

# NATIONAL PARKS *Magazine*



Male Barren Ground Caribou:  
Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska

*June 1962*

# The Editorial Page

## *Barbarians at the Gates*

THE WILDLIFE-REFUGE FUNCTION OF our great national parks is a vital feature of our 90-year-old tradition of park management. The parks are places where men, women, and children may see, enjoy, and learn about animals in an environment as natural as possible on a settled continent.

In the parks, the human experience with wildlife is unique; here the animals become relatively tame, can be studied and photographed at close range; here as nowhere else we may appreciate their skills, intelligence, affections, and beauty.

This element in our national park tradition is a cultural achievement of which we should be proud; it is akin to our appreciation of the art gallery, the reference library, the music hall.

There is plenty of room elsewhere on this continent for sports hunting: in the national forests, far larger than the parks; in the land reserve, even larger than the forests; and on immense areas of privately owned land. The differing policies inside and outside the parks are complementary, not contradictory.

Not as powerful, fortunately, as the barbarians at the gates of Rome, but perhaps far too close to them in spirit, and in their lack of understanding of the cultural treasures they propose to destroy, is the small group of game commissioners who are campaigning to open the parks to hunting.

This pressure is taking several forms: propaganda for the control of park wildlife populations by sports hunters; for the extension of the Grand Teton outside-hunter management system to the other parks; for its extension to other species than elk; and for outright recreational hunting in the parks.

The drive is masterminded by a handful of State game commissioners who might well spend their time on better game management in their own bailiwicks. We recommend to the Governors that they pull these chaps back into their proper territory.

The basic Park Service policy on wildlife management, formulated in a memorandum published previously in this Magazine, should be clarified further against the use of unofficial and undeputized personnel and should be approved by the new advisory committee appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and by the Secretary.

The contrasting management experiences at Grand Teton and Yellowstone, the first unsuccessful, the latter successful, summarized elsewhere in this issue, provide the necessary scientific basis for action.

These experiences reveal the Service as fully and exclusively competent to manage the wildlife populations in the parks by means of its own personnel, thus preserving for the American people the invaluable approaches to wildlife which they can find nowhere else but in the parks. —A.W.S.

## *All Things to All Men*

THE FOREST EXPERIENCE—THE opportunity to see, hear, smell, and feel the natural environment in the woods, to enjoy the relaxation it can bring, and to rediscover the quietudes and solitudes it harbors—this is one of the great treasures of the national forests, one of our great cultural resources.

That to gain this forest experience, on occasion or frequently, is the major objective of the people who visit the forests, whether as hunters, fishermen, hikers, or campers, can hardly be doubted. It is essential that the national forests, like the national parks, be managed in such a way as to preserve this opportunity; at least it is essential if we are talking about multiple-use in the forests, and not just logging or city-type mass recreation.

With this thought in mind, representatives of a number of leading conservation organizations consulted not long ago with the former Chief of the Forest Service, protesting against the policy which permits motor scooter

travel off the established roads; such travel, they said, disrupts the natural conditions in the woods which are the objective of all visitors there, including, presumably, the scooter travelers themselves. In addition, it creates a safety hazard and injures the physical resources.

Our letter to the former Chief on this matter was published two months ago; last month, we published the meaningless reply we have had from the new Chief. Government communications ought to be meaningful; when they are not, they undermine respect for government. Government policy formulation should attempt to meet the policy problems encountered; when it evades them, it diminishes the stature of the administrators.

The motor scooter problem in the forests, and the problem of jeeps off the roads as well, cannot be dealt with by wishing it would go away. It cannot be dealt with by procrastination; on the contrary, every day in which the motorized invasion of the forests continues makes control more difficult.

What is needed here is a firm regulation preventing the use of motor vehicles, scooters or jeeps off the established roads, paved or unpaved, in the national forests. The responsibility needs to be assumed by Washington and not inflicted on the Supervisors, who cannot withstand the immense local pressures sometimes involved.

The Forest Service cannot be all things to all men in this matter. It is not good enough to say that different segments of the public want different things, and they must all be satisfied; they cannot all be satisfied, because their demands are sometimes incompatible.

The Chief's reply is not the end of this matter. The danger to the public interest cannot be concealed by amiable words. Increasingly, the users of the forests, we among them, are going to insist that the forest experience be protected. —A.W.S.

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# NATIONAL PARKS Magazine

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Front Cover Photograph by Charles J. Ott

## 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 permanently preserve 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.

Dues are \$5 annual, \$8 supporting, \$15 sustaining, \$25 contributing, \$150 life with no further dues, and \$1000 patron with no further dues. Contributions and bequests are also needed to help carry on this park protection work. Dues in excess of \$5 and contributions are deductible from your federal taxable income, and bequests are deductible for federal estate tax purposes. As an organization receiving such gifts, the Association is precluded by relevant laws and regulations from advocating or opposing legislation to any substantial extent; insofar as our authors may touch on legislation, they write as individuals. Send your check today, or write for further information, to National Parks Association, 1300 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

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Around the shallower pools throughout the Everglades of Florida, drought has left its mark in the form of dead aquatic life. At left, remains of garfish and a turtle.

There will be serious trouble in the Everglades

## *Unless the Rains Come Soon . . .*

By Gale Koschmann Zimmer

Photographs by the National Park Service

**O**UT IN THE SAWGRASS COUNTRY of the Everglades is a clump of willows. Amidst the tawny grasses the willows stand out in greenness, for they surround a "gator wallow" or small pond with a water supply that lasts beyond the summer rainy season of South Florida. Here, during the drying winters, a small community of 'glades life exists—gambusia fish the size of guppies, bream, bass, garfish, alligators, turtles of various kinds, and the transient wading birds that have become a trademark for Everglades National Park.

Early in March I peered into this clump of willows. There was a patch of dark, soggy mud. On one side lay the shell of a softshell turtle. Around the edge were the decaying carcasses of garfish. The little fish had long since disappeared. Across the ooze ran the trails of alligators which had come to look for food. There was no faunal life.

In hundreds of willow clumps and hammocks in the

Everglades the scene is the same. Remnants and carrion—but no life. In deep holes where water stays a little longer, there is a veritable scramble going on—a contest for room and food and water. This is the Everglades in drought, perhaps the most severe drought they have ever experienced.

About a year and a half ago, there was a hurricane. It "knocked the stuffing" out of the park and left everything and everybody floating. Then there was the usual winter dry season. In summer come the rains—starting in May, usually. And the water that falls from May through October has to sustain Everglades life through the following winter, gradually, slowly evaporating. But, in 1961, the rains did not come. They did not cease altogether; they were short, and came infrequently—in little showers, not torrential rains. And many areas of the park received only about half of the normally expected rainfall. Only enough for half a dry season. During the past March that



As water levels become lower, alligators and other predators tend to concentrate around the deeper pools of the Everglades, and a contest for food and space ensues.

halfway point was reached, and things are dry—and dead.

The water of the Everglades is in reality a river as much as sixty miles wide, but quite short as rivers go, and amazingly shallow. From Lake Okeechobee to the north of Everglades National Park comes the water in a slow, barely perceptible flow south and west. Moving through the park it fuses, through the mangrove-bordered creeks of the Shark River, with the Gulf of Mexico.

En route the waters are depleted by evaporation, and even more by the drainage canals that form part of Florida's "flood control" network.

All life in the 'glades depends on this flow of water. Minute plants and animals begin the complex and fascinating food chain that culminates with the area's well-known alligators, birds and other larger life.

In summer, as the waters rise and cover the land, the animals fan out over hundreds of square miles. Here they breed and the young hatch and grow. Frogs, crayfish, bass,

gar, bream, turtles, 'gators are everywhere. In early November the waters are at their peak. The rains stop and the water begins to subside. The animals are brought in to the deeper pools and sloughs, are concentrated in them to survive the winter drying. By March of most years, the wildlife show in those areas of Everglades National Park where it is viewable is at its best. Many animals are to be seen. The birds, otter and 'gators may frequently be found fishing. The fish seem to be almost in layers atop each other. Turtles sun themselves on branches and slough banks. And park visitors are delighted at the spectacle.

Rookeries form on several remote islands where the eggs and newly hatched young birds remain safe from land predators and are surrounded by abundant food.

This year, that which should have occurred in March happened in January. With one exception: there are no rookeries forming in South Florida. Evidently the low water has decimated the fish and shellfish populations on

which the birds feed, to a point which indicates that the birds will have no young here this year. At least 10,000 wood ibis failed to come to Florida at all; where they wintered is not presently known. Anhinga and limpkin, which are normally fresh-water feeders, are now seen in salt and brackish areas along the Keys. Those that stubbornly stay near fresh water have only catfish and gar to eat.

#### Drought Causes Otter Concentrations

An amazingly large number of otter has been seen in various areas of the park. Evidently these mammalian fishermen have been driven by the rapidly receding waters to the last few puddles in search of food. They provide a fine show for the visitors, chasing limberly through the shallows for the garfish and bobbing along overland on their way to and from the fishing hole.

The primitive garfish rapidly has become the staff of life to the larger animals. Equipped with an air bladder which permits the gar to gulp air and assimilate oxygen as well as to derive it from the water passing over its gills, these long, slender fish outlive the bream and bass as oxygen in the water is depleted. The end result of water famine is a small pool of muck, wriggling with garfish and bordered with expectant and predacious 'gators and large wading birds such as the great blue heron and common egret. Periodically the ever-ravenous otters charge through.

Everglades National Park Biologist William B. Robertson, Jr. has expressed much concern for both the birds and the fire danger attendant upon a severe drought.

"Dry times of the recent past have been attended by large 'glades fires and recently by failure of the wading

bird rookeries that depend upon fresh water feeding grounds. The 1962 drought promises to continue this doleful record. Several small fires have occurred in the park and with fire danger remaining very high, more are to be expected. Large fires reportedly have burned for several months in the Big Cypress and in the 'glades north of the Tamiami Trail. The outlook for wading bird nesting, especially wood ibis, is bleak."

What is to come? At this writing the rains are still two or three months away. Howard Klein, geologist in charge of ground water for the United States Geological Survey, called attention to another possible misfortune.

"New low water records for this time of year are being



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Seen in the picture above is a portion of a South Florida rookery as it appeared during a normal winter. This year no rookeries have formed, probably because of a drought-caused scarcity of fish and shellfish, staples in the diets of rookery inhabitants.



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As drought continues the rough blocks of limestone that line the banks of a small Everglades pool stand out in stark and ominous relief against the greenery.

made through the Everglades area, and unless unusually heavy rains for this time of year should occur, all-time record low readings of fresh water will occur. This will mean the encroachment of salt water into normally fresh water areas. Undoubtedly low lying 'glades farms and water wells near the coast will become salty long before the onset of the rainy season."

#### **Fisheries May Be Adversely Affected**

The fresh water that normally enters the park at the Tamiami Trail to the north carries with it to the Gulf the food elements that make possible the multi-million-dollar shrimp industry of the Tortugas, of vast importance to the State of Florida. This drought may well adversely affect the shrimpers, too. As Chief Naturalist Ernst Christensen of Everglades National Park explains that situation: "The whole effect of the drought upon the ecology of the Everglades cannot now be foretold. The impact upon park life is already serious. Populations of aquatic animals such as fairy shrimp, killifish and bream have been sharply reduced. It will take long periods of high water in the 'glades to restore them to their usual abundance.

"The drought will adversely affect the west coast fisheries and the Tortugas shrimp industry. The mangrove coast areas and Florida Bay are the nursery ground for both the shrimp and important fish. But the basic foods for these marine animals are the simple plants that grow

in the wide, shallow expanse of fresh water in the Everglades. The tiny plankton plants and animals enter into complex food chains that eventually end up in the fish markets of Key West and towns of Florida's west coast.

"When the 'glades are dry the production of these food chains is stopped and ultimately the whole industry will suffer decline."

He adds another note of alarm: "One other natural consequence that we may expect will be a scourge of mosquitoes. When the waters do come back the mosquitoes will be without their normal control—the countless mosquitofish or gambusia. There will be several months of heavy infestation before these little fish can again develop in numbers sufficient to effectively control the mosquito population."

The one bright note in the whole picture appears to be the hope that this drought will stay some of the locally outspoken enthusiasm for draining the fresh water from all of South Florida. Perhaps this will balance a situation which for years has seemed to provide much more sweet water than was wanted. Perhaps water storage will become as important as water riddance. But this is for the future.

For the present, what of the wells, the farms, the shrimp, the mosquitoes, the birds, the fish . . . turtles . . . alligators . . . otter . . . ?

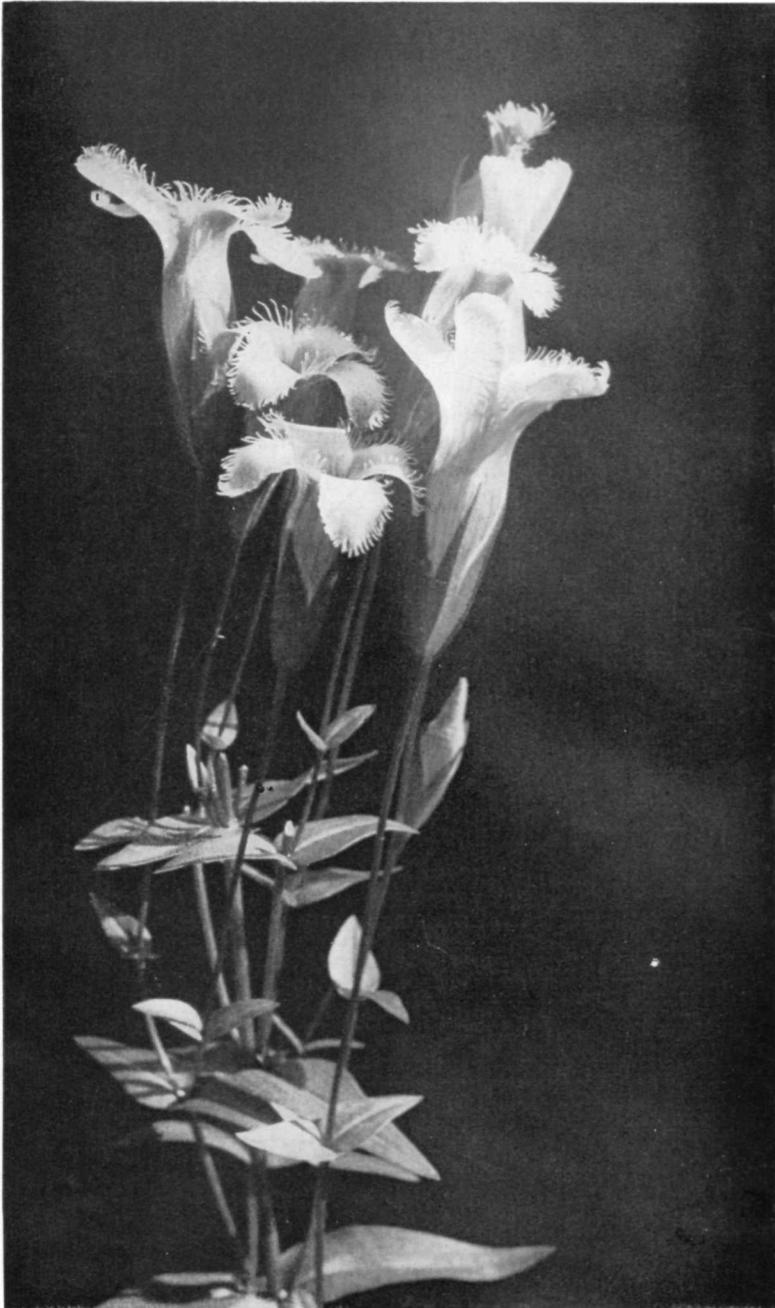
Unless the rains come early . . .

**Aside from its impact on the plant and animal life of the Everglades and Everglades National Park, the dry summer of 1961 has been responsible for several serious fires; until the rains of mid-1962 arrive, the danger of fire will remain extreme.**



*When the bulldozers roll and rumble*

# You Can Help Save Wildflowers



**C**HANCES ARE THAT AT THE MOMENT you do not know of any wildflowers which need your help! But it is almost certain that you can find some if you will look around, for each year countless beautiful—sometimes rare—wildflowers are carelessly or needlessly destroyed in this country simply because few people take the time to save them. Perhaps one of the reasons so little attention is given to wildflower conservation is that very few people know how to go about its practice.

The first thing to do, of course, is to look for wildflowers in areas where they are in imminent danger of being destroyed. For example, the wholesale use of chemical sprays to control weeds along roadsides, and along power and telephone line right-of-ways each year destroys a variety of wildflowers. The roar of the bulldozer, as it strips away all life in advance of the ribbons of concrete that increasingly lace the nation north, east, south and west, sounds the beginning of the end for millions of wildflowers, both rare and common. It might also be worth noting that when steep hillsides or abandoned farmlands are reforested to prevent erosion, or to provide cover for wildlife, many wildflowers that normally grow in open fields or on hillsides will not continue

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A wildflower which has become relatively scarce is the fringed gentian, shown at left in bloom. In moving wildflowers from areas threatened by development, success depends to a large extent on the duplication of habitat and avoidance of gross damage to root systems.

By Larry J. Kopp

Photographs by the Author

to grow when the areas develop forest cover.

Searching out wildflowers that are in danger of being destroyed is a worthwhile individual project, but it can also be developed into an exciting class or other young people's group activity. In either case, the most good can be accomplished by concentrating on wildflowers that are relatively rare. Nearly every type of habitat has its share of rare flowers.

Fringed gentian, for example, is a rare wildflower whose habitat is the damp, open woodlands. The lovely moccasin orchid, or lady's-slipper, and the fairywand are rare wildflowers usually found in moist—sometimes in fairly dry—open woodlands.

To learn about other wildflowers which should be conserved, check a good wildflower field guide which should certainly be found in every school or public library.

When you discover a rare flower that is in danger of being destroyed, first obtain permission from the landowner to dig it out. Getting such permission is usually the easiest part of wildflower conservation, especially if you explain your purpose to the landowner. Not only are landowners generally coopera-

tive in granting permission to transplant a rare flower, but they may even assist you once you start the ball rolling.

August is a good month during which to transplant wildflowers. Of course, like most other plants, wildflowers can be transplanted at any time from April through August, if necessary. The important thing is to avoid damaging, so far as possible, roots, bulbs, or tubers when digging out the wild plants.

It is equally important to replant the flowers in habitats as similar as possible to those in which they were found. If you live on a farm, or elsewhere in the country, you may wish to start a wildflower garden. Be sure to select a location where your garden will be safe. For example, you might convert a portion of yard or lawn into a wildflower

garden. Perhaps there is an old flowerbed that is no longer used for cultivated plants.

There are other places, too, where wildflowers would be safe—and usually welcomed. Look into the possibility of transplanting rare wildflowers to wildlife sanctuaries, to community water reserves, or to other such protected areas. Consider the idea of starting a wildflower garden at summer camp. You could even bring up the idea of starting a wildflower garden on such church-owned property as a picnic grove!

Further information on how an individual or group may participate in the conservation of rare wildflowers in America is available from the Wild Flower Preservation Society, 3740 Oliver Street, Northwest, Washington 15, District of Columbia. ■



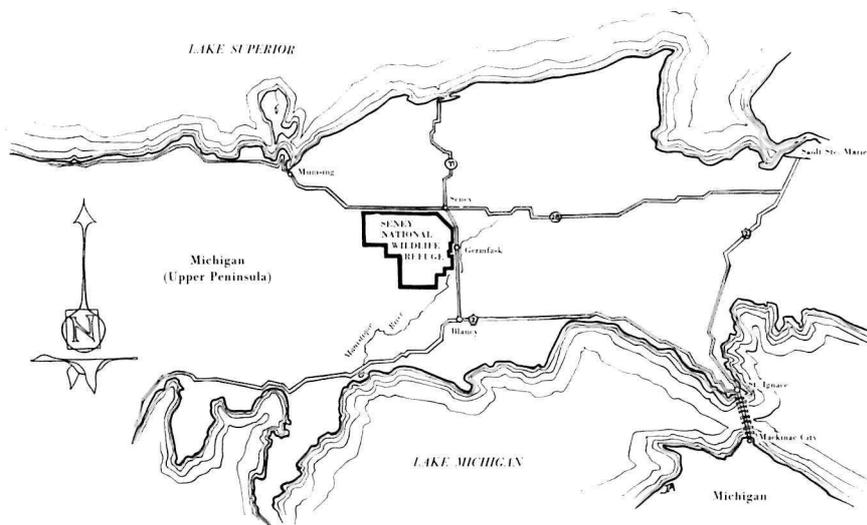
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The amateur botanist will find a challenge to his horticultural prowess in moving plants of the orchis family to safe locations. One of the commoner representatives of the Orchidaceae is the pink lady's-slipper, or moccasin flower, two specimens of which are shown at the right.

# Honkers Come Home

By C. Parker Meacham

Photographs by courtesy  
Michigan Conservation Department





**W**HEN YOU HEAR THE HAUNTING call of wild geese in migration, remember the name "Seney." For at Seney, in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, while the forests are still snow-covered, many honkers of the central flyway come home. Canada geese that wintered on the wooded river-bottoms of Illinois, the reservoirs of Tennessee, or in the corn stubble of Missouri—and some from as far away as Mississippi—are returning. Home to this flock of geese is the 96,000-acre Seney National Wildlife Refuge.

Why have the big birds forsaken their ancestral nesting grounds of Canada's James and Hudson Bay marshes for Seney's red- and jack-pine rimmed pools? The answer to this question requires a review of the story of this national wildlife refuge.

Many of us are familiar with the history of the early timber exploitation in northern Michigan; the slashing burns and the transformation of mature white pine forests to charred stumps. On the heels of forest butchery in the Seney area came a land development scheme. Portions of the lands which are now part of the national wildlife refuge were drained to create a farm mecca. Buyers invested their life savings in what they had been told would be a stock farmer's paradise and a place where grains, fruits and vegetables would flourish.

The end was all too familiar in an era of drainage mania. Life savings soon flowed out along the miles of ditches designed for would-be wealth. A large portion of the land became tax delinquent, was abandoned, and finally reverted to the State for taxes. This condition of affairs was in sharp contrast to that which obtained when timber was king, prior to the turn of the nineteenth century. The Seney area had run the course of misuse. With its prime timber gone and extensive areas burned and drained, its future value seemed limited indeed.

The Michigan Department of Conservation recommended, in 1934, that the Federal Government establish a wildlife development project upon this area. In 1935, the Bureau of Biological Survey—now the United States Fish and Wildlife Service—started initial construction on the Seney National Wildlife Refuge. The project's early development years were not easy ones, and the combined efforts of many people are represented in the refuge seen by today's visitor.

During those early years some two hundred Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees worked on the refuge. Depression years saw a labor surplus which provided additional manpower through the Works Progress Administration and the National Youth Ad-

ministration. Using portions of the sand ridges that served as partial dividers between marsh areas, a system of dikes and pools took form. Water-control structures soon maintained desired levels for waterfowl management—the primary biological objective of the refuge.

#### Rebuilding Waterfowl Populations

Earlier national legislative action had seen the passing of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act and the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act. These were basic steps in a program to restore the nation's waterfowl population, drastically reduced during the drought years of the Thirties. Seney was one of many national wildlife refuges established throughout the United States for the preservation and perpetuation of migratory waterfowl.

Canada geese were first introduced to Seney in late January of 1936 through the donation of 300 birds by Henry Wallace of Detroit. A 400-acre penned goose pool was created, nesting islands constructed, and browse and grain crops provided on an adjacent farm unit. The geese liked their new home and settled down to raising families. The goslings reared by these pinioned, flightless birds were allowed to migrate down the Mississippi Flyway. In eight years a breeding wild flock was well established.

Today the Seney flock will produce a thousand downy young goslings in a good year. Mated pairs arriving from the south in early March establish territories on ice-covered pools awaiting the spring breakup. Nesting starts early. Late snows frequently occur

« The Seney National Wildlife Refuge of Michigan's Upper Peninsula was fashioned from lands which had reverted to the State for taxes after a grandiose farmland promotion scheme had failed; the land had even earlier been stripped of its forest cover and burned over. Today the wildlife refuge is home to many Canada geese; in a good year some thousand goslings like those at left may be raised in its marshes.



The Seney Refuge is particularly noted for its waterfowl and other birds; but many mammals also inhabit its lands and waters. Among these are the otter, shown above; others include the weasel, bobcat, muskrat, wolf, coyote and skunk.

while the females are incubating clutches of eggs. Within two months after the parents return, the first broods appear. Both gander and goose take family life seriously, and constant vigilance is maintained over the young. By early September, birds of the year are of flight stage, the parents have grown their new wing-feathers, and the family groups begin to make sorties in preparation for the fall migration.

Peak buildup of Canada geese at Seney takes place in October, when both local birds and northern migrants are present. Migration south continues through late November, when the last of the flock departs. Band returns show that Seney geese are identified in almost every county south of the refuge through Michigan. Other returns come from Ohio, Tennessee, Mississippi, Illinois and Alabama.

The marsh rehabilitation at Seney also created suitable habitat for many species of ducks. Mallards, black ducks, blue-winged teal and wood ducks are common nesters. A large variety of song and marsh birds also frequent the refuge.

In keeping with the philosophy of multiple use, the refuge is more than a nesting place for waterfowl. During 1961, more than 35,000 people visited the Seney National Wildlife Refuge.



A refuge inhabitant not familiar to many bird enthusiasts is the sandhill crane, above. Including migratory waterfowl, the Seney Refuge is host to some two hundred-odd species of birds.

From June 15 through Labor Day, a daily evening tour is conducted. Visitors follow a tour leader in their vehicles as the car caravan winds through the pine ridges and beside water impoundments. Ducks, geese, deer, loons, grebes, muskrats, otter, and bald eagles are commonly seen. Starting the first of July and ending Labor Day, public fishing is permitted on two trout streams and in one of the pools. During the rifle season more than 80,000 acres are open to big game hunting, with camping areas available west of the Driggs River. Ice fishing for pike takes

place in January and February, and the sport usually draws many anglers.

There are 277 national wildlife refuges in the United States, administered by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. They have been established for migratory waterfowl, big game, colonial nesting birds, and for endangered species such as the whooping crane. Seney falls in the first group; and although its principal objective is waterfowl management, it serves an important role in providing many forms of outdoor recreation for the people of the Midwest. ■

# First Daughter of Yosemite

By Harold E. Perry

**T**HE FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN Yosemite Valley arrived on August 23, 1864—a little girl who soon won the heart of everyone in the community.

Florence Hutchings, affectionately known as “Floy” to her family and intimate friends, was the daughter of James Mason Hutchings. He had visited Yosemite Valley shortly after its discovery in 1851, and was soon publicizing its superlative qualities in his *California Magazine*. To accommodate the tourists who responded to his dramatic descriptions, Mr. Hutchings built one of the original hotels in the Valley and became known as a most genial host.

It was during the first year of “Hutchings’ House” that Florence was born. She was a gifted child. Early she developed a sense of fearlessness, a generous disposition and a warm temperament. She always had a kind word and a pleasant greeting for everyone. She was especially popular with the guests of the hotel, many of whom were among the great citizens of the world—John Muir, Joseph LeConte, Ralph Waldo Emerson and General Ulysses S. Grant, among numerous others.

Florence was unusually mature in her religious concepts. Undoubtedly her spiritual growth was fostered by her deep appreciation of God’s handiwork encircling her. When she was fifteen, the Yosemite Chapel was built through the efforts of the California State Sunday School Association. This was an occasion of deep religious significance for Florence. She welcomed this little edifice dedicated to the worship of God amidst the glories of His scenic and geological masterpiece. Soon she assumed the responsibilities of caretaker, dispensing her attention with kindness and love.



**FLORENCE HUTCHINGS**  
From an old photograph

Shortly after her seventeenth birthday, tragedy darkened Florence’s life. Her dearest childhood companion, Effie Crippen, passed away. With a heavy heart and tear-filled eyes, Florence sang at the graveside as the body of her bosom friend was lowered to its final resting place where Half Dome and Yosemite Fall maintain eternal vigil.

Less than thirty days later, September 26, 1881, the small community of Yosemite Valley was again shocked by tragic death. Florence Hutchings had met with a fatal accident on one of the Yosemite trails. The spirit of the first white child born in “God’s Mountain Home” had been liberated to unite again with that of her beloved Effie.

Upon learning of Florence’s untimely death, Miss Mary Porter of Philadelphia presented an organ to the Yosemite

Chapel as a memorial to the beautiful girl who was so greatly loved by all who knew her. On a visit to Yosemite during the preceding year, Miss Porter had developed a deep admiration for Florence.

A few years later, this organ was used in tribute to the memory of a former American President. After completing his second term as President of the United States, General Ulysses S. Grant visited Yosemite Valley in 1879. Upon his death six years later, a memorial service was held in the Yosemite Chapel to pay him the honor and respect due an ex-President of the United States. At the time, one of the world’s great musicians was a guest in the Valley. In generous response to a request that he participate in this service, he assisted most ably at the keyboard of the Florence Hutchings Memorial Organ. This noted musician was none other than Sir Arthur Sullivan, famed composer and collaborator with Sir William Gilbert in the creation of the well-known Gilbert and Sullivan Light Operas.

There is yet another fitting memorial to Florence Hutchings—one which will long outlast the Yosemite Chapel Organ. Shortly after Florence’s death, a Mr. B. F. Taylor suggested that some graceful mountain peak be named in her memory. Happily, his recommendation was approved and a formerly unnamed peak in the High Sierra now bears the name of Mt. Florence. Some 12,500 feet in elevation, it occupies a position of prominence on the serrated skyline east of Glacier Point in Yosemite National Park.

Visitors for whom Mt. Florence is identified find added significance in its majesty when they learn that it was named in memory of Florence Hutchings, the first white daughter of the Yosemite Valley. ■

# Your National Parks Association at Work

## Park Wildlife Management— Two Programs Compared

Through the pages of *National Parks Magazine*, the National Parks Association has on a number of occasions in the recent past made clear its complete opposition to the opening of any part of the national park and monument system to public hunting. Thus, the Association's position was stated in the Magazine for January, 1961 (page 15), and in that for September, 1961 (page 17). In *NPM* for January, 1962, the full text of the National Park Service's policy on hunting in the parks was printed (page 14); this policy statement by the Service was considered by the Association of fundamental importance to the integrity of the parks and monuments.

Pressure for opening the parks to public hunting continues strong; it stems to a large degree from the International Association of Fish and Game Commissioners and especially from certain individual commissioners. The politically powerful IAFGC has publicly stated that it would oppose future Federal acquisition of new parks without provisions for public shooting.

A recent bill to establish a Canyon Lands National Park in southern Utah (S. 2387, *substitute*, by Senator Moss of Utah) contained a provision stating that any program for the management of the wildlife population of the proposed park would have to be developed jointly by the Utah Department of Fish and Game and the National Park Service. (*NPM* for May, 1962, page 15; *Subcommittee Hears Public on Canyon Lands Park.*) The provisions of the Canyon Lands bill dealing with wildlife management parallel almost exactly those of Public Law 787, passed by Congress in 1950; this law included a provision for a jointly administered elk control program in certain portions of Grand Teton Park.

Pointing up the many problems created by departures from established Park Service wildlife management policies are the Service's recent experiences in making necessary elk reductions in both Grand Teton National Park (in the Southern Yellowstone herd, so-called) and in the herd of Yellowstone Park (the Northern Yellowstone herd, so-called).

Appearing below are portions of a paper presented before the 27th North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference in Denver on March 12, 1962, by Mr. Robert H. Bendt, formerly a National Park Service field biologist and now acting chief of the Branch of Wild-

life Management in the Service's Washington headquarters. This paper evaluates the results of a number of years' experience in wildlife management as applied to the Southern Yellowstone elk herd in cooperation with the State of Wyoming.

Following Mr. Bendt's observations is a résumé of recent Northern Yellowstone elk herd reduction activities, which were conducted without "assistance" by the National Park Service with its own personnel, based on a report compiled by Yellowstone National Park Superintendent Lemuel A. Garrison.

### EXCERPTS FROM MR. BENDT'S PAPER

\* \* \* Based on our cooperative studies with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department an elk management program has been conducted under the provisions required by Public Law 787\* each year from 1951 to 1958 in various portions of Grand Teton National Park. In 1959 and 1960 no control programs were recommended but several areas in the park were again opened to hunting in 1961. From 1951 to 1958, 1200 special permits were made available to public hunters for participation in the elk control program in Grand Teton National Park. The number was increased to 2000 permits in 1961. However, our increased number of permits last year, in an attempt to obtain a larger harvest from the southern Yellowstone elk, resulted in only 1002 hunters reporting of the 2000 permits requested and authorized.

During the nine years in which public hunters have participated in the elk control programs, 11,600 special permits were made available and were requested, but only 5866 hunters or 50 percent, have reported. The success of their efforts has varied from 50 percent in 1955 to a low of 6 percent in 1952, when 455 hunters killed only 27 elk.

The total number of elk killed since 1951 is 1610, or an average of 178 animals for the nine-year period.

\* \* \* The public interest in participating in the park's elk management program has not been as great as anticipated. A large number possibly only re-

\* Public Law 787, passed in September, 1950, provided for "a program to insure the permanent conservation of the elk within Grand Teton National Park with the use of qualified and experienced hunters licensed by the State of Wyoming and deputized as park rangers by the Secretary of the Interior, when it is found necessary for the purpose of proper management and protection of the elk."

quest a permit to utilize as a reserve in the event they are not successful in killing an elk during the regular season in some other favorite area.

It is necessary to restrict hunters to designated roads and established special camping areas. We allow them to use horses but these must be corralled and not allowed to graze. Campsites must be cleaned up and tent frames and corrals removed before the hunters check out of the area. We do not allow any other wildlife, including predators, to be killed in the special permit area of the park. Closed areas one-half-mile wide along the main highways, and one mile wide around the large Jackson Lake Lodge developments are necessary. We also require all hunters participating in the program to check into the area for their permit and instructions and again at the checking station when they leave, if they were successful in killing an elk.

Generally, we have found the majority of the deputized hunters very cooperative in accepting the necessary regulations governing this type of special hunt. Disturbing us to an increasing degree, however, are those hunters whose actions reflect on the entire hunting fraternity. Some of their actions would be legal or overlooked in areas outside the park, but cannot be accepted because of policy in areas of the National Park Service. Many of their actions, however, are flagrant violations.

Some of the deputized hunters cannot understand why they are not allowed to drive their jeeps or motor scooters off the roads we must designate for use, or up the sides of the mountains to retrieve their elk. Far too many disregard these regulations. Their clean-up of campsites and removal of tent frames and corrals before their check-out from the management area, although a requirement of their appointment, is far too often disregarded.

With hunters having an excuse to carry guns and be traveling other park roads the poaching of all wildlife is becoming an increasingly serious problem in other areas of the park not open to the program.

Although these violations have not reached serious proportions as yet, the increasing disregard of the National Park Service's administrative and other responsibilities by many hunters does cause considerable concern. The fact that this sort of thing occurs almost everywhere cannot be used as an excuse for it in a national park, where hunting is un-

der special scrutiny; such behavior is even less acceptable than it would be anywhere else. \* \* \*

#### EXPERIENCE WITH THE NORTHERN HERD

Superintendent Garrison of Yellowstone National Park has recently explained that the Northern Herd direct elk reduction program was initiated in the fall of 1961 with the public announcement that the northern Yellowstone elk herd was known to contain approximately 10,000 animals. For years the goal of the National Park Service's program has been to reduce the herd to about 5000 animals to bring the elk population into balance with available winter range and with other wildlife species that occupy the same range.

Consequently, the immediate objective of the reduction program during the winter of 1961-62 was to eliminate 5000 elk; the direct reduction program was ended on February 15. The actual statistics for the program show that a total of 4215 elk were taken. Three thousand, four hundred seventy-eight were sent to Indian Agencies and tribal councils, and 563 to school lunch programs, charitable institutions and sportsmen's clubs. A number of elk were also taken for transplanting to Montana and other areas of Wyoming, and for shipment to zoos. Total waste resulting from gunshot, diseased animals and those otherwise unfit for human consumption was less than four percent. All but a minute fraction of the mammals were killed with a single shot.

During and subsequent to the reduction program, research biologists of Montana State College and the Montana State Fish and Game Commission conducted studies on the reproduction of elk, results of which, according to Superintendent Garrison, should furnish many answers which may be applicable to wildlife management.

\* \* \* \*

The success of the Northern Yellowstone reduction operation, as compared with that which has been carried out in Grand Teton Park under the provisions of Public Law 787, seems so obvious as to need no further comment here. Editorial treatment of the matter will be found on page 2 of this issue.

#### Wilderness Bill Hearings

During early May the subcommittee on Public Lands of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs held hearings on the Wilderness Bill (*S. 174*) in Washington, D. C. Among those who submitted statements in regard to the bill, upon invitation, was Anthony Wayne Smith, a specialist in natural resources management and executive secretary of

the National Parks Association.

Mr. Smith noted that the established wilderness and wild areas in the national forests were so small, comparatively speaking, that the real question was "why anyone should have any objection to their being established permanently under Congressional legislative protection as areas in which there shall be no cutting of timber and no roads." He observed that there might be considerable room for tightening up *S. 174* to insure complete protection against adverse uses like timber-cutting, road-building, mining or prospecting, grazing, or dam-building; at least, he said, there should be no weakening of the bill in this respect.

Primitive areas in the national forests are just as important as established wilderness areas. Mr. Smith told the subcommittee; he added that the long series of hurdles over which the primitive areas have to pass before they get protection in the Senate version of the Wilderness Bill might well be eliminated, and the areas retained automatically in the wilderness system.

In regard to the Wilderness Bill and the national parks, Mr. Smith pointed out that, because of legislative protection already afforded the parks the bill does not enlarge but merely safeguards the existence of a wilderness system within them; he recommended caution in dealing with *S. 174* so that legal protection already afforded parks wilderness might not inadvertently be weakened.

#### Subdivision Commences in Everglades Park Inholding

During the recent past the National Parks Association received information to the effect that subdivision had commenced in the 8000-acre tract of privately-owned land within Everglades National Park, southwest of the park visitor center, that is locally known as "the hole in the doughnut."

This parcel of land was left out of the park to minimize opposition to legislation establishing the park; the Federal Act which redefined the boundaries of Everglades Park in 1958 precluded condemnation "so long as it is used exclusively for agricultural purposes, including housing directly incident thereto, or is lying fallow, or remains in its natural state."

Since the division of part of the 8000 acres into 407 one and one-quarter-acre tracts, for sale at \$10 down and \$10 per month and advertised as "Beautiful Dreamland Estates" seemed to deny intended agricultural use, National Parks Association Executive Secretary Anthony Wayne Smith dispatched a letter to National Park Service Director Conrad L.

Wirth, on April 6th, as follows:

DEAR MR. WIRTH:

Newspaper accounts indicate that speculation and the selling of residential lots is taking place in the so-called "hole in the doughnut" in Everglades National Park.

We urge the National Park Service to proceed with the utmost dispatch to condemn these private lands within the park and incorporate them firmly and finally within the park.

In response to his letter, the Association received a letter from Acting Director Hillory A. Tolson to the following effect:

DEAR MR. SMITH:

Thank you for your letter of April 6 with regard to the acquisition of certain land in the "hole in the doughnut" area of Everglades National Park.

Requests for funds to start purchasing the privately owned lands in the Everglades National Park have been included in the Department's annual budget request for the past two years. However, Congress has not seen fit to appropriate funds for this purpose in either fiscal year. The Department has again included a request for land purchase funds for fiscal year 1963. If the Congress makes funds available for fiscal year 1963, we propose to commence a land acquisition program on July 1, 1962. We shall undoubtedly consider the possibility of acquiring the residential lots being offered for sale in the "hole in the doughnut" area at that time.

\* \* \*

It is worth noting in connection with the Everglades Park "hole in the doughnut" that despite its apparently friendly attitude toward Secretary Smith's recent suggestion that some potential holes in another doughnut—this time in the proposed Point Reyes Seashore—could be avoided by Federal acquisition of development rights in the "pastoral zone" (*NPM* for November, 1961, page 15; *Association Presents Views on Point Reyes Seashore*) the Service has not pressed for such an approach during Congressional consideration of Point Reyes legislation.

At this writing, Senate Bill 476 (Kuchel and Engle), to create a Point Reyes National Seashore, has cleared both House subcommittee and full committee without such a protective device; *National Parks Magazine* will forthwith reserve space in a future magazine for another printing of a phrase from Acting Director Tolson's letter to Secretary Smith; it will only be necessary to change the name of the area: "Requests for funds to start purchasing privately owned lands in (park, monument, seashore) have been included in the Department's annual budget request for the past (one, two, three) years. However, Congress has not seen fit to appropriate funds for this purpose . . ."

# News Briefs from the Conservation World

## Thurber Named Advisor To Secretary Udall

Donald M. D. Thurber, president of Public Relations Counselors, Inc., of Detroit, has been appointed as an advisor to Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall in matters affecting the participation of private and non-Governmental public organizations in conservation programs. Mr. Thurber will assist in coordination of fund raising programs in addition to serving as liaison between the Department and corporations, foundations, and other supporters of conservation projects, whether in conjunction with, or independent of, Federal programs.

## Park Service Issues Ice Age Park Proposal

Recently off the press is the National Park Service's *Ice Age National Scientific Reserve: A Proposal for Cooperative Conservation*, a handsome brochure outlining the scenic and scientific attractions and possible boundaries of an unusual sort of national preservation in the State of Wisconsin—one which would exhibit and interpret the phenomena associated with the advance and retreat of the great Pleistocene ice sheet which covered roughly the northern third of the nation in recent geological time.

Such a scientific and scenic preserve was recently recommended to the Congress by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall; it was also one of ten potential park areas recommended earlier by President Kennedy in his conservation message to Congress in March.

As seen by the Park Service in its brochure—publication of which was made possible through private donation—the 33,000-acre scientific preserve would be

administered by the State of Wisconsin (and possibly local governmental agencies) in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior. The brochure points out that, because of the complex nature of the land ownerships involved in the contemplated preserve, and the land uses already long established, acquisition as a national park in the commonly accepted sense of the term would probably not be feasible.

The brochure is available from the National Park Service, Washington 25, D. C.

## Two New Wildlife Refuges Are Established

Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall has recently announced the establishment of two new national wildlife refuges, and the enlargement of two others already established.

The new areas are the Anahuac Refuge, of 9907 acres, in the Galveston Bay region of Texas, established primarily for protection of the canvasback duck and several species of geese; and the Delavan Refuge, of 5664 acres in Colusa County, California, in the heart of the Pacific flyway's migratory waterfowl wintering habitat.

Added to the Montezuma Wildlife Refuge in Cayuga and Seneca Counties, New York, were 27 acres; and to the Columbia Wildlife Refuge in central Washington State, 385 acres. The former is an important haven for the black duck; acquisition for the latter, which is on the Pacific flyway, rounded out agricultural lands needed in managing the refuge.

## Soil Conservation Society Will Meet in Capital

"Conservation—A Key to World Progress" will be the theme of the 17th Annual Meeting of the Soil Conservation Society of America, to be held at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington, D. C., August 26-29. The conference is expected to attract more than 1500 professional conservationists.

Society President Roy D. Hockensmith, of Washington, D. C., has pointed out that a number of internationally known conservationists will present papers at the conference. Concurrent symposia, conducted by the Society's 10 technical study committees, will follow each principal address; these symposia will elaborate subordinate aspects of the theme for each conference session.

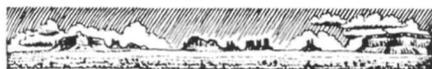
As an example of the outstanding symposia programs planned, D. Harper

Simms, Washington, D. C., and George Browning, Ames, Iowa, co-chairmen of the annual meeting program committee, outlined the program for the land utilization symposium. At this symposium, titled "Land Management for Better Living," Dr. Frank J. Welch, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, will present a paper on "Formulation of Policy." Other eminent conservationists scheduled to make presentations will be Dr. Ayers Brinser, of the University of Michigan; Walter C. Gumbel, past president of the Soil Conservation Society of America; and Gladwin E. Young, deputy administrator of the Agriculture Department's Soil Conservation Service.

The Soil Conservation Society, a widely known non-profit organization whose objective is "to advance the science and art of good land use," maintains headquarters at 838 Fifth Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa, where information concerning the annual meeting may be obtained. The Society publishes educational booklets and technical monographs on soil and water problems, and is publisher of the *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*.

## New Visitor Center For NPS Region Six

A new visitor service has been established by Region 6 of the National Park Service, the unit responsible for the care of the memorials and historic sites in the nation's capital.



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The Hains Point Visitor Center, located in East Potomac Park in Washington, D. C., was particularly designed to meet the needs of the numerous school groups flocking to the city each year. Open daily from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. from March 15 through Labor Day, the center provides, free of charge, exhibits, illustrated talks and the services of park historians.

### Interior Secretary Names Wildlife Management Advisors

During the latter part of April Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall announced the appointment of a five-member advisory board to assist him in formulating wildlife management programs and policies on land administered by the Interior Department. The group, said Secretary Udall, will be asked to review existing policies and programs on wildlife and game management to determine their adequacy "under constantly changing ecological conditions and intensified pressures from various land use factors."

The Secretary said that the public lands require such scientific reappraisal if they are to remain as a priceless heritage.

Appointed to the advisory board were: Dr. A. Starker Leopold, assistant to the Chancellor of the University of California, chairman; Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, president of the Wildlife Management Institute, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Clarence Cottam, of Sinton, Texas, president of the National Parks Association and director of the Welder Wildlife Foundation; Thomas L. Kimball, executive director of the National Wildlife Federation, Washington, D. C.; and Dr. Stanley A. Cain, chairman of the Department of Conservation at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

### Family Camping Workshop Set for August

The State University of Iowa's Family Camping Workshop, which has proved so successful in the past, will be held this year at Iowa's Palisades-Kepler State Park from August 12 to 18 under the direction of Dr. E. A. Scholer of the University's Department of Physical Education for Men. Designed primarily as an aid in camping skills and techniques to graduate students in the recreation field, the Workshop is also open to the general public; collateral to the main objective of the Workshop is emphasis on the proper use of those lands in this country which still remain in a relatively unspoiled condition. Informational material concerning the Workshop may be obtained from Dr. E. A. Scholer, Assistant Professor of Recreation, 121 Fieldhouse, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

### Recent Publications of Interest to Campers

Two publications which should prove of great interest to campers all over the country are *Camping Maps, U.S.A.* and *Private Camp Grounds U.S.A.*, compiled by Glenn and Dale Rhodes and available from Camping Maps, U.S.A., Box 862, Upper Montclair, New Jersey. The first costs \$2.95, the second \$1.00, plus 20¢ postage for each. Between these two publications, all currently known public and private campgrounds are listed—some 10,000 of them—with instructions as to how to reach them and what to expect by way of facilities on arrival.

### Unusual Bird Sanctuary Established in Florida

Horses, it would seem, are not the only faunal attraction at South Florida's Hialeah Race Course. Thirty years ago a flock of flamingos was imported from Cuba, and a nesting colony established within the park's racing oval. Today, the colony of 350 flamingos shares its food with other birds like shoveller, blue-winged teal and ringneck ducks during the winter months.

This colorful visitor attraction, open to the public for a small entrance fee between racing seasons, was recently declared an official Florida Audubon Sanctuary, following meetings between Eugene Mori, president of the racecourse, and C. Russell Mason, executive director of the Florida Audubon Society.

### A Proposed Program For Shoreline Protection

Ever since an early March storm swept the Eastern seaboard from Massachusetts to Florida, causing great damage to developments and considerable changes in shoreline topography, much has been written concerning the need for an intelligent approach to proper use of the nation's shorelines, especially those of the East Coast.

One development which sprang from the wake of the storm was an April conference at Atlantic City, New Jersey, between the governors of most of the affected States: those of New Jersey, Delaware, North Carolina, Maryland, New York, Virginia and Massachusetts. The theme of the conference was long-range shore protection for the Atlantic Coast.

Speaking at the conference, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall not only endorsed the idea of Federal-State cooperation in seashore planning—as envisioned in Senator Clinton P. Anderson's pending Shorelines Bill (*S. 543*)—but he also urged a five-point program of "general principles of policy" under which seashore planning might operate.

Categorically, Secretary Udall's five points were:

1. A line of vegetated dunes should be established as the basic protective measure for most areas. Such dunes should be preserved from destruction by residential or commercial improvements.

2. The principal use of most of the areas on the seaward side of the dunes should be recreation, and adequate portions of them should be accessible to the public.

3. Areas for residential and commercial developments should be identified and appropriately located with reference to protection from possible future damage.

4. Wherever there is opportunity on the landward side of the dunes, public-use recreation areas should be established at suitable locations. This would provide campgrounds and other facilities for public overnight use without invasion of the hazard areas.

5. Marshlands and other areas unsuited to permanent human occupancy, and other areas that are not now developed, should be considered for improvement for permanent public ownership and management.

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# The Editor's Bookshelf

**FOSSILS: AN INTRODUCTION TO PREHISTORIC LIFE.** By William H. Matthews III. Barnes & Noble, Inc., New York City. 1962. 337 pages in paper cover, illustrated with maps, charts and photographs in black and white.

There comes a time in the career of many an amateur mineralogist—or “rockhound,” if you will, who numbers today many scores of thousands—when temptation compels a decision as to the wisdom of adding paleontology to the hobby of mineralogy; the piling of Pelion upon Ossa, as it were. Shall he further clutter life and living quarters with vast rables of stone—those gloomy, siliceous mounds which, despair of the housewife, gather gossamer jackets of dust and lint while awaiting future scrutiny for suspected *Psilophyton* or *Pentramites*?

If the decision is yes, Professor Matthews' introduction to the study of the life-relics bequeathed us by past geologic time will indeed prove valuable. Despite its 300-plus pages, the volume is well suited to use in the field as a supplement to direct observation, although it

is not intended to be a field guide to fossil collecting, as such. The writing is good, and uncluttered by highly technical language; organization of material is excellent. Casual readers and amateur paleontologists alike will be grateful to Mr. Matthews (he is an associate professor of geology at Lamar State College of Technology in Beaumont, Texas) for a solid bibliography, glossary, list of sources for maps and geological information, and other reference material.

Included in the text, with an introduction, are chapters on How Fossils Are Formed and Preserved; How Old Are Fossils?; How Fossils Are Used; Collecting and Preparing Fossils; How to Identify Fossils; Your Fossil Collection; A Glimpse into the Past; Brief History of Paleontology; Fossils and Evolution; and Human Fossils.

A gentle rebuke might be administered the author for his observation (page 5) that “. . . rock and mineral hobbyists often become fairly proficient in the sciences of mineralogy, petrology, and gemology. . . .” There have been instances—especially in the fields of mineralogy and gemology—where amateurs not only have been “fairly proficient”; they have actually pioneered. —P.M.T.

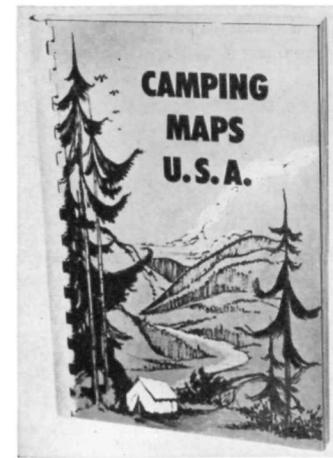
**DICTIONARY OF ECOLOGY.** By Herbert C. Hanson. Philosophical Library, Inc., 15 East 40th Street, New York City 16. 1962. 382 pages in hard cover. \$10.00.

The title of this book indicates its nature. Ecology is a broad and growing field; in common with many of the branches of science, it is coining highly specialized words at an alarming rate.

Purpose of this dictionary, in the words of plant ecologist Hanson, its author, is “to fill the need for definitions of many new terms that have come into usage during the past thirty years . . . and to include many of the old terms that are used in current literature.”

**MONUMENT VALLEY: Utah and Arizona** (a map). With descriptive profiles for identification of the formations. Published by Robert M. Woolsey, Reeds Ferry, New Hampshire. Improved edition, 1962. 50¢.

A fine map for those who may include colorful Monument Valley in their summer camping itinerary. Part of the valley has been designated by the Navajo Tribe, which owns it, as Navajo Tribal Park, to be preserved in its primitive state. The reverse of the map contains much information concerning the region.



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## RECENTLY INTRODUCED BILLS

**Outdoor Recreation Planning.** *S. 3117* (Anderson and others) and *H.R. 1165* (Aspinall and others) would implement President Kennedy's request for State and Federal cooperation in the formulation of programs aimed at developing outdoor recreation resources. An appropriation of \$50,000,000 is authorized for Federal grants to assist States in their planning. Their programs would subsequently require the Interior Secretary's approval.

**Land Conservation Fund.** *S. 3118* (Anderson and others) and *H.R. 1172* (Aspinall and others), also in accord with the President's conservation message, and widely sponsored, would establish a land conservation fund for the acquisition of inholdings within national parks and forests and wildlife refuges, as well as for proposed new areas. The sources of revenue proposed for the fund would include proceeds from the disposal of Federal property, the refundable portion of motorboat fuel taxes, boat-use taxes and recreation user fees. It is thought likely that the boat tax provision, under heavy fire by boatmen, will be eliminated from the legislation.

**Wildlife Management Within Dinosaur National Monument.** *S. 3007* (Moss) would require an annual survey of wildlife conditions in the Utah portion of Dinosaur National Monument by the State's Fish and Game Department and the National Park Service. If the subsequent report, with the approval of the Governor of Utah and the Interior Secretary, recommends the reduction of wildlife in order to preserve the soil, plant life and/or animal life, hunters licensed by the State would be deputized by the Secretary and permitted to hunt game in accordance with the management plan.

The language in this bill was fashioned after Public Law 787 in which deputized hunters were granted permission to assist in carrying out elk management programs in Grand Teton National Park.

**Virgin Islands National Park Enlargement.** The bills introduced by Senator Anderson (*S. 2429*) and Representative Aspinall (*H.R. 11312*) would enlarge the area of the Virgin Islands National Park by approximately 1550 acres, in an effort to protect the coral gardens along the north and south shores of the island of St. John. According to the Interior Department, leading marine biologists of the University of Miami believe that "the biological resources of the immediate off-shore areas of St. John Island exist in precarious ecological balance, and this balance could be destroyed by man-made changes in environment."

**Fish, Wildlife and Recreation Resources Protection.** *S. 2767* (Metcalf). A proposed additional provision in the U. S. Code would require that all Federal-aid highway projects

obtain the approval of the Secretary of Interior, thereby assuring that such projects would not endanger the fish, wildlife and recreation resources of the area for which they are projected.

## OTHER CONGRESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

**Padre Island.** Having been reported favorably, but as amended, by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee in March, Senator Yarborough's bill, *S. 4*, to establish an 88-mile national seashore off the Texas coast passed the Senate in April on a voice vote.

The amended bill makes it mandatory for the Interior Secretary to permit "the fullest possible development of those oil and gas minerals retained by the present owners." Migratory bird refuges, now or hereafter established within the seashore's boundaries (a segment of the Laguna Atascosa National Wildlife Refuge extends into the western boundary of the proposed area), are protected by the addition of subsection 6(b).

A motion to recommit the bill to the Senate Committee was defeated by a 45 to 39 vote.

Both President Kennedy and the Interior Department have voiced support for this bill.

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At presstime, members of the Subcommittee are anticipating a May visit to the island, in order to resolve the problem of the national seashore's length. The House bills under simultaneous consideration call for less than the 88 miles of shoreline provided by *S. 4*.

**Point Reyes.** *S. 476* (Engle and Kuchel) passed in the first session by the Senate has been reported favorably by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Amendments suggested by the Committee were primarily of a perfecting nature. Subsection (b) of section 4 was eliminated; it provided that the 16 acres held by Duck Cove, Inc., could not be acquired by condemnation as long as they were utilized for noncommercial residential uses. This was recommended "in order to avoid placing the Duck Cove property owners in a preferred status and thus in effect, recognizing a permanent inholding in the national seashore and inviting requests for similar treatment from others." Floor action, at this writing, is expected shortly.

**Klamath-Tule Lake Protection.** Sponsored by Senator Kuchel, *S. 1988*, to assure the protection of migratory waterfowl habitat in Oregon and California, was ordered favorably reported by the Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee in mid-April. Full committee consideration of the proposed legislation is anticipated.

The Department of Interior's recommended amendments were accepted by the Committee and generally supported at February hearings.

**Wilderness Bill.** Passed by the Senate last September, *S. 174* (Anderson and others) was the subject of extensive May hearings before the Public Lands Subcommittee of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Both Secretary of Interior Stewart L. Udall and Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman endorsed this controversial bill on the day set aside for governmental witnesses.

As in the past, opposition came largely from logging, mining, and grazing interests.

**Shorelines Study.** *S. 543* (Anderson and others). Establishment of national shoreline recreational areas would be the eventual outcome of studies undertaken by the Departments of Interior and Agriculture under this bill. The recommendations of the Interior and Agriculture Secretaries, including legislative proposals, are to be submitted to Congress within two years of this bill's enactment. Passed by the Senate last year, the legislation is expected to be considered by the House before adjournment.

**Golden Eagle Protection.** *H. J. Res. 489* (Goodling), extending the protection already afforded the bald eagle to the golden eagle, passed the House early in April by unanimous consent. The Senate's Commerce Committee has yet to act on the identical *S. J. Res. 105* (Yarborough).



*Bighorn ram, Yellowstone Park*

*A Franz Lipp Photograph*

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