

# NATIONAL PARKS

MAGAZINE



An American Black Bear

40th Anniversary  
National Parks Association  
Founded 1919

*June 1959*

Fifty Cents

# Our Seashore Heritage

“OF all the wilderness environments which man has identified, the true value of the seashore is perhaps the least understood.” Thus the National Park Service comments on the fundamental problem underlying the lack of protection given to seashores from Maine to Texas and from Mexico to Cape Flattery, Washington.

The Service notes that we are now placing increased dollar value on Pacific Coast tidal zones—not because we know or appreciate their natural values, but because of our ability to exploit them for garbage dumps, airports, freeways and for other private and commercial developments. In addition to losing these areas for public recreation, such exploitation often restricts public access to the shoreline itself.

With this variety of problems in mind, the Park Service has undertaken a series of privately-financed surveys of our remaining opportunities for seashore preservation. The recently completed survey of the Pacific Coast—published as the *Pacific Coast Recreation Area Survey*—covered more than 1700 miles of shoreline from Mexico to Canada. Like the earlier study of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, the Pacific report concludes that more shoreline areas must be preserved by national, state, county and local agencies.

The specific results of the study show that of the 1448 miles of shoreline not in public ownership and not available for public recreation, 74 areas (comprising 527 miles) possess important remaining opportunities for recreation. Seven of these areas (with 190 miles of shoreline) have recreational, scientific or cultural resources of major im-

portance: Cape Flattery in northern Washington; Point Brown and Leadbetter Point, in southern Washington; Sea Lion Caves and Oregon Dunes in southern Oregon; and San Miguel Island and Santa Cruz Island off the coast of southern California.

We need such areas for recreation in the “broad sense” referred to by the National Park Service. This requires wild, natural shorelines of scenic, geological, biological and historical value as well as beaches for swimming and sunbathing.

We are fortunate in having a number of small Pacific shoreline areas now protected by the fine California and Oregon state park systems. We have the Olympic National Park ocean beach strip—which contains forty-three miles of roadless shoreline. Beyond this, there is practically no protection for a great heritage of biological, geological and historical values found along the 1700-mile Pacific coastline. Providential circumstances have thus far held many of these values in safekeeping for us.

But this “safekeeping” will not last long. The photograph below (at right) shows what we can expect in the near future unless vigorous protective action is undertaken soon.

A summary of National Park Service recommendations is presented on page 12. In succeeding issues we shall describe some of the individual areas covered by the Park Service surveys. Each member of the National Parks Association can help to preserve some of our vanishing shoreline by studying these and similar proposals, and by urging friends and neighbors to do the same.—B. M. K.

**The seashore is becoming increasingly popular—not only for recreation, but for private and commercial development as well. How long will it be before scenic Double Point in the Drakes Bay-Point Reyes region of California (left) is developed like the San Francisco shoreline shown at right below? Too soon, it appears, unless vigorous preservation activities are undertaken immediately.**

National Park Service



From Moulin Studios, S. F.



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**ON THE COVER**

The wide-ranging American Black Bear—which can be seen in its black, brown and yellow color variations in parks from Yellowstone to Shenandoah—is the park visitor's greatest delight and the ranger's biggest headache. As Freeman Tilden has commented, bears are no problem and visitors are not intentionally so. But bears plus visitors equal migraine. When you see the cute cub or its mother working their expert handout routine, remember they are wild bears in "teddy-bear" clothing. As many Yellowstone visitors learn the hard way each summer, bears may not notice where a sandwich stops and a hand begins. Don't feed the bears!—Photo by Franz Lipp.

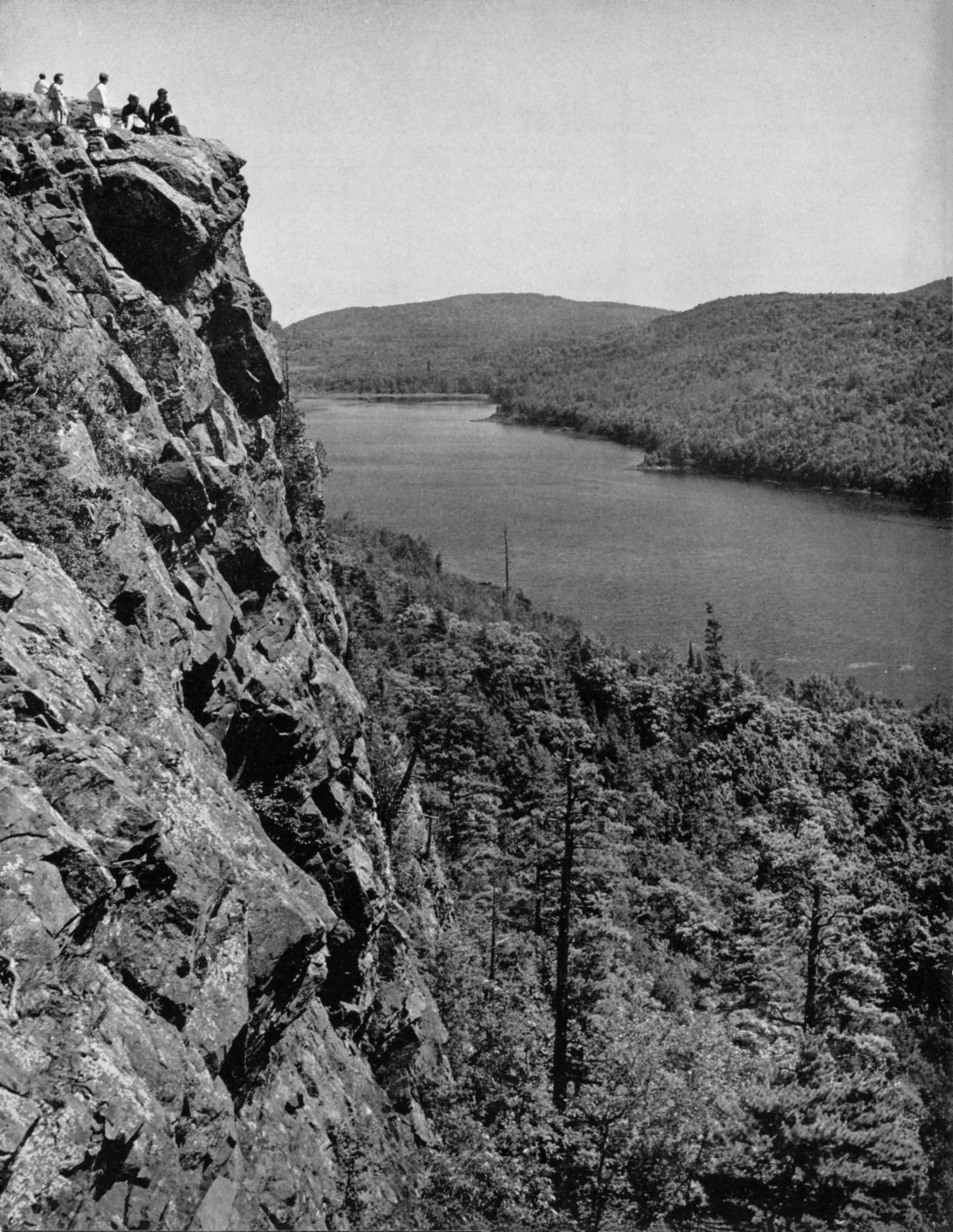
**THE NATIONAL PARKS AND YOU**

Few people realize that ever since the first national parks and monuments were established, various commercial interests have been trying to invade them for personal gain. The national parks and monuments were not intended for such purposes. They are established as inviolate nature sanctuaries to preserve permanently outstanding examples of the once primeval continent, with no marring of landscapes except for reasonable access by road and trail, and facilities for visitor comfort. The Association, since its founding in 1919, has worked to create an ever-growing informed public on this matter in defense of the parks.

The Board of Trustees urges you to help protect this magnificent national heritage by joining forces with the Association now. As a member you will be kept informed, through NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, on current threats and other park matters, so that you may take action when necessary.

Dues are \$5 annual, \$8 supporting, \$15 sustaining, \$25 contributing, \$100 life with no further dues, and \$1000 patron with no further dues. Bequests, too, are needed to help carry on this park protection work. Dues, contributions and bequests are deductible from your federal taxable income; as an organization receiving such gifts, the Association is precluded by relevant laws and regulations from advocating or opposing legislation. Send your check today, or write for further information, to the National Parks Association, 1300 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

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# The Porcupines—A Last Wilderness

John J. Stophlet

**I**T was early October. The cliffs of the Escarpment fell away to the Lake of the Clouds. The lake shimmered and waves danced under the deep blue of the sky. I looked out upon great forested ridges resplendent in autumn foliage, rolling away to the distant horizon. This was my experience in the Porcupine Mountains State Park, Michigan's last wilderness on the shore of Lake Superior.

Anticipation, they say, is half the fun of taking a vacation. Having read a good deal about the Porcupine Mountains, I wanted to see them as well. The park exceeded all my expectations.

The Porcupine Mountains are made up of a series of large ridges roughly parallel to the shore of Lake Superior. They are not mountains in the true sense of the word. Government Peak, highest point in the park, reaches but 2023 feet above sea level. Compared with our Appalachians and Rockies, these mountains are mere foothills. Nevertheless, the Porcupines are one of the highest land masses between the Adirondacks and the Black Hills.

The Porcupine Mountains State Park comprises 58,000 acres, of which 30,000 acres are covered with a magnificent virgin hardwood and hemlock forest. This forest is one of the very last examples of old-age growth left in the East. Recently there has been a serious threat to the park. A mining company requested a lease permitting it to explore for copper. Copper has been mined in the Porcupine Mountains in the past but none was found in any great commercial quantities. The conservationists of Michigan and throughout the country rallied to the challenge and, after lengthy debate, the "Battle for the Porcupines" was won! The people of Michigan are determined to keep their park in all its pristine beauty.

Wilderness lovers will find here an appeal suited to their tastes. Roads and developments are held to a minimum. There is a winding road up the mountain to the Escarpment overlooking the Lake of the Clouds. Other roads are on the east and west peripheries of the park, but the whole vast interior is undisturbed wilderness, threaded by a fine system of trails.

There are several lakes and streams. The largest is the Presque Isle River which breaks through the foothills on the western extremities of the park and enters Lake Superior. In its tumultuous boiling flood, the river has cut a narrow gorge and has created a series of beautiful waterfalls and rapids. The roaring Presque Isle Falls, the tumbling white water, clouds of spray, and towering green walls of giant white pines and hemlocks, makes this a place of wild grandeur.

Below the falls the river divides and forms an island where it enters the lake. A foot bridge crosses a narrow part of the stream over to the island where the water foams and swirls and has cut large circular holes in the rocks. Here there is an interesting ecological situation. On a knoll of the island the trees are Norway pines, while directly across the stream separated by a few feet, where the soil is apparently wetter, the trees are hemlocks.

Exploring the island, I found it an excellent campsite. The Indians undoubtedly camped here before the white man, beaching their birch-bark canoes on the shore of the great Superior, and lighting their fires in the dusks of long ago.

One day I decided to hike to Mirror Lake. Driving up to the overlook I parked my car, shouldered cameras and binoculars, and started out on my exploring adventure. The day was bright and warm as I followed the rocky trail down from the Escarpment

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**While Mr. Stophlet has taken many trips to various wilderness areas to study birds and other wildlife, the high points of his travel were two journeys to Alaska to study and photograph birds of the Kuskokwim-Yukon Delta region. Some years ago he was naturalist for the Michigan Audubon Society on their wildlife refuge near Battle Creek, and he is now working with a naturalist group in his home town of Toledo, Ohio, in an effort to preserve some local natural areas.**

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through a second growth of aspen, oak, and sugar maple. At the bottom of the Escarpment, the trail crosses a foot bridge over Carp River. The river is narrow here at its outlet from the Lake of the Clouds. As I left the stream and progressed along the trail the forest became wilder, the trees larger. On the ascent of the second ridge I began climbing up through hemlocks, leaving behind the second growth and entering an ancient forest of big trees. A hemlock forest is a mysterious place of deep shadows, of spongy moss, of pungent woody fragrance, and it has always held for me a certain fascination.

I stopped on the trail to rest near a ravine where a stream tumbled over boulders and formed a little waterfall. Polypody and wood ferns clung to clefts in the rock. Across the ravine, a few rays of the late afternoon sun penetrated the gloom of the hemlocks, turning the forest floor to burnished gold. A chickadee called far off in the woods. I lingered, listening to the falling water and absorbing the prevailing peace of this wild and beautiful place.

The trail now left the hemlock woods on the ridge and descended through the hardwoods. Here were old shaggy yellow birches, tall straight basswoods, and stately sugar maples. Beyond was a valley where a stream had been

dammed by beavers. Many trees were killed by the water, creating an open area in the woods. There was evidence of new cuttings where the animals had added material to their dams. Beavers are abundant inhabitants of the park and their interesting engineering works are found everywhere in the lakes and streams. Lithe and agile otters, too, swim and dive in the waterways. Bears roam the woods and are reported common. Recently a new animal has been added to the fauna of the park. Several pine martens have been released and it is hoped that they will increase and thrive. The pine marten disappeared from Michigan many years ago.

One of the rarest animals in the country today—the wolf—still frequents the park in small numbers. The last of these great predators in the eastern United States are now found in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. I find great satisfaction in knowing that a few wolves still run the forest trails. This is one of the intangibles, and the woods are wilder because the wolf is found there.

On a canoe trip in the Quetico-Superior country many years ago, we camped by a lake and were gathered about the fire in the evening, when out of the darkness and across the lake came the deep, throaty cries of wolves! The night was made magic, and it was one to remember. The wolf is the touchstone of the unspoiled North, and

when we exterminate him, we destroy the very spirit that makes the wilderness live. If the wolf is not given protection soon, it will be too late, and this great animal will go over the brink to oblivion.

At long last, I saw a gleam of light through the trees and knew that Mirror Lake was near. It is a lovely spot nestled in a bowl in the hills surrounded by the age-old forest. On the far shore, tall hemlocks and white pine etched their spires against the sky. The alders edging the water were a brilliant green in contrast to the yellows and brown of the maples. Far out on the lake two ducks bobbed about on the waves.

Near at hand stood a tremendous white pine rooted by the shore. Taking a piece of string I measured the tree about four feet from the ground; it was 13 feet 10 inches in circumference. Centuries of growth have gone into the creation of this great tree, which is truly a link between the past and the present. It harks back to the days when square mile upon square mile were covered with trees like this one. Back to the time when the Ojibways hunted and fished along the shore of the lake. Back to the time of Father Marquette and the Voyageurs. This giant was undoubtedly here when Alexander Henry pushed his canoe up the Ontonagon River in 1766 to find the great copper boulder lying in the river bed.

I am glad there is no road to Mirror Lake. To despoil a place like this would be tragic. In our development mania we have destroyed most of our "mirror lakes", our wild beaches and shores, and have pushed roads to the last mountaintops. But how fortunate we are to have a few quiet places left—a place like the Porcupine Mountains where links are still forged to our historic past.

It was evening when I reluctantly left the lake and went back up the trail in the gathering dusk. A ruffed grouse strutted nearby, and as I approached, it went winging away among the hemlocks. I reached the car at dark, after a memorable day afield.

On my last day in the park, I hiked the Escarpment Trail that runs west along the cliffs away and then descends to Carp River. The day was clear when I started but later clouded over and there was a threat of rain.

The view from the Escarpment over the Lake of the Clouds and Carp River winding among the trees below is superb. I was enjoying it when a rough-legged hawk, a recent migrant from the Arctic, sailed into sight. Out of the blue a group of five ravens appeared, filling the air with their wild guttural cries as they swooped about over the valley. The raven is a bird of the wilderness, and I have observed them from Alaska to Arizona, never tiring of watching their antics in the air and listening to their "raven talk."

As I made my way along the cliffs, other birds were in evidence. A flicker hammered on a dead pine and two red-breasted nuthatches flitted through the blazing scrub oaks. On a wind-swept spot a pair of horned larks searched for food among the rocks and mats of bearberries. Several ruffed grouse flushed from the berry patches where they probably were feeding on the bright red fruit.

Near the bank of Carp River was the largest mass of maidenhair fern that I had ever seen. It was perhaps fifty feet across and was still vivid green, untouched by frost even at this late date. This was a luxuriant spot with many tall, stately elms along the river. Although there were tracks of deer and raccoon in a muddy part of the trail, not a single deer was seen in the park. This may seem surprising considering the abundance of deer in Michigan, but whitetails prefer cutover land where they find more food.

It was getting on towards evening when I turned back and began ascending the trail to reach the Escarpment again. Distant thunder rolled in the west. The clouds were heavy and it began to darken in the woods. The thunder increased. I was halfway up the slope when the storm struck. The rain fell in sheets. And it was a cold, cold rain! In a matter of minutes my trousers were soaked, and I felt the water running in my boots. I ducked my cameras under my parka and struggled up the slippery trail to the Escarpment. Here on the exposed cliff, the wind increased. Lightning stabbed the sky, momentarily illuminating the great forested ridges. I took a last look at the wilderness of the Porcupines, before low, swirling clouds blotted it out. I had experienced the moods of the mountains and found them good. ■

**"A hemlock forest is a mysterious place of deep shadows, spongy moss, and pungent woody fragrance."**

Michigan Conservation Department



A RANGER'S WIFE SPEAKS . . .

## In Defense of the Tourist

Barbara Henneberger

Since her marriage to a park ranger seven years ago, Barbara Henneberger has made the national parks her home. During this time, she has had ample opportunity to view the tourists of which she writes. She and her husband have lived in Yosemite and Olympic and are presently at Scotts Bluff National Monument, where Mr. Henneberger is Superintendent.



I AM a National Park Service wife, and therefore enjoy a privilege no one can buy—that of living twelve months a year in some of the most beautiful places on earth. Other Americans, more than fifty-eight million of them last year, do the next best thing and spend their vacations visiting our national parks and monuments.

The National Park Service calls these people “visitors.” The visitors call each other “tourists,” or, in the seasons of peak travel, “damn tourists.”

The average vacationer seems to see himself as a thoughtful, hard-working, likable individual who is trying to enjoy a well-deserved vacation in the midst of a lot of tourists. Call him a tourist himself and you will see one insulted man.

In the last few years parks and recreation areas all over the United States have become seriously overcrowded. As a matter of fact, people have been complaining of overcrowding ever since 1870 when a Mrs. Carr explained to John Muir that she would not visit Yosemite again because of the terrible crowds (sometimes fifty people in one day!).

Writers dealing with the problem have tended to deplore not so much the crowded conditions as the crowds themselves. Instead of saying “Look how crowded it is,” they have said “Look at the awful people!” The result has been to paint of the American tourist a more unattractive picture than he deserves, and to make “tourist” a title that few people care to claim.

Let me make it very clear at the start that I am not excusing the vandals, the name carvers and trouble-

makers who undeniably do some irreparable damage. These people, however, represent a very small minority and should be considered a separate problem.

I am speaking now of the tremendous number of tourists who, by Webster's definition, "make a journey for pleasure, stopping at a number of places for the purpose of seeing the scenery, etc." And that sounds like it means you and me as well as all those others.

Reference to the tourist as half-interested and unappreciative has become almost a cliché. Remarks of this kind have been common even in the NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE. The writer objecting to park architecture takes a swipe at the tourist as the cause of it all:

"I thoroughly enjoyed Jackson Hole until . . . a concrete monstrosity was built for that sub-species of *Homo sapiens* called the tourist."

This one is vaguely annoyed that others cross the Rockies by the same route he does:

"In spite of the hordes of humans, we enjoyed the scenery from Trail Ridge Road."

While this one thinks he can characterize fifty-eight million people with one amazing generality:

"We need to know more about the American as a tourist. Meeting him daily all summer one observes the inevitable uneasiness and uncertainty with which he leaves his automobile . . . He goes on and on, sometimes dissatisfied without realizing it . . . always vacillating between the attraction of amusements and his desire for something better . . . The American tourist is more an *animal incognito* than almost any other creature in the parks."

Or, from a letter to the editor, a statement which seems to me a classic of mountain snobbery:

"(My friend) and I arrived at the Lodge (Yosemite) late one afternoon, and were unpleasantly surprised to find the place crowded with people who could hardly be called desirable."

In the face of statements like these, small wonder no one wants to think of himself as a tourist!

But before writing off the mass of

tourists as lazy slaves to the automobile, spend a summer day at the top of Yosemite's Nevada Falls and see how many people hike the four miles to the top. Men pushing babies in strollers, some women in high heels and shorts, of course, but no one can say that they lack enthusiasm or enjoyment of their experience.

Consider that in Olympic National Park last summer more than 61,000 people turned off the main road and drove nineteen miles of narrow, oiled road into the Hoh Rain Forest. Of that number, some 50,000 left their cars and walked the one-mile nature trail through that lovely, moss-draped forest, many on days when pouring rain made walking something less than pure pleasure. None of those people were lured there by artificial amusements. There is no resort, no curio shop, and the nearest cup of coffee for sale is thirty miles away.

Most of the excellent museums (now called Visitor Centers) of the national park system show steadily rising visitor use, in higher percentage than the increase in travel to the parks. People want more talks and more guided walks than the limited staffs can possibly supply. Publications on the natural features and the history of the individual parks are bought in amazing numbers, and requests for more detailed information are legion. In fact, the only museum that seems to be less than a smashing success is at one of the smaller monuments where an attempt was made to "popularize" the information and to simplify the exhibits to make them more understandable. The result was to kill interest rather than to stimulate it.

All this seems to indicate that most tourists are a good deal more interested than they are given credit for, and are becoming more so rather than less.

It is hard to find an article about park rangers that doesn't include a large section about the hilarious questions that the tourist asks the long-suffering ranger. Last summer there was an entire article in the *Saturday Evening Post* devoted to just that subject, and it was quite funny.

The only trouble was, it not only drew a ridiculous picture of the tourist; it left the reader with a very un-

comfortable impression of the ranger, as one who would condescend to answer your question, but all the while laughing up his sleeve and making a mental note to add your question to his fool file. It is my opinion that this sort of thing does a disservice to the park rangers and naturalists, and puts the National Park Service in a rather bad light.

When I was going to college, I spent my summers working at a concession in one of the large national parks. For some reason, it was the custom for the concession employees to look upon the guests with a mixture of contempt and pity, referring to them as "peasants," or, with the fine scorn native to seventeen-year-olds, simply as "bodies."

The summer after I graduated found me married to a ranger and living in Yosemite Valley. The first thing that impressed me about the park staff was the absence of the "resort attitude" toward the visitors. Before my re-education was complete, I remember asking one of the naturalists how he could stand to answer crazy questions all day. He told me, "The worst mistake you can make in dealing with the public is to underestimate their intelligence. Besides, it's usually the ones who *don't* ask questions that we have to worry about."

Now, seven years and three parks later, I have seen enough tourists in action to agree with his point of view. It isn't too hard to find something ludicrous in the behavior of anyone who is out of his accustomed environment. People visiting a park for the first time have often had so little experience with certain types of country, be it the desert, a glacier, or the Everglades, that they must ask the most elementary questions just to get a starting point for some understanding of the park.

Strange place names are often given some pretty bizarre pronunciations, and more than a few people have difficulty following signs. But if I were to laugh at the person who can lose his way on a half-mile self-guiding nature trail, then in the interest of fairness I would be forced to admit that when I visit San Francisco my sense of direction is apt to disintegrate and leave me looking furtively for moss on

"Tourists" view Vernal Falls in Yosemite National Park, California, after a one-mile hike from the Valley.

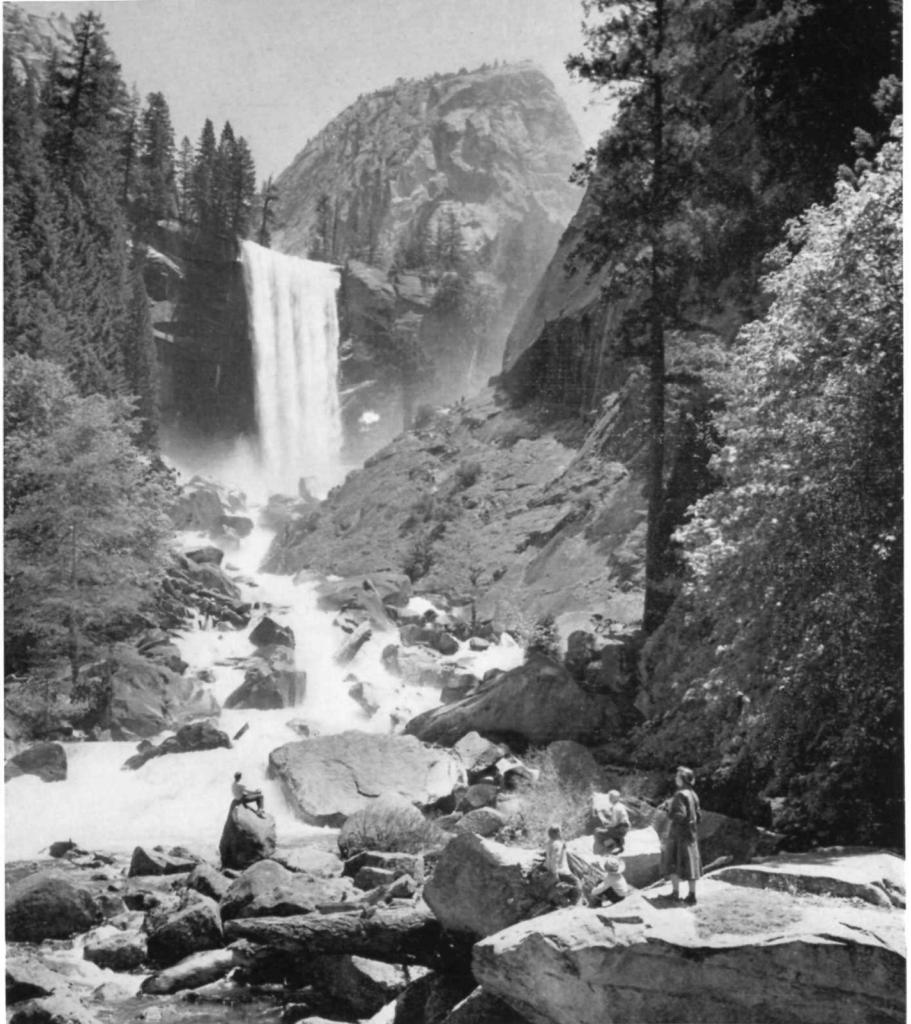
the north side of I. Magnin's. The important thing is that he is out on the trail at all.

Writers would do well to stop baring their teeth at the tourist, and admit that the real problem is not the crowds as such, but their impact upon the parks.

The crowds are here to stay, and calling them names won't make them go away. The National Park Service to my way of thinking is facing this problem in a very realistic way; by planning to provide not only for the large crowds of today, but for the larger crowds that are sure to come in the future, and by working to protect the parks from the effects of such tremendous use. They are accomplishing these aims by adding to the protective and interpretive staffs and facilities, by the decentralization of visitor use in the parks and by the gradual elimination of artificial entertainments.

But the visitors are going to have to do some facing up, too. The days when you could have Yosemite Valley, Old Faithful or the South Rim to yourself are gone and won't be back. To be annoyed at finding a large crowd in your favorite park is perhaps only human, but to assume that none of them can appreciate the park as much as you do is foolish. It is still possible to find solitude in many, many places in our national parks. To think of solitude in connection with any of the easily accessible major points of interest is unrealistic.

Every visitor to our national parks is a potential supporter of the national park system. In my opinion the National Park Service does all it can to make the visitor's experience worthwhile and meaningful, and the evidence indicates that they are getting the message across. Those who think they are doing the national park cause a service by condemning the tourist may some day find that they have been working at cross purposes and alienating the very support that the national park system needs—that of *all* the public. ■



National Park Service



An improved campground layout at Camp 15 in Yosemite Valley with table, fire-place and adequate space for a tent.



# Why Teen-Age Grizzlies Leave Home

By Adolph Murie

*With Drawings by Olaus J. Murie*

**T**HE green, treeless landscape of Sable Pass in Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska, is choice summer grizzly habitat. Here each year a few bears take up residence and others visit the area more briefly or wander through it. The chief occupation is grazing or berrying. But other routine activities occasionally take place, such as digging ground squirrels, play, back scratching, nursing of spring cubs, and, much to my surprise, nursing of yearlings.

When two of us arrived at the pass on the morning of July 14, 1953, a mother grizzly, followed by a tiny dark spring cub, was grazing steadily in the rain. About fifty yards away was a small bear, and this was a surprise because a mother bear aims to keep well isolated from all other bears. The arrangement was unusual and we conjectured about it. We looked at this bear with naked eyes, and through field glasses and telescope, in our efforts to get the best perspective so we could judge his size and age. Size is deceiving, but the female was near enough to give us a comparison. He obviously was too large for a yearling. After weighing the matter carefully we judged that he was a two-year cub, rather than a three-year old. He

was a picture of despair as he stood disconsolately in the rain in a forlorn posture, watching the mother and spring cub. The dark hair bordering his eyes and his wet, bedraggled coat added to his mournful appearance.

After a time the sad bear moved hesitatingly forward, advancing ten or fifteen yards toward the mother and cub. Without visible warning, she suddenly turned and charged. The cub scarcely tried to escape and so was quickly overtaken, and we saw the mother bite him high on a hind leg. She stood over him as he lay cowering beneath her. For a minute or two she held a grim pose, looking straight ahead, then strode back to her latest offspring. The attack had been brief but vigorous.

The two-year cub slowly rose to his feet, sunk in despair, his head drooping. The hair above the knee became blood-soaked. Obviously he was an unhappy outcast, a cub no longer wanted by his mother—his place taken by another. He was undergoing a teen-age crisis; against his wishes home ties were being broken. A mother that had been ready to fight fiercely for him, no longer cared. In earlier cubhood he had no doubt been cuffed, but this was different, and the truth had not

Raised in Minnesota on the banks of the Red River, Adolph Murie attended college at Fargo, North Dakota and Ann Arbor, Michigan. At intervals since 1922 he has made field studies of Alaskan wildlife for the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service. He has also studied wildlife in a number of national parks including Olympic, Glacier, Yellowstone, Grand Teton and Isle Royale. *The Ecology of the Coyote in Yellowstone* published in 1940 won for him the Wildlife Society award for that year, and his *The Wolves of Mount McKinley*, published in 1944, was a major contribution to the understanding of that much maligned species. We are privileged to be able to illustrate this article with drawings by the author's brother.

yet dawned on him. As the mother grazed into a hollow, the outcast, with a slight limp, followed at a distance, and stood, or sat on his haunches, to watch and hanker for mother companionship.

Meanwhile the spring cub amused itself in various ways—playing with low willow brush and romping about. Sometimes it approached within six or seven yards of the bigger cub, indicating a long familiarity with him even though it approached no nearer. When the spring cub cried, it was

AT LEFT, the spring cub was nursed by the mother as she lay on her back, watching it. The two-year cub—no longer wanted by his mother—was undergoing a teen-age crisis. Home ties were being broken against his wishes.

nursed by the mother as she lay on her back. A half hour later the cub was nursed again—a much shorter interval than usual and a third nursing took place in the afternoon after about a three-hour interval.

The outcast stood watching from the upper edge of the hollow for over an hour. Then it fed, at first listlessly, then more hungrily. At one o'clock the bears all lay down and rested for an hour, the outcast a short distance apart. When grazing commenced again, I heard the mother growl as she fed and a few minutes later she again charged the outcast, barely missing his rear with a powerful side swipe of her paw as he galloped away. Later the mother chased him again and he had to flee to escape.

All afternoon the dejected cub remained as near the mother as he dared. Once when she was resting he stole slowly within a dozen feet of her rear and lay down, but then, as though feeling uneasy, he moved farther away. When I left, about five in the afternoon, the female was feeding her way down a draw, and the two-year cub was following at a discreet distance. Later in the summer the mother and spring cub put in an appearance on a few occasions but the outcast was not again seen; he either became sufficiently discouraged to go his own way, or he was seriously injured before he learned that grizzly mother-love cannot be shared by the older generation.

The above incident is probably unusual; the result of earlier unconventional grizzly behavior. The possession of a spring cub by the mother shows that she bred when followed by a nursing yearling, and this, according to my other observations, is ordinarily not done in natural grizzly society. The new cub had come a year early! The two-year cub's sad plight was apparently due to the abnormal appearance of the new offspring, which at first perhaps only divided the mother's emotions, and then usurped them completely. It seems likely that mother-teen-age relationships were disintegrating most rapidly the day I watched, and that a certain mother tolerance

was giving way to dangerous antagonism.

Once I observed some bear actions that indicated a family breach brought about by immediate romance. Two bears, one large and angular and the other smaller, undoubtedly a pair, were together digging roots on a river bar on June 9, 1955. Hovering on the outskirts was another bear which, according to my identification, was a two-year cub. He moved cautiously toward the female and when about one hundred feet from her, she charged, causing him to break into a gallop to escape. Twice the big male walked slowly toward the cub but with no obvious intent to harm it, and the cub seemed unalarmed and moved away at a leisurely pace. But whenever the cub approached the female she charged, and once she chased him for at least a hundred yards. Here again an antagonistic mother was apparently riding herself of an offspring that was reluctant to leave.

It is my impression that with two or three offspring in a family there is less dependence on the companionship of the mother than in the case of a one-cub family. In one bear family I watched, this was definitely noticeable.\* It happened that in mid-season,

two of three cubs were killed by another mother. Before this sad event, the three tiny cubs played together and the mother had no duties other than sober, maternal ones such as nursing her young and guarding them from harm. When there was, finally, only one cub, it sought the mother for companionship and depended on her for much of its frolic and play. With families of two or three cubs, the breach with the mother at any time may be, therefore, more gradual and mutual, with perhaps no one becoming unhappy. I have seen a pair of two-year-old bears moving far off from the mother in a spirit of independence, even though they were still following her quite closely at times.

My observations indicate that the two-year cubs generally follow the mother throughout the summer on mutually friendly terms. Just when the family under these rather normal circumstances breaks up, I have not observed—possibly in the fall before hibernation. Here is a field for further observation.

After leaving the mother, cubs sometimes maintain a companionship which also gradually breaks down, until one finds them traveling independently, and they become lone bears, the normal status of grizzlies except when

\* Murie, Adolph. 1952. "Grizzly Mothers in the Alaska Range". *The Living Wilderness*, No. 42, pp. 15-21.

The outcast, with a slight limp, followed at a distance as the mother and cub grazed in a hollow.

Adolph Murie



breeding or raising a family.

The behavior of the two mothers chasing away their teen-agers is similar to what we find in some other species. The mother moose, anticipating the approach of a new calf, tries to rid herself of her one or two yearlings by threats. If the yearling is around after the calf is born, the mother continues her antagonistic behavior. The mountain sheep likewise discourage their yearling offspring from following at lambing time and thereafter, though some yearlings continue to follow the mother and new lamb into the winter, even though unwanted. Thus we find the pattern of behavior of the grizzly mother, at least under certain circumstances, similar to other species very distantly related. ■

Most park visitors are not likely to see a grizzly. Nevertheless, basic information about the life history of the species is important to all Americans. For only a thorough understanding of all forms of national park fauna and flora will enable us to assure to present and future generations the important knowledge that such wilderness species as the grizzly will continue to exist in these great outdoor sanctuaries. The research projects described in the adjacent columns constitute a part of this most valuable work.

The National Park Service has carried out a number of research projects during the past year that are expected to have far-reaching effects upon the natural values of our wilderness areas and plans for administering them. These projects are being accomplished by Service employees, through cooperative studies with various educational institutions, and by contract work with qualified individuals. Much more such work is urgently needed.

One of the most important of the contract projects was carried out during the past summer by Dr. Carl Sharsmith of San Jose State College to determine and measure the effects of visitation impact upon the fragile plant values of the high country meadows and lakes in the Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks. A detailed report on his findings is due soon, and it is expected that the results will form the basis for future decisions regarding back country administration.

The closely-related problem of growing pressures upon alpine flower fields will be given a preliminary study this summer at Mount Rainier National Park, especially around Paradise Valley.

Much-needed information is being compiled on the effects of visitor impact upon the sequoias of Yosemite National Park

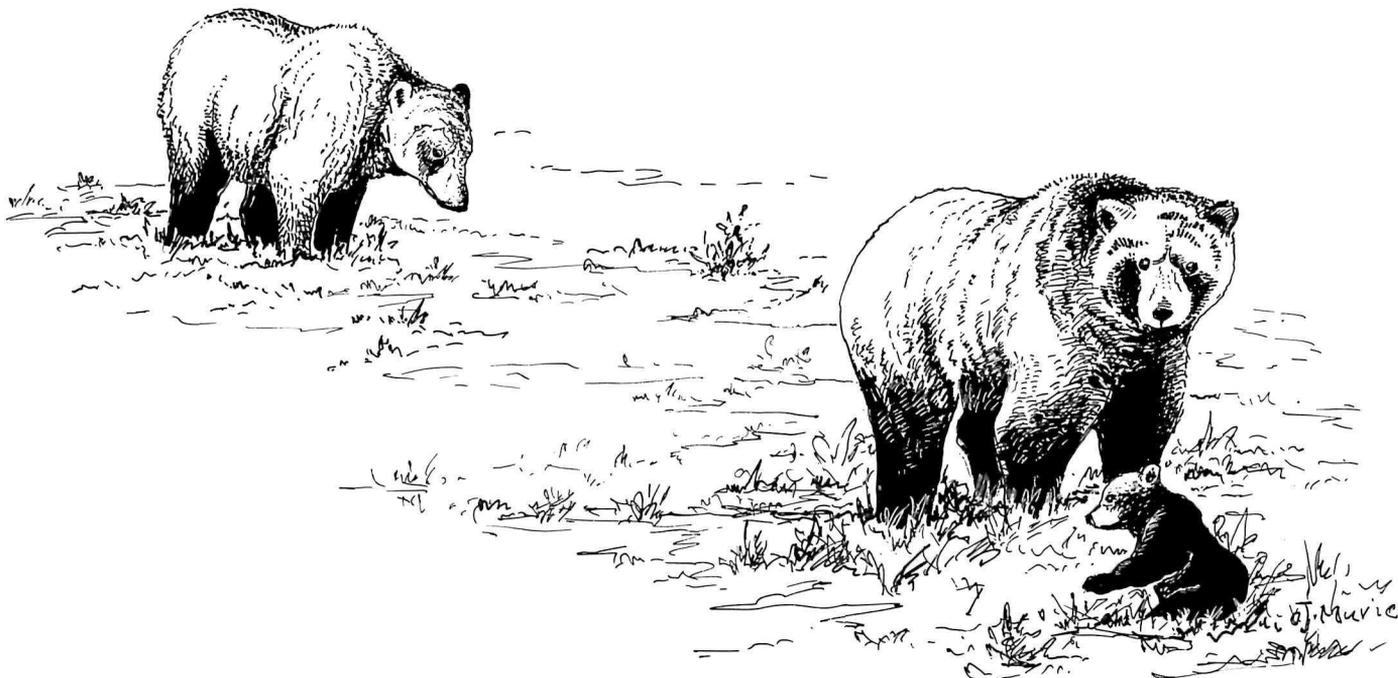
through the efforts of Dr. Richard Hartesfeldt, of San Jose State College. While the investigation is not complete, information thus far obtained shows rather severe compaction where public use is heavy.

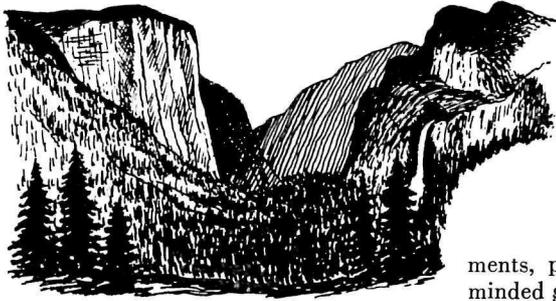
An eight-year study of the Desert Bighorn in Death Valley National Monument, California, has been largely completed during the past year. This study was inaugurated to determine the numbers of these animals in Death Valley, the causes of their disappearance from certain areas, and the extent of human impact to which they are able to adapt themselves.

The past, present, and future status of the wild burro is now under study in Death Valley. It has been multiplying almost unchecked for the past fifty years, until now it threatens to drive out the bighorn and many other native wildlife species through its destructive overutilization of sparse desert forage and water supplies.

Dr. Adolph Murie will study the Caribou-wolf-sheep relationship this summer in Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska. It is hoped that a wolf den can be found early in the spring so that food habits, social life, predation, and the like can be observed. ■

"He was a picture of despair as he stood disconsolately in the rain, in a forelorn posture, watching the mother and spring cub."





# Conservation News Briefs

## Advisory Board Recommendations

Concluding its three-day meeting at Shenandoah National Park, Virginia, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments on April 28 recommended that Secretary of the Interior Seaton report favorably on bills now pending in Congress to establish portions of Cape Cod, Massachusetts; Padre Island, Texas; Indiana Dunes, Indiana; and Oregon Dunes, Oregon as national shoreline areas. The Board urged the Secretary to lend his support to the principle of establishing, in the other relatively few remaining suitable areas, shoreline reservations as entities different in standards and administration from national parks, monuments, or historic sites.

Qualifying its Padre Island recommendations, the Board advised that this approval be contingent upon steps being taken, immediately upon passage of the enabling legislation, to eliminate all prospecting, drilling and production of oil, gas, or other minerals. Such hostile use, the Board stated, renders Padre Island inappropriate for preservation as a unit of the national park system.

In other actions, the Board (1) resolved in favor of three additional areas for inclusion in the national park system: The Wheeler Peak-Lehman Caves region, Nevada; the Hubbell Trading Post, Ganada, Arizona, and a 34,000-acre area near Manhattan, Kansas, which has particular significance as a tall-grass prairie; (2) recommended selection of a short grass area for inclusion in the park system; (3) urged restoration of land acquisition funds cut by action of the House of Representatives, noting that each year's delay sees many sites of national scenic or historic importance destroyed or so mutilated that their value is forever lost to the people of America; (4) stated that each year's delay sees developments on inholdings within park boundaries that will make future acquisition more costly or prohibitive; and (5) recommended that historical preservation in the United States should be a cooperative effort of federal, state and local govern-

ments, patriotic organizations and civic-minded groups, and that the Federal Government should not attempt to administer all significant historic sites throughout the Nation.

## International Parks

New impetus toward world-wide nature protection has been given by the United Nations Economic and Social Council's approval on April 22 of the establishment of a world list of national parks. With the peoples in so many "underdeveloped" areas of the world now caught up in a drive to join the industrial community, it is feared that preservation will not be thought of until it is too late. Conservationists hope that this list will give prestige to the country preserving its natural reserves and make each proud of its own heritage. In moving that the item be put on the ECOSOC agenda at the Mexico City meeting, the United States continued as leader in the national park field, a role which it assumed when Yellowstone National Park was established in 1872.

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature has established an International Committee on National Parks, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., to undertake the work involved.

## Watkins Appointed Water Advisor

On April 29, Former Utah Senator Arthur V. Watkins was sworn in as Special Assistant to the Secretary of Interior on water matters. Mr. Watkins was second ranking minority member of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee in the 85th Congress and a co-sponsor of the huge Colorado River Storage Project, including Echo Park dam in Dinosaur National Monument.

At the same time, former Nebraska Congressman, Dr. A. L. Miller, became Director of the Office of Saline Water. Dr. Miller was ranking minority member of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee in the 85th Congress. The Office of Saline Water is directing a research program for the development of low-cost processes for converting saline water, both sea and brackish, to fresh water. Earlier this year, Secretary Seaton announced the distillation process chosen for the first saline water conversion

demonstration plant. He said, "This process gives promise of achieving a remarkable breakthrough in saline water conversion. . . . We have reason to hope this demonstration plant will produce fresh water from the sea for less than \$1 per thousand gallons. This represents a reduction of about fifty percent under the cost of converting sea water in the most efficient commercial conversion plant in operation in the world today."

Park defenders—among many others—will greet the day of efficient saline water conversion with open arms, hoping that the waters thus released will flood out many of the cries for dams in our wilderness parks.

## Arctic Wildlife Range

Legislation establishing the Arctic Wildlife Range—approximately a nine-million acre area of biologically irreplaceable land in northeastern Alaska—was transmitted to the Congress on May 1 by Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton. The area, at its largest dimensions, is roughly 140 miles from north to south and 120 miles from east to west. Its northern boundary is the Arctic Ocean; its eastern edge is the Canadian border. It extends south of the crest of the Brooks range and goes west to the Canning River. Such action, Mr. Seaton said, is the only economically feasible opportunity for maintaining a primitive frontier large enough for the preservation of caribou, grizzly, Dall sheep, wolverine, polar bear, and other animals which require unrestricted range. (See *America's Largest Wildlife Area* in the July-September 1958 magazine.)

The death of a small child at the hands of a black bear last summer in Jasper National Park, Canada, was followed by what has been termed a "wholesale slaughter" of bears in all Canadian parks. The child, unattended, was feeding berries to the bear. When no more were forthcoming, the bear struck the child down and carried it away. Public reaction to the tragedy, aided by the local press, resulted in pressure for virtual extermination of park bears. What is really needed is a proper educational and policing system, so that children are not left alone to feed bears, and uneducated adults do not make the same mistake.

## CAPE COD DISCUSSED AT PUBLIC MEETINGS

An explosive four-hour public meeting began at 8 P. M. on March 23, 1959 in the town hall at Eastham, Massachusetts. Subject: the Cape Cod National Seashore proposal.

Conrad L. Wirth, Director of the National Park Service was present to describe the proposal to the 500-plus Cape Cod residents in attendance and to answer their questions regarding the proposed 30,000-acre national seashore which would extend approximately forty miles along the outer beach from Provincetown to the tip of Nauset Beach.

"I've driven 140 miles to get to this meeting," one Connecticut man is quoted in the *Cape Codder* as saying, "and this is my question: what is going to happen in the next forty or fifty years to those of us who own property on Cape Cod within the National Seashore?"

"We're going to get crowded out into the deep briny," said another. "Take the sand dunes and leave our houses alone!" came an applauded cry from the rear of the Town Hall.

The *Cape Codder*, a weekly newspaper in Orleans, Massachusetts, reports that Director Wirth, under repeated questioning about how the government would act to acquire land

for the proposed seashore, "attempted to allay fears that the NPS would seize the property. He stated several times that it was not the policy of his department to exercise this power, that the Park Service preferred to negotiate individually with the property owners in acquiring the land."

The primary questions raised during the evening dealt with the terms for selling, when the park would be established, the boundaries of the area, the economic effect on the Cape towns and whether hunting would be allowed in the seashore.

The following night, some 700 persons gathered in the Chatham High School auditorium for the second meeting on the proposal. While more heavily attended, the *Codder* notes that the Chatham meeting was "almost a tea party" in sharp contrast with the previous night.

Support for the project was evidenced by a spokesman for Governor Furcolo, by telegrams from a wide variety of national organizations and by a number of local residents.

The positions of the opposing elements in the two-day public meeting can be fairly well summarized in two statements, one by 75-year-old Dr. Frank J. Maguire of South Wellfleet

and the other by Director Wirth. As reported in the *Codder*, Dr. Maguire commented:

"I began 20 years ago to buy land and build cottages, twelve of them, one of which is my summer home. Will I have the use of that summer cottage by the sea and the dunes that I love? I have faith in my government and I know it will pay a just amount for what it wants . . . but how long, at my age, do I have to wait for my money if the government takes my land? Also you talk about preserving the beauty of it, which I appreciate . . . but I ask you for a little credit for me and others. Who kept it unspoiled but the owners?"

Director Wirth's statement made earlier in the evening was this:

"This is a country which has grown because, at one time or another, we have all made some sacrifices to make it great. I am trying to tell you people the truth and I will not say that some of you won't be hurt, because in an undertaking of this size it is inevitable that some will. But we honestly want to work with you and for you and to cause as little as possible disruption to your lives and your income. If the Congress approves this seashore, that is the basis on which we will proceed and on no other."

As we go to press, a third public meeting is scheduled at Provincetown on May 12.—*B. M. K.*

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## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PACIFIC SEASHORE RECOMMENDATIONS

*The following summarizes the sixteen specific recommendations found in the National Park Service's 216-page report Pacific Coast Recreation Area Survey published in 1959. Persons vitally interested in the problem of seashore preservation can obtain a copy of this report by writing to the San Francisco, California or Washington, D. C. offices of the National Park Service.*

1. Careful consideration should be given to any future opportunity to acquire or preserve for public purposes any or all of the eight Channel Islands (including San Miguel and Santa Cruz) off the coast of southern California.

2. A large segment of the Pacific Coast with high recreation and biologic values is presently under military jurisdiction. The agencies responsible for the administration of these lands should respect and preserve as much as possible of the inherent values involved, until the

lands become surplus to military requirements and can then be retained in public ownership for recreational purposes.

3. Local authorities should take the initiative in acquiring and administering seashore recreation areas of local significance including adjacent upland tracts for overnight camping.

4. Cooperation between local government and industry should be encouraged to keep certain industrial developments (such as power plants and oil wells) off the immediate shoreline and beaches.

5. Suitable portions of outstanding marine biotic communities should be added to adjacent existing public parks and administered as marine preserves for rare and vanishing marine plants and animals. These would provide varied recreational and educational opportunities consistent with such preserves.

6. Careful consideration should be given to the preservation of marine gar-

dens or underwater parks.

7. The remaining salt marshes and mudflats most valuable to waterfowl and associated plant and animal life should be given immediate protection necessary to insure permanent preservation of the natural values.

8. Protection is strongly recommended for all, or at least a portion of the scenic shoreline along California Highway No. 1 (from Carmel south to San Simeon).

9. The future of sport fishing, coastal and aquatic recreation, coastal waterfowl abundances and commercial fishing may well depend upon prompt action in securing abatement of pollution by sewage and industrial waste.

10. As much of the seashore as possible should be preserved in its present undeveloped state, and there should be no further invasion of coastal wilderness by highways except for incidental access and appropriate minimum development.

# The Parks and Congress

## 86th Congress

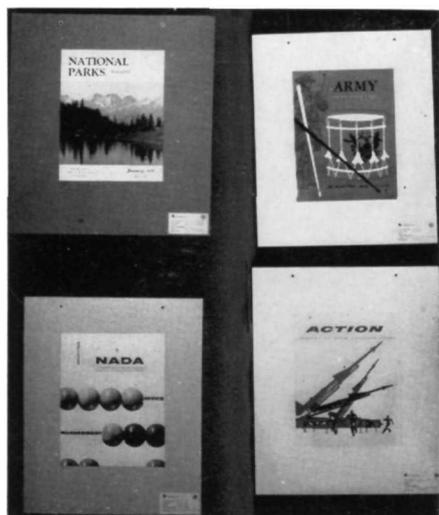
### Legislation Introduced

**H.R. 5813** (Metcalf) **S. 1575** (Magnuson) Amends the Act of 1958 to increase the amount of money for studies of the effects of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and other pesticides upon fish and wildlife, from \$280,000 to \$2,565,000 annually. Referred to Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

**H.R. 6194** (Reuss) Amends the Historic Sites Act of 1935. Provides that if Secretary of Interior finds an area or features of historical significance threatened by a federally-financed program, funds could be withheld, unless the plans were modified to provide for the preservation of the historic values. To Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

**H.R. 6260** (Porter) **S. 1526** (Neuberger and Morse) To establish the Oregon Dunes National Seashore in the State of Oregon to consist of land and such adjoining waters and submerged lands as the Secretary of Interior finds are required for the national seashore. It would consist of two units, not to exceed a total of 35,000 acres. The south unit would be approximately 34,660 acres between the mouth of the Siuslaw and Umpqua Rivers in Lane and Douglas Counties—

*Out of a field of 1009 entries, the cover of the January 1959 issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE was chosen as one of 238 selections for display at the Tenth Annual Art Directors Show at the Statler Hotel in Washington, D. C. from April 25 to May 2. The cover engraving was made by Lanman Engraving Company, Washington, D. C. and the magazine is printed by Judd and Detweiler, Inc., also of Washington, D. C.*



encompassing about 23 miles of Oregon seacoast where the ancient Oregon Dunes and evergreen forests are found. The north unit, approximately seven and a half miles north of the Siuslaw River, would include not more than 340 acres of the Sea Lion Caves—an area of caves and precipitous bluffs. The Secretary is authorized to procure the lands through donation, or by donated or appropriated funds, and they are to be administered according to the Park Service Act of 1916.

**H.R. 6517** (Mrs. Church) Authorizes acquisition of up to 5000 acres of land on the southern shore of Lake Michigan, between Ogden Dunes and Dune Acres, for the Indiana Dunes National Monument. Similar to **S. 1001** and **H.R. 231** previously reported. Referred to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. As we go to press, hearings on **S. 1001** (Douglas) are scheduled for May 13th before the Senate Interior Committee's Public Lands Subcommittee.

**H.R. 6597** (Aspinall) To revise the boundaries of Dinosaur National Monument and provide an entrance road or roads thereto. Earlier bills by Saylor (**H.R. 951**) and Allott (**S. 160**) would accomplish much the same boundary revision, but would primarily change the status of Dinosaur from monument to park.

**S. 1460** (Saltonstall and Kennedy) To establish Minute Man National Historical Park in Massachusetts. Similar to **H.R. 1932** reported previously. Historic structures and property significant in the Revolutionary War would be preserved in this park. Not to exceed 750 acres. Meanwhile, Secretary Seaton in April designated 8 acres of federal land in this area a national monument.

### Action Taken

**H.R. 49** (Boland) **H.R. 3050** (O'Neill) To establish Cape Cod National Park in Massachusetts. Meetings were held in Eastham and Chatham on March 23-24, and another is scheduled for Provincetown on May 12. (See page 12.)

**H.R. 953** (Saylor) **H.R. 2331** (Foley) **H.R. 5194** (Foley), **S. 77** (Beall) To establish the C & O Canal National Historical Park, Maryland. Hearings were held during March and April. (See report on page 15.)

**H.R. 1805** (Foley) To authorize funds for acquisition of land at Antietam Battlefield Site in Maryland. Re-referred to House Interior and Insular Affairs' Public Works Subcommittee on April 29.

**H.R. 3610** (Blatnik) To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to double the authorization for sewage-treatment con-

struction grants. Reported favorably by the House Public Works Committee with Section 2 deleted. This section would have upgraded the Federal program by creating a new departmental office of Water Pollution Control with an administrator of commissioner rank. Awaiting clearance by the Rules Committee for floor action.

Meanwhile the House passed the Labor-Health-Education & Welfare appropriations bill for fiscal 1960 without cutting down the \$45 million grant allowance authorized by the Appropriations Committee. The expected fight to cut the grants to the Budget Bureau's recommended \$20 million did not materialize.

**H.R. 5523** (Anderson of Montana) To establish a National Wilderness Preservation System. Similar to the bills reported in April issue. Would strengthen the hand of the Forest Service and Park Service administrators in maintaining existing dedicated wilderness lands, by providing for Congressional review of proposals to add or delete lands from the wilderness system. Hearings on the Senate bill, **S. 1123** were held in March and April in Seattle and Phoenix. Out of some 90 witnesses heard in two days at the Seattle hearings, fifty were clearly in favor of the bill. In Phoenix, the opposition outnumbered supporters of the bill 36 to 27. Awaiting departmental report.

### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS FISCAL 1960

The House has approved the 1960 budget as recommended by the Appropriations Committee—an approximate \$6,821,000 below the \$80,075,000 requested by the Bureau of the Budget. In allowing \$73,254,000, the House granted small increases for all maintenance operations and made cuts in the funds for construction and acquisition of lands (specifically Civil War sites).

The funding schedule for the proposed Mission 66 program when originally drawn up in June of 1955 foresaw a total of \$781 million needed to complete the program. Of this, \$465 million would be for construction over the 10-year period (1957-1966), and \$10 million for land acquisition.

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## The Editor's



## Bookshelf

**ROADS AND TRAILS OF OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK**, by Frederick Leissler. University of Washington Press, Seattle. 1957. 84 pages. 19 photographs. Annex of 17 maps. Soft cover. \$1.75.

With its beautiful description of the spot where two high school age SCP groups camped last summer and the following passage from Justice Douglas's introduction, this handy little book won my automatic "star of approval":

"... If throughout time the youth of the nation accept the challenge the mountains offer, they will help keep alive in our people the spirit of adventure. That spirit is a measure of the vitality of both nations and men..."

It should prove to be particularly useful to anyone planning an Olympic trip beyond the developed highways and roads. Trails are precisely delineated in the clear series of maps in the back of the book and in text—where approximate hiking times, mileage, and difficulties that could be encountered on each trail are all noted. Small and compact, the book can easily fit into any knapsack for a backcountry trip.

**GEOLOGY OF OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK**, by Wilbert R. Danner. University of Washington Press, Seattle. 1959 Edition. 68 pages, 43 photographs, 8 drawings, map and two charts. Soft cover. \$1.25.

This is a guide that a layman can understand, yet it would be intriguing for one well-versed in geology. From a description of the original uprising of the land through glaciation and water erosion, one can envision the sometimes violent, sometimes gradual, but ever constant changes in the face of the land which now comprises the unique Olympic Peninsula of Washington. Illustrated with numerous beautiful and meaningful photographs and instructive sketches, it offers a basic knowledge of the park's geological history which helps the reader gain a better understanding and deeper appreciation of the region. It will cer-

tainly be recommended reading for participants in our Olympic Student Conservation Program this summer.

—Elizabeth S. Cushman.

## A Quick Glance at . . .

**SPRING FLOWERS OF THE LOWER COLUMBIA VALLEY**, by Clara Chapman Hill, with 71 full-page drawings by Mary Comber Miles. University of Washington Press, Seattle. 1958. 164 pp. Index. \$3.—Covers plants typical of much of the region west of the Cascades, from northern California to British Columbia. Designed for people who want to know names of spring flowers, but who have not had course in plant identification.

**101 WILDFLOWERS OF SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK**, by Grant and Wenhah Sharpe. University of Washington Press. Seattle, 1958. 40 pp. Paperback. Illus. \$1.—Each plant is identified by drawing and is arranged in the booklet according to color, then placed in proper family order. Written to enable the visitor to identify the most common plants encountered in the park area.

**CIRCUIT HIKES IN SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK**, 4th Ed. Published by Potomac Appalachian Trail Club. 48 pp. Maps. 35¢.—Gives trail data of twenty of the most popular circuit hikes in the park, each with map. Available from PATC headquarters, 1916 Sunderland Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

**CAMPING MAPS, U. S. A. 1959-60 Edition**, compiled by Glenn and Dale Rhodes, P. O. Box 162, Upper Montclair, N. J. 109 pp. 49 maps. \$1.95.—Arranged according to state—excluding only Hawaii—with each campground identified by number on a map. Lists name of campground, location and/or headquarters, highway and facilities.

**OUTLINE PROGRAM FOR THE USE AND ENJOYMENT OF THE POTOMAC VALLEY**, published by the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources with foreword by William O. Douglas. 48 pp. Illus.—The first chapter is devoted to the feasibility of a C & O Canal National Park. The remainder of the 6 x 9" booklet delves into problems of unplanned growth in the valley and offers ideas for development with maximum preservation of the region's natural assets. Available from the CCNR, 321 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.



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**ALFRED A. KNOFF**  
*Publisher*

NATIONAL PARKS IN CALIFORNIA, by Dorr Yeager. Lane Publishing Co., Menlo Park, Calif. 1959. Paperback. 96 pp. (8 x 11"), 80 photos, 7 maps. \$1.95.—Covers Yosemite, Lassen Volcanic, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks. Gives history, geology, natural features and tips for tourists.

HOLD BACK THE HUNTER, by Dale White, John Day Company, New York. 1959. 189 pp. \$3.50.—Another in the "Your Fair Land Series" for children. This novel is built around the Yellowstone expeditions of 1870 and 1871—the background for Yellowstone's being designated our first national park in 1872.

THE EFFECTS OF TOXIC PESTICIDES ON WILDLIFE. THE HAZARDS OF BROADCASTING TOXIC PESTICIDES. Published by the National Audubon Society, New York, N. Y. 1958. 16 pp. each.—Annual convention papers pointing up the necessity for new thinking and research on chemical pest controls.

## CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL PARK HEARINGS

Rural electric cooperatives which stymied the C & O Canal Park legislation in committee during the last session of Congress, played a behind-the-scenes role at hearings concluded last month on four newly-introduced measures.

Stung by widespread criticism engendered by their frontal attack, public power advocates this time spoke through a "front" organization which they in greater part financed. This was the recently-formed Potomac River Development Committee, which opened an office and imported a lobbyist from California.

The co-ops also relied upon the Chairman of the Public Lands Subcommittee, Rep. Gracie Pfof (D. Idaho), and Rep. Al Ullman (D. Oregon) to carry the ball for them.

Denying prime interest in the public power issue, these congressmen and all opposition witnesses, while saying they favored a park, voiced concern over the Washington metropolitan area's future water requirements.

They expressed themselves in favor of reserving from park development all the federally-owned canal lands between Great Falls and Brunswick, Md. This section includes River Bend where U. S. Army Engineers say it may be someday necessary to build a 36,000-acre reservoir which would flood 35 miles of the historic towpath.

They also favored a proviso which most conservationists claimed would give the Engineers and the District of Columbia Commissioners veto power over the Interior Secretary in developing the park.

During the hearings, Rep. John R. Foley was repeatedly scored for having presented two conflicting park bills.

One Foley bill (H. R. 2331) meets the objectives of most of the conservationists and his second bill (H. R. 5194)

meets all the objectives of the Engineers and the co-ops.

During his election campaign, Foley had charged that his opponent, former Rep. DeWitt Hyde (R. Maryland), had not been able to push through a bill because of his failure to assert "firm leadership."

After the hearings ended, Foley received further jibes at a banquet in Hancock, Maryland, which climaxed the one-day fifth anniversary hike of members of the C & O Canal Association, who walked 189 miles from Cumberland to Washington in 1954.

Said Spencer M. Smith, secretary of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources: "Just about the time we were looking to our champion, Mr. Foley, to get us a park bill passed, we looked over the balustrade to the opposition camp, and we saw our Mr. Foley busy planting his flag over Foley's folly, which is not a park bill but a water supply and public power bill. We'd like to know whose side Mr. Foley is on.

"Don't let yourselves be kidded," Smith told the dinner audience, "Mr. Foley's second bill is being pushed in the interests of the rural electric co-ops."

Under the law, rural co-ops have preferential use of power generated at federal dams. During last year's hearings, a co-op spokesman admitted: "Our basic interest is in the hope that the Engineers will favorably report upon the feasibility and desirability of including hydroelectric power in the river if it is developed."

H. R. 953, sponsored by Rep. John P. Saylor (R. Pennsylvania) was preferred by outdoorsmen, most conservationists, sportsmen and women's clubs. It would set up, without qualifying language, a national park for the whole length of the canal.

The fourth bill, introduced by Rep.

Richard E. Langford (D. Maryland), is identical to the Foley measure which most conservationists reject.

During the closing day of hearings, a parade of park partisans declared they preferred no national park bill at all to one loaded with gimmicks that would deprive citizens of the use of the most accessible section of the park lands for the next decade or two.

They pointed out that, park status or no park status, Congress has the inherent right to authorize use of public lands at any time for any purpose.

"If we can't have a park that meets Park Service standards, let's have no park built at all," said Smith.

This solid stand seemed to stun Pfof, Ullman and some other Subcommittee members. It, they said, left the Subcommittee "in a dilemma."

Foley warned that the "all or nothing" stand might cause the Subcommittee to pigeon-hole all four bills. As this is being written, the Subcommittee has taken no further action.

—Aubrey Graves.

Aubrey Graves, a staff reporter and outdoor editor of the *Washington Post and Times Herald*, reports on legislation of interest to conservationists. To the extent that Mr. Graves may touch on legislative matters, he writes as an individual; as explained on the contents page, the National Parks Association does not advocate or oppose legislation.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### On Park Shrines and Highways

The present battleship-like design of the Shrine of the Ages at Grand Canyon, Arizona would, I should think, lead to its being tabbed the *H.M.S. Seaton* should it be started under the current administration. The shell by itself would resemble an overgrown machine gun nest. Neither such edifice would be appropriate on the rim of the canyon.

Philip S. Perry  
Milton, Massachusetts

Regarding the proposed shrine at Grand Canyon, I would say that the canyon is shrine enough for me. I have been there five times. I hiked to the river and back from the south rim once; I crossed it on foot from rim to rim once; I hiked from Topocaba Hilltop to Supai once; I've visited Toroweap Point; and I've slept in different places in the canyon in my blanket. I repeat—the canyon is shrine enough for me.

Charles Martensen  
Delmar, Iowa

Your editorial "On Park Shrines and Highways" in the April 1959 issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE was read with great interest.

One of the most beautiful, scenic and interesting drives I have ever seen is the shore drive from Harbor Springs to Cross Village in Michigan. The road is narrow, very winding, up and down hill with many sharp curves. Traffic most of the way moves from ten to twenty miles per hour. Mr. Warlow might change his mind about how park roads should be built if he could take this drive. As for accidents, I believe the records show that most accidents occur on the speed roads and roads built with the long sweeping curves.

When I drive to and through any park I go for pleasure and relaxation and I believe that is what 95 percent of the people go to parks for. What kind of

pleasure and relaxation can anybody get out of driving through parks at speeds ranging from thirty to sixty miles per hour?

J. Leroy Decker  
Detroit, Michigan

### Anti-Dam Policy

I have read with great interest recent articles in our magazine concerning the Association's apparent anti-dam policies. These policies seem rather out of place and narrow-minded.

The Association seems to take the view that the only good dam is a nonexistent dam. Why don't you ever consider the practical aspects of the presence of a dam and reservoir: electrical power, water supply, flood control, employment, irrigation? This is a growing nation and we must find room for both progress and wilderness. Certainly no dam is built merely to destroy wilderness, as some people would have us believe. So let's not hear any more of this anti-dam talk without seriously considering the good that dams provide.

William R. Lane  
Chicago, Illinois

● We welcome Mr. Lane's comments even though his 23-days' membership in the Association may not yet have given him opportunity to study our standards and policies very extensively. We do realize the value of dams. Our concern, however, is with the protection of the national park and monument system against any encroachment which destroys wilderness character.

—Editor.

### "Parks" or "Reserves"?

Most of the dangers to the preservation of the natural primitive features of our national parks arise from the public's regarding these preserves as "parks," just as their name implies.

If we recollect, in our childhood the mere mention of a "park" aroused in our minds all manner of fun and pleasure: wide lawns to romp on, trees to climb, slides, swings, roller coasters, merry-go-rounds. No wonder the majority of the visitors to our national "parks" go there with little or no conception of the "parks'" reason for existence, and proceed to use them in a manner entirely foreign and detrimental to their purpose, acting like customers of a federally operated circus, summer tourist resort or public playground.

If we are to save these national reserves from complete devastation, we

must disabuse the public mind of the *Park* conception and replace it with something that suggests or inspires some reverence, so that when people visit these places they do so with the idea they are in the presence of and seeing nature's great works of art which the government has *reserved* and protected for their viewing and spiritual enjoyment, and that they are, as visiting *guests*, to behave accordingly.

Kenneth B. Pettis  
Orange, California

The letter from L. Russell of Astoria, N. Y., (January 1959 issue) points out the weaknesses of almost all "movements" to halt the dissolution of every natural beauty that we cherish.

This "bouting with kitchen knives" instead of swords can be partly placed on the doorstep of a "great delusion." We have taken into the ranks of the dedicated too large a number of Trojan horses. They hobble action by shouting "Compromise!" We are warned that we must not offend the Zazzmasuch Oil Company lest they will not make their donation! Finkletown's Sportsmen won't help us protect the condors if we don't stop squawking against hunting in state parks! And so we weasel!

If you don't believe it, just look at page 13 in the January issue under item "The Parks and Congress." Public Law 85-585, it says here, is about Duck Stamp funds to go towards buying more wetlands. But your magazine says not a word

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about the joker—that 40 percent of “in-violate sanctuaries” are to be opened to shooting!—“inviolate sanctuaries”??

What do we have for spines anyway? What will be done about it?

We will no doubt have more conserva-tion conversation!

Henry M. Weber  
Indio, California

● The major contribution of P.L. 85-585 is its earmarking of all the monies received from sale of the \$3 Duck Stamp (primarily to sportsmen) for acquisition of much-needed wet-land habitat for breeding, feeding and wintering grounds. In the face of the present threat to ducks and geese and other wildlife from reduction of habi-tat through drainage and urban de-velopment, the enactment of this law may well mean the difference between the perpetuation of waterfowl popu-lations and their gradual extinction. The law also provides for opening for hunting up to forty percent of “suit-able” refuge areas. While this provision may seem to be regrettable, it should be remembered that much of the re-fuge system is composed of managed areas—not natural areas.

We sympathize with Mr. Weber’s viewpoint, but we feel the advantages of this legislation far outweigh its disadvantages. Perhaps an article dis-cussing the wildlife refuge system might help clarify this problem.

—Editor.

#### “Invisible Eyesore”

Your attitude on park architecture seems to me to be unnecessarily rigid. We spent several days at Colter Bay Campground in Grand Teton Park and were particularly impressed by the new cafeteria building there. From the com-ments in the magazine I had gotten the impression that Jackson Lake Lodge was an eyesore confronting every visitor to the park. I was consequently surprised to find that it is virtually invisible to per-sons using the park roads.

Walter Balderston  
London, Ontario

#### Cape Cod

I am glad to find the NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE at last paying some slight at-tention to the problem of conservation on the eastern seaboard—even if only a small paragraph among many under the heading “The Parks and Congress.” It relates to H.R. 49 and H.R. 3050, and

refers to the Great Outer Beach on Cape Cod. The local newspaper in that acutely anti-federal “interference” neighborhood, has been plugging away at this for a number of years. Even the *New York Times* had a long article with photos. It seems to me part of the Association’s job is to publicize this with some of your always beautiful photographs.

I own a home on Salt Pond Bay just west of the Great Beach, and am deeply concerned for the neighborhood.

Margaret DeSilver  
New York City

#### Articles on Foreign Parks Useful

Thank you for your continuing fine magazine with its superb photographs and stimulating “Letters to the Editor” section. I would carry Miss Nielson’s proposal (see March 1959 issue) a bit further and incorporate articles on for-eign national parks as well as our own. This was done some years back and was a never-ending source of delightful com-parison and enlightenment to me.

George L. Stein  
Jacksonville, Florida

● Articles on English and African parks are scheduled for near future issues.—Editor.

#### “Navy Belongs on Ocean . . .”

I have just read the story about the Navy taking over 4300 more acres of the Ocala National Forest with an additional 16,000 acres of surrounding land as a buffer zone. This is one of the worst things I can imagine happening with the whole Atlantic Ocean offshore to do their bombing in. After all, a Navy be-longs out on the ocean, not in the middle of one of our greatest recreational areas.

The Ocala Forest has long been the rendezvous of campers, hunters and others adjacent to some of the finest recreational areas of the USA. The Ocala pine and oak barrens are a great deer and other wildlife reserve—exactly what sort of bombproofs is the Navy planning for the animals of the area—to say nothing of the humans involved?

It is now time for the government of the USA to take active and direct steps to confine the several armed forces to specific and unalterable areas of activ-ity. There has been a steady invasion of our natural forests either for the Atomic

Energy Commission, U.S. Air Force, U.S. Army, U.S. Navy and for this and that. Forests, marshes, desert areas and all are going under the ban of the military with no possible real need for it. The military have a habit of weaseling their way into whatever areas they want and then closing the whole area regardless of their original statement of intention. It is time to do something drastic about the lack of cooperation and coordination between our several military services. There is not the slightest reason, for example, why the Navy and other serv-ices cannot get together and work on the same project areas.

Dr. Waldo H. Jones  
Myrtle Beach, South Carolina

#### Missiles Put Park “Off Limits”

The largest state park in Illinois, over 5000 acres, is now being systematically and deliberately ruined by the construc-tion within its boundaries of a Nike-Hercules missile installation, approxi-mately half completed, one of four in the Saint Louis area.

Bold in contour and elevation, Pere Marquette Park had even more to offer in beauty and unique appeal than its claim for mere size. From Quitt Point, highest location in the Park, you could breathe deeply of the cool, clean air while admiring a superb panorama of three great river systems. Now it, and approxi-mately ninety-five percent of the park is “off limits” for ordinary people like you and me. Concrete block houses, dump trucks, house trailers, trenches, earth mounds, piles of raw rubble, heaps of de-bris, burned stumps, fuel and oil drums. That is all that remains in this squalid desert which we are permitting to replace a sanctuary of natural beauty, a shrine of national historical significance.

What has happened to our laws for its protection?

In a frightened, materialistic and un-imaginative attempt to buy national “se-curity” with assorted military hardware, we are becoming a garrison state at the expense of the very freedom we profess to protect. The more apathetic or re-signed ordinary citizens become, the more encroachment on our liberty and heritage we tolerate, the less there will be to defend that is worth the trouble.

Jim and Lorli Nelson  
Godfrey, Illinois

El Capitan, rising a sheer 3600 feet above the floor of Yosemite Valley with scarcely a crack or fracture in its entire perpendicular wall, is one of the greatest geological wonders in the park.—Photo by Philip Hyde.

