

NATIONAL PARKS Magazine



Cade's Cove, in Great Smoky Mountains National Park:
a view of early America through a geological window

April 1968

Green Mansions¹

THE PROPOSAL TO TRADE NATIONAL FOREST LAND IN THE redwoods in California and to acquire privately owned land for inclusion in the proposed Redwoods National Park raises the question of the reasons for the so-called Northern Redwoods Purchase Unit there.

Conservationists have differed as to whether such a trade should be advocated. Proponents say that the Forest Service is merely clear-cutting its holding anyway. Opponents say that a dangerous precedent would be set for trading off national forest land all over the country. No doubt these issues will be threshed out in the hearings which will be held this month in California and in Washington later.

It is our understanding, however, that among the original purposes for the acquisition of the purchase unit was the establishment of an experimental and demonstration area for the management of *Sequoia sempervirens*. There have been many tragedies in the redwoods, but not the least of them has been the general failure to manage the private commercial redwood holdings on anything like an ecological basis.

The coast redwood regenerates beautifully in the shade, and produces a fine-grained, fire-proof wood valuable for house-sidings and comparable uses. Twenty years ago many reputable foresters thought that it should be logged on an individual-tree selection basis and a 400-year rotation.

Most of the coast redwood belt has now been clearcut. The second growth tends to develop too rapidly in the sunlight, producing a loose-grained timber of inferior quality for construction. The prospect has been toward paper-pulp, an absurd result.

The Forest Service, in our judgment, should be managing its purchase unit to demonstrate the feasibility of socio-ecological forestry in the coast redwoods. This would mean that at least some significant part of these holdings should be cut only by individual-tree selection, essentially by light selective thinnings throughout all age classes, on short cycle and very long rotation.

We are well acquainted with the argument that such management would be uneconomic. This means that the killings the timber companies have been making from the redwoods might be somewhat reduced; but nothing is economic any more in the completely free-market sense. Industrial activities are shot through with subsidies and controls everywhere, and the question is what kind of industrial-governmental cooperation should be employed here.

This Association has urged in testimony given on invitation that a Redwoods National Park be established much larger than proposed by any of the other conservation organizations or the government; it has recommended also that a Redwoods National Forest be established comprising the entire coast redwoods belt, and that the equivalent of covenants running with the land in perpetuity, supported by minimal easements, be the main method of implementation rather than fee simple acquisitions.

This method would leave the land and timber in the hands of present corporate ownership. A heavy capital subsidy would be accorded by the purchase of rights in land in the public interest, facilitating industrial and com-

munity readjustment. Requirements would be established by the covenant system which would put management on a stable socio-ecological basis, permanently aiding the industries and the communities immensely. The great national benefit resulting would be well worth the price for the acquisition of the easements. Would this be uneconomic?

We have a situation in the Douglas fir forests of the Pacific Northwest which is not very different. Douglas fir, it is true, does not regenerate well in the shade; hemlock may take over, not a great tragedy. But this is no excuse for clear-cutting in acreages too large to provide prompt natural regeneration. The companies and the Forest Service have been reducing the size of these cuts in recent years, but not enough. These policies should be tightened up toward a kind of management which would preserve an unbroken canopy, maintain a population of very large trees for scenic, recreational, and structural timber, and protect the soil, wildlife, and water-courses.

In the lake States and the Appalachians, the trend away from clear-cutting and monoculture needs to be expedited. The cheapest way to run a forest is seldom the best way from either a social or an ecological point of view. We need to get it firmly established in our forest management policy in this country, both on the part of the corporations and on the part of the state and national forest management agencies, that other considerations must control increasingly in the future.

This Association has urged the dispersion of tourist visitation away from the national parks, which are dreadfully overcrowded, into other public lands, including commercial timberlands. Such a policy of recreational development and dispersion is compatible with commercial timber operations only if cutting is conducted in harmony with socio-ecological forestry principles.

The landscape forestry programs of the Forest Service are an indication of growing official understanding and concern for these needs. Conservationists must necessarily wish these efforts well. It remains to be seen, however, whether these programs will be extended to the back country in the forests, as contrasted with roadside corridors and mere scenic vistas.

The time has come, in our opinion, for a determined effort by conservationists to change the dominant commercial practices in forestry in this country. We think the objectives of management must be broadened from least-cost cutting and artificial re-seeding approaches to include the perpetual natural regeneration of our green mansions as part of the entire life-environment on this planet.

Just as one passing comment, there may be danger that the heavy increases in world population in the last generation, coupled with reckless atmospheric pollution by combustion, have already endangered the ability of the atmosphere to provide oxygen sufficient for human life in the proximate future. There are many reasons why the green mantle of the earth should be restored and protected.

The forestry profession, in our judgment, needs to take such proposals as this seriously. We suspect that the most efficient wood-products corporations may eventually turn out to be the major interest pressing for such an outcome. We think it is the duty of the Forest Service and the other timber-management agencies of the State and Federal governments to take the lead. One good place to start might be the purchase unit in the Coast Redwoods Forest.—A.W.S.

¹ With gratitude to W. H. Hudson. *Green Mansions*, Knopf, 1916, 1943.



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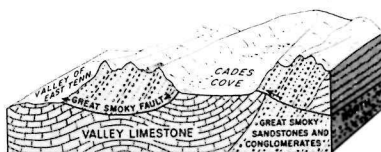
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Front cover photograph by Grover Brinkman



facets of our historical heritage. Life in the Cove is not complex, even today; but the geology of the immediate region is something else again. Here the usual sequence of rocks is inverted, the old strata of the Great Smokies having been thrust bodily westward over a younger limestone along a great fault or fracture in the earth's surface. Erosion has since etched the Cove from the old rocks to reveal the younger below, creating a window—the "fenster" of the geologist—through which visitors may view a fine picture of human and natural history.

The Association and the Magazine

The National Parks Association is a completely independent, private, non-profit, public-service organization, educational and scientific in character, with over 37,000 members throughout the United States and abroad. It was established in 1919 by Stephen T. Mather, the first Director of the National Park Service. It publishes the monthly *National Parks Magazine*, received by all members.

The responsibilities of the Association relate primarily to the protection of the great national parks and monuments of America, in which it endeavors to cooperate with the Service, while functioning also as a constructive critic; and secondarily to the protection and restoration of the natural environment generally.

Dues are \$6.50 annual, \$10.50 supporting, \$20 sustaining, \$35 contributing, \$200 life with no further dues, and \$1000 patron with no further dues. Contributions and bequests are also needed. Dues in excess of \$6.50 and contributions are deductible for Federal taxable income, and gifts and bequests are deductible for Federal gift and estate tax purposes. As an organization receiving such gifts, the Association is precluded by law and regulations from advocating or opposing legislation to any substantial extent; insofar as our authors may touch on legislation, they write as individuals.

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NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

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The canyon of the West Fork of Chalone Creek, with the Balconies on the left and Machete Ridge on the right, forms the spectacular walls of the Old Pinnacles Caves Area in the northwestern part of California's Pinnacles National Monument.

Photograph courtesy National Park Service: Henry C. Lind

PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT

By Verne Huser

ONE OF THE OLDEST but least-known of our national monuments, located near the center of the most populous State but visited by relatively few, Pinnacles National Monument is a study in contrasts. Occupying a portion of the Gabilan Range—remember John Steinbeck's *The Red Pony*?—between the Salinas and San Benito Valleys, Pinnacles National Monument was established in 1908. It lies within a hundred-mile radius of more than two million people, yet was visited by not more than a hundred thousand a year until 1965.

Created by fire, it was carved by water. Volcanic activity laid down the rock from which the Pinnacles were sculptured, but water and to some extent frost action eroded the area into the grotesque formations that give the monument its name.

California's Pinnacles lie only a few miles from U.S. Highway 101 between Los Angeles and San Francisco, but the freeway traveler seldom notices the signs to the monument. This is partly due to the fact that no roads cross the monument. You can reach the newly-developed campground

on the west side from 101 at Soledad via a graded dirt spur known locally as Shirttail Canyon Road. The main developed area of the monument, where the major trails start, can be reached only from "the back side," from California Highway 25 between King City and Hollister.

Today many people stay away from the Pinnacles because of its reputation for torrid temperatures; yet late winter, spring, and fall temperatures are quite inviting. In only three months during the past ten years—all of them July—has the average monthly maximum temperature in the monument exceeded 100 degrees.

Pinnacles National Monument is perhaps the best example of chaparral habitat in the national park system. Such habitat includes chamise, buckbrush, manzanita, holly-leaved cherry and chaparral pea. Most of these tough brushy plants bloom in the spring, but the manzanita and the ceonothus may start as early as they have sufficient moisture. Manzanita "snow" (petals on the ground) and ceonothus "snow" (blossoming bushes on a distant hillside) are sometimes evident as early as Christmas.

The digger pine is the only conifer in the Pinnacles, but there are several evergreens besides the ones mentioned above. The toyon, topped with bright red berries at Christmas time, is abundant, and the California live oak is common. What little autumn color there is in the area is provided by the sycamore, which is found mostly in the watered canyons. Two other deciduous trees that provide food for wildlife are the blue oak and the California buckeye. All of these tree and brush species furnish cover and food for a wide variety of wildlife.

Mammals of the Monument

The black-tailed deer, a subspecies of the mule deer, finds the chaparral habitat to its liking, as do the grey fox, the raccoon, the bobcat, several bats, and mice and rabbits as well as the California ground squirrel, Merriam's chipmunk, and two kangaroo rats. Both the mountain lion and the coyote have been found, but are no longer common. Two interesting accidentals that have been reported are the beaver—not as rare in California as many people think—and the yellow-bellied marmot. The badger, a rare dweller, is occasionally seen in the woodland community of the foothills, and the striped skunk is sometimes found in the streamside (riparian) habitat.

Birds abound in the monument, too, especially in the riparian habitat. A few are only summer visitors, but many other species winter in the monument. I have counted as many as 30 species in a half-hour lunch stop at Bear Gulch Picnic area, including a colorful and melodic canyon wren



Roof rocks of the Bear Gulch Caves, as seen from Moses Spring Trail, include the 64,000-ton Monolith, a favorite among technical mountain climbers.

Photograph courtesy National Park Service: Pilley



High Peaks, characteristic of the Pinnacles formations for which monument is named, are seen above from Oak Canyon. Oak-grassland habitat in foreground, typical chaparral habitat on ridge at left.

*Photographs courtesy National Park Service
R. C. Zink (above) and Pilley (below)*

Bear Gulch Picnic Area, a former campground still used occasionally for overflow camping, is an excellent example of the riparian habitat of the monument. The author saw 39 species of birds here during a half-hour lunch stop. Raccoon are plentiful at the picnic area also.



that came within ten feet of the picnic table. Park Naturalist Robert Zink reports that a canyon wren almost daily cleans all the moths off the porch of the visitor center, often venturing into the ranger station to do a good job. Seven species of owls, a dozen each of hawks and warblers, six hummingbirds, nine flycatchers and phoebes, and five wrens are included in the checklist for the monument, which tops 130 species. There is enough water, even during July and August, to attract the violet-green swallow, the belted kingfisher, the black phoebe, even the green heron.

Numerous wildflowers—especially in March, April, and May—give the monument added glory; more than a hundred species are included in the checklist of flowering plants, and some flowering plants may be seen every month of the year. Among the more spectacular are the Indian warrior, a bright red flower of the chaparral-shaded hill-sides that somewhat resembles the Indian paintbrush, which is also found here; the California poppy, the state flower; the delicate pink shooting star with its touch of purple and of yellow; the chaparral nightshade, and the butterfly mariposa.

But even the interesting wildlife and wildflowers are perhaps secondary to the geological formations that brought the area to the attention of President Theodore Roosevelt, whose penstroke established Pinnacles National Monument. His proclamation suggested that since “the natural formations known as the Pinnacles Rocks, with a series of caves underlying them . . . are of scientific interest . . . it appears that the public interest would best be promoted by preserving these formations and caves as a national monument.”

The geology of the area is well summarized in the Park Service’s wilderness proposal for the monument: “The major geological features have resulted from two significant events; the building up and tearing down of a gigantic

volcano, and the earth's sinking between two faults." The Chalone Creek Fault on the east and the Pinnacles Fault on the west are considered splinters of the famous San Andreas Fault, which lies some four to six miles to the east. The Pinnacles themselves represent the work of erosion coupled with faulting in the underlying rock structure.

Naturalist Robert Zink, who is currently writing the geologic story of the area, considers the caves more interesting than the Pinnacles themselves, "if one understands and really sees them properly." They are not lava tubes nor solution pockets, but rather bridged-over canyons called talus caves. As erosion began wearing away the rock formed by the cementation of the pyroclastics, or volcanic deposits, steep-sided, narrow gorges were carved. Later earthquakes caused huge boulders and fragmented pinnacles to slide into the canyons, bridging them in the places where the canyons were narrower than the blocks.

Two major cave systems occur in the monument, and since both are bridged-over stream beds they are often the coolest places in the area. Evaporation causes cooling of the air. Heavy, cool air flows gently down and out of the canyon caves, creating natural refrigeration complete with circulation system.

One of the largest cave-forming rocks is a 64,000-ton block known as "The Monolith," which serves as roof for a large portion of the cave in Bear Gulch and offers several climbing routes above for the technical mountaineer. Climbing activity in the area has increased tremendously in recent years; more than half of the 150-odd routes described in Steve Roper's *A Climber's Guide to Pinnacles National Monument*, published last year and available through The Ski Hut, 1615 University Avenue, Berkeley, California, and at the monument, have been established in the past ten years.

Since most of the climbs in the Pinnacles are relatively short and readily accessible, a climber may do a number of routes in a single day. A word of caution to the casual

FOR THE BOTANICALLY INCLINED

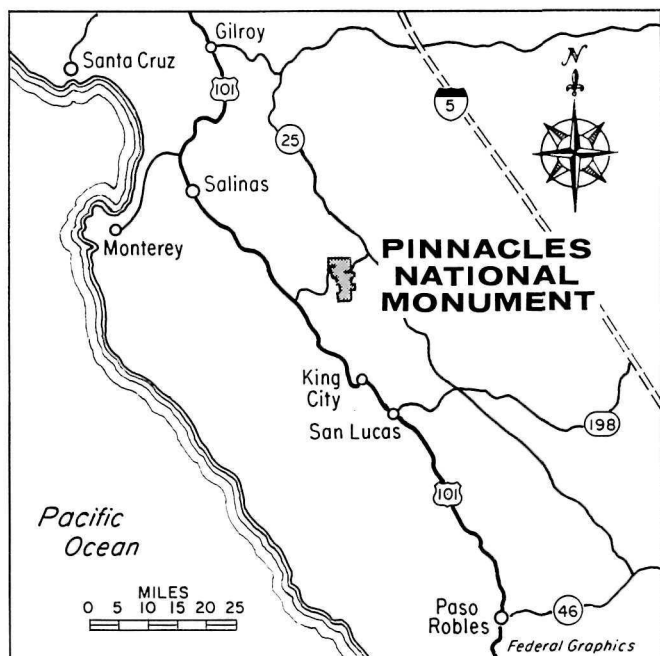
Chamise	<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>
Buckbrush	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>
Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos patula</i>
Holly-leaved cherry	<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>
Chaparral pea	<i>Pickeringia montana</i>
Toyon	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>
Indian warrior	<i>Pedicularis densiflora</i>
California poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>
Shooting star	<i>Dodecatheon hendersonii</i>
Chaparral nightshade	<i>Solanum zantii</i>
Butterfly mariposa	<i>Calochortus venustus</i>

hiker: Pinnacles climbing is technical climbing on soft, often loose high-angle rock; it usually calls for rope and pitons, more often expansion bolts. It is not for the uninitiated. The three major climbing areas—the Reservoir area, the High Peaks area, and the Old Pinnacles area—offer such popular climbs as the Hatchet, Machete Ridge, the Hand ("the culminating climb of the area"), Discovery Wall (with enough routes and variations to keep a party climbing all day) in addition to the Monolith. Then there are the descriptive climbs: No Holds Barred, Jubilation Pinnacle, Jam Crack Rock, Premeditation, Long's Folly, Delusion Overhang, and numerous others, most of which involve high fifth-class climbing. One of the 5.5 routes on the Hatchet was first ascended by flying a kite over the spire to get a prusik rope over the summit. Another route, the 5.4 Left-Hand Traverse on the Monolith, begins with the climb of an oak tree.

Pinnacles Monument offers a wide variety of activities to a wide spectrum of interests, and the contrasts appear here again. A visitor may spend a strenuous day climbing half a dozen "hairy" routes on the Pinnacles Rocks, or sit in a picnic area and watch birds; he may hike the High Peaks Trail in the heat of a summer's day and cool off in the shade of the naturally refrigerated caves after a wild-flower walk. And if it is solitude that is wanted, consider that only about 275 people a day, on the average, visit the monument. That is fewer than a dozen per square mile (the monument embraces 23 square miles, six of which are included in the Park Service wilderness proposal).

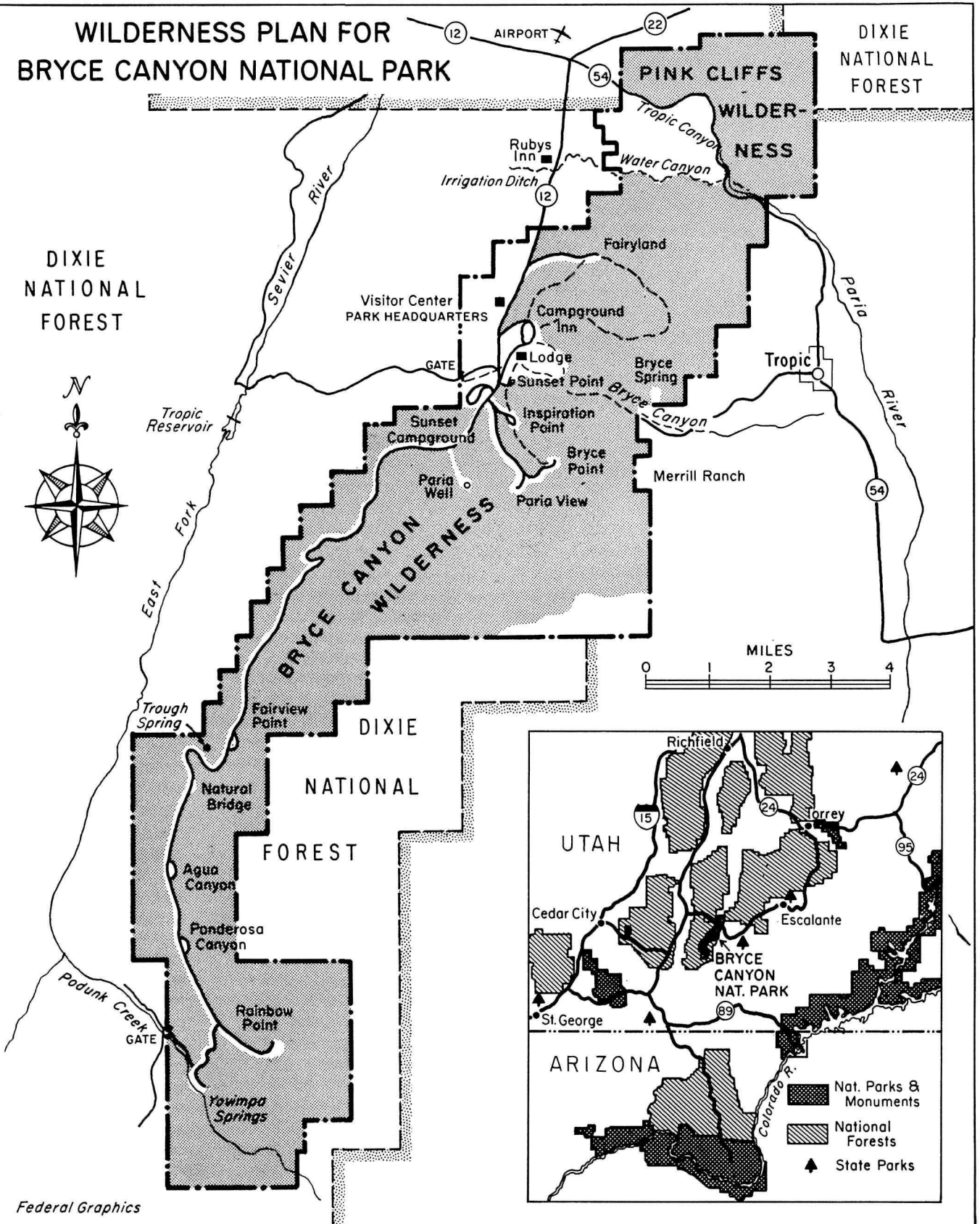
In the monument itself there are camping facilities for about 800 people. There is a small visitor center at headquarters, where someone is available to aid in interpreting the natural features to the visitor. Only 15 miles of trail weave through the monument, most of them beginning at the visitor center, but they lead through a wide variety of wildlife habitat, from the cool stream-side greenery to the dry, open chaparral-covered hillsides and bare-rock pinnacles covered with colorful lichen. They take the visitor through fern-festooned glens and cool caves; they thread-needle among the high pinnacles—even to the top of Chalone Peak, the highest point in the monument at 3305 feet.

The Pinnacles' digger pines may not be as impressive as the giant redwoods of the nearby national parks—Yosemite, Kings Canyon, Sequoia—and its lava may not be as spectacular as the sheer granites of the great High Sierra canyons; but Pinnacles National Monument offers a unique study in contrasts, and an excellent example of the chaparral habitat. ■



WILDERNESS PLAN FOR BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

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Federal Graphics

A Wilderness Plan for Bryce Canyon National Park and the Surrounding Region

Synopsis of a presentation prepared for the National Parks Association
by William J. Hart, Consultant in Land Use Planning, on
establishment of wilderness in Bryce Canyon Park at a public hearing
of the National Park Service in Panguitch, Utah, December 11, 1967

THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION has developed plans for wilderness in four southern Utah units of the park system—Bryce Canyon National Park, and Cedar Breaks, Capitol Reef and Arches national monuments—and for utilizing alternative recreational opportunities of the region to reduce pressures on the units for further development and crowding.

These units contain outstanding examples of the work that rain, frost, wind and natural chemicals have performed on the great blanket of soft, many-colored sedimentary rocks that lie piled on one another in the watersheds of the Colorado and Green Rivers in Utah. The phrase outstanding examples is well chosen; for the entire region in which these parks and monuments were created is a spectacular memorial to erosion. The units cited are actually the superb within the spectacular. Their main attractions are rooted in geology, essentially, with similar geologic backgrounds; so that it is convenient to consider them as a group for purposes of park wilderness and regional planning. Bryce Canyon Park serves here to illustrate the gen-

eral nature of the Association's recommendations for the group.

Bryce Canyon Park covers 56 square miles in south-central Utah, oriented to the eroding edge of a large plateau. The forested plateau drops abruptly to the tops of other plateaus from heights of 6600 feet on the edge of the Paria River Valley in the north to 9100 feet at Rainbow Point in the park's southernmost region. Bryce is noted for its profusion of pastel-shaded rock formations etched from the rim of the plateau within relatively recent geologic time. Depending on elevation, forest cover is pinyon-juniper or ponderosa pine in open stands, with limber and bristlecone pine near cliff edges.

Principles for Wilderness

The Association has developed several principles for designating wilderness in units of the national park system. Thus, all areas within units presently roadless and otherwise undeveloped, and which are dedicated primarily to preservation and interpretation of cultural or natural features, are included in park wilderness. Boundaries of wilderness adhere to exterior park boundaries, and wilderness begins at the edges of roads and facility areas. Buffers against sight and sound of man are internal to the boundaries of wilderness to prevent new incursions from decreasing its extent.

Facility areas in parks and monuments are limited to: vehicle corridors between wilderness areas; access ribbons leading to trailheads, reached by private automobile or public transit systems; visitor access areas, and visitor centers.

Much of the outdoor recreation demand now centering on park units can be met as well in the recreation region around the units by other public agen-

cies or by private enterprise. The region surrounding Bryce Canyon Park has a wealth of outdoor recreation potentials. It contains two other national parks, part of a third, the Glen Canyon Recreational Area, all or portions of three national forests, two state parks, several state historic areas, and a large acreage of unreserved public lands, all of which offer spectacular scenery. Recreation can be dispersed widely through the region; the visitor will find general physical characteristics of the surrounding regions similar to those of the parks and monuments.

In its Bryce Canyon Park wilderness plan, NPA has designated two wildernesses, shown opposite. Major access to the park is Route 12. Within the park, the route becomes an access ribbon connecting a series of areas already developed by the Park Service. Exclusions shown on the map accommodate park employee housing, equipment yards and garbage disposal area, as well as a visitor access area with service station, lodge, cabins, campground, and store. There are also access ribbons to an overlook trailhead and to the park water supply. (The powerline to the well should be placed underground in keeping with Interior Department guidelines for protection of natural beauty in parks). Specific exclusions along the east boundary of the park are necessary at Bryce Spring, one of the sources of water for the town of Tropic, and an area above Sheep Creek Flat, site of an extensive soil and moisture conservation project that has been jointly undertaken by the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the U. S. Forest Service. With the exceptions cited, the boundaries of wilderness conform generally to the exterior boundaries of the park. ■

The map apposite outlines NPA's wilderness plan for Bryce Canyon Park in southern Utah. The two wildernesses are shaded, exclusions and access ribbons are shown in white. The exclusion in the east-central part of Bryce Canyon Wilderness is made necessary by a joint soil and moisture conservation project of the Park Service, Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service. Other exclusions are made for water supply, State Route 54, and present park development. The inset shows part of the wealth of alternative outdoor recreation possibilities in the park region. Aside from numerous private accommodations, there are at least 257 campsites and 117 lodge-type units available from public agencies within the region.

In Nonnezoshe-boko, the canyon of the rainbow-turned-to-stone, the world's greatest natural bridge spans a tiny stream in a vast expanse of barren red sandstone.

Photograph by Clay E. Peters

A HIKE TO THE END OF THE RAINBOW

BY DONALD E. WEAVER, JR.

TODAY THERE ARE MANY WAYS TO get to Nonnezoshi, the Stone Rainbow of Southern Utah. Once accessible only to those on foot or horseback, Rainbow Bridge can now be reached by boat and airplane. Most visitors enter the area by boat from the Glen Canyon Reservoir. From the boat landing in Rainbow Bridge Canyon, it is only a short walk to the monument. Other tourists fly over the area in aircraft based at Page, Arizona, and other nearby communities. The more adventurous ride to Rainbow Bridge National Monument using a 28-mile horse-trail beginning at the Navajo Mountain School and Trading Post. But by far the most esthetically rewarding approach is the hike along the serpentine trail starting at abandoned Rainbow Lodge. Thirteen miles of lonely trail through majestic canyon country prepares the hiker for the marvelous spectacle of Rainbow Bridge.

Our small group—Tom Kreuser, John Wall and the author—reached Rainbow Lodge, the head of the trail, early one morning in November. We had turned off Arizona Route 64 about seven miles northeast of Tonaalea. Fifty-five bouncy miles later we were at the lodge, tucked beneath the rugged southern slopes of Navajo Mountain. The mountain, a huge, pine-covered lac-

olith, or eruptive formation, was capped with snow and menacing clouds. We had intended to ascend the 10,388-foot peak, but the snow and cold winds forced a change in our plans.

For the first few miles the trail skirted the southwestern foothills of Navajo Mountain. Off to the west, massive walls and a jumble of varicolored sandstone domes outlined Forbidden Canyon. In the hazy distance the Colorado Plateau, studded with huge mesas and buttes, stretched away to the horizon. The trail crossed numerous washes and canyons which drained the slopes of Navajo Mountain. After passing Horse Canyon, we climbed steeply to Yabut Pass, the entrance to majestic Cliff Canyon. The trail dropped abruptly into the canyon by a series of switchbacks. Far below we could see the faint path winding between streaked brown cliffs. Shortly after passing through the narrows of Cliff Canyon, we came upon a docile little stream. Signs of beaver appeared. As the canyon widened we entered a magnificent desert and amphitheater. Pictographs and a deserted hogan showed that the area was once inhabited by man.

The trail turned sharply, and we were soon struggling up the steep slope to Redbud Pass. The towering walls were so close together that frequently

we could touch both of them at the same time. A short, steep descent and we stood in Rainbow Bridge Canyon. Soon a lively stream of pure desert water cheerfully joined us in meandering down the sculptured canyon. At a sharp bend in the trail we had our first glimpse of Rainbow Bridge. Dwarfed by the huge canyon walls, it glistened in the afternoon sun. We passed a deserted corral and a spring located in a large niche in the canyon wall, and

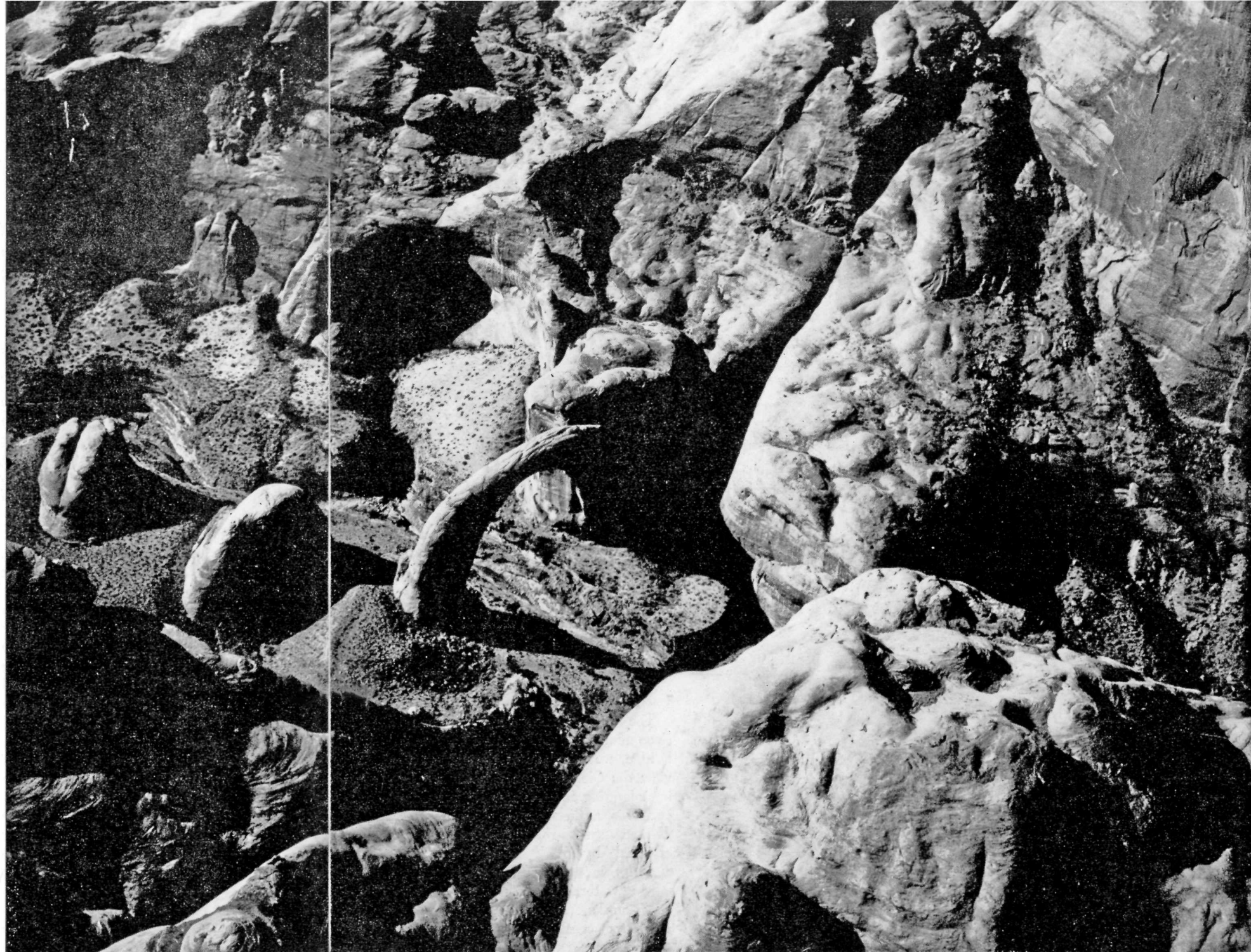
then stood below the magnificent arch.

Rainbow Bridge, larger than any other known natural arch, is 309 feet high and spans 278 feet. Thirty-three feet wide and 42 feet thick at its crest, the bridge is composed of pink Navajo sandstone. The bridge was known in earlier days to at least some of the Indians of the Navajo Mountain area but it was not until August 14, 1909, that a party of white men, headed by Dr. Byron Cummings of the University

of Utah, and W. B. Douglass, a government surveyor, first viewed the phenomenon. The group had been guided to the site by a Piute Indian and John Wetherill, a trader. A year later, on May 30, 1910, the area was proclaimed a national monument by President Taft. The monument comprises 160 acres, including the arch itself.

Late in the afternoon we began searching for the route to the top of Rainbow Bridge. On the west canyon

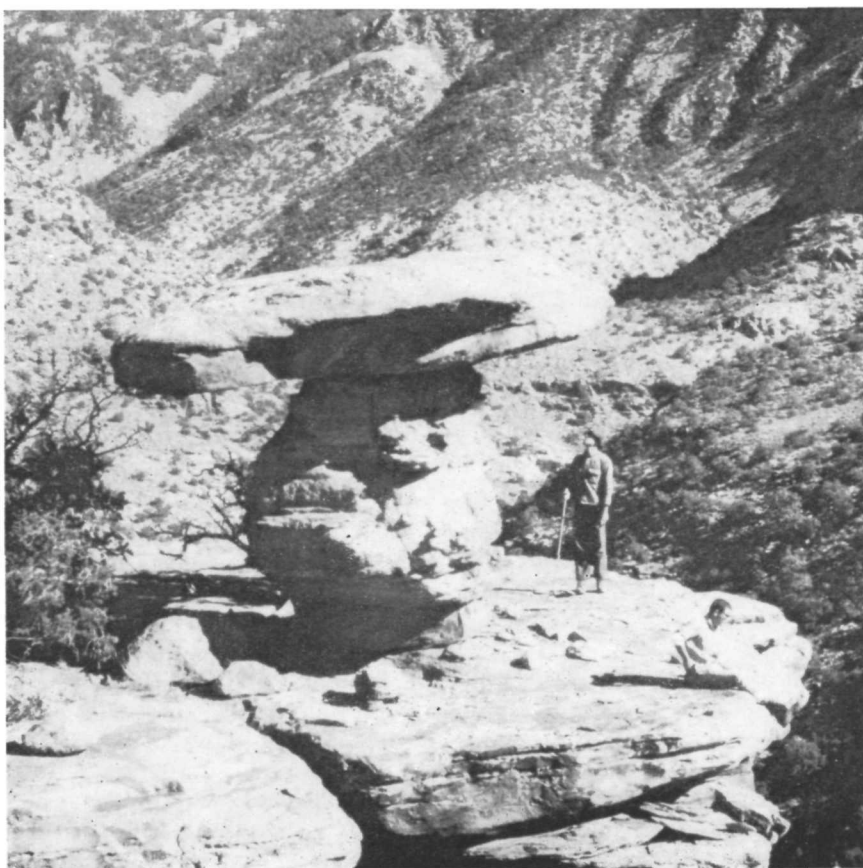
wall, slightly downstream of the arch, small handholds had been chiseled into the soft sandstone. Scrambling up, we were soon on top of the west abutment. Using a stout rope and a conveniently placed iron peg, Tom and I descended the forty feet to the western ramp of the arch. A short scramble and we were standing on the giddy summit of Rainbow Bridge. Hundreds of feet below the small stream that had formed this magnificent structure bubbled noncha-





Photographs by the author

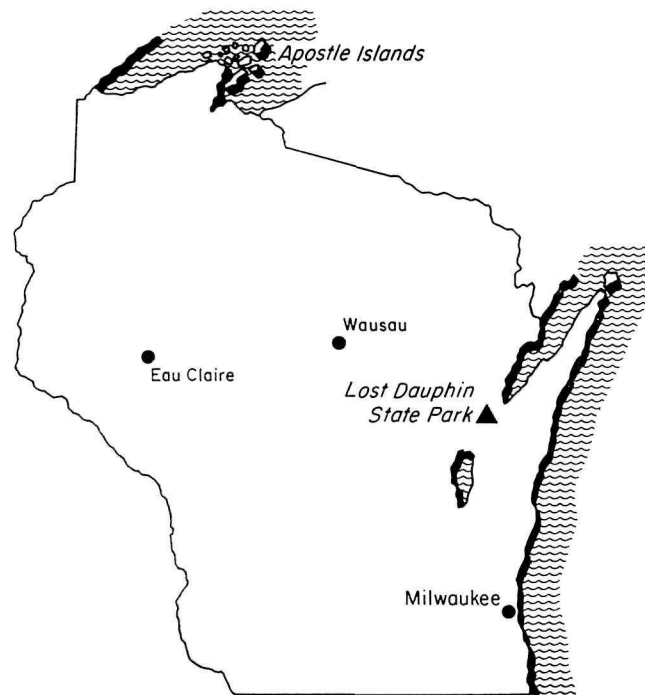
Above, one of the hikers in the author's party of three looks from the trail to Rainbow Bridge toward the sandstone maze of Forbidden Canyon. Below is Table Rock, an interesting formation located just off Rainbow Lodge-Rainbow Bridge trail.



lantly toward the waters impounded by the Glen Canyon Dam. Far to the southeast, snow-capped Navajo Mountain was bathed in pink evening sunlight.

The next morning, after a restful sleep near the moonlit arch of Rainbow Bridge, we hiked down the canyon to view the Glen Canyon Reservoir. The boat landing in Rainbow Bridge Canyon was a disconcerting spot. Litter was scattered around the trash cans installed by Park Service rangers, and a thick oil scum floated on the murky waters of the reservoir. Ugly water-marks scarred the canyon walls. The harsh crackle of outboard motors shredded the canyon silence. We noticed that the visitors from the reservoir seldom lingered at Rainbow Bridge for any length of time; they seemed impatient to return to the smells, sights and sounds of humanity.

A few days later when we had completed the hike back to Rainbow Lodge, we talked to the custodian who happened by just as we were preparing to leave. He said the lodge was closed permanently. People seemed no longer willing to ride or walk to Rainbow Bridge, now that the reservoir provided sitting-down access. ■



WISCONSIN'S LOST DAUPHIN STATE PARK

By Reinhart J. Wessing

INTERNATIONAL HISTORY AND LEGEND have combined to give Wisconsin's second smallest state park a background that is second to none. Lost Dauphin State Park, five miles southwest of DePere on Brown County Trunk Highway D, is the home site of the Reverend Eleazar Williams, an Indian missionary who legend says was Louis XVII of France—the Lost Dauphin.

The 19-acre historical memorial park is situated on a high bluff overlooking one of the most beautiful stretches of the upper Fox River. It offers its visitors two big attractions. First, a restful, shady picnic grounds to enjoy that picnic lunch. And, second, a chance to do some historical dreaming about whether a Bourbon really lived there.

Louis XVII, the Dauphin of France, was born March 27, 1785, the son of

Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette. His parents were both beheaded in 1793, and he was thrown into prison, kept under heavy guard and neglected in the hope that he would die.

French historians claim the imprisoned Dauphin died two years after his parents. But others romantically claim the young Bourbon was brought to America and reared by the St. Regis Indians of New York. In 1795, legend says, two white men brought a very sick white boy to the home of a New York Indian by the name of Thomas Williams, who took the boy in and reared him as his own. Williams supposedly had acquired some wealth, a fact which no one could explain. Eleazar could never find a record of his birth, though there were records for all the other Williams children. As a boy he roamed the rivers, swamps and

hilltops fishing, trapping and hunting around Lake Champlain. He became skillful in Indian ways.

Christianity had by now influenced the tribe, and one result was formal school for those who showed talent. At 14, Eleazar entered school in Longmeadow, Connecticut, at the suggestion of the Williams family. Eleazar is said to have stood out from the rest of the Williams children because he did not look Indian, and because he took keenly to school and learned very well. His academic bent gave rise to rumors of inherited culture and refinement.

The legend also points out that he had the facial scars that the Dauphin would have had—one over the left eye and another on the right side of the nose. The scars resulted from cuts the Dauphin had received in France when a prison guard yanked a towel



⌘
The log cabin above was constructed in the site of the Reverend Eleazar Williams' home when Wisconsin established the Lost Dauphin Park.

«
Reverend Williams, thought by some to have been the Lost Dauphin (Louis XVII of France), is buried in the front yard at Holy Apostles Church in Oneida, Wisconsin. He had served for a time as a scout in the United States Army under General Alexander Macomb, and thus was awarded military honors at his burial.

off the wall—taking its nail out with it—and struck the young boy in the face.

Many years later a man by the name of Bellanger, one of the Dauphin's prison guards, was on his deathbed. He reportedly wrote a letter to Eleazar telling him that he was Louis XVII, and that he, Bellanger, was the guard who helped him escape. Word of Eleazar's possible claim to the throne reached France and in 1841, historical records say, the Prince de Joinville, son of Louis Philippe, was sent to this country to have Eleazar sign a document renouncing any claim to the throne.

The Prince and Eleazar met in Green Bay, Wisconsin. The document de Joinville presented read, in part, "You have been accustomed, sir, to consider yourself native of this country; but you are not. You were born in Europe, sir, and, however incredible it may at first seem to you, I have to tell you that you are the son of a king." Included was a statement of renunciation to the throne of France. Eleazar refused to sign, though he never pursued the claim, either.

About 1820, Secretary of War John Calhoun sent Commissioner Jedediah Morse into the West to find a place to

which the Indians of New York could migrate. Wisconsin was then considered the "wild west," and Morse suggested the State for a reservation. Eleazar Williams was selected to lead a delegation of representatives from the various tribes to negotiate with the Menominee and Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin for land. The first boatload of representatives arrived in Green Bay in 1822. It took much persuasion to get any land from the Wisconsin Indians; but, in August, 1822, the New York tribes obtained a 4800-acre tract in the vicinity of the upper Fox River.

Eleazar came back to Wisconsin in 1823 as an Indian missionary of the Episcopal Church. He was ordained a deacon by Bishop Henry Hobart of the New York Episcopal Diocese. He worked among the Oneida Indians and translated the Gospels, Book of Common Prayer and hymn book into the Indian language, and established the first schools open to both Indians and whites in Green Bay in 1825. The deacon preached encouragement to his charges and showed distinctive leadership traits.

Eleazar married the daughter of a pioneer French-Canadian blacksmith,

Joseph Jourdain, and his Menominee-French wife. Through his young wife, Madeline, Eleazar received a large tract of land, where he built his home and where the state historical marker now stands. In the late 1850's he returned to the St. Regis Indian Reservation in New York, where he died in 1858.

Because he had spent his most productive years with Wisconsin's Oneida Indians, his remains were returned to the State in 1946, and were buried in a place of honor at the front of Holy Apostles Church in Oneida, a church he helped found during his missionary days. His present resting place is about eight miles, as the crow would fly, from his homesite in Lost Dauphin State Park.

In 1853, five years before Eleazar's death, a well-known publication of the day, *Putnam's Magazine*, titled an article, "Have We a Bourbon Among Us?" It appears no one can really know. A number of historians claim no authentic record of the Dauphin's death in France has ever been found. Could it be that he died at Lake George, on the St. Regis Indian Reservation in New York? ■

A CUP OF SKY

Come drink with me from Nature's
draught,
We'll sip the dew, while night birds cry.
Taste warm spring rain; December's
snow.
Come quaff with me a cup of sky.

Come search the woods where wildlings
hide.
In forests deep, pines softly sigh.
The whip-poor-will calls to the moon.
Come share with me a cup of sky.

Where sea and sky stretch far away.
And screaming gulls, food searching,
fly.
Climb sand dunes by the restless sea.
Come drink with me a cup of sky.

—Paul F. Long

Two National Park System Position Papers

By S. Herbert Evison

IN THE DIRECTIVE on national park system policy that Secretary Udall signed on June 10, 1964, he referred to an earlier statement, also issued by a Secretary of the Interior more than 46 years earlier, in the form of a letter from Franklin K. Lane to Director Stephen T. Mather of the National Park Service. "The principles enunciated in this letter," today's Secretary declared, "have been fully supported over the years by my predecessors. They are still applicable for us today, and I reaffirm them."

One who reads Lane's statement of May 13, 1918, may, in the light of that quotation from Secretary Udall, reasonably wonder about several matters. One is whether the Secretary had himself read the Lane letter very carefully. Another is whether the Secretary was aware that the Lane letter had been revised and considerably improved by still another Secretary about seven years later. The Secretary was Dr. Hubert Work, who had succeeded Albert B. Fall in that position. His significant opening statement reads:

"Owing to changed conditions since the establishment in 1917 of the National Park Service as an independent bureau of the Department of the Interior, I find it advisable to restate the policy governing the administration of the national park system to which the Service will adhere."

For its day, the 1918 letter was a remarkable document; nevertheless, it actually represented thoughts and conclusions about the handling and use of national parks which had been arrived at in the earliest stages of unified and centralized administration. The reason I raise a question as to whether or not Secretary Udall had read it before signing his directive is that in certain respects it is sharply at odds with present policy.

Franklin K. Lane and Hubert Work both signed the letters credited to them. However, since government works the way it does, with the authority who signs a position paper seldom the actual author of it, it seems fair to assume—and with no discredit to either signer—that neither Secretary composed the letter he signed. Instead, both the Lane and Work letters were almost certainly prepared within the National Park Service. And they indicate pretty clearly the way in which experience with the problems of a growing park system influenced and changed the basic ideas of the men—Mather, Albright, and others—chiefly responsible for meeting and solving them.

The Lane and Work position papers generally follow the same sequence. Thus it is easy to make comparisons and

to note some of the directions in which the National Park Service had moved during those seven early years of its existence. One fact is immediately apparent: the terms of the 1916 Act authorizing establishment of the Service (it was not actually established until the spring of 1917) were general enough and flexible enough so that important changes in Service practices could be made without requiring amendment.

Both statements begin with enunciation of "three broad, accepted principles," (quoted in full in the Udall directive from the Lane version) though they were not expressed in identical terms. Lane's first was "that the national parks must be maintained in absolutely unimpaired form for the use of future generations as well as those of our own time." Work said "that the national parks and national monuments must be maintained untouched by the inroads of modern civilization in order that unspoiled bits of native America may be preserved to be enjoyed by future generations as well as our own." Both statements agree also that the parks (Lane) or the parks and monuments (Work) are "set apart for the use, observation, health, and pleasure of the people." In slightly different wording, Work agreed with Lane that "the national interest must dictate all decisions affecting public or private enterprise in the parks." Repeated reference to the national monuments in the 1925 statement reflect the enlarged recognition of the value and importance of the monuments, by that time starting to receive effective administrative attention and essential development.

Grazing in the Park Units

The 1916 Act still contains a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to permit livestock on any areas of the system except Yellowstone, "when in his judgment such use is not detrimental to the primary purpose" for which an area was created. This particular part of Section 3 originated in the Department of the Interior and Mather, as Assistant to the Secretary, offered it to the Public Lands Committee of the House and advocated its acceptance. The lapse of seven years between the two policy statements brought a decided change in attitude. Lane wrote to Mather: "In all the national parks except Yellowstone you may permit the grazing of cattle in isolated regions not frequented by visitors, and where no injury to the natural features of the parks may result from such use. The grazing

of sheep, however, must not be permitted in any national park." By 1925, apparently, it was not considered necessary to make the point about sheep; but the newer statement declared that: "in national parks where the grazing of cattle has been permitted in isolated sections not frequented by visitors, such grazing is to be gradually eliminated." By then it had been recognized that where grazing was permitted the natural environment was bound to be modified.

In 1925, the acts which had established Glacier (in 1910) and Lassen Volcanic (in 1916) national parks still contained authorizations for the leasing of summer-home sites. However, both Lane and Work flatly opposed the practice, and gave as the reason the possibility that it might result in excluding the public from access to the natural features of the parks, "and thus destroy the very basis on which this national playground system is being constructed." Lane said (to Mather): "You should not" permit such leases; said Work: "The leasing of park and monument lands for summer homes will not be permitted."

Neither in Lane's time nor in 1925 had the term, "master plan," come into use in the National Park Service. However, both Secretaries reiterated a recommendation that Secretary Ballinger had made in his 1910 annual report and that was also made at the first National Park Conference, held in 1911. This was that all improvements in a park should be carried out "in accordance with a preconceived plan developed with special reference to preservation of the landscape." Lane added that "comprehensive plans for future development of the national parks on an adequate scale will be prepared as funds are available for this purpose." The slackening of some of Mather's early enthusiasm for extending the road systems of the parks is indicated by Work's caution; "The over development of parks and monuments by the construction of roads should be zealously guarded against."

Both Lane and Work agreed that more effective measures for the protection of areas of the system could be taken wherever "exclusive jurisdiction"—which is never completely exclusive—had been ceded by the States. Between 1918 and 1925, a long step forward had been attained when California ceded and Congress accepted jurisdiction over Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks; such action with respect to Lassen Volcanic National Park did not come until 1928. Lane pointed to the need of it in California and Colorado; Work in Colorado and Arizona. It came for Mesa Verde Park in 1928 and for Rocky Mountain in 1929; the lack of it still handicaps law enforcement at Grand Canyon and at the relatively new national park, Petrified Forest.

Park Service records, including annual reports of the Director, are replete with pleas for the acquisition of private holdings within the areas of the national park system. Both Secretaries say: "All of them should be eliminated as far as is practicable to accomplish this purpose in the course of time, either through congressional appropriation or by ac-

ceptance of donations of these lands." At the time Lane wrote, it was necessary to ask Congress for permission to accept donations of land; but a general, permanent authorization was approved in 1920.

Work, closely paraphrasing Lane, declared: "The public should be afforded every opportunity to enjoy the national parks and monuments in the manner that best satisfies the individual taste," and both asserted that the areas should be kept accessible by any means practicable. A corollary was the declaration of each Secretary in favor of all outdoor sports that could be provided, "within the safeguards thrown around the national parks by law," as Work put it. Lane favored the development of winter sports in the parks; Work noted that winter sports were rapidly being developed and added that "this form of recreation promises to become an important recreational use." Work modified Lane's declaration that hunting would not be permitted in any national park by recognizing an exception authorized by Congress. This was at Mount McKinley, where prospectors and miners were then permitted to kill for food when necessary.

The Parks as Museums

In view of what had happened between 1918 and 1925 in developing museums, nature guidance, and campfire programs, it is interesting to note how nearly alike are the two paragraphs, by the two Secretaries, dealing with the educational use of the parks. Both declared that this should be encouraged in every practicable way; that university and high school classes in science should find in the parks special facilities for their vacation-period studies; and that the parks should contain "museums containing specimens of wildflowers, shrubs, and trees, and mounted animals, birds and fish native to the parks." It was at about the time of the Work statement that Mather "sold" the Secretary on a plan for expansion of the Service's educational work; and his annual report called attention to "a constantly increasing demand for intelligent interpretation of the various natural features in relation to their surroundings." This was written several years before education became interpretation, in the National Park Service lexicon. The word "ecology" was just beginning to come into the American vocabulary; Mather did not use it, but he was surely advocating the ecological approach to education in the parks.

Both Secretaries favored low-priced camps in the parks as well as comfortable and even luxurious hotels. Both also advocated establishing and extending free campgrounds, "equipped with adequate water and sanitation facilities." This idea received Congressional support in 1929 when there was inserted in the Interior Department Appropriation Act a provision that "none of the appropriations for the National Park Service, whenever made, shall be available for expenditure in any park or national monument wherein a charge is made or collected by the Park Service for campground privileges." There were many second thoughts about the wisdom—or lack of it—of this limitation; but it survived until passage of the Land and Water Conservation Act.

Even before the Service was established Mather and Lane were agreed on the need for strong, well-financed concessioners—long known as operators—in the parks and the protection of such concessioners against competition.

Mr. Evison was employed by the National Park Service in various capacities from 1933 to 1958, and was chief of information for the Service from 1946 to 1958. Now retired, he lives at Reston, Virginia, not far from Washington, D.C.

Both Secretaries believed that "these enterprises must be given a large measure of protection."

Lane believed that park concessions should produce revenue for the Federal government, but that "the development of the revenues of the parks should not impose a burden on the visitors;" also that, as travel increased, entrance fees for automobiles should be reduced. The 1918 fiscal year appropriation act had rescinded all previous authorizations—which began with the 1872 act establishing Yellowstone National Park—for expenditure of revenues for various park purposes, except those received at Hot Springs; at Hot Springs the authorization was not cut off for another five years. Work's statement about revenues omitted the no-burden-upon-the-visitor clause. However, he made it plain that all revenues were deposited to the credit of miscellaneous receipts in the U.S. Treasury. He added what has sometimes been true, that: "Due allowance is made by upkeep and improvement of the parks and monuments."

The practice Mather so strongly supported while director, of using the expert services available from other Federal agencies rather than duplicating them in the National Park Service, is clearly stated by Lane as a general principle; the Work statement is a sort of report on the manner in which the practice had actually been followed. It reports that the Public Health Service (Treasury) cooperates in the protection of the public health; that the Bureau of Entomology (Agriculture) helps out in the control of insect pests in the park forests; and the Bureau of Fisheries (Commerce) "gives its hearty cooperation" in the propagation and planting of fish. In the offing, but not yet consummated, was the first agreement between the National Park Service and the Bureau of Public Roads (Agriculture) under which the bureau undertook the construction of major park roads.

Seeing the Parks By Railroad

Lane's letter was written in the midst of America's participation in World War I; it mentions, therefore, the cooperation extended by the U.S. Railroad Administration "in appointing a committee of western railroads to inform the traveling public how to comfortably reach the national parks." The end result of this action was establishment of the "Bureau of Service National Parks and Monuments" in Chicago, headed by Howard H. Hays, who even then had behind him a long record of connection with concession operations in Yellowstone.

This operation was, of course, only a dim memory by 1925. The most significant part of what might be called the "Cooperation Section" of both statements was the emphasis given in 1918, more than two and a half years before the National Conference on State Parks was assembled in Iowa by Lane's successor, to keep informed of "park movements, and park progress, municipal, county, and State, both at home and abroad, for the purpose of adapting whenever practicable, the world's best thought to the needs of the national parks." Lane and Work both urged the Service to encourage "all movements looking to outdoor living and to maintain close working relationships with the Dominion Parks Branch of the Canadian Department of the Interior to "assist in the solution of problems of international character."

Even with a great war in progress there were proposals for new parks before Congress. Lane was emphatic that the Service should get complete information about proposed parks or proposed additions to existing parks, so the Department could report intelligently to Congress. That advice has been standard procedure from the beginning of the Service, though methods and organizations have changed greatly. In 1925, it apparently was felt that the Lane advice was no longer needed; at least, it did not appear in the Work statement.

Criteria for Park Status

Two paragraphs of the Lane statement have been quoted numberless times in support of individual opinions as to what kinds of areas were entitled to admission to the charmed circle of national parks. They read:

"In studying new park projects, you should seek to find 'scenery of supreme and distinctive quality or some natural feature so extraordinary or unique as to be of national interest or importance.' You should seek 'distinguished examples of typical forms of world architecture,' such for instance as the Grand Canyon, exemplifying the highest accomplishment of stream erosion, and the high, rugged portion of Mount Desert island as exemplifying the oldest rock forms in America and the luxuriance of deciduous forest.

"The National Park System as now constituted should not be lowered in standard, dignity, and prestige by the inclusion of areas that express in less than the highest terms the particular class or kind of exhibit that they represent." I have not been able to learn the source of the quoted phrase in the first of these two paragraphs. Horace M. Albright, who had much to do with preparing the statement, does not remember.

Secretary Work's specifications were more briefly stated: "Our existing national park system is unequalled for grandeur. Additional areas when chosen should in every respect measure up to the dignity, prestige and standard of those already established. Proposed park projects should contain scenery of distinctive quality or some natural features so extraordinary or unique as to be of national interest or importance, such as typical forms of natural architecture as those found only in America."

An extremely conservative interpretation was given to Lane's words by some observers of the national park scene. They were construed to mean that, for example, Mount Baker or Glacier Peak, in Washington, could not properly be included in the national park system because the glacier-bearing-peak category was already represented by Mount Rainier. Even Mather, in his 1923 annual report, argued that the presence of Mount Rainier in the system precluded the inclusion of Mount Olympus and the country about it!

In one respect, the words of Lane and Work were sharply at odds. Lane maintained that it was not necessary for a national park to be large. "The element of size is of no importance as long as the park is susceptible of effective administration and control," he wrote. But Work insisted: "Areas considered for national parks should be extensive and susceptible of development so as to permit millions annually to enjoy the benefits of outdoor life and contact with nature without confusion or overcrowding." Here



Photograph courtesy E. W. Ahrens

"... national parks, unlike national forests, are not properties in a commercial sense, but natural preserves for the rest, recreation, and education of the people." Above, the Grand Teton, in Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming.

spoke seven years of experience in providing for growing numbers of visitors.

In 1918, the Department was advocating large extensions of Yellowstone and Sequoia National Parks. Lane cited these in support of his injunction: "You should study existing national parks with the idea of improving them by the addition of adjacent areas which will complete their scenic purpose or facilitate administration."

Work's statement dropped this generalization, but it discussed at greater length the delicate matter of enlarging parks by adding national forest lands and of establishing new parks in the same way. Said Lane:

"In considering projects involving the establishment of new national parks or the extension of existing park areas by delimitation of national forests, you should observe what effect such delimitation would have on the administration of adjacent forest lands." Investigations, he insisted, should be made jointly with Forest Service officers, wherever practicable.

By 1925, certain developments had taken place which were bound to affect the process about which Lane had written. For one thing, the use of national forests for recreation—against which Mather had inveighed at the first National Conference on State Parks in Des Moines in 1921—had been increasing rapidly; and it is a fact that the trend was almost as strongly opposed by many people in the Forest Service as it was by Mather.

Also, in the spring of 1924, on the invitation of President Coolidge, the President's Conference on Outdoor Recreation brought together a great assemblage of men and women representing all shades of conservation opinion. As a delegate, I was disappointed not to have been picked for

the Committee on National Parks and Forests. I was told by the chairman, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., that the choice of members for this committee had been a very delicate matter; it had been resolved by naming Dr. John C. Merriam as chairman and giving him a committee equally balanced between friends of the national parks and friends of the national forests—two groups of partisans. Differences between Park Service and Forest Service were then very sharp, extending down to the field organizations of the two bureaus to a much greater degree than is the case today.

The Work statement described at some length the differences between Park Service and Forest Service functions; but nowhere was there any recognition of the fact that the forests were used, or had any value, for recreation. Saying that it might be well to point out the differences between the national parks and the national forests, Work wrote: "National forests are created to administer lumbering and grazing interests for the people, the trees being cut in accordance with the principles of scientific forestry, conserving the smaller trees until they grow to a certain size, thus perpetuating the forests. Grazing is permitted in national forests under governmental regulations, while in the national parks grazing is only permitted where not detrimental to the enjoyment and preservation of the scenery and may be entirely prohibited. Hunting is permitted in season in the national forests but never in the national parks, which are permanent game sanctuaries. In short, national parks, unlike national forests, are not properties in a commercial sense but natural preserves for the rest, recreation, and education of the people. They remain under Nature's own chosen conditions." ■

News and Commentary

Glover-Archbold Again

We hear a good deal today about green spaces in urban areas and their salutary effect on city populations; but one of the questions that arises concerning them is, after you create a park or green space, how do you keep it that way? The answer is, of course, eternal vigilance and interest.

A case in point is the long, narrow, woody strip of Glover-Archbold Park, administered by the National Park Service in the heart of northwest Washington, D.C. That pleasant green strip has attracted perhaps more than its share of unwelcome attention from people with ideas, beginning several years ago when it was viewed by highway builders as a likely route for an expressway into the downtown city. This Association was instrumental in blocking that notion; more lately, it helped to block another plan which would have infringed on the park's integrity. This time it was the proposed location of a college heating and cooling plant on the edge of the park, which residents of the area and conservationists insisted would spoil the park's scenery, cause soil erosion and create noise and air pollution in the vicinity.

Opposition of residents and conservation organizations, including NPA, has resulted in relocation of the plant at another site; it also, incidentally, resulted in reducing the height of the plant from 65 to 35 feet, with a cooling tower which will force the noise of machinery upwards instead of spreading it about the vicinity.

Student Conservation Program for Summer, 1968

Just at hand is material from the Student Conservation Association, Inc., announcing its 12th summer of operation of the Student Conservation Program, a volunteer program project for qualified high school, college and graduate men and women who learn and contribute through participation in the program in cooperation with the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service. A brochure, available on request from the Association, describes the various opportunities available this summer to over 140 participants in 20 national park and forest areas. This year the Association has expanded its program to include the national forests, and also can offer financial assistance for travel to and from an assigned area for a limited number of deserving candidates who would otherwise be unable to participate.

Students and others who feel that they

might be qualified to participate in this intensely interesting and active program of public service may get in touch with the genial president of the Student Conservation Association, Inc., Mrs. Elizabeth C. Titus, by addressing her at: Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, Mtd. Route, Box 304, Oyster Bay, New York 11771, and requesting literature.

Army Hearings on Potomac Basin Dams

The Army Engineers recently held hearings on proposed major dams in the Potomac River Basin in Winchester, Virginia. Three of the structures involved are in Maryland, two in West Virginia, one in Virginia, and one in Pennsylvania. Most of them were long ago rejected by the people of the Basin; the others are new and will probably also be rejected. Nonetheless, the Army Engineers roll along with their juggernaut. The National Parks Association made and distributed a legal study over a year ago showing that the Army had not followed its own procedures in promoting several of these reservoirs; the required hearings had not been held. It seems likely that the March hearing was intended to rectify the violation; our members may congratulate themselves on contributing to this outcome.

The Case for the American Alligator

We think the Fish and Wildlife Service is to be commended in its current campaign to help prevent the possible extermination of the American alligator, currently being carried in the Service's list of rare or endangered species of native animals. A recent Service feature release, concerned with the alligator and aimed at the general public, sketches the history of the ancient animal and the threats to its future—stressing the most important threat of the present, which is poaching both in and out of protected areas—and summarizing the case for the alligator in what we consider to be exactly the right way; that the animal has “a natural right to exist in contemporary America, and Americans have an obligation to insure that this right is not abridged.” We would like to see a rapid spread of this philosophy in all of the myriad man-other-animal relationships, not only in America but all over the world.

The Conservation Movement Has Many Facets

The United Automobile Workers of America has announced its intention to

withdraw from the AFL-CIO, with which it has been affiliated since the merger of the old AFL and the old CIO over 12 years ago. The UAW has had a Department of Recreation and Conservation which may now be free to function in a constructive manner. The United Mine Workers of America is another labor union which has been working with conservationists for the protection of the Hudson and Potomac River basins against ill-considered development. The State organization of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange have also been closely associated with conservation organizations in the defense of the Potomac River Basin against Army Engineer dams. Conservation is a cause around which diverse elements of American society have been rallying more and more.

George E. Brewer, Jr.; Harvey Broome

During recent weeks American conservation lost two loyal and outstanding workers through the deaths of George E. Brewer, Jr., and Harvey Broome. Mr. Brewer, one-time college teacher and playwright, established The Conservation Foundation in 1948 to work on a simply stated but enormously complex task—that of improving the quality of the human environment. He served as an officer of that organization until his retirement, continuing as a trustee until his recent death. He was in addition a trustee of the National Parks Association, a governor of the Pinchot Institute for Conservation Education and a director of the Student Conservation Association.

Mr. Broome was for many years president of The Wilderness Society, a national group primarily concerned with the protection and preservation of American wilderness, and was one of the founders of that organization.

On High Mountain Sheep

Many of our readers will remember the short article in this Magazine of November, 1967, in which was sketched the course of events regarding the proposed High Mountain Sheep dam on the Snake River in Idaho—a course which has been controversial for at least 13 years. The question of High Mountain Sheep finally landed at the doorstep of the Supreme Court in 1967, which ordered the Federal Power Commission to canvass some of the “neglected phases” of the case. Had sufficient consideration been given the natural resources and recreational potential of the remaining undammed reaches of the Snake? Is there really a need for more power in the region? Would other sources of power

serve the public interest better? Is, indeed, High Mountain Sheep dam really needed at all? These were among the questions posed by the Court in remanding the case to the FPC for further exploration.

Since the 1967 views of the court were published, conservationists of the affected area—and throughout the nation generally—have felt that there might still be hope for the long free-flowing stretch of the Snake which would otherwise go under reservoir water. A Hell's Canyon Preservation Council has been formed (headquarters address, P. O. Box 691, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401) which will oppose construction of the dam on an organized basis. The Council is suggesting in place of the dam and reservoir a Hell's Canyon-Snake National River Area, with sections of the terrain designated as wilderness, with hunting and fishing as at present, and with a "status quo" provision for private property owners. "Hell's Canyon is a magnificent area," says the Council. "It should be kept this way for the enjoyment and inspiration it offers to fishermen, hunters, wild river and wilderness enthusiasts, photographers, and all others who journey into its depths."

Recreational Area Fees Unchanged for 1968

The Interior Department has announced that the fee schedule for entrance to Federal recreational areas will be \$7 again this year for the Golden

Eagle passport (valid in 1968 as of April 1), which admits a private vehicle and its passengers to all designated areas requiring a fee, and that other categories of admissions are also unchanged for 1968. These are: a \$1 daily vehicle permit for purchaser and his carload for entry at a single designated area; and a daily 50¢ permit for an individual entering one Federal area by means other than private vehicle. Areas where fees are charged must be administered by a Federal agency primarily

(continued on page 22)

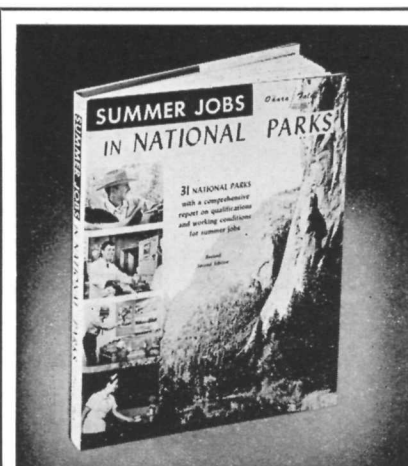
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for scenic, scientific, historical, cultural or recreational purposes and have facilities or services provided at Federal expense. Designated fee areas must be clearly posted as such. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation will furnish upon request a booklet listing more than 3000 Federal recreational areas where entrance and user fees are charged, compiled alphabetically by States; also a pocket-sized publication of questions and answers on Federal recreation fees. The address: Operation Golden Eagle, P.O. Box 7763, Washington, D.C. 20044. If a Golden Eagle Passport is ordered with the inquiry, the check or money order should be made out to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Our readers will want to support Operation Golden Eagle, even though they may not spend a great deal of time in the parks, wildlife refuges, or other preserves and recreational areas; the income received from the sale of permits is funneled into the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which needs to be built up as rapidly as possible for the acquisition of new areas of all kinds at the national, State and local levels.

Outdoor Education Conference

The Antioch Outdoor Recreation Center of Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio, will hold its 20th Annual Outdoor

Education Conference May 17, 18, and 19. Theme of the conference will be Perception of Environment. Dr. William L. Howenstine, Dean of the Northeastern Illinois State College, will be the program leader. Participants in the conference will be encouraged to take part in the outdoor-skills hikes and flora and fauna walks as well as the panels, lecture-discussions, and group projects in perception. The goal of the conference is discovering how different people and groups view our natural environment and the social, political, economic and esthetic implications of these different perceptions. For more information and registration material contact Miss Judith Frances, Antioch College Union, Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387.

Are National Parks Expendable?

A Review by Darwin Lambert

MAN AND NATURE IN THE NATIONAL PARKS: Reflections on Policy. By F. Fraser Darling and Noel D. Eichhorn. The Conservation Foundation, Washington, D. C. 1967. 80 pages including 14 photographs. \$1.50.

Dr. Darling, eminent ecologist, and Eichhorn, geographer, have examined the impact of man on our national parks. Their study, spread over several years, allowed time to relate observations to park system history and to current thoughts of park personnel and others. While many of us hoped for a full-sized book, knowing that abundant material was gathered, we find the essence squeezed into this booklet, and know it is deeply and widely based and of crucial importance if the national parks are not to be proved, despite the best intentions, to have been "expendable assets."

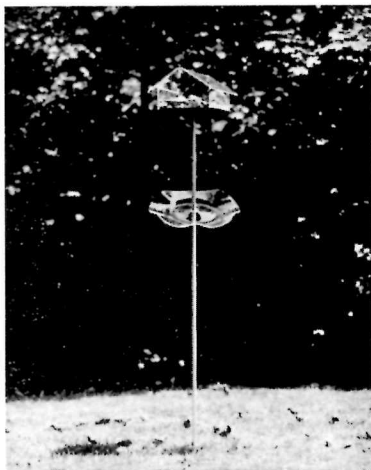
While seeing the National Park Service as a "corps élite" facing difficult problems, often wisely and firmly, the authors retain "the uncomfortable impression that policy is philosophically unsure." They see the park system as "suffering physically . . . from the larger numbers of visitors with more modern standards of comfort and more sophisticated ways of amusing themselves," and declare that "the dangers to the parks from within must be met as surely as attempts by exploiters to log or mine the areas." They express dismay that "visitor statistics showing high rates of increase year by year are welcomed as valuable weapons in getting larger appropriations for the National Park Service" and warn that "the steeply-rising number of visitors should be the warning needle of the pressure gauge, not a matter for congratulation." They feel that policy for more than a decade has increasingly confused public taste in national park use—while "surely the responsibility and part function of the National Parks Service is to educate for taste and lead it."

During their examination they asked, "What is a national park for?" and received divergent replies everywhere, even from park personnel in the field and in Washington. Their own "definition of legitimate enjoyment of national parks would be that it should be of that order which places first the ecological well-being of those areas in relation to their perpetuation as natural biological communities and expanses of natural scenery." But they admit wide differences in the parks, such as between Acadia, occupied by man for 200 years, and the large virgin western parks. A better phrasing, they now conclude, would be "What is *this* national park for?"—a question that "does not preclude development, but limits it to that which is appropriate and calls for individual consideration of every situation where development is contemplated."

Frequent use is made of down-to-earth examples:

"We were impressed with the improvement in, and rehabilitation of, the natural biological community covering the potentially beautiful physiographic skeleton of the Blue Ridge Mountains represented by Shenandoah National Park. The Skyline Drive is a beautifully planned highway and a model for other nations. The transient settler population has gone, and, because of favorable temperatures and kindly rainfall, the hardwood forest is regenerating fast. This power of rapid regeneration makes possible a degree of development in a much-visited area which a more fragile biological community would or should preclude. . . ."

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Or, referring to Mt. McKinley National Park:

"The road has been widened as far as Camp Eielson, often straightened and often raised from the little valleys to where more scenery can be viewed without getting out of the car. Unfortunately, the corollary of this is that from afar in the park, the walker sees much more of the road. Furthermore, there are great lengths of cut and fill forming white scars which in that climate will not heal in a century. . . . The new road, all in all, is a piece of official vandalism on the landscape; it does not run with nature but against it, and it is ugly because it is ecologically unacceptable. . . ."

From different angles on different parks—architecture, varieties of recreation, preservation of wilderness, consideration for plants and animals—the authors spell out their fundamental finding, that controlling policy must be shifted from active encouragement of the "flood" of visitation to maintenance of natural quality even if it is necessary to post a "house full" sign at the gates long before 'standing room only' is reached." They would make "ecological health or repose of an area the first consideration," the only absolute administrative principle in the National Park Service. They state:

"We have been impressed by the documents emanating recently from the National Parks Association on the subject of delineation of wilderness. In the prin-

ciples set forth in the Association's plan for Sequoia-Kings Canyon National Parks appears that statement, which could scarcely be more terse and less equivocal: 'Wilderness starts at the road and any buffer to remove the sights and sounds of man should be internal to the boundary of wilderness. Otherwise, new incursions will result in a steadily retreating wilderness.'"

The President of the Association, Anthony Wayne Smith, has repeatedly emphasized in recent years how wilderness-consuming activities could be removed to the outside of national parks, and how planned deployment of recreational activities in existing publicly-owned lands adjacent or close to the national parks would go far to conserve those unique qualities for which the national park itself was dedicated and of which wilderness is of never-lessening significance.

Man is mostly seen as coming from outside the ecological system and operating against the keep-the-parks-unimpaired mandate. But here and there the authors step back and see man and the parks together in a more-inclusive system. This larger view might be taken to suggest that the provide-for-the-enjoyment mandate could somehow be turned to support the preservation mandate rather than undermine it. Park wildernesses are seen to "have meaning also for the many who will never know them in their physical aspects. . . . To deprive the globe of physical wilderness would be to give a deep wound to our own kind. . . . We would say the national park idea in its highest expression is an aspect of true religion, and to have it beset by expediency in our time of need is grievous. . . ."

It is not too far a leap to the thought that persuasion on the public as well as on park administrators could be multiplied through using such reflections as springboards for further studies. This Darling-Eichhorn socio-ecological examination of the impact of man on the national parks might be bolstered by an equally deep-seeing socio-psychological examination of the impact of the national parks on man, his physical and mental health, his total enjoyment of living, the effect on his crowd-battered morale of inspiring links with the natural earth.

A four-page postscript reveals a new study in progress by The Conservation Foundation under contract with the National Park Service. In this postscript entitled "Comments on the Interpretive Goals in the National Parks," William H. Eddy, Jr., expresses a belief that the interpretive division "can and should play a major role" in "educating the visitors and redefining the image of the national parks." Among other insights into the

provide-for-the-enjoyment problem, he writes:

"At Yosemite the tremendous weekend influx of visitors from Los Angeles seeking recreation and entertainment is as much a commentary about the limitations of the environment of Los Angeles as it is about the attractions of Yosemite. That park has not as yet tried to turn this very problem into an educational opportunity. Not until they recognize their responsibility to do so can the tremendous educational potential of Yosemite become a major influence in shaping the recreational planning so needed in the urban areas such as Los Angeles. Such an effort would not only be an important step by parks in trying to solve some of their present problems, but it would also be a starting point for a definition of parks as a major educational force."

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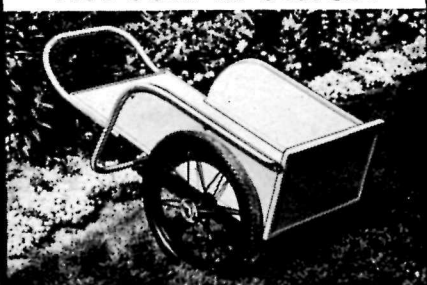
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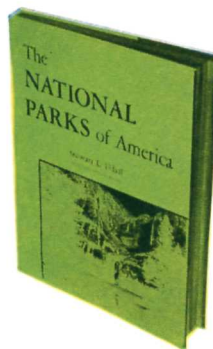
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