NATIONAL PARKS *Magazine*

Crater Lake National Park
State of Oregon

January 1961

The Editorial Page

The Northern Cascades and the Need for Unity

CRUCIAL FOR THE conservation movement of America in the next few years —and of national, not merely regional, importance—is the preservation of at least a few representative segments of the old-growth forests of the Pacific Northwest in their original natural condition.

In these grand old forests, and notably in the Northern Cascades, we Americans can still relive the experience of the first explorers of the pristine continent, and enjoy the tall trees, the abundant wildlife, and the unspoiled scenery which have vanished across most of our land.

But plans for timber cutting in the remaining virgin forests are proceeding apace. If past experience is a guide, the method will, for the most part, be large-block clear-cutting, devastating entire watersheds, upsetting ecological balances, destroying the natural beauty of the region, and wrecking high-quality recreational opportunities.

At this critical juncture, unfortunately, conservationists have been severely divided. A number of organizations have been advocating the establishment of new national parks as the best solution. Meanwhile, organizations of state game commissioners and sportsmen have been opposing parks, at least where big-game management problems are involved. If such division continues within our ranks, it can be fatal to our common purposes.

Protection for the old forests can obviously be provided in a number of ways: by the establishment of new national parks; by the establishment of new wilderness areas, whether by administrative or legislative action; and to some extent by the continued development of better methods of timber harvesting in the commercial forests, public and private, based on ecological principles.

When bureaus go to war, a strong executive should assume responsibility and exert its constitutional authority. Earlier proposals for a joint survey of the national park potentialities of the Northern Cascades by the Park Service and Forest Service have been frustrated by the refusal of the Forest Service to cooperate. A White House level survey and a decision are obviously in order.

While the Forest Service is to be commended on the establishment of an enlarged Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, more of the region needs the same protection. If vigorous administrative action is not forthcoming, special legislation is always possible.

The establishment of effective consultation and cooperation must be the order of the day in conservation. We shall gain nothing by wars amongst ourselves or exhausting campaigns against the Park Service or the Forest Service. The march of the big dams may soon be starting again, and the salmon and steelhead may be making their last stand. Conservationists must now learn quite rapidly to think and work together.—*A.W.S.* ■

A Special Educational Issue for 1961

IN SEPTEMBER OF 1959—a little more than a year ago—*National Parks Magazine* was published, on a somewhat experimental basis, under subtitle of "Special Education Issue." The magazine for that month was devoted to articles, charts, and reference material of a sort calculated to be of assistance to teachers and educational institutions in furthering the knowledge of their students in matters concerning the national parks and the national park system; and, in a broader sense, their acquaintance with the concepts of conservation and preservation.

That issue was designed for distribution among teachers and institutions on the "free or inexpensive material" basis; but the editorial staff of the magazine had no way of predicting the demand for such an issue. As it turned out, and in spite of a much larger than ordinary printing, the demand greatly exceeded the supply.

The magazine for February, 1961, will be the second in a projected series of such special educational issues. Included among its pages will be an enlarged and up-to-date version of 1959's tabular park information section with supplementary map, which proved to be so much in demand in the first issue.

The 1961 special educational issue will be available to schools, schoolteachers, and libraries for the nominal price of 15¢ per copy, or three copies for 30¢, postpaid. Prices for larger quantities will gladly be furnished upon request. ■

Saving Rainbow Bridge

THE PROTECTION OF Rainbow Bridge National Monument is now squarely up to the Secretary of the Interior. The Congressional mandate is clear; in the absence of funds for protective works, he has no alternative but to stabilize Lake Powell at levels at or below the monument boundary.

Stabilization at the monument boundary will require him to change the plans for Glen Canyon Dam by lowering the spillway crests.

Permanent stabilization of the maximum pool at boundary elevations should always have been fundamental to the plan. It is now the simplest solution to many problems. The storage sacrificed will be offset in considerable measure by decreased evaporation.

Unless such stabilization is to be permanent, however, a barrier dam at Site B or Site C, as they are known, will be essential if the national policy and Congressional declaration of intention against reservoirs in monuments are not to be violated.

Short of permanent stabilization by administrative action at boundary level, temporary stabilization at the lowest of the two barrier dam locations, Site C, is imperative, to give Congress the opportunity to comply with its declaration of intention and appropriate funds for protective works.

Temporary stabilization at Site C will mean lowering not only spillway crests, but penstock inlets and outlet intakes.

The power to act along these lines, and to save both Rainbow Bridge and the established national policy of protection is in the Secretary's hands. We urge him to exercise the power forthrightly and courageously.

We urge our readers to support our stand on Rainbow Bridge by writing to the Secretary of the Interior promptly. Mr. Fred A. Seaton will be the Secretary until January 20; Mr. Stewart L. Udall thereafter; address, Washington, D.C.—A.W.S. ■

NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

JANUARY 1961 Vol. 35, No. 160

Paul M. Tilden, Editor

Contents

Splendid in winter as in summer, Crater Lake, in Oregon's Crater Lake National Park, is photographed from a point near Rim Village. The peak visible in the far distant background is Mount Thielsen, more than nine thousand feet high, while in the foreground Wizard Island's cinder cone breaks the sapphire surface of the lake. A photograph by C. Wayne Close.

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. The national parks and monuments were 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. 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.

Dues are $5 annual, $8 supporting, $15 sustaining, $25 contributing, $150 life with no further dues, and $1000 patron with no further dues. Bequests, too, are needed to help carry on this park protection work. Dues and contributions are deductible from your federal taxable income, and bequests are deductible for federal estate tax purposes. As an organization receiving such gifts, the Association is precluded by relevant laws and regulations from advocating or opposing legislation to any substantial extent; insofar as our authors may touch on legislation, they write as individuals. Send your check today, or write for further information, to the National Parks Association, 1300 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington 6. D.C.

NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE is published monthly by the National Parks Association. School and library subscription $4 a year. Individual copy 50 cents. Letters and contributed manuscripts and photographs should be addressed to the Editor, 1300 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. The National Parks Association is not responsible for loss or injury to manuscripts and photographs in transit. Return postage should accompany contributions. Title Registered U.S. Patent Office. Printed in the United States. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C.

The second and concluding part of

The Battle of Walden Pond

By Truman Nelson

Courtesy the Concord Journal

Mrs. Herbert B. Hosmer, Save Walden Committee chairman; Attorney Frederick Fisher; Truman Nelson; and Edwin Way Teale, members, (left to right) look at Walden newspaper clippings.

Part I of this article, published in our previous issue, furnished our readers with the background of the efforts of the Thoreau Society to halt an assault on historic Walden Pond in the town of Concord, Massachusetts. Part II of Mr. Nelson's article tells of the outcome of that long struggle.

THE CRUELLY-HURRYING FEET of Time were heard by Alvin Whitney, of the Nature Conservancy—another of our experts—who reported that the pondsides were rapidly approaching irretrievable ruin from overuse, and that if Walden Pond continued to absorb more and more swimmers, it would, because of its lack of inlets and outlets for purification, become so defiled that it could be re-named "Lake Latrine."

These authoritative findings were reported in a subsequent meeting with the Commissioners, and dismissed by them out-of-hand. The suggestion that a limit be set on the amount of parking and tramping in the woods was received with an expression of horror, as if it were somehow treasonable to say that The Public could not swarm over the area at will. The board of distinguished men—many of them Pulitzer Prize winners—who were aroused by the degradation of the site over the years, was later referred to as a "bunch of rabble-rousers."

The Chairman said bluntly that he was sticking to his commitment with the Red Cross to build the bathhouse, and one of the other Commissioners taunted us, saying "if you think we are desecrating something in American literature, stop it in court. I don't think you will get very far."

By that time we were inclined to agree. In a long series of interminable meetings, the Save Walden Committee had reconnoitered every strategem of protest. We asked the National Park Service to intervene. The Service replied that it never oversees the acts of public officials where those officials are opposed to the supervision. We asked for help from the Historic Sites Commission; our Senators and Congressmen. They could do nothing. Angry scholars sent indignant letters to the President; to the *London Times*. Both seemed equally remote. Everywhere sensitive and lonely people who had never seen Walden Pond—but who had gone there in spirit all their lives for solace and sustenance—implored us to save these little Yankee woodlots and "the clear and deep green well, a perennial spring in the midst of pine and oak," now sliding into irretrievable ruin.

In desperation, we tried to get the Red Cross to pull the rug out from under the Commissioners by cancelling their request for the bathhouse and road. That organization "stood pat" with the Commissioners. We tried to get the State Department of Natural

A Library of Congress photograph

"Precious natural objects of rare beauty should belong to the public," said Henry Thoreau. Above, Thoreau's Cove, on recently-beleaguered Walden Pond, is shown in a photograph taken in 1908.

Resources to take over the Pond by legislative fiat. This failed. It seemed that nowhere in the executive structure of government was there a conscience to which we could appeal. Considerable local hostility began to develop as we were forced to a stronger and stronger offensive against the institutions involved.

The Matter Goes to Court

The time came when the question would have to be fought out in the courts. It is a tragically ironic fact that two masterworks of American literature, *Walden* and Emerson's *Essays*, whose matrices were at the Pond, could do nothing to save it! But it is even more ironic that Emerson, a man whose acquisitive interest in personal property or authority was philosophically non-existent—should have been the force that allowed us to fight our battle on the simple issue of property rights.

Emerson had undertaken, all his life, a strict guardianship of those most seminal of woodlots. He bought all the land there he could afford, and persuaded his friends to do the same, thinking that he had closed the ring against callous or mercenary intrusion.

Emerson's daughter, Edith—prompted by her father's love for the Walden woods, and when near death herself—arranged that these holdings be given to Massachusetts for the "sole and exclusive purpose of aiding the Commonwealth in preserving the Walden of Emerson and Thoreau, its shores and woodlands, for the public who wish to enjoy the woods, the pond and Nature."

The deed also allowed bathing and picnicking, but failed to spell out an obvious intent that such harmless recreation should be enjoyed spontaneously, without impairing the traditional and memorial concept of the place as a genuine, if humble, bit of wilderness. It was the bathing and picnicking clause which the Commissioners were parlaying into a political asset, boasting that it was the only free park in the State and admitting to us that ninety percent of all the money allotted to Walden went into more and more complex swimming facilities.

Our first legal foray was highly successful. Our lawyer, Mr. Frederick G. Fisher, Jr., had come up with a solution—a suit of ten Middlesex County taxpayers praying that a temporary injunction be issued against the Commissioners for altering and destroying the shores of Walden by erecting buildings and paved roads.

The judge looked first at the wording of the deed and then went out to the gravel pit where late the sweet birds sang. He granted us a temporary injunction at once.

Of course, we had to have a final decree of permanent restraint on the Commissioners, and some means of forcing them to repair the damage insofar as possible. At this point a great deal of legal infighting took place, as the Commissioners' lawyers filed damaging demurrers and objections which required Attorney Fisher to make an inordinate number of court appearances; but he deployed himself brilliantly against attacks coming from four different directions. We soon found the early estimate of expenses—from $2500 to $5000—far short of the requirements.

Footing the Bills

There was a kind of cannibalism in this. The Commissioner's expenses were bound to be at least four times greater than ours, and we were paying for those, also, as citizens. We were willing to go all the way to the Supreme Court with only two pieces of evidence; the deed calling for preservation, and a blueprint the Commissioners had had drawn up by the road engineers who had directed the bulldozers. The blueprint showed every tree that had been destroyed as well as the original shape of the area; and we simply said: "Here is an agreement for preservation, as cancelled by a blueprint for destruction."

A Superior Court judge inquired if these facts could not be agreed upon and a trial avoided. We said yes; the Commissioners said no. With the boundless wealth of the taxpayers at their disposal, it is possible that they thought to "starve us out." The case then had to be assigned to a Master, who would hear the facts and report them to the court. Not he, but the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts would decide whether the deed had been violated, and whether the terms of the deed were binding on the Commissioners.

The emotional impact of Walden on trial will be described in the following paragraphs. It was very strange and shocking. There is something about the combative ritual of a court trial that backs emotions and issues into a corner, and hammers them into their irreducible ends. There were ten days of quibbles, ground out to the tune of many thousands of dollars. The Commissioners' lawyers cross-examined our witnesses with a minuteness and an occupational zeal seen far oftener today on television screens than in courtrooms. Unfortunately for the Commissioners and their lawyers, reporters did not show up; so their exacerbating clamor rattled around in a public vacuum.

There were four principal witnesses for the Committee. I must mention their names, for they evoked, despite the din of the legal badgering, the image of Walden which was to bear us to our final triumph. They were Mrs. Gladys Hosmer, vice-president of the Thoreau Society; Mrs. Ruth Wheeler, one of its founders; Miss Dorothea Harrison, a landscape architect, and Mr. John E. Nickols, architect and planner, all of Concord, and all members of the Save Walden Committee.

There is a small, rare, but very clear heroism in resisting the Community when it is hell-bent on achieving "progress" or "the public good." Mrs. Hosmer and Mrs. Wheeler gave embattled testimony on the traditional and literary side of Walden and Thoreau, fending off attacks on the Pond as a long-time woodland slum now being improved, and on Thoreau as a bum who went there to escape doing any work.

Snobbery Is Implied

The constant and insulting implication was that Mrs. Hosmer and Mrs. Wheeler were old-family snobs who wanted to keep "the people" from enjoying their own property. Significant to the case was how the pond looked in 1922—the date of the gift—how it looked now, and the changes made in the area. The connections of both women with the town were of such long standing, loyalty and pride that it shook them to go on the attack—as they were compelled to do—against two of its most solemn institutions. But nothing could turn them against the higher values of the Walden of Emerson and Thoreau and its preservation for future generations. Our two technicians, Miss Harrison and Mr. Nickols, were likewise unshaken, and got into the record the essence of our professional critiques, insights and proposals.

I am unable to quote, within the limits of this article, the give and take of the combat. I can only tell the reader how I felt, sitting on the hard seats of that courtroom. I was full of an unflagging wrath against the despoilers who, after ravaging a site that was much as it had been when Thoreau lived there in transcendent solitude, had caused to be spent more than ten thousand dollars—and an infinite amount of human effort—to set it right again. I felt that the approach of the opposing lawyers revealed that the whole thing was quite as much an attack on Thoreau's ideas and achievements as on his monument. I felt guilty about not testifying myself, about seeing the punishment of the others, who had stood in the pillory while their professional status was debased, their honesty disputed, their breakdown and failure the object of their examiners.

The Choice of Words

I knew they were trembling inwardly lest they not say the right thing, and invite condemnation as being "against the People." But I knew that if I went on the stand and swore to tell the truth, I would say, disastrously, the wrong thing. I would shout defiance at the people who wave the bulldozers on, to make every wild and tonic place in the country level, accessible, and with plenty of parking spaces and clean restrooms. I would defy the people who think that a public service is automatically worth more than the preservation of the wholeness and integrity of a towering cultural monument. I have a few pieties of my own to preserve. One of them is Walden. It should be left alone. The disfiguring buildings that are now there should be taken away, and those who defile this place should be punished. If people wish to swim there, let them go as Hawthorne did, or Emerson, or Thoreau. If they wish to have a picnic, let them sit on the ground and carry their trash away with them. If they want to fish from a boat, let them carry it in and out again on their backs. To millions of people, this is a sacred place. We do not use the sacred places of others as beer parlors, or public

(Continued on page 14)

New Mexico Tourist Bureau

Urbanization of the National Parks

Photograph by the Author

The photograph at the top of this page shows the administration building and museum at White Sands National Monument, the pueblo style of which successfully captures the spirit of the area. Directly above is the visitor center at Bryce Canyon National Park, architectural lines of which suggest those of a modern air terminal.

By Weldon F. Heald

THE VAST PROGRAM of the National Park Service that is called *Mission 66* is an intelligent, multi-purpose program designed to meet the problems of skyrocketing national park visitation. The project includes protection, preservation, park use and management, and large-scale development. It substitutes long-range planning for the former hit-or-miss methods. Now, for the first time, the National Park Service has reasonable assurance that future requirements will be met.

It seems to me, however, that *Mission 66* is, in many instances, rapidly bringing about the "urbanization" of the national parks. In all directions the visitor is being insulated from contact with the natural things he has come to see. The goal of many of the new developments appears designed to surround him with the identical urban environment he has at home. An overlay of our restless twentieth-century civilization is being imprinted upon the original wilderness with incongruous and disturbing results.

In explanation of this trend, conservationists are getting a bit tired of the over-worked phrase, "You can't stop progress." It may be true. But we feel that modern "progress" is ruthless and unfeeling, and is too prone to destroy those values we cherish most. Why cannot progress, we ask, be controlled and led into desirable channels? And particularly, why must progress in the national parks break completely with tradition, precedent and background?

Consider the new park roads, for example. Their purpose is two-fold—to facilitate circulation of the greatly increased automobile traffic, and to lead visitors to the main points of interest by the most scenic and interesting routes. Their negative purpose is to perform the two functions with the least possible damage to the natural surroundings. But in most cases, *Mission 66* planners are concentrating

almost wholly on facility of circulation. Other factors apparently are being disregarded. As a result, national park roads are now being built according to specifications comparable to those of State highway systems.

The prime exhibit, of course, is the Tioga Road, in Yosemite National Park. For miles it cuts a wide, straight swath through a magnificent forest that has been cleared so far back on both sides that visitors have little chance to enjoy it. At Tenaya Lake, the road irreparably defaces a clean granite slope that exhibits one of the most superb examples of glacial polish in the United States. In fact, almost every mile of the Tioga Road demonstrates a complete lack of consideration for the priceless mountain wilderness through which it passes.

Engineering vs. Preservation

In lesser degree, the same is true in other Park Service areas. Everywhere, engineering has become more important than preservation. Practicality overrides the esthetic. At Utah's Cedar Breaks National Monument, the former rim road wound pleasantly through stands of spruce and fir, and ambled across open, flower-spread parks. The broad new highway pushes through all obstructions, seeming to say: "Stand back, Nature. Here comes progress!"

Then, at the Grand Canyon, the East Rim Drive has recently been realigned, eliminating many of the curves, dips and bends of the old road. Here again the forest has been pushed back, and many uninteresting straightaways stretch ahead. This new highway, like the others, is built to a higher road standard than would seem necessary or desirable in a national park. Yet, signs along the way announce: SPEED LIMIT 45 MILES AN HOUR. This strikes the writer as an inconsistency. If the Park Service seriously intends to hold visitors to this limit, why provide a road easily capable of sustaining higher speeds? Much better would have been the old roadbed, resurfaced and widened a few feet—and probably much cheaper, too.

But to me, the most discordant note is the widespread introduction of so-called modern or contemporary architecture. *Mission 66* has embraced the style with warmth and fervor, and the national parks are now sprouting exotic, glass-walled, flat-roofed, pastel-tinted buildings. Closely resembling structures being built in every country in the world, they are a distinct urban intrusion in the native wilderness. Modern architecture is a foreign importation, with no American background. In fact, it has no real roots anywhere. An example of modern architecture would be equally suitable in Miami, Florida, or Durban, South Africa, because it is not particularly fitting in any place. *Mission 66* buildings are no exception. If the Japanese ever need a new exhibition pavilion at the Tokyo Fair, they could not do better than to copy the Dinosaur National Monument Visitor Center.

Last summer I had occasion to inspect two other recently-built Park Service structures. One was the ambitious visitor center and administration building at Bryce Canyon. With its severe modern lines, and uncompromising blank walls broken by expanses of glass, it resembles an airport terminal in a medium-sized city. In the large, unadorned "waiting room" I would not have been surprised if a loudspeaker had blared: "Flight Number Seven for Chillicothe, Canton, Akron and Cleveland now ready." The other building was the new visitor center on the south rim of the Grand Canyon. Much larger, it also is thoroughly urban in feeling and has the general appearance of a city hall for a thriving community of 50,000 people.

Concessioners "Modern," Too

But it is not only the Park Service that has "gone modern." The concessioners, too, are busily sapping the specialized character of the national parks, substituting the flat, universal urbanism of the outside world. Near the Grand Canyon Visitor Center is Yavapai Lodge. In spite of its Southwestern Indian name, it is nothing but an undistinguished, spic-and-span city motel, like hundreds of others across the country. No attempt whatever has been made to reflect the rich background of the resplendent land in which it is located.

Under *Mission 66*, this lack of consideration for the environment is shown throughout the national park system. The new stucco staff housing would be suitable in an Indianapolis subdivision. The specially-planned villages are replicas of suburban shopping plazas. Glittering marinas are bringing to Yellowstone and the Everglades a congested resort atmosphere completely at variance with park purposes. Sophisticated

So-called "modern" architecture, of which the visitor center at Dinosaur National Monument, shown below, might be cited as an example, has neither an American or foreign background. It would be equally appropriate to an American or South African city, though not fitted to either.

National Park Service

modern winter-sports centers are invading the white solitudes of the high country, and ski runs have been hacked through the virgin forests. Even the shiny steel-and-wire guard rails and the flimsy white metal campground and picnic equipment show the withering touch of urbanism. Everywhere the former rusticity of the national parks is fast vanishing. And with it goes the opportunity of enjoying a nostalgic return to congenial and stimulating surroundings where fundamentals can be fully appreciated.

By rusticity, however, I do not mean to imply that all structures must be built of logs. Rather, they ought to be inspired by their environment, and designed to fit naturally into it. National park architecture, I believe, should express the particular individuality of nature and man in each area.

During the nineteen-thirties a strong effort was made to capture the spirit of each park, and to incorporate it in architectural expression. The New Mexican pueblo buildings at Aztec and White Sands National Monuments, for instance, are eminently successful; and the southern colonial administration building at Great Smokies is well-suited to its environment. The concessioners also had the same idea. Fred Harvey's Bright Angel Lodge at Grand Canyon is to my mind, both artistically and practically, the most outstanding commercial building in any national park. But in the well-forested areas, log construction seems preferable. There, log buildings have meaning; they stem directly from our own American soil. They are not imported from without, as are the new *Mission 66* structures.

National park road-building now tends to follow the pattern of State highway systems, concentrating on facility of circulation. An example of this tendency is the new Tioga Road in Yosemite National Park, part of which is shown in the photograph at the right.

Photograph by Ansel Adams

More, Bigger, Wider

The earnest young architects and engineers leaning over their drawing boards in the National Park Service headquarters in Washington are fully capable of planning a bigger visitor center, a wider and straighter highway, a broader, more barren parking area. But apparently none of them is familiar with the history, scenery, geology, zoology and botany of the different parks and monuments. Seemingly no attempt is being made to preserve the individuality of each area. What is fitting for Mount Rainier is suitable for Big Bend, and except for size, all projects are interchangeable. Thus, the differing personalities of the parks are being diluted to conform to an arbitrary standard of similitude.

The present urbanization of the national parks shows a basic failure to understand their function. But it is not a failure of the National Park Service; it is rather a lack of appreciation on the part of the American people. If we genuinely desire to preserve these invaluable scenic gems salvaged from our once-vast natural possessions, we should insist that plans for them be made with the heart as well as with the head. We ought to see to it that national park projects show imagination and empathy, instead of allowing mathematics and statistics to be the sole arbiters of adequacy.

If we fail to do so, in ten years our national parks will be the last places one would visit for wilderness experience and communion with unspoiled natural things.

The national parks should be spared, so far as possible, from the vandalism of improvement. ■

Grand Canyon National Park, too, has felt the touch of modern, undistinguished architecture. The photograph below shows the new visitor center on the south rim of Grand Canyon, a thoroughly urban structure that possesses the general appearance of a city hall for a medium-sized community.

Photograph by the Author

Ralph Anderson, National Park Service

A modern park ranger stops to chat with a camping couple in Yosemite National Park.

Through the Years With the Ranger

By John W. Henneberger

THE MEN WHO PROTECT OUR national parks and monuments are known by a title that dates back five hundred years—back to the days when poachers intruded upon the royal forests of England, and when British kings went riding on the royal hunt. The park ranger is one of a long line of rangers who have worked to protect wildlife, parks, forests, homes, states, territories and countries down through the centuries. There have been rangers on the Western frontier of our country, military rangers in every one of our country's conflicts—from the Revolution to the Korean fight—Texas Rangers and Royal Rangers. The meaning of the "ranger" title has changed through the years, but the ranger's essential duty of protection remains; only the types of protection have been determined by the needs of the time.

Early English rangers were royal officers who patrolled the forests and parks of England, watching the game, arresting poachers, and assisting the King and his entourage in the hunt. The ranger appears to have emerged during the reign of Henry VI in the fifteenth century, when the Rolls of Parliament of 1455 refer to the "Offices of Foresters and Raungers of oure said Forestes."

Mr. Henneberger, who has been a ranger in Olympic, Yosemite, Grand Teton and Crater Lake National Parks, and Joshua Tree National Monument, is presently superintendent of Scotts Bluff National Monument in Nebraska.

The use of foresters by the English kings predates the ranger, possibly going back as early as the eighth century, when the word "forest" originally meant the segregated property of the king, where the right to hunt was reserved by him. Special forest laws were applied to the royal woods in the ninth century when trespassers and timber cutters were arrested by the foresters and taken to special courts for prosecution and punishment. Foresters also enforced the ordinary game laws; but poachers were judged in the common law courts. During the seven-hundred-year period between the emergence of the forester and the arrival of the ranger, it seems likely that the forester's job came to be only the enforcement of special forest laws. When the

ranger "arrived," he was given the task of protecting the royal game, with the added duty of assisting in the royal hunt.

Rangers seem to have been well-established in the Elizabethan Era, when they were frequently mentioned in literature. Edmund Spenser and Sir Walter Scott wrote of them, particularly in connection with the hunt. Rangers disappeared from the English scene, however, toward the eighteenth century, when the power of the kings was gradually diluted and the royal parks and forests substantially reduced. Today the ranger title is not used in the present system of Great Britain's national forests and parks.

Before rangers disappeared in England, there were rangers in Colonial America of the eighteenth century. At first they were herders of stray cattle and horses—local officers employed by a town or county. The *Pennsylvania Gazette* in 1744 reported that "any person or persons, who have lost one or more of the following strays, by applying to William Hartley, of Charles Town, Chief Ranger for Chester County . . . proving in their lawful property . . . may be informed where to find them."

Some ranger companies engaged in war on the side of the British during the French and Indian Wars. The American frontier soldier, Robert Rogers, raised and commanded a force of militia known as Rogers' Rangers, which won widespread reputation for courage. Ranger tactics of the guerilla type were their specialty.

Protecting the Colonies

During the years the colonies were fighting the Indians on western frontiers, rangers joined bodies of armed men, usually mounted, who were employed to travel through a colony for its protection. *The Provisions of the Colony of Georgia* recorded in 1742 that for "the defense of the Colony now, it is necessary to have . . . rangers who can ride the wood," and in Virginia armed mounted rangers rode against the Cherokee Indians. Such colonial ranger companies were incorporated into the Continental Army at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War.

During the period of westward expansion in America, the ranger went west with the rest of the country. Virtually every State and Territory formed organized ranger companies, either as protection against the Indians or as police forces. Although Congress had authorized the formation of ranger companies in the States and Territories during the War of 1812, when regular armed forces were engaging the British, the companies continued to exist after the war.

The western ranger company was a different type of fighting force than that of the Regular Army company. *Harper's Magazine*, in 1857, described the ranger system as one in which each ranger acted in concert with his fellows, yet fought on his own. Frontier men preferred this system over the Army type of discipline.

The Texas Rangers operated at that time without uniform or standard procedures. Each man was armed with a roving commission. He went after Indians, rustlers, bandits and hold-up

Major Robert Rogers, leader of the famous "Rogers' Rangers" of the French and Indian Wars, is shown in the old engraving below.

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At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, many of the armed colonial rangers were incorporated into the Continental Army. These two illustrations are credited to the Signal Corps, in the National Archives.

At the left, Ernest Britten, the first park ranger in Sequoia, is shown with his wife. The photograph is a copy of a picture owned by Frankie Welch, of Three Rivers, California.

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Below, a group of temporary rangers is seen in front of Yellowstone Park superintendent Horace M. Albright's office. (About 1921?) Mr. Albright, in the center, first row, was later to become director of the Park Service.

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National Park Service

men, either by himself or accompanied by a small group. Texas Rangers were at first a local group of settlers, organized in 1836 as a semi-mounted police for defense against Indian attacks. General Sam Houston reorganized the group into a military fighting force during the Texas War of Independence with Mexico. The Texas Rangers later served in the Civil War as an element of the Confederate Army.

For the Texas Rangers, the period after the Civil War and Reconstruction was attended by Indian raids, disturbances along the Mexican border, and much banditry—including robbery of the State treasury. This time the rangers were reorganized into the State's police force, and principal responsibility for law enforcement was placed in their hands. Until local law could handle the situation, rangers were the law. Today they continue as a separate division of the Texas Department of Public Safety, with the primary responsibility of enforcement of criminal law and maintenance of peace.

A group similar to the Texas Rangers enforced the law for the Arizona Territory in the nineteenth century. Ranger groups like the Arizona Rangers were small in number, but effective; often they were the only law in the territory they served.

With the end of the western frontier in the late 1890's, the end also came to the ranger as an Indian fighter and lawman.

As it has happened many times in the past, when need for a specific type of protection arose, the ranger appeared in our national forest reserves and national parks. In 1891, huge forest reserves were carved from the public domain and placed under the administration of the General Land Office, in the Department of the Interior. These forest reserves were originally closed areas that had been removed from the reach of homesteaders and applicants of the Timber and Stone Act, to save the last remaining stands of timber from private exploitation. Special Land Agents of the General Land Office handled the early protection of reserves, but their duties were limited to investigating reports of timber trespass. No men were stationed on the reserves, and there was no real protection.

Organizing the Forest Reserves

Congress recognized this deficiency in 1897, and passed an act outlining a system of organization and management for the forest reserves. The hiring of men to administer and protect the reserves, and the opening of the reserves to public use were the main features of the act. The first forest rangers went on duty in July, 1898. Their jobs

Ralph Anderson, National Park Service

Special courses of instruction are given to modern park rangers, covering many phases of park work such as fire protection, administration and rescue work. The class above is being held in Yosemite.

were to patrol the reserves, prevent and put out forest fires, and prevent and curtail unauthorized use.

Protection of the national parks in this period was under the control of the United States Army, which had troops stationed in Yellowstone, Yosemite, Sequoia and General Grant Parks. Although the Department of the Interior had direct administrative control of these parks, the Army provided the protective forces by request of the Secretary of the Interior. Early civilian administration and protection in Yellowstone had failed. Congress refused to appropriate money for civilian protection in 1886, forcing the Secretary to ask for troops. The main problem facing the Army in Yellowstone was the severe poaching of wildlife by professionals. In Yosemtie, Sequoia, and General Grant, the Army's main duty was the eviction of sheep herders and the thousands of sheep brought into the parks for illegal grazing.

"Agents" Are Retained

For a brief period in 1898, during the Spanish-American War when the Army did not send troops to California parks, the Secretary of the Interior was forced to hire civilians to prevent sheep trespass, and to fight fires. These "assistant special forest agents" were retained as "forest rangers" when the Army returned, in order to assist in patrols in the summer, and to protect parks in the winter during the absence of troops. The first rangers were hired in Yosemite in 1898, and in Sequoia in 1900.

Although these forest rangers soon came to be known as park rangers, the "park ranger" title did not become official until 1905, when forest reserves were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. Today there are some 420 rangers on permanent assignment in the parks and monuments of the national park system. Although they may find themselves assigned to lands where sequoias outnumber Indians, lead parties through prehistoric ruins instead of unbroken prairie, and count bears instead of bandits in the forest, their duties remain the same as they have been for years. Their job is protection, the all rangers in the past five hundred cornerstone of ranger activity. ■

National Park Service

A ranger at training school in Yellowstone National Park prepares for a career in which protection will be a fundamental consideration.

The Parks and Congress

A Citizen's Voice in Government

Organizations like the National Parks Association, which enjoy special privileges of tax exemption, may not advocate or oppose legislation to any substantial extent.

Individual citizens of a democracy, however, enjoy the right and share the responsibility of participating in the legislative process. One of the ways citizens of a democracy can take part in their government is by keeping in touch with their representatives in the legislature; by writing, telegraphing, or telephoning their views; by visiting and talking with their representatives in the national capital or in the home town between sessions. Every American has two senators and one congressman with whom he may keep contact in this manner.

The best manual of information for such purposes is the official Congressional Directory, which can be bought through the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., at the price of $2.25. It tells you who your senators and congressmen are, and lists the membership of the various Congressional committees. It also gives full information on the personnel of the various executive bureaus of the government.

Dates and Places

The 87th Congress of the United States, January 3, U. S. Capitol, Washington, D.C.

Federal Power Commission Hearings on Bridge Canyon Dam applications from Arizona Power Authority and the City of Los Angeles, February 6, Washington, D.C.

Keep America Beautiful National Advisory Council, February 17, New York City.

16th Chicago International Exhibition of Nature Photography, February 5-25, Natural History Museum, Chicago, Illinois. Entry forms from Eugene Stitz, 4754 North Karlov Avenue, Chicago 30, Illinois.

Resources for the Future Forums, Small Forest Holdings Management in Sweden, January 18; National Park Administration in England, February 2; Regional Resources Development in Southern France, February 16; Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C., 2-4 p.m.

Walden Pond

(Continued from page 6)

dumps, or for comfort stations.

The response of the courts was somewhat milder than my own. The decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, handed down on May 3, 1960, was based almost completely on the report of the trial before the Master, and the following sentences are excerpted from it:

"The petitioners have standing as citizens by mandamus to enforce a public duty of interest to citizens generally.

"The Emerson and Heywood grants were unique real estate in the history of Concord and of American letters. They have long formed an important part of the cluster of points of historic and literary interest by which visitors are attracted to Concord. At least one grantor was a member of the Emerson family. Ralph Waldo Emerson, as the auditor found, had owned the land on which Thoreau had built his hut. The reputation of the pond grows out of Thoreau's book, (of which we take judicial notice). *Walden,* describing his secluded life at the pond, is replete with references to the beauties of nature and to wild life, trees and plants. This background gives significance to the words 'it being the sole and exclusive purpose of this conveyance to aid the Commonwealth in preserving the *Walden of Emerson and Thoreau. . . .*' "

A "Forest Lake"

"The *Walden of Emerson and Thoreau* was a 'forest lake' in a simple rural area . . . it remained in 1922 as closely in its natural state as a great pond less than twenty miles from the State House could well remain at the beginning of the automobile age. . . . A purpose defined as 'sole and exclusive' was not merely precatory but was what the donors said it was. . . . That reference carries with it not only the association of these men with the pond area but also the significance which they gave to it and the condition and use of the pond area in their day. . . .

"As we read the deeds, bathing, boating, fishing and picnicking may be encouraged and facilities for such . . . provided and improved, so long as the physical aspect, character and appearance of the shores and woodland, as seen from the pond and its shores, are not essentially changed, and there is no interference with the dominant objective. . . .

"Obviously, proper planning is necessary to avoid future overcrowding and pollution of the area inconsistent with the donors' dominant purpose. . . .

"In the mandamus proceedings, judgment is to be entered commanding the Commissioners to refrain from further violation of the provisions of the deeds of gift as interpreted in this opinion and to take action, in orderly course, within the limits of appropriations available from time to time, by replanting, landscaping and erosion prevention work to reduce the damage already caused to the pond area and adjacent woodlands. . . .

"So ordered."

* * * * *

Walden's destiny can never be settled by a court order. It is too much alive to be filed away in a brief. We must give attention to it, and defend it all our lives. Our children must carry on the chore of preserving this little Yankee woodlot, its integrity and the pure living water in its midst. ■

Your National Parks Association at Work

Board of Trustees Holds Semi-Annual Meeting

On November 3, 1960, the board of trustees of the National Parks Association held its semi-annual meeting at NPA headquarters, 1300 New Hampshire Avenue N.W., Washington D.C., with Dr. Clarence Cottam presiding.

Nineteen members of the board, as well as the Association's executive secretary, business manager, legal counsel and magazine editor were present for all or part of the meeting. Guests of the Association included Director of the National Park Service Conrad L. Wirth, Associate Director Eivind T. Scoyen, and two park ranger trainees, Mr. Keith E. Miller and Mr. Edward J. Widmer.

A part of the meeting was devoted to informal discussion by trustees and guests of current preservation problems and coming events in the conservation field.

Dr. Harold J. Coolidge announced the forthcoming International Conference on National Parks, to be held in the United States in 1962; Justice William O. Douglas discussed the dangers that face the possible Allagash River, Maine, national preservation, and the need for immediate action in behalf of such an area; while Park Service Director Wirth spoke of the current official re-evaluation of Mission 66. Presented to the Association by Trustee Huston Thompson were the original minutes of the organization at the time of its incorporation in 1919.

Among the important park issues formally considered by the board were: the problem of powerboating on Yellowstone Lake in Yellowstone National Park; the question of the establishment of a new national park in the Northern Cascades of Washington State, as well as the establishment of new wilderness areas in the Northwestern national forests; and the problem of hunting as related to both present and possible future nationally preserved areas. (The Association's statement of policy in respect to this latter issue, as approved by the board of trustees, appears below on this page; consideration of the matter was made urgent by a recent statement of policy by State fish and game commissioners, who went on record as favoring hunting in present and future national parks.)

Also reviewed by the board was the status of the Association's Student Conservation Program. It was deemed advisable by the board to suspend the program during 1961 pending re-evaluation and possible resumption in 1962 on an improved operating basis. In connection with the program, the trustees approved a citation of appreciation to Elizabeth Cushman (now Elizabeth Cushman Titus) and Martha Hayne (now Martha Hayne Talbot) for their large parts in the success of the program to date.

The board also approved a memorial resolution to the late Dr. Paul A. Bartsch, internationally known biologist and scientific writer, who for many years was a member of the Association's board of trustees. Both the citation of appreciation and the memorial resolution will appear in later issues of this magazine.

Present during all or part of the semi-annual meeting, in addition to Dr. Clarence Cottam, president, were:

Messrs. Willard E. Brown, Carl W. Buchheister, Devereux Butcher, James C. Charlesworth, Grant Conway, Robert C. Cook, Harold J. Coolidge, John H. Cover.

Also Honorable William O. Douglas, S. Herbert Evison, Ira N. Gabrielson, Michael Hudoba, Donald A. McCormack, Richard H. Pough, Spencer M. Smith, Jr., Houston Thompson, William P. Wharton, and Charles G. Woodbury.

A Statement of Policy Concerning Hunting in the National Parks, Approved by the Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association at the Semi-Annual Meeting, November 3, 1960

The national parks and monuments of America fulfill a number of vital functions. One of these functions is the permanent protection of wilderness and scenic values which are endangered by the march of urbanization and industrialization. Another is to serve, along with the wildlife refuges, as wildlife sanctuaries.

The wildlife function of the national parks and monuments is to protect endangered species and at the same time provide a contact between men and animals on scientific and esthetic levels which cannot be provided as fully in areas open to hunting.

We deeply regret the recent pronouncement of State game and fish commissioners favoring the opening of the national park system to hunting, and opposing the establishment of new parks unless the States manage the game. We do not feel that the great primeval national parks give rise to game management problems which are incapable of solution if sufficient effort, talent and resources are applied to the task.

This Association is irrevocably opposed to opening any part of the present national park and monument system to hunting. The Association is convinced of the need for the establishment of new primeval national parks or monuments in areas where the scenic, wilderness and wildlife resources are of full national park caliber; it would be completely opposed to permitting hunting in any such parks or monuments.

Unless in very unusual circumstances, which it is difficult to visualize, the Association would also be opposed to allowing hunting in any other additions to the System, such as national seashores, particularly if control is to be exercised by any agency other than the National Park Service.

Our national parks and monuments are among the finest of the wildlife refuges, and they ought to stay that way.

* * * * * * * * *

Conservation News Briefs

Cape Cod Hearings

Public hearings on the proposed Cape Cod National Seashore Park were held in Eastham, Massachusetts, on December 16 and 17 by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. Oral statements were presented by the residents of the six towns in the proposed park area.

Before the hearings, Congressman Hastings Keith, co-sponsor, with Senators Saltonstall and Kennedy, of the bill for the establishment of the park, stated that the question of park boundaries would be a primary one. Townspeople have expressed concern over increasing private development in the area. Although residents recognize the economic advantages a park would bring to the towns, there appears to be some feeling that a park would inhibit individual economic expansion as well as residential development.

It is expected that new bills for a Cape Cod park will be introduced in the early days of the new Congress. Persons wishing to express their views on this question may write to the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.

Conservationists Organize From Coast to Coast

Three new conservation organizations have been formed recently in Oregon, Texas and Ohio. The Oregon Cascades Conservation Council, which publishes a lively, informative newsletter, states as its purposes: "to secure the protection and preservation of scenic, scientific, recreational, educational, historical, wildlife and wilderness resources and values of the Oregon Cascades, and to enlist public interest and cooperation in achieving this end." Further information about the "03C" may be obtained from Frank M. Beer, Secretary, 510 North 13, Corvallis, Oregon.

In Texas, the Texas Conservation Council holds as an immediate objective "the protection of the public right to free and open beaches along the Gulf Coast of Texas and the establishment of a national seashore recreation area on Padre Island." The State-wide organization also includes among its objectives the protection of fast-diminishing wildlife and the re-establishment of proper habitats for both game and non-game species; the protection, improvement, and enlargement of State parks and recreation areas and the creation of new ones, and the preservation of as much of our country's scenic beauty as rapidly expanding population will permit. Mrs. A. V. Emmott of 730 E. Friar Tuck Lane, Houston 24, Texas, is the secretary.

In the interests of building a community natural area, the Glen Helen Association has been formed at Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio. The main purpose of this organization is to protect the Glen Helen natural area and to sustain and increase its value to the community of Yellow Springs. The Association hopes to set an example for other localities where urbanization tends to usurp "green islands." Further information may be obtained from the Glen Helen Office, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

California Wild Area Is Enlarged

During October the Department of Agriculture announced the addition of more than 3000 acres to the Cucamonga Wild Area of California's San Bernardino National Forest, one of the few wild areas in the heavily-populated southern part of that State. The Cucamonga Wild Area has been a part of the national forest wilderness system since 1931, and until reclassification in 1956 had been classified as a primitive area. Within the area, which is accessible only by trail, there will be no grazing, recreation structures, water impoundments or lumbering. Its wild mammal population includes the bighorn sheep and the California mule deer.

International Parks Conference Is Planned

The world's first International Conference on National Parks will take place in conjunction with Seattle's "Century 21" exposition—to be held from April 21 to October 21, 1962—if present plans materialize. The conference was first proposed by Dr. Harold J. Coolidge, executive director of the Pacific Science Board of the National Research Council and an officer of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, at last year's meeting of that organization in Warsaw and Cracow, Poland. It is expected that more than 300 delegates from some 50 of the United Nations will attend the conference, whose prime aim will be to emphasize the doctrine that national parks are of international concern.

Harris and Ewing

Representative Stewart L. Udall

Arizona Congressman Named To Interior Post

On December 7, 1960—shortly before press-time—President-elect Kennedy announced the appointment of Representative Stewart L. Udall of Arizona to the post of Secretary of the Interior to succeed Fred A. Seaton of the present administration. Congressman Udall, born in St. Johns, Arizona, in 1920, has served as a member of the House of Representatives for the past six years.

Parks Advisory Board Makes Recommendations

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, —a body of eleven which, by statute, must include "representatives competent in the field of history, archeology, architecture and human geography"—met from September 17 to 22, 1960, at Isle Royal National Park in Michigan.

Among the resolutions presented by the Board to the Secretary of the Interior were:

That the waters of Lake Powell created by Glen Canyon Dam be held to a level of 3606 feet (except in a national emergency) to keep them out of the Rainbow Bridge National Monument.

Seeking legislative authority for the Bureau of Land Management to make available to the States at no cost such public domain lands which have park or recreational value. The National Park Service would recommend areas suitable for the purpose and in the national interest to be given to the States and would establish standards under which the areas would be administered or revert to the United States.

Implementing the proposals for preservation and development of water and water-connected resources outlined by the National Park Service in the staff paper, *Water Recreation Needs in the United States, 1960-2000,* prepared for the Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources. The proposals include acquiring fifteen percent of our shorelines for public recreation, preserving some streams in free-flowing condition, and evaluating and studying other water recreational resources.

Acquisition of the lands and features of the non-Federally owned Golden Spike National Historic Site at Promontory Summit, Utah, to develop as a national Historic Site in the national park system. The site marks the completion of the first transcontinental railroad.

Reaffirmation of the Board's proposal in April 1959 that legislation be enacted to authorize the establishment of a Prairie National Park in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, and that the so-called corridor lands lying above contour elevation 1075 should be considered as an essential and integral part of the proposed park. The Board also reaffirmed its recommendation that a mixed prairie grassland area or areas be included in the national park system.

The finding that portions of the Lincoln State Park and Nancy Hanks Lincoln State Memorial in Illinois are suitable for restablishment as a unit of the National Park System.

The finding that Fort Davis, Texas, is suitable for establishment as The Fort Davis National Historic Site in the National Park System.

Other resolutions expressed concern over the continued commercial and residential development of Cape Cod and urged the "earliest possible" authorization of a Cape Cod National Seashore, and called for a reappraisal and study of the Indiana Dunes to determine the damage to the area from commercial development and the means required to make the greatest possible portions available for park purposes.

Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton Creates Arctic and Two Other National Wildlife Ranges in Alaska

On December 7, 1960, Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton announced the establishment of three new national wildlife ranges in the new State of Alaska. The total area involved is some eleven million acres.

Newly created is the Arctic National Wildlife Range of some nine million acres (see map at right), habitat of such "game" mammals as the rapidly-dwindling grizzly and polar bears, and the wolverine, Dall sheep and caribou.

"I felt it my duty, in the public interest," said Secretary Seaton, "to move as promptly as possible to take the steps administratively which would assure protection and preservation of the priceless resource values contained in the proposed Arctic National Wildlife Range area."

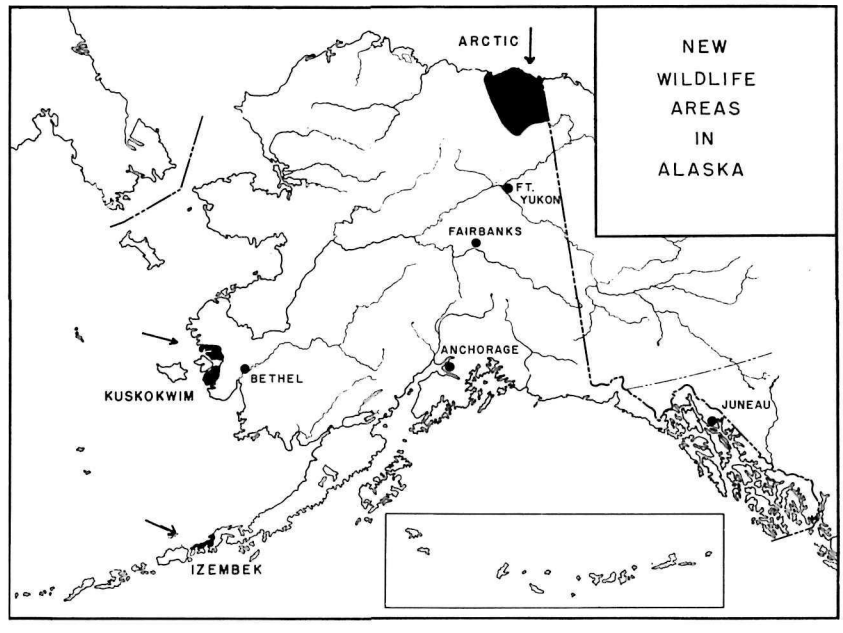
The 1959-1960 session of the Congress failed to authorize such a range, although enabling legislation was passed by the House of Representatvies. While the hunting and taking of wildlife in the new Range will be governed by Alaska laws, the new area will afford protection to mammal species presently threatened with extinction.

Established with the Arctic Range were the Kuskokwim and Izembek National Wildlife Ranges, the former comprising nearly two million acres on the delta of the Kuskokwim and Yukon Rivers, in western Alaska, and the latter containing about 415,000 acres on the north side of the Alaska Peninsula.

The Kuskokwim Range includes immense expanses of marsh and tundra land; according to Secretary Seaton, this terrain is probably the greatest breeding ground for waterfowl on the North American continent. It is also the habitat of red and white foxes, otter, mink and muskrat, and is largely a wilderness.

The new Izembek Range, established on an isolated part of the Alaska Peninsula, contains some 649 square miles, and is an important concentration point for enormous numbers of ducks, geese and shorebirds during spring and fall. It is a habitat for brown bear and Stone's caribou, among the larger mammals.

The map below, adapted from maps released by the Department of the Interior, indicates location of the three national wildlife ranges created by Secretary Seaton Dec. 5, 1960.



The Editor's

Bookshelf

PEOPLE!: Challenge to Survival. By William Vogt. William Sloane Associates, 425 Park Avenue South, New York City 16. 1960. 257 pages in hard cover, with an index. $4.50.

Under ominously darkening skies, William Vogt's new book, *People! Challenge to Survival*, carries forward with a compelling sense of urgency the argument for population stabilization which he advanced a dozen years ago in his *Road to Survival*.

At that time he kicked up a furious fuss among congenital optimists who were convinced, against the emerging evidence of post-war fecundity, that education, prosperity, and productivity would solve all population problems.

Since then, the world has gotten grimmer, and a few things have become plain: that we are well on the way toward crowding ourselves and other life off the planet has become quite apparent. To the moderately sane, the new frontiers of space are not an inviting escape.

The simple facts of a declining death rate and a not-greatly-reduced birth rate throughout the world, with all the consequent social, economic, and political dangers, need to be restated again and again. This the author does, with much new material—the fruit of years of work, study and travel—and with the ample salt and pepper of his sardonic humor. The book roams the world, as the author has done in person over the years, from one impoverished and imperilled country to another.

Reviewing and accepting the recent report of the Ford Foundation on the perilous state of the economy of India, and agreeing that only the most heroic efforts to expand and reorganize it over the next half-decade can save this bastion of democracy, he insists that a great part of the solution must be a speedy stabilization of population.

He quotes Prime Minister Nehru as saying: "Population control will not solve all our problems, but other problems will not be solved without it."

This statement might well serve as a motto for conservationists. The overdevelopment in our national parks, overcrowding in the forest recreation areas, crowding-out of wildlife, chaotic expansion of cities, all are functions, from one significant point of view, of the rocketing of population.

No one is fairly entitled to call himself a conservationist who has not acquainted himself with the hard facts of world-wide population pressures, such as Mr. Vogt has assembled in his books, and reflected on their basic significance for the protection of a natural environment for human life.

The author resumes his argument that, if we are to offer medical and economic aid abroad, we should couple it with aid in family limitation and population stabilization, lest our earnest efforts to raise living standards and curb Communism be thwarted.

He suggests that we are hardly in a position to urge such stabilization, as distinguished from aiding it, while our rate of population increase remains one of the highest in the world.

The book moves along to this final question:

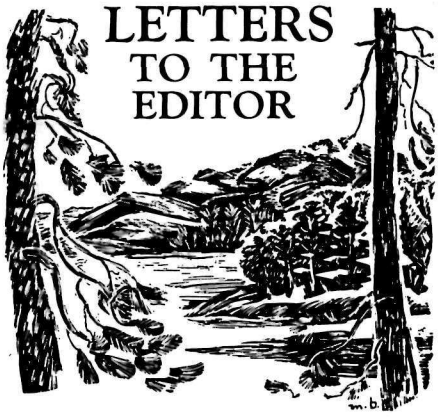
"Does there not lie upon us the categorical imperative to act as we urge others to act? In a world that is being swamped by people, do we have any right to increase the human cargo? Should we not as a matter of principle and example limit our reproduction to replacement, or even a little less?"

Perhaps the author does well to suspend the argument at this point and let his readers draw their own conclusions.

But as a brief memorandum, one might point out that replacement in America in 1960 means about 2.5 children per married woman. Recent studies show that young married people are now planning for three or four children, whereas their parents thought of two or three. If the answer to Mr. Vogt's question is to be "yes," we should return to the ideals of a generation ago. In that case, in time, if the emphasis were two, rather than three, there might be space for farms, forests, wildlife, and people.—*A.W.S.*

YELLOWSTONE'S LIVING GEOLOGY: Earthquakes and Mountains. (Volume 33 of *Yellowstone Nature Notes.*) By William A. Fischer. The Yellowstone Library and Museum Association, Yellowstone Park, Wyoming. 1960. 62 pages, illustrated in black and white, with earthquake tables, cross-sectional diagrams and maps. $1.00.

Readers with even the most casual interest in the earth sciences will find themselves fascinated by Dr. Fischer's account of the geology of Yellowstone National Park, a book which places large emphasis on the role played by earthquakes in that area. To qualify for a copy of this special issue of *Yellowstone Nature Notes*, one must be a member of the Yellowstone Library and Museum Association, membership in which is presently on a non-cost basis. A first printing of the book is exhausted; but a second printing is expected to be available by mid-January.—*P. M. T.*



An Overseas Comment on Yellowstone Boating

I cannot understand why people want to have a powerboat on Yellowstone Lake. This is not only a profanation of the national park idea but of the preservation of pristine nature itself.

In 1953, I visited several of your beautiful national parks and monuments —Yellowstone Park above all—and I am surprised that there is need for a discussion of this problem. If there is only *one* powerboat on *one* lake of a national park or monument, no end is in sight for the consequences! Therefore it is necessary to resist the beginning.

In none of our Bavarian nature reserves are powerboats permitted. There are, as in the United States, other lakes for these purposes, and even on our non-protected lakes there are zones where powerboating is prohibited in the interest of people who seek silence and the enjoyment of nature. Only on Koenigsee Nature Reserve, near Berchtesgaden, are there some powerboats, managed by the administration; but they are propelled by electricity. Here, they are allowed to cross the lake. The reason: extreme steepness of the shore does not allow hiking along the lake. Only from the other end of the lake is there a possibility of access to the mountains.

You are right. Powerboating on the lakes or streams of national parks is a direct violation of the national park idea. Please do as much as possible to help stop this attack.

DR. O. KRAUS
Director, Bavarian Office for Nature Protection
Munich, Germany

• The National Parks Association feels that powerboating on waters within national parks and monuments is inconsistent with the purposes for which the areas were established, and agrees with Dr. Kraus that the violation of a basic principle in one instance is an invitation to further violations. Aside from his position as director of the Bavarian Office for Nature Protection, Dr. Kraus is author of the recent book (in German), *Bis Zum Letzten Wildwasser*—"To the Last Wild Waters"—in which he pleads for a great international effort to preserve parts of the world's remaining wilderness and scenic areas, with particular emphasis on lakes, streams and waterfalls.—*Editor.*

An Important Goal

Having read several of your very informative and interesting magazines, I have decided that it would be an honor to become a member of the National Parks Association.

The purpose of your organization, the conservation of our majestic mountains, green valleys and forests, rushing streams, tumbling waterfalls, and the protection of a normal supply of the wildlife and fish found in them, is to me the most important goal a person could have in life.

EDWARD J. WATSON
Waldorf, Maryland

• It is a pleasure to welcome Mr. Watson to the Association and to the magazine's family of readers. We strive to keep the magazine informative and interesting, and to add features as opportunity and budget allow.—*Editor.*

Protests City Park Invasion

As part of its work, The Pedestrian League of America testified in July against the H. Hartford restaurant to be built in Central Park, New York City. Is this what parks will eventually become —dumping grounds for vehicles, tired motorists, and high-priced restaurants? The temptation to consume park area in the central core of the city will grow stronger unless conservation forces in and out of our cities work together to resist destructive influences.

LEO WILENSKY, *Secretary*
Pedestrian League of America
New York City, New York

Likes Legislative Chart

I wish to commend the publication of the chart, on page 15 of the October issue, showing the status of conservation legislation and action taken by Congress and the President. Could not such a chart showing current status of bills appear in each issue—it is clear and graphic.

FRANCIS H. PERRINE
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

• Present editorial plans call for publication of a "status of conservation legislation" chart, similar to that of the October 1960 issue, twice yearly. The first chart for 1961 has tentatively been scheduled for April, while publication time of the second would depend largely on the date of Congressional adjournment. Space limitations preclude inclusion of this feature on other than a semi-annual basis.—*Editor*

The Need for Maps

Your magazine brings me pleasure each month, widening an area of interest that has been latent but which is now emerging.

A suggestion. . . . Your readers, I am sure, have in their minds a picture of the States or areas described in your articles. But how much more exact and pleasurable the reading would be if each park or area were defined with a shaded box within the State's geographical outline. This would give the reader a sharper pictorial impression to go with the context.

WILLARD V. MERWIN
Spring Hill, Alabama

• Letters like reader Merwin's are most gratifying to the editorial staff and to the Association. The forces of preservation and conservation surely need all available recruits.

We admit the need for accurate and artistic cartography; but the editorial budget will not presently support the impact of "outside" art work. The editorial staff anticipates the day when it may indulge itself in a few of these little luxuries.—*Editor.*

The back cover photograph for January: McGregor Mountain is framed between the steeply-pitching sides of the Stehekin Valley, in the Northern Cascades of Washington. Doubtful Creek's clear water splashes through the foreground.

A Photograph by David Simons