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August 16, 1967

Mr. Bud Lilly
Bud Lilly's Trout Shop
West Yellowstone, Montana

Dear Bud:

This is just a quick note to say "hello" and tell you how enjoyable it was seeing you once again during our visit to West Yellowstone with the Cashman's.

It's a small world....apparently, Jim Brezina, our Los Angeles Herald-Examiner Outdoor Writer, was visiting Yellowstone at the same time we were. You will note in his story on the Front Page of the Man's World Section that he makes mention of Bud Lilly and the Trout Shop in West Yellowstone.

I thought you would like to have these tear pages.

Cordially,



Daniel Boone
AUTOMOTIVE EDITOR

DB:md
ENCLL:

MAN'S WORLD and TRAVEL



A TROUT SPECTACULAR

It All Takes Place At Yellowstone Park

By JIM BREZINA
Herald-Examiner Outdoor Writer

Where can you find 440 miles of blue-ribbon trout streams plus a great "fishin' hole" within a short drive of each other?

Only in Yellowstone National Park in northwestern Wyoming. Thousands of outdoor fans come to the Park to ogle Old Faithful and to make snaps of the three bears and then inadvertently find the park boasts fabulous fishing as well.

And that's how it was with us. We had traveled to this land of strange and mysterious springs and geysers (1100 miles from Los Angeles) and then discovered the easily accessible fishing waters an exciting bonus.

The many streams flowing through this 2 1/4 million acre unfenced zoo are a treat for the dedicated fly fisherman since many of the waters are restricted to fly fishing only.

And, although I don't profess to be a pro with a fly rod, I still managed to creel in easy limits of beautiful red-bellied brook trout and rainbows as well.

You don't even have to buy a fishing license here although there is a daily car or entrance fee of \$1 unless you buy a season pass.

Many of the streams parallel the roads but we didn't find the waters crowded. There are also alpine lakes within the depths of the mountains where the finny fighters can be caught even more easily since they are less disturbed. The majority of the park visitors are families with kiddies who come here not necessarily to fish but to rest the body and brain via a change in pace.

And almost every species of trout is known here. Some waters also contain the large

mackinaw and the greyling, long extinct in many northern waters.

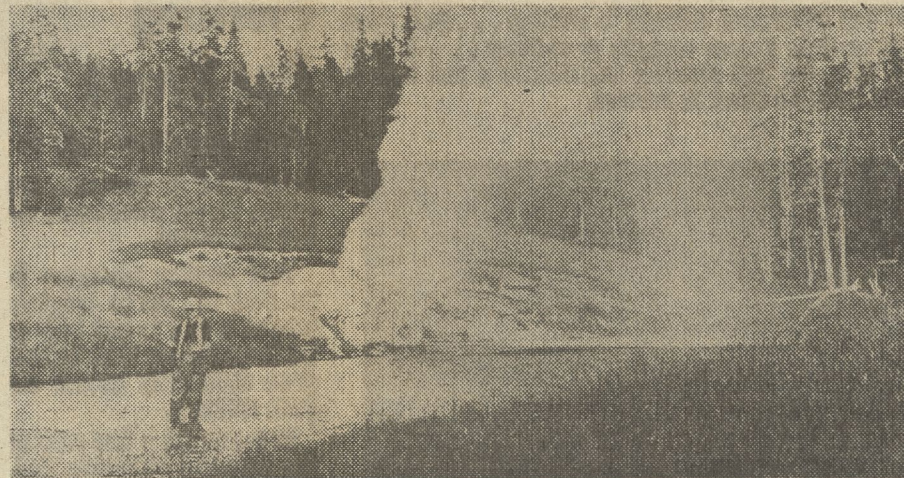
Some of the more classic fly fishing streams include the famed lower Madison, the Firehole, Yellowstone and the Lamar.

Daily limits in these streams are common although generally speaking the fish do not run as large as they do in such park lakes as Yellowstone, Shoshone and Lewis.

How to get to this fishy, steaming, hissing, spouting key to a bygone volcanic age?

To save time we left the "driving" to someone else. Western Airlines, Los Angeles International Airport now serves the Park with direct prop-jet flights. Taking advantage of this service we boarded Western at 10:55 a.m. and after a hop, skip and jump via Las Vegas, Salt Lake City and Idaho Falls, during which we were pampered with snacks and beverages, we touched down at West Yellowstone at 3 p.m.

Firehole River, with geysers lining its banks, is one of the many famous fishing waters in the fabulous Wyoming Park. Trout abound in the warm water of meandering river.



Thus one can be fishing the Madison by 4 p.m. and save two days and a night of driving.

Western is the only airline from the West Coast to serve this oldest of American national parks.

The Yellowstone Park Company's bus schedules connect with all Western flights. This same company also handles reservations for hotels, motels, bus tours and for "rent-a-car adventures" in the Park.

Yellowstone Tops for Trout

No need to rough it in the Park unless you desire to do so. There are accommodations for 9000 persons which range from modern hotels to rustic lodges such as the historic Old Faithful Inn where Teddy Roosevelt and other greats took their "board and room."

Private pilots will be interested to know that the \$1,318,000 airport has an 8400-foot runway and parallel taxiways. Elevation of the lighted field is 6644 feet.

Yellowstone Lake is the most important body of water within the park. It covers 139 square miles, has a maximum depth of 300 feet and lies at 7731 feet above sea level.

Most of the tourists fish here while the streams remain as soul food for the purists.

Just casting from the shore in Yellowstone Lake will often reward you with thick, firm cutthroats averaging 14 inches while 24-inch specimens in the lake are not uncommon.



Fishing Yellowstone National Park is a rare treat. For young or old, beginner or expert, casting an alluring fly into Madison River (above) and worm or lure into Yellowstone Lake (left) is experience anglers are anxious to repeat.

The 110 miles of scenic shoreline is edged with quiet coves where the big "cutts" hang out. Most of the crimson-fleshed fish are caught by trolling "cowbells" or flashers with nightcrawler baited hooks. Others troll flatfish lures or large woolly-worm wet flies.

Hundreds also dangle lines country-boy style from the old wooden "Fishing Bridge" at the outlet to Yellowstone Lake. Because of its popularity and the great numbers of trout caught here, the lake is regarded as the "world's greatest fishing hole." Stocking and short seasons make it possible.

Nearby Shoshone and Lewis Lakes are linked by the Moose River and fly anglers find the mouth of the Moose good fishing as it empties into Lewis Lake. Often immense mackinaws are hooked in the latter lake. Trolling with large lures or bait brings results in Shoshone, a hike-in lake. However it can be reached by the launching of a canoe in Lewis Lake, 2 1/2 miles to the south. Power boats are banned here.

You could spend a week here and still not fish all of the waters. Yellowstone is BIG. Three times the size of the state of Rhode Island, it covers 3471 square miles, or 2,221,766 acres, in the northern corner of Wyoming, overlapping into Montana and Idaho.

I found that many of the park's rivers are actually what we called a "creek" when I was a boy. Unlike our Northern California rivers most of these streams can be waded. They are made to order for the fly caster.

Firehole River Spectacular

The most spectacular of these rivers is the Firehole. Bubbling, boiling springs and geysers dot its banks as it winds in and out of flower studded meadows.

To me it was incongruous that there could be fish in a "hot" stream. In a way the Firehole is comparable to our own Hot Creek in the High Sierra.

Only fly fishing is legal in the Firehole. Anglers use mainly dry flies and nymphs. During the fall, this river improves and browns up to 24 inches are a real challenge here.

Fly fishing only is also the rule for the upper Madison. (All the waters are posted.) Most fishermen use streamers and nymphs. Muddler minnow wet flies work well at times. Rainbows as well as browns are the quarry and fish up to 8 lbs. are frequently landed here.

The Madison within the Park is entirely different from the rough, rugged lower Madison outside as the flow is controlled by Hebgen Dam and Quake Lake which was formed by the 1959 earthquake.

Within the Park, the Madison is ideal for fly fishing. It has gravel beds, long flat glides and well defined pools. Actually the Madison is formed by the junction of the Firehole and the Gibbon Rivers.

Animals in the hinterlands of the Park sometimes are a problem especially if they are with young. Rangers warn anglers not to get between a bear and its cubs. It is a good idea to carry a long, stout staff if you plan to fish the Park's backcountry.

The Park is also a paradise for the outdoor cameraman. It was in a remote mountain meadow that we stalked a majestic six point bull elk and bagged him with three bursts of our Speed Graphic and put him on film for posterity.

Closer to the roads and camps the animals,

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THE SOCCER MILLIONAIRES

By PAVLE SVABIC

BELGRADE (UPI)—In Communist Yugoslavia, where everyone is supposed to be more or less equal, a new class of dinar millionaires has arisen — and the public is up in arms about it.

The new millionaires are the nation's star soccer players, who in the past few weeks have been engaged in some very capitalistic horse trading.

Players have been paid as high as 30 million old dinars (\$24,000) to remain with their present clubs for next season, and trades of players have involved sums as high as 45 million old dinars (\$36,000).

The reaction from the public has been critical. The issue even has been debated in the Federal Assembly Parliament, where deputies have denounced the deals as contrary to the Socialist way of life and have demanded to know how the government subsidized soccer clubs came into so much money.

The answers have been somewhat surprising.

Two clubs — Olympia of Ljubljana and Hajduk of Split — are reported to have obtained bank loans to buy new players. It is now uncertain how the loans will be repaid.

Several large, Socialist owned business enterprises

and factories in Zagreb, Split, Sarajevo, Ljubljana and Nis also have given financial assistance to soccer clubs in their towns.

While the big payments for players are not extraordinary by Western standards, they are remarkable in Yugoslavia, where per capita income is \$250 a year and ranking government ministers receive less than \$300 a month in salary.

The main reason for the high bidding for players is to meet competition from abroad.

In past years, scores of Yugoslavia's finest players left the country to play in West-

ern Europe for much higher salaries than they could earn at home.

For example, the entire Yugoslav national team of 1962, which placed fourth in the world soccer championships in Chile, now plays abroad. Most of the players went to the West German League.

Now the International Federation of Football Associations FIFA protects Yugoslavia's interests by requiring that no player can go abroad without permission from his Yugoslav club. The Yugoslav Soccer Federation also bans

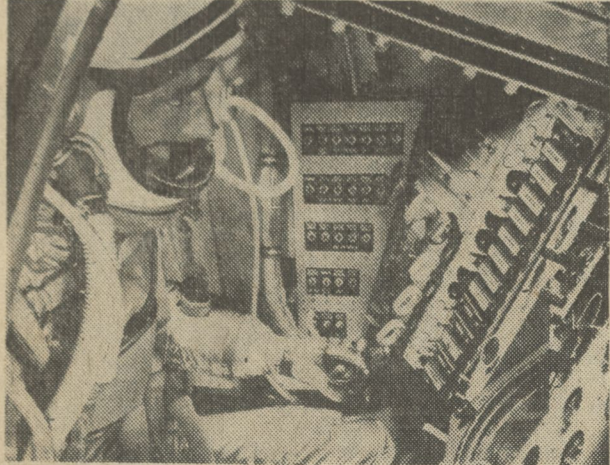
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A SPACEMAN RETURNS TO THE SEA

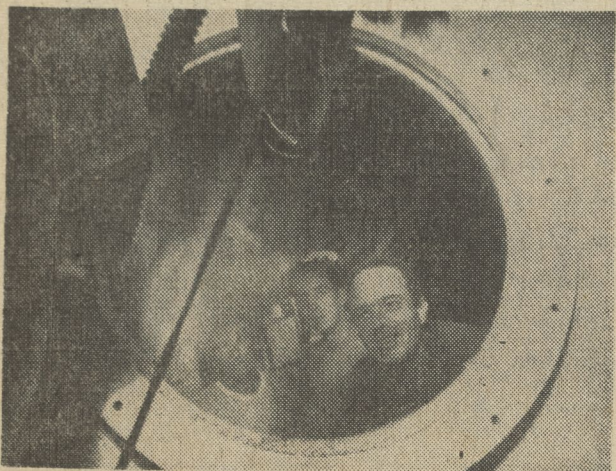
By WILLIAM J. CROMIE
World Book Encyclopedia Science Service

TIMBERCOVE, Tex. —The first U.S. astronauts are growing old. Alan Shepard, the first American in space, now flies a desk. Gus Grissom is dead. John Glenn, who was first to orbit the earth, has retired.

Now Malcolm Scott Carpenter, the fun-loving adventurer whose orbital flight on May 24, 1962, gave the nation some of its tensest moments, is turning in his astronaut wings. At 42, he seeks new adventures, not in outer space but under the sea. He's going to play a major role in the Navy's next man-in-the-



SPACE SUITS OUT FOR CARPENTER



IT'S A VIEW FROM UNDERWATER NOW

sea project as he did two years ago in SEALAB II. Scott lived under the sea 30 days then.

Passed over for flight assignments and despairing of a crack at the moon because of injuries, Carpenter announced he will return to active Navy duty in Washington, D.C. "In order to channel my engineering talents and personal interests into something worthwhile."

As much as any of the original seven astronauts, Carpenter exemplified the test pilot. He was gay and handsome and, if he wasn't training for a space assignment, he worked off his energy in boat racing, scuba-diving or dancing. His was the astronaut wife America grew to know best, beautiful, vivacious Rene Carpenter, a newspaper columnist in her own right (who now will write from the nation's capital).

Only three Americans had preceded Carpenter in space and only John Glenn had been in orbit when "Aurora 7" was launched in 1962. After three revolutions, Carpenter landed 1000 miles southeast of Cape Kennedy. He termed the four-hour 55-minute flight "easy as a bus ride." But the fact was he had touched down 200 miles off target. It was a tough pickup for the Navy and a suspenseful time for the nation.

Bermuda Crackup in '64

Then two accidents struck, a motorcycle crackup in Bermuda in 1964 and an automobile accident a year later. The first left him with a severely fractured wrist. It became apparent he would not serve on an Apollo flight to the moon.

So, Commander Carpenter explained to friends last week, he decided to terminate his NASA assignment, return to the Navy, and take a major role in SEALAB III. "I engineered it," he said.

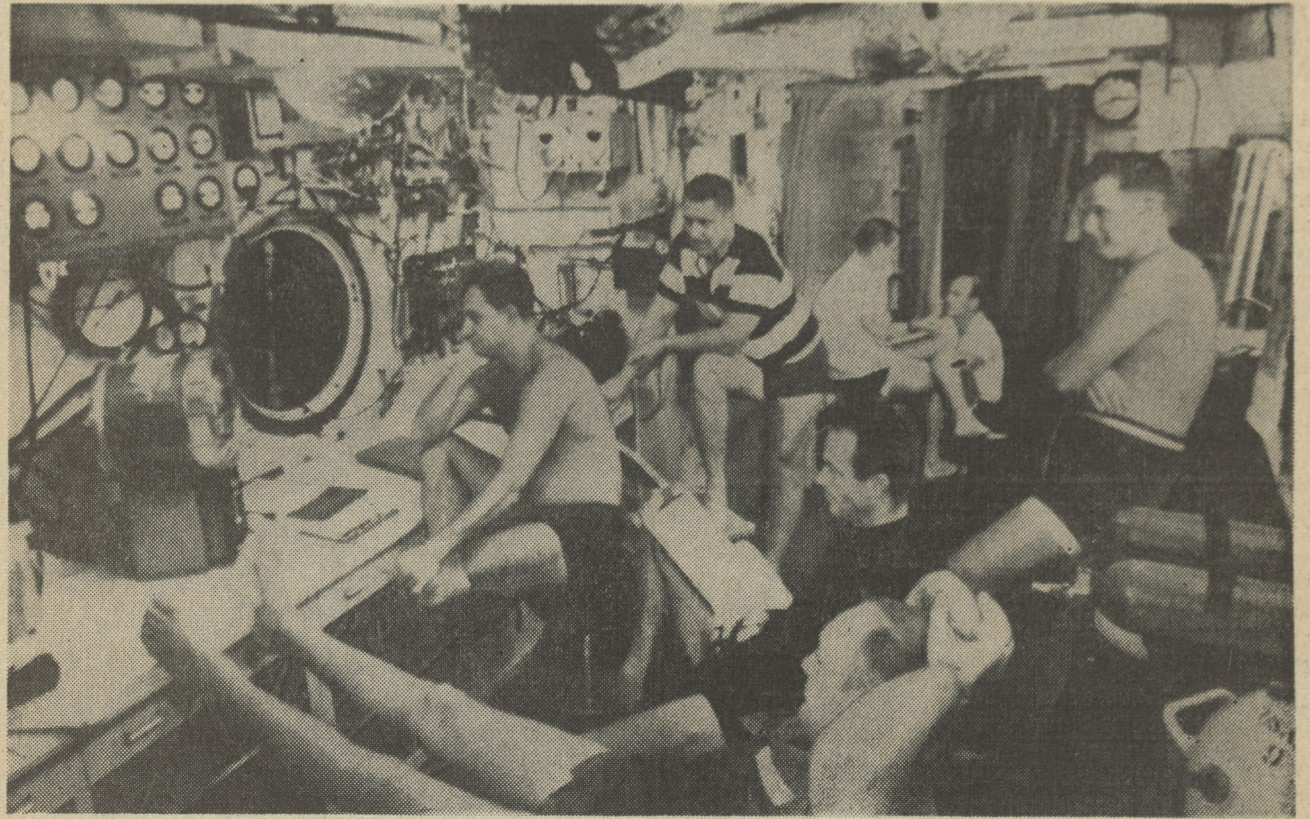
Carpenter picked a fertile and exciting field of exploration. More and more national interest is being focused on the sea.

Last March, President Johnson enunciated a new U.S. oceanographic policy in a special message to Congress. "The resources of the oceans can help us meet many of the challenges that face our nation and the world today," he said.

Mr. Johnson established a new council on marine resources and called for increased spending for ocean exploration. "The depth of the sea is a new environment for man's exploration and development, just as crossing the West was a challenge in centuries past," the President said.

"If I had the opportunity to fly to the moon," Carpenter admits, "I would not leave NASA." "But I don't regret the accidents. I have become as fascinated with the conquest of the sea as I would have otherwise been with the conquest of the moon. I began to take a deep professional interest in it in 1960."

After reading about the exploits of Jacques Cousteau in the Mediterranean, Scott says he was "struck by the similarity between two supposedly different types of men and machines." He asked NASA for a year's leave, then went to Cousteau



CARPENTER (HOLDING CLIPBOARD) AND MATES WATCH TV 250 FEET BELOW PACIFIC IN SEALAB III

to see if he could work with him.

The famous French undersea explorer who helped develop Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus, or SCUBA gear, was puzzled by the request. "Why don't you go with your own Navy's program?" he asked Carpenter.

"What program?" the spaceman asked. Cousteau then told him about the U.S. plan for men to live for 11 days 192 feet under the sea off Bermuda. The project was known as Sealab I.

Astronaut Carpenter signed on the undersea mission, but a motorcycle wreck in Bermuda prevented him from being launched into inner space.

He tried again on Sealab II a year later with better results. In 1965 Scott spent 30 days working at depths of 205 feet under the sea off La Jolla, California.

Last month, Carpenter decided to return to the Navy. (Navy astronauts are on loan to NASA). "I asked the Navy if I could join Sealab III until my retirement in January, 1968."

(Originally scheduled for the fall of this year, lack of funds has forced rescheduling of the project to May or June, 1968.) Navy divers and scientists plan to spend weeks living and working 430 feet down off San Clemente Island, California. Shore support for the Sealab will be from the Los Angeles Naval Base.

The Navy talked Carpenter into staying another six to eight months after his retirement—until Sealab III is completed.

"I don't want to stay in the Navy," says Carpenter. "I want to do oceanography. This will give me great experience for working in industry."

What will Carpenter do on Sealab III or, more broadly, the Navy's Deep Submergence Systems Program? The way Scott describes it: "My responsibilities will be coordination of aquanaut training and integration of the mechanical complex." The latter means he will work with surface support equipment, the decompression chamber and the personal equipment of the aquanauts.

Suits: Sizes for All Men

By BERT BACHARACH

You may hear men complain that they can't be fitted in their local clothing store. These days, it just isn't so. Most stores can supply suits — either from their stocks, or through a quick-delivery special order system — from sizes 33 all the way up to 56, in a variety of styles. Should you be even larger than the aforementioned, there are specialized stores in almost every community catering to the "large" or "tall" men. These establishments stock shirts, pajamas, sportswear, socks, sweaters — practically everything else for the big fellow.

WORTH KNOWING: Everyone wants to make a better cup of coffee. Try this way — add a pinch of salt and 1-8th teaspoon of butter to the grounds before brewing. (Man — that's coffee!!!) . . . A chain of hotels recently completed a survey and learned that men outdo women almost two to one when it comes to leaving items of clothing behind . . . Tip-Off: Many waiters consider that a bright or gaudy tie is a sure sign of a poor tipper! . . . If you have a going-back-to-school student, who will live in a dormitory, give him a compact shoeshine kit. It's a money and time saver for him, and will keep him better-groomed.

GROOMING NOTES: Unruly eyebrows will stay neat if you moisten a finger with soap and rub it over them . . . on haircutting — most well-groomed men have a rule. Never look as if you need a haircut, and never look as if you just had one!

Lemon juice, rubbed well into the fingers, will remove nicotine stains . . . Hair specialists believe that scalp infection is one of the leading causes of baldness. Frequent and proper shampooing keeps the scalp healthy.

MEN'S FASHIONS

INCIDENTAL INTELLIGENCE: Here's how to read the size marks in shoes, if you ever want to know what to reorder. The first number in the series indicates the width — 1 is A, 2 is B, etc. The next 3 numbers show the length — 100 is size 10; 105, 10½, etc. Examples — 3105 is 10½C; 2110 is 11B. The day is not far off when every bit of wool clothing you buy will be mothproof, shrinkproof, spotproof, flameproof and everything-else-proof!

DRESS FLAWS: White socks, or red ones, with black shoes . . . Wearing a belt and suspenders . . . The wearing of those short, short ankle socks with dress-up clothes . . . Waistbands of trousers hanging from the hips, rather than the waistline . . . Shirt collar points that point in all directions — except down and hats resting on the eyebrows instead of midway on the forehead.

ABOUT YOUR CLOTHES: In damp climates, especially near the water, a light left burning in a closet will prevent mildew — and subsequent damage to clothing . . . Feet grow thin or fat as their wearer expands or reduces . . . If your shoes feel tight, the best reducing treatment is a foot bath in Epsom salts. Soak for about 30 minutes.



HERE'S 6 POINT BULL ELK IN VELVET SHOT (SNAPSHOT VARIETY) AT YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Gun Show Ends Today

More than 10,000 rare and historical weapons and accessories will be on display today as the Western State Antique Gun Show comes to the end of a two-day run at the Santa Monica Municipal Auditorium.

The theme of the show is "Guns That Won the West." There are displays with arms used on the American frontier from the close of the Revolutionary War up to 1900. Several collections of Colt pistols, Winchester rifles, muzzle-loading rifles and Indian arms can also be seen.

The show is open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Spectacular Fishing For Trout

Continued From Page 11

accustomed to handouts, are tamer. On the other hand, the fish are wilder.

Your angling adventure in the Park will not be complete without a visit to Bud Lilly at the Trout Shop in West Yellowstone community outside the Park entrance.

Here you get a free copy of The complete Fishguide. Bud, a real fly fishing aficionado, will also give you free directions to trout waters, free casting advice and as he says, "how to elude a charging moose."

Best of all he or his staff can tell you what flies to use and even tie them to your order. This is important since most of the fish here are caught on flies tied to match the local fly hatch. The Shop also offers the only fish freezing and shipping service in the area.

All waters in Yellowstone Park close at sunset, Oct. 31.

Musicians— Beware of Deer

Hunters in Europe have lured deer within shooting distance by hiring violinists to play for them.

In Sweden, one critical critic, became so enraged at what he heard that he charged into the blind, and killed both the hunter and musician.

Plastic Use for Cars on Increase

By DANIEL BOONE
Herald-Examiner Automotive Editor

While it is too early to tell, it has been predicted that automotive plastics consumption for the 1967 model year would total about 500 million pounds.

If that prediction is correct, then it will represent a 43 per cent increase over the 350 million pounds used by automotive manufacturers during the 1966 model year.

It is believed that the average 1967 model passenger car used 57 pounds of plastics, compared to an average of 35 pounds used in 1966 model cars. According to Frank A. Hopkins, vice president and general manager of the chemical division, Uniroyal, Inc., estimates show the automotive industry will use nearly 100 pounds of all types of plastics per car by 1970.

The expected increase in plastics consumption is attributed to new interior and exterior applications which emphasize safety through improved passenger packaging and designs with recessed controls.

Pillar Posts

The major components which have boosted plastics applications include textured skin which cuts reflections, nonabrasive surfaces and fashionable design. Energy absorbing foam materials are used extensively over structural body members such as pillar posts and crash pads encasing the instrument panels.

As a basic supplier of all the raw materials going into these three safety package components, the company's chemical division anticipates appreciable growth in its ABS, PVS, polyester and polyurethane polymers.

The 1967 models saw added growth in the ABS-PVS blends in such areas as crash pad covers and door panel materials, as well as windshield pillar parts. These applications provided increased safety for passengers in this year's new autos.

Besides the safety items, ABS injection molded parts

will be found in numerous other new interior applications. Several of the 1967 sports cars featured molded ABS seat backs and seat side shields. Pillar post padding and seating trim were switched to ABS on a number of cars.

ABS grilles were offered on four lines of 1967 models following their successful introduction in 1966 by one major passenger car producer. The

grille on one car is the largest designed to date, 44.5 inches long and weighing four pounds. This compares with the same 1966 model zinc die cast grille weighing 10.3 pounds.

Hopkins predicted 1967 automotive consumption of ABS at 42 million pounds in moldings and extrusions or about 4.5 pounds per car. This would represent a 10 million pound gain over the 1966 model year.



By ART LAURING

THE CAR: Chrysler's top-of-the-line LeBaron Imperial four-door plushmobile.

SPECIFICATIONS: Despite the fact that the LeBaron is virtually home-on-wheels the overall dimensions are logical: 127 inch wheelbase, 224.7 inch overall length, 79.6 inch width and 56 inch height. . . . The test car grossed out at 5600 pounds laden (fuel, oil, driver and five passengers) . . . Power—plenty is supplied by the big, slow-breathing 440 cubic inch, OHV V-8 . . . Sporting a four-barrel carb and 10 to 1 compression ratio the mill provides 350 hp at 4400 and 480 foot-pounds of torque at 2800 rpm respectively. . . . Power is translated to rear wheels via three-speed, water-cooled TorqueFlite automatic transmission with lever mounted on steering column . . . Front suspension is independent with lateral, non-parallel control arms and torsion bars; astern the LeBaron has longitudinal leaf springs. . . . Power-steering (3.7 turns, lock-to-lock), power brake applicators for the disks in front, oversized drums aft, automatic cruise control, power-adjusted seats (six ways) and windows plus air are LeBaron "standards."

STYLING: Sharply defined external "creases" set the LeBaron aside from the milieu of "luxury" wagons now extant . . . Massive turning lights (imitated, incidentally by another manufacturer for its soon to be unveiled offering) flank the grille containing horizontally mounted quad lights . . . Horizontal glitter ornamentation accentuates the long, low lines . . . The interior provides bench seats front and rear with folding center arm-rest dividers; custom upholstery and trim and driving instrumentation in a wood-grain trimmed dash.

PERFORMANCE: Although a heavyweight, the LeBaron is anything but a slow-boat-to-China . . . She gets off the dime rapidly and quietly: zero to 60 in 11.9 seconds . . . At 65-70 mph cruise she's quiet as a library . . . With windows up, air on and radio playing the LeBaron flows along . . . Automatic cruise control is controlled by easy-on easy-off, conveniently placed switches . . . The disk brakes enabled her to pass through three panic stops from 60 mph without fade . . . The torsion bar suspension gave her small-car agility in cornering.

EVALUATION: While the LeBaron tab is awesome (in the seven grand department) the machine can be deemed a long-term investment for dependable, super-plus personal transportation . . . Like other luxury jobs in this price-construction-quality bracket the LeBaron, if properly maintained will get its "second wind" along about the 100,000-mile mark!

GOOD TO HEAR THAT MADISON IS OPEN FROM NIGHT IN WEST!! BEST WISDOMS ABOUT PLATE

Yellowstone: Anglers' Paradise

BY LUPI SALDANA

Times Outdoor Editor

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK — Even in country where rivers are as wide, long and numerous as freeways in Southern California, there is no substitute for fishing know-how.

Bud Lilly, a pleasant Bozeman science teacher who spends his summers running the Trout Shop in West Yellowstone and guiding anglers, proved this to us on a trip to the lower Madison River.

After spending two fruitless hours on the Madison just inside the park, my fishing sidekick, Forrest Mulvane, and I bumped into Lilly at his shop, located at the west entrance to Yellowstone National Park.

Lilly promptly escorted us to the lower Madison, a drive of 25 miles over a paved road. En route we passed Quake Lake, which was formed Aug. 17, 1959, when a shattering earthquake sent a mountainside tumbling into the river. The giant slide created a natural dam, and the resulting high water claimed 30 lives.

Launching Ramp

The lake, which has a launching ramp for private boats, is loaded with trout, but is difficult to fish because of the many trees in it, Lilly pointed out.

Just above the lake, Lilly selected a stretch of the Madison for us to fish. Rain and hail pelted us as we went to work with wet and dry flies and the fish wouldn't cooperate.

The sun popped through the clouds as we moved upstream to another run and Lilly suggested I change my dry Royal Wulff for an Irresistible. And in the span of a half-hour three nice fish hit my floater, but I was only able to scratch a rainbow that went about 2 pounds.

Plenty of Rain

Later both Mulvane and I tied into some nice rainbows on the river below the lake.

Rain, by the way, has fallen at sometime every day during the past four days, so anglers are urged to bring along rain gear. The days are pleasant with a cotton shirt, but the nights are getting cool. The other night a little snow fell in the park at West Thumb.

During a lunch break, Lilly disclosed that rivers inside the park are best in June, early July and September with August poor.

As the Madison, Firehole and Yellowstone rivers inside the park taper off, the lower portions of the streams outside, including the famous Gallatin, come into their own. So June is actually the peak of the dry fly fishing season in the park, Lilly said.

Most popular dry flies are well hackled numbers the likes of Adams, Goofus, Irresistible and the various Wulff's—Gray, Royal, Grizzly and Blonde—in No. 12 and 14. Starting in July, Joe's Grasshopper in No. 6 to 14, Sofa Pillows in No. 4 to 8 and salmon flies in large sizes are also good.

Anglers preferring wet flies will do well with Muddler Minnows, Montana Nymphs, Woolly Worms and bucktails.

Lilly added that the larger trout are generally taken during September and until the season ends Oct. 31.

Regarding guiding, Lilly charges \$35 for a party of one to three anglers. This fee includes transportation to the fishing waters. Anglers must furnish their own license and tackle.

Lilly, who may be contacted by writing to The Trout Shop, P.O. Box 387, West Yellowstone, Montana, will provide the latest fishing information free to anglers visiting his shop.

Fine Lodgings

Regarding accommodations, there are fine lodgings inside and outside the park. The park can accommodate 9,000 overnight visitors in hotels, motels, rustic cabins and campgrounds. Outside, West Yellowstone has 9,500 hotel and motel rooms. We found prices reasonable for lodging and food.

We stayed at picturesque Old Faithful Inn, the world's oldest log hostelry, located a short cast from the beautiful Firehole River. Since it opened in 1904, two wings have been added and the inn now has 350 rooms.

Old Faithful, the most famous of the 200 or so geysers in the park, is located across the street from the inn.

In addition to its geysers and other natural wonders, the park has an abundance of game roaming over its 3-

471.51 square miles of pine-covered mountains and lush green meadows.

This famous sanctuary includes elk, antelope, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, bison, deer, moose and black and grizzly bears.

Outside the park there are also some excellent guest ranches near West Yellowstone. We paid a brief visit to the 320 Ranch, which has the Gallatin tumbling past its front door, and found it inviting. The 9 Quarter-Circle and Parade Rest ranches were also recommended.

Howard Kelsey, who operates the 9 Quarter-Circle, clued us in on the good big game hunting found outside the park. Hunting, of course, is not permitted in the park.

Rugged Terrain

Kelsey said because of the rugged terrain, this Montana area (No. 301) is the only place where tags are not limited for hunting bighorn sheep. Elk, bear, deer and moose are also on the menu.

This area, however, is very popular and reservations are gobbled up early in the year. Kelsey said reservations for his hunting trips were gone by mid-February this year.

Kelsey says anglers visiting the area should find terrific fishing in September and October.

Jet fishing trips to Yellowstone, however, will end Sept. 19, because of that date Western Air Lines will wind up its flight schedule to West Yellowstone until it is resumed next spring.

Fish Report

PORT HUENEME — 310 anglers: 272 calico bass, 1438 bonito, 477 barracuda, 28 halibut, 2 white seabass.

MARINA DEL REY — 110 anglers: 318 bass, 710 bonito, 11 halibut.

OCEANSIDE — 229 anglers: 487 barracuda, 308 bass, 2 yellowtail, 36 white seabass, 580 bonito, 17 halibut.

IMPERIAL BEACH — 98 anglers: 12 albacore, 5 yellowtail, 230 barracuda, 310 bonito, 200 bass. One barge, 60 anglers: 22 barracuda, 402 bonito, 14 halibut, 214 bass.

SEAL BEACH PIER — 125 anglers: 285 bonito, 7 barracuda, 278 bass, 40 halibut. One barge, 125 anglers: 850 bonito, 12 sand bass, 6 halibut.

REDONDO — 334 anglers: 7 yellowtail, 26 albacore, 387 barracuda, 1270 bass, 1100 bonito, 42 halibut. Three barges, 712 anglers: 68 halibut, 3250 bonito, 2208 mackerel.

HUNTINGTON BEACH — 45 anglers: 54 barracuda, 247 bonito, 149 bass, 54 halibut. One barge, 140 anglers: 12 barracuda, 140 bonito, 30 bass, 140 halibut, 50 mackerel.

LONG BEACH (Pacific) — 304 anglers: 79 albacore, 128 barracuda, 3 halibut, 129 kelp bass, 609 bonito. Belmont Pier — 121 anglers: 12 barracuda, 333 bonito, 7 calico bass, 558 bass, 40 halibut. One barge, 136 anglers: 942 bonito, 3 bass, 5 halibut, 11 perch, 87 mackerel. (Pierpoint Landing) — 559 anglers: 280 albacore, 54 barracuda, 411 bass, 1527 bonito, 33 halibut.

SAN DIEGO (Mission Bay) — 176 anglers: 50 albacore, 1 yellowtail, 228 barracuda, 582 bonito, 67 bass. (Pt. Loma) — 856 anglers: 644 albacore. (Seafarth) — 75 anglers: 93 albacore.

OXNARD (Cisco) — 176 anglers: 1245 calico bass, 265 bonito, 61 halibut, 2 white seabass, 1 black seabass.

SAN PEDRO (Norm's Landing) — 537 anglers: 398 albacore, 1 yellowtail, 23 barracuda, 665 bonito, 5 halibut, 982 calico bass, 9 white seabass, 1 black seabass. (22nd St. Landing)—141 anglers: 2 yellowtail, 80 barracuda, 9 halibut, 387 bonito, 198 calico bass.

NEWPORT BEACH (Art's Landing) — 153 anglers: 4 albacore, 216 bonito, 264 barracuda, 296 calico bass, 7 white seabass, 12 halibut. (Davey's Locker) — 356 anglers: 451 bonito, 231 bass, 360 barracuda, 10 albacore, 5 white seabass, yellowtail, 8 halibut.

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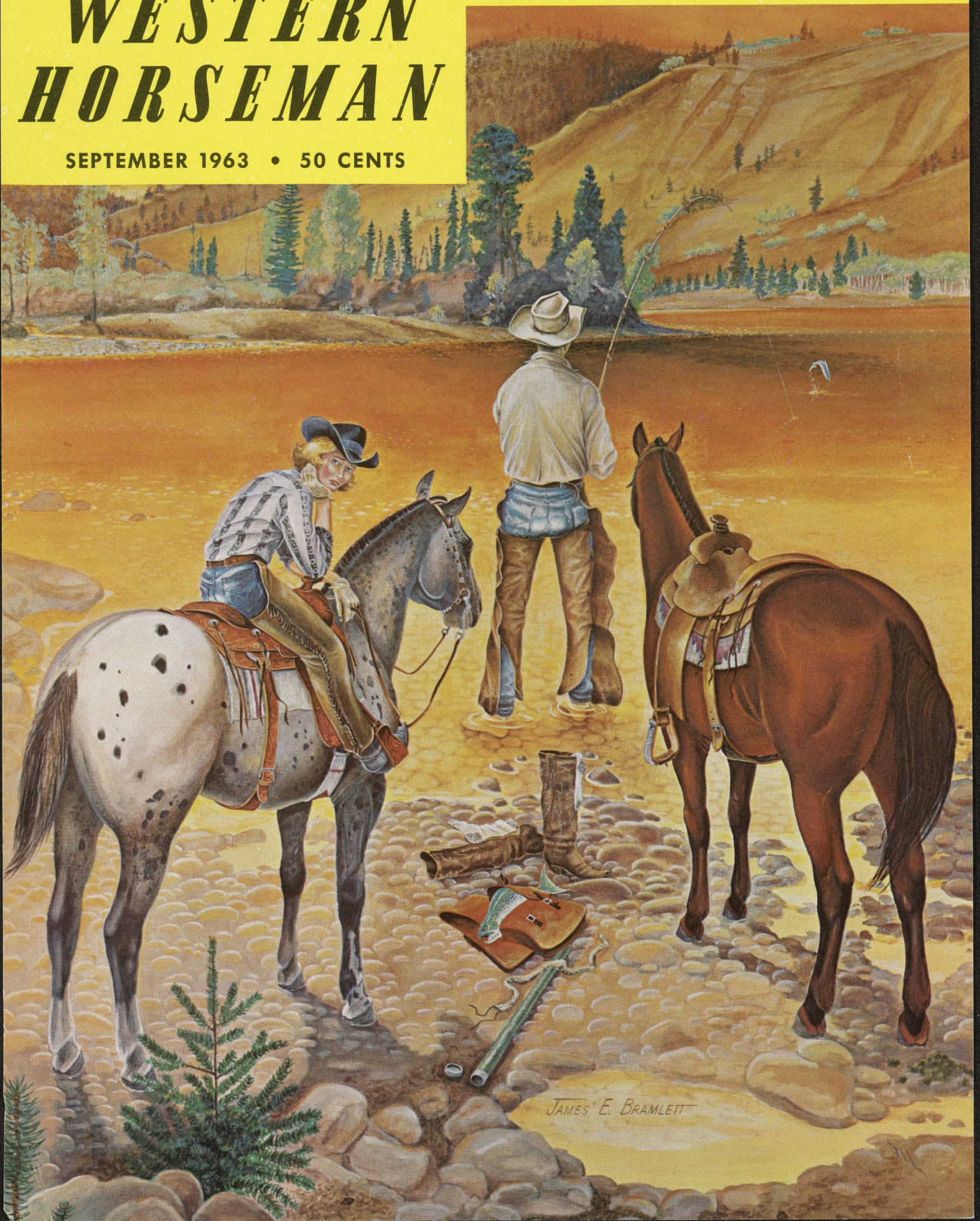
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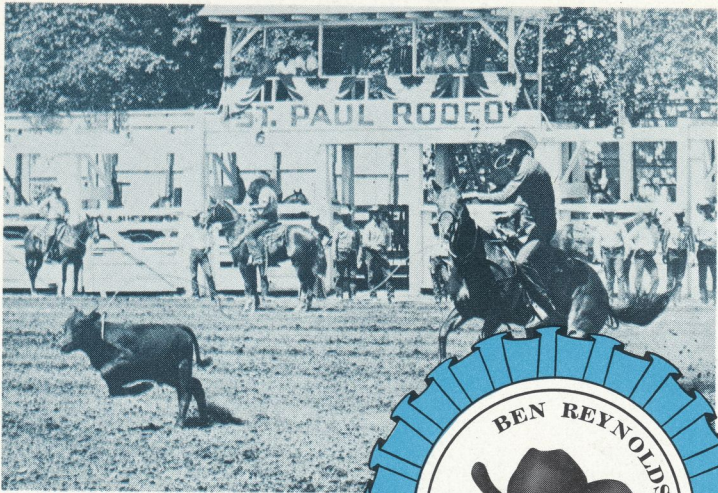
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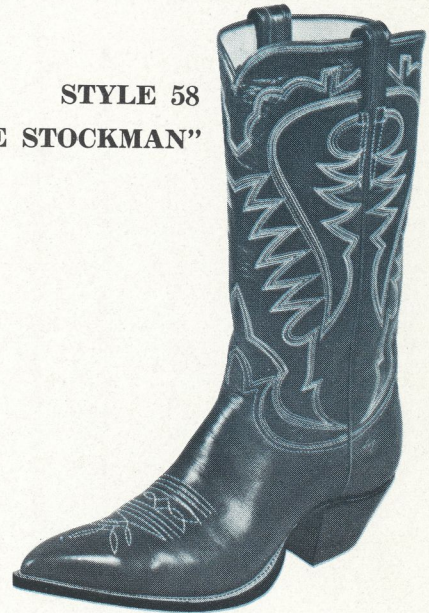


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Champion Calf Roper

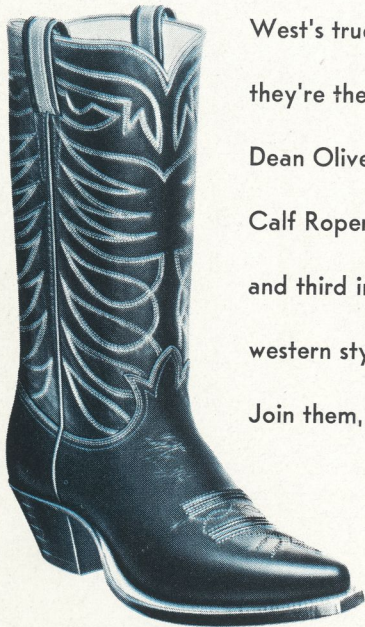


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Scottsdale Daily Progress

Saturday, April 22, 1961

Page 12

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY BY SCOTTSDALE PUBLISHING, INC.
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(Pulitzer Prize nominee—1953)

Joseph B. McCormick
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Hugh Harelson — News Editor
(Arizona's Outstanding Newsmen's Award—1959)

THE PROGRESS PLATFORM—"This newspaper's primary duty is the gathering of news. Neither in the news that we print, nor in the way we present it, must the face of the truth suffer. Our editorial comment or opinion will be plainly labeled. We intend to meet important issues head on. But facts will never be twisted or slanted to conform to our opinions. This is our pledge to you."

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It Must Not Fail

Leaders of the 5,000 Cuban exiles who invaded Cuba on a mission of liberation expected to be aided by defecting Cuban soldiers and anti-Castro civilians. They knew that Castro's armed forces, bountifully armed by Russia, were formidable. They may have made their move prematurely.

But now that they have engaged the forces of communism in open warfare, the free world cannot afford to let them lose.

The sympathetic interest of the United States in the revolt against the Castro tyranny is undeniable. And there is no denying the fact that the United States facilitated the activities of the Cuban exiles on American soil because of its sympathy with their cause.

Nevertheless, Castro lied through his beard when he accused the U. S. of mounting the invasion. No forces have gone to Cuba from any part of the United States. But many Americans are convinced Washington should aid the rebels openly. The Soviet Union, which is unabashedly intervening in

the Congo and in Laos, echoes the Cuban charges of American intervention and is curtly warned by Washington to stick to its steppes.

Khrushchev is on record as saying that Soviet missiles were ready to help Castro if America intervened. If he wants to start World War III, one pretext will be as good as another. If he tries to intervene in Cuba, this is something which, of course, the United States cannot tolerate in this hemisphere. The Soviet dictator, a realist, knows that.

Discussion of whether the invasion of Cuba was well planned is academic. The invasion has taken place and should not have been permitted to fail. For many months Cuban exiles in the United States have been planning to overthrow Castro. They have sent troops for secret training in Guatemala and elsewhere. They sent small forces into Cuba and planned sabotage activities within Cuba.

But exiles cannot wait too long or their enthusiasm burns out. Cuban exile leaders decided it was now or never.

Bulging Libraries

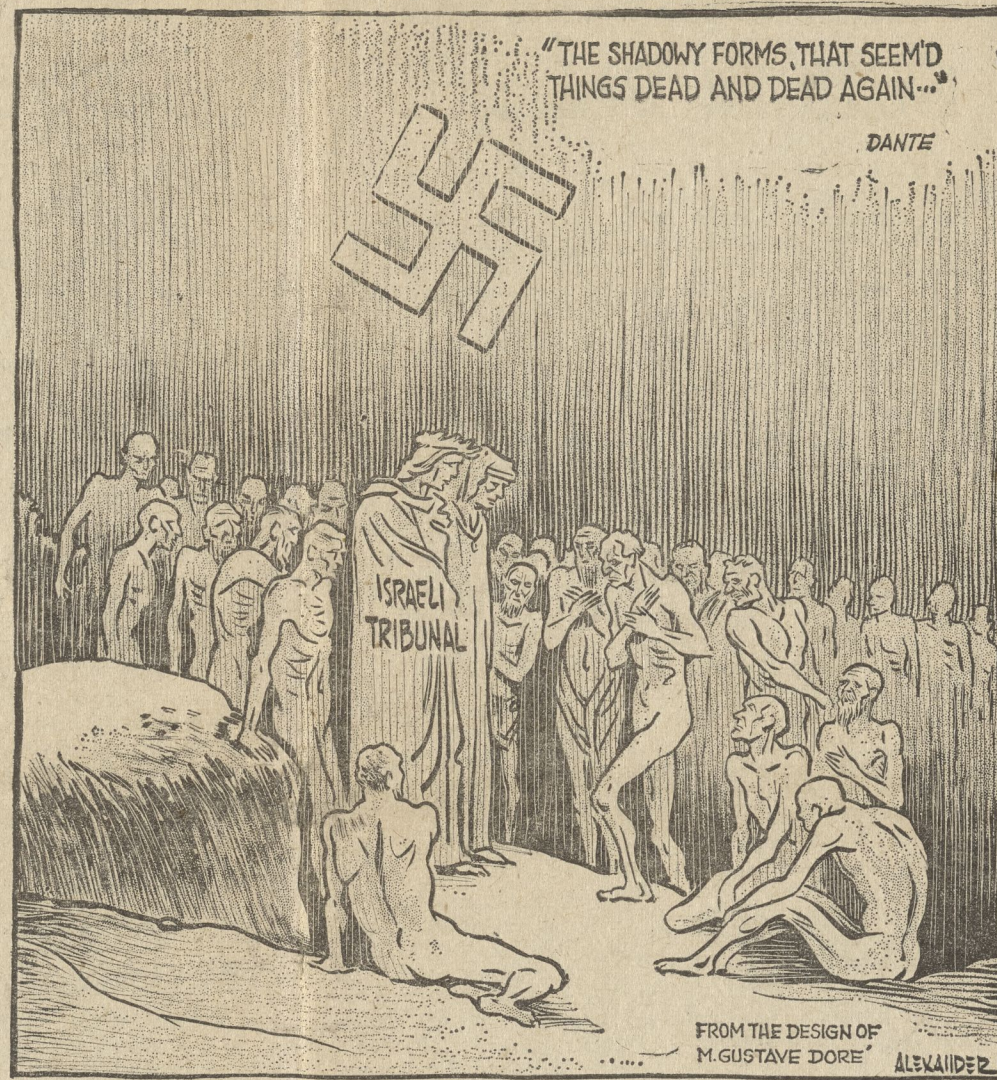
To the literate mind it is both gratifying and a little unnerving to learn that libraries—particularly college libraries—are expanding at a record rate, and what is more important are being used by more people than ever.

Campus libraries, as a result of growing emphasis on higher education

and thoughts of masters of every vocation are unequaled.

Storage space for these printed treasures has become a problem of similar proportions. It has become so acute that various methods are being used to a greater extent to condense space requirements, although in each case one

Voice From The Dead



FROM THE MANAGER'S DESK

Voice In City Affairs

BY BOB McNUTT
City Manager

This week the manager has been privileged to speak three nights before various groups of people interested in the possibility of annexing to Scottsdale.

The groups have varied from those who very badly want to annex to those who, at least on the face of it, do not want any part of annexation.

It has been very interesting to discuss the matter with these people and has proven quite helpful in our plans for the future to determine what the citizens in this vicinity desire from their local

while Scottsdale is arguing with East Paradise Valley over its ability to become a community. There has to be a reason for these separate communities in this metropolitan area.

It is typical of almost every metropolitan area that the core city is surrounded by a number of suburban communities. In the Los Angeles area there are well over 100 communities in the surrounding area of Los Angeles. San Francisco and the Oakland Bay area again represent over 100 communities, each with a purpose.

This brings us to the purpose of Scottsdale. There is a "flavor" to Scottsdale that no other community in this United States has. We have said before that it is four cities in one. A small separate community, a resort community, a suburban

crease in the next ten years of an estimated 30,000.

Most important, to the person living in Scottsdale is the receptiveness of his local government. The 600,000 people in Maricopa County are governed by three supervisors. Each supervisor is responsible to some 200,000 people.

The individual voice cannot be heard with much clarity in Phoenix. Seven councilmen govern some 430,000 people. Each Councilman therefore represents over 60,000 people.

In Scottsdale, the same 35,000 anticipated after annexation is completed, will be represented by seven people, a ratio of 1 to 5,000. I am sure each of us can number 5,000 people that he knows or recognizes and the thought that these 5,000 voices can be heard

YOU SAID IT

Theatre Entitled To Center Spot

(The Scottsdale Daily Progress welcomes letters to the editor. They must be brief and in good taste. Names and addresses must be signed, but will be withheld on request.)

EDITOR:

The Scottsdale Players are recognized throughout the Valley for the artistry of their productions and have received Valley-wide newspaper coverage and audience acclaim.

In spite of the viewpoint expressed by a Scottsdale (weekly) Progress editorial, the Stagebrush Theater is essentially a community organization. As such it should not be arbitrarily refused space at the community center.

Scottsdale publicizes itself as an arts and crafts center. It is my understanding that the theater has always been considered one of the arts. The City of Phoenix considered it important enough to build Phoenix Little Theater on the civic center grounds.

Phoenix Little Theater and Scottsdale Players are the only little theater groups in the entire Valley with a regular program of eight or more plays per year which receive Valley-wide attendance and newspaper coverage.

Our audiences include almost as many from Phoenix, Tempe, Mesa, Glendale, and Sunny Slope as from Scottsdale. Scottsdale is known for the excellence of its little theater productions as well as for other forms of art.

Scottsdale Players was formed approximately nine years ago by a small group of prominent Scottsdalians who met in homes and presented their first plays at the Scottsdale High School Auditorium. They used other school auditoriums and also the facilities at Cudia City.

They were then offered the use of a carport on the community center grounds. It consisted of three walls and a roof. It has been slowly improved by the members to the present facilities. The members provided all the labor and bought the materials needed from the small profits on their plays.

They added a fourth wall, poured a concrete floor, built a stage, a dressing room, cos-

have always been willing to lend their facilities to local organizations when they are not using them.

Scottsdale Players is the only organization on the community center grounds, to my knowledge, which made payments to the co-ordinating council during the years when they were in danger of losing the property. We have always covered our own utility bills with our contributions.

From 1958 through the spring of 1960, when the city took over, we paid the co-ordinating council a total of \$407.50. All profits from plays have been used in this manner or for improvements, and we are recognized as a non-profit organization by the bureau of internal revenue.

During the past few years we have been presenting, according to the critics and audiences, top-notch productions in a primitive but picturesque theater.

During performances we pack the house night after night in spite of the inconveniences and out-of-the-way location. Incidentally, we have given our location numerous times to the police department, filling stations, and drugstores in town; yet at every performance people arrive late after wandering all over town and asking directions to no avail at the places mentioned above.

We are south of the library, north of the ball park, west of the community swimming pool, and can be reached by turning south off East Second Street on Ball Park Plaza.

To keep up with the growth of the community, the theater must expand. We would be happy to build a small theater anywhere in town, but with the outrageous prices being asked for Scottsdale property, how could a small organization like ours afford to purchase enough land for a ticket office — let alone a theater?

We have been hoping, and saving our money, for a new theater — just a small one but dust and rain proof. We do not need an outright grant — just a piece of ground and help on the cost of the building.

The community center seems appropriate. We're eager and willing to work and save and contribute as much as we can.

SCOTTSDALE *Daily* PROGRESS

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Highway Route Fixed By State

PHOENIX (UPI)—Final alignment of Interstate 8 was fixed through the Wellton-Mohawk area by the state highway commission.

The interstate route's path will parallel the Southern Pacific tracks about a mile south of U.S. 80.

The commission also said Arizona-95 will be realigned between Somerton and San Luis, Mexico, to reroute the highway from a congested farming area.

The commission awarded high contracts throughout the state for projects totaling \$2.2 million, including a \$996,318 job to Western Constructors, Inc., for grading and paving 10 miles of U.S. 666-260.

Red China's 'Great Leap Forward' Suffers Painful Steps Backward

EDITORS NOTE: As Red China pressed her attack against Nikita Khrushchev's policy of peaceful co-existence with the West, her "great leap forward" program to surpass the West in industry and agriculture suffered a setback of disaster proportions. Following is the last of three dispatches on the problems of Peiping.

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst

Drought, flood and official mismanagement heaped new hardship on the long-suffering people of Red China this year.

For the millions herded into Mao Tse-tung's communes, it meant a cut in daily food rations from 12 ounces of rice to less than four, or a diet of rice husks mixed with yams.

Officially, the Communist party called it the greatest natural calamity to hit China in 100 years.

But party attacks on "bureaucratic ineptitude" and announcement of a purge of "reactionaries and bad elements" within the communes' leadership made it clear that mismanagement was a major cause of the disaster.

The foregoing is not to imply that its mistakes place either the Red regime or Mao Tse-tung in danger.

Commune Program Slowed

The commune program has been slowed but not halted. Successes can be claimed in the mass industrialization pro-

gram, notably in increased steel production.

Mao's own influence remains unquestioned. His infallibility is proclaimed in a rising cult rivaling that once enjoyed by the late Josef Stalin.

The extent of Red China's agricultural disaster gradually became known after the first of the year.

People's Daily and Peiping radio announced that about half of the total cultivated land in China had been seriously affected. In some areas no harvests were reaped at all.

Hundreds of thousands of officials were sent from their desks to help peasants "get over famine."

Mao Tse-tung, a Communist theorist who leaves it to others to transform his theories into reality, decreed establishment of the communes on Sept. 5, 1958.

In one stroke some 500 million Chinese were to be jammed into communes of as many as 10,000 families each. Home would be abolished to form a vast labor army organized on military lines.

Said the publication, "America: 'Here is a nightmare phantom of collectivism which for open horror, gross inhumanity and satanic ambition dwarfs any devil materialized within the Communist bloc during 41 years.'"

Economic Structure Upset

At any rate, aside from its inhuman characteristics, Mao's system of communes had upset China's entire economic structure.

The years 1958-59 were eventful ones for Red China.

The Communists had occupied the mainland for 1. years. Behind them were the blood-baths which saw the execution of an estimated 14 million "class enemies." Collectivization of agriculture was well under way. Opposition political parties had been abolished.

The alphabet had been simplified and westernized. Critics who mistakenly had raised their heads upon Mao's invitation to "let 100 flowers bloom" largely had been eliminated or were being re-educated.

By 1958, Red China was challenging the Soviet Union for at least co-leadership of the Communist world. Red China announced new oil discoveries, the biggest rice crop in its history, and the inauguration of a vast irrigation project diverting waters of the Yellow River to irrigate more than three million acres in Honan and Shangung provinces.

With Russian aid, the first atom-

ic reactor was installed.

In 1959 and 1960 came two successive years of crop failures.

Previous glowing reports of agricultural production proved grossly exaggerated.

Millions of Chinese again were on the move on orders from Peiping, this time back to the farmlands.

Peasant families were given back small home plots on which to grow food and keep pigs and chickens. Non-Communist incentive plans were being introduced to reward the better producers.

Frantically, the Chinese, already short of foreign exchange, ordered millions of bushels of grain to be shipped from Canada, Australia and France. All this without material aid from the Russians.

In all this, there is no sign either of organized uprising against the Reds or that Mao's own position has been endangered. In fact, just the opposite.

The Chinese, who once proclaimed that "the cult of the individual" has no place in Chinese Communist theory and practice, now has a Mao Tse-tung cult proclaiming Mao's utter infallibility.

Mao is likened to the sun. It was Mao who "struggled and obtained our freedom and enabled us to see the light again."

A recent five-week check of the New China News Agency's English and Chinese releases showed that they mentioned Mao's name no less than 1,000 times.

Saturday, April 22, 1961 Scottsdale Daily Progress 11



DEJECTED — Her romance with her doctor-employer shattered, red-haired Carole Tregoff starts for woman's prison at Corona, Calif., to serve life term in murder of wife of the doctor, R. Bernard Finch, who also got life. (UPI Telephoto).

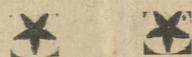
Editor Says Morals At Low Point

TUCSON (UPI) — A veteran Arizona editor and publisher painted a glum picture of U.S. morals in a talk to the Tucson Rotary Club. Columbus Giragi said that the most devastating deficiency in American life is failure to practice integrity.

Scottsdale *Daily* Progress

PROMOTIONS CALENDAR

CORSAGE FLOWER: Gardenia
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BIRTHSTONE: Emerald
4 SATURDAYS THIS MONTH

MAY
1961

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1	2	3	4	5
						6

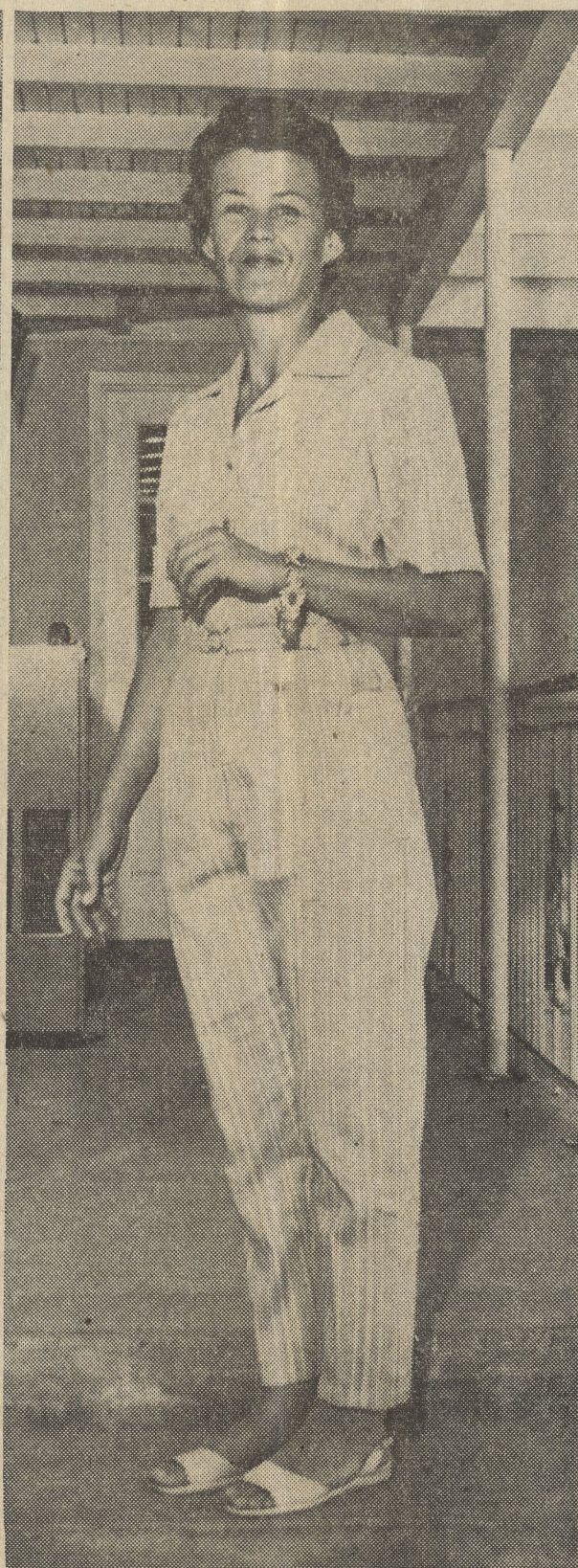
YWCA Wives In Fashion Show At Dessert Card Party



Mrs. Bill Smith, 2924 N. 76th Place, wears a scroll-embroidered, turquoise cotton sheath dress with spaghetti straps and matching jacket. Styles were modeled at a YWCA Wives Club dessert card party.



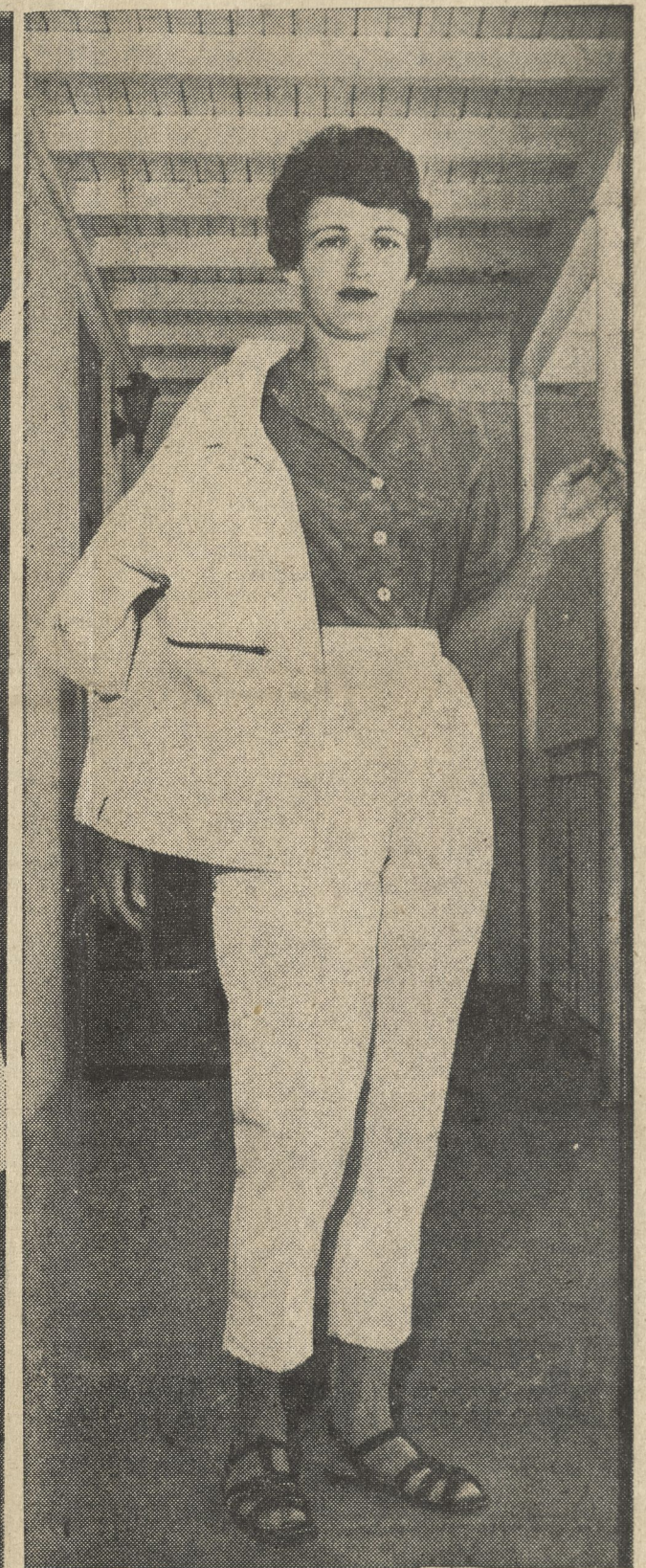
Mrs. Walen F. Lilly, 1735 S. Orange, models an easy-to-wear black and white print jacket dress of 100 percent cotton.



Mrs. Lilly appears again in a jump-suit of mixed cotton, silk and rayon in yellow, orange and avocado stripes. The dessert fashion show was held in the hospitality room of Western Savings.



Mrs. Steven Vlasits, 449 Wilshire Dr., shows a summer dress of white cotton pique embroidered in black. Members of the YWCA Wives club played cards in the afternoon.



Mrs. V. J. Seely, 7402 E. Hubbell, wears cream-colored tapered pants stitched in red, with matching jacket and white polka-dot blouse in Velon-treated waterproof material. All styles by Soledad's. (All Progress Photos)