

High Country

The Outdoor and Environmental Bi-Weekly News

Vol. 4, No. 9

Lander, Wyoming

Friday, Apr. 28, 1972



Photo by Jack E. McLellan

Fantastic formations of sandstone mark one of America's newest national parks. Here in Chesler Park in

Utah's Canyonlands National Park are some of the unique geological forms.

National Parks - What Future?

by Stewart L. Udall

Copyright 1972, New York Times

The group of men squatting around a campfire in the territory of Wyoming one beautiful night in September, 1870, had been exploring the magnificent country along the Yellowstone River for nearly five weeks.

Now, as the flames threw shadows across their sunburned faces, the explorers discussed the future of this craggy wilderness where they had seen boiling springs bubbling beside an icy lake and spouts of hot water shooting from the ground.

Some of the men favored staking personal claims, but by the time they had stretched out in their sleeping bags for the night, they had been persuaded by one of their number, Cornelius Hedges, a Montana Territory judge, that Yellowstone was so beautiful that it ought to belong to all Americans. The trekkers stuck to their agreement, and the idea became a reality after only two years when Yellowstone was established by Congress as the first - the world's first - national park.

Today, 100 years later, the national parks have assumed roles other than those envisaged by Judge Hedges and his companions. To outdoorsmen and nature lovers the parks are - as

their founders hoped they would be - unsurpassed arenas for outdoor recreation.

To travel agents they are destinations. To chambers of commerce they are generators of revenue. To motorists they are beautiful places to "ride through." To scientists they are incomparable laboratories.

Whatever the national parks mean to each of us, the centennial of the establishment of Yellowstone prompts a re-examination of the contribution that these natural wonders make to our national life. More important, it is a time to assess how the parks can be made an even more meaningful part of our personal lives, especially because they are today under siege from various quarters.

And it is time to think about the shape our parks will be in 100 years from now. Or will they survive at all?

Yellowstone became a great success, and before the end of the century Sequoia, Yosemite and Mount Rainier were brought into the system of "pleasuring grounds," as they were called. Each administration since 1872 helped evolve the idea that the natural masterpieces of a country should be preserved for posterity with their ecology unimpaired.

So a reassessment of our parks should be an exercise in national pride. The national park

concept has become an export that has won admiration for the United States throughout the world. More than 50 nations have created national parks of their own by using the "wilderness ethic" and the park management systems developed here since the time of that Yellowstone campfire.

However, the park idea itself will persist in this country - or any country - only if each generation renews its commitments to this special brand of land stewardship. Park lands are vulnerable and cannot defend themselves. The park idea will flourish only if it is constantly restated and made relevant to the values esteemed by future generations.

Make no mistake: Notwithstanding lofty rhetoric and good intentions, the seemingly safe and remote parks are under attack. The noises, pollutants, poisons, machines and consumptive demands of modern America have managed to erode their values and undermine their ecological integrity.

For example, in the 1960's when Yosemite Valley developed a crime rate and most of the rangers were forced to double as law enforcement officers it was clear that a whole new set of park management problems had emerged - and one response of the Park Service was to
(Please turn to page 10)

HIGH COUNTRY

By Tom Bell

Trekking around Wyoming's hills and mountains as a kid and a young man, I often used to try to visualize what it would have been like to have been a mountain man. I was fascinated by the stories about John Colter, Hugh Glass, Jim Bridger, and all the rest. I still look upon their exploits as being every bit as daring and as dangerous as space flights to the moon.

So it is that when I look out across the Norris Geyser Basin or stare down into the awesome Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, I can still thrill as Bridger might have done. To him and to those other early visitors, the sights of such a place were every bit as exciting as those strange places on the moon.

I haven't been to Yellowstone Park in several years and it has been many years since I was there at a time of great crowds. I don't care to see it in the company of milling masses of humanity. Parks may be for people but there shouldn't be the carnival atmosphere of a Coney Island.

Which brings me to another source of amazement. I have often asked myself, what kind of men were they who could put self-aggrandizement aside and work to protect such wonders? Few would have faulted them for carving up the great geologic phenomena of Yellowstone, and each then taking a piece to promote and publicize to their own private gain.

Had it gone that way, each of those great areas would indeed be a commercialized, Coney Island-type of development. How horrible the thought!

It is to the eternal credit of Judge Cornelius Hedges and his fellows around that campfire in 1870 that we have intact a Yellowstone National Park. It is a shame that his name has faded into virtual obscurity. I hope that in all the pomp and ceremony attending 100th year celebrations, his wisdom, far-sightedness and altruism will not be forgotten.

We are greatly in debt to those pioneers of the Yellowstone Park philosophy, and to others who subsequently followed - the John Muirs, the Teddy Roosevelts and the Gifford Pinchots. They were trail blazers just as John Colter and Jim Bridger.

But the destiny of the parks, and their place in the spiritual life of man, cannot rest on the laurels of a few from the past. The national park concept, and the integrity of the parks themselves, have always been under attack from a few. Some there are who must surely question the need for a National Art Gallery or a Center for the Performing Arts. So, too, the parks.

Dr. Rene Dubos has pointed out that, "It is not man the ecological crisis threatens to destroy but the quality of human life, the attributes that make human life different from animal life."

So it is to us who celebrate this first 100 years of national parks, and those who come after us, to see that the wisdom of our forebears is perpetuated. It is not an easy task.

Today, in the West, a raging controversy envelops what little national real estate we have left that qualifies for what Jim Bridger might have seen as true wilderness. We are down to the last remnants. And there are those among us who would destroy that.

It is not that every undeveloped tract of land in the West should be dedicated to wilderness. It is simply that some of the lands must surely qualify and we should carefully determine for future ages what they might enjoy. We must look to the same restraints in ourselves which imbued those far-sighted men around a campfire in Yellowstone.

Not everyone believes this way. The Wyoming Snowmobile Association recently passed a resolution stating the belief that there was enough wilderness - there should be no more.

Boise Cascade Corporation has been running a series of ads. They play to the most basic greeds and desires of man. Oh, to be sure they are very clever and subtle. They tell you, "It isn't raining rain, it's raining violets. Great song. It isn't very real but it expresses our dreams. . . an idyllic world. Occasionally we must wake though, and come back to the real life of the real world - and a day's work." There's more of course. Reminds you of the money changers in the temple!

Recently, Dr. Vincent McKe lvey, Director of the United States Geological Survey, said we will create a second America in the next 28 years. I am not so sure we will. But I have grave misgivings that whatever vast growth is accomplished will not be without dreadful consequences to our world. The parks may suffer.

It will be interesting to see if we can exercise the restraints to keep oil companies and mining companies and timber companies out of the national parks. The answers shouldn't be long in coming, and certainly within the next 28 years.



Photo by Wyoming Travel Commission



When people aren't watching bears, Yellowstone bears are watching people. The clowns of the animal world prove to be almost as big an attraction for many people as the world renowned geologic features.

Letters To
The Editor

BUFFALO, WY
APR 24
PM
1972
8283A

National Parks Court Journal
Old Faithful, Yellowstone

Editor:

We think your paper is simply ESSENTIAL reading. Thanks for all the hard work that we know has gone into each copy.

Pat Antonick
Helena, Montana.

Editor:

I'm enclosing a clipping from your paper and hope my friend will subscribe. We think you have a great paper and expound about it to all.

I'm also enclosing my subscription for another year which must be about due.

Mrs. Robert H. Johnson
Bayport, Minnesota

Editor:

It is a pleasure to read the complimentary Letters to the Editor commenting on the high quality of environmental services rendered by the H.C.N. These letters convey well-earned expressions of public support.

I was dismayed, however, by "What the Editor Says" in the March 17 issue; namely, that the publication that provides such valuable environmental information has only 1810 subscribers. As a consequence, the editor is confronted with serious financial problems.

This information caused me, with minimum effort, on one day to get four new subscribers and a promise of two more. Aside from spreading information to a wider public as to the ever-increasing environmental problems, it's my opinion this is the best way of relieving the Editor's financial problems. I hope other readers will agree and take the initiative to get as many subscribers as possible to help place the H. C. N. on a sounder financial basis.

I also believe it is time that conservationists take a critical look to determine whether the national conservation and other organizations that they have been supporting are actually redeeming the objectives that the organizations were created to serve. Conservation efforts have advanced to the place where we must determine why all conservation organizations have not taken a position to prevent, for example, destructive forest practices and destructive abuse of grassland on our public lands and the environmental threats that are involved in the proposed construction of the Alaskan pipeline.

The only hope for a more unified approach to

the solution of environmental problems is for courageous outdoor writers, assisted by members of the organizations, to investigate and widely expose the conservation organizations and individuals who are controlled either by economic or political interests; also, whether a given organization fails to take a position in defense of the environment for fear of losing its tax-exempt status. Specifically, the information needed is what organizations or employees are demonstrably influenced by profit motives and thereby avoid criticism. These say nothing; do nothing; and be nothing in their assumed role of "protecting" the environment. It's the "Boatrocking" that makes the H.C.N. such an outstanding publication.

G. M. Brandborg
Hamilton, Montana

Editor's note: Thanks to great friends and concerned readers such as those above, we are able to go on from day to day. We appreciate them very much.



HIGH COUNTRY NEWS

Published bi-weekly at 140 North Seventh Street, Lander, Wyoming 82520. Tele. 1-307-332-4877. Copyright 1971 by HIGH COUNTRY NEWS, Inc., 2nd class postage paid at Lander, Wyoming 82520.

Material published in HIGH COUNTRY NEWS may be reprinted without permission. Proper credit will be appreciated. Contributions (manuscripts, photos, artwork) will be welcomed with the understanding that the editor cannot be held responsible for loss or damage. Articles will be published at the discretion of the editor.

EDITOR	Thomas A. Bell
OFFICE MANAGER	Mary Margaret Davis
CIRCULATION MANAGER	Marjorie Higley
Subscription rate	\$10.00
Single copy rate	35¢
Box K, Lander, Wyoming 82520	

Guest Editorials



Reprinted from THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mar. 1, 1972.

Parks Are Fountain of Life

On March 1, 1972, President Ulysses S. Grant signed into law a bill which provided that "the tract of land in the territories of Montana and Wyoming, lying near the headwaters to the Yellowstone River. . . is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people."

The formation of Yellowstone National Park one hundred years ago today started the national park idea. It was the first of what are now 36 national parks and eight national seashores, and it was a concept which has been copied by more than fifty nations around the world.

But there is a paradox at the heart of the park idea. Foresighted men then and now have wisely saved these lands from economic exploitation or from exclusive enjoyment by a selfish few so that ordinary men and women and their children could enjoy the beauty, the wildness, the fascinating variety of unspoiled nature. Yet if the parks are for the people to enjoy, too many people trying to enjoy them at one time can destroy much of what they came to savor. Steadily intensifying use has threatened the natural quality of several of the nation's favorite parks, including historic Yellowstone itself.

In making parks accessible to people, the Park Service fell into the trap of overdoing a good thing - too many conveniences, too many roads,

too many facilities; but belatedly it has come to recognize that further accommodations must be made available primarily outside rather than within the parks and that even access to some of the most heavily crowded parks may ultimately have to be limited.

Moreover, Americans in general have to learn that parks, like any other natural area, have to be approached and enjoyed on their own terms. Yellowstone's spectacular geysers, Grand Canyon in its awesome splendor, the towering redwoods - these are not the creations of man. Their true quality cannot be fully understood and experienced in haste or in a speeding automobile or airplane. They do not readily yield themselves to man's machines.

Long ago, the naturalist John Muir whose leadership made possible the establishment of Yosemite National Park wrote: "Thousands of tired, nerveshaken, overcivilized people are beginning to find out that going to the mountains is going home; that wildness is a necessity; and that mountain parks and reservations are useful, not only as fountains of timber and irrigating rivers, but as fountains of life."

Today, Americans are more "nerve-shaken and overcivilized" than ever and more deeply in need of the solace and diversion that national parks and wilderness uniquely provide. It is for them to help keep unpolluted these magnificent "fountains of life."

Reprinted from The IDAHO STATESMAN, Boise, Dec. 26, 1971.

Problems of Environment

Gaping holes in Idaho's environmental protection efforts are revealed in a report by the federal Environmental Protection Agency. It also calls attention to the weakness of the enforcement machinery.

The 27-page report should dispel any complacency about what has been done. It should also stir some action by the State Health Department, and help persuade the legislature to strengthen the neglected environmental program.

Among the points in the report:

--Agricultural pollution, from cattle feedlots is ignored. In some places cattle feedlot wastes drain directly into streams. Feedlots are unregulated, "as the state concentrates its minimal staff on major municipal and industrial sources."

--The water quality impact of forestry, logging, rangeland management and particularly irrigation is neglected in the state's environmental protection program, although they are the principal cause of water pollution problems.

--In terms of impact on the dissolved oxygen levels in streams (which affects fish life), irrigation is from 15 to 95 times as damaging as pollution from municipal sources. Impact of sediment, nutrients and pesticides is also considerable. Irrigation impacts result largely from depletion of streams - much of which occurs because irrigators apply as much as two and one half times the amount of water per acre as irrigators in other similarly productive areas. Sprinkler irrigation, which conserves water, is applied to only about 18 per cent of Idaho's 3.4 million irrigated acres.

--Solid refuse dumped beside streams or in contact with ground water is a source of direct or potential water pollution at approximately 25 sites. Open dumping and open burning of solid wastes occur at an estimated 260 sites, in violation of Idaho law but with only limited progress to eliminate them.

--Idaho has failed to use \$5.8 million in federal funds available for sewage treatment in the past six years. An additional \$3.4 million is needed in state matching funds in 1972.

--Responsibility for regulation is "diffused" among the Board of Health, Council, Air Pollution Control Commission, and the administrator of health. Local health districts and counties also share responsibility. A single body should be responsible and "accountable" to the people.

--Idaho currently spends \$434,000 at the state level for control of air and water pollution and solid waste management, with a staff of 27.5 persons. Lack of manpower was cited as reasons

for failure to act on agricultural pollution and failure to provide sufficient help to local agencies on solid waste.

--Idaho has only two professionals in its radiation control program. Radiation surveillance was stopped for lack of funds and should be reactivated.

The report listed a number of industries and cities which are lagging in air and water pollution control. Lawsuits against some of them (including Garden City) were suggested.

Idaho obviously should start doing something about agricultural pollution - regulating feedlots and helping farmers improve irrigation practices. The question of water quality should be considered in planning water projects. So should the question of water waste, one of the neglected aspects of the Teton project.

Idaho should assign environmental responsibility to a single state body responsible for nothing else.

One of the bright spots in the picture is the work of the Air Pollution Control Commission, which is independent of the State Board of Health and has been separately funded. With its myriad responsibilities, the board can't give environmental matters enough attention.

This is the kind of report which ought to be coming from the state environmental agency. We shouldn't have to rely on a federal agency to tell the people of Idaho what needs to be done.

People in the Health Department have called attention to many of these problems. But there has been no formal, broad statement of this kind from the administrator or the Board of Health.

Not all of the problems can be solved overnight, and some will take years. But so long as there is no state agency providing leadership, dealing with the broad spectrum of environmental concerns, it will take too long.

Idaho has only started to deal with the environmental challenge, and the effort to date isn't equal to the task.



High Country News—3
Friday, Apr. 28, 1972



Reprinted from the DESERET NEWS

More Parks

When Congress established the first national park at Yellowstone nearly 100 years ago, it was initially termed a "pleasuring ground."

Since then, 71 other national parks and monuments have been established, along with 36 recreation areas and 172 historical units. But there is little pleasure in visiting some of them.

As visits to national parks have increased from 121.3 million in 1965 to 212.3 million expected in 1972, the problems associated with too many people in too little space have increased, too.

The number of serious crimes in national parks increased from 90 in 1964 to 374 in 1970. During the same period the number of lesser offenses - like stealing of cameras, radios, and other valuables from campers and cars - increased from 4,851 to 19,418.

There also have been disturbing increases in traffic jams in the parks, noise at campsites, littering, air and water pollution.

So much trash is tossed into Grand Canyon that one writer, John McPhee, calls it "the world's deepest and widest waste basket." The cans and bottles retrieved from Lake Powell, in Utah, he adds, fill five barges a week.

This overcrowding argues for the establishment of more parks near major metropolitan areas to bring the parks to the people and relieve the pressure on more distant facilities.

It also argues for the creation of the proposed new Natural Resources Department - at least in the estimation of the Public Land Law Review Commission. The commission sees overcrowding in the parks as at least partly the result of inter-agency rivalry, which supposedly would be quelled by merging competing agencies into a single department. It is also argues that national forests could be used for more recreational purposes than they are now.

Moreover, the overcrowding argues for closing the parks to automotive traffic - at least as a last resort. The Park Service already is experimenting with such restrictions in a few areas. These experiments are applauded by a number of outdoorsmen like Jim Harrison, who declares:

"Let people walk or ride bicycles and horses. A few buses will be available for the elderly and infirm. Park personnel in trucks can carry the camping equipment on ahead to the different sites. . . Surely the quantity of the visitors will drop, but the quality of the experience will increase immeasurably."

As the national park system moves into its second century of service, more Americans need to understand that there are limits to the amount of use the parks can withstand.

On that understanding depends how ably the Park Service can meet its responsibility to provide for the enjoyment of recreation lands "in such a manner as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

Reprinted from THE BILLINGS GAZETTE

A Superb Plan

The National Park Service has developed a superb plan to set aside major portions of Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks as wilderness.

The proposal would place 88 per cent of Yellowstone and 35 per cent of Teton in wilderness categories, and shield the wilderness areas from the developed ones with buffer zones.

Presumably, the effect would be to retain large portions of the parks in completely natural status. This is one of the fundamental reasons we have parks. Quite apart from the recreational and scenic wonders offered by the parks, they serve as areas of virgin wilderness and havens for animals; as realms where man's development has not intruded into the ecology of the area.

We hope the Park Service will continue the program in other parks, and will continue to consider more wilderness within these two parks. Perhaps even by eliminating enclaves of development that may intrude in an area that is best left in its natural state.

4—High Country News
Friday, Apr. 28, 1972

Jim Bridger in Yellowstone

by Gene Bryan

Wyoming Travel Commission

Jim Bridger was three years old and living in his native Virginia when mountain man, trapper and guide John Colter first laid foot in the Yellowstone country of Wyoming—the first white man to visit this wonderland of free-flowing water, abundant wildlife and thermal fireworks.

Bridger was born in the Spring of 1804, the very year and season Colter shipped out with the Lewis and Clark Expedition via the Missouri River to traverse the Rocky Mountains—the country Bridger was to explore so thoroughly a few years later.

Colter and Bridger, "33rd degree mountain men", if there ever were any, probably did more to bring out the serious exploration of the Yellowstone region than any other individuals, mainly because nobody believed their accounts of the area, and major expeditions were undertaken to refute their "tall tales."

Colter made his epic journey in the Winter of 1807-08. Leaving Manuel Lisa's newly-established fort on the Yellowstone River at the mouth of the Big Horn River, Colter traveled through Pryor's Gap, past a thermal area near present day Cody, Wyoming (the original "Colter's Hell"), across a jumble of mountains (the Absarokas) into Jackson Hole and probably across Teton Pass into Teton Valley, from where he returned by way of the Yellowstone Plateau.

Unfortunately, no written account of that solitary trek exists and presumptions as to Colter's route must stand on the mute evidence of William Clark's "Map of the West," published in 1814. On the map is shown "Colter's route in 1807," which is as much as we are ever likely to know about the first visit of a white man to the Yellowstone region.

Colter's account of the strange land of geysers and hot springs so amused his hometown citizens of St. Louis that the distant land was laughingly labeled "Colter's Hell."

Some 20 years after Colter first viewed the Yellowstone country Bridger, acknowledged as the king of the mountain men, paid his first visit to the area. "Old Gabe" became the area's chief "tub thumper." During his untiring travels Bridger gained intimacy with Yellowstone. His first visit probably came in 1829, although there are reports of earlier visits. He was also a member of a trapping party that worked the northern part of Wyoming's Big Horn Basin, then passed over to the three forks of the Missouri River in Montana and trapped to their sources in 1830. Therefore, they were in the western part of what is Yellowstone Park today.

F. V. Hayden, for whom Hayden Valley in Yellowstone was named, called Bridger the best mountain man the West had ever produced and said he had learned of the marvels of Yellowstone from him in the early 1850's.

Like Colter, however, Bridger could not



convince anyone of the truth of his claims concerning the country. The editor of a leading western newspaper stated in 1879 that Bridger had told him of the Yellowstone wonders fully 30 years before. He wrote an article, but then suppressed it "because a man who claimed to know Bridger told me I would be laughed out of town if I printed any of 'old Jim Bridger's lies.'" In later years the editor apologized to Bridger.

Since no one would believe him, Bridger embellished his yarns on the oddities of Yellowstone, and they became tall tale classics.

Typical of his stories is one concerning "a glass mountain." Bridger related: "Oncet I camp yonder in a purty meadow. Wantin' meat I went lookin' fer an elk. I seen a beaut a right smart spell yonder. Comin' close, I let him have it. Bejabers, he didn't make a move. I moved nigh onto him—took a dead bead. Same result. Says I, I'll get so darn nigh the report o' the gun'll kill him. So I did. The blame critter didn't look up. O' course, I thought he was deaf, dumb and blind. I was so bloomin' mad I grab my blunderbuss by the shank an' start runnin' direct for him, intendin' to smash him slam-bang on the haid. Well sirree, ye'd never believe it! What I ac'llly hit was the side of a glass mountain . . . crawlin' to the top, what do I see but that same elk 25 miles yonder, feedin' as peaceable as ye please."

The "glass mountain" turned out to be Obsidian Cliff, located 13 miles from Mammoth Hot Springs in the northwest part of the park. The cliff is a 130-foot escarpment made up to a considerable extent of black volcanic glass. It is the most prominent exposure of this rock in the park. Obsidian was much used by the Indians for arrowheads and other stone implements. Because it is black and not transparent, Jim would have had a difficult time seeing an elk through it, but his story was at least based on some element of truth.

This rawhide-tough mountain man also boasted the knowledge of a choice campground hidden among the inner labyrinth of Yellowstone's canyons. The marvel of the place was in its delayed-action echoes.

"In fact," said Jim, "it's a natural alarm clock, which I winds up so: when campin' there I beds myself down, and just afor I goes to sleep I raises my head from the saddle and hollers, 'Time to get up, you sunuvagun,' and sure as shootin', the echo comes a bouncin' back at the crack o' dawn."

Yellowstone's northeast corner was the basis for still another of Bridger's yarns. Jim claimed the entire area was under the curse of an old Crow chieftain. All things became lifeless—plants, animals, rivers and even the light of the sun, moon and stars had a petrified cast. "Yes sirree, thar's miles of peetrified hills, covered with layers of peetrified trees and on 'em trees air peetrified birds a singin' peetrified songs," Jim swore. Oftentimes, for spice and variety, he substituted the word "putrified."

Bridger was no doubt referring to Specimen Ridge, a fantastic area near Tower Fall where some 40-50 million years ago great volcanoes exploded in the area, and great globs of molten lava ash fell on the living forests of Specimen Ridge. As hundreds of years passed the forest reestablished itself, the mountains erupted again and the process was repeated. Repeated, in fact, probably 27 times, for that is the number of forests believed represented on Specimen Ridge—one forest growing on top of another.

There's little doubt that Bridger actually knew of a spot where a cast hook and line would catch a cutthroat trout. Then, a semicircular swerve would bring the trout slowly to shore. Upon taking the fish from the hook it would be found to be fully cooked and ready to eat. It's highly likely Jim was talking of the West Thumb area of Yellowstone Lake.

Alum Creek, a large creek which drains the Hayden Valley and empties into the Yellowstone River about ten and a half miles from Lake Junction en route to Canyon, provided Bridger with material for one of his tallest tales.

"We was riden' east o' the river along side o' the creek. 'Twas boggy an' goin' was slow. When the canyon narrowed we guide our hosses into the stream. 'Twasn't no time till the hosses feet shrunk to pinpoints, an' by tarnation, we went twenty miles in a jiffy. Them thar waters was so strong as to pucker distance itself," Bridger said.

Another of the mountain man's discoveries was an ice cold spring near the summit of a lofty mountain, the water from which flowed down over a long smooth slope, where it acquired such velocity that it was boiling hot when it reached the bottom. Jim was probably talking about the Firehole River in this case.

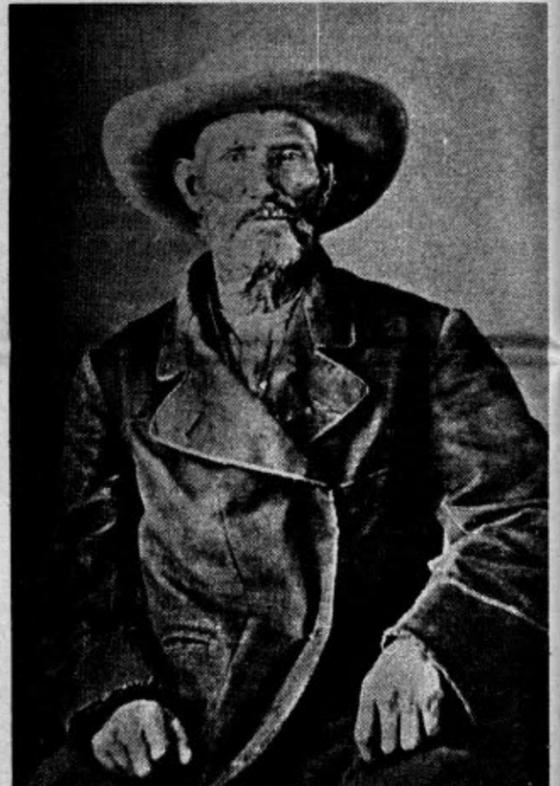
Yet for all his stretching of the truth, Bridger

could be serious about this wonderland, and J. W. Gunnison wrote the following account:

"He (Bridger) gives a picture, most romantic and enticing, of the head waters of the Yellow Stone (sic). A lake, sixty miles long, cold and pellucid, lies embosomed among the high precipitous mountains. On the west side is a sloping plain, several miles wide, with clumps of trees and groves of pine. The ground resounds with the tread of horses. Geysers spout up seventy feet high, with a terrific, hissing noise, at regular intervals. Waterfalls are sparkling, leaping and thundering down the precipices, and collect in the pool below. The river issues from this lake, and for fifteen miles roars through the perpendicular canyon at the outlet. In this section are the "Great Springs," so hot that meat is readily cooked in them, and as they descend on the successive terraces, afford at length delightful baths. On the other side is an acid spring, which gushes out in a river torrent; and below is a cave, which supplies 'vermillion' for the savages in abundance."

Quite a guy, Jim Bridger! Although his descriptions of Yellowstone could be as far fetched as his tales concerning "the glass mountain" and the stream that "puckered distance itself," Bridger obviously knew and loved this northwest corner of Wyoming. Mountain man, guide, trapper, explorer and cartographer, Jim Bridger played a key role in Wyoming's and Yellowstone's early day development.

Photo courtesy Missouri Historical Society



Jim Bridger

Tune in to 650

The innovative, short-range radio broadcasts interpreting Yellowstone Park for the visitor have been an outstanding success. In fact, they are so successful they will be widely used throughout the national park system in 1972. And Yellowstone's use will be expanded on this Centennial year to 33 radios throughout the Park.

Signs at the Park entrances advise visitors to tune in to 650 on their car radios. The messages are recorded by rangers and naturalists on magnetic tapes which can be easily and quickly changed if necessary. Broadcasts feature specific attractions, as well as explanations of area geology, archeology, plant and animal life and history.

Yellowstone Superintendent Jack Anderson says the system has improved efficiency and added to visitor enjoyment.



Recycling Park Lands

High Country News—5
Friday, Apr. 28, 1972

by Robert J. Donovan
Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON - "We are recycling everything else nowadays," George B. Hartzog Jr., director of the National Park Service, commented recently, "so why shouldn't we think in terms of recycling lands?"

"I believe there is a great opportunity to establish national parks through recycling our land."

In a period of urbanization, over-crowding, tension and widespread rootlessness in American society, Hartzog views the need for national parks in a broader context than the "pleasuring-ground" idea that prompted Congress to establish Yellowstone in 1872.

"One family in five moves each year," he said. "It is not easy for us to develop local roots known to older and stable societies, roots like those familiar to Englishmen in Sussex, Frenchmen in Brittany and Irishmen in County Cork."

"Ours is still a rootless and restless society. As we become more urbanized parks become more urgent. The parks really can become the links and roots by which an urban society can find some stability. They can give us a sense of place in a mobile country. For tens of millions of Americans national parks and historic monuments take the place of local roots."

"I believe the great need in our society today - the great search on the part of our people - is one of identification. Who am I? Our technology has tended to de-personalize and de-humanize our society. How can you have a sense of personal pride in individual craftsmanship when in fact our role is simply watching the functioning of a machine?"

"The parks, the outdoors, contribute to one's understanding of who he is, where he came from and where he might be going. People are coming more and more to appreciate this."

"There are many families that go to these areas today not necessarily for the outdoor experience but because it is a deep emotional experience with them. An indication of this is that notwithstanding the diminution in tourist business this year, travel to the parks has continued to hold up with minor exceptions."

"Parks are part of our total society. They do not exist in a vacuum. Crime in the parks continues to be a problem. That is because the urban society in which we live has exported its problems to the parks as well."

Few heads of federal agencies have reached the top by a more circuitous route than Hartzog, an irrepressible 51-year-old South Carolinian.

At 16, he was, to the best of his knowledge, the youngest preacher ever licensed in his native state and was briefly assistant minister of the Bethel Methodist Church in Spartanburg. Then he became a lawyer. Then a ranger in Great Smoky Mountains National Park and then up through the ranks to the post of director of the National Park Service.

The pressures exerted on the park system by the expanding population have made his task complex. He has much to be concerned about these days, what with crowding, the glut of automobiles, the need to provide more services on a tight budget and the difficulties of acquiring land to keep the park system abreast of the population.

"We are going to eventually have to come to some system of rationing," Hartzog said (meaning limiting the numbers of people who can use the parks at any given time), "but we are not really there yet. There is much we can do in the way of management first."

"The automobile is what has really degraded the quality of experience in areas of congestion in the parks. It isn't the people; it's the equipment they bring with them. If you provide other means of moving people - funicular, tramway, railway - you separate them from all the paraphernalia they carry out with them in their automobiles. I think you have to come to trams in the parks, or you are going to destroy the very quality of the experience that makes the parks so attractive."

Finally, Hartzog returned to his notion of "recycling" run-down land so that it could become a national park a generation hence.

"We have played hob," he said, "with some of our heredity through industrial usage that some of us now recognize that it's not what we would have done if we had the knowledge and experience of today."

"Much of the lands I am talking about are largely unused. They make minimal, if any, contribution to their areas. Give them park status for 25 or 30 years, during this time restore the land and you have a national park."

"We have always said that parks are where you find them. If you start to recycle your land, you almost have the parks where you want them or where you need them."

He was speaking of such areas as waterfronts gone to seed, rotting slums, regions that have been pit-mined or strip-mined. (The Ohio Valley, Appalachia, Pennsylvania, for example, have a lot of such land.)

"Industry," Hartzog noted, "is faced with a fantastic economic burden of knowing what to do with this land, how to put it to productive use. Why not make a park? Restore it. Let nature regenerate it with our help."

It All Began at Yellowstone

WASHINGTON - As open space in the United States has decreased, the country's national parks have expanded.

Slightly more than a century ago it appeared unnecessary to set aside public land for parks. America's supply of clear streams and lakes, unspoiled forests and beaches seemed inexhaustible, the National Geographic Society says.

Montana Territorial Judge Cornelius Hedges is credited with advancing the national park concept around a campfire on September 19, 1870. With 14 others, he had just spent three weeks surveying the scenic wonders of Yellowstone.

Several in the mapping party wanted to stake claims. Judge Hedges proposed the area be preserved for all to enjoy, and suggested asking the government to designate it as a public park.

His companions agreed, but Congress was skeptical. Congressmen felt there always would be sufficient space for Americans to hunt, hike, fish, or camp. It was a big country.

Nor were descriptions of Yellowstone's beauty always believed. One member of the survey group who told of the region's geysers, boiling springs, and cliffs of black volcanic glass

"Look at Shenandoah National Park. It was created from an area that was heavily utilized. They had cut every acre that was fit for plowing. But then it was set aside for a national park. Nature has healed the land, and here we are proposing some 6,000 acres of it for wilderness classification."

"This is what I mean by recycling the land. It would give us a great opportunity for creating new national parks."

was labeled "the champion liar of the West."

Ridicule stopped only when photographer William H. Jackson visited the area a year later and returned with pictures.

One hundred years ago, in March, 1872, President Ulysses S. Grant signed a bill setting aside more than 2 million acres in the Wyoming and Montana Territories "as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of all the people"

Today the National Park Service oversees 38 parks and more than 240 historic sites and monuments. Its 30,012,075-1/2-acre domain embraces forested mountains and vast limestone caverns, geysers and glaciers, volcanoes and hot springs, famous buildings and battlefields.

Glacier Bay National Monument, covering 2,803,840 acres of Alaska, is the largest site in the national park system.

The smallest is an old brick house that occupies 1-20th of an acre of land in the center of Washington, D.C. The mortally wounded Abraham Lincoln was carried to a room in this house after being shot in Ford's Theatre across the street.

(Continued on page 11.)

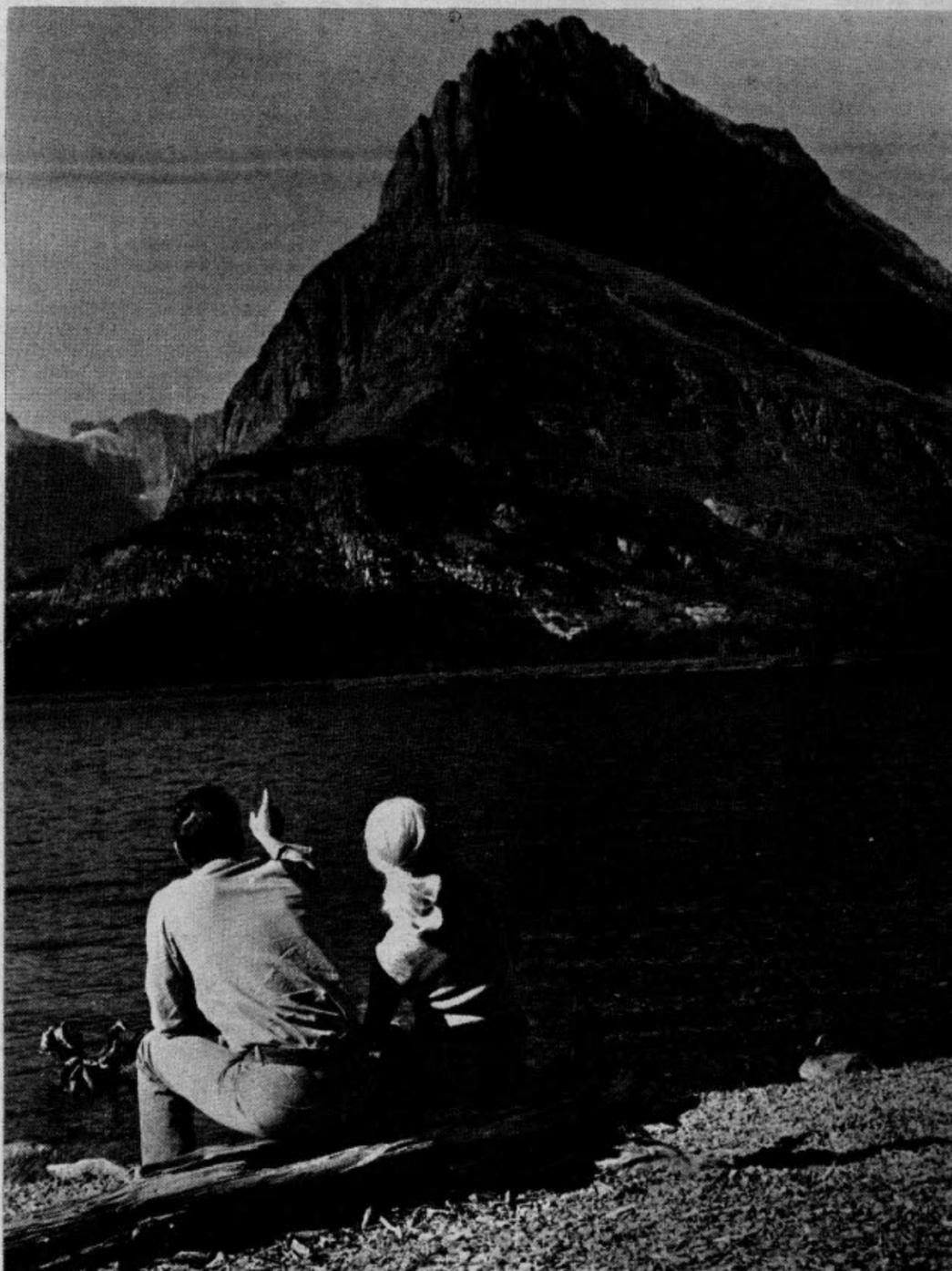


Photo by National Park Service

One of the focal points in the 1972 celebration of the National Park Centennial is Glacier National Park in Montana, the Big Sky Country. Often known as the nation's foremost trail park, it offers almost a thousand miles of hiking trails . . . plus crystal lakes, glaciers, rugged mountain scenery and camping.

6—High Country News
Friday, Apr. 28, 1972

These Chiselers Really Work

DINOSAUR, Colo. - They call themselves the only two legitimate chiselers on the federal payroll.

Tobe Wilkins, 40, and Jim Adams, 45, have spent the last 17 years in a boneyard - one of the oldest on earth.

During those years, millions of Americans have stopped by the prehistoric cemetery on the Utah-Colorado border to watch them chiseling away at the face of a mountain to exhume dinosaur bones.

But Wilkins and Adams are not removing the fossilized remains of more than 200 beasts - bones of 140-million-year-old monsters embedded in a 180-foot long 40-foot high vertical wall.

They are uncovering the bones, then leaving them in place as an astonishing window of the past.

So great is the store of fossil bones in the quarry that the area was set aside as a national monument in 1915.

In June, 1958, a unique building, the \$310,000 dinosaur quarry visitors center, was erected, utilizing the cliff to form its north wall.

For the past 12 years, visitors to Dinosaur National Monument have viewed the spectacular array of bones on the vertical wall from the base and balcony levels inside the ultramodern building.

They observe, too, the tiny figures of Wilkins and Adams on a platform raised and lowered by an electrical hoist.

With chisels, mallets, ice picks and jackhammers the two men methodically cut away at the quartz sandstone rock.

"It takes a lot of patience," says Wilkins. "At one point we worked more than two years finding very little."

"We wondered if we were running out of fossils," says Adams. "There's no way for us to know what lies beneath the surface. We work strictly on hope."

The two men are GS7S in the civil service pay scheme, which means they are currently earning \$8,914 a year.

Earl Douglass, paleontologist for the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh, discovered the quarry on Aug. 7, 1909. He noted in his diary that day:

"I saw eight of the tail bones of a brontosaurus in exact position."

For 13 years Douglass led scientific parties in digging out history's greatest single collection of dinosaur bones.

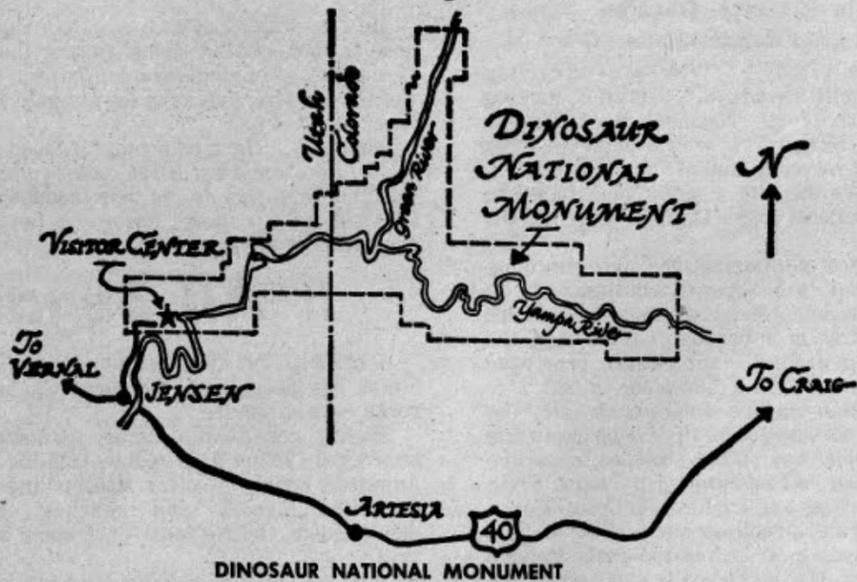
Bones of more than 300 animals recovered by Douglass are now on exhibit in museums and cities throughout the United States and Canada.

Later, the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. and the University of Utah removed tons of bones from the site.

When the monsters perished, the area, now semi-desert, was a lush tropical forest at sea level. Bodies of the beasts floated down a huge river and finally became stranded on a sandbar.

In time, the organic minerals of the bones were replaced by minerals of inorganic origin becoming fossilized.

As the Rocky Mountains were formed, the



The area with its collection of bones became a national monument in 1915.

sandbar was thrust upward a mile high than it was originally.

Now, as bones are uncovered, the two men apply synthetic resin to protect them.

Adams and Wilkins frequently turn around on the platform and speak into a mike explaining what they are doing to visitors.

For the two men it is like fitting together a gigantic jigsaw puzzle, searching each day for new pieces.

Before going to work in the boneyard Adams was a miner, Wilkins a farmer. They have

Reprinted from THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Dec. 24, 1971.

The Answer Is Clearly Yes

by Peter C. Stuart

"Should the federal government expand efforts to control air and water pollution, even if this costs you more in taxes and prices?"

House Republican leader Gerald R. Ford posed the question to his diverse constituency - ranging from inner-city blacks to dairy farmers - in the Grand Rapids area of Michigan.

The reply, from nearly 16,000 households, was emphatic:

"Yes," 68.3 percent.

"No," 27.5 percent.

Hard-pressed American taxpayers appear surprisingly willing to pay a price for environmental cleanup - as Rep. Ford and many other congressmen are discovering.

Of 22 members of the House of Representatives who polled their constituents on this issue in 1971 (and published the results in the Congressional Record), all but three received an affirmative answer.

Collectively, this sampling represents the

views of more than 300,000 Americans in every type of congressional district and all regions of the country.

Since they are the only persons on earth involved in a project of this nature - finding but not removing dinosaur bones - they have developed their own techniques over the years.

They design and manufacture most of their tools in a quarry blacksmith shop.

"Paleontologist and scientists from throughout the world come here to watch our progress and view the uncovered bones," says Wilkins.

"That is no isolated finding," affirms Sen Philip A. Hart (D) of Michigan, commenting on Rep. Ford's poll. "It rings true with the continuing flow of support we in Congress hear from our constituents."

If so, this message from the folks back home may loosen congressional purse strings in the coming year on a series of major - and expensive - environmental proposals.

For starters, it could undermine a Nixon-administration campaign to dilute the \$20 billion water-pollution legislation churning toward a House vote in February.

In the longer run, taxpayers' unusual generosity toward cleansing their air and water may invite an indefinite increase in such federal spending - already grown more than eight-fold since 1965, from \$151 million to \$1.2 billion.

Congressmen receiving a loud-and-clear message from the voters include some lawmakers well positioned to shape federal policy accordingly.

Besides House Republican leader Ford, there is Rep. John J. Rhodes of Arizona - chairman of the House Republican Policy Committee and a high-ranking member of the Appropriations Committee, which funds all federal programs.

The Arizona fiscal conservative learned last month that his constituents support, 68 percent to 32 percent, "spending even more money and passing even more stringent federal laws" to fight pollution.

Another member of the Appropriations Committee, Rep. Wendell Wyatt (R) of Oregon, discovers that his constituents favor tougher environmental controls "even though this may result in higher taxes," 73.7 percent to 21.4 percent.

Rep. M. C. (Gene) Snyder of Kentucky, ranking Republican on a public-works subcommittee, which writes much environmental legislation - got nearly as strong a "yes" response to a similar query in his annual poll, 65.5 percent to 32.3 percent. Staunchly conservative, these same constituents opted 2:1 against admitting mainland China to the United nations and 9:1 against a guaranteed minimum income.

The most lopsided majorities for greater antipollution spending come from another Southern congressional district, north of Miami, Fla., represented by Republican Rep. J. Herbert Burke. Some 46,000 of his constituents support new taxes, 86 percent to 14 percent, and high prices, 87 percent to 13 percent.

Other congressmen whose polls support higher taxes and/or prices to combat pollution: Charles J. Carney (D) of Ohio, R. Lawrence

(Continued on page 11)



Photo by Nevada Dept. of Economic Development

Fossilized remains of pre-historic creatures occur throughout the West. This reconstruction of a 100-million year old fishlike reptile is located in Ichthyosaur State Park near Gabbs, Nevada.

The Buffalo Comes Back

Gourmets in some fashionable restaurant in New York, Chicago or San Francisco, as they savor the singular succulence of a tender hump steak, may never know that they owe a debt of gratitude to Pete Dupree.

Now what's a hump steak? It is a particularly choice cut of meat obtainable only from that once vanishing symbol of the Old West—the buffalo.

And what about Pete Dupree? While participating in the last big buffalo hunt on the Grand River in northwestern South Dakota back in 1881 he captured five buffalo calves, took them back to his ranch and turned them loose on his range.

Years pass and another pioneer plays his part in the fight to preserve the unique shaggy brutes.

Prospector, freighter, rancher and businessman, James "Scotty" Philip had come to the Black Hills in 1875. While he didn't find gold in the mountains or stream beds, he did establish a thriving business as a bullwhacker whose ox-drawn wagons traversed western South Dakota from railheads to mining camps. He had watched with misgiving the decimation of the buffalo during that first decade and he was deeply interested in how well the Dupree herd was faring.

When Pete Dupree died, Philip, fearing that the buffalo might be swiftly slaughtered in efforts to settle the Dupree estate, bought all the stock. In 1901 he supervised his first buffalo round-up. The five Dupree calves had multiplied in 20 years and the cowboys turned a total of 83 buffalo into range north of Fort Pierre where Philip had surrounded several thousand acres of good grass with specially constructed fence.

"You can't make anything out of a buffalo but a buffalo, yet he is splendidly fitted for survival in his own natural way," said Scotty Philip.

The truth was evident as Philip's herd expanded. Thirty years before Sculptor Gutzon Borglum began hewing granite to form the faces of four great presidents on Mount Rushmore, South Dakota's big tourist attraction was the Scotty Philip buffalo herd, easily viewed by the visitors on the west bank of the Missouri River at Fort Pierre.

Custer State Park's herd of buffalo, second largest in the United States, has Dupree ancestry. It was started in 1914 when the state purchased 25 head from Scotty Philip. They were shipped by rail to Hermosa and by horse-drawn wagons the remaining few miles.

The Custer herd grew slowly. In 1951, another 60 were obtained from the Pine Ridge Sioux Indian Reservation. Then in 1960 the animals were branded, vaccinated for brucellosis and selective harvesting was begun.

During the year the herd spends its time grazing throughout the park; but come fall, the action starts. It's roundup time. By use of horses, and a variety of vehicles, the massive animals are rounded up and the South Dakota brand placed on each new member of the herd. In this way ownership and age are determined. The entire herd is also checked for general physical condition and conformation.

Seasoned wranglers agree that it is easy to make a buffalo go anywhere HE wants to go. They are aware that these grotesque and clumsy-looking critters can outrun a horse, outmaneuver a motorcycle and, though usually docile, turn at any moment and impale a suspected enemy on those wickedly sharp, curved horns.

Approximately 200 of the animals culled out of the herd are butchered and the meat sold by the quarter. The concessions in the park purchase a quantity of the meat and feature it on their menus in the form of steaks, roasts and buffalo burgers. The remaining 300 animals are sold on the hoof.

Buffalo still "roam" in the park, restricted only by an eight-foot fence enclosing the entire 72,000 acres of the park. Visitors have little trouble finding them, as they can be seen from the highways or maintained roads at any time. Large herds can be observed at feeding areas. The American bison is a very hardy animal and does very well on its own; however, it is necessary during periods of heavy snow cover to supplement their natural feed with range cake and baled hay. Mineral and salt blocks are also available for them.

No doubt about it—the buffalo is easily the "big shot" of Custer State Park. It has taken almost a century, but he has come full cycle in many respects. His numbers increase; there is a demand for the meat; he is sought by trophy hunters; some furriers predict a fashion trend for durable, lightweight buffalo coats; and, if members of the National Buffalo Association have their way, he'll be back on the nickel. Not bad for a fellow who's lucky to be alive.

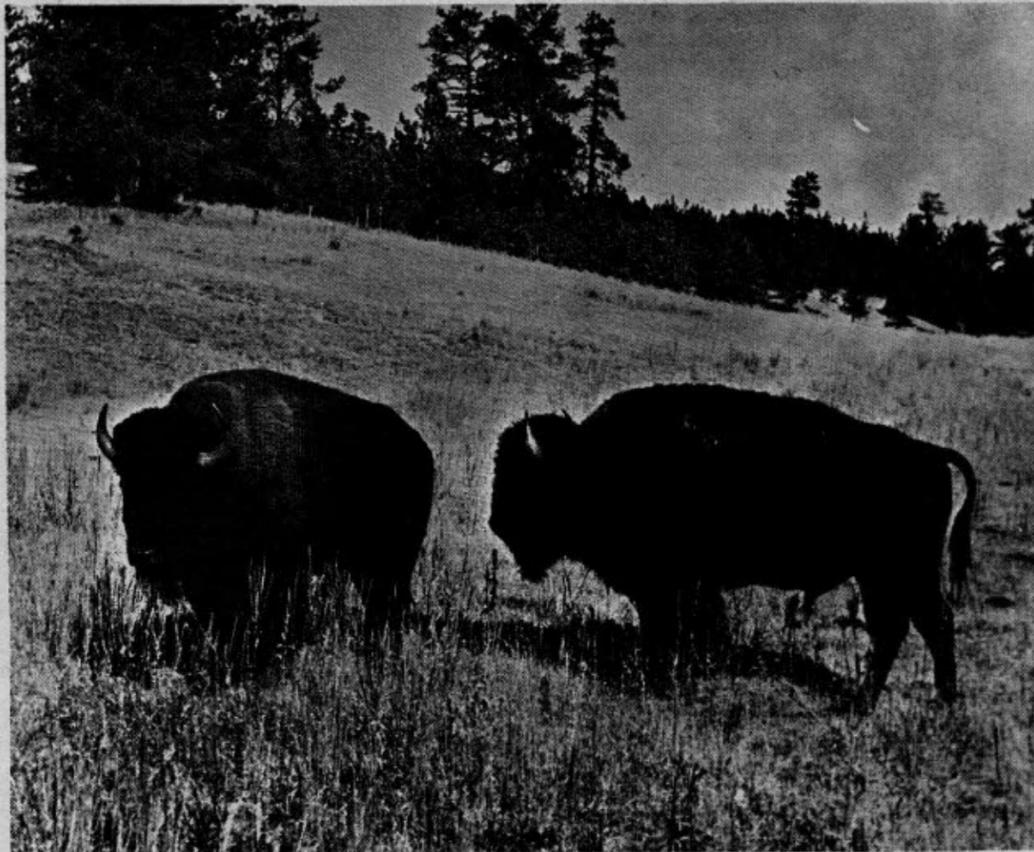


Photo by South Dakota Dept. of Game, Fish & Parks.

Buffalo are on the come-back trail. From a few remnant animals in the early years of the century, many state and private herds now thrive. Herds are also found in national parks of the United States and Canada.

Badlands Have Lots of Room

PIERRE—Crushed between eons of building and ages of erosion, the Badlands of South Dakota rank as a unique natural wonder of the world. Yet, according to Badlands National Monument Superintendent Cecil Lewis, the area hasn't realized its visitation potential.

"We could double our visitation without congestion," says Lewis. That would bring Badlands' visitor capacity to nearly three million.

Superintendent Lewis notes that mild weather through this year's Easter vacation pushed visitations for 1972 about 30 per cent ahead of last year. Through March, 58,103 people had already viewed the eye-catching arches, cliffs, and faults of the Monument. "But April and May will be our real indicator months as to what type of season to expect," he says. Occupancy rate at the Badlands campsites was only three per cent during March.

With the glimmerings of a very successful season as a spur, visitor attractions in the Badlands area are preparing for the 1972 season. Cedar Pass Lodge, with cabins, dining and an attractive souvenir display, plans to open its second year under Oglala Sioux tribal management about May 1.

The Sioux Indians were the first to label this country as "land bad," or "makece sica," meaning it was hard to travel.

Today, visitors find the traveling easier, and can also see a number of attractions highlighting the heritage of the Sioux who named the area.

The Red Cloud Indian Museum, on Kadoka's west I-90 interchange, houses rare collections of Indian artifacts and costumes. A gift shop sells legitimate Indian craft items.

On Highway 16A between the Badlands and Wall, a Sioux Indian Village gives visitors an on-the-way spot to see authentic homes and Sioux in full dress. Indians at the village work on bead, leather, and stone crafts — all photographic possibilities. Camping accommodations are available, and for those so inclined teepees can be rented.

On the other side of the Badlands, one mile from the east entrance to the National Monument on 16A, an original set of homestead buildings remembers the years of South Dakota settlement. The Prairie Homestead Historical Site, open from May 15 into October, 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. includes a sod dugout home furnished as if the homesteading family were there.

Today animal life, such as bison, antelope, deer, and prairie dogs, abounds in the Monument. One of the most unique aspects of the Badlands is that 35 million years ago, during the period of earth's history called Oligocene, this area was also a haven for mammal life.

In those days elephantine titanotheres, early horses, camels and saber-toothed tigers roamed lush plains. The erosion that has created the Badlands has worn the earth down to those Oligocene layers of rock, making the Badlands one of the richest Oligocene fossil beds in the world. Fossil bones by the thousands were transported in wagon loads from the Badlands in the early days of its exploration.

Many relics of earth's history 30 million years ago are preserved today in the Museum of Geology at South Dakota School of Mines and Technology in Rapid City. A trip to the Badlands wouldn't be complete without seeing this finest exhibit of Badlands fossils in the world. One of the most famous fossils ever found, that of a mother oreodont and her unborn twins, was excavated from the Badlands in 1928 and is now on display at the SDSM&T Museum. The Museum is open all year with visitor season hours from 8-6, Monday through Saturday, June 1 to Sept. 1.

The South Dakota Badlands also has side trips too numerous to mention. Three short trails, the Door Trail, Cliff Shelf Nature Trail, and Fossil Exhibit Trail, are laid out for visitors to follow. Or people can get away from today just a short distance from the road, along some dry creek bed between towering canyon walls. Photographers should utilize morning and early evening hours for best dramatic contrasts.

The Monument visitor center at Cedar Pass will be open from 8-5 until mid-May, and has 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. hours from June through mid-August. Evening programs are available at the amphitheatre at Cedar Pass from June through mid-September. Guided walks are available from mid-June through early September.

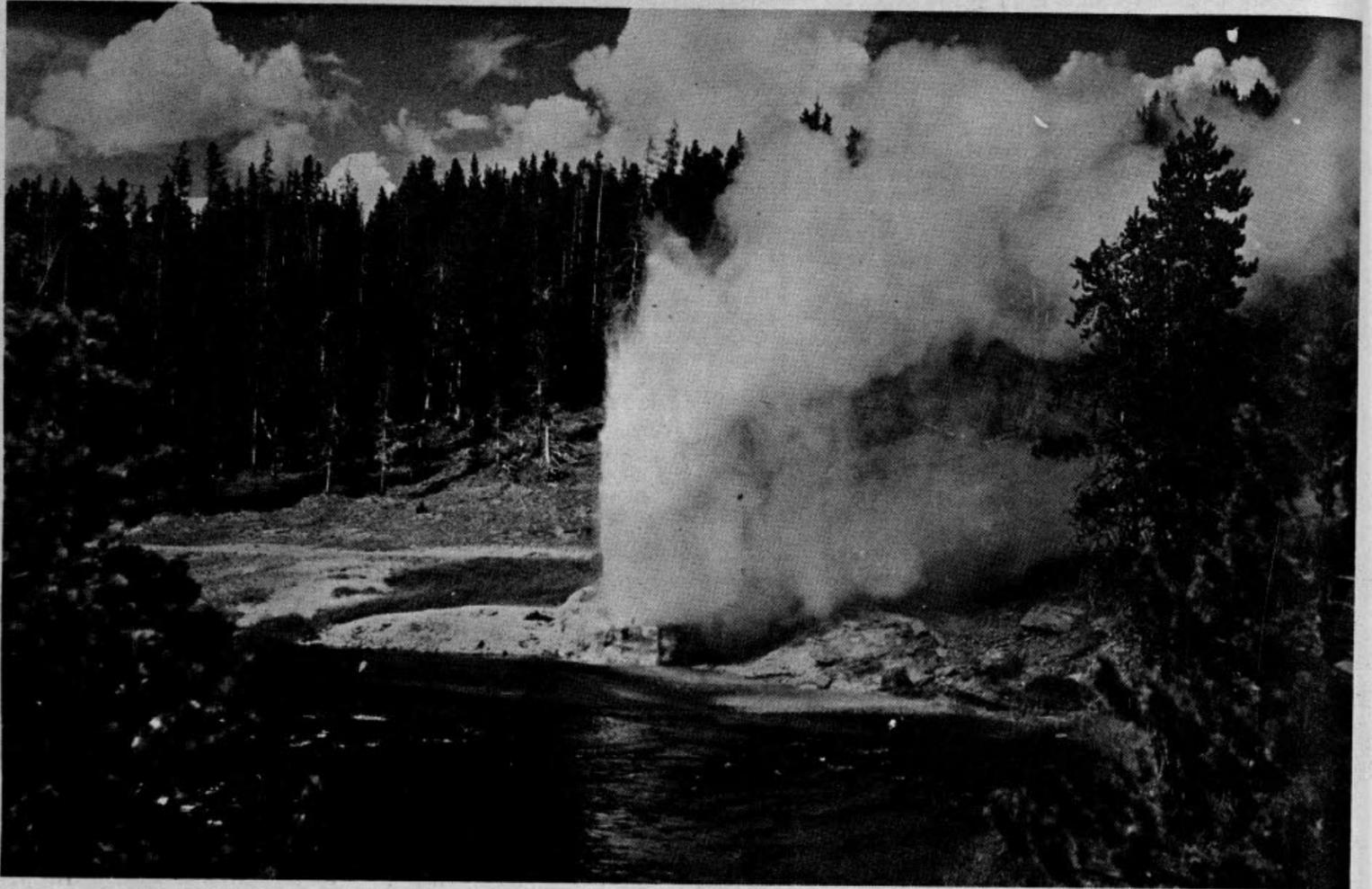
Badlands National Monument has the room to host many more visitors than it now does. National Park Service personnel and a variety of private attractions wait to add zest to any visitor's trip. But above all, the thing to see is the land itself.

The pioneer traveler Father Jean DeSmet gave his impressions of the Badlands in 1848, and the thrill is still there today: "Viewed at a distance, these lands exhibit the appearance of extensive villages and ancient castles, but under forms so extraordinary, and so capricious a style of architecture, that we might consider them as appertaining to some new world, or ages far remote."

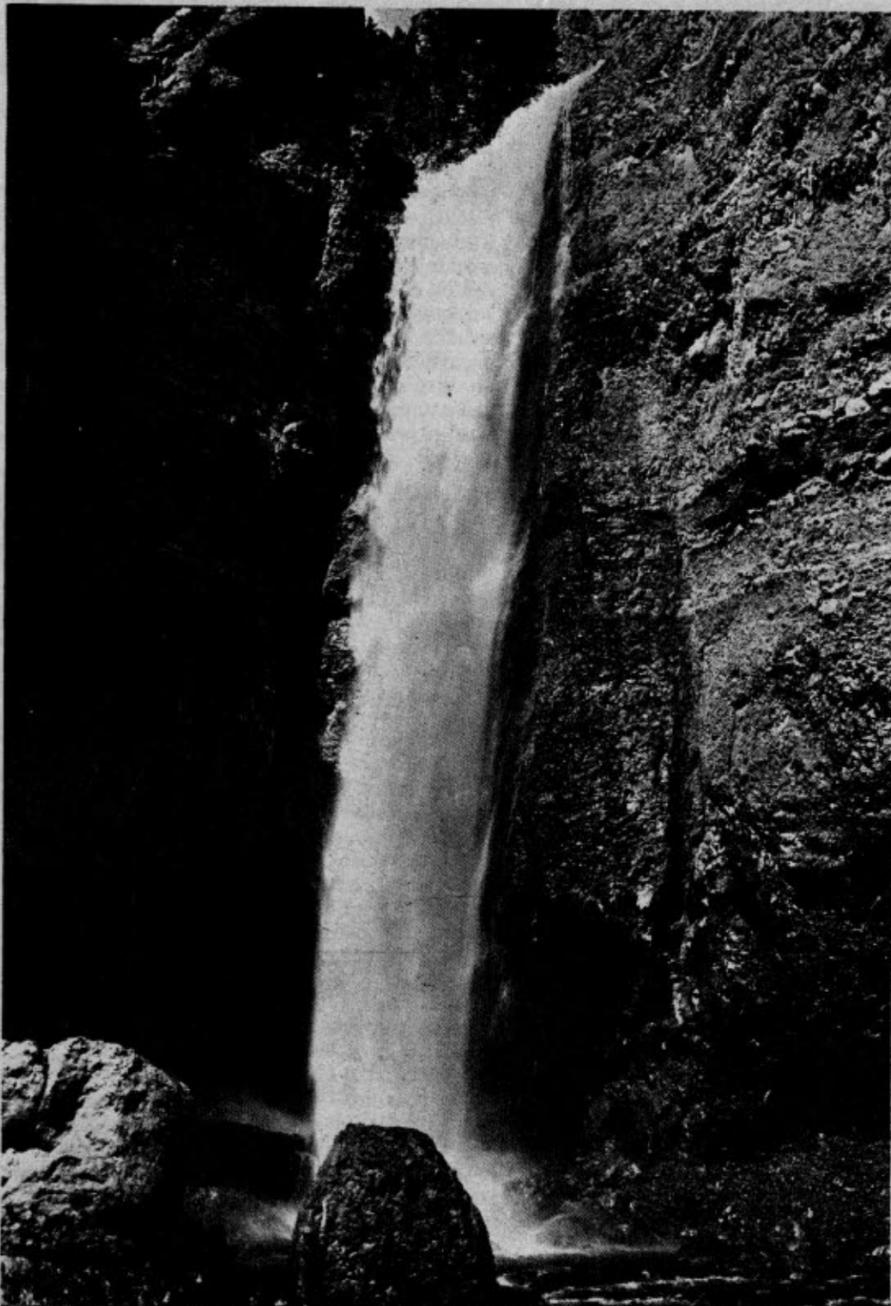


8—High Country News
Friday, Apr. 28, 1972

THE WONDERS OF Y



Riverside Geyser



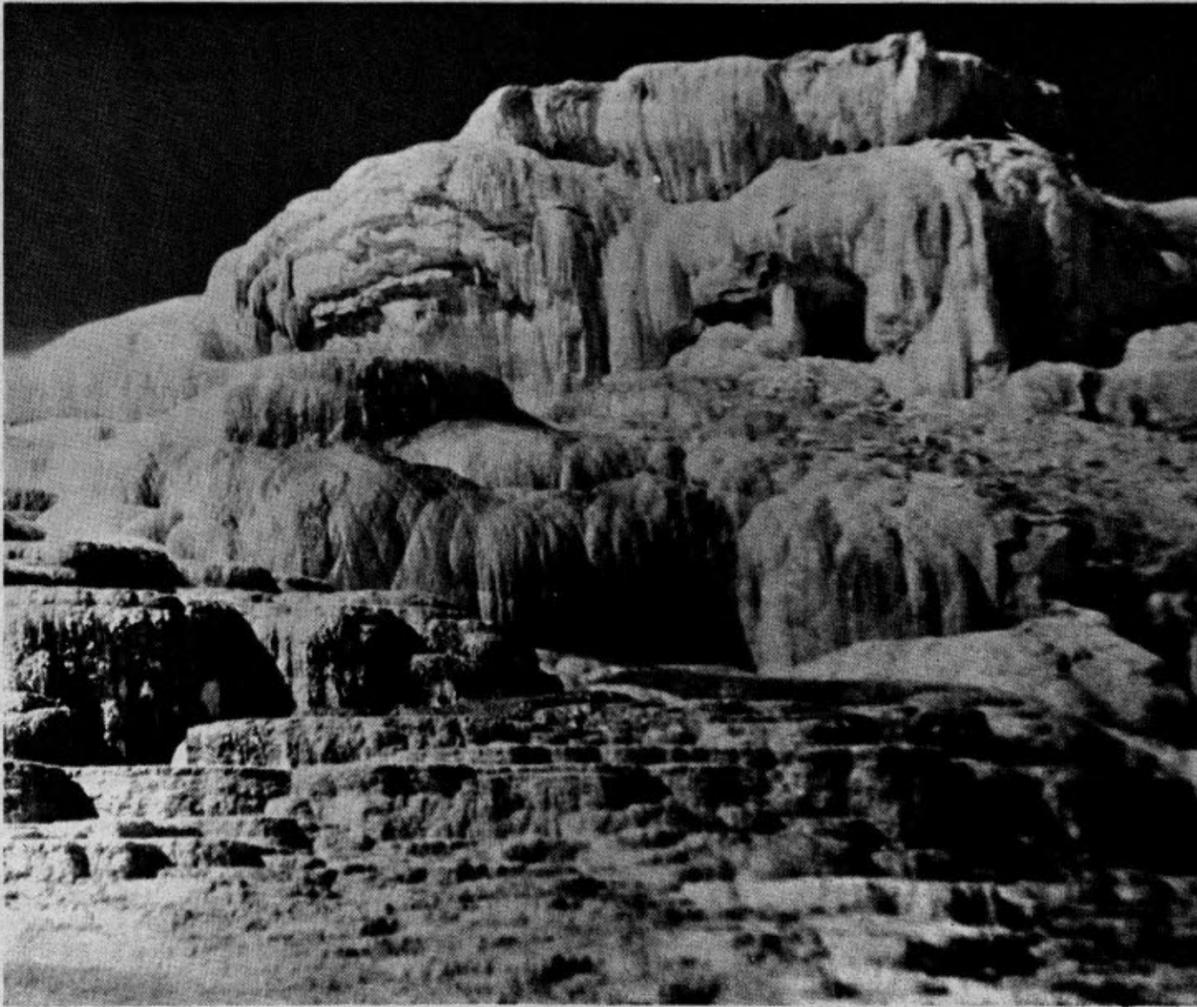
Tower Falls



Grand Canyon of the Yellowston

F YELLOWSTONE

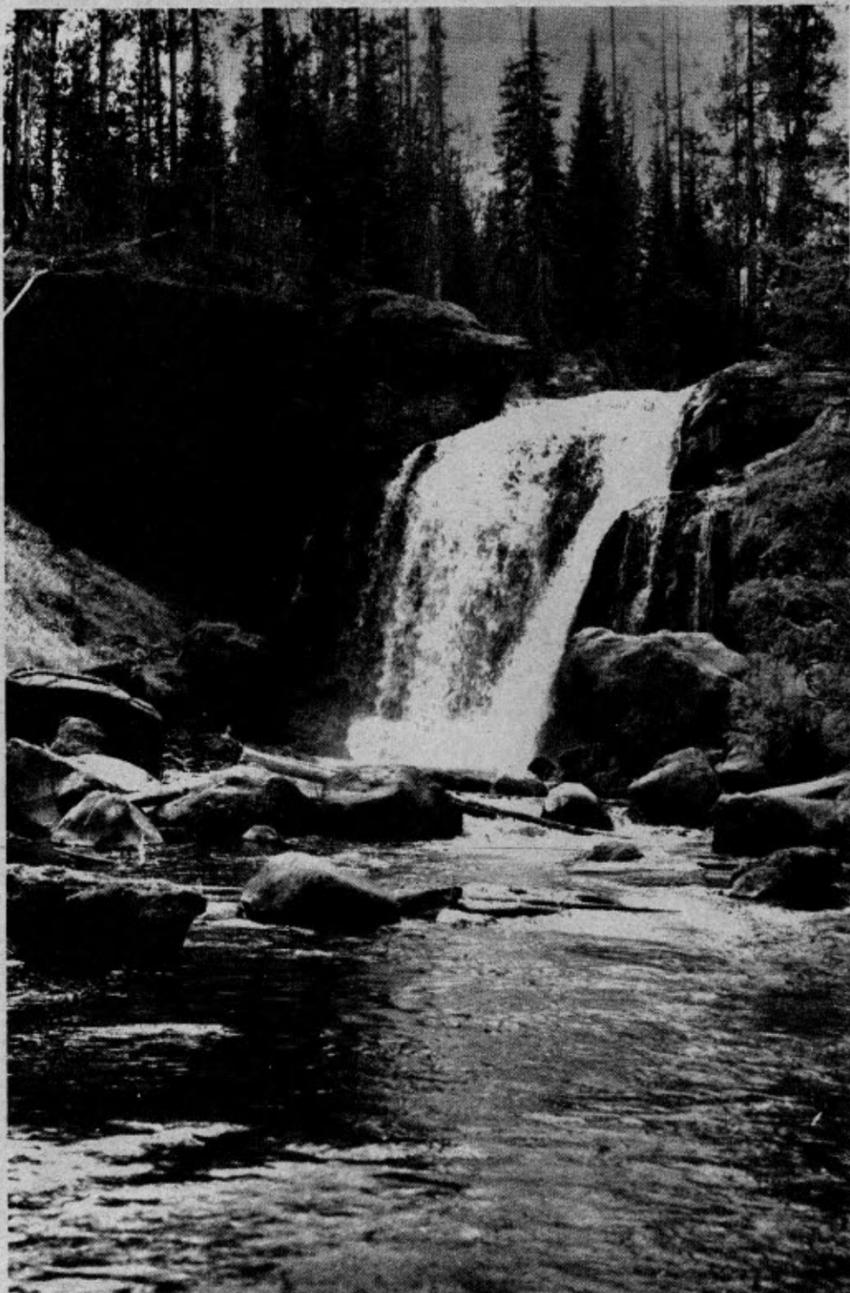
High Country News—9
Friday, Apr. 28, 1972



Mammoth Hot Springs



the Yellowstone



Moose Falls

10—High Country News
Friday, Apr. 28, 1972

...Parks - What Future?

eliminate 50 per cent of the camping sites on the floor of the valley.

The battle to "save" the parks, in fact, is never won. The dam builders were poised on the edge of the Grand Canyon in the 1960's, and a super jetport and flood control projects threatened the ecology of the Everglades, for they would have interfered with the natural flow of water in that enormous swamp and starved to death much of its plant and animal life.

The planners - in both Arizona and Florida - were stopped at the last minute only because aroused conservationist sentiment shook the doors of the White House itself.

History has shown, incidentally, that "beneficent projects" of one period - the building of unneeded roads is a prime example - can be the bane of park administrators a few years later.

Happily, friends of these scenic treasures called national parks have fought every proposed intrusion that might disturb or impair natural values. And no modern writer has stated the underlying philosophy of these battles more eloquently than novelist Wallace Stegner:

"Something will have gone out for us as a people if we ever let the remaining wilderness be destroyed; if we permit the last virgin forests to be turned into comic books and plastic cigarette cases; if we drive the few remaining members of the wild species into zoos or to extinction; if we pollute the last clear air and dirty the last clean streams and push our paved roads through the last of the silence, so that never again will Americans be free in their own country from the noise, the exhausts, the stinks of human and automotive waste. And so that never again can we have the chance to see ourselves single, separate, vertical and individual in the world, part of the environment of trees and rocks and soil, brother to the other animals, part of the natural world and competent to belong in it."

Bearing this plea in mind, as we look to the choices that face us over the long haul, we will do well to take note both of the trends that promise improved environmental protection and those that could despoil these landmarks of nature.

The most favorable trend is that the National Park Service has begun to take some of the radical steps needed to preserve the ecological integrity of the parks. In many cases this means a sharp break with past policies.

Today's overcrowding, overuse and "overurbanization" of many parks was caused by attempts to please everyone. For example, the expansion of motels and other facilities in the

core area of Yellowstone a few years ago created an intolerable increase in people-machine pressures.

At this point the Park Service recognized that it had erred by promoting "crowdmanship" and judging its performance by the sheer numbers of visitors that could be crammed into the most popular parks. Parks are for people, but if we make crowds and the number of people served our central goal - and attain that goal with more roads, more motorized vehicles and more service facilities - the parks will surely wither.

The quiet reversal of these misguided policies of accommodation has put a halt on the construction of new roads, started the "deurbanization" of congested areas and initiated a movement to keep all future tourist facilities outside the parks. These controversial steps mean the rationing of visitor uses in the parks' most popular areas, the use of low-polluting public transportation in lieu of automobiles in such sanctuaries as Yosemite Valley and greater vigilance to prevent the cumulative abuses that can alter and then suffocate the special appeal of the parks.

Another tactic to combat overcrowding has been the expansion of the park system itself. During the past decade, for example, nine new National Seashores stretching from Cape Cod to the Point Reyes Peninsula north of San Francisco were acquired as new playgrounds for the American people.

A few urgent expansion options remain - such as carving out a Prairie Park in mid-Continent, and acquiring California's Channel Islands, but we are running out of scenic lands that qualify for inclusion in the park system.

In the long run (and park planning is meaningless unless it adopts the long run as its perspective), there is reason to fear that the parks will succumb slowly to the pressures of growth - unless restraint becomes a new national imperative.

If the current statistical projections are fulfilled and the nation's population reaches, say, 500 million in the next 100 years, it is unlikely that the parks as we know them today can survive except as trampled remnants of the original America.

If our demand for raw materials and other natural resources doubles four or five times by the year 2072, I believe it is certain that events will force us to exploit the petroleum and mineral deposits beneath our national parks.

The late Joseph Wood Krutch, who fled New York 20 years ago and became one of the

country's finest nature writers, foresaw this dilemma when he wrote:

"There are always rival claims to every unexploited area, and even the parks cannot stand up against such claims unless the strength of their own claim is recognized. Unless we think of intangible values as no less important than material resources, unless we are willing to say that man's need of the right to what the parks and wilderness provide are as fundamental as any of his material needs, they are lost . . ."

"The generation now living may very well be that which will make the irrevocable decision whether or not America will continue to be for centuries to come the one great nation which had the foresight to preserve it, then we shall have diminished by just that much the unique privilege of being an American."

The vital issue raised by Krutch must be tackled now - before the momentum of a heedless commitment to unlimited growth carries us into an era when we no longer can "afford" to have true national parks. Today's environmental revolution, it is true, with its strong emphasis on new life styles of restraint, does provide a gleam of hope for the conservationists' team in this debate. For one thing, the revolution will force us to re-examine what travel means to our lives.

"We don't travel anymore, we're just transported" - that's how the late Frank Dobie, a Texas countryman who grew up in an era when men moved about on horseback or on foot and the eye of discovery was keen, characterized current attitudes.

When Dobie was young a traveler could smell the earth smells, hear the earth sounds - and ponder the mysteries of life in tranquility. But, as new machines sped people across the land at faster and faster speeds, a traveler became more and more insensitive to the natural world.

I am convinced that too much of our movement these days consists of being just transported. For many Americans mobility is the message, and as long as they are transported in comfort they are content. Some of these travelers fly across oceans and continents to gain a glimpse at "new places," and often, as Dobie wrote, they really "see" nothing.

The second cousins of these travelers are the less affluent, but equally sedentary, auto-bound tourists. They paper their car windows or campers with national park stickers, but they abhor the mildly strenuous walk or climb that would give them an intimate feel for nature's master-works - and they get uneasy if they find themselves a stone's throw away from their vehicles.

The parks were not intended for these kinds of travelers, who come to the rims of canyons and the foothills of mountains to peer at the parks. The parks are preeminently for those who relish the rugged life and who are willing to get off the beaten paths and into the silent cathedrals of the out-of-doors.

National parks must always be quintessentially nature parks, and their preferred customers will be those ready to make the physical effort to get acquainted with their secret places and catch the "barks and tonics" of their wilderness fragrances.

I would hope that we are nearing the end of our intoxication with speed and travel for travel's sake. As Emerson pointed out long ago, mature people should be primarily interested in knowing themselves - and knowing the beauty of their own backyards.

Robert Frost, another countryman, was of this breed. As he boarded an airplane for his first flight, he advised the pilot, "I don't want to go so fast that I miss anything . . . if you see any flowers, slow down . . ."

This, I am convinced, is the message we need for our tomorrows. We cannot save the parks (or the cities!) unless we slow down, listen for the subtle rhythms of nature - and learn to live again at the human pace and the human scale.

Road About Done

The access road from Fort Smith to the Ok-A-Beh boat launching ramp at the north end of Bighorn Lake is expected to be completed and opened to the public by early June, according to Arthur L. Sullivan, Superintendent of the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. This will provide boating enthusiasts with the first public access at the north end of the lake.

Also under construction at the Ok-A-Beh point are water, sewer and power systems together with a comfort station and fish-cleaning station.

The Crow Tribe, which holds a concession contract with the National Park Service, is working on plans to develop a marina at Ok-A-Beh. The marina is expected to be under construction this summer.

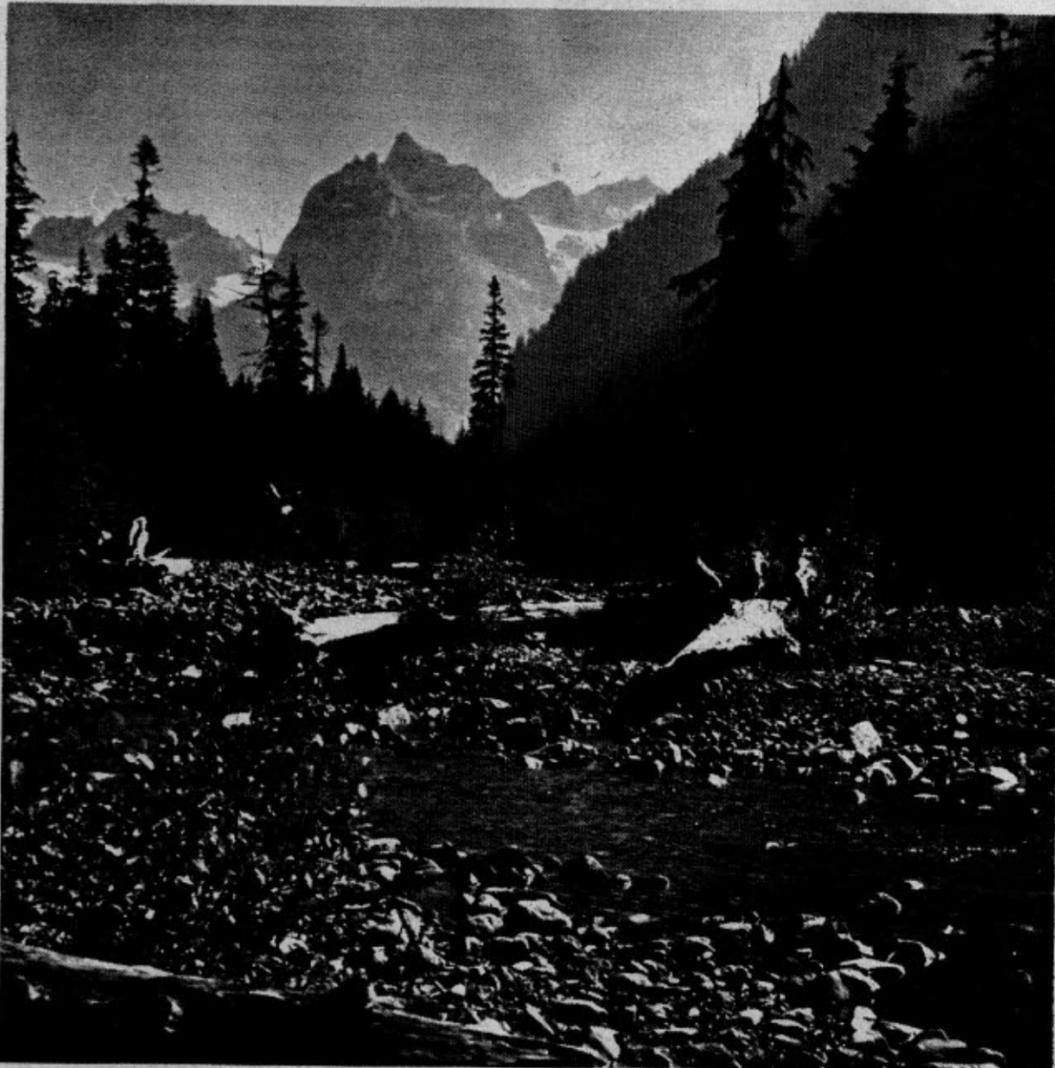


Photo by Verne Huser

High peaks of the North Cascades in the beautiful setting of one of America's newest national parks. This is looking eastward toward Glacier Peak where Kennecott Copper Co. proposes an open pit mine.

Finding Wonders In Our Yard

by Royce Williams

So dazzling were the reports of one corner of the Wyoming Territory by John Colter, Jim Bridger and Warren Angus Ferris, that President Ulysses S. Grant sent the Washburn Expedition to the area to "separate facts from tall tales."

Washburn repeated all the "fiction" as fact and said, "The whole of it ought to be set apart" with no private ownership.

On March 1, 100 years ago, Grant signed the bill creating Yellowstone National Park. It was the first such park in the country, the first in the world.

Now, Grant's "pleasuring ground" has grown into 284 sites: 74 natural areas, 172 historical sites, 37 recreational areas and one encircling the nation's Capitol and monuments.

Are there enough? Stewart L. Udall, former Secretary of the Interior, who describes himself today as an "environmental evangelist," writes, "We are running out of scenic lands that qualify for inclusion in the park system."

"Parks are for people, but if we make crowds and the number of people served our central goal, the parks will surely wither," Udall writes.

The national as well as state parks managers are shifting from an all-the-people-all-the-time policy to one of protection of the natural and recreational areas within the nation and the states.

"I definitely see some kind of controls in the future on the numbers of people who can use a park at any one time in Idaho," says Merle Derdall, Idaho state park planner.

"Large groups must already make reservations for park use in Idaho," Derdall said, "and during peak periods, there is no way we can accommodate the numbers of people who come to the state parks."

"For example, last year there was a Fourth of July rush on the park near Bear Lake. There was no possible way for us to provide accommodations for the thousands of people who flooded the park," Derdall said.

In all of Idaho's 20 parks and recreational areas, a total of 2,003,510 people visiting during 1971. "This is an increase of five per cent over the 1970 figures of 1,905,391," Derdall reported.

Comparing the 1971 figures with those in 1969, there has been a 29 per cent increase in the number of people using Idaho parks, he added. The 1969 figure was 1,473,802.

According to the Department of Parks' Third Biennial Report, increased use of the parks already has made some control necessary.

"Vandalism and theft are two major problems in maintaining Idaho state parks," the report says. "Extra patrols and the use of vandalproof equipment has given some relief."

The extra patrols and new equipment cost money, as does fuel oil for the hot water used in free showers. "Some patrons abuse the privilege, resulting in excessive costs," the report continues.

Solid waste disposal at all park areas is a

problem and the solution in most cases has been to use established county or city disposal areas for a fee.

"It has been necessary to restrict dune buggy and cycle traffic at Bruneau Dunes State Park for public safety as well as park maintenance," the report says.

"Due to high costs, the state parks have discontinued furnishing firewood," the department reported, "and fee collections and camp assignments require a considerable number of man-hours."

Some of the restrictions save the state parks some money. But, there isn't enough, Derdall says.

Along with the user fees - \$1 per vehicle per night, another 50 cents where water and electricity are provided, and an additional \$1 for sewer, water and electrical hookups at each unit - there is the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The fund provides 50 per cent matching federal funds to states for park development. The Idaho Parks Department requested \$1,531,039 in its 1972-73 budget. Governor Andrus' appropriation was \$590,800. The Parks Department worries now about more paring in the legislative mill.

Adequate funding for Idaho's parks is difficult to provide, Derdall says. The state has fewer people than the city of Seattle. "For such an area to cover, we haven't much of a population base," Derdall said.

Then why the worry about overcrowding? From a survey taken in the summer of 1969, it was shown that 63 per cent of Idaho park visitors were nonresident, according to the biennial report.

From the same survey, researchers found that 73 per cent of the visitors stayed overnight in the parks. "This type of use requires much more elaborate facilities," the report adds.

"An example of the growing use of Idaho's parks is the 1.2 million people who used the Lucky Peak area last year," Derdall said.

We are faced today with a profound dilemma," writes Ansel Adams in a Sierra Club

... at Yellowstone

The theatre, now restored and the scene of regular stage performances, also is administered by the National Park Service.

Americans paid some 380,000 visits to the Nation's parks in 1916. By 1941 the number exceeded 20 million, and in 1955 it reached 50 million. Officials anticipate vacationers will pay more than 212 million visits to national parks and memorials this year.

Commenting recently on the centennial of the park program, Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton observed:

"What began at Yellowstone has developed into a system of national parks that has vastly improved the quality of life for many Americans and now plays a vital role in the effort to understand and sustain our environment."

publication, "How can our people and their children experience the beauty and wonder of the parks and wilderness and yet preserve the parks' intrinsic qualities?"

Adams' answer is teaching children to "realize that nature is revealed in the simplest meadow, wood lot, marsh, stream or tidepool . . ."

The continuance of the parks and wilderness idea lies in contact with the simplest forms of nature, Adams says.

When asked if Idahoans view the outdoors as an unlimited asset of the state, Derdall said, "I think we have more in the outdoors area than many states, but we must act promptly to protect it or it will disappear."

In the middle of the centennial celebration of the birth of the "park idea," we are being asked to find as much wonder in the crocus in our yard as we find in Old Faithful.

Of course, the wonder is in the yard, but in the next 100 years we are warned to make our reservations in January for a June visit to Yellowstone to catch the grandeur.

Answer Is Yes . . .

Coughlin (R) of Pennsylvania, Florence P. Dwyer (R) of New Jersey, John N. Erlenborn (R) of Illinois, Hamilton Fish Jr. (R) of New York, William D. Ford (D) of Michigan, James R. Grover Jr. (R) of New York, Craig Hosmer (R) of California, Edward Hutchinson (R) of Michigan, Albert W. Johnson (R) of Pennsylvania, John E. Moss (D) of California, Donald W. Riegle Jr. (R) of Michigan, John F. Seiberling (D) of Ohio, and Henry P. Smith (R) of New York.

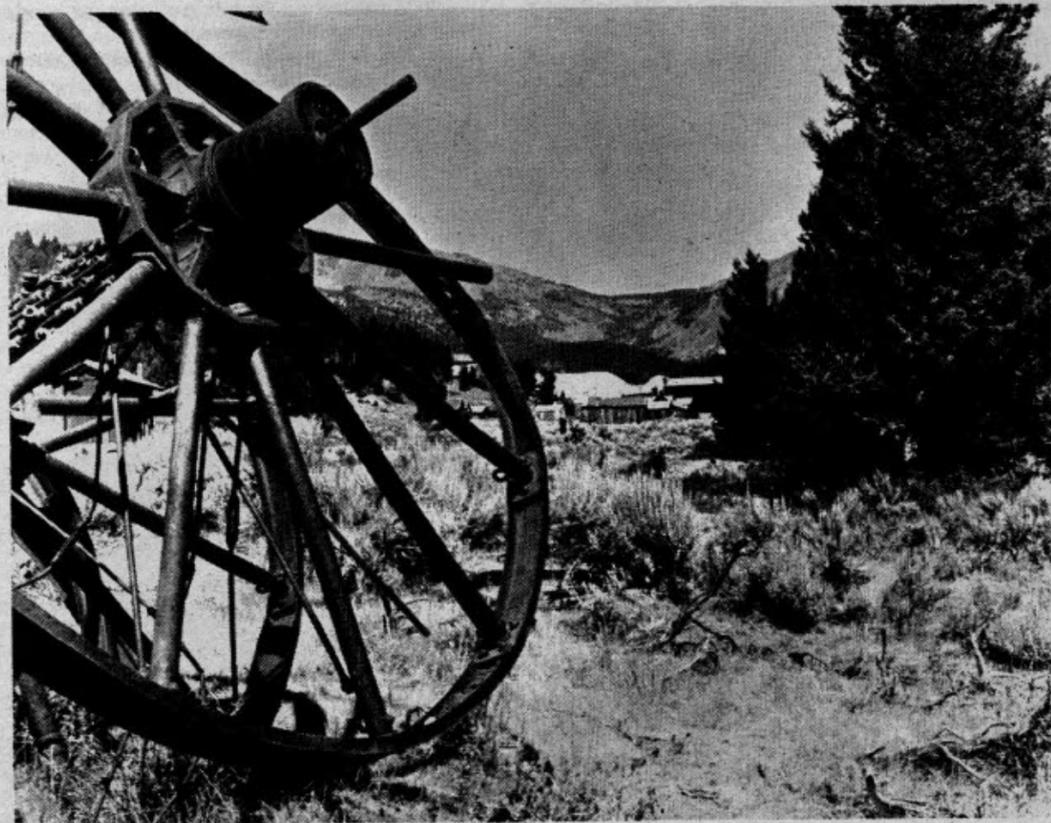


Ghost Towns Stir

Historic tales lie over Alder Gulch in Montana . . . and the two now-slumbering towns: Virginia City and Nevada City. In 1863, Virginia City (Montana's second territorial capital) was the site of rich gold placer diggings. The town was alive with miners, prospectors, frontier businesses, vigilantes and opportunists. When the gold ran out, so ebbed the life of Virginia and Nevada City . . . until Montanan Charles Bovey began to restore them both a few years ago. By patient collecting and infinite attention to historic detail he has succeeded in building a delightful re-creation of what the early west really was. Today three hotels, two motels, two restaurants, two saloons, a gift shop and service station provide real old-time atmosphere and pleasure to summer vacationers. Historic displays and exhibits in the old buildings draw thousands of visitors annually. Many come especially to see a large collection of mechanical music machines and period peep shows. Some come to try their hand at panning for gold or to visit Boot Hill Cemetery, the final resting place for victims and vigilantes alike. In fact, Virginia City has become known as "The Williamsburg of the West." Lying only about 75 miles north of the western entrance to Yellowstone National Park, the historic towns are on a direct route between Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks.

One continuing attraction of the summer season in Virginia City is the historic Opera House where a company of professionals provides nightly melodrama in the frontier vein. This year's old mining camp theatre is scheduled to open June 23 with David Belasco's 19th century mystery melodrama, "La Belle Russe," one of the first shows done at the Opera House when the Virginia City Players were organized in 1949. Belasco, well-known as an actor, playwright and producer at the turn of the century, once toured the western mining camps. Judith Ferree of Albuquerque, New Mexico, has been announced as this year's director of the Virginia City Players.

If you are a "history buff" chances are you may wish to follow the Lewis and Clark Trail in Montana. In opening the west, explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark covered more miles in Montana (1,940 miles) than any of the other 10 states which they touched. Modern highways which mostly parallel the trail are carefully marked. And speaking of history buffs, they come from all parts of the world to visit the famed Custer Battlefield National Monument where General George Armstrong made - and lost - his Last Stand against the Cheyenne and Sioux warriors at the battle of the Little Big Horn. Each year in July the Crow Tribal Council stages a reenactment of the battle on land immediately adjacent to the original battle site.



Elkhorn, Montana, is one of the many ghost towns throughout the West which offer vacation fun. Like most other ghost towns, it was once a roaring mining camp.

12—High Country News
Friday, Apr. 28, 1972

Western..... Roundup

Wilderness Statements Not True

MISSOULA, Mont. - How reliable are statements such as, "Only the wealthy can visit wilderness" and "Wilderness is incompatible with the concept of multiple use?" And is it true that, "We are heading toward a situation where a preponderant share of our public lands will be locked up in wilderness?"

According to research by George H. Stankey, USDA Forest Service research social scientist at the Forestry Sciences Laboratory on the University of Montana campus, these statements aren't true. Stankey, who is on the staff of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station outlined his findings in "Myths in Wilderness Decision-Making" in a recent issue of the JOURNAL OF SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION.

"In view of the availability of such information," Stankey writes, "the persistence of such statements as 'only the wealthy can visit wilderness' suggests a disturbingly low level of knowledge on the part of many people who seek to influence the wilderness decision-making process."

Stankey's article is based on the findings of several research efforts conducted since 1960. All types and locations of wilderness recreation areas were studied in order to form a basis for comparison in costs, leisure time, and other factors influencing their use.

Findings of the research scientists show that costs of using wilderness and other undeveloped areas are less than costs of the more developed areas. Assertions that large amounts of vacation time are necessary for a wilderness vacation have also been proved false. Rather, Stankey explains, whether or not a person visits a wilderness area is a function of the complex - and admittedly little understood - preferences of the individual. These preferences, he says, are influenced by life styles and other socio-psychological factors, such as state of life cycle, membership in conservation organizations, and education.

"Of course, education is closely related to income," Stankey noted. "In fact, education probably is a more important consideration than income in determining the underlying casual factor or factors that form or change recreation preference. The point is, any attempt to explain wilderness use solely in terms of a single socio-economic characteristic, such as income or leisure time, can only result in erroneous conclusions."

Another false belief is that wilderness is not compatible with the Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960. Section 2 of the act states that establishment and maintenance of wilderness areas is consistent with multiple-use management. The act further states: "That some of the land will be used for less than all of the resources... with consideration being given to the relative values of the various resources, and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output..."

Stankey also said that some of the conflicting demands often are difficult to measure in the marketplace.

How about that statement that a preponderant share of public lands will be locked up in wilderness?

As of December 31, 1969, there were 9,929,102 acres in the nation's preservation system. This represents only one-half of 1 per cent for the 48 states. At the same time, U. S. Census experts say the nation's population will double in 70 years. Stankey estimates that the maximum size the Wilderness System might achieve is about 70 million acres, or 3 per cent of the nation.

For copies of the study write for "Myths in Wilderness Decision-Making" to USDA, Forest Service, Information Services Branch, Federal Building, Missoula, Mont. 59801.

Control Advocated

A proposal to provide local control of projects proposed for nuclear Plowshare research has been made by Wyoming's representative to the Western Interstate Nuclear Board. Dr. John Bellamy, Director of the Natural Resources Research Institute at the University of Wyoming, says a mechanism will be needed in the future "to get the local people who are subject to the disbenefits into the decision-making process."

The disbenefits he alluded to include damages from seismic blasts, inconveniences accompanying nuclear blasts, and loss of privacy resulting from the blasts.

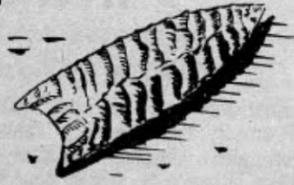
The Atomic Energy Commission currently has two projects slated under the Plowshare program. Rio Blanco near Meeker, Colorado, and Wagon Wheel near Pinedale, Wyoming, are both research projects aimed at nuclear stimulation of underground natural gas deposits. If either shot is successful, the program could lead to many thousands of shots using atomic devices.

Bellamy says he believes there should be three decision-making levels - federal, state and county - regarding the use of such atomic devices. His proposal does not have the support of Wyoming Governor Stanley K. Hathaway.

Disease No Problem

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho livestock disease control officials, and stockmen met with Dept. of the Interior officials recently on the problem of brucellosis in Yellowstone National Park bison. The former want the bison tested for the disease and those affected removed from the herd. Park officials oppose the move.

Park Superintendent Jack Anderson and biologist Dr. Mary Meagher say the bison can be kept isolated from livestock outside the park. Dr. Meagher says the bison present no human health problems and that apparently the disease has no serious effects on the animals.



Permit Required

The Forest Service has issued instructions that an Antiquity Permit is now required for collecting all artifacts, including those on the surface of the ground, within the national forests. The new regulation reads, "It is unlawful to remove any object or artifact from National Forest land without permission, whether or not surface disturbance is involved."

The emergency directive says, "In the broadest sense, any product or by-product of human activity is an artifact. This would include a range from such familiar items as an arrowpoint, to the less familiar soil matrix of an Indian village... Thus, depending upon the level of consideration, an artifact may reference a single item, such as a bead, or an entire village or town."

The requirement is a response by the U. S. Forest Service to protect the numerous Indian ruins, archeological sites, historical and prehistoric monuments and structures, and objects of scientific interest. Many of these are being damaged or destroyed by relic collectors.

"The heritage of Man in our Forests - which extends back more than 10,000 years - is as much a part of the natural environment as healthy animals, birds, water, and trees," said a Forest Service spokesman.

The Forest Service said that in conformance with Section 432 of the Antiquities Act pertaining to the issuance of permits, such permits are issued only to qualified institutions certified by the Smithsonian Institute. Applications for a permit may be obtained from any Forest Supervisor's or District Ranger's Office in Utah, Nevada, Idaho, and Wyoming.

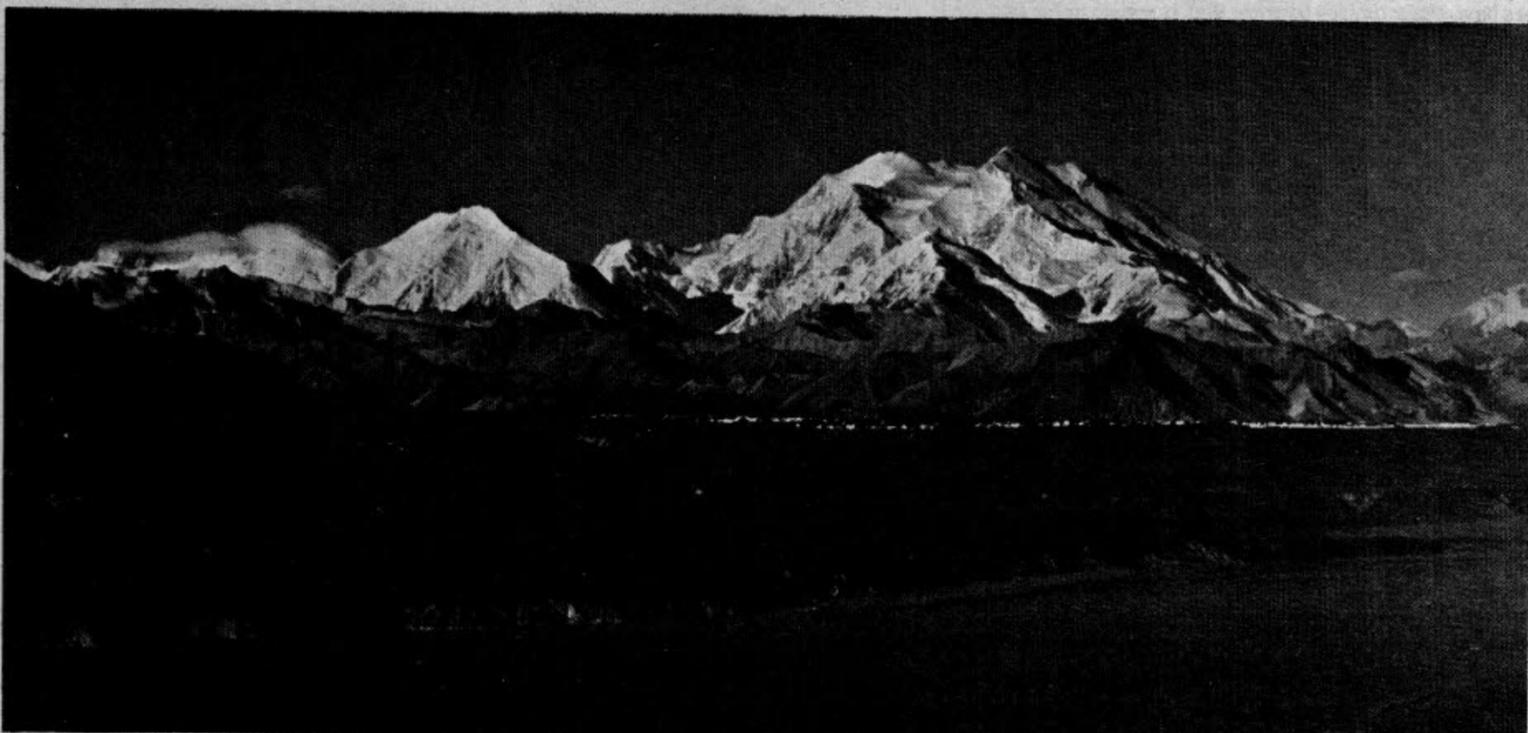
Land Exchanged

Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz has approved two land exchanges between the U. S. Forest Service and Burlington Northern R. R. The exchanges were made to allow Big Sky of Montana to establish its ski area and Mountain Village within the resort complex.

The Forest Service received 21,749 acres in return for 10,243 acres. The lands traded by BN were within Yellowstone National Park, adjacent to the park, and in other areas of southwestern Montana.

Deer Losses High

The Oregon Game Commission reports record losses of Eastern Oregon mule deer. Biologists estimate a 30 per cent drop in some areas with losses among fawns going as high as 70 per cent. A very poor fawn crop is predicted from the surviving does.



Mt. McKinley, North America's tallest mountain at 20,320 feet, looms above the national park located in the

largest state. The big mountain is one of Alaska's prime travel attractions.

THE WILD WORLD
by Verne Huser

How many of you read FIELD AND STREAM? That's the one in which Mike Frome writes his conservation column. It is one of the better outdoor magazines, and it's been around for a few years. Oh, it has those typical hunting and fishing stories every month, but it has a lot of really good stuff like Anette Tussig's recent article about the nitrogen poisoning of fish in the Snake River system due to the dams.

Anette and her Husky pack-dog were on one of the Hells Canyon runs I ran for Wilderness Encounters last spring, and she'd made the run before—she's an old hand on the Snake River, and her husband is one of the best fishermen around. They are concerned about the Snake River fishery.

Her article, entitled "The Fight to Save the Snake," which appeared in the October 1971 issue, unfortunately without pictures, tells a pretty grim story—you've heard part of it before, even from me: "The total loss of steelhead on the Snake during 1969-70 approached 70 percent, according to fish-recovery data compiled by the National Marine Fisheries Service at McNary, first dam below the confluence of the Snake and Columbia. In that period . . . nearly 2-1/2 million smolts and some 85 percent of chinook salmon juveniles were wiped out by the 'gas bubble disease' at dams."

Gas bubble disease is the bends, a nitrogen poisoning of the fish that kills them when nitrogen dissolved in the water enters their blood streams along with the oxygen they need for life. The nitrogen bubbles explode as the fish swim in shallower waters, the gas bubbles expanding with the reduced pressure. Smolts are young steelhead trout heading for their ocean-going days. (Steelhead are ocean-run rainbow trout.)

The Snake River is home to some hundred thousand chinook salmon and sixty-thousand steelhead annually (roughly 600 steelhead have been taken in fish traps at Hells Canyon Dam to date this winter for hatchery spawning purposes, a fraction of what used to run much farther up the Snake before the trio of Hells Canyon dams was built).

And these idiot engineers want to build more dams on the Snake? Idaho Governor Cecil Andrus has said, "Two more years like 1970 and the salmon and steelhead fishery may become a thing of the past." For salmon's and steelheads' sake, no more dams, please. But what can be done about the existing problem?

Plenty, and to that end the governors of the three northwestern states met a year ago. They asked the Corps of Engineers to help alleviate the nitrogen-poisoning problem by installing slotted bulkheads in the empty generator gaps. Water running through the gaps picks up tremendous amounts of nitrogen from the air.

Why these gaps? Why, they're for future generators that we don't need yet. Meanwhile, we'll fool the public into thinking we need more dams to produce more power. Ultimately, of course, we'll install generators in the gaps to produce even more power, but right now we need them to dupe the public into thinking we need more dams—once they're built, it's unlikely that they'll be destroyed just because we won't need them for a decade or two or three (after all, nuclear power is just around the corner, and we can't let the nukes beat us to the punch).

Then there's the dream of making Lewiston, Idaho, and Clarkston, Washington, a seaport. All we need is a few more dams with locks, and we're in -- damn the steelhead and salmon, full speed ahead; dam the rivers, and to hell with those torpedo-like fish. Developing a water highway is 11-1/2 times as expensive as building a highway (each mile of waterway on the Snake would run about \$5,750,000), but the engineers have their figures to prove that it's economically feasible. What about ecologically?

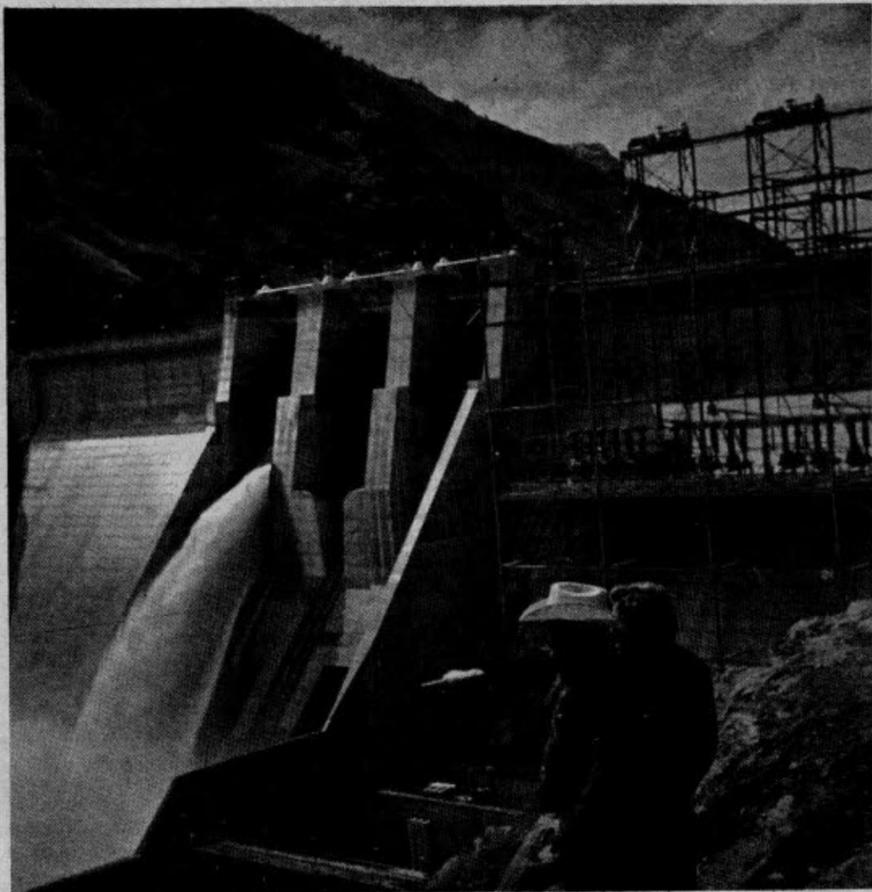
John Biggs, director of Washington State's new Department of Ecology, believes that instead of considering new dams, the Corps of Engineers should correct the mistakes made by the existing dams. I agree. The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers is subject to the National Environmental Policy Act and must submit Environmental Impact Statements before any project is initiated, but how can we force them to clean up the mess they've already made?

Have you seen the EIS for the Lower Granite Lock and Dam on the Snake River between Washington and Idaho? The Corps of Engineers proposes, "About 44 miles of open (Snake) river will be converted to lake, and approximately 3,260 acres (that's 74 acres per mile, one helluva lot more than could be taken for Wild or Scenic River use) of land used for grazing and agriculture will be inundated. It also involves loss of residences and other buildings and of steelhead spawning areas."

Is there any use arguing with the engineers? None except in court where the Northwest Steelheaders and Trout Unlimited are now fighting the Battle of the Snake.



Photo by Verne Huser



Hank Miller (right) of Wilderness Encounters points out to one of his guides for Hells Canyon float trips, Ron Drake, the turbulence at the foot of the dam. Hells Canyon Dam is only one of many dams which cause nitrogen "bubble disease" in steelhead trout. The flow was 53,000 cubic feet per second when this photo was taken in late April, 1971.

Wilderness Changes People

Vladimir Kovalik of Wilderness World, a river guide and outfitting service, says, "The wilderness experience changes people. The new perspectives, the new man-nature relationships emerging from this experience we consider among the most valuable of life. A river trip remains as one of the few ways one can reach areas of great natural beauty. Young and old alike can join in the discovery of the world as it really is."

More and more people are realizing this. As a consequence, float trips on the great rivers of the West are becoming more and more popular.

In response to the great demand, such groups as Wilderness World (1342 Jewell Ave., Pacific Grove, Calif. 93950) and Wilderness Encounters (Box 274, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401) have risen to fill the need. Such groups as the latter have also affiliated themselves in the 120-member Western River Guides Association in order to promote greater responsibility to the public.

The men and women who man the rafts are no ordinary breed. Most of the river guides in Wilderness Encounters are college graduates. They include HCN columnist Verne Huser who

not only has a degree but spent a year in Greece on a Fulbright scholarship.

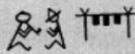
Hank Miller is a nuclear engineer out of North Carolina State who came to Idaho in 1962, fell in love with it, and stayed to make rafting, canoeing and backpacking a way of life. His wife, Sharon, is a graduate in special education from Idaho State University.

Jim Campbell is an Illinois University physicist who came to Idaho in 1961. Ron Drake is a University of Wisconsin electronics major and native of Idaho. Dean Hagmann has a degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Wyoming.

Wilderness Encounters has scheduled river float trips, horse packing trips and backpacking trips. The float trips will be on the Snake River through Hells Canyon, on the main Salmon River, the Middle Fork Salmon and the Selway Rivers, all in Idaho.

Wilderness World is offering a boatman's training session, June 19-23. The session is open to men and women 17 years and older. It will begin and end at Galice, Oregon, on the Rogue River. Fee is \$125.00 for a five-day session with all meals, special equipment and transportation between the rivers supplied.

Wilderness World has scheduled float trips through the Grand Canyon, through the Dinosaur National Monument on both the Green and Yampa Rivers, on the Rogue River, and on the main Salmon and Middle Fork of the Salmon.



DO YOU CARE?

Johnny Horizon says:
**This land is YOUR LAND
KEEP IT CLEAN!**

Enclosed is \$10.00. Please send

High Country News

to:

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

If a gift, please indicate how to sign the gift card:

High Country News
Box K Lander, Wyo. 82520

Thoughts
from the
Distaff Corner

By Marge Higley

"Invest in a community where asphalt will never replace the wildflowers," I read. It was, of course, an advertisement for one of the new resort developments which are springing up in so many areas of the mountain west. I was particularly interested in the ad because this development is in a spot I know well.

In fact, I am personally acquainted with those very wildflowers which (hopefully!) won't be replaced by asphalt. Columbines bloom in the dappled shadows of the aspen groves, and wild pea vines spread a thick carpet of tiny blossoms along the ground under the spruce trees. There's monkshood, too, and farther down the hillside, lupine and scarlet gilia. The meadows are dotted with asters, geranium, and bright blue flax. And in the willows that grow along the banks of the little mountain stream there are gentians and shooting stars and vivid Indian paintbrush.

At least, that's how it was a few years ago. Now, the little stream has been dammed to form a lake, so the willows (and gentians and shooting stars and paintbrush) are under water.

This is ski country, too. For the year-round resort, mountains and hillsides are being turned into ski slopes, complete with power operated lifts. Meadows will be sub-divided into building sites for houses, lodges, and shops. (Condominiums, perhaps? Will the parking lots be asphalt, I wonder?)

I was fussing about all this to a friend. "It used to be so pretty and so unspoiled. We could hike or ride horseback for miles and miles and never see another soul. And the very first fish I ever caught was pulled from that same little creek! Why do they have to change it all? Why bring so many people and so much activity to that quiet countryside?"

My friend raised her eye-brows. "Well, why not?" she asked. "After all, things can't just stay the same forever. Think how many more people will be able to enjoy that lovely spot."

Her words made me stop and think. True, last summer I did see lots of sunburned children playing around the lake. (It seemed like more of them were equipped with floating plastic toys than with fishing poles, and they rode motor bikes instead of horses.) Perhaps I was being selfish, wanting a favorite place to stay as I had known it. The world is getting crowded. People are flowing into the once wide open spaces, whether we like it or not. And, with the coming of people, comes change.

I keep trying to convince myself that "change" does not necessarily mean change for the worse. The promoters of such developments are successful because people want to live where the air is pure and the water is clean. The far-sighted developers are eager to keep things as unspoiled as possible, and their long-range plans include protection of the environment. (How much simpler this would be if only those mountain-loving future residents didn't demand big-city comforts and conveniences!)

I hope the developers of this particular area are among those far-sighted ones. Perhaps I can take encouragement from the fact that their ad mentions wildflowers. (Surely anyone who entices future investors with wildflowers can't be all bad!)

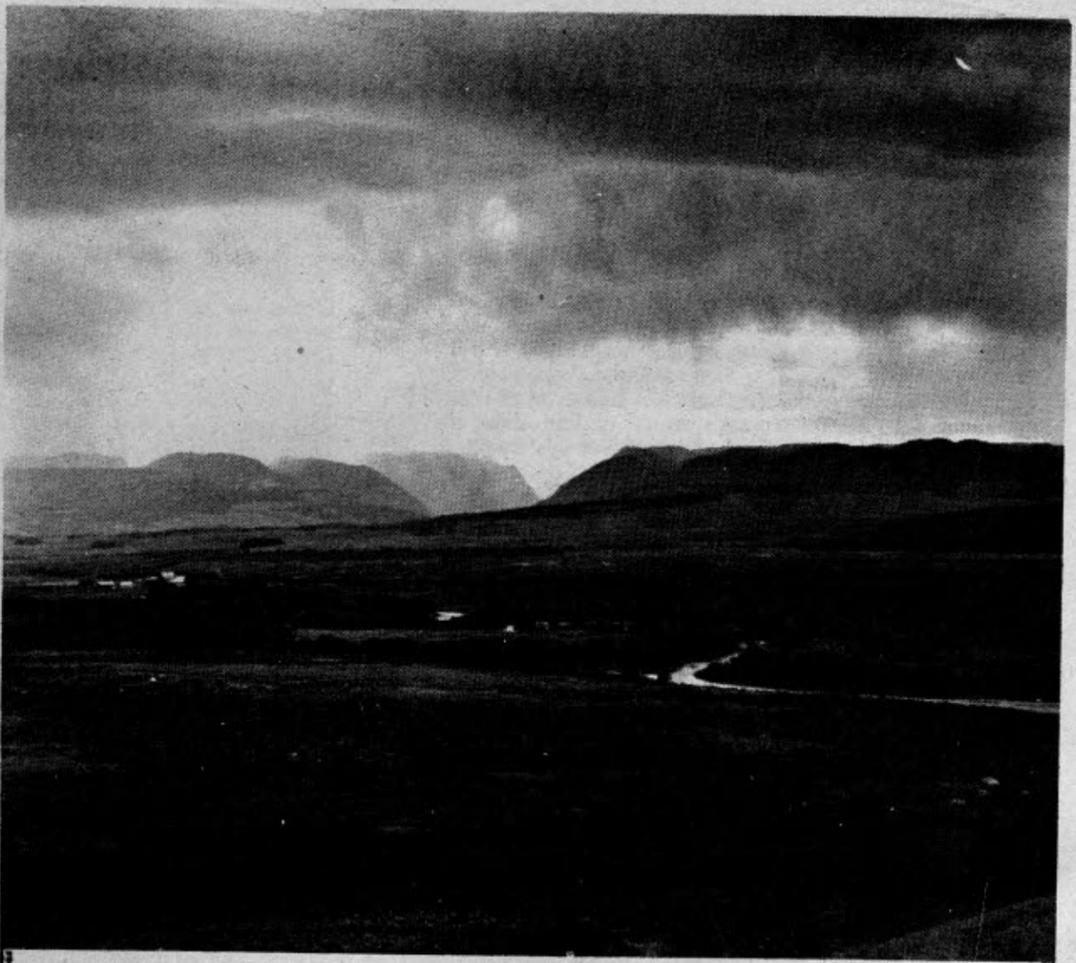
The wildflowers themselves are, after all, a pretty hardy lot. Children roaming those hills a few years from now may have to wander farther afield to find them, but I'm sure that there will be columbines and lupine and all the others. In time, willows may even grow back along the edge of the lake. And those stubborn little purple wild asters—I wouldn't be too surprised to see them grow right up through the asphalt!



Plan a Conference

How To Plan An Environmental Conference is a newly published booklet by the League of Women Voters. The booklet is a well-done, step-by-step treatment of the planning required for developing citizen leadership.

It is available as Publication No. 695 from the League's Education Fund, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Limited quantities are free.



To talk of the weather, it's nothing but folly.
For when it rains on the hill, it shines in the valley.

Sir John Denham: PROVERBS

Centennial Events Are Planned

Visitors to Yellowstone Park this summer will be able to participate in many of the special events planned for the Centennial. The official opening date is May 1. On that date the Wyoming Centennial dinner will be held at Cody, with the premiere showing of the motion picture, "Yellowstone—The Second Hundred Years," produced by the Wyoming Travel Commission.

During the spring, the Administrative building at Mammoth will house a gallery of paintings and photographs by area artists. The formal opening of Explorers Center, at Madison Junction, will be June 10; five days later will be the opening melodrama of the Pink Garter Theatre at Jackson. The dedication of Old Faithful Visitor Center will be June 24. Also on that date, at Ft. Laramie, there will be the Frontier Cavalry demonstration, "Mounted Rifles West."

There will be several additions to the summer programs. A new system of limited range radios will be in use for transmitting information and interpretive messages to visitors throughout the Park. A new parkwide program of wayside exhibits (20 displays) will be installed for 1972. A new "three-sense nature trail" for the blind will be opened in the Firehole Loop area. The trail features identification through touch, smell, and sound.

Programs for young people on parks, man and his environment will be expanded (featuring open discussions with rangers and naturalists in the morning at campgrounds in the park).

September 17 through 27, Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks will host the Second World Conference on National Parks. There will be introductory campfire programs, and special tours of Yellowstone. "A Second Century of Parks", rededicating the park for the second century, will be Sept. 20 at Madison Junction. The proposed agenda includes music by the Casper Troopers Drum and Bugle Corps,

opening of session by George B. Hartzog, Director of the National Park Service, and introduction of honored guests. In attendance will be the Governors of Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho; the Secretary General; present and former superintendents of Yellowstone. The formal ceremonies will conclude after a chuck-wagon barbeque at Old Faithful.

..Noted & Quoted..

"Our purpose to create a park can only be accomplished by untiring work and concerted action in a warfare against the incredulity and unbelief of our national legislators when our proposal shall be presented for their approval. Nevertheless, I believe we can win the battle."

N. P. Langford
Relating plans to create
Yellowstone National Park, 1870.

"... Through all the wonderful, eventful centuries since Christ's time - and long before that - God has cared for these trees, saved them from drought, disease, avalanches, and a thousand straining, leveling tempests and floods; but he cannot save them from fools - only Uncle Sam can do that."

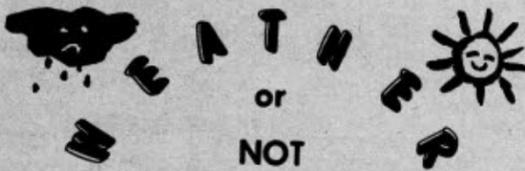
John Muir
On the sequoias.

"While the others drove through the woods to a 'scenic point' and back again, with John Muir I spent an unforgettable day on the rim of the prodigious chasm, letting it soak in... When we came across a tarantula, he wouldn't let me kill it. He said it had as much right there as we did."

Gifford Pinchot
On an afternoon with John Muir
at the edge of the Grand Canyon.

"The grass is rich and matted, you cannot see the soil. It holds the rain and the mist, and they seep into the ground, feeding the streams in every kloof. It is well tended, and not too many cattle feed upon it; not too many fires burn it, laying bare the soil. Stand unshod upon it, for the ground is holy, being even as it came from the Creator. Keep it, guard it, care for it, for it keeps men, guards men, cares for men. Destroy it and man is destroyed."

Alan Paton
CRY, THE BELOVED COUNTRY



	High	Low	
Sun.	56	25	Blue skies, green grass
Mon.	65	31	Grey skies, wet grass
Tues.	57	32	Black skies, white grass

Spring seems to be having difficulty making up her mind this year. Things are looking pretty green here in the valley, but the mountains and even the low foothills are white. The sun is bright, but brisk winds blow over the snow-capped mountains, and we haven't had any "shirt-sleeve" weather yet!

Environmental Eavesdropper

LOONEY LIMERICKS

by Zane E. Cology

Those wonders have been there for thousands
of years,
And man for a hundred. Centennial cheers!
Can the Park withstand
The tourist demand
'Til that next anniversary appears?

The director of the United States Geological Survey, Dr. Vincent E. McKelvey, says, "in the next 28 years, we will create a second America." He told the American Association of Petroleum Geologists that during that short interval, "We will mine, pump, manufacture and build at least as much as we did in all previous American history." He warned that such a feat would have the "potential for producing at least as much harmful effect on the environment as did . . . building the first America."

The Washington State Pesticide Control Board has approved the use of DDT on mint, apple and pear crops, but turned down a request for use on home shrub and tree plantings. Approval had already been given for use in cherry orchards. The uses are restricted both in time and in controls required. The approval was opposed by John Biggs, Director of State Department of Ecology.

Congressman Gilbert Gude (Md.) has introduced legislation for a pilot field research project to develop integrated biological controls for agricultural and forest pests. Gude said his idea was "to eliminate once and for all the current heavy reliance on highly toxic and persistent chemical pesticides and at the same time maintain the high agricultural productivity so essential for our national welfare."

Western ranchers and some members of Congress have urged that the powerful Agent Orange be declared military surplus and sold at cut rates for use in killing sagebrush on millions of acres of livestock grazing land. The chemical defoliant was used extensively in the Vietnam war to denude the jungles. It was banned by the Defense Department in 1970. Laboratory tests showed the material retarded growth and caused birth defects in rodents.

Two substances found in garlic have been found to be deadly to mosquito larvae and somewhat effective against aphids and larvae of other insects. An article in Science reported the garlic derivatives were discovered by scientists in Bombay, India. The substances, which have already been synthesized, could be an acceptable alternative for DDT.

Plants could be used as practical, efficient monitors of air pollution according to research being done by Iowa State University. Plants already present in any given environment may be useful early-warning devices for critical changes in air quality.

A U. N. report reveals that abortion is perhaps the commonest form of birth control in the world at large. The U. N. Population Division also says that where abortion has been legally recognized the risks to women are very small.

Mainland China, with a population of around 800 million, has a comprehensive program of family planning. Early marriages are greatly discouraged, and couples are urged to have no more than two children. Women may obtain an abortion on request and may also be surgically sterilized after two children. Paramedics perform the abortions and dispense all types of contraceptives, including IUD's, oral "pills" and a once-month injectable hormone.

Is Nothing Sacred?

The classic outhouse is gone. Is nothing sacred?

In place of the quaint old wooden two-holer with the crescent in the door now stands the "single-double, sealed-vault, sanitary comfort station of pre-cast concrete construction with exposed aggregate surfaces." A true masonry latrine.

And it's all the fault of the recreation and conservation engineers, the guys with the job of blending human activities into natural outdoor environments.

When it comes to the privy, they have not an ounce of sentiment in their souls.

Following the fate of the old outhouse are the timber picnic table, the rock and mortar fire pit, the real log parking barrier and many more traditional state park and recreation area facilities. All are being replaced by newer units constructed of clean, modern materials designed to serve the public, blend with the surrounding landscape, reduce maintenance costs and resist vandalism and weather.

The Wyoming Recreation Commission has played a leading role in the design, construction and use of such new facilities in the Rocky Mountain area. Commission engineer Paul Schwieger recently hosted a group of federal and state engineers on an inspection tour of new designs and construction methods being utilized throughout the state park system.

The list of facilities is impressive, ranging from informative signs made of hard metal that looks exactly like rustic wood to concrete boat ramps that can be picked up and moved. All the facilities have three things in common — good service, long life and low maintenance.

Growing demands for improved environmental protection have presented engineers with a whole new list of challenges. The business of providing increasing numbers of people with increasing recreational opportunities on the same amount of quality land is being well handled by a new breed of engineer whose concerns include both construction and conservation.



Areas of Action

Montana and Wyoming in the northern Rocky Mountain region and the Four Corners area of the Southwest are faced with massive environmental degradation as a result of the "energy crisis". Every state in the area is faced with similar problems, but Wyoming may be faced with more than its share.

Part of the problem is that Wyoming people have been lulled into a false sense of security. They are told that laws are adequate, and they are assured by a governor bent on "developing" gigantic industries that everything is all right. People have to be informed of the true state of affairs and the problems we face in the years ahead.

Wyoming Films Incorporated, 210 Western Resources Building, Casper, Wyoming 82601, is making a film - WANTED, WYOMING: DEAD OR ALIVE. The 26-minute color film is designed for use on television and in schools and service club programs. It will juxtapose the sights and sounds of Wyoming as it is and might continue to be, against those of what it may soon become, together with the words and deeds of those who wish to make it so.

Wyoming Films, Inc. needs help. It takes money to produce such a film. The environmental movement is small and diffused throughout a big state. But the need for an informative film is imperative.

The film is such that tax deductible contributions can be made toward its production and distribution. Arrangements have been made with the Wyoming Environmental Institute, Dubois, Wyoming 82513, to accept and dispense funds for the film. The Institute is a tax-deductible, Wyoming corporation.

Can you help? Please send contributions to Film Fund to the above address for the Wyoming Environmental Institute.

Symbols For Easy Interpretation

GENERAL	
Firearms* RS-001	
Smoking* RS-002	
Automobiles* RS-003	
Trucks* RS-004	
Tunnel RS-005	
Lookout Tower RS-006	
Lighthouse RS-007	
Falling Rocks RS-008	
Dam RS-009	
Fish Hatchery RS-010	
Deer Viewing Area RS-011	
Bear Viewing Area RS-012	
Drinking Water* RS-013	
Information RS-014	
Ranger Station RS-015	
Pedestrian Crossing* RS-016	
Pets on Leash* RS-017	
Environmental Study Area RS-018	
ACCOMMODATIONS OR SERVICE	
Lodging RS-019	
Food Service RS-020	
Grocery Store RS-021	
Men's Restroom RS-022	
Restrooms RS-023	
Women's Restroom RS-024	
First Aid RS-025	
Telephone RS-026	
Post Office RS-027	
Mechanic RS-028	
Handicapped RS-029	
Airport RS-030	
Lockers RS-031	
Bus Stop RS-032	
Gas Station RS-033	
Vehicle Ferry RS-034	
Parking* RS-035	
Showers RS-036	
Viewing Area RS-037	
Sleeping Shelter RS-038	
Campground* RS-039	
RS-039 Picnic Shelter	
RS-040 Trailer Sites*	
RS-041 Trailer Sanitary Station	
RS-042 Campfires*	
RS-043 Trail Shelter	
RS-044 Picnic Area	
RS-045 Kennel	
WINTER RECREATION	
RS-077 Winter Recreation Area	
RS-046 Cross-Country Skiing	
RS-047 Downhill Skiing*	
RS-048 Ski Jumping	
RS-049 Sledding*	
RS-050 Ice Skating*	
RS-051 Ski Bobbing*	
RS-052 Snowmobiling*	
WATER RECREATION	
RS-053 Marina	
RS-054 Launching Ramp*	
RS-055 Motor Boating*	
RS-056 Sailboating*	
RS-057 Row Boating*	
RS-058 Water Skiing*	
RS-059 Surfing*	
RS-060 Scuba Diving*	
RS-061 Swimming	
RS-062 Diving*	
RS-063 Fishing*	
LAND RECREATION	
RS-064 Horse Trail*	
RS-065 Trail Bike Trail*	
RS-066 Bicycle Trail*	
RS-067 Recreation Vehicle Trail*	
RS-068 Hiking Trail	
RS-069 Playground	
RS-070 Amphitheater	
RS-071 Tramway	
RS-072 Hunting*	
RS-073 Stable	
RS-074 Interpretive Trail	
RS-075 Interpretive Auto Road	
Prohibiting Slash	

* Symbol available with red slash Mark to indicate activity is prohibited

The National Park System has adopted an internationally accepted set of symbols for use in all national parks. They will be in use in some parks by the fall of 1972, and hopefully in all parks by July, 1973. The signs are white on brown, green, or blue-gray background. A red slash-mark indicates that the activity is prohibited.



DeVoto Memorial Cedar Grove along the Lewis & Clark Highway in Idaho is a representative example of noteworthy areas for the traveler to see. State parks, as well as historical sites and natural areas on national forests

and other public lands constitute important adjuncts to the National Park System. This area is on the Clearwater National Forest along U. S. Highway 12.

Wilderness and Multiple Use

by Colleen Kelly

When wilderness is brought up for discussion, in private groups or at public meetings, fact and fancy mix in an improbable way. One of the major fallacies often mentioned is that multiple use and wilderness management are at opposite ends of the management spectrum. This is an interesting assertion, and because of its frequent mention, it deserves some discussion.

The first basic facts which must be kept in mind to clarify this misstatement are the uses outlined in the Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act of 1960. They are timber, wildlife, recreation, watershed, and forage. These uses are to be continued, conserved and enhanced under all management decisions on our public lands by the mandate of this law.

One must also be aware that both timbering and wilderness, when managed properly, come within the mandates of the Multiple-Use Act - both are recognized legitimate uses of our public lands. Timbering is specifically mentioned in the Multiple Use Act and Congress, when it passed the Wilderness Act in 1964, recognized the place of wilderness as a part of the Multiple Use concept: "Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to be in interference with the purpose for which national forests are established as set forth in the Act of June 4, 1897 . . . and the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of June 12, 1960 . . ."

Wilderness embraces four of the multiple uses on our public lands, but it is not compatible with timbering. Herein lies the controversy and also much of the misunderstanding. Of the five mentioned multiple uses, timbering is the only one forbidden by the Wilderness Act in wilderness areas - recreation, wildlife, forage, and watershed resources are protected, with the restrictions set out in the Act. However, timbering also imposes physical restrictions on the use of the land for these four other uses. Neither timbering nor wilderness allows unrestricted use of our public lands by all users - in fact, no specific interest can have unbridled use of our lands, because many use them.

This brings us down to the final, and hardest, question land managers and the public must

answer. What lands are to be used for what purposes?

On our public lands, many uses are observed. However, on some specific blocks of land, one use may be predominant. This dominant use, however, must be managed so that it does not destroy other potential uses of the land. Furthermore, multiple use, as a practical management tool cannot be applied to every acre of land - every use cannot occur on every acre, nor should one use be allowed to destroy other use potentials. Multiple use is a forest-wide and region-wide goal.

This means, in the case of timber sales, that certain blocks of land may be harvested for timber without impairing other uses in the general vicinity, or destroying the land surface in such a way as to destroy its future use. For instance, on a forty-acre plot where all the timber is removed by clearcutting, for the time being recreation, wildlife and livestock use is precluded until the area begins to recover. The pattern and location of clearcut plots should be further managed to protect the watershed of the area. Over the entire forest, timbering areas must be managed so that if a use is precluded in one area, there must be ample land in other areas for these uses to continue, both in recovering timber plots and in non-harvested areas. A good management plan will insure multiple-use on a forest-wide basis.

The same thing is true for wilderness. Certain areas are set aside as wilderness - motorized recreational pursuits are banned, man-induced watershed, forage, and wildlife improvements are not allowed, nor is timbering. However, the animals dependent on wilderness for survival are protected. The land itself remains intact; also intact is the right of the future generations to use the land differently, perhaps in ways we have yet to fathom. Non-motorized recreation, grazing, and hunting do occur and the watershed is protected. On other public lands not in the wilderness, these restrictions do not occur, so region and forest-wide multiple-use management is realized.

Another point to keep in mind - multiple-use is often viewed only in the perspective of timber

harvest. The public is led to believe that if timber is not harvested on a unit of land, then multiple use is not operating. The perspective which should be applied is that all lands are not suitable for all uses. We should be managing our land base so that each unit of land supports that use or uses most compatible with the land and its communities of life, and in accordance with the balanced needs of the public.

The question of what lands should be wilderness and what should be timbered is then put into the perspective of the nation as a whole, region-wide needs, and wise use of land. One forest may have a large percentage of its lands in the Wilderness System, while another forest does not. The Rocky Mountain states have a preponderance of our wilderness, but most of these areas are high, alpine areas with little or no timber value. The forests of the Northwest and the South grow timber much more prolifically and are the major timber producers. The Rocky Mountains just do not come close to such timber production, so wilderness in this region is not precluding valuable timbering operations. On a national scale, only about 2 per cent of the land mass of the contiguous states could possibly be included in the wilderness system.

Of course, regional and local needs have to be balanced with national needs. Some areas of our Rocky Mountain forests are relatively productive for timber. These should be considered in light of their greatest value to the public in the long run. It may be that they serve their highest use as timber production units. But it also may be that some should be protected as relic scientific areas, as aesthetically or spiritually pleasing natural islands amongst the "managed" forests, or for fulfilling other needs of man. The many-faceted values of wilderness, including educational and scientific values along with aesthetic and wild values, may override the limited timber potential in these areas. The task is to identify the resource potentials for all of our public lands so that relative and comparative values will be fully understood.