

High Country News

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Friday, April 16, 1971



The devastation of clear-cut timbering is nowhere better exemplified than at Jules Bowl above Brooks Lake, near Dubois, Wyoming. This is the way it remains after the timber was removed some five years ago. This area gives the lie to timber industry

propaganda that its care of the land gives proper respect to all the other resources. It also can be held up for all the world to see that the U. S. Forest Service is not always the vigilant defender of public properties entrusted to its care.

Clear-cutting Criticized

Clear-cut timbering - its use and misuse - has come under increasing criticism in recent years. That criticism was brought to a focus at the hearings held in the nation's capitol April 5, 6 and 7. There, conservationists from across the country converged upon Senator Frank Church's Subcommittee on Public Lands. Much of the testimony they gave was as devastating as some of the timbering methods used in the national forests.

Not to be outdone, the timber industry rolled out its biggest guns in a direct confrontation over the values of clear-cut timbering. They continue to maintain that industry must be allowed to

cut more trees if the nation is to prosper and progress. And they say the most efficient and economical way to produce wood products is through the continued use of clear-cutting.

Senator Gale McGee of Wyoming, in the lead-off statement, called for a two-year moratorium on clear-cutting in the national forests. (Many following statements endorsed such a moratorium.) McGee was especially critical of the Forest Service, saying, "My concern is great, and it is shared with an ever-growing number of private citizens, not all of them from my state by any means, who believe that the Forest Service's

management policies are wreaking havoc with the environment."

His criticism was repeated many times throughout the two and one-half day hearings. Witness after witness documented the case against the Forest Service and its handling of the forest resources. Repeated statements were made that the Forest Service had lost sight of its original "land ethic" and had ignored congressional directives regarding multiple use and sustained yield.

One of the most effective statements came from G. M. Brandborg of Hamilton, Montana. Brandborg served (Please turn to page 5)

Wyoming To Hold Environment Meet

Some of Wyoming's environmental problems will be highlighted Saturday May 1, at the Second Environmental Congress to be held in Casper at the Ramada Inn. The Congress is held to provide an informational and educational forum for the benefit of Wyoming citizens and neighboring states. It is sponsored by the Wyoming Outdoor Coordinating Council and its participating groups. These include the Wyoming Wildlife Federation, the Wyoming Division of the Izaak Walton League, the Audubon Society, Jackson Hole ENACT, the League of Women Voters, and others.

The Congress will provide a full schedule of national and regional speakers on various environmental issues. It will be climaxed by the evening banquet speaker, Stewart M. Brandborg, executive director of The Wilderness

(Please turn to page 5)

Every Week Is Earth Week!

HIGH COUNTRY

By Tom Bell

Flying across our great country on a cloudless day is an experience every thoughtful citizen should have. Even so, the vastness is telescoped into a few hours, and the landscape below passes too quickly to get it all into proper perspective.

We left Washington on this cool April morning with small rugs of snow still sprawled amidst the woods. Cherry blossoms are only slightly in evidence; forsythia brightens the yards along the roadside. The trees are still bare but signs of Spring are unmistakable.

We are hardly into the air before we are over the northern end of the Blue Ridge Mountains. It is odd that the vagaries of weather have left great patches of snow here and there over the countryside. The rest lies brown in a state of suspended animation, awaiting those longer, warmer days.

The captain announces that we are headed for the wild blue yonder at 35,000 feet—our cruising altitude for the trip to Denver. He also says we are just crossing into West Virginia and I am alerted.

Only an hour earlier, I had been sitting before Senator Frank Church's Subcommittee on Public Lands. There, three of us from Wyoming had given our statements on clear-cut timbering. For two days, we had heard fellow conservationists testify as to the impact of clear-cut timbering on the national forests, and also heard timber industry spokesmen tell their side of the story. The West Virginians had been the first to tell what happened to their beautiful hardwood forests. There, the Forest Service opened up the Monongahela National Forest and industry had come in to exact its price from the land.

Somewhere below was my friend, Grover C. "Zip" Little, one of the battlers to save some of West Virginia from being scalped by the strip miners and the lumbermen. And so I watch for evidence of what is happening down there on that proud land. It was not long in coming. Across West Virginia and into Ohio was a passing review of indignities against the land. The clear-cutting was plainly evident in great white blocks which stood out against the brown background. The strip mining was at first harder to spot. But once you see the brown-bare earth, you see the marks of man in all their enormity.

As we cross the Ohio River, the pilot announces we are now at cruising altitude and it is minus 54 degrees outside. (I shiver just a little.) I note the Ohio River is still blue (from this view) in spite of all the pollution. (The Big Muddy is still muddy in spite of all the dams upriver.)

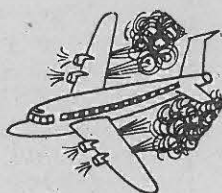
But what is more striking is the appearance of this thin envelope of air which surrounds and guards our Spaceship Earth. The young co-pilot who stops to chat amiably says, yes, on the clearest of days such as today, the air looks like this. It is a murky, grey-brown into the distance and the earth's surface can only be seen through varying degrees of haze. Even in these few hours following an air-cleaning storm, the life-sustaining atmosphere is obviously polluted. It wasn't always so as I remember from my younger days in the Air Force.

Our thin mantle of air is only about seven miles thin and we were at its upper limits. What we were seeing is all there is of the life-sustaining mix of gaseous elements. God help us all when we can no longer breathe that with safety.

Over the plains of Kansas I look down and see a straight, dark line of shadow; I look up slightly to see a silvery jet proceeding eastward. That contrail he leaves and the one we are leaving and the others sprawled out hour after hour across these 'Friendly Skies of United' are contributing to our dilemma. How do we continue to enjoy the fruits of our labors and ingenuity without destroying ourselves?

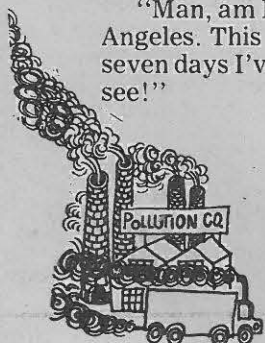
All the way across to the Land of Lincoln, and beyond to the Big Missouri, the heavy hand of man is most evident. Once you leave the eastern seaboard with its ant heaps of humanity, the open spaces become more evident. But everywhere below, you see the twin pox upon the land—great ribbons of highway concrete and the long, symmetric slash of electric transmission lines.

How can we keep doing these things to our bountiful land and not have someone someday pay the consequences? Are we really doing enough to avoid that inevitable collision course with disaster? I wonder.



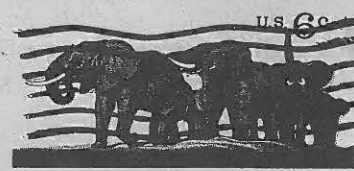
Overheard recently on the Nevada side of Lake Tahoe:

"Man, am I going to be glad to get back to Los Angeles. This vacation has been terrifying -- for seven days I've been breathing air that I couldn't see!"



Earth Week is set to draw attention to the problems of our planet. Man was formed out of the earth - by the earth - and in companionship with all the things upon it. He does not live by bread alone. Things of beauty - a simple gesture of trees reaching for wind-blown banners on high - of lichen-clad rocks lying in natural repose - lead him back to oneness with the Good Earth. Life is not a matter of one week set aside by proclamation. It is humble acceptance of the fact that Earth is our home, and that how we treat it will determine how long we all will live upon it.

Letters To The Editor



Editor:

This letter was instigated by Mr. Howard H. Caudle's letter concerning the wanton killing of wild horses. As vice-president of the International Society for the Protection of Mustangs and Burros, he should be interested in what I have to say.

I wonder why the Great Burro Slaughter of Grand Canyon has never come to the printed page. Several years ago, at the Arizona-New Mexico chapter meeting of the Wildlife Society in Showlow, Arizona, a Grand Canyon Park Service biologist who can be named if necessary, gave public testimony that between 2000 and 3000 wild burros had been killed by National Park Rangers. He even explained the methods. They gunned the burros down with high-powered rifles and shotguns from helicopters. He said they intend to eradicate them because the burros are "not



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natural" in Grand Canyon. He, however, made no mention of the wild turkeys on the North Rim which are not natural either. They were transplanted to the Kaibab North Wildlife Area by Arizona Game and Fish Department people. The turkeys moved onto the adjacent national park and now rangers speak proudly of "their" turkeys.

He also explained that the Grand Canyon National Park "owned" the burros and that the park could do as it saw fit with them. Until then I thought ALL the people of the U. S. owned Grand Canyon National Park and the creatures within it.

It is pretty common knowledge in Arizona and Grand Canyon about the killings of the burros. There was at least one occasion where a ranger, who can also be named if necessary, gut-shot one burro and blew the foreleg off another in full view of a group of tourists traveling in the Grand Canyon by mules.

I have seen much less debauchery by public officials in print. How does this stay so quiet?

To protect my position, I must remain anonymous.

NAME WITHHELD



Editor:

I am renewing my subscription and have a new one for you. Would like more articles about camping out with wagon trains and pack trips by horse. Also, let's have more on rock hunting. Like your paper very much.

Sincerely,
Byron L. Parfrey
Madison, Wisconsin

Editor's Note: Thank you for your note of confidence and even bringing us a new reader. As to the articles, we would like to have more first person stories such as the one we have just finished by Van Shipp on his experiences in the Gros Ventre Mountains. Wagon trains are something else, obviously, because there aren't many people traveling around that way anymore. However, we will try to run more stories on the Bridger wagon trek from Fort Bridger to Evanston, Wyoming, which runs every summer. Also, a wagon train is going to make regular runs from the vicinity of South Pass City, Wyoming, along the Lander Cut-off of the Oregon Trail, to points west, and return this summer. We will have photos and articles on that. We will also try to have more coverage on rock hunting.

Guest Editorials



A Common Ecological Standard

from Remington News Letter

History may well look back upon the decade of the 70's as the age of ecology. For it's no news that ecological and related environmental problems are the big news today.

Concern with ecological balances and the environment as a whole is not new. Only a broad public awareness of these factors is recent. For too many years the general public ignored the early warnings of fishermen, hunters, bird watchers, wilderness clubs, wildlife biologists and other outdoors-oriented groups with practical or professional understanding of the ecological destruction they were witnessing.

The motives of such groups were suspect, unfortunately--fewer fish in the creel, less game in the bag, loss of a favorite wilderness trail, or places to seek new bird sightings to lengthen a life list--and were of little concern to the rest of the public. Now everyone is becoming aware that lakes and streams no longer fit for fish may also be unfit for drinking water or swimming; that the filling of still another marsh not only robs the waterfowler and the bird watcher, but threatens a wide variety of aquatic life as well, to the detriment of both commercial and sport fishermen; that polluted air not only makes buildings dirty on the outside, but people dirty on the inside.

Consequently, many new organizations and groups are forming to attack environmental problems. Some of these are already providing valuable public service in testing new environmental laws, providing the public with a forum for their views and informing them of proposed governmental action.

The limited experience of some of these new groups, however, often leads them to take an oversimplified approach to environmental problems, many of which are extremely complex and require the evaluation of environmental and ecological experts.

Similarly, the time has come for those individual groups with established credentials to develop a broader viewpoint of the environmental-ecological situation that goes beyond their own immediate area of interest.

It's time for all of us to cast aside our tunnel vision and realize that, while some areas should be left forever wild, others may benefit from a degree of commercial utilization and multiple use; that there are areas where trees should not be cut and areas where they should; that while total recreation, power needs, flood control and the like may dictate man's modification of some waterways, we must not sacrifice the values offered by many streams, rivers and lakes as nature created them; that some wildlife species, few of which, incidentally, are in the 'game category, need special protection for their very survival, while the well-being of others is best served by both management and controlled harvest.

Above all we must recognize that, in the absence of coordinated nationwide planning, factors such as population expansion and commercial land development constitute the greatest threat to our American outdoors.

We need very badly today a more common meeting of the minds of all groups concerned with the outdoors. It is wasteful and tragic for any one group to spend its energy in opposing another. It has become critical that all these energies be combined and directed against the truly serious environmental problems that threaten our entire society. As some have already suggested, the most endangered species today may well be man. And only man, through mutual effort and understanding, can take himself off the endangered list.



Hanging Separately

by John Madson (News from Nilo)

The quail hunter growls at the rabbit hunter and his beagles. The trophy hunter growls at the meat hunter. The backpacker may growl at them all.

Millions of American outdoorsmen, with hundreds of varied interests that too often divide us and dilute our strength. Yet all American outdoorsmen have common enemies. The same social, economic and political threats to birdhunting also threaten birdwatching.

One way to slow these enemies is to pour muscle, money and brains into effective organizations. For hunter and non-hunter alike, there's the National Wildlife Federation, the Izaak Walton League of America, The Sierra Club, the National Audubon Society, and The Wilderness Society. They're all regiments of the same army, and they badly need recruits during 1971.

What can you do for the American outdoors? Take a lesson from the spoilers: study, learn, organize, make yourselves heard and felt, and put on some real political weight.



Today vs. Tomorrow

by Ralph Freidman

This commentary is reprinted from the Intermountain Observer, Boise, Idaho, April 10, 1971, by permission of the editor.

Ours is a society of short-range goals, crude pragmatism, alienation, splintering of individuality and national subdivision.

Nothing that I have said above ought to be novel to any thinking person. What perhaps ought to be striking is all the recent evidence supporting these concepts.

We have never had national planning in our economy. We have lost many valuable battles in the ecologic war because of this lack of national planning.

What many white collar ecology buffs do not understand is that the short-sightedness of workers opposed to measures of conservation is simple blue collar survival. The rationalizations aren't important--food on the table is.

The logger toppling giant Redwoods isn't interested in the beauty the trees would have provided for his grandchildren; he's occupied with making a living for his family. The bulldozer operator tearing up a precious site couldn't care less for what the land means to archeologists and nature lovers. He's doing the most important thing in the world as far as he's concerned--earning a buck.

During the campaign of People Against Nerve Gas, some PANG people were full of ridicule for the citizens of Hermiston, Ore., where the gas was to be stored, for declaring that the gas was harmless. What these PANG people did not realize is that in a showdown between the hazards of gas and the threat of unemployment, breadwinners would choose the hazards of gas. They could live with it at their back door; after all, the chances were pretty fair that there would be no calamity. The prospect of joblessness was much more frightening.

A man I know, who works in a factory that is one of the chief polluters in Oregon, defends the stenching fumes on the grounds that if the factory were closed he and a lot of other wage earners would be out of work. He can close his eyes to the pollution; he cannot close his eyes to unemployment, not at his age.

When you went to Seattle during the fight over the super-sonic transport, you found many people, otherwise very knowledgeable and decent, who championed construction of the SST. If the SST were rejected, they would tell you, thousands of jobs would be lost in Seattle and many small businesses would fail. So, they were full of rationalizations about how great and good the SST would be, and woe to anyone who spoke to the contrary. Like the logger and the bulldozer

operator, anyone who stands in their path is an enemy.

Workers in helicopter factories have been among the most vocal supporters of U. S. aggression in Vietnam. If their factories were converted to turning out plastic swimming pools there would soon be a marked shift of opinion among these workers.

When Oregon's Senator Robert Packwood visited Albany, Ore., recently he was picketed by sheet metal workers, who opposed Packwood's stand against the SST.

What did the workers know about the dangers of the SST? Only that 1,100 sheet metal workers would be laid off if the SST was scrapped.

In Alaska the majority of people in Anchorage are frenetic in their defense of the proposed pipe line. The fears of conservationists are brushed aside with a sweep of the hand. Then the real reason comes out: Alaska is in bad economic shape and only the pipe line can save it.

The future? Let the Lord take care of 1980; we've got to make it through the Seventies.

And if Alaska is despoiled? So what? The cities will be prosperous. You've got to keep up with progress, mister.

What is terribly at fault here is not the feelings of men and women who would sacrifice tomorrow for today. In this short-range society, there are no tomorrows; there is only today repeating itself.

What is at fault is an economy which cannot both protect the environment and provide employment, finding important work to build our land rather than tear it down.

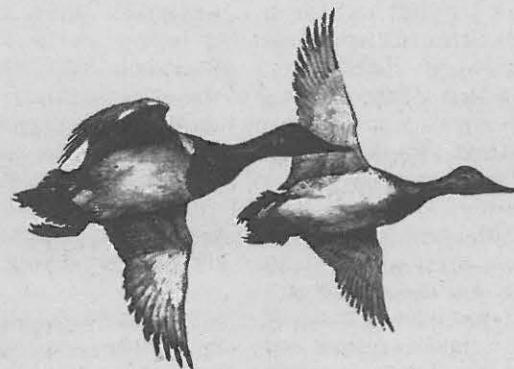
That is the failure and the crime.

Wilderness Studies Are Needed

The preservation of wilderness in all regions of our country cannot be overemphasized in its importance to our survival. Thoreau realized this when he said, "In wilderness is the preservation of the world." The National Wilderness Preservation Act gives us the means by which wild areas can be protected from exploitive and destructive use so that they can continue to provide us with those ecological and human benefits that only unspoiled places offer. Time to save these places is running out. Even now, less than two per cent of the land in this country can still be preserved as wilderness. If this tiny remnant goes, there will never be another chance.

There is something you can do to help save the wilderness. Continued work is being done by the Wilderness Classification Study Committee to promote such land protection. This work includes field studies of all types of land still in sufficiently undamaged condition to be preserved as wilderness (deserts, mountains, marshlands, forest, etc.). Field studies may be done at any season, whenever conditions are best for the area under study, and by whatever mode suits the region--from strenuous back packing to car camping on rough backcountry roads. Supplementing field studies is research into the characteristics of these potential wilderness areas, studying their geology, botany, wildlife and geography.

Volunteers are continuously needed to help in this project, but are especially in demand now as summer field studies are being planned. Anyone interested should contact: The Wilderness Classification Study Committee, c/o Francis J. Walcott, 3500 Fulton Street, Apt. 14, San Francisco, California 94118.



"Conservation is a state of harmony between men and land. By land is meant all of the things on, over, or in the earth. Harmony with land is like harmony with a friend; you cannot cherish his right hand and chop off his left. That is to say, you cannot love game and hate predators; you cannot conserve the waters and waste the range; you cannot build the forest and mine the farm. The land is one organism. Its parts, like our own parts, compete with each other and cooperate with each other. The competitions are as much a part of the inner workings as the cooperations. You can regulate them - cautiously - but not abolish them."

from ROUND RIVER--FROM THE JOURNALS OF ALDO LEOPOLD, edited by Luna B. Leopold, Oxford University Press, 1953.



Photo by Ernie Day

Water skiers and sailboats enjoy the waters of Redfish Lake beneath Mt. Heyburn near Stanley, Idaho. This beautiful lake would be included in a national recreation area under current proposals of Idaho conservationists. Mt. Heyburn is located within the Sawtooth Primitive Area. Notice has been given by the U. S. Forest Service of hearings to be held May 3 in Sun Valley and May 4 in Boise on reclassification of this area.

Sawtooth Wilderness Proposed

The U. S. Forest Service is recommending a 199,270-acre Sawtooth Wilderness in its reclassification proposal for the Sawtooth Primitive Area in Idaho. The proposal would exclude 19,804 acres presently within the primitive area mostly because of heavy mineralization. However, six areas contiguous to the primitive area, totaling 13,902 acres, would be added to the wilderness.

The wilderness area would extend approximately 30 miles from north to south and 18 miles from east to west. It would include more than 500 lakes and 42 peaks over 10,000 feet in elevation.

The area gets its name from the Sawtooth Mountain Range. It was formed from the weathering and eroding of a great batholith. Glacial action carved many glacial cirques and basins.

Recreation use of the area is increasing annually with the increase in the past being about nine percent per year. About 86 percent of the use in 1970 was by foot travelers and 14 percent by horseback.

Big game animals found within the area include elk, mule deer, mountain goat, black bear, and cougar. Fish species include the California golden trout, rainbow, cutthroat, and eastern brook. Wilderness designation does

not affect present and existing hunting or fishing regulations. Fish and wildlife resources continue to be managed by the state.

The Forest Service proposes that subject to existing valid rights, the Sawtooth Wilderness, upon the effective date of the Act, would be withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from

disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral leasing and all amendments thereto.

Anyone who cannot attend the hearings to be held in Sun Valley on May 3 and Boise on May 4 may submit written statements. The hearing record will be held open until June 3. Statements should be sent to the Regional Forester, 324 25th Street, Ogden, Utah 84401.

Moose Hunt Was Good

The 1970 moose harvest report compiled by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department shows an estimated 1,171 moose were taken by hunters last year—nine fewer than in 1969.

Information used in the report was supplied by permit holders who were contacted by questionnaire following the 1970 hunting season. All 1,288 permit holders received questionnaires and 1,044 were returned to the department. Hunters were asked if they hunted, the number of days spent hunting, were they successful and if so, the sex of their kill. They were also questioned on the number of moose seen and the site and date of their kill.

From the information gathered, it was estimated

847 bulls, 281 cows and 43 calves were harvested last year. Hunters reported seeing an average of about nine moose while in the field

Forest Service to Reclassify Sawtooth

Ogden, Utah--Public hearings on a Forest Service proposal to reclassify the Sawtooth Primitive Area as Wilderness will be held in Sun Valley, Idaho, on May 3 and in Boise, Idaho, on May 4, Regional Forester Vern Hamre announced here today.

The Regional Forester is proposing that, with certain boundary changes, the Sawtooth Primitive Area and some contiguous lands be classified as Wilderness and included in the National Wilderness Preservation System. He is further proposing that, subject to existing valid rights, the Sawtooth Wilderness, upon the effective date of its inclusion in the System, be withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from disposition under any laws pertaining to mineral leasing and all amendments thereto.

Hearings in the Opera House at Sun Valley, Idaho, on May 3 at 9:00 a.m., and the Rodeway Inn, 29th Street and Chinden Boulevard, Boise, Idaho, on May 4 at 9:00 a.m., are open to the public.

Hamre pointed out that under the provisions of the Wilderness Act (Public Law 88-577) passed by Congress in 1964, the Forest Service is required to study all Primitive Areas and conduct public hearings on their possible suitability for classification as Wilderness and incorporation into the National Wilderness Preservation System.

The Sawtooth Primitive

Area is approximately 30 miles long and 18 miles across and encompasses the rugged, scenic Sawtooth Mountains. It is under the administration of the Boise, Challis, and Sawtooth National Forests.

Scenic and outdoor recreation values of this high mountain country were recognized by the Forest Service more than 33 years ago. Following exploration and study, the area was classified as the Sawtooth Primitive Area by that agency on October 12, 1937. Since then, this popular scenic and hiking area has been managed and protected in its natural undeveloped state by the Forest Service, "offering highly pleasing contrasts to today's highly mechanized and organized society," Hamre explained.

An illustrated "Sawtooth Wilderness Proposal" brochure describes the area, explains the proposed reclassification, and indicates proposed boundary adjustments. Copies of the booklet are available from:

Forest Supervisor, Boise National Forest, 1075 Park Boulevard, Boise, Idaho 83709.

Forest Supervisor, Sawtooth National Forest, 1525 Addison Ave., East, Twin Falls, Idaho 83301.

Forest Supervisor, Challis National Forest, Forest Service Building, Challis, Idaho 83226.

And the Regional Forester, Federal Building, 324 25th Street, Ogden, Utah 84401.

Travel Shows Increase

Travel into the national parks and monuments of the West continues to show marked increase. If the first three months of 1971 are an indicator of things to come, these public areas are in for more record-breaking crowds.

Yellowstone National Park is up 11 percent over 1970. However, the increase is due to over-the-snow travel. Visitors by auto and bus are down to a considerable extent.

Glacier National Park has already marked up a whopping 63 percent increase over 1970. The winter visitors came by car.

Three Colorado areas are also showing substantial increases in winter visitation. Curecanti National Recreation Area has already had 17,211 visitors for a 58 percent increase. Black

Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument is up 25 percent over last year and Colorado National Monument shows 61,689 visitors with a 12 percent increase.

Camera Hunts

Hunting with a camera is a new off-season pursuit being offered to sportsmen along Idaho's Salmon River, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. Excursions are planned whereby participants can photograph deer, elk, goat, sheep, lion and bear in their natural environment and fish for steelhead deep in the heart of the Idaho and Salmon River breaks primitive areas.

Further details may be obtained from Bill Guth & Sons, P.O. Box 705, Salmon, Idaho 83467.

Environmental Spokesman for the Mountain West

High Country News

Box K Lander, Wyoming 82520

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Street _____

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1 Year. \$10.00

Environment...

High Country News—5
Friday, April 16, 1971

Society in Washington, D. C. Dr. Arnold W. Bolle, Dean of the University of Montana School of Forestry at Missoula, will be featured luncheon speaker.

The morning program will focus on current problems facing America and the West. Dr. James Shaeffer of Parker, South Dakota, president of the National Wildlife Federation, will address himself to general environmental problems on a national scale.

David D. Dominick, son of Dr. DeWitt Dominick of Cody, and Commissioner of the Federal Water Quality Administration in Washington, D. C., will discuss water pollution and various aspects affecting the West.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Public Lands Harrison Loesch will be the third and final speaker of the morning. Secretary Loesch will discuss problems concerning public lands and comprehensive land use planning.

Two panels will be featured in the afternoon session. The lead-off panel on strip mining and its impact on Wyoming will be preceded by a 30-minute film, Legal Crime. The movie depicts strip mining activities and the effects of such mining in Montana. The film was recently judged one of the top environmental documentaries for 1970.

The strip mining panel will be led off by Wyoming State Geologist Dan Miller. He will give the statistics of acreages underlain by coal, uranium, oil shale, and other minerals, and tell where these are located, as well as other pertinent information.

Glenn E. Sorensen, president of the Kemmerer Coal Co., will discuss the industry point of view on mining and mined land reclamation. Dr. Arnold Silverman, professor of geology at the University of Montana and holder of a law degree, is tentatively scheduled to discuss environmental aspects of strip mining and the need for reclamation.

The second afternoon panel will put young people on the line. The question has been posed for them. If you were one of the decision-makers today, what would you be doing to correct our current problems and provide for the future?

John Turner of Moose, Wyoming, and a 29-year old state representative from Teton County, has been involved in the decision making by serving in the legislature. He will give his views on the methods to be used and actions to be taken, as well as first-hand observations on how the decision-making process works.

Coleen Cabot of Casper, president of the University of Wyoming Environmental Action Group, will respond. Joining in the response will be John Barker who works for the Sierra Club and The Wilderness Society in Denver on environmental issues.

The evening banquet will begin at 7:30. Following Brandborg's presentation, other environmental films will be shown for Congress participants.

All of the program will be open to the public. Registration, luncheon and banquet tickets may be obtained at the registration desk on Friday, April 30, or the morning of the Congress.

Photo by Ernie Day



These granite spires, known as Fish Fin Ridge, are located within the Idaho Primitive Area in central Idaho. A series of public informational meetings have just been completed by the U. S. Forest Service. The government agency solicited public comment on upcoming proposals for reclassification of this great area.

Parks Participate in NESAs

Superintendent William J. Briggles has announced the participation of Glacier National Park in the National Environmental Study Area (NESA) program. The National Park Service is actively engaged in increasing environmental awareness through this program. NESA is a cooperative venture between local schools and the sponsoring resource agency. This program provides a different kind of environmental learning experience for youngsters by using an imaginative study of both cultural and natural worlds in an integrated manner. By going into the field, children can see first hand how the environment has shaped

man's development and how man, in turn, has shaped his environment. Through personal experience, the child and teacher, together, can discover for themselves the reality of their interdependence with the environment.

Glacier National Park is planning four Environmental Study Areas which are expected to be ready for use by fall, 1971. As sponsoring resource agency, Glacier will provide the area and resource manual. Teacher workshops will be conducted to acquaint teachers with the layout of the ESA and provide suggestions for incorporating environmental concepts into all subject material. This is the framework around which

each teacher and school can adapt ideas to the needs of the students. The creativity and imagination of the teachers are limitless in this program. Through cooperative programs, such as NESA, we can all do much toward fostering a greater environmental understanding, not only for the youngsters, but for all of us.

Interested schools are invited to contact Miss Roberta Seibel, Environmental Specialist, at Glacier National Park, Headquarters - West Glacier, for further information.

Youth Corps Announced

Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin and Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton have announced plans to operate 56 Youth Conservation Corps camps this summer for eight weeks, starting late in June, according to the Wildlife Management Institute. Sites have been selected in 36 states, the District of Columbia, and American Samoa on lands administered by the two Departments.

Under provisions of a law signed by the President last August, about 2,200 young men and women, ages 15 through 18, will be employed. The YCC program will serve young men and women of all social and economic backgrounds who would like a better understanding of nature through working with agencies responsible for managing the nation's public lands.

Half the YCC participants will be employed on National Forests and the remainder on lands of the National Park Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Territories, and Bureau of Land Management.

Clear-cutting...

for 20 years as forest supervisor on the Bitterroot Forest where there is bitter controversy over Forest Service policy and management. He unhesitatingly denounces the Forest Service and says it has capitulated to the "timber barons" and other economic interests.

He says flatly, "We are overcutting. We are far exceeding the sustained-yield capacity of the timber lands to produce." He called for the removal of Chief of the Forest Service Ed Cliff and his top aides.

Many other conservationists from Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Oregon also called for the removal of Chief Cliff and a change of direction at the top.

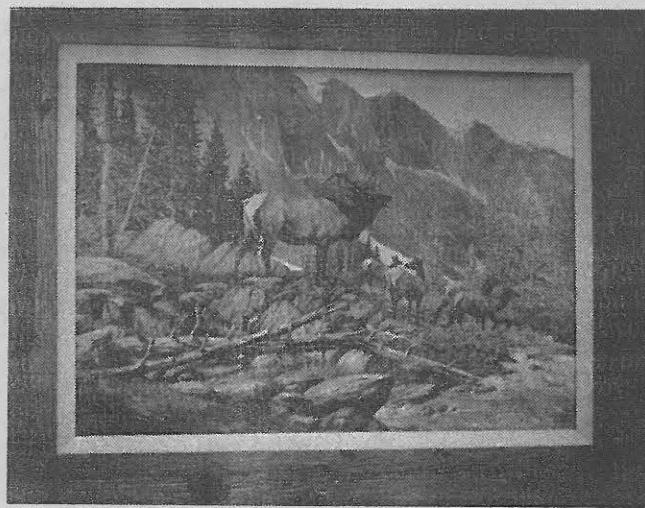
Expert witnesses included Dr. Arnold W. Bolle, Dean of the University of Montana School of Forestry, and Dr. Robert M. Curry, a University of Montana geologist.

Bolle, who headed a select committee from the University of Montana in studying and reporting on the Bitterroot National Forest,

did not indict clear-cutting so much as the way it was being used. Bolle repeated some of what had been said in the earlier report to Senator Lee Metcalf of Montana. That report is highly critical of Forest Service management on the Bitterroot. (The report will be summarized and discussed in future issues of High Country News, along with other articles and comments.)

Curry compared present cutting practices in the United States with historic losses of whole forested regions on other continents. He said his findings indicate a continued use of clear-cutting could lead to widespread loss of forested lands.

The hearings served to point up the growing crisis in the national forests. Most of those who appeared at the hearings agreed that the conflict between uses on the national forests will continue to grow. They also agreed that unless a change of direction in management of the forests takes place, the national forests as we know them may become to great extent one-crop tree farms.



Wildlife artist Betty (Mrs. Dave) Thomas of Big Piney, Wyoming, has donated this beautiful, original painting to support conservation work in Wyoming. The painting will be displayed in the Ramada Inn at Casper until the Environmental Congress on May 1. Plans are now being made for some fortunate person to acquire it at that time.

The painting is a full-color depiction of a bull elk and his harem. He is bugling his defiance to all the world as his cows move across the mountain stream. Evening shadows darken the peaks in the background but sunlight beams down upon the scene.

The painting is 22 x 30 inches. The old-wood frame, complete with natural lichens, is 32 x 40 inches.

Predator Control In Wyoming

by Verne Huser

Coyotes and wolves—and their domestic cousins, dogs—probably do more damage to domestic livestock and in a sense to wildlife than do all other predators together. But just how much real damage do even these larger and sometimes numerous predators actually do?

Coyotes no doubt kill man's sheep, but how often do they do so in areas that have been overgrazed? The sheep themselves may be predators upon the land. Wolves may feed heavily upon deer or caribou or Dall sheep, but are they really endangering a species? Man himself is wiping out a specie of wildlife every year somewhere on earth. Let's have a longer and deeper look at the canine predators than most ranchers are willing to take and try to evaluate the predation caused by wolves and coyotes and even dogs.

Ten years ago Justice William O. Douglas wrote a book called MY WILDERNESS: EAST TO KATAHDIN about several of his wilderness experiences across the country. The second chapter, which is entitled "Wind River Mountains," deals basically with a pack trip into the Bridger Wilderness with three Wyoming outdoorsmen and conservationists: John Borzea of Rock Springs, Carroll Noble of Cora, and Olaus J. Murie (now deceased) of Moose. The quartet discussed predator control programs as they rode through the wild country in which much of the native wildlife had been destroyed by poison.

Olaus Murie explains that coyotes do kill deer and antelope, but he suggests that his "studies show that the ones taken are usually the sick or the weak. The great regulator of wild populations is food deficiency. 'It is not predators. Predators don't eliminate them. Hunters take a few, not many. Real disaster hits those fine herds (of deer and antelope) when sheepmen turn grass meadows into dust bowls.' That happened in the Wind Rivers.

Justice Douglas relates his further discussion with Murie, who was at that time the executive director of The Wilderness Society: "The poison baits dropped from planes killed everything that ate meat—coyotes, bears, fox, martin. They were mostly cleaned out." Then Carroll Noble extends the condemnation: "Birds that eat carrion died when they ate animals who had eaten the poisoned bait. That blasted poison almost wiped out our camp robbers (Canada or grey jays)." And to Douglas' question "Any Coyotes left?"

Murie answered "None in these mountains. They were all poisoned out."

Olaus Murie's brother Adolph authored two important books that shed much light on canine predators: The Wolves of Mount McKinley and Ecology of the Coyote in the Yellowstone. Both of these reveal that the

wolf and the coyote prey primarily upon the unfit and actually insure the vigor of the ungulate herds without decimating their populations and at the same time control rodent populations to some extent.

In his study of the coyote in Yellowstone, Adolph Murie reports poison campaigns against wolves and coyotes in Yellowstone National Park as early as the winter of 1874-75 when strychnine was used. Early Park superintendents, both civilian and military, recommended a continuing predator control program in the park, aimed primarily at wolves and coyotes. Between 1904 and 1935, when predator control in the Park finally came to an end, a total of 121 mountain lions, 132 wolves, and 4352 coyotes were killed in Yellowstone.

An interesting note in Murie's second chapter ("Population and Mortality") was based on Forest Ranger Olsen's observations in the adjacent Absaroka National Forest. The coyote population actually decreased during the second and third winters after predator control stopped in the park, though there was a slight increase in coyotes the first winter following the termination of the control program in the park. This trend is evident in a number

Douglas Houston, who has studied the Shiras moose in Jackson Hole, bears out many of Murie's findings. A National Park Service research biologist, Houston, who was stationed in Grand Teton National Park but is



now located in Yellowstone, suggests that predators and prey species live together naturally in harmony and balance. But when man enters the picture, control becomes a new factor. Man determines a level at which the predator may exist (it may even be extermination). Under natural conditions, the predator rarely controls its prey. Rather, the availability of prey controls the number and the vigor of the predators.

as a consumptive user.

A deer herd may be perfectly healthy and in balance, but hunters may demand more deer on the range than it can carry as predators are wiped out. Park Service Naturalist Bryan Harry used to shock visitors to Grand Teton National Park with his true story of what happened on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon in the early '20's: predator control practices on the Kaibab National Forest allowed the deer to overpopulate so tremendously that they starved to death at the rate of 70 per acre.

Fred Christensen, director of the Division of Wildlife Services in Wyoming, has said that he does not feel that the coyotes in Jackson Hole should really be classified as predators since the damage they do to domestic livestock is minimal. Virtually no sheep are raised in Jackson Hole, and while coyotes may be plentiful, so are carrion and rodents; consequently predation upon domestic calves is relatively rare. Houston believes that large predators "may be overrated as a major control in harsh environments" such as Wyoming and Montana where as many as half of the lamb losses in a late spring may be due to weather.

The coyote on the National

a most effective rodent killer. Wolves may kill more of the larger ungulates than coyotes do and therefore act more directly as a control factor on their populations, but wolves also help control rodents.

Turning back to Murie's coyote study in Yellowstone, I find the food study most interesting. Murie found that coyotes in the relatively natural situation of Yellowstone National Park fed upon elk carrion four times as heavily as they fed upon elk calves. Elk carrion constituted roughly 13% of their diet to 3.3% for elk calves and only 1% for deer and a mere .02% for deer fawns. Field mice constituted more than a third (33.93%), Grasshoppers added nearly a twelfth (almost 8%) and snowshoe hare comprised more than elk calves (3.4%). Mice and gophers alone were responsible for more than half of the coyote's total food supply (55.54%).

This study was conducted between May 1, 1937 and March 7, 1939—just after the Yellowstone predator control program had ended. But Murie found that "In Yellowstone, after 4 years of absence of artificial control, it is apparent that coyotes have not multiplied according to mathematical expectations," and that "coyote numbers seem to be remaining rather stable and not pyramiding." In a current study in Grand Teton National Park, graduate student Franz Camenzind, working on the ecology of the coyote, has found that uncontrolled populations of coyotes have smaller litters than controlled populations. He says, "After twenty years of no artificial control in the Park, we don't have wall-to-wall coyotes." (Predator control ended in Jackson Hole when much of the valley floor was added to Grand Teton National Park in 1951).

Concerning deer-coyote relationships, Murie found that "there is a direct correlation between condition of the range and coyote predation." Predation increases as winter advances, the biggest kills coming in February and March when natural mortality due to disease and malnutrition is highest (that is, when the animals are easiest to kill). Deer populations actually increased in Yellowstone after coyote control ended, as did populations of antelope and bighorn sheep. Keeping in mind that predator control ended in Yellowstone after the winter of 1934-35, note the trend in deer population: 1934-363, 1935-610, 1936-673, 1937-843, 1938-850 (Murie suggests that the 1938 count may have been low because of poor counting conditions and estimated the population at more than a thousand). Almost invariably, when the coyote numbers were kept down by predator control programs, ungulate populations were down; when coyotes were no longer controlled, they did not explode their populations, but their prey species did apparently increase their

(Continued on page 7)



Photo by Charles W. Smith

This coyote on the Jackson Hole National Elk Refuge serves more as a scavenger than a threat to big game animals or domestic calves. In addition, the coyote is a part of the natural control mechanism on rodent populations. Coyotes have not increased out of hand in the Jackson Hole since predator control ended some years ago.

of studies that have followed Murie's pioneer research. Both wolves and coyotes apparently reproduce at a greater rate when they are persecuted, primarily because their food supply increases with the reduced population of wolves and coyotes, and healthier animals produce more offspring more often. Murie's findings would suggest that predator control programs actually keep the predators healthier just as natural predation keeps the prey species healthier: both insure survival of the fittest.

It follows that major predation problems occur in areas that are overgrazed, either by wildlife or by domestic livestock, because prey species are initially overpopulated, a factor that produces healthy and numerous predators. Ultimately the prey species become scarce, and the predators must rely upon domestic stock, which is artificially maintained at a higher level than the range will carry. A predator, after all, takes what is easiest to get, and predators are only predators in relation to man

Elk Refuge serves an important function as a sanitary engineer. Dozens of elk come to the refuge in the late fall or early winter injured or crippled as a result of a poor shot during the just-ended hunting season. Many die during their winter on the refuge, and the coyotes clean up the carrion with a little help from the ravens and magpies. (Yet in areas where poisoning is allowed, there aren't enough predators to clean up the natural carrion). Basically coyotes serve more to scavenge than to kill the large ungulates, and they are

populations appreciably.

In his conclusions, Adolph Murie says that, "Apparently the Yellowstone coyote population does not increase indefinitely," that rodents comprise the vast majority of the coyotes' diet in spring,

summer and fall (with insects constituting more than twice as much food supply than birds do—and most of that in the form of carrion), and that coyotes in winter subsist largely upon carrion of the major ungulates. Rather than

being subject to coyote predation, most "big game species are seriously handicapped by a poor, crowded range." Perhaps the wolf should be brought back from the edge of extinction to help control the situation.

Continued next issue



Photo by Wyo. Game & Fish Dept.

Coyotes and other predators are a necessary part of the checks and balances of nature. When coyotes are ruthlessly poisoned, man must often exert other undesirable influences which further complicates the natural scene. Some control of some predators may be necessary under some conditions. But many people now feel the use of deadly poisons, often indiscriminately, is not a proper control.

Plane Scares Bison

Superintendent James B. Thompson revealed that James E. Fischer of Emmet, North Dakota was convicted of frightening bison within the park by making repeated low altitude passes with his private aircraft over a bison herd in the North Unit of Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park.

North Unit District Ranger Henry Schoch and Maintenance Foreman Al Huschka observed the incident and were successful in obtaining the numbers of the Fischer aircraft. In cooperation with the Federal Aviation Administration the name and address of the aircraft owner

was obtained and led to Fischer's conviction. Fischer was tried before Federal Magistrate Everett Palmer at Williston and found guilty. The fine was set at \$50.00.

Thompson stated that the Code of Federal Regulations provides in part; that the hunting, killing, wounding, frightening, capturing, or attempting to kill, wound, frighten or capture at any time of any wildlife is prohibited.

While the park has received complaints of such harassment by motorcycles and snowmobiles this is the first case concerning an aircraft.



Book Review

TEACHING FOR SURVIVAL

by Mark Terry

Reviewed by Leslie Petersen

The basic concept of Mr. Terry's new book, (copyright Jan. 1971) is a modification of an old saying, "Ecology begins at home". Warning against "drowning in a Sea of Rhetoric", Mr. Terry suggests that young people can be helped toward living more ecologically sensible lives through environmental awareness, concern, and finally, competence. He defines competence as a combination of responsibility and relevance, of commitment and feeling adequate to the task. To achieve satisfaction in the competence phase, it is necessary to start with small steps where tangible results can be seen and ultimately lead to larger forms of competence.

He describes several environmentally dangerous misconceptions which he absorbed during his elementary education and it is startling to confront some of them. For example:

Any amount of garbage is all right, just don't litter.

Population growth is good, bigger families are more fun and more people mean more friends.

Water won't be polluted as long as we pay "them" to build sewers.

Man has always had problems and he'll always be able to solve them through science and industry.

Wildlife is a precious, but unnecessary resource.

Standard of living is based on annual income and purchasing power.

The history of man is the history of his growing mastery over nature.

Mr. Terry, who is a young biology teacher from Oregon does not present his book as some sort of "Environmental Cookbook" with specific steps to be taken in evaluating the role of modern environmental education, but rather, hopes to stimulate the thinking of each reader toward an examination of his own environmental prejudices and misconceptions.

His ideas for studying the classroom, the school and the district as individual environments are extremely thought provoking and not easily assimilated. This is certainly not a book to be skimmed over lightly for an evening's entertainment as the number and complexity of the concepts examined was amazing to me. No one will emerge from reading this book without a feeling of having become sensitized to his own environment.

I do not believe that we have reached such an acute state of environmental crisis in Wyoming that many teachers will decide to act upon the broad spectrum of ideas contained in TEACHING FOR SURVIVAL. I hope, however, that a great many educators, parents and students will read the book and activate those aspects of it which seem most practicable to them.

"Thus the schools can eventually become model environments themselves and serve as a central instrument for changing society. Indoctrination of young minds must be avoided at all costs for a sacrifice of freedom of thought would also be a sacrifice of a quality environment."

The book is published in paperback form and may be obtained for \$1.25 by writing to Friends of the Earth, 451 Pacific, San Francisco, California 94133.

Snowmobiles Kill Coyotes

Two Star Valley, Wyoming men pled guilty Friday, April 2, in U. S. Magistrate Floyd King's court on charges of molesting and killing wildlife in Grand Teton National Park. They were fined \$250 apiece and placed on probation for one year; \$150 of the fine was suspended.

The men, Craig M. Laker of Auburn, Wyoming and Michael G. Ivie of Etna, Wyoming were observed chasing and running over coyotes with snowmachines in the Antelope Flats area of Grand Teton National Park. Two witnesses notified Park Rangers who went to the scene and found snowmobile tracks and blood. Based on descriptions of the oversnow vehicles and a license number of the pickup used by the pair, rangers questioned Laker and Ivie at their homes in Star Valley where they admitted the violation.

One of the witnesses testified, before the Magistrate, that he observed the men chase a coyote until it was exhausted then run over it several times to kill the animal.

Park Rangers state that chasing and killing of coyotes with oversnow vehicles in the National Park is becoming more common and that they have investigated at least five such incidents this year. Such "sport," according to Chief Ranger Frank Betts, could result in closure or restriction of Grand Teton National Park to oversnow vehicles.

Superintendent Howard Chapman said, "Coyotes are one of the most visible and interesting of the predators in the Park. They are as much of the Park's wildlife show as the deer, elk or moose and as such receive complete protection. Coyotes utilize

small rodents as a mainstay in their diets and they also act as scavengers and predators upon larger animals that are predisposed to winter mortality. This is considered to be necessary, desirable and a natural activity with the Park."

'Ridiculous' Losses

State Representative John Turner of Teton County has termed "ridiculous" the figures cited for losses of sheep to predators in Wyoming. Turner is a Ph. D. candidate in ecology from the University of Michigan.

The Wyoming Department of Agriculture released figures indicating bears had killed 10,600 head of sheep, and eagles had taken 8,200 head. The information on predator losses is taken from questionnaires sent to ran-

chers.

Turner said, "It would take all the eagles in the world to kill 8,200 lambs. It's just ridiculous."

Turner has done extensive studies on eagles and cites scientific evidence to show only a relatively small percentage of eagles do prey on domestic lambs. His studies indicate an alarming loss of bald eagles and attributes the decrease to indiscriminate killing of all eagles.

Condors Are Protected

In a move to protect the nesting area of the California condor, the Interior Department has refused to grant oil and gas drilling rights in the Los Padres National Forest to the U.S. Royalty Oil Corporation, according to the Wildlife Management Institute.

Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton has announced that he refused the drilling requests on grounds that the condor, is "extremely sensitive to noise."

"The slightest amount of noise may drive the big bird permanently from its nest," Morton said.

About 75 percent of the estimated 60 to 80 condors living nest within the Los Padres National Forest's Sespe Sanctuary. The condors, which have wing spans up to nine feet, are considered one of the nation's most endangered species of birds.

U.S. Royalty had requested an extension of its oil and gas lease within the sanctuary.

PIECES IN BRONZE



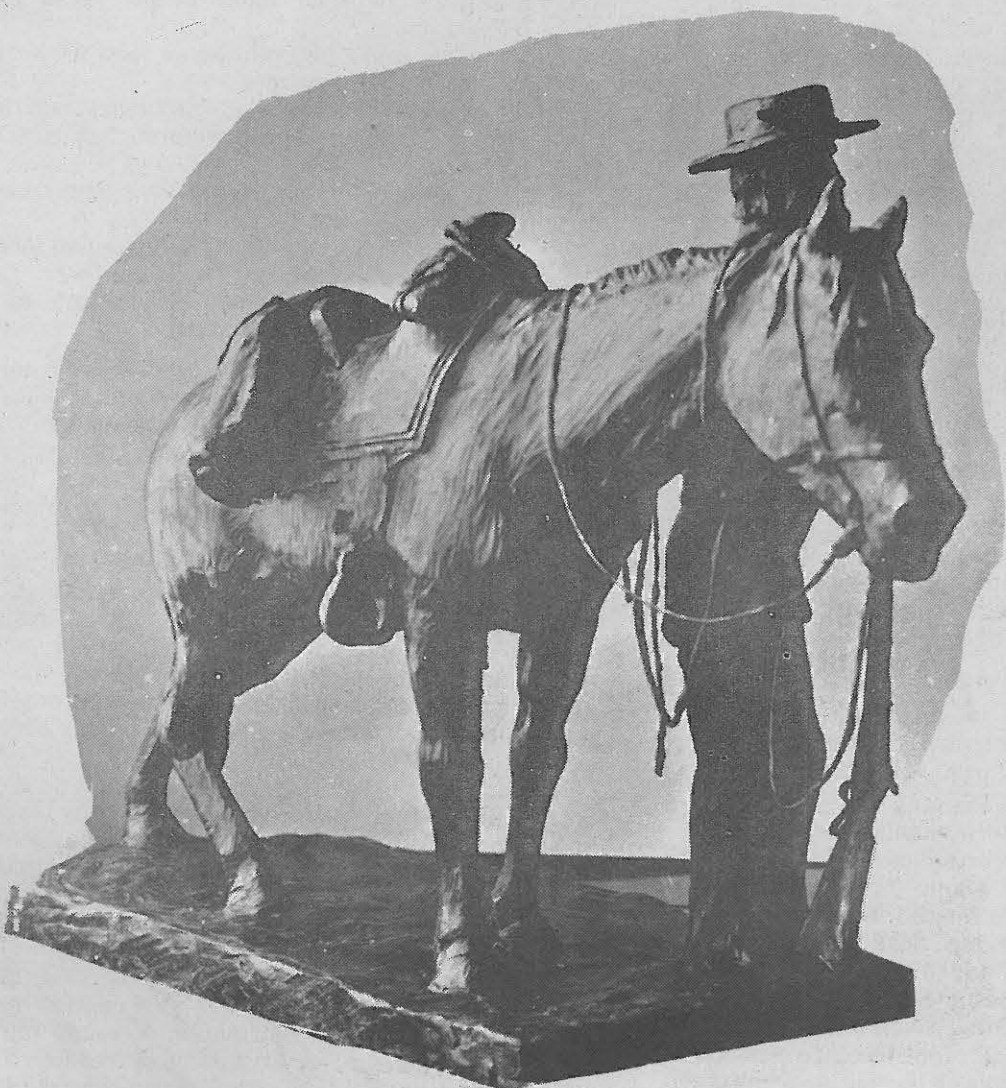
Jim Allard



Bronze by Allard

Jim Allard is a native Wyo-
taught himself to work clay
into figures out of the Old W
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land, and were a part of it. So
and the elk, and now, each in
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Allard sculpts his own fig
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Jim Bridger, mountain man



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End of the fur trade



Eagle watcher



The long, stilt-like legs of the moose are necessary to get around in the deep snows of their native habitat. But this is only part of the specialization of these great creatures. Man's activities have restricted their range and reduced their numbers. As dams are built, highways constructed and timber cleared, they will be squeezed into ever smaller areas.

ENVIRONOTES

Park Fees Doubled

Visitors in Idaho's state parks will pay increased fees in order to continue services and keep the parks open. The State Parks Board doubled the user fees from \$1 to \$2 per day to meet increased demands and a cut in appropriations of state funds.

Land Use Strengthened

The Colorado Legislature is moving closer to adoption of meaningful land use planning. The Colorado Senate has now okayed three proposed bills strengthening the hand of the Land Use Commission. The latest bill was for a \$200,000 appropriation to aid local planning units in drafting comprehensive plans and regulations over subdivision developments. The House has restored some of the powers of the Commission which had been cut by the Senate from two earlier bills.

Beartooth Mountains Have Problems

Resolutions were introduced into the Montana Legislature on several environmental problems involving the Beartooth Mountains. One resolution calls for reclamation of public lands recently disturbed by mining exploration in the Custer and Gallatin National Forests. The other calls for an investigation into the sources of pollution in the Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone River. The Clarks Fork heads in the Beartooth Mountains in Montana, flows into Wyoming, and back into Montana. A Montana official said the study would have to have participation from Wyoming since much of the silt load came in the Wyoming section.

Birds of Prey Decision Soon

A decision is expected by May 1 on a proposal to establish a Snake River Birds of Prey Natural Area in Idaho. The proposal would withdraw 26,255 acres along a 33-mile stretch of the big river from all forms of application for ownership or location of mining claims. The area would be managed for the protection of birds of prey such as the golden eagle, prairie falcon, hawks and owls.

Jordan River Polluted

A float trip along the Jordan River between Utah Lake and Great Salt Lake has convinced Utah officials that the river has been badly polluted. The trip was organized by the Utah Division of Parks and Recreation. Federal, state and county officials participated. The junket noted a dead horse in the water, dead cattle on slopes nearby, junk and refuse dumped at water's edge, and barnyards which drained into the river. Purpose of the trip was to determine if the river had a recreational potential for the highly populated area.

Arizona Eyeing Water?

Wyoming's director of the Department of Economic Planning and Development went to Arizona April 13-15 to see if the Central Arizona Project planners have been planning to use Wyoming's water. Don Brunk led a group of state and federal officials including representatives of the State Engineer's office, the Governor's office, and the Bureau of Reclamation. Some Wyoming officials fear the loss of Wyoming water to Arizona and thereby maintain that Wyoming must build dams on the Upper Green River in order to hold back the water and divert it to other river basins.

Outdoors Omnibus

by

Jim Tallon

WATERHOLE #4, and #5, and #6, and #7

Just a few weeks ago I saw the western movie "Waterhole #3" on the tube, and those of you who also saw it got an idea of just how complicated things can get around a waterhole-movie style. But, gentlemen, let me tell you. Had Hollywood been around to expend some celluloid on my waterhole experiences during turkey season, I might have been nominated for an Academy Award, providing they give an award for the most frustrated actor of the year.

So there won't be any confusion with the movie, I titled my waterholes number 4, 5, 6, and 7. I'm not giving the right numbers or names to protect the relatives of the innocent.

The time was the last three days of the turkey hunt. Dawn of the first day found my wife, Vicki, and I shivering at Waterhole #4 in 10-degree weather. Huddled in a blind we had built of dead ponderosa limbs, I worked a "yelp-box" for two hours without results. Then, a hen answered. I quickly re-chalked the paddle and sweet-talked to her. More hens got in on the palaver and one gobbler broke loose. They were coming in fast; I laid my old over-under double 12 across the top of our blind and got ready to thumb off the safety. Then, in a cloud of dust and a hearty "Stop here, Harry, and let's check for tracks," a pick-up truck boiled to a stop and belched two shotgun-armed hunters. Without as much finesse as cotton-tailers jumping on brushpiles, the pair dog-trotted around Waterhole #4.

"Old sign," said one. "There hasn't been a turkey here for a week."

If they hadn't been so noisy they would probably have heard me back in the blind... crying.

Assured that Waterhole #4 was out of the turkey picture for awhile, we moved on to Waterhole #5. I stopped our camper about one-quarter mile from it, and leaving Vicki, I went the rest of the way one careful step at a time. Using my binoculars, I spotted a turkey hunter with a 30/30 Winchester, behind a big ponderosa just a few yards from the waterhole. I made a sweep of the general area and counted five visible vehicles, two hunters staked out behind trees and brush, and three more hunters walking abreast toward the waterhole. Very, very carefully, I dug a turkey call out of the shoulder bag I carried and wrapped the paddle with a handkerchief. If that thing accidentally squawked, and it's been known to, I might take on a load of lead that I couldn't begin to carry. I felt somewhat like the farmer's daughter's lover who had been caught up with by old dad and the kinfolk. Needless to say, I edged quietly out of there.

Enroute to Waterhole #6 that afternoon, a band of about 20 turkeys ran across the road in front of us, disappearing quickly into the low underbrush. Figuring they had to be watering up at that specific hole, the next dawn found Vicki and I wrapped up in a blanket, again shivering in another makeshift blind. An hour passed as I repeatedly worked the call. Then a pick-up truck screeched up to the hole in the manner of the hunters yesterday. The truck was different, the fellows were different, but their turkey knowhow and waterhole manners about the same.

Before things had cooled down after their departure, a jeep station wagon stopped back in the pines about a city block from the waterhole. These two fellows might just as well driven up to it because they walked through a gramma grass field to it, talking and sticking out like red lights at an intersection. When they left, a cowboy and an Indian (Honest Injun) drove up with a stake-bodied truck and turned loose two cows and two calves. To prove how good our blind was, one of the fellows stepped up to the fence and... ah... er... well anyway, my wife turned a shocked pink and quickly looked the other way. Do you know Waterhole #6 was a popular place. It never did cool off and I used half-a-stick of chalk on the call and never got a "putt."

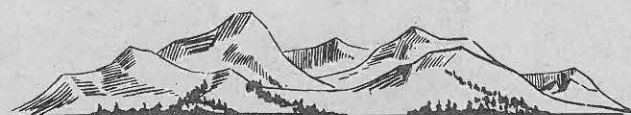
At Waterhole #7, pretty far from the main country road Vicki and I dropped a pair of hens. I called them in, mine, called them back a short while later and she got hers. Then I decided to see if I could call them in again to take a few pictures. Well, between the call and the birds we had a steady conversation going. Gobblers, hens, poult, all got into the act. They were coming back fast but suddenly there was complete silence. I kept calling without further results. Then I heard a voice.

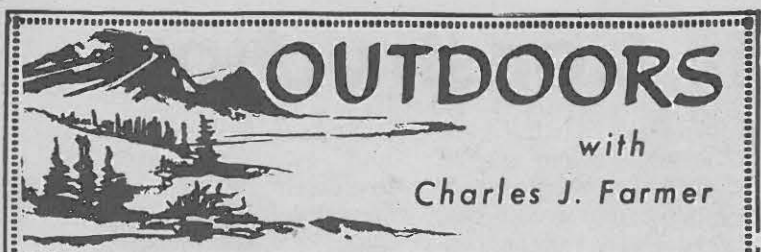
"Listen," it said. "I still hear one of them"

A head peeped cautiously over the edge of Waterhole #7's earthen dam. It was the same two fellows from Waterhole #4.

"Gobble, gobble," I said, then rattled the turkey call to make the gobbler sound.

"I mean, it's better than not getting even at all."





The Wild and Scenic Rivers System

The passage of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Public Law 90-542, on October 2, 1968, was perhaps the finest tribute to outdoor-loving Americans in the past decade.

Aldo Leopold, renowned conservationist, said, "Like winds and sunsets, wild things were taken for granted until progress began to do away with them. Now we face the question whether a still higher standard of living is worth its cost in things natural, wild and free."

President Nixon summed up the situation by saying, "We need rivers for commerce and trade; but we also need clean rivers to fish in and sit by."

There are three classes of river areas described in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. A Wild river area are those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail. Their watersheds or shorelines are essentially primitive and their waters unpolluted.

The "wildness" associated with a wild river area is not synonymous with the "wildness" involved in wilderness classification under the Wilderness Act of 1964. One major distinction, in contrast to wilderness, is that a wild river area may also contain recreation facilities for the convenience of the user in keeping with the primitive setting.

The management objectives of a wild river area put primary emphasis on protecting the values which make it unique. At the same time the objectives provide river-related outdoor recreation opportunities in a primitive setting. To achieve these objectives, motorized land travel is restricted or prohibited; detracting habitations are removed; public use areas, such as large campgrounds, are located outside the wild river area; new structures are prohibited unless they fit into the overall objectives of the area; and fish and game habitat is improved.

Fishing and hunting are allowed on wild, scenic and recreational river areas subject to appropriate state and federal laws.

Scenic river areas are those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments. Their shorelines or watersheds are largely primitive and undeveloped. And they are accessible in places by roads.

A scenic river area is managed so as to maintain and provide outdoor recreation opportunities in a near natural setting. The basic distinctions between a "wild" and a "scenic" river area are the degrees of development, type of land use, and road accessibility.

Wyoming has parts of four rivers that fit into this category according to the joint identification list announced by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture.

In Wyoming, the Upper Green River is a potential addition. It was dropped from consideration for wild river status in 1965 because of political reasons. Six years later the river still possesses the qualities for scenic river classification.

To qualify for inclusion by the Secretary of the Interior into the system, a state or locally administered free-flowing river area must be designated by the state legislature as wild, scenic or recreational, under application of the governor.

Other rivers selected as potential candidates are the entire Gros Ventre, segments of the Snake and a segment of the Wind River from its source to Boysen Reservoir.

The third classification is for Recreational river areas. These can be readily accessible by road or railroad. They may have some development along their shorelines. And they may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

This type of area is managed to protect and enhance existing recreational values. The primary objective is to provide opportunities for recreation activities dependent upon, or enhanced by the largely free-flowing nature of the river.

The support and interest of Wyoming citizens determines whether or not a river remains free flowing and natural.



Oil Spills Contained

A complete statewide plan for the prevention and containment of oil and hazardous materials spills has been submitted to Arthur E. Williamson, Director, Division of Sanitary Engineering, Wyoming Department of Public Health, Cheyenne, by the Wyoming Oil Industry Committee.

Pendleton Beall, Jr., subcommittee chairman of the Water Conservation Committee of the WOIC announced that tentative approval for the statewide plan had been given by Williamson pending his conferring with other state agencies involved and securing their cooperation and approval.

The plan stresses prevention of spills as being of prime importance and encourages all companies and oil operators to use the best possible maintenance and housekeeping practices to effect the prevention aspects. Recognizing that spills may occur in spite of proper maintenance and good housekeeping, the plan incorporates a procedure for an alert system to detect any leaks that may occur at the earliest possible moment.

To make this alert system effective, representatives of the oil industry have been designated by the companies to serve as observers and reporters of oil spills so that prompt action may be taken to minimize any damage to people, game and fish, or to the environment in general. The observers are oil company employees and operators who are strategically located throughout the entire state to insure prompt response in case a spill should occur.

Many companies have their own company spill contingency plans, but recognizing the fact that many small operators are not in a position to establish such a plan, it was deemed advisable by the subcommittee on conservation of water to institute a plan that would include all oil operators that could conceivably have an incident that would result in an oil spill.

The observers will have a complete directory of oil company personnel in their area so that they will be able to promptly notify the company who may be responsible for the spill and the company, in turn, would take charge of containment and cleanup procedures.

The plan calls for utilization of personnel from the State Health Department, the Federal Environmental Protection Administration, from the Highway Department and the Highway Patrol, from the Game and Fish Department, and the participating members of the Associated General Contractors "Plan Bulldozer" which has been established by the contractors association to immediately go into action in emergency situations.

White Clouds Studied

Technical summary of all information gathered to date by the White Cloud-Boulder-Pioneer Mountains study team will be available in the near future, according to P. Max Rees, Planner Coordinator for the Intermountain Region of the Forest Service.

Data are being summarized and integrated into a resource document by the various specialists who made a study of the area last field season. This will be a first phase summary of inventory findings to date and an evaluation of what additional information is needed. "Public review will be solicited and the comments received will help materially in this evaluation," Mr. Rees said.

"The study is aimed at the entire ecosystem," said Mr. Rees. "When completed it will be an environmental analysis including inventories on water, wildlife,

forage, soils, timber, recreation potential minerals and other values.

To measure and evaluate resources in this manner, team members schooled in a variety of disciplines are using a system of identifying lands in geomorphic groups--such as combinations of mountain landforms, glacial cirques, moraines, valleys, and streams--with related vegetation, animal life, and visual qualities.

"During the forthcoming field season, additional information will be gathered by the Forest Service study team and other Federal and State agencies," said Mr. Rees.

The summary evaluation will include sociological and economic aspects. The final report, expected in 1972, will reflect the influence of natural occurrences as well as man's influence on the environment.

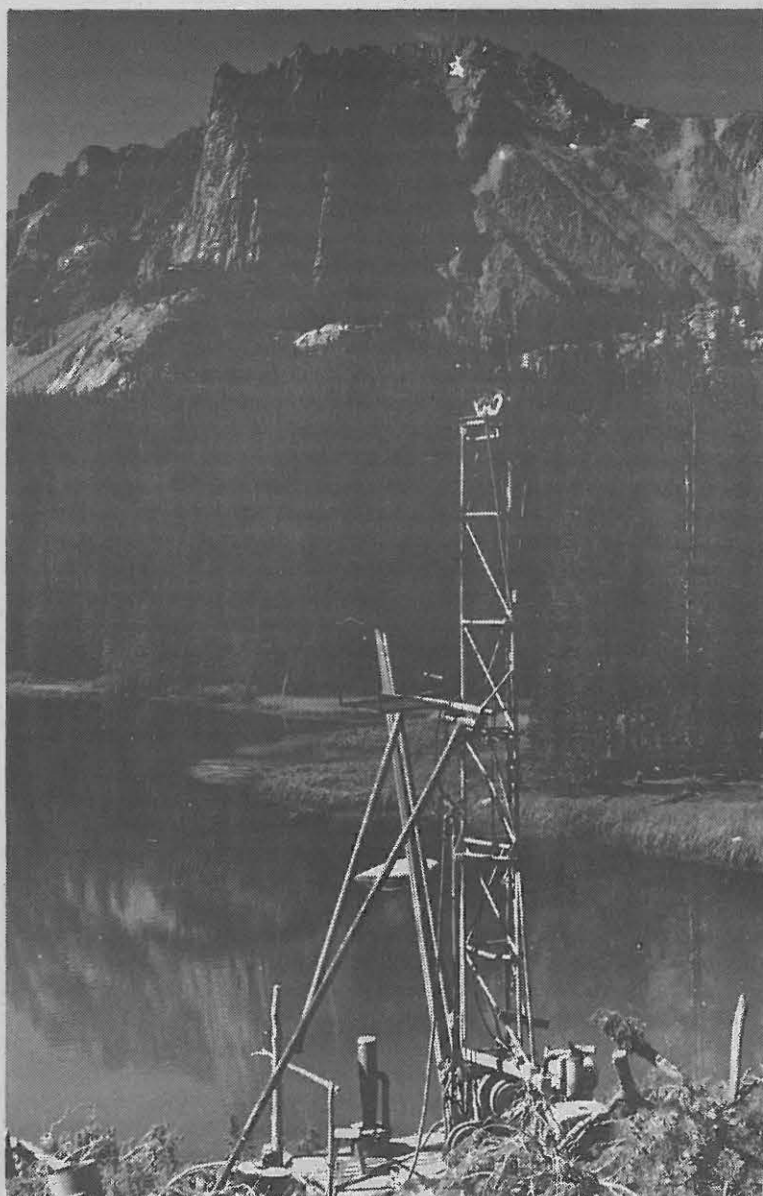
Lakes Can Be Ruined

A Forest Service fisheries biologist says tampering with the fragile mountain lakes in the White Cloud and Sawtooth Mountains of Idaho will not only ruin the lakes but eventually jeopardize salmon and steelhead runs.

Bill Platts began an in-depth aquatic environment and fisheries study after public attention was focused on the White Clouds because of mining. Platts says mining and other detrimental land uses has already resulted in degradation of water quality and has hurt the salmon and steelhead.

He points out that the sea-run fish are greatly dependent upon high quality water. The adult fish need good water to run back upstream and the young fish need it to get to the ocean.

The study of 120 lakes in the White Clouds will continue next summer. Water chemistry and other aquatic characteristics on 115 lakes has already been completed. The information will be used to check for any future changes brought about by man.



This drill rig is located on Little Boulder Lake at the foot of Castle Peak in the White Cloud Mountains of Idaho. Bentonite pollution has already clouded the water, but if the mining companies are allowed to mine the molybdenum here the lake will disappear anyway. Conservationists want the area put in a national park.

Injunction Halts Dam Construction

U.S. District Judge G. Thomas Eisele ruled recently that the U.S. Corps of Engineers had failed to comply with the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and issued an injunction halting construction of the Gillham Dam on the scenic Cossatot River in southwestern Arkansas, according to the Wildlife Management Institute.

The Judge said the National Environmental Policy Act imposed on the Engineers a duty to thoroughly explore the effects of the dam on the stream so that the public, Congress, and other agencies of government will be fully aware of them. He said the Engineers had not done this. "The record should be complete," Eisele said, "then if the decision makers

choose to ignore such factors, they will be doing so with their eyes wide open." Judge Eisele said he would dissolve the injunction when the Court is presented proof that the Engineers had complied with the Act.

Work on the Gillham Dam project, which is designed principally for flood control, began in 1963 and more than \$9 million have been spent on

structures related to the dam. The Engineers had opened bids on the dam itself December 22 and were ready to award a \$2.9 million contract if they had not been enjoined.

The injunction grew out of a suit filed October 1 by the Environmental Defense Fund, Inc., of New York, the Ozark Society, the Arkansas Audubon Society, the

Arkansas Ecology Center, and two interested individuals who want the stream left in its free-flowing state. Eisele granted an injunction then temporarily enjoining work on the dam. A permanent injunction was granted February 19.

The suit charged that if the building of the dam was not stopped that an evaluation of the project by the Council of Environmental Quality would be prevented and the Cossatot would be destroyed to the "irreparable" damage of the plaintiffs. The 1969 Act requires construction agencies to prepare an "environmental impact" statement relating to all public works. Eisele said the statement must contain possible alternatives to the proposed dam and details of the "environmental impact" of the project. He characterized the 1969 Act as a "full disclosure act" and said statements must be submitted to the CEQ and the President.

Commission Succeeds

The following is reprinted from the Maine Environmental Bulletin.
Editor.

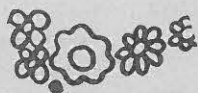
The Conservation Commission movement is indeed moving. As of this writing (March 17), twenty-three towns have adopted the article establishing conservation commissions. This brings the total number of existing commissions to 49 with another possible 10 towns yet to vote on the issue.

In traveling back and forth across the state visiting existing commissions and talking to local groups about setting up their own commissions, the author has found a tremendous amount of enthusiasm and interest in the very thing that conservation commissions represent: grass roots' efforts to solve local environmental problems. While the exploiters, developers and some news media portray the environmental issue as one of rich summer people versus poor local people, all indications and contacts do not bear this out. The fact is that there are large numbers of Maine people all over this state that not only recognize environmental problems of pollution and solid waste, but are also vitally interested in doing something positive to enhance the environment of their town.

The conservation commissions that have been in existence for a year or more are beginning to show real promise and results. Many are actively engaged in projects which will be of permanent value to their towns. It is interesting to note also that these commissions have gone before their respective towns this March with, in some cases, substantial requests for further funding as well as specific environmental ordinances. In every case so far reported, the townspeople are granting these requests. This indicates that the movement is not limited to a small group of "rabid environmentalists."

Remembered Cheyenne

The following poem was submitted by Mrs. Kermit Edmonds of Missoula, Montana, and formerly of Cheyenne, Wyoming. The editor.



The echo is not from coolly seductive mountain meadow
in fragrant high country
rich in siren voices,
but of the indifferent prairie,
pockmarked by buffalo wallow,
rutted by wagon wheels
painfully etching the western image.

The song here is not of wind strummed pines,
kin to sad beautiful harmonica tunes,
but of wide sky symphonic eruption,
boisterous tympany of a thunderstorm fever
breaking the drought,
or wind, droning through snow marbled grasslands,
churning the sky tides as dolphin clouds
frolic in slow motion.

Mile after mile of exposed elemental land,
demanding resilience, reluctant
to offer its underbelly
and hidden niches
to the uninitiated.

To the seeker there are clues,
kaleidoscopic surfacings,
as to how the elite accommodate themselves.

A red fox trots purposefully around a knoll
pausing to brush his muzzle with a paw,
and acknowledges detection
with a malicious stare,
then silently frantic retreat.

Self appointed custodian of the country road,
the 'picket pin', tinily erect,
shrills his alarm,
while congenial meadowlarks,
perched intermittently on fence posts
offer enthusiastic praise
to the festival of Life.

To be underneath a wild goose flight corridor
in early spring
is a groin deep thrill.

Dark scratches on the southern horizon
become undulating squadrons
in a black and white choreography;
full-voiced, they enchant the chilly dusk
and, inevitably, one feels left behind.

There is ceremony too in less dramatic roles;
the sudden screeching flurry of snipe,
abruptly silent as they land;
a crescendo of mewing as Swainson's hawks
settle to the rushed passion of mating;
swirling swarms of killdeer,
noisy aerial acrobats
sharing the waterhole
with gracefully sedate mallards
who keep their tryst, flying back and forth
wing tip to wing tip.

And the white rumped antelope, cautious
with learned fear.
One will make wide stealthy circles,
watching, curious of man;
in mob anxiety they bolt,
fine prairie dust accomplice to their flight.
The scene is often different,
with added effects
like sound:

roar of a four wheel drive
scrape of a bolt
regurgitation of a 30'06

and pathos:

broken-backed animal lying open eyed
registering the obscenity of its death.
(He may have cried out, loon-like
but one couldn't hear after all.)

Nor is it your business to listen, Cheyenne.
You're proud of the armor you wear
and don't really know is there.

Pioneer ghosts have born you
and left their demands clearly stated;
you shall not weaken, or change
in your view of yourselves
and your place in the scheme of things.

It must remain understated,
that fleeting satisfaction of love
empathized in a wave on a lonely road,
or in a mid-blizzard call from a neighbor
riding over through hock deep snow
because the lines are down;
(you have mixed emotions about that spring blizzard:

Tumultuous gray whirling energy
converts to searing white
sunshine bright,
cauterizing the granite edges of winter sky.

Warm sweat and first sensuous sunburn,
soul-happy sight of crocuses rising grinning
from melting, now peaceable snow
eases the task of digging out.

Pawns in the sensible balance
are the fragile new lambs and calves
lying stiffly by their mothers' sides,
smelling of rot in the warm thaw.

The moisture makes the grass grow.)
Your capital dome and dusted off history
has built a town around and on top of you,
heaving with spurious expansion,
ignoring the mute alleyways;

a child of now
striving to keep pace,
an industrial wallflower who turns
sometimes to prostitution:

With you rodeo cowboy;
you turn them on with your machismo,
the dude women in their western shirts
and uncomfortably new denim pants;
you make the men squirm feeling inadequate
while their kids chew on cotton candy
and dream of being your buddies.

"... why hell, it's easy-
guy can come from Jersey
and be a bull rider ..."

But some of you've never wrestled calves,
smelt burning hide
or been thirsty and saddle weary;
and chances are you might not know
a sheepwagon if you saw one.

But you're part of the mystique-
who would want to deny you
your rough and tumble sport?

Along Crow Creek, where it has some
life of its own,
well outside of city limits,
there's a half remembered
chanted Indian tune,
danced and sung in archaic simplicity,
the patterns of its beginnings too complex
to trace, beyond the obvious primitive need
to exalt the earth.

Whose bounty was to be claimed by strength,
not reverence.

The army, civilization's escort,
assuring safe conduct to the railroad,
condoning oppression in the name of
Holy Progress,
left yellowed photographs of garrison life,
embryonic visions of the town it seeded.

A tale too of those who worked the land,
keeping good faith with it
despite the range wars
and barbed wire;
learning, with their huddled cattle
to cope with its moods
and accept its retaliation.

So draw closer to the rider out there
bridging the tawny and blur,
sunlight glinting off bit shank and spur
as sunshod feet step daintily
around cactus and sage,
tail swishing over muscled flanks,
forelock flipping, like twin banners,
behind pin ears
which take interest in everything.

Deeply intimate covenant, man to beast to earth,
reciprocally relevant,
allowing purpose to being
as unconfined as the sky.

I would like to have held your hand
for a longer time
Cheyenne.

By Marge Higley

A SPECIAL PLACE

I suppose that most of us cherish the memory of some little spot on the map that, to us, is a very "special" place. For me, Brooks Lake, high in the mountains, is just such a place. We "discovered" it, almost by accident, nearly ten years ago.

It had been a hot and somewhat hectic summer, and then in mid-August our daughter and son went off to visit one of their favorite aunts. In the midst of the sudden and unbearable quiet that descended upon the house, Chuck remarked, "I hear the fishing's great up at Brooks Lake right now."

"Brooks Lake?" I asked, gathering up boots and tacklebox to toss into the little trailer. "Where in the world is Brooks Lake?"

"Oh, up around Togwotee Pass someplace—we'll find it when we get there!"

A few more essentials went into the trailer, and we were on our way. Partway up Togwotee Pass we found the narrow dirt road leading to Brooks Lake. Towering high on our right were the Pinnacles—jagged grey fingers of rock silhouetted against the sky.

In our eagerness to reach the water we made the mistake of turning down toward the lake about a quarter of a mile before we had reached the actual campground facilities. It was a serendipity type of mistake, because we found an ideal spot to park the trailer, by a pretty grove of pine and spruce right at the edge of the water. Other campers were clustered out of our sight, just over a small knoll; but we seemed to be in a little world of our own. And what a world it was!



Brooks Lake

Straight across the lake rose the sheer face of Brooks Mountain. Horizontal streaks of grey and lavender and pink and white made it appear to be a painted backdrop against which the rest of the scene was set. To the west, a tree-covered finger of land jutted out into the lake, and above it we could see Sublette Peak (from this point of view looking quite unlike its better-known symmetric self!). And to the east, the Pinnacles, now turning from grey to gold to pink as they were touched by the evening sun. The lake itself was incredibly calm—reflecting, mirror-like, each facet of this breath-taking landscape. It was like watching two sunsets at once. Occasionally a trout would rise to the surface and the image would blur briefly, in a widening circle, then subside again to glassy smoothness. The fishing was probably terrific right then, but we were both content to just sit there and breathe the cool pine-scented air as we watched that sunset. We could fish tomorrow!

The next morning, however, we decided to hike up to the falls, where the creek tumbles down a steep hillside on its way into the lake. Following the trail, we skirted the edge of the lake at first, then turned up a slope and meandered along through the trees at the top of the ridge. We ate our lunch sitting on a rock at the very top of the falls. Two curious little chipmunks chattered at us, but, in spite of our coaxing, were too timid to share our sandwich. Impulsively, we decided to return to camp by following the creek downstream. The hill was steep and the going was rough, but it was worth the scramble. Each time we stopped to rest, we seemed to find a different variety of wildflower. Orange-red paintbrush mingled with blue gentians under a clump of willows. Tiny pink shooting-stars bloomed happily on the fern-shaded bank of the creek. By the time we reached the meadow below, we had given up trying to keep track of the number.

As we trudged through the campground on the way to our trailer, some newly-found friends from Iowa gave us four nice rainbows for our supper. While the fish sizzled over the campfire, we watched another sunset, colorfully reflected in the clear waters of the lake.

Next day we decided to loaf around camp—maybe go fishing along towards evening. We visited with other campers, watched the boats at the far side of the lake—I

even got out my paint-box for awhile, but the inspiration was far greater than my ambition, so I put it away again. In the late afternoon a canoe glided to shore by our camp, and out jumped a young geology student from Florida, with whom we had talked earlier in the day. It seemed that he had caught six nice trout, and since he was alone couldn't use them all, and would we like some for our supper? Naturally, we invited him to stay and help us eat them—which is possibly what he had in mind all the time, since he had brought all six of them along! After we ate, the three of us sat around the campfire and watched, almost speechless, another one of those unbelievable sunsets.

In the morning, we thought we'd go exploring down beyond the outlet. Again, we were impressed by the many wildflowers. We saw a great variety of birds, too—ranging in size from the tiny hummingbirds supping from the blossoms at our feet, to the large hawks soaring high overhead. Once more, our lunch stop was highlighted by the appearance of wildlife. This time, a small buck deer and two does came down a grassy slope across the creek for a drink. Keeping perfectly still, we watched them for several minutes. Finally, a stealthy move toward the camera startled them, and with two graceful leaps they vanished completely into the underbrush. On the way back to camp I rounded a curve in the trail and stopped, panic-stricken, at the sight of two bear cubs. Apparently they were just as apprehensive as I, because they lumbered off through the trees in the direction of the campground garbage cans, which is probably where they were headed in the first place!

As we reached the trailer, we were greeted by a friendly couple from Oregon, who had come bearing gifts. You guessed it! Four lovely fish for our supper! During our entire stay at the lake, our dinner menu was varied only by what kind of vegetables we ate, or how I decided to cook the potatoes—and we didn't even unpack our fishing gear!

Too soon, it was time to go home. We planned to go back the next summer—or the next—or the next. But the season is short so high on the mountain. The deep snowdrifts of winter linger until late June; by the first of September, the winds blow raw and cold. Nearly ten years ago, and we have never quite managed to get back.

I'm not really sure that I want to, now. I saw a picture of Brooks Mountain the other day. (See front page) It was taken from somewhere on the other side of the lake, so there was no water in the picture to reflect the scene. I'm glad of that, because the foreground showed an unsightly pile of logs and branches—leftover debris from a timbering operation. Other photos taken in the area show barren patches where trees have been taken out in great blocks.

The trees in the immediate vicinity of the lake have been left alone, and I understand that the campgrounds have been improved and enlarged. I'm sure it must still be a beautiful place, but I can't help but wonder how all this has affected the birds and the chipmunks and the deer—and the little bears!

It might be worth going back, just to see the sunsets. So far, man hasn't figured out a way to ruin those! Or has he?



Club Praises Hansen

WASHINGTON -- The Sierra Club, a nationwide conservation-oriented organization, has praised Senator Cliff Hansen for his vote against continued government funding of the supersonic transport project.

"The decision of Congress to cease funding for the SST project was a truly historic event in the continuing effort to achieve a sound and healthy American environment," Executive Director Michael McCloskey

Book Still Available

Copies of WHAT'S AHEAD FOR OUR PUBLIC LANDS are still available, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. The 360-page book, sponsored by the Natural Resources Council of America, critically reviews the many recommendations in the activities and report of the Public Land Law Review Commission.

Hard-bound copies are \$3.50 and paperback copies \$2.50, including handling and mailing. The book may be ordered from H.K. Pyles, Natural Resources Council of America, c/o National Association of Conservation Districts, Suite 1105, 1025 Vermont Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005.

said in a letter to Hansen. "We are proud to have been associated with you and your colleagues in this accomplishment, and I hope that we will have a chance to cooperate with you in the future as we all continue to work for environmental protection."

McCloskey told Hansen termination of government funding of the project "has inspired millions of people throughout the United States with a faith that Congress has the ability to meet environmental issues squarely, and to face the question of reorienting priorities."

Canyon Area Has Opened

Superintendent Arthur L. Sullivan, Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, announced today that the Yellowtail Visitor Center will be open weekends beginning April 11, 1971.

Sullivan also said that the ice on Bighorn Lake is rapidly receding making boat launching possible at both Horseshoe Bend and Barry's Landing. A few ice floes remain about mid-canyon but, with caution it is possible for boaters to use the entire lake.

Recreation
Funds Asked

WASHINGTON -- Senator Cliff Hansen, in testimony recently before a subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, said it was of "particular importance" to Wyoming and Utah that additional funding be appropriated for Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area.

"Despite increased visitation to the Flaming Gorge area, actual budget allocations are down from that appropriated in fiscal year 1971," Hansen testified. "In addition, the Flaming Gorge Area is in dire need of additional camping and boat launching facilities; this is a new recreation area, and construction of facilities to take care of the public is in the infant stage."

Hansen's testimony was before the Subcommittee on the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations. He said the minimum recreation, administration, and clean-up funds needed to provide for public use is \$1,475,000, but the fiscal year 1972 budget included only \$883,000.

He also said \$910,000 was needed for development of the Fire Hole Campground.

Hansen told the subcommittee more than half a million visitors used the area in 1970, and it is anticipated the figure will increase by about 50 per cent by 1975.

Fishing Is
Now Good

Some of the best fishing on the large reservoirs and streams of the West comes in early spring - about the same time that ice becomes weak and dangerous. Fishermen shouldn't be lured into dangerous situations by visions of a big trout says Max Stone, chief of the information-education division for the Montana Fish and Game Department.

Follow the leader is a good policy on ice of questionable strength. The first in line should rap with an ice spud and occasionally cut a hole to check thickness and hardness of the crust.

Avoid swift water areas on streams, for ice will be thinnest there. Hazardous areas will likely accompany pressure ridges and spring areas around lake shores.

Old ice on lakes, ice which has partially melted and refrozen, is weaker than new ice. Ashes, sawdust and other debris will gather warmth and weaken ice, so watch these spots carefully.

Fishermen who go through ice will bob quickly back to the surface because of air trapped in their clothing. Threshing about helps to release the trapped air and makes it more difficult for the victim to stay afloat.

A rescuer should spread out flat on the ice when nearing the break area and rescuers should not gather near weak areas. Some object, a coat, fishing pole, ice spud, or other object may be extended to the dunked person to help him get back on the ice.

ENACT Is For Better Environment

The Jackson Hole Environmental Action Society was one of those groups which evolved from a growing awareness that something had to be done. More specifically, what had to be done was the grass-roots, people-oriented effort to reverse the tides of pollution and destruction of our planet.

The citizenry of Jackson Hole, Wyoming, is a cosmopolitan group. The great and the near-great rub elbows in a sort of clannish camaraderie which could only be possible in such famous areas as this. Often torn by great internal strife, they can also display a solid cohesiveness. Pride in the world-renowned area in which they live probably has much to do with the efforts which bring them together.

ENACT, as the members of the society call their group, was formed to provide an organized and united front on matters affecting their environment. And to them, the environment goes far beyond



Spurred by the gathering concern for a cleaner, better world provoked by Earth Day, 1970, these Jackson Hole citizens took to the highways. What they did is evidenced here. These photos, taken a year ago, show the blight which had gathered along the roadsides. Proud of their beautiful land at the foot of the Tetons, they took the extra effort to help make their small valley a little better place to live. Since then ENACT of Jackson Hole has literally waded into a series of environmental actions and programs. Their concern has not waned and their strength has grown. Theirs is the most viable and active local group in Wyoming today. Other communities could take some lessons from this involved and concerned group.



the great Valley. All of them worked actively on the SST question and one of their members was in Washington working for the Coalition Against the SST. A delegation went to Cheyenne to lobby against proposals to dam the Upper Green River.

Only recently Jake Kittle, whose ranch is in central Wyoming, was elected president of ENACT. He succeeds design architect Vince Lee who does happen to reside in Jackson Hole.

The group puts out a newsletter, ENACTICS, and

is now sponsoring another environmental film series. Theirs was probably the single, most effective group in providing citizen effort on environmental problems in the past legislative session. One of their group, State Representative John Turner, was chosen, along with another young man, as outstanding freshman legislators. And still another of their group, Keith Becker, barely missed being elected a state senator. Next time, they may get him elected.

Jackson Hole ENACT

represents the type of local grass-roots community effort which must be made if our larger problems are to be solved. The world's problems are basically people problems, and only people can solve them. It must be done through conscious, concerted effort. It cannot be done by an all-wise, all-powerful central government. The power belongs to the people. They must reassert their power and use it humbly and wisely. ENACT of Jackson Hole is showing the way.



Environmental Eavesdropper

LOONEY LIMERICKS

by Zane E. Cology

Hear the chemical industry cheer!
They've been given another long year
To sell DDT
While we play "Wait and See."
Lots of birds will pay dear for that year.

* * *

Two University of Washington scientists have reported that DDT may mimic the action of the female hormone, estrogen, and lead to infertility in women. Tests on female rats showed that when given DDT while their reproductive systems were being developed led to infertility. The condition was similar to that being found in some women being treated for infertility.

* * *

Reprocessed paper and other pulp products may be used in tomorrow's devastating oil spills. Given the name "Sorb-oil," the inexpensive paper product has a demonstrated capacity for absorbing up to seven times its own weight of oil and remaining afloat.

* * *

Senator Frank Church of Idaho has asked for funds to modify dams in the Snake and Columbia Rivers to eliminate supersaturation of nitrogen in the water flowing over the dams. The gas causes a lethal condition in trout and salmon similar to the "bends" in man.

* * *

The Boise, Idaho, chapter of Zero Population Growth has come up with a scheme termed Zero Growth Incentive which would serve to limit population growth. The plan would offer "all eligible citizens a lifetime leasehold on two acres of arable rural land, plus a yearly subsistence allowance, in exchange for voluntary surrender of fertility." To be eligible, married partners without living children would submit to sterilization.

* * *

Utah's law forbidding voluntary sterilization has been ruled invalid in Salt Lake and Davis Counties. A district judge said his findings were a class action and on the order of an injunction which could not be defied.

* * *

Oregon's House of Representatives has voted 54 to 6 to ban the sale of all non-returnable soft drink and beer bottles and cans. It also imposed a five-cent tax on all other soft drink and beer containers. The bill now goes to the Senate.

* * *

Prohibition against burning of trash in Oregon has resulted in dumps and landfills being filled twice as fast as they normally would.

* * *

Evidence indicates that "rustled" moose from the Green River Valley of Wyoming have ended up in zoos across the country. A "game farm" in Idaho also sold white-tailed deer and pronghorn antelope to zoos and private buyers. The owner of the game farm was recently arrested in Wyoming on a charge of rustling moose calves.

* * *

The last survivor of Chief Joseph's unsuccessful, running fight for freedom died in Idaho late in March. The Nez Perce Indian, Josiah Red Wolf, was a baby when his band tried to get to Canada. His mother and sister were killed in the last engagement with pursuing troops.



Spring is in the air as snow once more recedes from the mountaintops. This view is of Two Ocean Mountain on the Continental Divide at Togwotee Pass along Highway 287 in Wyoming.

Letters to the editor...

Editor:

I do not need your magazine to find out about pollution, and destroying nature. Other papers give me all the info I need. I contribute only to such outfits as the Save the Redwoods, and a couple of others that spend the contributions on the cause.

But one question: how are the people of the U. S. going to live unless Industry furnishes JOBS? Are we to go back to the farm and try to make a living there? I believe in compelling Industry to install pollution control devices. But to discourage industry would but add to the Welfare roles (sic). I know naught the answer, do you?

Wilbur F. Duane
Albuquerque, New Mexico

P. S. France has had water pollution before WWI, and are still thriving. How come?

Editor's Note: Glad to see you do believe there is a chance to save something for future generations to exploit and rape if that is their pleasure. Save-the-Redwoods League has done a commendable job. But I venture to say their efforts in saving redwoods has prevented the creation of several jobs. It seems to me that somewhere along the line you have to make a choice. Of course, we could continue to cut all the redwoods, all the lodgepole pines in our Rocky Mountains, all the hardwoods of the southeast, and all the rest. There would be an abundance of jobs for a while, just as there was in the Maine woods, the white pine forests of the

Lake States and elsewhere. But those are all gone now. And jobs with them.

I hope you are closely following the timber hearings in Washington. I was there and made a statement on the clear-cut timbering practices of our area. Much of what we have seen is not a pretty sight. And on most of the areas, there won't be another crop of trees until my grandchildren are grandfathers, and maybe not then. But I said among other things: "Timbering is a validly recognized and desirable use of one forest resource. This is an inescapable fact. What is not so clear is the distinction between a use of necessity for social and economic reasons, and a use solely for fulfillment of a Forest Service cutting quota in a neatly drawn 10-year management plan. Or similarly, a use justified by the demands of a lumbering operation disproportionate in size to the timber resource available."

Yes, we can have jobs and still prevent pollution, the rape of our resources, and unwarranted waste of everything we use. At least, I believe, we had better start trying or we may find ourselves one of those unnecessary species that have come and gone through the passing pageant of the earth's history.

Editor:

Thanks for your letter. I consider my subscription an investment for the future of my children.

H. Mansfield
Chicago, Illinois

Editor's Note: Thanks to you for your thoughtful appraisal of our paper. We hope that our small contribution to the cause of saving something for our posterity is not in vain.

* * *

Editor:

My check in the amount of \$10.00 is enclosed -- go get 'em Tiger!

I feel that I've acquired a substantial education during the past year as a result of your most worthwhile activities and I'm delighted to support your objectives in every practical fashion that I can.

I was raised by a sportsman with a gun in one hand and a fishing rod in the other and I've enjoyed the pleasures of canoeing and hiking trips in some of the wildest parts of our country. My grand-dad and my dad and I have a feeling about wild life in this country but I'll not bore you except to say let's preserve it by all means.

Lots of luck -- holler when and if you need more money.

Very truly yours,
Robert L. Sias
Birmingham, Michigan

Editor's Note: Most days I feel more like the guy who has a rather slippery hold on the tiger's tail. But the consequences are frightening and we don't dare let go. So I'll just hang on even if it means going down with a death grip.

Thanks, greatly, for your comments and your offer of help. We will certainly know where to turn to a friend.

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High in the White Cloud Mountains of Idaho, the business of mineral prospecting goes on as it has since the days of 1872. Nothing has really changed in 99 years except the means of gouging

and shaping the face of the land. This desecration has been temporarily stopped through the efforts of the U. S. Forest Service.

Chemical Control of Beetles Stopped

The Forest Service decision to discontinue chemical control of the mountain pine beetle in lodgepole pine stands on the Targhee National Forest was announced today by Regional Forester Vern Hamre.

"The decision is the result of a thorough review and analysis of our efforts to suppress the beetle outbreak," Mr. Hamre said. "Despite a major effort over many years, the epidemic is still uncontrolled."

"Several recent developments have occurred," said Mr. Hamre, "the principal one being the determination that continuing chemical control would save only a small volume of timber within the area that can be immediately harvested. The benefit-to-cost ratio would be very unfavorable and the expenditure of additional funds cannot be justified."

The mountain pine beetle has been a serious problem in mature and over-mature lodgepole pine stands on the Targhee National Forest since 1960. The current outbreak is most active northeast of Ashton, Idaho, and the south-west corner of Yellowstone National Park.

In 1962 the Forest Service

began an aggressive chemical control project. The purpose at that time was to slow down the advance of the beetles and allow time for harvesting to convert the forested area to mixed age classes over a period of time and thus make the stands less susceptible to beetle attack. In December 1969, the Forest Service offered a large timber sale contract and planned a continuation of chemical control work to allow time for mill capacity to be installed and an effective harvesting program to get underway.

"Unfortunately, the purchaser has been unable to meet the contract cutting schedule," Hamre said. "We now face the problem of being able to save only a relatively small volume of timber within the area we can immediately harvest. The benefits from such a saving would not justify the anticipated heavy cost of such activities."

Over the years the cost of chemical control has increased appreciably. Safety hazards to personnel applying the pesticide and the possibility of environmental contamination require new techniques if chemicals are to be used. This would entail felling of all infested trees prior to treatment rather

than spraying standing trees as was done in the past.

"The decision to discontinue the chemical control program is not an easy one," Hamre said, "but is the result of a thorough analysis of the problem and the alternatives and choosing a course of action that we believe will be in the best public interest."

The reasons for the decision to discontinue chemical control can be summarized as follows:

1. Control efforts by individual tree treatment is relatively short-lived where the beetle infestations are heavy.
2. The continuation of chemical control would save only a relatively small volume of timber within the area we can immediately harvest.
3. The benefit-cost ratio for continuation is very unfavorable.
4. Cost of chemical control would increase sharply because of the need for new techniques.

"We recognize the impact that termination of this project will have on the local communities adjacent to the Targhee Forest," Hamre said. "Past projects have provided employment and payrolls important to those communities. We are hopeful that improvement in the

lumber market and consequent increase in timber harvesting will provide substitute added employment in these areas. The Forest Service will focus major emphasis on efforts to harvest the maximum possible amount of timber before the trees are lost to the bark beetles. Protection of environmental values will, of course, be assured in pursuing these timber harvesting activities," added Regional

Forester Hamre.

"Termination of the major control project does not necessarily mean a complete halt to all bark beetle control work on the Targhee," said Mr. Hamre. "Where our continuing evaluations indicate that control work will be entomologically sound and effective in giving needed protection to unusually high forest values, in limited selected areas, appropriate control action will be taken."

Rare Species Protected

The New York Court of Appeals has ruled that two state statutes prohibiting the importation and sale of skins from rare and endangered species are constitutional, according to the Wildlife Management Institute. The A. E. Nettleton Company, which deals in footwear made from alligator, crocodile, and caiman skins, had sought an injunction restraining enforcement of the laws.

The so-called Harris Law provides that "The importation, transportation, possession, or sale of any endangered species of fish or wildlife, or hides or other parts thereof, or the sale or possession with intent to sell any article made in whole or

in part from the skin, hide or other parts of any endangered species of fish or wildlife is prohibited." The Mason Law states that no leopards, snow leopards, clouded leopards, tigers, cheetahs, alligators, caiman, crocodile, vicuna, red wolf, polar bear, cougar, jaguar, ocelot, or margay may be sold within the state of New York. It also provides for the issuance of warrants for the search and seizure and forfeiture of all goods held in violation of its provisions. Exceptions are made, however, permitting licenses to import these species for "zoological, educational, and scientific purposes."