NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

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SUMMER ADVENTURES — Page 111

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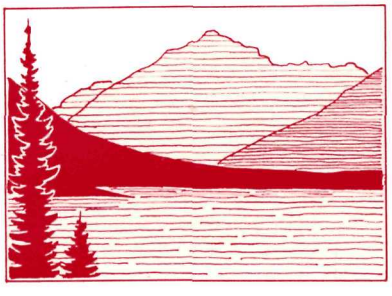
Thousands of tired, nerve-shaken, overcivilized people are beginning to find out that going to the mountains is going home; that wilderness is a necessity; and that mountain parks and reservations are useful not only as fountains of timber and irrigating rivers, but as fountains of life.—JOHN MUIR.



NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

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

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DEVEREUX BUTCHER, Editor

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

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Martin Litton

The Yampa River between Harding's Hole and Mantle Ranch, in Dinosaur National Monument.—This location will be submerged under more than 400 feet of water if Echo Park dam is built.

EDITORIAL

Echo Park Dam? Not By a Damsite!

By FRED M. PACKARD, Executive Secretary

National Parks Association

DURING the five-year controversy over Bureau of Reclamation plans to deface the grandeur of Dinosaur National Monument with power dams and reservoirs, Echo Park dam has become a symbol of all efforts by official and private interests to exploit and destroy our national park system for local or private gain. The challenge of protecting this once relatively little known national monument has aroused the voice of the American people as has no other issue since the National Park Service was founded, in 1916.

The issue is clear-cut, in spite of the fog of technical data and irrelevant side issues that have confused its comprehension by Congress and the public. The Upper Colorado River Storage Project envisions the construction of some twenty-seven major dams on the Colorado River, in Utah and Colorado, with an indefinite number of almost equally elaborate participating projects on the tributaries in other states.

The estimated minimum cost of the project is five billion dollars; the probable cost, judging from the history of other Bureau of Reclamation projects, is from fifteen billion dollars upward. To induce Congress to authorize this grandiose, overly elaborate proposal, the Bureau has divided it into two phases. The bills now before Congress would authorize six mainstream dams, including Echo Park dam, and at least fifteen participating projects. No limitation appears in the bills as to the amount of money to be spent.

While there are many reasons for questioning the economic soundness of the project—the necessity for so many structures to put the Colorado River to work, the accuracy of engineering, and the basic idea that this plan is the only way to secure the desired benefits—the defenders of our national parks and monuments have concentrated their opposition on the fact that Echo Park dam would be the first such project to be built in the national park system since the Park Service was established. They realize that it would open the door to construction of some twenty other proposed dams, some already before Congress, in Grand Canyon, Glacier, Kings Canyon, Yellowstone, Yosemite and other areas. They have insisted the project be revised to spare Dinosaur, and have shown ways this can be done, and still give the desired benefits.

In all of the testimony, there has been no evidence to show that the project cannot be so adjusted, or even that Echo Park dam is necessary. In fact, efforts to justify this dam have become almost ludicrous. First, the proponents said it was needed for a defense plant; but the factory was built in a midwestern state instead. Then they argued that it would avoid a serious loss of water by evaporation; but the calculations of the Bureau of Reclamation on evaporation were proved, and admitted, to have errors amounting to 600 percent. Next, the proponents tried to justify the dam by saying it would not flood the dinosaur fossils anyway. This was a red herring that had nothing to do with the issue. Every informed person knew the dinosaur quarry was in no danger, the threat being the inundation of the scenic canyons. The promoters then insisted the dam was needed

to firm up power from other dams; but there are unlimited coal resources in the vicinity, which can produce power more efficiently and more cheaply. Water storage at Echo Park must be provided to meet the requirements of the Colorado River Compact, they said; and Herbert Hoover, leading authority on the compact, stated no such storage was necessary. Finally, they turned to recreational improvements, pointing to Lake Mead as an ideal development for swimming, speedboating, and similar pursuits, and argued that Echo Park dam would create "tomorrow's playground for millions." It was shown that morasses of mud on the shores of Lake Mead isolate docks and beaches half a mile from water; that bacteria in the ooze render the beaches unsafe to health, and that the drawdown at Echo Park would expose 35,000 acres of the same useless mess to destroy any possibility of using the area for recreation.

Then, on the last day of the congressional hearings, when no one had adequate opportunity to reply to his contention, Senator Watkins produced another "rabbit out of the hat." He said that instead of invading the national park system, the Park Service had "invaded" existing power withdrawals by enlarging the monument, and that Echo Park was not a national park anyway. (In the West, the term "park" often refers to a meadow. Echo Park is a meadow, located in the heart of Dinosaur National Monument, a legally constituted unit of the national park and monument system.) This untenable assertion has confused some members of Congress who have not taken the trouble to read the evidence. Power and reclamation withdrawals have been issued to cover almost every potential damsite in the West. They lie one over the other, and when it is demonstrated that there is a wiser use for a particular site, the withdrawals are cancelled. This is a normal, routine procedure, regularly applied in such cases. The proclamation of 1938 that enlarged the monument legally, superceded all but one of the earlier withdrawals—the now-abandoned Browns Park project near the monument's northern boundary. Secretary McKay himself has honestly stated that nothing in the proclamation can be construed as approving Echo Park dam.

Last year, the Senate bill reached the floor for a vote during the last two days of the Congress, but the bill was not voted on. The House bill was reported out of committee, but never came to the floor for a vote.

New bills were introduced this year, in the 84th Congress, and both houses held hearings during the winter, at which the National Parks Association and other organizations testified in opposition to Echo Park dam. The Senate Committee reported its bill, S. 500, out favorably, and it was called for debate on April 18. Senator Richard L. Neuberger introduced an amendment to delete Echo Park dam from the project in order to emphasize the issue. The proposed amendment was defeated, although thirty senators—a suprisingly large minority—voted to adopt it. (There is a reclamation bloc in the Senate that supports any legislation for such projects, and it was recognized to be virtually impossible to defeat the bill there.)

Since passage of S. 500, the senators have been alarmed at a storm of protest from their constituents, and some of them are urging their colleagues in the House to vote against Echo Park dam.

In the House Committee, there is strong feeling against this dam, and considerable doubt about the whole project. Present indications are that the bill, H. R. 270, will not be reported out as long as Echo Park dam is a part of it, if at all. However, because of the Senate's action in passing its bill, with Echo Park dam included, Dinosaur National Monument will not be safe even if the House amends its bill by deleting the dam. The bills would go to conference to adjust the differences, and the conferees could restore Echo Park dam to the final version. It would then be re-

(Continued on page 122)

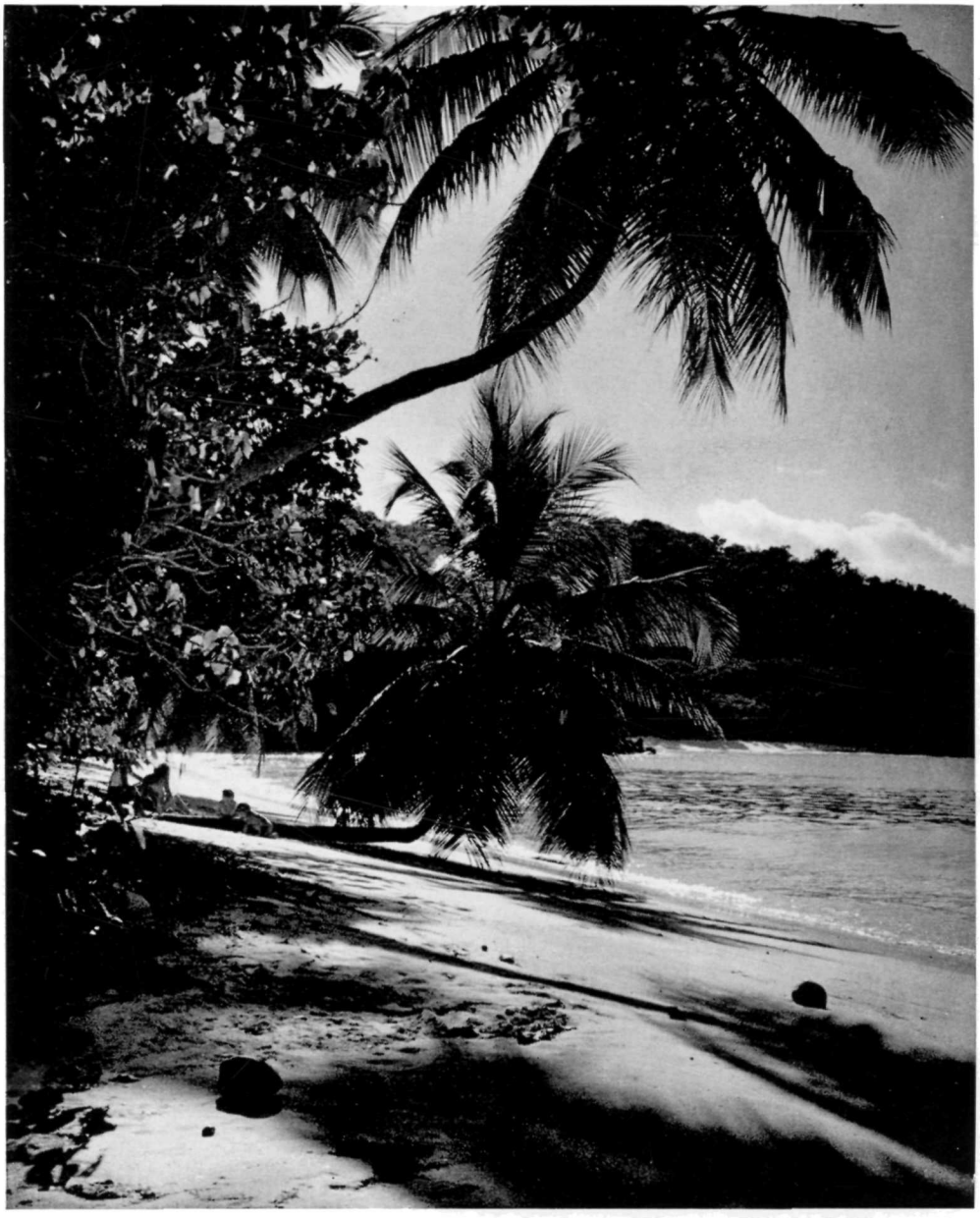
Proposed Virgin Islands National Park

By HAROLD HUBLER, Superintendent

San Juan National Historic Site, Puerto Rico

BEFORE World War II, the National Park Service was interested in the park potentialities of the American Virgin Islands. I was then stationed in the islands and I made a study and report. Particular attention was centered on the Island of St. John, which is fifty miles east of Puerto Rico, some 1442 miles southwest of New York City, and 900 miles southeast of Miami. There was no question in my mind as to

Looking at plans for the Caneel Bay area, in the proposed national park are, left to right, Rev. Stallings, Representative Julius Sprauve, Mr. Frank Stick, Mr. Laurance S. Rockefeller and Mr. Henry O. Beebe.



There are many beaches like this one that will be included in the proposed national park.

the park-like qualities of St. John Island, but war had broken out in Europe and the idea was necessarily deferred.

In 1954, Mr. Laurance Rockefeller, who owns the Caneel Bay Estate on St. John Island, found the old report and became

intensely interested in the possibilities of creating a Virgin Islands National Park. The next time he saw Director Conrad L. Wirth of the National Park Service, which was at Jackson Hole, Wyoming, he discussed the Virgin Islands proposal with him, and it was decided that I should return to the island and make a second study to see whether the national park qualities which I had reported on before the war were still intact. As a consequence, it was my pleasure and privilege to return to St. John, after having been away for some fifteen years, to look over familiar scenes. Mr. Rockefeller and some of his associates and Mr. Wirth came down to St. John Island and we spent several days of intensive reconnaissance and analysis of the proposed park project.

St. John Island is the most beautiful and

The shores of St. John Island are broken into numerous beautiful bays and coves.

White beaches curving around blue-green water give a hint of the probable popularity the proposed park may enjoy.

undisturbed of the three United States owned Virgin Islands. Its setting, in the colorful and calm channels of the island archipelago, its different and unusual scenic quality, plant life, and history are quite unlike any other reserve now included in our national park system. The plant and animal life of the area and the surrounding waters are of exceptional interest and educational value. It is a colorful, tropical island under the American flag, rich in historic, scientific, and recreation interests.

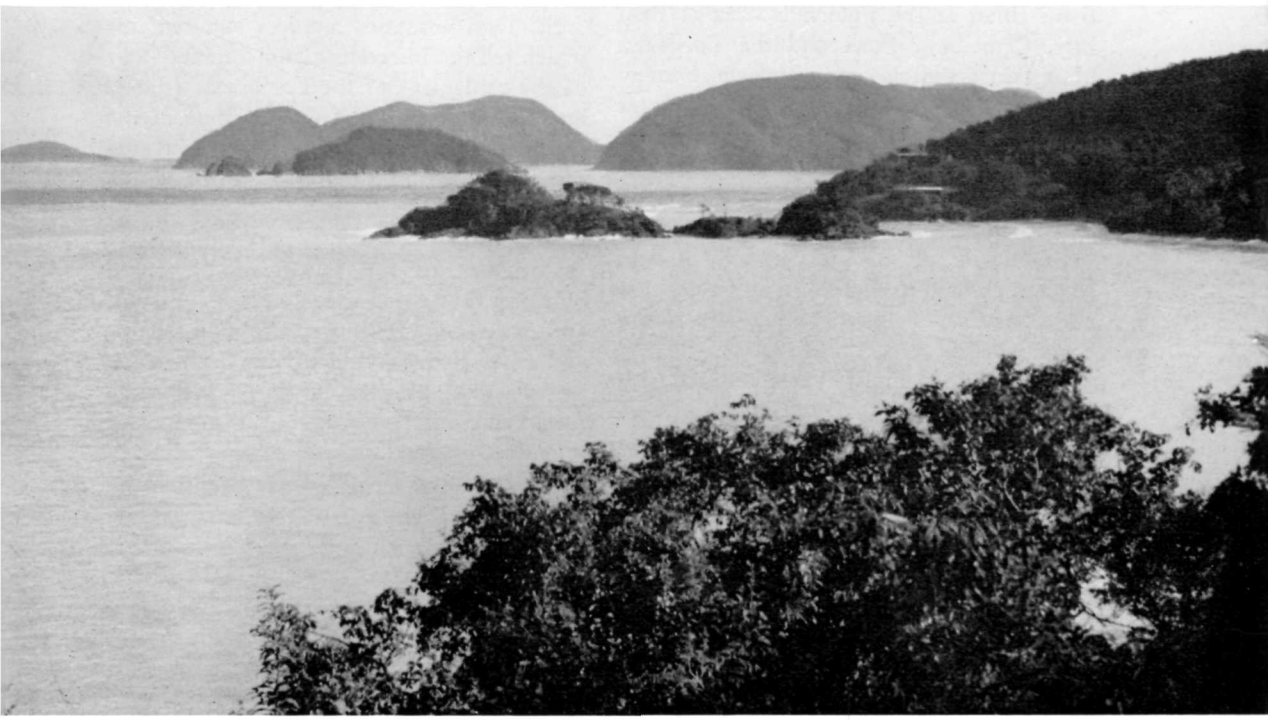
Modern transportation methods have made it conveniently accessible. Opportunities exist for pleasant, year-round vacations.

The Carib Indians, orginally from South America, left their marks on the Island in the form of stone picture writings. Columbus sailed the waters in the region during his second voyage to the West Indies, and Sir Francis Drake piloted his ships close to its shores. Later, pirates found shelter in its many protected harbors. There are bush-covered remains of old eighteenth century forts and batteries that played important roles in the island's settlement. Extensive and rather elaborate estates were constructed in the early eighteenth century, when the island flourished on the production of sugar. Picturesque ruins of these estates are still in evidence.

St. John is a small island containing only nineteen and two-tenths square miles of land. It is nine miles long and nearly five miles wide at its widest point and rises abruptly from the sea to an elevation of 1277 feet at the top of Bordeaux mountain. At the present time, eighty-five percent or more of the acreage is covered with tropical vegetation and second growth trees. The forest contains a large number of species not found on continental United States. It is also unique even in the Caribbean area.

Of scientific and educational interest are the Carib inscriptions or petroglyphs located at the Water Falls in the Reef Bay area. Here, archeological research was carried on by Theodore DeBooy, in 1916 and 1917. He states that the petroglyphs were made in pre-Columbian days and that many of the inscriptions have already been

The fascinating aspect of St. John Island is evident in this view, with small islands, bays, points and hills.



obliterated by weathering. Even so, there are, at the present time, distinct figures remaining on the rocks at the waterfalls and also on Congo Bay and Carvel Rock, off St. John, to the northwest.

Facts of scientific interest are offered not only to the archeologist, but to the biologist as well. Dr. Whitehouse of the University of Toronto found several rare species of dragonflies on the island. Icthyologists have an unusual opportunity to study fish and other forms of marine life. Especially interesting are those forms inhabiting the coral reefs.

Botanists will find much of interest in the tropical and unusually rich, diversified plant life. According to *The Scientific Survey of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands*, by N. L. Britton, more than 260 species of native woody plants were specifically reported for St. John, of which 154 were trees, seventy-two shrubs, twenty-six woody species, and eight cacti. Much of the colorful plant life is of interest to laymen, too, including orchids growing in their native habitat at the waterfalls area at Reef Bay. Camelburg Peak and the Bordeaux Mountain areas also are sites where many unusual species of plants grow. Since most of the island has been reverting to jungle for many decades, the flora shows considerable advancement in a natural succession toward its original condition.

Practically all of the St. John Island beaches abound in shells of many kinds, the most beautiful being the king and queen conch shells.

To become completely acquainted with the charm of the island, it is best to travel either by horseback or on foot. It is possible on most of the existing trails to plan a trip that will include both mountain scenery and seaside beauty, without retracing any of the route. Hikers and horseback riders do not find either of these activities uncomfortably hot under the tropical sun, because of the abundant shade and the constant blowing of the trade winds that give the island its equable climate. Perhaps the present park qualities and quiet atmosphere could best be preserved in the proposed park by confining auto traffic to Centerline Road and the more heavily travelled seashore drives along the east and northwest shores. Since there is no need for speed, roads should be kept as simple as possible. Trails should be maintained for horseback riding and hiking.

Boating possibilities appear to be unlimited. The many land-locked harbors and sheltered coves offer ample anchorage, and winds and tides are ideal for sailing most of the year.

Swimming from white sandy beaches is one of the most popular sports of the island, and there are ideal spots for picnicking along the roads and trails.

Aqua-lung enthusiasts find the sea around the island a treasure house for their underwater forays. The use of glass-bottomed boats would provide a means of introducting visitors to the marine world, hidden among the many reefs and rocks.

St. John possesses features and remains which tell the interesting and colorful story of the settlement of the Caribbean Islands and life as it existed from the time of the Carib Indian occupancy, throughout the second voyage of Columbus, down to the present time.

The proposed park would comprise a major part of the Island of St. John, omitting the settled areas and arable land, and including certain nearby small islands and cays. Preservation of the Carib stone picture writings, the old forts, the estate ruins and other features of historic and scientific interest, as well as the uniquely scenic qualities, would be accomplished by establishment of the proposed Virgin Islands National Park.

Two bills, H. R. 5299 and S. 1604, to establish the Virgin Islands National Park, are being considered by Congress, and hearings already have been held.—*Editor.*

MISSION 66

By LON GARRISON, Chairman
MISSION 66 Steering Committee

1966 WILL BE a crucial year for the National Park Service. In 1966, this Service will celebrate its fiftieth birthday. In 1966, travel to the parks, according to the best estimates possible today, will have increased another sixty percent over the present nearly 50 million visitors. And, by 1966, it is planned that park development and park staffing may have been brought into harmony with the needs of the times.

To accomplish this last, a project known simply as MISSION 66 has been organized in the National Park Service offices. The goal toward which this mission is directed is not new; it is plainly stated in the Act of 1916 establishing the National Park Service. That Act has guided the Service in the past; and it will continue to guide it in the future. Its concepts are as sound today as they were in 1916. The problem is to meet fully the responsibilities implicit in those concepts.

The purpose of MISSION 66 is to make an intensive study of the problems of protection, public use, interpretation, development, staffing, legislation, financing, and all other phases of park operation; and to produce a comprehensive and integrated program of use and protection that will harmonize with the Service's obligations under the Act of 1916.

It is a study involving everyone in the National Park Service. Ideas from field officials and from friends of the Service are sought. Field committees have been established in the regional offices, and in each park the staff is expected to present ideas and suggestions. Dreams that have long seemed beyond attainment are now being studied practically.

In Washington, the MISSION 66 staff, working with the MISSION 66 Steering Committee, has followed a broad pattern in its initial efforts. First, the values in each area—the reasons why the area is in the national park system—must be defined. Second, the protection and preservation of these values is paramount in all planning. Third, public appreciation of these values is the right of visitors, and should guide development. Accepting these three general statements, the problem then is to plan park development, operation, staffing, planning, and protection, using modern techniques and methods to handle seventy-five to eighty million visitors in 1966.

Obviously, the old conflict between protection and public use continues; just as obviously, the judicious compromise pattern followed over the past thirty-nine years must continue. In one western park, for example, three percent of the park area is used by ninety-two percent of the visitors. The other eight percent, who desire to get away from the main roads and points of visitor concentration, can do so and find ninety-seven percent of the park for their experience. The percentage of land in any park devoted to intensive public use cannot be arbitrarily fixed. It depends on local conditions, not the least of which is the selection of the land to be used, and protection of the significant values inherent in the area. However, in the great natural parks, this percentage will remain small and, even upon the land so used, every effort must be made to retain natural conditions.

The committee and the staff for MISSION 66 have developed a number of precepts regarding the relation of use to protection to guide them in case studies they have undertaken experimentally. These precepts state that: Substantial public use, benefit and enjoyment remain the best

means of protecting the areas from threats of adverse use; but to achieve specific protection goals, use must be controlled or guided. Proper development is the best way to do this. The board-walks around the formations at the geyser basins are an example of such controlled use; the walks protect the formations and the visitor, and lead him to the best spots for the interpretive story.

Next, the housekeeping facilities of concessioners, and of the government, should be placed so they do not interfere with protection of significant values, and they should not be in a visitor-use area. Such facilities as offices, shops, houses, and warehouses should be carefully examined to determine which of them may be moved, preferably to locations outside the parks; but if this is not possible, then to less strategic locations.

Campgrounds, picnic areas and concession facilities should also be examined to determine if they are needed and properly located. Emphasis should be on providing attractive spots for visitor accommodations, but in parks with great numbers of visitors, these should be placed away from the choice scenic attractions. These shrines, as they well may be called, then can serve for day-use pilgrimages.

MISSION 66 is considering other phases of park management. The new term "automation" describes one of the ways in which some things will be done. Personal service will remain as the ideal, but because of the huge crowds in many places, automatic devices for visitor guidance and protection, and for interpretation must be developed. Spread of use, geographically and seasonally, must be considered. Winter is proving an attractive time to visit many parks, and recent statistics show that only about one-third of the winter-month visitors to Mount Rainier, for example, come to ski or to participate in snow sports. A realistic policy must be adopted about aircraft, particularly the helicopter. The Park Service today may be facing the same problem that park administrators faced at the famous 1913 Yosemite Conference, where the first decision was made to admit automobiles to the national parks, although the answer today may be different.

One of the common suggestions in the MISSION 66 study is that quotas should be established to limit the number of people who may visit an area. Many historical areas are self-limiting; but it is the opinion of the committee and the staff of MISSION 66 that, in the great natural areas, quotas are not necessary at this time. Rather, modern traffic handling methods and proper development to achieve protection and interpretation will enable most existing visitor locations to accommodate the crowds anticipated in 1966. For instance, construction of short road connections in many situations would make one-way traffic possible.

The idea of developing buffer areas to take part of the load of park visitors and more of the strictly recreational load, is important. It is agreed that park planning cannot be complete without full consideration of the surrounding lands.

New highway locations built in any region will exert influence on park travel either by bringing increased numbers to the park, or by siphoning off those who today may visit a park on impulse because it is close to their route.

There are other factors, such as investment in existing facilities, both government and concession, and limitations fixed by law and budgets. To complete MISSION 66 will require money; but money cannot be made available without a comprehensive plan for the future, and some estimate of what is required for an orderly, continuous development and staffing program.

This provides a look to the future, and a plan that holds hope for those connected with it—hope that finally the development of the parks will be adequate to do the job at hand, hope that the staff to manage the parks will be provided, and hope that the parks will be the better for wiser use.

Mankind at the Flood

By WILLIAM VOGT, National Director

Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc.

(Prior to reading this paper, Dr. Vogt ran a metronome in front of the public address microphone, for one minute.)

AT every one of the clicks you have just heard—fifty to sixty in the past minute—the population of the world has increased by one hungry human being. This is not the number of babies born. It is the net increase—the excess of the number born over the number of people dying.

A consideration of future population demands involves more items than you would have to assemble, and more processes than you would have to coordinate, in planning a canoe trip to the Peace River Delta. Population is a function of geography, climate, genetics and ecology, in human beings as in other animals. And in mankind, both population and demand are a function of thought and emotion as expressed by reactions to symbols in politics, economics, semantics, religions and a wide variety of superstitions.

Of the many variables involved, none, probably, carries a greater charge at the present time than the unprecedentedly rapid growth in human numbers. A statement by P. K. Whelpton, of the Scripps Foundation, may help you to visualize what is happening: he points out that if the world population had increased, since the beginning of the Christian era, at the rate it has during the past one hundred years, alongside every single human being on earth, there would now be approximately one million more! The world population is now two and a half billions; by 1980 it may well reach four billions.

The *distribution* of population increases (there are not enough population decreases to be worth talking about) and resource use—in time and space—are of enormous importance in this connection.

Contrary to the forecasts of economists and demographers, birth rates have not fallen automatically as material standards of living rose. In the depression years 1930-34, in the United States, the crude birth rate was 17.6 per thousand—in 1952, a year of peak prosperity, 24.5, or an increase of thirty-nine percent. Holland, which has one of the world's highest living standards, in the same year had a birth rate of 22.4. Australia's was 23.3 and white New Zealand's 24.8. Ceylon, which is considered "highly urbanized," had a birth rate of 39.5, and Japan, despite about one million legal abortions a year, 25.4. The birth rate of the Province of Quebec, certainly another one of the high living standard areas of the world, stood between that of Australia and Ceylon at 30.3.

In relation to population and future needs, we cannot let our thinking stop at national boundaries. As this paper is written, the United States Government is projecting an annual expenditure of $3,000,-

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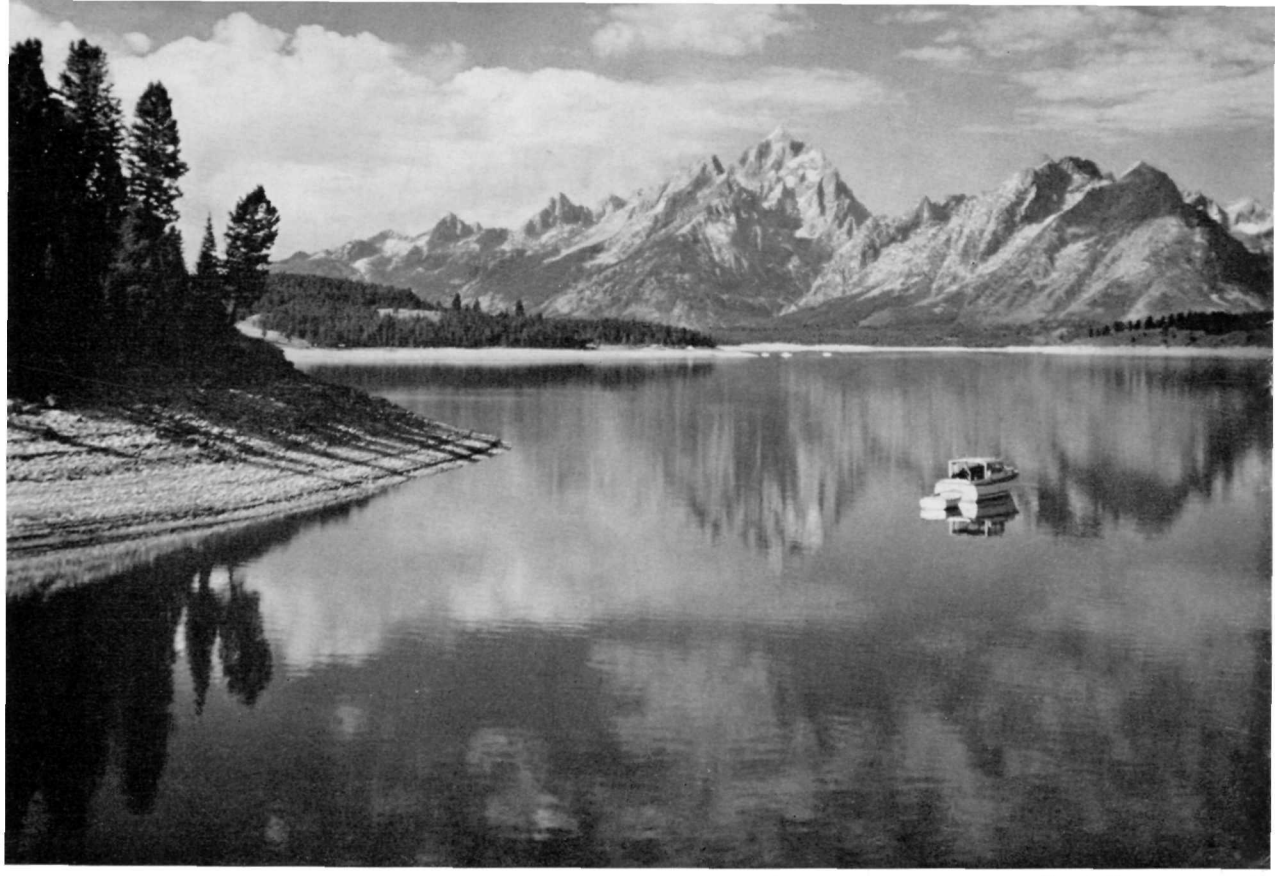
EDITOR'S NOTE.—This article is adapted from a talk given before the Twentieth North American Wildlife Conference, held at Montreal in March. The author, a member of the Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association, shows that the problem of growing human populations has become world-wide. It is a problem that seems to make all other matters pale almost to insignificance, and in fact, most of the serious local, national and international problems of today stem from it. In his appraisal of the conference, Professor Ian McTaggart Cowan of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, said of the talk: "It is right and necessary for us to concern ourselves with this all-pervading problem, for . . . human increase transcends all others in shaping values, and it is upon relative values in terms of human needs that the fate of our wildlife rests."



Eugene Ahrens

Jackson Lake in Grand Teton National Park.—Space, like water, is not something for which we can find substitute, and we cannot import it from other lands; yet, without it, we cannot have solitude.

000,000 for foreign aid. An important factor in creating the need for foreign aid, especially in Asia, Africa, Latin America and such backward countries as Italy and Spain, is overpopulation, or more people than available resources can cope with.

When Yellowstone National Park has too many elk, the herd can be thinned out. When Japan has too many people, they must be cared for somehow. Japan, with an area smaller than California's, will probably have 100,000,000 people by 1970. Those 100,000,000 are almost certain to swing into the Soviet orbit unless they are heavily subsidized by the West. Subsidizing them will probably be less costly than would be defense of the Pacific with Japan a Russian ally.

I wish there were more time to go into these population trends. Mexico, for example, from which every year 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 "wetbacks" [1] cross into the United States looking for work because they can't get it at home, will in twenty-five years probably double its population to 50,000,000! El Salvador, just to the South, now living on an almost East Indian level, will double its numbers of people in twenty-two years. Hawaii, which may be admitted as our forty-ninth or fiftieth state, is out-Puerto-Ricoing Puerto Rico, and may double in twenty-eight years! American Samoa will probably double in twenty-one years; Formosa (which we both defend and help to support at a cost of hundreds of millions a year) will double in nineteen years, Ceylon in twenty-eight; and Latin America as a whole in perhaps thirty to

(Continued on page 133)

[1] *America*, "Current Comment," March 6, 1954, p. 587.

The Summer Adventures of a Ranger's Family

By BARBARA BLACK

a ranger's wife

AS WE wrapped Jimmy in a blanket and laced him on the Indian papoose carrier, he began to cry. "Oh, no," I thought, "not already." Perhaps it would be a mistake to drag the children seventeen miles by trail, so that we could spend the summer with their father at his back-country station on Roaring River.

My husband is a national park ranger in Sequoia and Kings Canyon national parks. Winters are spent at headquarters at Ash Mountain, or in one of the two areas open in winter, Giant Forest and Grant Grove.

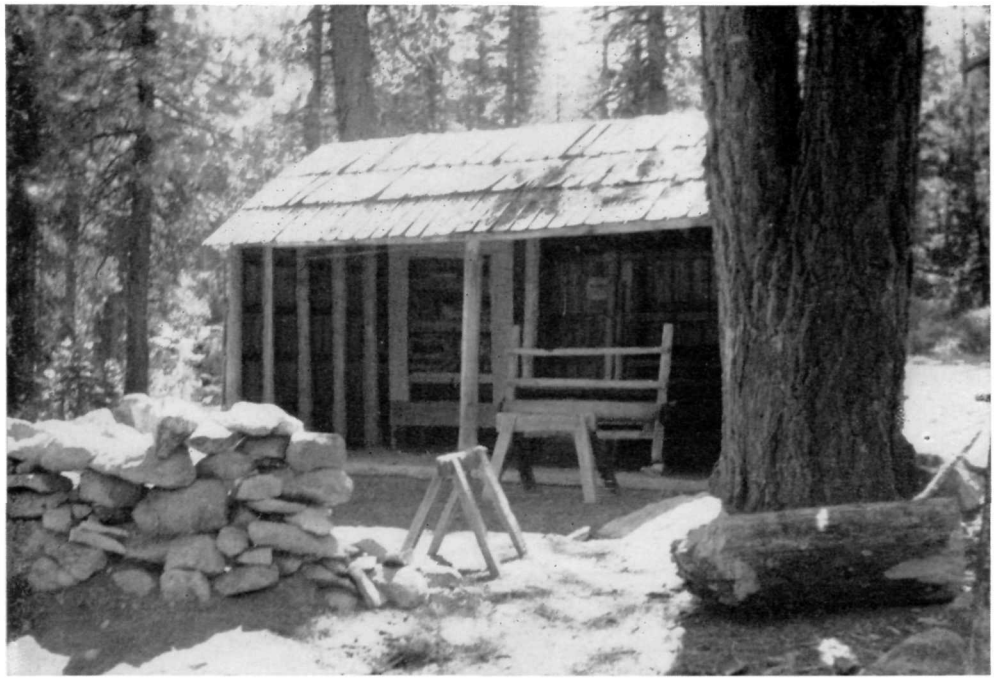
Summers are another matter. Bruce had spent two summers in Giant Forest, two in Cedar Grove, and now it was time for him to be stationed on Roaring River, near Scaffold Meadow, seventeen miles from Horse Corral, which is the end of the Forest Service road that forks from the General's Highway between the parks.

Should I have remained with the children at our house at Grant Grove, complete with doors, washing machine, and oil heaters, as so many people thought I should? At first, we had thought that to be the only possible solution, because Patty would not be three years old, and Jimmy would be only three and a half months when the time came to go. Yet the idea of two months separation did not appeal to Bruce and me. Gradually we planned for the trip, and now, here we were at Horse Corral, the mules loaded and ready to go. Would Jimmy cry all the way? Hastily we lifted him to Bruce's back and handed Bruce the reins to the horse Patty was riding. I mounted my horse, grabbed the mules' ropes, and followed.

After lunch I took Jimmy on my back for a while. We met a group of scouts who, I could see, wondered why I was walking with a pack, while Bruce rode. When I had passed them so that they could see Jimmy, one exclaimed, "Jeepers—a papoose!" I can hear them telling their friends they met some real Indians—the squaw was walking and carrying the baby while the brave rode.

Bruce leads Patty's horse as we begin our journey of seventeen miles to the ranger station on Roaring River.

Lillian Morasco



Bruce Black

Our bedroom cabin had one unwalled side and a fireplace in front.

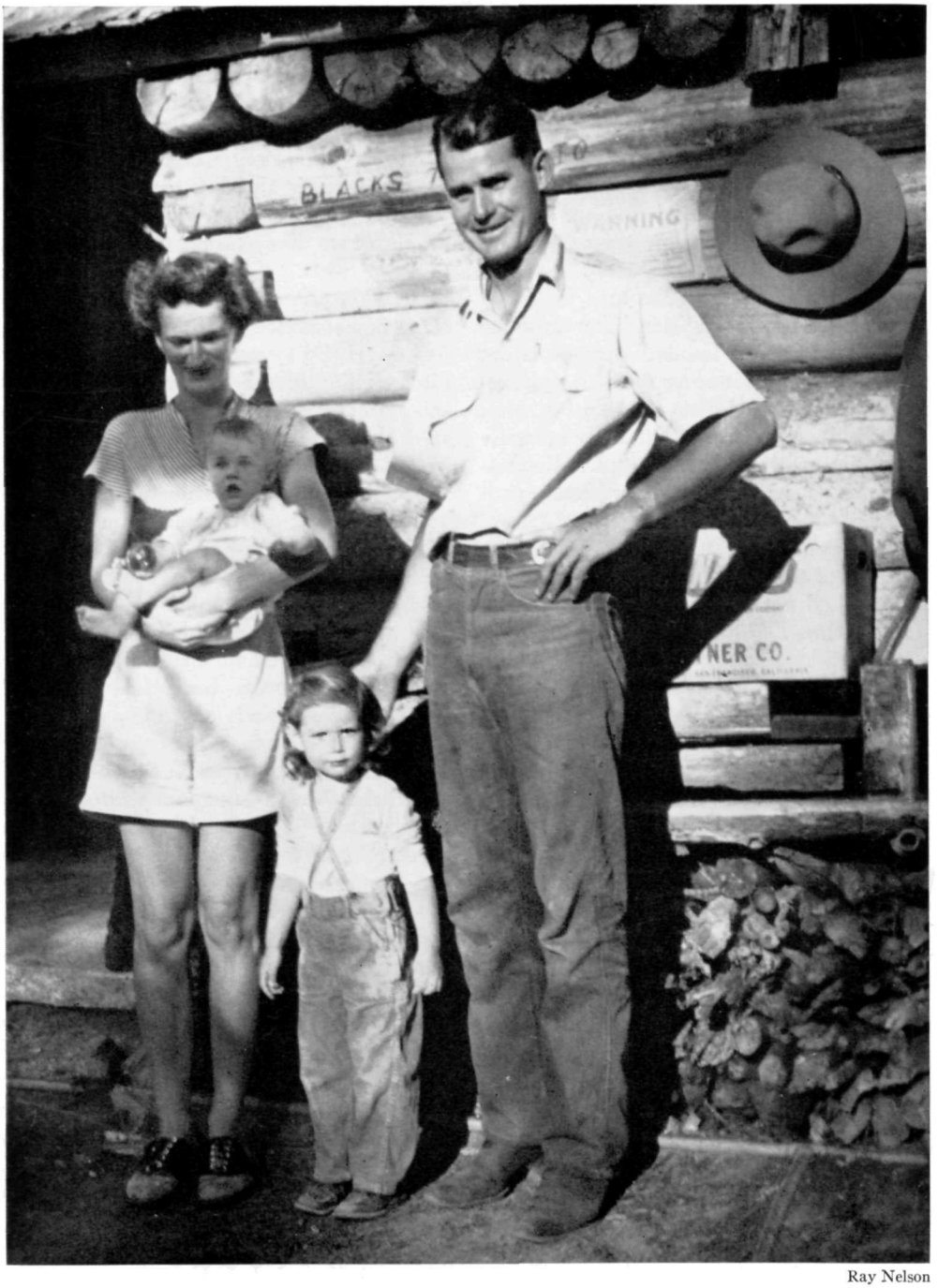
No amount of coaxing would persuade Patty Lou to ride in the kyak box on the mule, until she was so tired she could hardly stay on the saddle. The first time she declared it "too rough," but with a pillow in the bottom of the box and one behind her head, she was soon asleep. For nearly two hours her head bounced from side to side. Twice it jerked so hard she woke up, but so tired was she that she went to sleep again with just a reassuring word from us.

As we passed J. R. Meadow, Bruce assured me we were nearly there, but it seemed a long time before the sign "Roaring River Ranger Station, Elevation 7300 Feet," loomed up. I was so relieved that I rode into camp with tears streaming down my face.

That first night, after a can of warm soup, Bruce took us up the hill from the kitchen to the bedroom. As we lay on our log bed and looked out at the stars from the unwalled side of the cabin, I felt that perhaps life here might be good, after all.

Next morning I began to have my doubts. The elevation of the ranger station is high enough to be very cool in the early morning. The open side of the bedroom is fine for looking at the stars, but affords no protection from weather. We pulled Patty out of her warm sleeping bag and dressed her in the cold. She cried until she had a warm breakfast in her tummy and the sun warmed the yard.

The kitchen was four feet from Roaring River, a wild, splashing stream, all whitewater. Patty Lou was too fascinated to be trusted near it, so Bruce's first job was to build a fence to enclose the patio behind the kitchen, the clothes line, trees for a swing, and an area large enough to play in. Just once did Patty cause us concern. At the water's edge was a large rock under



Ray Nelson

Bruce, Patty, Jimmy and I pose for our picture beside the kitchen cabin.

which a cement cooler had been built. We kept only fruit juice and Jimmy's bottles there, lest a bear raid it. Patty loved to be sent for Jimmy's bottle, and I had begun to trust her to go, without being watched. One day when she took longer than usual, Bruce slipped down to see what she was doing. To his horror, he found her leaning out over the raging water throwing sand and rocks into the river!

We had talked about the toys for Patty Lou, and decided on Mary, her favorite doll, the "Allen family," a miniature mother, father, sister and son, with assorted babies, and two books of stories. Tragedy struck when we left Mary at Horse Corral. In response to an urgent radio message, Mary came in the next week with the mail.

During the first two weeks, while the memory of the hard trip in was still vivid, and we had not yet worked out a satisfactory routine, I prayed for a miracle in the form of a helicopter to come and carry us back to civilization. At the sound of every plane, I would run out to see if my prayers had been answered.

The sound of the river bothered me those first weeks—roar, roar, roar, never really quiet. At night, in the bedroom, which was farther from the river, my complaints sounded hollow to my husband. How could he know how often I had to stop my work to bend low to catch my child's conversation, the only conversation I could count on? For after two days, Bruce took long rides—off in the early morning, returning sometimes as late as eight in the evening. We did have a neighbor, a cattleman responsible for a group of cattle that still remains in the park, and will as long as the owners live. As time went by, he became a real friend. At first, when I longed to hear a voice, he and Bruce would sit and talk, while I cooked dinner. The river made so much noise I could not catch a word they said. Seeing them sit there enjoying each other's conversation seemed to arouse my resentment.

And then there were the moths. Where they came from I never knew, but every scrap of cloth that was laid down had at least two large moths in it when I picked it up again. I never got over jumping as they flew out. They were in the bed, in every diaper, in the dish towels.

In the kitchen there were no cupboards or drawers. Everything clean was kept under a towel. "I'll not go to any trouble to fix this place up," I thought, so I put clean dishes under the towel, too. The second day I did sweep out the middle of the kitchen; the third day I removed a pile of trash from behind the stove, but it was a week before I made a shelf to keep the knives and forks on.

The second week it rained. Every afternoon it poured, and there was thunder and lightning. There was a heavy section of the kitchen that could be fitted over the back entrance, but nothing could keep the rain from coming through space around the stove pipe and in the front door. The rain wasn't gentle—bucketfuls drenched everything, especially the wood supply.

One thing I was happy about was the bear-proof storage space. At one end of the kitchen was a log room with a system of pipes to be placed in the doorway each night to keep out the bears. Half of this was screened to keep out mice. All the rooms, having cement floors and heavy logs, made a cool storage place for vegetables and eggs. Tomatoes kept for weeks. We hung our ham on a hook in the mouse-proof room. The second week I took the ham down and found worms!—dozens of long, white, wiggling worms! My first impulse was to dispose of it. Examination revealed that the worms were in the fat only, and I began to cut this away. Before long, no more worms remained, and the lean ham seemed undamaged. Next day I cooked it, and in a few days, as the memory of those white wigglers faded, I even enjoyed eating it.

Gradually I got used to the idea that I

(Continued on page 140)

Has Nature Performed a Miracle in Acadia National Park?

By HUSTON THOMPSON, member
Board of Trustees, National Parks Association

ALL NATURE is a miracle to ordinary folks, but something has happened in recent years in Acadia National Park, Maine, that has even the naturalist puzzled.

Seven years ago a fire swept over one third of the island on which the park is located,[1] destroying thousands of acres of coniferous and hardwood trees. What little organic or top soil remained on the burned places was carried down into the gulches by rain, or blown away by winds from the sea. Now the once bleak mountain sides are covered with a dense growth of shrubs and tiny birch and other hardwood trees, and snuggling underneath are wee pines and spruces. On what did these shrubs and trees build at birth, or on their way up? This is the question that has the wise ones guessing.

A brief background may help those who have never visited Acadia National Park. It is located on an island that is said to stand the farthest east of any land of the United States on the Atlantic coast, and the rising sun first lights on top of Cadillac, the park's highest mountain. The island contains 72,280 acres, of which 17,188 were burned over in the fire of 1947. Of those burned, 8000 acres were in the park proper. The other trees that were destroyed were on private property. The park itself is unique in that it is composed of gifts of land from private parties to the federal government. As one drives over the island, it is difficult to know when he is passing through park or privately owned land.

From an historical and naturalist standpoint, it is fortunate that the park has had in its employment Naturalist Wilbur Doudna,[2] who was there prior to and at the time of the great fire. He tells me that the cause of the fire is not certain. The popular belief is that it started from a dump located over a peat bog in which there was a smoldering fire that flared up when the winds stirred.

Once the fire got started, on a dry October day in 1947, it did not keep a constant direction, but switched according to the variable winds in that locality. No sooner had the fire fighters built a backfire in one locality, than the wind would change and make their efforts useless.

During the first two days, the fire burned in a southeasterly direction, but on the third day it switched inland. It was then that the blazing embers were carried over and dropped on other trees by a gale estimated at forty miles an hour. All told, the fire lasted two weeks and was perhaps as serious in its damage as any forest fire in the history of our country, considering the size of the area involved.

I well remember the first impression the skyline of those mountain sides made upon me, with the thousands of dead trees bristling from them. It took me back to a trip Stephen Mather, first director of the National Park Service, and I made in 1915, when he was inspecting Yellowstone and

[1] See *The 1947 Forest Fire Record, One Third of Acadia Burned,* in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for January-March 1948.

[2] Mr. Doudna was transferred to Mount Rainier National Park, in April, where he is serving as assistant naturalist.

W. H. Ballard

Large areas of the park were covered with spruce, fir and pine before the fire of 1947. It may take a century to restore such a forest.

other parks. Mather was a dynamic and sensitive person and was the organizer of our national park system.

We had left Yellowstone Park, crossed the divide on the south, and were looking down into the valley of the Snake River on the approach to the Tetons, in Wyoming. Ordinarily, this was a marvelous sight, but there before us was a large lake impounded by damming the river. The lake was filled with thousands of dead trees that lifted their arms above the water as if pleading for help. Mather was so outraged at the thought of leaving those dead trees in the lake that he could think of nothing to compare with it but the illustration of Dante's Inferno, by Dore, where the poor wretches were lifting their arms beseechingly. This same picture came to mind as I rode over the burned parts of the island.

After the fire, the burned areas of the park were visited by tree experts and naturalists from our colleges and our state and federal departments. As there was practically no organic soil upon which new trees could grow, these experts decided that the government would have to reforest the burned area. So the Park Service recommended a congressional appropriation, which was readily granted.

When the time came around for replanting, the experts decided to take a close-up view of the soil situation. To their amazement they found that nature had already gone to work and was doing an astonishing and admirable job of bringing into life

the first healing green that would cover the mountain sides. So the wise men went into a huddle and came up with the following thought and solution: We do not understand how nature has done it, but it looks to us as if she could do the job better and more cheaply than man. Why not let nature finish it?

The appropriation was never used for the purpose designated, but the congressional committee permitted it to be spent in removing some of the dead trees. Why should Congress not be asked to appropriate an additional amount to remove all the remaining dead trees so that the young trees may have a better opportunity to emerge, and the unsightliness of much of the mountain sides removed? Congress would have a strong argument and precedent for this because, through the President, it is now using money to help restore conditions in many parts of our country brought about by recent disasters.

Some of the summer residents of the island, who still own beautiful stands of trees, have contributed toward removing the dead ones on park property. For this they should be highly commended. Incidentally, the writer is informed that such an expenditure could be credited to one's tax exemptions.

Perhaps the reader should have examined the photographs in their order before reading this article, for they tell the miracle of Acadia as words cannot. He will note that the first picture is part of the forest

High wind fanned the flames, and when the fire had passed, soil was burned out and grim trunks stood as reminders of the conflagration.

W. H. Ballard

W. H. Ballard

Where the organic soil was burned, soft, fluffy ash remained until blown away leaving roots exposed.

down by the water's edge, that was not touched by the fire. Much of the island had been and still is clothed in just such beautiful conifer trees. Of course, the tops of Cadillac and other mountains that face the sea are bald because glacial action left them that way and the winds from the sea and from the north have kept them so.

It may be helpful to point out that back in the '60s there was a great fire that left marks that were only partly healed, but nevertheless beautified by a mixture of coniferous and deciduous trees. When the fire of 1947 struck those places, the third cycle of growth had begun and the second stage was not complete, so that the conifers and the hardwoods were still battling for dominance.

It is a strange and fascinating thought, this competitive struggle of trees. The rules that govern their contest are much more strictly adhered to than when man tries to enforce his economic and legal laws. First in the cycle comes the herbacious period, which includes shrubs of the north and temperate zones. Next come the hardwoods, including birches, and aspens, and with them the coniferous trees. Eventually, the hardwoods and conifers will crowd out the shrubs, and, for half a century, will contest for a place in the sun. Gradually the pines and spruces will be in complete dominance.

Our first photograph shows the coniferous trees in their final stage. The second shows a dead forest once composed mostly of hardwoods and conifers with the latter not yet dominant. This undoubtedly was an area that had been burned in the fire of the '60s, and then reclothed with hardwoods and conifers. One can get a general idea from this of what was left by the destruction of the organic soil in 1947, and what a job nature had in trying to heal that mountainside. The third picture shows a close-up of the complete absence of a basic soil foundation for growth of either shrubs or trees. It was this condition that moved the experts to advise replanting the destroyed areas.

The fourth picture shows a complete change and a delightful surprise. Here all the dead trees have been removed, and the landscape, after seven years, is covered by soft and gentle greens. That vista will change from year to year.

Let the reader now part the dense shrubbery, and he will discover what the fifth scene shows so splendidly—the sturdy little pines and spruces, slow in starting their upward climb, but powerful in their energy. At last they will overcome the hardwoods

National Park Service

Seven years later, in 1954, a luxuriant growth of young birch, aspen, oak and cherry clothed wide areas.

and leave the landscape such as we saw in the first picture. About seventy-five years from now, the threefold cycle will be completed.

The unsolved miracle of growth may continue to challenge man's knowledge. In the meantime, bounteous nature will have kept the bare mountain sides covered with trees and shrubs of more than two hundred species.

The author wishes to acknowledge that he could not have written this article had it not been for the assistance he was given by Superintendent Frank R. Givens and naturalist Wilbur Doudna of Acadia National Park.

Beneath the deciduous trees, tiny pines and spruces are starting to grow, and eventually they will dominate and again become the climax forest.

National Park Service

WICHITA MOUNTAINS REFUGE FOR ARTILLERY RANGE

THE Army wants part of Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma, for an artillery range in connection with the adjoining Fort Sill.

The refuge, comprising 59,099 acres of scenic granite hills and grassland, was established in 1905 as a national forest. In 1907, fifteen bison were placed there by the American Bison Society to help save the species. In 1930, the area was redesignated a Fish and Wildlife Service refuge. Today it is one of the Service's show places, with hundreds of bison, many elk, whitetail deer and pronghorn antelopes. Here, too, live smaller mammals such as raccoons, prairie dogs and skunks. The refuge is of special interest to bird enthusiasts because the ranges of eastern and western species overlap here, and such birds as scissor-tailed flycatchers, Mississippi kites and Franklin's gulls can be seen.

Congress has passed a military works bill, H. R. 6829, containing authorization for the Army to acquire 20,320 acres of privately owned land outside the south boundary of the refuge to extend artillery ranges. In addition, there is authorization for transfer of 10,700 refuge acres to the Fort Sill Reservation for the same purpose. When the Senate voted on the bill, only two senators spoke out against the transfer of the refuge lands. They were Senators Neuberger and Humphrey.

The Army has asked for immediate appropriation of the $3,053,000 authorized to carry out the Fort Sill expansion. A military construction money bill will be introduced and reported from the House Appropriations Committee soon—probably before this magazine comes off the press. There is no assurance that the Army will not demand more or all of the refuge later. Keep your congressman and senators informed on your wishes in this matter.

INTERIOR POLICY UNCHANGED ON WILDLIFE REFUGES

FOR the past year, some have believed that the Fish and Wildlife Service might give away a number of wildlife refuges, such as the Desert Game Range, Hart Mountain, National Elk Refuge and the superb Wichita Mountains area. The "task force" that made a survey of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the refuge system two years ago, recommended certain areas be studied to see whether they were still serving a useful purpose. This recommendation may have been partly the cause for the alarm among those who recognize the value of these and other refuges to the survival of vanishing and endangered species.

The Fish and Wildlife Service recently issued a statement by Director John L. Farley to clarify the position of the Department of the Interior and the Service in this matter. "There has been no change of plan or of philosophy regarding our refuge program," says Director Farley, and he continues, "rather than any downward trend in refuge acquisition, maintenance, and development, fiscal year 1955 has seen the largest allocation ever to the refuges." Then the director quotes from a letter signed on June 6, by Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay: "Admittedly, the conservation press in recent weeks has given publicity to a rumor that certain refuge areas, or parts thereof, were slated for abandonment. . . . The Department, far from a policy of relinquishing jurisdiction over major units of our vital wildlife lands, is striving constantly to increase the protection that can be afforded these all too few acres of strategic wildlife habitat. Despite external pressure to permit exploitation of certain refuge lands, it is with pride that we advise you that the Department of the Interior is far from succumbing to it, and that our program is concerned with the acquisition of additional areas."

VICTOR H. CAHALANE LEAVES NPS AND IS ELECTED TO NPA BOARD

VICTOR H. CAHALANE, who has been in the National Park Service since 1934, served for a short time as wildlife technician at Wind Cave National Park and, after seven months there, was called in to the director's office in Washington, to assist in the work of the Service's Wildlife Division (more recently called the Biology Branch) under George M. Wright, who organized the division. Following Mr. Wright's death in 1936, Mr. Cahalane was appointed chief of the division, and took over the responsibility for the entire wildlife program of the Service.

In a letter dated June 20, 1947, addressed to your Association, Mr. Cahalane said, "The task of guiding and of advising the director on wildlife management measures throughout the national park system has been exceedingly interesting and varied. Fortunately, I have also had opportunities to pursue field studies which have taken me to every national park except Hawaii, and to many monuments. Among the major projects have been studies of animal population problems in Acadia, Isle Royale, Rocky Mountain and Yellowstone national parks, and a two-year investigation of the autumn migration of the southern Yellowstone elk herd. In Alaska, I spent a season studying wildlife problems in Service-administered areas throughout the Territory. This included one and a half months of wilderness travel in Katmai National Monument."

During the summers of 1953 and 1954, Mr. Cahalane spent more time in biological investigations at Katmai, as well as boundary studies of Glacier Bay National Monument and Mount McKinley National Park. Probably he knows Katmai more intimately than anyone else in the Service. Since returning to Washington from his latest trip to Katmai, and right up to the time of his leaving the Service, he has written a report on the area that should prove to be extremely valuable to the Service in its administration of the area.

Biologist Cahalane

As a top-notch scientist and one of America's leading wildlife biologists, Mr. Cahalane is the kind of person that the Service can ill afford to lose, particularly in view of the fact that the protection and management of wildlife is one of the primary functions of the National Park Service. The wild lands of the parks and monuments comprise some of the last remaining natural habitats for numerous birds and mammals, some of which are making their last stand on earth in these sanctuaries. To preserve these habitats and the species that are dependent on them for survival; to observe and preserve the ranges of the ungulates; to see that no outbreaks of disease occur that might wipe out whole herds; these and numerous other wildlife

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ON CALIFORNIA'S JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL MONUMENT

JOSHUA TREE is one of the most seriously undermanned of all the parks and monuments, reports our Western Representative C. Edward Graves, who made a trip to the area in April. It seems ridiculous, he says, that such a big area should have to be taken care of by a superintendent and but one permanent ranger. While I was there, the superintendent had to take charge of the information desk, says Mr. Graves, because his assistant had been taken by the Army, and no one else was available. A request to Civil Service for help brought a list of eligibles who live in Oakland and San Francisco. This was for part-time week-end work!

Mr. Graves says that in driving across the monument, he saw two incidents of vandalism, one of which was a man walking back to his car with a plant he had dug up.

In a more optimistic tone, Mr. Graves expresses his belief that the high estimated cost to build a commercial highway across the monument has served permanently to kill the proposal. There is less cause for jubilation over the Park Service's giving the green light to the Atomic Energy Commission to survey the monument for uranium. Jeeps driven over the area to accomplish the survey can have devastating effect on the landscape and in the destruction of superb desert plant life.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 100)

submitted to Senate and House for another vote. If the political barometer is accurate, the House would reject such a bill; but there is always the danger to the contrary.

Up to the present, monument defenders have carefully restricted their objections to dams that would invade National Park Service areas. Now, faced with this possibility of the dam being restored in the final version of the bill, they find that it is necessary to defeat the whole project. While questions of economic soundness, engineering feasibility, and other technical matters are the responsibility of other specially qualified groups, it does not require expert knowledge to see that the present plans contain defects that should be rectified. The *New York Times* editorialized that "long-range developments ought to have some relation to expected costs and benefits. It would of course be possible to grow bananas on top of the Rockies if one wanted to spend the money; but the question is, couldn't the money be spent more advantageously elsewhere? Hydroelectric power is important to the West, but is it essential to produce hydroelectric power at great cost when steam power can be produced in the same area at a fraction of the price? And when atomic power is around the corner?"

Those seeking to preserve the national parks and monuments should keep in mind that the will of the people of the nation as a whole will govern the decision of Congress. Unless decisively defeated earlier, these bills will remain a threat until the 84th Congress adjourns in 1956. It is important that senators and representatives be informed of their constituent's views, both as to voting that has been done and votes to be taken. Letters written last year are now in the files, and there are new faces in Congress. All members of Congress should be advised, and repeatedly, what you want them to do about Dinosaur National Monument.

EDITOR'S NOTE: As this magazine goes to press, the Upper Colorado bill has been passed out of committee in the House, but it still has not come to the floor of the House for a vote. It had been our hope that this issue of the magazine would carry the concluding chapter in the five-year-old struggle to save Dinosaur National Monument as nature made it, but that is not to be. However, since the foregoing editorial was written, there have been some new developments in committee. These are outlined briefly in *The Parks and Congress,* on page 143.

Highlights of Our 1955 Annual Meeting

ON May 6, our Association's Board of Trustees met at Leeds Manor, the beautiful estate of Board member Michael Hudoba, at Marshall, Virginia. The day was brilliant with sunshine, so that the meeting could be held in the garden, from whence could be seen to the west the wall of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in Shenandoah National Park.

Called to order at 11:15 A. M., the meeting was presided over by President Sigurd F. Olson, who welcomed members and guests, and expressed appreciation to Mr. and Mrs. Hudoba for their generosity in making their home available for the occasion. After routine business was attended to, Mr. Olson asked Director of Motion Pictures Charles Eggert to report on his latest activities.

From the Report of the Director of Motion Pictures

Mr. Eggert described the beginning of the Association's film library, and explained his recent work on a cartoon film about Dinosaur National Monument, an interpretation of the Lincoln Memorial and a color film on Acadia National Park. Mr. Eggert expressed the opinion that motion pictures offer the best promise for encouraging wide public concern about the national parks. He said he is planning to take a boat trip down the Green and Colorado rivers, in June, over the route of the Powell Expedition of 1871. His purpose, he said, is to make a cinemascope record of these rivers before they have been converted into a series of reservoirs.

From the Report of the Western Representative

During the year I have made eight trips to the San Francisco Bay area of from one to three days duration. Through the hospitality of Dr. Harold Bradley, there has been no expense for overnight accommodations. I have timed the trips to coincide with Sierra Club meetings of one kind or another, including the Wilderness Conference in March. One trip was made at the invitation of the Richfield Oil Company to attend a preview of the TV conversation "spots" that will be used next fall in its "Mayor of the Town" program starring Thomas Mitchell.

Other trips were a five-day visit to Yosemite, in June, a five-day visit to Sequoia, in July; a one-month trip to Seattle and Portland, in July and August, to represent the Association at the National Park Service hearings on the proposed Mount Rainier tramway; a thirteen-day trip to southern California, in October, to attend the annual Sierra Club directors' meeting and banquet, in Los Angeles, to participate in the organization meeting of the Desert Protective Council, and to give several showings of national park slides; a three-day trip to Eugene, Oregon, in February, to represent the Association at the Forest Service hearing on the reclassification of the Three Sisters Protective Council, and to give a program of national park slides at the Santa Barbara Public Library, under the sponsorship of the California Conservation Council.

I have arranged for showings of twelve large photographs of Dinosaur National Monument, by Philip Hyde, in the larger libraries of the country. The exhibit stays for a month in each library, and our informational literature about Dinosaur is put out with it. The exhibit is at present in the Fort Worth Public Library, and next month will be in the Oklahoma City libraries.

One project that has turned out to be valuable is the publishing each week in *The Pine Cone*, Carmel, California, of my column called *Conservation on the March.* Occasionally large numbers of reprints have been made of certain columns, at no expense to the Association, for distribution in connection with various projects or controversies. One was reprinted about

Rayonier Incorporated's advertisement in *The U. S. News* and *Time*, advocating the partition of Olympic National Park. The General Federation of Women's Clubs and the National Council of State Garden Clubs distributed these to their members, urging appropriate action. Another was entitled *President Eisenhower and Governor Ed Johnson Offer Views on "Big Dam Foolishness."*

From the Report of the Field Representative

In November, I made a short trip to western Massachusetts, and on the way, stopped at Hyde Park, New York, to visit the Roosevelt home and library and the Vanderbilt Mansion, both of which are in the care of the National Park Service. The Service is doing an excellent job of protecting these areas, although hampered, particularly at Vanderbilt Mansion, by needed money to keep the furnishings in repair. It should be said that through the interest and expert workmanship of one man, some astonishingly excellent restoration has been and is being done at the Mansion, especially in some of the fabulous curtain and upholstery material.

These two sites are well worth preserving and exhibiting to the public; but as always, with historic sites, I could not help but feel regret that the National Park Service must administer them. I continue to believe the logical solution would be either to divide the Service in two, with one part taking charge of natural and prehistoric areas, and the other taking care of historic sites; or even better, placing the historic areas under a new Interior Department bureau. I think the Association should encourage adoption of one of these plans. Historic areas now outnumber natural ones, and the Service's primary purpose of preserving undisturbed landscapes and primitive nature is being diluted and lost sight of.

In Massachusetts, I visited Pleasant Valley Sanctuary, one of several of the Massachusetts Audubon Society. More recently, I stopped at Arcadia Wildlife Sanctuary, another of this group. The Society is doing excellent work in public education through its sanctuaries.

Aside from the third round of the struggle to save Dinosaur National Monument, there are two kinds of threats to the park and monument system that I regard as serious. One is the approval by the Park Service to locate the proposed Shrine of the Ages on the rim of Grand Canyon, which would extend the village farther along. The article in our April-June magazine explains and illustrates this. The proposed location is serious not only because of the harm it will do to the Grand Canyon, but because it will set a precedent. It reflects a trend in National Park Service thinking that may be hard to turn. I hope that, at this meeting, our Board will be enlightened as to how well informed the National Parks Advisory Board was, with regard to the location and design of the building when it gave its approval to the project.

The second threat, even more serious, is the Service's plan for developing a winter resort at Mount Rainier's Paradise Valley. The scheme was made known to the public just one year after a similar plan was approved for Rocky Mountain National Park's Hidden Valley. Both of these resort plans are the outgrowth of a change in the Service's winter use policy adopted in 1946, and they reflect a willingness to bow to local demands designed solely for financial gain. The editorial in our current magazine makes clear the Association's position in this matter. I have urged that the Association call a meeting of heads of our allied groups to see if a plan can be worked out by which the proposed T-bar lifts might be eliminated from both parks. I cannot too strongly urge the Association's Board to take this matter seriously, and do its utmost to uphold the standards to which it is dedicated. This resort development trend is a threat to the integrity of the entire system, and un-

less we can hold the line now, former Executive Secretary Robert Sterling Yard's words will come true: That it will be but a matter of time before we have reduced the park system to the level of commercialized playgrounds, and that we will then have a national park system in name only. Let us not be deceived; if the T-bars go in, this will be only a beginning.

Following the field representative's report, Mr. Olson told the Board that a meeting was held on May 4 at Mr. Packard's home to discuss the approved T-bar lifts in the two national parks. He said he agreed entirely with Mr. Butcher about the importance of the matter. There was then further discussion, all of it supporting Mr. Butcher's contentions.

From the Report of the Executive Secretary

The value of having an established budget has been demonstrated again this year. Knowing in advance what funds would be available, and planning their expenditure, it has been possible to stay in the black and accomplish objectives. Credit for this is due to Mrs. Bryan's devoted interest, and to her willingness to stand as dragon at the doors of the treasury.

The financial situation is not strained, as it has been in past years, and considerable growth of activity has taken place; but the operating funds are still so limited as to preclude undertaking important work. Not yet has the Association been able to provide the 8000 copies of each issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE requested by the National Science Teachers Association for high school biology teachers. Hundreds of requests for literature are received from teachers and school students that cannot be supplied. Funds for releases are so small that the Association is reaching the grass roots public on a scale far below the need. Above all, adequate funds to increase the activities of the western office are needed.

The battle against Echo Park dam has been expensive; had we been entirely dependent on our own resources, we could not have done such effective work as we have.

The fourth edition of the Association's book *Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments*, was published in August, completely revised, and with sixteen pages in full color. It continues to command the market for books in its field, and prompts inquiries about the Association.

The stock of *Exploring Our Prehistoric Indian Ruins* was exhausted during the summer, and in view of the steady sales, the executive committee authorized another printing of 5000 copies.

The superb photographic exhibit of Yellowstone National Park, presented to the Association by Mr. Franz Lipp and the Art Institute of Chicago, has been put to use. By arrangement with the International Union for the Protection of Nature, the exhibit, which filled three galleries of the Art Institute, was shipped to the Union's Fourth General Assembly at Copenhagen, Denmark, in August. Mr. Lipp donated the crates and mountings, and the Moore-McCormack Lines transported them without charge. The United States Information Agency picked up the exhibit in Copenhagen, and sent it to Germany, where it has been shown at Dusseldorf, Bonn, Heidelberg, Hamburg, Kiel, Berlin and Munich. On May 1, it went on display as part of a special exposition on nature protection at the Paris Museum of Natural History, where it will remain until September.

David Simon's exhibit on the scientific value of national parks, prepared by him as a high school student in Oregon, has been shown at several conferences, and is popular. Mr. William A. McSweeney and his wife, of Morristown, New Jersey, have generously prepared exhibits about the National Parks Association and its work that are shown during the year throughout that state, at fairs and other expositions. They have devoted a tremendous amount of work and enthusiasm to this activity, with gratifying results, and their interest is

appreciated. They have set an example that could be followed with benefit by other Association members.

The Association needs a few sturdy displays of current national park problems that can be shipped throughout the country in connection with meetings and conventions. It is hoped such material can be prepared this year.

During the year, the Association inaugurated a rental service whereby members and organizations may obtain motion pictures about the national parks for public, private and school showing. We now have copies of two of Mr. Eggert's films on Dinosaur National Monument, which are booked for weeks in advance, an interpretive film on Glacier National Park, a shorter film on the geyser basins of Yellowstone, and a scenic film about the Grand Canyon, Bryce Canyon, Cedar Breaks and Zion. It is anticipated this nucleus will grow into a larger series during the coming year. Some of these films have been donated.

Plans were completed for calling a national park conference in the spring of 1956 to discuss the problems arising from increased use of the national parks since the war.

Negotiations for the purchase of eighty acres adjacent to Rocky Mountain National Park, by Mr. H. Everest Clements, who offered to hold them until the National Park Service could acquire title, resulted in the protection of this property, which was threatened by exploitive interests.

The most active attack on the park and monument system continues to be the effort to invade Dinosaur National Monument for construction of Echo Park dam. I testified before the House and Senate committees, and the Association has played a leading role in this debate. The Senate bill reached the floor, and it was no surprise it passed there, because it is virtually impossible to break the block of reclamation senators. Senator Neuberger introduced an amendment to delete Echo Park dam from the Colorado River Storage project; it was defeated fifty-two to thirty, but the vote against Echo Park was encouragingly large. Indications are that opponents of Echo Park dam, in the House, are strong enough to defeat it. A master stroke was the distribution of Alfred A. Knopf Company's book *This Is Dinosaur* to every member of Congress, on April 12.

As yet there is no legislation to reduce the boundaries of Olympic National Park, although some local congressmen announced their intention to sponsor such legislation. Rayonier Incorporated, a user of forest products, published an advertisement attacking the park as a waste of forest resources. This had no noticeable practical effect. Recently, the same company has issued another advertisement, not naming the park, but intended to be derisive of the national park concept.

The Association is opposed to the intrusion of mechanized ski devices in the national parks, and believes it regrettable that such structures have been authorized to be installed at the very time Director Conrad L. Wirth's "Mission 66" is reviewing Park Service policies governing such matters. In view of the questions that have been raised, it would seem appropriate had this been deferred until those studies are completed. There is danger that it may lead to increased agitation for athletic and spectator sports facilities in these areas.

Except for the Colorado River project bill, no current legislation is seriously dangerous, although some might become so. S. 450, to establish Admiralty Island as a national park, contains so many undesirable provisions as to be unacceptable; furthermore, when Glacier Bay was established as a national monument, it was generally understood this was done in lieu of making Admiralty Island a park. H. R. 250, which would open Katmai National Monument to mining, is the antithesis of the Association's position that mining should be prohibited in the national park system. The Association is opposed to any legislation that would authorize engineer-

ing structures in the national park system, among present proposals the Echo Park dam, Bridge Canyon dam affecting the Grand Canyon (at present quiescent), and a proposal to extend facilities of Hetch Hetchy Reservoir, in Yosemite National Park. Support has been given bills designed to increase funds for the National Park Service, and to protect such areas as Rock Creek Park and the C and O Canal from ill-advised highway proposals. The proposed Virgin Islands National Park has received the Association's whole-hearted support.

Discussion Meeting

Mr. Ed Clift, Assistant Chief Forester, U. S. Forest Service, analyzed the increasing recreational uses of the national forests, now reaching 40,000,000 visits annually. Campgrounds and other recreational facilities were designed for 8,000,000 and are antiquated. Lack of funds and personnel for this activity has resulted in serious fires that have cost many times as much as reasonable appropriations would have required. The Senate approved an increase of $1,200,000 of recreational funds, double previous allowances; but even if this is approved, it is enough only to maintain present facilities.

No additional funds were allowed for wildlife habitat improvement, now given only $200,000. One prospect of meeting wildlife needs is by allocation of forest receipts to this activity, as proposed in several bills now before Congress.

Mr. Clift analyzed abuses of the national forests by fraudulent mining claims under the antiquated mining laws of 1872, and described several pending bills to correct them. The strongest are the Hope and Anderson bills, but the version prepared under the auspices of The American Forestry Association has the best chance of enactment. The uranium boom has aggravated the problem, and could have been controlled had such legislation been passed a few years ago.

Mr. Clift also discussed Quetico-Superior and wilderness area problems, especially the difficulty of restricting the use of jeeps and other power vehicles in these areas.

Director John L. Farley of the Fish and Wildlife Service reported on the renewed attempts by the Army to expand Fort Sill to encompass Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma, in spite of the excellent working arrangement now in effect between the two services.

He said the recent fire that had burned sixty percent of the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, some of it seriously, made necessary a revision of the management program there to the extent of providing adequate fire roads to prevent recurrence of such damage.

Director Farley said there is need to acquire additional refuge lands, but controlling powers are reluctant to authorize payment of the high costs of land today.

Director Farley stressed that some refuges must be kept inviolate, while others can be used for dual purposes without injury to wildlife values. The principal threat is from oil and mining interests, and he feared it would be impossible to acquire additional lands without reservation for these activities.

Director Conrad L. Wirth of the National Park Service presented a detailed analysis of his "Mission 66," to make a restudy of all aspects of Park Service activities to determine how to meet probable conditions in 1966. The program has been undertaken because the Service realizes that Congress needs to understand the overall scope and objectives of the national park program, rather than base its decisions regarding appropriations and other matters on year-to-year needs. Surveys are being made of the overall program, and of individual areas, independently of existing master plans.

One basic purpose is to retard the "human erosion" resulting from increased crowds and agitation for inappropriate recreational developments. Although "Mis-

sion 66" was started only recently, its value is shown by the change of plan for facilities in Everglades National Park. Overnight accommodations will not be provided in the park. Mr. Wirth believed it will prove feasible eventually to eliminate or restrict overnight use in other areas, with benefit to the parks, but at no inconvenience to visitors. This may include such critical places as Yellowstone and Yosemite.

Mr. Wirth stated he felt there should be closer coordination of recreational potentialities between the Park Service and the Forest Service, and that this would lead to elimination of inappropriate activities in the national parks.

Mr. Olson asked Mr. Wirth whether T-bar lifts in Mount Rainier and Rocky Mountain would not violate this principle. Mr. Wirth replied that he did not think so, that the lifts could be removed and would do no damage. He favored increased winter use that would not impair natural features. He was opposed to any development of spectator sports in the parks, and was certain the Park Service would never permit them. He said he understood the Association's position in the matter, but frankly did not agree with it, and had authorized the lifts only after careful thought and study.

RESOLUTIONS

T-bar lifts in national parks

The Congress of the United States, when it enacted legislation establishing the National Park Service in 1916, clearly expressed its intent that the national parks and monuments should be passed on unimpaired to future generations, that only such developments should be permitted in them as will not mar or interfere with the enjoyment of their natural features. Preservation of the educational, scientific and inspirational values that are inherent in these areas is the primary responsibility of the National Park Service, and this concept has governed the Service's policies since its founding.

The Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association is concerned by recent demands for artificial and mechanical development for playground purposes in the national park system, specifically for ski-lifts in Rocky Mountain and Mount Rainier national parks, not only because they will seriously disturb natural conditions, but also because they will detract from appreciation of the natural features that these areas have been established to preserve, and from their significance to coming generations. It regrets that any such devices have been officially authorized by the National Park Service, and opposes the construction of any facilities designed to encourage commercialized or otherwise inappropriate playground activities in the national park system.

The Board is firmly of the opinion that there are abundant opportunities for such developments outside the park system, in locations where they would be proper and beneficial, and urges that they be encouraged at such places rather than in the national parks and monuments. Specifically the Board urges the National Park Service to withdraw its approval for installation of the proposed ski-lifts in Rocky Mountain and Mount Rainier national parks.

New Everglades Policy

The Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association has studied with approval and appreciation the directive issued by the Director of the National Park Service stating the basis for future development of Everglades National Park. The decision to provide for overnight accommodations of visitors outside the park boundaries, and to preserve the wilderness conditions there in as primeval a state as possible, is an admirable and encouraging demonstration of the Park Service's continued adherance to the fundamental concepts of the national park program. The Board hopes similar decisions will be forthcoming with respect to other units of the national park system.

To Improve Biology Branch

Among the most significant contributions of the National Park Service have been authoritative scientific studies of ecology of its wildlife, which have guided its own policies in the administration of wildlife and its habitat in the national parks and monuments, and which have stimulated sound conservation concepts in this field throughout the nation. The Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association believes an adequate staff of biologists and wildlife experts is essential to ensure that sound policies and practices are followed, and regrets present deficiencies in personnel and funds. The Board trusts the National Park Service will secure an adequate staff for wildlife studies, and will provide for the placement of biologists at levels within the Service organizations which will permit complete utilization of their findings and advice.

To Strengthen Mining Laws

The Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association endorses the principle that the mining laws should be strengthened and revised to eliminate abuses and fraudulent claims now seriously affecting the welfare of the national forests and other publicly-owned lands.

The Board restates its position in opposition to permitting mining in any unit of the national park system.

Virgin Islands National Park

The Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association wholeheartedly endorses the proposal to establish a new national park in the Virgin Islands, and urges the Congress of the United States to enact pending legislation to add this area to the national park system.

The Board appreciates deeply the fine generosity of Mr. Laurance S. Rockefeller in his willingness to donate this superlative tropical island to the United States, following the long tradition of his family in preserving some of the natural beauty of America for the enjoyment of the people forever.

Dr. Austin H. Clark

The Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association records with profound regret the passing of Dr. Austin H. Clark, member of the Board since 1940, and of the Executive Committee since 1944, and extends its sincere sympathy to his family. Dr. Clark's wide knowledge of many fields of science, his constant interest in the Association and its activities, and his kindly friendliness will be remembered as an especial benefit to the organization.

George Hewitt Myers

The Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association appreciates the hospitality of Mr. George Hewitt Myers and the Trustees of the Textile Museum in extending the pleasant and congenial facilities of the museum as a meeting place for the Association's executive committee.

Mrs. Katharine W. Bryan

The Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association is gratified at the sound financial position the Association has achieved under the careful guidance of Mrs. Katharine Bryan, Business Manager. She has devoted earnest thought and interest to organizing the financial structure of the Association with outstanding results, and her services are deeply appreciated.

OLYMPIC FORESTS AGAIN

FROM John Osseward, Secretary-Treasurer of Olympic Park Associates, comes word that, on May 8, Senator Magnuson told an audience at Grays Harbor that he believed the national policy on the use of forests once set apart in national parks should be reexamined in the light of modern technological improvements. He added that he will ask the Forest Service for its recommendation on utilization of trees within Olympic National Park.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Financial Statement for the year ending March 31, 1955

Receipts

Membership	$30,213.56	
Contributions	21,337.59	
Books	4,414.92	
Binders	259.96	
Western office	472.48	
Royalties	1,202.81	
Note paper	6,193.77	
Miscellaneous	2,213.36	
Total receipts	66,308.45	$66,308.45

Disbursements

Magazine	$10,641.69	
Administration (salaries, rent, etc.)	18,363.36	
Books	5,541.68	
Binders	275.94	
Western office	1,069.64	
Royalties	279.24	
Note paper	5,865.03	
Solicitation	4,070.72	
Miscellaneous (news releases, films, etc.)	8,079.18	
Total disbursements	54,186.48	54,186.48
Net receipts		$12.121.97

Financial Income

Interest	487.44	
Dividends	1,341.52	
	1,828.96	1,828.96
		13,950.93
Financial expense		25.00
		$13,925.93

Investment Fund

Receipts

Life members	4,300.00	
Payment of first trust note	5,000.00	
Interest	35.04	
	9,335.04	9,335.04

Disbursements

Investments	5,009.96	5,009.96
Net receipts for the year		$4,325.08
Market value of investments as of March 31, 1955	$38,977.88	

LETTERS

Architecture

I fully agree with the Association that loud, attention-getting styles of architecture are not proper or in good taste in a national park. The parks are wild, inviolate nature, not just pieces of scenery. Nature has so much more than scenery, that anything which may blend in with the scenery, no matter how perfectly, will still be out of place.

Stephen Makara
Brooklyn, New York

I am delighted with your editorials on park architecture which have appeared from time to time. I am particularly interested in Mr. Darlington's letter in the January-March 1954 issue and your reply. While Mr. Darlington shows a wide scope of knowledge and education in architecture, I am sorry that he finds it necsssary to come down to the modern types, which are a travesty to the fine arts. Many architects, painters, sculptors, even musicians, seem to think it necessary to do something "modern" in order to be different. Why should we stoop to startling, eye-catching structures to attract people to our national parks? Your article should set people to thinking and should help breathe into visitors to the national parks a quiet spirit of peace and uplift.

Paul Raymond
Petaluma, California

Shrine of the Ages

I am very fond of modern architecture, but I think this is perfectly dreadful. Can't you do something to have the church, if they really must have one, more in the style of Bright Angel Lodge?

Mrs. Earle Hoyt
New York City

I do wish something could be done to stop erecting that awful building on the rim, before it is too late.

Margaret Cranford
Greenwich, Connecticut

The Mount Rainier Ski Resort

A ski tramway or a T-bar lift are both a desecration of the true purpose of a national park, and most particularly of Mount Rainier, our finest mountain. The park system was never intended to be taken over by sports fans, for whom there are plenty of recreational areas. Let's keep our great parks inviolate for those who truly love our most splendid scenery in its wilderness.

Katharine W. Burr
Washington, D. C.

No, we are not happy here in Washington with our two national parks being threatened at every turn of our state legislature. The group here fighting to make Mount Rainier a resort has not given up the tramway. They are convinced they can get Mr. McKay to change his mind. Many of my friends who are not Association members spent much time going around asking people to write letters to Mr. McKay protesting the tramway or any change not in harmony with the national park picture. Six of us circulated petitions protesting same, and we got people signed in all walks of life, eager to prevent the building of the tramway, people who go to the mountain because of The Mountain. I am glad of the National Parks Association, and proud to be a member.

Elmer L. Alverts
Seattle, Washington

Bring Back the Stagecoach

When I was a boy, fifty years ago, I was told Teddy Roosevelt opened Yellowstone, and in 1915, I was in Yellowstone when the park was opened up to automobiles. T. R. was the first one through, riding in car #1. I stood beside the road and saw him.

In the good old days, Yellowstone was toured by stagecoach, six-horse hitch. The roads were rough, and in some places hills so steep we men would get out and push, while the women folks rode. Robbers would hold up coaches near what was called the Hoodoos.

To me, the automobile should never have been permitted in Yellowstone. Yellowstone to me, is the Old West, and it should be kept that way. Stagecoaches should be the way to travel, or horseback. Where can you go today and not see automobiles? They are a pest. People rush through the park, dump garbage and paper along the way. They don't appreciate the beauty there. Today Yellow-

stone resembles a beach resort where everyone piles in for a day and out again. I'm for giving Yellowstone back to the horse and buggy days—the old western atmosphere. If people can't slow down and take a week going through Yellowstone, then stay out.

Do you think there will come a day when Yellowstone will close to autos and open to coaches again, so the new generations can enjoy riding in a stage?

D. S. Martin
Worcester, Massachusetts

• Thank you for your delightful letter. Unfortunately, we do not foresee the day when that will happen. The automobile has become so strongly established as a means of getting to the national park that we doubt that Congress would ever authorize the park to be closed to automobile traffic. You will find our members are in entire agreement with your sentiments.

Appreciation

What a wealth of interesting and informative material has been given to us between the covers of this beautiful magazine! Every article is well written and presents the thoughts of the writer clearly and fully. I'm sure all readers will be drawn by the appeal for active support to do their bit to preserve the magnificent geography of our beloved country. The detail in all photographs gives breathtaking realism to every picture. As a matter of fact, the pictures have delayed my reading. Many of my friends notice the magazine on my desk, pick it up and then ask to borrow it. I only hope that these people will want to support the work of the National Parks Association by taking a membership in the organization.

Barbara E. Shaw
Roslindale, Massachusetts

Disclaims authorship

Dr. W. R. Halliday who submitted *Rainbow Bridge in Danger* (NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for April-June 1955), has asked to be relieved of authorship. We are glad to comply, but regret he feels it necessary. Certain developments that occurred after the article was received required our conferring with the National Park Service to bring the story up to date. At that time, a number of adjustments were made in the manuscript, so that Dr. Halliday feels the piece, as published, does not entirely reflect his views. We are grateful to Dr. Halliday for his help in bringing a serious national monument threat to the attention of our members.

CAHALANE

(Continued from page 121)

matters comprise a primary objective of the National Park Service. We hope that the Service will not have too great difficulty in filling the position vacated by Mr. Cahalane, and that the important work he has been doing will be carried on with as little interruption as possible.

It is gratifying to be able to report that at the winter meeting of your Association's executive committee, it was voted unanimously to appoint Mr. Cahalane a member of the committee and the Board of Trustees. The members of both the committee and the Board welcome Mr. Cahalane.

MANKIND AT THE FLOOD

(Continued from page 110)

thirty-five. All these estimates are based on current rates of growth. Some may slow down—others will assuredly increase.

Let us consider for a moment the problems we should be facing, in the United States, if we were growing at the rate of Mexico—doubling in twenty-five years. Where, by 1980, could we find for 328,000,000 people—nearly the present population of India—available water for not only the new population, but increased supplies per capita that our growth of industry and irrigation is demanding? What would it cost in terms of increased capital and labor input to maintain our present diet? Could we provide for 164,000,000 additional people in twenty-five years—homes, hospitals, doctors, nurses, highways, schools, teachers, forest products, maintenance for the vast portion? (We must remember that most of these people would be unproductive until they were eighteen or more—not to mention the growing numbers of unproductive aged.)

We could probably get by, but only at two certain and enormous costs—a greatly lowered standard of living, and an appalling increase in governmental controls over many phases of our lives.

Yet we, in the United States, doubling in about forty years, possess far more resources than almost any other people on earth. We have a stable, responsible, orderly and reasonably honest government. We have an educational system that leaves much to be desired, but is vastly superior to those of most countries of rapid population growth. We have, and shall continue to expand, a strong capital structure. We have a democratic system providing for the free and fruitful exchange of ideas that has resisted demagogic attempts to impose a sort of American inquisition. We have one of the most highly developed technologies in the world.

Few of the rapid growth areas share even a small proportion of these advantages—either the resource base, or the socio-economic structure—to cope with the population explosion. It is hard to see how they can escape serious economic and social tensions.

For humanitarian reasons, and because the Communists lose no opportunity to take advantage of these tensions, the trouble spots—wherever they develop—become the problem of the West, not excluding the British Commonwealth. This means increases in both defense costs and economic aid, which means less money for wildlife research, forestry, refuges, pure water supplies, national parks and many of the other things that help to make life in America worth while. Population growth in other parts of the world will be increasing at the cost of our living standard.

As the demand goes up, and as most of the people of the world are demanding as their "right" an improved standard of living, what of resources to meet it? Obviously, more renewable and unrenewable resources will be required. (In this connection, it might be well to note that in the real world of people the distinction between "renewable" and "unrenewable" is largely unreal. It exists only in a verbal, philosophical, conservation-book sense, since out of the two and a half billion people in the world, well under twenty percent—perhaps even fewer than twelve percent—are using their soil, water, forests and grasslands on a sustained yield basis. Because of human behavior, what we call "renewable resources," or what could be "renewable resources," are in actuality transferred to the non-renewable category.)

Here, again, there is a situation that is complex and that cannot be considered in isolationist, nationalistic terms. In Haiti people now starve to death. In El Salvador the levee between the flood of people and starvation is a one crop economy based on coffee. India, with the help of several hundred million American dollars and unusually favorable weather, has slightly improved her economic position; India's di-

rector of the census, meanwhile, gives his country fifteen years in which to strike a balance between births and deaths—or suffer a drop in her already low living standard.[2] Merely to cope with India's population increase will require $1,100,000,000 of new capital a year; this in a country with a total income of $22,000,000,000, or about sixty dollars a year per capita. She has some minerals; more water is available, generally at great cost; her forests and soils have reached the bottom of the barrel. One of the most eroded countries in the world, only one of her twenty-nine states has a soil conservation program; its director told me, in 1952, that at the current rate of progress it would require 125 years for completion.

The U.S.S.R., according to current folklore a country rich in resources, is finding that even resort to slave labor cannot cope with a population growing 4,000,000 a year. "The estimated per capita output of edible animal products (such as meat and milk) in the Soviet Union has declined by about thirty percent in the last twenty-five years. The grain is now at about the per capita level of 1928." [3] The labor battalions are now being sent to the really marginal areas such as Siberia, where a sustained increase in production will inevitably be slow and costly.

Each region, each country, presents a unique problem. In few areas are long range prospects good. None of them can be ignored by Mexico, the United States, and Canada. Indeed, geographers, such as Dudley Stamp, and agriculturists like Sir John Russell, who have tended to decry as "alarmist" the warnings of conservationists, are now saying that large increases in food supplies must be looked for from such temperate regions as the United States and Canada.[4]

How the Indian *ryot*, the Mexican *campesino*, the Haitian peasant, the African native, are going to pay for this food, no one has explained, or I have missed it. The current recommendation seems to be that the American, reducing his soil fertility by about one percent a year, should give away the stores that have been created through the medium of the printing presses of the United States Government's mint. Other nations that are producing more than they need, at varying costs to their own soil fertility, understandably resent any suggestion of American "dumping" of politico-economically produced "surpluses."

Meanwhile, what of the United States?

There seems little doubt that for some years to come we shall eat enough, though to many of us the quality of our food seems worse each year.

Water resources tend to become scarcer and more expensive, and as more millions of Americans continue to occupy lands of low carrying capacity, such as the Southwest, the people of the rest of the country are penalized not only by having to pay for moving water from one place to another, but by losing the sanctuary they have so long had in their national parks. The truce between the Democratic Hetch-Hetchy, and Republican Dinosaur, covered a period with a population growth of more than sixty percent. The people beat the Republicans, but today, it is not at all certain the Democrats will not again beat the people.

In the high plains region of southern Texas, ground water is being used twenty times as fast as it is being replaced; yet in the drought a year ago the United States Government actually paid Texas ranchers to continue overgrazing their lands,

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[2] Cited in Anderson S. W. *Population Growth and Capital Requirements*, World Population Conference, Rome, Sept. 1954.

[3] Harris, Chauncey D. *Growing Food by Decree in Soviet Russia, Foreign Affairs*, 33,2, Jan. 1955, p. 269.

[4] Russell, Sir E. John, *World Population and World Food Supplies*, London, 1954, p. 472; Stamp, L. Dudley, *Land for Tomorrow*, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Ind., and N. Y., 1952, pp. 212, 214.

through so-called "drought relief." Most of us live in towns, and probably the vast majority of us urbanites drink treated sewage instead of pure water.

There has been so much discussion of the water problem by people more up-to-date with their information than I, that I shall only remind you it is a serious and all but nationwide concern. There is little evidence, so far, of a rational attempt to solve the problem. Resources, like population, seem to be a function of politics!

The Paley Commission report of 1952, showing that in certain resources the United States is already a have-not nation, and is rapidly becoming more so, was well publicized. Whereas at the beginning of the century we produced some fifteen percent more raw materials than we consumed, by mid-century we were consuming ten percent more than we produced.

According to an eminent Jesuit scholar, the Reverend Stanislas deLestapis, at the World Population Conference, in Rome last September, the United States consumes fifty percent of the world's unrenewable resources, and by the year 1980, if the present rate continues, we shall consume eighty-three percent.

It was apparent from Father deLestapis' speech that he disapproved any such eventuality, and he is far from being alone in his attitude. Lord Simon of Wythenshawe, in a recent letter to *The Times* of London, pointed out that one consequence of the recent American baby boom would be a greater demand for raw materials already in short supply and suggested an ethical imperative for western nations to check their population increase. I must admit to considerable personal sympathy with both these gentlemen, provided other countries do everything in their power to help themselves.

Whether we of North America can continue to draw freely on the resources of the rest of the world will depend largely on the *failure* of our own international planners: if, through Point IV, technical assistance and other bootstrap lifting operations, we are successful in raising the consumption of the skyrocketing populations, we shall certainly have to give up some of today's fifty percent of raw materials, not to mention tomorrow's eighty-three percent. Living standards climb on a staircase of raw materials.

About certain other resources there can be even less doubt. We are told we need not worry, since technology will always find substitutes. The self-styled optimists give little consideration to either quality or costs. To them, treated sewage and spring water are equivalent.

Three generations ago Thoreau wrote of his "tight shingled and plastered house, ten feet wide by fifteen long . . . with a garret and a closet, a large window on each side, two trap-doors, one door at the end, and a brick fireplace opposite." The materials for this winter-proof house, about the size of a modern garage, cost twenty-eight dollars and twelve and a half cents. John Muir, a few years later, built himself a "snug cabin of shakes" for three dollars. We can scarcely build a book-case for $28, today, for all the accomplishments of the technologists.

When we come to wildlife, the gap is even more conspicuous. The vast pigeon hordes, the heath hen, are no more. The bison that once roamed in millions is virtually a museum piece. So is the wild turkey over much of its former range. Only a remnant remains of the once great riches of waterfowl, salmon, antelope and, throughout much of the continent, many other forms that gave our landscape the interest, beauty, variety and character to lift it above the dullness of "older" countries such as those of Europe. The hawks that once gave winged beauty to our fields and marshes seem to be following the bison, without either government or private organization lifting an effective hand in their defense. The technologists have not provided a substitute for the American ecology.

North America is not alone in finding it

impossible to maintain wildlife. From Africa, the "Dark Continent," one of the last resorts of the explorer, come reports of bloody massacres of the large mammals, to make way for expanding human populations. Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, in his new book "Defeating the Mau Mau" writes: population increase ". . . is not only a Kikuyu or a Kenya problem, it is one which faces all Africa, India and China to an equal degree.

"No solutions to the other problems dealt with in this book will by themselves suffice, if [birth control] which is so closely connected with population increase and pressure on the land, is not boldly tackled."

An ever scarcer resource is space. This, like water, is not something for which we can find a substitute. We cannot import it from India or Africa in exchange for our "surplus" soil fertility. We cannot have solitude without it. We can have neither the quiet nor the interest nor the beauty of the wilderness without it. Yet, every year it becomes rarer.

There are reasons for this. One is that pressure groups of one kind or another, be they power promoters, flood control people, irrigation interests or the automobile associations, are making continued assaults on such wilderness as we have left. They find much of their justification in the swelling demands of a growing population, and by and large they are succeeding in their attacks. Canada, giving very practical recognition to what is happening in the United States, is trying to lure tourists northward by advertising her wide open spaces!

It seems to me, after watching the resource-population ratio for nearly thirty years, that we are worse off both quantitatively and qualitatively, except for a few bright and very minor spots such as timber production by a few companies that, with decades of devastation behind them, have at last "got religion." In the face of our population trends, from the impact of which not even the Arctic is exempt, and an almost deified technology, I think we must accept the end of the wild America that has contributed so much to our culture from the Rio Grande to Point Barrow.

A great deal, though in some ways second rate, may yet be saved. If it is not, it will be solely because the outdoor organizations have been unwilling or unable to work together.

It is even possible that something will be done to dam the rising human flood.

It is said that in one of the mental hospitals in one of our smaller states, where funds for psychiatrists are scarce, new inmates are given a simple test. They are put in a large concrete room and each is handed a mop. There are three or four large water faucets in the wall, and the attendant turns these on before he goes out and locks the door. The lunatics use the mops. The sane people turn off the taps.

WOULD OPEN CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS TO SHOOTING

State senators Regan, Cunningham and Harold T. Johnson, in January, introduced a bill to the state legislature to open state parks to shooting: "It shall be the policy of the state park commission in administering the state park system to provide maximum recreational advantages to the people of the state, including the zoning of park areas for the purpose of hunting whenever such recreational use is compatible with other uses of the state parks." Pressure for this undoubtedly comes from the gunning fraternity itself, and shows that by glamorizing the chase and the kill through its numerous publications, it is enticing more and more boys and men to shoot, so that wildlife is becoming scarce to the point where there is not enough left for the growing hordes of shooters. As a last resort, they now seek to invade the sanctuaries where wild creatures are making their last stand for survival. Every thinking Californian will want to resist this bill to the hilt.

THE EDITOR'S BOOKSHELF

THIS IS DINOSAUR, Echo Park Country and Its Magic Rivers, edited by Wallace Stegner. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1955. Illustrated. Endpaper maps. Foreword. 142 pages. Price $5.

This is a monumental contribution to the nation-wide struggle to save Dinosaur National Monument from the threat of dams designed to turn the spectacular wild canyons of the area into artificial lakes. It is a compilation of the work of a number of writers, including a foreword and the lead chapter, *Marks of Human Passage*, by the editor, Wallace Stegner. Eliot Blackwelder describes the geologic features of this amazing place; Oluas Murie and Joseph W. Penfold together, writing *The Natural World of Dinosaur*, tell vividly about the area as a wildlife habitat; Robert H. Lister narrates the thrilling story of prehistoric civilization here, traces of which are to be seen in caves and in drawings and designs marked on the canyon walls—cliff murals, as he calls them; Otis "Dock" Marston, one of the canyon country's best rivermen, gives the history of the Green and Yampa rivers as wilderness trails from the time of the explorers and pioneers to today, when the area is providing a new kind of wilderness experience for vacationists. *A Short Look At Eden*, by David Bradley, is a word picture of the monument in all its grandeur as the visitor sees it. Publisher Alfred A. Knopf, who only in very recent years has become interested in the national parks and monuments, but during this short period has acquired a most thorough understanding of the purpose and principles of the national park system, is author of the concluding chapter entitled *The National Park Idea.* A statement on the national policy governing the park and monument system, it excells any this reviewer has read.

The text seems adequate to reveal Dinosaur National Monument as one of our nation's foremost beauty spots, but the illustrations are the book's crowning glory. Eight color illustrations from kodachromes and ektachromes, most of them by Martin Litton, and numerous black and white scenes are breath-taking in depicting the grandeur of the monument's canyons.

The purpose of *This Is Dinosaur* is to show, not by argument, but by words and pictures, what the American people will lose if they and their Congress fail to prevent invasion of the area by two huge dams. A copy of the book was mailed to every senator and representative in Congress.

THE PASSENGER PIGEON: Its Natural History and Extinction, by A. W. Schorger. Published by The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, 1955. 424 pages. Illustrated. Price $7.50.

Extermination in a few short decades of the most abundant bird on earth is one of the most tragic pages in the ledger of man's crimes against the world he dominates. Billions of passenger pigeons inhabited the eastern United States until the last half of the nineteenth century. Ornithologists recorded single flocks containing millions of birds, in masses covering nearly 200 square miles, obscuring the sun with their passage. The nesting colonies covered tens of square miles, and the famous colony at Petosky, Michigan, stretched more than a hundred miles through the scrub oak, with up to fifty nests to the tree. Thirty years later, the species was extinct.

Dr. Schorger has gathered every remnant of evidence that is left to us of the character and behavior of this wondrous bird. Strangely, in spite of wide interest in ornithology while the pigeon was still abundant, little significant study was made of its life history—it seemed incredible then that there would not always be time to study it. The thoroughness of this exhaustive account is a tribute to the author's

perseverence, for all that is known is in this book; and that is a surprising amount. In fact, we have few life histories of living birds as complete.

The evidence is conclusive that man was responsible for the tragedy of extinction. The pigeon was a gregarious bird, unable to live in small groups or to adapt to new conditions. The vast flocks were subjected to an unending barrage of shot, thousands were netted at a time, or clubbed from their roosts. Whole forests were cut down to secure the squabs, and hogs were sent in to feed on those that were unretrieved. Millions of birds were barreled and shipped to the markets of eastern cities, where they were sold for a few cents a dozen and served as almost the only meat available to the poor—and this went on for decades.

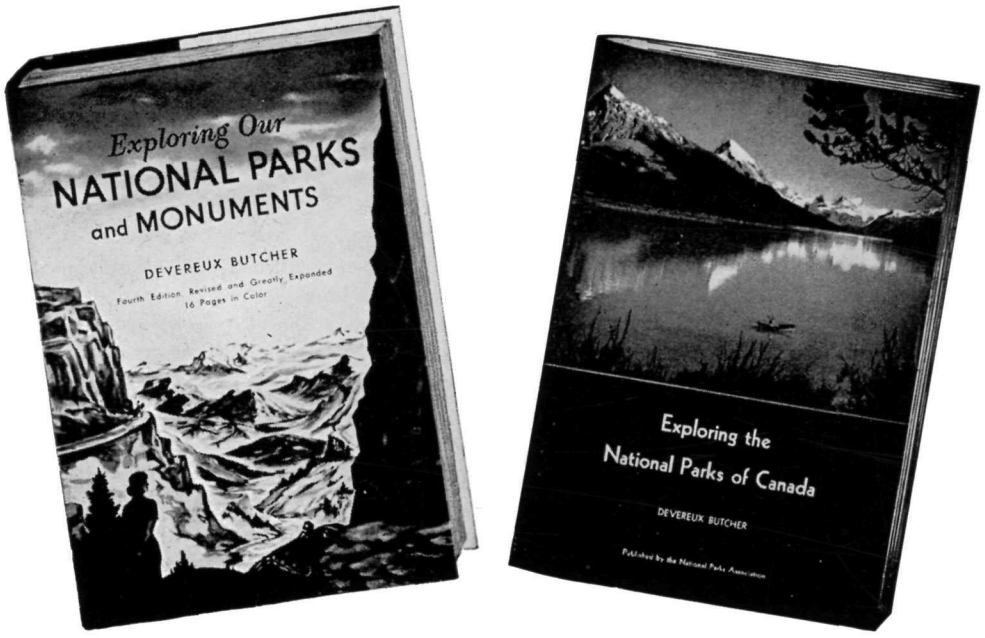
A few voices were raised against the carnage, and toward the end, some half-hearted attempts were made to restrict it; but to no avail. Except for a few in zoos, the passenger pigeon was extinct by 1900. All that is left now is this reconstruction of a memory, fascinating as the life history of a magnificent species, saddening as a commentary on the rapacious callousness of civilized mankind. The account is well worth reading, and, having read, to ponder its significance.—*F. M. P.*

OUR NATIONAL FORESTS, by Bernard Frank. Published by University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1955. Foreword by Justice William O. Douglas. Illustrated with halftones and a map. Index. 238 pages. Price $4.

The author, whose first job with the U. S. Forest Service was as a ranger, is now an assistant chief of the Service. Although Mr. Frank has a keen love of wild country, and never misses an opportunity to cut loose from his work to follow wilderness trails, in this book he views forest problems from a practical standpoint. His book is much less a discourse on the beauties and wonders of the wide open spaces embraced within the vast national forests than a careful discussion of the many problems involved in maintaining and administering the areas. In chapter two, for instance, such pressing considerations as the multiple-use idea, trees for the future, and discord on the public ranges are thoughtfully explained, and here the reader glimpses the numerous functions of a national forest, the purpose of sustained yield, and discovers that various interests cause a number of complicated and conflicting demands for the utilization of the forest lands. The value of wilderness to mankind is also brought out in the same chapter. Elsewhere there is a wealth of factual data on the forests, according to regions, with a clear explanation of how the U. S. Forest Service operates. Appendix I gives information of special value to vacationists.

THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST, by Natt N. Dodge and Herbert S. Zim. Published by Simon and Schuster, New York, 1955. Illustrated. Index. 160 pages. Price paperbound $1, clothbound $1.95.

This vest pocket guide (page size six by four inches) to the Southwest is the first in a series of guides to regions of the United States. The amount of information that has been packed into this tiny book is amazing. Illustrated with maps and charts and more than 450 paintings reproduced in color, it contains at a glance the kind of information desired by tourists, such as how to plan your trip, and what to see—Indian pueblos and ceremonies, missions, national and state parks, ghost towns, dams, birds, mammals and plants. There is a calendar of events and suggested one-, two- and three-day tours. The illustrations painted by Arch and Miriam Hurford are in themselves a veritable exhibition of art. Although they are beautifully reproduced and serve excellently to illustrate the text, one wishes the dimensions of the book might have allowed some of them to be shown in a larger size. If you are going to the Southwest, be sure to obtain a copy.



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*The national archeological monument series, although included in this larger book, is also available in a separate 64-page booklet entitled *Exploring Our Prehistoric Indian Ruins.* Anyone specifically interested in archeology can obtain this booklet by enclosing $1 additional and marking X beside "Archeology" on the coupon.

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SUMMER ADVENTURES

(Continued from page 114)

would be here all summer, and I actually found myself liking the life. Evenings we had our camp fires, either in the circle of rocks in front of the kitchen, or the bedroom. People began to join us—visitors who camped just down the river from us, or our neighbor, the cattleman across the river. We could have a "kitchen" camp fire for guests, a "bedroom" camp fire if alone. Then we would go to bed, while the warm glow reflected on walls and ceiling. The nights I really enjoyed.

Many of our friends had said they would hike out to see us. Among the few who actually did, were Ranger Nelson and his wife. For two days I cooked, in anticipation. Besides everything else you could think of, they brought a steak—a huge, thick, juicy, tender steak. Never did anything taste so wonderful!

Restricted as I was by the children, I missed being able to see the country around us. Our camp was at the entrance to both Cloud and Deadman canyons, lovely, scenic places. When people would stop to ask their way, all I could do was to repeat what I had heard from Bruce and others. Then one day an opportunity came. A friend arrived who was good with children. She stayed, while I rode up Deadman with Bruce. I had heard about this, but had no idea of the beauty and grandeur that opens up as you ride along.

Our friend brought us ice cream! Packed as it was in dry ice, it needed thawing even the next day. As we sat eating our pie à la mode, I wished a back-country visitor would drop in so that we could enjoy their surprise.

A few weeks later I had an opportunity to see more of the countryside. On a day off, Bruce saddled the two horses, and with Jimmy and Patty on the saddles in front of us, a picnic lunch in one saddle bag and Mary, the doll, in the other, we set off for the Moraine, a rocky slope from the top of which were visible Mount Brewer, Cloud Canyon, and almost the entire district. The view gave me needed perspective on our location. That day made such a strong impression on Patty that, weeks later, her "Allen family" was still "taking trips" to the Moraine.

For one week we had company in our guest house—two Soil and Moisture crew men and the wife of one of them. Although Mrs. Lewis rode with the men all day, it was a comfort to know there was a woman there, and to be able to visit with her sometimes. One day Bruce rode with them. When they returned and he didn't, I wondered where he was. An hour or so later I found he had taken a short cut home, and should have arrived first. We ate supper without him, and Mrs. Lewis came down to see if he had come yet. When he hadn't come by 9:30, she offered to help me put the children to bed. How glad I was for someone near that night! Before we were all tucked in, however, there was Bruce. He had found a small forest fire caused by lightning, and stayed to make it safe.

The river was so noisy that people could come right up to the door on horseback before we could hear them, so that I formed the habit of glancing out the door often. Once when I was swinging Jimmy in his banana box because he was slow about going to sleep, I saw a group of men riding in. One man dismounted and walked over. As he approached, I stopped swinging, and Jimmy raised head. The man grasped his head in both hands and stammered, "Is that a *baby?*" His relief to my positive answer was obvious. He was sure he was "seeing things." No one would be crazy enough to take a tiny baby to such a remote place. The truth was that Jimmy thrived on being in this "remote place."

Not long before the summer was over, the yellow jackets arrived. We didn't know it then, but we weren't as hard hit as lots of other places in the Sierra. It was a nuisance, though, to have them eat from our plates. By ignoring them as much as possible, we were able to keep out of trouble

for some time. Patty was stung first. One lunch she began to cry that her mouth hurt. When examination revealed nothing, I concluded she was just tired, and tucked her in for a nap. As I bent to kiss her goodnight, I saw her lip was swollen. Bruce was not quite so lucky. He felt something in his hair that he was unable to brush out. One stung his arm, and as he removed his shirt to investigate, a "bomber" dived in, stung his chest and zoomed away.

Patty was fond of the horses and mules. Her delight each evening was to lead them down the trail and across the bridge to the pasture. It was quite a sight to see her leading a huge horse, with another horse and two mules following. One of the horses was supposed to be hard to handle, but he always looked so sweet—that's the only word for it—when she was leading him. Whenever they stopped, Patty would pull on the rope and yell a mixture of Bruce's "horse talk" and her own. If she stumbled and fell, the whole procession stopped until she could pick herself up and give the signal to go on. On one trip, when Bruce stopped to talk to campers near the bridge, she led them across by herself, held the rope and wouldn't let them go until Bruce came, although they had been working all day and were in a hurry to reach the meadow.

Now it was August. The tiger lilies, mariposa lilies, columbine, and violets were no longer in bloom. The time for us to leave was drawing near, and the nearer it came, the more reluctant I was to go. One evening about nine days before we were scheduled to leave, we sat around the camp fire until we were sleepy, undressed in its warm glow, and were soon asleep. Suddenly I sat up. There was too much light in the room. No, the camp fire hadn't blazed up. What was the cause of it?

"Bruce! Is that the kitchen burning?"

Before he was half awake, Bruce had pulled on his cowboy boots and was striding down the hill. I put slacks on over my nightgown and followed. The kitchen was

burning! Great flames were shooting up into the trees. Bruce stood by with back pack pumps to prevent the fire from spreading. Although the kitchen was just four feet from the river, there was no way to use the water to stop the flames. So we sat and watched, thinking of all the things we were losing. My first thought was of the bread and pie I had baked that day. Then we remembered other things—the color slides of the children we had received just two days before, including pictures of Jimmy from the very first, our tent, Bruce's raincoat, fishing pole, the pressure cooker, a whole case of Jimmy's formula along with the rest of our supplies. We are still remembering things that burned. The noise in the usually peaceful night was unbelievably loud—dynamite caps, cans of white gasoline exploding. Even the cans of food exploded. Neither of us could believe the terrific din wouldn't wake the children, and we took turns going to the bedroom to reassure them, but each time they were sleeping soundly. The intensity of the heat made any attempt at salvage dangerous. We were grateful that the loss involved but a small part of our belongings, but tearful at the thought of some of the things that were burning while we watched, helpless. As the flames subsided, Bruce persuaded me to go back to bed, while he thoroughly drenched the ruins and made certain no spread was possible. I did go to bed, but I slept little. The trip in to Roaring River had been so difficult from my point of view that we had decided to take two days to return. How could we now, with no food, especially since Jimmy was still on formula? When Bruce finally crawled into bed, we decided to leave as soon as possible the next morning, and make the trip in one day. Two of Jimmy's bottles of formula were in the cooler by the river, with two cans of tomato juice—all the food we had left.

Early next morning, Bruce saddled up and went to our neighbor for food for breakfast. As luck would have it, he had not returned, his supplies were locked up, and the key he had given us had burned in the fire. The nearest help was a trail crew camp, three miles up Deadman Canyon. Since Patty had never liked tomato juice and would be starved by the time we could reach Comanche Meadow and food, Bruce rode the three miles and back, and brought oranges, graham crackers, dried apricots, and instant coffee and a cup.

We walked down to the kitchen after Patty awoke, and I told her about the fire. She rose to the occasion and remarked, "Well, the fence didn't burn, anyway." It was too depressing to poke in the ruins and find twisted pieces of metal, broken dishes, and a cracked floor—all that remained of what had been a happy home. We waited at the bedroom until Bruce had everything ready. Fortunately Jimmy could sit up now, because his papoose carrier was among the casualties. We started off with Jimmy sitting on a pillow in front of me, Patty in front of Bruce, and Mary in the saddle bag. Lunch was eaten at Comanche Meadow, where we borrowed bread, peanut butter, fruit and fruit juices. Jimmy drank the last of his formula.

On this return trip, both children did better than we had expected. Patty kept trying to cheer us up until we were ashamed, and Jimmy didn't cry until the last mile. The cabin at Horse Corral was a welcome sight, for it meant the end of the trail. We piled into a truck that had been left there for us, complete with chocolate bars. Jimmy was frightened at first—he had not seen a vehicle for nearly two months—but soon fell asleep and remained so, until we reached Grant Grove and a bottle.

So ended our summer at Roaring River —abruptly, yes—but our memories now are crowded with the happy things, the fresh air and the stars, the camp fires and the tanned cheeks of the children. All of us are healthier and happier because of our summer together in the high, rugged back country.

THE PARKS AND CONGRESS

The 84th Congress to July 1, 1955

H. R. 110 (Hope), **S. 687** (Anderson) To protect the surface values of lands within the national forests. **H. R. 110** before the House and Senate committees on Agriculture. **S. 687** referred to the Senate Interior Committee and superseded by **S. 1713,** which was reported out and is now on Senate Calendar. —A uranium boom has focused attention on the urgency of eliminating abuses of national forest lands under the antiquated mining laws of 1870, which are the most serious threat to orderly use and protection of the national forests. Of the many bills, **H. R. 5561** and **S. 1713** have the best chance of being enacted, and will be a long step toward correcting the problem.

H. R. 270 (Dawson), **S. 500** (Anderson) To authorize construction of the first phase of the Upper Colorado River Storage Project. Passed Senate. Reported out by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.—The Senate bill authorizes construction of Echo Park dam within Dinosaur National Monument, but the House Interior Committee voted to delete the dam.

H. R. 1823 (Metcalf), **S. 73** (Anderson) To allocate a portion of receipts from the national forests for recreational and wildlife purposes. Before the House and Senate Committees on Agriculture.—The Association has endorsed these bills in principle.

H. R. 6829 (Vinson), **S. 1765** (Russell and Saltonstall) To authorize certain construction at military, naval and air force installations. Passed House and Senate. Before President for signature.—These bills authorize $3,053,000 be appropriated to Fort Sill Military Reservation, Okahoma, $2,000,000 of which would purchase 20,000 acres of private land bordering Wichita Mountains National Wildlife Refuge to extend artillery ranges. The Army has asked that 10,700 refuge acres be transferred for the same purpose.

S. J. Res. 36 (Murray, Neuberger, Dworshak and Malone) To prohibit construction of longitudinal highways through Rock Creek Park, in the District of Columbia.—The Association and other groups have testified in support of this resolution.

H. J. Res. 280 (Leroy Johnson) For the preservation of Rock Creek Park, in the District of Columbia, and in Maryland.—The provisions of this resolution are essentially the same as those in the Senate resolution, above.

H. R. 5299 (Engle), **S. 1604** (Jackson) To establish the Virgin Islands National Park. Before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.—The park would comprise 9450 acres on St. John Island and nearby small islands, rocks and cays, and fifty acres on St. Thomas Island, to be accepted by the Department of the Interior as a gift from Laurance S. Rockefeller. Hearings have been held, and evidence was favorable to the project.

H. R. 626 (Harris) To amend the Federal Airport Act, as amended. Before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—An undesirable feature of this bill authorizes large sums to be spent for construction of airports in national parks and national monuments.

H. R. 5300 (Mrs. Farrington) To establish the City of Refuge National Historical Park, Hawaii. Passed House. Reported out favorably by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Latest Developments on Dinosaur

Following passage of S. 500 by the Senate to authorize the Upper Colorado River Storage Project, with Echo Park dam retained, the subcommittee of the House Interior Committee passed a resolution to take Echo Park dam out of the bill. This was followed in committee by an amendment introduced by proponents of Echo Park dam, and it was adopted, to authorize a group of engineers to be appointed by the President, to study the dam site. Since the President has committed himself in favor of the dam, we may well suppose that any group of engineers appointed by the White House would be biased. This move by the House subcommittee was designed to throw monument defenders off guard, by leading them to believe the monument was safe.

On June 28, the full committee of the House voted by a majority of twenty to six to approve the Upper Colorado bill with Echo Park dam deleted, and with the provision to set up the engineers group deleted. This places the preservation of the monument in a little better position when the bill goes to the House floor for final vote; but there is still the danger that the Senate version of the bill will be adopted in conference and enacted.

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Why the National Parks Association

ORIGIN OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM AND SERVICE

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

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

COMMERCIAL ENCROACHMENT AND OTHER DANGERS

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

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

THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

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

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

THE NATIONAL PARKS AND YOU

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

THE WILD SCENIC LANDS
OF OUR NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS
ARE BECOMING INCREASINGLY VALUABLE
TO AN EVER GROWING POPULATION;
YET, AS OUR POPULATION EXPANDS,
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GROWS PROPORTIONATELY,
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