NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

ZION NATIONAL PARK—Page 115

JULY-SEPTEMBER 1957 VOL. 31; NO. 130

I do not think we should create a national park without making it a real national park. It should not be a national forest under a different name. If the area is to be a national park, its recreational and scenic values should be fully and absolutely protected, so that they cannot be broken into by commercial developments unless Congress should so decide.—STEPHEN T. MATHER.

THE COVER

From an Ektachrome by the Editor

At sunset time the red walls of Zion Canyon, Zion National Park, Utah, glow with dazzling brilliance. This is Bridge Mountain, on the east side of the canyon, near its southern end. The peak is visible from headquarters, and it can be seen from all points along the park road south of there. It is named for a natural arch at the base of the left side of the dome. Unlike many of the better known natural arches, this one is tipped at a steep angle, with one abutment many feet higher than the other. Large by comparison with a man, the arch is so small and inconspicuous on the huge escarpment that, unless one knows just where to look, it will not be noticed. The exact position is nearly impossible to describe.

During the 84th Congress, second session, legislation was introduced to add the seventy-six square miles of the adjoining Zion National Monument to the 148 square miles of the park, to give the park a total of 224 square miles. The bill to authorize this became law on July 11, 1956.

Because the former monument area has been nearly inaccessible, it is not well known to the general public. Those who have seen it have made the almost incredible statement that it is even more spectacular than the original park. To sense the indescribable beauty of Zion, one must explore it by trail—must climb to the rims. In no national park can the visitor experience a greater thrill than by taking those switchback trails.

NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

Published quarterly by the National Parks Association

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

2144 P Street, N. W., Washington 7, D. C.
Western Office, Box SS, Carmel, California.

DEVEREUX BUTCHER, Editor

JULY - SEPTEMBER 1957 **CONTENTS** **Vol. 31, No. 130**

NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, formerly National Parks Bulletin, has been published since 1919 by the National Parks Association. It presents articles of importance and of general interest relating to the national parks and monuments, and is issued quarterly for members of the Association and for others who are interested in the preservation of our national parks and monuments as well as in maintaining national park standards, and in helping to preserve wilderness. School and library subscription $2 a year. Individual copy 50 cents.

Letters and contributed manuscripts and photographs should be addressed to the Editor, 2144 P Street, N. W., Washington 7, D.C. The National Parks Association is not responsible for loss or injury to manuscripts and photographs in transit. Return postage should accompany contributions.

Entered as second-class matter at the post office, Washington, D. C., under Act of March 3, 1870.

This is the first view of the rugged north face of Wheeler Peak as one ascends the Lehman Creek Trail.

National Park Proposed for Nevada

By WELDON F. HEALD, Vice President
Trustees for Conservation

Photographs by the Author

IN the past year and a half, a project to create a new national park in Nevada has gained considerable headway. The proposed area would include the present Lehman Caves National Monument and part of the adjacent Snake Range around Wheeler Peak, now in Nevada National Forest. This mountain, with an elevation of 13,063 feet, is the state's second highest point, and is located sixty miles east of Ely, a short distance west of the Utah line.

The park proposal grew out of a trip Albert Marshall and I made to the Snake Range in September, 1955. We spent four days knapsacking in the area, climbed Wheeler Peak, and found a hitherto unsuspected glacier. The body of moving ice, probably the only one in the Great Basin, east of the High Sierra rim, is triangular in shape, with overall length and breadth of about 2500 feet. It lies in a gigantic cirque high on the northeast slope of the peak and is hidden from all points outside.

What impressed us most was the superb mountain scenery of the Snake Range, as yet unspoiled by human development. There, high above the surrounding desert, is an oasis of pine, fir, spruce and aspen forests under rugged, snow-streaked peaks, cascading trout streams, glacial lakes, and green, flower-spread meadows. In fact, Albert and I were so enthusiatic about the area that I proposed in my report on the glacier that a hundred square miles or more in the Snake Range be considered for inclusion in an extension of Lehman Caves National Monument or established as a new national park.[1]

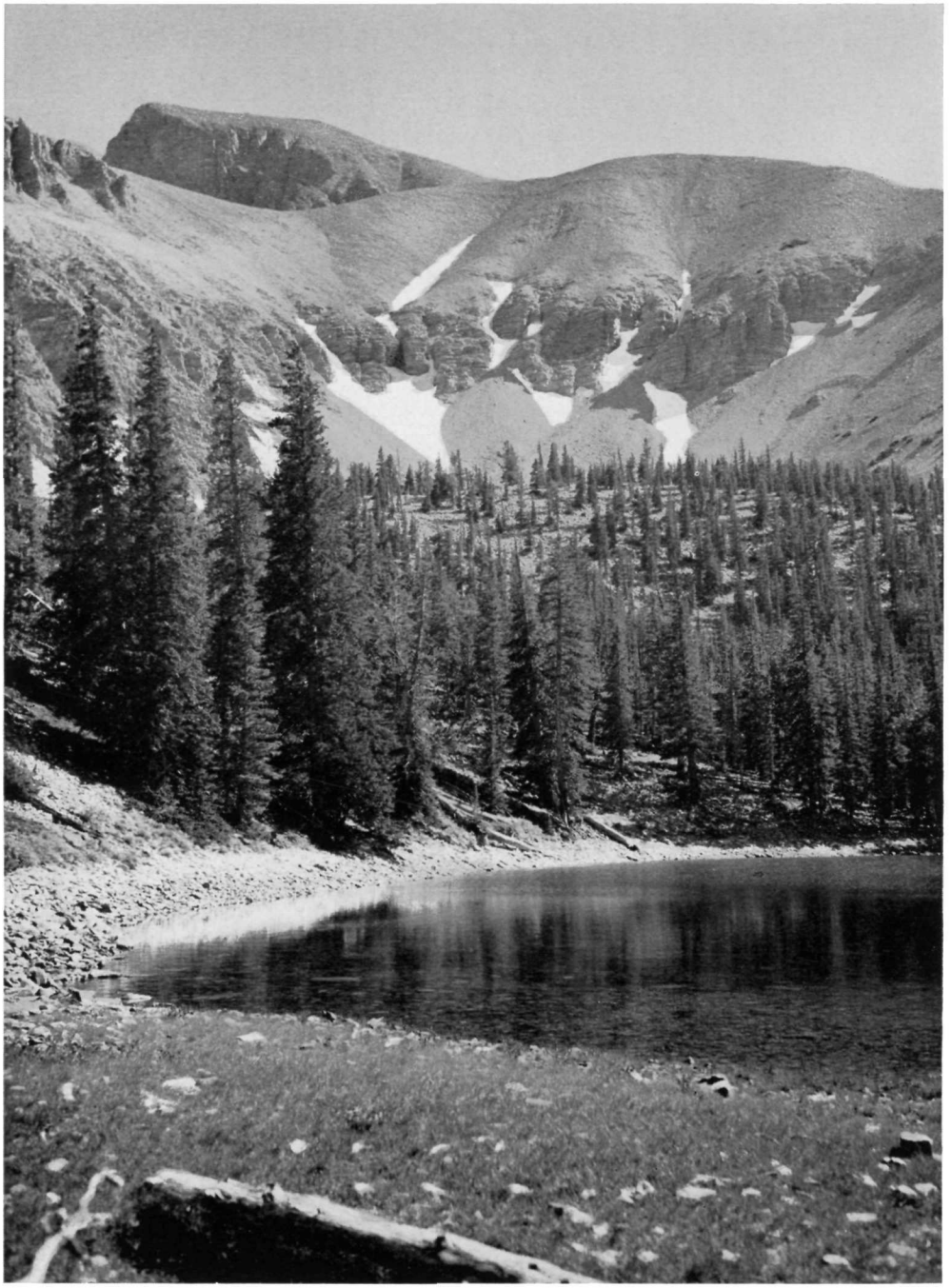
The idea immediately caught on in Nevada. A campaign was launched, and a special committee formed in Ely to bring about establishment of "The Great Basin Range National Park," as it is tentatively called. Nevada's congressman and senators became interested, and state-wide publicity has built up solid backing for the project. Some objections, however, have been raised by a few stockmen and local sportsmen because, of course, neither grazing nor hunting are permitted in National Park Service areas. But remarkable progress has already been made in resolving these inevitable differences, and almost the entire state of Nevada is now united behind the project.

The idea has also been favorably received by conservation organizations. The Desert Protective Council officially endorsed the proposal, while the National Parks Association and Sierra Club suggested to the Park Service that a survey of the Wheeler Peak area be conducted to assess its qualifications.[2] As a result, last August, a three-day joint inspection trip on horseback was made in the Snake Range by personnel of the National Park Service and U. S. Forest Service. Their resulting report, however, is of a preliminary nature and no specific recommendations have been made.

---

[1] Heald, Weldon F., "An Active Glacier in Nevada," *Appalachia*, December, 1955, pgs. 610-613; also a shorter version in *American Alpine Journal*, 1956, pgs. 164-167.

[2] At a recent meeting, the executive committee of the National Parks Association voted to support the proposed extension, with the recommendation the enlarged area be reserved in national monument status.



From Theresa Lake there is a glimpse of Wheeler Peak's crest beyond the cirque wall, 3000 feet above.

The rocky summit country is visible from a green meadow ringed by pointed Englemann spruces.

Lehman Caves, already a national monument with an area of one square mile, is situated on the east side of the Snake Range at the foot of Wheeler Peak. It was set aside in 1922 to preserve a small but beautiful series of limestone caverns. With its ease of access and the expanded visitors' facilities planned by the Park Service, Lehman Caves would form the nucleus and headquarters for the new park or enlarged monument. The mountainous area is too rough and restricted for extensive road or resort development and would best be preserved in its natural state as a wilderness for camping, hiking and horseback riding. Precedents for this kind of park, in which large parts are left untouched, with the exception of trails and shelters, are Grand Teton, Kings Canyon, Olympic and others.

One of the basic policies of the Park Service is that each unit in the system should exemplify a definite kind of American scenery and, where possible, every park should be the finest of its kind. We proponents of "Great Basin National Park" believe that Nevada's Snake Range fulfills these requirements and would make a unique and significant addition to our national parks.

"The fact that this is the only known

Wheeler Peak's north cirque, where a glacier lies hidden, rises beyond the upper basin of Lehman Creek. The peak towers nearly 8000 feet above Spring Valley on its west.

glacier in the Great Basin lying between the Rockies and California's Sierra Nevada," writes C. Edward Graves, western representative of the National Parks Association, "and that in five horizontal miles the ascent of Wheeler Peak goes through five life zones, from the Upper Sonoran to the Arctic-Alpine, makes the area unique from a scientific standpoint. The spectacular scenery of the great peak, with its tremendous cirque, comparable to the famous east face of Longs Peak in Colorado, and the unusually beautiful sub-alpine meadows and lakes and forests, combine to give the area the necessary qualifications as a unit of the national park system."

Our once magnificent wilderness heritage is almost gone. Not much longer will we have the opportunity to preserve the last few outstanding examples that remain. But by rare good fortune, in Nevada today we do have such an opportunity without the usual commercial and political opposition. Let us not throw away this chance to preserve for America one more superlative sample of our country.

BOUQUETS AT BIG MEADOWS LODGE

ON May 12 this year, my wife and I visited the Skyline Drive in Shenandoah National Park, in accord with our custom, to see the white trilliums. They were in all their glory, and there were even some yellow lady's slippers. But at Big Meadows Lodge, just inside the door, we encountered a bouquet of at least thirty trilliums, leaves and all, and on every table in the dining room was a vase holding five or six of them. I estimated that about 350 plants were in sight, and there was even a large bunch downstairs decorating the corridor to the rest rooms.

The following day I reported this situation to the National Park Service, in Washington, where the story was greeted with a gratifying degree of shock. The Service told me later that the concessioner denied having picked the trilliums on park property, and the park superintendent has been directed "to arrange with the Virginia Skyline Company to adopt as standard practice that they will refrain from using any wild flowers for decoration that are recognized as being in short supply." Director Conrad Wirth tells me that, as a permanent policy, he is considering whether to forbid all use of cut flowers in the concessions and suggest decorating with the local handicrafts that are for sale in the concession stores.

Having started this disturbance, I venture to put forward some thoughts that have come up in discussing the affair with various experts and nature lovers. First, it seems to be agreed that the chance of a trillium bulb to survive having the plant pulled is small, and the same for any flower that comes away with all its leaves.

Second, so many tourists are totally unaware of the necessity to protect wild flowers, that it seems a poor practice to demonstrate in any park facility that wild flowers of any kind make beautiful bouquets. A sign announcing that they were not picked in the park, which was suggested at one point in the discussion, would imply that any trillium found outside the park is fair game.

Third, it is conceivable that if the concessioners were allowed to use only cultivated flowers, such as gladioli and double roses, the least informed tourists might get the idea that garden or hothouse flowers are the only ones proper for cutting. The question is: should the picking of flowers, autumn leaves, and all other forms of vegetation in national parks and monuments be absolutely forbidden? I should think that some discussion might be helpful to the Park Service in forming its permanent policy on this problem.—*David Cushman Coyle.*

DEVEREUX BUTCHER RESIGNS NPM EDITORSHIP

THIS issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE marks the close of more than fifteen years of editorial work for the Association by Devereux Butcher, which began with the July-September 1942 issue. Mr. Butcher for some time has wished to be relieved of the time-consuming details of editorial mechanics and of meeting deadlines, so as to give more attention to field work and to reaching wider audiences with his writing and photography. He will remain on the Board of Trustees and continue as a member of the executive committee, as well as retain responsibility for revising and perfecting future editions of the Association's book, *Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments.* As this issue of the magazine goes to press, it is not definitely known whom the Board will appoint as editor.

EDITORIAL

The Park Service and Wilderness

THE National Park Service wilderness document, which begins on the opposite page, is a most welcome pronouncement. Entitled *Preservation of Natural and Wilderness Values in the National Parks*, it is an excellent statement for which we have been waiting a long time.

This document well merits attentive appreciation by all who are concerned with the importance of the national park system in preserving wilderness—and by all who are concerned for the preservation of the essential values of the system itself. One of the contributions of the document is, indeed, its close identification of these two concerns.

The promulgation of this statement, as we interpret the statement and the circumstances of its issuance, may well mark the end of a very tense period of decision. The National Parks Association during recent years has been concerned with the efforts of forces to turn the National Park Service away from the sort of policy that is here strongly avowed and faithfully interpreted. Nearly four years ago, for example, the Association found it advisable by formal resolution to declare that it "disapproves any mechancial ski development in the national park system," and the Association has pondered with anxiety such developments in Rocky Mountain, Mount Rainier, Yosemite, and other national parks. These concerns have not been simply with regard to these particular mechanized ski intrusions—serious as they are in themselves—but rather with them also as indications of possible trends. In this comprehensive wilderness pronouncement we now can see improved prospects for dealing with such threats in accordance with the fundamental preservation policies that to us seem sound and in the public interest.

As this Association has not been alone in its concerns, so we can expect to have good company in our present anticipations. Charles Stevenson, Washington editor of *The Reader's Digest*, two years ago, in an article entitled *The Shocking Truth About Our National Parks*, called for the elimination of resort activities from the parks and for "an alert and informed public opinion" to "help the National Park Service get back to its traditional policy and functions." *The Living Wilderness* about the same time reported that Lyle F. Watts, national conservation leader and one-time chief of the U.S. Forest Service, had expressed grave concern because of "the direction in which national park policies are moving." Mr. Watts was quoted as saying: "It looks as though the policy of Steve Mather for withdrawal of supreme areas to be held in their natural condition for all time is being replaced by a policy of using the national parks to provide outdoor entertainment and recreation for large numbers of people." David R. Brower of the Sierra Club and Howard Zahniser of The Wilderness Society later reported disturbing difficulty in getting added to the stated objectives of Mission 66, a Point 8, which read: "Provide for the protection and preservation of the wilderness areas within the national park system and encourage their appreciation and enjoyment in ways that will leave them unimpaired." The point was finally added, but the persistent effort that this required was perplexing to its advocates. They now, along with Lyle Watts, Charles Stevenson and the many others who have shared the National Parks Association's concerns, should be pleased to see the National Park Service stating clearly in this document that "wilderness as a specific area, and wilderness quality as it applies to an entire park, are together the most important resource of a scenic national park" and going on to explain that "this is the

(Continued on page 129)

Preservation of Natural and Wilderness Values in the National Parks

This is condensed from a National Park Service document issued in March, 1957. It presents the considered views of many people within and outside the Service, brought together in written form by Howard R. Stagner, Assistant Chief of the Mission 66 staff, and reviewed by a committee from the staff of the director of the National Park Service.

Introduction

THIS brochure is about wilderness of a special kind—the superlative wilderness areas and wilderness qualities preserved in the national parks.

In discussing wilderness, we will be concerned as much with the whole park as with any special areas within it. There are two reasons for this: (1) The national park philosophy is largely a wilderness philosophy, and the same attitudes prevail and similar practices come to bear whether we speak of the preservation of a large, undeveloped, wild area, the protection of a natural feature, or the preservation of wilderness values along a roadside; and (2) the integrity of a specific roadless wilderness area depends to a very great degree upon how the more accessible, developed, more heavily used portions of the park are treated.

The National Park Service has just launched a ten-year improvement program called Mission 66. It encompasses protection and preservation, park use and management, and, compared with the very meager improvements of recent years, a sizable development program. Will this development impair the quality or reduce the area of park wilderness? On the other hand, does wilderness preservation mean discarding the tradition of national park hospitality and require rationing of visitors, elimination of lodges and campgrounds, or other radical departures from custom? Both questions express valid points of view. They are not irreconcilable, and the National Park Service seeks the sane and practical middle ground, with no compromise whatsoever with the basic and traditional purpose of the national parks.

Wilderness does not necessarily require vast areas of undeveloped or rugged topography, dense forests unopened by modern man, or a wild jumble of mountain peaks. The quality of wilderness is experienced within an expansive roadless area, in a narrow glen, or even close to a major highway, if shielded from the effects of mechanized civilization.

The Single National Park Purpose

The ideas we hold today about national parks, wilderness, or preservation of a natural scene are the result of many years of growth. The seed was planted long ago by those men who worked for the establishment of the first national parks.

The early national parks were carved intact from untouched natural areas—wilderness in its purest sense. The wilderness stimulated and gave rise to the whole idea of national parks, and to most of the ideas that have since strengthened that original concept. The national parks are a product of wilderness.

Congress established a new pattern of public land use in 1864 when it ceded Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove to the State of California, to be held inviolable for all time "for public use, resort, and recreation." But, we look to an event that occurred six years later as the beginning of the new pattern of think-

ing that set the destiny of the national park system. The place was a vast wilderness in country now included in Yellowstone National Park. The occasion—the last campfire gathering of the group of Montana citizens completing a six weeks' expedition of discovery. Here was a group of practical-minded men—private citizens —so moved by the sight of strange natural wonders and the impact of a fresh wilderness that they rejected all thought of personal gain, and here resolved that this wonderland should be forever reserved from private ownership, and set apart as a national park for the unrestricted use of the people of America.

Three things in this action are worth remembering. The first is the clear fact that Yellowstone was envisioned as a *public* park, for public use and enjoyment. This was not a place to be locked up, isolated, and held from the people. It was an area to be used.

The second is this: the *public* park proposal came as a counter proposal *after* private ownership was suggested and considered. Evidently preservation meant primarily preservation against private control and commercial exploitation. The founders could not have believed that the natural wonders and the wilderness quality of this vast area could ever be endangered by the mere fact of public use; nor that preservation would of necessity come to mean preservation against overuse, inappropriate use, or overdevelopment in the name of public use. But these are the major problems of the national parks today.

Thirdly, it is significant that these men did not, in their proposal and in their representations to Congress, single out the individual features of Yellowstone alone as separate items worthy of reservation. It was the *whole* of the area they sought to set aside.

The pattern has been paralleled in the addition of other national parks and monuments to the system.

The authority for the management of the areas of the national park system is found in three sources: (1) the separate Acts of Congress establishing each of the national parks, (2) the *Antiquities Act* of 1906 authorizing the establishment of the national monuments by Presidential proclamation, and (3) the Act of 1916 that established the National Park Service. These, in effect, comprise the constitution of the national parks. While it may be subject to interpretation in the light of new knowledge and changing circumstances, its broad principles of preservation and use cannot be changed.

The basic Act (of 1916) uses the singular form of the word "purpose"—it defines one purpose—a single objective, not several. That single purpose combines *use* with *preservation.* But use and preservation are but components of one purpose—a concept that at once embraces and indistinguishably combines both. Neither standing alone, out of context, expresses the true purpose of national parks. To isolate and emphasize either use or preservation to the exclusion of the other can seriously distort park planning, confuse park management, and imperil the validity of the whole national park concept.

Preservation is not an end in itself, but a means to an end—it is requisite to the kind and quality of enjoyment contemplated in the establishment and perpetuation of a national park system by the nation.

This concept of park purpose reconciles preservation and use. The problem lies, not in compromising use with preservation, but in the definition of use itself—permissible, appropriate, beneficial use. How this question of use is resolved not only determines what people will do and what developments will be made, but puts meaning and purpose into the whole concept of park preservation. Wilderness and wilderness values are essential to appropriate use. We would go so far as to suggest that wilderness, whether it be in

(Continued on page 135)

Living in Glacier Bay

By BARBARA BLACK
A Ranger's Wife

Photographs by Bruce Black

THERE we were, cruising in the ice-filled waters of Glacier Bay. It seemed to us that we must be dreaming. To be sure, one reason we had been eager to transfer to Sitka and Glacier Bay national monuments from California was our yen for adventure. With three small children, however, I was certain I would have to be content with the trip to Sitka, leaving the real adventure in Glacier Bay to my National Park Service ranger husband.

Glacier Bay National Monument is a spectacularly beautiful glacial fiord area in southeastern Alaska, about a hundred miles northwest of Juneau, Alaska's capital, at the head of the famous Inland Passage. Canadian ships make excursion trips there in the summer, smaller boats may be chartered, or one may go by plane. The Park Service has a fifty foot boat, the *Nunatak*, which the Glacier Bay ranger uses for his summer work in the monument.

After Bruce's first trip, he was so enthusiastic I knew I had to see it, too. Taking no chances of being dissuaded, we bought life jackets for Patty, age four and a half, Jimmy, two, and Claudia, seven months, and were all on deck for the very next trip.

The three weeks proved so exciting, with wonderful things to see, and ending as they did with drive shaft trouble and a rescue by the Coast Guard in the middle of the night, that we were all ready for two

Sea lions are characteristic of Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska.

Bare rock along the sides of Cascade Glacier, in the monument's Lituya Bay, shows the rapidity with which this glacier is melting. We cruised the area aboard the Park Service's boat, the *Nunatak*.

months on the boat the following summer.

The *Nunatak* is a former Coast Guard boat with four bunks forward, four aft, a good-sized galley and wheelhouse. We took over the aft quarters, with Claudia and Jimmy sleeping at opposite ends of one bunk. The boatman and later a ranger, besides several visitors, occupied the forward quarters. Much of our food we took with us, but were able to replenish our supplies at Hoonah, a small native village outside the monument, or at Elfin Cove, where fishermen take on supplies and sell their fish.

The name Glacier Bay brings to my mind an area of glaciers, icebergs and snow. When we cruised into Bartlett Cove, the site of the future headquarters and other development, I could see no justification for the name. The shores on both sides were heavily wooded with spruce and hemlock. On a little island was a tiny patrol cabin which we could use. Much of the shore is sandy. In the rockier part in front of the cabin are clams. At low tide, abundant marine life can be seen on the rocks—starfish of all colors, sea anemones, limpets and others.

The island shores are grown with low plants, tall beach grass, stunted trees, and finally coniferous forest. Within a few yards, as you push your way through the thick brush and try to avoid the sharp-spined devil's club, you step out into a fairy-land. Deep springy sphagnum moss makes a carpet of green over everything—forest floor, stumps, and down trees. Tiny flowers bloom in the moss, and the forest is open like a park. Blueberry bushes are scattered here and there. Quiet pervades,

broken only by the occasional caw of a raven or the twittering of song birds. I was reminded of the descriptive passages in W. H. Hudson's *Green Mansions*.

On the beach we found otter tracks. Bruce once had a chance to observe the otters, as a mother and five young swam landward ahead of his skiff.

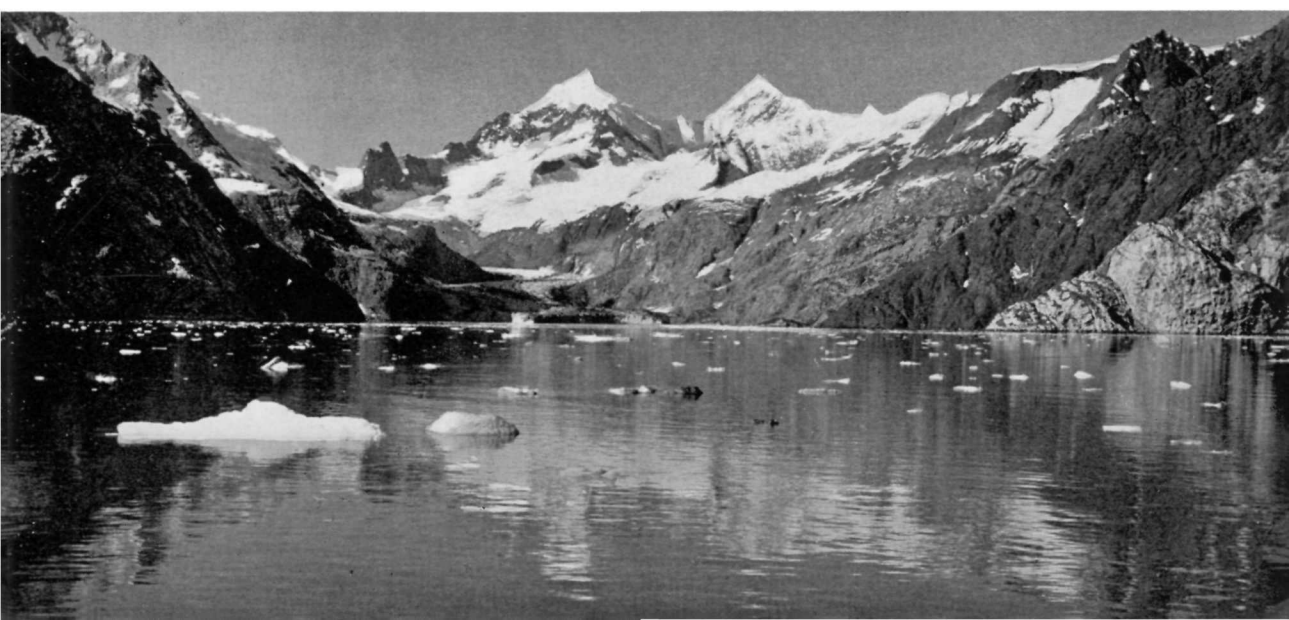
The island was a wonderful place for the children, but afraid we would miss a lot, we cruised on the *Nunatak*, especially when it left Bartlett Cove. Hair seals swam close to the boat, bobbing up and down for a better look. One day we saw whales blowing in the cove, and were eager for a closer view. We discovered that the noise of the engine kept them away. They would sound, and the last we would see of them was their great black tail flukes as they appeared briefly before submerging. With the engines off, we drifted for a while. One group started toward the boat, and with the doors open, we leaned out to watch as they came within a few yards of the bow. They then turned and headed for the boat on the opposite side. We watched them come closer and closer, one behind the other, heads up, then under water, until the leader came so close we could have leaned out and touched him. His blowhole closed and he went under the boat, and the second whale in line came in front of us. For a moment we were too thrilled to speak. Then, wife-like, I asked Bruce why he had not taken pictures. This was our most exciting experience with whales, although we did see many others, including several groups of ferocious killer whales.

Once when we "pulled" the crab trap, it contained no crabs, but instead, an octopus. This creature proved harmless in spite of his five feet (with tentacles extended), but it was difficult to disengage all his suction cups at one time and place him in a wash tub. We wanted to keep him for picture taking. When the weather cleared, he was released on deck for pictures. At once, he began edging toward the side, and soon dropped into the water.

Up the Bartlett River, which empties into Bartlett Cove, we saw salmon schooling to go upstream to spawn. The river is lovely—wide and calm, with tall wavy grass between the river and the forest, and gorgeous snow-capped peaks in the distance. Later in the season, we saw thousands of ducks—green- and blue-winged teal, mallards, baldpates, and merganzers there.

From the *Nunatak*, we saw puffins—several groups of both horned and tufted ones—and thousands of scoters, phallaropes and murrelets. Bald eagles were

The beauty of Johns Hopkins Inlet, terminating at Johns Hopkins Glacier, is accentuated by lofty unnamed summits of the Fairweather Range.



The Fairweather Range forms a backdrop to Lituya Bay, with 12,727-foot Mount Crillon at right. Along the beaches we saws tracks of bears, wolves and foxes.

often seen sitting on rocks, icebergs, or in trees, and two great blue herons frequented the shore of Bartlett Cove.

One sunny day we cruised slowly up the spectacular Johns Hopkins Inlet, and for the first time, the name Glacier Bay seemed appropriate. We passed the Lamplugh, Hoohan, and Gilman glaciers, three tidewater glaciers set in high, rocky cliffs that rise abruptly from the sea, with the peaks behind towering to eight thousand feet. Numerous hanging glaciers and snow fields add to the effect. Ice poured from a cave in the Lamplugh Glacier with a thundering crash. Ice was tumbling from the largest tidewater glacier, the Johns Hopkins. While we were in the skiff, an ice fall made the water foam, and it sent out a huge wave. Apprehensively I waited for the wave to reach our boat, but only gentle swells passed under us.

The rocky cliffs seemed barren of any vegetation until close inspection revealed dwarf willow, fireweed, bracken, and maidenhair fern. Hundreds of seals lay on icebergs near Johns Hopkins Glacier. Bruce was able to go close to them in the skiff before they slipped into the water. As we drifted among them, they would surface close by, then dive quickly with a slap of their tails on the water.

In places, the inlet was choked with ice. Water dashed down the cliffs in thin streams, adding sound and beauty to the scene.

Another intensely interesting area was Lituya Bay, which opens onto the Gulf of Alaska. To reach it, we started up the "outside," which means out of the Inside Passage and in the open ocean. The first time we went as far as Cape Spencer, then turned back to Elfin Cove because of rough water. We took advantage of the delay here to give haircuts to the crew, using a stool on the dock for a barberchair, and electricity from the store's light plant. The crew of the fishing boat *Buddy* offered to show us a better way to start up the "outside," by keeping behind small islands for protection from wind and waves. After several miles of this, we came out into open ocean again, waved our thanks to the *Buddy*, and continued as far as Dixon Harbor before night.

The next morning we headed north again, reaching Icy Point about noon. Here the seashells were different from those in Glacier Bay, and we found bits of coral and sponge. Large bear tracks were numerous. When the time was right for entrance into Lituya Bay, we started forward. All of us were excited, as the Park Service boat had never been there and Lituya Bay has a notorious history. La Perouse, the first white man to enter the bay, lost two boatloads of men in a

disastrous wreck at the entrance. In 1919, the halibut steamer *Manhattan* went on the rocks while trying to make the entrance; and there have been other wrecks. Bruce had planned to enter at high slack tide to avoid the swift rush of tide in and out of the narrow entrance. He stood on the fore deck watching for rocks and guiding the boatman in. We were in the bay before I had time to be frightened. The sky was too overcast to see the scenery, so we went ashore and explored. Here were tracks of brown bears, black bears, wolves, and foxes. Holes in the sand near the fox tracks seemed to indicate the foxes had been digging for shellfish.

In the morning, as we cruised slowly toward the head of the bay, snowy peaks began to emerge from the clouds. In 1854 and again in 1936, a huge wall of water swept down from the head of the bay, wiping out everything in its way. The Indian villages La Perouse had written about, at the time of his visit in 1786, were destroyed. We could see the sheer lines marking the upper limits of the walls of water, for the trees below are younger and of a different shade of green. The head of the bay is in the shape of a T, with Lituya Glacier at one end, North Crillon at the other, and Cascade Glacier in the middle. A river emerges on the west side of Lituya Glacier. We watched a small iceberg drift down the river, disappear under water, and rise again several hundred yards away.

Turning back, we anchored near Cenotaph Island, named for the monument La Perouse erected in memory of his men who perished at the entrance to the bay. No trace of it has been found; presumably the Indians summering there at the time destroyed it. Now there is a marker to Jim Huscroft, who lived on the island for twenty-two years.

The men hiked across to the beach on the outside, through the thick undergrowth of the forest. While they were gone, the sky cleared enough to show a gorgeous expanse of mountains behind the bay, from Mount Fairweather, a heavily snowcapped mountain of 15,300 feet on the left, to Mount Crillon on the right. Wisps of cloud remained to make the peaks seem even higher peeking out above them. We could easily agree with previous visitors that Lituya Bay is the most beautiful place in the world. It was with regret that we left.

Tarr Inlet was especially interesting because of the activity of the Marjorie Glacier. It made loud cracking sounds, then boomed and roared as chunks of ice from the face of the glacier fell into the ocean. The children and I were sitting on deck watching the glacier, when a warning boom drew our attention to where a huge slab of ice crashed into the ocean. Water splashed high and a big wave started toward us. As at the Johns Hopkins Glacier, however, it soon became reduced to gentle swells. Before the water calmed, two big chunks of ice bobbed up from the bottom. The inlet is full of ice, although the bergs are not large. It is a real thrill to watch such an active glacier; you dare not look away for fear of missing an ice fall.

Alaska needs Glacier Bay as a park, although many Alaskans may be the last to recognize the need of this. Alaska will not always be the sparsely settled area it is today. Even now, the salmon industry is declining because of exploitation, and pulp mills are moving in. Alaska needs industry, but it also needs to preserve a representative untouched part of this southeastern section. People say that the monument is undeveloped. That is true, but it will be there when the time comes to develop it. People say it is inaccessible; but fifty years ago it was more difficult for the average person to reach Yellowstone than to reach Glacier Bay today. It is in Glacier Bay National Monument that people can see what they expect to see when they visit Alaska, some of the grandest scenery in North America, and the area deserves to be retained as a unit in our system of national parks.

SEA, SAND AND SKY

FORT JEFFERSON NATIONAL MONUMENT

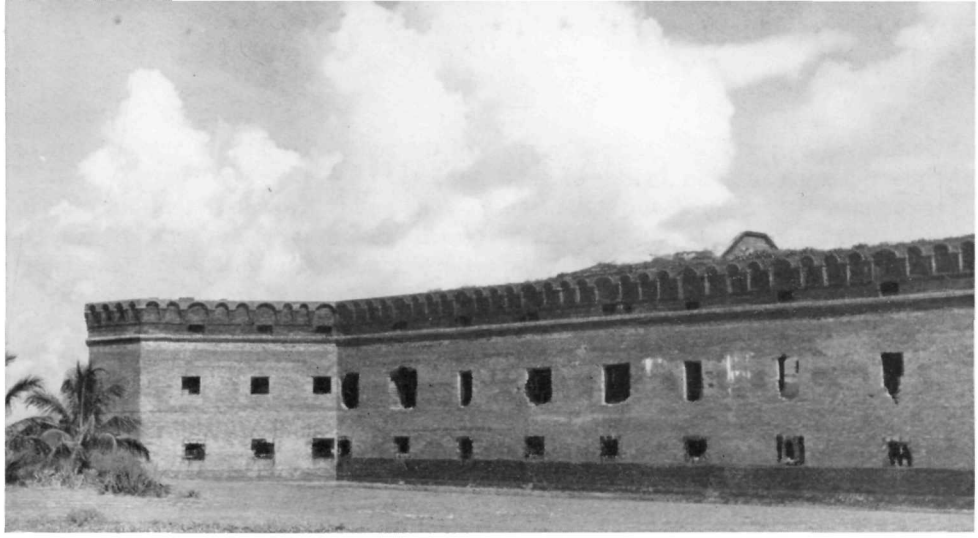
By ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR.
National Audubon Society

Photographs by the Author

WHEN hearing of any of our national parks or monuments being referred to as "remote," one more or less automatically thinks of unpaved roads, steep mountain trails, wide deserts, narrow canyons and dense swamplands. However, all difficulties connected with reaching such places can be, and are surmounted by visitors annually, and access to a "remote" area, or close proximity thereto, is accomplished regularly by automobile, jeep or swamp buggy.

There is one really remote unit among the country's national monument systems which well deserves the term. It cannot be reached by a wheeled vehicle and, there-

A nesting colony of sooty terns is an exciting feature of Fort Jefferson National Monument, Florida.



"Dr. Mudd's Bastion" is the name given this part of the massive fort because the famous physician was imprisoned here.

fore, despite its tremendous fascination, is probably visited by fewer people than any other. It is Fort Jefferson National Monument on Garden Key of the Dry Tortugas, Florida. Hundreds of thousands of people in this country have never heard of either the fort or the keys where it stands, and where it has stood guard for well over a century. So then, let us locate both.

The Dry Tortugas are a group of six small islands seventy miles due west of Key West, Florida, lying amid the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Two means of access exist—boat and airplane. The average time necessary to reach them from Key West by boat is six to eight hours, and by plane, thirty to forty minutes.

The islands were discovered by Ponce de Leon in 1513, and were so named because of the large numbers of sea turtles found there. A complete lack of natural fresh water accounts for the term "dry."

Why do these keys deserve national monument status? Because of a remarkable combination of the historical, architectural, structural, ornithological and piscatorial features existing there; because of the monumental bulk of the old fortification covering one of the keys; because of the incredibly lovely submarine gardens of coral and their attendant marine life; because of the teeming thousands of graceful seabirds and brilliant tropical fish; because it was here, too, that Dr. Samuel Mudd, the medical practitioner who set the leg of Lincoln's assassin and who later paved the way to the discovery that a mosquito caused the once dreaded "yellow jack," was imprisoned; Mudd successfully combatted an epidemic of it here among war prisoners and military personnel and was "pardoned" by a president of this country for complicity in a crime with which he had nothing to do; and because Fort Jefferson has figured in five wars of this country, although a gun never was fired from its casemates. If there is any spot in the country (or rather out of it) which deserves national monument status, this is it—and so it was declared in 1935 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The writer, in connection with his work with the National Audubon Society, cooperating with the National Park Service, has been privileged to make eleven trips to the Dry Tortugas. He considers the area as one of the most fascinating, interesting and altogether delightful spots in the wide sweep of the United States, of which he has seen a great deal. Indeed, anyone who has ever visited the Tortugas feels the same way, and though these may be a comparative few as against those who know other parks and monuments, they are no

less enthusiastic about this unique area.

While the forty million bricks of that never-completed, hexagonal fortress make an imposing impression, and certainly dominate the Tortugas sea-scape, it is the natural life of these keys which possesses a magnetic appeal for the outdoors-man. Here gathers annually, one of the three great bird concentrations of North America. In point of actual population, the sooty tern colony of Tortugas is second only to that of the incredible millions of seabirds in the Aleutians, and far outnumbers the much more visited gannets of Bonaventure. Well over a hundred thousand of these graceful, long-winged, streamlined avian creatures dot the sands of Bush Key and fill the air above it every season. As spectacular as the gannet rocks of Bonaventure are, the population of those birds there is hardly more than a third of this number.

The sooties of the Tortugas were "the dark haze" which the good Ponce saw hovering over the unknown islands which his galleon was approaching 443 years ago. It hangs there yet in spring and summer, multitudinous and vocal, constituting one of the greatest sights in American natural history.

The noddy lives there too, but only in a fraction of the sooties' numbers. This one tiny island, Bush Key, is the only spot in North America where these tropical terns reproduce their kind. Years ago there was another Tortugas key used by the birds (famous in the days of Watson and Lashley, Bartsch and Job) but it fell victim to that ravaging scythe of nature, the hurricane. Bird Key disappeared beneath the surface more than two decades ago, and is now but a submerged sandbank.

Today, when once one becomes somewhat accustomed to the swarming multitude of birds all but within arm's reach, another astonishing feature is apparent—the *tameness* of these dwellers of the sands. Birds on the ground and on the shrubs barely move out of one's way; those in the air wheel, circle and swoop within a few feet, sometimes inches, at ankle, knee, waist and shoulder height. One feels as though immersed in birds. It is bewildering and unreal, but true. In the case of the noddies, which are bush-builders, it is often necessary to pick up a sitting bird, and to fend it off after having done so, in order to secure a picture of the egg.

Noddy terns, with snuff brown bodies and silver gray heads, also inhabit the monument.

For several seasons in the middle and late 1940's the writer made population counts of this colony for the National Park Service. The highest was well over the 100,000 mark and, while variation occurs in some seasons and that figure has been exceeded in recent years, it may be taken as an average count. Once or twice in the past decade, the terns have nested on Garden Key at the very foot of Fort Jefferson, as well as on Bush Key, but any departure from the latter is definitely unusual, this despite the fact that Bush Key is barely more than a stone's throw from the beach of Garden Key!

There is no question whatever but that the nesting tern colony is the highlight of Tortugas birdlife, but they are not all

(Continued on page 131)

Up the Narrows of Zion Canyon

By HARRY C. JAMES, President
Desert Protective Council

Photographs by the Author

SOME YEARS AGO the writer was conducting a party of boys into the gloomy gorge of the north fork of the Virgin River, about three miles above the Temple of Sinewava in southern Utah's Zion National Park. The water through which we were wading was already well over the shoulders of most of the youngsters. Suddenly we were aware that the river was rising. In a matter of minutes great masses of pine needles and leaves began to swirl down the current and the water, which until then had been almost clear, became a ferment of mud.

Hastily we sought shelter on a high shelf of rock some thirty feet above the seething stream, recognizing that a cloudburst had struck somewhere along the upper reaches of the river, and from there we watched in fascination as the usually quiet north fork became a roaring torrent.

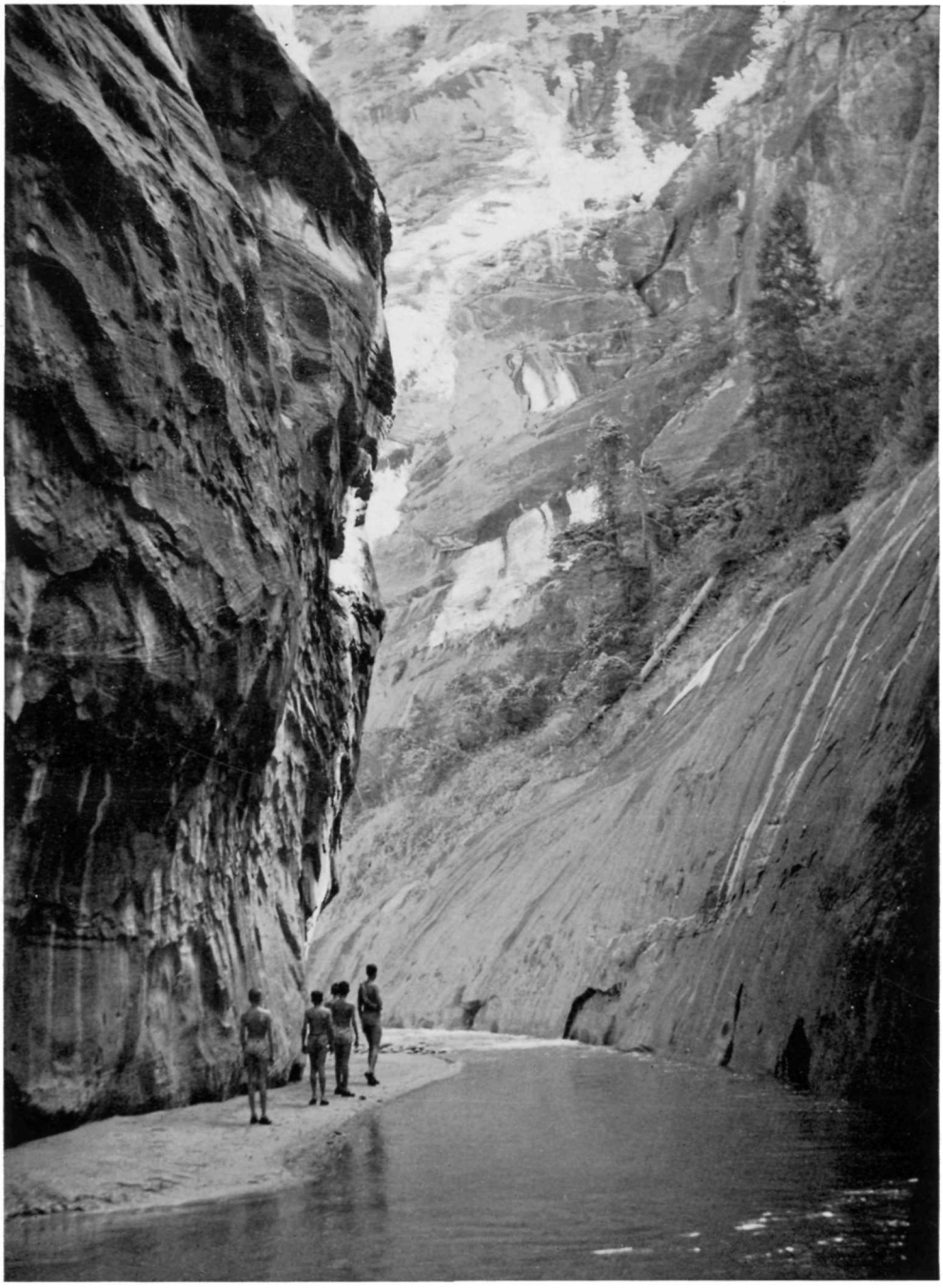
The gorge was soon flooded from cliff to cliff. Rafts of driftwood bobbed over the muddy waves. Huge logs crashed against the rocks. The sound of pounding logs, the deep roar of the angry waters, and the thud of boulders being tumbled along by the flood caused a reverberation that made the very canyon walls seem to tremble. The cold flood water filled the air with chill.

Trembling with cold ourselves—and with apprehension, too!—we watched the crest of the river creep up and up toward the shelf on which we were marooned. We had no watch with us, and it is hard to judge time under such circumstances, but in what seemed an hour, the cloudburst flood reached its peak. Another hour passed before it showed any sign of abating. We did what we could to keep warm —played such games as Duck on the Rock (There was no shortage of rocks!), and ran short races. Another hour passed, but still it did not seem safe for us to venture into the swift waters and attempt to negotiate the scant three miles between us and our car parked at the Temple of Sinewava.

At length we grew impatient. The flood began to subside. No more driftwood was coming down. Two young men in the party, excellent swimmers both, decided to swim down and get a tow rope from the car. The rest of us waited, shivered and shivered, fearful that we might have to spend the night on our frigid shelf.

Two hours passed before we got the first glimpse of our young leaders slowly making their way from one side of the watery canyon to the other, the precious rope held high. By the time they reached us, the deluge was well over. With the added security of the rope we made our way through the still turbulent, but now lowered stream. Soon we were safely back in our camp at the foot of the Great White Throne, gulping down cupfuls of scalding tea and toasting ourselves in luxury around a blazing fire.

An amusing aftermath of this incident came about as a result of a too graphic letter written to his parents by one of the boys. A newspaper friend of the family saw the letter and, in short order headlines, emblazoned the news of our "ordeal" —and according to the account we did not have even a Boy Scout knife to cut footholds in the cliff and effect an escape! Now a Boy Scout knife can be a very useful tool, indeed, but it would have to be of Paul Bunyan caliber to cut footholds in



Every once in a while the glorious song of the water ouzel echoes along the dim and silent canyon.

the 2000 feet of Navajo sandstone that towered above our perch in the depths of the Narrows.

All of this is but preliminary to the purpose of this article, which is to urge those who thrill to the unusual and who enjoy off-the-beaten track adventure, to make the trip up the Narrows in Zion National Park. It may well prove for such a person one of the most unusual "hikes" he can experience in the national parks of the west.

Twice daily, Zion's intelligent, patient ranger-naturalists conduct parties along the level, paved path that leads an easy mile up canyon from the Temple of Sinewava. With unfailing interest and zest, they point out the intricate geology of the region and the rich diversity of plant and animal life. Many a discussion follows as the parties saunter along or linger in the shadow of the massive red and tawny cliffs.

A splash of water falls on the sere, brown moss on a great block of sandstone by the side of the trail and it springs greenly alive. The ranger points to a pencil of horsetail and draws attention to the harsh silica of the stem of this lowly survivor of the carboniferous period, whose ancestors were tree-like giants.

The nature walk ends abruptly where the paved path curves and stops at the edge of the river—the "Mukuntuweap" of John Wesley Powell, but the prosaic "north fork of the Virgin" nowadays. Few venture beyond the pavement's edge, but it is there I would have you begin!

It is not, however, an experience for the truly tender-footed or for the claustrophobe. The Dante-esque aspects of the shadowy gorge beyond might well make him hesitate to enter here lest he see in ghostly legend on the cliff "All hope abandon!" Even to the less timid venturer there are certain stretches that will seem a veritable Jules Verne journey to the earth's interior.

The best time of year to make the trip into the Narrows is early autumn, when the period of summer thunderstorms is past. This is the time when the hardy members of the Wasatch Mountain Club of Salt Lake City occasionally plan a weekend trip. On Saturday they start in near Navajo Lake, between Cedar Breaks National Monument and Bryce Canyon, and traverse the entire length of the canyon, coming out in Zion on Sunday afternoon.

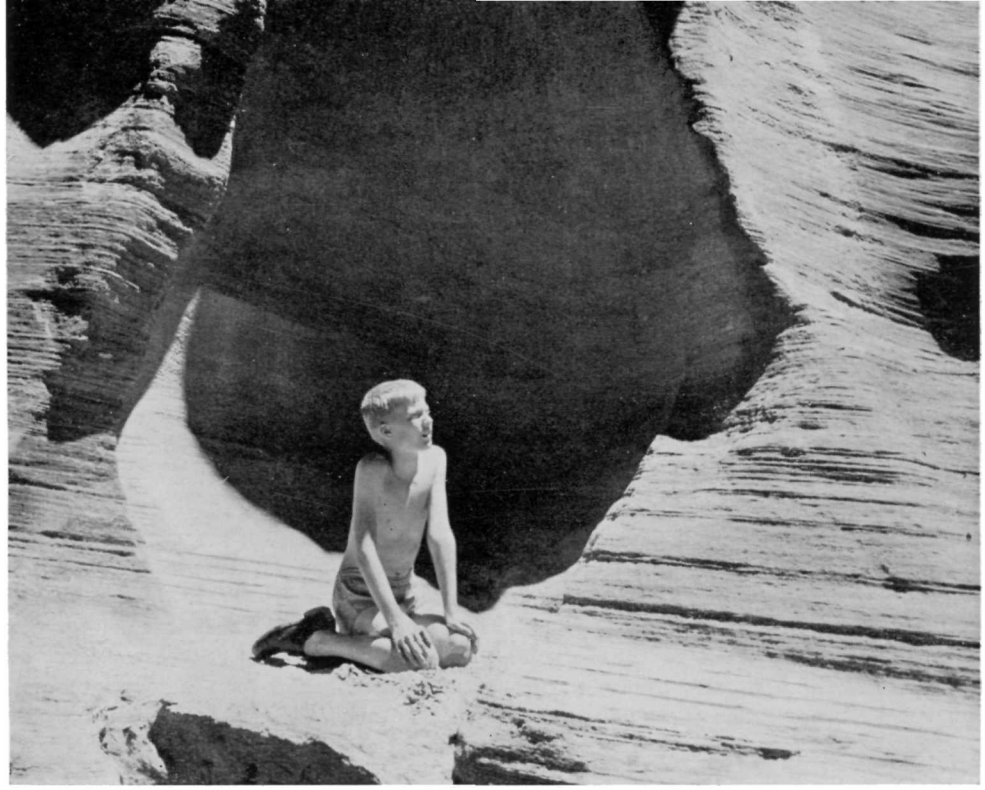
If the trip must be made during the summer months, it is wise to start early in the morning and thus foil the thunderstorms most likely to occur in the afternoon.

No matter in what season you go, it is just plain common sense to go well prepared for any eventuality. Wear a bathing suit and an old shirt that will dry quickly. It is absolutely essential that you wear old shoes—stumbling over the rough rocks of the stream can play havoc with even the toughest of feet. If you take a camera, wrap it well in a thoroughly waterproof sack and carry it in a rucksack. "Just in case" —carry a rope and a few matches, the latter in a waterproof container, of course.

A stout, but light, pole will prove of great help as a prop and for feeling your way through the river. One can usually be found in the piles of driftwood along the water's edge. Even if the water is reasonably clear the rocks under it are treacherous in their thin coatings of slippery mud and, if the water is muddy, every footstep must be felt for. It is then that such a staff is indeed a godsend.

As you leave the paved path and take your first steps over the rocks and through the rushing river waters, the canyon frames an impressive view of the Mountain of Mystery. The reflected light from its red and yellow cliffs illuminates the dark walls of the canyon and causes even the dull surface of the stream to glow with color.

Here the river flows from one side of the gorge to the other, but it is shallow, and the canyon is relatively wide. Clumps of scarlet mimulus, or of columbine, and of verdant Venus's hair fern make hanging gardens along the clear springs that



Here and there are great cups, the remains of gigantic pot-holes drilled long before the river reached its present level.

build up bosses and aprons of travertine. One wide ribbon of water makes a charming cascade down the canyon side, asparkle in the brilliant sunshine. Savor the vivid coloring, for it is all in striking contrast to the gloom you will encounter around the next bend in the canyon, just a few hundred feet above this point.

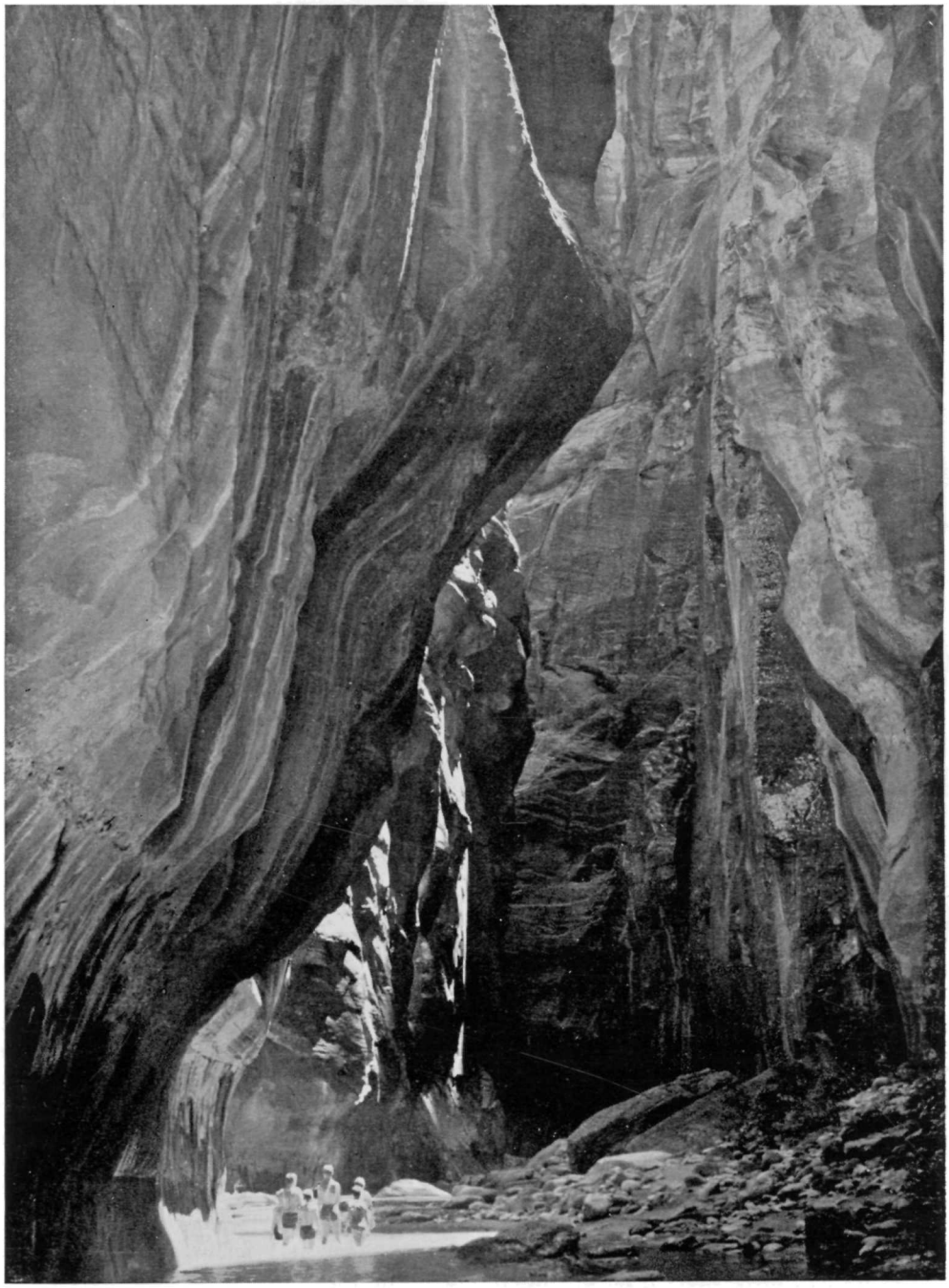
There, towering cliffs rise above the river 2000 feet or more, and shut out the blinding desert sun. Gone is the radiant color of Zion's painted cliffs. Dull and water-stained are the rocky fastnesses. Sunlight never penetrates into some recesses. Even where a side canyon cuts the cliffs it is only for a few brief minutes at high noon that the sun spotlights down.

Indeed, this forbidding, but fascinating gorge is so narrow in many places that one cannot see the tops of the cliffs. The eye follows up and up the somber walls until the sky is cut off by some massive overhanging buttress. Here and there high above one's head are great cups, the remains of gigantic pot-holes drilled into the soft sandstone long before the river had cut its bed to the present level.

Every once in a while the glorious song of the water ouzel echoes along the dim and silent canyon. So rare are visitors to the Narrows that the small bird seems quite unafraid.

It is difficult to judge distance in the Narrows because of the innumerable turns and twists in the stream. But about three miles up, a narrow, precipitous side canyon joins the main gorge. This is Orderville Canyon, and it heads far back near the small Mormon settlement of the same name. Here, as you straddle the stream, you can reach out and touch both walls.

Just above the juncture of these canyons, nature has sculptured the most spectacular part of the entire gorge. The walls are deeply undercut, and one looks upward to a blue ribbon of sky. If but a fleck or two of cloud drifts across the sky, it seems as if the cliffs are falling in.



Even to the less timid, there are stretches that seem a veritable Jules Verne journey to the earth's interior.

This is the end of the trail for one ascending the Narrows from Zion National Park. They say it is so deep in the inmost gorge that the stars can be seen at midday. One gives a furtive glance upward to see if it is true—not today, in any case. Better far to start back to the Temple of Sinewava and the dazzling desert sun.

HAWK LAW IN PENNSYLVANIA

A SIGNIFICANT STEP forward in wildlife preservation is the enactment of a law in Pennsylvania which gives protection to all hawks during the fall migration months of September and October along the ridges in the northeastern part of the state, east of the Susquehanna River and west of the Delaware, where illegal hawk shooting has long been of grave concern. The law, sponsored by the Pennsylvania Hawk Committee, is, like most legislation, a compromise worked out by the committee, the Pennsylvania Game Commission and the Pennsylvania Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs.

The provision that a farmer or sportsman may shoot any hawk found destroying property or valued wildlife remains unchanged in the new law, which is simply designed to stop the illegal shooting of migrants passing along the ridges. It is significant that all of the shooting stands deplored and widely publicized for many years by the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Association will be protected from now on, so that the hawks, as in primitive times, may once again travel their ancestral route unharmed. The Game Commission has expressed the opinion that the new law will be much more readily enforceable.

The Pennsylvania law is the result of the cooperation of the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Association and many conservation agencies, bird clubs, women's and garden clubs, sportsmen's organizations, the Game Commission, individuals and sympathetic legislators. The Hawk Committee feels that similar concerted efforts by comparable groups in other states could result in the enactment of legislation in many additional states where hawk protection is not now afforded.

STATE PARKS FOR ARIZONA

Twenty years of effort on the part of those who wished Arizona to have a state parks department were culminated last March by the signing of a bill, by Governor Ernest W. McFarland, calling for the establishment of such a department. The bill, a compromise measure, was unanimously passed by both houses of the Arizona legislature earlier this year. In past years, such measures had been vigorously opposed by the grazing interests in the state. Last year, however, a citizen's group, called the Arizona State Parks Association, was formed, and it was largely through its efforts that a workable bill was drawn up which satisfied all interests. While it is agreed the bill leaves a great deal to be desired, it is felt by its supporters to be a reasonable measure.

Arizona is the last state in the Union to pass such legislation. The bill calls for the appointment of a seven-man parks board—two of whom will represent the livestock industry—which will "select areas of scenic beauty, natural features and historical properties . . . for management, operation and further development as state parks, and historical monuments." It also calls for the appointment of a full-time director, who will "have a knowledge of or training in the multple use of lands and the conservation of natural resources." The bill also provides for an initial appropriation of $30,000 to launch the new department.—*J. F. Carithers*, Assistant Western Representative.

Annual Meeting Highlights

ON May 23, our Association's Board of Trustees and executive committee met in joint session at the Textile Museum, on the kind invitation of Board Member George Hewitt Myers. Reports of executive staff members were given, and there were discussions by the Board.

Once again Board Member Paul Bartsch extended his hospitality to the Association by inviting us to hold the second day's meeting at his beautiful Virginia sanctuary. Resolutions were adopted during the morning session, and in the afternoon, government officials and heads of several allied organizations were welcomed. Brief talks were given by Mr. Ben H. Thompson of the National Park Service, Mr. Ed Cliff of the U. S. Forest Service, Mrs. C. N. Edge, president of the Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Association, and others.

In the evening the guests enjoyed a steak fry and a film showing of *National Parks: Nature's Last Frontier*, by Martin Bovey, lent by the Minneapolis-Moline Company, and *The Living Desert*, lent by Walt Disney.

From the Report of the Executive Secretary

Mission 66

Legislation now before Congress would empower the Park Service to use its Mission 66 funds on national forest and other lands adjacent to parks and monuments for campgrounds and other facilities, where such location is appropriate, and to acquire land. The Association has endorsed these measures.

Mission 66 has received general approval. As construction has begun, instances have led to some question whether there may be too much haste in starting work on the basis of plans that might benefit from revision. This is true of the design of some visitor centers, and of certain new roads.

So far, the decision as to whether a given plan is sound has been within the discretion of the Park Service. The suggestion has been made that interested nongovernmental bodies should be given opportunity to comment on them.

Mission 66 contemplates relocation of overnight lodgings (other than campgrounds) outside the boundaries of certain national parks. The Park Service plans to have motels, lodges and other facilities for Mount Rainier built mainly below the park's southern boundary, a concept based on studies of the needs of the park and visitors.

Vigorous opposition from local chambers of commerce and business interests, which view the park as a source of revenue and which want to have the government build a resort hotel on Mount Rainier has developed. Regrettably, this is supported by some Washington Senators and Congressmen. A similar pattern exists with regard to Mesa Verde National Park.

Wilderness System and Recreation Resource Bills

The present Congress is considering two kinds of legislation that will, if enacted, have far-reaching effects on the preservation of the natural outdoors.

One of these is the proposal to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System (see *The Wilderness Bill and The National Parks*, in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for April-June 1957) which would give congressional recognition to the value of wilderness as a resource, and ensure perpetuation of federally reserved wilderness areas without changing the jurisdiction or policies of the several agencies responsible for their administration.

On legislation providing for a congressional Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to inventory what land remains available that should be preserved from commercial use, I testified at hearings before the House and Senate committees; there is a chance of enactment this session of Congress.

Winter Use

As the National Park Service gives attention to ways of bringing the national parks into greater winter use, a goal to which the Association subscribes, the question of the propriety of ski-tows becomes of increasing concern. The Association has expressed its disapproval of mechanical ski devices in the national parks and has published extensively about this position. Rope tows have been used in a number of parks for almost thirty years, and the Badger Pass T-bars have been in operation since 1936. More recently, T-bars have been installed at Rocky Mountain, and similar tows have been approved for Mount Rainier, if private funds become available. Rope-tows have been expanded at Sequoia, platter lifts have been installed at Lassen Volcanic, and lifts are contemplated at Olympic.

The downhill skiing served by these devices is a sport, and the Association believes installation of devices to promote sports is inappropriate in national parks. The establishment and expansion of such facilities may well lead to other sports and to spectator events, which are now occurring in Yosemite. Mr. Olson and I inspected the Badger Pass operation and agreed with Mr. Butcher's opinion that the lifts were an intrusion.

In view of the rising popularity of skiing, it is not realistic to expect these tows to be removed overnight; but they are an anachronism and should be discontinued.

Water Development Projects

Strenuous effort is being made to revise laws to ensure that wildlife and recreational values will be recognized properly in water development projects, especially those undertaken by the Corps of Army Engineers. There are several bills in Congress relating to this, and I have been participating with other conservation groups in working for their enactment. Special effort is being made to delete Bruce's Eddy dam, proposed to be built on the Clearwater River in Idaho, from the Rivers and Harbors bill, because of its deleterious effects on scenery and wildlife and the impropriety of providing funds for a project before the studies on it are completed. In dealing with these problems, the Association has benefited from the aid of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, since the Association does not itself undertake direct lobbying.

The Association supported Senator Neuberger's bill to restrict and control roadside advertising along the new highways to be built with federal funds during the next few years. Both Western Representative Graves and Director of Information Jean Packard wrote newspaper columns on the subject, and other steps were taken to assist this legislation.

Admiralty Island

For many years proposals have been made that Admiralty Island, in southern Alaska, be made a national park because of its scenic value, and population of bears, of which five species have been described.

Principal promoter of this proposal since the 1920's is Mr. John M. Holzworth, who wrote the National Parks Association in 1948 to ascertain its attitude. Discussions were held with Park Service and Forest Service officials, who agreed it was politically impracticable to secure national park status for the island in view of the attitudes of the people of Alaska. When Glacier Bay was established as a national monument, the Park Service accepted that area in lieu of Admiralty Island, and considered Glacier Bay of superior quality. The Forest Service looked with disfavor on the Admiralty Island proposal. It planned a pulp operation there, and reserved part of the island as a bear refuge.

Logging has not yet been undertaken on the island, but permits are now in process of being issued. At its 1957 meeting, the Izaak Walton League of America adopted

a resolution recommending a survey of the resources there before exploitation is begun. The resolution did not express an opinion as to whether national park, wilderness area, or other status is preferable. President Olson was appointed chairman of a special committee to investigate the matter.

Senator Langer of North Dakota introduced a bill into the 84th Congress advocating national park status, but with so many undesirable provisions that the Association wrote him urging reconsideration.

In 1956, I cruised around the island. It is beautiful, mostly covered with virgin forests, with some high mountain ranges. Its beauty, large size, primeval character and general appearance led me to believe it is qualified for national park status. In view of the political climate, it is doubtful any national park proposal could succeed; a strong body of favorable Alaskan opinion would be essential. The Forest Service would object, and the Park Service probably would feel bound by earlier commitments. It would probably be more feasible to secure wilderness area status for all or part of the island.

It would be in order for the Association to join with the Izaak Walton League in recommending a thorough study, and ask Mr. Olson to communicate the results of the study to the Association in order that the Association might then determine its attitude as to what is the best way to administer the island.

From the Report of the Field Representative

This has been a year of travel. The reports of my autumn, 1956, and winter, 1957, trips have been made to both the membership in the January-March and April-June issues of the magazine, and to the executive committee.

On our spring trip, we visited two national parks, Sequoia and Yosemite, and I looked into the matter of the Topatopa dam and access road across the condor refuge.

An item in the Santa Paula *Chronicle*, March 20, 1957, put the United Water Conservation District on record as wanting to protect the condors, in the event this group is awarded the contract to construct the dam. The newspaper article named our Association as urging condor protection. At the time of my visit to the town of Santa Paula, California, to talk with Mr. William P. Price, Jr., general manager of the UWCD, a hearing was in progress to decide whether this or the Calleguas Municipal Water District would be given the contract. Mr. Price was attending the hearing, so I talked with Mr. W. Paul Watts, secretary. Mr. Watts said he would have me notified about the outcome of the hearing. I learned that the CMWD was being promoted by the Bureau of Reclamation, and it seemed to me that the latter might not be as much concerned with condor protection as the group with which Mr. Price is connected.

We spent a day taking Ektachrome pictures in Sequoia, and although I talked briefly with the superintendent, there seemed to be no problems needing the Association's immediate attention, and we moved on toward Yosemite after the picture taking.

Assistant Western Representative Joe Carithers joined us for our four days at Yosemite, and we went the rounds together. During the demolition of the old lodge, it was unfortunate that its burning killed some of the surrounding trees. The new lodge that replaces it, while not conspicuous and pleasing to some, does not seem compatible with its surroundings.

We are pleased to learn that the fish hatchery in the valley, which never has had any rightful place there, has been abolished, and the Park Service is remodeling the main building as a museum and visitor center to supplement the present museum near headquarters.

I was concerned over developments at Badger Pass. It appears that a careful exploration and discussion with the Park Service should be undertaken at the earliest time. There is evidence that the conces-

sioner may have been permitted to go too far. In any event, discussions regarding the parks should be initiated with the view to establishing the most appropriate way that they can discharge their lawful function without an adverse effect on the parks.

Since December, 1953, when the Hidden Valley ski resort was approved for Rocky Mountain National Park by the Park Service, considerable pressure has come from chambers of commerce, concessioners, automobile clubs and others for similar activities. It does not appear that these activities are consistent with the national policy, and, therefore, discussion and assessment should take place at the earliest time.

From the Report of the Western Representive

During the year, I have attended all meetings of the Sierra Club Conservation Committee, of which I am a member, in San Francisco and Berkeley. I also attended the meeting of the Sierra Club Board of Directors at Yosemite, on September 22 and 23, when problems of Yosemite Valley received particular attention. The Sierra Club Yosemite Study Committee, of which Mr. Hanson Grubb was chairman, and I a member, made its report at that time.

In April I made a trip to Portland to attend the Northwest Wilderness Conference, taking with me as passenger Philip Hyde. His set of twenty prints of the national parks and monuments, prepared for the National Parks Association, had its premiere showing there. On the trip I presented my program of slides, *National Park Trails—Off and On*, at Hood River (sponsored by the Hood River Crag Rats), at Portland (sponsored by the Mazamas) and at Eugene (sponsored by the Obsidians).

At the end of April and first part of May, my wife and I made a trip to Bakersfield, where I gave my program for the Kern-Kaweah Chapter of the Sierra Club. We went on to Lake Mead National Recreation Area. After conferences with Superintendent Charles A. Richey and inspection trips through the area, we met Weldon Heald and, with him, drove to Lehman Caves National Monument in eastern Nevada. The next day Weldon and I climbed toward Wheeler Peak, and the following day we met with the Ely Chamber of Commerce about establishing a new national park there.

From August 23 to September 12, I made a trip to study problems of wilderness area boundaries in the Glacier Peak region of the Washington Cascades; to attend the annual meeting of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs near Spokane; to study the proposed Bruce's Eddy dam in Idaho, and to inspect the upper McKenzie region in central Oregon, site of the proposed Beaver Marsh dam.

In October I decided to issue my weekly column, *Conservation on the March*, which has been appearing in the Carmel *Pine Cone* since March, 1954, on a national basis. I am now sending out 150 mimeographed copies to a selected list of conservationists, organizations and editors. Results have been satisfactory and I plan to continue it.

I found considerable talk about the desirability of establishing new national parks in the Three Sisters area of Oregon and in the Glacier Peak-North Cascades area of Washington. In my opinion, these two areas are of national park caliber.

From the Report of the Director of Motion Pictures

Grand Canyon River Trip

On June 11, 1956, thirteen others and I set off from Lee's Ferry, Arizona, on the Colorado River to travel through Marble and Grand canyons, to complete the famous Powell river trip which we were unable to complete in 1955. I was not as impressed with these canyons as I expected to be, and now that I have traveled *all* the major canyons of the Green and Colorado rivers, I still feel that the four canyons of Dinosaur National Monument are the cream. I will not go into details about the trip through Marble and Grand except to say that we

fought dangerous water most of the way. There are not as many "side interests" in these canyons as there were in the Dinosaur canyons or in Glen Canyon.

At the conclusion of the trip, I visited Capitol Reef National Monument and Zion National Park, both of which, after the experience of mammoth Marble and Grand canyons, seemed very small indeed. I did not have the time or inclination to look at more scenery; I was supersaturated.

Fred Wood and I returned to Grand Canyon to spend three days there photographing the canyon from the rim and from the air.

Upon viewing the road from the east entrance, along the south rim, I was sure that its authorization was a mistake. The driving has been improved, but at too great cost to the forest and surrounding area.

Film Lectures

In December I resumed my lectures with *A Canyon Voyage*. I regret I will be unable to show the sequel, *Danger River*, taken during our trip this past summer. I will be showing the other film in the public lecture series of the Explorers' Club, of which I am now a member. My lectures took me to New England in December and January, and to the Midwest in February.

I am pleased with the nature protection message I am able to present through this film lecture. I am surprised to have many people ask how they can help prevent further invasion by dams. I urge audiences to join our Association, and I have our membership pamphlet on hand to pass out.

In March I toured the west coast, and there I found the most enthusiastic audiences I have yet experienced. Most of the programs were sponsored by local Sierra Club chapters. However, our western office sponsored the showing in Carmel. Other showings were sponsored by the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, which, by the way, is doing a first-rate job teaching wildlife appreciation to young people; and also the Mazamas, the Obsidians and the Mountaineers.

Between lecture dates, I attended the Wilderness Conference in San Francisco. Of all the conservation meetings I have attended, I found this most impressive.

Olympic

I obtained a clearer understanding of the situation with regard to the Rayonier Corporation. I am under the impression that the Rayonier Corporation's timber resources are on the Olympic peninsula, and that because of drastic cutting, they see depletion of these resources soon. I can understand why they are so eager to get the trees in the park. They have several processing factories almost within walking distance, so to speak. The cutting they are doing in their own forests is complete. As is often the case, the results of timber harvest have badly marred the area, by denuding, with further ill effect upon the soil.

The Rayonier forest recreational areas do not meet the minimum standards for such areas. They have practically no cover and they are much too close to the lumber truck route. Picnic facilities are too close together. These areas should not be taken as an example that is creditable either to the present area or possible future ones.

I spent one day in the Hoh River rain forest. There seems to be a problem of removing log jams in the river. It is a magical, wondrous place, the rain forest. It has a feeling of the primeval about it that I have found nowhere else.

Nowhere else, either, have I felt the wildness of the land as much as I felt it on the wilderness beach of Olympic National Park. As you know, the Olympic ocean strip is the last wilderness beach in the United States. When I walked a hundred yards down the beach I felt as though I had left the world behind. I have never felt so alone, or so immersed in wilderness. The place seems even more wild because of the roaring ocean.

I feel that this area can best be utilized without a road, since such construction

would defeat, in part, the objectives of wilderness and, most importantly, would adversely affect the now unspoiled beach.

Celilo Falls

I returned from the west coast by way of the Columbia River Gorge, from Portland to Pendleton. Going up the river, I saw the newest monstrosity of the Corps of Engineers, The Dalles dam. Celilo Falls had been flooded by The Dalles reservoir only a week before I came there. Now there is nothing but dead water where once a roaring falls leaped and rainbows played and where Indians from prehistoric times fished. One cannot help but be saddened at the change. Dead water for the wild beauty of the falls seems a poor trade for us and those of the future; but such is the case where dams are allowed to be constructed in areas of scenic and historical importance.

Glen Canyon

Last weekend we had the pleasure of having Dave Brower here for a day. Dave mentioned that the Bureau of Reclamation has finally relented and will allow boats to travel through Glen Canyon this summer. This will be the last chance for anyone to see its wonders. The flooding of Glen Canyon will be one of the very great losses to our scenic heritage. Nowhere in the world is there duplicated such unbelievably beautiful places such as Hidden Passage, Music Temple and Twilight Amphitheater, to mention only three among hundreds. Thousands upon thousands of petroglyphs will be inundated, as will ancient Indian structures.

RESOLUTIONS

THE Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association at its annual meeting on May 24, 1957, desires to emphasize the need for keeping clearly in mind the attainment of the broad objectives to which the Association has devoted its energies since its foundation. While recognizing that there are bound to be some differences of opinion on specific problems, we believe that unity can be achieved among ourselves and our allies if these fundamental objectives form the basis for all actions taken. Furthermore, of vital importance to the success of our efforts is a tolerance and understanding of others' points of view. With such understanding and tolerance, our Association should nevertheless stand firm for the principles upon which the national park system rests, speak out clearly, and act constructively when they are violated.

Recreational Surveys and Wilderness

The Board of Trustees approves the actions taken by the executive committee of the National Parks Association in supporting the current proposals to inventory the recreational resources of the country and to provide congressional recognition of the value of wilderness through establishment of a National Wilderness Preservation System. Accelerated population pressures and the advent of increased leisure time combined with expanding industrialization and urbanization of the American way of life, have made the need for these programs critical, so that appropriate natural areas can be safeguarded while there is yet time to do so. The Board believes preservation of representative examples of undisturbed and natural country is vital to the well-being of every American and warrants fullest public interest and support.

Mission 66

The National Parks Association is pleased that the Mission 66 program to rehabilitate the national parks has received the approval of Congress and is under way. The long and careful planning on which this program is predicated will result in vital benefits to the entire national park system. As the detailed analyses of the application of these plans to the respective national parks and monuments are made public, there will be opportunity for conservation organizations and individuals to study them and make recommendations that will lead to a united effort to achieve the best protection for the areas and services for the visitors. Mission 66 provides opportunity to correct condi-

tions that have arisen during the years when adequate funds were not available and, if the basic philosophies expressed in Mission 66 are adhered to, it will enable the National Park Service to achieve its goal.

Student Conservation Program

Miss Elizabeth Cushman and Miss Martha Hayne have contributed importantly to the national park program by conceiving and planning the experimental Student Conservation Program which the National Parks Association is sponsoring to determine the practicability of securing volunteer student assistance to supplement the manpower shortage in the national parks. Through their own initiative and without recompense, they have developed this program and made it possible for the Association to undertake it. The Board deeply appreciates the devoted service Miss Cushman and Miss Hayne have performed for the national parks and is gratified that the Association has had an opportunity to share in this work.

Mechanized Skiing

National parks are not commercial resorts, nor are they intended for the accommodation or encouragement of spectator sports or competitions of any sort.

Mechanical ski lifts do not conform to the ideal and therefore should be removed.

The National Parks Association believes that cross-country and non-mechanized skiing as a proper winter use can contribute substantially to appreciation of the parks, and that the use and development of ski resorts outside the parks should be encouraged to satisfy the present and growing need for sport and competition skiing.

Admiralty Island

Admiralty Island contains some of the most interesting scenery and attractive virgin forests in Alaska, and is the habitat of a number of species of bear. The National Parks Association believes a thorough survey of the features of this island would be helpful to ensure that any plans for economic use of its resources give full consideration to the desirability of protecting appropriate features and wildlife, including special safeguards for at least portions of the island.

Laurance S. Rockefeller

The Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association expresses its appreciation to Mr. Laurance S. Rockefeller for his long and generous interest in the welfare of the national parks of his country as exemplified by his gift of the Virgin Islands National Park to the nation. His support of the Association's Student Conservation Program has been most gratifying. Mr. Rockefeller is continuing the fine tradition of service to the national parks for which his family has been noted for many years, and merits the most sincere gratitude of his fellow Americans.

Petrified Forest National Monument

The National Parks Association believes the proposal to redesignate the Petrified Forest National Monument as a national park is not in the best interest of the national park system. The area is representative of the finest type of national monument, but does not, in our opinion, contain the exceptional characteristics of outstanding scenic magnificence, varied natural features, or other qualifications that would warrant national park status. In the belief an area should be designated as a national park only on the basis of its intrinsic qualities, and not as a means of attracting additional visitors to the area, or to secure private inholdings, the Association does not consider the reasons presented for this proposal as valid.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hewitt Myers

The Board of Trustees expresses its sincere appreciation to Mr. and Mrs. George Hewitt Myers for their magnificent generosity to the National Parks Association, which has made possible increased activity and greater stability. The Board has enjoyed the delightful hospitality Mr. and Mrs. Myers have extended on the occasions of its meetings, and the warm friendship

they have evidenced for the Association and the Board of Trustes.

National Wilderness Preservation System

The protection and perpetuation of wilderness is one of the primary purposes for which the National Parks Association was established. From its founding in 1919, the Association has steadfastly supported programs for the preservation of our wilderness resources in our national parks, national forests, state parks and wherever it remains as part of the American scene.

The reservation of the national park system and of the wilderness areas and wild areas in the national forests has stimulated public recognition of the outstanding contributions preservation of the natural outdoors makes to the welfare of the people. Increased population pressures, combined with the expanding urbanization of our culture and the advent of more leisure time, have multiplied the pressures on our national parks and similar areas and have made imperative permanent reservation of suitable lands to fill this need.

Perpetuation of the wilderness resource is contingent on the strongest possible safeguards to prevent its destruction or dilution, once it has been determined this resource represents the highest and wisest use of a particular land area. The Association believes recognition of the value of wilderness as a policy of the Congress is essential to ensure permanence to this program.

Therefore, the National Parks Association affirms its support of legislation now before Congress to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System, and endorses that legislation in the belief it is essential to the welfare of the nation.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Financial Statement for the year ending March 31, 1957

Receipts

Membership	$36,037.39	
Books	3,430.29	
Binders	281.43	
Royalties	881.45	
Note papers	2,914.71	
Dividends	2,573.44	
Contributions	22,235.85	
Miscellaneous	3,680.34	
Total receipts	72,034.90	$72,034.90

Disbursements

Magazine	$14,435.93	
Binders	804.35	
Administration (salaries, office expense, rent, etc.)	28,021.71	
Books (and sales promotion)	1,521.02	
Note paper	3,471.67	
Western office	370.00	
News releases	584.93	
Solicitation and renewal expense	6,794.21	
Miscellaneous (reprints, meetings, telephone, supplies, etc.	11,380.07	
Total disbursements	$67,383.89	$67,383.89
Net receipts		$ 4,651.01

THE SERVICE AND WILDERNESS

(Continued from page 104)

basic precept upon which Mission 66 approaches the planning for all the scenic, natural areas in the system."

We do not mean to say that the formulation of such a pronouncement ends all concern. The forces against which preservationists contend are not dissipated, of course, by policy declarations alone. Such statements must be followed by firm and consistent decisions by administrators and by alert and earnest support from citizens and citizen organizations.

Nor do we mean to read into this pronouncement an end to all debate regarding national park policy. We have not failed to notice that the National Park Service itself, citing proposals that are "not so clear cut" poses and does not answer the question, "How about a ski tow, for example, or a skating rink, or a toboggan slide?" To us who have already studied this question long enough from the standpoint of national park and wilderness preservation to give a clear-cut "No" answer to ski-tow, skating-rink, and toboggan-slide proposals, the continued recognition of this issue as "not so clear cut" must be an incentive to continued discussion and vigilant advocacy of park preservation principles as set forth in the National Park Standards which this Association has so carefully developed and adopted.

What this pronouncement does mean is that such discussion and advocacy, like the administrative decisions in carrying forward the National Park Service program, will now be on the basis of this present declaration by the national park system administrators that "appropriate park use derives from the unimpaired, unmodified, natural scene" and their recognition that "the major problems of the national parks today" have to do with "preservation against overuse, inappropriate use, or overdevelopment in the name of public use."

This document is thus deeply significant. If it proves to be a prelude to cooperation by the National Park Service in obtaining enactment of the wilderness bill, discussed by Howard Zahniser in the April-June 1957 issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, it will certainly become one of our most helpful statements in the educational program which is essential in connection with such legislation. And the document may thus prove to be one of the most significant of all such statements in the history of national park and wilderness preservation.

Having by formal resolution, as well as by publication, supported the wilderness bill, the National Parks Association is most hopeful that this detailed concern on the part of the National Park Service with wilderness preservation policies does actually indicate that, when governmental procedures permit, the National Park Service will lend its potentially strong support to the work of other conservationists in behalf of this legislation. If there are clarifications or corrections which the Service sees as necessary, we are confident that they can be worked out by the sponsors of the bill. We see nothing in this pronouncement that is inconsistent with the wilderness bill, and nothing in the wilderness bill that is inconsistent with the present policies of the National Park Service. We look rather on this proposed legislation as a much-needed means for strengthening—especially in the future—the hands of the National Park Service in carrying out its purposes expounded in this document.

It is interesting to find in this document one of the clearest statements we have yet noted of the necessity which we see for the wilderness bill as congressional insurance of the excellent policies which the National Park Service has developed. "There would be little wilderness and much less of the natural beauty of the national parks left today," says this statement, "had the National Park Service been development-minded, promotionally inclined, and unrestrained by conservation principles."

Our concurrence in this is not only in admiration for the National Park Service,

but also in recognition of the fact that, unless wilderness preservation policies are firmly established by Congress, it is within the power of future administrators so to change national park policies that at some less fortunate future time there may indeed be "little wilderness and much less of the natural beauty of the national parks left."

"Acquiescence by the National Park Service, plus a little promotion, could have extended the road system, at least in prospect, up the Kings River, across the Olympics, around Mount Rainier, or into almost any other wilderness area." As the paragraph we here are quoting says further, "there is no limit to the enterprises that could have been developed," and we are certainly eager now to cooperate with the present administrators so as to realize the opportunity that now exists for accomplishing, through enactment of the wilderness bill, the preservation of the natural and wilderness values in the national parks that are presented in this document.

"The cause of wilderness preservation," this document declares, "is best advanced when the National Park Service, conservation organizations, and the informed public present a united front on major issues." To this we say "Amen," and we say it most earnestly as we face the major issue of the wilderness bill.

CHARLES G. WOODBURY RESIGNS VICE PRESIDENCY

AT our annual meeting in May, Mr. Charles G. Woodbury offered his resignation as vice president of the Association, a position he has held for many years. Accepting the resignation with regret, the Board of Trustees nevertheless felt encouraged to realize that Mr. Woodbury would continue as a member of the Board, as well as of the executive committee, so that his judgment on the many complex problems of the Association still will be readily available. Mr. Woodbury is being replaced by Mr. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., professor of economics at the University of Maryland, and long known for his devoted work in conservation and nature protection. Mr. Smith, who has been a member of the Board for more than a year, brings to his new position not only a wealth of experience in conservation, but also in dealing with Congress and governmental agencies. We are fortunate to be able to enlist his help in supporting the cause for which the Association stands.

SEA, SAND AND SKY

(Continued from page 114)

of it. The frigate-bird of tropic seas is in more or less constant attendance, as are blue-faced and brown boobies. Gulls, shore-birds and ducks appear at times, but it is during the spring and fall migration season when avian life at Tortugas really reaches unique proportions. The islands are a stop-over, a rest-home if you please, for a veritable feathered host. Redstarts and ovenbirds swarm through the galleries of Fort Jefferson, almost under foot. Other warblers, grosbeaks, cuckoos, kingbirds, thrushes, vireos, swallows, hawks, owls, herons, yes, even woodpeckers come and go. Some are so tired that approach is possible to within a foot or two; some allow themselves to be actually picked up. An early morning walk about the parapet, or among the trees of the parade-ground can be an astonishing experience. With the entire place barren of small birds the afternoon before, it may be swarming in the morning.

For those who may be interested, it might be said here that there is only one complete checklist of birds known to have been recorded at the Tortugas. It was published in 1951 by the Florida Audubon Society, Winter Park, Florida, and was compiled by the writer. Copies are still available. It lists 187 species, but since its publication five years ago, an additional thirty-seven have occurred, making a total of 224 species, as of the year 1956.

As overpowering, so to speak, as the birdlife of Tortugas is, there are other natural features of unique beauty here. Some of the most striking are not apparent to the observer who confines his attention to surface investigation. One must look below to find them—below the waters surrounding these fabled islands. It is easy to do, whether one is equipped with nothing more than normal vision, or is aided by such modern devices as snorkels, foot-fins, diving helmets and what-not. To see something of the submarine world which invests Tortugas, all one has to do is to look over the edge of the dock in front of the sallyport of Fort Jefferson.

There, among the massive pilings that support the wharf, on down to the bottom, myriad life swarms, lives and dies. If there is too much sun-glare or too many surface ripples, simply go to the equipment shed on the dock, secure a glass-bottomed bucket, go down the few steps to a lower deck around the west side of the wharf, put the bucket's bottom below the water and there is another world!

Amid the forest of piles, vivid angel-fish cruise slowly; striped sergeant-majors drift out of the way of parrot-fish. A barracuda noses a clump of weed, a huge tarpon scatters a band of yellow-tails. A brilliant spiny lobster bumps along the rocky bottom while, nearby, the long black spines of a sea-urchin stand stiffly erect as though they would impale the school of mangrove snappers lying indolently above them. A shark appears, shadow-like from the deep water at the head of the dock, seems to sniff among the pilings, then turns and fades into the shadows. All this, and one hasn't moved a foot!

It whets appetite for more. Take a skiff moored nearby. Put the glass-bottomed bucket into it and row out a couple of hundred yards to the west of the fort and the gleaming white bathing beach on that side. Pull in the oars, put the bucket over the side with your face in its mouth and

let the skiff drift. A fairyland lies beneath you—yet another world. A world of dancing light and shadow, of fantastic vegetation perfectly immobile, looking as if it were cast in multi-colored bronze.

Great mounds of brain coral, reaching fingers and prongs of stag-horn and other species, a forest of spikes, fans and filaments, amid which cruise creatures of color beyond belief. There are stretches of sand on which and over which nothing moves at all and nothing grows. Then, another fern garden, another miniature forest, another multitude of animated, varicolored denizens of the sea, twisting, turning, flashing, disappearing.

If one had remembered to put an outboard motor on the skiff, a short run to the southwest would bring the craft over the sunken sands of Bird Key. A few grayish timbers lie there, but little else. A "crawfish" creeps behind a rock, but that is all. You raise your head from the underwater world and look about. Long Key Reef guards the lagoon to the southward. Whitecaps break beyond it, but not here. Here, it is calm, peaceful and tranquil—the world of men seems very far away.

Only one other place in the United States comes to the writer's mind, when he is surrounded by the sereneness of Tortugas, or is even thinking about it. At mention of it, nothing but incongruity would seem apparent, for the two are as far apart in many ways, as the poles. In others, they are startlingly similar. That other place is in a national park. It is the Chisos Mountains of Big Bend, Texas. And what, you may well ask, is the connection between the sea-girt islands of Tortugas and the desert-rimmed peaks of the Chisos? Just this: for the latter, desert, peak and canyon, rearing into the sky; hazy distance reaching into the immensity of the United States on the one hand and Mexico on the other; the jagged outlines of Casa Grande and the South Rim standing into the heavens, silent, peaceful, ageless, surrounded by desert. Old Fort Jefferson, standing Gibraltar-like amid the waters of another desert, liquid desert this, but at many times as serene, silent and changeless as the rocks of the Chisos. Both remote, both difficult of access, both a part of that far-flung, invaluable system of national nature sanctuaries.

To those who know it, one of the best times of day at Tortugas is the late afternoon and evening. Sunsets there are superb. We sit in a casemate on the second gallery of the Fort, just outside the comfortable modern living quarters. The corroded metal of old gun-tracks curve under our chairs; the amazing arches of the gallery diminish in the brick-lined distance on each side. We look out through the casemate, three miles across the burnished waters to the low-lying silhouette of Loggerhead Key. Rearing rigidly above the casuarinas there, the black and white shaft of Loggerhead Light stands against the sky. The evening peace, broken only by the muted avian voices from Bush Key, descends.

The unending beat of sound continues from Bush Key as we go into quarters. It is like the surf on the sands—unceasing.

A soft breeze sighs through the portias and gumbo-limbos; only the briefly regular luminance of Loggerhead's light competes with the stars, a soundless echo of the day.

THE EDITOR'S BOOKSHELF

THE PLANTS OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, by W. B. McDougall and Herma A. Baggley. Published by the Yellowstone Library and Museum Association, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming. 1956. Illustrated. 186 pages. Glossary. Index. Price $2.50 paper, $3.50 cloth. Twenty cents additional for postage.

This is Number 8 of the Yellowstone Interpretive Series. In its second edition, it has been thoroughly revised and rewritten. It contains a wealth of illustrations in line and halftone in addition to more than sixty excellent color reproductions. Wild flowers, ferns, grasses and trees —all are included in this exceptionally comprehensive book, which required several years to prepare and a great deal of painstaking effort, as is clearly evident, for it is a work of the highest quality. The concise but complete texts have been written with the beginner in mind, and a key is included to aid in identification of the many species to be seen in the park.—*D.B.*

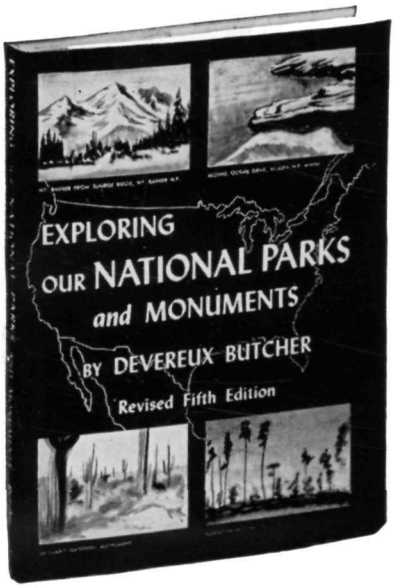
FISHES, a Guide to Familiar American Species, by Herbert S. Zim and Hurst H. Shoemaker. Published by Simon and Schuster, New York. 1956. Illustrated entirely in color. Index. 160 pages. Price $1.00 paper, $1.95 cloth.

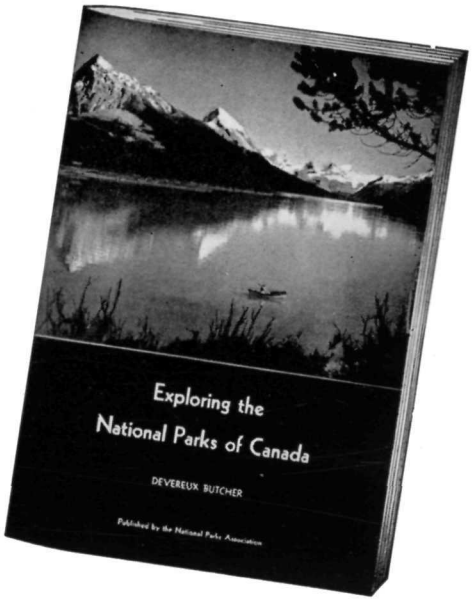
Have you ever seen or heard of a fish called a star-gazer or a lookdown or a goosefish? These and dozens of others will amaze you as you look at the many paintings by James Gordon Irving and glance at their names. This is indeed a surprising little book literally packed with brief data. One of the Golden Nature Guides, it describes and explains the habits of 278 species, every one of them shown in color. Merely to start thumbing through it is to become so absorbed that you cannot put the book down until the last page has been turned. If you ever have wanted to identify fishes and to learn about them without going into lengthy scientific study, this is the ideal book for the purpose. If you know nothing at all about fishes, the book will introduce you to a whole new world of interest. If you enjoy fishing, it will broaden your knowledge of the species you catch; and if you already are versed in fish lore, you stand to gain, for it covers so wide a range of species that more than a lifetime would be required to become acquainted with all of them.—*D.B.*

WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD, by Walter Lewis Zorn. Published by the author, 3155 Bluebush Road, Monroe, Michigan. 1955. 214 pages. Illustrated Index. Price to members $3.

This is a picturebook, a travelog of waterfalls, written by a man who lives in the flatlands of the Midwest and so has a special affection for plunging torrents in high places. A single page of introduction is followed by page after page of dynamic photographs of the most spectacular falls of the world. Many are in our national parks, while others cascade through the hills and ranges of many states and countries. Waterfalls are among the chief glories of the out-of-doors, sources of inspiration too often taken for granted. This book gives them a proper place of importance in our appreciation. The reproductions are good, carefully done by offset process.

Mr. Zorn, a member of the Association, issued this book as a limited edition at $8.25. He has only a few copies left, and has graciously offered them to members for $3.00. Members who would like to have a copy should order it directly from Mr. Zorn.—*F.M.P.*





Two Beautiful Books to Help You Plan Your Vacation

EXPLORING OUR NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS, fifth edition, describes 26 national parks, 34 nature monuments and 17 archeological * monuments. Its 314 pages contain over 300 magnificent photographs of scenery, mammals, birds, flowers and Indian ruins, including **16 pages of superb color photographs.** With its nature protection background, it is a complete guide. It tells how to reach each area; where to stay or camp; what to see and do. Three maps show the location of all areas described.

EXPLORING THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA, in 84 pages, describes Canada's eleven big national parks. Prepared in the same handsome format as *Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments,* it is just as lavishly illustrated, with the most thrilling photographs of Canada's glorious wilderness. Here, too, is complete information on how to reach each park, where to stay and what to do.

Both books are designed to help you plan your vacation. Order copies for yourself and for your friends by filling in and mailing the coupon with your check today.

* 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.

ORDER BLANK

NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION, 2144 P Street, N. W., Washington 7, D. C.

EXPLORING OUR NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS

☐ Paper-bound $3.45 a copy—send ..... copies ☐ Cloth-bound $5.00 a copy—send ..... copies

EXPLORING THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

☐ Paper-bound only $1.50 a copy—send ..... copies

EXPLORING OUR PREHISTORIC INDIAN RUINS (Archeology)

☐ Paper-bound only $1.00 a copy—send ..... copies

Name..... Street.....

Post Office..... State.....

PRESERVATION OF WILDERNESS

(Continued from page 106)

a national park or elsewhere, cannot be defended indefinitely for itself alone, and to evaluate wilderness in terms of refreshment and esthetic enjoyment gives the most effective answer to the question "why wilderness?"

The quality of wilderness is a distinctive and most essential attribute of a scenic national park. In accordance with our earlier definition, we use the word wilderness in two ways. First, to refer to certain roadless, wild, and natural areas within a park. It is the part of a park that is not used intensively that makes the area a park, and the undeveloped wilderness beyond the roads furnishes the setting and the background. Take away the background and the park atmosphere of the whole disappears. Secondly, we speak of wilderness quality—the attributes of wilderness that may be found along park roadsides, and, to a limited degree, in the environment of developed areas. Both—large undeveloped areas, and the wilderness quality of the park as a whole—must be counted among the truly significant resources of a scenic national park.

The value of roadless, wild areas as sources of primitive experience, refreshment, and inspiration, as wildlife sanctuaries and watersheds, and for research, is well known. But, the importance of the qualities of wilderness which extend beyond the wilderness proper, qualities that pervade and lend character to the most used portion of a park, is not so well defined or appreciated.

The attributes of wilderness that can be experienced from park roads and close-in trails are important to the park visitor, as are the more remote, roadless, and extensive wilderness areas beyond. Wilderness as a specific area, and wilderness quality as it applies to an entire park, are together the most important resource of a scenic national park—a resource from which human values are derived, a resource to be managed and developed in ways appropriate to it, a resource to be safeguarded so that opportunity for its proper enjoyment will be perpetuated. This is the basic precept upon which Mission 66 approaches the planning for all the scenic, natural areas in the system.

The Record of National Park Preservation

During the formative years of national park development, the wilderness beyond the nation's frontiers appeared limitless. Those who could foresee its shrinkage and who proposed to do something about it were generally regarded as alarmists and impractical dreamers. National parks were established through sufferance rather than in response to widespread public demand, and, once established, there was no ready-made pattern to follow in their management. To a very large degree, the policies and direction of these new areas had to originate with those who administered them.

The evolution of a philosophy of wilderness and national park conservation was not without difficulty, nor without error. Problems which are clearly evident now could then be only dimly perceived, and the means to cope with them were largely absent.

Generally speaking, conditions have improved greatly through the years—sometimes through the mere circumstance of the establishment of a park, always accompanied by practical acts of management, correction, and protection. Progress along many avenues of park conservation has been steady and sure.

While seeking out needed and suitable areas to complete the system, the standards of quality that were established in the earlier national parks not only have been maintained, but have been improved.

The frontiers of wild and natural lands are fast shrinking, while the need for outdoor recreation areas is rapidly increasing. These circumstances emphasize the urgency of preserving those wilderness, natural and recreation areas that exist

today, and of reserving, while there is yet time, additional lands to meet the needs of America for outdoor recreation.

Certain laws pertaining to national park areas prohibit settlement, hunting, mining, lumbering, and like commercial activities. Where such activities are permitted, Congress has expressly provided therefor. The whole body of law is clear in intent, and establishes a firm safeguard against the exploitation of the resources of the national parks for commercial products.

Nevertheless, there have been numerous attempts, well organized and powerfully supported, to despoil the national parks of their forests, wildlife, minerals, grasslands, and free-flowing streams. We have only to recall Sequoia, Kings Canyon, Glacier, Olympic, Jackson Hole, Yellowstone, or Death Valley to bring some of them to mind. The National Park Service quite properly assumes the leadership in vigorously resisting all such invasion. The majority of such attacks are dispelled by the Service and the Department before becoming subjects of public controversy or Congressional action. The more dramatic episodes, however, quickly capture public attention, and enlist the defensive efforts of many. Private citizens, numerous organizations, and Congressional leaders—all have shared in preserving the integrity of the national parks. There have been a few reversals, but the history of the national parks has been one of repeated victories in such matters.

The National Park Service is a public agency. It is not an autocratic body empowered to decide all things. It investigates, plans, and recommends. Frequently it is called upon to harmonize widely divergent interests. Within the scope of its authority, it decides, but in larger issues, matters that go beyond internal park management, it looks to the Department and to Congress, reflecting the consensus of the public for guidance, decision, and direction. On the broad front, preservation of park and wilderness values depends, therefore, quite as much upon public awareness as it does upon any specific decision that may be made independently by the National Park Service. The cause of wilderness preservation is best advanced when the National Park Service, conservation organizations, and the informed public present a united front on major issues. Battles may be lost when questions of minor import obscure the grand strategy. If the parks are to endure, there can be no conflict as to basic purpose.

From the beginning of the period of substantial park use there has been a continuous flow of requests to introduce activities and devices inappropriate to the best use of the national parks.

The National Park Service immediately rejects such proposals, and it requires no rare understanding of park objectives to make the decision.

The rapid increase in park attendance has brought with it ever closer application of the principle of appropriate and beneficial use. The refinement of use standards and close adherence to them are reflected in the very high quality of park use that prevails today.

Other proposals, however, are not so clear cut. How about a ski tow, for example, or a skating rink, or a toboggan slide? Is there an appropriate place for a church in the scheme of park use? Would you say that a game room in a lodge lobby, its use for an evening of dancing, or a firefall, are necessarily damaging to park values?

Between the ideal and the practical, these matters leave room for honest differences, and the National Park Service draws no sharp and arbitrary lines. Each question is decided upon its merits, on the basis of the following principles: (1) that the activity result in no impairment of significant natural values, (2) that it does not itself become a primary attraction, and (3) that it does not interfere with the opportunity for others to enjoy the park for what it is.

There would be little wilderness and much less of the natural beauty of the national parks left today had the National Park Service been development-minded, promotionally inclined, and unrestrained by conservation principles. Acquiescence by the National Park Service, plus a little promotion, could have extended the road system, at least in prospect, up the Kings River, across the Olympics, around Mount Rainier, or into almost any other wilderness area. There is no limit to the enterprises that could have been developed if every activity and every recreational device usually found in a resort development had been invited into the national parks.

Generally speaking, only those developments are justified in a national park which are required in order for visitors to enjoy the natural scene. This means reasonable access by road to the area and to selected places within it that will give the visitor a good sample of its major qualities. In some parks it also means developments for camping, accommodations, and eating, and other facilities to provide the creature comforts.

Most of the road work of the past twenty-five years has been reconstruction on or near the location of older roads, bringing the system up to a standard required to handle the travel of the day.

Roads have been constructed into new areas, and more will be needed in the future, but only to the degree necessary to provide a comparable degree of reasonable access and opportunity in new or in underdeveloped park areas.

Good taste and good judgment are important in the placement and treatment of a park road or developed area, but the practical factors of economics and engineering must be taken into account, too. Some compromise with perfection is unavoidable, but efforts to hold road standards to acceptable limits, to preserve natural conditions along roadsides, to fit park roads to topography while providing scenic and interpretive opportunity, and to achieve appropriateness in design and location of developments, have not been without success.

More fundamental, however, is the overall development and use plan for a park, having to do with road and developed area locations and their integration. Circumstance, rather than a well-conceived plan, controlled the earliest developments in many national parks, and in most cases these have grown by accretion. Serious problems of overcrowding, congestion, impairment of values, and impaired enjoyment, revealed only as park use doubled and redoubled, are the result. For the first time in the history of the National Park Service, the opportunity to rectify these conditions is now at hand.

Conclusion

Anyone who seeks wilderness can find it in the national parks. It is no problem for those who follow the trails, finding solitude, beauty, and adventure far removed from roads and lodges. Even those who never venture far from roads experience the quality of wilderness. For them the wilderness may lie but ten minutes' walk from most park roads, or they may sense it looking outward from Trail Ridge Road, Going-to-the-Sun Highway, Blue Ridge Parkway, or even from the plaza of Bright Angel Lodge. Whether or not their impression coincides with any definition we may formulate, the visitors see, sense, and react to wilderness, often without leaving the roadside.

This is no accident—it is the result of many years of planned progress along many avenues of park conservation. It reflects discrimination in the selection of superlative scenic, scientific, wilderness areas for inclusion in the system; consistent conformity to the sound concepts of use and preservation upon which the national parks are founded; a successful history of resistance to threats of despoilment, impairment, and adverse use; and an internal management program that not

only has protected the physical resources but, in many cases, has brought about the recovery of large areas once abused and misused. The growing public awareness of wilderness values, a source of great strength to the conservation movement, is itself in part a product of beneficial use and preservation unimpaired of these areas of great natural beauty.

Mission 66
And Preservation of National Park Values

We pointed out earlier that national park integrity depends upon public understanding, awareness, and acceptance, and that favorable attitudes are generated through beneficial and appropriate park experience. To this we add this thought: the more a national park is used, profitably and beneficially, for its intended purpose, the less vulnerable are its lands to threats of commercial resource exploitation. To prepare the national parks for as full a measure of recreational, educational, and inspirational use as they can safely withstand, not only is consistent with the park objective, but is also a defense against spoliation by exploitation. Mission 66, in providing for beneficial park use, is a program to safeguard park integrity.

Appropriate park use derives from the unimpaired, unmodified, natural scene. To broaden the definition of recreation so as to admit activities which find their value within themselves, whose conduct deprives others of full enjoyment of the natural scene, or which require unusual or inappropriate facilities or services, is a potential danger which Mission 66 seeks to confine and avoid. Mission 66 is a program to perpetuate the opportunity for beneficial and appropriate park use.

The Mission 66 program will strengthen protection by providing the funds, manpower, and facilities to do this job.

The major contribution of this program to conservation stems from the fact that it *is* comprehensive and long-range. Many of today's problems of congestion, impairment, and incomplete enjoyment were brought on by piecemeal development controlled by expediency and the limitations of the moment. For the first time in history, it is now possible to plan intelligently to meet future problems with reasonable assurance that those plans will be carried out. We can foresee the end result—rather, knowing what the end result should be in preservation and beneficial use, we can arrange the plan so as to produce that result. In brief, Mission 66 is in a position to use development as a means of better preservation.

We need to say only two things about the Mission 66 road program: (1) roads will not be extended into any area now considered to be park wilderness; the rebuilding of existing roads to bring them to a standard required today, and the completion of roads on a comparable scale in newer areas, constitute by far most of the road construction program; (2) the road system for a park is considered to be a basic instrument of park presentation and interpretation, and this principle will influence future road plans—the necessity for that road, its location, and the standards governing its construction.

The most significant scenic, scientific, or historical areas within a park shall be reserved exclusively for esthetic, interpretive, and recreational enjoyment. Other developments—accommodations and administrative facilities—when they are necessary in a park, shall be restricted, and, if necessary, relocated, in the less scenic and less vital portions of the parks. This is the principle behind the development of Colter Bay in Grand Teton, the new Canyon Village to replace intrusive facilities now on the rim of Yellowstone Canyon, the proposal to shift accommodations from Paradise to lower levels and to move the headquarters for Mount Rainier out of the park, to transfer developments from Spruce Tree Point to a less vital area in Mesa Verde, to limit accommodations in Everglades, to eliminate accommoda-

tions in Rocky Mountain, and to limit public use developments in Yosemite Valley, and to transfer all possible administrative and utility facilities outside the park. The pattern is set, and the way is clear to save the most precious areas and features for the purposes for which they are best suited—refreshment of the body, mind, and spirit.

We have said but little exclusively about wilderness areas, yet almost every problem and every principle discussed has its counterpart in the problems of use and preservation of those extensive, undeveloped, natural areas we call wilderness. The wilderness, too, will be used by people—not intensively, for remoteness and the difficulty of travel and subsistence will remain a relatively effective safeguard against mass use. Nevertheless, use by people is recognized whenever we evaluate wilderness in terms of human experience—solitude, remoteness, quietude, beauty, sense of adventure.

Wilderness areas are preserved by keeping roads out of them, excluding motorized transport and developments for permanent occupancy, and by leaving the natural resources unexploited. All of this is inherent in the Mission 66 program, but to stop at this point would be an oversimplification of the problem. Wilderness, as it exists today, cannot long endure without attention—let us call it management.

Management, as we use the word in reference to national park wilderness areas, means only this: to correct and neutralize the influence of man. It does not mean control of natural forces or management of the environment for the purpose of creating a better wilderness.

Management of wilderness use, encompassing both development and regulation, is directed toward protecting the environment rather than toward man's convenience and comfort. The latter purpose may be served, but preservation is the basic purpose. Research and observation, to appraise the effects of man, are a necessary basis for sound wilderness management.

Park roads will be utilized as an interpretive device, with roadside exhibits, markers, and signs as required. The journey through the park will become a continuous experience in seeing, understanding, and appreciating the natural scene, with many places for the visitor to pause for a spectacular view, to see a roadside exhibit, to walk a park trail, or perhaps to picnic or camp. The objective is three-fold: to relieve the impact of use of the climax focal areas, to make more of the park usable, interesting, and enjoyable, and to emphasize the natural scene as the climax element of a park experience.

To present and interpret a park in its most meaningful, most interesting, and most attractive light is the key idea behind all planning for visitor use, and to a very great degree determines what developments and what services its visitors require. The national park system, when it is complete, will provide a full representation of America—its scenic lands and natural features, and its history. It goes a long way in doing so now.

NATIONAL GRANGE FAVORS HAWK PROTECTION

A RESOLUTION giving approval and support to state model hawk and owl laws was adopted without change or opposition by The National Grange delegates at their ninetieth annual session held in Rochester, New York, last November. This encouraging information has been reported to us by Association member H. Everest Clements, through whose cooperation with the National Welfare Committee of the Grange, this progress was achieved.

The resolution reads: "The National Grange endorses the principle of model hawk and owl laws which are in effect in the states of Connecticut, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Utah.

"Under such state game laws, all hawks and owls are protected except provision is made that the owners or occupants of land may kill hawks or owls when in the act of harassing or destroying poultry or other property on the land of such owners or occupants.

"The National Grange feels such legislation improves law enforcement and better protects this valuable wildlife resource."

Commenting, Mr. Clements says, "We, who are interested in the protection of hawks and owls and in state model hawk and owl laws, now have the approval and support of the important and respected organization, The National Grange. This resolution is now National Grange policy on behalf of its more than 850,000 members. With this backing, may each of us, in our various states, work for passage of model hawk and owl laws in the remaining forty-three states and Alaska. (All wild birds are protected in Hawaii.) Contact your state Grange, farm bureau, state legislators and Legislative Conservation Committee and your state division of wildlife, so that bills can be drafted and introduced in your state legislature."

WASHINGTON'S STEHEKIN VALLEY

THE Stehekin Valley of north central Washington is one of America's most extraordinary valleys. It is fast becoming the focus of a problem of wilderness conservation that is engaging the attention of national conservation organizations and of local commercial interests of various kinds. An active controversy is now in the making.

This incomparably beautiful valley is reached only by boat on Lake Chelan, a narrow fifty-five-mile-long gateway leading into the very heart of the Cascade Mountains. Glaciers originally carved its bed, which is below sea level at the upper end. Massive mountains, some 8000 feet above sea level, rise almost vertically from its shores. There is no such spectacular approach into mountain scenery anywhere else in the United States.

At its upper end the Stehekin Valley begins. The river of the same name, joined by many tributaries, has its origin in glaciers on high peaks of the Cascade Range and flows through its forested valley floor for some twenty miles into the northern end of Lake Chelan. Here there are a few summer homes and resorts, but the valley has a very small all-year population.

The lower end of the valley, some of which is privately owned, has already been partially logged. The upper end, belonging to the U. S. Forest Service, or rather, correctly speaking, to the people of the United States, of whom the Forest Service is a trustee, is still in its primeval condition, except for a road leading from the lake to an abandoned mining claim.

The controversy, now developing, centers around the kind of land use that shall be decided on for the publicly-owned section of the valley. Farther back in the mountains, a wilderness area is in the process of being established by the Forest Service. Glacier Peak, 10,528 feet above sea level, one of the Northwest's most famous peaks, is the best-known landmark in the region. (See *The Glacier Peak Wilderness* in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for October-December 1956.) Tentative boundaries of the wilderness area have been proposed by the Forest Service, subject to further discussion and hearings. They do not take in the valley, but will be fairly close to it.

Two solutions have been proposed for the land use classification of the valley itself. One is to make it a part of a national park, with a carefully regulated village type of tourist development. The other is to zone it as a recreation area of the Forest Service, to be coordinated with the adjacent wilderness areas on the west, north and east sides and with careful planning for Lake Chelan in its upper reaches. This would require a new kind of regulation in order to give adequate protection to the valley.

There also has been the suggestion that the President should establish a Lake Chelan National Monument. Such a monument, which might include the upper part of the lake with its surrounding mountains and the entire valley, with its immediate approaches, would certainly, from the standpoint of scenic beauty, be one of the nation's best.

Stehekin has been compared with the world-famous Zermatt in Switzerland with respect to its outstanding mountain scenery and isolation. The main objective of protection from logging and mining should be constantly kept in mind during the coming months of debate on the subject. If this objective should not be attained, the people of the United States would lose forever a superlatively beautiful and unique mountain valley and the people of Washington would lose forever one of their greatest economic assets. Conservationists everywhere should work toward this end.—*C. Edward Graves,* Western Representative.

LETTERS

Advertising in Yosemite

I feel you will be interested about an encroachment of advertising in Yosemite Valley. Recently my vacation there at the lodge coincided with a conference of the Western Branch of the National Shade Tree Association. The patio of the lodge was littered with all sorts of sample pumps, saws and whatever; but the real offense was an advertising banner between the lounge and the main road, distracting attention wherever one looked toward the falls. It was in black, red and green on a white background and advertised "the most powerful one-man chain saw." This may be the first of such commercial use of a national park.

Nearby, an almost equally obnoxious blot on the landscape was a huge orange-colored crane being revolved for demonstrating. Will you help save our wonderful Yosemite from men whose chief object seems to be just

(Continued on page 143)

THE PARKS AND CONGRESS

85th Congress to July 1, 1957

During the past three months, additional bills on conservation subjects have been introduced and hearings have been held on many of them. The bills listed below are but a few of the important measures before Congress. Others were listed in the April-June 1957 issue.

H. R. 500 (Saylor) **H. R. 1960** (Metcalf) **S. 1176** (Humphrey et al.) and related bills. To establish on public lands of the United States a National Wilderness Preservation System.—The Association testified in support of this legislation before the House and Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs. The most impressive feature of these hearings was the evidence that preservation of wilderness has become an essential part of the national conservation program, accepted to a degree that could not have been realized just a few years ago. This proposal is described at length in our foregoing April-June issue.

H. R. 1058 (Bennett) **H. R. 1127** (Foscell) To establish a 1000-acre refuge for the dwarf key deer of Florida. Reported favorably by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 3592 (Aspinall) **S. 846** (Anderson et al.) and related bills. To establish a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. Before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.—The Association testified in favor of this legislation before the House and Senate Committees. This proposal is described in our April-June issue.

H. R. 5189 Interior Department Appropriation Bill, 1958.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations included in its report on this bill an unfortunate recommendation that the National Park Service's excellent Mission 66 plans for development of Mount Rainier National Park be discarded and that the Park Service be required to proceed with plans for construction, with public or private funds, of overnight facilities inside the park. The Park Service has proposed that future hotels and motels be located adjacent to the park boundary (campgrounds would continue to be provided within the park), since its studies showed the park is primarily a day-use area and that any hotel at high elevations there will suffer severe financial loss. The Washington Senators responsible for this reversal of sound planning are promoting the program of certain commercial groups who urge an elaborate resort hotel on Mount Rainier. The recommendation does not direct such a hotel be built, but it does disrupt orderly development of the park.

H. R. 5538 (Engle) **S. 557** (Bible) and related bills. Provide that withdrawals or reservations of more than 5000 acres of public lands for use by the Department of Defense shall not become effective until approved by Congress. Passed by the House; before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.—This problem was described in the October-December 1956 and April-June 1957 issues.

H. R. 5817 (Dingell) **H. R. 6691** (Reuss) To authorize a ten-year program for acquiring national migratory-bird refuges and areas.—The Association supported this legislation before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. **H. R. 5817** would direct annual appropriations equal to collections from Duck Stamp fees, plus the Duck Stamp funds themselves, be used for refuge acquisition, fifty percent of which shall be for inviolate refuges. **H. R. 6691** would increase the Duck Stamp from $2 to $3, assign all refuge operations receipts into the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund, and allocate all such moneys to acquisition. Witnesses recommended a measure combining the desirable features of both bills.

S. 555 (Morse et al.) Authorizes a federally constructed dam at Hell's Canyon on the Snake River, Idaho. Passed the Senate; before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. —The Association has never taken part in the controversy over the merits of private vs. public power, but it is concerned with the effects of dams built on either basis on natural and wildlife resources of national significance. A single high dam at Hell's Canyon would make unnecessary the construction of power dams at Bruce's Eddy on the Clearwater River and the Nez Percé dam on the Snake River, both of which would damage vital resources, and which are almost certain to be required if the Idaho Power Company's three smaller dams are completed instead.

S. 1790 (Holland and Smathers) To establish the permanent boundaries of Everglades National Park and to consolidate federal holdings within the new boundary. Hearings have been held by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.—This bill would add to the park lands of paramount value and exclude from authorization other lands no longer suitable or available for park purposes. The total area of the park would be 1,337,800 acres, consisting of 919,400 acres of land and 418,400 acres of water. To help have this bill enacted, write at once to your Representative and Senators in Washington, D. C.

LETTERS

(Continued from page 141)

making money, and who are blind to the dignity and beauty of trees in the few places left for lovers of the outdoors?

Julia D. Clark
Carmel, California

A Ski Resort in Lassen Volcanic

A new ski lift was installed last year near the Sulphur Works in Lassen Volcanic National Park. This ski lift is located on the main road through the park and at a point where the spectacular view begins to open. The wooden houses which contain the lift machinery are painted bright green and stand exposed on a bare slope for all summer and winter visitors to see. The Park Service plans to build a warming hut with a sun deck in the near future.

Consider the following quotation from page 14 of *Preservation of Natural and Wilderness Values in the National Parks*, a document by the National Park Service. (See a condensation of this document elsewhere in this magazine.) "Other proposals, however, are not so clear-cut. How about a ski tow, for example, or a skating rink, or a toboggan slide? Is there an appropriate place for a church in the scheme of the park use?"

The Park Service is not sure if there is an appropriate place for a ski tow, or a skating rink, or a toboggan slide, or a church in the scheme of park use. At the same time, the Service continues to establish these items in the national park system.

Richard H. Waters
Berkeley, California

I would like to call to your attention that a ski lift and ugly machinery housing have recently replaced a rope tow in Lassen Volcanic National Park, near the Sulphur Works. This development is in view of the main arterial into the park. Furthermore, a ski lodge is planned for this area. I feel a great danger exists, that if the Association, and subsequently the Service, do not support a firm policy of removing all mechanical ski devices, they will be inviting, each year, further proposals for resort and amusement-type activities.

Robert Frenkel
Palo Alto, California

Field Report

Sunshine and Blizzard, January-March 1957 issue, is excellent both in reporting and comment. I know many of the areas cited and agree with your analysis of conditions and needs.

Deac Martin
Cleveland, Ohio

I enjoyed the write-up about your trip to Death Valley that was in the current NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE (*From Cactus to Sequoia*, in the April-June 1957 issue). I think that you may have been over-complimentary about the administration of the monument, but we do have a fine staff and they have been accomplishing a great deal. As you know, one of our greatest needs is an expanded staff. The airport situation has been discussed rather thoroughly, and it has been agreed that it will be reduced by approximately one-half. That will leave sufficient runway for emergency use and private planes.

Fred W. Binnewies, *Superintendent*
Death Valley National Monument, Calif.

NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS

Sigurd F. Olson—**President**
Spencer M. Smith—**Vice President**
Donald A. McCormack—**Treasurer**
Harold J. Coolidge—**Secretary**
Fred M. Packard—**Executive Secretary**
Devereux Butcher—**Field Representative, Editor**
C. Edward Graves—**Western Representative, Carmel, Calif.**
Joseph F. Carithers—**Assistant Western Representative**
Charles Eggert—**Director of Motion Pictures**
Mrs. Jean R. Packard—**Director of Information**
Miss Madeline Beavers—**Membership Secretary**
Mrs. Katharine W. Bryan—**Business Manager**

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Horace M. Albright
Harold E. Anthony
Albert W. Atwood
John H. Baker
Paul Bartsch
Willard E. Brown
*Devereux Butcher
*Victor H. Cahalane
*Harold J. Coolidge
Clarence Cottam
*Delos E. Culver
Newton B. Drury
*Joshua Evans, Jr.
B. Floyd Flickinger
*Francis M. Goodwin
Edward H. Graham
Weldon F. Heald
*Michael Hudoba
Ethel L. Larsen
*Waldo G. Leland
Martin Litton
Fred S. Lodge
*Donald A. McCormack
Mrs. Edward McKeon
*George Hewitt Myers
Olaus J. Murie
*Sigurd F. Olson
Fairfield Osborn
Arthur N. Pack
Richard H. Pough
*Anthony W. Smith
*Spencer M. Smith
*Huston Thompson
*William P. Wharton
*Charles G. Woodbury
Mrs. Robert C. Wright

* Executive Committee

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

Am. Ass'n for Advancement of Science
Am. Committee for Internat'l Wildlife Protection
American Nature Association
American Planning and Civic Association
American Society of Landscape Architects
American Society of Naturalists
British Columbia Natural Resources Conservation League
Desert Protective Council
Ecological Society of America
Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs
Garden Club of America
General Federation of Women's Clubs
Geological Society of America
Hellenic Society for Protection of Nature
Internat'l Union for Conservation
Izaak Walton League of America
National Audubon Society
National Council of State Garden Clubs
National Parks Association of Japan
National Speleological Society
National Wildlife Federation
New York Zoological Society
Olympic Park Associates
Save-the-Redwoods League
Sierra Club
The American Forestry Association
The Colorado Mountain Club
The Mountaineers
The Nature Conservancy
The Wilderness Society

THE NATIONAL PARKS AND YOU

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

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

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

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

FOREMOST ENEMIES OF OUR
WILD, SCENIC LANDS ARE FIRE AND LITTER.
THOSE SENSITIVE TO NATURE'S BEAUTY
NOT ONLY ARE CAREFUL WITH FIRE
AND METICULOUS ABOUT REFUSE DISPOSAL,
BUT ACCEPT THE RESPONSIBILITY
OF ENCOURAGING THE LESS APPRECIATIVE
TO HELP PREVENT FOREST FIRES
AND KEEP TRAILS, ROADS AND CAMPGROUNDS IMMACULATE