A Gathering of Nations; A Time of Purpose

In Commemoration of the
Centennial Celebration of Yellowstone and the
Second World Conference on National Parks

Yellowstone and Grand Teton
National Parks
September 18–27, 1972
THE WHITE HOUSE

National Park Centennial Year

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In John Colter's saga of adventure, we find the genesis of an idea which was to change man from nature's ancient adversary to its friend and preserver. In 1806, this guide and trapper for Lewis and Clark left the expedition on its return journey and set off on a series of exploits that brought him, alone and on foot, into an unknown wilderness of majestic splendor. He carried back tales which prompted scoffing disbelief, then awe, and finally an unending cavalcade to the headwaters of the Yellowstone River. Years later, on March 1, 1872, in an Act signed by President Grant, Colter's discovery was established as the first national park for the people of the Nation and of the world.

A century has come and gone, and in that time the National Park System has grown to include 280 areas embracing the most magnificent examples of America's natural and historical heritage. In every time and season, our parks give of their joys and beauties. They have enriched the citizens of this land beyond measure, and have inspired more than 100 nations to set aside over 1,200 national parks and reserves. Truly, "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin." And this past year, through the Legacy of the Parks, we have embarked on a new era of bringing parks to the people with the opening of vast new tracts of wilderness and recreation land, a fitting close to the first 100 years of our National Park System and a proper beginning for the next 100 years.

As directed by the Congress in a joint resolution of July 10, 1970 (84 Stat. 427), the Secretary of the Interior has requested me to issue a proclamation designating the year 1972 as National Park Centennial Year in recognition of the establishment in 1872 of Yellowstone National Park, the world's first national park.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the year 1972 as National Parks Centennial Year.

I urge appropriate Federal, State, and local government officials to cooperate in the observance of that year with activities that will not only honor the past, but will provide a focus for understanding the increasing importance of the National Park System in the lives of all Americans, establish an atmosphere of cooperation among private citizens and local, State, and Federal governments regarding the national park concept, and encourage our citizens and our friends beyond our borders to participate in Centennial activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 5th day of January in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-sixth.

/s/ RICHARD NIXON
"We saw many strange and wonderful phenomena, many things that would require volumes for adequate description, and which in future geography will be classed among the wonders of the earth..."  
Lt. Gustavus C. Doane  
Yellowstone Expedition, 1870
"As a country for sightseers, it is without parallel; as a field for scientific research, it promises great results; in the branches of geology, mineralogy, botany, zoology, and ornithology, it is probably the greatest laboratory that nature furnishes on the surface of the globe."

Lt. Gustavus C. Doane
Yellowstone Expedition, 1870
1972 began as an auspicious year for national parks in the United States. President Richard Nixon signed a proclamation designating 1972 as the National Parks Centennial Year. One hundred years earlier, President Ulysses S. Grant had signed a bill establishing Yellowstone as a National Park, the first time in the world that a country had preserved a great tract of untouched landscape "for the benefit and the enjoyment of the people."

No one could have foreseen, in 1872, that Yellowstone was but the beginning of the national park idea. By 1916, some 39 national parks and monuments had been set aside in the United States, and in that year, the National Park Service was established to administer the parks and "to conserve the scenery and the historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." By 1972, the National Park System encompassed nearly 300 parks preserving the outstanding examples of America's natural, historical, recreational, and cultural heritage.

After the establishment of Yellowstone, other nations soon realized the necessity of setting aside national parks. Beginning with Canada's creation of Banff National Park in 1887, more than 90 nations have established national parks or equivalent reserves of their own, bringing the number of such areas in the world to more than 1,200 in 1972.

During the evolution of the national park concept it became evident that problems faced by park managers are universal, for nature does not respect political boundaries. Birds migrating over Europe are unaware of territorial limits. The protection of mountains, rivers, and forests depends upon international cooperation. Plans for a conference on national parks sprang from a proposal made by Tsuyoshi Tamura, the father of the Japanese National Park System, at the 1958 General Assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) in Greece. The first World Conference on National Parks, held in Seattle, Washington, in 1962, was attended by more than 250 participants from 63 countries. The subject matter covered during the eight-day Conference ranged from a discussion of the conservation of marine natural resources to the role of international agencies in world park programs.

Recognizing that the centennial of the national park idea would be celebrated in 1972, delegates to the Conference recommended that another World Conference on National Parks be held in Yellowstone National Park during the Centennial Year.
4. Death Valley National Monument, USA
5. Cheetahs in Amboseli National Park, Kenya
6. Redwood National Park, USA
7. Lake Atitlan National Park, Guatemala
8. In ancient Carthage, Tunisia
9. Jerash National Park, Jordan
As a prelude to the Second World Conference, the National Parks Centennial Commission held a meeting in Yellowstone to celebrate the park's first 100 years. To this colorful birthday party were invited Americans who had made notable contributions to the country's national parks. Also attending were the representatives to the World Conference, many of whom had attended the triennial General Assembly of the IUCN held just before the Yellowstone meeting in Banff National Park, Canada.

They came. Twelve-hundred of them. Men and women. Scientists. Conservationists. Governors. Senators. Congressmen. A whole spectrum, representative of the world's national parks. They came to talk their trade and to communicate with one another in the common language of nature and parks. They came from the world around. They came from more than 80 countries, 6 continents, and they brought a world of experience with them.

The registration of guests and participants took place in historic Old Faithful Inn in full view of Old Faithful Geyser, which displayed its magnificent plume of steam and water every hour as it has for unknown centuries past.

The first order of business for most delegates, particularly those from other nations, was a look at Yellowstone itself. And the weather during the opening days could not have been better: blue skies, pleasant temperatures, and a hint of autumn at night.
1-5. Registration at Old Faithful Inn.
6. Dr. and Mrs. Tsuyoshi Tamura of Japan at Old Faithful Inn. Dr. Tamura was the “father” of the Japanese National Park System.
7. Cameras speak a common language.
8. Historic Old Faithful Inn was built in 1903.
9. At left, John I. Nicol, Director of the Canadian National and Historic Parks visits with USA friends and Dr. Donald McMichael, Director of National Parks and Wildlife, NSW, Australia.
Dedication of a New Parkway

The Yellowstone meetings were considerably less formal than the Technical Sessions of the World Conference which followed at Grand Teton National Park. On Sunday, an "Old Timers" picnic at Yellowstone brought together many of the men and women who during their National Park Service careers had worked at Yellowstone. Among the several hundred who attended, and reminisced upon the "good old days," was Horace Albright, who went to Yellowstone in 1919 as the first civilian superintendent and who left in 1929 to become the second Director of the National Park Service. Former Directors Newton Drury and Conrad L. Wirth also were among the grand spectrum of former employees paying homage to Yellowstone.

On the afternoon of September 18, several hundred people gathered along the highway joining Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks to dedicate the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway. The parkway was established by Congress as a part of the Centennial Year celebration and as a tribute to conservationist John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who donated to the nation the lands needed to establish Grand Teton National Park. His son, Laurance Rockefeller, a noted conservationist of our day, spoke at the ceremony about his family's interest in preserving the Grand Tetons.
"We are here to honor the work and spirit of a great man, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Now we dedicate a parkway in his memory. We are proud to renew our commitment to carrying on this great man's standard of excellence."
Rogers C. B. Morton

"There could be no more fitting tribute to father's efforts and to his vision than the naming of this visually pleasing parkway as a means of access for people to the wonders of nature. He sought to provide opportunities for people to know nature without detracting from it. No generation can solve all of our problems for us. In the long run, father's greatest gifts to the parks of America may not have been his generous donations. His greatest legacy may have been his example of private citizens working with their government to create places where man could come and visit outstanding examples of nature's beauty and renew himself and his faith in God's presence."
Laurance S. Rockefeller

1. Laurance S. Rockefeller cuts the symbolic ribbon opening the newly established John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway linking Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks.
2. Superintendents Jack K. Anderson (left) and Gary E. Everhardt of Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, respectively.
3. Scene at the "Old Timers" reunion of former employees at Yellowstone National Park.
4. Laurence W. "Bill" Lane, publisher of Sunset Magazine and consultant to the Commission.
5. Edmund B. Thornton, Chairman of the National Parks Centennial Commission.
6. Laurance Rockefeller speaking of the early interest of his father, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in preserving the Grand Teton country as a national park.
7. Reunion of former National Park Service Directors—Horace Albright (left), Newton Drury (far right), and Conrad Wirth (second from far right), with Secretary of the Interior Morton (center).
8. Scene at the "Old Timers" reunion of former employees at Yellowstone National Park.
9. George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director of the National Park Service, and Laurance Rockefeller.
10. Assistant Secretary of the Interior Nathaniel P. Reed.
The Conference Opens

On the morning of September 19 the weather, which had been ideal, reflected a more formidable Yellowstone mood: as the temperature dropped quickly, heavy rains, accompanied by thunder, began. The people assembled in one of the most spectacular log-cabin meeting halls in existence to hear Chairman Edmund B. Thornton of the National Parks Centennial Commission officially open the Yellowstone Commemorative Sessions. Joining him in extending a warm welcome to the delegates were Jack K. Anderson, Superintendent of Yellowstone; Rogers C.B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior; Dr. Gerardo Budowski, Director General of IUCN and Cochairman of the Second World Conference on National Parks; and George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director of the National Park Service and Cochairman of the Conference.

The morning's first panel—composed of top U.S. Government officials involved in Federal executive policy-making, including Robert Cahn, a former member of the Council on Environmental Quality and Pulitzer Prize winning author on national park matters—made clear the multitude of government responsibilities in the sphere of national parks.

The fact that national parks must be administered by the central government which is responsible for defining their purposes and providing the needed funds for operations was brought home strongly in the next panel discussion on Congressional policy-making and appropriations.

Pennsylvania Congressman John P. Saylor, followed by Congressman Joseph M. McDade, also of Pennsylvania, eloquently and forcefully reminded participants that the Congress bears the final responsibility for determining the role of national parks in American society.

Another panel helped identify the relationship between national parks and those of regional, State, and local communities. Governor Andrus of Idaho and Governor Hathaway of Wyoming explained the roles of their States in national parks and all conservation programs. Congressman Joe Skubitz of Kansas and Congressman Orval Hansen of Idaho stressed that a national park does not exist in a vacuum, that a healthy relationship with its external environment—political, economic, and social—is essential to the preservation of the park's internal environment.

1. The Yellowstone sessions were held in the magnificent Recreation Hall, near Old Faithful Inn.
2. Participants listen to the opening ceremonies
3. Chairman Edmund B. Thornton, presiding at the podium
4. The discussions were translated into French and Spanish. Jose Lagrifa Mendes of Portugal receives his headset.

"This is the place where it all began. A thousand two hundred parks and reservations across the face of this earth attest to the work you have done. We come here to the sources from which we derive strength and new inspiration for our work in the national park movement." Edmund B. Thornton
In one of many expressions of international goodwill which took place during the Conference, V. V. Krinitskii, the Director of Nature Reserves in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, presented a carving and a mounted specimen of two native Russian animals and a book on Russian wildlife to Yellowstone National Park on behalf of the Russian people. He announced also that the U.S.S.R. had established 5 new national parks and nature reserves since 1971 in recognition of Yellowstone’s Centennial.

A significant event of the concluding session at Yellowstone was the formal presentation to Centennial Commission Chairman

Thornton of the Conservation Foundation’s report *National Parks for the Future*. The report was prepared for the National Parks Centennial Commission and reflected the views of a broad cross-section of private citizens and conservation organizations on policies and programs to consider in planning for a second century of parks in the United States. All participants received a copy of this report for study.

"Welcome to all of you. Like so many of you, it also is my first visit to Yellowstone. We are coming to the sources from which we will derive strengths and new inspiration for our work in the national parks movement."

Gerardo Budowski
Director General, IUCN, and Cochairman, Second World Conference on National Parks
"On behalf of the President of the United States of America, I welcome you. On behalf of the parks, on behalf of man and his environment, I wish you a most successful Conference. Our earth cares only for balance. When man adds pollution, the earth subtracts beauty. When man adds more pollution, the earth subtracts safety. If this trend continues unimpeded, our earth, dispassionately, will subtract man. We must learn to maintain the balance of this magnificently rich planet that carries each of us in the family of man on our journey through space and time."
Rogers C. B. Morton
Secretary of the Interior

"The great hope for the park system of our country lies within the Halls of the United States Congress. It is the creator, the expander, the preserver and the funding agent for the System. The Congress represents people—human beings—individuals. It does not represent trees, mountains, streams, industry or lobbyists. Parks are for People, and we in the Congress understand that simple fact."
Hon. John P. Saylor
Congressman from Pennsylvania

"I believe the National Park System is the most important focus of the environmental education movement in this country, which I hope will lead this country and other countries into some type of environmental sanity."
Nathaniel P. Reed
Assistant Secretary of the Interior

"As we examine the future, we might do well to keep in mind that we are implicitly celebrating past glories of the park movement itself, and if we are also helping to provide a kind of distant early warning of issues which will face the parks of the nations in the years ahead, so much the better."
Sydney Howe
President, Conservation Foundation

1. Chairman Thornton discusses the program with Commission member Henry Hoffstot of Pennsylvania, at left.
2. Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton.
3. IUCN Director General Gerardo Budowski welcomes participants as Cochairman of the Conference.
4. Participant making comment from the floor.
5. The Hon. John P. Saylor, Congressman from Pennsylvania.
6. Nathaniel P. Reed, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, at the podium.
7. An attentive audience listens to the proceedings.
8. Sydney Howe, President of the Conservation Foundation, presents its report National Parks For the Future to Chairman Thornton.
Rendezvous at Madison Junction

The highlight of the Yellowstone meetings was the rededication, on September 19, of Yellowstone National Park at Madison Junction, where the Gibbon and the Firehole Rivers join to form the Madison River. It was here that the Washburn-Langford-Doane Expedition on the same date in 1870 made its last camp during its momentous exploration of the Yellowstone region. Around the campfire that night the members of the expedition agreed that the wonders they had seen should be set aside for public enjoyment. The site marks the beginning of the national park movement.

Preceding the evening ceremony the participants and several hundred guests were served typical American fare, a barbecue dinner handsomely prepared and served by the famous Chuck Wagon Gang from Odessa, Texas. As the diners huddled around picnic tables in the campgrounds adjoining Madison Junction in near-freezing weather, darkening clouds and chilling winds suggested the ceremony might prove to be memorable for more than one reason.

First Lady of the land, Mrs. Richard Nixon, representing the President at the rededication ceremony, had arrived at Yellowstone during the afternoon. Welcomed by citizens, schoolchildren, and bands at West Yellowstone airport, she cheerily braved rain and sleet as she toured the Old Faithful area and greeted Conference members and park visitors.

From a platform at the amphitheater overlooking the 1870 campfire site across the river, the dedicatory program began. Several awards, consisting of the silver Centennial Medal, were presented by Commission Chairman Thornton to distinguished international leaders in the world national parks movement. Then, braving the threatening weather, Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton gave the Centennial address amid rain, hail, sleet, and snow. It was the only time, he told his audience, that he had ever had his glasses iced over during a speech.

Then, delivering a greeting to the Conference participants from the President, Mrs. Nixon held high a torch and symbolically relighted the campfire that had been kindled 102 years before by the Yellowstone Expedition. Across the valley at the campsite, a fire blazed high as Secretary Morton rededicated the first national park to a second century of pleasure and benefit for the people of the world. The enthusiasm and good humor of the First Lady under the rigorous physical conditions etched the experience in the memory of all.

"A hundred and two flags are flying here . . . We welcome you all, and before I left home the President asked me to say that he was very pleased that you were here, and with how much you are doing in your own country in preserving the natural beauty of the world."

Mrs. Richard Nixon
"In the spirit of sharing our natural, historical and cultural treasures with one another, let us work for an even greater future for the national park concept and a world heritage trust . . .

With the lighting of this torch, we hereby dedicate Yellowstone National Park to a second century of service for the peoples of the world."

Rogers C. B. Morton
Secretary of the Interior

2. The Junction of the Firehole and Gibbon Rivers, scene of the historic campfire in 1870.
3. Congressman Saylor greets the delegates awaiting the beginning of the ceremony.
4. The First Lady is welcomed at West Yellowstone airport.
5. Flags of all nations fly at the Rededication of Yellowstone.
7. ... and the snow fell as Secretary Morton gave his dedicatory address.
8. The Odessa Chuck Wagon Gang serves a barbecue dinner.
I. The Trappers

Prim ladies with sealed minds
Sit safe in Boston, knowing not
where the beaver plays
Nor whence come the furs that
adorn their hats.
Not have they set the traps
Or caught the prey;
Raised at dawn to seek the fur:
the quick-fleeting pelts;
a quarry as elusive as quicksilver.
But we have caught them,
And skinned them, and sold them:
All for a living, all for freedom;
Freedom here in a Territory
they call Montana.
They think we're strange back East.
"Coots" they snicker behind their
curtains.
No one fights the wilderness who
isn't "tetched";
For it is a fight, believe us.
It is a fight for life.
But we have seen wonders here;
Things stranger than in the Book
itself.
We went there; there to that place
called Yellowstone.
We went to trap and fish.
Mountains we had seen, aye;
In Montana, our mountains pierce
the sky;
But we saw things at Yellowstone . . .
(Why tell you? You scoff and
Call us lunatic.)
But the Crow know and the
Bannock, too.
To Yellowstone they have gone to
See the wonders of some strange
gods:
Water that boils and streaks to
the sky;
Pits of emerald-green and rose-red;
A million acres like no other world.
They have seen it all.
At Yellowstone.
Listen! If you want to know the
truth
Ask John Colter. You can find him
If you look. Here. There. In the
Mountains. The whole earth his
only home.
He was with Lewis and Clark, you
know.
He's seen America rolling from
The East in wilderness waves:
unending, it will never be tamed.
Go to the mountains and ask old
John.
He's seen the secrets of God.
No man will lie about such things.
Now we go from you.
Our traps are empty; our season's late.
But remember Yellowstone.
We tell you: remember Yellowstone.
When our names are forgotten—
Bridger, Meek, and Russell—
Yellowstone will sing our songs;
And our graves will sigh in the wind.
You ask why we live as we do?
Go to Yellowstone, friend!
There is nothing more to tell.

1. Jim Bridger, early trapper and explorer, whose stories about the Yellowstone country were thought to be tall tales.
2. Yellowstone's first photographer, William Henry Jackson, kneeling, and his helper working with their large glass plates on the U.S.G.S. Expedition of 1872.
3. This has been called the first photograph of Old Faithful Geyser, and it was made by Jackson in the course of the 1872 Expedition.
4. The Lower Falls of the Yellowstone River photographed by Jackson in 1871.
5. The U.S. Geological Expedition of 1871, led by Ferdinand V. Hayden, poses for the camera of William Henry Jackson on its way into the heart of the Yellowstone country. The horse-drawn odometer is near the front of the party.
6. Travel to Yellowstone increased after the 1871 and 1872 U.S.G.S. Expeditions. This party, led by Col. P.W. Norris, entered Yellowstone's Upper Geyser Basin in 1878 accompanied by a supply wagon—the first to enter the park.
II. Onward
Now let the wounds of war be healed.
Let brother embrace brother;
Husband return to wife.
Let Brady turn his camera
to pleasant scenes;
And let this war among these states
Be buried far from the hearts of men.
Let us turn to the West
Where the Pacific knocks against our rocks
As if seeking refuge in this great country.
Let Washburn, Langford, and Doane
Explore this place called Yellowstone.
If indeed it be what we have heard—
A place where Nature casts Her majesty in miracles—
Then let us rejoice that it is ours.
And forever shall we seal it for our children
And the children of our children's children.
Godspeed, hearty gentlemen, to Yellowstone!

III. An Explorer Returns
Now I, Gustavus C. Doane, a Lieutenant in the 2nd Cavalry of the United States,
Do attest before Congress what I have seen in the place called Yellowstone.
In the company of General Washburn
And Mr. Langford, gentlemen of first rank,
We traveled to Yellowstone to see the supposed wonders of the place.
It was a hard journey. Many times we tired;
Many were the hardships we endured.
But, at last, in the fall of 1870, To Yellowstone we came.
It is, gentlemen, the most magnificent of lands.
If we lose one inch of it, in the name of Advancement or to the folly of human greed,
We will have lost forever a heritage that is to America, and the world, unique.

IV. The Song
As the fast dusk came upon us one evening,
We lighted a campfire in the wilderness,
And around this small fire we discussed
The beauties of the place we had seen,
The words of man will not suffice To describe the works of God.
Save Yellowstone!
Let the bear and the elk keep their home;
Let Yellowstone live as freely
As the nation in which it is set
Like the rarest jewel in Nature's crown.
Gentlemen, Yellowstone belongs to the world.

Our bodies sing of Yellowstone:
The song of the Canyon and Pitchstone Plateau;
Of crystal streams and roaring rivers.
We come to Yellowstone like a flood
Of happy men. A teeming tide of wanderers
Hungry of soul and surfeit of amusement.
In Yellowstone We sought our heart's quiet lair
And broke, forever, the darkness there.
Yellowstone. Forever A dream of Eden in our midst.
1. Herbert Hoover was an avid trout fisherman; Superintendent Horace Albright admires the President’s catch.
2. "Self-contained" recreational vehicles are not new to Yellowstone.
3. An early excursion steamer on Yellowstone Lake.
4. Tent accommodations were provided by Yellowstone's first concessioners.
5. Winter in the "old days" in Yellowstone.
6. Tourists at the Memorial Arch, before 1900.
7. An early visitor to Yellowstone, President Theodore Roosevelt was a national park enthusiast.
Purpose Amid Nature’s Majesty

1. Jackson Lake Lodge, headquarters for the Second World Conference, with Jackson Lake and the Teton range in the background.
2. Participants take a coffee break between sessions in the lobby of the Lodge.
3. A technical session of the Second World Conference on National Parks.

After the Yellowstone Dedicatory Sessions, the Conference schedule provided a free day for the delegates to travel from Yellowstone to Grand Teton National Park. There, 430 participants from 83 nations and several of their territories attended the Technical Sessions of the Second World Conference on National Parks at Jackson Lake Lodge in Grand Teton.

Thirty-two “background papers,” which had been translated and distributed in advance of the Conference, were discussed during the 17 sessions. Topics, to name a few, included wildlife and resources management; preservation and use; planning and management; interpretation and the techniques of environmental education; national parks in developing countries; nomenclature and standards; special problems of marine island, polar and subpolar parks and preserves; the impact of population pressures.

Because of the number of participants, speakers were limited to three minutes for summarizing their papers. “Interventions,” the questions and remarks from the floor, were limited to two minutes. Simultaneous translations in the three official languages of the Conference—English, French, and Spanish—allowed all delegates to participate. The complete papers and discussions will appear in the Proceedings of the Second World Conference on National Parks.

Although the Conference dramatically illustrated the brotherhood of national park people around the world, discussions on the floor and in the informal gatherings between sessions emphasized that the term “national park” does not mean precisely the same thing everywhere. Of necessity, nations have developed national parks that reflect the scope of resources available and the social customs of the people.

Most European national parks and equivalent reserves were established long after native wildlife populations had been decimated and virgin forests had been cut and recut, or destroyed by centuries of cultivation and industrialization.

The 10 national parks of Great Britain total more than 3,000,000 acres, a remarkably large system for a country that must make intensive use of its limited land resources. Unlike national parks in the United States, most of the land in the British national parks remains in private ownership, and as a result, their parks contain towns, villages, farms, and even occasional industrial developments. Whole living landscapes are cherished and protected.

But on the endless plains of Africa are found the still great remnants of that community of animals and people which, during the Pleistocene era, existed in one version or another throughout the grasslands of the world. National parks in Africa may be several times the size of the largest parks elsewhere, and the vast herds of African wildlife are still the most spectacular and extensive animal populations left on earth. In Asia, Australia, and Latin America national parks represent physical and social patterns of their lands and people.

A humorous exchange between a Latin American delegate and one from Europe helped convey the diversity of park resources in different countries. To the statement of the former that his country has no national parks but plans to begin establishing such preserves, the latter replied that his country is not only devoid of national parks, it has almost no available natural land at all!
"Our aim is the conservation of the total human environment."
Participant from Korea

"Our responsibility is to hold each park in trust for the benefit of future generations. We can best involve the public through conservation education."
Participant from Kenya

"How can there be enjoyment of a national park if the very consequence of the visitor's activity is endangering that enjoyment?"
Participant from El Salvador

1, 3, 6 & 16. Participants at work.
2 & 4. Discussions between sessions.
7. Patrick Shea Pineda—speaking on behalf of the Philippine Nomads youth group.
10. J. B. Alvarez, Head of Parks and Wildlife Office, The Philippines, who received a Centennial Award for park leadership in his country.
"If there is no element of education there can be no conservation—and therefore—no national parks."
Participant from UNESCO

"Ecosystems don't know borders!"
Participant from Senegal

11. Tetsumaro Senge, Chairman, National Parks Association of Japan.
12. Zafar Futehally of India, making an "intervention."
13. Prof. M. Kassas, University of Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt.
14. Perez M. Olindo, Director of Kenya National Parks, who also was a Centennial Award recipient.
15. V. V. Krinisitski, Head, Department of State Natural Resources, USSR.
16. Cochairmen Budowski, IUCN, and George B. Hartzog, USNPS.
As in all conferences, some of the most rewarding moments occurred outside the formal sessions. Delegates took advantage of occasional free time to explore Grand Teton National Park, although it was often possible to view moose through the windows of Jackson Lake Lodge. There were hikes into the Teton Range and float trips down the Snake River. One of the official sessions, "Environmental Interpretation," was held out of doors, despite a light snowfall the evening before. The participants, divided in small groups, helped devise ways for park visitors to heighten their environmental awareness. One ingenious group leader blindfolded his charges so that, through the senses of touch, hearing, and smell, they might experience the park in new ways.

The highlight of conviviality and good will at the Grand Teton Technical Sessions was a social evening midway through the meetings. After a reception given by Chairman Thornton of the Centennial Commission, delegates were the guests of Readers Digest, Inc., at a festive Conference banquet. But even here the underlying purpose of the Conference was not forgotten. It was at this event that IUCN Director General Budowski reminded the participants that 43 countries have not yet developed national park systems.

After the banquet, Chairman Thornton presented Centennial Medallions and a monetary award to five outstanding young park administrators from the Philippines, Costa Rica, Turkey, Kenya, and Thailand. This presentation completed the honoring of international leaders begun at Madison Junction at Yellowstone.

The concluding event of the evening was the screening of a thought provoking film Earthbound, which was commissioned for the Conference by the National Park Service and produced by Bill Eddy of the Conservation Foundation. A meaningful book entitled Consider the Process of Living had been produced in conjunction with the film. A copy of the film was presented to a representative of each country at the Conference, and each participant received the book.
1. Relaxing in the lounge—a walk in the park—a float trip down the Snake River.

2. Outdoor environmental interpretation workshops.

3 & 4. Participants from Thailand and Turkey watching children make a snowman.

5. The Centennial Banquet.


7. Phairot Suwanakorn, Superintendent of Khao Yai National Park in Thailand, receiving his Centennial Award for leadership from Chairman Thornton.
Conclusions of the Conference

At the final plenary session, the participants debated and adopted 20 recommendations which constitute a summary of those matters that the Conference felt were of urgent and immediate concern. Included here, as an indication only of their nature, are brief descriptions of the recommendations. The full texts will be printed in the Proceedings of the Second World Conference on National Parks.

I. Conservation of Representative Ecosystems
All governments are called upon to ensure that representative samples of natural biomes and ecosystems throughout the world are conserved in a coordinated system of national parks and related protected areas.

II. Conservation of Tropical Rain Forest Ecosystems
Due to the rapidly accelerating destruction of tropical rain forests, all governments concerned are urged to take effective steps to increase protected areas of natural forests of the humid tropics.

III. Conservation of North Polar and Sub-polar Ecosystems
All nations having jurisdiction in the North Polar regions are urged to expand as rapidly as possible their network of protected areas to ensure that representative ecosystems in these regions are safeguarded.

IV. Marine National Parks
All governments concerned are urged to set aside additional appropriate marine areas as national parks and reserves.

V. Establishment of Antarctica as a World Park under United Nations Auspices
It is recommended that nations party to the Antarctic Treaty should negotiate to establish the Antarctic Continent and the surrounding seas as the first World Park.

VI. International Parks
All governments are requested to collaborate closely in the planning and management of neighboring or contiguous national parks.

VII. Regional Systems of Protected Areas
Collective action among nations to establish regional systems of protected areas which will result in greater scientific, cultural, educational, and economic benefits is highly commended.

VIII. Conservation of the World Heritage
All governments are called upon to conclude and adhere to the Convention on Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

IX. Wetlands Convention
All nations are urged to adhere to the Convention on Conservation of Wetlands in order to protect important ecosystems of international significance.

X. Standards and Nomenclature for Protected Areas
All governments are urged to adhere as far as possible to accepted international standards and nomenclature, establishing statutory administrative control with adequate powers and competence to do so.

XI. Integrity of National Parks
All governments are urged to protect parks from exploitation and various forms of development incompatible with the inspirational, cultural, and recreational purposes of national parks.

XII. Usage of National Parks
Governments are urged to regulate uses and developments in national parks and to set aside suitable areas outside national parks to provide for public use and recreation and to reduce visitor pressure on the parks.

XIII. Detrimental Effects of Vehicles, Boats, and Aircraft in National Parks and Other Protected Areas
It is recommended that all governments take the necessary steps to control and eliminate the disturbance to biotic communities and other values from indiscriminate use of vehicles, particularly snowmobiles, hovercraft, all-terrain vehicles, boats, aircraft, etc.

XIV. Research on National Park Values
All governments and agencies concerned are requested to give high priority to the initiation and support of research and investigation as an essential ingredient in national park protection and in regional and national land use planning.

XV. Planning of National Parks and Other Protected Areas
The needs of all the people should be provided for in a balance of uses ranging from wilderness conservation to tourism based upon sound developmental and management planning.

XVI. Information Exchange
All governments are urged to call for and cooperate with an exchange of information between nations on all matters affecting national parks planning and management.

XVII. Technical and Financial Assistance for National Parks
All governments and international agencies are urged to give high priority to requests from developing countries for technical and financial assistance in establishment and management of national parks.

XVIII. Training
It is recommended that action be taken to establish additional training schools, particularly in Latin America and Asia, and to provide more opportunities for international short courses for park personnel.

XIX. Interpretation Services for National Parks
To foster public understanding of park values and development of environmental awareness, all national park authorities should promote interpretive and environmental educational services, giving special attention to the needs of youth.

XX. Education in National Parks and Other Protected Areas
Facilities in national parks should be made available for youth groups to carry out environmental studies and conservation education programs, and special international exchange programs should be developed to help the youth of various countries understand national parks.
"Scarcely a week has passed since, largely as strangers one to another, we sat down together to open the Second World Conference on National Parks. In eight short days we have met together, traveled together, and taken our meals together. We have become almost a family with warm and personal attachments to the many friends each of us has made.

"Shortly the Second World Conference on National Parks will join the First World Conference in history. What message and what commitment shall we carry back to our homes as we return to the real world of our daily labors?

"We have agreed that while there are universal aspirations, there are no universal solutions. We must construct our own decisions to fit our differing national needs. We are all agreed that park lands are more than physical resources; they are indeed the delicate strands of nature and culture that bind together the generations of men. They are moreover the bench marks by which we may chart a new course of human behavior. Together in good will we can use this living legacy to build an environmental ethic as a rule of personal and corporate conduct.

"As we succeed in this effort, we shall bring quality to the daily lives of people everywhere, and brotherhood to the community of man. There is no greater challenge and there is no greater motivation. Who shall do it? Indeed we, the participants of this conference must do it. Only as we are committed to go forth and use the inspiration and the insights of this great, warm gathering together, to implement the programs of national parks worldwide, shall this conference indeed have been a success, and we shall have made a lasting contribution to mankind."

George B. Hartzog, Jr.
Director, National Park Service

U.S./Mexican Discussions
The conclusions of the Conference came as a cogent reminder to delegates that much remains to be done in the common cause of expanding parklands. Near the end of the conference, a meeting was held between Mexican park officials and their counterparts in the U.S. National Park Service to discuss cooperation between the two countries to further develop park programs along their common border.
## Participating Nations and Territories

### AFRICA
- Botswana
- Cameroon
- Chad
- Dahomey
- Egypt
- Ethiopia
- Ghana
- Ivory Coast
- Kenya
- Madagascar
- Mauritania
- Nigeria
- Rwanda
- Senegal
- South Africa
- Swaziland
- Tanzania
- Togo
- Uganda
- Upper Volta
- Zaire
- Zambia

### ASIA
- China (Taiwan)
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Israel
- Japan
- Jordan
- Korea, South
- Lebanon
- Nepal
- Philippines
- Sri Lanka
- Thailand
- Turkey

### THE SOUTH PACIFIC
- Australia
- American Samoa
- Fiji
- New Zealand
- Papua New Guinea
- Western Samoa
1. Mount Cook National Park, New Zealand.
2. Khao Yai National Park, Thailand.

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Tuesday, September 19

Welcome
Jack K. Anderson, Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park
Hon. Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior
Hon. Edmund B. Thornton, Chairman, National Parks Centennial Commission
Dr. Gerardo Budowski, Director General, IUCN & Cochairman Second World Conference

Introduction of Special Guests
George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director National Park Service & Cochairman, Second World Conference

POLICY AND PROGRAM CONSIDERATIONS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT, PRESERVATION AND USE OF NATIONAL PARKS IN THE USA

Chairman of the Day:
Hon. Edmund B. Thornton

Panel 1: National Parks and Federal Executive Policy Making
Implications involved in the allocation of resources (scenic, scientific, historical, cultural and recreational) among national priorities, including authorization and funding for the development and management of national parks.
Hon. William A. Morrill, Assistant Director, Office of Management and Budget

Panel 2: National Parks—Congressional Policy Making and Appropriations
Policy-making responsibilities for the management and utilization of the public lands, allocations of resources and appropriations for scenic, scientific, historical, cultural, and recreational uses vis-a-vis consumptive utilization.
Hon. John P. Saylor, Representative, Pennsylvania
Hon. Joseph M. McDade, Representative, Pennsylvania

THE YELLOWSTONE REDEDICATION PROGRAM

Madison Junction Amphitheatre
Invocation
The Rev. Arthur Schultz
Special International Leader Awards
Edmund B. Thornton
Centennial Address
Rogers C. B. Morton
Rededication of Yellowstone National Park and Relighting of Campfire
Mrs. Richard Nixon
Wednesday, September 20

Convene and General Announcements

Secretary General Roger J. Contor
Chairman of the day:
Hon. Nathaniel P. Reed
   Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish, Wildlife and Parks

Panel 3: National Parks in their Regional, State, and Local Environments

Involvement of national parks with regional, State, and local communities as influenced by economic and legal responsibilities such as social programs, general taxation, zoning, and policing.

Hon. Cecil E. Andrus, Governor, Idaho
Hon. Stanley K. Hathaway, Governor, Wyoming
Ted Schwinden, Director of Lands, Montana
Hon. Joe Skubitz, Representative, Kansas
Hon. Orval Hansen, Representative, Idaho, Summarizer and Chairman

Panel 4: National Parks and Related Environmental and Recreation Programs

Relationship between national parks and other Federal agencies in the construction, development, and management of recreation facilities and environmental programs.

Dr. J. A. Remington, Corps of Engineers, US Army
David Dominick, Assistant Administrator for Categorical Programs, Environmental Protection Agency
James Watt, Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
Joseph Jaeger, Jr., National Council of State Parks
Rexford Resler, Associate Chief, US Forest Service
Hon. Harrison Loesch, Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management, Department of the Interior, Summarizer and Chairman

Report, “National Parks for the Future”
Sydney Howe, President, Conservation Foundation

Acceptance of “National Parks for the Future” Report
Hon. Edmund B. Thornton, Chairman, National Parks Centennial Commission

Report, North America International Regional Conference
Dr. Ernest A. Connally, Associate Director, National Park Service

Thursday, September 21

Departure from Yellowstone for Technical Sessions at Grand Teton National Park

The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone
by Thomas Moran

The 1872 Congressional Act establishing Yellowstone Park expressed the National Park idea by stating that the lands should be “a public park or pleasing-ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.”

A year earlier, a U.S. Geological Survey team had made the first scientific study of the Yellowstone country. The party, headed by F. V. Hayden, included several scientists, photographer William H. Jackson, and painters Henry Elliot and Thomas Moran. The accounts, photographs, and paintings from that survey helped publicize Yellowstone’s uniqueness. Thomas Moran, after the expedition, was inspired to paint The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. Congress purchased the painting and arranged for its exhibition in the Capitol. The large, richly-hued canvas is today in the National Collection of Fine Arts.
The Technical Sessions

Jackson Lake Lodge
Friday, September 22
Session I. Call to Order

Session II. A Look at the Past
Past accomplishments, shortcomings, and problems of the worldwide national park movement.

Session III. A Look at the Present
Present-day park values, progress, and problems on a worldwide basis.

Saturday, September 23
Session IV. A Look at the Future
Social and scientific opportunity and a look at problems arising from increasing population and economic pressures.

Session V. Parks and People
Guidance for park managers and the stimulation of new and creative ways to obtain greater public benefit from parks.

Session VI. Planning and Management
The broad aspect of planning and management for the future with emphasis on physical and living resources.

Session VII. Special Park Environments, I
Special and unusual social, scientific, and environmental problems of national parks in wet tropical, arid, and mountain regions.
Sunday, September 24
Session VIII. Wildlife and Resources Management
Controversial aspects of wildlife management programs in national parks.

Session IX. Special Park Environments, II
Social, scientific, and environmental problems of marine, island, polar, and subpolar parks and reserves.

Monday, September 25
Session X. Uses and Interpretation
Problems involved in communicating park values to the visitors.

Session XI. Staff Development and Training
Current international training opportunities and suggested ideas for improvement of these opportunities.

Session XII. Environmental Interpretation
Approaches and techniques that can be used to stimulate environmental awareness and motivate people to respect and protect their natural world.

Tuesday, September 26
Session XIII. International Opportunities
Opportunities to expand and improve worldwide park systems in the future, including information on how these opportunities may be realized.

Session XIV. Help
An open forum to answer how, where, when and what help can be made available for the creation and/or development of national parks and equivalent reserves.

Session XV. Developing Public Support
Special discussion of need and benefits of public support for parks.

Session XVI. Conference Review by Rapporteurs

Wednesday, September 27
Session XVII. Closing Session
Adjournment.
Awards and Gifts

During the course of the Yellowstone and Grand Teton Sessions, a number of awards and gifts were presented by individuals, organizations, and nations as gestures of goodwill. A listing of these actions follows:

At the opening meeting at Yellowstone National Park, Edmund B. Thornton presented the Silver Centennial Medallion to leaders of the national park movement within the United States. Receiving the medallion were: Horace M. Albright, former Director, NPS; Newton B. Drury, former Director, NPS; Conard L. Wirth, former Director, NPS; Melville Bell Grosvenor, Board Chairman, National Geographic Society; and Isabel M. Haynes, widow of J. E. Haynes, early Yellowstone photographer and pioneer concessioner.

Recipients who were honored but were not present were Paul Mellon, President, National Gallery of Art; Alfred Knopf, Publisher; Ira N. Gabrielson, former President of the Wildlife Management Institute and Director, Fish and Wildlife Service; and Gordon Gray, Chairman, National Trust for Historic Preservation.

The Silver Centennial Medallion was presented to Laurance Rockefeller at dedication ceremonies of the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway on September 18.

At the Madison Junction ceremonies, Chairman Thornton presented the Silver Centennial Medallion to international park leaders. Receiving the award at Yellowstone were: Tsuyoshi Tamura, Vice President, National Parks Association of Japan and ‘father’ of the Japan National Parks; Harold J. Coolidge, Honorary President, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources; Jean-Paul Harroy, Past Chairman, International Commission on National Parks; and Newton B. Thornton, former Director, NPS; Melville Bell Grosvenor, President, National Gallery of Art; and Enrique Beltran of Mexico, Director of the Mexican Institute for Renewable Natural Resources, received his medallion in ceremonies at the U.S. Embassy, Mexico City.

In ceremonies at Madison Junction, Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior, presented a Gold Centennial Medallion and a vellum-bound copy of Ann and Myron Sutton’s *Yellowstone, A Century of the Wilderness Idea* to the First Lady. Mrs. Nixon accepted on behalf of the President. Jean-Paul Harroy also presented to Mrs. Nixon a copy of *World National Parks—Progress and Opportunities*. The book was prepared for the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources by the International Commission on National Parks as a tribute to the Yellowstone Centennial.

Young international park leaders were honored at the evening banquet September 23 at Grand Teton National Park. Chairman Thornton gave a Bronze Centennial Medallion to five men, citing their specific achievements in and contributions to the national parks of their country. A check for $500 was also given each recipient by the Centennial Commission. Those receiving the awards were: Jesus B. Alvarez, Director, Philippine National Parks; Mario Andres Boza, Director, Costa Rica National Park Service; Zekai Bayer, Director, Turkey National Parks; Perez M. Olindo, Director, Kenya National Parks; and Phaibound Suvanakorn, Superintendent, Khao Yai National Park, Thailand.

The last inholding in Yellowstone became National Park Service property when J. C. Ashton, Vice President of the Burlington-Northern Railroad presented Director Hartzog with a deed to the railroad’s 4,204 acres of mineral rights within the park’s boundaries.

At the Yellowstone session on September 20, the participants from the USSR presented three gifts to Yellowstone National Park from the research workers in the Soviet national parks and nature reserves. The first was a carving, in bison horn, of the European bison from the workers in Caucasus National Park. A second was a mounted specimen of a desman—a very rare aquatic mammal—from the workers of Voronezh Nature Reserve, and a book on the wildlife of Astrakhan Nature Reserve. Secretary Nathaniel P. Reed warmly accepted these gifts on behalf of Yellowstone, where they are now on display.

All Conference participants received several books through the generosity of the publishers. Chanticlear Press of New York presented Ann and Myron Sutton’s *Yellowstone, A Century of the Wilderness Idea*. Lane Publications of Menlo Park, California, donated gift copies of *National Parks of the West*. And the National Park Service gave William C. Everhart’s *The National Park Service*, Ronald F. Lee’s *The Family Tree of the

1. V. G. Korenevskii, Director of Caucasian Parks Association of Japan and ‘father’ of the Japan National Parks; Harold J. Coolidge, Honorary President, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources; Jean-Paul Harroy, Past Chairman, International Commission on National Parks; and Newton B. Thornton, former Director, NPS; Melville Bell Grosvenor, President, National Gallery of Art; and Enrique Beltran of Mexico, Director of the Mexican Institute for Renewable Natural Resources, received his medallion in ceremonies at the U.S. Embassy, Mexico City.

2. Vice President J. C. Ashton of the Burlington-Northern Railroad presented a deed to the last inholding in Yellowstone National Park to Director Hartzog.
Second World Conference on National Parks

Sponsors
The United States Department of the Interior and its National Park Service
The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
The National Parks Centennial Commission

Cosponsors
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
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Hon. Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior
Represented by:
Laurance S. Rockefeller
George B. Hartzog, Jr., Executive Director
Director National Park Service
Laurence W. Lane, Jr., Consultant

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General Cochairmen:
Gerardo Budowski,
Director General, IUCN
George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director
National Park Service, U.S.A.

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Deputy Secretaries General:
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Rapporteur General:
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Chairman, Recommendations Committee
M. E. D. Poore, United Kingdom

U.S. National Park Service Centennial Staff:
William J. Briggle, Director
T. Sutton Jett, Staff Director
Jean C. Henderer, Staff Director

Published by
The National Parks Centennial Commission
Edmund B. Thornton, Chairman
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
1973

3. Harold J. Coolidge, Honorary President of IUCN and a Centennial Award Recipient.
4. Mrs. Richard Nixon accepts a specially bound copy of the book World National Parks—Progress and Opportunities from Professor Jean-Paul Harroy of Belgium, on behalf of IUCN.
5. Conrad L. Wirth, past Director of the National Park Service, receives his Centennial Award for Outstanding Service from Chairman Thornton. Former directors Albright and Drury, and seven other outstanding US leaders also received this honor.