

High Country News

Vol. 2, No. 21

Friday, May 22, 1970

Wyoming Meet Called Success

Wyoming's First Environmental Congress was termed a success by many leading Wyoming Conservationists. The conference, held at Casper on May 16, drew a statewide audience of about 400.

All of Wyoming's Congressional delegation appeared on an afternoon panel to discuss, Can Wyoming Maintain a Quality Environment?

Earlier, in a morning session, participants heard Governor Stanley K. Hathaway defend his search for new industry for Wyoming. The governor also said concern for the environment had reached "hysterical" proportions in some quarters.

Various panels during the day discussed use of Wyoming lands, state laws, pollution standards, and developments with impacts on the environment.

Luncheon speaker Mike Frome, Conservation editor for Field & Stream Magazine, cautioned Wyoming not to follow in the path of his home state of Virginia, or other industrialized states. He said Jackson, Wyoming, was a slum because the people had not planned for growth and enacted good zoning laws.

Dave Brower, president of Friends of the Earth, who was the evening banquet speaker, called for a

thousand year plan. He said if we planned for that period, we may husband our resources and make survival possible. Without a plan and without getting down to the serious business of saving earth, we may be in trouble in another ten years. He said we should work within the "system" but the system would have to be changed to fit the times.

The Environmental Congress was held as a one-day affair in conjunction with the annual meetings of the Wyoming Wildlife Federation, the Wyoming Division of the Izaak Walton League and the Wyoming Audubon Society.

Paper Is Recycled

Another step in the recycling of waste products has been taken through production of paper, 30 per cent of which was made from fibers reclaimed from Madison, Wisconsin's city dump, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. The transformation from rubbish to paper was made possible through research at the Department of Agriculture's Forest Products Laboratory at Madison.

Scientists To Study 3 Wyoming Forests

A team of Forest scientists was named today to study timber cutting practices and related resource management activities in high altitude areas in northwestern Wyoming National Forests.

Regional Foresters David S. Nordwall and Vern Hamre named Dr. Carl Bernsten, Assistant Director, Timber Management and Forest Insect and Disease Research, Fort Collins, Colorado, as the study team leader. Named to assist Dr. Bernsten were Dr. Jack Lyon and Paul Packer of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station; Burton Litton, Pacific Southwest Research Station in Berkeley, California; Jack Schmutz, Region 1, Division of Range Management,

Missoula, Montana; and Max Rees, Regional Planner-Coordinator, Intermountain Region.

These men are noted scientists and land managers in the fields of ecology, hydrology, silviculture, range and wildlife management and environmental relationships.

The study will examine timber harvesting practices, including reforestation, and their relationship to watershed, recreation, wildlife and esthetics on the National Forests in northwestern Wyoming.

The study will begin in June and be completed in the coming field season. Recommendations will be submitted to Regional Foresters Nordwall and Hamre immediately after the study is completed.

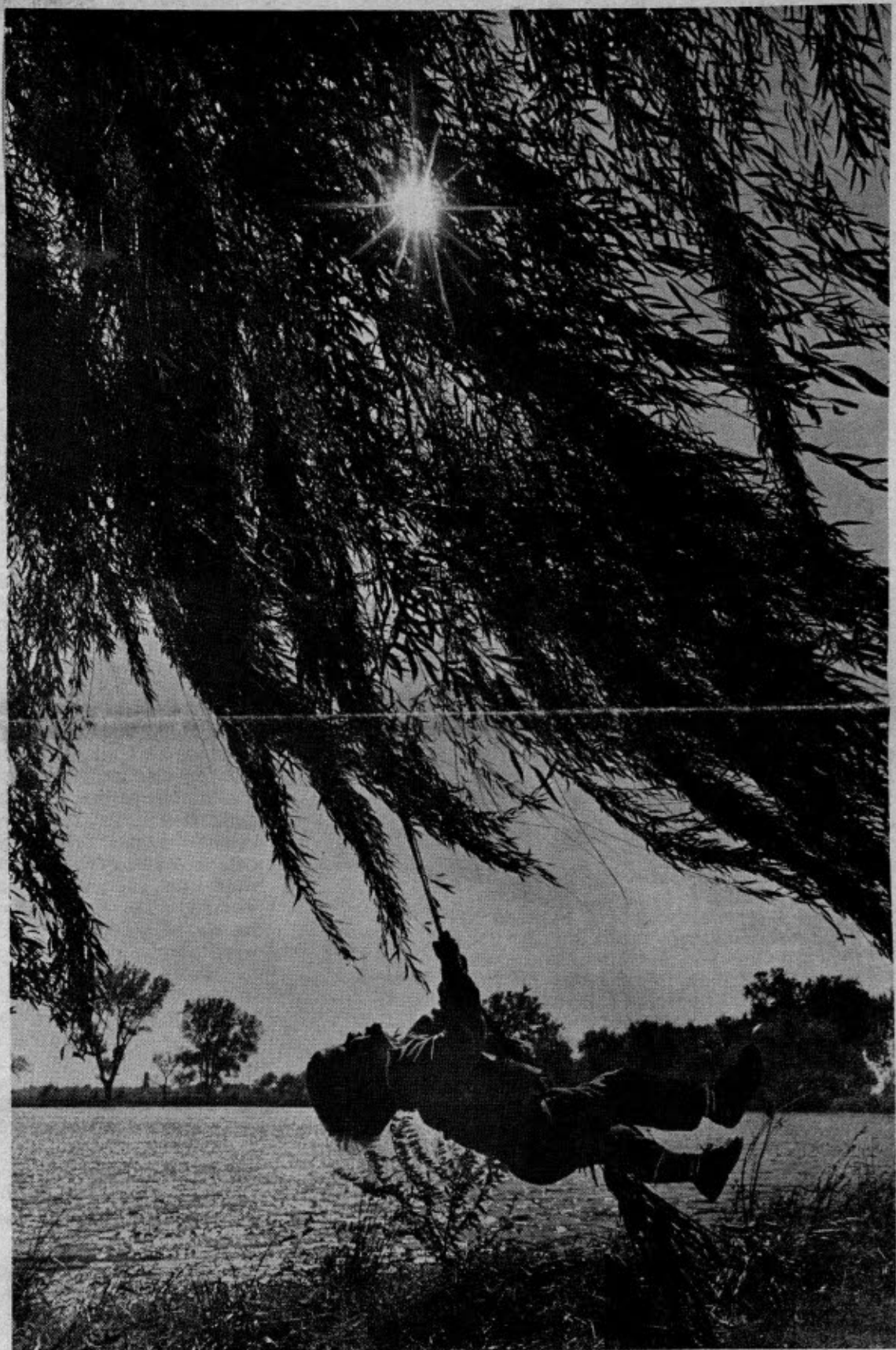


Photo by Pat Hall

SWINGING INTO SPRING in the great outdoors is an experience anticipated by almost everyone after the long months of winter. The first warm days have come to the mountain west and many, like this little boy, are beginning to enjoy their days in the wide-open spaces.

Wyoming Senator Charges State Government Is Lax

CASPER, Wyo. — Senator Gale McGee, D-Wyo., cited Wyoming's failure to use its share of Federal water pollution assistance today as an example of "ostrich-like do nothingism" which he said endangers the State's future. McGee, addressing the

Wyoming Outdoor Coordinating Council's environmental congress here, said that in 1968 Wyoming was allocated \$1.5 million from the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration but spent only \$5,000.

"From that dismal start," he said, "we moved on to 1969 and saw but \$76,000 spent out of an allocation of \$1.2 million. Through the first half of this fiscal year, with a new allocation of \$2.2 million available, Wyoming had not (Please turn to Page 3)

HIGH COUNTRY

By Tom Bell

Tall pines are a part of the West. Few highways traversing the western states do not pass through a forest somewhere along the line. Every byway across a mountain range bisects a forest of some description.

Cool, green forests are as soothing and restful to the modern traveler as to the pioneer. They are a welcome respite from the hot plains of the midwest and the basins lying between the mountains. Chances are that the highway you were on came across seemingly endless miles of open prairie or rolling hills. Long before you came to the mountains, you looked longingly upward to the mysteriously beckoning heights. Tall, white-capped peaks stood forbidding and majestic. And like the travelers of old, you looked up in wonder. What high adventure - what romance lurks amongst those dazzling pinnacles?

Few ever really get to know. But for those who plan it, there can be the heady stuff of a modern Jim Bridger or John Fremont. The mountain fastnesses are as remote and awe-inspiring to the modern adventurer as to the explorers of old. Wilderness really does exist, even though the lonely silence and peaceful solitude is occasionally shattered by a sonic boom.

Wilderness is an accepted - yes, cherished heritage of our past. The concept is rooted in one of our most romantic eras - that of the early explorer, mountain man, trapper. We look upon that time as one of raw courage, unbelievable hardships, and the true test of a man.

It is no wonder that the United States pioneered in setting aside areas to be known as wildernesses. As early as 1924, Aldo Leopold, then a U. S. Forest Ranger, secured the protection of a large area in the Gila National Forest of New Mexico. Through his efforts and others, a system of National forest primitive areas was begun in 1929.

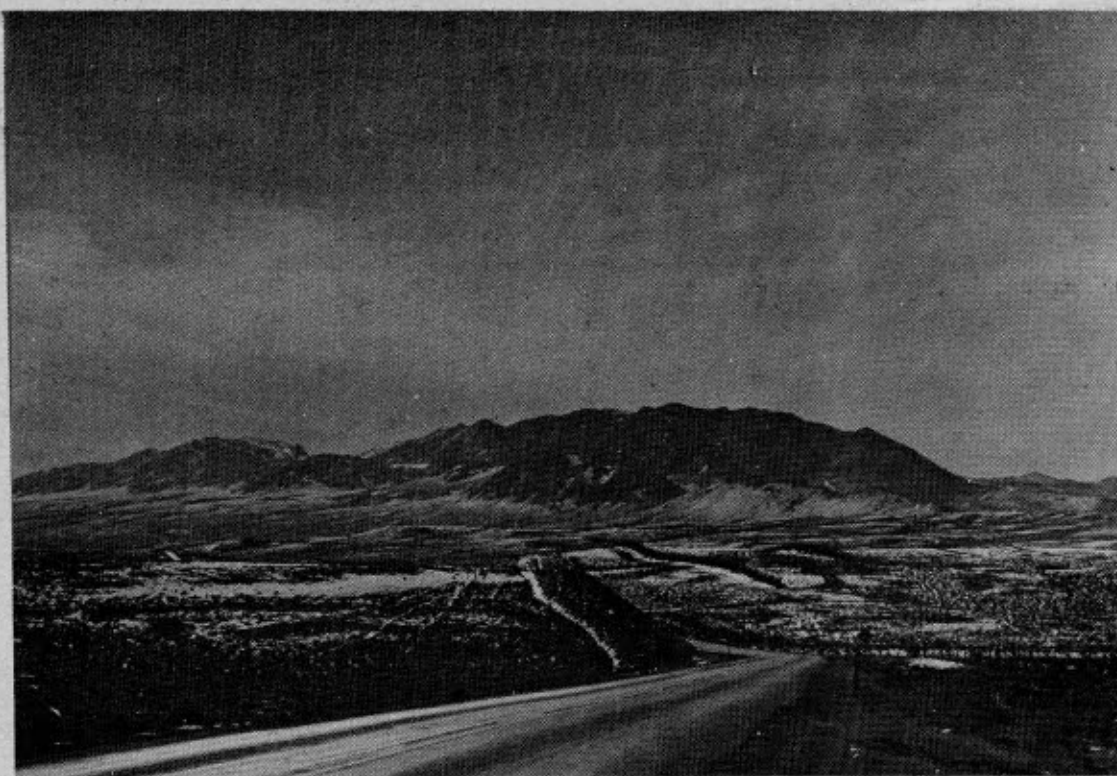
To a few individuals, strongly imbued with a wilderness concept, it soon became evident that private support would be needed. The Wilderness Society was formed in 1934. It was not until 30 years later that the Wilderness Act was passed by Congress. The act proclaimed it a national policy to set aside and protect wilderness areas.

Obviously, wilderness remains only where man's imprint is not too noticeable. It is also obvious that such areas have been inaccessible or relatively remote.

There are still opponents of wilderness. They claim a "lock-up" of natural resources because timbering is not allowed. Valid, legitimate mining claims can be located until 1984 but not thereafter. Watershed values, which are all-important to the West, are not changed. Livestock grazing continues where it was an established condition before wilderness designation. Hunting and fishing are not affected. All mechanical devices are barred with but few exceptions and there are no roads as such.

Most wilderness areas embrace the highest mountain elevations. They contain mostly bare rock, sparse timber and snow fields. Most have been thoroughly checked for important mineral deposits. Few contain important stands of commercial timber.

Wilderness advocates have worked long and hard to protect these areas. They believe modern man must have retreats where natural beauty and peace and solitude can work their healing ways. They believe there must be areas where man can test his mettle against nature and where he can taste the romance and adventure of old.



Ferris Mountain stands out in bold relief from the surrounding desert in central Wyoming. The mountain is all public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management. It can be seen from U. S. Highway 287 and State Highway 220 near Lamont, Wyoming.

Grand Teton Park Elk Hunt

Deadline for applications for the special elk hunt in Grand Teton National Park is 5 p.m., June 25 and all applications must be in the Cheyenne office of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission at that time.

Application blanks are now available from license-selling agents, deputy game wardens and district offices of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission throughout the state. Those wishing to apply must hold a valid 1970 Wyoming elk hunting license and the number from this license must be listed on the application form.

Once the June deadline is met, a drawing will determine the successful applicants. The first names drawn will receive "A" permits until the quota for this permit has been filled. Applications drawn after the "A" quota is filled will be issued "B" permits until that quota is filled.

The "A" permits allow hunters to participate in the entire season, October 24 until November 30. "B" permits are good for hunting during the second part of the

season, November 7 through November 30.

Once an application has been drawn, no cancellations or transfers will be accepted. Applicants will be notified following the drawing whether or not they are successful and what type of permit they will be issued. Persons receiving a Teton

Park permit will not be eligible to apply for a special elk permit in another area.

The Wyoming Game and Fish Commission will submit a list of the successful applicants to the National Park Service which will in turn notify successful applicants concerning procedures for obtaining the permits.

Jackalope Hunt On

From the Douglas BUDGET

"I have a hunting license for one one-tail jackalope on the 31st of June, 1970, in Converse County, Wyoming," began a letter to Senator Gale McGee from a Virginian who wanted information on how to reach Douglas for his exotic big-game hunt.

"I am leaving Washington, D. C., airport on June 25 and hoping to have a full mounted jackalope when I return," wrote the hunter, who added, "I think that I am the only person that has (sic) two mounted jackalope heads in this area."

He may well be, said McGee, who has "only one" in his own office . . . though that one has proven to be a big attraction.

Not wanting to discourage any would-be visitor to Wyoming, McGee replied to the Virginian, providing information on travel and expressing the hope he would have an enjoyable visit.

"I would advise you, however, to check your calendar for the June 31 date which is recited in your jackalope hunting license. I have been advised on good authority that June 31 is not a good day to hunt jackalope in Wyoming," McGee warned.

Letters To The Editor



'Grass Roots' Conference to Convene in Chicago

A four-day conference with a grass roots touch will explore the problems of ever expanding population and environmental degradation, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. The session is the First National Congress on Optimum Population and Environment, and it will be

held at the Pick-Congress Hotel in Chicago, June 7-11. It is the first project of the Congress on Population and Environment, Inc., a non-profit Colorado corporation. Further details may be obtained by addressing the Congress at 75 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, 60601.

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Editor:

I am very happy with the copies which I have received so far. I also want to thank you for forwarding my inquiries concerning a proposed trip to your area to the district ranger. It was very considerate of you.

Dan Mattson
7406 Frontier Trail
Chanhausen, Minn.

Editor's Note: We are always glad to be of service to our readers. Hope you enjoy your trip to Wyoming. Drop in and see us.

Notes from Readers:

I did not get a bill for the high Country News yet, so I am enclosing a money order in the amount of \$3.75 as advertised in the Chicago Sun. I enjoy the paper very much.

Mary Czerkas
4338 N. McVicker Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

I just want to say that I enjoy High Country News very much.

William Lampe
172 So. Clarkson #201
Denver, Colo.

THE WILD WORLD

by Verne Huser

YELLOWSTONE BEFORE THE TOURIST SEASON

No one at the entrance station to take your money; no long lines to wait in before you drive into the park. Yellowstone National Park is open but you'd hardly know it. The hordes of tourists haven't arrived, and few of the tourist-trapping facilities that operate under the guise of concessions in the park are operating. Gasoline stations function to serve the few travelers, and you occasionally see a ranger vehicle patrolling the snow-flanked roads.

You see more wildlife than people. The buffalo frequent the hot springs areas as they have all winter (plenty of evidence in the mass of droppings), but they also plow through the receding snow, pawing at the slush to reach winter-cured forbes and grasses. The huge shaggy beasts create steam of their own to add to the thermal mist caused by the sulfurous springs.

The bears are emerging from their winter dens looking for food, and with the late spring and heavy snow cover, food is scarce in many places. The grizzlies—have been wandering on the plowed roads to such an extent that park officials have been warning motorists to be on the lookout for them: don't leave your cars; the bears are out.

The birds are back: trumpeter swans and Canada geese and a dozen species of ducks; avocets, their black and white patterns softened by the cinnamon head and neck of spring plumage; white pelicans and bald eagles and a rare loon. Robins are everywhere, and the juncos flock to feed, not yet engaged in their mating activities.

For the most part, however, the park is still snowbound. The lakes are still frozen over, and the streams run clear with a border of deep crusted snow. Snow banks flank the roads to a height of a dozen feet or more; to see the Lewis River Canyon, you'd have to climb an eight-foot wall of snow, and to get out into the ice of Lewis Lake, you'd have to climb a five-foot bank.

And this is mid-May. Can you imagine keeping the park open year 'round? Imagine the expense in manpower and equipment; imagine the additional rangers you'd need to patrol the area, not to mention the tourist facilities that would lose money but that would have to remain open to facilitate the potential traffic.

And what would the tourists see from the plowed roads? Twenty-foot of snow banks. Can you imagine the avalanche danger? Even now some roads are marked with signs saying in effect "This is an avalanche path; don't stop your car—just get the heck out of here so you're not caught in a snow slide."

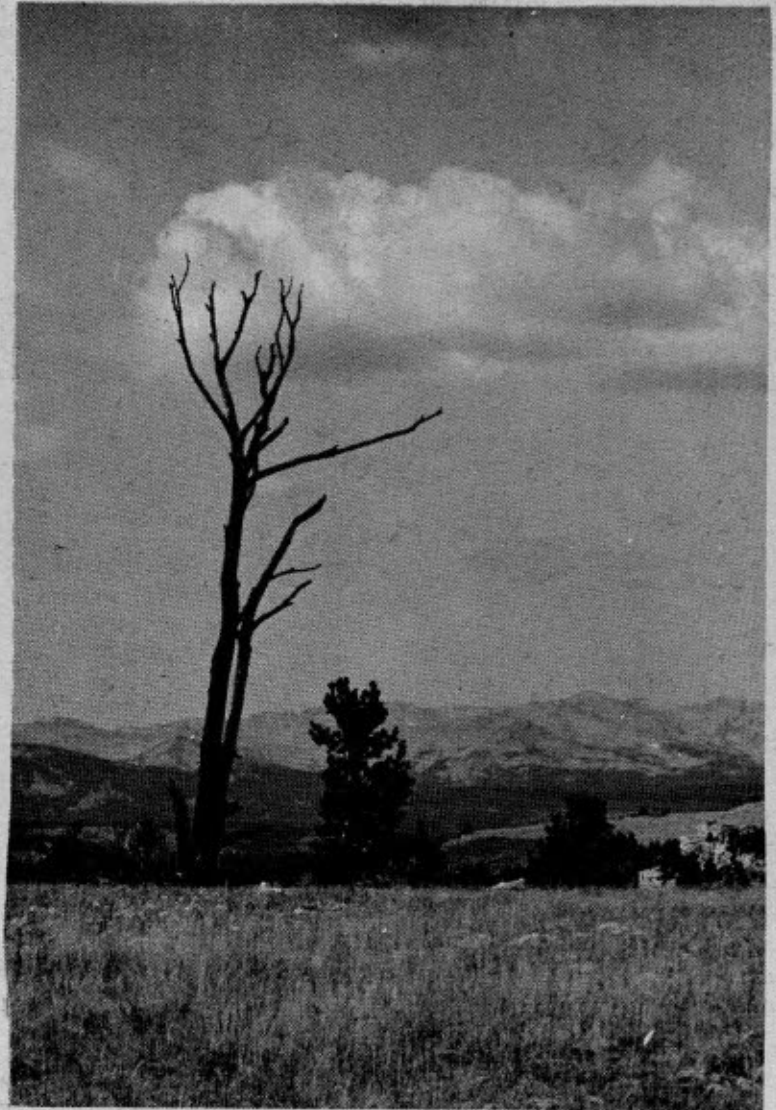
Why keep the roads open? It's an inconvenience to have to drive around Yellowstone during the winter months (the detour doubles the mileage from Jackson to Cody, for example). But the biggest pushers for keeping the roads open are those who serve the traveling public and who make their living from the tourist trade.

Reorganization To Be Proposed

The President's Advisory Council on Executive Organization soon is expected to present recommendations for a major reorganization of federal agencies dealing with the nation's environment, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

Conservationists should be alert to this fact, since there is little knowledge, in advance of the report, of how sweeping a change the council will propose. Conservation groups would welcome any reorganization that would improve the Federal Government's ability to respond to matters that adversely affect the environment. There is wide agreement that the present alignment of natural resources management and regulatory agencies could be improved to permit the United States to initiate more responsible and better coordinated programs for restoration and protection of our environment.

How the President will proceed on any plan for reorganization of the more than 20 agencies now concerned with natural resources is a question. There are three courses open to him. He can transmit a message and ask Congress for legislation; he can use his executive powers to effect reorganization, or he can do nothing. Should he ask Congress for legislation, conservationists and others would have a much greater chance to express their views at public hearings than they would if the reorganization is accomplished by executive orders.



Way out there in the vast Wind River Range, it seems to be pointing. And indeed this sentinel on the mountain is indicating the way to "high" adventure. The scene is southwest of Lander, Wyoming.

Senator Charges . . .

(Continued from page 1)

spent a red cent of the funds allocated to it for the control of water pollution," he added, saying the unused funds go back in the kitty for use in other States.

The Senior Senator took exception to those who claim that because America can put men on the moon it can surely clean up its own pollution problems.

"That is an answer which confuses technological prowess with effective social policy," said McGee. "It is an old and frequent mistake. But sending a man to the moon was an exciting adventure and cleaning up our national mess will be sheer drudgery in many instances. In many instances it will cause howls of protest from polluters and the beneficiaries of pollution. It will demand changes in some of our national habits."

McGee cited Wyoming forest management as another example where, he said, "the battle is going to be won or lost on the basis of our values, not our technology."

"Here in Wyoming we have seen technological advancements in the lumber industry make clearcutting of our precious forests economically beneficial to some operators -- but the public interest has been severely damaged in long-range terms," he said.

"We had national agreement to putting a man on the moon—but the lobbying for the clearcutting policy and for the late and unlamented Timber Management and Supply Act has been tough to beat," added McGee, who was an opponent of the measure.

Hawaii's Nene Goose Seen Out of Danger

Not all endangered wildlife is as lucky as Hawaii's Nene goose, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. All signs indicate that this interesting goose will survive in its native habitat, due to intensive artificial propagation efforts over the last 21 years.

The Nene is spreading its range on the volcanic slopes of the Islands of Hawaii and Maui. The Pohakuloa Propagation Project has produced 713 Nene and 498 of these have been liberated on the big Island of Hawaii. Unfortunately, reproduction of geese liberated on Maui Island has not been too successful. There were 93 of the Pohakuloa released there along with 142 from the Severn Waterfowl Trust in England.

There were only 50 Nene in 1949 when the project started, according to population estimates. Initial breeding stock for the artificial propagation program came largely from the Severn Waterfowl Trust.

The Nene lives in lava beds, nesting and feeding in small pockets of vegetation, called Kipuka. Conservationists hope that as goose

populations increase, non-breeders from the rearing project can be used to start an exhibition flock in the large new park and tourist center at Hilo, the Big Island's largest town.

The Nene, Hawaii's state bird, is believed to be descended from Canada geese that became resident in the Islands during the Pleistocene Era. Most of the Nene work has been part of a Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration project, using both state and federal funds.

MRS. NIMROD'S COOK BOOK

by Jessie French

DEER SWISS STEAK

(Use less tender cuts)

- 1 1/2# steak
- 3 tblsp. fat
- 2 medium onions, chopped
- 1 medium stalk celery, chopped
- 1/2 can tomato soup (undiluted)
- salt
- pepper
- 1 can cream of Cheddar soup (undiluted)

Steak should be about 1 1/2 inches thick. Carefully remove fat and fell. Dredge the meat with flour, seasoned with salt and pepper. Brown on both sides in the fat in a pan.

Add other ingredients. Cover the pan tightly and cook in medium oven (350 degrees) or over low flame on top of the stove until tender (about 1 1/2 hours).

Remove meat to platter and make a gravy from the drippings in pan.

Yield: 6 servings.

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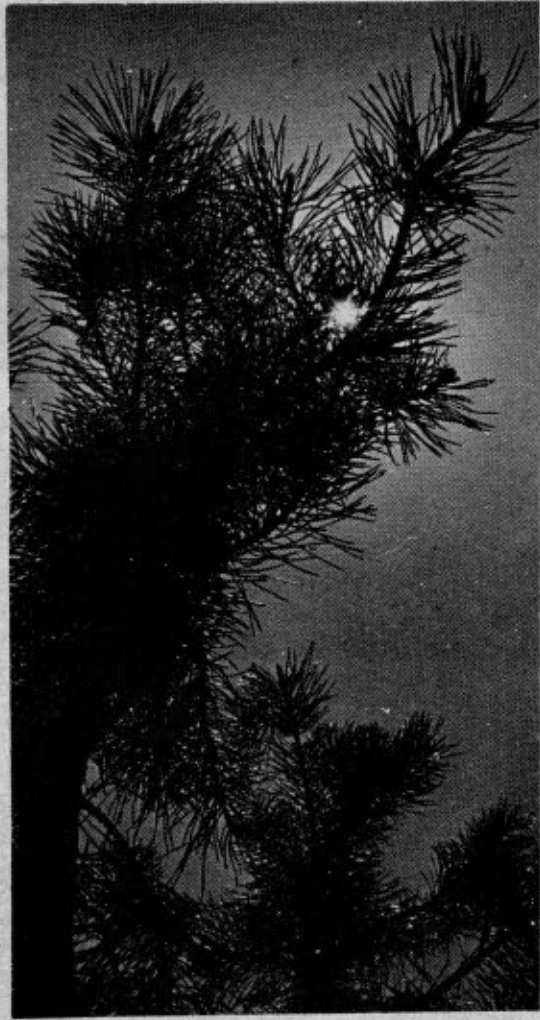
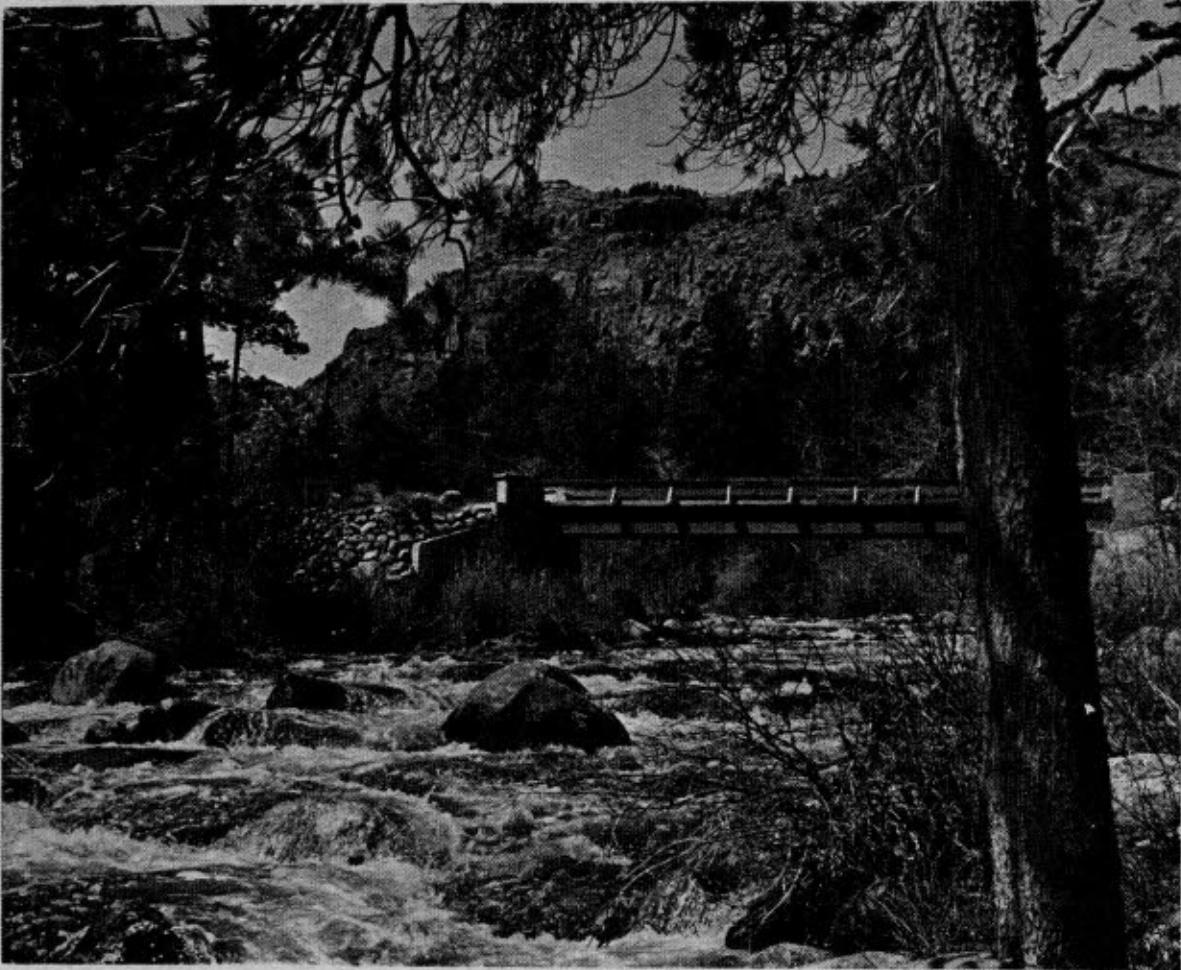


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the rest, Nature has kept him from
the ultimate quest!

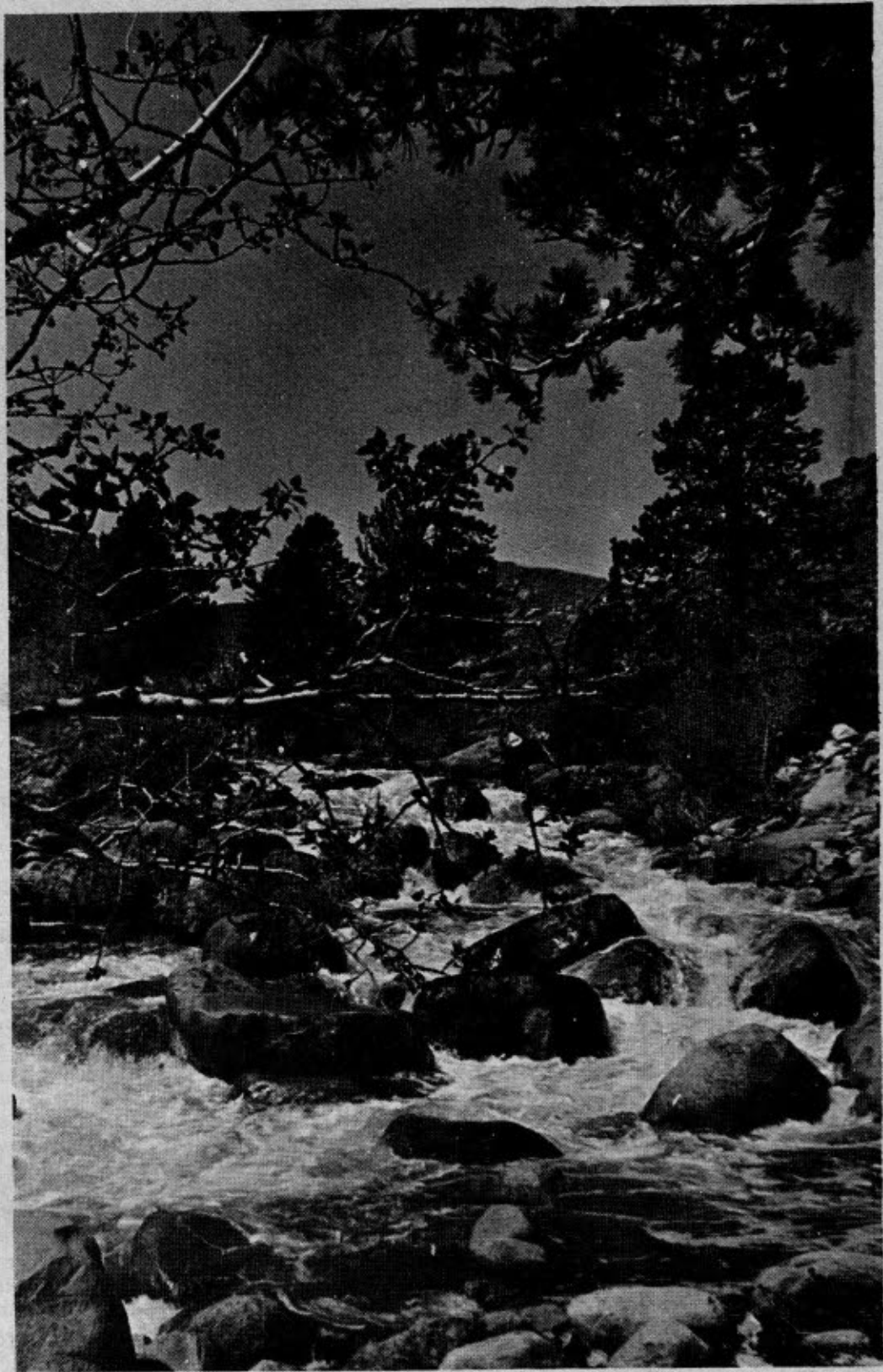
To be so near and yet so far,
yet man can seldom reach it by car.
The forest will live for strollin', and
ol' man river will keep on rollin'.



ain West



1970



Photos by Ron Johnston





Scene on Main Street, Idaho City, Idaho, around the turn of the century. Most of the mines in the area received their supplies by mule pack. About half of the buildings shown in this photo are still being used today.

Gold Mining Town Celebrates

By Francis Mohr

"Gold! Gold!" the cry that triggered the transcontinental movement of thousands during the early history of this nation was the same echoing word that saw the sudden eruption of one of the liveliest mining towns that still lives on today. Center of the Boise Basin mining area, Idaho City, Idaho, boasted a population in excess of ten thousand for more than two decades, the largest metropolis in the Idaho Territory. It soon swept on to become one of the leading towns between Denver and the Pacific Coast. It attracted people from all walks of life, some of them still noted in their fields.

Even yet gold fever haunts the air that hovers over this little mining community still proudly displaying some of its early day brick and wooden buildings. Among the interesting old buildings are the first parish-type Catholic Church in the Idaho Territory, first Masonic Hall west of the Mississippi, first I.

O. O. F. Lodge in Idaho, and the old territorial penitentiary built from hand-hewn pine timbers and hand-wrought nails. The old Pinney Post Office, erected in 1863, was later used as the Wells Fargo Station and now houses some of the best relics from that era of time. Many of the original houses, now the homes of descendants of early pioneers in the area, remain. One's imagination can still wonder over the events of the past, as he travels over the wooden board walks or spends a few minutes listening to the tales told by the old timers who gather for the daily mail call or for an occasional glass to quench the drying thirst.

Located forty miles northeast of Boise in the heart of Southern Idaho's Yellow Pine Region, Idaho City still serves as the county seat of Boise County. Camping facilities provided by the Forest Service and State Park Department are in close proximity with the town it-

self.

Every effort is being made to make this community celebration, on June 13th and 14th, enjoyable for all. Highlight of Saturday's events will be the Idaho Champion Gold Panning Contest. Single-jack drilling and hand-mucking contests are also planned for Saturday, climaxed with the 'Gold Rush' dance that evening.

Services will be held at all three Churches (Catholic, L. D.S., and Community) Sunday morning at 9:00. The parade gets underway at high noon, followed by a Bar-B-Q, double bucking, 'Jack & Jill' bucking, log chopping, greased pig chase and treasure hunt for the children. Ladies will have a chance to show the gowns of old in the old-fashion dress contest. In addition there will be entertainment provided by the Scottish Highlanders, old time filling, and even a chance to take home some Boise Basin 'color' at the gold panning exhibition.



By Earl Duran

There comes a time every year when the family begins to consider the annual question. "Where shall we go for our vacation?" Then the companion query, of course, is, "How much will it cost?"

Why not this year try something a little different, like an inexpensive camping trip? And a camping trip is always ahead of most other types of vacations. You and your family can have the thrill of a lifetime, and a repeatable one, by getting away from it all; by escaping to the natural beauties and the real economy of camping in one of the more than 15,000 campsites available this Summer and Fall. But, this is today, not yesterday and you don't have to get away from every modern comfort and conveniences. Good food, warm bedding and adequate light can go right along with you, if you make your plans right.

First, make a checklist of camping gear. If you're going by automobile there's no reason to go overly light. Take a tent, sleeping bags or blankets, air mattresses, folding cots, camp stove with a high stand, gasoline pressure lamp, insulated picnic basket, a gallon can of stove and lamp fuel or white gasoline, portable icebox or cooler, cooking and eating utensils. The new type teflon-lined pots and pans are ideal. A folding card table will come in mighty handy if you should end up in one of the areas where there are no permanent camp tables. The novelty of setting cross-legged on the ground soon wears off, so throw in a couple of folding chairs. An extra tarp or awning can be rigged up between a couple of trees to give added comfort from the sun and rain.

It makes good sense to choose the right kind of shelter, whether it's an umbrella type, or one that fits on the car top itself or a tent trailer. Whatever you choose, be sure there is enough headroom for the tallest member of the family and enough floor space for the entire group to relax in comfort.

It's one thing for sure, you're not bivouacking in the far off wilderness or the top of the highest mountain. Check such desirable features as windows with mosquito zippered doors, and sewn-in floors for protection against moisture, bugs and things that just might wander in during the night.

For the occasional Summer and Fall camping trips, blankets from home will be quite adequate for a good night's sleep.

Take as few clothes as possible and preferable the rough kind, clothes that you are not afraid of getting dirty. Forget the sport jacket and tie, more than one shirt or dress. Women haven't worn skirts in the mountains since the turn of the century! Wash

and wear drip dry synthetic fabrics are fine for most camping purposes. They are light and durable, can if necessary be washed out, and dried overnight.

Since most campgrounds are not sprayed for mosquito and other pests, a longsleeved shirt or blouse is handy, and, of course a can of insect repellent should be included in your camping kit. Take along a hooded sweatshirt or windproof jacket for the cool nights and early mornings.

Cooking in camp can be just as much fun as cooking at home. These days you can buy a wide selection of canned, pre-mixed and freeze-dried foods that are simple to prepare and economical.

You can treat yourself to an elaborate spread.

There are camp stoves that light instantly, burning non-leaded white gasoline and can be regulated as easily as your gas stove at home. They are compact and fold up for easy carrying. If your camp gear also includes a cooler, then your outdoor menus can also feature many meals including those that take fresh produce.

One important thing to remember. When the rains come, be sure to loosen the guy ropes or tilt the main tent poles of your tent. Wet canvas contracts and it will tear or rip the seams if you don't. The more experienced camper will loosen the ropes slightly before going to bed so that the early morning dew won't strain the tent material. If you have children along, and yourself as well, refrain from touching the tent walls when it rains. The air bubbles that form in the porous canvas help to keep the water out. If you touch the walls, the bubbles pop, and the water starts to drip in.

Remember, too, that you are not the only one camping out so be considerate. In nearly all campgrounds you are almost sure to have neighbors close at hand. When setting up camp after dark, don't use your car's headlamps for light. It will most certainly annoy other campers caught in the glare, or awakened by it. Keep your fire low so as not to shower your neighbor with sparks. Above all, keep your campsite just as clean as you would your lawn at home. Try to carry this cleanliness beyond the limits of your immediate campsite. Most all campgrounds, public or private, supply trash cans so make a habit of putting all, and we mean all, trash in these cans. If there are none available, carry out everything you carried in.

Try to remember the motto of the experienced, considerate, and concerned camper: "Take only photographs; leave nothing but footprints." By doing this we can preserve our country for the future of our children.

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LOONEY LIMERICKS

by Zane E. Cology

A politician did loudly declare
"Attract industry -- The heck with clean air."
Thinking people took note
When it came time to vote.
Now he's not in the governor's chair.

AVS, the Association for Voluntary Sterilization, reports that an estimated two million Americans have undergone simple operations which render them sterile. It estimates more than 100,000 men and women will volunteer for the operations this year. The AVS says the male operation is much simpler than the female, entails less trouble and risk, and is much less expensive. Neither operation impairs normal sexual responses.

A research study by two Columbia University professors shows that Puerto Rican women prefer sterilization over other means of contraception. The study showed the women are determined to limit their families, know the operation is foolproof, and don't have confidence in other means such as the IUD or the pill. More than half the women had the operation while still in their 20's, after having only three children. Nine out of ten were Catholics.

Many western communities are noting with dismay and unbelief that the 1970 census shows populations which have declined, stabilized, or increased but slightly. At Billings, Montana, which has a population 10,000 less than predicted, the acting City-County Planner, Richard Howell, says the pill has already resulted in smaller families. Another planner says that the smaller population is desirable because most American cities are running five years behind needed capital improvements to serve their populations. The lower populations avoid crisis situations.

California's citrus fruit industry has suffered an estimated \$33.5 million in damages resulting from automobile pollution. Total damages to all crops have been estimated at \$44.5 million.

An international jetport covering a desert area the size of Boston is planned by the city of Los Angeles. It would be located 60 miles north of the city in the Mojave Desert near Edwards Air Force Base. The super jetport would be built to handle 250 million passengers a year by 1985. It would cost \$900 million and is scheduled to open by 1980.

The tails and fins of ocean fish are being eaten away by bacteria reproducing in extraordinarily high numbers off the New Jersey coast. The Sandy Hook Marine Laboratory says the deformities are only one sign of the destruction resulting from sewage and other pollutants.

A research scientist at Washington State University says the technology is at hand to completely utilize a harvested tree. Dr. George Marra also predicts the particle board industry can ultimately double the product output from a forest.

The Soviet ministry of agriculture has banned the further production of DDT and restricted the use of other pesticides. The ban order did not seem to indicate a complete ban on DDT already in stock.

A tough, new water pollution law has been proposed by the Soviet government. It would close down plants that dump wastes into lakes and streams. Authorities could shut down factories, mills and chemical plants. The Russians became alarmed when millions of sturgeon were destroyed and the caviar crop was greatly diminished.

San Jose State College is offering a summer course in Studies in Environmental Problems from July 1 - August 12. The course is to be taught by Dr. J. Y. Wang, Director of Research, Environmental Sciences Institute, San Jose State.

Bird Hunting Is Successful

More hunters took part in the 1969 Wyoming upland game bird season than the year before and from statistics compiled by the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, it looks like many of the hunters had something to show for their efforts.

Nearly 50,000 bird hunters took to the field last year in all parts of the state and no single county in Wyoming proved to provide all the action.

It's estimated 19,181 of those proud pheasants were moved from the fields and ditches of Goshen County to dinner tables during the hunting season last year. Throughout Wyoming there were about 17,672 pheasant hunters trying their luck and taking home more than 57,000 pheasants.

The shiek of the sagebrush flats, the sagegrouse, was a popular target in 1969, too. Scatterguns of 13,417 hunters plucked 61,311 birds from the air. Sweetwater County boasts the highest harvest with 14,176 sagegrouse followed by Carbon County with 11,616 birds.

According to the harvest report released this week, there weren't too many ducks who ducked last year because more than 40,412 of this popular game species are now displaced citizens. Goshen County again proved to be the action area with nearly 6,000 ducks being harvested in that county. Some 6,452 hunters throughout the state spent 35,304 days duck hunting last year.

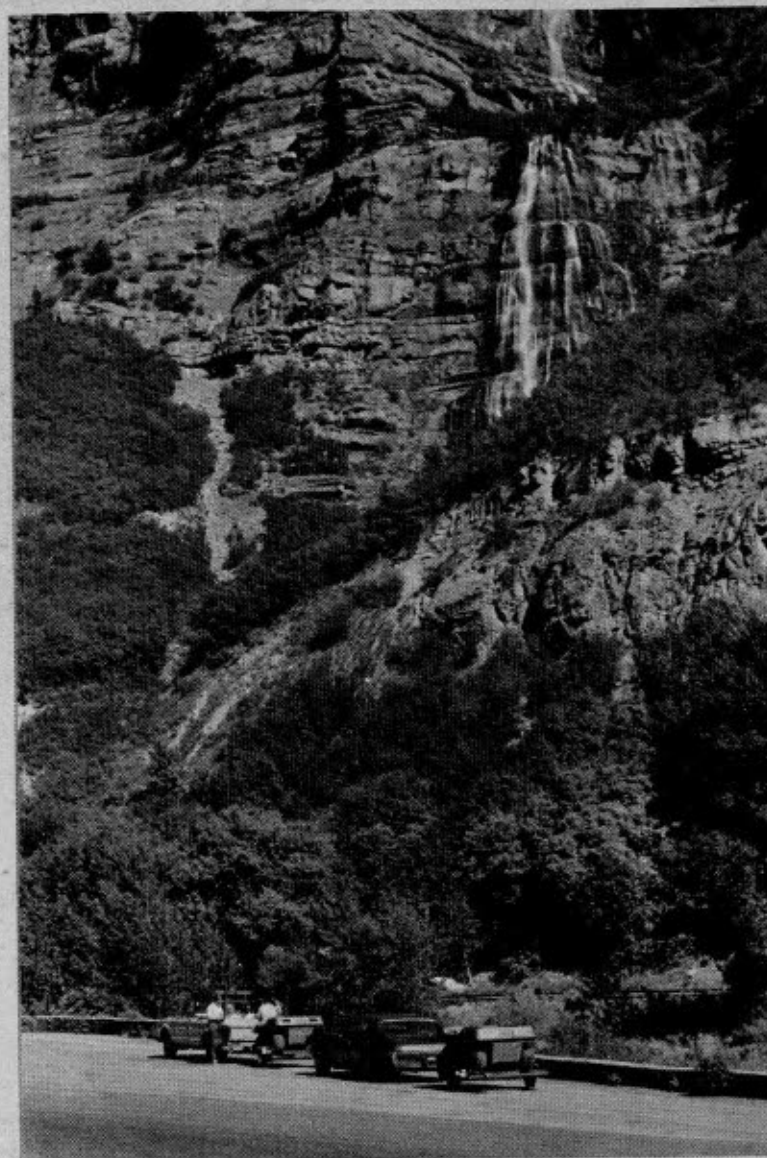
The Canada goose brought 3,072 hunters out, and again last year, Lincoln County was the place to be. Hunters took home 357 geese in that area while the total harvest for Wyoming was 2,005 geese.

Chukar hunters had good success in Big Horn County in 1969 where they harvested 3,375 birds. More than 5,000 persons went after chukars last season but Washakie County proved to be the most successful area as hunters took home more than 4,000. Hungarian partridge hunters also found their game in Washakie County where they bagged 1,299. Total Hungarian partridge harvest numbers nearly 5,000 for the year.

Snipe, woodcock and rail hunters got their efforts recorded on the bird harvest scoreboard last season, too. An estimated 112 hunters, 15 more than the year before, spent 258 days in the field and brought back 263 snipe, woodcock or rail.

Lincoln County showed hunters the best success in blue and ruffed grouse. Hunters harvested 1,324 blue grouse and 1,151 ruffed grouse during the year in Wyoming.

About 311 hunters went after sharptail grouse during the season in Sheridan and Johnson counties. They spent over one thousand days in pursuit -- in Sheridan County sharptailers harvested 923 of the birds.



Bridal Veil Falls in Provo Canyon, Utah, along U. S. Highway 189.

Montana Fishing Is Slow, Cool and Damp

Continued cold weather has placed a cold finger on prospects for fishing during Montana's general opener May 17. With snows still down in many foothill areas, roads are difficult or impassible and ice is hanging onto even many of the lower lakes. Streams, murky and rising from recent rains and runoff, don't offer much to brighten the picture.

Paddlefish are being taken on the Missouri in the vicinity of Kipp State Park and on the Yellowstone River at Intake. As a rule of thumb, the big paddlers have completed their up-river runs by mid-July.

Fishermen are reminded that their 1969 licenses expired the last of April. Also new fishing regulations go into effect May 17. Though

regulations are similar to those of last year, there are local exceptions.

Beginning May 17, the Madison River from McAtee Bridge, some 20 miles above Ennis, to the Ennis State Recreation Area will be closed to fishing from boats. Arthur Whitney, chief of fisheries for the fish and game department, said the regulation was adopted by the fish and game commission at the request of local fishermen.

Whitney said that many Madison River fishermen feel that boats disturb fishing on the river. Presently, plans call for reopening the lower part of the river to boat fishing and closing the upper portion below Quake Lake on alternate years.

Missouri River Gets Scenic Designation

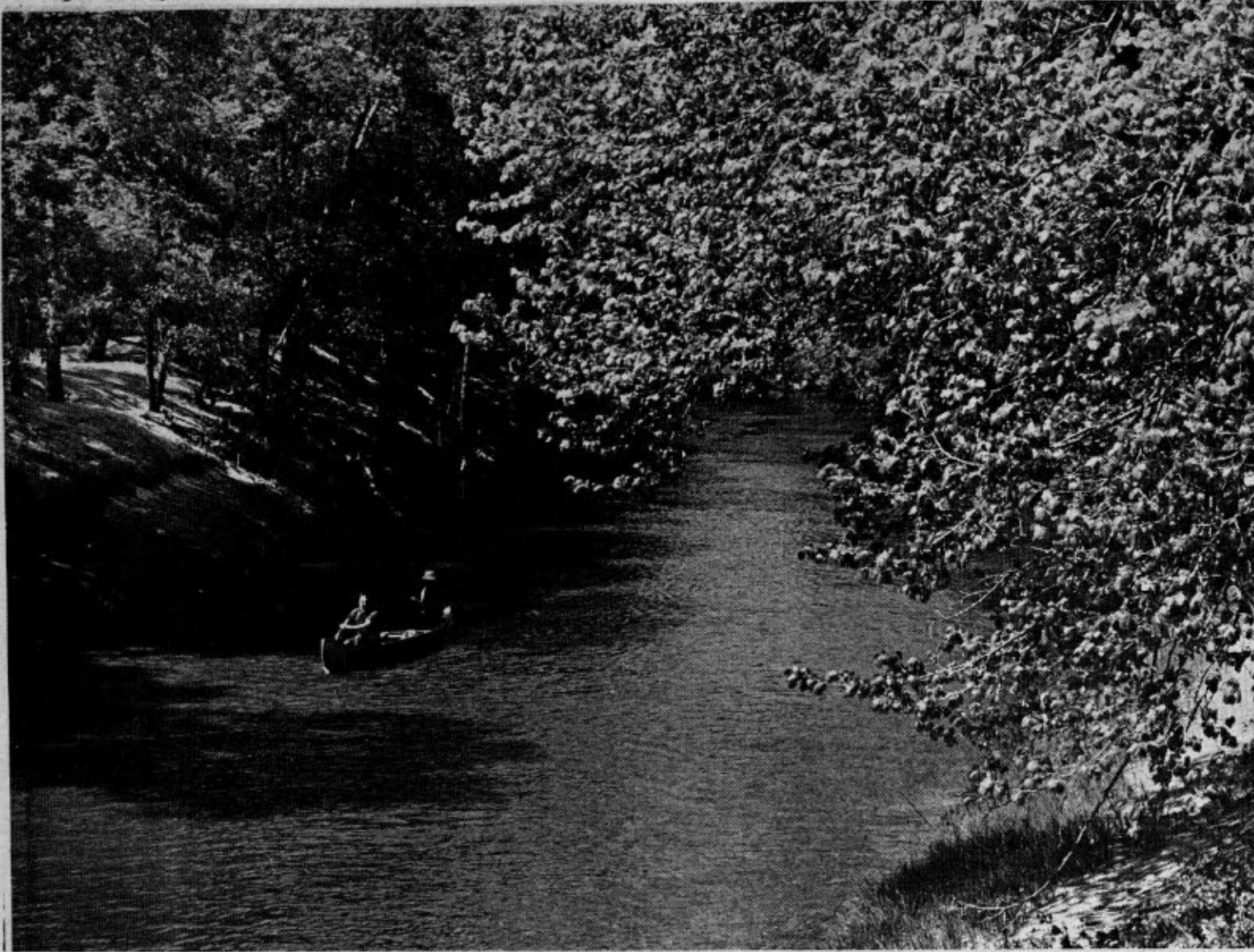
A bill which would establish a portion of the Missouri River as a Scenic River has been introduced into the House of Representatives by Congressman John P. Saylor of Pennsylvania. H. R. 17233 is aimed at the portion of the river between Fort Benton and the Fred Robinson Bridge, according to Wes Woodgerd, chief of recreation and parks for the Montana Fish and Game Department.

The bill provides for continued and compatible use of private lands as well as management in accordance with the Taylor Grazing act and the Multiple Use Act.

Provisions are made also for continued hunting and fishing.

The magnificent stretch of the historic river covered by Mr. Saylor's bill is some 150 miles long and flows through lands which are primarily administered by the Bureau of Land Management. The recreational and historical value of this area has long been recognized. Years ago, the Montana Fish and Game Commission named it as a recreational waterway and the department has since been encouraging recreational use of the river.

Friday, May 22, 1970
8—High Country News



The Sheyenne River in North Dakota. This stretch of lovely river would be under the waters of the proposed Kindred Dam which is being pushed by the Army Corps of Engineers.

Photos by Ed Bry

Public Area Is Developed

A new public waterfowl hunting and fishing area has been developed for public use by the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission on the North Platte River in south-central Wyoming.

The area is located upstream from the Fort Steele bridge on Interstate Highway 80 about 10 miles east of Sinclair. Three public parking areas with sanitation facilities have been constructed along the bank of the river. The agreement with the landowner does not provide for overnight camping. Signs have been installed for the guidance of sportsmen using the area.

The area was developed for public use through an agreement between the Game and Fish Commission and the landowner. An easement was purchased by the commission providing for public waterfowl hunting and fishing but the landowner retains all other rights and land uses.

Sportsmen are asked to drive only on designated roads. This section of the North Platte provides excellent rainbow and brown trout fishing, especially in early spring and late fall. The new development opens about 11 miles of the river to public use.

Public's Help Asked On River

The Sheyenne River in North Dakota is a scenic, free-flowing river scheduled for extinction. The forested bottoms with great trees and flowering shrubs, the wildflowers and the wildlife, are doomed to a watery grave.

The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers wants to build the \$20 million Kindred Dam for flood control. The project is being opposed by conservationists, citizens groups, and county commissioners. They say the Army is not considering the alternatives.

Opponents point out that flood control would be better accomplished with less cost by constructing 140 miles of levees. Such a system would cost \$7 million less and not result in the ecological damage of the flood control reservoir.

The Corps report on the project reveals that flood damages could still occur at some distance downstream from the dam. This is a well-known effect documented by findings of the U. S.

The U. S. G. S. has found levees to be more practical and less costly.

County commissioners from five counties are on record in opposing the dam. They said the dam would be a serious economic blow to southeastern North Dakota due to displacement of farmers, decreased population, and lower tax revenues.

Nevertheless, the Army Corps is adamant. It is pushing the dam in hearings before Congress.

A hearing is to be held June 16, 1970, before the Senate Subcommittee on Flood Control, Stephen M. Young,

Chairman.

Concerned citizens of North Dakota are asking for support in opposing another example of environmental destruction. They ask that you address letters to Senator Young opposing the Kindred Dam and requesting consideration of alternatives.

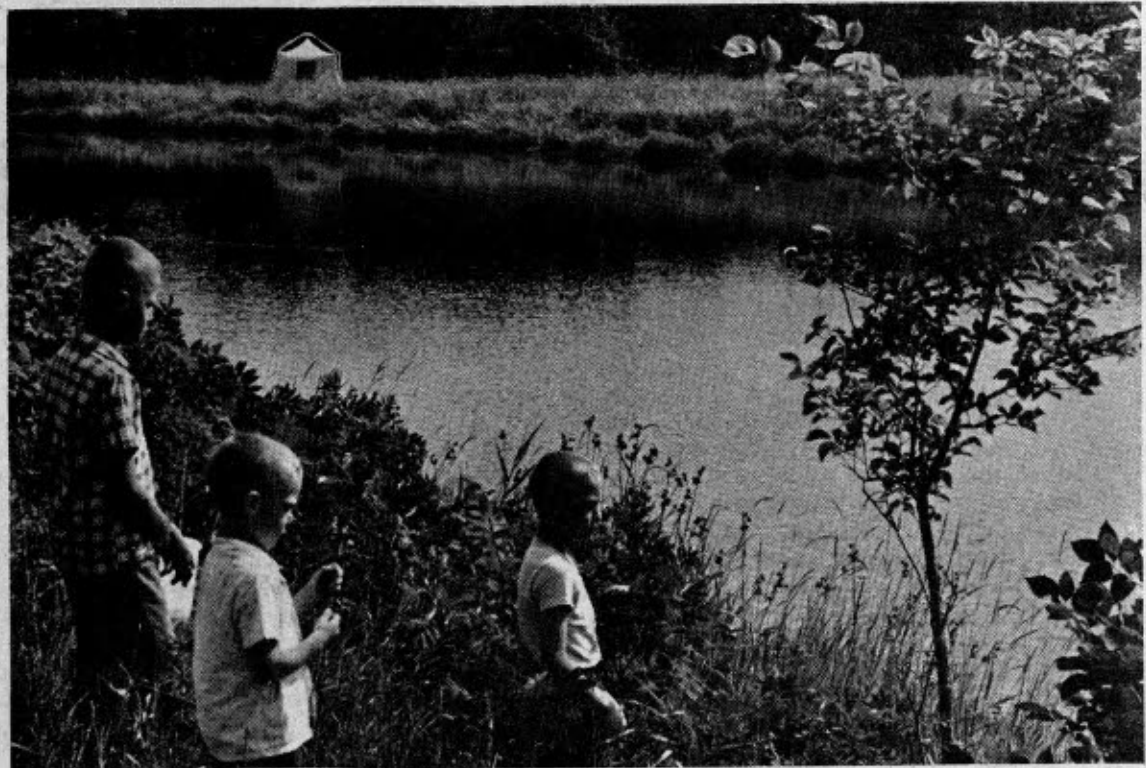
Public Land Reclassified

The U. S. Bureau of Land Management has issued a final notice classifying 1260 acres of Public Land on Muddy Mountain in Wyoming for multiple use management. The mountain within a one-hour drive of Casper is already a favorite spot for many residents and tourists.

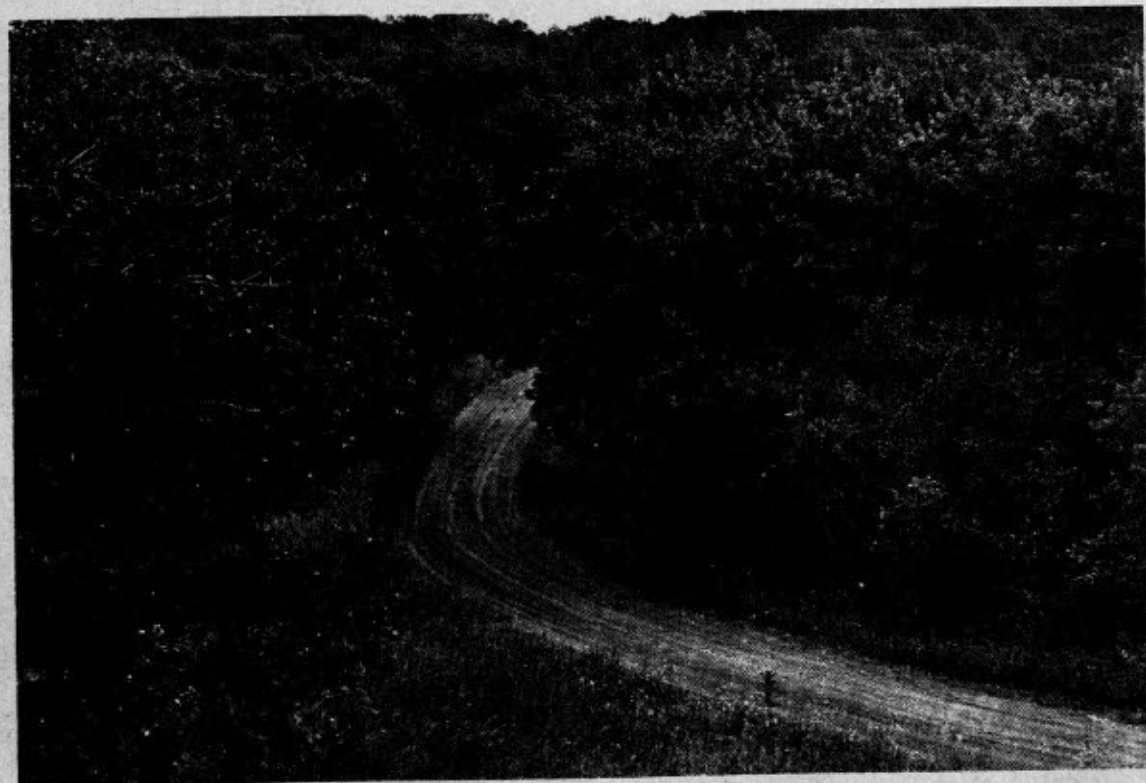
Casper District Manager, Richard M. Kerr, explained that all but 234 acres, in which the minerals rights are privately owned would be closed to the location of mining claims. Kerr said that the area would be closed to disposal under public land laws but would remain open to mineral leasing and livestock grazing to the extent that such uses do not interfere with public recreation.

Other multiple uses of the surface would be allowed only so long as they are consistent with the preservation of outdoor recreation values.

Recreational facilities already on the area will be expanded under plans being developed by BLM.



This pond in Mirror Pool State Game Management Area, North Dakota, would be under the waters of the flood control project.



A Sheyenne Valley woodland, doomed to a watery grave.