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GRAND CANYON—Page sixty-four

APRIL-JUNE 1957 VOL. 31; NO. 129

Without wilderness, America will change. Democracy, with its myriad personality and increasing sophistication, must be fibered and vitalized by regular contact with outdoor growths, animals, trees, shrubs, sun-warmth, and free skies, or it will dwindle and pale.—WALT WHITMAN.

THE COVER

From an Ektachrome by the Editor

One of those rarer than rare chance shots, this view was taken in late November, 1956, along the trail between the Yavapai Observation Station and Grand Canyon village, on the south rim. Notice a second deer standing in the shade of the tree at right.

Grand Canyon National Park, like almost all of the other national parks and monuments, is faced with a number of pressing problems, most of which have been reported in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE. The demand by certain interests to have a "Shrine of the Ages" constructed on the south rim, just west of the village, still is imminent, although the fund-raising has not progressed as well as the promoters would like. There is urgent need to see that no new structure, however modest, is located on or close to the rim in the future and that the clutter of buildings already there, be gradually removed.

While the National Parks Association has expressed disapproval of the proposed elaborate edifice and to its proposed location, the Association has given full approval to the erection of a modest church back from the rim, in the village. The Association realizes that the permanent residents need and deserve a church building. For the full story, read *A Church for Grand Canyon*, in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for April-June 1955; *Shrine of the Ages Chapel*, April-June 1956, and *The Park Service on the Shrine of the Ages*, July-September 1956.

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DEVEREUX BUTCHER, Editor

APRIL - JUNE 1957 **CONTENTS** **Vol. 31, No. 129**

EXPLORING THE KINGS CANYON HIGH COUNTRY ..... *Phil Arnot* 51

FROM CACTUS TO SEQUOIA, Afield with Your Representative 55

SAN JACINTO TRAMWAY CONTRACT RENEWAL REJECTED ..... *C. Edward Graves* 63

THROUGH THE GRAND CANYON BY BOAT ..... *Philip Hyde* 64

THE WILDERNESS BILL AND THE NATIONAL PARKS ..... *Howard Zahniser* 70

GLOBE HEADQUARTERS TO BE DISCONTINUED 77

OPERATION OUTDOORS 77

WICHITA MOUNTAINS WILDLIFE REFUGE SAFEGUARDED 78

J. F. CARITHERS APPOINTED TO NPA STAFF 79

THE LOST ART ..... *Elmer W. Shaw* 82

THE EDITOR'S BOOKSHELF 88

LETTERS 89

THE PARKS AND CONGRESS 95

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. School and library subscription $2 a year. Individual copy 50 cents.

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Mount Agassiz and Mount Winchell are typical of the spectacular mountain wilderness of Kings Canyon National Park's high country.

Exploring the Kings Canyon High Country

By PHIL ARNOT

Photographs by the Author

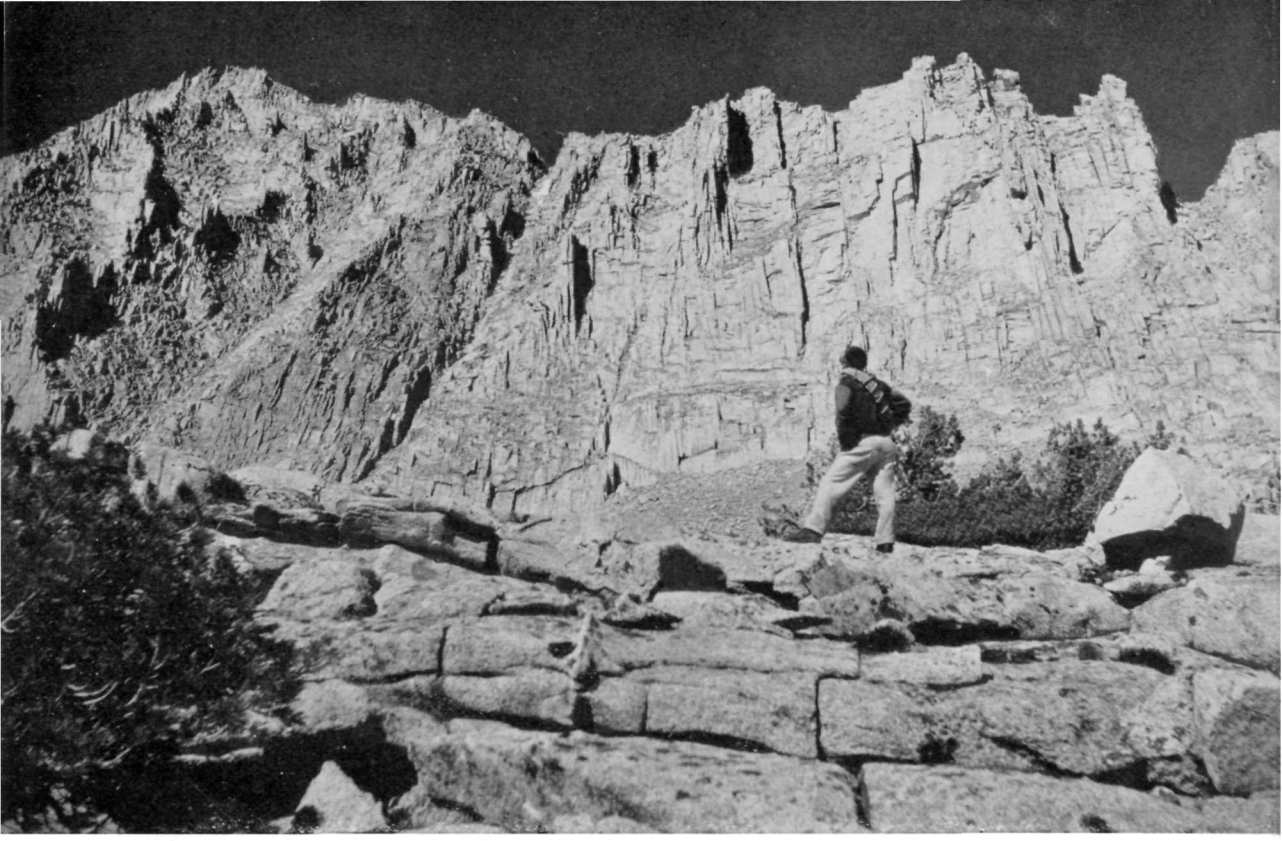
THE map of Kings Canyon National Park is full of intriguing names: Hell-For-Sure Pass, Enchanted Gorge, Evolution Valley, Ionian Basin, Chasm Lake, Devil's Washbowl, Black Giant, and Arrow Peak excite the imagination and stimulate one's sense of adventure. I had seen much of the central and southern Kings, but that little crown that marks the narrow northern boundary of the park was unknown to me. It was summer and the LeConte Canyon-Enchanted Gorge country was calling. In late August we responded to the call.

Ottie Jones and Dwight Merriman, two seasoned mountaineers, would putter around the Dusy Lake area for two weeks until I could join them. Then we three would move to the Ionian Basin, down the challenging Enchanted Gorge, with its Disappearing Creek, returning by way of LeConte Canyon, and home.

It was the beginning of Indian summer when I struck a brisk pace at South Lake, on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada, and headed for Bishop Pass. Somewhere in Dusy Lake Basin I hoped to find my companions. The rendezvous was to be at Bishop Pass the following day, but I was so anxious to start, that I gambled on finding them a day earlier. Sure enough, five hours after leaving South Lake, I found them, grisled and lean, at the lower end of Dusy Lake Basin.

I had promised the two mountaineers steak and beer and, like two marauding bears, they ripped open my pack with hardly a word of welcome. But I forgave them. A steady diet of powdered eggs, trout, and dehydrated food makes savages of any of us in the presence of a change of diet. Those know-alls who claim that hunger can be avoided, or that one can even gain weight if the right food is taken, are guilty of deceit. Those who pack their own food for longer than seven days know

In the calm of a brilliant morning, we silently watched the sunrise light spread over the summits near Mount Sill.



It always seems to me that there is just a suggestion of quiet foreboding in this granite never-never-land.

better. It does not work out that way.

The descent from Dusy Lake Basin to LeConte Canyon is abrupt. All at once the trail plunges down a long granite apron that was fashioned by a sea of crunching ice during past centuries. One descends more than 1700 feet in less than two miles of switch-back trail. Just before the trail begins to spill over the brink, the mountaineer has one of the most unusual views in the Sierra. A massive granite wall dented only by a few cirque bowls and avalanche chutes forms a spectacular backdrop for LeConte Canyon thousands of feet below. Here the granite has been magnificently polished by centuries of glaciers, some of which came down the LeConte Canyon, and others poured across the canyon from Dusy Basin. Part of the mountain sculpture was the work of smaller glaciers that came out of the niches in the wall itself.

The smooth rock shines in the sun and flashes across the canyon with a brilliance that is almost blinding. Even for Kodachrome, the camera aperture must range between ten and sixteen if one is to capture the panorama in color.

At Big Pete Meadow, amid the rustling of aspen leaves in the autumn wind, we made our camp. It was Jones' turn to cook, and he promised a surprise. But Dwight and I knew better—there are no surprise entrees in the Sierra unless one happens on a generous horse packer. And as it turned out it was no surprise that Dr. Jones had ruined the spinach by throwing in some jerky. Backpackers' spinach is medicine enough without adding jerky. Only the butterscotch Amazo—we persuaded Jones to leave the jerky out—compensated for our frustration. But even the butterscotch smacked of shellac. Jones bemoaned our fussiness. Oh well, there's always powdered egg for breakfast.

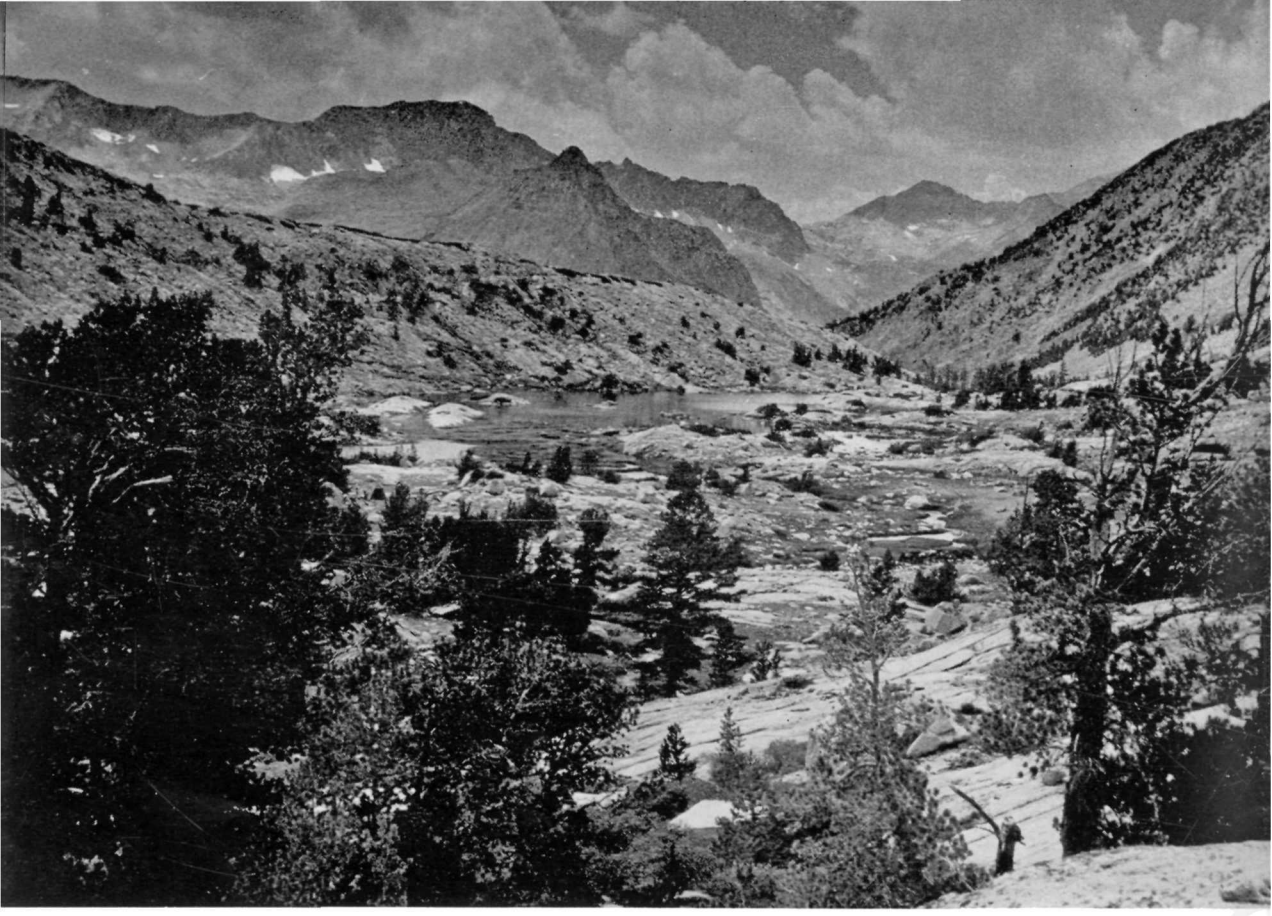
Beyond the 9200-foot elevation at Big Pete Meadow, the trail begins a steady winding climb. Once again we ascended to the high country. One is impressed here by the contrasts of the scene. Massive granite walls like the Black Giant are intermingled with unnamed crags of fractured rock. Along the trail, wild flowers sway in the cool, upland breezes and soggy patches of green meadow squish with every step. Cascades of white water dash wildly down steep precipices, while the wind turns them into veils of mist. And as one ascends, trees become smaller and fewer. They huddle in timid little clumps, as if they knew they were dangerously close to the extermination line, beyond which no tree can survive. Scrubby and twisted, they seem to be cowering in anticipation of winter, when wind-driven snow lashes at all forms of life, with screaming velocities. If no human can stand up against it, little wonder the trees appear beaten and subdued.

On the shore of Helen Lake—named for one of John Muir's daughters—one contemplates another world. All traces of life are gone—no trees, no flowers, no green grass, no wildlife. Only rock, water, sky and eternal solitude. One is drawn, perhaps unconsciously, closer to his companions in this strange void. It always seems to me that there is just a suggestion of a kind of quiet foreboding in this granite never-never-land. I suppose that what I sensed was somewhat akin to the feeling of a U. S. Cavalry scout who, when riding in Indian country, remarked, "I don't like it, it's too quiet." But here, along the last half mile of trail to Muir Pass, it was more than the quiet that slowed our progress. The terrain, bleak and utterly barren, has none of the warmth and friendliness of meadow and forest. Yet, in a strange way, I invariably feel drawn onward by curiosity. I must discover what lies around the next bend and over the next ridge. I believe Ottie and Dwight were affected similarly, for after an hour's rest at the Muir Hut, they were restless and eager to be off to the Ionian Basin—the head of the Enchanted Gorge.

From the basin south of Muir Pass, we made our way southwest to a small unnamed lake. Skirting its eastern shore, we began a slow climb to an unnamed pass guarding the head of Ionian Basin. The entire route took us across an enormous rock field. Rocks two to three times the size of a man made the going tedious. Just as we began to leave the lake for the pass, Dwight turned his ankle. He hardly complained and continued to move up the rocky stairway to the pass. Ottie and I paid little attention to the incident. With fifty-five or sixty pounds in our packs we were too preoccupied with keeping our balance to be much concerned about Dwight, who had said nothing more about the matter.

A short but hard pull put us atop the pass just as the setting sun sank behind the Muir Hut, a mere speck silhouetted against the skyline. We watched in silence. Ahead of us lay the bleakness of the Ionian Basin and the Enchanted Gorge. One last look, then we left our unnamed pass to spend the night on the shore of an unnamed lake surrounded by unnamed peaks. Charybdis, Sylla, and the Black Giant are the only named peaks surrounding the Ionian Basin.

During the long cold night, we three slept but little. Intermittently we had short periods of conversation. Dwight's throbbing ankle, the brilliance of occasional shooting stars, and guesses as to the hour were typical of our brief exchanges. I suspect—and Ottie even admitted—that our restlessness was due more to anticipation of our coming descent of the gorge than to any absorbing interest in shooting stars, throbbing ankles, or the hour. Toward morning, a fast moving mass of dark clouds spread ominously across the sky obscuring the millions of stars and casting a sinister darkness over the Ionian Basin. We debated its significance. Early snowstorm?



Across beautiful Dusy Lake Basin we could see Muir Pass.

Probably not—or we hoped not. Then, as the darkness slowly lifted, a deepening red tinge began to streak the eastern sky. "Red sky in the morning, sailors take warning . . ." recited Ottie. With that we hastily struggled into our half frozen boots and prepared our packs. A cold and hurried breakfast was had that morning. By half past five, we were skirting the lake shore, heading toward the Enchanted Gorge.

My strongest recollection of that gorge is of its desolate enchantment. It is well named. Basically it did not differ in its scenery or mood from other parts of the highest Sierra, except, perhaps, for its strange contrasts. Yet it seems to me now that it simply has more of the jagged detail, greater bleakness, and a more sinister mood than any other section of the Sierra Nevada. The gorge obtains its uniqueness from its strange contrasts. Against a background of razor sharp peaks, one finds a wide patch of green shooting stars—flower and all—growing along the rocky stream bed. Farther down, a broad field of watercress grows luxuriantly at the base of a gigantic rock slide. It seemed unbelievable that in such a place one would find wild flowers.

Chasm Lake, which marks the head of the gorge, also is appropriately named. On three sides, the cliffs rise vertically from the water. Under the dark sky of that threatening September morning, the lake was an inky black. Cautiously we felt our way along the eastern shore toward the outlet. And as a cold rain began to

(Continued on page 79)

From Cactus to Sequoia

AFIELD WITH YOUR REPRESENTATIVE

Photographs by the Author

In January, Field Representative Devereux Butcher, accompanied by his wife, returned to Tucson, Arizona, to continue the field work reported in our January-March 1957 magazine. He visited six Park Service areas, two Fish and Wildlife Service areas, Los Padres National Forest and two or three state and county parks about which he reports:

CLOUDY, rainy weather held us in Tucson for two weeks. That proved beneficial, for an illustrated talk on threats to national parks was given at a meeting of the Tucson Audubon Society; a meeting to organize a southern Arizona branch of the Desert Protective Council of California was attended, and here, too, a brief illustrated talk on park threats was given; a return visit was made to Saguaro National Monument, just east of town, and we made an overnight trip to Globe, Arizona, to visit the headquarters of the southwestern national monuments, as well as a one-day jaunt to Tumacacori National Monument.

This was our first visit to the **Globe headquarters.** The National Park Service owns a group of beautiful buildings here, done in the pueblo style. They house a priceless collection of ancient Indian artifacts for possible later use in exhibits throughout the archeological monuments of the Southwest. Here, too, is the ruin of the extensive prehistoric Gila Pueblo. There was a plan, we understood, to transfer the administrative offices to the Region Three Office at Santa Fe. (On March 1, a National Park Service news release announced that this transfer has been authorized to become effective on July 1. See page 77 of this magazine.)

Tumacacori National Monument protects the ruins of a Spanish mission church. We first visited it in 1935, when excavation work was under way. Since then, the Park Service has done an excellent job of interpretation for visitors. The monument is one of those gem relics of early historic times.

We also visited **Tucson Mountain Park,** which contains what unquestionably is the largest, densest stand of saguaro cactus in Arizona, as well as an expectionally fine ironwood and palo verde forest. Park boundaries need to be expanded to give better protection. The park constitutes an outstanding bit of Sonoran desert, and as such, it deserves the utmost to preserve it intact for all time. Although administered by Pima County, it is an area of national significance. We are confident county officials are aware of this, and that they will hold the area inviolate from all disturbing influences such as rifle ranges, artificial amusements, mining, further road building and other construction that would disrupt the natural scene. It will require also that the people of Pima County and Tucson support their county authorities in seeing that inviolate protection of the area is maintained. With wild desert fast disappearing under urban and agricultural development, Tucson Mountain Park is becoming steadily more valuable as a museum piece representative of the original southern Arizona desert.

In spite of rain, there was only slight indication of spring green on the desert of **Saguaro National Monument.** We learned that a real estate development along the monument's north side had caused a section of boundry fence to be torn down;

and if the fresh tracks of unshod hoofs was any indication, stray horses still roamed the Cactus Forest area as in November.

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument showed little sign of spring, and we saw but few blooms, for here, as at Saguaro, we were just ahead of the season. Palmer's thrashers were singing, as were cactus wrens, and an occasional mourning dove—desert songs always pleasant to hear.

Although we stayed at the monument a week, in 1953, on this trip we remained but one night. The sky was heavily overcast on the first day, with occasional light rain. Near the picnic area, with the aid of binoculars, we observed a visitor chopping the top off of a barrel cactus, and saw three or four people from the trailer park building a trail to the top of a nearby hill. Such vandalism, in this fragile nature sanctuary, indicates the need of an enlarged staff to supply more interpretation and protection. A ranger on permanent duty at the trailer park and picnic area through the cooler months, when most visitors come to the monument, could be of real service. It is hoped the Service will give priority to a dwelling here, to fill this urgent need, and with the funds now made available through Mission 66, this situation should be remedied.

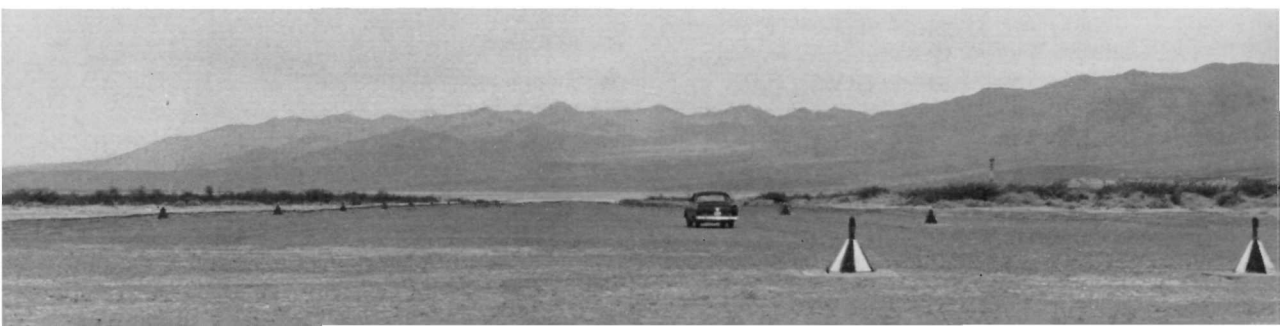
In 1953, we noted a plan to build a loop road on the wilderness east side of the monument. With a forty-mile loop already in existence on the west side, which some people consider too long, another seemed unnecessary, particularly because it actually would contribute little to visitor enjoyment not already supplied by the first. Our Association has opposed further road building in the monument, so that some of the wilderness of this wonderful area might remain intact. It was disappointing, therefore, to discover that the Service has completed most of an east side loop. The road, which passes through foothills of the rugged Ajo Mountains, has opened up a vast new area and, as in other accessible places, signs of vandalism already are in evidence. At Organ Pipe Cactus, the Park Service had a grand opportunity to preserve for all time a magnificent undisturbed desert.

The day we left the monument, the first concrete was poured for an interpretive or museum building. When complete, this will add much to visitors' enjoyment of the area.

We had hoped to visit *Cabeza Prieta Game Range*, east of Yuma, Arizona, but found that this would be possible only on a weekend when the Air Force would not be practicing its air to air gunnery. At the Fish and Wildlife Service's Yuma headquarters, however, we talked with the manager, who showed us Kodachrome slides of the refuge, as well as of Kofa Game Range, which we visited in 1953. The pictures were exceptional and they included a number of photographs of outstanding quality of bighorn sheep.

At **Salton Sea National Wildlife Refuge,** the pools were covered with wintering waterfowl. There has been a problem there resulting from a rising water level. While

Built in 1953, Death Valley Airport is a scar more than a mile long on the desert landscape that was intended to be preserved as nature made it.



there still is an excessive amount of pressure from hunters to shoot the waterfowl in season, this apparently has been lessened somewhat as a result of the state's establishment of a nearby refuge and shooting grounds. There still is much to be done in building a better public attitude toward wildlife by stressing the pleasures of observing wild creatures in their native habitat.

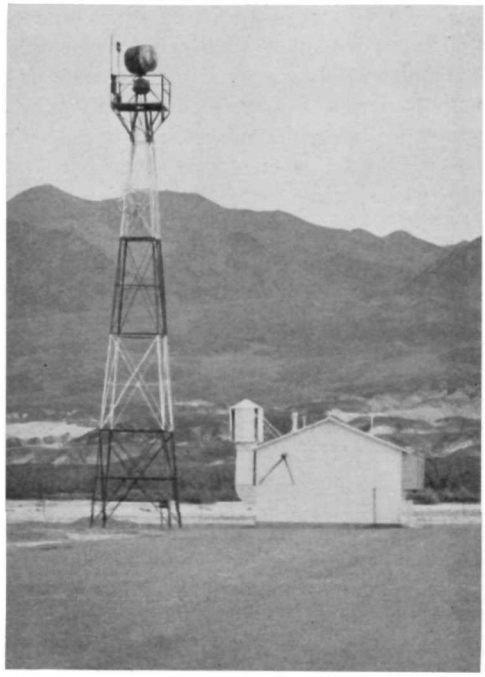
We have long wanted to visit **Borrego** and **Anza Desert** state parks in southern California. Road maps of the state usually show a very large area within the boundaries of these two adjoining state sanctuaries; but official maps of the Park Commission tell a less optimistic story. Within the boundaries there remain large tracts of private lands, many parts having a checkerboard pattern of section ownership —alternating private and state owned sections, a section being one square mile. It was regrettable to learn, too, that a state senator recently had urged that the Park Commission should acquire no more land for these areas. Borrego Park, in addition to its broken ownership, actually consists of four strips of land surrounding a growing community called Borrego Springs which, of course, never can be added to the park; but if this and Anza Desert ever are to be rounded out and made administratively feasible, land acquisition will have to be carried on, and with no further delay, or it soon will be too late. A big job awaits Californians here, to take vigorous action through such organizations as the Sierra Club and the Desert Protective Council.

Since our 1953 visit to **Joshua Tree National Monument,** the Park Service has acquired a tract near the town of Twenty-nine Palms, has built a nature trail through it, and has constructed a headquarters there. The property, which does not adjoin the monument itself, contains a picturesque stand of mesquite from which rise a number of tall palms. The sprawling mesquites are laden with a species of pink berried mistletoe, abundant on mesquite in the desert washes of California and southern Arizona. Wherever it occurs, there you will find the glossy black phainopepla, which feeds on the mistletoe berries. This desert bird has a crest like a cardinal and big white wing patches conspicuous in flight. The headquarters grove supports several pairs of phainopeplas. While mistletoe is a parasite, we could detect no harm to the mesquite, and hope that, for the sake of the phainopeplas, the Service will follow the "hands off" policy, and allow the mistletoe to thrive.

It is good to report that the monument staff has been doubled since 1953, and the area is much better protected.

We drove over most of the monument, going to Salton View at the west end, and leaving by the south entrance. As we dropped down from the high country of the Joshua trees toward Pinto Basin, we noticed two mines to the right. Many diggings also were evident on both sides of the road in the surrounding hills, and truck or jeep tracks ran everywhere in that vicinity. A few years ago, we surrendered a large part of the monument to satisfy mining interests. If the miners were determined to go into the monument anyway, we might better have retained the original boundaries.

Havasu National Wildlife Refuge, extending for about sixty miles along the Colorado River, includes a lake formed by Parker Dam. The refuge extends from a point two or three miles north of the bridges of U. S. Highway 66 and the Santa Fe Railroad, at Topock, Arizona, south to Parker Dam, which is about fifteen miles upstream from the Arizona town of Parker. Much of the lake lies between spectacular rocky headlands and desert peaks, while parts of it spread out to form marshes with meandering streams lined by willow and other vegetation. The marshes are the favored habitat of wintering and migrating waterfowl. At the upper end of the refuge, above the bridges, is one of the largest of



The airport is unsafe, and its beacon no longer competes with moon and stars during the desert night.

the marsh areas. The main channel of the river hugs the western bank there, and some of the water reaches the expanse of marsh through a number of smaller channels. Bureau of Reclamation dredging now threatens to sever these smaller channels, which would cause the marsh to dry up, or to be served only by a backwash. It is hoped a satisfactory plan yet can be worked out between the bureaus to leave intact this important habitat on the Pacific flyway.

We reached **Death Valley National Monument** by way of Searchlight, Nevada, and Baker, California. Between these two towns we drove for fifteen miles across the densest, greenest Joshua tree forest we have ever seen. It lies in the Piute Valley between Searchlight and the New York Mountains. The entire forest was unblemished as far as we could see in all directions, except for one small ranch house and the gravel road.

We entered Death Valley at Jubilee Pass through the Black Mountains, near the southern end, and saw a large part of the monument we did not visit in 1953. Three days were spent mostly in obtaining first hand acquaintance with two problems—mining and the airport. The mountains of the monument are almost literally riddled with mines, and wherever the mines are, the mountain slopes are scarred with roads. In Trail Canyon, located in the east side of the Panamints, there are about six mines, three of which are active. We visited a tungsten mine here and watched the operation. In the south branch of Trail Canyon we saw a new road being blasted and bulldozed along a precipitous slope to another mine. In Trail Canyon, too, there are sixty-eight mining claims in a single group. We saw many of the brightly painted stakes marking these claims, some of them beside the road. Other groups here contain up to eight claims. In the Skidoo area, in the Panamints just north of Trail Canyon, there is one active mine, with blocks of claims containing up to twenty to the group. In the spectacular Chloride Cliff area, in the Funeral Mountains, which we visited, there are several abandoned mines and forty-five claims. In the Race Track area (this is a natural feature) in the northern part of the monument, there is a lead mine temporarily inactive. Just south of there, at Tin Mountain, are an asbestos and a talc mine and thirty-four claims. The famous borax mining is not now being carried on in the monument; but in the southern end of the area, at Warm Spring, there is a talc mine, the only really paying mine in the monument today. Other mines and claims exist near Ibex Spring, Saratoga Spring, at Corkscrew Canyon, near Scotty's Castle, and there is an intermittently active lead mine near Ubehebe Peak. The number of abandoned mines and diggings are almost countless, but the locations named help to give some idea of the extensiveness of present and past mining activity in the monument. The National Park Service is helpless to give complete protec-

tion to nature and landscapes as originally intended by Congress. The only hope of bringing this activity to a halt in this and three or four other parks and monuments is for Congress to adjust the mining laws as they apply to these areas.

We photographed the airport. At the time of our 1953 visit, this was under construction. We reported it on page eighty of our April-June magazine of that year. Although we knew the airstrip was large, we did not know until now that it was 5800 feet—more than a mile long! The airport, we were told in 1953, was to accommodate two- and four-engine planes, and even in 1953 we saw two-engine transport planes coming and going. It may be that nature is taking revenge, for the soil under the paving is heaving along the entire length of the strip, and already part of the northern end is blocked off as unsafe. No transport planes were coming to the monument, we learned, and the marker lights and beacon were not being used.

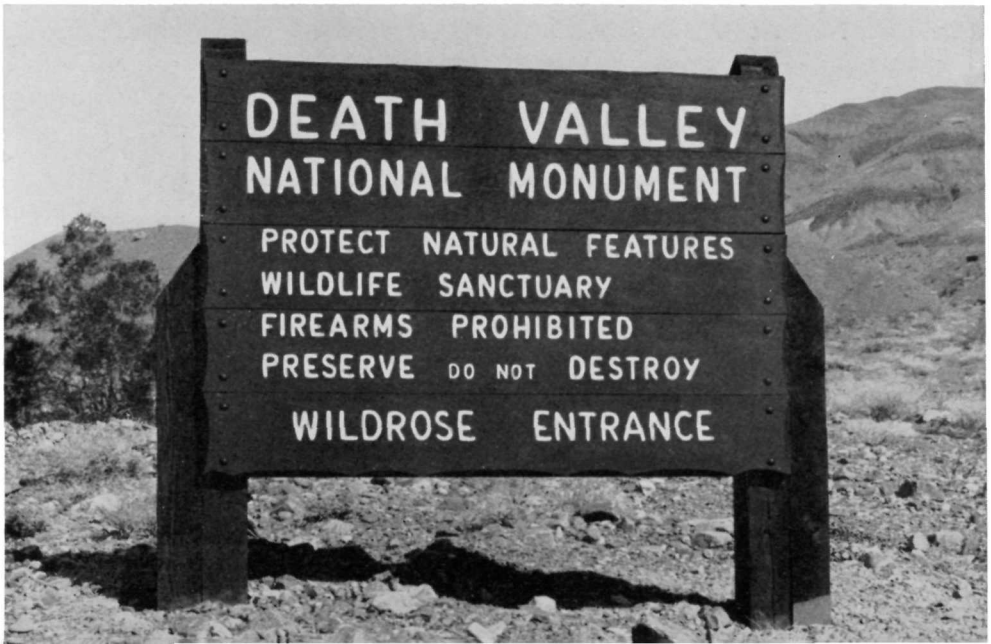
In our opinion, Death Valley is under better management and protection today than it has ever been. The onslaught of rock hounds has almost been stopped. At intervals along the main roads signs have been placed warning against collecting rock specimens and plants.

A white burro, tethered by a four-foot rope to a covered wagon, in the blazing hot sun all day long every day, and with miner's equipment strapped to its back, to serve as a tourist attraction at Stove Pipe Wells, seemed out of place not only in a national monument, but anywhere, and contrary to the best practices of humane treatment of animals. We feel that the National Park Service should have authority to terminate such abuse and should act accordingly.

There has been talk of redesignating Death Valley a national park. In a number of respects the area meets the standards for the great parks. However, it is the opinion of this writer that no move toward redesignation should be made until the monument can be given a clean "bill of health." Mining should be eliminated and the airstrip abolished first.

Because the nearest hospital is a hundred miles away, and because a sizeable human population is present at the monument during the cooler months, it may be necessary to retain a small airstrip for the use of private planes in an emergency. However, Grand Canyon National Park has a

A truly worth-while project for Mission 66 would be to place a sign like this at every national park and monument entrance to help visitors understand basic objectives.



We visited a tungsten ore processing plant at a mine entrance in the Panamint Mountains, Death Valley National Monument.

small hospital. Why not Death Valley National Monument too? And if one could be provided at the monument, there no longer would be any legitimate reason why an airport of any size should be maintained there. Already there is an infirmary at Furnace Creek Inn.

Clouds overhung the San Joaquin Valley as we journeyed toward **Sequoia National Park;** but by the time we reached the high country of the Giant Forest the sky was clear, and we looked down on a sea of fog that reached all the way to the western horizon.

On page 70 of our April-June 1956 magazine, it was reported that the Sequoia Ski Club was to be granted a permit to operate ski tows for a five-year period at the Wolverton Ski Area, inside the park, and that whereas the club had been operating one tow, it now would be granted permission to operate a second one. With this in mind, we were not a little surprised to discover that there were not two tows but five. The slopes of the Wolverton snow bowl are short, and there hardly is space for spectator and competitive sports here. The area is used mostly by families on weekends and holidays. Although ski touring or exploring on skis is an ideal way to see the winter landscape of the park, the use of mechanical uphill devices of any kind, has little or nothing to do with the basic purpose of a national park.

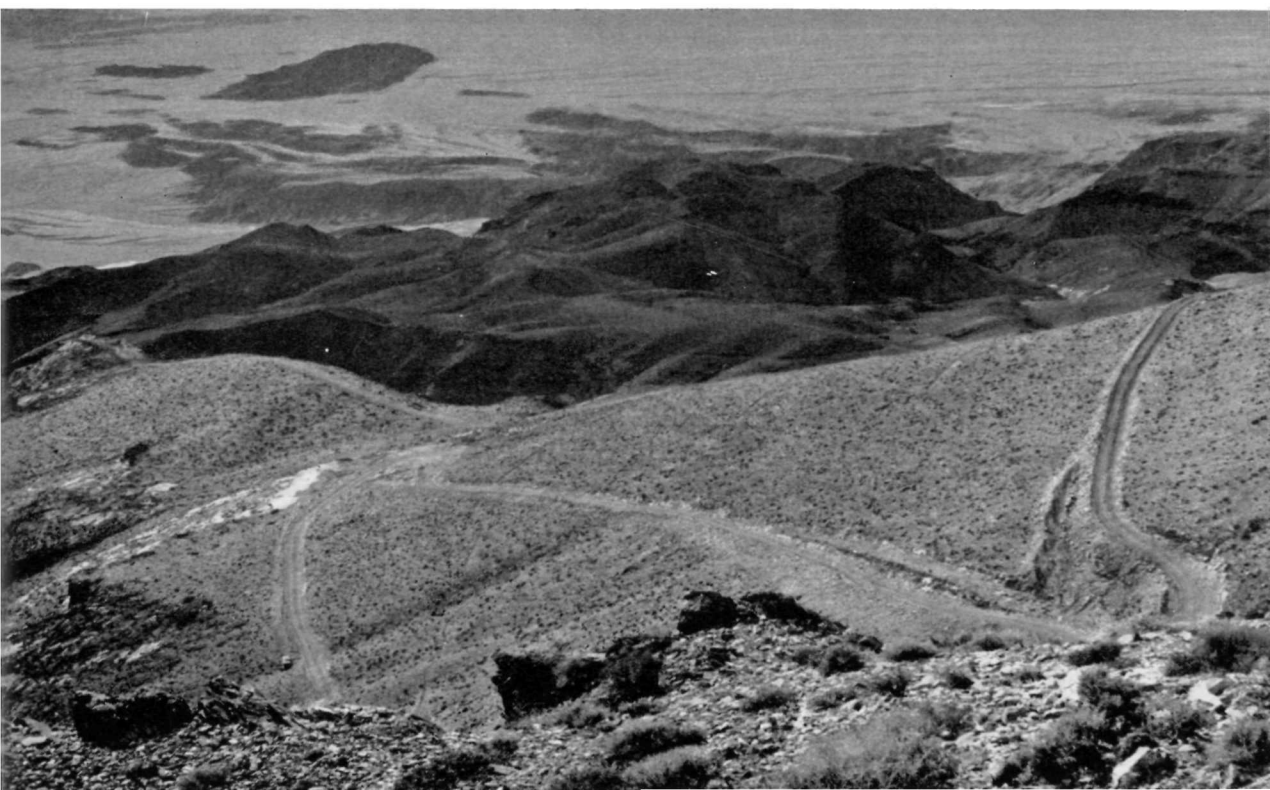
The following day the sky was brilliant and the red sequoia trunks gleamed in the mottled forest sunshine. The view from the top of Moro Rock was spectacular beyond description. To the west, clouds hid the low country, and views into Kaweah Canyon were partly obscured by drifting clouds that opened and closed in the wind. Eastward, the high peaks were white with snow, and above them great masses of cumulous clouds piled into the blue sky. Later that day we drove to the General Grant Grove, **Kings Canyon National Park,** and from there, went on to the Kings River canyon and journeyed up the south fork. En route, a bobcat trotted ahead of us, then scrambled up a steep cliff to look down at us. We

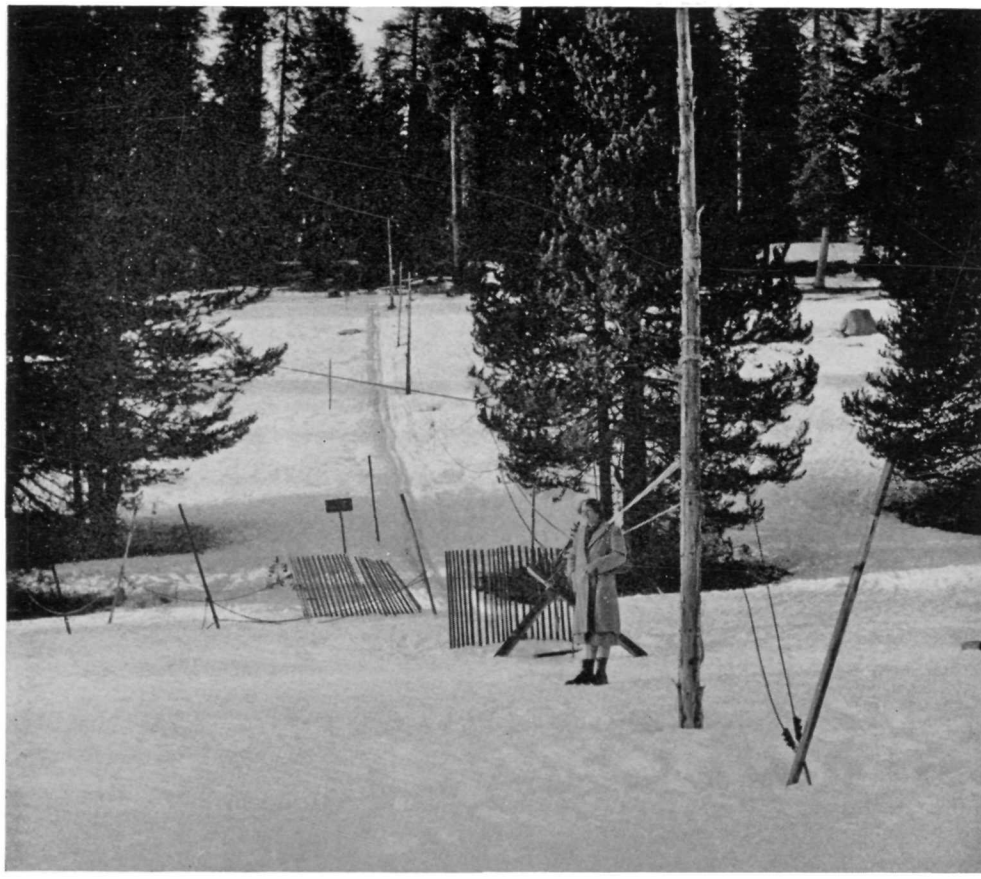
went up the canyon as far as Copper Creek, saw and photographed the cliffs, and saw the concession building and campground there. At one place on our return trip, eight or ten mule deer sprang ahead of us as we rounded a bend, and they disappeared over the side of the steep canyon. We stopped to watch, and as we watched, a coyote called far down in the chaparral forest. We saw where the fire of 1955 occurred—a dreadful scar that will remain for years, the result of human carelessness. Fortunately, through heroic effort of the Park Service and Forest Service, it did not enter the national park, but was confined to the surrounding Sequoia National Forest. After supper at Camp Kaweah, we drove down to Three Rivers, near headquarters, for the night. As we wound down the many miles of hairpin turns, we saw deer resting by the roadside; a fox ran across in the glare of the headlights, and another bobcat and a raccoon were seen. Wildlife is abundant in Sequoia and Kings Canyon, under National Park Service protection.

The Sequoia-Kings Canyon Parks Company, which operates accommodations in the two parks, is one of the very best concessioners we have. All buildings are harmonious and inconspicuous (except that if only there were a location away from the sequoia groves where they could be relocated, the main feature of the park would be much improved). Electricity is being brought to the Giant Forest and will be in use there by the time the summer season begins. The strength of adherence to basic principles will be tested when pressures for juke boxes and other nonconforming devices is brought to bear. Our support goes to the concessioner, who holds to these principles, and retains a primitive atmosphere even in the developed areas.

For many years we have contemplated the thrill of seeing a condor. At Santa Barbara we talked with the supervisor of the **Los Padres National Forest,** to learn

Wherever the mines are, there the mountains are irreparably scarred by roads. Looking down from the summit of Chloride Cliff, this view shows the floor of Death Valley at the top of the picture.





At Sequoia National Park's Wolverton Ski Area, we photographed one of five rope tows there.

recent developments regarding the condors and their refuge, fifty miles or so east of there. Through a most unexpected and fortunate circumstance, conversation resulted in an arrangement for us to go into the national forest in search of condors. We saw five soaring, and one came close enough so that, with binoculars, the orange color of its head was visible. The triangular white patches under the wings also could be seen. The condor is a relative of the turkey vulture, of which several subspecies range over most of the southern half of North America, and of the black vulture of the Southeast. Most people are familiar with at least one of these smaller birds and their soaring flight, but the condor is known to but few. Our impression was that the latter differs noticeably in its flight from the other two vultures. The pitch of its wings as it soars is more upward, and while the smaller vultures are superb on the wing, the condor is much more than that. As befits its majestic eight- or nine-foot wingspread, it seems calmly unhurried, and has a marked aspect of stately dignity.

A water storage dam is proposed to be built on Sespe Creek, just outside the north boundary of the Condor Refuge to help meet water requirements of the town of Fillmore, on the south side of the refuge.

Three or four possible access routes to the site for construction have been explored, and it seems that a route directly across the refuge is shortest. Winding truck trails of the Forest Service already exist over much of the route, through perhaps the most rugged country in North America. This would skirt the western edge of the closed part of the refuge, where most of the condor nest sites occur. In searching for food, the birds go many miles beyond refuge boundaries, of course, yet this little area, as a breeding and resting sanctuary, is all that now remains almost exclusively theirs. In the days when our country was first being explored, there were many more condors, and they ranged and bred over most of California and perhaps beyond. The question we face is what values are most important? Dare we run the risk of tampering further with the future survival

(Continued on page 82)

SAN JACINTO TRAMWAY CONTRACT RENEWAL REJECTED

IN April, 1950, I represented the Point Lobos League, a local scenic protective organization, at a hearing in Riverside, California, called by the U. S. Forest Service for the presentation of arguments pro and con on the question of building a tramway from a point near Palm Springs to the 8500-foot level on Mount San Jacinto.* I was only one of many representatives of California organizations protesting the tramway, and some came from Washington, D. C. The National Parks Association was represented by Devereux Butcher, at that time executive secretary.

Although the immediate purpose of the conservation groups, which was to block the right-of-way through a part of the San Bernardino National Forest, was not achieved, yet a victory has now been won in another way, which very well may be final. On December 21, a hearing was held in Sacramento before the State Park Commission on the application of the Winter Park Authority—the state-supported body seeking to build the tramway—for a five-year extension of their contract. This was necessary in order to sell the bonds to build the proposed tramway.

A large conservation delegation, headed by Alex Hildebrand, President of the Sierra Club, made the trip to Sacramento to protest renewal of the contract. After hearing both sides of the controversy, the State Park Commission voted unanimously to refuse renewal of the contract.

The motion passed by the Commission, as reported in the *Sierra Club Bulletin* for January, pointed out that "the Park Commission had already granted one five-year renewal; that it had stipulated that $1,000,000 in tramway bonds would have to be sold by December 31, 1956; that this had not been accomplished and was not likely to be, even if an extension were granted; that the *Winter Park Authority Act* was permissive, not mandatory; and that the Commission was clearly within its right in denying the extension."

In order to kill the project completely, which the conservationists claim is necessary in order to protect the wilderness character of Mount San Jacinto State Park, legislation must be passed to repeal the *Winter Park Authority Act.* An effort is being made to do this during the present session of the State Legislature. Letters are requested from California members of the Association to their legislators in regard to this.— C. Edward Graves, *Western Representative*

* See *The Mount San Jacinto Tramway Scheme,* NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for April-June 1949; a resolution, page 35, July-September 1949; *Mount San Jacinto Hearing,* April-June 1950; and *Dinosaur and Mount San Jacinto,* July-September 1950

Through the Grand Canyon by Boat

By PHILIP HYDE

Photographs by the Author

ALL the wild tales I had ever heard of the "treacherous" Colorado echoed in my mind as I drove away from home one morning in early June. I was filled with an odd mixture of sadness and excitement. I was headed for the "granddaddy" of all river runs—on the Colorado River, where that turbulent waterway passes through the Grand Canyon.

The opportunity to accompany the Eggert-Hatch Expedition through the canyon came to me through the good offices of the National Parks Association, and I could not let foolish forebodings prevent me from realizing what had seemed an improbable dream a year earlier. I arrived at a hot, dry, red sandstone camp at Lees Ferry, after the two-day chore of traversing the Nevada desert that lies in the rain-shadow of the Sierra Nevada. Here I met Charles Eggert, after weeks of hectic correspondence. He was surrounded by mounds of photographic equipment. Charlie was on the last leg of his Cinemascope project to film the canyons, following the course of Major John Wesley Powell, who was the first to make the passage down the Colorado. (See *On the Trail of John Wesley Powell*, NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for January-March 1956.)

Our party consisted of eleven people, travelling in two large rubber pontoons, each twenty-seven feet long, and a fiberglas speedboat. As we left Lees Ferry, which is in a fairly open canyon, the river was running at 56,000 second feet, down just

Rivermen speak of Lava Falls with both pride and awe.

As we rounded a bend, we were startled by an unbelievably turquoise stream mingling with the brown river. It was the Little Colorado.

a little from the runoff peak of that year. We would have plenty of water, so there would be little trouble with rocks, but the current would be swifter, and the waves in the rapids higher.

Before long, we were in deepening Marble Canyon, just above Grand Canyon, and slipping under Navajo Bridge, the last highway crossing of the Colorado for 300 miles. There was something final about drifting down the river under that bridge. We were committed now, and though there would be a few places where we could walk out, that would be only with extreme difficulty in this hot, dry country. We were at the mercy of the river, and it was here that I first felt a real admiration for the courage of Major Powell and his men, who first slipped downriver into these canyons with little intimation of what lay ahead. Our boats were piloted by experienced rivermen, most of whom had been through the canyon before. If there was now foreboding in my heart, would I have gone if no man knew what was ahead?

The symphony in rock that is Grand Canyon has a lovely, rosy overture in Marble Canyon. At first its walls are only 400 or so feet high, but these gradually deepen. There are few breaks in the walls of the upper canyon, then there are arches, and great vaulted overhangs, and in a few places, the deep, narrow canyons of tributary washes that drain the infrequent rain

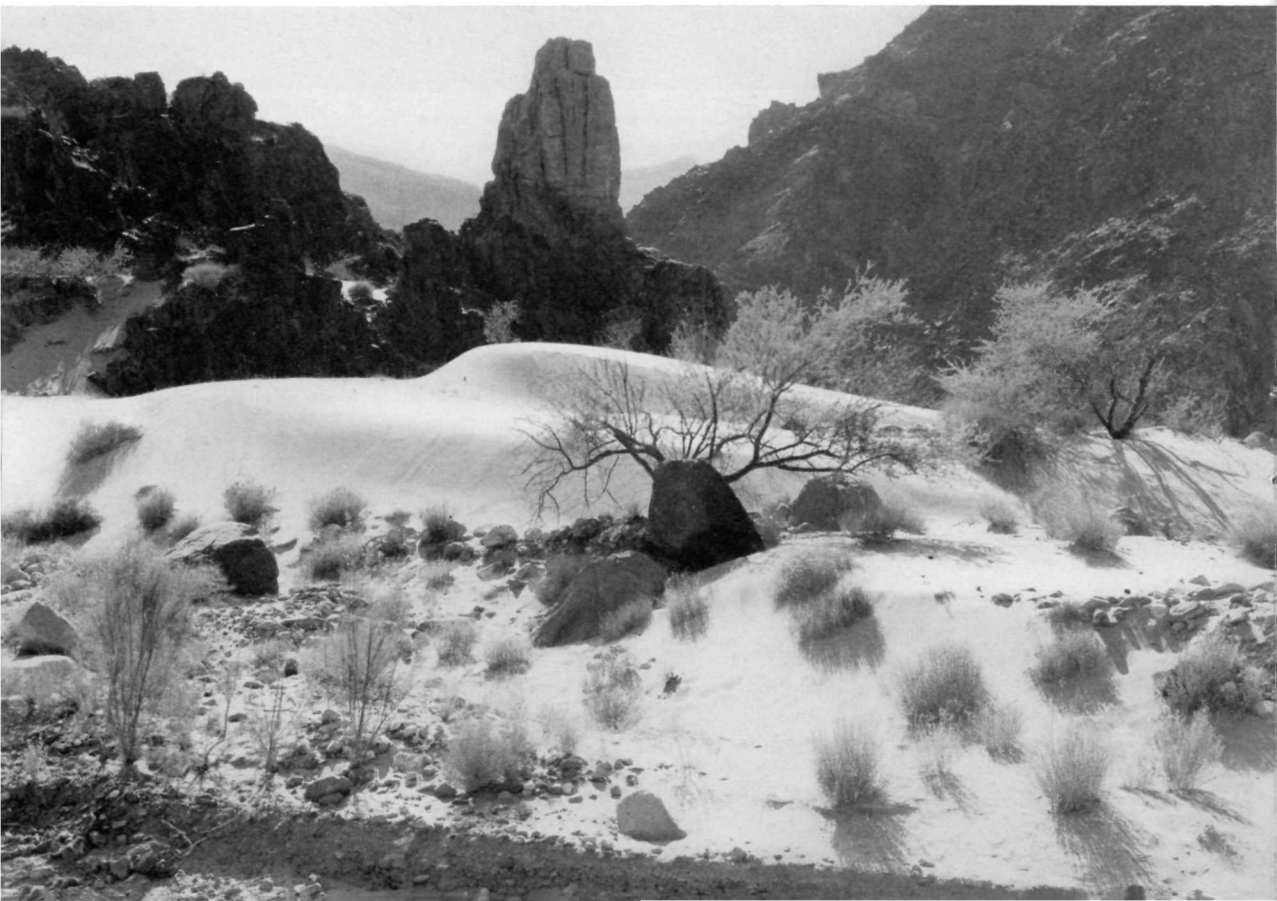
water from the arid plateaus above. If the river is calm at first, it does not remain so for long, and the rapids for which this stretch of the Colorado is justly renown, begin early, with a jolt, at Badger Creek, then, just downstream, at formidable Soap Creek Rapids.

It would be easy enough to become preoccupied with rapids in the Grand Canyon. Someone has said that in the 240-odd miles between Lees Ferry and Lake Mead, there are 410 rapids, forty-nine of which are generally recognized as major rapids. "Doc" Marston, a river-runner of long "Grand" experience has evolved a rating scale of from one to eleven for the rapids, one being little more than a riffle, and eleven being an impassable waterfall. Soap Creek, eleven miles downstream from Lees Ferry, is a vigorous nine on Doc's scale.

There are quiet stretches on the river, too, and it was on one of these that we rounded an abrupt bend to the west to be startled by the sight of an unbelievable turquoise stream, mingling with the turbid brown water of the river. This was the Little Colorado River. It is not always so brilliantly blue, for the colors of the Painted Desert, which it drains, are not fast. I have seen this stream, running beneath the bridge at Cameron, an angry red and brown, swollen by a recent rain.

Our third evening was especially memorable. We had entered Grand Canyon National Park at noon, and at evening we pulled to a sand bar to camp and watch the glow of the setting sun creep up the south rim, in the distance, leaving behind it deepening purple shadows. In the foreground were some fabulous sand dunes. To me, the Grand Canyon is especially notable for its sand dunes, which are

To me, the Grand Canyon is especially notable for its sand dunes, which range from pale yellow through pink, red and magenta. This one is at Granite Creek.



especially beautiful in color, ranging from pale yellows and off-whites, through pinks and reds, into pale magenta. In the warm, yellow light of late afternoon, with rosy reflected light from the canyon walls filling in the shadows, they were enough to make even the most sunbeaten of photographers ecstatic.

The next day we were intrigued by Unkar Rapid, which occurs in a bend of the river about ten miles downstream from the Little Colorado, where the river throws its mighty current against a sheer cliff perhaps 500 feet high. It has an ominous, threatening look, as though it were anxious to drag you into the current and fling you against that cliff. Needless to say, our boatmen strained to stay away from that.

Below Unkar, we moved into a new kind of canyon. It was like descending into a dark cavern as we entered the upper end of the Granite Gorges that extend for miles through the Grand Canyon. Their dark walls are formed from the oldest exposed rock on earth, the Vishnu shist, shot with veins of lighter rock. The width of the inner canyon contracts here, and the pitch of the walls steepens. At this point, your appreciation of Major Powell and his group heightens. No man had preceded them to chart the river or forewarn of dangers, and here, they found themselves in a canyon out of which they could not have climbed. What if an impassable waterfall should lie just ahead?

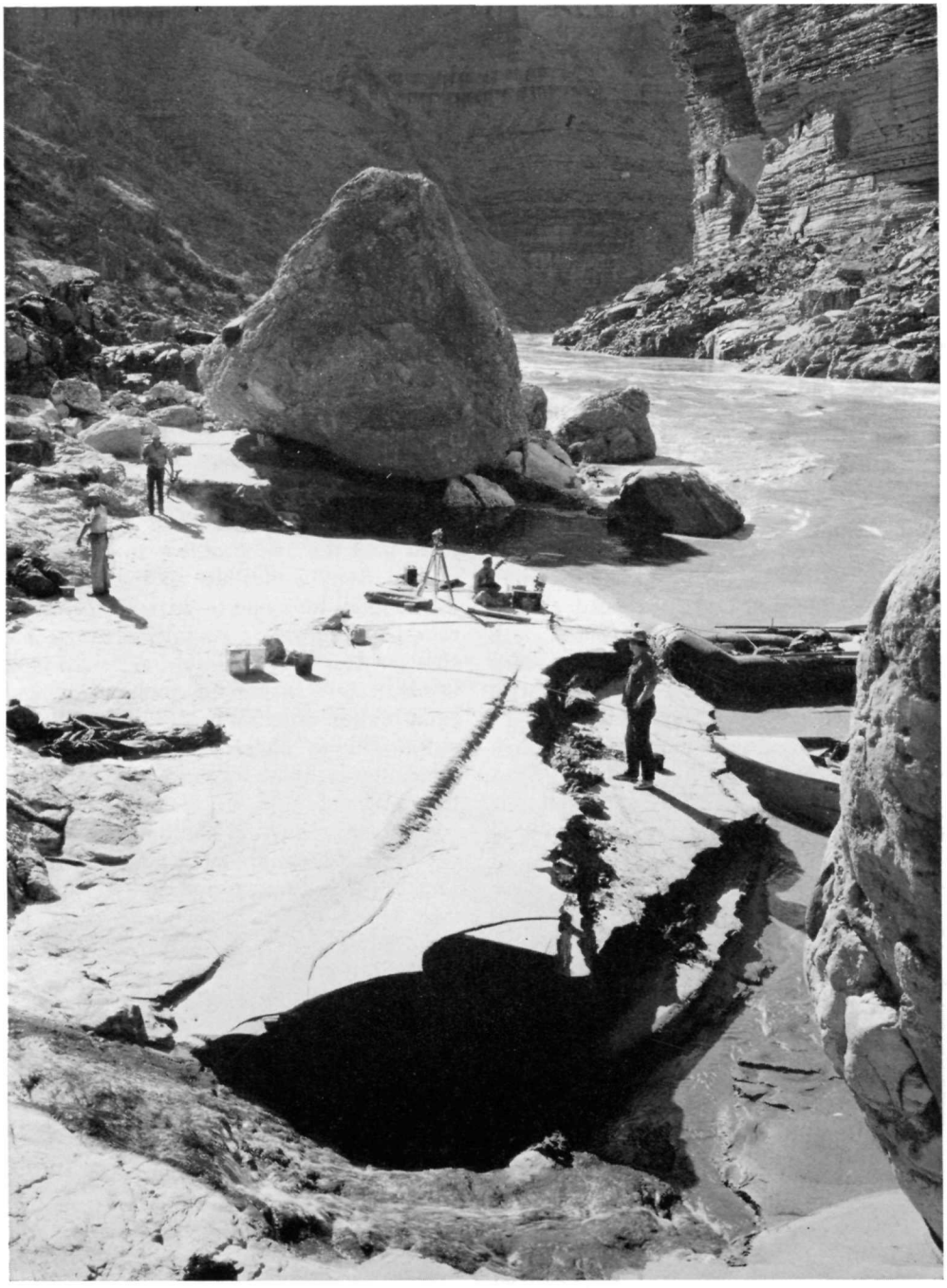
In this upper part of Granite Gorge, we reached a high point in excitement. Here, in quick succession, is a series of three of the river's most vigorous rapids: Hance, a nine on Marston's scale, then Sockdologer, an eight, and several miles below, Grapevine, another nine. The inner gorge is ominously quiet and its mood is somber, until you near a rapid and hear the booming of the falling, churning water, that sounds like ocean surf. Often you actually cannot see the rapids from a boat directly upstream. Usually, at the beginning of a rapids, there is a drop in the water level, so that the river falls from view. To see the white water and to chart your course through it, you must come ashore and clamber over the steep walls to a point where you can look down on the rapids.

To capture on film what happens when you enter a big rapids is hard enough. To describe it is even more difficult. From the shore, even after investigating the rapids, mental effort is required to appreciate fully the power and turbulence of the flow. Even the largest of "haystacks," a term rivermen use to describe the big rollers in the rapids, are not as impressive from the shore as when breaking over the bow of your boat.

In the middle of somber Granite Gorge, the shining waters of Bright Angel Creek come tumbling down a long rocky chute, lined with the first greenery to be seen in several days. Following up the creek for a half-mile, we came to an oasis of civilization that affords a surprisingly welcome change. Here, to relieve the heat, is a lovely, rustic swimming pool surrounded by a cluster of small cabins and a dining room. This is Phantom Ranch, the overnight stop for those who cross by trail from rim to rim.

But our visit to Phantom Ranch was only a kind of dream interlude in our journey. The next morning we pushed off into Bright Angel Rapids toward another high point in our adventure. We arrived at the brink of Granite Falls in the late afternoon and, finding a suitable sandbank, decided to camp. Sandbars are perishable. My first act was to grab my camera and head for the nearest sand dunes. I was rewarded this afternoon with an abundance of beautifully shaped dunes. Being addicted to late afternoon light, I found it especially gratifying on this occasion. The river was rushing through Granite Falls at just the right angle, and the sun was cooperating perfectly for the photographic climax provided by sparkling white water in a series of great waves.

One of the interesting things about a



We set up camp on a large sand bar at Elves Chasm.

trip through the canyon is that you frequently camp on a sandbank beside the calm water, just above a rapids. You are lulled to sleep by the sound of the rushing water, and the first thing the next morning, you descend the rapids. Granite Falls was such an occasion, but this time we broke an oar and were swept into the center of the maelstrom. We had been having increasing engine trouble, and now we were forced to rely on the balky motor. Tension mounted among the passengers as we realized the boat was not completely under control. So, it was with some apprehension that we approached Hermit Rapids, rated as a number nine. At the beginning, a large wave came over the side, engulfing the stern, and swamping the motor. Now at the mercy of the current, we were drawn into the largest waves, estimated at from fifteen to twenty feet high. A laconic note in my log at this point comments: "amazing how much these rubber pontoons will bend."

At Elves Chasm we set up camp on a large sand bar. Here we unloaded the boats, and by nightfall the bar was cluttered with boxes, sleeping bags, and other material. At about three o'clock next morning, by some happy circumstance, several of us awoke and, with flashlights, discovered that our sand bar was disappearing into the river. Five minutes later would have been too late. Before many minutes had passed, all were awake feverishly moving equipment onto firmer ground. The scene later was described by one of the party as a dance fitting the name of the place. Nothing was lost in the confusion, but we spent the rest of the night on rocks too hard or sand too shifting.

Elves Chasm is one of those delightful little side canyons that occur at intervals in the Grand Canyon, where a tiny trickle of water from some remote spring nourishes a series of green glens banked with Venus' hair fern, in niches in the walls, under the shadow of great boulders, or tucked back in the water-carved recesses that retreat into the deep, cool shadows.

After days of drinking either clear, hot water from canteens, or dirty, cool water from the river, we reached Tapeats Creek, one of the few cold clear streams in the canyon. We relished it to the full, drinking it and bathing in it.

There are many memorable places on the Colorado. One of the chief delights is the continually changing scene. Deer Creek Falls, a slender ribbon of water, thunders out of a narrow slot to descend the inner canyon wall in one foaming leap. At intervals, there are fine views of the unbelievably high conifer-crowned canyon rim. There are the side streams that you may have seen elsewhere along their courses. Such a one is Kanab Creek, which reaches the Colorado by a deep, dark red canyon. This is the creek you may have known near its source in the highlands of Zion National Park, or as a trickle running past the Indian diggings near Kanab, Utah. At its junction with the Colorado, it has carved a mighty canyon, and you cannot help being a bit awed.

For several days we had been anticipating Lava Falls. This is the rapids that rivermen speak of with a mixture of pride and awe, if they have been through it, and with a little fear, perhaps, if they have not. This is the rapids climax. Marston rates Lava Falls as a ten. Our boatmen took an hour and a half deciding what course through it would be best. It was finally decided that we should unload the boats, haul the equipment overland to a point below the rapids, then line the boats down along the shore on the left bank, as far as the men in the party could hold them. By this time, they would be past two threatening rocks, and far enough to be swept beyond the first great twister below the big drop. This first twister was unique; it was a great mound of brown swirling water that looked as though the current entered it from at least three different directions. The boatmen's strategy worked. All three

(Continued on page 81)

The Wilderness Bill and the National Parks

By HOWARD ZAHNISER, Member, National Parks Association

Executive Secretary, The Wilderness Society

UNLESS provision is made to protect the primeval within our national park system, eventually the developments may take over.

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota said this. He said it on the floor of the United States Senate on February 11, 1957.

"This process may be gradual," said Senator Humphrey, but he also pointed out that "it is a prospect against which we can now set guards with no sacrifice."

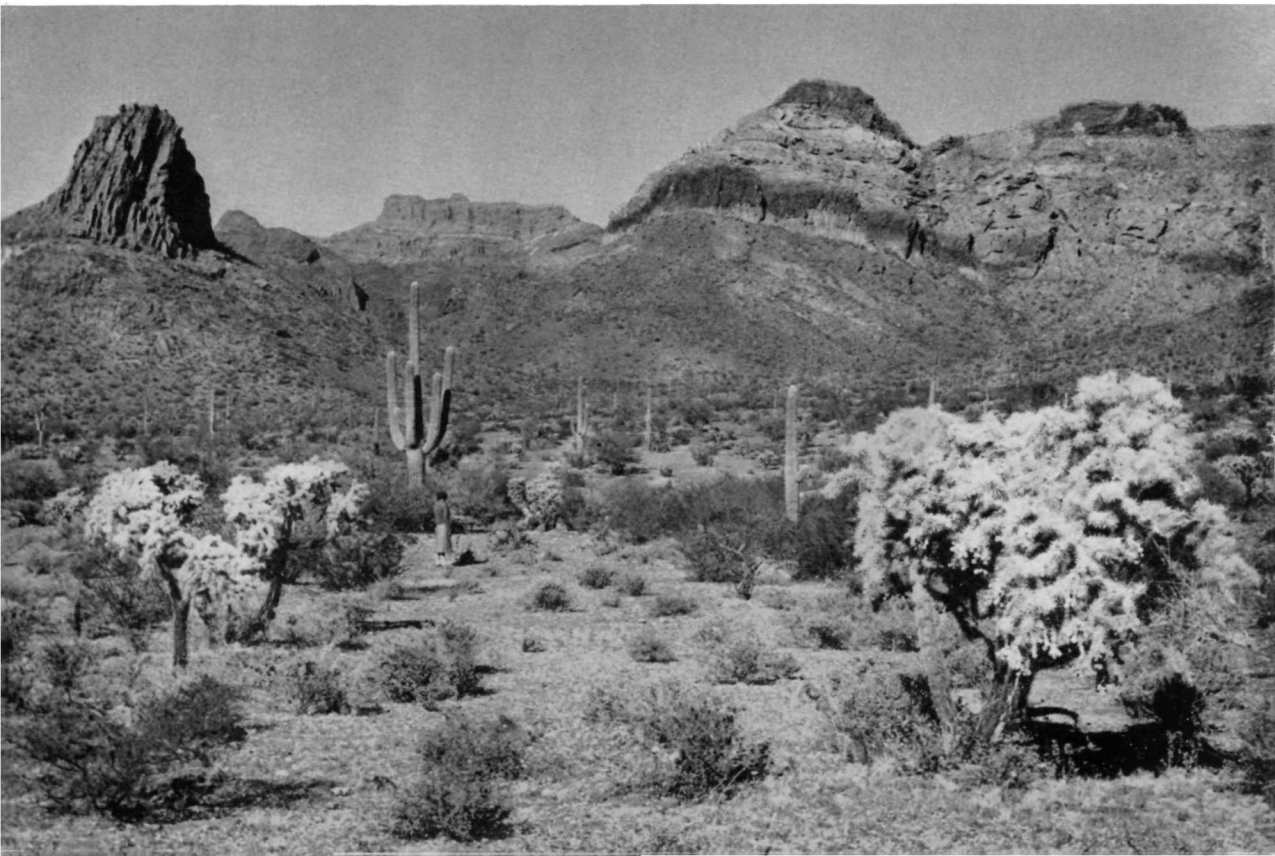
Introducing the Wilderness Bill

Senator Humphrey was introducing the wilderness bill—S. 1176. It would be better to say that he was reintroducing—with what he calls "improvements, corrections, and clarifications"—a wilderness bill that had first been presented to the 84th Congress, on June 7, 1956.

The wilderness bill had also been introduced in the House, in 1956, by Representatives John Saylor of Pennsylvania, Lee Metcalf of Montana, Henry Reuss of Wisconsin, George Miller of California, and in the early days of the 85th Congress it had been reintroduced in the House by these four, who had also been joined by Representative Barratt O'Hara of Illinois and

The Park Service is just completing a loop road into this wild east side of Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, which the National Parks Association insisted might better be left untouched.

Devereux Butcher



Representative John Baldwin of California.

As Senator Humphrey reintroduced the bill in the Senate he was acting also for a group of cosponsors that included Senators Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania, Frank J. Lausche of Ohio, Paul H. Douglas of Illinois, Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, Karl B. Mundt of South Dakota, James E. Murray of Montana, Henry M. Jackson and Warren G. Magnuson of Washington, and Wayne Morse and Richard L. Neuberger of Oregon.

The bill's sponsorship was thus bipartisan and coast-to-coast.

Fitting Wilderness into Other Programs

"Based," as explained by Senator Humphrey, "on the assumption that we can still preserve in America an adequate system of wilderness areas without sacrificing any other program," the wilderness bill would establish such a system by so designating eighty-one areas inside eighty of the 149 national forests, forty-eight out of 181 units under Park Service care, twenty of the 164 national wildlife refuges and ranges, and fifteen roadless and wild areas within Indian reservations (if approved by the Indians).

So that the areas in the wilderness system will continue to serve the purposes they now serve as forest, park, refuge, or reservation, the bill at the beginning provides that the system shall be composed of public land areas "retaining their natural primeval environment and influence and being managed for purposes consistent with their continued preservation as wilderness."

Again, in its section on "use of the wilderness," the bill safeguards the other purposes which the wilderness lands now serve, by providing:

"Nothing in this Act shall be interpreted as interfering with the purpose stated in the establishment of any national park or monument, national forest, national wildlife refuge, Indian reservation, or other Federal land area involved, except that any agency administering any area within the National Wilderness Preservation System shall be responsible for preserving the wilderness character of the area and shall so administer such area for such other purpose or purposes as to preserve also its wilderness character."

Thus, in fitting a wilderness preservation policy into other land-use programs, this proposed legislation—

1. Deals with areas of existing wilderness that are in federal ownership.
2. Deals with areas that are now being administered for purposes that have been found to be consistent with wilderness preservation (as is evident by the fact that the areas are still wilderness after many years of such administration).
3. Provides that these areas will continue to serve their various purposes—in such a way as to preserve their "wilderness character."

National Park System Areas for Example

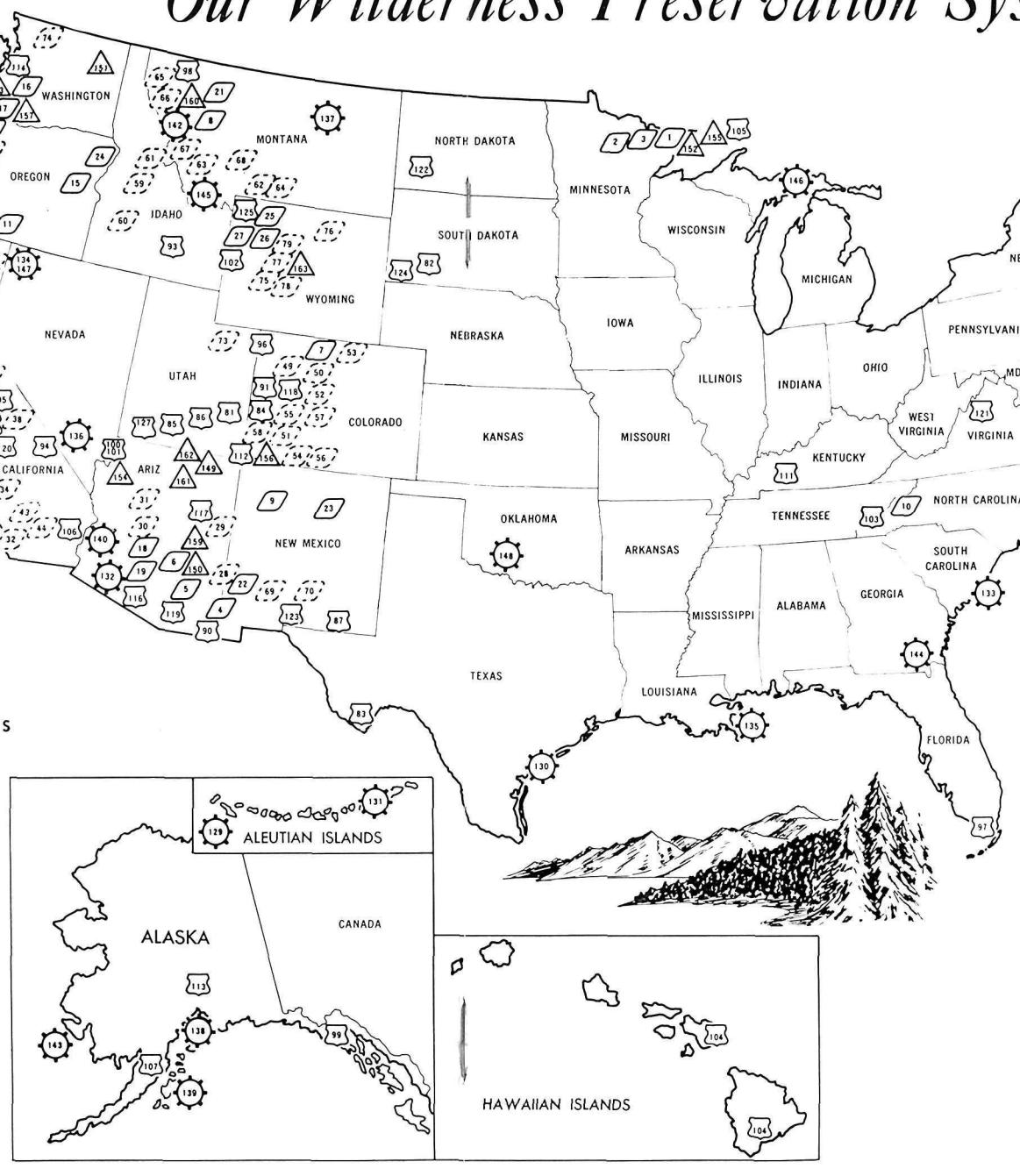
The national park system provides an excellent example of how we thus, as Senator Humphrey said, "can now set guards with no sacrifice."

"Our parks are reservoirs of wilderness," said the Senator in reintroducing the bill, and he pointed out: "The chief threats to their preservation as such, under existing legislation, come from prospects for the extension of roads and the intrusion of recreation developments, perfectly good in themselves, that nevertheless are out of place in wilderness."

For the first time, accordingly, wilderness preservation under the new proposed legislation would become a clear-cut congressional policy in the national park and monument areas named, and the primeval back country in these parks and monuments would receive an added protection.

Recognizing, however, that in order to serve the purposes for which they were established, the parks must also have necessary roads and accommodations that make

Our Wilderness Preservation System



LEGEND

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS
- 1 thru 79
- 3 Roadless Areas
- 14 Wild Areas
- 10 Wilderness Areas
- 52 Primitive Areas; (to become part of the system after further study and reclassification)

NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM AREAS
- 80 thru 128
- 26 National Parks
- 21 National Monuments
- 1 Recreational Area
- 1 Memorial Park

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES AND RANGES
- 129 thru 148
- 13 National Wildlife Refuges
- 7 Game Ranges

INDIAN RESERVATION AREAS
- 149 thru 163
- 12 Roadless Areas
- 3 Wild Areas

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS

ROADLESS AREAS
1 Caribou
2 Little Indian Sioux
3 Superior

WILD AREAS
4 Chiricahua
5 Galiuro
6 Sierra Ancha
7 Mount Zirkle Dome Peak
8 Gates of the Mountains
9 San Pedro Parks
10 Linville Gorge
11 Gearhart Mountain
12 Kalmiopsis
13 Mount Hood
14 Mountain Lakes
15 Strawberry Mountain
16 Goat Rocks
17 Mount Adams

WILDERNESS AREAS
18 Mazatsal
19 Superstition
20 Marble Mountain
21 Bob Marshall
22 Gila
23 Pecos
24 Eagle Cap
25 North Absaroka
26 South Absaroka
27 Teton

PRIMITIVE AREAS
28 Blue Range
29 Mount Baldy
30 Pine Mountain
31 Sycamore Canyon
32 Agua Tibia
33 Caribou Peak
34 Cucamonga
35 Desolation Valley
36 Devil Canyon-Bear Canyon
37 Emigrant Basin
38 High Sierra
39 Hoover
40 Middle Eel-Yolla Bolly
41 Mount Dana-Minarets
42 Salmon Trinity Alps
43 San Gorgonio
44 San Jacinto
45 San Rafael
46 South Warner
47 Thousand Lake Valley
48 Ventana
49 Flat Tops
50 *Gore Range-Eagle Nest*
51 La Garita-Sheep Mountain
52 Maroon-Snowmass
53 Rawah
54 San Juan
55 Uncompahgre
56 Upper Rio Grande
57 West Elk
58 Wilson Mountains
59 Idaho
60 Sawtooth
61 Selway-Bitterroot, Idaho
62 Absaroka
63 Anaconda-Pintlar
64 Beartooth
65 Cabinet Mountains
66 Mission Mountains
67 Selway-Bitterroot, Mont.
68 Spanish Peaks
69 Black Range
70 White Mountain
71 Mount Jefferson
72 Three Sisters
73 High Uintas
74 North Cascade
75 Bridger
76 Cloud Peak
77 Glacier
78 Popo Agie
79 Stratified

NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM AREAS

80 Acadia National Park
81 Arches National Monument
82 Badlands N.M.
83 Big Bend N.P.
84 Black Canyon of the Gunnison N.M.
85 Bryce Canyon N.P.
86 Capitol Reef N.M.
87 Carlsbad Caverns N.P.
88 Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area
89 Channel Islands N.M.
90 Chiricahua N.M.
91 Colorado N.M.
92 Crater Lake N.P.
93 Craters of the Moon N.M.
94 Death Valley N.M.
95 Devils Postpile N.M.
96 Dinosaur N.M.
97 Everglades N.P.
98 Glacier N.P.
99 Glacier Bay N.M.
100 Grand Canyon N.P.
101 Grand Canyon N.M.
102 Grand Teton N.P.
103 Great Smoky Mountains N.P.
104 Hawaii N.P.
105 Isle Royale N.P.
106 Joshua Tree N.M.
107 *Katmai* N.M.
108 Kings Canyon N.P.
109 Lassen Volcanic N.P.
110 Lava Beds N.M.
111 Mammoth Cave N.P.
112 Mesa Verde N.P.
113 Mount McKinley N.P.
114 Mount Rainier N.P.
115 Olympic N.P.
116 Organ Pipe Cactus N.M.
117 Petrified Forest N.M.
118 Rocky Mountain N.P.
119 Saguaro N.M.
120 Sequoia N.P.
121 Shenandoah N.P.
122 Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park
123 White Sands N.M.
124 Wind Cave N.P.
125 Yellowstone N.P.
126 Yosemite N.P.
127 Zion N.P.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES AND RANGES

129 Aleutian Islands National Wildlife Refuge
130 Aransas N.W.R.
131 Bogoslof N.W.R.
132 Cabeza Prieta Game Range
133 Cape Romain N.W.R.
134 Charles Sheldon Antelope Range
135 Delta N.W.R.
136 Desert Game Range
137 Fort Peck Game Range
138 Kenai National Moose Range
139 Kodiak N.W.R.
140 Kofa Game Range
141 Moosehorn N.W.R.
142 Montana National Bison Range
143 Nunivak N.W.R.
144 Okefenokee N.W.R.
145 Red Rock Lakes Migratory Waterfowl Refuge
146 Seney N.W.R.
147 Sheldon National Antelope Refuge
148 Wichita Mountains W.R.

INDIAN RESERVATION AREAS

149 Black Mesa Roadless Area
150 Black River R.A.
151 Columbia-San Poil Divide R.A.
152 Fort Charlotte Wild Area
153 Goat Rocks R.A.
154 Grand Canyon R.A.
155 Grand Portage W.A.
156 Mesa Verde R.A.
157 Mount Adams W.A.
158 Mount Jefferson R.A.
159 Mount Thomas R.A.
160 Mission Range R.A.
161 Painted Desert R.A.
162 Rainbow Bridge R.A.
163 Wind River Mountains R.A.

them accessible and hospitable, the bill provides specifically for the designation for such purposes of such portions of the parks and monuments as are found to be needed. These designations can be made any time within a ten-year period. Each park or monument becomes a part of the wilderness system when this designation is made.

Integration with Mission 66

Explaining the ease with which these arrangements can be carried out, Senator Humphrey told the Senate:

"The National Park Service, under its so-called Mission 66, is undertaking to provide systematically during the next ten years for the proper and economical development of the roads and accommodations within the parks and monuments.

"The designations of the areas provided for in this bill can thus be made, park by park, as the plans for Mission 66 materialize.

"Provision will in this way be made for the proper handling of developed areas but also for the protection, without development, of our wilderness.

"If ever additional areas are needed for developments, they can be designated, but only after a public notice that will give all concerned an opportunity to weigh the importance of diminishing the area of wilderness."

Thus Senator Humphrey voiced both his interest in providing for the public use and enjoyment of our national parks and at the same time the concern that so many of us share in the preservation of the parks as "reservoirs of wilderness."

Representative John P. Saylor's Advocacy

A most prominent advocate of the wilderness bill has been the Honorable John P. Saylor, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, who achieved national fame among conservationists for his leadership in support of the national parks and monuments against the threat of the proposed Echo Park dam. In a statement made to the House of Representatives, on July 12, 1956, and later reprinted and widely distributed under the title "Saving America's Wilderness," Representative Saylor also pointed out that, "even in the national parks and monuments, the pressures for roads and nonwilderness recreational and tourist developments threaten in many places to destroy the primeval wilderness."

Mr. Saylor said:

"Within the national parks and monuments in general there is at present no Act of Congress that would prevent a future Secretary of the Interior, or park administrator with his approval, from deciding to construct a road, a building, or any other installation that he would deem appropriate for a national park or monument anywhere within the park or monument.

"The Yellowstone Act that inaugurated our national parks in 1872 provided for the retention of the wonders there . . . 'in their natural condition,' and yet that Act has, of course, not interfered with the construction of the Yellowstone Park roads, the many buildings that are there, and the other developments that have so altered 'natural conditions' that the atmosphere in some parts of the park is that of a crowded city.

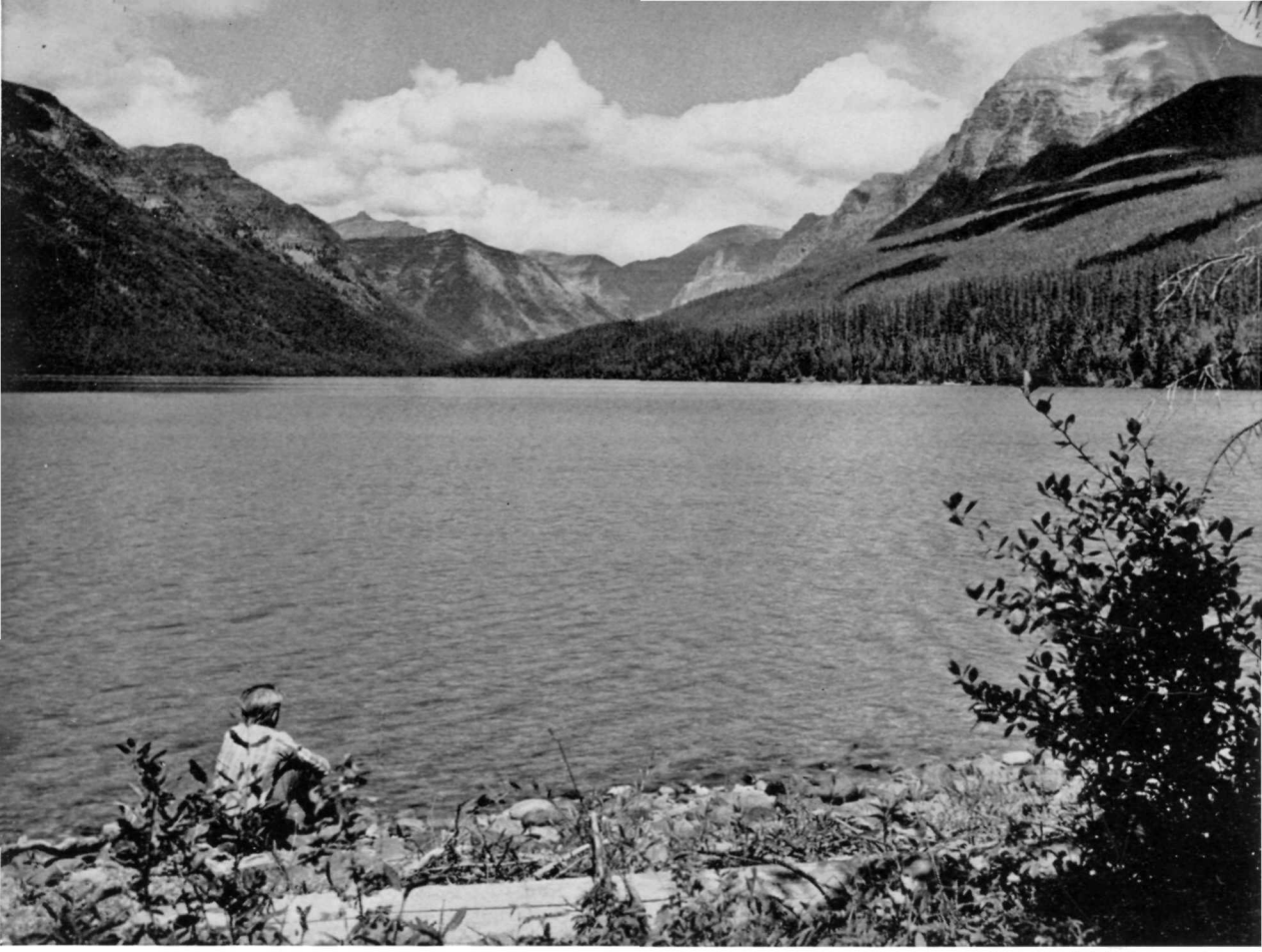
"I do not object to these developments in Yellowstone National Park. I have indeed used them with appreciation. I am merely pointing out that they have been constructed in accordance with the laws under which the park is governed, and there is nothing in that law to prevent such construction elsewhere in the park.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Saylor, "if we are to make sure that we still have in the distant future our national park primeval back country still preserved as wilderness, we should declare here in Congress our purpose to do so." He emphasized this further as follows:

"In Mission 66 we are doing our best to provide for the development of adequate facilities and accommodations for the increasingly numerous visitors to the parks. I heartily endorse and support this development program.

"At the same time," Mr. Saylor continued, "I sense a need also to strengthen the hands of the National Park Service in its work for the preservation of the primeval back country as wilderness."

Mr. Saylor quoted at length from "the findings of a scientist who made a study



Devereux Butcher

Bowman Lake is one of the wilderness beauty spots on Glacier's west side. A former plan for a paved highway here has wisely been abandoned by the Park Service. The wilderness bill would give the Service added support in its decision.

of our wilderness programs as a part of his doctoral study at the University of Michigan." This is Dr. James P. Gilligan, who now is a professor of forestry at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. At the October 26, 1954, meeting of the Society of American Foresters held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Dr. Gilligan made the following remarks, which Representative Saylor quoted:

"Wilderness conditions, of course," said Dr. James P. Gilligan, "have vanished from developed areas; and the sight, sound, and sometimes smell of these concentration zones disperse so widely that quite large sections cannot be considered natural, let alone wilderness. National parks, too, must often justify their existence to the locality or state in which they are situated, principally on economic grounds. As long as the drums throb for more tourist dollars, park administrators will find it hard to accommodate the increasing army of sightseers without extending development. It is highly improbable that a seemingly logical course of restricting the number of visitors to any national park will be put into effect until every possible means of providing accommodations is exhausted. It is a fair question to ask how much of the parks will be developed by then.

"Because of Congressional measures," Dr. Gilligan continued, "which ordinarily prevent utilization of wood, water, mineral, or forage resources in areas of the national park system, the National Park Service is

the most logical existing agency to preserve extensive wilderness regions. However, it is subject to the unrelenting pressures of mass use, and retreats gradually behind the cold logic that more areas must be developed to care properly for the public to whom the land belongs. It is merely another application of the philosophy that as many people as possible should use these areas, even though finally there is little left of the original landscape.

"The real democratic significance of these areas," said Dr. Gilligan, "may not be in providing access and accommodations to everyone, but in holding a few undeveloped areas where high quality recreation benefits can still be obtained by those willing to make the effort. Most endeavors to retain such areas for a relatively smaller number gradually yield before the demands of an eager traveling public, which has not yet grasped the full significance of our national park system.

"The organic *National Park Service Act* of 1916," Dr. Gilligan pointed out, "offers nearly as much flexibility in managing recreation resources as does the multiple use principle of the Forest Service. There is nothing in the Act directing how much of or what part of, parks to develop, nor is there any clause in the law or interpretive regulations stipulating the reservation of park units in wilderness condition.

"The National Park Service has established some precedence in trying to retain wilderness zones. It is questionable, however, whether the will of the administrator can be sufficiently strong to prevent development in the long run."

Referring then to Dr. Gilligan's analysis, Representative Saylor himself declared:

"We must meet this situation by providing here in Congress the basic legislation that these excellent administrators need to insure their success in making our national parks secure as our great reservoirs of wilderness."

Mr. Saylor's answer to this need is the wilderness bill, and others concerned with the parks both as reservoirs of wilderness and as scenic areas for American motorists will hardly err in following his leadership in seeking this important legislation.

A Wilderness Preservation Council

As the wilderness bill thus meets the challenge of wilderness preservation in the national park system through a program that respects and preserves the distinctive purposes of the parks, so likewise it provides for wilderness preservation elsewhere in such a way as to respect and preserve the basic purposes of the national forests, wildlife refuges, Indian reservations, or other areas within which the wilderness exists.

The bill's concern is not with any special *use* of wilderness, not with any special kind or group of *users*, but rather with the preservation of the wilderness character of areas that are managed for other purposes also. National forest areas, for example, will continue to serve the multiple-use purposes that emphasize watershed protection but permit recreational uses that include shooting. National park areas will continue to be for the use and enjoyment of the people in a recreational way, but in keeping with basic policies which require that the national parks must be preserved as sanctuaries. National wildlife refuges that include areas of wilderness will continue to be administered for the wildlife, but in accordance with policies that omit wilderness recreation activities that are a prominent feature of both national park and national forest back-country use.

Thus the administration of the various areas in the Wilderness Preservation System differ in accordance with their varying basic purposes. But all will be so administered as to remain wilderness.

As a part of this proposed new program to accomplish wilderness preservation along with and in keeping with various other land-use programs, the wilderness bill provides for a National Wilderness Preserva-

(Continued on page 83)

GLOBE HEADQUARTERS TO BE DISCONTINUED

PLANS for the discontinuance of the Southwestern National Monuments Headquarters of the National Park Service, at Gila Pueblo, Globe, Arizona, and the development there of a Park Service archeological preservation laboratory, effective July 1, 1957, were announced in early March by Acting Secretary of the Interior Fred G. Aandahl.

According to Director Conrad L. Wirth of the National Park Service, Gila Pueblo was acquired by the Service in 1952 primarily for use as an archeological center to serve various southwestern national monuments. Discontinuance of the headquarters will enable the Service to carry out fully the primary objective for which the Congress authorized purchase of the pueblo property. Twenty national monuments will be affected by the change. The Service's Region Three Office at Santa Fe, New Mexico, will carry on the various administrative functions previously performed by the Globe office. The laboratory, too, will be supervised by the Region Three Office.

Among the objectives and purposes of the laboratory will be the identification, cataloging, study, preservation, repair, and treatment of irreplaceable archeological and scientific materials excavated or collected in various parks and monuments. Plans for the laboratory call for the continued housing at Gila Pueblo of the Service's ruins stabilization unit, which maintains extensive specimen files of archeological materials, as well as a record of all stabilization work performed in the southwestern areas.

Because of the extensive collection of materials being preserved here, it is expected that many students and researchers from outside the government will be attracted to the laboratory.

Plans also call for the continued use of Gila Pueblo by the Southwestern National Monuments Association, a cooperating group which has been of great assistance to the Service in its interpretive programs.

OPERATION OUTDOORS

This is a Forest Service plan, Part I of which would double camping and picnicking facilities in the national forests within the next five years, to meet the growing demands for such facilities. Forest Service officials predict that visits to the national forests will reach 66,000,000 by 1962. Their estimate is based on the past rate of rise in recreation use of the forests, the growing population, increased leisure, and the upward swing in money spent for recreation.

The five-year plan was released following the President's budget message to Congress, which recommended financial support of the project to start this year. The program resulted from the Department of Agriculture's study of various Congressional and public proposals to balance recreation facilities with the mounting use. At the request of Congress, a comprehensive survey of needs in the 150 national forests throughout the country has been made.

Part II, not yet completely formulated, will seek to improve wildlife habitat in cooperation with the states. It will be released in the near future.

A requested $11,500,000 to carry out Part I for 1957-58 was reduced to $8,770,000 by both House and Senate committees. Operation Outdoors has the approval of the committees; however, their report stated that "the $8,770,000 allowed, appears to be the maximum that can be efficiently expended during the first year."

WICHITA MOUNTAINS WILDLIFE REFUGE SAFEGUARDED

Vigorous defense of one of America's finest wildlife refuges against encroachment by the Army has resulted in its permanent preservation through agreements reached in the office of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Ross Leffler, on February 27.

The controversy arose in 1953, when the Army sought to add 137,000 acres to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for atomic artillery training, an action that would have endangered the entire Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge and that might well have led to its absorption by the Army. Protests from conservationists led to temporary abandonment of the Army's plans, but three years later the threat was revived in a new guise. In 1955, the Military Public Works bill carried an item of $3,053,000 for expansion of Fort Sill, but it did not indicate that part of these funds would be used to transfer 10,700 acres of the refuge to the Army. Conservation leaders became aware of this intention too late to amend the bill before it was enacted. Fortunately, the language was permissive, rather than directive, and in response to information given him by opponents of the transfer, Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay stood firm in his refusal to approve the transfer.

Many discussions were held between the Department of the Interior and the Army, with neither side conceding their points. The Army asserted the lands involved were fenced off from public use, that they were essential as an impact area to the operation of new atomic artillery, and for security reasons the Army had to have exclusive jurisdiction over them. Conservationists who knew the refuge from first-hand experience countered that these particular lands were not fenced off, but rather were the principal recreational part of the refuge, used by almost a million people annually for camping, hiking, fishing and wildlife study. Use of this area for impact would endanger rare wildlife, to preserve which the refuge is dedicated, and under no circumstances would they agree jurisdiction should be transferred. There was already in force an agreement between the departments, under which the Army was permitted to use the refuge for maneuvers and similar purposes, and this arrangement was working well.

Failing to move the Secretary of the Interior, the Army had introduced into the 84th Congress a bill requiring the transfer of the 10,700 acres. The controversy grew even more heated, and the hearings revealed strong national sentiment for preserving the refuge. The Army's contentions were seriously challenged. The bill was never reported out by the committee.

Shortly after he was appointed to office, in 1957, Assistant Secretary Leffler invited conservation leaders to discuss the problem in his office, and to present their views as to what constituted reasonable use of the refuge by the Army. Their recommendations were drafted in specific form, and a second meeting was held a week later, at which the same group met with Under Secretary of the Army Finucane. Secretary Finucane studied the report, and agreed to every point. He said further that the Army had no need for any additional use of the refuge, and would not renew its demands in the future. Thus, by the application of common sense and a spirit of cooperation, a difficult controversy was settled amicably.

The agreement provides that the Department of the Interior will grant the Army a ten-year use permit to establish a buffer zone, not an impact area, of approximately 3000 acres along the southern boundary of the refuge, where it is conceivable misfires might fall and endanger human life (which has never happened), when the Army is firing on its own lands. As this is a training program, atomic warheads are not used. Jurisdiction over these lands will be retained by the Fish and Wildlife Service, and its personnel will have free access there

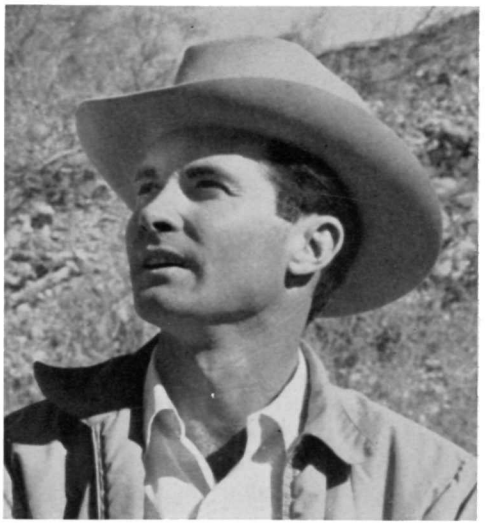
(Continued on page 96)

J. F. CARITHERS APPOINTED TO NPA STAFF

ON April 1, Mr. Joseph F. Carithers began his assignment as our Association's assistant western representative. Formerly of Tucson, Arizona, Mr. Carithers has moved with his wife and two children to Carmel, California, to work under the direction of Western Representative C. Edward Graves.

Born in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1926, Mr. Carithers has spent most of his life in Tucson, where he attended the University of Arizona. During World War II, he served in the Corps of Army Engineers in the Pacific and with the occupaton forces in Japan. In 1949, he became superintendent of Tucson Mountain Park, a position his father had held up to that time.

Mr. Carithers has been active in nature protection organizations in Arizona. For three years he was president of the Tucson Audubon Society, and he initiated the first concerted effort in Arizona to establish a state park system. During the organizing of the Arizona State Parks Association, he acted as chairman, and he is a member of the association's board of directors at present. For many years deeply concerned with national park matters, Mr. Carithers was one of the first to express opposition to the Shrine of the Ages proposed to be built on the south rim of Grand Canyon. In addition to his keen interest in nature protection and wilderness preservation, the three years experience in administering Tucson Mountain Park should prove valuable to Mr. Carithers in his new position.



Hi Parent

Assistant Western Representative Joseph F. Carithers.

KINGS CANYON

(Continued from page 54)

sprinkle the rocks, we discovered an easy route to the outlet and our first view of the gorge.

The Enchanted Gorge is a stairway of small lakes. The entire descent was characterized by a long curving rock-strewn ravine interrupted from time to time by four platforms on which nestled the lakes. These lakes varied from fifty to a hundred yards in length and from thirty to forty yards in width. The stream, fed by small tributaries from the cliffs on each side, plunged from lake to lake, and, as its name suggests, it disappeared from time to time under the massive apron of rocks. But always it emerged once again—clear, cold, and thirst-quenching.

Toward the bottom of the gorge we encountered increasing amounts of foliage. Watercress, shooting stars, shrubs of many species, including broom, and finally, quaking aspen. The aspen was gloriously arrayed in a rich golden hue, a sign that autumn had come to the Sierra Nevada. Eventually we reached the pine forest and heavy undergrowth. At the junction of Disappearing and Goddard creeks our weary trio pitched camp for the night.

The descent from Ionian Basin had taken us eleven hours including time for first

aid, pictures, lunch and camera repair (my 16mm motion picture camera broke down in the middle of the gorge). At no time had we any need for rope, yet I would advise anyone contemplating the descent of the Enchanted Gorge to take 120 feet of nylon climbing rope for unforeseen developments. The gorge is extremely isolated and rugged.

Believing the most difficult part of our trip to be over, and that the hike down Goddard Creek to Simpson Meadow would be a waltz by comparison, we soon were disillusioned. Simpson Meadow is entirely without trails and is densely grown with shrubs and trees. Our route through the meadow was marked by a six-hour scrimmage with brush.

At Simpson Meadow we met the grand old man of the Sierra, Mr. Norman Clyde himself. He needs no introduction to the trail-wise. His exploits—real and fancied—are part of California mountain lore. I had never met him before, and my first reaction was one of surprise. I had expected an elderly man, which he is, and a rugged frame, which he has, but I did not expect something from out of the past. He wore a pair of trail-beaten tennis shoes that were positively ancient. His leggings suggested the style of 1917 and the A.E.F. Even his shirt could have been standard issue in the Spanish-American War. A tattered knapsack hung from his shoulders by wrinkled and rotting leather straps. The pack was a sort of colorless grey, like the granite, of which no doubt it had seen much. Clyde's hair was full and white. It stuck out from under a dirty brown ranger hat in unruly patches. At the back he wore a sailor's knot. The years had left their mark on his face. Leathery and heavily creased, he seemed as old as these mountains with which he has spent the greater part of his life. But in his eyes there flashed a youthful spirit. As I watched him I thought of Clarence King and John Muir, and I realized that here was a man who linked the past with the present. He seemed to belong to another era—the era of first exploration of the Sierra. Indeed, exploration is his occupation. He explores and re-explores every nook and cranny of the Sierra Nevada.

We bade Norman Clyde farewell on a late September afternoon and began the long trek to Dusy Lake Basin and Bishop Pass. Our trail took us through the Simpson Meadow burn, Wind Cliffs, Devil's Washbowl, and past the Devil's Crags—all familiar names and places to those who know the Kings. We loitered amongst these natural wonders as was our pleasure. At Ladder Lake, niched in the eastern face of the Black Divide, Dwight and I caught a limit of fighting rainbow trout. At Grouse Meadow, a weasel tiptoed past our slumbering forms and made off with some of the trout. Too lazy to venture into the morning cold, we tried to discourage additional raids by lobbing rocks in the vicinity of our "cooler." But the weasel adopted a clever strategy. Apparently familiar with human habits, he remained hidden from view long enough to discourage our vigilance. Then, with the enemy fast asleep, once again he sprang into action. Each time we were too late. It took us too long after the initial tell-tale bang of the bucket (our cooler) to get into action. All we ever saw was a fleeting glance of a tail end swishing around a corner into the forest.

The September days grew shorter and the nights colder. Summer had slipped almost unnoticeably into autumn. Civilization and responsibilities beckoned. It was time to leave. And so there began the long climb from LeConte Canyon to Dusy Basin. At first our pace was reluctant, but in time it became resigned and, finally, our step became eager. From the lower end of Dusy Basin, Dwight set a blistering pace. We climbed to the top of Bishop Pass (1000 feet and four miles beyond) in one hour and five minutes—like pack horses heading for home.

We said farewell to the Sierra from

Bishop Pass as the autumn sun sank below the jagged western horizon. Facing west, we watched the last flicker of deep red change to purple. Then, the chilling night wind from off the eastern desert began to toss the Bishop Pass sign to and fro on its mounting. The grating of the iron made a mournful and lonely sound and served to remind us that we should move on. And so, by the light of the Sierra moon, which cast its glow over all the earth, we came silently home to South Lake and civilization.

GRAND CANYON

(Continued from page 69)

boats succeeded in by-passing the swirl without incident, albeit with much perspiration. It took two more hours to transport all the gear across the rocky shore to the landing below, so that four hours were required to pass this hurdle.

Below Lava Falls, it is as if the river knew it had made its supreme effort. It flows more placidly than in most of the quieter stretches above, and we had a chance to relax and observe some of the lava intrusions that occur here and there.

What followed was almost an anti-climax. We were exhilarated by the knowledge that we had come safely through the roughest water.

But there was another kind of climax—a warning—as we made our next to last camp at Bridge Canyon City. This is a "city" to watch. Abandoned now, the idea that brought it into being merely sleeps. Here, engineers lived for some months, making site investigations for a proposed Bridge Canyon dam, a dam whose impounded waters would inundate a large part of the canyon scenery we had just been through. Bridge Canyon is in the lower part of Grand Canyon National Monument, which adjoins the park on the west. This dam would flood all of the canyon in the monument above the dam, and the artificial lake would extend on into the park thirty miles to Tapeats Creek. And what water would fill another giant boondoggle on the Colorado? (Lake Mead has been nearly full only once since Hoover Dam was built, and its spillway has yet to see an overflow.)

The story of Grand Canyon river trips ends with a note of tragedy: the death of the river. "Thus cracks a noble heart"—on that vast, sometimes beautiful, often ugly, man-made lake called Mead. The lake level, which is constantly fluctuating, reveals an ugly gray scar and miles of mud and silt flats along its shores. The river's energy dissipates over miles of shallows on the silt beds. Millions of tons of silt continue to be deposited there, and someday all of Lake Mead will be filled with mud. Probably there is no better place for such a river graveyard than the desolation of northwestern Arizona and southern Nevada. But where does the engineer's definition of "desolate desert" stop? Will it be extended into the Grand Canyon as it is even now being pushed into the beautiful canyons of Glen Canyon upstream?

So ends the "Granddaddy of all River Trips." A large question mark is poised over all of the free-flowing rivers of America. How long will there be rivers where Americans can thus taste the untamed power of a natural river, and savor the ever-changing beauty of nature's greatest sculptures, unaltered by man?

THE LOST ART

HAVE we, here in America, lost the art of doing nothing? Have we forgotten how to relax, how to meditate, and how to be at ease when alone?

For most of us, life has become too ultra-modern. Like automatons we are controlled by clockwork. We have forsaken the vastness of mountains, prairies, and forests for a cubicle deep in the city. We swarm in the streets like bees in a hive. In the big cities we are all John Doe; in the wilderness we are Adam.

When we grow weary of speed, schedules, and smog, some deep homing instinct calls us out of the cities into the great quiet places of the earth—to the deserts, the forests, the mountains, and to the shores of the sea. Here, time itself seems to sleep and clocks are forgotten. Once again, almost without effort, we learn to do nothing, to play in the sand, to dream westward with the sunset, to live as only a child can live—free and unfettered.

High in the mountains, time becomes infinite; space seems eternal—and both fade to nothingness.

Released and free, the mind explores the splendor of the universe. It wanders through the corridors of space to visit with the stars. It dreams; it soars; it finds itself—not through action and struggle, not through the magic of some formula, but by simply being still, by doing nothing.—*Elmer W. Shaw.*

FROM CACTUS TO SEQUOIA

(Continued from page 63)

of the condor as a species? The condor's breeding potential is lower than that of any other bird on this continent. It does not breed until five years of age, and it raises but one chick every other year. There never can be a spectacular increase in its population, yet every effort should be made to increase it. To reduce the value to the birds of the present much-too-small refuge will not help to do that. Private lands exist along the proposed route to the dam site. If a paved road is put through, these lands inevitably will be developed with resorts and tourist attractions. And, as always when a new lake is formed, thousands of people will swarm across the refuge for bathing, boating and fishing. This will increase the forest fire hazard, and patroling the refuge against poachers will be further complicated. The California condor is one of the outstanding natural features of our country. Its population already is reduced to an estimated fifty or sixty birds.

The combined thinking of intelligent men and women all over our country will be required to answer the question as to whether a lower cost of road construction is worth the possible loss of the condor from among the world's fauna. We are bound by the *International Treaty for the Protection of Nature* to see to it that the condor continues to thrive. The survival of a magnificent native species is at stake. May we have vision enough to make the right decision.

THE WILDERNESS BILL

(Continued from page 76)

tion Council to serve as a focus of interest and information, a central filing place, a clearinghouse for the exchange of information.

The heads of the agencies which handle the lands that include the wilderness areas will be members of this council, and there also will be citizen members. The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, which does not itself handle any of the wilderness areas, will be the council's secretary and will maintain its headquarters.

The council will not have administrative jurisdiction over any of the wilderness areas nor over the agencies that will administer them.

The council thus will in no sense constitute a "super-agency" over the bureaus. Rather it will meet the needs for a clearinghouse and a focus of interest for the proposed wilderness system in such a way as to avoid necessity for a super-agency.

The Bill Itself Should Be Read

The sponsors of the wilderness bill in Congress, and other conservationists advocating it, have been eager to have the bill itself widely read and carefully studied. From its earliest drafts, it has been widely circulated. Many suggestions have been received and used in the further improvement and clarification of the proposed measure. Further study and suggestion are still sought.

As the bill itself is read, many misunderstandings and misinterpretations are cleared away.

Nor is the central purpose of the measure as complicated as many think on first glance. The bill is not complicated but comprehensive. It seeks to preserve the status quo that, most fortunately for ourselves and our posterity, still includes a marvelous resource of wilderness, and the *status quo* is complex.

Wilderness, the mother of resources, the raw material out of which our prosperity has been fashioned, is itself the latest resource to be recognized as in need of preservation.

To be "practical" the wilderness bill has accordingly been fitted to the land-use pattern already formed. This is illustrated by the way it has been designed to fit the needs of the national park system. This in turn is in accordance with the basic purpose throughout of providing for the preservation of wilderness without interfering with programs already established.

The Challenge

As Senator Humphrey said, in concluding his remarks to the Senate on February 11, "The time when we still have the opportunity to provide for the preservation of wilderness without having to interfere with other programs will not be with us long."

We should accordingly study this proposed legislation with immediate earnestness and be prepared to take advantage of the opportunity it gives conservationists to work constructively, positively for wilderness preservation.

"Wilderness supporters have been chiefly defense minded," Dr. James P. Gilligan said in the same paper from which Representative Saylor's quotation has already been cited. "If there were well-defined purposes and plans for a national wilderness system which could generate common support," Dr. Gilligan predicted, "the wilderness movement might well be irrepressible."

The wilderness bill provides for and defines such purposes and plans. We should certainly work for its perfection and for the common support that can result in its enactment.

S. 1176

THE wilderness bill, as introduced in the 85th Congress, First Session, on February 11, 1957, is as follows:

To establish on public lands of the United States a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people, to provide for the protection and ad-

ministration of the areas within this System by existing Federal agencies and for the gathering and dissemination of information to increase the knowledge and appreciation of wilderness for its appropriate use and enjoyment by the people, to establish a National Wilderness Preservation Council, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness, there is hereby established a National Wilderness Preservation System. As hereinafter provided, this System shall be composed of areas of public land in the United States and its Territories and possessions retaining their natural primeval environment and influence and being managed for purposes consistent with their continued preservation as wilderness, which areas shall serve the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservational, and historical use and enjoyment by the people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness.

(b) The Congress recognizes that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, is destined to occupy and modify all areas within the United States, its Territories, and possessions except those that are set apart for preservation and protection in their natural condition. Such preservation of areas of wilderness is recognized as a desirable policy of the Government of the United States of America for the health, welfare, and happiness of its citizens of present and future generations.

It is accordingly declared to be the policy of Congress (1) to secure the dedication of an adequate system of areas of wilderness to serve the recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, and conservation needs of the people, and (2) to provide for the protection of these areas in perpetuity and for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness. Pursuant to this policy the Congress gives sanction to the continued preservation as wilderness of those areas federally owned or controlled that are within national parks, national forests, national wildlife refuges, or other public lands, and that have so far retained under their Federal administration their primeval character. It is pursuant to this policy and sanction that the National Wilderness Preservation System is established. Within the units of this System designated for inclusion by this Act, and in those that may later be designated in accordance with its provisions, the preservation of wilderness shall be paramount.

(c) A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a member of the natural community, a wanderer who visits but does not remain and whose travels leave only trails.

For the purposes of this Act the term "wilderness" shall include:

[Here the bill summarizes Section 2, which follows.]

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

Sec. 2. The National Wilderness Preservation System (hereafter referred to in this section as the System) shall comprise (subject to preexisting private rights, if any) the federally owned or controlled areas of land and water provided for in this section and the related airspace reservations.

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS

(a) The System shall include the following roadless, wild, and wilderness areas within the national forests:

[Names of areas omitted. See map.]

Additional wilderness and wild areas may be designated for inclusion in this System by the Secretary of Agriculture. Such designations shall be reported, with maps and descriptions, to the secretary of the National Wilderness Preservation Council established hereunder. These designations by January 1, 1966, shall include, but shall not necessarily be limited to, the following areas within the national forests classified as primitive by the Department of Agriculture on January 1, 1956, with such modifications in boundaries as may be made upon reclassification as wilderness or wild:

AREAS CLASSIFIED PRIMITIVE

[Names of areas omitted. See map.]

Addition to or modification or elimination of wilderness, wild, or roadless areas shall be in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish in conformity with the purposes of this Act. Copies of such regulations and any subsequent amendments shall be forwarded to and filed by the secretary of the National Wilderness Preservation Council.

Any addition, modification, or elimination of any national forest area or part thereof to, in, or from the System shall be made only after not less than ninety days public notice in accordance with section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 238, U. S. C. 5:1003), and the holding of a public hearing, if requested, and shall be reported with map and description to the secretary of the said National Wilderness Preservation Council and shall take effect as provided in subsection (f) below.

NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM AREAS

(b) The System shall include at the times and in the manner hereinafter provided for, the following units of the National Park System:

[Names of areas omitted. See map.]

Additional units of the National Park System may be designated for inclusion in the System by Act of Congress or by Executive order or proclamation of the President. No unit of the National Park System shall be removed from the System except by Act of Congress.

Ninety days after giving public notice in accordance with section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 238, U. S. C. 5: 1003) the Secretary of the Interior shall designate within each unit of the National Park System named for inclusion in the System such area or areas as he shall determine to be required for roads, motor trails, buildings, accommodations for visitors, and administrative installations. A notice of each such designation, together with a map and description of the affected area or areas, shall be forwarded to the secretary of the National Wilderness Preservation Council established hereunder. Each such unit of the National Park System, exclusive of such area designated as required for roads, motor trails, buildings, accommodations for visitors, and administrative installations, shall become part of the National Wilderness Preservation System when this designation has been made. Designations shall be made not later than January 1, 1966, or within two years after the unit has been added to the System, whichever is later. Should the Secretary fail to make such a designation for any such unit of the National Park System within the time limit specified, that unit shall in its entirety automatically then become a part of the System.

No designation of an area for roads, motor trails, buildings, accommodations for visitors, or administrative installations shall modify or affect the application to that area of the provisions of the Act approved August 25, 1916, entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes." (39 Stat. 535, as amended; U. S. C. 16: 1 et seq.) The accommodations and installations in such designated areas shall be incident to the conservation and use and enjoyment of the scenery and the natural historic objects and flora and fauna of the park or monument in its natural condition.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES AND RANGES

(c) The System shall include, at the times and in the manner hereinafter provided for, the following national wildlife refuges and ranges:

[Names of areas omitted. See map.]

Additional national wildlife refuges and ranges or areas therein may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion in the System. Such designations shall be reported, with maps and descriptions, to the secretary of the National Wilderness Preservation Council established hereunder. No wildlife refuge or range shall be removed from the System except by Act of Congress.

[Here the bill makes provisions very similar to those for Park Service areas.]

THE INDIANS' WILDERNESS

(d) The System shall include the following roadless areas and wild areas within Indian reservations and such additional roadless and wild areas on Indian reservations as the Sec-

retary of the Interior may designate, but no such area shall be included until the tribe or band within whose reservation it lies, through its tribal council or other duly constituted authority, shall have given its consent to the inclusion of the area within the System:

[Names of areas omitted. See map.]

Any proposed addition, modification, or elimination of roadless and wild areas within Indian reservations shall be in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall establish in conformity with the purposes of this Act subject to the consent of the several tribes or bands, through their tribal councils or other duly constituted authorities, each with regard to the area or areas within its jurisdiction. Any addition, modification, or elimination shall be reported, with map and description, to the secretary of the National Wilderness Preservation Council. Nothing in this Act shall in any respect abrogate any treaty with any band or tribe of Indians, or in any way modify or otherwise affect existing hunting and fishing rights or privileges.

OTHER UNITS

(e) The System shall also include such units as may be designated within any federally owned or controlled land and/or water by the official or officials authorized to determine the use of the lands and waters involved. Addition to or modification or elimination of such units shall be in accordance with regulations that shall be established in conformity with the purposes of this Act by the official or officials authorized to determine the use of the lands and waters involved, and said official or officials shall forward a notice of such addition, modification, or elimination to the Secretary of the National Wilderness Preservation Council.

ADDITIONS, MODIFICATIONS, AND ELIMINATIONS

(f) Any proposed addition to, modification of, or elimination from the National Wilderness Preservation System otherwise than by Act of Congress, except on Indian reservations, shall upon receipt of notice be reported to Congress within ten days by the secretary of the National Wilderness Preservation Council and shall take effect upon the expiration of the first period of one hundred and twenty calendar days, of continuous session of Congress, following the date on which the report is received by Congress; but only if during this period there has not been passed by either House of Congress a resolution opposing such proposed addition, modification, or elimination. Within any federally owned unit within the National Wilderness Preservation System the acquisition of any privately owned lands is hereby authorized and such sums as the Congress may decide are hereby authorized to be appropriated for such acquisition out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

USE OF THE WILDERNESS

Sec. 3. (a) Nothing in this Act shall be interpreted as interfering with the purpose stated in the establishment of any national park or monument, national forest, national wildlife refuge, Indian reservation, or other Federal land area involved, except that any agency administering any area within the National Wilderness Preservation System shall be responsible for preserving the wilderness character of the area and shall so administer such area for such other purpose or purposes as to preserve also its wilderness character. The National Wilderness Preservation System shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreational, educational, scenic, scientific, conservation, and historical uses. All such use shall be in harmony, both in kind and degree, with the wilderness environment and with its preservation.

The administration of wilderness, wild, and roadless areas in the national forests as units of the System shall be in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish in conformity with the purposes of this Act. The administration of the included national parks, national monuments, and wildlife refuges and ranges as units of the System shall be in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall establish in conformity with the purposes of this Act. The administration of roadless and wild areas within Indian reservations included in the System shall be in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall establish in conformity with the purposes of this Act subject to the consent of the several tribes or bands,

through their tribal councils or other duly constituted authorities, each with regard to the area or areas within its jurisdiction. The administration of any other area added to the System and not otherwise provided for in this section shall be in accordance with such regulations as shall be established by the official or officials authorized to determine the use of the lands and waters involved. Copies of the regulations established for such administration of any unit or units of the System and copies of any subsequent amendments thereto shall be forwarded, by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, or such other official or officials as shall establish such regulations, to the secretary of the National Wilderness Preservation Council. The Council shall maintain a public file of such regulations but shall have no administrative jurisdiction over any unit in the System nor over any agency that does have such jurisdiction.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, and subject to existing private rights (if any), no portion of any area constituting a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System shall be devoted to commodity production, to lumbering, prospecting, mining or the removal of mineral deposits (including oil and gas), grazing by domestic livestock (other than by animals in connection with the administration or recreational, educational, or scientific use of the wilderness), water management practices involving diversion, impoundment, storage, or the manipulation of plant cover (except as required on national wildlife refuges and ranges for the management of habitat in maintaining wildlife populations), or to any form of commercial enterprise except as contemplated by the purposes of this Act. Within such areas, except as otherwise provided in this section and in section 2 of this Act, there shall be no road, nor any use of motor vehicles, or motorboats, or landing of aircraft, nor any other mechanical transport or delivery of persons or supplies, nor any structure or installation in excess of the minimum required for the administration of the area for the purposes of this Act.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

(c) The following special provisions are hereby made:

[Here the bill provides for protection of existing privileges on forests and refuges that involve nonconforming uses.]

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION COUNCIL

Sec. 4. (a) A National Wilderness Preservation Council is hereby created to consist ex officio of the persons at the time designated as the Chief of the United States Forest Service, the Director of the National Park Service, the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and also six citizen members known to be informed regarding, and interested in the preservation of, wilderness . . .

[Section 4 creates a "National Wilderness Preservation Council" made up of the heads of the four land management bureaus involved, "six citizens known to be informed regarding, and interested in, the preservation of wilderness" to be appointed by the President and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who would also be secretary of the Council and maintain its headquarters. The Council would be a repository for files and information regarding the wilderness system, would gather and disseminate information, and would present an annual report to Congress. The members would serve as such without compensation, but would receive transportation expenses and a per diem payment while attending a Council meeting. The Council would not exercise any administrative jurisdiction over the wilderness areas, or over the land management bureaus, but would serve as a focus for the wilderness interests common to the lands of the system, all of which would continue to be administered for other purposes.]

Sec. 5. This Act shall be known by the short title "National Wilderness Preservation Act."

Association members already have received by mail a reprint of Congressman John P. Saylor's talk, *Saving America's Wilderness*, including the complete text of the wilderness bill as originally introduced by Mr. Saylor in the 84th Congress.

THE EDITOR'S BOOKSHELF

EXPLORING DEATH VALLEY, a Guide for Tourists, by Ruth Kirk. Published by Stanford University Press, Stanford, California. 1956. Illustrated. Index. Eighty-two pages. Price $1.75.

Ruth Kirk is the wife of National Park Service Ranger Louis G. Kirk, who was stationed for several years at Death Valley National Monument. Mrs. Kirk, therefore, is well equipped to write about the monument, for she has had time to learn the area thoroughly. No better guidebook of the area exists today, and the visitor to the monument can ill afford not to own a copy. It describes such important aspects of this magnificent, strange wilderness as the phases of its natural history—rocks, wildlife, plants, weather, scenery—as well as its human history—the Indians, the Forty-niners, the prospectors and the rangers of the Park Service. There is complete information on where to stay, what services one may count on, and it offers suggestions for driving to and through the area. There even is a chapter that gives advice to photographers. Nearly half the book describes the many outstanding places of interest and tells how to reach them.

In connection with some of the overnight accommodations in the national monument, there are available certain resort attractions. If there is any criticism at all of this excellent guidebook, it would be to say that to have omitted mention of these attractions might have seemed to be in closer harmony with the national park and monument idea.—*D. B.*

SCENIC GUIDE TO ARIZONA, written and published by H. Cyril Johnson, Box 288, Susanville, California. 1957. Illustrated. Fifty-six pages. Paper cover. Price $1.

This is another in the Scenic Guides series, of which the earlier ones also have been reviewed here. Everything in Arizona that is of interest to visitors—the cities, towns, the one national park, the national monuments, wilderness areas, mountain ranges, canyons, dams, historic sites, and trails, Indian villages—all are described and are presented in alphabetical order for quick, easy reference.—*D. B.*

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE HERITAGE OF EVERY AMERICAN: THE CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES OF JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., by Nancy Newhall. Prologue by Fairfield Osborn. Epilogue by Horace Marden Albright. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York. 1957. 179 pages. Illustrated. Price $13.50.

Cosimo de Medici founded the tradition of devoting family wealth to encouragement of the arts and preserving the cultural heritage of his nation. The resources of the Rockefellers have been dedicated to the same ideals. Everyone knows that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has been an invaluable benefactor to America's national parks, but until this book appeared, few realized how munificent he has been. During the 1920's, he bought lands along the Hudson River Palisades, eventually establishing Palisades Interstate Park. Earlier he moved to save parts of Mount Desert Island, Maine, which led to establishment of Acadia National Park. Soon the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia felt the benevolent hand, and Shenandoah National Park was born. When efforts to safeguard the Great Smoky Mountains languished, Mr. Rockefeller provided $5,000,000 for the proposed national park. He gave funds to clear the debris of early road construction in Yellowstone, and to a large extent, Grand Teton National Park exists because of Mr. Rockefeller's generosity.

This book illustrates the story of these and other gifts. Text is brief and pictures are many, and they are alive with people in their finest heritage. Their appreciation is Mr. Rockefeller's reward.—*F. M. P.*

LETTERS

A Bureau for Historic Sites

I definitely feel that the historic areas should have a separate bureau. (*Do Our Historic Areas Deserve the Dignity of a Separate Bureau?*, NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for October-December 1956.) Your two books on wildlife and exploring the national parks are wonderful, and give me a great deal of pleasure.

Mrs. Thomas Fleming
Pasadena, California

The Park Service has done an excellent job with the historic sites in the past. With the resurgence of interest in our American heritage, I feel that historic sites have ceased to be just a part of the Service, but should now become part of our nation's effort to keep our heritage of freedom and justice before the public. To do this, persons trained in that field should have jurisdiction over historic sites. Also, persons who meet the people visiting those historic sites should be well trained in historical background. Under the present Park Service organization, I do not feel that this phase of the sites' administration has been adequately carried out. It is, therefore, my suggestion that the historic areas be placed in a separate section under the Department of the Interior, or even Education, so that a new approach to the preservation, restoration and use of these sites can be made. I am gratified that there are others who share my concern.

Mrs. Victor Reinstein, *Town Historian*
Cheektowaga, N. Y.

With regard to a separate bureau for the historic areas, we believe that this arrangement would be most effective.

Mrs. A. T. Nydegger
Harbert, Michigan

I was interested in your excellent presentation of the problem. I would like to suggest that the historic areas be administered by a separate body within the Department of the Interior, or perhaps within the Department of Education and Welfare, and a clear definition between parks and monuments be applied. Such an arrangement would prevent competition between two philosophies within a single department. It probably would ease the allocation of monies by making it possible for Congressmen, who favor the one movement as opposed to the other, to make divided appropriations, and it would place the historic areas under a body especially trained in historical interpretation.

Robin W. Winks
Department of History
Connecticut College
New London, Connecticut

It would appear to me unwise to transfer the historic areas, or to create a new agency. The historic areas should be handled in a sub-department of the Park Service, with an assistant director as its head. This plan would keep the historic areas within the general framework and protection of the Park Service, yet would lessen administrative responsibilities of the present Service, whose main concern is the national parks and monuments.

John R. Swanson
Minneapolis, Minnesota

I agree with most of your arguments that nature and archeological areas require people with different backgrounds and interests than historic areas, for preservation and administration. The historian is misplaced in a nature or archeological monument, whereas the natural scientist or archeologist is at a loss in a historic site. Two bureaus should be established within the National Park Service. Each bureau would be headed by a director, but both would still be responsible to the director of the Park Service. This organization would permit a clear-cut division between the two groups of areas according to their needs, but top administrative matters, such as budgeting, personnel administration, congressional relations, and so forth, would still be coordinated by the director of the Park Service.

John H. Huber
Syracuse, New York

A National Policy

A National Policy for the Establishment and Protection of National Parks and Monuments is a splendid step in the right direction and I endorse it. My observation of present-day conditions in our national parks, however, convinces me something more drastic

than is stated in *14, Concessions Are Only for Necessary Accommodations,* needs to be declared. It is my belief, after some forty years of contact with our national parks, that private concessions and private transportation should not be allowed in national parks or monuments, other than possibly a lunch room at extreme distance from any entrance. All necessary living facilities can be provided at park entrances, preferably outside park boundaries. To enable visitors to reach and enjoy the scenic features and points of interest of the park, the Service should provide transportation. There is no logical or ethical reason why a person has to eat, sleep and live on a scenic marvel.

Kenneth B. Pettis
Orange, California

While I agree with a large part of the sentiments expressed in the statement, I would caution against trying to set up a statement in such detail and from a particular point of view. To do so would, I believe, tend to close many opportunities for worth-while park conservation measures. I would caution against trying to incorporate into a policy statement a pattern for the development of all national parks. Sound national park planning will result in different types of development for, say, Isle Royale and Crater Lake. I believe it is good administration to evolve general policies and standards to serve as general guides and to create and foster adequate governmental and citizens organizations to work together in carrying out approved park programs, but permitting leeway for growth and development of ideas, practices, procedures, and solutions of problems to meet the changing needs of changing circumstances. The broad but, I think, perfectly clear statements of policy and objectives in *Our Heritage,* the publication on MISSION 66, are the kind I have in mind and which I believe to be consonant with the national park program as it is developing in this country.

I would caution against trying to split the historic areas away from the rest of the national monuments. In the same vein, I would caution against subdividing the categories of parks to the point that, in our opinion, would tend to confuse the public—I am referring to proposals for national nature monuments, national primeval parks, etc. After all, in the Organic Act, Congress defined the same general purpose for the national parks, monuments, and the related reservations that come under the objectives and authority of the Organic Act. I think that the concept of parks as stated in that Act is the finest we have and that it is both broad enough and specific enough to serve as a unifying element for all of the areas in the national park system. Generically, they are all parks, managed for the fundamental purposes stated in the Organic Act. I strongly feel that if we continue to subdivide them, we may be failing to see the forest for the trees. Such action, moreover, would tend to weaken the essential unity of purpose that is the sense of the national park idea and the national park system.

The great need for a more adequate national park system has never been more apparent in the history of the country than it is today. I feel that we have enough background of experience and tradition, both in the citizens organizations concerned and in the government, to work toward the completion of the system with confidence and zest for the park conservation program. I would urge that in such work we lead not from fear and distrust but from mutual respect and confidence, looking toward positive accomplishments and with full realization of the value and urgency of our task. In our efforts to save priceless areas that should have been saved long ago, it is—to use an old phrase—much later than we think.

Conrad L. Wirth, *Director*
National Park Service

The declaration of policy for the establishment and protection of national parks and monuments, as printed in the January-March 1957 issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, it seems to me, is a fine one, clearly stated and covering practically all contingencies.

Maud Sargeant, *Landscape Architect*
Westport, Connecticut

Sunshine and Blizzard

The entire January-March 1957 number is fine. I particularly liked your survey and comments on conditions in the national parks and monuments. The Park Service has wonderful standards, but its highway routing is

sometimes left to those possessing not the slightest glimmer of understanding.

John L. Blackford
Libby, Montana

It is comforting to know that you are watching such matters as the use of paint that almost screams in some of the national parks.

C. M. Goethe
Sacramento, California

I read with much interest in your January-March 1957 issue the article entitled *Sunshine and Blizzard.* Architecture is my business, and I have a special place in my heart for our parks and forests. I, too, have strong feelings about "appropriate" park architecture.

H. S. Keeney, Jr.
Berkeley, California

For some time I have admired your crusade for better, less conspicuous designs of buildings in our national parks. It surprises me that the Park Service seems to take so little notice of the Association's suggestions and sound advice. I enjoyed reading your recent *Sunshine and Blizzard.*

I wish to join the ranks of those opposing noisy motorboats in our national parks. I feel very strongly about this.

Axel Heilborn
Niagara Falls, New York

A Firm Foundation

I look forward each quarter to receiving NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE. In the January-March 1957 number I was impressed by the article *To Build a Firm Foundation,* by Sigurd F. Olson. I would like to send a small contribution to this endowment fund at this time, and also continue to support it at regular intervals in the future. I believe there is a large number of members that would agree to do this on a voluntary basis.

Dr. Gerald E. Vorhies
Scio, Ohio

Architecture

Your article *Speaking of Park Architecture* in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for January-March 1956, strikes a responsive note with me. Along with many others, I feel much concern for the inharmonious aspect of contemporary-modern architecture, which is making its appearance in our national parks. I think it is a situation similar to our "modern" artists, who, despairing of equality with the old masters, are promoting purely artificial standards and capitalizing largely on controversy. Few can see through the dazzle of newness and appraise the worth of a building twenty to fifty, or even a hundred years in the future, or recognize that the advantages of a particular floor plan and the convenience of new mechanical features can as well be incorporated in a style that will endure.

Is it not dangerous and extravagant to invest in buildings whose architecture is influenced by the present rash of angularity and starkness, and which may well constitute but reminders of a disgusting low in architecture, lower than the filigree of the 80's? Personally, I feel that one of the finest contributions to public welfare which the Park Service can make, would be in preserving our parks uncluttered by cheap looking buildings known as contemporary-modern, but which in reality are only "temporary-modern."

Ray T. Olson
Keystone, South Dakota

Olympic Logging

I have no objection to the first three paragraphs of your article (*Timber Salvage in Olympic National Park,* NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for January-March 1957); however, the first sentence in the fourth paragraph appears to me to be questionable. You say in effect that the salvage program not only continued but accelerated after the exchange of salvable timber for privately owned land was discontinued. This is not the case. The largest volumes of timber removed per year from the park took place during the period when the salvable timber was being exchanged for land.

The essence of your fifth paragraph is that no monetary value should be attached to any salvable timber removed from the park. So long as it is necessary to remove any timber for the purpose of park protection I do not see how, under the existing laws and regulations, that one can ignore monetary value.

In your sixth paragraph, second sentence, you say that we removed healthy live trees,

but without giving us the benefit of stating the purpose of such removal. I do not know what specific tract you have in mind, but I assume that it had to do with removal of timber around Olympic Hot Springs which is a developed area and at which place live trees were removed which constituted a threat to the concessioner's improvement. Over the past few years several of the concessioner's cabins were demolished by falling trees. There of course was a difference of opinion in many quarters as to the desirability of removing these trees, but the decision was mine, made in good faith, and I thought I acted in the best interest of the park. You say further that the stumps revealed that the contractors had been interested almost exclusively in removing logs that could be used for lumber, that huge Douglas fir trees had been cut as "bug" trees, although unhealthy trees a few feet away were ignored. The inference is that the huge trees cut were live, healthy trees, which I think is very misleading. You say further that hazard trees were felled on both sides of the highway, some more than eighty feet from the right-of-way; but they were live trees, and dead trees actually leaning over the road were left. I know of no live, healthy trees which were felled eighty feet from an existing highway unless they were in fact seriously leaning trees, and there would have been but few of these. There are in two or three instances leaning trees over the road which we intend to remove, but certainly we did not administer the program in the manner you infer. I don't know where within the limits of one of our salvage sales any trees leaning over the road were left. You might be interested in knowing that on July 24, 1956, two women from the San Francisco Bay area were driving their car along the east fork Quinault road at a relatively low rate of speed. A spruce snag fell striking the engine of the car and crushing the front of the car into the ground. The women escaped with minor injuries. From the stump of the snag to the center of the road measured 166 feet. The snag was three feet in diameter where it hit the car. In the latter part of paragraph six you mentioned removal of timber at the Olympic Hot Springs and say that most of these could not conceivably fall on the buildings and serious erosion has already started there. This is in fact a misstatement.

In paragraph seven you say that once a tree was felled there was no way to determine whether it had actually been marked for cutting, and there is reason to suspect that many unmarked trees were taken. I think this is an exceedingly unfair conclusion. In certain areas where the timber was heavily windthrown, trees which were to be removed were not necessarily marked because they exceeded the number which were to remain, and the trees to remain could be easily identified. In removing insect infested timber we were not always able to mark all of the infected trees, but we made frequent inspections and seldom did we find that healthy trees had been felled in trespass. In cases where uninfected healthy trees were felled, the operators were penalized, and in two instances the employees were discharged. In the last sentence of paragraph seven you say as to the salvage operation "There was no urgency, no crisis situation to be met, and any parts of the program that were truly in the best interests of the park could have been deferred until the necessary manpower was available to control it." I of course disagree heartily with this statement and can cite numerous instances to support my position.

I admit some errors in judgment and some errors resulting from a lack of adequate supervision, but in my opinion, the situation is not nearly as drastic as you make it appear.

I think it is regrettable that your Association should see fit to publish the article, for I think it is quite misleading. After all, you made your point with the director, which resulted in the restatement of the policy governing the removal of trees from the park. I think your last sentence, taken individually, is a good one, that "The first and only consideration must always be to do that which is in the interest of the park itself and that will facilitate its protection." So long as I am superintendent of this area I intend to do just that, but no one realizes better than I do that there are differences of opinion as to what constitutes proper park protection.

I feel that you could have presented the matter much more objectively. You made no mention of the commercial logging on privately owned land in the park, which at first was attributed to my doing by the committee

which inspected the park with Regional Director Merriam. However, I feel sure that you and the National Parks Association are motivated by the best of intentions. I merely take objection to the form of presentation chosen.

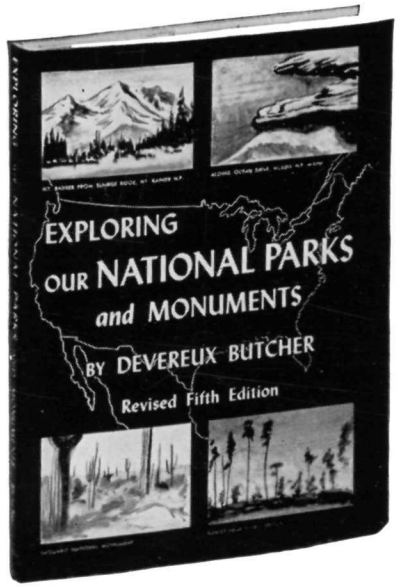
Fred J. Overly, *Superintendent*
Olympic National Park

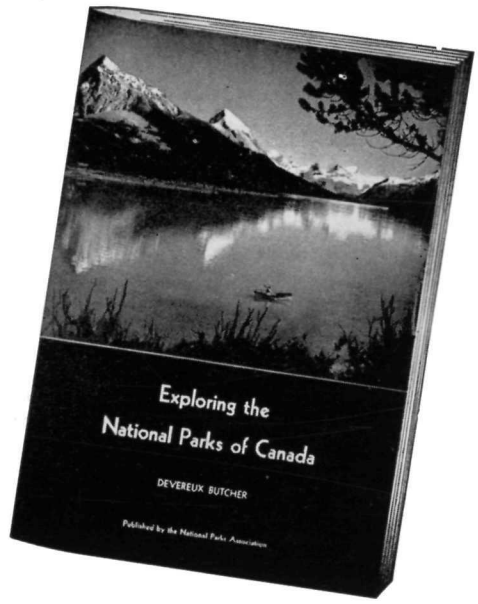
A Victory in Japan

As we explained, the Akiyoshi Plateau in Yamaguchi Prefecture, at the westernmost tip of Honshu, has been tentatively picked by the United Nation's Naval Air Forces as their maneuvering area for bombing practice last summer, but, since this proposed section of land is not only an unusual spot of scientific importance, but it is located within the boundary of Akiyoshi-Dai Quasi National Park and its scenic beauty is very valuable as an ideal ground for recreation seekers, we, of course, could not yield to the governmental instruction. It is our pleasure to let you know that the governor of Yamaguchi Prefecture has been notified officially by the Chief of Procurement Bureau to the effect that U. N. forces have decided to abandon the plan of using said area.

We consider it our duty to express our deepest gratitude for your sympathetic support, and hope that a case of this sort should not happen again.

Tsuyoshi Tamura, *Chairman*
Board of Directors
National Parks Association of Japan
Tokyo, Japan





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THE PARKS AND CONGRESS

85th Congress to April 1, 1957

The growing recognition of the importance of the national conservation program accorded by Congress is shown by the hundreds of bills introduced on the subject. Some of the more important ones are described below.

H. R. 347 (Metcalf) **S. 339** (Neuberger, Morse, Murray, Humphrey and Clark) and related bills. To establish public use of the national forests as a policy of Congress. Before the House Committee on Agriculture and Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.—Through this legislation, Congress would recognize recreation as a beneficial use of national forest lands, and it would establish procedures for use of a percentage of national forest receipts up to $11,000,000 annually for recreation and wildlife.—**H. R. 1245** (Saylor) provides $3,500,000 for similar recreational facilities and wildlife preservation on forest lands within the public domain exclusive of national forests.

H. R. 500 (Saylor) **H. R. 1960** (Metcalf) **S. 1176** (Humphrey et al.) and related bills. To establish on public lands of the United States a National Wilderness Preservation System . . . Before the House and Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs.—This legislation is discussed in this issue, beginning on page 70.

H. R. 935 (Saylor) To establish Dinosaur National Monument as a national park. Before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. —Termination of the long controversy over Echo Park dam has cleared the way for congressional recognition of the natural values of the monument that warrant its redesignation as a national park.

H. R. 1058 (Bennett) **H. R. 1127** (Foscell) To establish a 1000 acre refuge for the key deer of Florida. Before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.—This legislation was blocked in the Senate last year by objections from local real estate interests. It is urgently needed to ensure survival of the rare dwarf deer.

H. R. 1145 (Hyde) **S. 77** (Beall) To establish the Chesapeake and Ohio National Historical Park, Maryland. Before the House and Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs.—Restudy of the area by the National Park Service to determine the wisest use of this famous area, occasioned by proposals for a roadway on the bed of the canal, has led to recommendations that it be preserved for park purposes. Acquisition of 15,000 acres is authorized, and provision made for twenty miles of scenic parkway on the bluffs above part of the canal. The new park would include that part of the canal above Great Falls; the proper use of the lower section between Great Falls and Washington, D. C., is still a subject of public discussion.

H. R. 2133 (Bartlett) To transfer regulatory and administrative jurisdiction over the fish and wildlife resources of Alaska, except fur seals and sea otters, to a Territorial Department. Before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. —The history of exploitation of wildlife in Alaska, and failure of the Territorial Government and most Alaskans to recognize that wildlife resources represent a primary asset that should be preserved, rather than exploited, makes this proposal undesirable.

H. R. 2230 (Miller) **S. 342** (Watkins) To implement the ten-year Mission 66 program of the National Park Service. Before the House and Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs.—This legislation authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to construct buildings and utilities, needed for public use and service in connection with the national park system and related areas, on other federal lands in proximity to their boundaries; to acquire lands to consolidate federal ownership within the national parks and monuments; and to contract for necessary services in carrying out the program.

H. R. 3977 (Hale) **S. 963** (Neuberger) and related bills. To control the use of billboards along the rights-of-way of federal highways. Before the House and Senate Committees on Public Works. Hearings have been held by the Senate Committee. —The 1956 *Federal Highway Act* carried no provisions for protecting the scenic character of roads built under this gigantic construction program. Senator Neuberger thought Americans should have a chance to see the beauty of the countryside rather than "an endless vista of roadside advertising rubbish." Your Association has testified in support of the legislation.

H. R. 4964 (Magnuson) Authorizes exchange of 6608 acres of lands adjacent to the Queets Corridor and Ocean Strip, Olympic National Park, for private inholdings within the park. Before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 5538 (Engle) **S. 557** (Bible) and related bills. To provide that withdrawals or reservations of more than 5000 acres of public lands for use by the Department of Defense shall not become effective until approved by Act of Congress. Reported favorably by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Before the Senate Committee.—This legislation is designed to protect the public interest when the military departments seek to secure jurisdiction over unappropriated or reserved public domain. As explained by Congressman Clair Engle, in *Stopping the Military Land-Grab*, in the October-December 1956 issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, constant demands for access to wildlife refuges, National Park Service areas, and other dedicated lands for use as gunnery and bombing ranges has reached proportions that require Congress to reestablish its control over such actions.

S. 497 (Chavez) This is the rivers and harbors omnibus bill. Reported favorably by the Senate Public Works Committee, with amendments.—Conservationists have registered strong opposition to inclusion of Bruce's Eddy dam on the Clearwater River, Idaho, because of extreme and unnecessary damage to scenic and wildlife values. A proviso that no construction funds may be appropriated until a fish and wildlife report is submitted does not meet the objections, because an appropriation Act would supersede the amendment.

S. 693 (Goldwater and Hayden) To revise the boundaries of Grand Canyon National Park and Grand Canyon National Monument. Before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. —This would add 54,635 acres to the park, including seven miles of Kanab Creek on the north rim, Little Coyote Canyon on the south rim, and two areas along the road near Grandview Point. Three tracts of flatlands, totalling 29,520 acres, would be deleted from the monument, principally to enable the Park Service to construct drift fences to keep cattle grazing outside the monument.

S. 846 (Anderson et al.) To establish a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. Before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.—Increasing population pressures and more leisure time is making ever more critical the urgency of preserving more wild land for the enjoyment of the people, and to reduce the burden now sustained by the national and state parks. This congressional commission would work with every pertinent federal, state and private agency to inventory what lands are potentially available for camping, hiking, scenic appreciation, etc., within the United States and its possessions, and recommend appropriate policies and programs with relation to them. It shall report its findings not later than December 31, 1959. This proposal was conceived by the Izaak Walton League of America and has been developed with the aid of the Sierra Club.

Innumerable bills have been introduced to establish new national monuments, mostly of historical character, or to authorize surveys to determine their suitability. While a few may have national significance, the large majority appear to be of minor value and would impede orderly growth and administration of the system of areas administered by the National Park Service, both natural and historical. They include battlefields, locally notable Indian sites, homes of individuals, and other such features. Ten are in Kansas. One ill-advised proposal is to make Cape Cod Canal, Massachusetts, a national park.

WICHITA MOUNTAINS SAFEGUARDED

(Continued from page 78)

except during actual firing periods. No hunting on refuge lands by either civilian or military personnel will be permitted. The only recreational facility in the area concerned, the Elm Springs campground, will be relocated at the Army's expense to another location specified by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Two roads that give access to the other recreational facilities will be kept open, except that one of them may be closed temporarily when firing is being done on adjacent Fort Sill lands. The previous agreement will remain in force.

The resolution of this controversy to common satisfaction is a landmark, for it demonstrates that when people will sit down together without bitterness and with recognition of each other's problems and responsibilities, any problem can be worked out.

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Sierra Club
The American Forestry Association
The Colorado Mountain Club
The Mountaineers
The Nature Conservancy
The Wilderness Society

THE NATIONAL PARKS AND YOU

Few people realize that ever since the first national parks and monuments were established, various commercial interests have been trying to invade them for personal gain. Lumber companies, hydroelectric and irrigation interests, mining groups and livestock raisers are among these, and some local communities seek to turn the parks into amusement resorts to attract crowds.

The national parks and monuments are not intended for such purposes. They are established as inviolate nature sanctuaries to preserve permanently outstanding examples of the once primeval continent, with no marring of landscapes except for reasonable access by road and trail, and facilities for visitor comfort. Attempts to force Congress and the National Park Service to ignore the national policy governing these sanctuaries are ceaseless and on the increase. People learning about this tendency are shocked, and ask that it be stopped. The Association, since its founding in 1919, has worked to create an ever-growing informed public on this matter in defense of the parks.

The Board of Trustees urges you to help protect this magnificent national heritage by joining forces with the Association now. As a member, you will be kept informed, through NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, on current threats and other park matters, so that you may take action when necessary.

Dues are $3 annual, $5 supporting, $10 sustaining, $25 contributing, $100 life with no further dues, and $1000 patron with no further dues. Bequests, too, are needed to help carry on this park protection work. School and library subscriptions are $2 a year. Dues, contributions and bequests are deductible from your federal taxable income. Send your check today, or write for further information, to the National Parks Association, 2144 P Street, N. W., Washington 7, D. C.

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AS HIGHWAYS, CITIES AND INDUSTRY.
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