

Wilderness Bill Running Into Trouble On Variety Of Issues From Citizenry

By DEVAN L. SHUMWAY
United Press International

SACRAMENTO (UPI) — A national proposal to lock up part of the United States as a wilderness area is running into more trouble than a barrel of wildcats.

The latest national figure to raise an objection is Denver Lawyer Glenn G. Saunders, who calls himself an outdoor enthusiast and says his family joins him in the out of doors.

Despite this, he told a meeting in Houston, Texas, current moves toward wilderness legislation could be called attempts to "lay the dead hand of bureaucracy" on public lands.

"If this dead hand were to be laid upon even a few key areas it would be very serious," Saunders said.

"In Western United States the shock of unreasonable restraints placed upon the public lands will be felt by the whole nation, because more than one-half of the total area of 11 western states is under control of the federal government," he added.

The lawyer said that much of the hope of continued prosperity and continued national strength lies in the full development of the

West and noted that less than one-half of one per cent of the population ever actually enter or use a wilderness area.

He wanted to know this: "How can any right-thinking American give serious consideration to wilderness legislation which will hamper the water development necessary to unlock this vast potential?"

Oregon Sen. Richard L. Neuberger recently conducted one of a number of hearings on the proposed bill in San Francisco. It ran into opposition in the Bay City, too, from many quarters.

For instance, Ray Hunter, national resources director of the California Farm Bureau Federation with 65,000 member families, said that only 3-10ths per cent of the population visit and use wilderness areas while around 30 per cent visit and use national forest areas under multiple use management.

And he added, "The use of wilderness areas will, in our opinion, always be limited to a relatively small number of our population."

Another to appear before Neuberger in San Francisco was W. E. Stewart, natural resources director of the California Chamber of Commerce. He said the chamber is satisfied with the present multiple use of forest areas and has found "no reason for change."

Incidentally, the proposed national Congress bill would place certain federally-owned wilderness areas into the national wilderness preservation system in an effort to keep these areas untrammeled or exploited.

There have been some arguments for the defense. Such as:

Ernest E. Day, vice president of the Idaho Wildlife Federation. He said primitive land must be preserved while there is still time to conserve it.

Day stressed that the present generation owed this to its children.

The conservationists believe the proposed bill essential as a means of stemming the exploitation of America's last remaining wilderness areas. That actually is only about two per cent of the nation's land area. It's generally where roads still don't exist and the scenery is completely unspoiled.

As an example, they cite the benefits wilderness areas have for scientific work as natural laboratories. Also, they point out that wilderness areas help protect watershed resources.

And they say the wilderness areas can only be preserved through congressional order; otherwise civilization will move in and take over.

But apparently, this is one instance where the conservationists have no special spokesmen of their own and no way to fight the large interests—business and mining and lumbering in particular—who want in.

The national parks are good examples in some respects of the wilderness concept. Those against the measure cite the parks, too. They say that the parks give plenty of wilderness area and nothing more is needed.

Despite all the furor, it's believed the federal measure will get a green light from Congress in amended form.

It originally was introduced in the Senate more than two years ago and will come up again in the new Congress.

WAITING ROOM

STURBRIDGE, Mass. (UPI) — Old Sturbridge Village, the recreated New England country town of the early 1800s, has a suggestion box in which was found this note in a childish scrawl: "Put a television room in so the children can wait for their parents."

CHEAPER BY THE DOZEN?

COCHITUATE, Mass. (UPI) — So you think your weekly grocery bill is high? John F. Reagan, a contractor, foots a grocery bill that averages \$100 a week. He and his wife have 15 children.



BEAR FLAT was the scene for this shot of the entire Klamath Forest Protective Association crew in 1915. The picture was snapped by Mrs. Jack Kimball and shows, left to right, M. E. Spencer, Carl Grubb, Will Lambert and O. H. Osborn on wagon. The fellow on the belt drive motorcycle in front is Hal Ogle, present district warden. Ogle used to chase fires on the motor bike, a short shovel lashed to the handlebars and hopes that the tires would hold out clutch in his heart. Not in the picture was Gilbert Anderson, driving the second team. — Photo from Ogle

Expert Says That Fish Do Make Noises

Editor's Note: The writer of the following dispatch is a nationally known ichthyologist and expert on marine biology, and curator of the Miami, Florida, Seaquarium.

By CRAIG PHILLIP

MIAMI (UPI)—Do fish talk? I don't know the answer to that one. But anyone who tells you that "The Silent World" describes life beneath the seas is kidding you; the noise reminds you of Times Square at rush hour.

All we have to do is take an aqualung or snorkel and stay submerged for a while. You'll hear a strange variety of sounds—grunts, whistles, popping, drumming, a kind of music and even crunching. The fact that sound travels well underwater multiplies the effect.

Visitors to the Seaquarium can hear some of these sounds by means of underwater recorders which transmit the sounds by loudspeaker.

There are many theories for this constant cacophony. Some believe it is a form of communication. Others think that the various fish and mammals have a built-in radar system which utilizes these resulting sound waves to give them their bearings and help them to

avoid stationary objects, such as reefs, rocks and so forth.

I subscribe to the latter theory, especially concerning porpoises. Once I observed some porpoises on a pitch black night. We had some in a small holding tank. Even though I stood five feet away from them I couldn't see them. Yet I heard a constant splashing of water which indicated that they were swimming rapidly.

Early the next morning I returned to the holding tank to see if the porpoises had injured themselves. There was no evidence to indicate that they had collided with the concrete walls of the tank. If they had, their tender skin would have been torn and bleeding.

This leads me to believe there is a definite connection between this whistling sound and their avoiding a collision with the walls of the holding tank.

Some experts believe that porpoises avoid objects because of excellent eyesight. But they can't see in the dark so how else would they avoid obstacles?

On the other hand, many marine creatures have poor eyesight and yet manage to avoid collisions.

But getting back to fish that

make the sounds which make the oceans and seas so noisy. Many of the smaller fish make sounds. For instance, the spiny lobster makes a rasping noise. Maybe it's a warning sound, but I don't know what the lobster would do if his adversary failed to heed the warning. He has no real offensive equipment.

The triggerfish, a voracious inhabitant of the Atlantic reefs, produces a loud drumming sound—the same noise, only on a greater scale, that the colorful sea horses make.

The midshipman fish, named because of its rows of gold spots, makes a chime-like sound. It's also called the musical fish. This might be a mating call, some experts feel.

The drum fish is so named because of its thumping or booming noise. The croaker received its unusual name because of the croaking sound it emits.

Another unusual fish is the parrotfish, which makes a loud crunching sound. This fish has powerful jaws and teeth, in fact so strong that he chews on coral rock for his food.

But the parrotfish does it to get at tiny organisms with which the rock is loaded. After digesting the organisms, the fish then ejects the rock.

Sound is also used for another purpose. For instance, the pistol shrimp make a loud popping noise to stun other fish so it can capture and eat them.

Whatever the reason for this wide variety of sounds, there is one thing for certain: sound plays a very important role in the life of marine creatures.

STONE'S THROW

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (UPI) — A stone-age duel cost two men \$18 each in City Court fines. William Saunders, 19, challenged Walter Murray, 29, in a dispute over a can of beer and let Murray choose the weapons. When police arrived, the two men were hurling rocks at each other.

BABY SITTER

PORTLAND, Me. (UPI) — Mrs. Eleanor Hodgkins, 74, was hospitalized with a fractured hip suffered when she fell while playing ball with her three grandchildren.

DRESS REHEARSAL

EATON, Ind. (UPI) — Maybe the burglars who broke into the Robinson Trucking Co. were just practicing. They broke a window, climbed into an office and pried open a safe with a crowbar. But they left without taking any of the money inside.

Brooklyn Born Artist Compared To Van Gogh

COPENHAGEN (UPI) — A boy from Brooklyn, N. Y., who has painted his way into the hearts of Danish art lovers, 'midst the cheers of the critics, is a little astonished by it all. So are the Danes, who do not normally see much, or hear much, about American artists.

Warren D. Baumgarten, 29, came to Denmark for the first time four years ago. He has been home since then, and also travelled in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Holland, Belgium and all the Scandinavian countries, but he makes Copenhagen his European headquarters.

He has been compared by one local newspaper to Van Gogh. And one distinguished Danish critic, Pierre Ludbecker of the newspaper Politiken, has likened his work to such modern French painters as Bazine, Lapioque and Vlaminck.

Baumgarten, who has held three exhibitions in Denmark, came to this country, he said, as a guest lecturer at the International People's College, Elsinore. He holds a Master of Fine Arts degree and is planning soon to return to New York to seek a Ph.D. in the arts at Columbia University.

But first he hopes to go to Italy

again — "if someone can help me find the money" — to stage his first exhibition outside Scandinavia.

Baumgarten does not look like an artist, at least by Danish standards. A well-built, dark-haired man, he manages to look more American than anything else. He has made one concession to European preferences by adapting a pipe. And he confesses to a passion for smørrebrød — Danish smorgasbord.

He paints primarily in a style described by Danish critics as partly cubism. He favors dark greens and blues, and in subject matter tends to abstract landscapes and cityscapes.

Baumgarten, asked why he thought Denmark and the other Scandinavian countries have not contributed much to the great art of the world, replied:

"I have a theory about that. I think the reason may be that the artists in Scandinavia do not stand apart from people — or set themselves apart — as artists often do in other countries. Hence, working as they do as part of the community, their art reflects the community and stays a part of it."