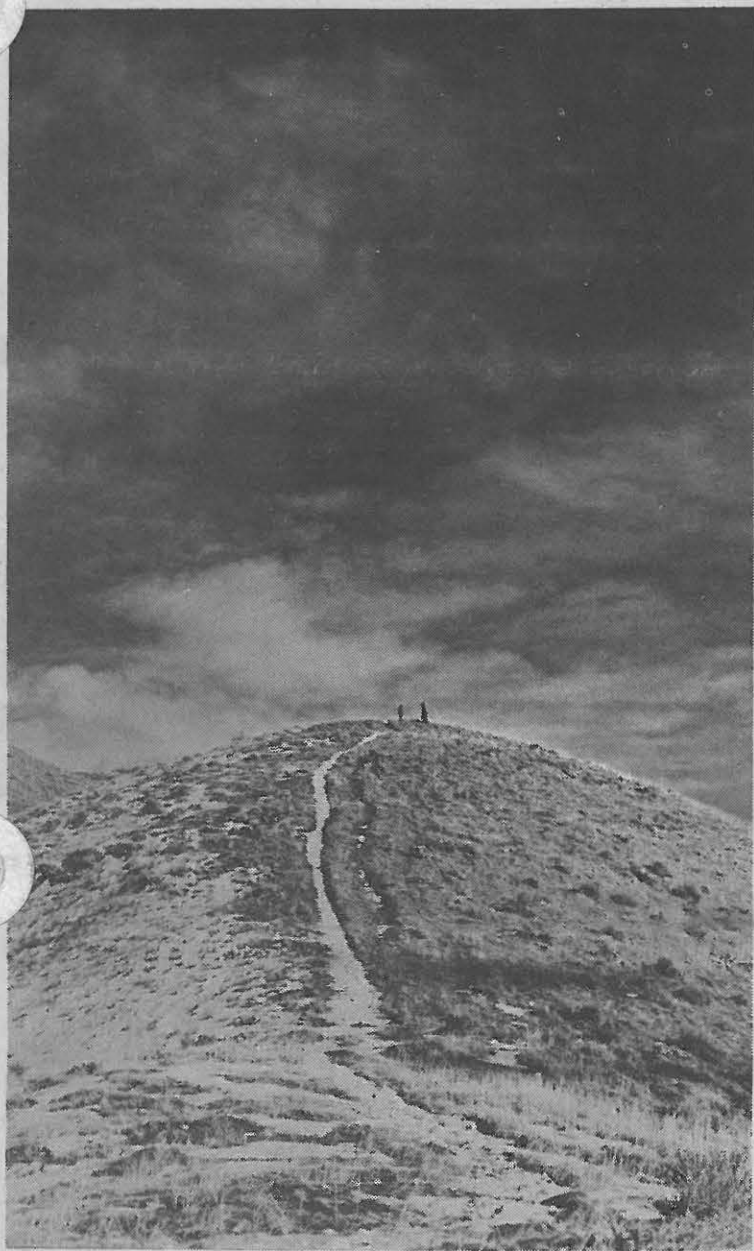


High Country News

Vol. 3, No. 3

Friday, February 5, 1971



Senator Says Forests Are Measured in Board Feet

WASHINGTON--Sen. Gale McGee, D-Wyo., said today that management policies of the U.S. Forest Service must be redirected "away from short-range, short-sighted emphasis on timber cutting toward long-range protection of the entire spectrum of forest-related values."

"Even Forest Service Chief Edward P. Cliff recently admitted in American Forests Magazine that, 'The Public is increasingly unhappy with us,'" McGee said.

The Wyoming lawmaker, who has been pressuring the Forest Service and its parent U. S. Department of Agriculture for more than two years to alter the policy of clearcutting in high-mountain forests of Wyoming and for support for an independent blue-ribbon study of its management policies, said he welcomes the growing evidence of citizen support.

"Indeed, the public has reason to be unhappy," added the Wyoming Democrat, "over the increasingly

cavalier approach taken toward America's forest resources by the very agency appointed to manage and protect those resources. And it has reason to be unhappy, too, with the Forest Service's late-in-coming and reluctant attention to what more and more of us consider to be an important environmental question."

McGee also had little patience with the contention of Cliff and others that attempts to limit clearcutting will reduce the Forest Service's ability to put timber on the market to help meet the nation's housing goals.

"Instead of razing the high-mountain forests of the West," the Senator said, "we must reform our approach to these problems. There are other solutions, including the use of other building materials and methods, that would relieve the need for lumber in housing construction. It is high time we went to work on these alternatives, for we cannot stand to have another tripling

of the annual timber cut from our national forests, as we have come near to experiencing in the years since 1950.

"Under a continuation of the timber-cutting emphasis now paramount in the management of our national forests we could well cut ourselves out of significant future supplies of marketable timber and out of jobs, not to mention the other forest values now so unfortunately overlooked because of the proclivity toward the measurement of all forest resources on a single scale--that of board feet of lumber," McGee said.

As for Wyoming, the Senator added that the State's long-term policies cannot be based "solely on the desire to add a saw mill here and provide a relatively few number of new jobs there at the price of a long-term degradation of the natural heritage which is without question the State's greatest treasure."

Photos by Tom Bell

Sierra Club Says Monster Created

CHEYENNE. . . . The Wyoming Legislature may be creating a monster with Senate File 124, commonly known as the Green River feasibility study bill, Wyoming officers of the Rocky Mountain Chapter of the Sierra Club contend.

Though the bill has been represented as only a study of the practicality of constructing dams and water transportation facilities on the Green River, the Club said, the legislation actually goes far beyond this.

Senate File 124 amends the Wyoming Department of Economic Planning and Development law to permit the state department to transport and sell water in the Green River and Great Divide basins and, where water is in surplus, in other River Basins of the state, club officials note.

It is true the bill requires that DEPAD "projects" in the basin be done only at the most feasible site. But nothing in the bill calls for consideration of lost en-

vironmental values such as wildlife habitat, already developed recreational facilities and the like.

In addition, the bill will put the state of Wyoming in the water business in a major way. It permits DEPAD to build dams and associated facilities, and to store, appropriate, and market water. The law also permits condemnations under eminent domain, and provides for the department to finance construction and other work.

Whereas in the past it's been the custom that the municipal, agricultural, or industrial user had the responsibility for diverting and transporting water, this bill will give that responsibility to the state.

The fact that the bill requires future legislative approval before a project may begin takes little of the danger from the legislation, the Club added.

As it is written, the bill provides such a sweeping vehicle for placing un-

(Please turn to page 5)



Hills are for climbing, especially if it is a warm, sunny January afternoon. And so for a Sunday hike, Wyoming's hills beckon.

Friday, February 5, 1971

HIGH COUNTRY

By Tom Bell

Incredible things are happening in Wyoming State Government. But nothing could be more incredible than Senate File 124.

SF 124 was proposed by the governor. He told the people it was only a very innocuous, little feasibility study. A study of the feasibility of building dams on the Upper Green River, and then of taking the water into the Great Divide Basin, and some of it beyond-into the Platte River.

It was proposed by Governor Stanley K. Hathaway. And it was disposed of in just three days by the august body sitting as Wyoming's State Senate. Its fate now rests in the House of Representatives.

SF 124 is 25 pages of the most concentrated power ever put in one man's hands in the State of Wyoming. That power would be in the hands of the governor and his instrumentality, the State Department of Economic Planning and Development. And I repeat for a third time - it was proposed by the governor.

SF 124 is so cleverly written that it is chilling. "Feasibility" is used for window dressing. Commencing on page 4 and continuing through page 25, the bill sets forth the complete apparatus for bonding and construction of the "Project." And the "Project" as defined in SF 124 (Sect 1, Part b,ii) "shall mean all of the direct and ancillary physical facilities necessary for the purposes of the Act. The intent of the Legislature is that the 'project' is to be an integrated water storage, diversion and transportation system."

The governor (who is a lawyer) proposed (Sect 1, Part D,iv) "To acquire by the exercise of the power of eminent domain any land, property, rights, rights-of-way, franchises, easements, and other property, including public lands, parks, playgrounds, reservations, highways or parkways or parts thereof, or rights therein, of any person, copartnership, association, railroad . . . deemed necessary or convenient for the construction or the efficient operation of the project, or necessary in the restoration, replacement or relocation of public or private property damaged or destroyed . . ."

It remained for a Senate amendment to insert the protective words ". . . eminent domain as provided by the Wyoming rules of civil procedure . . ." Otherwise, lands and property could have been taken without recourse.

Governor Hathaway has told Wyoming citizens that no tax money will be involved. But he has provided some loopholes for himself. Section 1, Part K, paragraph 2 says, "Whenever the Department shall have constructed or otherwise acquired project facilities or shall have issued bonds under this section, the Department shall contract for the sale of water . . ." And paragraph 3 then says, "Annually or biennially, as is appropriate, the Executive Director will submit a project budget for approval by the Legislature. TO THE EXTENT THAT THE PROJECT'S PROJECTED INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES WILL BE INADEQUATE FOR THE PAYMENT AND RETIREMENT OF BOND INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL, AND PROJECT OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR, THE LEGISLATURE SHALL ALLOCATE TO THE WYOMING WATER DEVELOPMENT FUND THE NECESSARY MONEYS TO MEET ANY PROJECTED PROJECT DEFICIT . . ."

The act would create a state bureaucracy closely akin to those found in Russia. Broad, sweeping powers are given to the State Department of Economic Planning and Development, in addition to those it already has by reason of legislation passed in 1969. All of the "Project" would be owned and operated by state employees. It would be a Wyoming version of the Bureau of Reclamation.

The state bonding mechanism could be a windfall for big interests. The possibility exists that a large coal company could buy the bonds - all tax-free - and the water. Under the bill as it is written, a company could drive a hard bargain on water prices, get the water below costs, and let Wyoming taxpayers foot the bill.

And all this in the name of development. It is no wonder Wyoming places 49th in the ranking of all state legislatures.

Chappie's Has An Answer

These days there is a great deal of talk about the problems of water and air pollution but all too often, it's hard for the average citizen to know just what he can do about a given situation. In recognition of this, Chappie's Sports Centers, a sporting goods firm in Wisconsin, has initiated a campaign to organize the 800,000 sportsmen of the state into an investigative army to report any source of pollution they discover while in the field.

The idea, which has been promoted with full page advertisements in all of the state's Sunday newspapers, is that Chappie's will act as clearing house for these

reports compiling them and sending them along for further investigation or action to the congressman in whose district the violation occurs. Sportsmen spotting evidence of pollution are asked to record the facts with as much specific detail as possible.

The example set by Chappie's is one that could well be followed by dealers and sportsmen in other areas of the country. In addition to sending such reports to congressmen, they should also be forwarded to the state or local agency that is responsible for enforcing anti-pollution laws.



Photo by Tom Bell

Back in the mountains it is still wintertime. But that doesn't keep the cross-country skiers from enjoying the solitude and beauty.

Letters To The Editor



GREAT NORTHWEST
1820 FORT SNELLING 1970



Editor:

I'm writing this letter in hopes you will try to correct the condition I observed while hunting elk in your state this Fall. I have been hunting in your state the past four or five years and consider Wyoming a great one for hunting.

This Fall, Oct. 27 to be exact, I was hunting with my guide in the No. 2 Special Permit Park area in Grand Teton National Forest when we observed something that I thought stunk. We were driving between No. 1 and No. 2 Special Permit areas when we spotted three elk right ahead of us - one bull, a cow and a calf. When we got closer to them, they jumped across the road into No. 2 area which I did not have a permit to hunt in.

The bull stopped and looked at me but my guide informed me right then that

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we couldn't shoot them there because we had to be one-fourth mile from this main road. So we let him go.

We then watched them and tried to get ahead of them, and off the main road to enable me to take a shot. We finally did get ahead of the bull but misjudged where he would come out and so missed him. We then went back on the main road and glassed the flats for more elk. My guide said that the cow and calf were coming. While he was watching them, a game warden went zipping by us and stopped right up next to the elk on this main black-top road. A couple of minutes later my guide said, "Those stupid guys are going to shoot the elk."

They did proceed to shoot the cow elk. We drove up to them and the warden said the cow was crippled. We know better because we watched those same elk for several miles and they showed no signs of being crippled.

This sure makes a person wonder who should obey the law - when I had two layed-up shots at the bull and let him go because of the law - then see a law-representing officer drive his buddy up to the same spot and watch his buddy shoot the elk. To me, a man should not represent the law if he cannot abide with it himself.

My guide also told me he was going to report the incident. I did not get the officer's name but can if need be. His car number was GF-40, his radio number was 43. This should allow you to trace down the man. I understand he was a fill-in officer for this area at this time of year. But regardless of this, he was driving a Game and Fish car

and is supposed to represent law and order at all time.

Will appreciate anything you can do to correct this situation and it may even help to print it. That way a few more people get to see this.

Thanks,
Michigan Hunter

Editor's Note:

The hunter who wrote this letter asked to remain anonymous to protect his guide whom he says is a "good one and a square shooter." Our thanks go to him for reporting the incident. I think just the printing of this letter may be enough to bring action, but we will follow up anyway.

Editor:

The day after receiving my latest issue of High Country News, I came across the following article in the January 1971 issue of Underwriters Review and thought you might be interested.

Progress

An American Indian won first prize not too long ago with his penetrating description of a picture of a deserted and desolated farmhouse.

Here's how the Indian described the photo which appeared in a farm publication "Picture show white man crazy. Cut down trees. Make big teepee. Plow hill, water wash. Wind blow soil. Grass gone. Door gone. Window gone. Whole place gone. Buck gone. Squaw gone. Papoose, too. No chuck-away. No pigs. No corn. No (Continued on page 3)



Power, Progress, Pollution and Population

By H. Bentley Glass

Editor's Note: Mr. Glass is former president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. What is reprinted here is excerpted from a recent speech.

No one really questions, I believe, that even now we may be like little boys on the shores of a vast ocean, tossing pebbles into the waves. What remains to be learned may indeed dwarf imagination.

Nevertheless, the universe itself if closed and finite, or at least bounded to our knowledge by the radius of the light-years since its beginning, about 10 billion years ago; and our telescopes have now plumbed space almost to those limits of the observable.

Their growing knowledge of the Universe has led scientists to believe more and more firmly that the laws of nature have universal application.

Matter is composed of the same particles and elements everywhere. Radiant energy moves with the same speeds and has the same characteristics everywhere. Local differences are explicable in terms of local conditions and past history.

The uniformity of nature and the general applicability of natural laws sets limits to knowledge. If there are just 100, or 105, or 110 ways in which atoms may form, then when one has identified the full range of properties of these, singly and in combination, chemical knowledge will be complete.

There is a finite number of species of plants and animals—even of insects—upon the Earth. We are as yet far from knowing all about the genetics, structure and physiology, or behavior of even a single one of them.

Nevertheless, the universality of the genetic code, the common character of proteins in different species, the generality of cellular structure and cellular reproduction, the basic similarity of energy metabolism in all species and of photosynthesis in green plants and bacteria, and the universal evolution of living forms through mutation and natural selection all lead inescapably to a conclusion that, although diversity may be great, the laws of life, based on similarities, are finite in number and comprehensible to us in the main even now.

Universal Laws

IF ONE GRANTS that the Universe itself is finite and that its laws too are universal and finite in number—or even if the Universe be infinite but its nature and its laws universal—then with each new phenomenon discovered and explored, with each new law confirmed, there is an approach to the finite limits of scientific knowledge.

Both historian and scientist agree that progress, insofar

as it can be defined and measured, must be defined in terms of man's increasing power. As long as new instruments of power are multiplied and the command over new sources of power is increased, progress may continue.

But scholar and scientist alike are dubious.

Historian Carl Becker writes that "it is conceivable, even probable, that the possibility of discovering new sources and implements of power will in the course of time gradually diminish, or even be altogether exhausted.

"In that event the outward conditions of life will change less and less rapidly . . . in a stabilized and scientifically adjusted society the idea of progress would no doubt become irrelevant as progress itself became imperceptible or non-existent."

Roderick Seidenberg pushes his vision of a stable society and a completely adjusted man to the ultimate extreme.

When the organization of society has proceeded to its final crystallization "in a period devoid of change, we may truly say that man will enter upon a post-historic age in which, perhaps, he will remain encased in an endless routine and sequence of events, not unlike that of the ants, the bees, and the termites.

"Man will hasten along his predestined way," Seidenberg continues, "under the illusion of attaining his freedom on even higher levels of existence, while actually sealing his fate by all the devices his dominant intelligence can command."

The emotions, he thinks, will have atrophied. Even consciousness, becoming no longer necessary in the absence of tension or unstable equilibrium, will evaporate.

Power Must End

WE MAY FIND reason to disagree with various details of these pessimistic visions of man's future, but can we honestly set aside the conclusion that progress in the sense of ever-growing power over the environment, must soon come to an end?

Indeed, so awesome is already the accelerating rate of our scientific and technological advance that simple extrapolation of the exponential curves shows unmistakably that we have at most a generation or two before progress must cease, whether because the world's population becomes insufferably dense, or because we exhaust the possible sources of physical energy, or because, most likely of all, we pollute our environment to toxic, irremediable limits.

Many scientists have in recent decades examined these processes and have tried to flag the runaway express. The present more general outcry, daily growing stronger, against unlimited population growth and heedless pollution of the environment offers a slight ground for hope.

The prime difficulty is that so many persons, not only in the highly industrialized countries but even among the peoples of the undeveloped countries, now see their hopes for the future bound up with the continuation and extension to all mankind of the progress hitherto limited to a few fortunate lands and people.

The momentum of these processes is furthermore such that measures to apply the brakes to population growth or to reclaim and preserve our environment, even if the measures are firm and effective, will take at least one generation—say until the year 2000—to reach full effect.

To say the least, capitalism has not found a way to survive on the basis of a simple replacement economy. Socialism, which, as it now operates in other segments of the world, is but a modified governmental capitalism, seems no better able to avoid over-exploitation than does pure individualistic capitalism.

MAN INDEED FACES hard times unless a new social and economic system, far more responsive to human needs and far more foresighted than in the past, can be invented.

What is coming to be called technology assessment is one example of what is needed: a complete systems analysis of all the long-range effects and side effects of each technological alteration, before it is unleashed.

The Uninformed

Our local, state, and national governments are hopelessly unprepared to exercise such a function. Our legislators and bureaucrats are uninformed and unaware, for the most part, of the crisis facing the world today, and they are perhaps universally incapable of conducting the kind of analysis required.

Let me suggest, at the risk of grave misunderstanding, that in future histories of the world the decade of the 1960's may be known not significantly for the miserable Vietnam War but as the time when man, with unbridled lust for power over nature, and for a so-called high standard of living measured by the consumption of the products of an industrial civilization, set in motion the final speedy, inexorable rush toward the end of progress.

I am not a hopeless pessimist, however. The establishment in sufficient numbers and strength of agencies to curb irrational exploitation, widespread in all countries, could mutually reinforce each other. They might form the basis of a most effective United Nations network.

In any case, what the United States itself most needs in this juncture is a

second Vannevar Bush who could organize and direct a comparable effort in peacetime as Bush did in time of war.

Our Fate?

THERE IS ONE other way in which the crisis provoked by an uncontrollable exponential increase can be surmounted.

Every biologist who deals with the population growth of bacteria, mice or men knows that exponential growth not only must come to a halt when one or another factor of the environment becomes limiting, but also that subsequently a variety of fates may ensue.

The population may die out altogether if it cannot adjust rapidly enough. Toxicity may increase, for example, owing to the wastes of the population itself, to such an extent that even in the presence of adequate food, all organisms perish.

On the other hand, the population may level off

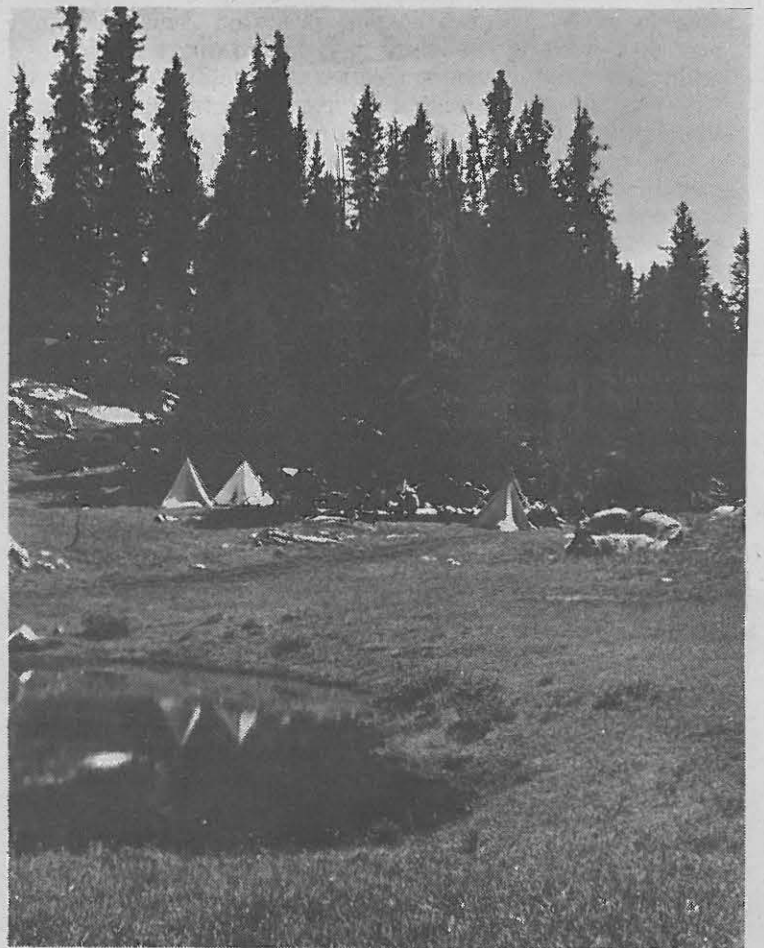
toward a condition of stability, in which proliferation and exploitation of the environment are balanced against the capacity of the environment, especially the food supply, to regenerate.

Or, perhaps most interesting of all, after a period of such stabilization the once limiting factor may become no longer the limiting parameter of the environment. Then the population may set out on a new cycle of exponential growth.

Even so, if man can avoid the ultimate follies which our present powers have bestowed upon us, and can survive a few centuries more, we today can little perceive what he may be.

Perhaps the golden age of no progress will be but a passing phase and history may resume.

We can only hope.



In the years ahead, it may be difficult to find a beautiful spot where peace and solitude reign, and where there is no crowd of fellow human beings. Here, campers relax in the shade of tall spruce, high in the Bridger Wilderness of Wyoming.

Letters to the editor . . .

plow. No hay. No pony. Indian no plow land. Great Spirit make grass. Keep grass. Buffalo eat grass. Indian eat buffalo. Hide make teepee, make moccasin. Indian no make terrace. All time eat. No hunt job. No hitch hike. No ask relief. No shoot pig. No build dam. No give dam. Indian waste nothing. White man crazy."

Keep up the good fight for the environment.

Yours truly,
Beverly Dittmar
303 W. Douglas
Freeport, Illinois

Editor:

We are greatly pleased that your last couple of issues have been largely devoted to conservation instead of your former stories designed to entertain those obnoxious snowmobilers.

As residents of Washington, a state that originally had as much scenic and wildlife potential as Wyoming, we've seen how man can throw his blessings away. After having had far more dams shoved down our throats than any reasonable people can bear, we've finally realized that the courts, are the only recourse, e. g., our Northwest, Steelheaders' suit against the Corp. HIGH COUNTRY NEWS' recent educational efforts are essential, but if the Green River is to be saved, these efforts must be followed by appropriate legal action. Surely HC NEWS' readers would be glad to contribute to such a cause.

Enclosed is \$5.00 for a subscription. If you keep up the conservation stuff, we'll keep subscribing.

Sincerely,
Mr. and Mrs. W.K. Steele
Spangle, Washington

THE WILD WORLD

by Verne Huser

The State of Wyoming contrasts sharply with many of her sister states in a number of important ways: we still enjoy relatively pollution-free air and we have good air quality standards; we have relatively pure water—primarily because we live in the uppermost reaches of several major watersheds (the Columbia River System, the Colorado River System, the Missouri River System); we have little environmentally-degrading industry. In many ways we are ahead of the game, but in numerous others, we are far behind.

Take zoning, for example: many Wyomingites say "You're not going to tell me what to do with my land," and they resent every kind of Federal control as an infringement of their privacy. They bellyache about these newcomers to the state who want to change everything. If they had passed zoning regulations ten years ago, there wouldn't be so many newcomers today—but Gov. Hathaway wants more newcomers. (He wants growth, but he insists upon quality growth—that's why he fought so hard for the loopholes in Wyoming's air and water quality standards; why he ram-rodged the Green River Development Bill through the Senate).

Most other states have zoning laws because they have already made the mistakes we are currently making or about to make. They have passed zoning regulations in reaction to what they'd done wrong—letting progress dictate to them. Can't we learn so that we can dictate to progress and avoid the mistakes that have created the congestion, the pollution problems, the slurbs?

Look at another contrast: Tom McCall, the governor of Oregon, has told representatives of industry looking for locations in his state that they will have to comply with Oregon's air and water standards. He says in effect, we don't want you if you're going to bring pollution. There is even an organization in that state to discourage tourism and industrial development so that Oregon will remain a decent place for Oregonians. In contrast, our governor has courted industrial development, and against the will of the people, as indicated in four separate public meetings. And he pushes for dams on the Green River that will lead to the greatest environmental degradation this state has ever known.

There is a bill in the legislative hopper this session that would require the registration of pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, and other biocides. To this point in our history we have little idea what poisons have been spread around the countryside. Contrast our belated move to New York State, which has banned outright from sale or use DDT, bandane, BHC, endrin, mercury compounds, selenites and selenates, sodium fluoracetate (1080), Strobane, toxaphene and DDD, TDE.

The state of New Jersey, which has a State Department of Environmental Protection, can stop any development that is deemed inimical to wetland ecology. Such a law in Wyoming would no doubt stop any further consideration of the Green River dams, but we don't have a single environmentalist on the Governor's staff. There is no one or agency to call a halt to or even question environmental degradation of a state project.

Suffolk County (on Long Island) in New York recently passed a law banning sale and distribution of most detergents. A number of communities, a few counties, and even a state or two have recently passed legislation outlawing the sale of beverages in non-returnable cans and bottles. Where's Wyoming? Where is your county or community?

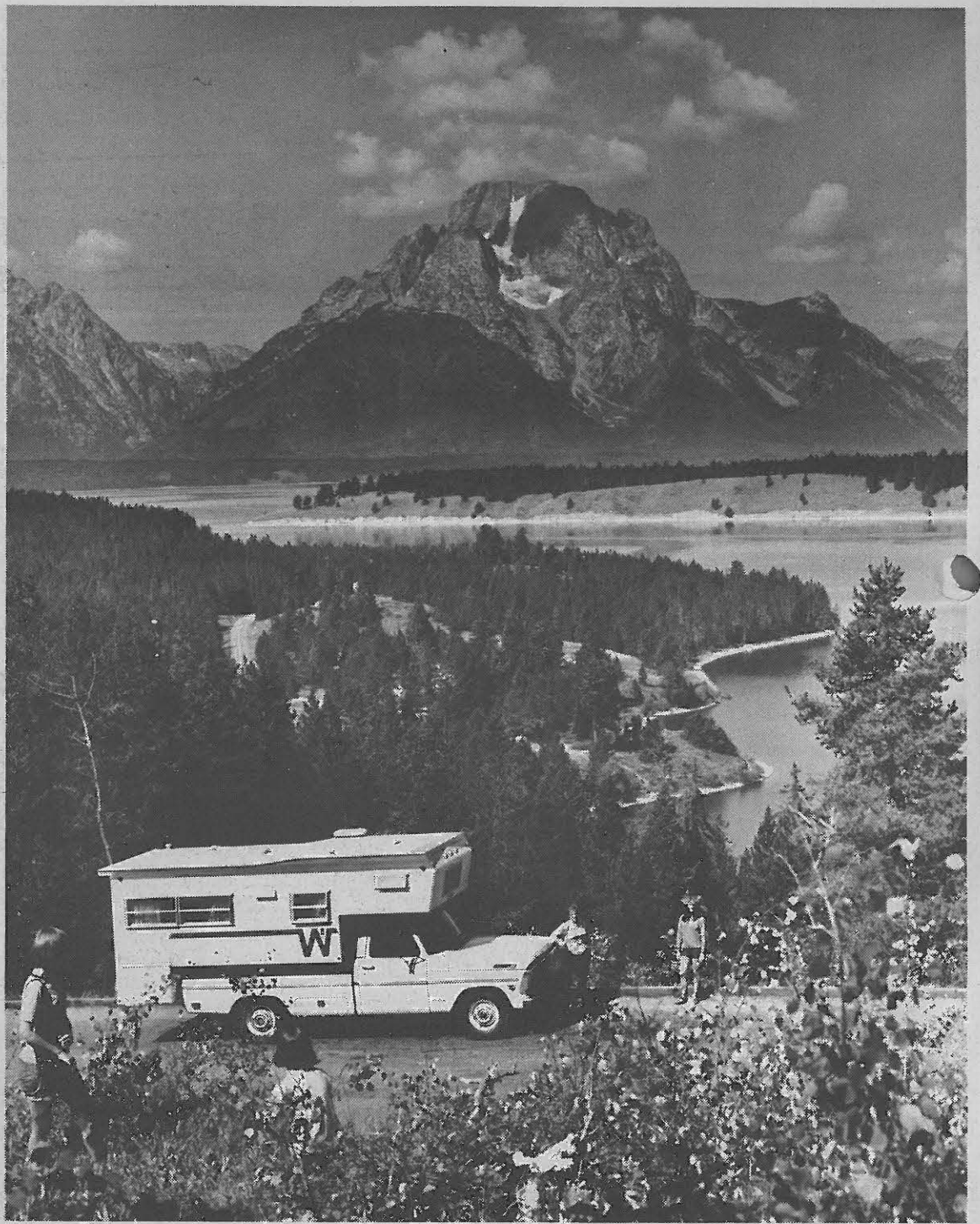
Supervisor Craig Rupp of Superior National Forest in Minnesota recently closed that national forest to the taking of wolves (black-market wolf pelts were bringing \$100 each) to protect the large canine as an endangered specie. Here in Wyoming, where they no longer exist, we still persecute them. But in Minnesota, where wolves are numerous in some areas, the wolf has received some protection.

The state of New York has passed and has had upheld by the courts, a law (the Mason Act) banning the sale of alligator and crocodile products as a means of protecting those endangered species. The law also protects wolves and mountain lions. California has a similar law that includes the sea otter but not the mountain lion. Wyoming badly needs a state endangered species law: several Wyoming natives are on the very verge of extinction. But many of them are still persecuted as predators or are simply ignored (current legislation proposed by the Game and Fish Commission may change some of this).

Rhode Island and Virginia now have Conservation Bill of Rights amendments to state Constitutions. Tax laws to help preserve undeveloped land were passed in Maine and Nebraska but defeated in Massachusetts.

Most of the material in this column comes from the January 1971 issue of Audubon, an excellent environmental publication. Where does Wyoming stand on the environmental front? Does the Myth of Superabundance still blind us to the Twentieth Century? Are our pioneer spirits too lost in the frontier mentality to realize that what has happened in our sister states across the country can happen here?

(Please turn to page 5)



National Parks Provide 'Miracles For Millions'

BY JOHN EBELING

A large raindrop struck a leaf near me as I stood on a trail in Yellowstone Park. The leaf bent violently then sprang back glistening. It was a quiet and tranquil scene with the forest leaves laughing as they bobbed and dodged the pattering rain. I was not the first man ever to set foot among the trees. In fact, it is likely there had been more than a million before me. To me, the important thing was not being first or one of few. To me, the important thing was being there.

Millions have made the pilgrimage to Yellowstone. Thousands have come away saying it is ruined. Ruined because there are people everywhere. It is true there are people everywhere or so it seems until one moves by his own propulsion along a forest trail.

I had heard it was ruined and so I was relieved to see that leaves spring back as you brush them along the trail. Aspens survive after being bent over by heavy snow. Elk, deer, bear and moose adjust to the millions who thrill to them in their wilderness setting.

As I continued my vacation, I began to appreciate our National Parks even more. For example, more than a million people a year visit Zion National Park. It must be good for a million souls to see such grandeur of nature.

I also journeyed into remote forest and desert lands of the west. Some of them showed far worse wear than did the national parks. Use and enjoyment is relative to who is doing the using and enjoying.

The local resident may view the trees as something to cut down, mountain meadows as areas to graze off, canyons as natural impoundments to dam,

and minerals of the soil as riches to mine. He lives there and he feels it is his land even though it is government land belonging to every citizen.

Others may find the wilderness a challenge to overcome. A wild and wanton feeling may exhilarate this individual as his wheels dig up the side of a mountain, his snowmobile crushes pine, or he physically falls a tree. Such a person must leave his mark.

Then there is the person who just trusts that the wilderness is there. Knowing it is there is enough. He may think that one day he will escape to it if need be. He may visit it occasionally. If it were to suddenly disappear, he would feel a great loss.

When it comes your time to see Old Faithful, you will not be the first man to see it, but it will be your first time. Why should you

enjoy it less than did the first man? Why should nature be any less enjoyable because it is viewed by millions? There is not enough untouched wilderness left to afford 300 million people a unique wilderness experience.

There are 3,548,947 square miles in the United States. Most of this is anything but wilderness. We, the people, hold 755,368,055 acres as government land. This is about three acres per person. If we should occupy it on this basis, everyone would be within talking distance of someone even though standing in what we consider remote wilderness. Such a thought makes our National Parks seem all the greater. We should treasure them, care for them, as we enjoy them. It is to our great fortune that so many can enjoy so much with millions of acres left, hopefully in unspoiled reserve.

Environment Planning Booklet Is Available

The U.S. Departments of Agriculture and the Interior have jointly issued a 52-page booklet to serve in the planning of electric transmission systems, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. Agencies of the two departments have been directed to use the criteria in planning and reviewing all transmission line projects.

The publication, entitled "Environmental Criteria for Electric Transmission Systems," contains specific recommendations regarding route selection, tower design,

and right-of-way clearing, construction, clean-up, restoration, and maintenance. It also lists criteria for the location and design of switchyards, substations, and related communication towers. The book notes that there are approximately 3,600 electric utilities in the U. S., operating over 300,000 miles of lines which pre-empt 4 million acres of land for right-of-way.

The publication is available for 65¢ from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Outdoors Omnibus

by
Jim Tallon

Just a short time ago I got bit by a bulldog-jawed seatrout while surf-fishing in the Sea of Cortez off the Mexican Mainland Coast. Technically, the fish is a member of the corvina family; seatrout is a nickname. Anyhow, my fish sported a set of rattlesnake-like fangs that it buried in a forefinger while I performed an act of kindness -- unhooking it from a trebled hunk of hardware prior to releasing it.

Al Ellis, a builder of hand-crafted rods, in Phoenix, Arizona, and a fishing expert (of sorts) shook his head when he learned why the Band-Aid was on my finger.

"Wonder what made that blasted fish bite me," I said.

Al sucked on his pipe. "It was insulted by being caught on that 'custom' surf-rod you use."

"Insulted!" I exclaimed, with mock indignity. "Maybe you can tell me just what I need in a rod to keep my fish in a good mood while I'm setting them free."

Al scraped at the pipe's bowl with a small pocketknife, then re-packed it with a tobacco that smelled like it was distilled rather than cured. I had the strange feeling I was about to get it (and I don't mean the pipe).

"Well, let's compare 'hand-crafted' against 'custom' first of all," he said. "Custom rods can be just cheap production rods with 'Custom' stamped on them. 'Hand-crafted' means hand-made. Generally speaking, beware of so-called custom rods that have fancy windings and hardware trim. This is often an indication that the rod's quality is poor. Hand-crafted rods may be built fancy, if a fisherman-customer requests it, but you don't see them for sale in rod racks of sporting goods stores.

"How do I say that in seatrout talk," I interrupted. But I could see by the bright glaze across Al's eyes that he expounded on a pet subject. Nothing short of a shark billy or a double-shot of J&B Rare Scotch could interrupt him now.

"Cheap rods usually have punched brass ferrules which eventually wear and the next thing a fisherman knows is he's casting the top section of his rod as well as lures and flies. Hand-crafted rods go a step further by using machined ferrules of armor-plate aluminum or nickle silver with O-rings. Now, there's a trend toward glass-to-glass ferrules which give a more sophisticated action. Once the novice angler acquires a taste for this superior action, like developing a taste for quality booze, he can't settle for less."

"Go on," I said, as if he wasn't.

"Hand-crafted and other quality rods will have a lot of guides. Cheap rods have cheap guides that may sell for about \$2 to \$20 a gross, while hand-crafted rods invariably have hard chrome-plate and/or Carbology guides. These cost from about \$25 to \$95 a gross. Over the years the absence of wear on these quality guides can save a fisherman enough in monofilament line to pay for the rod itself. In fact, line frayed by worn guides can cost a neat annual sum in lost lures. And here's something not all rod-makers know. The guides should be spaced according to the individual action of each rod. For economy purposes, production rod-makers must put their guides in the exact position on a specific rod model, regardless of where the action is."

He paused for a moment with his arms spread wide, like he was giving the length of a fish that got away.

"Al, Al?" I said, hopefully. "Got any more coffee, Al?"

It would have been easier to crash through the Berlin Wall.

"An angler can get tailor-made action when he buys a hand-crafted rod. If he likes soft action that runs from the butt of a fly-rod to the tip, he can get it. If he likes a fast-tip spin or casting rod, he can get it. He can also get a rod-butt to fit his hand. Cheap production rod-butts come in one size regardless of whether you have a big or little hand. And the right grip takes a lot of work out of fishing."

"I'd like a grip on a fresh cup of coffee," I said inanely.

"And take reel seats. Cheapies wear out fast. Quality rods carry reel seats that last a lifetime of hard fishing."

"I'd pay fifty cents for a fresh cup of coffee," I said in despair.

"Price??? You'd have to buy a marked-up \$80 production rod to approach the quality of a \$40 hand-crafted rod, but even then it wouldn't have the tender, loving, individual care a hand-craftsman puts into his rods."

His voice rose.

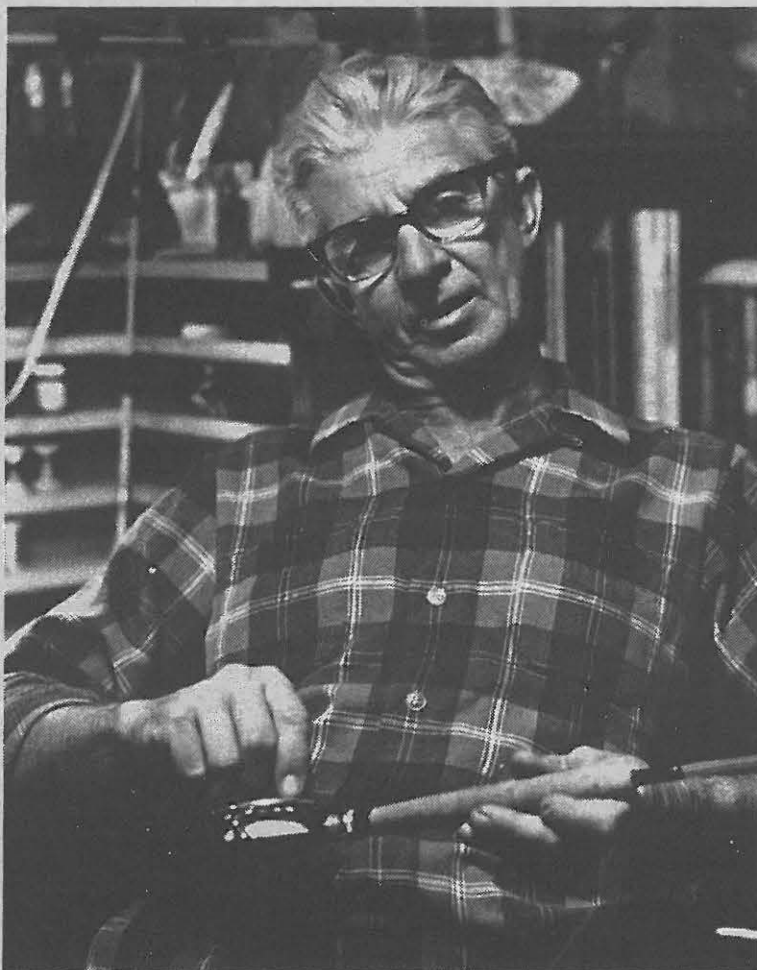
"If I can't have coffee, where do you hide the scotch," I shouted.

"Scotch," said Al. "Scotch?" He blinked, then looked at me.

"Hi, Jim" he said. "What happened to your finger?"

Wild World . . .

I can't end this brief study in contrast without including this one: Washington's Commissioner of Public Lands has denied all exploratory oil and gas leases for tidelands in Puget Sound and on adjoining uplands; the environmental quality of the area, he argued, is too vital." Can you imagine such a statement from Bert King, Wyoming's State Lands Commissioner, who once suggested that we cannot let the environment stand in the way of Wyoming's mineral development. Perhaps the biggest contrast is one of values.



Al Ellis, hand-crafted rod-builder and fishing expert, of sorts.

Sierra Club . . .

precedented powers in the hand of a single state agency that calling it a feasibility study bill is almost an affront to the intelligence of the voting public in Wyoming, the Sierra Club charged.

Any legislation with such a magnitude of implications for the future of the state should certainly be subject to public scrutiny through open hearings and receive widespread publicity before final consideration by the legislature.

The press to use Wyoming's water has been vastly emphasized, the Club officials said. But no urgency could justify the passage of laws giving all-encompassing powers to build state government empires without careful consideration for the known desires of the people of the state.

We Won't Give Up - Saylor

Washington, D. C. (Jan. 29th) -- "We will not give up" was the way Congressman John P. Saylor (R-Pa) put it when he and Congressman David Obey (D-Wis) and sixteen other Members of the House re-introduced a bill to prohibit the shooting of wildlife from an airplane.

Congressman Saylor, one of the leading conservationists in the House and Ranking Republican on the Interior Committee and Rep. Obey, a Member of the Subcommittee on Fisheries & Wildlife, vowed to continue the fight they started a year ago to end the so-called "sport" of "hunting" endangered species of wildlife from airplanes.

Congressman Saylor said, "in 1970, we started the year with a dramatic television documentary, 'The Wolf Men' which prompted the introduction of our bill. This year we follow another television program, 'Say Goodbye' which was even more dramatic and pointed out the currently unpunishable slaughter of wildlife practiced by some lower forms of the genus homo sapien.

"Last year the House acted on our bill. Hearings were held, discussion was open and complete, reports from the agencies were filed, and the public had a chance to involve itself in the legislative process. Our bill passed the

House unanimously. Unfortunately, the bill got stymied in the Senate during the rush to adjourn the 91st Congress; no action was taken on the bill by the full

Senate.

"What this means is simply that the concerned public will have to mount its letter-writing, telegram-sending, lobbying efforts once more."

Utility Advertising Draws Condemnation

Gerald Jayne, president of the Idaho Environmental Council, says Idaho Power Co.'s refusal to consider the restriction of advertising for more electric power usage, while exerting pressure for more dams in Hells Canyon, should be regarded as "sheer corporate arrogance."

Idaho Power has asked for authorization to build more dams in the great canyon of the Snake River.

Jayne said the president of Idaho Power recently ridiculed a suggestion that electric utilities cut back on advertising. The official said it was "stupid" to ask Americans to use less electric power.

The Council president said the Federal Power Commission reported last year that 17 states had moved to restrict or prohibit promotional activities by the utilities. Another 26 states have investigated promotional practices.

Recently, Sen. Lee Metcalf of Montana reported on advertising expenditures by the

utilities. Jayne said that report showed that the private utilities spend more than seven times as much on advertising as they do on research and development.

Electric power consumption is doubling about every ten years and the rate is increasing, Jayne said this growth is inevitably going to come to a halt.

An article in the March, 1970, issue of Environment Magazine, entitled "The Space Available" states that, "Present projections show that by the year 2000, we will be in serious environmental trouble unless the increase in power generation is slowed, and that if the increase is to be halted in time, we must begin to act immediately."

Jayne said the Idaho Power Co. should start to think along the lines that the era of unquestioned exponential growth in electric power has come to an end, and the future course of expansion will be determined by the public's estimate of costs versus benefits.


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WYOMING OUTDOORS

Wyoming Outdoor Coordinating Council, Inc.

A COMMENT ON THE GREEN RIVER WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Editor's Note: The following comments on the proposed Senate File 124 are provided by a person who must remain anonymous. Governor Stanley K. Hathaway has clamped a lid of silence on all state employees and the University of Wyoming

Federal construction of an inland waterway in Florida was recently halted by President Nixon, "to prevent potentially serious environmental damages." In his order, President Nixon stated:

"I am today ordering a halt to further construction of the Cross Florida Barge Canal to prevent potentially serious environmental damages.

The purpose of the Canal was to reduce transportation costs for barge shipping. It was conceived and designed at a time when the focus of Federal concern in such matters was still almost completely on maximizing economic return. In calculating that return, the destruction of natural, ecological values was not counted as a cost, nor was a credit allowed for actions preserving the environment.

A natural treasure is involved in the case of the Barge Canal -- the Oklawaha River -- a uniquely beautiful, semitropical stream, one of a very few of its kind in the United States, which would be destroyed by construction on the Canal.

The step I have taken today was to prevent a past mistake from causing permanent damage. But more important, we must assure that in the future we take not only full but also timely account of the environmental impact of such projects -- so that instead of merely halting the damage, we prevent it."

Undoubtedly, Congressional authorization of the Florida project was based on a positive benefit-cost ratio as determined by an economic feasibility study. President Nixon's decision to halt construction on the canal is an obvious rejection of the idea that economic development took precedence over all other public objectives in determining the feasibility of a proposed project.

President Nixon's action in halting construction of the Florida Canal is consistent with the new standards proposed by the Water Resources Council for the evaluation of land and water resource development projects. The new standard will elevate three other public or social objectives to a position equal with national economic development. The three additional objectives are (1) regional economic development, (2) well-being, and (3) environmental protection and enhancement. Under the new project evaluation standards, "feasibility" will have taken into account the projects' impact on all four of the proposed objectives, i.e., national economic development, regional development, well-being and environmental criteria.

While the federal government is rejecting a narrow definition of feasibility, the state seems to be committed solely to an economic development objective. In Senate File 124, a bill to provide for a feasibility study

of the proposed Green River Project, defines feasibility as follows:

"Feasibility," with respect to the project, shall mean a finding and determination by the Department that after considering costs of construction, debt service, operation, and maintenance, as against revenues, other sources of funds, increased tax base, and employment, it is or is not in the State's best interests to construct the project.

It is clear by this definition that the state intends to base feasibility entirely on economic considerations. The Bill, as presently written, provides no avenue whereby other public or social objectives can enter into the determination of project feasibility.

Hypothetically, the cost of the Green River Project would be financed by what the Bill terms as "revenue bonds". Construction of the project is to be financed by money raised through the sale of bonds. The bonds, and the accruing interest, will be repaid supposedly, from revenues derived from the sale of water. The Bill provides that "for the purpose of construction and putting the project in operation, the Department shall issue bonds of the state that are to be payable solely from and secured solely by revenue" (p. 4). If, however, revenues are not sufficient to meet repayment obligation, the Bill has provisions for refinancing:

The Department, with the consent of the Governor, is hereby authorized to issue refunding bonds or advance refunding bonds with which to refund outstanding bonds or any issue or series of such outstanding bonds, which refunding bonds or advance refunding bonds may be issued at or before the maturity or redemption date of the bonds to be refunded.

If the fact that the project is to be self-financing (revenue bonds, with a safety value provision for refinancing (refundng bonds) in case revenue estimates do not materialize, the drafters on the Bill add reassuringly that the state will not be burdened with any debt:

Bonds issued pursuant to this section shall not in any way be a general obligation, debt or liability of the State, and shall not create or constitute any indebtedness, liability or obligation of the State, within the meaning of any limitation of law, nor shall they constitute a pledge of the faith or credit or taxing power of the State, nor shall the State be a surety for either the principal or interest due or that may become due on any of these bonds, but all such bonds shall be payable solely from



The Upper Green River of Wyoming is considered to be one of America's scenic rivers. Kendall Dam, proposed by the State of Wyoming, would flood some 25 miles of this blue-ribbon trout stream.

the revenues or funds pledged or available for their payment as authorized herein. Each bond issued pursuant to this section shall contain, on the face thereof, a recital substantially to the foregoing effect. (p. 11)

The language in this section of the Bill would indicate that the state would be completely absolved of any financial obligation for the project. If the state does not stand ultimate liability for these bonds, then who does? Where and how will the state be able to sell the bonds needed to finance the project without guaranteeing repayment? Who would purchase revenue bonds and what interest rate would have to be paid on bonds that were absolutely dependent on the repayment capacity of the project?

With regard to repayment, Section I-K again reaffirms that financial integrity is a precondition of project development:

Before commencing construction of the project, the Department shall negotiate and execute option agreements with prospective water users. Said option agreements are to provide, as near as practical, for future water service contracts for the sale of project or other water by the Department to the optionee. Option agreements will prescribe annual quantities; prices or method or formula for determining such prices; places of delivery; readiness to serve charges; operation, maintenance, and repair charges or method or formula for determining such charges; projected time periods; and such other anticipated terms and conditions to which the parties may mutually agree. AS A PRECONDITION OF BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION, IT SHALL APPEAR THAT THE REVENUE TO BE GENERATED BY THE OPTION AGREEMENTS, TOGETHER WITH OTHER

FUNDS, MONEYS AND REVENUES FROM OTHER SOURCES, WILL BE SUFFICIENT TO MEET THE EXPENSES OF OPERATING, MAINTAINING, AND REPAIRING THE PROJECT, AND PAY AND RETIRE THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF ANY BONDS ISSUED FOR THE PROJECT. (p. 17, Emphasis added)

This requirement, if enforced, also raises many questions regarding the financial propriety of the proposed project. The above provision must assume that

demand for the water exists and that potential water users are just waiting for an opportunity to purchase the available water. Who are these prospective users and how is the state to go about seeking them out so that "option agreements" can be signed? Even if the state could identify and locate prospective water users ten, twenty or thirty years in the future, what payment obligation will be assessed against these users during the period when the water is not being utilized? Who is going to make up the needed (Continued on page 7)

HELP!

The Wyoming Outdoor Coordinating Council needs help. The Council is fighting the battle of conservation and the environment on a broad front in Wyoming. We are being hit from all sides by the demands for development and industrial growth. Those who seek such development and growth give little heed to ecological and environmental considerations.

Wyoming has many wonderful natural assets. We could easily lose them if we do not plan carefully. The Outdoor Council has been effective in calling public attention to possible consequences of development. This takes time and money. But we are undermanned and underfinanced. We greatly need more citizen support.

Can you help us by contributing to a worthy cause? We are a legal Wyoming corporation but we engage in lobbying activities and therefore your contributions are not tax deductible.

* * *

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Wilderness Proposed

WASHINGTON-- Sen. Cliff Hansen has introduced legislation in the Senate to set aside 145,550 acres of the Teton National Forest in northwestern Wyoming as the Gros Ventre National Wilderness Area.

"This legislation was finalized during the holiday recess of Congress after consultation with officials of the Forest Service, the State of Wyoming and citizens in that part of Wyoming," Hansen said. "Because this area is near my hometown of Jackson, I am personally familiar with it, and feel that legislation should be enacted to permanently protect this beautiful and unique natural area."

Hansen's bill would place the area under protective provisions of the National Wilderness Preservation Act approved by Congress several years ago, thus preventing timbering and road-building, and otherwise insuring preservation of the lands in their natural state.

"Over the years, concern has been expressed that there would be road-building or timber-cutting in the area," Hansen said. "This truly would be a tragedy."

"Attempts have been made to protect the area by administrative designation, and for some time, the Gros Ventre has been known as a near natural area," Hansen said.

"The Forest Service has done a fine job of managing the area in such a way as to protect its pristine quality," he said, "but it is my feeling that we need to provide permanent protection via special legislation."

The Senator said he met several times during the recess with Forest Service officials to work out proposed boundary lines, and with conservation groups interested in the area.

The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, on which Hansen serves.



Wyoming's Senator Cliff Hansen has introduced legislation to create the Gros Ventre National Wilderness Area. The photo above is a view from Highway 187-189 across the Hoback River. This highway is between Pinedale and Jackson.

The photo below looks across the Upper Green River Valley to the high peaks in the proposed wilderness area. The proposal calls for a 145,550 acre wilderness in the Teton National Forest, located east of Jackson and northwest of Pinedale.



Comment on Green River . . .

revenue if the state is successful in selling only a portion of the water?

It is apparent that the drafters of this legislation also anticipated these and other questions regarding the financing of the project. For in the end and irrespective of all the seeming precautions taken to absolve the state from any financial burden, the Wyoming taxpayer must bear the ultimate financial obligation:

Annually or biennially, as is appropriate, the Executive Director will submit a project budget for approval by the Legislature. To the extent that the project's projected income from all sources will be inadequate for the payment and retirement of bond interest and principal, and project operation maintenance, and repair, the Legislature shall ALLOCATE TO THE WYOMING WATER DEVELOPMENT FUND THE NECESSARY MONEYS TO MEET ANY PROJEC-

TED PROJECT DEFICIT in the Wyoming Water Development Fund up to the amount budgeted for project operation, maintenance, and repair, and the amount so allocated shall be transferred to the Project General Fund in accordance with the provisions of this section.

If cost estimates for the project have been made, they are not available to the public. However, the estimated cost of Bureau of Reclamation projects authorized by Congress, but not funded, averages around \$106 million. Assuming this figure might be a fairly close approximation of the cost of the proposed Green River project, the total cost would run close to \$325 for each Wyoming citizen. On a household basis, the cost would run approximately \$1133. Assuming that the total cost of the project had to be repaid by taxes, the amortized value of \$1133 at 6 percent interest over the 50

year repayment life of the project would amount to about \$3594 per household. Although it is not expected that project costs will have to be paid out of general tax revenues, neither is it certain water sales revenue will be sufficient to repay project costs.

In light of these uncertainties, it appears that the Wyoming legislature should not authorize the project unless it is prepared to ask each Wyoming household to assume a repayment obligation of around \$3600 or some portion thereof. Citizens must be convinced that they will derive benefits from the project at least equal to or exceeding the cost obligation they may assume.



Water Plan Prepared

The commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, Ellis Armstrong, told the Four States Irrigation Council's 20th annual meeting that the future of the West depends on how water is managed.

Armstrong told the Council meeting in Denver that a water plan for the entire West was now being prepared. He said such a plan was required to permit the "optimized use of water resources to the over-all benefit of the West and the nation."

He cited the Green River in Wyoming as an example. The study of water uses would determine how much water would be best used in Wyoming and how much could be better used in other parts of the Colorado River Basin. He said the study would also determine how

much water will be necessary to divert for development of coal and other minerals, and how much will be required to maintain over-all water quality in the river system.

Armstrong said economics and population dispersal were being considered as factors in the long-range national and regional planning. He said a more efficient use of remaining water resources will be necessary.



From Fontenelle to the head of Flaming Gorge Reservoir, there are approximately 74 miles of cottonwood-bordered stream with eight put-in and take-out areas.

PESTICIDE PROPAGANDA

The following letter to the editor is reprinted from The Denver Post, January 10, 1971. Dr. Donald Spencer, the subject of this letter, has written a pamphlet entitled, *An Ecologist Views the Environment*, which is published by the National Agricultural Chemicals Association. The pamphlet says, "Dr. Spencer, in presenting the true role of pesticides, has written his views in four parts - Pollution, Pesticides and Runoff, Pesticides and Birds, and Pesticides and Fish. In every part - each having detailed facts and figures - Dr. Spencer concludes that environmental benefits are derived from the use of pesticides."

* * *

The views of Dr. Donald A. Spencer frequently quoted in the press are a flagrant example of illogical propaganda put out by the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, which deceptively conceals his true area of authority and interest.

His career in the Fish and Wildlife Service was devoted to mammal control activities, including rodent control. He was one of the leading researchers on methods of rodent control and an eloquent promoter of the importance of chemicals in reducing mammal damage to agriculture and forestry.

The NACA has shrewdly exploited his narrow background in "wildlife ecology," which actually was entirely oriented to control. Dr. Spencer not only willingly allows his present employers to misrepresent his background but selects and distorts the facts he gathers in the manner accepted from a lawyer or lobbyist, not a scientist.

I agree with him that it's often necessary to control pests, but I think there is a greater need to control the deceptive propaganda flooding the country from the National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

Robert B. Finley
Chief, Section of Wildlife
Denver Wildlife Research
Center.

"Myths" About DDT

FROM ALVIN GALE, University of Wyoming Extension pesticide specialist, comes this review of what he calls the "myths" which helped bring about present restrictions on the use of DDT.

Myth: Most of the DDT ever used is still active in the atmosphere or locked in soils ready to be removed by evaporation or runoff into the sea. It is nonbiodegradable, so it will continue to be washed into lakes, rivers, and oceans.

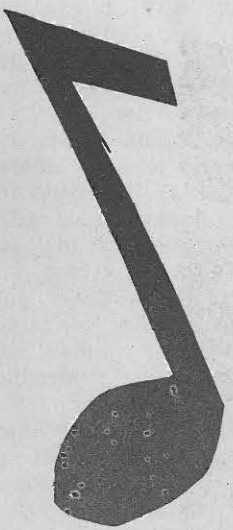
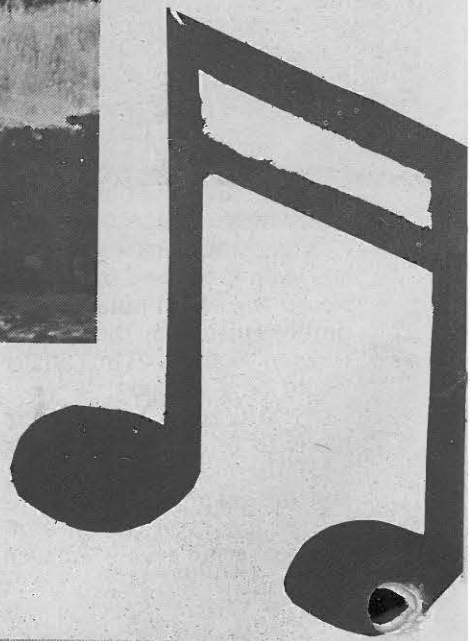
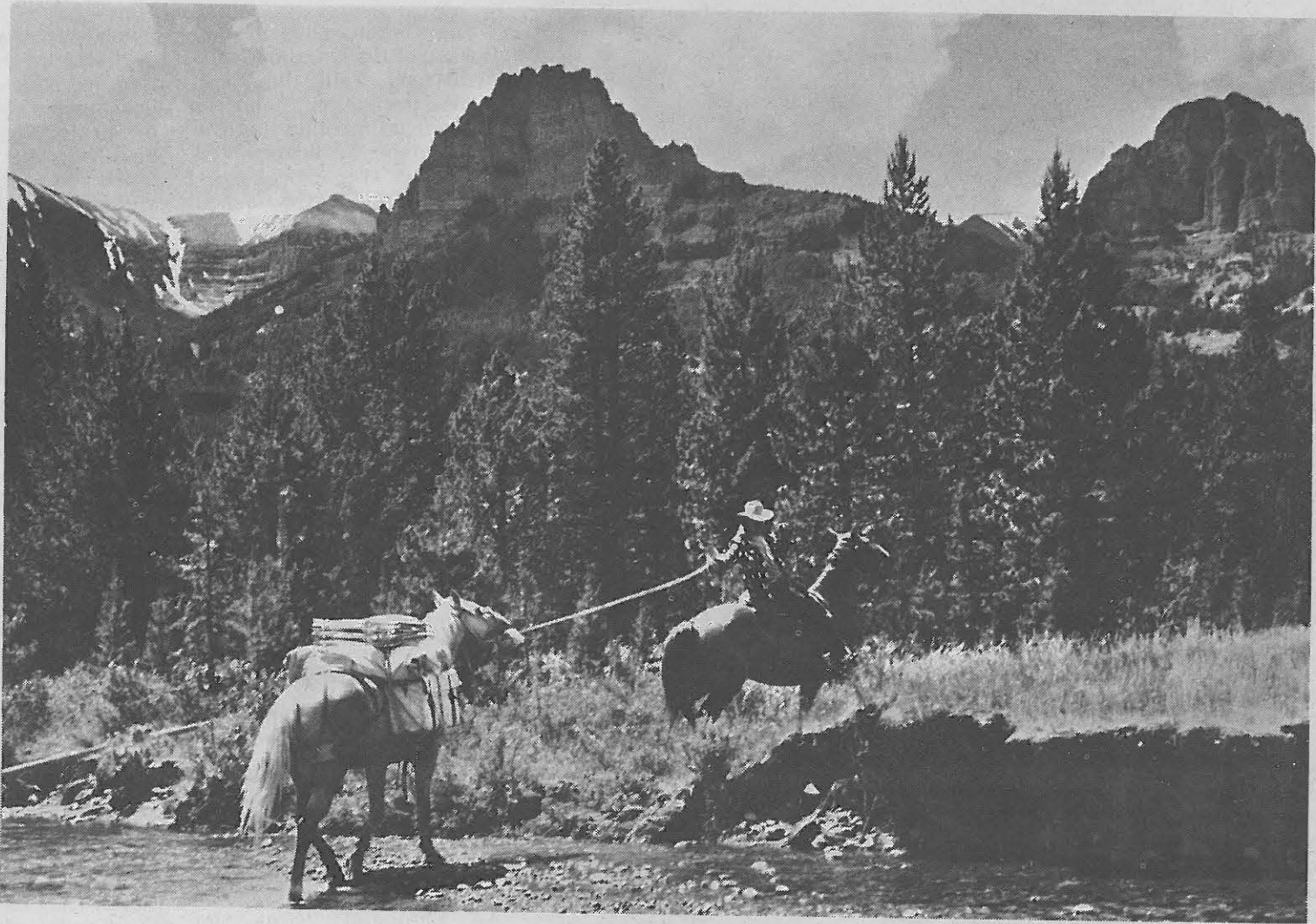
Facts: Research under field conditions shows that DDT IS biodegradable. It is metabolized to less toxic, and finally to harmless compounds of chlorine, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen by light, chemical and biological action. Insects convert DDT to DDE which is non-toxic to insects. At the top of the food chain, DDE may be as much as 80 per cent of the so-called "DDT residue" formerly reported—obviously resulting in many overstatements. DDT is insoluble in water so the only way it can be washed into streams is when soil particles, to which DDT adheres, are washed into water.

Myth: The original small, diluted concentrations of these chemicals such as DDT tend to build up in a food chain so as to end in concentration that may be thousands of times as strong.

Facts: DDT does not build up in plant life, soil, water, fish, or animals beyond a naturally reversible plateau. Studies on DDT buildup show that it does not reach the magnifications reported by some DDT critics. For example, although oysters will accumulate DDT rapidly, the residue is lost almost as fast as it is gained. Analyses of over 5000 oyster samples showed a remarkably low quantity of organochloride insecticides. Some samples did contain DDT and its metabolites, but in amounts usually less than 0.5 ppm.

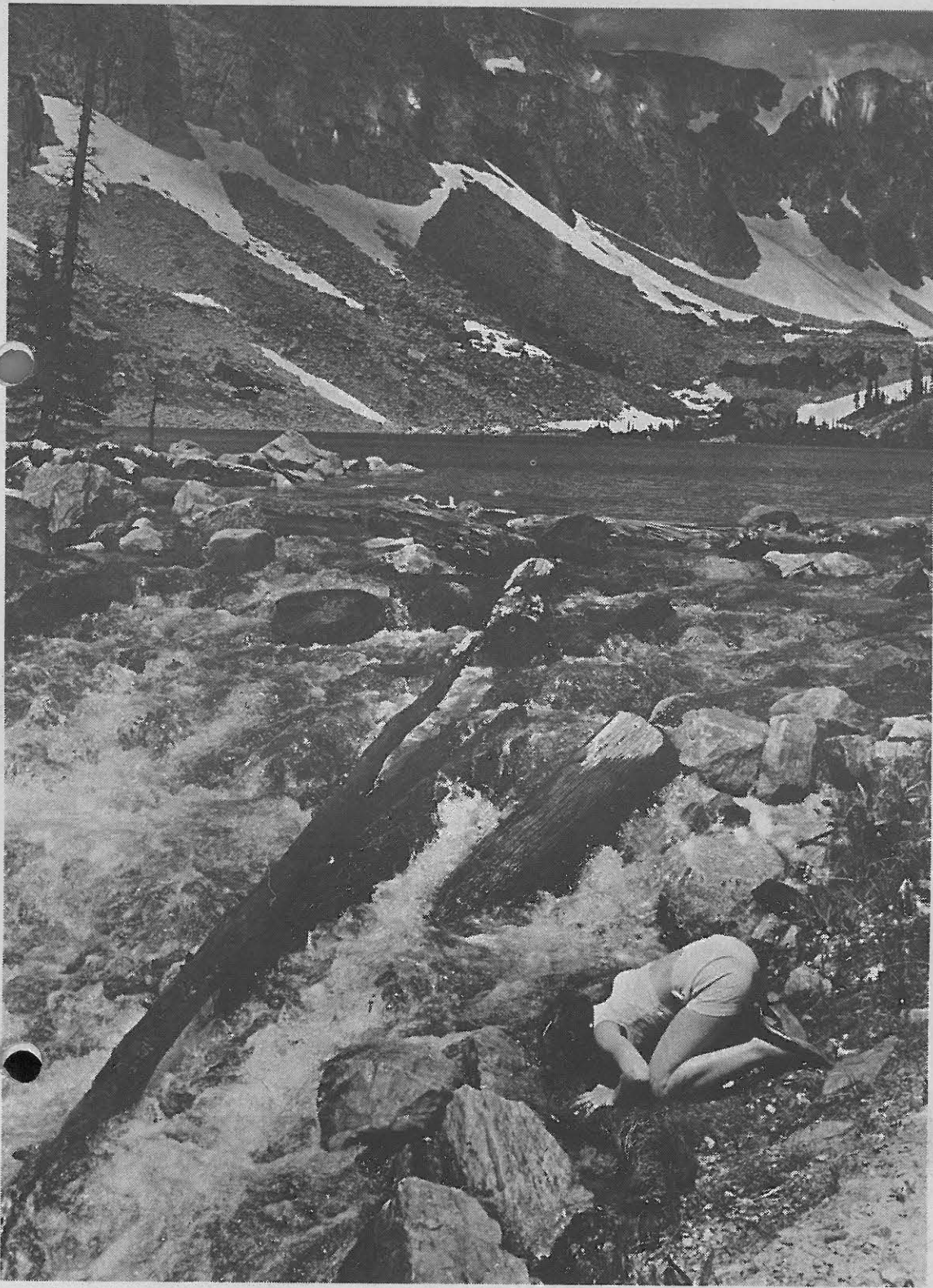
Editor's Note: The above "Myths" About DDT has appeared in various farm and ranch publications of the Rocky Mountain region. Would any of our readers feel moved to respond to the pesticide specialist?

THE THINGS WE DO

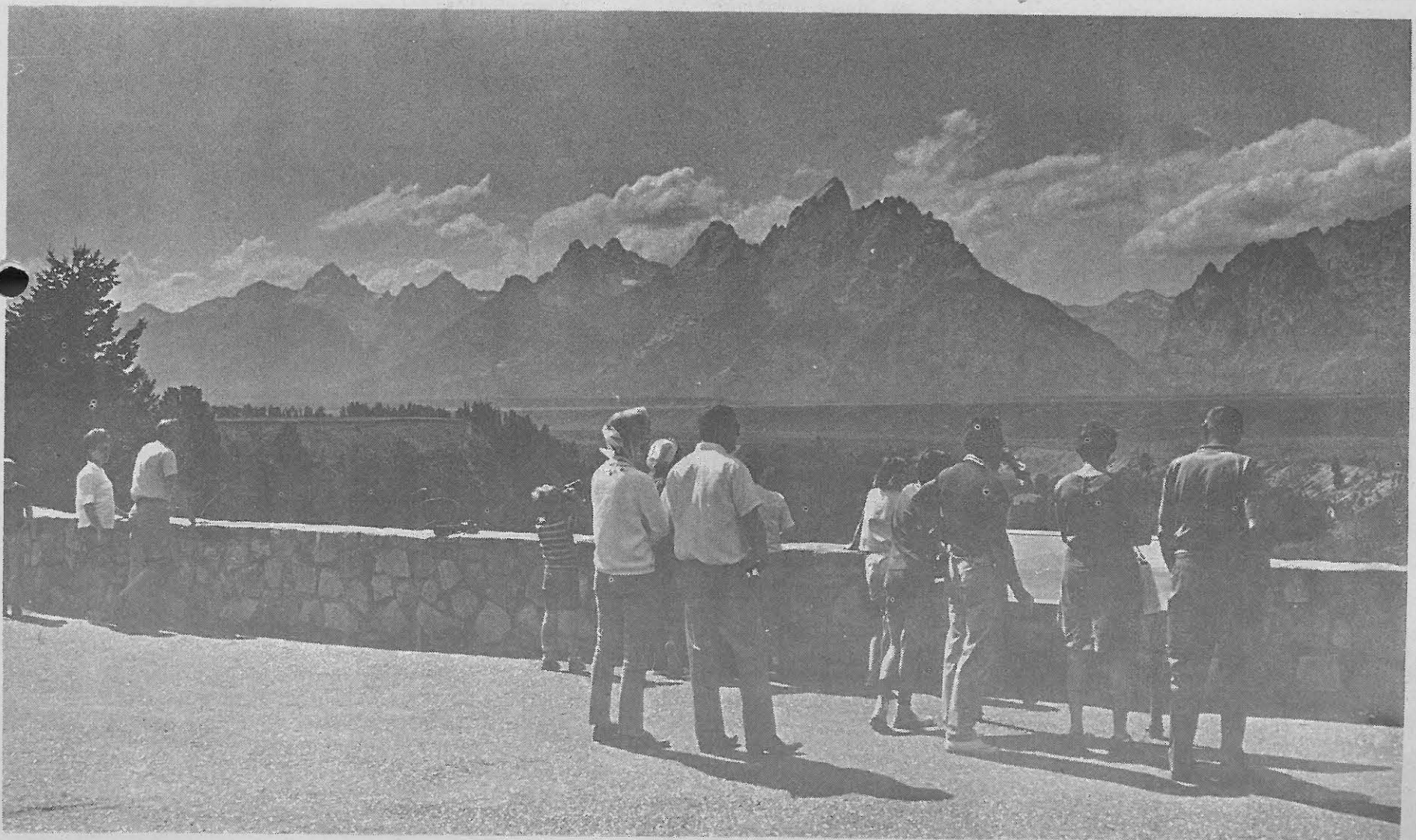
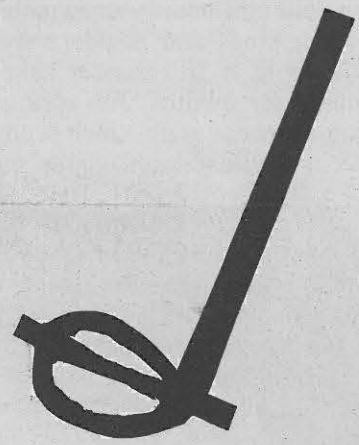


OLD LAST SUMMER

High Country News—9
Friday, February 5, 1971



February -- when the wind blows cold, and the snow lies deep in the mountains. A time to remember the joys of summers past, and to make plans for the bright warm days of the summer soon to come.



OUTDOORS

with
Charles J. Farmer

Snowmobile Tours

There has been a lot of discussion in the past three years on whether the snow machine operator wears a white or black hat.

After a week of snowmobiling activities sponsored by the Yellowstone Park Company, the Wyoming Travel Commission and the Jackson Motel Association recently, I am convinced the machine has a deserving place in the booming world of outdoor recreation.

Snowmobiling, however, is like most participant sports. It claims a few bad apples who add a souring stench to the clean wholesome fun. It is always the bad guys who get all the publicity. But now let us look at a couple of examples of good snowmobiling in the form of tours offered to the public.

One of the most unique snowmobile tours I have ever been on is Jim Scott's snowmobile and swim trip to Granite Hot Springs south of Jackson Hole, Wyoming. That's right, snowmobiling and swimming in the same day. It is still hard for me to believe that I basked in the soothing 105-degree waters of Granite Hot Springs while the temperature outside the large, naturally heated pool dipped to -22 degrees.

I thought Jim was kidding me when he suggested a swim on that frosty January afternoon, but I knew he meant business when he produced two swim suits from the backpack he had secured to his snowmobile.

"Getting into the water is the hardest thing about the swim," Jim chuc' led as we ran full bore to the edge of the pool. We literally jumped out of our rubber pacs and splashed into the giant bathtub. For the next hour we lounged in the relaxing comfort of steamy water.

Nearer the rocks, where the hot water entered the pool, reminded me of a gentle whirlpool bath. Its swirling water produced a gentle massage to my legs which had been numbed by the cold and bouncy snowmobile ride.

Above us, giant pines and boulders were iced with a creamy, snow topping as if a master cake decorator had labored in the area for months. Jim scraped a handful of frosting from an overhead rock which produced an instant snowcone. After a couple of bites off the snowcone, it then became a snowball which he softly flung at me. I ducked and the snowball bobbed for a moment on the surface of the pool before it quickly disappeared in a puff of steam.

The snowmobile trip into the Springs is an adventure in itself. Jim's quiet, dependable touring machines do little to interfere with the world of wildlife, mountains and white powder. Jim is a big game hunting guide in the fall and he delights in spotting elk, big horn sheep, mule deer and moose for his camera-toting riders. He has come to the conclusion that his quiet machines rarely spook the game away from the area.

"It is the loud racing machines that spook the game. They are better suited for the track," he said.

After the swim and midway in the tour, riders are treated to a hot meal, coffee, cocoa and a chance to warm up in Jim's Granite Hot Springs cabin. The ride back to the highway concludes one of the most unique snowmobile adventures in the state.

Another good snowmachine tour in the Jackson area is operated by the Yellowstone Park Company. Large, heated and enclosed snowmobiles, manned by Park employees, navigate the snow trails through the winter wonderland. A sliding roof in the machine makes it easy to photograph elk, bison, geysers, mud pots and a treasure of magnificent winter scenery.

Information about the above mentioned tours can be obtained by writing to Jim Scott, Box 295, Jackson, Wyo. 83001 and Yellowstone Park Company, Yellowstone National Park, Wyo. 82190.

Snowmobile Safari

SIoux FALLS—Plans are progressing very well for the cross-state snowmobile safari, according to Curt Moen, Sioux Falls, publicity chairman for the South Dakota Snowmobile Association.

"We're hoping to draw entrants from several states for this 400-mile trip," Moen says.

Participants are to meet in Watertown Feb. 20 for registration at the Drake Motor Inn. The safari will begin westward Feb. 21 with stops in Redfield, Gettysburg,

Faith, Belle Fourche and finally Lead-Deadwood, Feb. 25, Feb. 26-27 will be spent touring the Black Hills with a banquet the evening of Feb. 27.

According to Moen, "The safari is strictly a family outing, giving everyone a chance to see South Dakota's beautiful scenery in the wintertime."

Those wishing further safari information may write the South Dakota Snowmobile Association, Box 67, Rapid City, SD 57701.

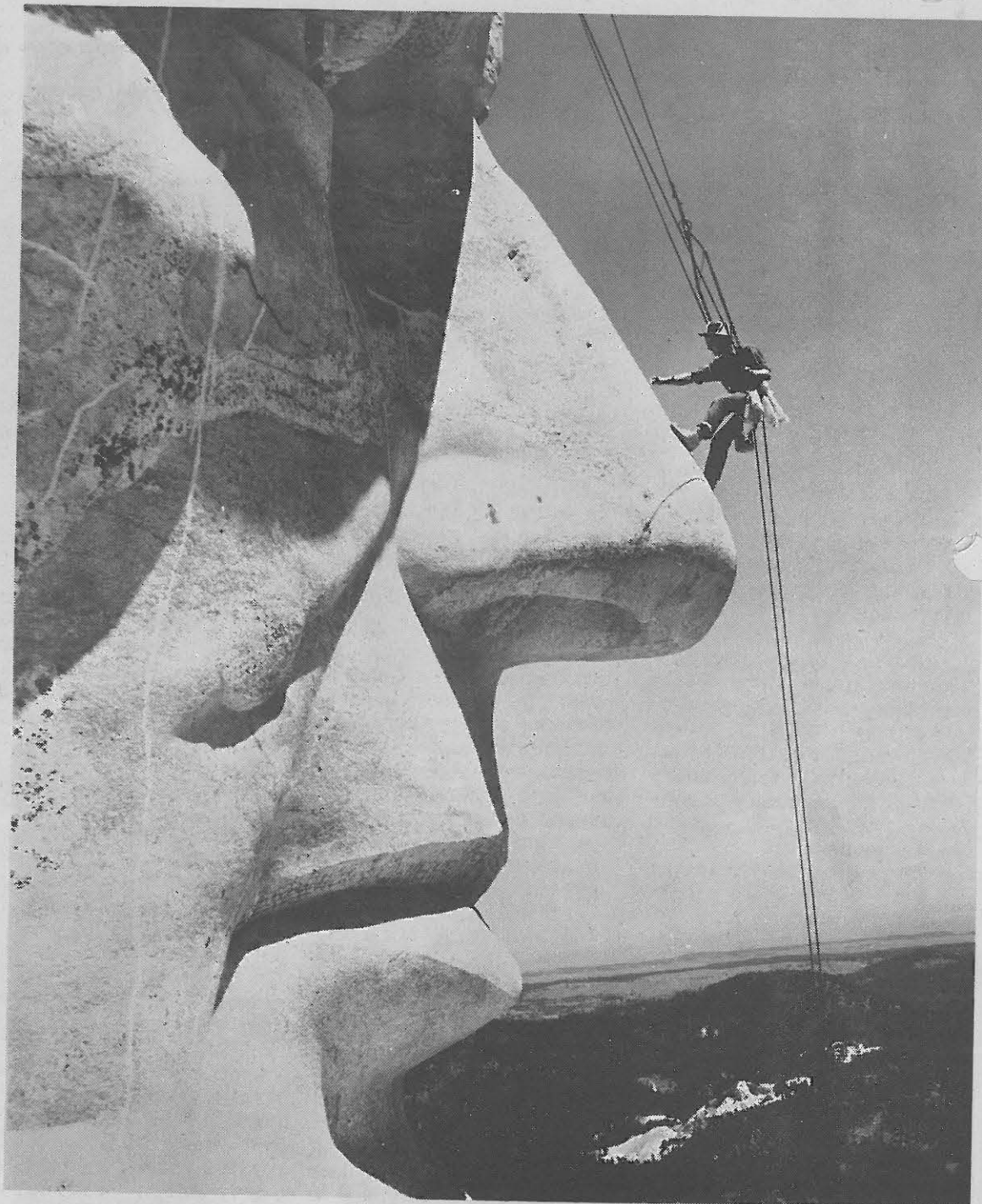


Photo by National Park Service
Herb Conn powders the nose of the president. It's his job. Each year he cleans and inspects the stone faces on Mt. Rushmore.

Hobnobbing With Giants

MOUNT RUSHMORE-- It was time to meet Teddy Roosevelt eye-to-eye, rub noses with George Washington, stroke Lincoln's beard, and whisper a few words in Jefferson's ear.

The man hobnobbing with the four giants of democracy was Herb Conn whose job is to clean-up, fix-up and spruce-up Mount Rushmore.

A resident of Custer, SD, he has been cleaning the faces for the past eight years. He painstakingly inspects the

monument for cracks, fissures, and any damage and makes repairs.

Conn, who has an engineering degree, has been likened to a modern-day Thoreau. He works at what appeals to him and also has to his credit a vast amount of exploration and trail building in Jewel Cave.

When cleaning day arrives, Conn is lowered from the top of the faces. He sits in a bosun's chair connected to a heavy cable. Far on top of the

monument is a winch run by two park service employees. A whistle signal from Conn relays maneuvering instructions to the winch operators.

Each face on Mount Rushmore takes about one day for a complete check-up, and any lesions are filled with a putty-like substance. Granite erosion is no problem, but the small fissures that appear from time to time could become large cracks if they filled with water and froze.

Mt. Rushmore Takes Care

The men who work on the sheer stone faces of Washington, Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Lincoln at Mount Rushmore National Memorial are employed by the National Park Service to perform a routine annual inspection of the huge carving. The hard granite is extremely resistant to erosion and damage; however, the inspection is made each year to insure that succeeding generations will see the sculpture as it exists today.

Since the sculpture was completed in 1941, no damage has occurred to the carved figures. Cracks which were discovered while the carving project was underway were patched, and most of the maintenance involves checking and repatching these fissures in the rock.

The cracks were small

incipient fractures created by the natural forces that eroded the mountain. The fissures were no problem during the carving since they were very small and invisible to the visitor standing hundreds of feet away from the figures. Sculptor Gutzon Borglum realized, however, that water would accumulate in the cracks, expand with freezing, and eventually damage the carving.

To prevent the deterioration of the figures, the Sculptor devised a mixture which he used to fill the cracks. The mixture consisted of equal parts of linseed oil, white lead, and powdered granite. This compound was placed in the cracks and smoothed so that rain and melted snow would run off. The mixture which Borglum developed and used more than 25 years ago is still

applied by the National Park Service. Visitors often have the impression that the wide bands which run at odd angles across the sculpture are cracks which have been patched. These bands are simply lighter-colored and coarser-textured rock which are a part of the mountain itself.

Although the men work hundreds of feet above the talus slope at the base of the carving, they are securely fastened into harness and safety belts which are worn at all times while on the mountain. The workmen are lowered over the figures by hoists, controlled by men on the top of the sculpture. The workers on the faces control their own lateral movement across the sculpture by taking up or releasing guy lines attached to their belts. (Please turn to page 11.)



by Charles J. Farmer

Our Editor Says...

What's Wrong with the Wyoming Press?

On Thursday, January 21, the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission held a press conference in Cheyenne for all interested members of the Wyoming news media.

Charles Crowell, commission president, said the purpose of the meeting was to explain the new limit on the number of nonresident deer licenses. Questions would then be received by the seven-man commission or department employees present, as to the new deer limit or to any question concerning Game and Fish policy and management.

The conference was to start promptly at 5 p.m., but it did not begin until 5:25 p.m. The reason for the delay was that only a few newsmen had shown up. When the meeting did start, nine newsmen from the entire state of Wyoming were on hand to listen and ask questions.

The situation was awkward from the start because commissioners and department employees alike had expected a larger turnout. They were ready to face the press and attempt to answer any question thrown at them. Although the conference was far from a success, it wasn't the fault of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission. In fact, a good deal of praise should be given to the commission and the department employees who set up the meeting in an attempt to publicly answer questions and gripes.

Where then does the fault lie?

Information men, from the department's Information and Education Division contacted all the Wyoming

news media on Tuesday & Wednesday, January 19 and 20. This includes newspaper, radio and television personnel. The day for the press conference had been carefully picked because most newsmen would be in Cheyenne for the start of the Wyoming Press Association Meeting, January 21. The newsmen would not have to make a special trip to Cheyenne just for the Game and Fish conference. And the department's commissioners had just wrapped up their annual budget meeting. So everything seemed just right for a lively session of airing questions and gripes.

With only nine news hawks in attendance, including myself, the session was far from lively. Charlie Crowell ended up carrying the ball with lengthy explanations of the few questions that were asked. Instead of an honest, pull-no-punches type of affair, the handful of reporters and editors present sat meekly and mildly waiting for someone or something to start a fire. Although outnumbered by Game and Fish personnel, I wondered why some of these pressroom tigers didn't hit pay dirt. They had come for a reason and I'm sure it wasn't to warm a chair. But newsmen have a tendency to quiet down when not in the protection of their editorial kingdoms or behind their typewriters. Sure there were questions asked. "What about the loss of revenue from the cut down on deer licenses?" "Any new developments on the Upper Green River situation?"

"How much harm are snowmobiles to wildlife?"

These were the questions asked, but they are not the real question . . . not the things I have heard newsmen griping about. Things like "Why the complicated hunting orders . . . can't even tell what area I'm hunting in anymore." "Or why isn't there a standard opening date for hunting seasons." "And does the Game and Fish really throw rocks from an airplane to spook elk out of an area, just so a hunter won't get a shot?"

Shortly after six o'clock, Charlie Crowell asked for more questions. There were none. "We expected much more from you," he said. He closed the meeting and the commissioners sighed in relief. Jim White, the director of the department, looked somewhat bewildered. He too, expected much more.

To say that the Wyoming news media blew their chance would be putting it mildly. Why the lack of concern over one of the state's most important departments and money makers? I can't figure it out. Nor can I understand why only one Cheyenne radio station newsman was in attendance at the conference. Where were the representatives of the two newspapers, the television station and other radio stations?

Three hours later, in a room not far from where the press conference was held earlier, news men and women crowded a large room for a beer and pretzel party that kicked off the Press Association meeting. In the next few days they would be talking about "What's wrong with the Wyoming Press?"

Litter Index Drops

For the second consecutive year, the National Litter Index registered a four-point decline from the previous year level, Keep America Beautiful, Inc., the national anti-litter organization, reports.

The 1970 index stands at 94.27. This compares with 98.26 for 1969. In 1964, the first year it was recorded, the index was 100. The base figure is 100.

The index, compiled annually by KAB, is based on the cost of litter removal from state roads compared with miles traveled on those roads by motor vehicles. The litter removal costs are supplied by the 50 state high-

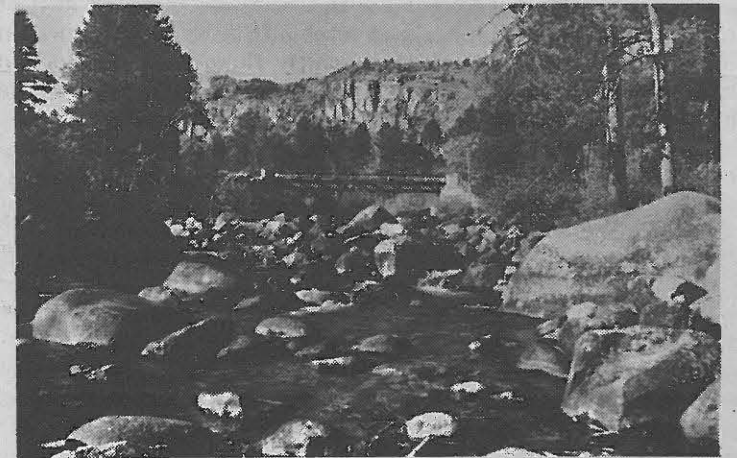
way departments, and mileage by the U. S. Department of Transportation.

The cost of collecting roadsidelitter in the 50 states has increased some 70 percent in the past seven years—from \$19,687,733 in 1963 to \$33,444,938 in 1969, says Allen Seed Jr. of KAB.

Seed interpreted the continuing decline in the index as "convincing proof of the effectiveness of the three-pronged KAB attack on littering." The "three prongs" are public education, enforcement of anti-littering laws and provision of facilities for disposing of travel trash.



Wyoming has gained a new state park near Lander. The natural phenomenon known at the Sinks, along with a beautiful, mountainous canyon area, has been included in Sinks Canyon State Park. The Popo Agie River flows into the side of the mountain and reappears further down the canyon at the Rise of the Sinks shown above. Below, the Middle Fork of the Popo Agie River in its canyon setting.



Mount Rushmore...

and secured to steel pins atop the mountain. Their vertical movement is controlled by the hoists; thus, every inch of the sculpture is thoroughly checked.

Many writers and visitors erroneously believe that park personnel clean the figures during the inspection. The sculpture is not cleaned, nor is it necessary to do so. With the carving constantly exposed to rain and snow, combined with the bleaching action of the sun, nature has done an admirable job of keeping the sculpture clean.

The National Park Service, in preserving much of America's great historic heritage, will assure that the four great Presidents carved

on Mount Rushmore will inspire visitors for untold thousands of years. Erosion will eventually take its toll, but the weathering process

has been significantly slowed by the inspection and maintenance program carried out on Mount Rushmore.

National Wildlife Week Observed March 21-27

The National Wildlife Federation has announced the 33rd annual observance of National Wildlife Week, March 21-27, in cooperation with its 50 state affiliates.

The theme of this year's Wildlife Week asks the question "Wildlife-Who needs it?" During the week, National Wildlife Federation's two and a half

million supporters will be asking this question and answering, "We all do."

Wyoming Wildlife Week chairman Neal Blair said the state participation will include an essay contest and numerous programs throughout the state. Community chairmen will be in charge of regional activities.

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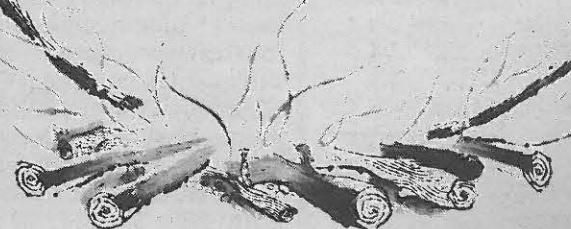


Norwegian Lefse

8 cups Mashed potatoes
1/2 cup cream or rich milk
1/4 cup butter
1 Tbsp. salt

Peel, cook and mash potatoes with butter, cream and salt. Cool. Add 1/4 cup melted shortening and 1 unbeaten egg white. Mix in 2 cups flour. Roll out rounds of dough paper-thin on lightly floured surface. Bake on grill turning to lightly brown both sides. Cool, fold and cover with a towel.

North Dakota Horizons





Wyoming's marvelous Sunlight Basin in northwest Wyoming is the center of a developing controversy. The road shown here may be replaced by a high-speed road which would penetrate a beautiful, wild canyon. Environmentalists say the present road site should be sufficient for access to this area.

Montana Has Historic Sites

Eight more Montana sites have been added to the National Register of Historic Places, Wes Woodgerd, chief of the fish and games' recreation and parks division announced today. This brings to 31 the growing number of outstanding historical Montana areas to be listed in the National Park Service's "Blue book".

Latest additions include: Chief Joseph Battleground of the Bear's Paw; Chief Plenty Coups Memorial; Fort Owen; Fort Logan; Two Medicine Fight Site; Clark Mansion at Butte; St. Mary's Mission Church and Pharmacy at Stevensville; and the Canyon Creek Laboratory in Hamilton.

Chief Joseph Battleground of the Bear's Paw is located in Blaine County south of Chinook. It was here that a band of Nez Perce Indians under the leadership of Chief Joseph came to the end of a courageous running fight that began in northeastern Oregon and extended over 1,000 miles in a three month period.

Chief Joseph had hoped to lead his people to the sanctuary of Canada. Colonel Nelson Miles eventually cut the battered and exhausted band off virtually in sight of their goal. Thus, one of history's most colorful and brilliant retreats ended in Chief Joseph's word, "From where the sun now stand, I will fight no more forever".

Chief Plenty Coups Memorial is south of Billings in Bighorn County. Chief Plenty Coups, a noted warrior in his youth, was credited with having visions that foretold the disappearance of the buffalo, the coming of cattle, and the rule of white men.

Plenty Coups was a shrewd bargainer and one of the most influential of Crow Indians in trying to make a comfortable accommodation

to reservation life. He was chosen to represent the Indian people at the Burial of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington. The old chief left the memorial site in trust for the enjoyment of all as a tribute to his friendship with the whites.

Fort Owen, in Ravalli County near Stevensville, was the site of the first successful farming operation in Montana and probably in the Rocky Mountains. It was also the site of Montana's first sawmill, first flour mill, first cattle herd and first public school.

This site appears also to be Montana's oldest continuously occupied settlement. The town of Stevensville grew around the fort and trading post, but was replaced as a center of commerce in 1865 by Hellgate, now Missoula.

Fort Logan, northwest of White Sulphur Springs in Meagher County, was established in 1869 as the army's main base for protection of the freight route from Fort Benton to Helena and for defense of mining settlements at Confederate Gulch near Helena.

Although the fort was never actually attacked during the decade of its existence, it provided troops for both major Indian battles of the 1870's - the battle of the Little Big Horn and the Battle of the Big Hole.

Two Medicine Fight Site in northern Pondera County marks the site of the first clash between representatives of the United States and the Blackfoot Indian Tribe. It was the only fight between Indians and the Lewis and Clark expedition, but the incident closed much of the upper Missouri Drainage to whites for years.

On the morning of July 27, 1806, Captain Lewis with a party of three men awoke to find their camping companions, eight Piegan Indians, trying to make off with the explorers' guns. When the skirmish was over two Indians had been killed so Lewis beat a hasty retreat while he still had his scalp.

The W. A. Clark Mansion in Butte is a 3 story, 30 room mansion which cost ap-

proximately \$260,000.00 to construct in the mid 1800's. The mansion represents the glory and pretentious era of the "Copper kings".

Clark entered the copper-mining field during its infancy and soon became one of the copper barons. The war of the copper kings began in 1888 and for 12 years Clark fought it out with Marcus Daly, manager and part owner of the great Anaconda Copper Mining Company.

St. Mary's Mission Church and Pharmacy at Stevensville, the first Catholic mission in the northwest, was founded in 1841 by Father DeSmet. The original mission was abandoned in 1850, but another built (about a mile from the original) by Anthony Ravalli in 1866. In 1954, a new church was built adjacent to old St. Mary's and the building now serves as a tourist attraction.

The Canyon Creek Laboratory at Hamilton was originally built as a schoolhouse in 1894. In 1921 Dr. R. R. Parker and his staff, with the U. S. Public Health Service, took the building over and it was used as a research laboratory until 1928.

Research at the Canyon Creek Laboratory was first directed at the study and control of spotted fever, also known as Rocky Mountain fever and tick fever. Epidemiology of the disease was established and a vaccine was developed.

The research laboratory was moved to new buildings, and the old laboratory is now a museum, known as the Ricketts Memorial Museum or the Canyon Creek Laboratory Museum.

The seven national forests entirely or partly in Wyoming, cover approximately 9,000,000 acres and contain more than 13 per cent of the state's area.

Environmental Eavesdropper

LOONEY LIMERICKS

by Zane E. Cology

Said the antelope, (and you may quote)
"If the Green River dams get the vote
I shall have to abide
On only one side---
I'd look silly, crossing by boat!"

The Oregon Legislature's fiscal staff is recommending that the state get out of predator control activities. The state contributes \$50,000 toward a total annual expenditure of \$494,000. The staff estimated the predatory animals cause a loss of \$120,000 annually. The predator program controls such animals as coyotes, foxes, bobcats, bear, mountain lions, mountain beaver, deer mice, pocket gophers, and chipmunks.

Washington State will close some of its parks, some for as long as three years. The cutback is part of a five percent, across-the-board economy measure. About a dozen state parks will be closed and many more will be open only half-time.

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife reports the white-faced ibis, a large wading bird, is a victim of DDT. The Bureau has documented cases from Utah where both thin-shelled and soft-shelled eggs were found. The eggs break before hatching.

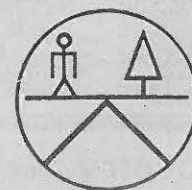
Pheasant populations may decline throughout the Midwest as a result of a stepped-up campaign to eliminate "grass." Marijuana grows as a weed over an 11-state area. Spraying with herbicides to kill the plant will cause serious cover problems for the ringnecks. The birds make extensive use of the plants for nesting cover and for winter protection from the elements.

A survey done for the Wyoming Commission on the Status of Women shows that 50 per cent of the women surveyed would favor a change in the existing Wyoming abortion law. The survey, conducted by the State Department of Labor, found that half the women feel the law should be changed to allow a woman and her doctor to decide on necessity for an abortion. Some 1,100 women were polled.

A moth that has gills and lives entirely in water may be the answer to weed-clogged lakes and streams in the South. The insect larvae voraciously eat Eurasian watermilfoil, a weed that literally clogs many waterways. Should the insect prove successful in clearing the waterways, scientists say that water polluting herbicides could be discarded.

Halogeton, a deadly weed that grows on badly overgrazed and disturbed land, is blamed for the death of 1,400 sheep in Antelope Valley in Utah. At first the deaths were suspected to have been caused by nerve gas.

The Council on Environmental Quality, along with the Treasury Department, is proposing a penalty tax on air polluters. The tax would be levied against sulphur content in coal, oil and natural gas. Industry would pay a tax dependent on the amount of sulphur compounds released into the air.



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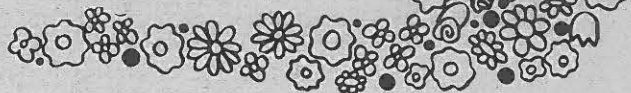
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Thoughts

from the

Distaff Corner

by Norma R. Hentges



DO YOU KNOW AN EGG FARMER?

I tried. I will keep on trying. Ecology must be fought by each individual. This is my belief and to this end I will go down fighting. It will probably get around that I am the lady with the neat garbage, or maybe I'll be known as the nut who scares the trash man.

Last week the nice man who picks up our trash said to me, "Lady, you have the neatest garbage that I pick up."

Poor man, he didn't know he was about to get a twenty minute lecture on ecology. I had, for the past month, been putting my trash into separate containers. Neatly. I tied all paper in bundles, cut the ends out and flattened all cans, then separated the glass from the odds and ends. This gave me four containers for trash. Since starting a compost pile, the odds and ends had really dwindled.

The trash man listened to me explain each container and why it held what it did. Of the paper bundle he said, "Lady don't put flattened boxes and old letters and the like in the bundle." When he got to the cans his comment was, "Don't want nothing except COORS cans." I explained that Coors would also take used aluminum and aluminum containers other than their own beer cans. He wasn't interested.

I got a very odd look when I tried to tell him that in a letter I had just received from the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, Inc., it stated they were hoping to have a location for reclaiming glass containers in Colorado before long. When I questioned him about the tons of glass he picks up, he glared at me and said, "Whose gonna fish it out of there Lady," pointing to the truck.

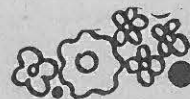
Today was, again, trash day. When I heard the banging of my four neat little containers I ran out with my arms loaded with a bundle of neatly stacked and tied egg cartons.

"Sir," I questioned, "Can these be recycled in some way?"

Without looking me in the eye he hastily climbed into the cab of his truck and said, "Lady, why don't you find yourself some egg farmer to give them to."

Away down the road went the shaken trash collector, with my neatly separated trash ground up with all the un-separated trash.

I will keep trying. From my efforts this past month, I found that my best hope is putting as little into the trash as possible. I search the grocery shelves for products in containers that I can re-use. To tell you a little secret, I found a lady who makes jelly and jam, she is taking all the little jars I get. Now, to find an egg farmer who can re-use the egg cartons!



Ice Fishing Gone

A team of weather conditions--wind and warm temperatures--have weakened ice on many of the state's lakes and reservoirs this week prompting the Wyoming Game and Fish Department to issue a warning to all ice fishermen.

In many areas where fish were being pulled through as much as 20 inches of ice a week ago the ice is now completely gone. The department also warned fishermen that warm wind

weakens ice. Four inches of good blue ice is stronger than eight inches of rotten, pitted white ice.

Reports this weekend indicate acceptable ice conditions on the waters open to ling fishing in Fremont and Big Horn counties. Glendo Reservoir and Flaming Gorge Reservoir also report some ice fishing activity. Fishermen should check locally, however, as conditions change rapidly.

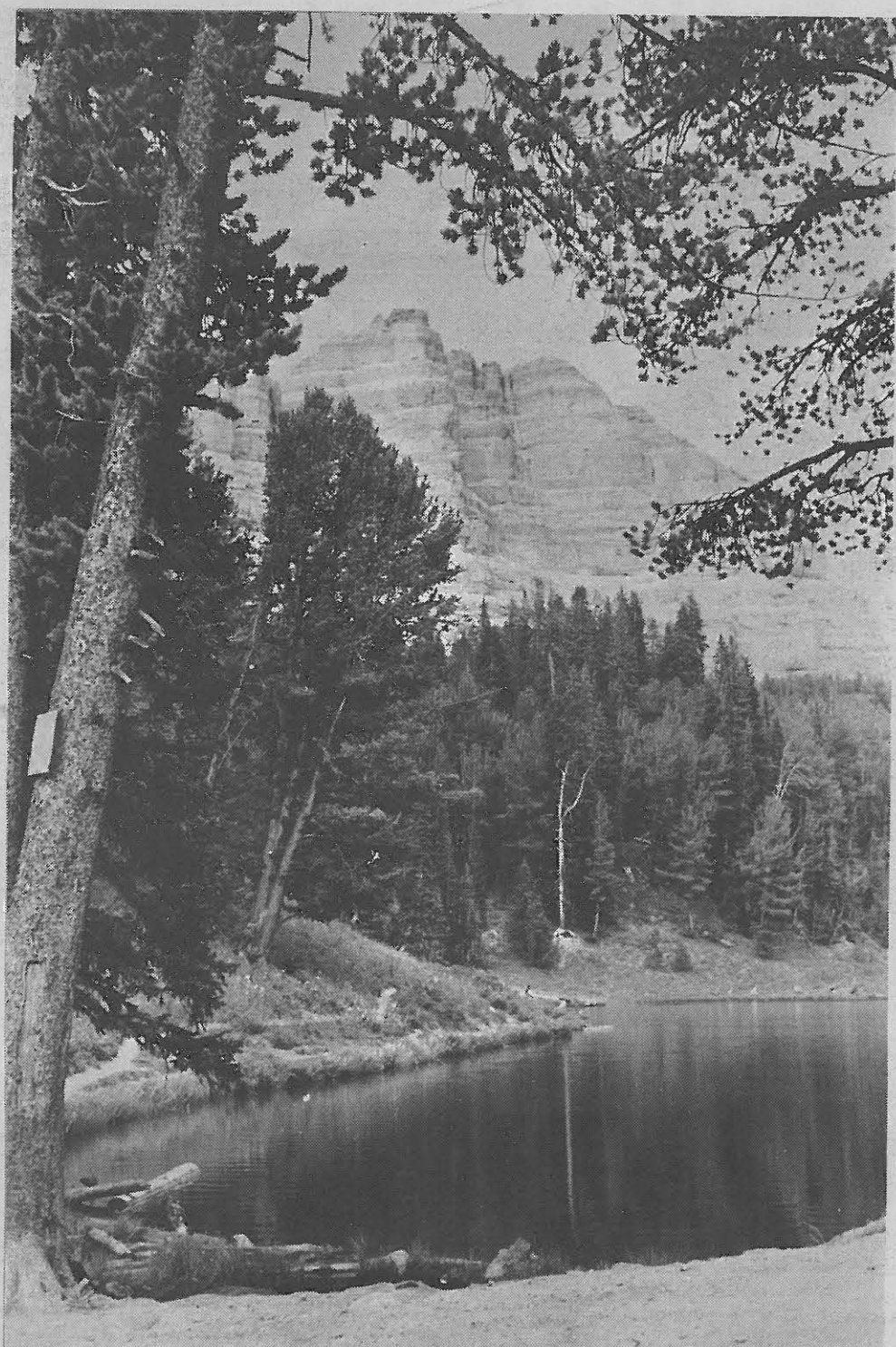


Photo by Chas. E. Higley

A beauty spot along Highway 287, northwest of Dubois, Wyoming, beckons the weary traveler. Here, Wind River Lake lies serenely at the foot of breccia cliffs near Togwotee Pass.

Recreation Activity Increases

"During 1970, recreation activity at Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area increased 4-1/2 percent compared to 1969," reports John R. Glenn, recreation area Forest Ranger. "We recorded a total of 635,000 visitor days during the year." (One visitor day is equal to one person in the area for 12 hours.)

"Each year, more of our visitors seem to be coming from out-of-state," says Glenn. "During 1970 about 5 percent of our recreation visits were made by people living within 50 miles of the area, 30 percent from Utah's Wasatch Front (Logan to Spanish Fork) and 65 percent from more distant regions."

Bureau of Reclamation officials at Flaming Gorge hosted 63,834 visitors on the self-guiding tour through Flaming Gorge Dam. This was 5 percent above 1969. The visitor centers at Red Canyon and Flaming Gorge Dam were visited by 100,000 people during the year. This, however, was a 12 percent drop below 1969. One reason for the drop was lack of operating finances resulting in a shorter season of operation for the centers. The same was true for evening programs. Though average attendance at programs increased 12 percent, total attendance dropped 29 percent because the number of

programs presented was reduced 1/3 compared to 1969.

"As inflation continues, and funds are tightened, our biggest challenge in managing Flaming Gorge is that of stretching shrinking dollars to do increasing numbers of jobs," explains Glenn. "Our major efforts are to maintain existing facilities in a sanitary, operable condition. The help of the visiting public is needed to reduce littering, law violations and careless destruction of the natural environment if management costs are to be held at a

More Visitors Noted

The year 1970 has broken all previous travel records at Mount Rushmore National Memorial according to Superintendent Wallace O. McCaw. Visitation totals for the last twelve months reveal that 1,965,745 people viewed the world-famous sculpture during the past year; a figure which represents an 11.4% increase over 1969. Since travel statistics have been maintained at the Memorial starting in 1942, over 26 million people from the United States and many foreign nations have visited the landmark.

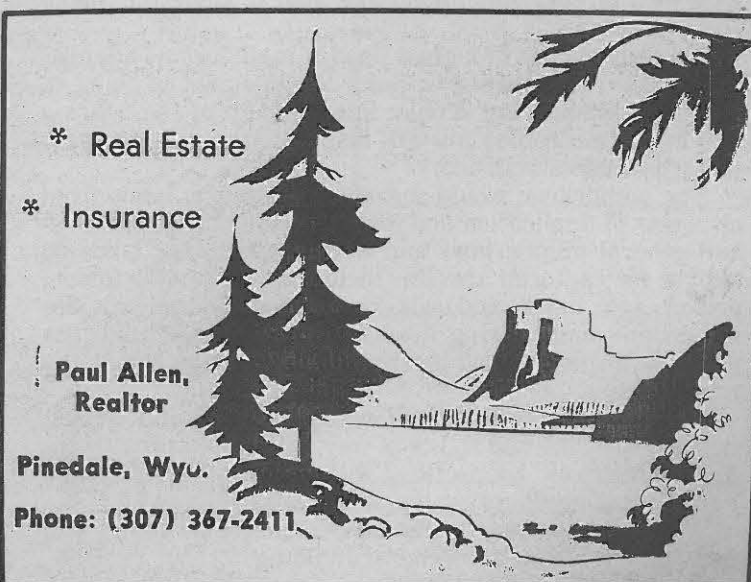
This past year was one in which other record figures also tumbled. During the first

minimum."

"The picture is not all dark, however," Ranger Glenn points out. "The increasing national interest in environment is making people more aware of their actions in the out-of-doors. Efforts of conservation groups, environmental education instruction in public schools, and increased mass media attention to the environment are awakening a new public respect for nature. In 1971, we look forward to many visitors who will translate environmental concern into action to help relieve man's impact on nature."

week in August, traditionally the busiest of the year, the park surpassed all previous one-day visitation records when 25,066 people visited on the 4th of the month.

Accommodating visitors to the Memorial will offer many challenges for the National Park Service in the coming decade. Records indicate that travel to the park has doubled from one to two million since 1960. A projection of these figures to 1980, using the present rate of annual increase, totals 4 million visitors annually and the possibility of 50,000 visitors through the Memorial in a single day.



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A.T.&T's buried cable is now marked throughout its length by 11-foot poles. The poles are spaced at intervals of a few hundred yards to almost one-half mile. Their intrusion into formerly untouched areas is a renege on a pledge of the company to restore the countryside to a near natural condition.

Areas of Action

Hearings will be held in Anchorage, Alaska, on Feb. 12-13, and in Washington, D.C. on Feb. 16-17 on the proposed Alaska pipeline. A report has now been filed with the Environmental Protection Agency. However, the Department of the Interior says it is in the national interest that the pipeline be built even though there will undoubtedly be extensive environmental damage.

Concerned citizens should write to Russell Train, Chairman, Council on Environmental Quality, Washington, D.C. 20500 and protest the granting of a permit for the pipeline. It can be protested on the grounds that not enough has yet been learned about the effects on the environment, and what can be done about them. You should request that your letter be made a part of the hearing record.

In addition, citizens can write their congressional delegations and ask for support on bills to place authority for the pipeline in Congress rather than the Department of the Interior. Senator Clifford Case has introduced a bill in the Senate and Representative John Saylor is sponsoring companion legislation in the House. This legislation would give Congress the responsibility for deciding when and if a pipeline permit should be granted.

* * *

The January 22 issue of High Country News carried a feature on a proposal to set aside 26,255 acres of public land as a bird of prey sanctuary. The land is along the Snake River in Idaho.

The proposal has brought a flood of mail, for and against. As a result, the Bureau of Land Management is going to hold a public hearing. Public interest both at the hearing and in written comments will help determine if the sanctuary can be established.

The withdrawal would segregate the public lands from all forms of application and location under the public land and general mining laws and would reserve the lands as habitat for raptorial species, including the prairie falcon, golden eagle, hawks and owls. The area of concern provides the nesting and rearing area for these species and also provides a majority of the prey species upon which the raptors exist.

The proposed withdrawal recognizes existing leases, licenses, permits and rights-of-way, and would provide for future uses in connection with hydro-electrical and agricultural needs for water of the Snake River.

You should write to the State Director, Bureau of Land Management, Rm. 334 Federal Building, 550 W. Fort St., Boise, Idaho 83702. The hearing record will be kept open for written statements until March 29, 1971.

AT&T's Trail



Photo by Randy Wagner

A.T.&T's transcontinental cable went through Wyoming's vast open spaces last summer. Along the way, it covered and bisected parts of the Oregon Trail. It also disturbed many acres that had never before been marred by man's technology.

Wyoming Author Does Book On Arapahoe Indians

CHEYENNE--(Special)--A major book on one of Wyoming's two Indian tribes--the Arapaho--by Cheyenne author, Virginia Cole Trenholm, published by the University of Oklahoma Press will go on sale in state bookstores.

The work, "The Arapahoes Our People," has been selected for inclusion in the "Civilization of the American Indian Series," University of Oklahoma Press. The latter is considered to be one of the major presses for Western American history.

The announcement of the actual date of sale will be made by the University of Oklahoma Press soon. Mary Read Rogers, president, Wyoming Press Women said in Cheyenne.

The book is the realization of many years research by the author. Her first book, co-authored with Maurine Carley, Cheyenne, "Shoshones, Sentinels of the Rockies" is currently in the second printing at the University of Oklahoma Press.

The author will visit the Wind River reservation to make her initial presentation of the book to the Arapaho and to be available for autographs as soon as the books arrive in Wyoming.

Mrs. Rogers, in Cheyenne, WPA President, said the two books are "important contributions to the history of the state of Wyoming and should be considered a 'must' for Western collectors."

The author is a graduate of the University of Missouri and former teacher at Stephens and Park colleges. She married a Wyoming ranchman in the 1930s and claimed Platte county as her residence until 1967 when she moved to Arizona.

A year ago, she returned to make Wyoming her home.

Through the years, she has spent endless time exploring, studying and writing on Western subjects. Her research has taken her to libraries in 11 states as well as the National Archives where she worked in Indian records.

Her first hardbook, "Footprints on the Frontier," concerns southeastern Wyoming. She then coauthored, with Miss Carley, "Wyoming Pageant" a textbook on the junior high school level. During these years, she realized the Wind River Indians, who were so much of the state's colorful past history, were so little known.

A Shoshone-Paiute, Owyhee, Nev., paid Mrs. Trenholm what she thinks is a "supreme compliment."

"When she (the Indian) found out that I was not an Indian, she told me she was sure I must be part Indian.

Otherwise, how could I write of her people with so much understanding?"

The author laments that many citizens of Wyoming have lived a lifetime without knowing a segregated Wind River Indian.

"The Sioux are in evidence at the state fair and at Frontier Days. Tourists get the erroneous idea they are our Indians and yet the Shoshones, our first settlers and the Arapahoes, who arrived in the 18th century were here first," she comments.

"The remarkable part is they are still with us. The Sioux belong to the Dakotas, while the Shoshones, as well as the Arapahoes, are literally 'our people,' a term the Arapahoes apply to themselves as the name did not originate in the tribe. I hope, in my book, to have been able to pave the way toward a better understanding among all," she said.

Passports On Sale

1971 Golden Eagle Passports are now on sale at all Forest Service offices in the Intermountain Region.

The 1971 Passport is being sold at a price of \$10, which is \$3 higher than in previous years. The permit will be valid from January 1, 1971, through December 31, 1971. This annual entrance permit facilitates entrance into public outdoor recreation areas operated by the United States Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries, and the Bureau of Land Management.

The Golden Eagle Passport is a real bargain for people who make several visits to

Federal recreation areas each year. It can be used without limit to the number of visits or the number of persons in a single private vehicle. No additional user fees will be charged in National Forest campgrounds in the Intermountain Region in 1971.

Revenues collected under this program are deposited in the Land and Water Conservation Fund. This fund provides grants to State and local government for acquisition and development of outdoor recreation facilities, and to Federal agencies for acquisition of authorized recreation lands and water.

Skiers Get A Lift In Colorado

High Country News—15
Friday, February 5, 1971

News from Colorado should really give a lift to skiers this winter. In fact, Ski Country USA opened the season with eleven additional lifts to increase skier capacity to the top of the nation by 9,940 skiers per hour. With the increased capacity, Colorado can now give a lift to the sun-bathed ski slopes to more than 100,000 skiers per hour.

Colorado ski area operators spent in excess of \$4 million this season in the construction of new lifts which

will provide access to 28 miles of new trails and slopes.

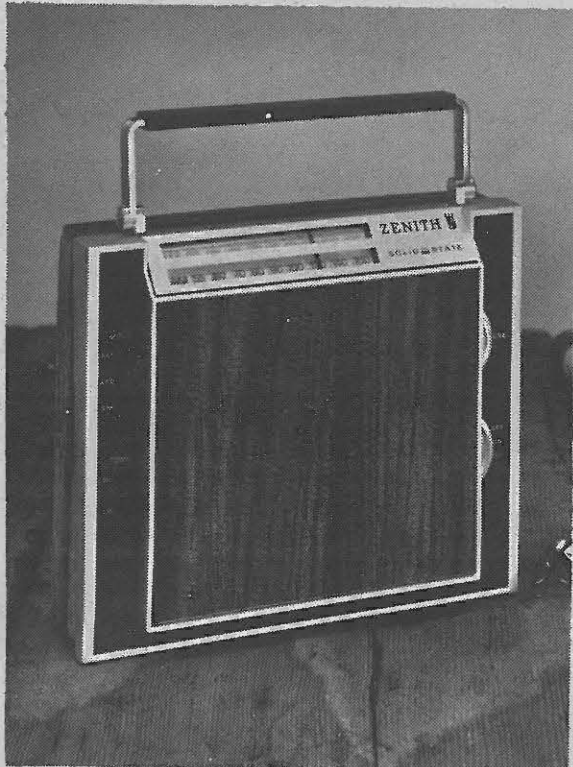
The new facilities added to those already in existence reveal some impressive totals in ski statistics. A skier, if skiing the combined vertical drop of Colorado ski areas, could ski for 8.1 miles straight down. The vertical rise of all Colorado lifts totals 22 miles.

Communities serving the more than 30 well-developed Colorado ski areas have also responded to the phenomenal



Skis etch a pattern of pleasure in Colorado powder. Throughout the West, snows lie deeper than men can recall, making this skiing season one of the best ever.

New Products . . .



Here's the Power Package from Zenith. A slim, compact 9-transistor personal portable radio. Zenith's Royal B47 is quality-crafted for best FM-AM reception. Automatic frequency control for drift-free FM reception. It's powered by 4 "C" cells, and has two antennas. From Zenith Radio Corp., 1900 No. Austin Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60639.

growth of skiing the snow-blanketed Rockies, and construction has continued at a rapid pace to provide needed accommodations and services at this mecca for the slat set. New accommodations this season will add 2,205 beds in the major Colorado winter areas. An estimated \$21 million was spent in new lodging construction for this season. An additional \$500,000 was invested in restaurants, warming houses, administration

buildings, and ski shops.

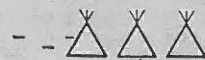
A dramatic new Colorado ski area, Keystone, opened in mid-November. The area is located near Dillon, at the western base of Loveland Pass, approximately 75 miles west of Denver.

As well as with an abundant topping of that famous Colorado powder, Keystone opened with two double chair lifts, a poma lift, a wide variety of trails, a lodge, and a summit restaurant. With initial expenditures

estimated at \$4 million, Keystone is in the first of a three-stage development, and this season will have a skier capacity of 2,800 per hour.

Another substantial addition to skiing at the top of the nation is the new gondola at Steamboat. The gondola, designed by Bell of Switzerland, carries 1,200 skiers an hour in 99 cabins and has a dramatic vertical rise of 2,250 feet. Steamboat also boasts three new intermediate trails and two new advanced slopes.

Other new lifts include a new double chair at Aspen Highlands, which opens up Maroon Bowl, with a beautiful 2 1/2-mile run. Breckenridge has also constructed a new double chairlift with a 705-foot vertical rise and which provides an additional 200 skier capacity. Loveland Basin and Monarch have expanded this season with new pomas accommodating an additional 1,500 skiers per hour at the two popular areas.



Park Jobs Are Very Popular

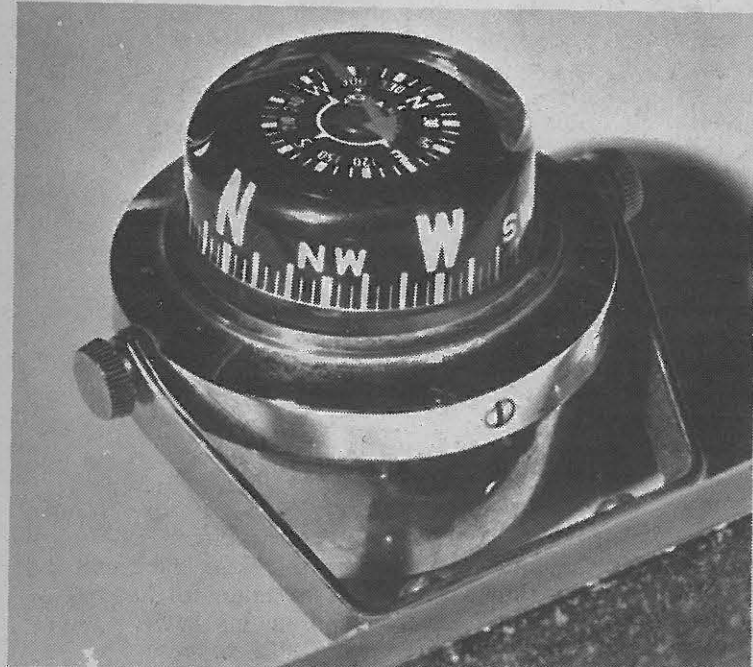
At least 2000 people would like summer employment at Grand Teton National Park.

Linwood Mayo, Park Personnel Officer, began taking applications January 1st. With over 2000 applications stacked on his desk, park officials decided they would stop recruitment January 15th.

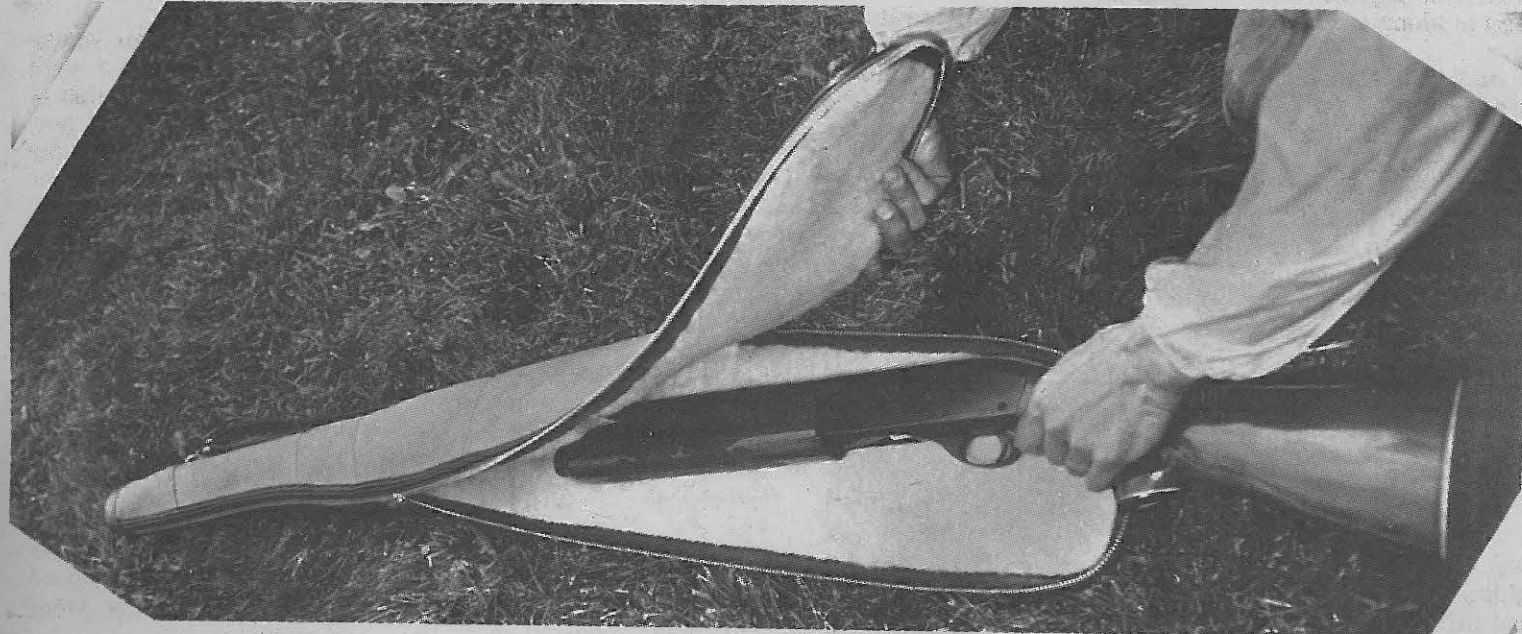
The only applications accepted after that date will be from qualified mountaineers.



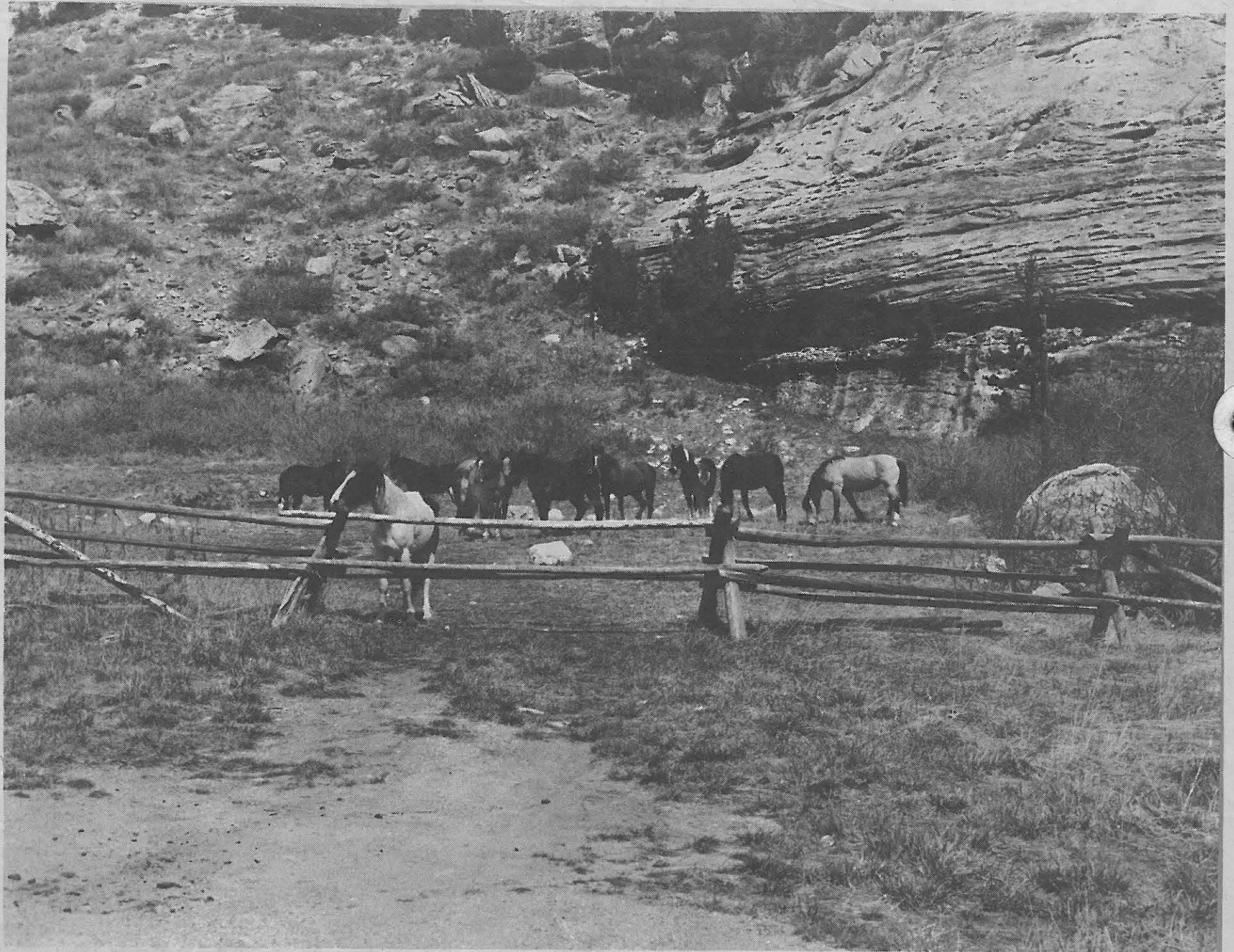
Bright new hues such as hi-blue, whisky, espresso brown, regal purple are the colors to accent you on your new Ski-Doo Elan snowmobile. The weather gets very cold and anyone venturing out into the cold should be dressed for it. Be fitted properly for all your needs at any of the Ski-Doo dealers nearest you.



A dependable, high quality compass like Aqua Meter's "Outboarder" should be a must on a small runabout or fishing boat. The Outboarder features improved, easy reading degree markings and special sight lines across the top of the card to maintain headings more easily. It retails for \$11.95 from Aqua Meter Instrument Corporation, 465 Eagle Rock Ave., Roseland, New Jersey 07068.



A high quality rifle or shot gun deserves a gun case of equal quality. Made of genuine buck tan cowhide, full closure heavy duty zipper, thick plush pile lining and an anti-scuffing tape stitched over zipper for added protection. The all-leather Pecos Case, model 840-1102, is available in 40, 44, 48, and 52 in. with a retail price of \$24.95. For more information on this and custom lengths write Farber Brothers Inc., 821 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tennessee 38101.



"Can I go too, partner. It isn't any fun standing here behind this fence!"

Guarantees To Catch A Steelhead

Part III
by Milt Guymon

I must assume now that you have learned to "read" a river, in other words to recognize a steelhead run, the travel lanes and holding slots, the water depths and water flows. If you use lures, cast upstream toward the head of the run. Let the lure sink; then just before it touches bottom, begin a slow retrieve. Allow the lure to swing on downstream and try to bring it alongside or through what you believe is a holding slot. What you want to do is swing your lure across or in front of any steelhead that might be lying in the lane or slot. Continue casting until you have covered every inch of the run.

With egg clusters or other bait, allow the bait to drift naturally with the current but control it so it moves downstream along the travel lane. Be sure your cluster drifts directly into or through the holding slot. Keep working the run until you have covered every possible steelhead location.

One important point to remember -- your bait or lure must be down at or close to the bottom. Steelhead are bottom travelers and seldom move upward toward the surface to strike.

Fishing on the bottom means that you're going to lose some gear. Boulders, sunken logs or limbs, an unseen ledge, a crevice, and

many other underwater obstructions await the unwary. Here again, though, the pro steelheader possesses a sensitive "feel" for such tackle grabbers and raises his rod tip at the proper time, which in turn lifts the bait or lure and allows it to slip by the obstruction.

The "feel" of a river bottom is probably the most difficult technique for the novice to master. Some catch on quickly while others never find it. Many hang up or lose gear consistently. Finally, in frustration, they never allow bait or lure near the bottom for fear of becoming snagged.

We cannot advise you as to how to acquire this feel or touch. We do know this -- in reading a river you must be able to determine quite accurately water depths in which you are fishing -- you must have a reasonable idea of the physical structure of the bottom just by the appearance of water currents and flows -- you must have complete control of your bait or lure as it drifts downstream with the current -- and most important, you must be able to recognize and identify each nudge, bounce, pull or other action of bait or lure as it moves along the bottom on its downstream journey.

Each nudge, bounce, pull, slide, or other action is immediately telegraphed through the line and into the rod. You must be able to feel these signals as well as identify the cause as each

registers into the butt section. And you must react instantly to these signals.

If you are using cluster eggs or some other bait, one of these slight nudges might be a big ironhead just mouthing the bait. Seldom do steelhead really sock a cluster gob. Mostly it's a gentle tug or it might be a momentary pause in the downstream drift. If the angler fails to recognize these signals, in other words the "feel", he either becomes snagged on the bottom or, if the signal is from a steelhead, the bait is dropped and the fish is gone.

Many times we have observed steelhead follow a drifted cluster downstream, mouthing the bait as he swims alongside. We have also observed many times fishermen reel in to find their

cluster smashed or stripped from the hook. Yet the angler felt no tug and failed to recognize that a fish was there.

Generally the opposite is true when fishing spoons, spinners, or other lures. Although some steelhead will just move over and pick up the lure, most will hit it solidly or turn just as the lure is taken, resulting in a pronounced strike. Since the angler maintains tension on the lure during the slow retrieve, the strike is quite solid whether the fish just picks up the lure or hits it with some force. Because the fish often hooks itself, anglers who have difficulty recognizing the soft bait pickup usually stick to lures that are known producers.

In summary, we have provided you with a few basic

tips on the art of steelheading. Get good equipment and learn how to use it. Use time-tested lures or baits, at least until you become proficient. Learn to "read" a river -- to recognize steelhead travel lanes and steelhead holding slots. And finally, learn to "feel" a river -- a constant but subtle set of signals from bait or lure telegraphed to you through the line and rod.

If you learn these few techniques, we guarantee that you will catch steelhead.

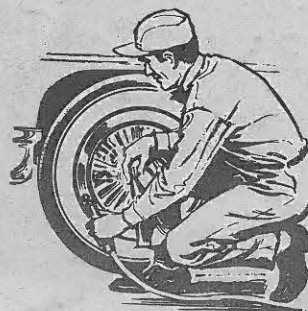
The major floatable tributary to the Green River is the New Fork River. For two miles of this stream can be negotiated and watercraft can be launched or recovered at seven sites.

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