# NATIONAL PARKS *Magazine*

Ocean Strip, Olympic National Park, Washington

*July 1960*

# Visitor Accommodations

## in the National Parks and Monuments

*A statement of policy approved by the Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association at the annual meeting, May 19, 1960.*

THE RAPID, indeed explosive, increase in the number of visits to our national parks and monuments in the last few years gives rise to serious problems of protecting these natural areas; problems which are of great concern to the entire American people.

The National Parks Association is entirely sympathetic with the effort to provide accommodations for the many new visitors, to the extent that this can be done without injury to the parks and monuments themselves.

It is now abundantly clear, however, that any effort to provide unlimited facilities to meet whatever demand may arise may in a very short time result in serious impairment of natural conditions in the parks and monuments, and violate the fundamental policy of the National Parks Act.

### Common Sense Proposals

The National Parks Association proposes that a series of common sense protective measures against excessive visitation be instituted vigorously and promptly, among them the following:

(1) A definite limit for each park must be placed upon the number of lodges, cabins, campgrounds, and picnic grounds. If we continue to expand these facilities indefinitely, we cannot hope to prevent serious over-crowding.

(2) A reasonable number of lodges and cabin communities should be retained in the parks in order to reduce excessive day-use automobile travel in and out of the parks; lodges should be moderate in size, in order to be manageable, and should be designed to blend with the setting.

(3) A reasonable limitation should be placed on the length of stay at any lodge, cabin or campground, in order to give more people an opportunity to enjoy the parks.

(4) Where pressures of visitation become too heavy, a system of reservations in all parks and facilities should be established, comparable to the system which is now employed at most private recreational developments; it could be accompanied where necessary by requirement of a deposit.

### Private Enterprise Can Play a Part

(5) The provision of seasonal and overnight accommodations in communities near the parks and monuments by private enterprise as alternatives to park facilities should be encouraged. This policy will reduce the need for the construction of shelter and the provision of sanitary facilities and the like in the parks and monuments themselves.

(6) The total number of visitors admitted to and present in a park or monument at any one time should be limited. Park entrances should be arranged to provide control. Where through roads traverse the parks, entrances should be established at side roads to give control, and parking and turn-offs along the main road should be patrolled.

(7) No more through roads or circuit roads should be built in the national parks and monuments. Access to the interior of the parks and monuments should be provided by entries with turn-arounds at the inner end. Federal and State highway authorities should plan long-distance routes to bypass the parks and monuments. If administrative difficulties arise with the entry system, the problem should be solved by increasing park personnel.

(8) Resorts and recreational facilities such as dude ranches, horse-rentals, and the like, operating under park service permit or concession should be strictly limited to the capacity of the park; for example, the number of horses operated for riding in the park should be held to as low a figure as may be necessary for the comfort of pedestrians on trails and for protection of park vegetation.

### Unnecessary Facilities

(9) All entertainment facilities within the parks which are not required for the enjoyment of the natural beauty of the parks should be eliminated in order to prevent over-crowding; for example swimming pools, tennis courts, and mechanical ski lifts should be eliminated to prevent visitation by persons mainly interested in entertainment rather than park appreciation.

(10) Luxury and over-construction in facilities must be avoided. Reasonable limitations on park visitation can be imposed by installing facilities acceptable to persons willing to accommodate themselves in some measure to natural outdoor living conditions.

(11) Where visitation is resulting in significant disturbance to ecological balances or other impairment of natural values in the parks and monuments, measures should be taken to reduce or eliminate visitation in such areas, whether by foot, horse, or otherwise, until recovery has occurred; such areas should then be opened on a limited basis only.

(12) Systems of public transportation by the use of coaches, or quiet well-designed, small busses, should be established in suitable places to reduce private automobile parking places at the park entrances to lodges, cabins, camps, and picnic grounds.

### Helping the Visitor

(13) Referral systems should be established at all park entrances to assist visitors unable to find accommodations in the parks. A list of privately-operated accommodations at nearby communities should be established, showing the nature of facilities, rates, and so forth. A similar list of camp and picnic grounds in nearby natural forests should be maintained and coopertive programs established between the Park Service and the Forest Service for redistributing the visitor load.

(14) Mission 66 programs should continue to reflect policies of limited access to the parks, fair to everyone rather than unlimited access. The construction of roads and trails in the parks and the provision of accommodations should be keyed to such commonsense, fair-minded limitation if we are to preserve the American heritage which our parks and monuments represent. ■

# NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

JULY 1960 Vol. 35, No. 154

Paul M. Tilden, Editor

## CONTENTS



## OUR COVER FOR JULY

The narrow ribbon of the Ocean Strip of Olympic National Park, in the State of Washington, extends some fifty miles southward from Cape Alava on the Olympic Peninsula, preserving a still-primitive coastline remarkable not only for its scenic beauty but for its plant, animal, and geological wealth. Here the open Pacific, attacking a bold shore, has produced myriad rocky points and platforms, small sandy beaches, and offshore "needles" and small islets, which on clear days sparkle against a background of gentle, heavily-forested slopes. The color illustration shows a segment of the northern end of the fine Olympic Ocean Strip, between Cape Alava and LaPush.

PHOTOGRAPH BY MARTHA HAYNE TALBOT

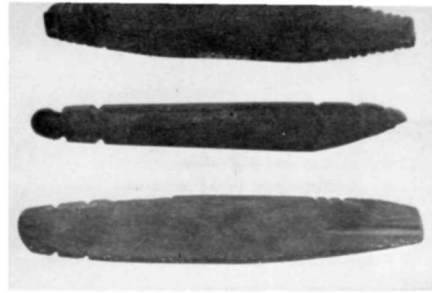
### THE NATIONAL PARKS AND YOU

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.



Slate hook shanks like those shown in the photograph above were used for fishing by the inhabitants of the old Indian village at Toleak Point, Washington, situated on the coastal strip of Olympic National Park.

At left, an excavator at Toleak Point scoops up a shovelful of dirt, which will be placed in a mesh-bottomed box to be "scruffed" or sifted for any artifacts that it may contain.

*SCP Research Grants Help With*

# A Dig at Toleak Point

**By Thomas Stell Newman**

SITTING in the middle of a five-foot square hole, I scraped cautiously at the charcoal-blackened mass of clam shells and seal bones. With the tip of my trowel, I carefully sorted through the pile of debris I had loosened.

I was part of a five-man crew digging in an old Indian village at Toleak Point on the coast of Washington. We were trying to find out who had lived on this triangular point of land which juts out into the ocean. We wanted to know what these people ate, how they lived, how long they had lived there, and perhaps where they came from.

Situated on the rugged Coastal Strip of Olympic National Park, the point lies seven miles south of the small fishing village of LaPush, at the southern edge of a group of tall, rocky islands named the "Giant's Graveyard."

Suddenly my trowel uncovered a gray chunk of carved stone. This turned out to be part of an ancient fish hook and one of the most important discoveries of a month's digging.

Brushing aside the small bits of charcoal and clam shells, I noted a number of grooves running around the top and bottom. After measuring its precise location horizontally in the hole in which I was working, I grabbed a surveying rod and called to one of the five-man archeology crew to give me a reading with the level.

"Six point four," he yelled. Using this figure, I calculated its vertical position as 33.21 feet above the level of the nearby Pacific Ocean. After recording the various data, I drew a picture of the stone on a form and placed it in a special paper bag for further analysis back at Washington State University.

Later study proved that it was a grooved and beveled argillite hook shank. To use it as a fish hook, the fisherman would place a sliver of bone in the groove on the bevel and tie it there. Then he would tie a line to the grooves at the top, bait the hook and toss it into the water. Evidently these hooks were effective, because many fish bones were found on Toleak Point.

### Decision to Excavate

Dr. Richard Daugherty, Associate Professor of Anthropology at Washington State University, decided to excavate at Toleak because very little was known about the archeology of the coast of Washington. In fact, this was the first major excavation to be undertaken along the whole Washington coast. Dr. Daugherty knew there had been an old Indian village at Toleak which was being badly eroded by high tides. When the National Park Service learned that Washington State University was interested in excavating there, it immediately allocated $1000 to help excavate the site before it completely washed away.

As a graduate student working on my master's degree in anthropology, I was hired to lead the excavation. Learning that the Student Conservation Program of the National Parks Association was offering two $500 research grants for scientific work in Olympic National Park, I applied for, and received, one of the grants. Thus, armed with

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**Thomas Stell Newman first became interested in the national parks when his family moved to Port Angeles, Washington, and first began work with the Park Service while he was still in high school. He received his master's degree in anthropology from Washington State University in 1959, and, as a lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force, is currently in training with jet planes at Greenville Air Force Base, near Greenville, Mississippi.**

$1500 and with field equipment, vehicles, and laboratory facilities supplied by Washington State University for analysis of the findings, I hired a crew of students, and we left for the Point.

There are no roads within seven miles of Toleak and only a very rugged and difficult trail connects it with La-Push. The trail is impassable for horses and takes three hours of steady hiking to traverse it, so the U. S. Coast Guard station at LaPush generously provided a boat and crew to take us and our great mound of food, shovels, wheelbarrows, sleeping bags, and other equipment to Toleak by sea.

We arrived late in the afternoon on August 11, 1958, and immediately set up camp. There were several old shacks at the site which were built in the nineteen-thirties by prospectors, and which had been abandoned since 1945. We put our food and gasoline stove in one shack and in the other set up cots for our sleeping bags. After cutting down the dense jungle of brush around the shacks, we swept out thirteen years of rat-droppings and dirt. When we finished, we had two orderly, but quite dilapidated shacks as "home" for a month.

Our day began at seven when the cooks called us for breakfast. We were in the "pits," as the trenches were called, by eight. After work on a hot afternoon, we would go down to the beach to swim or surfboard with driftwood planks. We worked an eight-hour day and a six-day week, and on Sunday washed clothes, fished, swam, hiked, read and wrote letters.

When we first arrived at the Point, Dr. Daugherty and I decided to dig in four different areas in order to get an idea of what the whole site contained, rather than digging extensively at only one part.

After deciding where we wanted the trenches, stakes were placed at five-foot intervals, forming a row of squares. Each square was numbered, and everything found in that square could be readily pinpointed as to its exact location within the whole site.

### The Dig Commences

Then we began to dig. In normal digs, an archeologist stands in the square, carefully scoops up a shovelful of dirt, and lifts it into a box with a wire mesh bottom. There someone else "scruffs" through what is left after the dirt has sifted through the mesh screen. Scruffing is the process of looking for artifacts by scraping through the rocks and shells and other large objects which are left on the screen. This system, however, would not work at Toleak, because the tremendous quantities of shell found there clogged up the screen.

We therefore had to carefully scrape through the shell and bone with a trowel looking for artifacts. If none were found, the pile of debris would be scooped up with a dustpan, and thrown into a wheelbarrow.

Each square was dug down for six inches, and everything of significance from that level was placed in a special bag called a "level bag," which was kept for laboratory analysis at the University.

After digging for a while, we began to find stone hook shanks, bone awls, small harpoon points, fishhook barbs, needles, whalebone wedges, beads, and stone net weights. We also unearthed the remains of cooking pits where the Indians had steamed clams, and we even dug up a post-hole. In the center of an extremely hard area of soil was a hole, six inches in diameter, eighteen inches deep, and filled with loose sea urchin shells. Inserted vertically in the hole was a chopped piece of whale bone, which was battered on the upper end. This hole probably once had a pole stuck in it, and the whale bone was used to make the pole secure.

On the eleventh of September it was time to leave. For several days we had been taking pictures of all the trench walls, and sketching them on chart paper. This would enable me to plot the distribution of artifacts in the area we had excavated. We packed all our gear, the artifacts and level bags, the sea shells and flotsam we had collected by beachcombing in our spare time.

With all of this loaded into the Coast Guard boat, we returned to LaPush, where we packed everything into a truck and drove to the University at Pullman.

Back at school, I was on my own again as I began to sort through the level bags and analyze the contents for the species of shells, the types of animals represented by the bones, and the relative amounts of each.

### Sorting the Findings

The artifacts were spread out on large tables and sorted by type—the stone hook shanks in one group, the bone harpoon heads in another, and the other material sorted similarly. The exact location of each artifact was then

**Ruby Beach and Abbey Island, in the illustrations below, are representative of many islands and beaches preserved by the Coastal Strip of Olympic National Park, site of the archeological "dig."**

National Park Service

George A. Grant photograph

**The dugout canoe is a link between past and present along the Olympic Strip. Shown above are modern canoes of the Quillaute Indians on the beach at LaPush, near the site of the dig.**

plotted on stratigraphic charts that I had prepared.

I tried to ascertain if there was anything significant about the distribution of each type of artifact. I found, for example, that the stone hook shanks were found at only two areas at Toleak, both older than the rest of the site. This seemed to mean that these areas had this type of fishing, but that it later died out. I then photographed the artifacts, and hired a commercial artist to make line drawings of them.

Next, I began to haunt the library as I read about the cultures of Indian groups from California to Alaska, and about the peoples living around the Arctic rim of both the Old and the New Worlds. I noted the distribution of items similar to those that were found at Toleak throughout this whole area. I found, for example, that the stone hook shanks were found all the way from northern Finland to northern Siberia, and were also found around Hudson Bay, in Canada. The shanks at Hudson Bay were found in old cultural levels of the Dorset Eskimo sites. They were grooved and beveled, and were constructed to take a bone barb.

After identifying the plants and animals of Toleak, the types of stone used by Toleak Indians in working tools, and obtaining information on beads found on the Point, it gradually became possible to fit things together to present a picture of the way in which the old inhabitants of Toleak had lived, much as one fits together the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle. It was now evident that Toleak Point was the site of a small village, inhabited by a people who depended upon the sea for their livelihood. They caught fish and harpooned seals and whales from well-made dugout canoes. We found tremendous quantities of whale bones at Toleak, indicating that the whale formed an important part of their diet. The Indians also ate salmon, cod, halibut, smelt, sea lion, clams, mussels, crabs, sea urchins, chitins, and oysters. From the land they managed to get a few deer, elk, and beaver.

Their tools were made of bone or stone. We found chisels made of elk bone, wedges made of whale bone, and needles made of bird bone. From stone they had fashioned chopping tools, fish hook shanks, net weights, and whetstones.

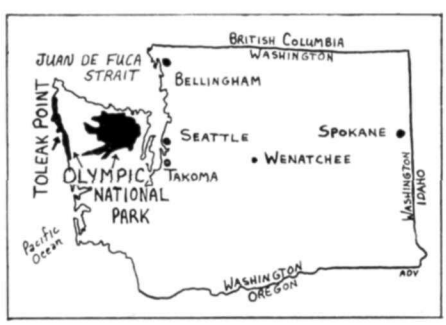
### Link Between Cultures

Several widely-known archeologists who have worked on the prehistory of the area along the Pacific Coast, from northern California to southern Alaska, have noted certain similarities between some parts of this Northwest Coast culture and aspects of the prehistoric Dorset Eskimo culture around Hudson Bay. The excavation at Toleak Point also produced another link between the Northwest Coast culture and the old Dorset Eskimo culture; both of these cultures used stone hook shanks similar in construction.

As more archeological excavations are conducted along the prehistorically little-known Northwest Coast, it may be possible to trace either a movement of a people similar to the Dorset Eskimo down this coast, or else the spread of their culture from group to group.

This culture may have come across the Bering Strait and split into two waves; a northern wave that traveled along the northern rim of Alaska and Canada to the area where the Dorset Eskimos were found, and a southern wave that traveled along the southern coast of Alaska and down the northwest coast of the United States.

**The author, as a graduate student working for his master's degree at Washington State University, led the dig at Toleak Point, below.**




### More Work Necessary

It would not be necessary for a group of people to actually move along these routes, because the cultural traits could have been merely adopted by the peoples already living in these areas; especially since they provided a better means of obtaining food. This idea, however, must wait for more archeological work to be completed in the area before it can be either proven or disproven.

There is more to archeology than merely digging a hole and trying to find artifacts. Actually, this is the easiest part of the job. It is also one of the most important, for it provides the materials for the analysis and the ultimate conclusions. ■

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### LATE NEWS BULLETIN

Just prior to press-time, *National Parks Magazine* received a notice from Charles A. Connaughton, forester for the California Region of the U. S. Forest Service, stating that a public hearing will be held at the Inyo Courthouse at Independence, California, August 3, 1960, at 9 a.m., to obtain public views regarding a proposal by Inyo County to retract the boundary of the High Sierra Primitive Area immediately west of Onion Valley to accommodate a commercial winter sports development.

The development would include the segment of Onion Valley known as Robinson Basin, the lower half of which supports a virgin stand of alpine forest, and all but a quarter of which is in the Primitive Area lying immediately to the east of the Kings Canyon-Sequoia National Park boundary.

Interested persons may express their views orally, file written statements, or both. Four copies of written statements should be filed.

A map and fact sheet of the threatened area may be obtained from the Forest Supervisor, Inyo National Forest, Bishop, Cal., or from the Regional Forester, U. S. Forest Service, 630 Sansome Street, San Francisco 11, Cal.


S. J. Brown

# Britain's Nature Reserves

By Anthony Netboy

THEY DO THINGS DIFFERENTLY in Britain, at least when it comes to preservation of natural areas and wilderness. In a land where love of natural beauty is instinctive with the average person, and where local traditions and historical associations are sanctified, the preservation of scenery goes hand in hand with preservation of famous places, insofar as the two are compatible.

The government bureau responsible for nature conservation is the Nature Conservancy, established in 1949. It came into being as the result of a widespread feeling that the scientific heritage of the British countryside—to be found in its heaths and moors, shorelines and bays, woods and mountains—needed stronger protection from the encroachment and destruction of civilization, particularly industrial development, than merely local bodies and individual owners could give it. The Conservancy is a relatively small agency with a budget of only $750,000 a year, but it is doing an immense amount of work and is a model of efficiency and fruitfulness.

### Why the Conservancy?

The functions of the Conservancy fall into three categories: (1) To establish and maintain nature reserves; (2) To promote and stimulate ecological research; and (3) To give advice to local bodies and others on nature preservation.

When it came into existence, there were already numerous organizations doing one or more of these things, such as the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, the Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves, the National Trust, and the Councils for the Preservation of Rural England and of Rural Wales, all aided by the sympathy and understanding of many private landowners. It was fitting that a well-known ornithologist, Max Nicholson, should have been chosen Director-General of the Nature Conservancy.

The major work of the Conservancy has been to find places where government ownership or lease could effectively preserve unusual combinations of flora, fauna, geologic and physiographic situations. Until recently, too many sites of first-rate scientific interest had been irretrievably lost through building, plowing, reforestation, land drainage, defense uses, and industrial development.

No site is too small—or too large. Other things being equal, areas are chosen where there is the least amount of conflicting land use and every effort is made to keep the nature reserves as


**Areas like Romsea Wood, in Lancashire (illustrated below) are established and maintained by Britain's Nature Conservancy as examples of unusual floral, faunal, or geological situations.**

British Air Ministry

small as is consistent with their effective conservation. Scientific interest, therefore, is the primary criterion for acquiring a site.

### Management of the Reserves

Once an area has been declared a nature reserve, it is often managed for production as well as protection—such areas produce timber, fish and meat. A large number combine scientific interest with popular use for outdoor recreation. At the present time there are about seventy preserves in Britain, covering 133,000 acres.

The largest portion are kept as scientific laboratories in which scientists add to the knowledge of British climates, water supply, drainage, erosion and soils, tree growth and animal populations (from earthworms to birds and badgers). Still others, of unusual historical interest, are kept as living museums or as bird and other wildlife refuges.

Typical of recent acquisitions by the Nature Conservancy are two romantic islands whose scenic settings stir one's liveliest imagination. Rhum is an island in the Hebrides off the coast of Scotland, about eight miles in length and breadth. Along its coast rise rugged mountains, three of which exceed 2500 feet. Although the island covers 26,400 acres, it is mostly bleak, barren ground with rainfall of more than one hundred inches a year.

Except for a few forest plantations, it is nearly treeless, and there are only twenty-five acres of arable land. At one time Rhum, abounding with deer and wildfowl, had a population of 400 persons, but in 1957, when the Conservancy took over, there were only 28, of whom 23 were estate employees and their families.

### Animal Life of Rhum

Rhum is an ideal nature reserve. It has many deer and is the breeding place of the famous Manx shearwaters, which build their nests in burrows at the top of the mountains. There are also a few pairs of the rare golden eagle.

As it does in other reserves, the Conservancy will manage the island in such a way as to bring back its original vegetation. Sheep grazing has been stopped and the number of deer are being reduced by an annual cull. Only a small dairy herd of five cows and one bull is on the island and some acres of land are being tilled to maintain the tiny island community. The land will be allowed to come back; trees will be planted to provide a shelterbelt and to help build up the fertility of the soil and check erosion.

A series of soil and vegetation reconnaissances were undertaken during 1957 and 1958. Even so, provision was made for the general public who make day visits to the island in the summer. In an area specially set aside for their use near the landing pier, a shelter, seats and picnic facilities have been provided.

Even more interesting than Rhum is the island of St. Kilda, of 2107 acres, which became a nature reserve in 1957. It is the most remote of all the British Isles, more than a hundred miles west of the Scottish mainland and forty-five miles west of the Outer Hebrides. It is really a group of tiny islands and "stacks" with a deserted village on the bay.

In addition to its fascinating cliffs, it constitutes a paradise of wildflowers, primrose, roseroot and honeysuckle. The outstanding feature, however, is the immense and ancient cluster of sea bird colonies, including 17,000 pairs of gannets, fulmers (which outnumber the gannets), and hundreds of thousands of puffins. The unusual St. Kilda wren still flourishes and colonies of a rare species of petrel have been discovered.

Since the island occupies a strategic position in the chain of bird-migration study centers around the coast of Britain, it will be managed mainly as a wildfowl refuge. Those few visitors who find their way to this lonely and distant island will be welcomed without formality, but they will be expected to assist in protecting the wildlife, historical relics and general primitive atmosphere.

As an example of the dangers of careless visitation, the Conservancy points out that if a single pair of rats managed to land on the island they would multiply so fast as to decimate in a short time the great colonies of birds, which could not be protected from them.

*(Continued on page 13)*

**Mr. Netboy, presently a teacher at Portland State College, in Oregon, was the former editor-in-chief for the United States Forest Service. The author of many articles on parks, forests, and wildlife, Mr. Netboy is also executive secretary of the State Legislative Interim Committee on National Resources.**

British Air Ministry

**At left, sea meets land at the cliffs of Lyme Regis, a reserve on England's southwest coast.**

**Silver birches rise from a carpet of ferns in the Yarner Wood preserve of Devon, below.**

British Air Ministry


The Yosemite Lodge Souvenir Shop, in Yosemite National Park.

# National Park Souvenirs

## *"Should We and Can We Raise the Quality of Souvenirs Sold in Our National Parks?"*

THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION *received the following article from Mr. Robert A. Hellman last year discussing the problem of the type and quality of materials being sold on the souvenir stands within our national parks. Rather than running this single viewpoint alone, the staff of* NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE *decided to present a panel discussion of several short statements by concessioners, the National Park Service, and critics and supporters of the present program among informed members of the lay public.*

*After reading Mr. Hellman's statement below, turn to pages 10 through 13 for six other viewpoints on this complex question.*

**ROBERT HELLMAN**
***American Museum of Natural History***

THE SOUVENIR CONCESSIONS of many of our national parks are the butt of increasing criticism by serious-minded people. Visitors do want souvenirs. This being true, it would seem that a finer sort of concession, proper to the park environment and purposes, and fitting to be associated with the government of the United States, could replace the present carnival-type shops.

The National Park Service has proven on the Blue Ridge Parkway that this higher class of concession can be instituted. Visitors can take home a bit of the mountain charm without the concessions being obtrusive. The concessions are made a means of perpetuating a thread of the folk culture of the area. This includes weaving, basketry, cabinet work, wood inlay craft, and other materials such as were the products of the mountain people's skills for many generations.

These concessions are maintained in full harmony with the atmosphere of the park. One sales place we visited was an original log cabin furnished with a hand loom (still in operation) and other household goods of an era gone by. The goods for sale were kept in an old chest of drawers. A bright wood fire burned in the fireplace, the day being cold and rainy. There was a homey stuffy smell of old dry wood and earth about the cabin. And, of course, the board floor creaked with that wonderful creaky sound which only old boards can make.

Contrast this with the kinds of concessions so often found in other park system units. In 1957, we had the pleas-

ure of visiting Acadia to study boreal forest flora. Our time being limited, we made the unromantic decision of scaling Mount Cadillac by automobile. We rounded the last turn of the road, eagerly anticipating wind-blown balsam, northern blueberries, and other alpine flora. At that point a souvenir shop hove into view. It was an absolute and thorough way of ruining a climax.

Colleagues and friends of ours returning from trips have told similar stories of our magnificent western parks. It seems to me the cheap souvenir shop, with its common factory junk, decorated with trite sayings, attracts the kind of tourist whose values are not geared to appreciating the true worth of the natural park areas.

There are those whose chief purpose in visiting such places is to collect souvenirs. It takes no great imagination to picture their conduct in our parks. Of course there will be a great deal of resistance to the above proposal by the concessions people themselves. But the facts remain that each year the population pressure on the park areas grows, and certain patterns of conduct are being molded as the pressure increases. ◆

## *OTHER VIEWS*

**MRS. PAUL JUDGE**
***Wife of the Superintendent***
***Bandelier National Monument***

THE IDEAL gift shop in a National Park Service area would sell articles made by artisans of the region, the best that its local talent had to offer—nothing more, nothing less. And the ideal concessioner would inspire local people who were talented and ingenious, clever and original, to create artistic and useful things.

To advertise parks and monuments, to try to bring more and more people to them, is not a business of the Park Service. Its primary purpose is the preservation of these remarkable areas. Its secondary purpose is to guide and instruct the millions of yearly visitors; that is why fine lectures and other educational programs are a part of the Service plan.

On the other hand, the concessioner is interested in the number of people who visit these areas, he is interested in advertising. But surely inferior, tawdry wares in gift shops mean poor recommendation for our national parks and monuments. They are not in keeping with the dignity of these lands. Fine wares could draw discerning customers who also appreciate what the region itself has to offer.

Oh, for the day when not one shelf nor one showcase in a park gift shop displays the likeness of a broken-down horse or human, done in plaster of Paris; nor a sleazy sofa pillow showing Old Faithful gushing—as though frozen in mid-air!

I refuse to believe that a concessioner's livelihood depends on the number of inferior, ugly articles he sells. Some people have more money than good taste, but why cater to ignorance? Many travelers have a deep appreciation of what is fine, but cannot find it in park or monument shops.

It is argued that the majority of travelers cannot afford expensive gifts. There is no rule that a thing has to be expensive to be attractive, nor cheap to be ugly. Taking home inexpensive gifts for children is a must for almost every tourist. However, if price has to be the deciding factor, then the tourist should go to the nearest five-and-dime; the child won't mind; it's the toy with him, not where it came from.

Most concessioners are cautious. They feel they cannot afford to experiment; they must depend on the sure shot. The margin of profit is too low; the selling season too short. This attitude is certainly understandable; they must eat. I don't want to be either didactic or dogmatic. It is very easy for members of the Park Service and their families to be critical, since they do not have to depend on three to six months' gift sales for their year's bread-and-butter.

But what makes concessioners so sure they could not make more money, know more satisfying success, in a distinguished shop? Surely a respectable living can be made in fine gifts in any tourist section that has thousands of visitors each season. This fact has been proved outside the parks, and no doubt in some of them —there are many Park Service areas I have not seen.

A gift shop proprietor in the Southwest has remarkably varied and beautiful material to draw on, from a full range of Indian crafts, through paintings, sculpturing, writing, weaving, to wind bells, and cactus candy. A large shop in any national park of this region could be filled to overflowing with what this section alone has to offer.

Can the standards of the inferior establishments be raised so that they are more suitable to these renowned areas? Yes . . . if the Park Service and its concessioners have a sympathetic understanding of each other's aims and problems and work together building toward an ideal. ◆

**CLEM COLLINS**
***Former Chairman, Concessions Advisory Group***

I AM ENTIRELY in accord with the view that the grade of souvenirs should be improved and that much of the irrelevant, junky type should be eliminated and, so far as possible, replaced with inexpensive, significant items suggestive of the principal feature of the park. It is hardly fair, however, to brand the park visitors who buy cheap souvenirs as "tourists whose values are not geared to appreciating natural park areas."

The fact that they buy cheap baubles does not mean that they do not appreciate and enjoy the magnificent features of the park area, but merely that they cannot afford the expensive items reminiscent of the sights they will always cherish in their memories.

Many a family visits Yellowstone or some other famous national park, after years of scraping and saving to accumulate enough money to make the long-dreamed of trip. It is something they will remember and talk about as long as they live. They will naturally want to take home something to remind them of that wonderful experience.

Of course they would like to buy one of the souvenirs featuring one of the outstanding attractions of the area, but they are expensive and they cannot afford them. The tourist feels he must take home something he can say came from the famous park, so he settles for a cheap trinket he can afford.

There are few park visitors who do not look longingly at the expensive souvenirs featuring outstanding local attractions, but many, perhaps most, feel they are

beyond their means. It is unrealistic to assume that cheap souvenir shops attract "tourists whose values are not geared to appreciating natural park areas." No one is influenced to visit a national park by its souvenir stands. Efforts should be made to replace junky souvenirs with inexpensive but appropriate ones, but do not give up or banish the low priced articles. ◆

## H. OEHLMANN

***Executive Vice-President, Yosemite Park and Curry Company***

I DO NOT consider it a responsibility of the National Park Service and its supporting organizations to improve the public taste, and certainly no such duty devolves upon the concessioners in the parks. The appropriate media for achieving this objective are the homes and schools.

If "serious-minded" people are distressed by the merchandise they see in souvenir shops, I should think they would find the apparel of the customers even more disturbing. Stout women in slacks and hairy men in shorts surely must offend the fastidious more acutely than the "common factory junk" which these (I almost added "common") people are admiring. I am afraid we come to another facet of that snobbishness which subconsciously persuades the elite that the very fabric of their appreciation is of finer texture than that of the mass of men.

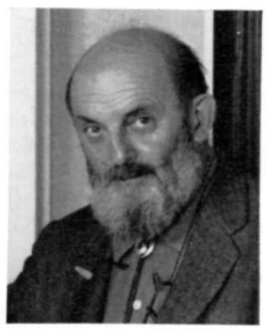
It is time for the critics to reflect that approval and distaste are subjective qualities. Tourists the world over seek and purchase the same type of souvenirs which appear cheap and tawdry to persons of discrimination.

In my earliest experience with our own shops I used to wonder at the choices made. Longer exposure to the scene changed my attitude. I observed that selection of mementos for themselves and gifts for friends and relatives was an important activity of visitors to the park, and the purchase of a felt pennant, an Indian doll, or a terra cotta bear appeared to give as much pleasure to one person as the choice of a book or picture to another.

In some areas handicrafts are available, and where this occurs their sale generally is encouraged. In most places such articles either do not exist or are on their way out. In my time there has been a total disappearance of basketry and beadwork in Yosemite. Jewelry, pottery, and rugs are declining in the southwest, both in quantity and quality.

The whole question had best be left to the judgment of the Americans who visit our parks. Restriction of choice amounts to regimentation, of which the world has already seen too much. I suspect that by the time park visitors have learned not to discard beer cans and tissues on the roadside they will be looking for more tasteful souvenirs. Assuredly, then the concessioners will be happy to supply them.

Without presuming to qualify myself as an expert, I only mention that I have been in close touch with the sale of souvenirs in Yosemite National Park for 33 years, and for half that period was in direct charge of this field of our company's activities. ◆



## ANSEL ADAMS

***Photographer and Conservationist***

A LOGICAL national park policy would define as inappropriate all activities, entertainments and merchandise which do not, in some way, relate to the character and quality of the environment. As the national parks are vast reservoirs of emotional and inspirational experience (not just for casual recreation as too many of our people believe), it seems logical that all activities within the parks should be tuned to their intrinsic character and function.

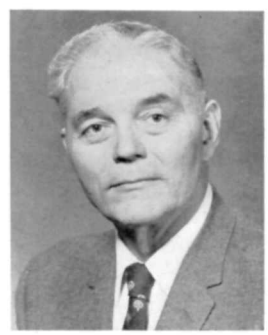
Protectively, the Service and the concessioners claim they are not in position to determine public taste; if the public wants junk, they say they must provide it. This is a dichotomy; the Service (and a few of the operators) impose high standards of architecture and planning; codes for engineering, sanitation, and general services are strict.

The safety and physical well-being of the visitor is considered; why should not his esthetic, emotional and inspirational needs be likewise protected?

No activity, entertainment, or event should, in themselves, draw visitors; the parks should be automatically reserved for those who come for what the areas have to offer in terms of the experience of nature. As when he attends a great gallery of fine art, or a concert of great music, the visitor to the national parks should be protected from extraneous distractions and moods. He should be able to take away with him—or send to his family and friends—souvenirs appropriate to the quality of the place. Books and periodicals, fine paintings, photographs, and objects—such have, indeed, a place in the national parks scene.

The same energy—now spent on handling commonplace merchandise—if devoted to careful selection of appropriate material relating to national parks and basic American arts and crafts, and to the design and production of indigenous souvenirs (for example—paperweights of regional stone and wood, flowers, cones and leaves [all from outside the park] imbedded in plastic, good sculptures of animals and fine paintings and photographs, originals or reproductions) would decidedly elevate the quality and tone of the shops and services, and, I am sure, would provide a fair return to the concessioner.

The volume of junk now sold is enormous; the mark-up at least 100%. Perhaps an investigation of this entire curio field is in order. I think some of the operators would welcome a firm policy of improvement in souvenir standards. ◆



## GEORGE L. MAUGER

***President, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks Company***

THERE IS general agreement among most serious-minded people that souvenirs sold within our national parks should be maintained at a high level of quality, appropriateness and genuine worth. This

Abbie Rowe, National Park Service

**A National Park concession at the Moses H. Cone Estate, on the Blue Ridge Parkway.**

feeling is not limited to those people outside the parks who have a deep interest in their welfare. It has been an established policy of the National Park Service for years and is an objective shared by the concessioners. When differences of opinion arise, it is generally in attempting to define "a high level of quality, appropriateness and genuine worth." Many sincere people have found honest differences of opinion over these points.

The short manuscript to which these remarks are addressed makes a serious indictment, the validity of which is to be questioned. Undoubtedly just criticism can be leveled at some souvenirs sold in national park areas today. The Service and concessioners jointly have been working on measures to correct this situation and should have the matter well in hand by another year. Whether their solution will be acceptable to Mr. Hellmann is doubtful in view of some of his statements which border on the absurd.

Souvenir shops are a necessary part of a well-rounded concession operation, but their effect in attracting or repelling tourists of any kind is negligible. Moreover, the statement: . . . "attracts the kind of tourists whose values are not geared to appreciating natural park areas" . . . , sets forth an entirely new concept of park regulation. Men who have devoted a lifetime to national park work have always understood that Congress set aside our national parks for "all the people," and not just those who could pass a cultural test.

Unfortunately, I have not seen the Blue Ridge Parkway and the good work done there on souvenirs by the Service and concessioner jointly. I am familiar, however, with many western parks where strong efforts have been made to eliminate extraneous material and to introduce craft work native to the area as well as quality articles representative of the area or interpreting its scenic or historical background. While more remains to be done, it must be acknowledged that accomplishments to date have met with considerable success.

An essential part of the problem not generally recognized outside of parks, is the strong visitor demand in all areas for articles of low price and doubtful esthetic value which are identified with the area by markings and satisfy the desire for token souvenirs and other remembrances. These sales represent a substantial source of concessioners' revenue and help to maintain reasonable rates in the total operation of facilities required to provide service to national park visitors.

The Service and concessioners, working together, have been able in past years to maintain a high quality of souvenirs in our national parks. The men charged with this joint responsibility have in most cases dedicated their life work to national parks. Whatever additional efforts are needed at this time to satisfy reasonable criticism, I am confident they can be relied upon to provide. ◆

## Official Statement By the National Park Service

THE STANDARDS *governing souvenirs* for sale by concessioners in the national parks involve debatable issues of taste and judgment. The National Park Service constantly strives to have concessioners provide the park visitors with merchandise that is symbolic of the area, is of good quality, and is priced reasonably rather than merchandising anything that will sell. The circumstances under which individuals purchase mementos of their visit to the parks are a matter of personal preference and temperament. Some prefer quality items, others seek inexpensive ones.

There is a strong demand for articles of low price and doubtful esthetic value, but which are identified with the area of purchase by character or markings to satisfy the desire for token souvenirs, remembrances, or for children's demands. These sales represent a substantial part of the volume. In some operations it is the only profit made by the concessioners and in other instances it enables them to carry on certain unprofitable activities and help to maintain reasonable rates in the overall operation of facilities required to serve park visitors.

The criticism by some observers that novelty items have crowded out higher quality merchandise, and that the concessioners' souvenir shops are below acceptable standards, does not seem to be justified on the basis of a survey by qualified persons which was made in the parks during the 1959 summer season.

It is possible, without undue effort, to obtain souvenirs which show a high degree of handicraft, style and artistic skill in any park. Souvenir shops carry Indian or other authentic handicraft *merchandise and articles of high quality* associated with or interpretive of the area where sold. There are also available high grade domestic and foreign made souvenirs such as unique jewelry, hand carvings, and photographic prints.

Souvenirs have their function in everyday life and it is well to remember that some allowances must be made for the concessioners in the parks, as they must meet existing conditions and the wants of the visitors, if the public is to be properly served. The appreciation of park values is not necessarily to be judged by the souvenirs which a person purchases.

The National Park Service recognizes its responsibilities in having the concessioners maintain appropriate standards in the selection of souvenirs and is constantly working with them to eliminate objectionable items from the sales counter displays. The concessioners have been very cooperative and have made many distinctive and worthwhile contributions to the quality and type of souvenirs being sold in the national parks, in addition to helping emphasize the objectives and interpretive values of the parks. ◆

## NPA Summary

BECAUSE of this variety of views on the subject of souvenir concessions in national parks, it may be well to conclude this panel discussion with a few quotations from the February 9, 1948, *National Park Concessions* report of the Concessions Advisory Group to the then Secretary of the Interior, J. A. Krug. In a summary statement on page 6, the report by committee members Clem W. Collins, Elmer Jenkins, George D. Smith, Charles P. Taft and Charles G. Woodbury concludes that:

*"Curios, jewelry, and the like should be of authentic or native handicraft, clearly labeled as to origin, and souvenir material in general should be limited to articles associated with, or interpretive of, national park areas."*

Charles G. Woodbury, a member of the 1948 committee and a long-time member of the Board of Trustees of National Parks Association has also called our attention to an excellent statement on the subject made in 1938 by Ansel Adams, a statement which was made a part of the 1948 report on pages 24 and 25, saying in part:

The American public seems to have acquired the curio habit, and probably would not understand the sudden removal of ordinary curios from the counters of the shops in their favorite resorts. To put in effect an immediate change of policy regarding the type of curios available in the national parks would produce hardship both on visitors and operators.

Deplorable as it is that no better material is available for public consumption, it is still more deplorable that the poorer type of material is so popular (meaning—that it sells fast at a high profit). And it is perfectly true that the public at large does not make active discrimination between good and bad material. Yet, "not knowing the difference" may mean "acceptance with what is presented." Discrimination exists in almost every class of people, but discrimination is often secondary in the face of relatively low prices and availability. And, unless better quality material is produced in volume the price thereof is certain to be higher. The obvious answer is: good quality curio material in volume production.

Just how to achieve this quality-and-quantity production and sale is indeed difficult to outline. An immediate and complete change is inadvisable, but a gradual replacement is entirely possible. The operators should be encouraged to replace certain popular curio subjects with good quality items; as the old stock of present standard curios becomes exhausted, the newer and better material should be put forward. ◆

# Parks and Congress

**C & O Canal National Historical Park**

*H.R. 2331* (Foley), *S. 77* (Beall). House refused to consider Foley bill by a 227-134 vote in May. Economy-minded members of House Appropriations Committee blocked scheduled debate on this Maryland park proposal without consideration of its merits. At earlier hearings, effective opposition was registered by rural electric co-ops and public power interests who see a national park along the Potomac River as a threat to a potential water-storage dam at River Bend. This dam would flood out the canal, the towpath, and farmland above Great Falls, Virginia. Recent Senate hearings and possible Public Lands Subcommittee consideration in June on the similar *S. 77* may lead to favorable action for the thwarted park proposal.

**Cape Cod National Seashore**

*S. 2636* (Kennedy and Saltonstall) and *H.R. 9050* (Keith). Hearings on *S. 2636* held by Public Lands Subcommittee of Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on June 20. Corresponding House subcommittee held hearings on *H.R. 9050* on June 21. Both hearings were scheduled at last minute to gather new evidence arising since December field hearings in Eastham, Massachusetts.

**Dinosaur N. M. Boundaries**

*S. 3534* (Moss) and *H.R. 6597* (Aspinall). *S. 3534* revises boundaries of Dinosaur National Monument in Colorado and Utah to contain approximately 208,980 acres of land, a minor reduction in present size. Now pending before Public Lands Subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. *H.R. 6597*, a similar bill, was passed by the House.

**Haleakala National Park**

*S. 3623* (Fong and Long). Designates the Haleakala portion of Hawaii National Park on the Island of Maui as a park unit apart from the portion on the Island of Hawaii. To the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

**Mount Rainier National Park**

*S. J. Res. 193* (Jackson and Magnuson). Authorizes construction of hotel and related facilities in Paradise Valley, Mount Rainier National Park. According to recommendations of Jackson Hole Preserve Inc. study, construction is not economically feasible. Cost would be divided equally between private donors and federal government. Study finds present facilities inadequate to present needs, recommends hotel of 250-300 room capacity. To the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

*S. 1358* (Murray). Authorizes headquarters site in general vicinity of Ashford, Washington. Senate cleared for the President.

**Prairie National Park**

*S. 3651* (Schoeppel and Carlson) and *H.R. 12583* (Avery). To establish Prairie National Park in Pottawatomie County in Kansas. To the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

**Multiple Use of Forests**

*H.R. 10572* (Grant). To authorize and direct that national forests be managed under principles of multiple use. Signed by the President in June.

## Nature Reserves

*(Continued from page 8)*

### Control of Industrial Developments

Contrasting with its work of managing unusual tracts of land for nature preservation is the Conservancy's effort to prevent the loss of areas of scientific value in heavily populated regions. An example of this is the current plan of the port of Milford Haven to accommodate oil refineries and other industrial developments. Alarmed by the prospect of pollution and other disturbances of the area, the Conservancy stepped in, at the request of local authorities, to help plan safeguards.

As the result of special negotiations with the companies concerned, a clause requiring the development to "have regard to the desirability of conserving flora, fauna, and geological or physiographical features of special interest" was written into the Acts of Parliament for this particular development scheme. The Conservancy thinks that the controls imposed should "make Milford Haven a model demonstration to the world that pollution and its evils are entirely avoidable, where large-scale industrial development is undertaken with modern standards of responsible management."

I visited some of the smaller nature reserves in England in 1957, although I was not so fortunate as to get to Rhum or St. Kilda. I found many earnest scientists—botanists, entomologists, foresters and others—working methodically to acquire knowledge of each area as a basis for restoration of the original habitat. It was an eye-opener to see how teams of devoted scientists went about their work.

The Conservancy is pioneering in a field that has long needed pioneers, and is a model that could well be imitated in the United States. ■

# Conservation News Briefs

### Boating Hearings in August

The Department of the Interior will hold public hearings in August in Wyoming, Idaho and Yellowstone National Park. The hearings will give the public the opportunity to participate in the process of amending regulations which would impose restrictions on motorboating in Yellowstone Lake.

Under proposed regulations, motorboats would be permitted to use about eighty percent of the lake. The remaining twenty percent, including Southeast Arm, South Arm and Flat Mountain Arm, would be closed to motorboating to preserve the wilderness values.

The hearings will be held in the Auditorium at Cody, Wyoming at 10 a.m. August 23; the Lake Hotel on the shore of Yellowstone Lake at 10 a.m. on August 24; and at the Civic Auditorium, Idaho Falls, Idaho at 10 a.m. August 26. Readers who wish to express their views for or against the proposed regulations may write to the Director, National Park Service, Washington 25, D.C.

The National Parks Association strongly supports the Park Service in its proposed regulations restricting motorboating on Yellowstone Lake, and urges its members to lend the Service their full support.

### Use and Abuse

A recent letter from Lawrence C. Merriam, Director of National Park Service, Region Four, to The Mountaineers in Seattle, Washington, states: "Much has been done on a nationwide basis to reduce the 'litterbug' problem, but in the National Parks, vandalism is the greater problem—we can pick up litter, but we cannot replace a mutilated natural feature, and the cost of repairs to physical structures is enormous."

To combat the increasingly serious problem of wilderness vandalism, The Mountaineers club has developed an education program which includes the distribution of posters and informative literature to increase public appreciation of the natural scene. A study and suggested solution to the problem of defacing or destroying natural features and park property documents the incidence of vandalism in the parks with actual statistics and reports. This study as well as other literature may be obtained by writing to The Mountaineers, P.O. Box 122, Seattle 1, Washington.

The Mountaineers offer the following rules to follow to combat wilderness vandalism:

1. Set an example with your own good outdoor manners.
2. Learn and observe all visitor regulations. Encourage others to do the same. (Rules vary between areas, particularly between National Park and National Forest areas.)
3. Explain the results of their actions to thoughtless offenders, warning that they are subject to fines and penalties.
4. Immediately report any wilful offender to the nearest ranger. This *is* your affair, since it affects *your* property, *your* taxes, and *your* pleasure.
5. Help others to understand and appreciate our scenic and recreational resources. Encourage attendance at free lectures and guided tours. (Many visitors don't even know such things exist.)
6. Let it be known that you want larger protective and maintenance staffs on your federal recreational lands.
7. Use recreational facilities carefully.
8. Protect parks, forests, fields and streams.

### Surprise Award for Seaton

In a surprise ceremony, Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton was given a Distinguished Conservation Service Award at the annual banquet of the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners on June 20 in Salt Lake City, Utah. The award, presented on behalf of official agencies, societies, outdoor enthusiasts and conservationists, was the first of its kind honoring a cabinet member for conservation achievement.

Among organizations citing Seaton were the National Parks Association, Izaak Walton League of America, National Audubon Society, National Wildlife Federation, Sierra Club, Wilderness Society and the Wildlife Management Institute.

### A Report on Ozark Rivers Monument

The Department of Interior recently released a National Park Service report recommending the establishment of Ozark Rivers National Monument in Missouri. The recommended monument comprises approximately 113,000 acres along some 190 miles of the Current, Jacks Fork, and Eleven Point Rivers. The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments evaluated the report and recommended the establishment of the monument as a unit of the national park system, although the proposal is still being reviewed by the Department of the Interior.

The proposed monument in the heart of the Ozark plateau contains valleys with unspoiled rivers, some of the largest springs in the country, thirteen named caves, forty archeological sites, and a variety of sinks.

### Whoopers' Homes Threatened by Logging

In spite of cooperation of hunters in the campaign for preservation of the thirty-three whooping cranes still in existence, the future of the species is not assured. Both the wintering grounds in Texas and the nesting grounds in Canada are threatened as safe habitats for the birds.

Because the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge on the Texas Coast is too small for even this tiny flock, wintering cranes are forced to find food on neighboring St. Joseph and Matagorda Islands. However, Air Force operations and expanding agricultural developments in those areas are closing in on the cranes' winter home.

In Canada, logging has started in the once-inviolate Wood Buffalo National Park where the cranes nest. If the recent proposal for a railroad through the park to reach ore deposits at Great Slave Lake is approved, the remaining whoopers are in danger of being evicted from their summer home as well as their winter quarters.

### Visitor Increase Continues

The 1959 tally of visitors to the 29 national parks and 154 other areas of the national park system totaled more than 62,800,000, a four million increase over 1958. Visitors to the national parks increased 3.3 percent; national monuments, 9.9 percent; and national parkways 10.1 percent. National park areas registering a slight decrease from 1958 figures were: Acadia, Big Bend, Great Smoky Mountains, Mount McKinley, Mount Rainier, Olympic, Rocky Mountain, Wind Cave, Yellowstone, Yosemite and Zion. None of these decreases, however, were sizeable.

### Honor C. M. Goethe

C. M. Goethe, honorary Chief Naturalist of the National Park Service, was recently awarded an honorary life membership in the Yosemite Natural History Association, the oldest educational organization cooperating with the National Park Service. Goethe is credited with bringing to America the nature guide idea which had been in successful operation in Europe. He and his wife first introduced this idea at Lake Tahoe in 1919 where Stephen T. Mather, first director of the National Park Service witnessed its success. At Mather's insistence it was tried the following summer in Yosemite National Park where the idea took hold and developed to what we know as interpretation today.

In May, Mr. Goethe was also one of six recipients of the annual Conservation Service awards of the Interior Department.

### Dunes-Levelling Aids Albatross at Midway

Airplane-albatross collisions on the Midway Islands have been reduced considerably since the dunes adjacent to plane runways have been levelled, according to the Department of the Interior. For several years, albatrosses soaring over landing strips have been a hazard to planes during landing and take-off.

In an effort to prevent the Navy from proceeding with plans for mass extermination of the birds, Fish and Wildlife Service biologists devised this experiment in the belief that the dunes aided in the creation of currents attractive to the birds. Other techniques, such as frightening devices and attempts to discourage nesting had proved unsuccessful.

### Glacier Concessioner Sought

The Department of the Interior has announced that a new concessioner is being sought to operate the hotel and visitor facilities in Glacier National Park, Montana. J. M. Budd, president of the Great Northern Railway Company and the Glacier Park Company, has notified the department of the Glacier Park Company's desire to cease operating in the park.

Detailed information on the park and facilities may be obtained from the Superintendent of Glacier National Park, West Glacier, Montana. Interested parties are urged to write or call Mr. Budd in St. Paul, Minnesota as soon as possible about tentative purchasing agreements. Offers to the superintendent must be made before July 29, 1960.

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# *Forty-First Annual Meeting*

## *of the National Parks Association*

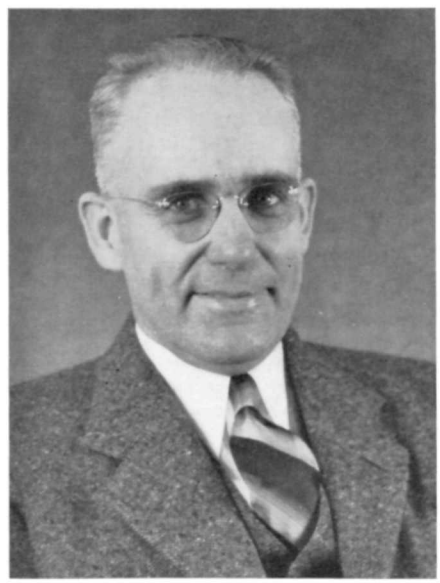
Dr. Clarence Cottam, of Sinton, Texas, became the new president and chairman of the board of the National Parks Association at the annual meeting of the organization's board of trustees, held at the headquarters building in Washington, D. C., May 19, 1960.

Dr. Cottam, presently director of the Welder Wildlife Foundation of Sinton, Texas, is a widely-known biologist and a former assistant director of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Elected vice-president of the Association was Frank E. Masland, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, business executive and chairman of the Advisory Board of National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments. Dr. John H. Cover, of Washington, D. C., director of the Bureau of Business and Economic Research at the University of Maryland, became secretary of the Association, while Donald A. McCormack, also of Washington, was re-elected to another term as treasurer.

Present at the meeting as a visitor and guest of the Association was Mr. Eivind T. Scoyen, the associate director of the National Park Service, who, in answer to questions from board members, commented on various problems currently facing the National Park system.

The board of trustees, of which there were nineteen members present for all or part of the annual meeting, went on record as strongly urging a series of protective measures against excessive visitation in the national parks and monuments. "It is abundantly clear," noted the trustees, "that any effort to provide unlimited facilities to meet whatever demand may arise, may in a very short time result in serious impairment of natural conditions in the parks and monuments and violate a fundamental policy of the National Parks Act." (A full statement of policy in this connection, approved by the board at the annual meeting, will be found on page 2 of this month's magazine.)



**Dr. Clarence Cottam**

***Recently elected President of the National Parks Association***

The trustees unanimously requested the executive secretary of the organization to prepare a resolution commending Miss Elizabeth Cushman (now Mrs. Elizabeth Cushman Titus) and Mrs. Martha Hayne Talbot for their fine achievements in respect to the Association's Student Conservation Program.

# *Your National Parks Association at Work*

### *NPA Protests Road Through Great Smokies Land*

Under caption of "Smokies Road Problem Again," the June, 1960, issue of *National Parks Magazine* (page 15) summarized the circumstances leading to the now-active controversy over the proposed Bryson City-Fontana highway across the southern boundary of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, in North Carolina.

The road under controversy was to be (and still may be) constructed by the Department of the Interior in exchange for some 44,000 acres of parkworthy land along the north shore of Fontana Lake, and the Department has indicated that, if pressed to do so, it would fulfill its committment by proceeding with the road. Since the original agreement was made in 1943, however, a through highway has been constructed along the south shore of Fontana Lake, seemingly obviating the need for a north shore road that would run through present park lands.

The National Parks Association, through Executive Secretary Anthony Wayne Smith, has lodged a vigorous protest with Governor Luther H. Hodges of North Carolina against the construction of such a through highway on park lands between the two towns. In a letter to Governor Hodges dated May 24, 1960, the Association wrote:

Considering the 1943 agreement from a legal point of view, we raise the question whether the changed circumstances would not justify an equitable revision of the contract by a court of equity; the major purposes of the original undertaking have been served by the through road on the south shore and the projected construction of a camping access road to Noland Creek.

In any event, we urge upon you as Governor of North Carolina, that the State should not insist on compliance with the letter of the contract by the Government of the United States.

Noting that local pressure for the north shore road is in part generated by groups within Bryson City concerned by unemployment in the area, the Association said that the city was entitled to receive help of a more enduring nature than that offered by "one-shot" road construction, and declared that the Association would be happy to join with private and public agencies in planning sound solutions to the economic problems of the area.

In concluding its letter to Governor Hodges, the Association stated:

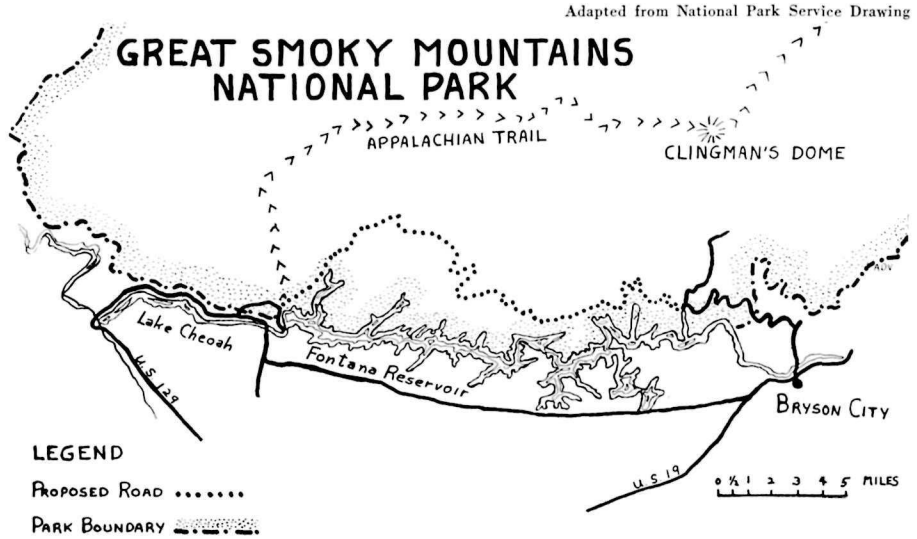
We are satisfied that the construction of a through road to Bryson City along the north shore of Fontana Lake would be destructive to the terrain and [Great Smoky Mountains] park, and would serve no useful purpose; we recommend that it not be undertaken.

* * * * *

In a recent letter to Acting Secretary of the Interior Elmer F. Bennett, Governor Hodges has indicated that he would defer an immediate decision on the Bryson City-Fontana north shore road until he has "had an opportunity to obtain from interested officials and others a full and complete statement of views concerning the construction of this road." Citizens of North Carolina who may wish to urge protection of the southern part of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park may get in touch with the Governor of their State, the Hon. Luther H. Hodges, at Raleigh; while those of other areas may express their opinions to Secretary Fred A. Seaton, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

**In the map below, the course of the proposed Bryson City-Fontana connecting road through the southern sector of Great Smoky Mountains National Park is shown by means of heavy dots. Shown also is the new road south of the lake which would seem to obviate need for the park route.**

Adapted from National Park Service Drawing




### *Fall Hearings Scheduled on Minam River Drainage Basin*

In support of a recommendation by Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas that the heavily-forested Minam River watershed of eastern Oregon be added to the 220,000-acre Eagle Cap Wilderness Area of the Wallowa and Whitman National Forests, the National Parks Association urged in April that Forest Service hearings on the subject be held at the earliest possible date.

The Association also expressed its opposition to the opening of an access road into the heavily forested Minam River area, whether through private lands outside the boundaries of the national forests or in the forests themselves.

A recent letter to the Association from Richard E. McArdle, Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, announced that a public hearing will be held, "probably late this fall," at a time and place that has yet to be decided. The hearing will be conducted by Regional Forester J. Herbert Stone of Portland, Oregon for the purpose of sounding public opinion concerning the road construction proposal. Further information concerning time and place of the hearing will be made available to our readers when received.

### *Great Swamp Area of New Jersey Threatened*

In an early June letter to Mr. Austin Tobin, Executive Director of the Port of New York Authority, the National Parks Association registered a strong protest against the Authority's plan to construct a huge airport on the site of the Great Swamp, on the upper reaches of New Jersey's Passaic River, some twenty-five miles west of New York City.

Great Swamp, which would be obliterated by the proposed airport, is a relic of Glacial Lake Passaic, and is a large area of unspoiled wetlands in which are found numerous hills and ridges, broad meadows, woody swamps,

pools and bogs. The whole area exhibits an unusually rich variety of plant and animal life.

Noting that the nation daily grows richer in material goods, but ever poorer in living space and natural beauties, the Association urged the protection of such remaining wetland areas as New Jersey's Great Swamp as being among America's priceless natural possessions. Such areas, the Association declared, have a practical role in the nation's economy as part of the water-retention system of the land, and in addition are often—as in the case of Great Swamp—natural parks of great beauty and scientific interest.

It is the feeling of the Association, the letter stated, "that other areas exist where the new airport, if it be needed despite the many others already in existence, can be constructed without comparable damage."

### *Africa's Mountain Gorilla Faces Uncertain Future*

The Albert National Park, an area of more than two million acres in the Kivu district of Africa's Belgian Congo, is the home of the great anthropoid ape known as the mountain gorilla. The park was first set aside for the protection of these animals by a 1925 decree of King Albert of Belgium, who was deeply interested in their preservation as a species. The habitat of the mountain gorilla covers the high slopes of the Kivu volcano district of the Park; and, according to a recent estimate, the animals presently number at least 350, and probably more.

The mountain gorilla now faces the threat of possible extinction at some future time, not because of the inroads of hunting, but rather because of the preemption of its feeding territory by native cattle herds, the pressure coming mainly from the Ruanda-Urundi side of the park.

In a recent letter to Mr. Anthony Wayne Smith, Executive Secretary of the National Parks Association, Mr. V. Van Straelen, president of the Institute of National Parks of the Belgian Congo, said:

> Thanks to extreme vigilance, we have been able to avoid all modification of the habitat of this anthropoid. Today, the gravity of the situation obliges us to apply to international opinion with the hope of thus being able to avoid an irreparable loss to science.

Noting that some 17,500 acres of the sanctuary have already been sacrificed to the native herdsmen, Mr. Van Straelen predicted that, barring proper measures, the Park's population of mountain gorillas is destined to vanish.

## RAINBOW PROTECTION FUNDS DELETED

*Decision must now be made by Senate Appropriations Committee*

The House of Representatives Appropriations Committee has deleted all appropriations for Rainbow Bridge protection and has specified that no appropriations under the Upper Colorado River Act may be used for such protection.

The Secretary of the Interior has recommended to Congress that protection be afforded by the construction of a barrier dam at site "B" below the monument, and a diversion dam and a tunnel above the monument.

The National Parks Association has written to the Secretary supporting his position; while preferring site "C," lower down Bridge Creek, the Association has indicated its willingness to acquiesce to site "B" as more generally agreeable. The matter is now before the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Interested persons may express their views on this question by writing or wiring their own Senators; Senator Carl Hayden, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee; and Senator Allen Ellender, Chairman of the Public Works Subcommittee, at the Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

In a letter to the Hon. Jean-Paul Harroy, Vice-Governor General of Ruanda-Urundi (and a former head of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources), Mr. Smith assured Governor Harroy that the National Parks Association would render experience, counsel, and such other assistance as is possible in the struggle to preserve the mountain gorilla.

"While primarily concerned with national park and wildlife management problems in the United States," he wrote, "we are also deeply concerned with similar problems in other parks of the world."

Secretary Smith said further:

> . . . We have been much concerned to learn that the mountain gorilla in the volcano area appears to be in danger. The problem of the overgrazing of cattle in forests and parks is not unique, of course, to Ruanda-Urundi; governments are troubled by it everywhere in the world. We feel, however, that determined efforts to protect national parks and endangered wildlife against the destruction of habitat by overgrazing must nonetheless be made, and we hope that complete protection for the gorilla can be provided by the present and incoming governmental administration in the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, NPA board member, in a recent letter, also supported Governor Harroy in his conservation efforts:

> I congratulate you on your fine conservation program. We Americans sometimes get the reputation of people who want animals around merely to hunt and shoot. But there are millions of us who also love the life of the forests and plains for what it is and who try to keep civilization from crowding it out of existence.
>
> I often think how awful it would be if, as a result of our practice of extermination, we ended up with nothing but people on this earth.

### DATES AND PLACES

**Conservation Education Association Sixth Annual Conference.** State University College of Education, Oneonta, New York, August 15-18. Theme: CEA Programs for Youth Groups.

**Western Resources Conference.** University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, August 22-26. Theme: Water, measuring and meeting future requirements.

# The Editor's

# Bookshelf

NO ROOM IN THE ARK by Alan Moorehead. Harper & Brothers, New York, 1959. 227 pp. Illus., color plates. $5.00.

The popular concept of the ferocity of African wildlife might make many of us wonder whether we, like Hemingway's Francis Macomber, would freeze in the presence of a lion or water buffalo in the African jungle. The author of this book helps us to see the way this attitude distorts our picture of these animals all out of proportion to the way they really behave in their exotic environment.

The artist, photographer, and especially the big game hunter, have given us an impression of some extremely cruel beasts, panting for the kill, skulking in wait for warm human flesh. On the other hand, the zookeeper presents animals which have been lulled into a relaxed security of clocked feeding and an environment of locked cages.

The idea that African life is not what we make it, but what it is, is the lesson the author learned in his several trips through the game parks and bush of the continent which is no longer very dark. Moorehead describes the increasing difficulty for animals and natives alike to maintain an isolation from civilization, isolation that has been disappearing steadily since Livingstone's arrival there in the nineteenth century. For example, the Watusi tribes now accept payment to perform their war dances—but the spontaneous savagery of the incited warriors does not really exist in the presence of the white man. The Masai are expanding their cattle holdings, encroaching on areas that once exclusively belonged to the wildlife. The African spearhunter now carries a rifle and wears cast-off khaki shorts.

The wildlife in turn is learning about civilization. Birds fly into windshields and destroy themselves. Impala stampede at the sound of a motor, elephants have learned to evade electric shock fences and hippopotami have learned to clear the river when a launch comes through.

Yet, in spite of the increased contact between the wild and the civilized, Moorehead tells us it is still possible to see the legendary law of the jungle operate in a kind of hierarchy of strength and wit. The crocodile is feared by the elephant, yet as a species he must fight to survive the inroads of the monitor lizard who gorges himself on the crocodiles' freshly-laid eggs, or the marabou stork who devours the ten-inch-long babies.

The author tells of his own acceptance of the law. Watching a vermilion-and-blue lizard creeping toward a beetle over his bed, he does not move to warn the beetle. "It is the inevitability of these things, the idea that since they *do* happen, it is right they should happen, that excuses you from feeling pity . . ."

And yet, in spite of the mood the author sets when he tells of the constant air of watchfulness that prevails among the animals, and the almost desperate air of stubbornness with which the people cling to either white culture or black, there are tranquil moments, or moments of fun in the book. Moorehead is at his best when he tells of warthogs drunk on fermented green apples ("they subside to sleep to heaven knows what sort of primeval hangover in the morning") or the marabou stork "with a look of pure bile in his eye" revolting to anyone except "a besotted bird lover," or the Negro spectator wearing a half-finished sweater at a miners' dance in Johannesburg, calmly knitting it row by row across his bare chest.

The magnificent color plates of the natives and animals are spectacular in themselves, but it is Moorehead's words that make the Africa he saw something to remember.—*A.D.V.*

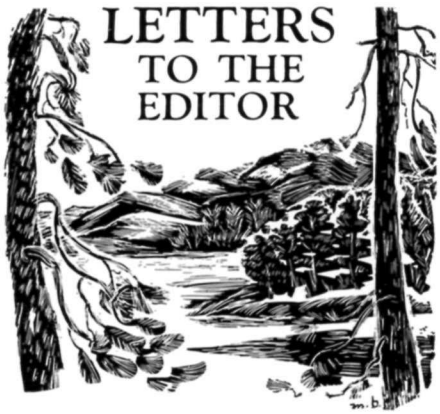
## A Quick Glance At . . .

UNDER A GREEN ROOF: Animals and birds of our woods, by Anne Marie Jauss. J. B. Lippincott Co., Pa., 1960. 64 pp. Illus. $2.95—For children. Short descriptions of forest wildlife, their homes, their food. Discussion rambles from one animal to another with no apparent organization; chapter headings would help. Children might find the good detailed illustrations less intriguing than adults would, although they will like the look of delight each animal seems to have at being caught in a drawing.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION by Ira N. Gabrielson. Second Edition. Macmillan Co., New York, 1959. 244 pp. Illus. $5.50—Looks at conservation of soil, water, forests and wildlife as phases of the single problem of restoration and future wise use of renewable natural resources. Considers three concepts the basis of conservation movement (1) "Soil, water, forest and wildlife conservation are only parts of one inseparable program"; (2) "wildlife must have an environment suited to its needs if it is to survive"; and (3) "any use that is made of any living resource must be limited to not more than the annual increase if the essential seed stock is to be continually available." New ideas and new problems mark this edition, though basic objectives remain the same.

RIVER IN THE DARK by Jean Speiser, John Day Co., New York, 1960. 185 pp. $3.50—One of the "Your Fair Land" series for young readers, which are set in our national parks. Drew Elliot spends a summer in Mammoth Cave National Park where his father is a ranger-naturalist. Juniper Sink, Jewell Cave, Organ Loft and Echo River are some of the cave landmarks of his adventures.

THE CAVE OF SHOUTING SILENCE by Olive Burt, John Day Co., New York, 1960. 191 pp., $3.50—Also in the "Fair Land" series for young readers. Caleb Wilson searches the mile-deep canyon of Zion National Park for clues to a story about his grandfather.




### Facilities for Trailers

I would like to see better trailer facilities in our national parks—electricity, sewage, and water hookups, too. There are plenty of tourist court facilities, but not many have trailer facilities.

DANIEL K. KELLY
Greenwood, Mississippi

• The phenomenal increase in the use of the house trailer within the past few years has posed a knotty problem in our national parks and monuments, both for the administrators of the areas and for the visitors who do their camping in a more orthodox style, making use of such facilities as the various areas may provide. Trailer-camping has been the subject of some bitter comment from the tent-campers, who allege (with some justice) that the trailerites often tend to monopolize water, power, and wood; and that trailers really have no proper place in the majority of national parks or monuments.

On the other hand, trailer-campers are also taxpayers, and have the right to be heard in the matter. The editorial staff of your magazine would appreciate the views of its readers concerning the place of trailers and trailer facilities in our national parks and monuments.

—*Editor.*

### Favors Selective Cutting

I am confused. For the past several years I have belonged to the N.P.A. and several other conservation organizations.

I like nice parks, beautiful wilderness areas, and managed forests. I like many different kinds of beauty. Some organizations do not want to develop anything—just leave it to nature and the birds. I think it is a shame to allow timber to grow to maturity, stand dormant for years and then slowly decay and die. I do not see what would be wrong with permitting selective cutting on all except a few areas left for the wilderness enthusiasts; but I would oppose any wholesale slaughter of this timber as vigorously as any other conservation organization member.

I think we need to get together and decide just what we want. I do not think conservation organizations can prosper as long as they are fighting each other.

FLOYD H. CLAY
Carnegie, Oklahoma

• Complete protection of old growth timber stands is something National Parks Association favors only in the great national parks and monuments and the wilderness areas of the national forests, all of which total up to a rather restricted territory.

You are right that we all ought to get closer together on a good over-all policy. A good policy would include untouched wilderness, protected park lands, more highly developed recreational areas, and well-managed timberlands which would produce wood and wood products for productive purposes. Each of the several kinds of public and private land has a part to play in such a plan.

—*Anthony Wayne Smith,*
*Executive Secretary*

### More Detail in Maps

The serious park visitor wants to know more than the high spots and most traveled roads in a park. An improvement in the magazine along the line of more detailed, usable maps might be very welcome by members of the Association. Would it be possible to secure detailed or topographic maps of the parks?

HANS BOTHE
Riverside, California

• Topographic maps of most national parks are available at the U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, 25, D.C. A free price-list of park maps is available upon request.—*Editor.*

### Not the Largest Wren

I enjoyed Mr. Meyerowitz's article on the Everglades in your April issue. However, he said on page 6 that the Carolina wren was the largest in the wren family. If you will check, I am sure you will find it to be the cactus wren.

JOEL CRACRAFT
Dallas, Texas

• While Peterson's Guide (eastern) lists the Carolina as "largest of the wrens," Smithsonian Institution sources inform us that the giant wren, member of the cactus wren group, of Chiapas, Mexico, is the largest at about 9 inches.—*Editor.*

**THE BACK COVER: Photographer Weldon F. Heald, of Tucson, Arizona, records the graceful arch of Rainbow Bridge, some 275 feet above the camera's lens, from an unusual angle. A more orthodox photographic treatment of Rainbow, in Utah's Rainbow Bridge National Monument, appears below.**