the seasons involving deer and elk that the season opens on the same date, Oct. 15. It will also be noticed that the areas are lumped into bigger areas generally. This is the trend most big game states took a number of years ago."

It appears we have progressed backwards the last few years. This year there are (or were) 48 designated deer hunting areas and 56 areas where you could hunt elk. That isn't all. You had your choice of 12 opening dates for deer and had to keep track of time for there were a total of 18 closing dates.

It was a similar situation for elk hunters. You really had to be a calendar watcher. There were 13 opening dates and 16 closing dates.

I certainly realize the complexities of big game management. However, it seems to me that so many areas, complicated unnecessarily by a hodge-podge of opening and closing dates, is out of line.

On top of all this, the Department seemingly ignored some straws in the wind last year. They saw a rapidly rising deer hunter population, both resident and non-resident, and did nothing to protect basic herds. As a result, there will probably be a drastic change in management next year.

It is to be regretted. Such a situation results in the off-again, on-again type of management which was all too prevalent for too many years in the past. It is not good for either the hunter or the hunted.

Yellowstone Will Close for Season

Superintendent Jack K. Anderson of Yellowstone National Park announced today that heavy, blowing snow had forced the closing of the Beartooth Highway between Cooke City and Red Lodge, Montana for the season. The road from Gardiner to Cooke City will remain open all winter as in the past.

Mr. Anderson also advised that the official closing date for the park is October 31.

However, since October 31 falls on Saturday, the closing date will be extended through the weekend to give visitors an opportunity for a final view of the wildlife. Anderson emphasized that the park roads will close with the first major storm which deposits sufficient snow to make driving hazardous. After November 1 travelers planning to visit the area should inquire locally concerning road conditions.



Whether fishing, hunting, or camping, that sizzling trout and boiling coffee conjure up the aroma of High Country adventure. The fellowship around a campfire is hard to beat and these Colorado fishermen are making the most of it.

Letters To The Editor



Editor:

I would like a copy of the "High Country Rock Hunter's Guide." Can you please tell me how I may obtain one? I believe that there is a lot more than the beautiful scenery, good hunting, fishing and other outdoor activities that draw people back to the western states. I believe that for those of us that vacation and visit in the western states, every chance we get, it is the attitude of the people there. It is the magnet that draws us back.

Sincerely,

Medford Newman
Hobart, Indiana

P.S. For an outdoors man, your paper is the greatest. I look forward to receiving every issue.



HIGH COUNTRY NEWS

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Editor:

In your latest High Country News you offered a Rock Hunter's Guide. Having just moved to the west, I have become interested in rocks. Will you please send me a copy of your Guide?

Sincerely,

Wm. I. Dumez
Prescott, Arizona

Editor:

I am a subscriber to High Country News and enjoy reading your paper very much. Visited in your part of the state a few years ago. Looking forward to seeing Wyoming again. Would appreciate if you would send a copy of "High Country Rock Hunter's Guide."

Sincerely Yours,

Donald Kragenbrink
St. Charles, Michigan

Editor:

Could you please send me some information concerning your "High Country Rock Hunter's Guide." Also could you give me the address of the Shoshone National Forest headquarters. I need a map of that national forest.

Thank You,

John F. Willis
Dayton, Ohio

Editor's Note: A Rock Hunter's Guide will be sent to you as soon as it is available, John. National forest maps can be obtained by writing to: Shoshone National Forest Headquarters, Cody, Wyo. 82414. For further information you can write to Shoshone National Forest District Ranger Stations in Dubois, Wyo. 82513 or Lander, Wyo. 82520.

Editor:

We are interested in obtaining more information about the "High Country" Rock Hunter's Guide referred to in your Friday, September

25, 1970 issue. Is a copy available? Is there a charge? We will appreciate any information you can give us.

Yours sincerely,

David Sumner, executive editor
COLORADO MAGAZINE

Editor's Note:

We (the editors) goofed! But not really. Due to miswording in the article, "Rock Hunter's Guide Listed" many of our readers, including Mr. Sumner, believed we had a separate "Rock Hunter's Guide" available. The article itself, was meant to be a brief guide to rock hunting all the western states.

The tremendous response from our readers concerning the Guide has spurred HCN editor's to new heights, however. We are now in the process of designing and constructing a "High Country" Rock Hunter's Guide especially for our subscribers. Since we already have a great deal of valuable rock hunting information and photos stockpiled, it won't be long before we will have the guide ready for you. Readers who have already requested the "High Country" Guide have been put on our mailing list to receive the publication when it becomes available. The guide will be sent free of charge only to current or new subscribers.

Rock Hunter's Guide to New Subscribers

New subscribers to High Country News will automatically receive a free copy of "High Country Rock Hunter's Guide" when it becomes available in the near future. The Guide will contain detailed maps of rock hunting areas, photos of rock specimens and valuable tips on how and where to find rocks. Proper equipment and clothing for rock hounds will also be explained.

Guest Editorial



A FORGOTTEN PART OF HUNTING

by Charles J. Farmer

Walking, hiking, tramping or what ever you want to call using one's feet as a means of getting from one place to another seems to be a forgotten part of hunting to a the wing number of nimrods. The fast moving, tight scheduled machine-orientated pace of today's society has been firmly planted in the great outdoors—the place where man is supposed to get away from the modern madness kick.

Today it's the motor bike, jeep, camper, airplane, and over-snow machine versus man's own legs, a back pack, tent and snow shoes. Sorry to say the motor is winning out over muscle simply because it's faster and is less strenuous.

The beauty and relaxation in hunting...the walking, the stillness, the total dependence on physical conditioning is being muffled by the roar of motors and the unnaturalness of chrome, rubber tires and man-made power.

Progress is encouraged, of course, and machines are born with progress, but who invited the machine to scar the soft floor of a mountain forest, fill its clean pine-scented air with exhaust fumes and drown out the sounds of birds and animals with the sounds of progress?

Is the modern hunter who resorts to every gadget on wheels to get his game animals a true hunter? Or is walking, camping and working for game old fashioned? Convenience, comfort and simplicity are not only products of the machine but can be products

of man's own ingenuity and knowledge of the outdoors. There is a certain un-comparable pride in "roughing it" and being comfortable at the same time and this is a vital part of a hunting or fishing trip.

OUTDOOR LIFE magazine, in an article entitled, "Alaska Cracks Down", brought out many interesting facts on how the abused use of the airplane by guides has hurt the hunting. "Get the game and catch the jet" seems to be the motto of the executive hunters who either don't have the time or don't want to take the time to really hunt.

Well, the executive hunters are found in Wyoming, too, both nonresident and resident who want to get the game as quickly as possible with the least amount of effort. The whole thing boils down to which is more important to

the person, the hunting or the killing. If it is killing, motorized vehicles such as the motor bike, jeep, camper or snow machine help him kill sooner and get him home quicker.

Besides the value of the true outdoorsman being lost to the motor, there is the question of legality. In many cases there is a very thin line separating a person from breaking the law when he uses a motor vehicle for hunting.

Game animals or game birds of Wyoming CANNOT be pursued or coursed with any motorized vehicle, whether on land or water. The question of where the separation is between "getting to the game" and pursuing or coursing the game is evident. The temptation is there. If antelope could talk, there is no doubt they would testify to the fact.

Rifle Association Gains Membership

Washington, D. C.—Statistics at the National Rifle Association are up for 1970 in membership and shooting programs.

Since the close of 1969, the NRA has grown by more than 18,000 members and showed an increase of nearly 3,000 for the month of August, according to C. E. Giesey, Director of the Membership Division. He also reported that the number of affiliated shooting clubs has increased by 376 since the end of 1969.

Recreational shooting

across the nation has increased throughout the past six and one-half years.

During 1964, 383,000 persons took instruction in shooting. During the first six months of 1970, more than 330,000 were trained by NRA instructors.

Stanley A. Mate, Director of Competitions, Training, and Facilities Division, attributed the possible two-fold increase to increased hunting and the number of states requiring hunter safety training.

Thoughts from the Distaff Corner

By Norma R. Hentges

DOWN WITH TRASH

As the crisp days of October bring out the urge to head for a favorite camping spot, I would like to give our lady campers some food for thought.

Most of you are now trying to do what you can to help clean up our polluted environment. As you go on beautiful, colorful, fall-camping trips, take stock in your family's camping supplies.

Recently, we camped in a lovely mountain-valley campground. It was a sight to behold. Scattered throughout the dark green, pine-covered slopes, the lime-green aspen were turning various shades of gold. The campsite was also a sight to behold. Scattered all over was a wide selection of litter.

Deciding this was an ideal time to do a little world cleaning, I gathered my brood of three around me and we discussed the disgusting facts of litter. Then, armed with pails and plastic bags, our three children, my husband, and I set out to walk around the campground gathering litter.

Later, back at our camper, I rewarded my crew with a can of ice-cold pop for each. This is when it hit me. Here I was giving speeches about environmental pollution; how it was up to each of us to clean up. Then I handed them a can of pop. Total: five more cans to be deposited in the trash.

I took a quick inventory of our camper. Canned pop, paper plates, cups, glasses, paper towels for napkins, even a few paper-type dish rags. How can I possibly teach my children to cut down on garbage when I use disposable products?

I love the convenience of all those disposable items. But I also love this great land of ours. I took a silent oath to re-do our lists. No more paper plates, cups and glasses. It only takes a few minutes to wash dishes.

Terry cloth makes ideal napkins for camping. They take no special care, just wash them with the regular laundry and they are ready to use.

Let me tell you that I have just read an analysis from Northwestern University giving phosphate levels of detergents. I changed brand of detergent immediately. The ones I had always used contained high phosphate levels. Phosphate kills our fish by providing nutrient for algae. First, the overgrowth of algae chokes our waterways. Then, when these masses of algae die, it results in the removal of the oxygen from the water. This kills the fish. Another way to fight pollution is to buy low phosphate detergents.

Back to the camper inventory. Down with canned pop, try a dry drink mix instead. At home use only bottles that can be returned to the store.

It is so easy to do your little part, gals. Help clean up America! Carry a shovel and a child's rake with your camping gear, the kids will have fun cleaning up around camp.

On our last week-end trip, we also came upon the most vile form of pollution yet. Along the roadside, where we stopped to pick up a pile of cans, we found some camper had released their holding tank. PLEASE, fellow campers, make it part of your pre-trip planning to mark disposal stations on your map.

Most major oil companies can supply you with a list of their stations that have this free service. If you have had trouble finding stations that have sanitary dumps, then get out paper and pen and write your favorite oil company. Let them know of your needs. They want your business. If they know you will gas where you can dump, they will see their stations offer this service.

Enjoy October in your area. We are newly transplanted to the Rocky Mountain area, so we are watching with awe the change as fall heralds the coming of winter.

Here, at the base of the mighty Rocky Mountains, we can see the snow lying white on the blue-purple range. From our last campsite, we watched another day being born. Dawn's first light made the snow on the mountains appear to blush before God. Then, in perfect silence, the first emanation of sun brushed the snow-invested peaks, making them a brilliant white against the sapphirine sky.

Help keep our land free and clean so many succeeding generations can enjoy it too.



Concerned about Wyoming's Environment?

You do have a choice.

JOHN ROONEY has spoken out on:

- * Damming and diverting the Green River
- * Clearcut timbering in Wyoming's high altitude forests
- * Waste of natural gas
- * Need for better environmental laws

-- HE CARES --

VOTE ROONEY FOR GOVERNOR



There is nothing like a bugling bull elk to raise the hair on the back of your neck. And there's no pride like that of a successful hunter when he has downed one of these big buglers. Here in Colorado, as in all of the western states, it's a match of wits between hunter and hunted.



Photo by Jim Tallon

Will pursuit of this guy get you a citation?

Commission Approves Rules

The 1971-72 Fishing Regulations approved this week by the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission show only isolated changes from the regulations now in effect.

The creel limit for cutthroat trout in all waters tributary to the Snake River above the Hoback River will be six fish. Before, only the Snake River proper had a six fish limit. The six fish limit will also apply to the Yellowstone River drainage.

Cottonwood Creek in Teton National Park will be open only from July 1 through October 31 beginning next year to protect cutthroat spawning runs. The closed season on a portion of Buffalo Bill Reservoir in the North Fork arm west of Cody was extended through July 14 due also to vulnerability of

spawning fish.

Copper Mountain fishing seasons in the Thermopolis area will come under a common closing date of August 31. In past years, one area closed June 15.

The limit for walleye throughout Wyoming was changed to a standard limit of 10 fish a day with no weight limitations. Anglers may take their limit of other fish in addition to the 10 walleye allowed each day.

Big Horn Lake in northern Wyoming and a portion of the Big Horn River was added to the list of waters with the Special Winter Season during the months of December, January and February.

Fishermen and hunters in southeastern Wyoming will find the new regulations have dropped Crystal, Granite and

North Crow Reservoirs from the list of waters with a closed season and will be open to fishing year round.

Table Mountain Reservoir will be closed to prevent waterfowl scattering during the nesting and hunting season. North Springer and Hawk Springs Reservoir will also be closed during the waterfowl season to allow birds a refuge.

The new orders become effective January 1, 1971 and will be in the hands of license selling agents, district offices and the Cheyenne office of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission before that date. Fishermen are urged to familiarize themselves with the Official Fishing Regulations before taking to the lakes, rivers and streams of Wyoming.

Outdoors Omnibus

by
Jim Tallon

Don't Count on Luck To Be Lawful

For two years and seven months I scratched news for the Arizona Game and Fish Department. I picked the brains of nearly every member of the agency that I came in contact with in order to feed the Weekly News Bulletin. Most of these fellows, and gals, I came to know well. Well enough that I feel qualified to say that except for just a few members of the department, who I feel carry distorted senses of values, the AG&F makes a sincere effort to keep the hunt legal. For the most part, they strive to keep the hunter informed through the press, radio and TV; they don't want to see the responsible hunter cited to court. After attending a session with the AACI -- American Association for Conservation Information -- of which the Arizona department belongs, I feel this attitude exists generally throughout the U. S. and Canada.

A responsible hunter is one who thoroughly absorbs the game and fish laws in regards to his kind of hunting. But let me say that I believe it's a rare person that can carry ALL the rules and regulations designed to help modern game and fish management around in his head. This includes the hunters within game and fish agencies.

In my own case, I obtain all the information that the G&F has to offer on a particular hunt. For the period that I am in the field I limit (or try to) my thinking to the rules and regulations that apply to that hunt alone. If still in doubt, I take along the information I need in written form. For example, take Arizona G&F T-1 regulation, Status of Wildlife Areas. In part, the description of the Roosevelt Lake Wildlife Area reads: "Beginning at the junction of the Oak Flat-Three Bar road and State Hwy. 188, thence south on State Hwy. 188 to junction of State Hwy. 88; thence east on State Hwy. 88 to Carson's Landing; thence in a northerly direction to the Long Gulch road; thence north along Long Gulch road to the A Cross Road; thence northwest along the A Cross Road to Salt Creek; thence southwest down Salt Creek to Roosevelt Lake and continuing in a line southwest across lake to the point of beginning." (The inconsistency in punctuation is theirs)

Frankly, the description sounds like one of the King James' had a hand in writing it. Unless you're a native of the specific area, a hunter had better carry a copy of the description on his person. Then, he may have to depend on luck to a certain degree to keep him from crossing over the boundary line in the wildlife area on the wrong hunt.

But game and fish laws are not deliberately designed to trap hunters into citations. They are tools of modern game management and admittedly, expensive tools. They are expensive for the hunter found guilty of violation, and expensive for game and fish departments whose cost of maintaining law enforcement far exceeds the income from fines levied on violators. A G&F official once told me that he expected such agencies of the future might NOT have an enforcement division! Instead, ALL members of the agencies would be schooled in law enforcement, and would enforce them as they went about their regular biologic, or whatever, management duties.

Enough hunters cited have admitted they didn't read current hunt rules and regulations before taking to the field to warrant this column. As a hunter myself within the Arizona Game and Fish Department, I felt a certain responsibility to fellow nimrods (I still do). This applied especially to those outside the department not subjected to a daily diet of how to stay legal. I hammered out news release after news release, emphasizing certain laws which were more likely to be over-looked. One of the points I harped on was: "Don't carry your wife's deer tag in the field." Each year most of the office guys of the Arizona Game and Fish must don uniforms and assist in the first few days of deer season. This included me. The first hunter I checked for license and deer tag on opening day handed me his wife's deer tag (and she was at home in Phoenix) -- a direct violation!

I leaned across the hood of the pickup I had been driving and beat it with a fist in frustration.

Bighorn Sheep Hunters Score on Trophy Rams

Seven of the twelve bighorn sheep hunters who worked the Steens and Hart Mountain areas in Oregon scored on trophy rams during the five-day season September 26 through October 1. Five bighorns were taken on Hart Mountain and two on the Steens.

The recent hunt makes the fifth to be held in Oregon since the bighorns were reintroduced by the Game

Commission in 1955 when 20 animals were obtained from British Columbia. The first limited season was held in 1965 just ten years following the transplant, which indicates the rapid buildup and spread of the herds. Thirty-three hunters have been issued tags and have taken 22 rams. The hunt is limited to adult rams with at least three-quarter curl.



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Our Editor Says...

BY TOM BELL

"Like Adam, We May Reap the Winds"

Wyoming's unspoiled countryside is in jeopardy. The vast coal and uranium deposits which lie beneath our prairies and deserts are a treasure house of energy. Demands for the energy will turn many thousands of acres topsy-turvy.

Our Governor, campaigning for re-election, tells us, "(Wyoming) currently is the only Western mining state with an Act that requires restoration of land disturbed by mining activity."

Such a statement, coming from the state's highest elected official, is meant to re-assure the electorate that all is well. Nothing could be further from the truth. In the first place, such a statement is completely in error. Montana had a strip mining act two years before Wyoming's was passed. North Dakota has had a tough mining law on the books for years. They are the states most comparable to Wyoming in relation to strip mining for coal.

h Mining Law Needed

Laws in other states do not help us other than the reciprocity which might be accomplished through an interstate mining compact. We need our own tough strip mining law and we need it now.

The reason can be read in the newspapers. Articles in the Billings Gazette, dated June 26 and June 29, 1970, make these chilling assertions: "The Wyodak mine (near Gillette) sits on the eastern edge of one of the world's largest seams of coal. Except where the seam has eroded, it ranges from 90 to 110 feet thick - and it runs for miles west, south and north."

"The coal seam under Gillette, six miles west of the mine, is covered by 375 feet of earth. Further west, 20 miles from the mine, the seam is buried under 1,200 feet of earth. . . . Wyodak's parent company, Black Hills Power and Light, has leases on coal 40 miles south of the mine and 40 miles to the north - all on the same massive bed of coal."

"Ross (Ed Ross, superintendent of the Wyodak Coal Mine) predicts that someday Campbell County will be dotted by further huge strip mines and power plants, particularly as the oil companies begin to exercise their leases on coal land to break down the coal into gases."

The June 29 article discusses a report to the Wyoming Natural Resources Board by Cameron Engineers of Denver. That article says, "By 1980, Campbell County will house three electrical power plants, the synthetic fuel plant and five coal mines

. . . . By the year 2020, the report predicts Campbell County will have four synthetic fuel plants, Sheridan County, one plant and Johnson County, two plants.

"In the same year, eight power plants will dot Campbell County, four power plants will be located in Sheridan County while Johnson County, where the Reynolds Mining Co. of aluminum fame has extensive coal leases, will have six power plants, the report says."

Figures from the U. S. Geological Survey show that Wyoming has 3.2 million acres underlain with coal which can be stripped to a depth of 500 feet. (The U. S. G. S. also points out that coal is now being strip mined to a depth of 900 feet in Germany.) Another half million acres can be stripped for oil shale to a depth of 500 feet. There are no figures available for the amount of land underlain by uranium deposits but it could be on the order of several hundred thousand. That would make a total figure of about 4 million acres of Wyoming amenable to strip mine to a depth of 500 feet.

As someone has pointed out, 3.2 million acres is the equivalent of a deep trench one mile wide stretching from San Francisco to New York City.

The Billings Gazette article of June 29 says, "Wyoming mined three million tons of coal in 1968; production will leap to 40 million tons by 1980 with coal conversion - without coal conversion, increased electric power plant demand will come to about half that amount."

Figures from the U. S. Soil Conservation Service show that Wyoming had 6,400 acres of strip mined land requiring surface reclamation. These figures will probably be refuted by the Governor and the mining industry but one has only to visit the Gas Hills and Shirley Basin uranium mining districts to realize a good part of the acreage could be right there.

Wyoming's Act

What about Wyoming's Open Cut Land Reclamation Act?

Writing in the Land and Water Law Review, a publication of the University of Wyoming College of Law, Mackey and Hardee (Regulation of Open Cut Mining in Wyoming, pp. 449-465) say, ". . . Perhaps the most serious problem with the act and the regulations is created by the failure of the draftsmen to include sufficient definitions by which the Commissioner of Public Lands (the administering officer under the Wyoming act, hereafter referred to as

the commissioner) can be guided. The magnitude of the omission of definitional material is clear upon examination of the regulations."

Coming from two law students, it is probably the understatement of the year!

Mackey and Hardee write, "The bond provisions of the Wyoming act require that the operator submit a bond in an amount equal to the cost of restoration required by the act as determined by the commissioner."

The Act requires no minimum bond. Every other state with experience in strip mining requires a minimum bond of \$1,000 and some require a bond as high as \$5,000. All of the Appalachian states then require an additional bond per acre of no less than \$75 and as much as \$500 per acre. They have found through bitter experience that the tough bond is necessary.

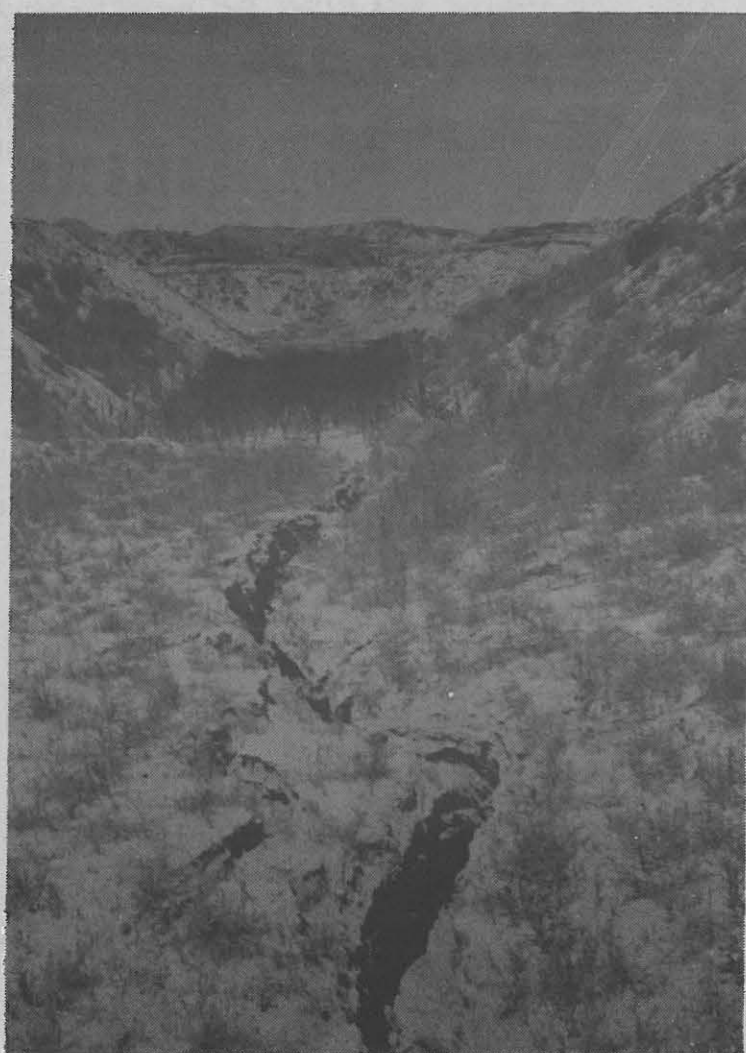
Political Appointee in Charge

Wyoming's act gives sole discretion in administration of the act to one man, the Commissioner of Public Land, a political appointee of the Governor. Wyoming's present Commissioner was an employee of the oil industry before being appointed. The man whom he has hired to oversee strip mining is also a former employee of the oil industry.

Every state which has suffered the consequences of toothless strip mining acts has found it necessary to have a board oversee land reclamation. For instance, Maryland has a board composed of the Director of the Bureau of Mines, the Director of the Geological Survey, the Director of Water Resources, the Chairman of the State Soil Conservation Committee, and a citizen of the state to serve as Chairman of the Board at the pleasure of the Governor.

The Maryland act states, "The Board shall have authority to employ a director, reclamation inspectors, and such other personnel as it deems necessary. No employee of the Board shall be an operator, nor shall the Board employ any person who has an operator as direct kin, including by marriage."

Mackey and Hardee, in their concluding remarks on the act, say, "Since the legislation did not include the more concrete provisions for enforcement and determination of operator's duties discussed previously as having been used in other acts of this type, the effectiveness of the Wyoming act will rise and fall in accordance with the zeal and judgment of the Commissioner of Public Lands his delegates. This flexibility and



These are spoil piles from strip mining. They are near Colstrip, Montana - the result of operations nearly 30 years ago. Lack of vegetation and resultant erosion are only two of bad effects. These lands have been out of production and will remain so until something is done to rehabilitate them. Only strict mining laws and equally strict enforcement will prevent similar damage to millions of acres in Wyoming and Montana.

Photos by Billings Gazette



discretion may serve to create an equitable and effective program for land reclamation in Wyoming or to reduce the act to an empty shell."

These authors also say, "The Wyoming Open Cut Land Reclamation Act is a start toward the restoration of land which is disrupted by mineral extraction from open pit mining."

I would have to agree. The act is no more than a start. What Wyoming needs is a model act, and that act should be coordinated with Montana.

Who is the Governor Fooling?

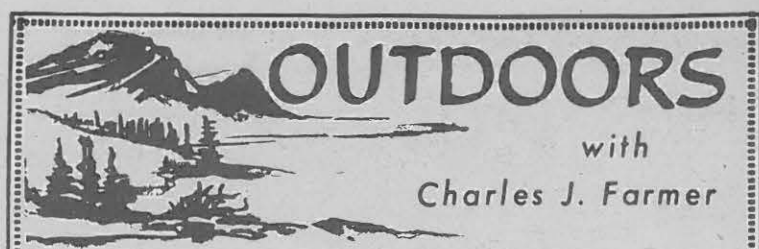
Governor Hathaway is a lawyer. He ought to know better than to try to mislead the people of Wyoming into

believing we already have a model act, and that we can now sit back and reap the fruits of our great environmental endeavors. Like Adam, we may reap the winds.

The grizzly is a methodical animal. Once a good route is selected, everyone of these bears going in that direction uses it. Each one steps in the footprints of that one that went before. In time the rows of holes may merge into two parallel ruts.

* Real Estate
* Insurance

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



Road Hunter

I will never quite understand why there are such creatures as road hunters. Yet their numbers are growing. Road hunters use various types of motorized vehicles to patrol public and private roads in search of game.

If hunting was necessary to put meat on the table, I could see more of a reason for road hunting. There are few persons today that depend solely on game meat. So the speed and convenience of road hunting is not a legitimate reason for pursuing game in this manner. Hopefully, most of us hunt for sport...for a chance to be in the outdoors and get good exercise. Granted, game meat can cut down on the food bill and it is a welcome change to the supermarket diet. Let's evaluate the road hunter.

Missing the Action

The road hunter robs himself of the sight, touch, smell and sound of hunting. His vision is limited to the area that he can see through his windshield. It is also limited because he must concentrate both on hunting and driving... a difficult if not impossible task.

The road hunter doesn't feel the impression of a fresh track, nor spring on the cushion of spongy forest earth under his boots. It's the steering wheel he grips and it is the accelerator and brake he controls with his feet.

Rather than the sweet smell of the October woodlands, the roadhunter inhales the same old air that has been imprisoned inside his vehicle.

The crackling leaves, wind purring through canyon walls, the crunch of snow underfoot, and a bull elk bugling in the timber are muffled out by the groans of an engine.

Just about the only part of hunting that the road stalker does not deprive himself of is the killing. Deer, antelope and elk are often surprised as they feed near a road or use it as a crossing. The road hunter comes to a screeching halt. He grabs the rifle that has been propped along side him and takes aim. The road hunter usually isn't particular whether the animal is a bull or cow, buck or doe. He's not a trophy hunter. If his aim is true, the hunt is over. The only exercise he gets is walking to the animal, (driving if he can) and field dressing it.

He drives back to town thinking up ways he can use to describe his exciting hunt. He's really not very proud of the way he hunts big game. In fact, on the way home, he's disappointed that he didn't take advantage of the opportunity for more fresh air and some exercise. He sits behind a desk all week and dreams of getting out. He even realizes now that he didn't give the animal much of a chance. Is this a hunt he will remember as a good experience in the outdoors. Or is it one that he wants to forget. Is this the way he will teach his son to hunt? Or will he teach him to hunt on foot and to use a motorized vehicle only as a means of reaching a hunting area?

The road hunter is not a sportsman. His goal is to kill in the fastest and easiest way possible. The sounds, the sights, the feel and the smell of sport hunting are not his bag.

Wyoming Wildlife Flies High This Month

Feathers are flying in the October issue of WYOMING WILDLIFE Magazine. With the advent of the duck, goose and pheasant seasons in Wyoming, the Annual Game Bird Issue is devoted to the management, importance and recreation provided by the avifauna of Wyoming.

Waterfowl Supervisor George Wrakestraw explains the "Framework of Waterfowl Management" which has helped to make this fall's duck season one of the best. He also shows how to transform old tires into inexpensive goose decoys with a lot of ingenuity and a minimum amount of work.

The special issue also affords biologists the opportunity to talk about pheasants and the importance of the game bird in the history of man.

The monthly magazine published by the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission takes you on a November

afternoon duck hunt and into the secrets of a duck blind with Earl Jenne of Weber State College (Utah) and Larry Roop's article "Life at the Water's Edge" probes the unseen world within the marsh.

A color feature, "Conservationist with a Tail," stresses the benefits of hunting with a good bird dog to reduce cripple loss and bring more birds to the bag as well as the benefits of a loyal companion—something worth many times the price of ownership.

The October issue of WYOMING WILDLIFE is available from Game and Fish district offices, the Cheyenne headquarters of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission and from newsstands. Subscription information may be obtained by writing WYOMING WILDLIFE, P. O. Box 1589, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001.



Road hunters come in all shapes and styles.

Sale of Timber Reviewed

Forest Service officials from the Intermountain Regional Office at Ogden, Utah, and Targhee National Forest Supervisor Robert Tracy met with Peter Butus, President of Michiana Lumber and Supply Company, this week in St. Anthony, Idaho. The meeting was called to review the company's progress on the Warm River Timber Sale, purchased from the Forest Service on December 12, 1969.

Supervisor Tracy noted that the purpose of the 150 million board feet sale was to remove this high risk lodgepole pine timber before increasing insect attacks in this area reach the epidemic stage. Harvest of this mature and overmature timber during the contract period is most important, both in controlling the mountain pine beetle infestations on the Targhee and in salvaging a substantial timber volume which would otherwise be lost because of them.

Supervisor Tracy said that because of the urgency in harvesting this beetle-infested and beetle-threatened timber, the timber sale contract requires the purchaser to provide additional mill capacity so as to make prompt harvesting possible. This capacity must

be in place by December 31, 1970. The contract also sets up a timber cutting schedule with an initial required cut of 25 million board feet by March 1, 1971.

Mr. Butus indicated that his company is anxious to fulfill contractual requirements and is continuing to make every effort to do so. He reported that approximately 8 million board feet of timber had been felled so far this year and that 35 miles of access road are built or under construction.

Marlin Galbraith, Assistant Regional Forester in charge of timber management in the Intermountain Region, stated that he was anxious to hear the progress report personally, because the critics insect problems involved in the timber management activities on the Targhee have Regional importance. Mr. Galbraith, in recognizing progress made by Michiana Lumber and Supply Company to date, voiced concern over requirements not yet met, in view that a short time remains for the company to comply. "We have been pushing for the successful completion of this sale operation, and are anxious to continue to cooperate wherever possible," said Mr. Galbraith.

NRA Boosts Arms Program

The National Rifle Association has endorsed Federal legislation to boost Federal conservation efforts and promote firearms safety training programs.

In testimony before a Senate subcommittee dealing with the environment, Frank C. Daniel, secretary of the million-member sportsman organization, endorsed the legislation introduced by Senators Scott, Hart, and Metcalf and by Representative Dingell.

The bills would make half the revenue from the excise tax on hand guns available on a matching basis to states for ranges and safety programs. The other half of the funds would go to the Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration Fund.

Under the Pittman-Robertson Act of 1937, tax collected from the 11% excise on the sale of long arms and ammunition is made available to states for wildlife restoration programs.

Daniel pointed out, however, "Revenues from the 10% tax on the sale of hand guns become part of the U. S. Treasury's general fund."

The proposed legislation would place all tax monies collected by the sale of long arms and hand guns under the Pittman-Robertson Act. "It should be a consideration that the greatest part of the tax money paid on hand guns and ammunition is paid by target shooters," said the NRA secretary.

Under the existing law, no part of the tax money can be used for firearm safety or range construction programs.

Daniel concluded, saying, "The provisions of the hand gun excise tax bills, making half of the hand gun excise tax available to states for wildlife restoration, would provide a much-needed boost to programs to increase wildlife populations and improve wildlife management without requiring any new sources of revenue."

Directory for Places to Hunt

Sportsmen looking for a place to hunt this fall and winter will find the 1970-71 "North American Shooting Preserve Directory" a handy source.

The new directory lists 469 preserves in the U. S. and Canada (45 more than last year's) that are open to the public on a fee basis. The directory provides the name, address and telephone number of each preserve and lists the type of game stocked.

Most of the preserves have seasons of five or six months. The most popular birds stocked are ring-necked pheasants, bobwhite quail and chukar partridge.

The directory is available free from the National Shooting Sports Foundation, 1075 Post Road, Riverside, Conn. 06878. Order one today, look up the preserve nearest you and DIAL-A-HUNT.

Hobo Dinner

Use one, 1 lb. coffee can for each family member.

Put 1 slice of bacon on the bottom of each can.

Add to each can one large ground beef patty.

Fill the rest of the can with a mixture of grated potatoes, onions and carrots.

Add 3 tablespoons of water.

Salt and pepper to taste.

Cover with Aluminum Foil with an air slit in it.

Place on grill.

Cook for 60-70 minutes.



Official Newsletter of

Wyoming Outdoor Coordinating Council, Inc.

Thomas A. Bell, Editor

Box K, Lander, Wyoming 82520

WYOMING OUTDOORS

A Letter to Sportsmen

A letter to the sportsmen of Wyoming from Allen Kuhn, Executive Director of the Green River Protective Association; Director of the Izaak Walton League of Wyoming; Past Director of the Wyoming Wildlife Federation; Past President and Director of the Natrona County Sportsmen's Association in Casper; Director, Wyoming Outdoor Coordinating Council.

At this crucial time, I am away from Wyoming, not as a matter of choice but rather as a matter of necessity, but I am informed of the slanderous attack on our Senator McGee concerning firearms legislation. I am also informed of the source from which it emanates. The details of this attack are not pertinent to the future of Wyoming or Wyoming's wildlife, free flowing streams, quality environment, or the future of further gun legislation.

Senator McGee has consistently listened to the voice of organized efforts to protect Wyoming from short-sighted endeavors to degrade our environment in the name of so-called progress. Examples:

A. Several years ago we were trying to get an agreement with the Federal Government on guaranteed flows of Platte River water below Kortes Reservoir—Senator McGee was the first to react to our request to the Bureau of Reclamation.

B. In 1967, we were trying to achieve a working agreement with the National Park Service to trap and transplant elk from Yellowstone Park rather than to see them killed for no apparent gain to anyone. Senator McGee came to our rescue and held a Senate Committee meeting in Casper which led to an agreement. Also, through his efforts the needed funds were appropriated to see that the elk could be trapped.

C. Today, with the destruction of our forests being carried on in the name of jobs and monetary return to our State, Senator McGee has again become a leader in trying to get the Federal Government to take an unbiased look at the total picture.

Now to the matter of Federal firearms controls. Back in 1968, following the assassinations which created such a national furor against firearms, I am sure Senator McGee had great pressures exerted on him to co-operate with some form of legislation. This is a reasonable assumption considering the fact that he is a nationally recognized figure. But the important facts for all of us to remember are the following:

1. When we met with Senator McGee, he assured us that he would try to pull the teeth from the Tydings amendment and hopefully succeed in defeating the Federal Gun Control Act when it came to a final vote.

Note: Senator McGee lived up to his word and voted against the Act.

2. And most important: After passage of the Gun Control Act of 1968, Senator McGee set up a campaign to take out those restrictions in the Act which were most distasteful to the sporting public.

3. On October 9, 1969 he was the key figure on the Senate Floor in seeking passage of an amendment he had cosponsored to take center-fire ammunition and shot gun shells off of the restrictions of the Act.

Note: You can now buy these items without restriction.

4. He is now engaged in an endeavor to remove .22 caliber rimfire ammunition in the same manner.

In closing, let me say this. I have nothing to gain except the remote possibilities that my children's children may have the opportunity to enjoy some of Wyoming and the freedoms I have known and am so thankful for. With that, I am

Very truly yours,
Allen E. Kuhn



Les and Alice Shoemaker of the CM Ranch at Dubois look over wintering game herds on Whiskey Mountain. In the distant background are the Absaroka Mountains, now incorporated into the Washakie Wilderness by Senate action. It is through the work of citizen conservationists such as the Shoemakers that wilderness areas are considered for all their values and uses.

Elk herds, some of which summer in Yellowstone National Park, (behind the distant mountains over the Jeep) come out on the bare, windswept hills appearing in the middle distance at right to spend the winter months. The migration routes these animals have to take are now protected by the wilderness.

Areas of Action

Burton Marston, national director of the Izaak Walton League of America and a director of the Wyoming Outdoor Coordinating Council, has written Governor Stanley K. Hathaway on a very worthy project. He asked the Governor to use the influence of his office to keep the newly opened stretch of Interstate 90 in southeastern Wyoming free of billboards.

Marston asks in his letter "... what concerns me very much with this new, beautiful highway is -- how can we keep this 77-mile stretch, with its broad, open, striking vistas of prairie, foothills and snow-capped mountains, so carefully built with much attention to ecology and aesthetic values, so that it will remain as it is now, for the years to come?"

He continues, "What can the State of Wyoming do to keep the signs from going up on this 77-mile stretch? Do we have to allow the scenic pollution of these beautiful vistas with all sorts of commercial advertising signs just outside the highway boundary fences? I surely hope that something can be done about it."

This stretch of interstate highway is the longest single stretch ever opened at one time. It is virgin territory for the billboard industry to exploit. All concerned persons should join Marston in writing the Governor on this problem. Such a highway, free of billboards, could be a source of pride for all Wyoming.

* * *

The Internal Revenue Service has formally challenged the tax exempt status of organizations that file lawsuits against polluters. In the announcement, the IRS said it was temporarily suspending issuance of rulings on claims for tax exempt status.

The challenge has been protested by Russell Train, chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality. He said in his protest that "private litigation before courts and administrative agencies has been and will continue to be an important environmental protection technique supplementing and reinforcing Government environmental protection programs."

Senator Walter Mondale has announced that hearings will be held to explore the proposed action of the IRS.

Your expressions of concern are needed. Write to Mr. Randolph W. Thrower, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C. 20224. Send copies of your letter to your United States Senators and if possible to Senator Walter Mondale, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20510.

* * *

Florida conservationists find themselves with their backs to the wall on a critical environmental issue. They need your help.

The National Coalition to Save the Oklawaha says, "The Cross-Florida Barge Canal, perhaps the Army Corps of Engineers' most notorious modern-day fiasco, is still inching across the northern part of the state. ... but a growing army of concerned citizens together with independent and government authorities have come to realize that the canal is and always was a colossal mistake."

"What does this mean to you in Atlanta, Boston or Denver? It means that for all the ecological rhetoric we have heard lately, the army engineers have still not shaken their 'beaver complex'. Which means that all our water resources remain in jeopardy and that each and every taxpayer will continue to bear the cost of an unenlightened water policy."

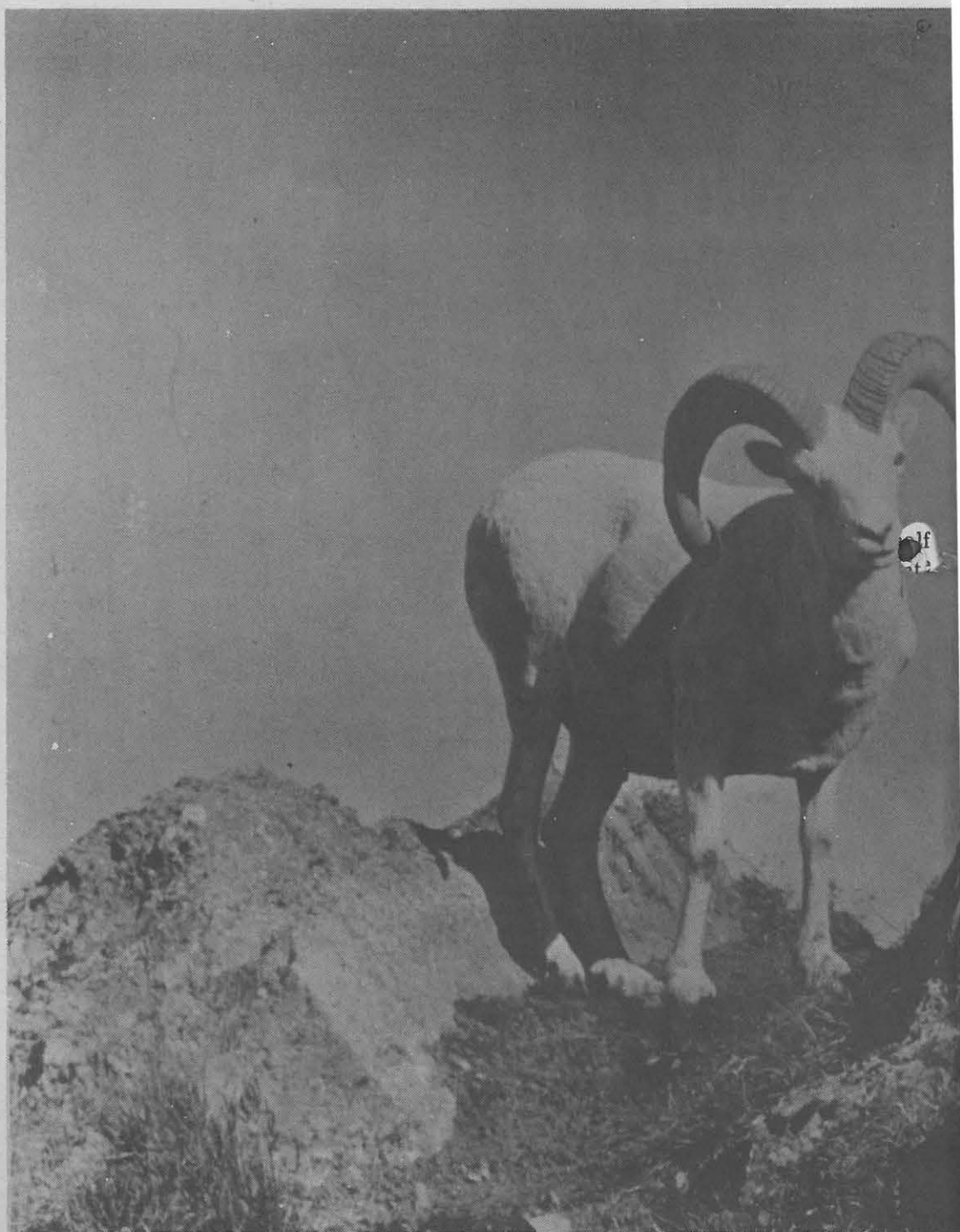
The National Coalition asks you to write President Nixon and express your opposition to the canal.

Treasures of the Land

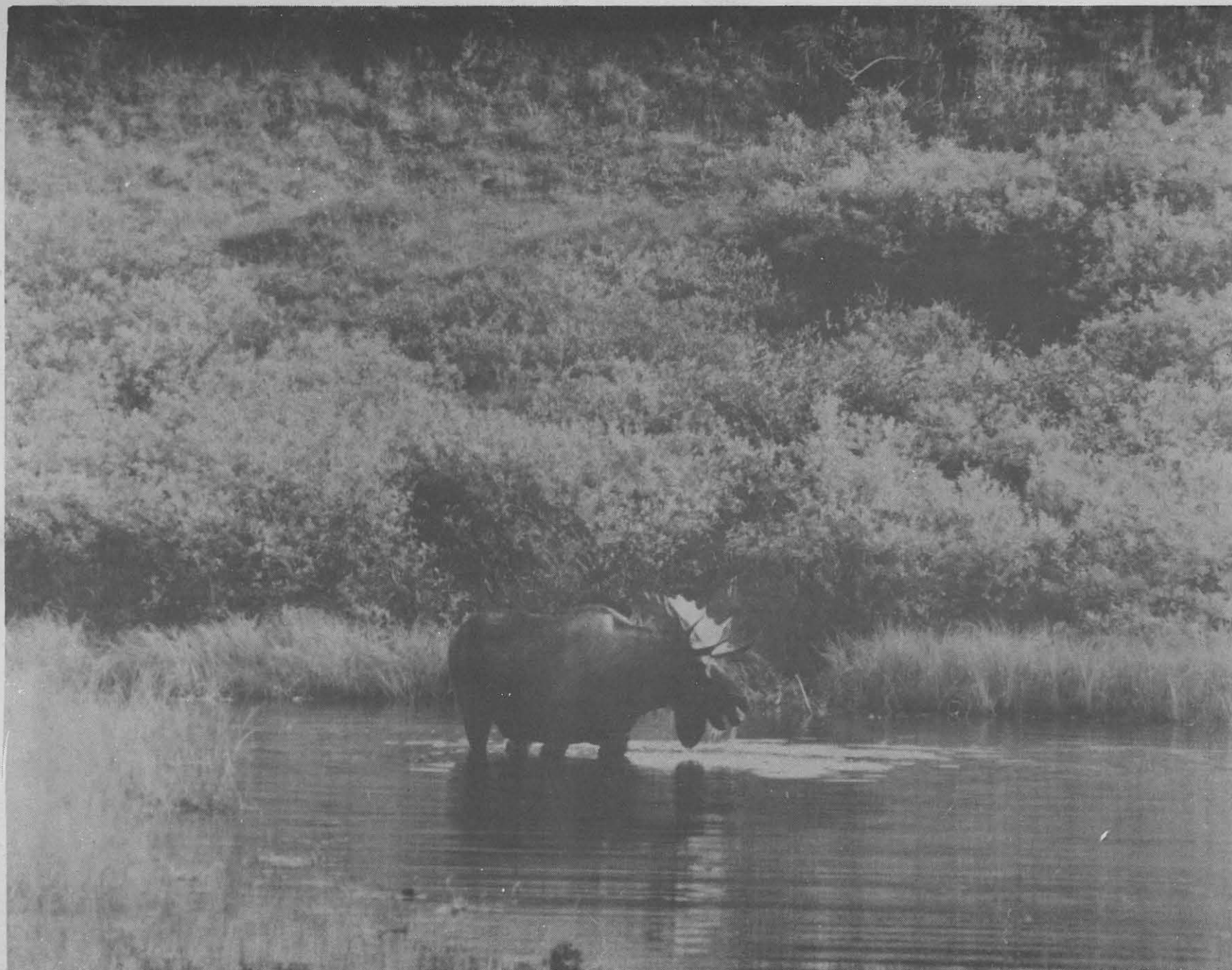
Sportsmen are becoming concerned at the degree to which the new environmentalists are assuming a protectionist rather than a sound-use concept about wildlife. In their zeal for maintaining the ecological balance, many of them have taken the position that any killing of game is an evil to be condemned.

While this "reverence-for-life" philosophy is ideologically understandable—at least by the pure theoretician—it is biological nonsense. As game biologists explain, wildlife cannot be stockpiled. The determining factor in the life span of most species is the carrying capacity of the land on which they live.

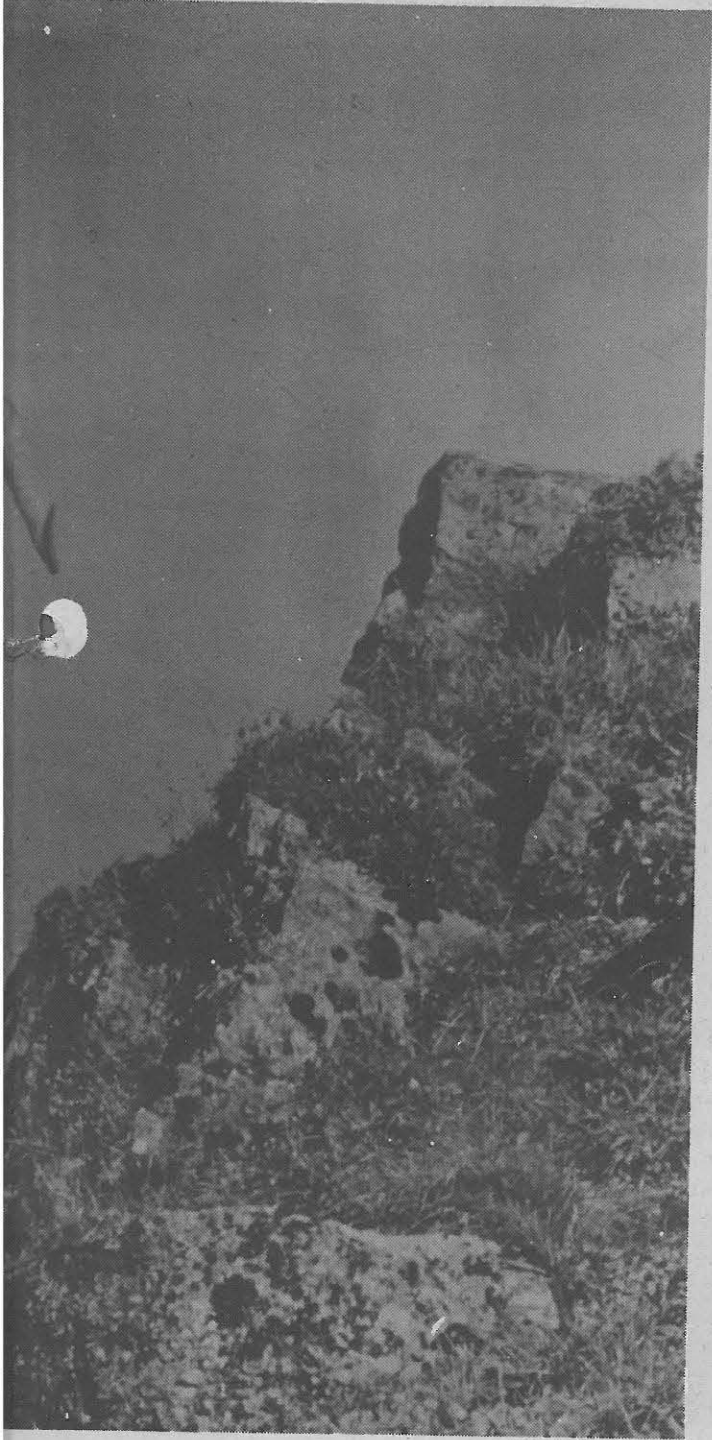
Let us be protectionists when it comes to saving and fighting for precious game habitat. This is the key to healthy game herds.



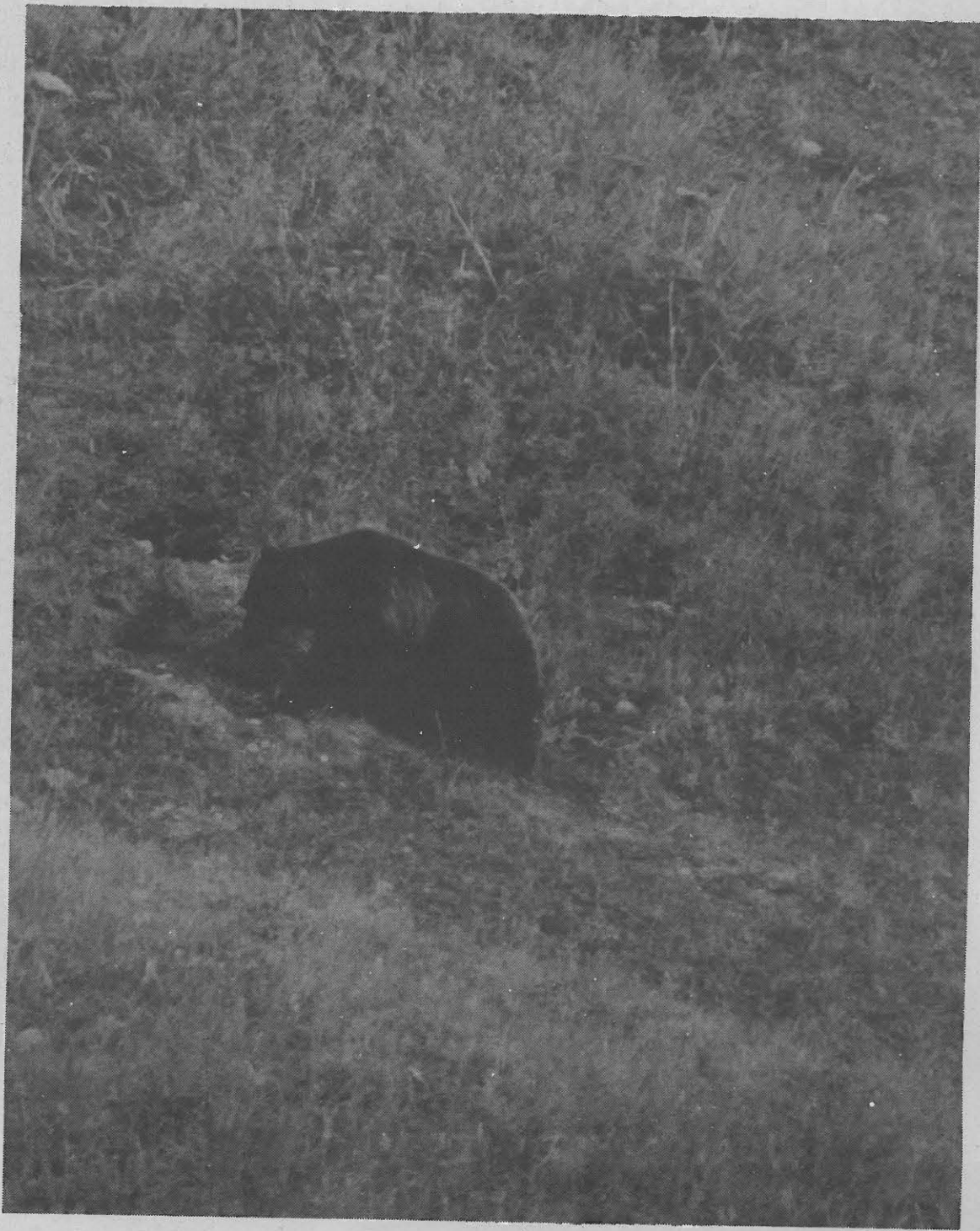
The Dall Sheep abounds in southcentral Alaska. Care must be taken



Wyoming and Alaska states population of Draining marsh building dams eliminated most habitat. The large Moose herd in the now being threatened Wyoming by proposed on the Green River



ken to protect his habitat.



Much of the grizzlies' habitat has diminished. This great brute is a member of the endangered species corps.



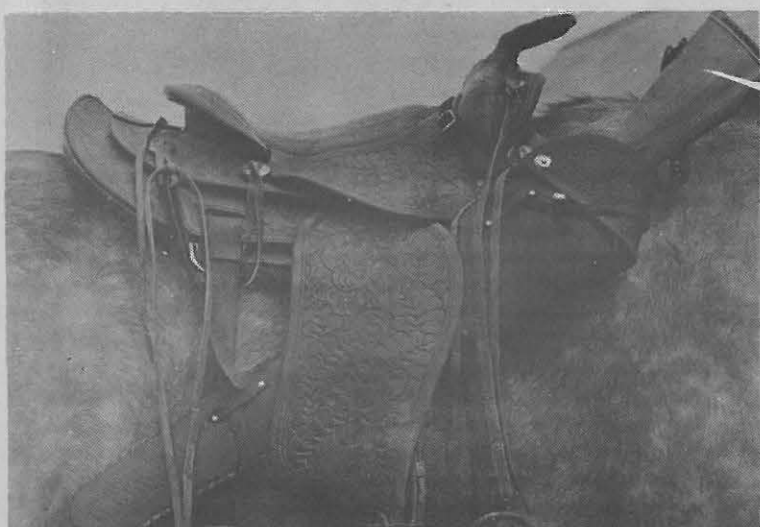
Proper game and habitat management mean good hunting. This Alaska caribou is an excellent trophy.

Rifle Scabbards... Where and How?

Big game hunters who use horses are often faced with a problem - how to carry their rifle. A rifle carried by a sling over the shoulder may be dangerous and is also awkward and unhandy. Rifle scabbards hung on the saddle are a ready



A. THE PROPER WAY. Here, the rifle is slung on the near side as the hunter dismounts. The butt of the rifle is to the rear so it does not hit objects while traveling and the scabbard does not tend to pick up needles, leaves or snow. This position is handy if the horse spooks while the hunter hastily dismounts: he has a chance to grab the rifle and slide it out as the horse jumps. It has the disadvantage of being placed so the rifle can be pulled or brushed from the scabbard by tree limbs or brush. A number of good rifles have been damaged or lost in this manner. The type of scabbard with flap (shown here) helps to prevent this loss or as a result of the horse bucking.



B. Slung on the offside, butt up and high to the fore. This puts the rifle in an unhandy position and may spook the horse as it is withdrawn. The open top is a ready receptacle for leaves or pine needles. If the hunter dismounts and then needs the rifle, it is on the offside. This position may work better for the left-handed hunter.

answer. But even this poses questions - where and how do you hang the scabbard?

Dick Blust, young Wyoming hunter and guide, offers the following comments on carrying the hunting rifle in a scabbard.



C. Slung on the offside, butt up and high to the rear. This is the style in which the early-west cavalymen carried their rifles. It works best for short carbines. It has the disadvantage of being on the offside but is handy for the right-hander as he dismounts.

Photos by Richard Blust



D. Slung on the near side, butt forward. This is the more recent cavalry style. It has the disadvantage of being where the rifle butt can easily hit rocks or trees. If the horse spooks as the rider dismounts or while on the ground, the rifle is difficult to get out of the scabbard and may just stay with the horse.

Nebraska Has Selection of Public Hunting

More than 5,300 acres of prime hunting lands in 7 of the state's special-use areas are open to gunners in Northeast Nebraska this fall, providing game ranging from shifty squirrels and fast flying game birds to hefty white-tailed bucks.

The seven areas are administered by the Game and Parks Commission primarily for wildlife habitat and are open to public hunting in season.

With the squirrel hunt more than six weeks old, good populations of bushytails still remain at Basswood Ridge Special Use Area near Homer and Yellowbanks Special Use area near Battle Creek. The heavy stands of timber and rugged terrain of these areas offer enough challenge for even the most ambitious hunter.

Duck season is also in full swing, and Bazile Creek Special Use Area near Niobrara offers top waterfowl gunning. Chest waders and a few decoys are all that are needed to put a hunter in business there. Located next to Lewis and Clark Lake and the Missouri River, this marsh has an almost continual movement of waterfowl passing by.

More seasons opening in November will tap the potential of the northeast's public hunting area to an even greater extent. When the pheasant and quail seasons open November 7, many gunners will get their first cracks at these tricky gamesters at Wood Duck Special Use Area, southeast of Stanton. Though hunting pressure is likely to be heavy on opening day, the area is generally lightly used the rest of the season, and more than enough bobwhites and ringnecks will be on hand to test the scattergunner's shooting eye all year long.

Grove Lake Special Use Area near Royal should be another hotspot for upland game bird hunters. Sportsmen stomping through the 1,500 acres will find cropland, brushy draws, grassy areas, and shelterbelts harboring both ringnecks and bobwhites.

Leaflet Deals with Wildlife

A new leaflet, "Wildlife--the Environmental Barometer," has been released by the Wildlife Management Institute. Designed primarily to provide teachers and leaders of youth groups with information on the place of wildlife in the new sphere of environmental concern, the eight-page brochure is being offered by the Institute at

cost to conservation agencies and associations, schools, and youth organizations. The two-color folder is illustrated with four line drawings by Clinton Trefethen.

Sample copies and information may be obtained by writing to the Wildlife Management Institute, 709 Wire Building, Washington, D. C. 20005.

Hunters Fined in Yellowstone Because of Loaded Weapons

Superintendent Jack K. Anderson of Yellowstone National Park announced today that two New Jersey hunters guided by a Wyoming licensed guide were each fined \$100.00 on charges of possessing loaded firearms within the park. Thomas McGeachen, Jr., and Nicholas A. Nicolette of Belleville, New Jersey were apprehended along the headwaters of the Snake River just south of Mariposa Lake on September 22.

Anderson said the hunting party was approximately 3/4 mile inside the park boundary and obviously knew where they were since the guide has eight years of experience hunting in that vicinity. The two appeared before U. S. Commissioner James W. Brown at Park Headquarters in Mammoth where they pleaded guilty to the charges and received the fine.

The Superintendent reminds all hunters that before entering the park all guns must be unloaded,

broken down and encased or otherwise packed in such a manner as to prevent their use while in the park.

Guide for Public Land

Former Congressman Teno Roncalio told students at Western Wyoming Community College in Rock Springs that "the next Congress will be called upon to assert its constitutional authority to establish guidelines for the management of public lands owned by the Federal Government."

"The Public Land Law Review Commission has passed the ball to Congress in its report and recommendations concerning the laws, regulations, procedures and practices governing the federally owned land which covers roughly one-third of this nation's land area," Roncalio said.

"The Commission has called for a totally new public land policy and the enactment of legislation which would leave no present public land policy intact," said Teno.

"The legislation which results could either make or break Wyoming. Never has experience in the Halls of Congress been more important in the determination of Wyoming's future in recreation, mineral development, water use, fish and wildlife management, agriculture, grazing, timber industries, and the establishment of additional national parks," concluded Roncalio.

MIKE LEON for State Senator

IN 1968 MIKE LEON SAID—

"Why Must Wyoming Become More Like Everywhere Else When Everywhere Else Wishes It Were More Like Wyoming?"

IN 1970 MIKE LEON SAYS—

"Don't Cheapen Wyoming By Selling Wyoming Cheaply."

MIKE LEON RELIEVES "In the next 10 years we shall see more impact on Wyoming's environment than in all the years since statehood." Our laws protecting Wyoming from environmental damage — from pollution of air and water and destruction of landscape — are greatly in need of improvement. And laws are only as good as their enforcement. We have had an Air Quality Law for several years now but, for example, Casper's air pollution is worse than ever.

IN THE COMING YEARS SHERIDAN COUNTY AND WYOMING WILL NEED A MAN IN STATE GOVERNMENT WITH MIKE LEON'S RECORD ON CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENT.



Photo by Wyo. Game & Fish Dept.

Wyoming's Hunter Safety Program and the efforts of the volunteer instructors across the state and in other states are credited for a large part of the reduction of hunter casualties.

Oregon Anglers Report Success Fishing for Salmon and Steelhead

Salmon and steelhead fishermen during the 1969 calendar year reported fine angling for both species with the total catch recorded the third highest in the past ten years. The information was supplied by Oregon anglers on their salmon-steelhead licenses.

Reino Koski, staff fishery biologist who compiles the catch records, said that sport fishermen took almost 348,800 salmon and just over 130,400 steelhead for a total catch of just over 479,000 fish. The salmon catch was only a few thousand fish below the 1968 catch and ranked third in the standings for the past ten years. The steelhead catch was about 23,400 fish below the 1968 take but ranked as the fourth best year in the past ten. The record salmon catch was reported in 1967 when sport fishermen took almost 456,900 salmon, while the record steelhead catch was made in 1966 with a reported take of almost 168,100 fish.

On inland streams, the Columbia was the big producer of steelhead with anglers reporting just over 16,100 creeled. The catch was the lowest since 1961 and over 6,000 fish less than the 1968 catch. The Deschutes produced 11,900 steelhead, the Sandy more than 5,500 and the Clackamas (including Eagle Creek) almost 4,500.

The John Day produced just over 4,000 steelhead, up almost a thousand fish from the preceding year. Other inland streams showing increased catches were the Santiam, Snake, and Umatilla.

On the coast, the popular Alsea River produced just over 9,400 ironheads, down by almost 4,000 fish from the previous year. The Nestucca and Wilson also showed reduced catches, 12,300 for the Nestucca and just over 6,100 for the Wilson. The catch was about 4,000 fish fewer on the Nestucca and 3,000 less on the Wilson.

On both the Rogue and the

Umpqua anglers enjoyed one of the best seasons ever recorded, with the catch up by well over 1,000 fish from the previous year on each river. Anglers reported taking well over 15,500 steelhead from the Rogue and almost 15,000 from the Umpqua. The Illinois catch of over 3,000 steelhead was also up by about 1,000 fish from the previous year.

Both the Siuslaw and Siletz showed reduced catches of about 1,000 steelhead, with just over 4,400 recorded from the Siuslaw and 5,900 from the Siletz. The catch of steelhead was up slightly on the Chetco, Elk, and Necanicum rivers and almost identical to the 1968 catch on the Nehalem.

Almost 254,300 salmon were taken by anglers fishing ocean waters along the Oregon coast. The Columbia River produced 40,700 salmon, down several thousand fish from the previous year. The Willamette River yielded 32,600 salmon to sport

fishermen, one of the top years in the past ten. The Deschutes was also a good inland producer with fishermen taking more than 5,900 chinook, a record for this stream.

Two topstreams along the coast were the Rogue and Umpqua. Rogue River anglers reported taking almost 22,100 salmon, a record for this river. Anglers on the Umpqua also had a good year taking about 21,600 salmon from the river and another 5,700 tallied at Winchester Bay.

Alsea anglers took about 16,000 salmon, Coos River and Bay yielded more than 13,400 Nehalem River and Bay more than 11,700, and the Siuslaw River and Bay 9,600. Tillamook Bay yielded about 5,300 salmon; and the Wilson, Trask, Kilchis, and Tillamook rivers another 8,300. Anglers fishing the Siletz River and Bay reported taking almost 5,400 salmon while anglers on the Nestucca tallied almost 4,200 salmon.

Tule Elk May Not Get a New Refuge

Calls for a new national wildlife refuge for Tule elk in Southern California have met with a cool reception from many wildlife conservationists and from several key members of Congress, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

Tule elk, the smallest of all elk on the North American continent, originally occurred naturally in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys of California. Only about 300 remain in existence, located mainly in Owens Valley, California. They are now listed as a "rare and endangered species" by the Interior Department.

According to many wildlife experts, the Tule elk problem could best be solved by properly managing the public land which they inhabit. The city of Los Angeles utilizes over a million acres of public domain lands in Owens Valley to protect its water

supply. Aside from water purposes, both the city of Los Angeles and the Bureau of Land Management have leased these lands for livestock grazing. These permits have increased competition between livestock and elk with a resulting low elk population. Thus, private livestock operations on public lands are a primary cause for the uncomfortably low number of Tule elk. Many conservationists, therefore, contend that a reduction or elimination of private livestock grazing, which would allow the elk herd to expand significantly, is the logical answer to the problem. It is impractical, they say, to establish a new wildlife refuge for the Tule elk instead of solving the problem in Owens Valley where the animals are established and ample public land is available.



North School fourth graders in Mrs. Shirley Jolley's class at Lander, Wyoming, had scheduled a field trip with the Lander Conservation Center director. They kept this appointment even though there was eight inches of snow on the ground.

The group went to the city park, took their collecting gear and waded out into the Popo Agie River in a search for freshwater plant and animal life. When the collecting was completed they took their materials to the Conservation Center. There, these were studied further and examples of specimens were preserved to take back to the classroom.

This trip illustrated that meaningful outdoor experiences can be part of the school program any time of the year.

WYOMING'S KIND OF MAN



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Gale McGee
DEMOCRAT

A Senator who listens knows the needs of his state. Gale McGee has listened, and in 12 years has obtained more projects and funds to meet Wyoming needs than any Senator in history.

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

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

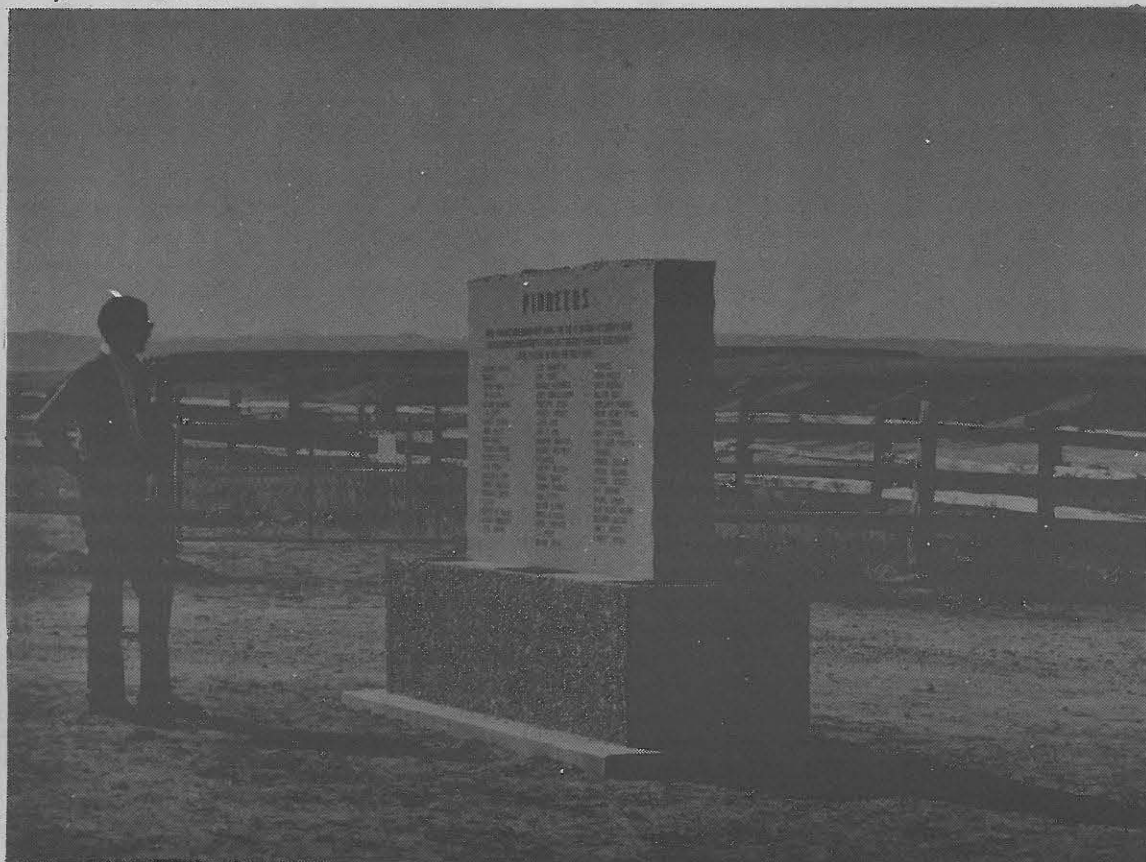


Photo by Wyo. Recreation Comm.

Wyoming Recreation Commission Historian Bill Barnhart inspects the newly placed monument that lists the name of each soldier and civilian originally buried at the historic Fort Fetterman cemetery near Douglas. A native split rail fence surrounds the cemetery that recently received extensive preservation and upgrading activity by the Recreation agency.

Army Cemetery Restored DDT in Woodcock

The historic military-civilian cemetery at old Fort Fetterman near Douglas has been the site of a major research and restoration project by the Wyoming Recreation Commission, according to Commission Historian Bill Barnhart.

The project, completed last week, included a general upgrading of the neglected cemetery grounds, the enclosure of the area with a native split rail fence and the placing of a massive granite monument that carries the name of each soldier and civilian buried there.

Barnhart said that the project hinged on a Recreation Commission sponsored research effort carried out by Mrs. Sharon Fields of Cheyenne. Through genealogical research, Mrs. Fields was able to determine the identity and much of the personal history of every individual interred at the site during the late 1800's and early 1900's when Fort Fetterman's cemetery was in use. A publication, titled "Fort Fetterman's Cemetery", resulted from the study and recently earned Mrs. Fields an award from the Wyoming Historical Society.

Barnhart said that the project was planned and carried out to protect and preserve the historic site and

to make it more presentable and interesting for visitors. The preservation, restoration and presentation of Wyoming historic sites is an assigned responsibility of the Recreation Commission, Barnhart said.

The monument and its base were designed by artist Gordon Wilson of Cheyenne and Bob Drobish of the Commission's engineering staff. The monument was engraved by Tri-State Alco Fence Company of Cheyenne. Alco Fence Company of Cheyenne installed the split rail fencing around the cemetery.

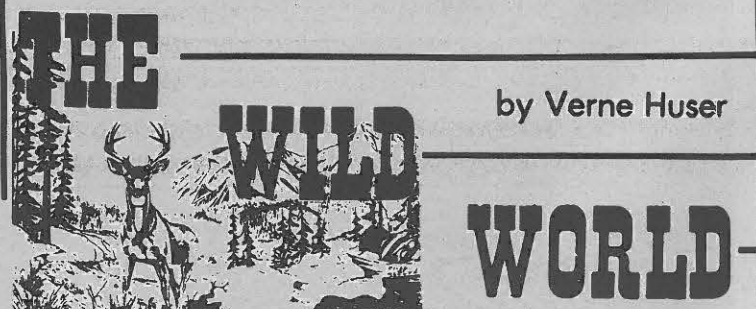
Sanitation Urged

FOREST CITY, IOWA -- Winnebago Industries, Inc., The nation's largest builder of recreational vehicles, recently urged all of its dealers to install a sanitary disposal station at their dealership if they do not already have one at their facility. Winnebago supplied each dealer with sanitary disposal station construction plans from the Recreational Vehicle Institute. All recreational vehicle dealers should have sanitary disposal stations and every company should urge their dealers to install such facilities.

Because of high DDT residues found in a pre-season sampling of woodcock from New Brunswick, Canada, the hunting season for the popular gamebird in that province has been closed, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

Representative samples of woodcock were taken throughout the province by the Canadian Wildlife Service. The average level of DDT in the samples was 56 parts per million. The highest tolerance level set by the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare for human food is seven parts per million.

This is the second time in Canada that a hunting season for gamebirds has been closed because of high levels of pesticide residues. Last year, the province of Alberta closed the seasons for pheasant and Hungarian partridge following the discovery of mercury contamination of the birds. The use of persistent chemicals throughout North America has built up residue levels in birds and other wildlife which are serving as a warning device to man that the use of such substance should be undertaken with extreme caution and only when absolutely necessary. Wildlife is playing an important role as an environmental barometer.



Have you ever been up on Union Pass along the Continental Divide? A Forest Service Road crosses the Divide at Union Pass today, one of the least-traveled passages into Jackson Hole—though in the days of the Mountainmen it was one of the most frequently used routes into what became known as Jackson's Hole.

A few weeks ago I spent a day in the Union Pass area with a group of Forest Service personnel from the Teton National Forest and conservationists from the Jackson Hole area including several members of the board of directors for ENACT (Jackson Hole Environmental Action Society). It was a revealing trip in many ways.

Basically the Forest Service, through Supervisor Bob Safran, had invited us on a tour to show us regeneration on the Teton National Forest, and indirectly timber cutting practices on the Teton. But Union Pass lies on the boundary between Teton and Shoshone National Forests. Most of our approach took us through Shoshone National Forest, and much of our tour in the high country bordered on the Shoshone, into which we could frequently look. The contrast between the two adjacent national forests is almost unbelievable.

We left U. S. Highway 26-287 just east of the Tie Hack Historical Monument west of Dubois (opposite the point at which DuNoir Creek flows into the Wind River). On the map, the road is labeled Warm Springs Creek Road, then becomes Union Pass Road, later Lake of the Woods Road. But the sign at the turn-off on the highway points the way to Union Pass.

Driving over the switch-backing, snow-covered dirt roads, we climbed into the clouds as flurries of snow swirled about the dark evergreens. We dipped down into Warm Spring Creek bottom west of Warm Spring Mountain. Above Warm Spring Canyon, we observed relics of the tie-hack days: stumps, unburned slash, framework for the dam that backed water up the creek creating a lake to dump the ties into and the remains of the flume for floating ties down to the Wind River.

Approaching Union Pass, we broke out into open country, rolling grasslands and sagebrush meadows. There had been plenty evidence of clear cutting during the last few miles, but after crossing Union Pass we really began to see the clear-cut areas. Along the road just south, then west of Union Pass we saw vast acreages of clear-cut timber that had been carted off to the U. S. Plywood stud mill in Dubois. The leavings were a mess: roots and rooted-out stumps and charred tree trunks and scraggly branches—all sticking out of the bare mineral soil where grasses and forbes had returned and where lodgepole pine had returned (or had been replanted when it hadn't returned).

My first thought was, "We're turning these mixed conifer forests into lodgepole pine farms." Much of the standing timber was subalpine fir and spruce, but all that was growing in the cut-over areas was lodgepole with a few limber (or whitebark) pine trees—none of the climax species (though we had seen a return of mixed conifer in the Antelope Flats cut behind Lost Creek Ranch).

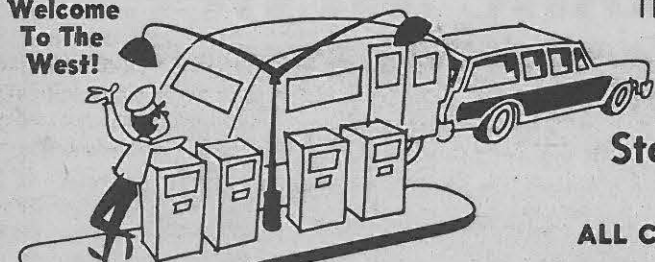
But what disturbed me the most was the vast areas that had been cut: 40% of the standing timber at the head of the South Fork of Fish Creek had been cut. When you combine that with the natural openings in the forest, the result is more than half the area is now open, most of it ugly. My feeling was that we'd cut too much timber in Teton National Forest. I thought, "If I were an elk, where would I go?"

Basically, if you accept timber cutting at all, and the logical (economic) fact that clear cutting is the only way to cut lodgepole pine, then the timbering on the Teton National Forest has been done well. Bob Safran and his staff deserve the thanks of the people of Jackson Hole and of Wyoming for doing a dirty job as well as can be expected. We are lucky that the Teton National Forest wasn't cut earlier to the extent that it has been cut during the last decade. And we are fortunate in the new timber plan for the Teton National Forest, which calls for drastic cut backs in allowable cuts—in the face of President Nixon's demand for increased timber production from the National Forests (after Congress turned down the Timber Supply Act).

Now the contrast: looking over into the Shoshone National Forest, we observed Vietnam, a bombed out forest; we observed the Argonne Forest of World War I; the devastation of an atomic bomb: giant trees fallen, uprooted by the wind blast let in by clear cutting and never cleaned up; young trees trying to grow in a jungle of bull-dozed slash and rutted mineral soil. What has happened on the Shoshone National Forest as a result of the U. S. Plywood attack on the forest and lack of administrative responsibility by the Forest Service is inexcusable. I don't blame the present administration but rather a mixture of local and regional administrative ineptitudes over the past dozen years that has left the Shoshone National Forest one of the worst eyesores in the U. S. Forest Service.

If our Congressional representatives were to see the devastation on the Shoshone National Forest, they would no doubt put an end to clear cutting as it has been practiced by U. S. Plywood to supply the Dubois mill. The allowable cut on the Shoshone has been reduced in recent years too, not through any logical plan as on the Teton Forest, but simply (Continued on page 15.)

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South of Lander
Wyoming on Highway 287

Idaho's Business Is Snow Business

There's no business like "snow business" for Idaho in the months just ahead. Along with skiing, exploring Idaho in winter has now become a popular family sport with the explosion of the snowmobile industry in Idaho. It opens the doors to magnificent winter adventures ranging from ice fishing to camping in the snow.

"Explore Idaho Winter", a new 24-page brochure, highlights these winter activities and is available from the Idaho Department of Commerce and Development.

Idaho's 28 ski resort areas are scattered throughout mountain ranges from Schweitzer Basin on the northwest to Grand Targhee in the southeast. Complete details of types of skiing in addition to accommodations are given. There is even data on broadcasting of ski conditions.

Four privately operated snowmobile areas are listed together with nine Snowmobile Clubs which stage regular outings. The Forest Service has listed 33 areas ranging from the Kootenai National Forest to the Caribou National Forest where there are marked trails for snowmobilers.

The new Idaho Department of Commerce and Development brochure also contains the Western Snowmobile Clubs' Idaho

racing schedule where everything from cross-country at St. Anthony to class races at Priest River, is listed.

Anyone interested in securing copies can do so by writing to the Idaho Department of Commerce and Development, Room 108, Capitol Building, Boise, Idaho 83707. Be sure to specify "Explore Idaho Winter" and the number of copies desired.

Snowmobile Safari

PIERRE--A cross-country snowmobile safari beginning at Watertown, So. Dakota, and ending in the Black Hills has been tentatively scheduled the second week in February, according to Bill Lemley of Rapid City, safari chairman.

The trip which will take seven days will include four days to cross the state, one day for in-Hills travel, and two days for activities and a banquet.

Tentative route set is US-212 across the northern part of the state.

Snowmobilers in South Dakota and neighboring states are invited to take part in the festivities and may join the caravan at different points across the safari route.

These points will be announced later, according to Lemley.



Rippin' through the powder -- It won't be long before snowmobiling activities will be in full swing.

Forest Service Maps Are Available

James Usher, Regional Engineer, announced that Forest Service maps and aerial photographs are available in the Federal Building, Ogden, Utah, for all National Forests in the Intermountain Region. Aerial photographs for National Forests in Arizona and New Mexico are also available in Ogden.

These maps include 1/2-inch -- 1 mile series, aerial photographs, and 15-minute planimetric quadrangles (scale 2 inches -- 1 mile).

These items are sold in the Division of Engineering Map Sales Office, Room 3104, Federal Building, 324 - 25th Street, Ogden, Utah. Office hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Forest visitors will find these maps helpful guides in planning their National Forest trips.

Maps range in price from \$1.00 each for the 1/2-inch

Forest series maps to \$1.50 each for the 15-minute planimetric quadrangles and \$1.25 each for black and white and \$3.00 each for color aerial photographs.

Ski Season Opener

Wyoming's ski season is in the offing as snows begin to cover the slopes. The new Grand Targhee Ski Area on the west slopes of the Tetons is planning a mid-November opening. The Jackson Hole Ski Area is anticipating a December 12 opener and Snow King at mid-month.

The Grand Targhee area will be operating with three chair lifts and a free rope tow. There are overnight facilities

for 100 people with an additional 48 rooms to be completed by Christmas. It also has a ski shop, dining room, bar, and lunchroom for those who bring their own.

The Targhee is offering adult tickets for all facilities for \$5, and a half-day ticket for \$4. All students can buy a chair ticket for \$4, with a half-day ticket for \$3. Season tickets for individuals, and families are also available.

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BUMPER STICKERS, read "When guns are outlawed, only outlaws will have guns." 3 for \$1.00. Sport Stickers, Box 7034, Norfolk, Va.

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TENTS, CANVASS TARPS - 12 lbs. 350 Watt Portable Generators. Free Catalogue, Rundell's Products R.D. #3, North East, Pa. 16428.

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WATERPROOF BAGS for canoeing and camping. Free folder. Voyageur Enterprises, Box 512, Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66201.

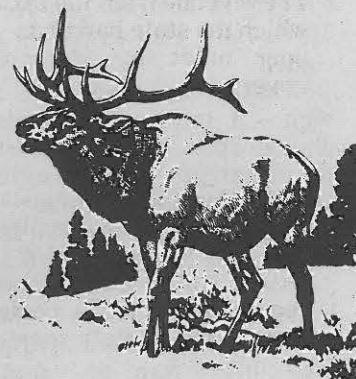
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FOLDING ICE FISHING shanty. Build your own. Size 4' x 8' x 5'. Instructions and prints. \$2.00 Charles Barringer, 317 W. Stewart Ave., Flint, Michigan 48505.

ICE FISHING SHELTERS, New amazing instant - nothing to assemble. Nothing to take apart, 10 second set up or collapse. Write Quick Hut Mfg. Co. 1311 So. 16 St., Milwaukee, Wisc. 53204.



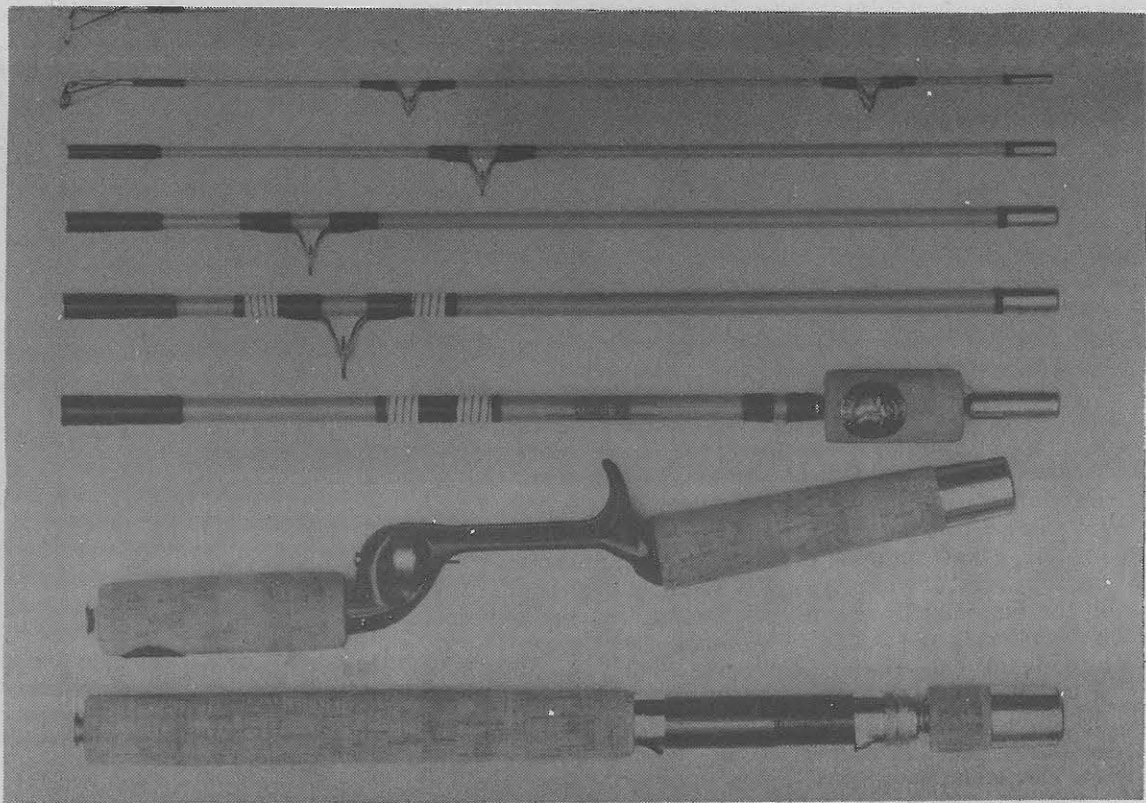
New Products



Warfield Industries, manufacturers of the Kampers Kup-boardtable, announce the introduction of the Hand-I-Harness.

The harness, constructed of adjustable elastic, has proven to be the perfect item for carrying cameras or binoculars. It fastens quickly and easily and keeps cameras or binoculars out of the way. Hand-I-Harness comes individually packaged in blister pack.

For more information on the Hand-I-Harness and other products, write Warfield Industries, 4525 Heritage Hills Circle, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55431.

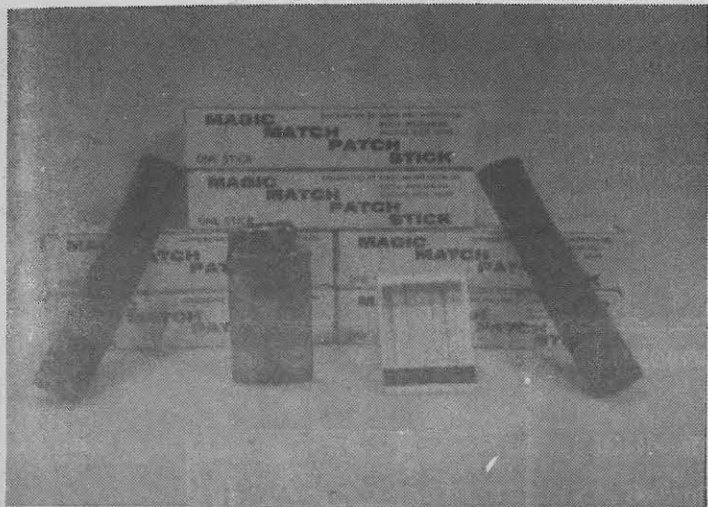


One Rod For All Your Fishing?

Here's a new all-purpose "Trailmaster" Rod made by the Eagle Claw people. This 8-piece rod lets you set up most any way you wish for just about any type of fresh water fishing you're apt to encounter. This new rod is especially designed to be quickly set up five different ways: to use for spinning, spin casting, casting, fly fishing or trolling. Write New Eagle Claw "Trailmaster" All-purpose Rods, Wright & McGill Co, 8720 E. Colfax Ave., Denver, Colorado 80220.



Ride away in style with new 1971 KAP covers and campers. Made for every style of truck that lets you go anywhere anytime. Sturdy construction and convenient styling gives you a great buy for your vacation fun. For more information write Winnebago Industries, Inc., Forest City, Iowa 50436.



Here is an emergency repair kit for everyone! The Magic Match Patch Stick, "The pocket survival kit", is so easy to use. It will repair tents, furniture, tile, boots and waders, toys, raingear, decoys, shoes, tools, and fishing rods.

Prices by mail: one stick, \$1.40; two sticks, \$2.75; twelve sticks, \$9.00. Wholesale and jobbers' prices will be furnished upon request. Write Magic Match Patch Stick, Art Dey, Jim Dey, 652 Lake Angelus Rd., Pontiac, Mich. 48055.



—Crockett in "Washington Star"

Environmental Eavesdropper

LOONEY LIMERICKS

by Zane E. Cology

Smart-aleck snowbiler, Joe Grubble
Should be fined and have to pay double.
Wild animals he chased --
Tore up trails in his haste --
And got all snowbilers in trouble!

The Idaho League of Women Voters has urged the adoption in the 1971 legislative session of strong surface mining regulations. The League is fearful of water pollution from surface mining, and also concerned with the overall environmental effects.

Montana's proposed new strip mining law would be administered under a qualified expert, free from partisan political pressures, if recommendations are followed. The Governor's Conference Committee on Mined-Land Reclamation also recommends a three-member advisory council if the non-political administrator is hired.

An Idaho state senator has proposed a state tax on all mining claims to "clear old, unused claims off the record." The revenue from the tax could be used for land restoration which the state had to do. A somewhat similar proposal has been made by Wyoming's Democratic candidate for governor.

Idaho's Joint Legislative Committee on Lands and Mining, meeting earlier this month, heard various proposals for regulating surface damages caused by bulldozing prospectors. One state representative urged requirements for a performance bond to guarantee soil restoration. A state senator suggested a license or permit. All witnesses agreed the state is obligated to take action to stop environmental damage to federal as well as state land.

Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel told the 61st Pacific Logging Congress, meeting at Anchorage, Alaska, that a "new environmental day is dawning in our forests." He said there is a "newly awakened environmental concern stirring through the hearts of people from all walks of life - students, teachers, housewives, hardhats. They are demanding a halt to environmental degradation and restoration of damage already done." Hickel urged the loggers to help achieve a responsible balance "between man and his environment."

The Nixon administration said it would call for legislation to require certification and long-range planning for electric utility construction. The proposal would provide for long-range planning of utility expansions on a regional basis at least 10 years ahead of construction, participation in the planning by the environmental protection agencies and notice to the public of plant sites at least 5 years in advance of construction, pre-construction review and approval of all new large power facilities by a public agency at the state or regional level, or by the federal government if the states fail to act, and an expanded program of research and development.

Researchers at Batelle-Northwest say they have laboratory evidence to indicate Vitamin E may prevent respiratory diseases caused by air pollution. Tests on laboratory rats showed those getting the vitamin lived twice as long as those not getting it, in atmospheric conditions simulating Los Angeles or Tokyo on bad smog days.

The Wild World...

because there isn't enough timber left.
My comments are untimely. By the time you read this, most of the roads into the area will have been closed by snows, and much of the devastation covered by that soft white stuff that turns-on the snowmobiles. But perhaps there is a timely factor too: the general election is only a couple of weeks away, and you might keep in mind that Senator Gale McGee has been fighting for three years to stop clear cutting in Wyoming's high country where recreational values may outweigh timber values; on the other hand, John Wold was one of the authors of the Timber Supply Act that was designed to "develop into optimum timber productivity as soon as possible the national forest commercial timberlands."

Campground Designed for Handicapped

A 17-unit campground, a nature trail, and a fishing pier, especially designed and constructed for handicapped people, have been opened on the Inyo National Forest in the eastern High Sierra at Mammoth Lakes, California by the U. S. Forest Service, according to the Wildlife Management Institute.

The facilities in the campground are designed to accommodate the handicapped, with wide paved walkways, parking spurs, tables, handrails, and ramps. Adjacent to the campground a nature trail has been constructed for use by the blind and by those in wheelchairs. Through the use of eleven push button tape recorders, located at intervals along the way, trail users will be able to interpret the flora, fauna, and physical and cultural history of the Mammoth Lakes area. At nearby Twin Lakes, a fishing pier is available for handicapped persons.

The project is a result of combined efforts by local citizens, industry and individuals from other western states, and the U. S. Forest Service.



Photo by Allan Sicks

Almost 600 pounds of meat and a respectable rack from a Shiras moose, add joy to a cold, snowy day in the Teton Wilderness Area. Photographer explained that the icy cold was responsible for photo's softness. Was it the frozen camera or frozen fingers?

Candidate Discusses Issues

Harry Roberts, Republican candidate for the U. S. House of Representatives, said in Dubois recently that much of the controversy over methods of cutting timber could be eliminated by understanding, cooperation and continued research.

Roberts said, "Before too many people jump to the wrong conclusion about whether to clear-cut timber, for instance, we need to disseminate accurate in-

formation on forest management."

He said he had spoken with conservationists "Who understand forest principles. They recognize that there is a place for clearcutting, just as they recognize that clear-cutting in other circumstances is a tragedy."

In a later campaign speech at Pinedale, Roberts said he opposed a recommendation of the Public Land Law Review Commission which called for

a zoning authority for the Forest Service in designation of dominant use of public lands.

He also said he opposed commission proposals which would lead to federal fees for hunting of non-migratory animals on federal lands, and which would give a federal agency the last say in decisions affecting fish and wildlife on lands outside national parks.

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Photo by Pat Hall

He may not be that trophy everyone is looking for, but this forkhorn would thrill any hunter. In fact, the grace and beauty of a mule deer on the go is enough to thrill any

outdoorsman. As deer hunting hit its peak this month, the sight of deer bounding away will tempt many into a futile shot.

Float the Big Missouri in Montana

The last of several facilities to enhance float trips on the colorful, historic Missouri River is now near completion. Wes Woodgerd, chief of parks and recreation for the Montana Fish and Game Department said that developments at the historic Coal Banks Landing will wind up planned projects on the river.

The most scenic and remote portion of the Missouri River has been named a State Recreational Waterway by the Montana Fish and Game Commission. Though this length, some 150 miles, represents only about 7 percent of the entire river, it remains even more remote than in the past when it was an important artery of commerce.

Coal Banks Landing, site of the uppermost development, is about one mile below Virgelle Ferry. This is the preferred launching site for down-stream floaters. Facilities under construction include a boat launching ramp, camping sites, sanitary facilities and a

contract has been let for a well.

In the days when steamboats churned up the Missouri, coal was mined near this site in a futile attempt to provide steamer fuel. One of the most nagging problems of the river captains was getting sufficient wood to heat ships' boilers. While underway, boats burned about thirty cords of cottonwood every 24 hours.

Some 24 miles downstream from Coal Banks Landing, the next development at Hole in the Wall provides boaters with primitive log and sod shelters, fire rings, drinking water, and sanitary facilities. At all sites, developments remain rustic and unobtrusive.

The Hole in the Wall can be seen some distance upstream as a natural opening near the top of a large rock formation. This and other natural formations served as landmarks and mileposts for river pilots.

The next downstream development at Slaughter River (Arrow River) includes sanitary facilities and fire

rings but no drinking water. Lewis and Clark called the stream Slaughter River after noting fragments of at least 100 buffalo carcasses at a jump a few miles downstream.

Near the confluence of the Judith and Missouri Rivers north of Winifred, access and launching facilities are provided. Camping and picnicking sites and drinking water are available also.

The areas lying around the confluence of Judith and Missouri Rivers are

especially rich in historic sites and events. Nearby Camp Cook was the first permanent military establishment in Montana. The terrible smallpox scourge that ran rampant through Indian tribes was exported from Judith Landing in 1837.

The last downstream development which is available by boat only is located near famous Cow Island. Sanitary facilities and fire rings are provided.

Because of shoal areas,

steamers had to unload near Cow Island during periods of low water. Consequently, the island became an important rendezvous and the staging area for tempestuous parties and violence. It was at this site also that Chief Joseph's band of Nez Perce crossed the Missouri and burned a store of army supplies.

The exciting and scenic Missouri float trip ends at Kipp State Recreation area where boat launching, camping, picnicking, and other facilities have been provided.

Department Opposes Canal

The Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission has restated its position on the Cross-Florida Barge Canal and concludes that previously assumed benefits from fishing and hunting will not be realized throughout the project life of the controversial man-made waterway now under construction. The canal tentatively will connect the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico across Northern Florida.

In a November, 1969 report and a March, 1970 addendum entitled "A Brief Assessment of the Cross Florida Barge Canal," the Commission stated that excessive eutrophic conditions and subsequent oxygen fluctuations resulting from impoundments along the waterway could be detrimental to sport fisheries in the effected area. Other negative results to be considered they report are; destruction of important sports fisheries such as striped bass by cutting of

migration routes of the anadromous species; intrusion of salinities further up the St. Johns River which may aggravate pollution conditions in some areas; route provision for the spread to the Atlantic Coast of exotic fish such as the tilapia, an undesirable now established in the Tampa Bay area, and the Asiatic clam; provision of an infestation route to the East Coast waterways for the Eurasian water milfoil, an exotic plant now growing along the Gulf coast; and heavy commercial utilization historically has created pollution problems through spillage and leaks.

The Commission stated that its earlier 1962 endorsement of the Corps of Engineer's project was based entirely on the standard benefit: cost ratio as it related only to hunting and fishing. The overall ecological manifestations, which have since been partially investigated, were not considered.

The Florida Defenders of

the Environment pointed out in a report that such projects are irreversible and recommended that the scientific community and action agencies evaluate new projects well in advance of implementation. They also stated that costs of such projects must include the environmental trade-offs they necessitate.



Game managers recognize three general types of refuges: big game, small game and waterfowl. The goal of a big game refuge is to protect basic breeding stock and increase the big game population. Refuges for small game can make important increases in the game supply if they contain adequate food and cover for year around use. A waterfowl refuge may be a breeding area, wintering area or flyway refuge.

KEITH BECKER, Candidate for State Senator
from Teton County Says:

KEEP WYOMING WYOMING.

WYOMING

OTHER PLACES

- * Small population
- * Low taxation
- * Budget surplus
- * Short Welfare Rolls
- * Best place to raise a child
- * Excellent hunting and fishing
- * Low crime rate
- * Responsible young people

- * Large population
- * High taxation
- * Budget deficit
- * Increased social services
- * Increasing juvenile problems
- * Fish gone . . . game scarce
- * Drastic increases in crime
- * Riots