NATIONAL PARKS *Magazine*

A Scene in Standing Rock Basin:
Central Portion of Proposed Canyonlands Park

January 1963

The Editorial Page

The Green River Scandal

THE BARBARIC ASSAULTS ON THE ENvironment which characterize the modern epoch, and which are endangering all life, including human life, everywhere on the planet, are nowhere better exemplified than in the recent poisoning of 524 miles of the Green River in Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado, to eliminate native fish in preparation for stocking the Flaming Gorge Reservoir north of Dinosaur National Monument with exotics for sports fishing.

The dominant facts are not seriously in controversy. The kill with rotenone took place about September 4, 1962. Despite repeated warnings by scientists, and denials by the Fish and Wildlife Service that the poison would descend into the Monument, extensive and severe destruction of aquatic life occurred throughout all this great distance, including the entire length of the river through the Monument. Unique and rare species of North American fishes which have been seriously endangered include the Colorado River squawfish, the humpback chub, a form of the bluehead sucker, and the humpback sucker.

Originating with the Utah and Wyoming State Game Commissions, this project moved forward through the Fish and Wildlife Service and was submitted to Congress in the Interior Department budget; the appropriation was made to the Bureau of Reclamation, transferred to the Fish and Wildlife Service, and thence to the States for expenditure under contract.

The National Park Service limited its intervention to insistence upon detoxification above the Monument boundary, but failed to make certain that the necessary precautions were in fact taken, with the result that a large quantity of rotenone escaped through the Monument; this is described as an accident.

This Association protested against the operation while it was still a proposal in May, 1962. The American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists protested by resolution as early as April, 1961. The disaster which occurred was predicted at that time, but the cocksure managers in the Fish and Wildlife Service and the State Game Commissions proceeded relentlessly on their arrogant way.

And what is the purpose of this devastation? To promote fishing by motorboat fishermen for stocked exotics like rainbow trout and kokanee salmon which are abundantly available in other waters.

Angling on natural streams is a delicate art and a delightful form of entertainment. Reservoir fishing from motorboats, while inferior, has its place if it keeps it. But when it commits aggressions like this against the natural environment it destroys its claim upon public sympathy and support.

Let us hope that the Green River disaster will bring repentance in many quarters: among sports fishermen, who should have known better; among tackle and boat manufacturers, not to speak of the chemical companies, who might look to their public relations; in the National Park Service, for its weakness and incompetence; and above all in the Fish and Wildlife Service, which has been derelict in its duty to conserve and protect the natural wildlife resources of America.

This is not a trival problem of mere administration; nor a blunder to be patched up by reducing the dose and spilling permanganate on the next go-around. The way to treat these poisoning programs on the rivers and lakes of America is to eradicate them.

The further advance of civilization, as distinguished from the spread of self-indulgence, requires a re-dedication to the protection and restoration of the natural environment for all life everywhere. This is a humanistic principle, not merely a naturalistic one, because mankind can no longer separate itself from the remainder of the physical and biological universe either in thought or in deed. —*A.W.S.*

✶ Readers can help stop these destructive programs by writing to the Honorable Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior, Washington 25, D.C., and expressing themselves. Both the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service are in the Department of the Interior.

Steam Power at Lassen

THEY HAVE BEEN DRILLING FOR STEAM at a geyser in an inholding in Lassen Volcanic National Park. Fortunately, they did not get enough, and the operation has been called off for the present; it may be resumed. Needless to say, the purpose is to develop a thermal electric power plant. Meanwhile, a road has been opened which makes timber accessible.

Some say the owner has been trying to trade this land for BLM land for many years, but nary a nibble. The National Park Service says it has made earnest and long-continued efforts to acquire the land by exchange, but without success.

From where we stand, this tract should be obtained promptly by exchange, purchase, or condemnation, and brought into the Park. The Shasta Forests Company, reputedly the owners of the land involved, whose officers are said to be good conservationists, should consider sale or trade on a reasonable basis, if only as a matter of good public relations.

This is a seriously non-conforming use within park boundaries, and the Government should not confess itself helpless to protect the public interest. —*A.W.S.*

The Canyonlands of Utah

IN THIS ISSUE OF THE MAGAZINE, CONsiderable space is devoted to an examination of the proposed Canyonlands National Park in the State of Utah.

Such a treatment seems warranted, for all conservationists would likely agree that the wild, broken and color-splashed canyon country which lies about the confluence of the Green and Colorado Rivers is fully worthy of major national park designation; further, that it represents one of the very few remaining tracts of land in the United States—except in the new State of Alaska—which could properly be brought into the park system as wilderness preservations of the first magnitude.

On the basis of on-site investigation, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall has foreseen a magnificent national park of from 1000 to 1200 square miles; the National Park Service has investigated and studied more than a million acres of the terrain, and has formally proposed a park of not less than 330,000 acres. Various bills were introduced into the last Congress to accomplish a Canyonlands National Park; some were of a sort which most conservationists could not possibly have supported, containing as they did provisions entirely contrary to established park policy.

Conservationists, as well as many lay Americans, are aware of the need for enlargement of our great national park system through addition of suitable areas; the national growth in population, wealth, leisure, and travel facilities has lent strong emphasis to this position.

Now the opportunity to create a great new national park rises afresh with the new year; the Canyonlands of the Green and Colorado are vast, wild, scenically and scientifically of major caliber; they are relatively free from the intrusions of man; this Association feels that they are well qualified, in short, for inclusion within the national park system, to be administered in the manner prescribed by long-accepted park policy. —*P.M.T.*

NATIONAL PARKS *Magazine*

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

JANUARY 1963 Vol. 37, No. 184

Paul M. Tilden, Editor

CONTENTS

The Editorial Page		2
A Canyonlands National Park	*Weldon F. Heald*	4
The Real Threat to Wilderness: *Population*	*Bruce Welch*	10
Footprints on Padre Island (A Poem)	*Adele Watson Wirtz*	11
A New National Historic Site	*Neal Ashby*	12
Nature Park in the Heart of a City	*Alpha LaForce*	14
Your National Parks Association at Work		15
News Notes from the Conservation World		16
The Editor's Bookshelf		18
Letters to the Editor		19

Front cover illustration from a transparency by M. Woodbridge Williams, courtesy National Park Service

THE NATIONAL PARKS AND YOU

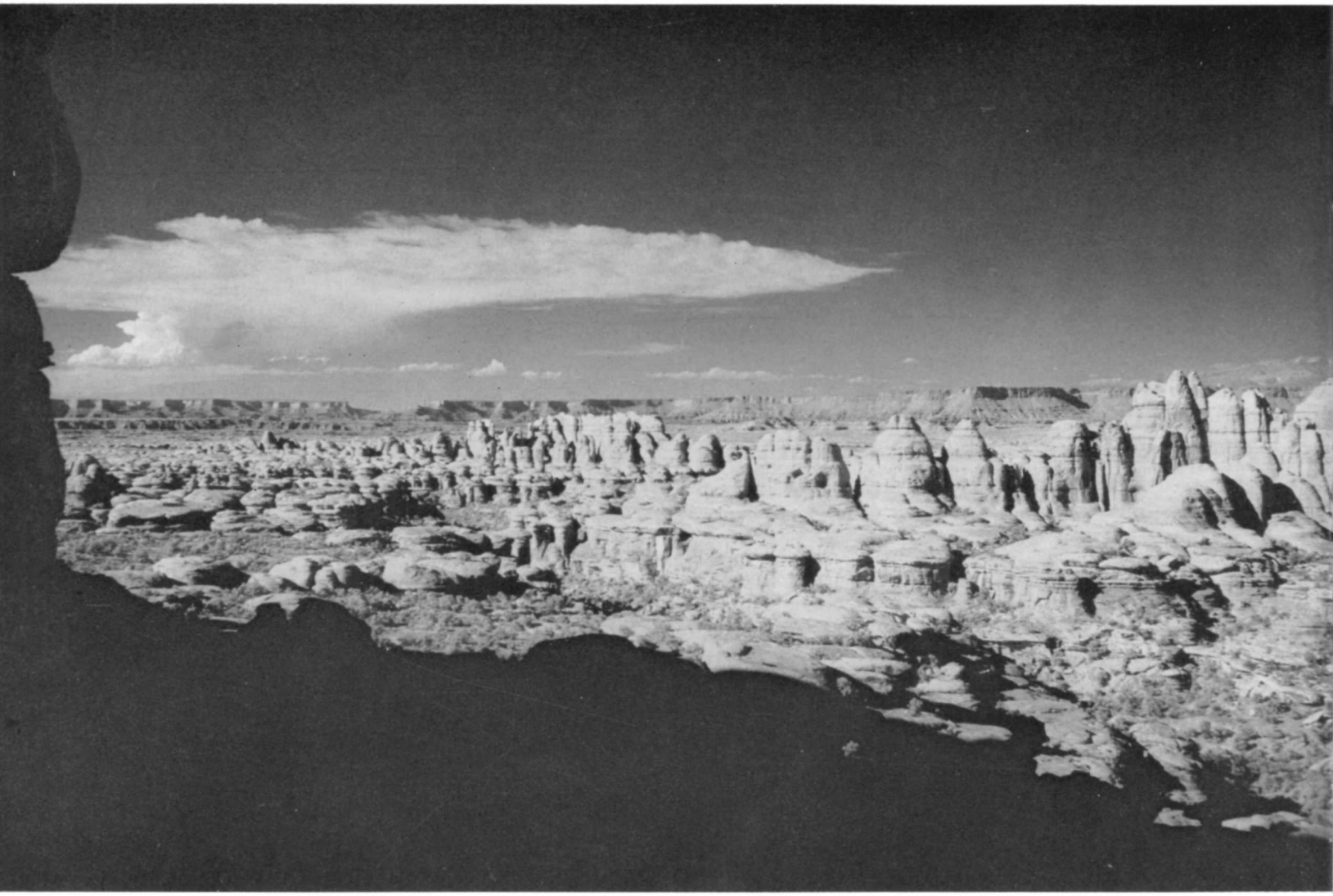
Few people realize that ever since the first national parks and monuments were established, various commercial interests have been trying to invade them for personal gain. The national parks and monuments were not intended for such purposes. They are established as inviolate nature sanctuaries to permanently preserve 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. Contributions and bequests are also needed to help carry on this park protection work. Dues in excess of $5 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 National Parks Association, 1300 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

National Parks Magazine is published monthly by the National Parks Association. Annual subscription, $5 a year. 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. Indexed in the *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature*. Printed in the U.S.A. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C.



The Needles of Canyonlands:
a view from the southwest wall of Chesler Park

A Canyonlands National Park

By Weldon F. Heald

With photographs by M. Woodbridge Williams,
courtesy of the National Park Service

ACTING WITH THE FULL SUPPORT of the Kennedy Administration, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall recommended, in February of 1962, that Congress create a new Canyonlands National Park in southeastern Utah.

"It would undoubtedly be one of the greatest scenic attractions in the National Park System," he said; and his report stated that: "Its rugged landscape contains a profusion of impressive red rock canyons, sandstone spires, arches, and other erosive features that may well be of worldwide significance."

The Secretary's enthusiasm for a Canyonlands preservation was the result of a personal inspection of the area. In July, 1961, he had led some thirty people on a five-day trip by boat, helicopter, jeep and on foot into the heart of the Colorado River Canyon Country southwest of Moab. Other participants included Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman, Utah's Governor George D. Clyde, Congressional representatives, State Park commissioners, and Interior Department officials.

Secretary Udall envisioned a park area of between 1000 and 1200 square miles which would contain a great variety of scenic and scientific wonders, with the confluence of the Colorado and Green Rivers as a center. Local Utah sentiment appeared to be favorable, and Senator Frank E. Moss and Representatives M. Blaine Peterson and David S. King, all of that State, backed the proposal. On the other hand, strong opposition was voiced by Utah Senator Wallace F. Bennett, while Governor Clyde objected to the size and scope of the park project.

Bills Are Introduced

However, on August 8, 1961, twin bills were introduced in Senate and House by Utah's favorable representatives to establish a Canyonlands National Park. Containing 469 square miles, the area proposed was only a little more than a third as large as that for which Secretary Udall had hoped, but it still retained a majority of outstanding features. No action was taken on either bill during the first session of the 87th Congress. However, an amended Canyonlands bill emerged from the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee in February, 1962, early in the second session, which called for a park area of some 330,000 acres, and which received formal Park Service approval. But after this came a substitute bill again reducing the park to only 300,000 acres; many conservationists felt that this latter bill was particularly generous in its provisions for uses which were not consistent with the provisions of the basic National Parks Act. Hearings have been held and arguments heard on all phases of the several proposals; but the matter now rests, perhaps until some time during the 88th Congress, which convenes this very month.

But whatever the outcome of the park idea, this is probably the nation's last opportunity to preserve a sizable piece of the Colorado River Canyon country in its natural condition. Stretching down through eastern Utah into northern Arizona, this great geological wonderland is probably the world's foremost example of the work of natural erosional forces. It is an immense arid region, three hundred miles long and a hundred miles wide, where the river and its tributaries have spent millions of years slicing thousands of feet into an ancient high plateau. In the process, running water, wind and frost have sculptured startling and fantastic rock formations. Everywhere are deep, twisting gorges, sheer cliffs, huge monoliths, soaring pinnacles and incredible vaulting arches. Brilliant color, too, is a striking characteristic of the barren landscape. Nowhere softened by the meager vegetation, the naked rock is splashed and banded with rainbow hues which glow as if from an inner light.

About the size of the State of Maine, the entire region is rugged, stark and inhospitable throughout. Since white men first pushed westward across the continent it has stood as a formidable barrier, forcing travel, commerce and communications to bypass north and south. As a result the region has remained our last great wilderness, south of Alaska. Almost without paved roads, towns, or human development, its few hundred white inhabitants are thinly scattered, while portions still belong to the American Indian. Yet it is a realm of spectacular beauty which exerts a mysterious, elemental fascination. Secretary Udall is not alone—almost everyone who knows the Canyon Country falls under its spell.

Since the 1870's the region has become increasingly famed for its superlative scenery, remarkable rock formations, and remains of prehistoric Indian cultures. As the land is largely public domain, the passage of the Antiquities Act of 1906 spurred protection of some of the more notable features. Seven national monuments have been created by presidential proclamation around the edges of the Canyon Country, and Congress has established three national parks. On the east side, in Utah, are Rainbow Bridge, Natural Bridges, and Arches National Monuments, while along the western border are Capitol Reef, Cedar Breaks and Pipe Springs National Monuments, with Bryce Canyon and Zion National Parks. To the south is Arizona's world-renowned Grand Canyon National Park and Monument. With a combined area of more than 800,000 acres, these units preserve one of the greatest collections of natural wonders on earth. Since 1957, Utah has also given protection to the Valley of the Goblins and Deadhorse Point as State parks.

The Rush for Uranium

Until recent years, only the adventurous penetrated the rock-guarded inner fastnesses of the Canyon Country. Save for river-runners, occasional prospectors, geologists, archeologists and a few hardy outdoor vacationists, its seclusion remained inviolate. However, the uranium boom of the 1950's triggered an influx of jeep-borne treasure hunters armed with Geiger counters. These were, it might be said, the last of the Western pioneers. They criss-crossed everywhere, traversed seemingly impossible places, and left a set of indelible tracks which will be followed for generations to come; tracks which, it may be noted, are not easily obliterated by nature in this arid land. Already the lonely canyons, buttes and mesas echo to the whine and clatter of four-wheel-drive vehicles, trucks and trail scooters, and the roaring, sullen

A view in the southern portion of the proposed park, looking northwest toward the Colorado River across Chesler Park. Jagged ridge in the foreground separates Chesler Park from Virginia Park, just to the south.

A formation of cross-bedded sandstone near the White Rim, in the central portion of the suggested national park, is but one of many interesting geologic phenomena to be seen and studied.

river has become a popular course for rubber rafts and outboard motors.

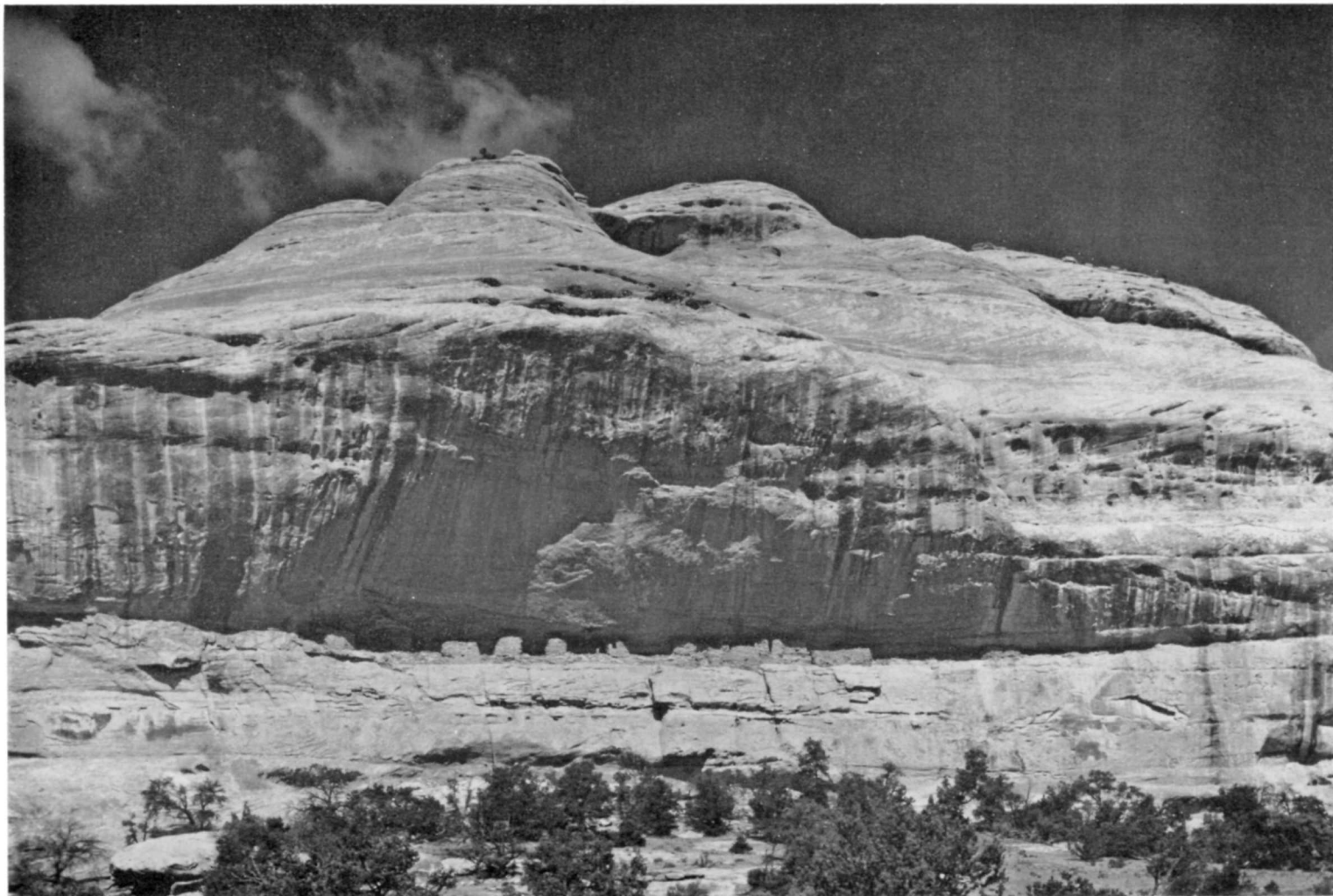
But the present is only a short transition period, for the stout defenses of the primitive wilderness are about to be breached permanently. In a sheer-sided Arizona gorge, five miles south of the Utah line, the Bureau of Reclamation is building Glen Canyon Dam as the key unit of the Upper Colorado River Storage Project. This gigantic federal undertaking is designed to control the water resources of the Upper Colorado River Basin in Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico. The mammoth concrete structure, when completed in the Fall of 1963, will stand 580 feet high and impound the waters of the Colorado into a reservoir 186 miles long, to be named Lake Powell in honor of the river's celebrated explorer. With 1500 miles of shoreline, the artificial lake will invade hundreds of side canyons and back up into the remotest reaches of Utah's canyon region. The sudden change will be revolutionary. What was formerly an almost legendary no-man's land will be easily accessible by boat, and Lake Powell itself may well become one of the West's leading water playgrounds.

Realizing the tremendous future outdoor recreation potential of the man-made lake, Reclamation and the National Park Service jointly established a Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in 1958. To be administered by the Park Service, this 1,200,000-acre reserve will enclose a large part of Lake Powell, and will provide boating, fishing and camping facilities, concessions, trails and some access roads. Then, bordering the lower half of the reservoir on the southeast, is the huge Navajo Indian Reservation. Recently made prosperous by oil and gas leases in the Four Corners area, the Indians are now making a strong bid for tourists and may locate a large tribal recreational park between Navajo Mountain and the Lake Powell shore. In many respects this area would resemble a national park.

But a choice faces the American people in the further development of the Canyon Country. Here is a magnificent remnant of our original wilderness. Shall it be exploited, perhaps in a helter-skelter fashion by private commercial interests, or shall the finest parts be preserved in their natural condition according to a comprehensive master plan? A Canyonlands National Park would be an initial move toward the latter alternative. In fact, Secretary Udall has visualized an eventual "Golden Circle" of national parks and monuments which would embrace most of the existing and proposed units of the National Park System in the Upper Colorado River Basin.

Canyonlands, he believes, is worthy of the Circle. The area, as outlined by the National Park Service, probably contains the greatest variety of spec-

Within the proposed preservation—and especially within its southeastern quarter—there are many relics of prehistoric Indian cultures; village ruins, campsites, artifacts, pictographs. The photograph below shows a large cliff-house ruin in the South Fork of Horse Canyon.



tacular rock scenery in the entire region. It is also a concentrated exhibit of typical features representative of the Canyon Country as a whole.

Proposed Park Defined

Beginning approximately at the head of future Lake Powell on the south, the park would extend northward for about thirty-three miles, and vary in width from ten to twenty miles. The narrow constriction occurs about midway, just north of the junction of the the Green and Colorado. The former, the western boundary of the northern section, winds and twists through Labyrinth and Stillwater canyons among massive multi-colored buttes and pinnacles. Below its meeting with the Colorado, the combined waters enter Cataract Canyon between precipitous rock walls, 1500 feet high. Since Major John Wesley Powell's first boat trip in 1869, Cataract Canyon has been one of the most treacherous stretches on the Colorado, and an awed water-borne explorer said of it: "Here grandeur, glory and desolation are all merged into one."

The rivers divide the park roughly into east, north and west sections. "All three divisions are spectacularly significant scenically, and provocative scientifically," according to Secretary Udall's report. The triangular northern part, between the Green and Colorado, culminates in a remnant of the original plateau about 6000 feet in elevation, aptly called the Island in the Sky. Extending down from the north in a ragged, irregular "peninsula," the surface is relatively level, and supports a scattered growth of pinyons and junipers. But erosion has left an escarpment of nearly vertical cliffs and yawning canyons which descend to the rivers, 2000 feet below. At the southern tip of the plateau is Grandview Point, commanding a great panorama of thousands of square miles of unbelievably rugged country, rimmed by distant mountain ranges. In the northern section, too, is Upheaval Dome—a strange, slick-rock uplift, cut into on the west side by a profound canyon. The 4500-acre Deadhorse Point State Park, another superb panoramic outlook, adjoins the northeast corner of the proposed Canyonlands Park.

South of the river junction, the Colorado cuts the park into two unequal halves. The smaller western side includes the Land of Standing Rocks and The Maze, while to the east is the Needles Country. The first is an open valley perched more than 1000 feet above the river. Here slender, orange-colored pinnacles rise several hundred feet. They are widely spaced and each stands alone. Names such as Totem Pole, Candlestick Spire, and Lizard Rock indicate the shapes of these unique formations, and from a distance they resemble giant human figures. The valley breaks away to the north into The Maze. Little known and seldom entered, this is an intricate network of narrow gorges cut in bright red sandstone. There are several natural bridges in the depths of The Maze, as well as evidences of prehistoric Indian occupation; and there are cattle-rustling trails made around the turn of the century. For many years the area was a part of the so-called Robbers Roost, made famous by the notorious bandit Butch Cassidy and his "Wild Bunch."

Erosion the Artisan

Across the river, in the Needles Country, the sandstone has been eroded into a fantasy of rounded pillars, towers, steeples and balanced rocks—some as tall as thirty-story buildings. In places the clusters of soaring rocks stand crowded against the horizon like city skyscrapers. Among them are several roomy, parklike openings. In the contorted stone wilderness to the east of the Needles are Druid Arch and Angel Arch, two of the most impressive natural bridges in the entire Canyon Country. This section also contains numerous fine and well-preserved Indian cliff-ruins.

The Park Service has already drawn plans for suggested visitor facilities. However, man-made intrusions are held to a minimum so as to protect the natural scene as much as possible. For example, no through highways are contemplated. Instead, two separate approach roads would give access to the northern and eastern sections, with no attempt to bridge the rivers at the bottom of their deep canyons. Furthermore, no development whatever is planned on the west side of the Colorado. Facilities would include centers with lodges, coffee shops, stores, campgrounds and a trailer park. There would be opportunities for boat tours and jeep trips over designated routes, and there would also be scenic riding and hiking trails. In addition, observation buildings, roadside exhibit shelters, and picnic grounds would be located at various outlooks and points of interest.

Weldon F. Heald has for many years been widely known as a writer on our national park system and the out-of-doors in general. A trustee of the National Parks Association, he lives in Tucson, Ariz.

Status of the Land

The lands surrounding the proposed park are mostly Federally owned, and are managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the Department of the Interior. In September, 1961, Secretary Udall issued orders which maintained the *status quo* in the 1,222,000 acres or so which comprised his original large-scale park proposal. This so-called Interim Management Area is designed to prevent uncontrolled commercial activities pending establishment of the park. Then, in the event that the Canyonlands project is successful, these BLM lands can serve as a buffer zone in which scenic and recreation values are retained through strict supervision of mining, grazing and other uses.

Chief objection to the proposed park comes from those who believe that the area is potentially rich in minerals and other resources necessary to Utah's economy. They emphasize the recent discovery of potash deposits, and fear that future mineral and oil exploration will be blocked by what they term the "single use" of recreation. However, Secretary Udall is convinced that the Canyonlands region "will contribute more to the welfare, economic and otherwise, of the State of Utah and the nation if it is preserved as a great national park."

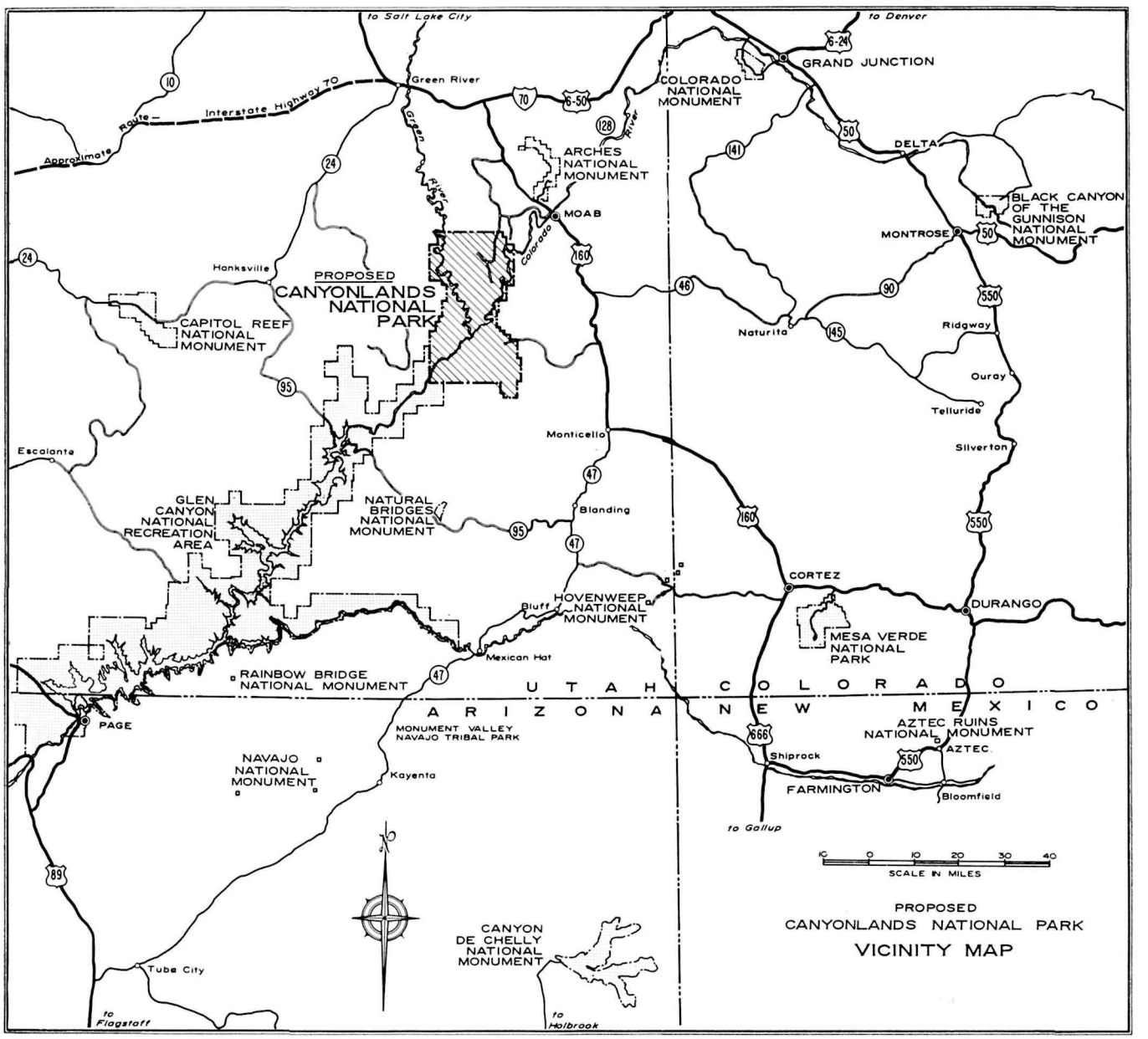
The conservationists' strong objections to bills like *S. 2387*, substitute, may constitute another road-block to establishment of the park. Many individuals and organizations have protested the reduced size; the joint control of wildlife by the National Park

Service and the Utah Department of Fish and Game; indefinite extension of present grazing privileges; seemingly overgenerous provisions for continuation of mining activities, and other uses which seem adverse. Such provisions, they feel, are completely at variance with National Park policy and principle.

On the other hand, the Congressional sponsor of a Canyonlands Park during the recent 87th Congress, Senator Moss, would abandon the present rigid park standards. "I sincerely believe that the creation of new parks need not necessarily come into conflict with reasonable commercial exploitation," he has said. "Only when we permit secondary use of the lands within national parks . . . can we expand our park system to meet our growing needs for outdoor recreation."

So the lines are drawn and the battle is in progress. The entire nation will be watching the dramatic interplay of State, Federal, and conservation forces in Utah's Canyon Country. What the outcome will be, no one presently can foretell; but the year 1963 may well provide the answer. ■

Outlined in the map below (diagonally shaded portion) is the Canyonlands National Park as proposed by the National Park Service. As shown, it includes an area of 332,292 acres; two minor boundary adjustments, not shown, have reduced the proposed preservation by about 2000 acres. The point of juncture between the park and the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (stippled) marks the approximate farthest reach of Lake Powell, soon to form behind the Glen Canyon Dam far to the southwest near Page, Arizona. This map is an adaptation from a National Park Service drawing which appeared in the Service publication of March, 1962, under title of *Canyonlands*.



Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field, till there be no place, that they may be placed alone in the midst of the earth.—Isaiah 5:8

The Real Threat to Wilderness: *Population*

By Bruce Welch

CERTAINLY WE, LIKE THOSE WHO have preceded us on the battlefield of conservation, must fight to maintain the integrity of our natural areas. And there is no doubt that we need to establish new natural preserves and additional outdoor recreational facilities to meet the demands of our expanding population. This idea has gained such wide acceptance that it is now a familiar theme not only in conservation publications, but in the news media and in popular magazines as well. Various branches of our government and many private conservation organizations are working to meet these demands. But this is not enough.

Our basic problem is not the saving and protecting of land. It is stopping the ominous, uncontrolled expansion of our population. Any attempt to meet the increasing demands for outdoor recreational resources without simultaneous action to curb the increase in population is but a poor stopgap measure at the very best. We are feverishly busying ourselves to avoid facing the problem. We are digging deliberately at our foxhole when the enemy is upon us. We are simply taking aspirin when the body is being consumed by cancerous growth.

Ecologists know that populations of all kinds have built-in checks for controlling their own numbers. Such checks are essential for the survival of the populations. But the checks are often quite uncomfortable for the individuals in the populations concerned. The bill is paid by the individuals.

There is a difference between the physiology and the behavior of crowded and uncrowded organisms. In lower mammals these differences are often manifest, among the crowded, in impaired fertility, poorer lactation and maternal care, and decreased viability of young. The average animal is smaller. It is more susceptible to disease. And an increasingly large number of extremely deviant individuals appear.

Nature of the Changes

Ecologists know that these changes are not necessarily associated with a short food supply. They may be due to social and psychological factors, and occur even when food is superabundant. Animals are not simply machines for the consumption of food. Each kind, including man, has behavorial and physiological limitations of one sort or another.

Yet, to my knowledge, not a single conservation-oriented article that has been published has faced the fact that the only action which can provide a lasting solution to our land resource problems is one that will provide a means of controlling human population. Where continual human population expansion has been mentioned in this context, it has been blindly accepted as inevitable, and discussion has been directed towards devising means to provide for its demands. Simple arithmetic should suffice to show that this approach is madness and folly. Suppose we provide for the population that will exist fifty years from now. Then what? Our problems will only be compounded faster and faster.

The world's limiting human population is not to be computed on the basis of the number of mouths that conceivably could be fed. That is not the question. Far from being depleted or overtaxed, the resources of our seas have scarcely been tapped, even on the highest trophic levels. In many countries the amount of food taken from the sea is governed by the demand of consumers, not by a limiting supply. In some of the most heavily populated countries, seafoods and various other types of foods go unused because of cultural taboos and for want of education. In our own country we have surpluses and pay farmers not to produce food. Mass culture of foods promises to become a practical reality in the not

too distant future. Our problem will be one of education, technology and distribution—if not of over-eating. It need not be one of starvation.

Far short of the population density that will tax our potential food supply there will be a limit to human tolerance, the advent of social and cultural stagnation, the disappearance of freedom—and compassion—and sensible morality, the reign of an artificially tranquilized and emotionless sub-animal existence.

The German explorer, Alexander von Humboldt—whose influence touched virtually every field of human knowledge—spoke in vivid terms of the effects of natural surroundings upon the human mind. The great British historian of the nineteenth century, Henry Thomas Buckle, and later the German philosopher, Emanuel Kant, wrote at length of the natural environment and its meaning for national character. To them the national character was the average of the personalities, attitudes, temperaments, and ideologies of all the individuals of a nation. In part it was due to the cultural heritage. And in part it was dependent upon the physical and social environment.

Mr. Welch is Assistant Professor of Biology at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia.

That beauty and naturalness, in this regard, are an important part of our emotional and conceptual environment was an implicit assumption of the American philosopher, George Santayana, as expressed in his *Sense of Beauty* in more recent years: "But we —the minds that ask all the questions and judge the validity of all answers— we are not ourselves independent of this world in which we live. We sprang from it, and our relations in it determine all our instincts and satisfactions."

Boys need to match themselves against mountains. They need to know the penetrating purity of a Spring morning's dew. Men need to know the stillness of their own mind, the quietness of God's hidden places. Such is the essence of serenity, and the seed of poetry and deep understanding.

Certainly man cannot "return to nature." Nor can he return to the condition of the "noble savage," if ever such a creature existed. It is not desirable that he should. Man has increased in understanding of himself and of his world as he has molded his civilization. He can never be free of it. But neither can he be free of his natural environment. It is in the achievement of a harmonious balance between them that he will find his optimum existence.

If we hold wilderness and natural beauty to be important for man's most meaningful habitation of the earth, although perhaps in ways that we do not yet understand, then we must act immediately to curb his uncontrolled increase in numbers. The medium estimate of the United Nations (and such estimates have almost invariably proven to be too low) is that the world population will more than double within the next thirty-five years. Three and a half decades is not a very long time.

We cannot begin to act too soon.

FOOTPRINTS ON PADRE ISLAND

Did Pan once come to Padre Island
and stand beside our sea
to dream of shell-borne Aphrodite
and set his wild notes free?

Did Pan once come to Padre Island
and skip along its dunes?
Could leaves and blossoms be his footprints,
mementos of his tunes?

A vine climbs dunes of Padre Island,
and some discerning man
has called it goat-foot morning glory
from leaves like feet of Pan.

—Adele Watson Wirtz

"Sagamore Hill"
Oyster Bay, Long Island

A New National Historic Site

By Neal Ashby

Photographs by John L. Di Lillo

THE RAMBLING, MANY-GABLED HOUSE that rang with the robust living of the late Theodore Roosevelt and his vigorous family is about to become the property of the nation he served as President from 1901 to 1908.

In "Sagamore Hill" at Oyster Bay on Long Island, Americans will come into possession of a veritable ghost house, albeit a cheerful and friendly one. For Sagamore Hill bears, throughout, the marks and flourishes of the active humans whose lives surged within its walls. The visitor soon entertains the notion that the Roosevelts are merely out for a hike in the woods or a sail on Long Island Sound—and the home's caretakers reinforce that illusion by keeping sugar in the sugar bowl and ink in the inkwell.

With the approval of Congress and President Kennedy, the permanent home and summer White House of our 26th President has been designated a National Historic Site. The National Park Service shortly will take over its administration from the Theodore Roosevelt Association, of New York, which has maintained it for public viewing since 1953. No major changes are expected in methods of operation or in the small staff, headed by Curator Jessica Kraft, longtime associate of the Roosevelt family.

The structure in which Theodore Roosevelt raised his children, administered affairs of state, passed into a fitful retirement, and died, was built at his direction in 1884. He chose a wooded setting, overlooking Oyster Bay and Long Island Sound, that he had known in boyhood summers away from New York City, thirty miles to the west.

His taste called for a meandering brick and pumpkin-tinted shingle house with green shutters at the windows of its more than twenty rooms. The eighty-three-acre tract runs back and up from the Cove Neck Road, a couple of miles northeast of the village of Oyster Bay. Sagamore Hill was named for an early owner of the property, the Indian Chief Sagamore Mohannis; and here America's revered frontiersman, soldier and leader of government, and his wife, Edith, brought up six youngsters.

The lively children's ringleader was their father. It was "T.R." who organized the pony races and the posterior slides down convenient slopes during his colorful career as New York's Governor, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, commander of the "Rough Riders," and

President of the United States.

AS LAWN, FIELD AND WOOD MOVE UP to the house, the way is barred by powerful sentinels—a copper beech, a weeping beech, an English oak.

The rooms at Sagamore Hill, furnished principally in sturdy Victorian, are just as they were during the vibrant years before Theodore Roosevelt's death there in 1919. In the broad main hall, visitors are regarded soberly by the mounted heads of eland, deer, oryx, timberwolf and African buffalo trophies of the late President's big-game hunts. On one wall is stretched a large buffalo skin on which a panorama of "Custer's Last Stand" was painted in vegetable dyes. It was given to Mr. Roosevelt by Indian friends in the Dakotas.

For Theodore Roosevelt, the chamber just to the right of the front door was office, den, conference and reference room, although formally titled a library. Beside the broad windows, incidental belongings are spread across the top of the high, crate-shaped desk. The inkwell is hollowed from a rhinoceros hoof, and rests beneath a student lamp and its bright-red reflector. Two walls are lined with books; and the big swivel chair seems to await an occupant.

Here the President lectured the Japanese and Russian envoys during the course of armistice negotiations between those warring nations in 1905. Here he conferred with Congresssional leaders and military chiefs. In late afternoon, "T.R." was apt to bolt the library, leaving visitors abruptly as he joined any combination of his children —Alice, Theodore, Jr., Kermit, Archie, Ethel and Quentin—in a promised outdoor romp.

The dining room table is set with original linen, china and glassware.

Surely nowhere is there a duplicate of the north, or trophy room. There are big game trophies on the walls, and hides on the floor; rare mementoes and gifts from remote corners of the globe; shelves of books, prized objects from White House days. The pair of nine-foot elephant tusks which dominate one end of the room was the gift of King Menelik of Abyssinia.

Upstairs, in the nursery, the cribs wait to be slept in, and a teddy-bear, tiny stove, sailboat and wooden barnyard animals are spread upon the floor. Dresses worn by infant Roosevelts droop from hangers.

Then there is the bedroom in which the stern advocate of wildlife conservation, a strong Navy and curbs on big industry breathed his last. Towels, shaving preparations and black cape remain ready in his dressing room; and there are many more chambers to see.

EDITH ROOSEVELT REMAINED IN RESIdence at Sagamore Hill until her death at 87, in 1948. Then the Theodore Roosevelt Association took over the property, underwrote a major renovation, and opened it to the public five years later. Paved parking for 300 cars, a canteen and a souvenir shop have been provided. From the parking field, a winding, tree-lined walk leads through grassy lawns, fringed by woods, up to the house.

Open daily except Tuesday at an admission price of one dollar to all twelve years or more of age, Sagamore Hill has attracted more than half a million visitors during its comparatively brief public life.

After the National Park Service takes charge of the property in mid-1963, it is anticipated that Sagamore Hill may be improved physically here or there, but not changed.

"I'm so happy about it," says Mrs. Kraft, its curator, "because I know this will perpetuate Sagamore Hill, and that things will be done that we haven't been able to do. Our books need attention, for one thing. The Park Service will see that they are cared for."

A regional curator of the National Park Service has been visiting the house regularly, compiling an inventory of all its contents. "There are thousands of books alone," Mrs. Kraft notes.

Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall and Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth also have made tours of inspection. They found on their visits a home in which much seems to have been going on, although it is quiet at the moment. Theodore Roosevelt and his zestful family have tried to leave, but Sagamore Hill has not let them go! ■

Shown below is a portion of the library at Sagamore Hill, with Theodore Roosevelt's desk at the left. On the desk are his rhinoceros-hoof inkwell—still supplied with ink—a student lamp with red reflector; the candlestick used by him in sealing the 1905 Russo-Japanese peace treaty, and a silver tankard, presented to Mr. Roosevelt by Harvard University.

Visitors who walk the trails of the Boyd H. Hill Nature Park in St. Petersburg, Florida, find it difficult to believe that they are within the limits of a large American city.

Nature Park in the Heart of a City

By Alpha LaForce

Photograph courtesy St. Petersburg, Florida, City News Bureau

The Boyd H. Hill Nature Park, in St. Petersburg, Florida, is only a few steps from residential streets, right in the heart of the city. When the visitor leaves his car at the parking lot and walks down the tree-shaded lane leading to the park, he enters another world—one in which light filters softly through green branches, springy turf is the carpet, and the only sounds are the chirping of birds or the rustling of the breeze through willow branches.

The park was opened to the public in 1953—as part of the Lake Maggiore Park area—to establish a refuge in which plant and bird life might be protected. Fire lanes were first pushed through the park, then a half-mile catwalk was constructed through a natural swamp area, from which park-goers might view the surrounding flora and fauna. Care has been taken to keep the park natural and unspoiled; and only a few plants have been added to already existing plant species, largely to provide cover and food for birds and other wildlife.

A sign near the entrance to the park indicates that animal and bird life is protected by the local chapter of the Florida Audubon Society. The park abounds in both water and upland birds, as the acreage includes swamp, water, forest, and scrubland.

Over the past two years, the Audubon Society has catalogued more than 145 species of birds. These are listed as permanent, winter, summer, and transient visitors, and further catalogued as common, occasional, or rare. Among the rare transient and winter resident birds to be seen are the wood ibis, the blue-winged teal, the American widgeon, and the ring-necked duck. Great horned owls, red-bellied woodpeckers, and ruby-crowned kinglets are common. Bald eagles are winter residents, and the tallest tree in the nature park was once the home of a much-publicized eagle's nest. Only the charred skeleton of the tree now remains, victim of a disastrous fire. In the aviary section of the park, parakeets are housed in a roomy cage; their chattering lures many other birds.

Wildlife is plentiful in the park. Gophers roam the fire lanes, and wild turkeys, 'possums and raccoons are to be seen. Even wildcats have been noticed. In addition to native wildlife of the park, the animals of a compact, well-kept zoo are a further attraction. The zoo was originally planned as an educational feature which would exhibit only native animals of South Florida. However, people began to donate gifts, such as pet monkeys, and the Florida Game and Fish Commission added other animals. Now to be seen at the zoo are foxes, deer, brown bears (who came as twin cubs three years ago), monkeys, flying squirrels, barn owls, two coatimundi and a boa constrictor. The pleasant, tree-shaded zoo provides natural living conditions for the animals, and offers visitors some elementary zoology. Alligators roam freely through the park swamps and waters, and are fed at the zoo on Sundays. The park's favorite alligator is "Old Ugly Henry," a twelve-foot, thousand pounder.

A serene pond faces the zoo, where a rustic wooden pavilion and split log benches invite a leisurely rest. Swans in the pond are a gift from Lord Verulum, St. Albans-Hertz, England, from the royal flock; and are named Elizabeth and Philip.

From the zoo area trails lead into the heart of the nature park and the swamp-forest, with its natural vegetation, marshy spots, thickets and brambles. On a lane shaded by weeping willows is the Nature Trail Patio, one of the most popular spots in the park. The Patio, roofed by trees, seems to be a natural part of the scene's beauty.

Fruit and nut orchards contain every kind of fruit and nut that can be grown in Florida. Azalea, camellia and gardenia gardens have been put in, and local Garden Clubs, which are actively interested in the park, have donated trees. Future plans call for an Arboretum where tree life can be studied.

The marks of civilization within the area are kept to a bare minimum. Box lunches only are permitted in the park —in cleared open spaces—and split-log tree seats are provided for picnickers or those who may wish merely to sit and rest amid cool beauty.

The Boyd H. Hill Nature Park is under the supervision of the St. Petersburg Park Department, and the city conducts tours of the area for interested groups, on request. The local Audubon Society conducts guided tours during the winter season. Boy and Girl Scouts and school groups come regularly to the park for nature study. Many people come to the cool quietude of this lovely park, and for many purposes; bird-watchers, nature enthusiasts, people who are merely looking for a quiet spot in which to rest or meditate.

When the visitor returns to his car in the parking lot after visiting the Boyd H. Hill Nature Park, he pauses for a last look toward this inviting, wooded sanctuary before pointing his car toward the busy city street which edges the sanctuary; a greenspace where civilization is nearby, and yet at the same time far away. ■

Your National Parks Association at Work

Roadbuilding and Aircraft In Great Smokies Park

In recent weeks the National Parks Association has had occasion to question the National Park Service about two separate issues which have appeared in connection with Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

The first of the issues concerns a proposed new blacktop access road from Interstate Highway 40 (Knoxville-Asheville section) to the eastern boundary of the park in the vicinity of the Cataloochee camping area. The new access road would be constructed on lands purchased by the State of North Carolina and transferred to the jurisdiction of the Park Service. The Cataloochee camp section is presently served by an unimproved road.

In view of the present natural character of the area and its use and suitability for natural-type camping, National Parks Association Executive Secretary Anthony Wayne Smith has asked, in a letter to Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth, whether the proposed rather wide blacktop access road is really necessary. Noting that the Association has had some sharp protests against this particular development, Secretary Smith told the Director that many people feel that the road system of Great Smoky Mountains Park is already over-elaborate.

A second recent letter to the Director of the Park Service dealt with complaints about objectionable helicopter flights over the lower slopes of Great Smoky Mountains Park during the summer months.

In response to Secretary Smith's letter, Director Wirth indicated that the National Park Service has been looking into such aircraft flights, not only in Great Smoky Mountains Park but also in some other areas of the national park system. "We agree that such flights are undesirable intrusions," said Director Wirth in part. "Our Solicitor is looking into practical actions which might be taken to reduce (them)."

THE CONSERVATION DOCKET

For those readers of the Magazine who may wish to follow the progress of conservation and preservation legislation in the 88th Congress—first session of which convenes this month—the following summary may serve as a guide to important bills that will very likely be introduced. It will be noted that, in general, the bills fall into three categories: those dealing with proposed additions to the national park system; those concerning development of national outdoor recreation policy; and those dealing with miscellaneous conservation subjects.

In the first category, it is certain that bills seeking establishment of Prairie, Great Basin, Canyonlands and Valle Grande (New Mexico) national parks will be filed; a C & O Canal National Historical Park bill (already passed three times by the Senate) will be introduced in the House; there will be bills looking toward preservation in some form for portions of the Current and Eleven Points Rivers in Missouri; for an Ice Age Scientific Reserve in Wisconsin; and for additional seashore or lakeshore areas, such as Sleeping Bear in Michigan, Oregon Dunes in Oregon, Indiana Dunes in Indiana, and Fire Island on Long Island.

In the second category, it is widely thought that several previous bills dealing with outdoor recreation and its future will be considered as a "package" in the coming Congress. Separate bills implementing the recent ORRRC report, creating a fund for land acquisition by both Federal and State governments, preserving seashore areas (not dealt with by separate bills) and establishing regional parks—in other words, business that has been dealt with to varying degrees by Congress in past sessions—may, it is felt, benefit by simultaneous consideration as a single bill in the 88th Congress.

The 1963 agricultural bill will, it is thought, be an interesting one for conservationists to follow. The Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 increased existing conservation and recreation programs and established new areas in which conservation and recreation were to be given consideration.

In the third category might come conservation bills like the Wilderness Bill, which will certainly be once again introduced, although its future is difficult to predict at this time. As of now any Wilderness Bill suitable to the House Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee would probably be unacceptable to most conservationists.

Other conservation measures likely to arouse interest and debate in the 88th Congress will be one which would require the Secretary of the Interior to approve all project surveys, plans, specifications, and estimates for Federal aid road construction which might potentially harm fish, wildlife, park, or other recreational values; and bills which will seek to strengthen the Federal air and water pollution programs.

These bills and other conservation matters will be followed in detail during the 88th Congress by way of the Conservation Docket.

News Notes from the Conservation World

Rainbow Bridge Complaint Filed by Association and Others

Contending that Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall is required by law to protect Rainbow Bridge National Monument against impairment by the water of the reservoir which will soon rise behind the Glen Canyon dam on the Colorado River, the National Parks Association, the Sierra Club, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, and Richard C. Bradley of Colorado Springs, Colorado, have filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia to require the Secretary to keep the gates of the dam open until protection has been provided.

Protection would presumably consist of the construction of a barrier dam below the Monument to prevent the water from rising into the Monument. Thus far, Congress has refused to appropriate funds for this purpose and has forbidden the use of Glen Canyon dam appropriations for such construction. Closure of the right-bank diversion tunnel is set for January 1, according to the complaint's allegations.

Protection for Rainbow Bridge Monument has been a matter of heated controversy between conservation organizations and reclamationists for a number of years. Existing law provides that it is the intention of Congress that no dam or reservoir constructed under the Colorado River Storage Act shall be within any national park or monument, and further, that the Secretary of the Interior shall take adequate protective measures to preclude impairment of Rainbow Bridge Monument.

New California Wildlife Management Area Established

Undersecretary of the Interior James K. Carr has recently announced the establishment of the 44,465-acre Pichacho Land and Wildlife Management Area in the Imperial Valley of California, a strip of land parallel to and near the Colorado River. It will be managed cooperatively by the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management and the State of California; the new area brings to more than 800,000 acres the total in the national land reserve of that State which is so managed.

Plans for the area, according to the Undersecretary, include improvement of natural forage and cover for wildlife, and increased recreational opportunities for humans. Among the wildlife of the region is the burro deer, subspecies of the mule deer, found only in southeastern California, southwestern Arizona, and a small segment of northernmost Mexico. Effect of the order is to withdraw the Pichacho lands from application under the non-mineral public land laws and from disposition under the homestead, desert land, and script selection laws.

A Campers' Publication on Quetico Provincial Park

The Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, Toronto, Ontario, has recently published a 24-page booklet entitled *Quetico Provincial Park*, a work which clearly and concisely sets forth the kind of pertinent information needed by the visitor to that great Canadian wilderness park. There are sections dealing with environment, access, forest travel permits, facilities, the naturalist program, canoe trips, fish and wildlife management, timber management, safety, fire prevention, permits (including licenses and fees) and miscellaneous information, with six photographs and a center map.

Campers will appreciate publication of the booklet in a size and shape handy for the pocket, just as amateur naturalists will appreciate the checklists setting forth the eleven species of amphibians,

Yosemite National Park Superintendent John C. Preston and a youthful assistant inspect the bronze plaque recently installed in the Wildflower Garden of Yosemite Museum to honor the small group instrumental in establishing a national park Nature Guide Service.

National Park Service

Bronze Plaque Dedicated to Nature Guide Folk

"Here beneath Yosemite's cliffs an inspiration became a reality," reads the opening line of a bronze plaque recently installed in the Wildflower Garden of the Yosemite Museum, in Yosemite National Park. Park Superintendent John C. Preston has announced that the plaque is dedicated to the men and women who started the Nature Guide Service in America's national parks.

The inscription goes on to say: "Sensing that nature is more appreciated when it is understood, National Park Service Director Stephen T. Mather in 1920 persuaded Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Goethe to try at Yosemite the 'Nature Guide' movement they had imported from Europe. The program was an immediate success, first on a seasonal basis conducted by Harold C. Bryant and Loye H. Miller and, later, as a full-time activity under Park Naturalist Ansel F. Hall. As a result, men in every National Park stand ready to help you understand and appreciate your heritage."

Now in his 87th year, Dr. Goethe, writer and philanthropist, makes his home in Sacramento, California.

five species of reptiles, and twenty-nine mammal species to be found in the region.

Audubon Society President Lists 1963 Conservation Goals

At the 58th annual convention of the National Audubon Society, held in Corpus Christi, Texas, November 10th, Carl W. Buchheister, president, listed three "major goals for conservationists in 1963," and lay down a challenge to groups that want to open the national parks to public hunting.

First among the national goals, Mr. Buchheister said, "will be adequate safeguards for the surviving wilderness areas in our national forests, national parks and national wildlife refuges. Proposed wilderness legislation "foundered on the shoals of an unfriendly House Committee in the last Congress," he said, "but I have found nothing but quiet determination among our colleagues to see this fight through to the finish."

As a second goal he saw opportunities to add important areas to the national park system. He listed "the Oregon Dunes, some exceptional areas around the Great Lakes, and one of the most endangered areas of unspoiled seashore, Fire Island, a remarkable barrier beach along the south shore of Long Island."

"The third and perhaps greatest opportunity now unfolding is the chance to do something positive about the chemical pesticides problem," the Audubon president said. He credited Rachel Carson's book, *Silent Spring*, with having turned the tide of public opinion and called for the following five-point program:

1. Shift the emphasis in the U. S. Department of Agriculture to research in biological control that would minimize, but not necessarily eliminate, the use of chemicals.

2. Increase funds for research into the effects of pesticides on wildlife.

3. Pass a law giving the Federal Pest Control Review Board, an advisory group, real authority to modify government pest-control programs.

4. Require that labels on pesticide packages carry a warning when the contents are potentially dangerous to wildlife or as a water pollutant.

5. Create in each State a Board of Pesticides Control with broad powers to regulate the sale, distribution and use of pesticide chemicals. Massachusetts has created such a board and given it some of the powers recommended by the Audubon Society.

Mr. Buchheister predicted a fight resulting from pressures by certain State game departments and sportsmen's groups for hunting in national parks.

"The National Audubon Society," he said, "has never been opposed to the hunting of game animals if done in accordance with sound conservation principles and on lands traditionally and legally open to hunting."

"But the national parks have always been special areas where wildlife as well as people could find sanctuary at any season," he declared. "We shall insist this standard be upheld."

Advisory Board Recommends Two New Historic Sites

The addition of two American historic sites to the national park system was recently recommended to the Secretary of the Interior by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments. At the same time, the Board also recommended that two battle sites be made eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status.

At its 47th meeting, held in Hawaii during the latter part of 1962, the Advisory Board selected the Longfellow House, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the Fort Union Trading Post, near Williston, North Dakota, as worthy of Historic Site denomination. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow lived and worked at the Longfellow House from 1837 until his death in 1882. Fort Union was the main fur-trading post of the American Fur Company in the trans-Mississippi West, and was a focal point for dealings with the Northern Plains Indians.

At the same meeting Fort Stanwix, at Rome, New York, and the nearby Oriskany Battlefield were considered eligible for recognition as Registered National Historic Landmarks. Such landmarks are not units of the national park system, but are recognized as of importance by the National Park Service with a certificate and bronze marker.

The fighting of August, 1777, at Oriskany and the fort was largely responsible for the repulse of the western wing of the British invasion from Canada. The American garrison's stand at the fort checked the possibility of a Loyalist uprising in the Mohawk Valley of New York. In addition to its Revolutionary role, Fort Stanwix was the scene of a treaty by that name, signed November 5, 1768, under which the Iroquois ceded a vast territory south and east of the Ohio River as far west as the mouth of the Tennessee, clearing the way for a new surge of white settlement toward the West.

Members of the Advisory Board include Harold P. Fabian, of Salt Lake City, Utah, chairman; Dr. Stanley A. Cain, Ann Arbor, Michigan, vice-chairman; and Dr. Edward B. Danson, Jr., of Flagstaff, Arizona, secretary. Other members are: Mrs. Marian Dryfoos, of New York City; Dr. Melville B. Grosvenor, of Washington, D.C.; Dr. John A. Krout, of New York City; Sigurd F. Olson, of Ely, Minnesota; Earl H. Reed, of Chicago; Dr. Robert G. Sproul, of Berkeley, California; Dr. Robert L. Stearns, of Denver; and Dr. Wallace Stegner, of Los Altos Hills, California.

"Kipuka" Is Added to Craters of the Moon

Through recent Presidential proclamation, 5361 acres of public lands have been added to Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho. As reported in *National Parks Magazine* for May, 1962, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall had at that time recommended addition to the monument of a fine "kipuka," or island of vegetation completely surrounded by lava flow.

The kipuka recently added will provide opportunity for ecological study to determine the extent to which relatively recent volcanic action has modified adjacent floral and soil conditions, it is pointed out; the addition to the Monument was made by Presidential proclamation rather than by Congressional legislation after a review of the proposal by the Senate and House Interior and Insular Affairs Committees.

NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION,
1300 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Use this coupon to enter a new membership in the National Parks Association—including a subscription to *National Parks Magazine*—and your contribution.

Gift membership ☐ Contribution $.....

Announcement card from .....

New membership and subscription $.....

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... Zone ..... State .....

THE THOUGHTS OF THOREAU. Selected by Edwin Way Teale. Dodd, Meade & Co., New York City. 1962. xv + 311 pages in cloth. $3.75.

During the latter part of 1962, two volumes came off the presses to remind Americans of the passing, a hundred years since, of Henry David Thoreau, philosopher and writer. These were Edwin Way Teale's *The Thoughts of Thoreau* and *Thoreau's Guide to Cape Cod*, edited by Alexander B. Adams and noticed directly below.

In Teale's volume, a graceful introduction by the author leads the reader into the best and most incisive of Thoreau's thinking by way of selected passages from his various published works. These are grouped, so far as Thoreau's observations lent themselves to such treatment, into general categories; On Nature, On the Uses of Time, On Science, On Conservation, and so forth, there being not less than forty-five thought-categories so treated. This is not a book for speedy readers. Perhaps, indeed, it is not a book at all, but a trip through the best thoughts of Thoreau which were written, as the author has noted in his introduction, "to catch the attention of wandering minds."

THOREAU'S GUIDE TO CAPE COD. Edited by Alexander B. Adams. The Devin-Adair Company, New York City. 1962 x + 148 pages, illustrated in black and white. $4.50.

An excellent companion volume to that listed above, in which a nationally known conservationist has excerpted portions of Thoreau's *Cape Cod*, with suitable commentary, by means of which one may travel either in fancy or in fact the beautiful Cape which Thoreau described so keenly. The editor has contributed a section of 32 splendid photographs, captioned by Henry Thoreau himself.

THE FUTURE OF ALASKA: Economic Consequences of Statehood. By George W. Rogers. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 18, Maryland. 1962. 336 pages, illustrated. $6.50.

In his new book on Alaska, published for Resources for the Future, Inc., by the Johns Hopkins Press, Mr. Rogers examines the current economic, political, and social structure of the new State and prospects for sound development. With the recent change in status from territory to State, Alaska offers a unique opportunity to analyze the processes by which a region—or a country—adapts to the demands of self-rule, with all the economic consequences that this implies.

Following the military buildup that stimulated an upsurge of population centered about defense, public investment in construction, roads, and air transport has been accelerated, local markets have been created for some local products, and local capital and labor have been developed. All this has generated a social and political superstructure which Mr. Rogers believes will be difficult to maintain when the State shifts from a defense-based economy to one that is more naturally an outgrowth of its own resources. The trend toward decline in the size of the military force is already beginning.

Mr. Rogers considers a balanced development to be highly dependent upon a realistic appraisal by Alaskans themselves of the potentialities of the region within the limitations of its physical environment. In this view, development of Alaska's natural resources is a long-term task related in no small way to the development of an international trade for which the State, by reason of its geographical location, is peculiarly suited. Sign of such a development may already be evident in trade arrangements with Japan for lumber and pulp, and in growing recognition of the mutuality of interests between Alaska and the Canadian Northwest. But for these and other potentialities to bear fruit, Mr. Rogers believes, more effective use must be made of available capital, public and private, in the furtherance of reformulated aims of development.

DOLPHINS: The Myth and the Mammal. By Antony Alpers. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts. 1961. xiii + 268 pages, illustrated in black and white. $5.00.

The author, a New Zealander, has gathered together a large amount of historical and scientific material relating to the dolphin (more commonly known as the porpoise in the United States), a mammal of the sea which has in late years attracted a good deal of scientific attention because of its apparent high degree of intelligence. Mr. Alpers has welded legend and fact into a book which is bound to fascinate the natural history enthusiast.

SOUTHERN UTAH'S LAND OF COLOR. By Arthur F. Bruhn. Zion Natural History Association, Zion National Park, Springdale, Utah. 1962. 67 pages in large format, paper cover. Illustrated in color, with maps, charts and line drawings. Price unstated.

Here is a valuable and colorful guide for amateur geologists and photographers who might wish to schedule vacation trips into that part of southern Utah which contains Zion and Bryce Canyon Parks, Cedar Breaks Monument, and in general a vast wilderness of multi-colored rocks and erosional forms. Much historical lore is included.

THE NATIONAL PARKS OF THE UNITED STATES. By Luis A. Bolin. Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 501 Madison Avenue, New York City 22. 1962. xi + 105 pages in hard cover, heavily illustrated in black and white. $3.95.

Luis A. Bolin, vice-chairman of the European Travel Commission and information counselor with the Spanish Embassy in Washington, D.C., is an enthusiastic admirer of the American national park system. His observations on both the major parks of this country and the principles which underlie their establishment will cause many American readers to feel that perhaps they are undervaluing their own national treasures.

The book is divided into four general parts, which are: The Beginnings; Organization of the Preserves; Description of the National Parks; and Other Preserves in the United States.

Herbert Weinstock did the translation from the original text, which was in the Spanish.

Letters to the Editor

A Zoologist Assesses the Impact of the Recent Green River Fish Poisoning Program

ANTHONY WAYNE SMITH
Executive Secretary,
National Parks Association,
Washington, D.C.

You may remember that I wrote you earlier this year regarding the poisoning by rotenone scheduled for more than 445 miles of the Green River and its tributaries in Wyoming and Utah. A note on page 19 of the May, 1962, issue of *National Parks Magazine* appeared as the result of that letter. [*Poison for the Green River;* May, 1962.]

As you perhaps are aware, this operation was carried out by the States of Wyoming and Utah between September 4 and 8, 1962. Despite the repeated warnings to responsible authorities by the Chairman of the Committee on Fish Conservation of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists (Dr. Carl L. Hubbs), and of objections and warnings by others, an extensive and severe kill of aquatic life occurred throughout some 524 miles of the Green River basin, even including the length of Dinosaur National Monument. A survey made by a party from Colorado State University about six weeks after the devastation failed to reveal a single live fish in Lodore Canyon (at the upper end of the Monument), and at Echo Park (about midway in the Monument) fishes recovered were almost exclusively small dace. As far downstream as Island Park (halfway between Echo Park and Split Mountain) the fish population was more evident but comprised chiefly flannelmouth suckers and carp. At Split Mountain (near the terminus of the Monument), very few chubs, only 2 squawfish, and many carp were obtained. There was a tremendous kill of insects on September 14 at Split Mountain, as reported by the chief ranger of the Monument, and bottom samples run by the Colorado party indicated that a very severe reduction had taken place (as compared to what was recovered in the same waters in the fall of 1961). The reduction in bottom fauna at Lodore Canyon was as much as tenfold over that of 1961.

The section of Green River from Hideout Canyon, 18 miles above Ashley Dam (of the Flaming Gorge Reservoir), Utah, to Vernal (about 15 miles below Dinosaur National Monument), Utah, some 125 river miles in length, included prime habitat for two unique and rare species of North American fishes: the huge Colorado River squawfish and the bizarre humpback chub. It is (or was) also the abode of the highly streamlined form of the bluehead sucker, restricted to torrential waters, and of the peculiar humpback sucker (also a current-loving fish) —both of which (like the squawfish and humpback chub) are species endemic to the Colorado River drainage that are losing headway against civilized man.

A high official of the sponsoring agency, the U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, assured a Congressman (who had expressed concern over the potential danger to aquatic life in Dinosaur National Monument) on October 12, 1961, that chemical treatment would affect the Green River and its tributaries only within the States of Utah and Wyoming. He stated further that some effects of the chemical treatment might extend a few miles downstream from Ashley Dam, but it was not likely that they would reach Colorado. Actually, no attempt was made to detoxify (with potassium permanganate) the heavy concentration of rotenone until the poison had entered Colorado, and even this action failed to prevent extensive kill of organisms from taking place throughout Colorado and for nearly 80 miles downstream below the detoxification station.

It is past time that a halt be called to the use of such chemicals for the eradication of native fish faunas in hundreds of miles of our rivers. This is particularly so when it is realized (and admitted by the fish managers themselves) that the benefits resulting from such projects are in the form of short-term, economic gains.

Dr. Hubbs has read this letter and expresses full agreement.

ROBERT R. MILLER
Professor of Zoology
Curator of Fishes, Museum of Zoology
University of Michigan

• An editorial dealing with the recent Green River fish poisoning program will be found on page 2 of this issue. —*Editor*

Reader Asks Description of Poverty Point Site

In the September issue you mention historic American sites eligible for the official Registry of National Historic Landmarks. Perhaps other readers would enjoy, as we would, a few details or a description of the "Poverty Point" archeological site in Louisiana. We had not heard of it.

DR. AND MRS. DEAN EWING
Dayton, Ohio

• The Department of the Interior briefly describes the Poverty Point, Louisiana, archeological site as follows:

"Poverty Point is apparently unique among archeological sites in North America; the largest and most complex ceremonial earthwork of its kind in North America known to date. Radiocarbon dates for the site cluster [give an average date] of about 770 B.C. Over 20 million baked clay balls, used for 'stone boiling,' have been found [there]. The central feature is Poverty Point Mound, with base dimensions of 640 by 710 feet and a height of nearly 70 feet. A large area at its base is enclosed by concentric earthworks of octagonal shape, which measure a total of three-fourths of a mile across except for the eastern side, washed away by the river. It is estimated that the quantity of earth in the octagon has 35 times the cubage of the Great Pyramid of Cheops in Egypt. Motley Mound, one and one-half miles north, is of essentially the same outline and only slightly smaller. The site is in private ownership, about 12 miles north of Delhi, Louisiana." —*Editor*

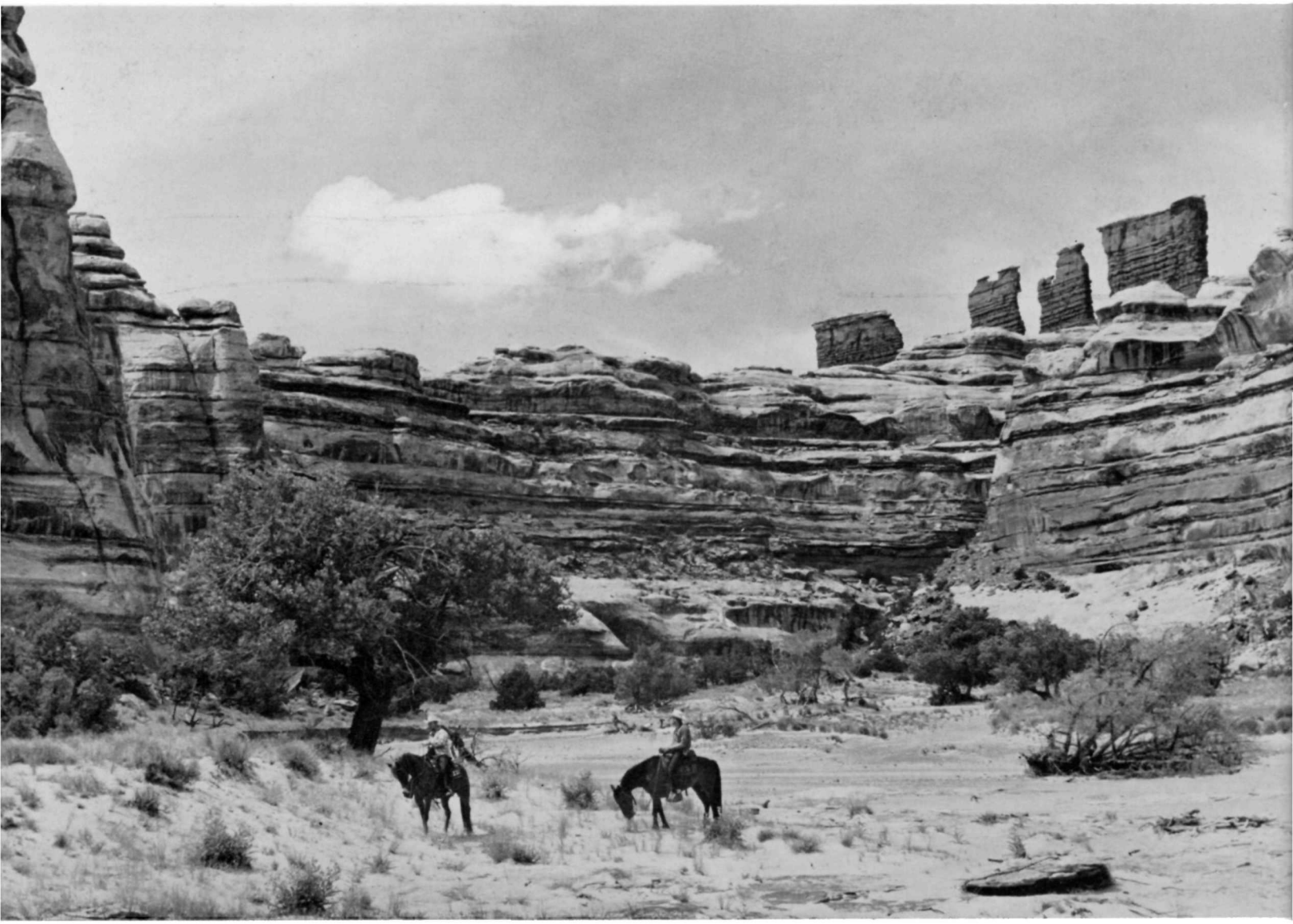
A Protest Against Hunting in the Parks

I have just returned from Sequoia and Yosemite [National Parks] and the thing that delighted me most was the bird life. I certainly disapprove of hunting ever being permitted in a national park!

Why should the people who hunt have all the say about what shall be done? I think there should be a few places in this world where those of us who love nature should be allowed to see a few animals and birds that we know are not soon going to be shot.

I am sending my five dollars for renewal of *National Parks Magazine*. I wish it could be five thousand.

JENNIE REYNOLDS
Monroe, Utah



Members of a 1962 National Park Service expedition into the Canyonlands of Utah explore The Maze in the western sector of the proposed park. A photograph by M. Woodbridge Williams, National Park Service.

THE REQUIREMENTS OF the American people for outdoor recreation and for access to unspoiled wilderness and scenic country are growing rapidly; increase in both our population and its leisure time has taxed the recreational facilities of many of our parks and monuments to the limit. As a leading American conservation organization, the National Parks Association is interested in the establishment of new, qualified areas as national preservations to provide more recreational space for Americans; you can strengthen the Association's hand by securing a new member this month; by presenting a friend with a gift membership; or by contribution to the general funds of the Association over and above regular membership. There is a coupon on page 17 for the purpose.

National Parks Association 1300 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.