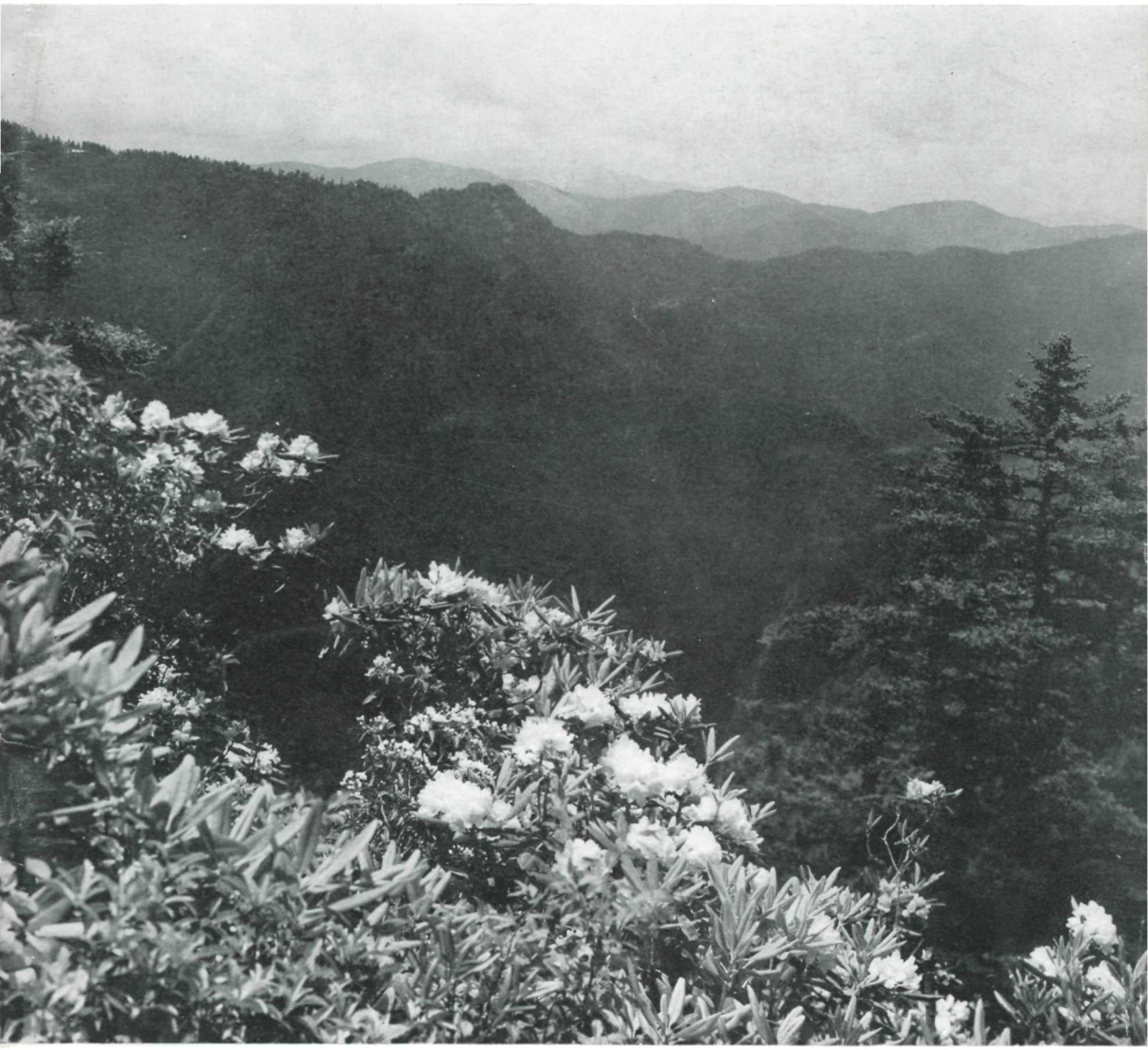
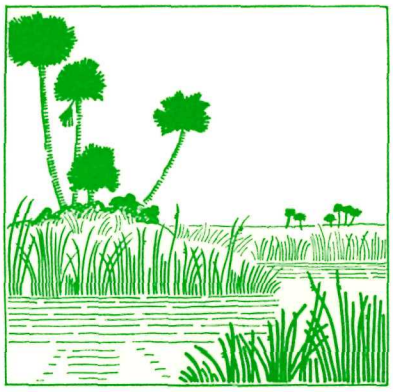
NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION



IN MOUNTAIN COUNTRY—Page Thirty-seven

APRIL-JUNE 1951 • 50 CENTS • VOL. 25; NO. 105



Man always kills the thing he loves, and so we the pioneers have killed our wilderness. Some say we had to. Be that as it may, I am glad I shall never be young without wild country to be young in. Of what avail are forty freedoms without a blank spot on the map?—ALDO LEOPOLD.

NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

Published quarterly by

The National Parks Association

An independent, non-profit organization with nation-wide membership guarding America's heritage of scenic wilderness

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DEVEREUX BUTCHER, Editor

April-June 1951 **CONTENTS** **Vol. 25, No. 105**

NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, formerly National Parks Bulletin, has been published since 1919 by the National Parks Association. It presents articles of importance and of general interest relating to the national parks and monuments, and is issued quarterly for members of the Association and for others who are interested in the preservation of our national parks and monuments as well as in maintaining national park standards, and in helping to preserve wilderness. (See inside back cover.) School or library subscription $2 a year.

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National Parks Association

In Acadia National Park, a luxurious forest of conifers is seen from St. Sauveur Mountain.—Should we refer to this or any other national park forest as "timber"?

Editorial

Let's Use the Right Word

JUDGE CLIFFORD H. STONE, Vice Chairman, Upper Colorado River Commission, testifying in favor of the proposed Dinosaur dams, at the April 3, 1950, hearing, said: "Those who oppose us are called conservationists. I wish to submit that we are interested in conservation of water. We, too, wish to be given the name of conservationists."

The Judge's remark was entirely justified. As advocates of dam-building to make water available for human use, the dam promoters are *conservationists* in the truest sense. The utilization of any material resource by methods designed to prolong or increase the availability of its supply, and to prevent its waste, is *conservation*. The word can be applied properly to the careful or planned use of resources like soil, forests, fuels and water; and the people who encourage or practice such wise use are conservationists.

Is it fitting to refer to the work of the National Park Service, state park boards or to that of our own National Parks Association as conservation, and to their personnel and members as conservationists? There is a growing trend toward using more accurate terms for this work; but that trend seems to be gaining much too slowly. Fitting terms—the truly accurate terms—for this kind of work are *nature protection* and *wilderness preservation*. As time goes on, it becomes increasingly apparent that there is need to employ such expressions in order to distinguish between the utilization of material resources and the concept of protection for esthetic use of scenery, forests, plant life, wildlife, lakes, streams. Olympic Park visitors go to see the rain forest for the pleasure of looking at it; but the looking neither alters nor uses up the forest. Since the forest is being held intact so that we and future generations can look at it, should we not apply terms to this work of "holding intact" which will not be confused with the work of the forester, the grower of crops, the reclamationist and the rest? The terms nature protection and wilderness preservation are thoroughly descriptive. They are self-explanatory and readily understandable.

It must indeed be admitted that we have created an incongruity through improper terminology, when a situation develops like the one pointed out by Judge Stone. The "conservationists" were divided, on April 3, and what a grand battle they fought among themselves! Outsiders might have thought it "a house divided."

It is true that the dictionary includes "preservation" among the meanings of conservation; and in the Act of 1916, establishing the National Park Service, Congress directed the Service "to conserve the scenery, and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein." Samuel H. Ordway, Jr., in *A Conservation Handbook*, published by The Conservation Foundation, 1949, shows no confusion when he defines conservation. However, he fails to recognize a clear distinction of terms when he defines state and national parks, monuments and wilderness areas. He admits there is a seeming conflict of purpose in the field of "conservation" by the setting aside of tracts of land as reservations for untouched wilderness; and he attempts to adjust this seeming conflict. He writes: "Exclusion of any land area from any form of commercial exploitation may seem to be contrary to the primary definition of conservation as

wise use of our resources. On the contrary, it is important to scientific study and to the health and sanity of man, that there be preserved some unique areas . . ." And he adds: "That is why conservationists believe that the wisest use of our few remaining natural, wilderness areas is to reserve them from commercial exploitation and devote them to the cause of spiritual regeneration,—communion of man with nature on the Earth."

It may be argued that people concerned with the preservation of wilderness may also be concerned with, for instance, forest conservation. What shall we call such people? Actually, nearly anyone with an interest in conservation is likely to be interested also in nature and wilderness preservation. Cannot a man be both a pianist and a writer, or a mechanic and a magician?

There are other words that we preservationists use that deserve more careful application. For instance, we are inclined to refer to those who seek pleasure in destroying the lives of wild creatures with guns as *hunters*. That word is not only too mild-sounding for those who resort to this violent and bloody pastime, but it is also confusing. Those who want their wild creatures to remain alive, and who pursue them with binoculars and cameras, are also hunters. The confusion would be eliminated if we would speak of people who use guns as *gunners*.

Park people and nature enthusiasts should never refer to wildlife as *game*. This is a word used by gunners to designate certain species they like to kill. Pleasure killing of wildlife is not done in the national parks and monuments, and it seems hardly fitting, therefore, to refer to any of the wild animals and birds in these reservations as game.

Livestock raisers and gunners identify certain meat-eating animals and birds—foxes, wolves, coyotes, mountain lions, bobcats, owls, hawks, and even crows, jays and magpies—as *predators*, with the implication that the term carries opprobrium—that these interesting birds and mammals should be killed as "vermin." Actually, of course, any creature that eats meat, including man, is a predator. Carnivores are as normal a part of wild populations as herbivores, and they have equal beauty and as much right to live their natural lives. Appreciation and understanding of their value as natural inhabitants of our forests and prairies will diminish the unjustified negative connotations that have arisen around this term.

Foresters and wood-using industries refer to the trees of a commercially used forest as *timber*. This is the proper use of the word. Here is the dictionary's definition: "Wood suitable for use in building, carpentry and so forth, whether in the tree or cut and seasoned. Forest land covered by trees producing such wood." In national parks, trees are not cut for commercial purposes, but are protected, allowed to grow and die and return to the soil as nature intended. Words like *forest, stand* and *grove* are better suited to designate the trees that grow in parks.

Park people sometimes use the word *visitation* in speaking of visitors to the parks: "Visitation to Yosemite was heavy last summer." That is an improper use of the word. At least, we assume so, for unless the visitors to Yosemite were being likened to a swarming horde of locusts, the speaker or writer of that sentence would be in error. The dictionary defines visitation this way: 1. A visit, especially an official visit, as of a bishop to a church, college, etc., in his diocese. 2. A visiting of affliction or punishment, or blessing, especially as a divine dispensation; hence, a severe trial or affliction. 3. Resort to a place by birds, mammals, or other animals, at an unusual time or in unusual numbers.

There is need for much wider thought being given to terminology in ours and closely related fields. Your editor will welcome opinions on this brief discussion, as well as ideas expanding the subject.

IN MOUNTAIN COUNTRY

By JOHN SIEKER, Chief
Division of Recreation and Land, U. S. Forest Service

DON'T be like the family who left Sheridan, Wyoming, early one morning, sped across the Tensleep Road and the beautiful Bighorns, averaged sixty on the way to Cody, did the magnificent North Fork of the Shoshone Canyon in record time, made the Yellowstone Loop as fast as the law allowed, and then zoomed out the south entrance of Yellowstone to Jackson for a late supper.

They had rare good luck in Yellowstone —had to wait only ten minutes for Old Faithful to send up its magnificent blast (some "unlucky" tourists have to wait almost an hour in the inspiring environment of Yellowstone for this phenomenon). So there they were—tired eyes, aching backs, shattered nerves, and only a dim recollection of having been through some of the grandest country in the world. That trip should take three or four days, and with side trips, could take weeks.

The western mountains of Lewis and Clark, Jim Bridger and Kit Carson are gone—that is, gone for the tourist or vacationist who travels only our magnificent highway system in a modern car and catches merely a glimpse of the back country as he rolls easily over famous mountain passes, along historic river valleys and across high plateaus.

The wilderness is still there, however, for the traveler who cares to look for it and who is willing to give his car a rest

The Manti National Forest, Utah.—"Every family should experience that feeling of unity which comes from being alone in the wilderness."

Paul S. Bieler

Paul S. Bieler

The road from Cedar City to Long Valley passes through the Dixie National Forest, Utah—"Fast driving on mountain roads is out, and this enables you to see more."

after it has brought him to the mountains, and to take off on foot or on horseback into the high country.

When you plan your trip to the West, allow plenty of time. Take a good look at that map of yours. Notice how the main highways cross the ranges, and notice the blank spaces on the map. Those spaces are blank only to the person who will not leave the hard-surfaced road and get out and walk or ride horseback.

There are unimproved roads and trails in those blank spaces, and they lead the adventurous into country most tourists never see. Much of this area is in national forests, managed by the U. S. Forest Service to protect watersheds, grow timber, provide recreation, graze cattle and sheep, and to provide a home for wildlife. You will see few, if any, "Private—Keep Out" signs in these areas because the national forests are your forests and are open for your enjoyment. Of course, there are some tracts of private land inside the national forests, as well as in certain national parks and monuments, so do not fail to observe "No Trespassing" signs when you see them.

In these spaces you can find wilderness, hidden lakes, box canyons, hanging valleys, waterfalls, natural bridges, rimrock, and the very best camping and fishing.

There are glaciers in the Wind River Range, in Montana's Glacier Park, in Washington and elsewhere, and words learned during your school days—Ice Age, terminal moraines, striations, crevasses—become realities. A couple of square miles of glacier is really something to see and to feel.

You can visit famous old mines and old

ghost towns, and meet prospectors combing the hills for a lost mine or sudden riches in a vein of gold-bearing quartz. For the amateur or professional geologist, the mountains of the West are an endless mine. Granite, mica schist, basalt, limestone, red sandstone, oil shale, and minerals of all sorts are to be found there.

Jackson Hole, Yellowstone, Death Valley, Gallatin, Black Hills, San Juan, Big Horns, Pecos, Wasatch, Bitterroot, Cascades, Sierra, Flathead, Arapaho, Superstition Mountains, Beartooth, Wind River and Grand Canyon are only names on a map or, at most, a narrow strip of country on either side of a black-topped road, to those who stick to the highways. These names and many others can mean thousands of acres of wild mountain terrain and days of unforgettable pleasure to those who travel into them.

Don't worry about the weather. The mountains have their moods, and weather changes those moods. You will never know the mountains intimately unless you see them in all kinds of weather and at different times of the day. A Pikes Peak or a Beartooth Plateau is one thing in the dazzling sunshine of a clear day, and something else again in the evening or in the moonlight. It is another land entirely when immersed in ghostly swirling cloud. The incomparable Yellowstone Lake is a sparkling blue gem on a bright summer day, but turbulent and leaden under lowering, wind-whipped clouds. And you must explore the Cascades and Sierra Nevada to their crests, and look toward the east and toward the west.

More than that, when Old Man Winter settles down over the western mountains, a new world is born. Twenty- and thirty-

Hiking in the Mount Baker National Forest, Washington—"There are unimproved roads and trails that lead into country most tourists never see."

Ray Filloon

foot drifts pile over the roads, and car travel becomes impossible except on the main highways, where the rotary snowplows operate. But the winter wilderness is accessible to those who ski and snowshoe. The skier slides easily over broken terrain and down-timber, where, in the summertime, a man on foot would struggle through tangled underbrush and over logs and rocks. The cross-country skier travels on a six- or eight-foot snow trestle, and he "schusses" rapidly down long slopes that would take hours to cover in the summertime. Some of the best ski areas and the finest ski touring in the world are found in the mountainous national parks and national forests of our western states.

If you have enjoyed motor trips up famous peaks, over high divides, through lanes of majestic Douglas firs or sequoias, or along rocky canyons, your enjoyment of such places will be vastly increased afoot or on horseback, with everything at close range. When once you hike into the mountains, you'll join that ever-expanding group which loves the wilderness and is determined that it be preserved. Some of the staunchest supporters of wilderness preservation are people who have experienced the inspiration that comes from contact with wilderness. Even though these people may live far from the great open spaces, they are "lifted" simply by knowing that the wilderness is there for them if they need it. They are resolved, too, that it shall be there for their children to enjoy.

It is not difficult or expensive to travel and see things that most people miss. First, break yourself of "blacktopitis"—the "disease" that makes you keep to the paved roads. Fast driving on mountain roads is out, and this enables you to see more. You'll find more pleasure and interest in fifty miles at twenty-five miles an hour than in 200 miles at sixty miles an hour.

Then get over that habit of stopping in towns at night. Spend lots of time in the open on your next trip. The U. S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, and many of the states maintain excellent campgrounds in the reservations they protect. Here you can camp overnight, and from the campground you can readily reach the back country. Camping is fun if you are equipped and willing to endure a few inconveniences. It costs very little, and no reservations are needed. When the "No Vacancy" signs are out, it gives a grand feeling of independence and self-reliance to have bed rolls in your car. You will be surprised, too, how still and beautiful it is in the mountains at night. The stars are close and clear and the towering massiveness of the mountains must be seen to be understood; and you must be away from the glare of city lights, smoke and noise to fully appreciate the forest night. For those who prefer them, there are fine lodges and tourist camps in the forests and parks.

A wilderness pack trip of a week or two may be beyond your budget, but check up on the cost; it may be less than you think. It is something everyone should experience. A horse, a forest trail and the wilderness are a magic formula. A few miles of walking along trails also can result in wonderful short day-trips. But be sure to wear good hiking shoes, and know where you're going. Let's not get lost—that's dangerous and unnecessary. Ask the ranger for information. He is always ready to help.

In the morning, early, stuff a good substantial lunch into your pocket, carry a tin can and some coffee, and start up the trail—just you and the family—and keep your eyes and ears open to learn and to enjoy. The forest and the rocks and the waters can tell you much.

Take the national forest ranger trail, which winds beside a broad stream, passing through cottonwoods and scattered Douglas firs in the bottomland. The trail leaves the stream and heads up a sizeable creek. The forest gets denser, there is more spruce, and tall mountain bunch

grass is seen in the openings. Deer and elk signs are plentiful, and soon you get a glimpse of a doe and her fawn. The creek is getting wilder. It tumbles over rocks and through deep gorges.

You pass the rustic national forest boundary sign and the black and yellow fire warning signs. The rock formations are changing—red sandstone, limestone, shimmering mica schist which feels greasy, and igneous basalts. How you wish you could remember what the "prof" used to say about geologic ages, strata, metamorphic rocks and fossils. The trail gets steeper, it leaves the creek for a time, and switchbacks up a dry pine slope. The smell of pitch is in the air and the old needles crackle under foot. Anyone knows that a carelessly dropped cigarette or pipe heel here would start a forest fire. Across the canyon, a patch of snags shows where fire burned several hundred acres some years ago. No one wants to be guilty of destroying the forest that gives so much pleasure.

Suddenly the trail joins the creek again. It is clearer and smaller now, and the sandy bottom is clean. The trail crosses the creek on a log foot-bridge.

Here is a safe place to take a smoke, for you have not been smoking while walking. You sit down and light up. Junior is impressed as you break the match to be sure it is out; and he watches you scrape a place in the trail and grind the cigarette stub out.

Then, after a mile or so of dense, deep forest, the trees become smaller. Lodgepole pine is growing on these slopes, and there are more frequent openings. The grass is tall and green and flowers are scattered all through it—fireweed, bluebell, pentstemon, larkspur and Indian paintbrush, depending on the season. A small bunch of fat white-faced cattle turns to look at you from one of the open parks. You can just read the brand by which the forest ranger can tell to whom the cattle belong.

Slowly you realize that the forest has changed. The trees are even smaller now, and patchy. The openings are more frequent and larger. The creek is about twelve feet across and the water is cold. You have traveled only three miles, but have climbed to 8500 feet elevation. For the first time you can clearly see the big divide up ahead. Timberline is just above, and a few patches of old snow banks are on the north slopes of the high, steep ridges.

A trout breaks water in a pool where the creek eddies around a boulder. A last group of spruce stands at the edge of the meadow. Wood, water, a trout stream and the mountains—what a spot for a camp! Maybe you are sorry you did not bring your bedroll. Anyway, after you come back from the pass, this is where you'll eat lunch. So the lunch and coffee are cached in the fork of a tree, and off you all go—heading for the divide.

A band of sheep grazes along a nearby flat-topped ridge—lines of slowly moving ewes and lambs—and every so often a black counter. The wind brings occasional faint bleats. The sheepherder's tepee is tucked away behind a big rock. There is no overgrazing on this range, and you remember reading of Forest Service multiple use—well, here are your future "legs of lamb" using the grass without damage to the watershed or the timber stands below, paying a fee to Uncle Sam and giving you pleasure. How different it would be if too many sheep had overgrazed these lands, and raw gulches of erosion marred the slopes and "murked up" the creek.

Now the trail takes off on its last long switchback to the pass. You can see it winding up under a large snowbank and on to the continental divide. It is a long, hard climb and your breath is short in the thin air, but the exhilaration is ample repayment for the effort.

At last you stand alone—just you and your family—on the continental divide, with the world spread out below, to west and east. Every family should experience

(Continued on page 61)

NEWTON BISHOP DRURY

By WALDO GIFFORD LELAND, Member
Board of Trustees, National Parks Association

THE members of the National Parks Association, and indeed all friends of the national parks, have been surprised to learn that Newton B. Drury has presented his resignation as Director of the National Park Service. They have been profoundly shocked as they have learned the circumstances which brought about this unanticipated action.

The termination of Mr. Drury's ten years of service is not a pleasant story, and nature conservationists throughout the country have every reason to be perplexed and indignant and anxious.

Without any intimation of dissatisfaction with his administration, but, on the contrary, after repeated expressions of satisfaction and approval, Secretary of Interior Oscar L. Chapman offered to Mr. Drury, early in December, a position of substantially lower grade as special assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, with only advisory functions, the task of which would be to correlate, at an early stage, the plans and projects of the department's various agencies. This proposal was followed, within hours, by a peremptory ultimatum that Mr. Drury accept the position, or resign as of January 15, 1951. It was only too clear that the proposed assistantship was nothing more than the usual device for disposing of officials whose dismissal is difficult to justify.

The Vice President of the National Parks Association and a member of the Association's Board of Trustees, Charles G. Woodbury, acting on his personal initiative, conferred with Assistant Secretary Doty and Secretary Chapman, and was informed that the reason for removing Mr. Drury was the desire, which the Secretary acknowledged to be founded on sentiment, to reward Associate Director Arthur E. Demaray, whose long and distinguished services are gratefully recognized by all, by promotion for a short period to the position of Director. The haste to make this promotion was declared to be due to Mr. Demaray's request, of June 26, 1950, to be retired as of November 30, 1950. Assistant Director Conrad L. Wirth would be moved up to fill the position of Associate Director. It was reported elsewhere, and not denied, that upon the retirement of Mr. Demaray the post of Director would be filled by Mr. Wirth. The competence of Mr. Demaray and Mr. Wirth are not in question, but these officials have been placed in an uncomfortable position by this procedure.

On January 10, 1951, Mr. Drury formally declined the position which had been proposed to him and, on offering to state his reasons was told that that was unnecessary. On January 19, he presented his resignation, "with regret," to take effect on April 1.

These are the bald facts of the dismissal of a public servant of the finest type, in the prime of physical and mental vigor, at a time when President Truman com-

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The author, director emeritus of the American Council of Learned Societies, was appointed by Secretary of the Interior Lyman Wilbur to the Advisory Committee on Education of the National Park Service, in 1932. When the Advisory Committee on Education was superseded by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, created by the Act of 1935, he was appointed by Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes to be a member of the new body, and continued as such until his resignation on June 30, 1950. From 1946 to 1950, he served as acting chairman and chairman of the Advisory Board. In November 1950, he received the Distinguished Service Award of the Department of the Interior.—*Editor.*

Hans Knopf

Newton Bishop Drury, Director, National Park Service, 1940 to 1951.

plains of the difficulty of inducing first-class men to accept positions of responsibility in the federal government, and at a time, furthermore, when an increasing emergency is threatening the national parks with the same dangers which Mr. Drury so successfully overcame in 1941-45.

In mid-January, as soon as the matter became known, such organizations as the Committee on Regional Development and Conservation of the C.I.O., the Izaak Walton League, The Wilderness Society, the American Nature Association, and the National Parks Association, addressed letters of protest to the President.

The National Park Service Advisory Board, whose predecessor, upon being consulted by the then Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, had recommended Newton B. Drury as the best man in the United States for the post of Director, was not consulted by Secretary Chapman, although the latter met with the Board in November, at which time he had undoubtedly decided upon the course he was about to follow, and talked with apparent frankness about various problems and especially about the great danger confronting the parks, resulting from pressures by commercial interests. In a matter of such vital importance to the fundamental policies of the National Park Service as a change in the directorship, it would have been appropriate, at least, for the Secretary to consult with the body which had been created by law to advise him. If the present writer, after long association with the members of the Advisory Board, can judge the reactions of the latter, he believes it probable that their collective views will find suitable expression in due time.

Mr. Drury was appointed Director of the Park Service in 1940.

In May, 1933, Secretary of the Interior

Harold L. Ickes convened the Advisory Committee on Education of the National Park Service in his office for special consultation. There were present, as the writer recalls, the chairman, Hermon C. Bumpus, former director of the American Museum of Natural History and former president of Tufts University, long devoted to the development of a program of education and interpretation for the national parks; W. W. Campbell, president emeritus of the University of California; Isaiah Bowman, director of the American Geographical Society, later to become president of The Johns Hopkins University; Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark University; Clark Wissler of the American Museum of Natural History; Dr. Frank Oastler, of New York, noted nature lover and friend of the national parks, and the writer, who is now the sole survivor of the group. There was also present the late John C. Merriam, then president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, who had been the first chairman of the Advisory Committee.

Secretary Ickes, with the then Director of the National Park Service, Horace M. Albright present, informed the committee that, to his great regret, the post of Director of the National Park Service would shortly become vacant because of Mr. Albright's resignation to accept an important and attractive position in private business. Accordingly, he called upon the Advisory Committee to recommend for the post the person best qualified to fill it. The Secretary insisted that the committee make its recommendation without regard to any other consideration than the outstanding qualifications of the candidate.

The committee withdrew and after a canvass of numerous possibilities, unanimously and with enthusiasm agreed to recommend Newton B. Drury, of California, a recommendation which the Secretary accepted.

Who was Newton B. Drury? Since 1919, he had been the executive secretary of the Save-the-Redwoods League and, since 1929, he had also served as executive officer of the California State Park Commission. He was born in San Francisco in 1889, the older son of the pioneer editor, Wells Drury, whose book, *An Editor on The Comstock Lode*, is a revealing picture of life in Virginia City and other bonanza towns of the seventies and eighties. Newton graduated from the University of California in 1912, and spent the next six years, except for war service in the Balloon Corps, at the University, where he was instructor in English, assistant professor of forensics, and assistant to the president. Later, in 1947, his alma mater was to confer on him the honorary degree of LL.D. as a "leader in the preservation and development of valuable recreational areas . . . a conservationist who has applied rational imagination and boundless industry to the public service of his state and nation."

In 1933, Mr. Drury had already achieved a national reputation by his success in preserving thousands of acres of giant redwoods along the California coast, a task which included not only the administration of state funds, but also the raising of matching funds from private sources for the acquisition of forest lands. He was known as a forceful and eloquent writer and speaker, a man of the highest ideals, combined with sound practical sense, and an executive of solid accomplishments.

To the disappointment of Secretary Ickes and the Advisory Committee, however, Mr. Drury did not feel at that time that he could ask to be released from his duties in California, and thus, after further consultation with the committee, the Secretary promoted Associate Director Arno B. Cammerer to the post of director.

This arrangement did not work out as well as had been hoped. There was some incompatibility of personalities, and there was also a serious decline in Cammerer's health, with the result that he was more and more by-passed by the Secretary's office in its relations with the National Park

(Continued on page 62)

National Parks In Nature Education

By M. V. WALKER, Park Naturalist
Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks

"A LOT of the geezers who gaze at these geysers don't understand what it is that makes the things gush. But it's really very simple." An hour or two of such indoctrination as to the causes of the thermal activity and associated phenomena, often left much to be desired in the way of interpretation and nature appreciation and, likely as not, occasionally left one in a frame of mind that bordered on confusion. Nor was the average visitor always prepared to understand how the glacier "carried away the other half of Half Dome" and disposed of it, hocus-pocus like, since the "other half" was nowhere in evidence.

The role of the national parks in nature education has undergone some drastic changes in the past twenty-five years, for it was only about twenty-five years ago that the naturalist program got underway in some of our western national parks. At that time, both Yosemite and Yellowstone had small staffs, and during the summer they had seasonal assistants "who led parties afield, conducted community singing around the campfire, and gave informal talks on the outstanding features of the area."

I am led to believe, however, that nature education in those days was relatively easy and simple, compared with the role now assumed by the National Park Service. In those days almost any enthusiastic, energetic naturalist was something of a "character," and his audience, although small, was composed of two groups, believers and non-believers, so that no matter what he said, both were interested.

The program of nature education was, of course, very different then. Most of those visitors were seeing the park for the first

At Cape Royal on the Grand Canyon's north rim, a ranger naturalist talks to visitors about the canyon's geology and wildlife.

Union Pacific Railroad

Department of the Interior

A campfire program in Yosemite Valley, conducted by a Park Service ranger naturalist, is enjoyable and instructive.

time. Probably it was the first time they had ever visited a great national park. In Zion Canyon, as an example, it was probably the first time they had ever looked upon Angels Landing or the Great White Throne, and if a young, inexperienced naturalist guide got the names reversed, it mattered little, except if perchance this party returned sometime and found these scenic features had exchanged names. Those early visitors learned of the kingsnake, the spotted night snake or the whiptail lizard for the first time. Nature education then was largely a process of naming and identifying.

During the past twenty-five years, the people of these United States have become more and more park conscious, and a trip to a national park today is as common-place as a trip to the county seat a few years ago. Improved roads, improved means of transportation, improved and high pressure advertising, and a higher standard of living, bring more than a million visitors a year to several of our major national parks. Among those million visitors there are many who can boast that this is their third or fourth visit to the area, or that they have not missed coming to the park on any year in the last fifteen. I once encountered such a visitor in Yosemite National Park. After such a meeting I have often asked myself, as park naturalist, just who is educating whom? The visitor who is back for his fifteenth consecutive season presents something of a challenge to our program of nature education, for he, too, is entitled to a certain amount of stimulation as regards nature interpretation and appreciation. It is by no means uncommon today to find our daily travel composed of many repeat visitors and visitors whose itinerary includes several national parks each season.

The point I am trying to make is just this: A large number of the visitors who come to us today have already had a liberal amount of nature education, especially naming and identifying and watching and observing. Two world wars plus modern means of transportation have taken many people all over the globe, so that their

response to a view of the Grand Canyon is somewhat tempered by previous experience, and while still magnificent, it does not present to them the same terrific impact as that expressed by the first-time viewer who could only remark, "golly what a gully."

To complicate matters further, the motion pictures and especially kodachrome slides, have taken the parks and their color into the homes and communities of people all over the world. First time visitors to Zion Canyon today seldom ask, "where can I see the Great White Throne?," but instead they want to know, "on which rock, or from behind which tree, did my friend take his kodachrome picture of the Great White Throne that framed it so nicely and made it look so tall and slender." In a way, our program of nature education is now more of a "locator" rather than a namer or identifier.

Many other trends and changes have come about, but space will permit mention of only a few which stand out clearly as problems we face in our nature education programs. Since most of our travel now is by private automobile rather than by train, visitors come in many small groups, the average being about three to a car.

The average age of park visitors has also changed. The percentage of young to middle-aged or elderly seems to be getting smaller every year. I have recently made a survey of visitors to the museum in Zion National Park. I divided the visitors into ten groups: up to nine years of age; ten to nineteen; twenty to twenty-nine, and so forth. For 500 visitors, the result was as follows: sixty percent were over thirty years of age, forty-two percent were over forty, twenty-three percent were over fifty. Only twenty-five percent were under twenty years of age. Nearly as many visitors were over fifty as were under twenty.

We plan to continue this sampling so that it will cover other activities and locations. We hope to sample guided trail trips,

At Yellowstone, a large group visits the Mammoth Hot Springs terraces, and learns from a ranger naturalist the workings of the thermal displays.

Western Ways Photo

where the age median will surely indicate more younger people participating. At the public campground and evening program I am afraid the age median will run pretty high. The campground is full of trailerites, many of whom are retired. At the lodges there are many elderly people. I recall an instance two years ago when I gave a talk in Zion Lodge. Before entering the lecture hall, I was fired with enthusiasm and I hoped to "sell" the crowd on the great opportunities afforded in national parks for getting out and enjoying nature; enjoying the trail hikes and the saddle horse trips, and the marvelous views one gets from the nearly mile high rim. But my spirits took a sudden drop when I faced that audience, even though the darkened hall allowed me to see only the first few rows, for in those few rows were three sets of crutches, several walking canes, and at least a half-dozen hearing aids. Those people, however, were also entitled to some inspiration, and that was the challenge I was facing.

Perhaps you wonder what relation or significance all this rather lightly presented material has to our subject, the role of the national parks in nature education. It is apparent that the age of park visitors will have to be considered in planning our program of nature education, not only as regards the activity, but even more in how we make our presentation. Older visitors are not so much interested in merely naming and identifying as they are in comparing and association. A visitor recognizing a marmot, asks why it is so different from the one he saw on Logan Pass in Glacier National Park. He identifies ponderosa pine, but wonders why it grows here at 8000 feet above sea level, while the large ones he saw growing in Yosemite Valley were only 4000 feet above sea level.

A number of years ago, a general statement of policy was developed for the guidance of our educational, interpretive and nature education program. Although conditions have changed, the over-all ideal is still applicable, and I should like to quote a few statements from that policy:

"To provide each visitor to a national park with an opportunity to interpret and appreciate its superlative features has become the goal of all those interested in the highest use of national parks.

"The program now found in the national parks was brought about as the result of two factors—the need of the average visitor for explanations of major features, and the desire of the Park Service to find the highest use of national parks.

"Nearly every person who visits a national park does so either out of curiosity to see some natural wonder or from a desire to interpret and appreciate superlative features. (In the light of our present travel trends, I question, very seriously, the truth of this statement today.)

"The Park Service feels that a contribution is being made to the enrichment of the lives of the park visitor because opportunities are provided whereby the visitor may learn about his natural environment and the laws of life. It is a program that helps to make education a continuous process, that emphasizes avocational pursuits, that stimulates the proper use of leisure time.

"In the development of this program of educational activities several main general policies have been followed. Important among these are the following:

1. Simple, understandable interpretation of the major features of each park to the public by means of field trips, lectures, exhibits and literature.
2. Emphasis upon leading (directing) the visitor to study the real thing rather than to utilize second-hand information.
3. Utilization of trained personnel, with field experience, able to interpret to the public the laws of the universe as exemplified in the parks, and able to develop concepts of the laws of life useful to all.

Western Ways Photo

On a trail in Yellowstone, a ranger naturalist leads park visitors on a nature walk to see birds, animals and wild flowers.

"Never has there been an idea of making the educational work of purely academic character. Rather has emphasis been placed on a plan to make the work fit the outstanding opportunity—that of stressing first-hand information. The universities may afford better classroom work, better library facilities, and better lectures, but it is believed that nowhere can people find better objective materials for study, or receive better training in interpreting phenomena than is afforded when the student is in direct contact with nature out-of-doors. There is hope that new methods in adult education will be discovered, and that the national parks will become the great universities of the out-of-doors for which their superlative scientific exhibits so finely equip them."

In the candid camera and the ease of kodachrome photography, I believe we have found that new method in adult education that is doing much to assist in the orientation and guidance of our average park visitor. And of course if the day ever comes when we can, by television, take a trail hike, a waterfall, a saddle-horse trip, or an eruption of Old Faithful, direct from the spot, right into the front room of millions of Americans, I think then we will have accomplished the ultimate in adult nature education, but personally, I hope that this never happens.

We are still following in a general way those early concepts and methods of nature education, but our emphasis is being placed more and more on the utilization of these elementary methods of interpretation merely as a means to an end; as a procedure whereby we develop an attitude, an attitude toward nature appreciation as it relates to the individual and to the nation as a whole. We like to think of it sometimes as the creation and maintenance

of an atmosphere. Prerequisite to the development of this attitude, we must of course interpret in simple understandable language, by visual aids, and by on-the-spot discussions, the geological, biological and historical background of our great national parks.

I am often amazed at the methods used by people today to interpret geologic phenomena or historic facts in the light of modern thought and modern methods of living. Not so long ago a party came into the Zion Museum and asked where they might see the Crying Mountain. It took me a moment to realize that they were asking about the feature we call "Weeping Rock." And then, just the other day, I listened to a mother explain to her small daughter the operation of a prehistoric Indian metate and mano, that stone grinding tool so commonly used by the Indians. The mother described this artifact to her daughter as the ancient Indians "mix-master," and I could not help but add, that it also operated at any speed desired.

I like to think of education as an unfolding, a drawing out, and of nature education as an unfolding or exposing of nature. Nature education might be defined as the stage at which a person develops an appreciation and sympathetic attitude toward the preservation and controlled use of our American heritage of soil, scenery, sunshine and spirit. The development of this attitude and atmosphere might be considered the role of the national parks in nature education. How to achieve this is of course the problem, but I should like to suggest consideration of the following proposals.

1. First, we should emphasize the kind of public land use that we have in our national parks. It is what I like to call a nonconsuming kind of use. By this I do not mean that our areas should be fenced in, but rather that inconsistent kinds of use should be fenced out. Our park areas must be used, must be utilized to the fullest extent, so long as they are left unimpaired for the continued use and enjoyment of future generations. There is a sustained yield and a multiple purpose use of national park lands just as much as there is in other kinds of public land use.

2. In the second place, we should give more emphasis to the need of planned vacations; vacations planned by and for the individual, not by some travel agency. Vacations cost money and they should not be squandered. Every vacation should be a good investment and should yield a good return on the money spent. High pressure advertising and salesmanship brings many visitors to our national parks who are not prepared to spend their vacations there, not prepared in attitude or temperament, not prepared in equipment and apparel. As an illustration I recall the visitor who got out of the bus at Zion Lodge, walked through the curio store, through the lobby, the recreation hall, out onto the porch, looked quickly at the sheer cliff leading up to the top of Lady Mountain, 2700 feet above, and then, in a spirit of utter disgust remarked, "what a place, not a single slot machine in sight." He was wasting his vacation, he should never have come to the national park, his attitude was inconsistent with the proper use of national parks. To put it mildly, he was contaminating the atmosphere. Part of our role is to change that attitude.

3. I would also like to recommend that people practice taking a vacation before they ever leave home. Camping, picknicking, plant study and wildlife stalking can be done in one's own backyard. Preparation for a vacation in a national park is just as essential as preparation for attendance at the opera.

4. Next, we should consider the problem of leisure time. Leisure time may be an asset, or it may be a liability, depending upon how we use it. More and more leisure time is being forced upon us. The proper use of leisure time is a real chal-

lenge to this nation and its stability. I should like to quote from a statement made by the late Lord Tweedsmuir when he once addressed a recreational congress in Canada, for he spoke from the text, "man gaineth wisdom through wise use of his leisure." We hope that people will use their leisure wisely.

And now in conclusion, I am reminded of the beautiful carillon tower built by Edward Bok in that Florida setting of tropical splendor. The tower is a monument to show his appreciation for the opportunities this country had afforded him, opportunities of liberty, free speech, freedom from many wants. Throughout the grounds, sweet scented trees and shrubs shade the meandering walks, and at strategic places, restful benches are half concealed in the low shrubbery. Beside one of those benches is a large bronze plaque, and on that plaque a quotation from John Burroughs. The quotation reads: "I have come here to find myself, it is so easy to get lost in a busy world."

We hope that our national parks can continue to create and preserve this attitude of appreciation of nature and desire for nature protection, this intangible that I like to call "atmosphere." This then, is perhaps the role of the national parks in nature education—to provide places where people can come to find themselves, and avoid getting lost in a busy world.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This article is adapted from a talk given at the second annual meeting of the Pacific Division of the American Nature Study Society, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 1950, and is published by permission of the director, National Park Service.

THE SIXTEENTH NORTH AMERICAN WILDLIFE CONFERENCE

Your Executive Secretary Fred M. Packard attended the annual meeting of the National Wildlife Federation and the Sixteenth North American Wildlife Conference at Milwaukee, March 2 to 7, where he had been invited to discuss national park problems. Well over a thousand scientists, educators, officials and members of national organizations attended the sessions, which were notable for the atmosphere of concord that prevailed. Dozens of papers were presented on subjects ranging from the need for a national resources policy to analysis of the problems of furbearers, waterfowl and Alaska wildlife.

One of the most important discussions from the point of view of the National Parks Association was on the over-population of moose in Isle Royale National Park. Moose first came to the island in 1912 by crossing the ice in winter. The forest fire of 1936 resulted in an abundance of second growth suitable as browse for the moose, and this encouraged an increase in the numbers of moose. The browse plants and shrubs have since decreased, a number of them being threatened with extirpation, with the result that many moose are starving in winter. Permitting these animals to continue to starve and to allow forms of native plant life to disappear is undesirable. It was proposed that a family of wolves be introduced onto the island to act as a natural check to the increase of the moose. Such a step seems preferable to attempting to control the moose by artificial means. This plan was generally favored. It should be stated, too, that the wolf itself is a vanishing species. It deserves the protection it would receive in this park, where it could cause no interference with human economy. Furthermore, the wolf would provide an important, interesting wildlife feature.

Dr. Anton de Vos presented an unusual paper about the status of the fisher and marten in Canada. The fisher is one of the rarest animals on the continent, but has survived trapping pressure with surprising success in Canada. It was recommended that a number of these animals be live-trapped and freed in protected areas, where trapping is prohibited, to ensure their survival.

RETURN TO THE HILLS

By WALLACE G. SCHWASS, Member
National Parks Association

IT was a bright spring day when we first drove to the end of the road on the Tennessee side of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The trans-mountain road was at that time being blasted from the road's terminus across the mountains. We camped in an area that later became Chimneys Campground, and from it we explored the coves and mountains.

A nearby swinging foot bridge led over the west prong of the Little Pigeon River to a mountaineer's log house, at that time occupied.

We drove up another rough mountain road to Cherokee Orchards, where, before beginning an ascent of Mount LeConte, we thoroughly explored the tiniest of log tub mills sitting rather high in perennial shade above a mossy, flower-clogged mountain stream. It was in use by the mountain family living in the orchard house. We had not even known that mountaineers still ground their corn in such manner, and items of pioneer living, explained to us in cold words in our college textbooks on American history, became meaningful.

The Jim Cable mill in Great Smoky Mountains' Cades Cove has been restored.

Photograph by National Park Service

The Frederick Shields smoke house and the group of buildings to which it belongs were repaired in 1948.

Several years later, during the second World War, a group of us—soldiers and friends—drove into mountain-locked Cades Cove to be intrigued not only by the scope of the scenery and the remoteness of the place, but also by the people living there, and by their way of life, equally as primitive as the environment. We were given a glimpse of an era that was modern during Washington's time. A dirt road circled the floor of the cove. Streams crossing the road had to be forded. There were glimpses of fields of grain, of pastures and of hay fields. Log homes stood on knolls, and down one road that led away from the loop, we came upon a series of log mountain homes that had already been abandoned. Grass grew about them, and the Park Service was preserving them as an authentic museum of pioneer mountain life. Another road took us to an old grist mill, operated by a tall, blond woman who spoke in picturesque Elizabethan phrases. She ground corn for us, to show us how she operated the mill; and she told us that all of the cove people ground corn here, giving her a portion of their corn in payment.

This past spring [1950], I returned for the third time to this great national park, visited by more people than any other. I was amazed and disappointed to see what had happened to those irreplaceable structures within the park.

Most of the log homes in Cades Cove cannot be reached because they are engulfed in a sea of brambles. If one cuts his way through this, he will find the porch completely gone, the roof caved in, the stone and clay fireplace a jumble of earth and rock. What had once been a fine exhibit has become a ruin. The one-room log school house that served the Cove children is on the verge of collapse. One home, with a very large fireplace, yet remains in fairly good preservation, but it is locked and used as a storage bin for feed bags, fertilizer or something of the kind. The old mill no longer operates. The flume is filled with dirt and grass,

the revolving stone inside has been displaced; it is decaying rapidly—a first-class exhibit falling away.

Back at the old campground near the Chimneys, I found the swinging bridge gone. Crossing the fork by rock-hopping, I reached the mountaineer home on the other side. One long porch was gone, and on the other side a second porch sagged dangerously.

We sat on the still intact stone wall that made a grand curve from a spring to the house. Sunshine flooded the forest and made the mass of white flowers that engulfed the abandoned roadway and house yard appear as though washed with foam.

Why was this happening? we asked. The National Park Service itself wanted to preserve these things. Our Park Service is supposed to set the highest standard. I had just visited Spring Mill State Park in Indiana, where the original three-story stone grist and lumber mill, built in 1817, is not only completely standing and restored, but is still being operated every afternoon to grind corn. This performance is crowded around with visitors. The old log village there has been restored also, even to its furnishings, and all is kept in immaculate condition. The tavern, distillery, one-room hat factory, surgery and homes have all been restored.

In Illinois, there is the restoration of the buildings and furnishings of Old Salem, where Abe Lincoln lived and worked. In Kentucky, part of Fort Harrod has been rebuilt and furnished with authentic antiques; at Levi Jackson Wilderness State Park, in Kentucky, a settlement has been reconstructed, and near Norris Dam in Tennessee, the T. V. A. is preserving and operating a large grist mill which is as much of a tourist attraction as Norris Dam itself.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park lags far behind these state parks and T. V. A. It should be not only on a par with these parks, but should be ahead of them as a leading national example. The National Park Service cannot carry out such a project without the necessary funds,

Jim Cable's corn crib, a building of unique design, now stands in its restored condition.

and Congress has chosen to deal most niggardly with the people's national parks. An engineer need but whisper the idea of building a dam costing tens of millions, and the money is granted; but the condition of our national parks continues to grow worse for lack of money.

Funds are needed for three areas in Great Smoky Mountains National Park. First, the old mill and homes in Cades Cove should be restored and kept in top condition. A new two-way road into the cove, for tourists, will be completed by autumn.

Second, a swinging bridge and homes on both sides of the west prong of the Little Pigeon River, near Chimney Rocks, should be restored. Many campers and tourists could see these on their way to the Chimneys, or on their way to look at the old Indian Gap "road," the only road that existed between Tennessee and North Carolina for a hundred years, until 1928. Jim Carr's grist mill farther down the main park road from the campground, easily accessible and a mecca for visitors, should be restored and operated, like the one in Spring Mill State Park.

Third, those homes along the road to Cherokee Orchards and the tiny grist mill at the orchard are definitely a must on the list.

Your Association is grateful to member Wallace G. Schwass for submitting this article and bringing to attention the need of restoring the primitive buildings of the mountain people, who once lived in Great Smoky Mountains National Park's Cades Cove. Constructive suggestions and criticism are always welcome.

Because your editor had not personally visited Cades Cove, it seemed only fair to the Service to inquire what plans have been made for the old buildings. A thorough reply was forthcoming, and we are pleased to print it in part, directly following.

PROGRESS ON CADES COVE STRUCTURES

A great deal of the material in Mr. Schwass' article is undoubtedly a true picture of the present condition of many of the pioneer structures. However, I cannot understand how he could have come into Cades Cove on his last visit, without noticing that a number of the structures in the Cove had either been restored or had had some construction to preserve them from further deterioration.

I believe that as early as 1936 it was recognized that it was impossible from a practical standpoint to retain in good repair all of the early structures that existed in the park. At that time there were undoubtedly several hundred structures in various conditions of repair, widely varying classes of workmanship, and a large number in remote situations.

In May of 1947, Mr. Charles Grossman, architect from Blue Ridge Parkway, who, having had considerable experience with these structures in the park, made a survey of the area and selected forty-seven buildings that could be retained either in place or protected, so that they could be moved to either Cades Cove or Mingus Creek and provide a museum exhibit of pioneer structures. During the year 1948 and early 1949, an appropriation made it possible for us to do some of the work outlined in Mr. Grossman's report, and this was completed in February, 1949.

In regard to the specific buildings mentioned in Mr. Schwass' article, pertinent comment may be as follows:

1. The swinging bridge has been gone for a number of years. The log house still exists, but it is in poor condition. While I am not sure why Mr. Grossman did not include this house, I believe that the location was such that it would not have a great deal of interest for the public, and it is possible that the structure was of the type that was either not worth restoring in place, or would not fit into another group to be restored. The foliage condition around this structure at present precludes the making of satisfactory photographs.

2. I believe the group referred to in the sixth paragraph on page 1 of Mr. Schwass' article is the Lige Oliver house, in the western part of Cades Cove. This is one that was restored during the CCC period, under the supervision of Mr. Grossman, and is also one of the groups that was repaired under the Rehabilitation Program of 1948.

The John Oliver cabin in Cades Cove is typically picturesque.

3. The one-room log school house in Cades Cove has come under considerable discussion. I understand that this has been moved at least once and possibly twice, and it has suffered structurally from these moves and is not a particularly desirable building for restoration. Unfortunately, this building is located immediately adjacent to the road and may be viewed by passing tourists. It is in poor condition, and I suggest that it be dismantled soon after the Cades Cove Road is opened, so that no further criticism can be made of this structure.

4. The buildings referred to, in which Mr. Schwass indicates feed bags, fertilizer and other things were stored, is the Frederick Shields place. The main house of this group has been used by one of the lessees as a place for seed storage since it was safe and dry and ideally located. This use has not been a detriment to the building, although it has required that it remain locked. This entire group of buildings was repaired under the 1948 program and at the time I last passed there, a few weeks ago, was still in good condition.

5. The old mill at Cades Cove is the Johnny Cable Mill, which was restored in 1935 and 1936 under the supervision of Mr. Grossman. In our 1948 program, we built a new bridge and made some minor repairs on the building. Toward the close of this program, we were about to undertake the repair of the flume, the replacement of the wheel and other repairs to the mill structure, but funds were not available and we had, therefore, to delay this construction until we had the money. We did, however, buy the material to replace the flume and the wheel. I think both Mr. Butcher and Mr. Schwass can be assured that, at some future date, this mill will be in operating condition.

6. The small tub mill near Cherokee Orchard, in which Mr. Schwass was so interested, may have been the one which stood on the side of the Rainbow Falls Trail. In the survey of pioneer structures to be retained, the Jungle Brook Mill on Cherokee Orchard Road was selected because of several distinctive features, the hollowed-out flume, the log construction and the size of the mill, and possibly because the Jungle Brook Mill was in better condition at the time the survey was made. Quite extensive repairs were made on the Jungle Brook Mill, including the bracing of the structure, replacing several logs and

covering the structure with a new, temporary roof. The distinctive log flume, the tub turbine and the upright post were removed from the site and stored at Oliver's barn in Cades Cove, so that when this mill is re-erected, they may be reproduced authentically.

The lack of funds, even for trimming vegetation around these structures, has made it impossible to make them easily approachable; therefore, while we feel that the buildings are in a good condition to be protected for a period of five years, it should certainly be brought out that small funds will be necessary annually to mow the grass and growths around these buildings, and to do incidental repairs which, if left undone, will be magnified over a five-year period.

Mr. Butcher and Mr. Schwass will be interested to know that our plans for Cades Cove provide for keeping the circular road in as nearly its present condition as possible; and for preserving several groups of pioneer structures around this periphery road so that the atmosphere of the Cove will be one of scenic beauty with broad, expansive views of the main ridge, and enough of the old aspect of the Cove to satisfy those who can appreciate the Cove as it once was.—R. A. Wilhelm, *Landscape Architect*, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

This blacksmith shop of rough hewn logs is one of the Frederick Shields buildings.

In February, Executive Secretary Fred M. Packard gave an illustrated talk to Dr. Paul Sears' graduate seminar at Yale University, and to the New York Chapter of the Appalachian Club, at the invitation of Association member Dr. Duncan A. MacInnes. Mr. Packard represented the Association at a meeting of the Natural Resources Council of America, held in Milwaukee in March.

Also in March, Field Representative Devereux Butcher gave an illustrated talk at the joint meeting of the Conservation and National Parks committees of the Garden Club of America, held in New York. On a sunny February week end, Mr. Butcher visited Shenandoah National Park and had the pleasure of talking with Superintendent Guy D. Edwards, who had been transferred recently from the Region Two office at Omaha. Mr. Butcher traversed the northern two thirds of the park and reported seeing a bobcat.

Summer Jobs in National Parks

By LELAND F. RAMSDELL, Personnel Officer
National Park Service

EACH YEAR, the National Park Service receives thousands of letters from people seeking employment in national parks. These the Service answers as well as it can. At times, the volume of such mail is so great that replies are delayed and often are inadequate. With its very limited administrative staffs in Washington and in the areas of the national park system, the Service can do no better than to furnish prepared circular material in reply. Letters of inquiry to the Service are usually like these:

I am interested in the possibility of employment this summer as a fire watcher in one of the national parks, and am trying to find how to go about securing such a position. I would appreciate any information you may be able to give me on this matter at your earliest convenience.

I am writing to ask if you can help me to secure a job this summer in a national park. I thought perhaps you could send me a list of jobs available and any other information you may have. I am interested particularly in the New England states. However, I would consider other localities.

I am an American boy who will be seventeen this summer and would like to see this great country of ours before I go off to fight for it. I would like to know of all the jobs open to a boy of my age in both the Rocky Mountain National Park and the Yellowstone National Park. I am able to work only from early June to early September. Thank you very much for this information.

The reply which most inquirers receive reads about like this:

In the national parks, summer employment is offered by the government and by private concessioners who operate hotels, restaurants and shops, under government franchise, for the accommodation of the public. The concessioners do their own hiring without influence or control by the government.

Application for *government* work must be submitted to the superintendent of each park in which the applicant would like to work. *Concession employment* is obtainable *only* by writing to the concessioners. The summer work offered by the government is not suitable for women. They should apply only to the concessioners, who may be able to offer hostess, waitress, sales clerk, chambermaid and kitchen helper jobs.

Government jobs include unskilled laborer on maintenance and blister rust control crews (minimum age eighteen) and seasonal park ranger or seasonal ranger naturalist (minimum age twenty-one). The seasonal rangers and ranger naturalists must wear uniforms which they provide at their own expense (about $75). The uniformed employees are paid at the annual rate of $2875. The laborers and the concession employees, generally, are paid hourly rates which vary considerably from one locality to another.

There is no educational minimum requirement for government employment, but the seasonal ranger naturalists must have advanced college training in the natural sciences. Seasonal rangers should have had some experience in woods or wildlife work. All appointees must be in excellent physical condition as posts of duty usually are not located near hospitals or where medical attention can be had readily, and the work is of a strenuous and sometimes hazardous nature. Applicants for summer employment are not required to take civil service examinations.

Applications should be submitted early, preferably by March 1, either for government or for concession work. The government must, by law, give preference to veterans, but concessioners are not required to do so.

Information concerning qualifications requirements set by concessioners, hours and conditions of work, etc., may be obtained by writing to these enterprises.

It should be understood that employment opportunities in the national parks are extremely limited. Every year the superintendents and the concessioners receive applica-

tions from thousands of persons who cannot be placed. They want persons of good character who are willing and able to work hard throughout the summer season. In this highly competitive market, only those whose applications are legible, neat and concise, and reflect intelligence and serious purpose, are at all likely to be succesful.

As this issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE goes to press, it still is too early to say with any assurance what the summer employment outlook for the average applicant may be this year. Almost certainly the demands of the national emergency upon the labor supply will sharply reduce the number of applicants for summer jobs. It is probable that applicants, even so, will greatly outnumber the jobs, but each person who actually is available for work will doubtless have a much better chance of appointment than existed in the preceding three years.

Wage rates, which as yet have not been established for the summer in many areas, are subject to stabilization controls but probably will be somewhat higher this summer than last. Typical hourly rates for young men employed as fire control, blister rust control, or trail crew workers last summer were: Yosemite National Park, $1.13 to $1.38; Yellowstone National Park, $1.15 to $1.25; Shenandoah National Park, $.80 to $1.05. At some of the parks these workers live in government camps where meals, prepared under U. S. Public Health Service standards, are provided at a government mess and where sleeping quarters consist of barracks or tents. The location of such camps usually is in the back country, far from settled communities or hospital facilities. Accordingly, workers must be in prime physical condition and must be stable enough emotionally to endure separation from home and from urban conveniences.

Stories which have appeared in national magazines in recent years have widely publicized and glamorized the employment opportunities for man-and-wife teams at fire lookout towers. Actually, man-and-wife combinations are employed at a few such towers in the Service, but *very* few, and the publicity has resulted in a barrage of applications from hopeful young couples, only a tiny fraction of whom could possibly be employed.

This kind of employment offers almost the only opportunity for summer work for women on the government rolls in the parks. As we have mentioned, their best prospects are with the concessioners. The pay scales established by these enterprises, their policies with respect to the employment of women, age limits, leave privileges, the provision of living quarters, etc., all differ so widely from one enterprise to another that it is necessary for each applicant to obtain information on these subjects direct from the individual concessioner.

Lists of concessioners and national parks can be obtained upon request addressed to the Director, National Park Service, Interior Department, Washington 25, D. C.

The person whose application to a park superintendent or concessioner results in an offer of appointment will be given details relative to the employment offered, such as type of clothing to bring, whether bedding is provided by the employer or must be brought by the employee, how long the employment will last, and best transportation arrangements for reaching the area. Travelling to and from the park must always be done at the employee's expense.

National parks in post war years have been subjected to the most intensive visitor use in history. At no time in this period has the Service had sufficient funds to staff these areas fully for adequate protection of the park features and of the public. The superintendents, accordingly, *must* employ the most competent and conscientious persons obtainable, for only by doing so can they make the limited funds at their disposal provide the maximum amount of protection and public service. Those who merely seek a paid vacation at the taxpayers' expense should not apply for a

summer job in a national park. Those who are hired find that they must work hard and intelligently to hold their jobs.

Although there are no fixed educational standards for National Park Service summer jobs, except that of ranger naturalist, the superintendents give preference, as far as possible, to applicants whose college work is aimed at preparation for a career in the field of conservation of natural resources. Many of the Service's permanent employees have been tested and found promising through successive seasons of summer employment. Unfortunately for the occasional young woman who has a genuine interest in this field, however, the Service is not likely to offer her possibilities of a career. Our work is to such a marked extent outdoor work, often under extremely severe weather conditions and sometimes in very hazardous situations, that the employment of men has been found preferable. Except in clerical or other strictly office-type jobs, the Service employs very few women. These include two professional archeologists and several historical aides, but no naturalists or historians. Among the 125 superintendents in the national park system, there is but one woman.

This article is concerned primarily with National Park Service summer employment. More than very brief mention of opportunities is impossible here. Information on permanent employment, and additional information relative to summer jobs can be had upon request sent to the Director, National Park Service, Interior Department, Washington 25, D. C.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir:

I have read and reread your book *Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments.* I enjoyed it very much, and frankly, that is a mild statement. First of all, it is very well written and your descriptions, sharp and clear. The photographs are absolutely tops, and your close-ups are about the sharpest I have ever seen, (I am an amateur photographer). While I have seen only a very few of the national parks, I somehow feel we have a mutual love of them. May we hope the parks will forever remain wilderness.

Sincerely,
Arthur H. Margli
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Sir:

. . . We spent the night in Gunnison, and were glad roads and facilities were as they were. We invariably met the better sort of people where facilities were few and the roads a bit rough. The mob ruins Yellowstone and Yosemite. By contrast, what a joy were Grand Teton and Olympic. How long can they hold out? There's talk of a two-lane highway and a lodge for Olympic, despite the original intent to preserve its primeval beauty unspoiled by such facilities. House trailers and those who drag them! The same sort have I seen littering up a quiet anchorage with their chromelined cruisers. The devil has them, let him take them. Nowhere, not even in the Olympics, did we find ourselves beyond what I call the imminence of people. The only difference is that some are less objectionable than others. At several campgrounds we met up with some whom we really enjoyed because they were quiet and receptive and appreciative of the surroundings. Only in the Olympics did we find no litter. Generally speaking, we are a refuse-ridden people.

Sincerely,
Edward A. Sibley
Canaan, New Hampshire

IN MOUNTAIN COUNTRY

(Continued from page 41)

that feeling of unity which comes from being alone in the wilderness of the mountains. The pass is a wide saddle, and on each side it rises to rocky peaks, but it is glorious to stand there and look over the country—rocks, grass, and forest—the birthplace of our rivers, the storehouse and the factory of America's natural resources —our heritage, our strength, our obligation to protect and use wisely.

You now understand that last Forest Service sign which read, "Entering the Wilderness Area." Truly you could be a thousand miles from civilization instead of a few hours' walk. You hardly can describe just what the wilderness does to you, as you stand there looking out over the primitive. It is a gift of God, but a gift you had to earn. One does not receive such a gift in a town or along the highway, or in a crowd of people. You did not realize before that two or three miles from the road is far enough to get the real wilderness feeling.

Reluctantly you turn away from the vastness of the wilderness and the jumble of mountain peaks and head back down the trail to the lunch you carefully cached.

With the campfire permit the forest ranger gave you safely in your pocket, you enjoy selecting a safe place for your lunch fire. All leaves and duff are scraped away, down to mineral soil, and then the little fire burns cheerfully, and soon the coffee gives out its fragrant aroma. Soon you see the "camp robbers," those amazing jays, watching you and hoping for a handout. A squirrel gets distantly friendly, too. When camp is cleaned up, all papers burned, and trash disposed of under a rock, the coffee can performs its last service—dousing the fire, to make sure it is extinguished to the last spark.

Back along the trail is a beautiful walk. You are gloriously tired, but you have a feeling of exhilaration. You have made a new acquaintance with nature, the land and the forests. You have come closer to knowing the pioneers, and you realize what it means to speak of wilderness. You are resolved to see more wilderness.

NOTE: Campfire and smoking rules in national forests and national parks vary. Be sure to check locally before you start your trip into the forest. In some areas it is too dangerous in summertime to allow campfires, and smoking may be forbidden except at designated places.

CHAPMAN PROTECTS PARKS INTEGRITY

A circular letter dated March 7, from the National Park Service, announces that Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman has issued Order No. 2618 reaffirming the long-established policies of the Department and Congress assuring protection of national parks and monuments from power, reclamation and other water developments. The protection afforded national parks and monuments is extended to include established wilderness areas and wildlife refuges.

Section 2 of the order states: "In furtherance of this policy, no bureau, service or agency in this Department shall henceforth undertake or continue, within or affecting any national park or monument, without the written approval of the Secretary of the Interior, any investigations or studies, or undertake any drilling, surveys, or other exploratory work incident to the preparation of reports or plans relating to water development, or obligate any federal funds therefor, except where the Congress has specifically authorized such a project in the reserved area concerned." Section 4 says: "In cases where it appears in the public interest to permit investigation of proposed projects affecting areas specified in this order, resulting reports . . . shall contain comparable data on alternate project possibilities, adequate for the Secretary to reach an informed decision as to which project, if any, should be selected."

NEWTON B. DRURY

(Continued from page 44)

Service. The inevitable consequence of this situation was a lowering of the morale of the Service, especially at headquarters, and a growing sense of frustration, because of uncertain leadership and remote control.

In 1940, Mr. Cammerer requested to be transferred to a position of less responsibility and so, in May of that year, Secretary Ickes again invited Mr. Drury to accept appointment as Director. In his correspondence with the Secretary Mr. Drury discussed the considerations which would influence his decision. Among these he put first the concurrence of the present Director, Mr. Cammerer. He was confident that he could secure release by his present employers, the Save-the-Redwoods League and the State of California, at least for a period long enough for him to make such contribution as he could to the national task. He asked for assurance that he would be left free to concentrate upon the concerns of the National Park Service without being drawn off on departmental tasks only remotely related to the former. He also asked for assurance of freedom to bring to bear upon the problems of the National Park Service the most competent knowledge and the best judgment that could be obtained. Finally he indicated his expectation that the department would seek and consider, on their merits, the recommendations of the National Park Service on major matters of policy and organization.

Even with assurance on these points, the decision was not an easy one. Other positions were offered to Mr. Drury, and he had to consider them. One of these was a high administrative post in a great university; another was an important position in a leading institution of scientific research. He felt, however, that his experience and his personal aptitudes should make it possible for him to contribute, at the national level, to the realization of his dearest ideals and purposes. He therefore accepted appointment to directorship of the National Park Service. This he did, not as a job, but as an opportunity for service; and he entered upon his duties on August 20, 1940.

Between 1933 and 1940, Secretary Ickes had brought about a great enlargement of the scope of the National Park Service, by the transfer of forty-eight areas from the War Department to the Department of the Interior; by the passage of the Historic Sites Act of 1935; by the passage of the Act of 1936, for the study of recreational area programs; and by the transfer of all the projects of the Resettlement Administration to the National Park Service, not to mention the passage of the Act of 1940, "to encourage travel in the United States." Thus Mr. Drury became the head of a multiple-service agency, with duties as its Director which went far beyond those contemplated in the Act of 1916, creating the National Park Service.

Furthermore, the National Park Service was entering upon the most critical period of its history. The second world war had already begun to involve the United States, and for the next five years, the chief task of the Service was to defend the areas under its jurisdiction and, at the same time, to assure their maximum appropriate contribution to the military and moral strength of the nation. This task had to be performed under adverse circumstances: the personnel of the Service was rapidly and drastically reduced; the great parks had to be administered on a bare custodial basis; the demands of numerous war agencies, which were frequently supported with insistence by private interests for non-war purposes, had to be resisted, unless they fulfilled unmistakable war needs not obtainable elsewhere, and which would not cause irreparable damage to the areas. The situation was made the more difficult because of the ill-advised and unnecessary removal of the Service's headquarters staff from Washington to Chicago. This seriously hindered the Service by making administration difficult, and liaison with

other branches of government impossible. Yet, contact with the Army, Navy and Congress became more than ever imperative because of the demands being made upon the Service in connection with the war effort.

The wartime uses of the various areas were exceedingly diversified. Some of them were essentially military and included the occupation of buildings and land for headquarters, installations and training; but such uses as would have done irreparable damage were, in almost all cases, avoided. Beneficent, or at least less harmful uses were for hospitalization, rest and recreation camps, care of convalescents, and so forth, and were numerous and widely distributed. They enabled hundreds of thousands of American soldiers and airmen to visit for the first time the great scenic and historic monuments of their country, and contributed greatly to their morale and welfare.

Dangerous and persistent were the demands for exploitation of the natural material resources of the parks by logging, mining, grazing and agriculture. These were resisted with almost complete success by the firm positions taken by Director Drury and his staff, and supported by Secretary Ickes. In the case, for example, of the demands of the War Production Board for the cutting of Sitka spruce in Olympic National Park and its Queets Corridor and Ocean Strip, the Director formulated the position of the Service in his memorandum of November 18, 1941, addressed to the First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, to the effect that selected cutting might be authorized as a *last resort*, if immediate public necessity is shown, but that this would be a distinct sacrifice of park values in the interest of national defense and would largely destroy the qualities for which the lands were being acquired. He insisted that any legislation that might be introduced to permit cutting in Olympic National Park itself should be resisted, and he further insisted that all possible supplies of the needed timber elsewhere should be exhausted before using that in the park. He had already started a comprehensive survey by the forestry branch of the National Park Service of all available spruce in the Northwest, and this speedily demonstrated that there were important supplies in Alaska, Oregon, western Washington and British Columbia. The pressure became such, however, that in December, 1942, on the basis of a special report by an assistant in the office of the Secretary, the latter secured the authorization of the President for the sale of spruce in the Queets Corridor and the Ocean Strip, although Mr. Drury was not convinced that this move was absolutely necessary. The cutting was not of large extent, and although there was further pressure for cutting, the forest in the park itself was saved. By September 1943, estimates of needs were revised, and there were no further requests from the War Production Board for cutting spruce.

The story of *The National Parks in Wartime* was presented by Mr. Drury in the August, 1943, issue of *American Forests*, In the concluding paragraph Mr. Drury expresses his philosophy:

> The wisdom of the nation in preserving areas of the type represented by the national parks and monuments is clearly evidenced on the American continent today as increased demands upon our natural resources are invading and forever changing the native landscape. As long as the basic law that created them endures, we are assured of at least these few places in the world where forests continue to evolve normally, where animal life remains in harmonious relationship to its environment, and where the ways of nature and its works may still be studied in the original design.

The greatest and most persistent danger to which the national parks are subjected results from the plans of other agencies of the government, such as the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior, for the construction of an infinite number of multiple-purpose dams for the

control and utilization of water resources. In view of the relatively small aggregate area of the holdings of the National Park Service, it seems extraordinary that so many of these plans should impinge upon these areas. The projects are too well known to nature conservationists and especially to the readers of the NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE to require enumeration and description in this article. The case of the proposed dams in Dinosaur National Monument is at this moment very much in the minds of all friends of the national parks, and their disappointment and concern at the decision of Secretary Chapman to recommend the construction of the dams, over the opposition of Mr. Drury and the united, vigorous protests of nature conservationists from coast to coast is not relieved by the assurance of the Secretary in his *Annual Report, 1950*, (p. XXI), that "if the projects are authorized as recommended, extraordinary efforts and diligence will be exercised so that the pristine beauty [*sic*] of this area will be preserved."

The essential thing to be noted in this connection is that Director Drury and his staff and the Advisory Board have consistently and unceasingly opposed public works which would violate the mandate of the Congress, expressed in its Act of 1916, "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life [of the parks and monuments] 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."

The Advisory Board, in the course of its meeting of April, 1950, communicated its views to the Secretary in these words:

The Advisory Board believes that the Congress expressed unequivocally and categorically a permanent policy of complete preservation and protection of the areas under consideration, for all time. . . The Advisory Board believes that in all cases where departure from this policy is urged in the name of the general welfare it will be found either that the welfare is not in fact general, that it is not national, or that it could be assured through the adoption of some alternate plan. The Advisory Board is convinced that undeviating adherence to this policy as established by the Congress and maintained through the years by the Department of the Interior is the only way to protect the national park system.

An important aspect of Newton Drury's administration has had to do with recreation. This is a very broad term, ordinarily associated with sports, games, camping and play grounds. For the National Park Service, however, it means much more, and its chief functions are deemed to be educational and inspirational. In his *Annual Report, 1949*, (pp. 307-313), Mr. Drury has expounded his philosophy under the heading "The Educational Function of the National Park Service":

The essential task . . . of the Service is to see to it that the American people shall have the opportunity to obtain the maximum beneficial use and enjoyment of the kinds which derive from the character of the park area themselves; enjoyment which at the same time involves the minimum of change in the natural or historic scene which the Service is required to conserve.

To meet that responsibility . . . involves more than satisfaction to the physical senses. . . It places on the Service the obligation to contribute to a deeper understanding of natural processes and historical events about which any intelligent human being has a natural and legitimate curiosity.

Within the limits imposed by very inadequate appropriations, the National Park Service has developed recreation of this sort to a remarkable extent. The ideals and devotion of the naturalists, historians and rangers of the staff have sought realization in their endeavors to make the visits of millions of Americans opportunities for greater understanding and appreciation of their land and of the history of their country.

However, the Act of 1936 greatly enlarged the role of the National Park Serv-

ice, with respect to recreation, and made it the chief agency of the government for planning and advising on recreational uses of all kinds of areas, notably on areas created by impounding water, on behalf of other federal agencies and of the states and their subdivisions. In the opinion of the Advisory Board this responsibility has been well carried.

The problem as to what extent the Service should exercise this responsibility for areas over which it does not have jurisdiction, and which are used chiefly as regional play-grounds is under consideration. A carefully thought-out report by the Advisory Board has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior and may be supposed to represent the present policy of the Service. It would undoubtedly be the opinion of nature conservationists that this function is secondary as compared with the primary function of protecting and interpreting, at the national level, our unique and most notable places.

The decade of Mr. Drury's directorship has been one of many other major services. He has reestablished friendly cooperation with the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture with which, in earlier years, there had been a not too friendly rivalry. He has, in this last year, with the aid and advice of a special committee, worked out a revision of the policies and practices of the Service with respect to concessions and concessioners, which promises to be beneficial to all concerned, including the millions of visitors who must depend on the concessioners for food and shelter and transportation. He has had to deal with the delicate problem of maintaining the wildlife of the great parks in reasonable ecologic balance, and while experts often disagree with each other as to the methods employed, his approach to the problem has been scientific and he has endeavored to secure the most competent advice.

Mr. Drury's greatest service has been the complete dedication of himself to his task. He has expressed his ideals in inspiring words in his reports, and in public utterances and writings, and he has justified his faith by his works. He has identified himself with his staff so that together they have seemed to have one voice. He has been a leader among equals, but he has not been their "boss." He has inspired the loyalty of the staff to the ideals that they have held in common, but he has never demanded a personal loyalty to himself. He has been eager to obtain the best possible judgment on all problems, and his decisions have been reached after conscientious consultation and mature deliberation. He has not dramatized himself or his position; he has not been spectacular and he has avoided personal publicity. He has had to say NO far more often than YES, and he has said it quietly, but as many times as were necessary to make it stick. He has not pounded the desk or made the rafters ring or broadcast epithets to the front pages of the noon-editions.

This is the sort of public servant that Newton B. Drury has been.

* * *

The dismissal of Newton B. Drury, in the manner described and for the reason alleged, raises many questions which nature conservationists and their organizations are bound to ask. They have had confidence in Mr. Drury, even on the infrequent occasions when not all of them have agreed with him. They have looked upon him as a stalwart defender, within the government, of the integrity of the national parks. They have recognized his honesty, his singleness of purpose, his reasonableness, and his devotion to the ideals which they themselves hold. They ask whether his successor or successors, whoever he or they may be, will be equally strong to defend and to resist, or will they be more compliant in the face of what may seem to be considerations of expediency? Will they be able to defend the Service from undue interference, already manifesting itself, from "up-stairs"? Will they have the vital spark of leadership

that will reinforce the devotion of the Service to the great purposes which it has so well served since its creation and that will maintain the morale for which it is justly renowned? Will they be able to command the moral support of the nature conservationists and their organizations across the country, which they will so greatly and sometimes so desperately need? No mistake could be more unfortunate than to underestimate the value of such support or its influence upon public opinion.

Nature conservationists will realize that now, and in the immediate future, they must be more than ever on the alert. They have not forgotten Hetch-Hetchy; if the destruction of Dinosaur, which has been conclusively shown to be unnecessary, is consummated, and if Mr. Drury is succeeded by directors less determined to defend, without exception, the great heritage of countless generations of Americans, the friends of the national parks will resort to all means in their power to create such defenses in public opinion as cannot be broken down.

IN MEMORY OF ERNEST F. COE

ON January 2, Ernest F. Coe died at a Miami hospital at the age of 84. Had it not been for Mr. Coe's tireless efforts, beginning as long ago as the 1920's, we might not have today the wonderful Everglades National Park.

Born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1866, Mr. Coe graduated from the Yale School of Fine Arts in 1887. His vocation was landscape architecture. In 1925, he moved to Coconut Grove, and here he lived until his death. In 1948, he was awarded the George Robert White medal of honor—highest horticultural award in the United States—and later, received the Thomas Barbour medal awarded by the Fairchild Botanical Garden. In 1947, he was presented the Civitan Good Citizenship award; and the Dade County Citizen's Committee selected him "outstanding man of 1947."

It was in 1928, that Mr. Coe organized the Tropic Everglades National Park Association—later known as the Everglades National Park Association—to carry on a drive for establishment of the Everglades National Park. Final park establishment was the result of effort by many people and groups, but as has been the case with a number of our national parks, one person has borne a larger share of the work. For the Everglades, this person was Mr. Coe. Although he spent much time in Washington, in close touch with Congress and officials of the National Park Service, Mr. Coe did most of his park promotion work at his association's headquarters at Miami's Civic Center. Here he wrote innumerable newspaper articles and kept up a steady correspondence with interested men and women throughout the nation. Clippings of his articles were mailed to organizations that gave them wider publicity by reprinting them, and thus, through two decades and at times when little else seemed to be furthering park establishment, the cause of Everglades preservation was kept alive and before the public. Victory came in 1947, when, in December of that year, President Harry S. Truman dedicated the park at the little town of Everglades, on Florida's southwest coast. (See *Everglades National Park Dedicated*, by Gilbert D. Leach, in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for January-March 1948.) Mr. Coe received wide recognition for the large part he had played in bringing this about, and perhaps most noteworthy of this recognition was the article, illustrated with color photographs, which was published in the *Saturday Evening Post* shortly afterward.

THE EDITOR'S BOOKSHELF

MY CAMERA IN THE NATIONAL PARKS, by Ansel Adams. Published by Virginia Adams, Yosemite National Park, and Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1950. Designed by Jo Sinel. Engravings by Walter J. Mann Company. Printed by H. S. Crocker Company, Inc., San Francisco. Illustrated. Bibliography. 97 pages, 12" x 14½". Price $10.

Long nationally famous for his photography, Ansel Adams, in this book, attains new heights in photographic perfection and interpretation of nature.

But Ansel Adams is more than a great photographer. On man's use of land, he is one of the serious and deep thinkers of our time. Like others with a sense of appreciation of nature and wilderness, he is profoundly troubled by the relentless encroachment of civilization upon wilderness. In a thought-provoking introduction, *The Meaning of the National Parks,* he writes eloquently: "The perspectives of history are discounted and the wilderness coveted and invaded to provide more water, more grazing land, more minerals, and more inappropriate recreation. With the establishment of reservoirs, come diverse human enterprises, roads, resorts, settlements. The wilderness is pushed back; man is everywhere. Solitude, so vital to the individual man, is almost nowhere."

In this book, it was not the author's intention to show scenery and details of beauty in each national park; but, through thirty superb photographs, to interpret the national park and monument system as a whole. The photographic quality of his thirty selections is so high that it does not seem possible that black and white photography can attain a more lofty peak of perfection. Mount Rainier at sunrise, Hawaii's misty fern forest, Jupiter Terrace at Yellowstone's Mammoth Hot Springs, Zion's Great White Throne, and the Olympics from Hurricane Hill are truly inspiring compositions.

Amateur, as well as professional photographers, will welcome the complete discussion on the equipment used, and on the light conditions under which each photograph was taken; while prospective park and monument visitors will find interest in the section *Informative Notes on the National Parks and Monuments.*

Any review of *My Camera in the National Parks,* however brief, would be incomplete without mention of the quality of printing and paper. The engravings, made with the finest screen, are printed on heavy kromekote paper, which has a white enamel gloss like glossy photographic paper. This combination of engraving and paper renders nearly imperceptible any difference between the reproduction and the original photograph. A higher quality of reproduction and printing than this could not be imagined. Indeed, in this truly remarkable book, one possesses practically the equivalent of a set of Mr. Adams' original photographs.

WATER, LAND AND PEOPLE, by Bernard Frank and Anthony Netboy. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1950. Illustrated. Index. 331 pages. Price $4.

The vast scope of present plans for harnessing our rivers to provide irrigation, power, flood control and navigation is so complex that the average citizen finds it difficult to know whether a particular project is wisely conceived or not. A simply written, accurate appraisal of the water development program has long been needed, especially by the layman and the student. The first part of this book, which fills that need, analyzes the relationships between water and the health of the land, and describes the havoc wrought by human abuse of our land resources. The authors then discuss various solutions that have been

offered to correct the damage, ranging from TVA and the clean-up of the Schuylkill River to the concept of small tributary dams related to the soils and forests, and gigantic mutipurpose projects.

Excellent as has been some of the corrective work, the lack of integration of water use and control with protection of watershed values is decreasing the effectiveness of even the best efforts and rendering others potentially futile. We are fighting the symptoms of the disease, it is pointed out, rather than curing it; and we have concerned ourselves with quick amelioration of immediate conditions, instead of drawing plans that will bring all aspects into a unified attack on the basic problem. The government anticipates spending some fifty-three billion dollars for the engineering aspects of a fifty-year program, and but four and a half billion for watershed treatment, wildlife preservation and recreation. Losses of priceless soil and property from rains and floods, in 1947, in the Missouri and Mississippi watersheds alone, reached $900,000,000. It is obvious that the expenditures for engineering on the streams, and restoration of stability on the uplands, where the trouble starts, is far out of balance in the planning—without regard to the damage that will be caused by a major dam in the wrong place, as in a national park or monument.

The authors conclude that some method of coordinated planning must be found for wise development of our river systems. They believe it will be necessary to establish a measure of regulatory control over all natural resources, whether on federal, state or private lands, to arrest continuing losses, on the principle that an individual is actually the life-tenant of the land he occupies and has the responsibility to care for it for future generations. "It is logical to believe that, in time, the stake of the people in our land and waters will surmount the individual's right to exploit these natural resources as he sees fit. When that time comes, the welfare of the nation will be much more assured."

This book should be read by everyone interested in resource conservation or wilderness and nature preservation, as well as by those concerned with our country's welfare.—*Fred M. Packard.*

LAND HUNGER IN MEXICO, by Tom Gill. Published by the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Foundation, Washington, D. C., 1951. Frontispiece. Eight-six pages. Bibliography. Price $2.

This is a vivid picture of the plight into which Mexico is fast plunging. Indian groups throughout the country, clinging to the ancient ways of their communities, suspicious of outside interference, speaking any one of fifty languages according to locality, and rendering education all but impossible, are destroying the land by livestock overgrazing, forest depletion and soil erosion on a wide scale. The result is that water supplies are disappearing in a land where water is naturally scarce. While this is happening, population is increasing rapidly. Since 1930, it has grown a third larger, now standing at an estimated 25,000,000. A few of Mexico's educated city dwellers, aware of the pending national tragedy, are unable to do much toward land and resource restoration. Politicians seek only quick benefits by dam construction.

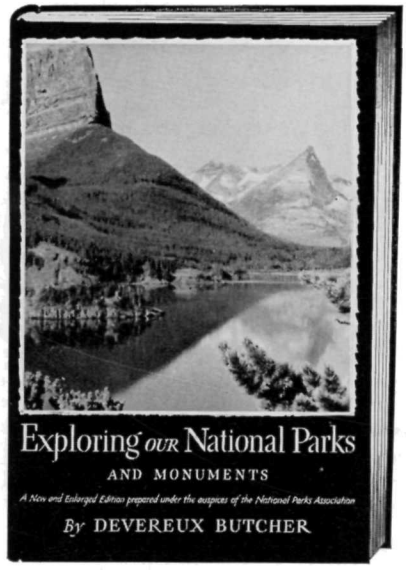
Along with resource depletion, Mexico's national parks are being destroyed. Mr. Gill explains that forty-three national parks of exceptional beauty were established, and laws were enacted for their protection; but beyond establishment and legislation, practically nothing was done to protect them. The author adds, "With possibly two exceptions, illegal timber cutting proceeds on every national park, and in some of them, large sawmills are operating. In most of the parks, grazing and frequent forest fires have prevented tree reproduction, destroying not only the trees and ground cover, but the soil itself. Streams are disappearing, and wildlife is swiftly being exterminated by fire and hunting."

Announcing

a new, big, third edition of

EXPLORING OUR NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS

By DEVEREUX BUTCHER



HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY, Boston, has just published a third edition of your Association's book. Larger more beautiful and more informative than ever, it now contains 288 pages and 280 superb photographic half tones. It describes the 26 great national parks, 36 national nature monuments and 18 national archeological monuments. (The national archeological monuments series, published a year ago, is still available in the separate booklet entitled *Exploring Our Prehistoric Indian Ruins.*)

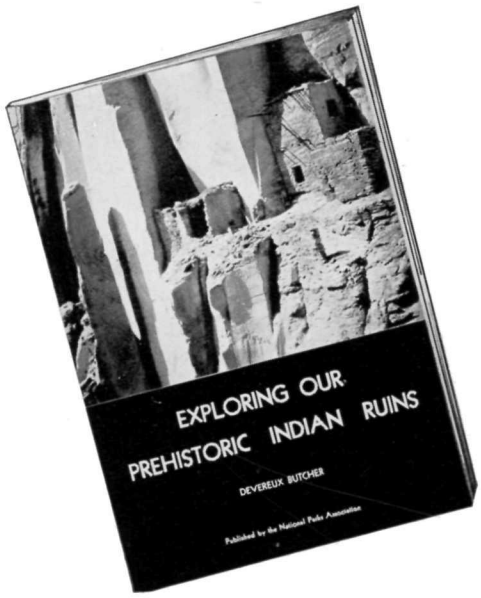
Text revisions compensate for the addition of Jackson Hole National Monument to Grand Teton National Park and the abolishment of Wheeler and Holy Cross national monuments. Also, paragraphs describing trail trips have been added to the texts on Acadia, Great Smoky Mountains, Grand Teton, Rocky Mountain and Yosemite national parks.

Important changes have been made in the illustrations as a result of the author's trip last summer (see *Afield with Your Representatives*, in the foregoing October-December and January-March issues of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE). Many photographs of superior quality were obtained, and have been substituted or added. There are four views in Mesa Verde, for instance, particularly the outstandingly fine full-page scene of Cliff Palace, a full-page scene on Zion's trail to the Narrows, a sunset view at Cedar Breaks, and sunrise light on the crests of Great Sand Dunes.

The jacket and paper cover contain a full color picture on front and back. These scenes, one of St. Mary Lake, Glacier, and one of Crater Lake, are from kodachromes by the author. As before, the book is available in paper cover and hard cloth cover. Despite the additional sixty pages resulting from inclusion of the Indian ruins series, the prices of the paper and cloth

bindings have been increased only 50 cents. The paper-bound is $2.50 and the cloth-bound $4.00.

The first edition, published in 1947 by the Oxford University Press, and the second edition, published by Houghton Mifflin, were both printed by Judd and Detweiler, Washington, D. C., who also prints our NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE. Judd and Detweiler is one of this nation's finest printing firms, as may be judged not only by the books, but by the magazine. For this third edition, Judd and Detweiler has done an excellent and painstaking job in making the revisions in the original forms. Members have every right to be proud of this book, particularly this new edition, for it is a credit to your Association.



EXPLORING OUR PREHISTORIC INDIAN RUINS, although now included in the new, big third edition of *Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments*, is still available in separate booklet form. In 64 pages, it describes the 18 national archeological monuments, and it contains 50 beautiful photographic reproductions and a map. Here are the big Pueblo Bonito in Chaco Canyon, the cave villages of Tonto, the spectacular ruins of Navajo's Betatakin and Keet Seel, the towers of Hovenweep and the tiny cliff dwellings at Walnut Canyon. The lives of the people who built and lived in these ancient structures are discussed, and there is a thrilling account of *The Last Days of Beautiful Village*, Pueblo Bonito.

EXPLORING OUR NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS and EXPLORING OUR PREHISTORIC INDIAN RUINS tell you where to stay and how to reach each area by bus, train and automobile. Far more than guidebooks, they "go behind the scenes," explaining the complex problems of park administration and the dangers threatening park preservation. The new edition of the parks book will be available in early June. The Indian ruins booklet is available now.

To help you plan your summer vacation trip, send for your copy of EXPLORING OUR NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS, to be mailed to you not earlier than June. If you are interested exclusively in the prehistoric Indian ruins, send for EXPLORING OUR PREHISTORIC INDIAN RUINS today. Fill in and mail the coupon with your check to:

National Parks Association, 1214 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

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THE PARKS AND CONGRESS

82nd Congress to April 1, 1951

No bills have yet been introduced to authorize the construction of Echo Park or Split Mountain dams in Dinosaur National Monument. The recommendations of the Bureau of Reclamation for the first phase of the upper Colorado River storage project, which includes Echo Park dam among many other structures, are now being studied by the governors of the states. Bills to authorize the project doubtless will be introduced shortly. The National Parks Association is working to have the proposals amended to eliminate Echo Park dam and to substitute therefor Gray Canyon and Cross Mountain dams. These latter are planned as part of the second phase of the project, and if built now would provide greater water and power benefits than could be realized by the present proposal, and without invading the national monument.

H. R. 1197 (Jackson) To authorize the exchange of damaged timber for certain property within Olympic National Park. Before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.—Severe storms and former logging operations have resulted in a considerable quantity of damaged and wind-thrown timber in certain parts of the Olympic National Park that can be salvaged and exchanged for private inholdings. This salvage will not affect the famous moss forest, where down trees are natural. This proposal provides a means of consolidating the national park without injuring important natural values.

H. R. 1221 (Regan) To authorize the acquisition of the remaining non-federal lands within Big Bend National Park. Before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.—The National Parks Association has endorsed this legislation.

H. R. 1638 (Murdock) To facilitate the management of the National Park System. Before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.—Increased authority for the National Park Service will be provided in matters of fire-prevention, public services and utilities, road construction and maintenance, and replacement of equipment.

H. R. 1733 (Farrington) To authorize the establishment of the City of Refuge National Historical Park, in the Territory of Hawaii. Before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.—The excellently preserved remains of this famous sanctuary of the early people of Hawaii will be a valuable addition to the system of national historical parks.

H. R. 1870 (Angell) To extend federal protection to the Bald Eagle in Alaska. Before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.—An identical bill passed the House in the 81st Congress, but was not reported out by the Senate committee. The National Parks Association strongly favors this legislation.

H. R. 2897 (Lantaff) To authorize the establishment of a wildlife management area in the Florida keys. Before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.—This would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands necessary to provide a sanctuary for the few surviving dwarf key deer. An appropriation of up to $100,000 is approved. A similar bill nearly passed the 81st Congress. It is hoped there will be quick enactment of this measure.

H. R. Res. 115 (Morris) To establish a congressional commission to study the need for simplification, modernization, and consolidation of the public-land laws. Before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.—There has been no congressional study of the public-land laws since 1879. In the intervening decades, the concept of conservation and resource management of the 700,000,000 acres of federal lands, and the development of the national park system, has rendered many older laws obsolete or inconsistent with present-day thinking. A new appraisal of these laws would serve a valuable purpose if made objectively and conscientiously.

S. 75 (McFarland and Hayden) **H. R. 1500** (Murdock) **H. R. 1501** (Patten) To authorize the construction of Bridge Canyon dam on the Colorado River. Reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. No action taken by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.—The construction of this 673-foot dam would inundate the entire length of Grand Canyon National Monument and part of Grand Canyon National Park. The estimated cost is $708,780,000 at 1947 prices. The National Parks Association opposes this proposal as an invasion of a national park and a national monument by a major engineering project.

S. 109 (McFarland and Hayden) **H. R. 1213** (Patten) To protect scenic values along the Grand Canyon Park South Approach Highway (State 64) within the Kaibab National Forest, Arizona. Before the House and Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs.—These bills require mining operations in this area to be conducted with due regard for the preservation of forests and other scenic values.

NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

Fill out and mail to National Parks Association, 1214 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

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Why the National Parks Association

ORIGIN OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM AND SERVICE

Wanderers penetrating the wilderness that is today known as Yellowstone National Park told tales of the natural wonders of the area. To verify these tales an expedition was sent out in 1870. At the campfire one evening, a member of the expedition conceived the plan of having these natural spectacles placed in the care of the government to be preserved for the inspiration, education and enjoyment of all generations. The party made its report to Congress, and two years later, Yellowstone National Park came into being. Today its geysers, its forests and its wildlife are spared, and the area is a nearly intact bit of the original wilderness which once stretched across the continent.

Since 1872 twenty-six other highly scenic areas, each one a distinct type of original wilderness of outstanding beauty, have also been spared from commercial exploitation and designated as national parks. Together they comprise the National Park System. To manage the System the National Park Service was formed in 1916. In its charge are national monuments as well as other areas and sites.

COMMERCIAL ENCROACHMENT AND OTHER DANGERS

Most people believe that the national parks have remained and will remain inviolate, but this is not wholly true. Selfish commercial interests seek to have bills introduced in Congress making it legal to graze livestock, cut forests, develop mines, dam rivers for waterpower, and so forth, within the parks. It is sometimes possible for an organized small minority working through Congress to have its way over an unorganized vast majority.

Thus it is that a reservoir dam authorized in 1913 floods the once beautiful Hetch Hetchy Valley in Yosemite National Park; and that during World War I certain flower-filled alpine meadows in the parks were opened to grazing. The building of needless roads that destroy primeval character, the over-development of amusement facilities, and the inclusion of areas that do not conform to national park standards, and which sometimes contain resources that will be needed for economic use, constitute other threats to the System. The National Parks Association has long urged designating the great parks as *national primeval parks* to distinguish them from other reservations administered by the National Park Service. The Association believes such a designation would help to clarify in the public mind the purpose and function of the parks, and reduce political assaults being made upon them.

THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

The Association was established in 1919 to promote the preservation of primeval conditions in the national parks, and in certain national monuments, and to maintain the high standards of the national parks adopted at the creation of the National Park Service. The Association is ready also to preserve wild and wilderness country and its virgin forests, plantlife and wildlife elsewhere in the nation; and it is the purpose of the Association to win all America to the appreciation of nature.

The membership of the Association is composed of men and women who know the value of preserving for all time a few small remnants of the original wilderness of North America. Non-political and non-partisan, the Association stands ready to oppose violations of the sanctity of the national parks and other areas. When threats occur, the Association appeals to its members and allied organizations to express their wishes to those in authority. When plans are proposed that merely would provide profit for the few, but which at the same time would destroy our superlative national heritage, it is the part of the National Parks Association to point the way to more constructive programs. Members are kept informed on all important matters through the pages of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE.

THE NATIONAL PARKS AND YOU

To insure the preservation of our heritage of scenic wilderness, the combined force of thinking Americans is needed. Membership in the National Parks Association offers a means through which you may do your part in guarding the national parks, national monuments and other wilderness country.

DURING TIME OF WAR

NO LESS THAN IN YEARS OF PEACE

WE CAN AFFORD NO SLACKENING OF VIGILANCE

TO KEEP UNHARMED THE FRAGILE BEAUTY

OF OUR NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS