

# NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

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LAND OF JOSHUAS—Page 107

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*There has been a tendency to follow the pleasant road of the "good fellow"; to provide as much as possible of the things to which people were most accustomed, because the accustomed things are the most comfortable; to transplant the familiar things far and wide and, above all, to produce quantity. These luxuries are quite all right in their place, but if they become the sole mode of recreational wilderness use, I'm afraid there would be a nauseating monotony about it all.*—NATIONAL PARK SERVICE in "Fauna of the National Parks of the United States."

## THE COVER

From a Kodachrome by C. Edward Graves

The teddy bear or Bigelow cholla (*Opuntia bigelovi*) is considered by many to be the most handsome of our cacti—and certainly the spiniest. This photograph taken in the "cholla cactus garden" of Joshua Tree National Monument, California, shows several cylindrical buds—about one and one-half inches long—which are spiny, fleshy and a darker green than the main plant. Toward the lower part of the plant may be seen last year's "cups," which remain after the flower part dries up and falls off.

This cholla is possibly the most dangerously spiny of all the cacti. The easily detached joints with their strongly barbed spines present a hazard to any heedless visitor. For this reason it has been claimed that the joints actually jump at passersby. One plant manual gives it the name "Arizona jumping prickly pear." Both the fruit and the detached joints may fall off, root and grow—a fact which accounts for the density of the stands.

Joshua Tree National Monument is presently the only unit in the national park system having protection of Joshuas as a primary concern. On page 107 of this issue, Mr. Russell Grater describes an Arizona Joshua tree area which is presently unprotected. Some have advocated that the Arizona area be made a national monument or added as a detached unit to the Lake Mead National Recreation Area. Others feel it would serve admirably as a part of the new Arizona state park system. It is hoped that whatever the designation, the area will be protected for its natural scenic and scientific values and soon.

# NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

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guarding America's heritage of scenic wilderness

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BRUCE M. KILGORE, Editor

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Mariposa Grove of Big Trees, Yosemite National Park, California. Photo by Ralph Anderson

**The national park represents a very special and unique type of land use in our American culture. It is the synthesis of an outdoor museum, a public library, and an art gallery.**



# Our Mission for the Parks

By H. C. BRADLEY, President  
The Sierra Club

CONSERVATIONISTS and the lovers of our national parks in general, are becoming increasingly apprehensive about the trend toward some national parks' becoming recreational resorts. There is the immediate danger that this trend may be further hastened by the urge to produce recognizable and generally appreciated improvements within the time limits imposed by Mission 66 with its increased appropriations. A more fundamental danger, however, lies in the fact that clear understanding of the nature, purpose, and use limitations of the national parks is not widespread among our citizens.

Americans are flocking to the parks in increasing millions not only because of the scenic beauty which has been widely publicized, but also for the opportunity parks present for a delightful vacation at a relatively low cost. Many of them go for recreation rather than re-creation, or they expect to find ample opportunities for both. Pressures mount for more recreation and

entertainment of the sort to which people are accustomed at home. Is there a diminishing desire to see, contemplate, and study the very special surroundings which the parks can provide and which by law must be preserved?

We find attractions foreign to the original scene creeping in from the city to compete with, to supplement, to distract from enjoyment of the natural scene for its own sake. Examples of this trend—which has been proceeding slowly for a long time—may be found in the tennis courts, golf grounds, artificial swimming pools, dance halls, and skiing facilities of the ski-resort type, provided by the Park Service, or with its consent by the concessioners. These are all valuable recreational features; they are needed and should quite properly be provided by recreational areas and resorts. They are foreign to the national parks. They should not be there because they dilute or defeat the original purpose for which the parks were reserved.

There are many factors which direct or determine the course of development in national parks. Among them may be listed our increasing population, widespread ownership of automobiles, increased earnings and leisure time, the growing desire to get away from urban centers and savor the joys of out-of-door living, urban attractions introduced to satisfy the demands of the visitors, such as those mentioned previously, and the increased ease and speed of access provided by our improved highway systems outside and within the parks. *Only the "foreign" attractions and the roads within the parks can be controlled by the National Park Service.*

The national park represents a very spe-

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Harold Bradley, professor emeritus of physiological chemistry, University of Wisconsin, is in his second term as president of the Sierra Club and its 12,000 members. He has been a member of its Board since 1951 and a club member for nearly half a century. He was fourteen when his father helped found the club in 1892.

Professor Bradley's concern for parks and their wilderness is not academic. He explores the trails on foot, on skis, and—if it's a wilderness river trail—by boat. He ran through Glen Canyon in May and has been through Dinosaur several times. His movie of his first Dinosaur trip, in 1952, led the Sierra Club to begin scheduling its famous river trips through the monument, and to a re-invigorated defense of Echo Park. Park roads interest Harold Bradley too. He has been much concerned with their standards for a decade.

cial and unique type of land use in our American culture. It is the synthesis of an outdoor museum, a public library, and an art gallery. It is open to all—just as is the public library in the city—but it is intended primarily for those who come to see its scenic displays, to find peace, refreshment of the spirit in natural surroundings, freedom from the sights and sounds typical of the city, and the tensions of our fast-moving urban lives. Developments, to be consonant with these fundamental purposes, should be planned and constructed to further the park mood—not to dilute, interrupt, or abolish it.

Those who have lived through the period covering the introduction of the internal combustion engine in our culture, say from 1900 to the present time, are well aware of the tremendous revolution in our mode of life which has taken place, and for which this ingenious mechanical slave (or is it a master?) is the symbol and in part responsible. There are few sectors of living today that have not been profoundly altered.

*But there are a few.*

One of them is the library. Another is the museum; another the art gallery. We should be able to add the national parks to the list! In these other institutions quiet still prevails; contemplation is possible and encouraged. Their primary functions have never been lost nor compromised. Their value in the community depends on the exclusion of noise, bustle, confusion, foreign distractions of all sorts; the preservation of space dedicated to uninterrupted opportunity to sit and quietly read (as in the library) or to view and study (as in the museum or art gallery).

The integrity of the public library concept has been kept unchanged through these decades of radical change in our other living techniques, because the public understands its unique value for the community. Part of this understanding undoubtedly comes from the fact that in the schools, use is made of the library in the

educational program and the student understands its value through guided use of it. This appreciation he carries with him into later life. He knows where to go to find information he could not otherwise obtain. Early library experience gives appreciation of its value and its distinctive mood. He would oppose the introduction of conflicting and distracting interests and entertainments—band concerts, square dancing in the reading rooms, and the like. If he finds that overcrowding is beginning to destroy the mood required for library functioning, he willingly pays for the creation of branch libraries which distribute the load and preserve the mood even if they cannot equal the main collection in caliber.

No such public understanding of the intangible values of our national parks has been achieved. The ranger naturalist and the interpretive program is a step in the right direction, but it has been a short step, quite inadequate to meet and instruct the tremendous growth of park visitor populations.

In the city when one steps from his car and enters the library, the museum, the art gallery, there is an automatic change of pace and mood. As the door closes behind him, it muffles the noise and confusion, the multitude of conflicting and competing interests, the sense of urgency and hurry. Here one can find the atmosphere in which to study undisturbed. The silence rule seldom has to be enforced because it is understood and respected as something just as necessary as are the books.

There is no such automatic change of pace and mood provided and understood as one enters most of our parks. Early schooling seldom has provided the citizen with a clear understanding of the unique opportunity which the park provides, or the conditions which must be maintained if that opportunity is to survive. The visitor drives to the entrance checking station; brakes to a stop; pays his entrance fee; gets his admission card, a map and a

*(Continued on page 136)*

# SEVEN STAR SUPERINTENDENT

## THE STORY OF "BOSS" PINKLEY

By NATT N. DODGE, Regional Naturalist  
Region Three, National Park Service

### Part I

**W**HILE scientifically excavating the famous Casa Grande ruins in southern Arizona in 1906-08, the Smithsonian Institution's noted archeologist, J. W. Fewkes had an eager and energetic helper—the reservation's youthful caretaker, Frank

Frank "Boss" Pinkley in 1925,  
when he had earned four  
stars—seen on his left sleeve.

National Park Service



Pinkley. As the excavators' trowels and brushes painstakingly revealed chapter after chapter of prehistoric Indian life, Pinkley became progressively more fascinated. Under Fewkes' kindly tutelage, the young man absorbed an enormous amount of archeological knowledge.

Thus began developing the rich background of experience and understanding that engendered in Frank Pinkley the rare ability to bring to life for enthralled listeners the ancient rooms of the Casa Grande. Because his burning interest made him feel as if he were a part of that ancient civilization, Pinkley was able to re-people, in the minds of others, those crumbling caliche walls with the shadowy forms of their original inhabitants.

In 1916, the National Park Service, then a new bureau in the Department of the Interior, took charge of the various national monuments in the Southwest, including the Casa Grande with its enthusiastic young guardian. Another, the old Spanish mission, Tumacacori, near the Mexican border, was also placed under Pinkley's custodianship; and he was asked to keep an eye on several others including Montezuma Castle, a spectacular cliff ruin in the Verde Valley of central Arizona. By 1924, Pinkley found himself with the title of Superintendent of Southwestern National Monuments, supervising fourteen preserves, among them world-famous Carlsbad Caverns.

### "Natani"

Several of the monuments were in Navajo Indian country where Pinkley soon became as well known and respected by those proud and reticent people as he had



long been by the friendly farming Pimas living near the Casa Grande. The Navajos called him Natani, meaning, "chief" or "boss-man". The name stuck, and Pinkley thenceforth was "The Boss" to the half-hundred loyal and hard-working custodians and park rangers that helped him run the widely scattered monuments.

During the 20's and early 30's, The Boss, camping out along the way, chugged around from monument to monument over the primitive dirt roads of the Southwest in a sturdy "Model T", dodging dust storms and flash floods. With his unquenchable enthusiasm he drank in the fascinating stories of his scenic, historic, and scientific charges, guided wide-eyed visitors through the intricacies of their passageways, while encouraging and helping his woefully inadequate field forces with their innumerable and sometimes insurmountable problems. Lack of funds was a serious and constant handicap, The Boss wryly remarking that the monuments were held together with binding twine and baling wire.

In 1934, a reorganization in Washington dumped six new monuments into The Boss' lap. He took them eagerly, with the zeal of a mother adding hungry foundlings to her brood. But he was just as proud of others which he built up to the point where they could, like hesitant fledglings, be pushed out of the Southwestern Monuments' nest to try their own wings. Petri-

fied Forest and Carlsbad Caverns were among those that The Boss quickly developed into self-sustaining units of the national park system. At the height of his career, he was supervising activities and developments in national monuments scattered through four states. These units today preserve inviolate some of the nation's richest natural and archeological treasures.

As Superintendent, The Boss found himself a somewhat unwilling executive for he loved to talk to people and delighted in showing groups through his first love, the Casa Grande, close to which the Southwestern National Monuments headquarters was located. Tired of shuffling papers and dictating memoranda, he would sometimes send the ranger to town on an errand while he eagerly took over the interpretive guiding, telling the visitors of his early days with Fewkes, pointing out spots where especially interesting or significant pottery or other artifacts had been found, and carrying his fascinated listeners back with him in imagination to the prehistoric days when a group of irrigator farmers tilled their fields, fought their battles, raised their families, and cremated their dead in the shadow of the Great House.

The gate to Casa Grande National Monument was never locked, and The Boss spent many an evening showing belated visitors through the rooms of the eerie ruin by the dim beam of a flashlight. His genial courtesy, personal charm, and amazing ability to stimulate understanding set for his men a high standard of performance for which park rangers in the Southwest are still favorably known.

#### Ruminations

The Boss' kindly humor, depth of perception, human understanding, and ability of expression were effectively brought out in his "Ruminations", a short dissertation on an appropriate or timely subject which he appended to each issue of his monthly report. This document, required periodically by the Director of the National Park

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Natt Dodge joined the Park Service in 1932 as a ranger-naturalist at Mount Rainier. Following a park ranger position at Grand Canyon, he was transferred to Southwestern National Monuments Headquarters in 1937 as a junior park naturalist. Here he worked under the wise and kindly supervision of Superintendent "Boss" Pinkley. He now serves as Regional Naturalist in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Mr. Dodge has written more than 200 magazine articles and several booklets on conservation subjects. His "Poisonous Dwellers of the Desert" and "Flowers of the Southwest Deserts" fill a growing popular demand, and "The American Southwest," published by Simon and Schuster of New York in 1955, is now in its fourth printing.



National Park Service

The caliche walls of Casa Grande ruins in southern Arizona. Pinkley's homemade shelter (above) served to keep off the weather from 1907 to 1932 when a modern shelter was constructed.

Service whom The Boss informally addressed as "Dear Chief", was written in a chatty and friendly style, mimeographed, and circulated among the field men. If he had a brilliant thought he would modestly say, "I might as well perpetuate the gist of the idea by embalming it in the Monthly Report." In this way The Boss kept his organization in touch with what was going on, informing each custodian and ranger of the problems, accomplishments, and humorous experiences of the others and of his small staff at headquarters.

Among the more famous of his Ruminations (still quoted when Service people get together) was one entitled "Rumors That The Boss Has Cleaned Up His Desk."

The desk episode developed as the result of a visit from some Washington "high brass" who objected to The Boss' cluttered office and insisted that he clean up his desk. Several months later The Boss ruminated in his report, "I lean to the philosophy that, if you have too much room on your desk, you do too much writing. It is better to have just enough room for your feet, and then you can lean back in the proper position to think. It would be a long time before I would be as good at writing as a

\$1400 stenographer, but, as a thinker, I am one of the head men of the Southwestern Monuments".

Another method The Boss used to "pick the brains" of his employees was the informal evening "Taurian Session" as he called it. During the stifling hot summer evenings at Casa Grande, before the day of evaporative coolers, employees sought relief from the heat by sitting out-of-doors. The Boss encouraged them to gather in his back yard where the discussions invariably turned to some current problem of the monuments. If the discussion lagged, The Boss tossed in a question or contributed a remark designed to stimulate a rebuttal, and sometimes the arguments became quite heated. Listening to the comments in the light of his long experience, The Boss often came up with ideas and decisions which he either put into effect, or submitted as a Ruminations for the field men to shoot at.

With the many points of contact with local people provided by the various monuments, public relations was an important phase of The Boss' work, and new problems were continually arising. For some of these he worked out solutions while, as he put it, "waiting last night to float out on

the tide of sleep." The creation of a new national monument usually aroused objections in some segment of a nearby community resulting in stormy outbursts by letter and through the press. When Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument was established in 1937, there was considerable opposition on the part of local prospectors who felt that a rich ore body (which no one had been able to find) was being locked up in the area, and that their privilege of hunting for it had been cut off. The Boss agreed to meet with them and talk over the matter. His thoughts after the meeting stimulated the following Rumination:

"Natt and I foregathered with some 15 members of the Arizona Small Mine Operators Association the other night down in Ajo. Well, we had a good time with those prospectors, taking and giving some lively verbal blows, both sides enjoying it very much, the result being something like a dog-fall: neither side convincing the other, but both sides

getting a clearer idea of what the other was thinking.

"Prospectors are, when you study them, a little different subspecies of mankind. They are a happy-go-lucky, hopeful class of men, resourceful and self-reliant, who are accustomed to working out their own conclusions from the facts as they find them. Although their conclusions may be wrong (just as are the conclusions many of the rest of us reach), they stay with them like a hound pup on a root."

The Boss often reminded his men that without visitors to the national monuments under their supervision, there would be no need for museums, informational services, or other public contact activities and that their jobs would be little more than one of policing the areas. He discussed the possible undesirable connotation of the word "museum", as follows:

"Would it be wise to change the name 'museum' to something more appealing and realistic in relation to our work in Southwestern Monuments? . . .

**Pinkley's "Model T" in 1917 with (left to right) daughter Nancy, wife Edna, son Addison and Frank. Mrs. Pinkley named the Ford "Regulator," because it was "the car all other autos go by."**

National Park Service





"There is a surprisingly small number of visitors who come to our monuments with the definite idea of studying or of adding in any degree to their education by their trip. They come largely as a matter of curiosity, and stay as a matter of interest. When their curiosity is appeased and their interest dies, they will leave you flat; they distinctly do not want a place to study.

"The substitute wording we are talking about is 'exhibit room' with its correlation in the mind of the visitor. If, by speaking of your museum as an exhibit room, you thereby lower visitor resistance and cause a small percentage of them to enter who would not otherwise do so, something has been gained."

In this connection it might be noted that in the 1950's the National Park Service tacitly dropped the word "museum" from usage with reference to its interpretive structures and adopted the name "visitor center", while the term "exhibit room" for the portion of the building housing interpretive displays is now standard terminology throughout the national park system.

#### "Hats Off to the Wives"

One of The Boss' major concerns was the welfare and comfort of his field men and their families, and he made an all-out effort to obtain funds for improving the quarters in which they must live. He maintained that on a lone post monument, it was just as important that the wife be able to "take it" as to have a man who could meet all sorts of conditions and situations. Often when the man was on patrol or had to make the long trip to town, emergencies would arise and the wife had to handle them. He spoke of the monument wife as the H.C.W.P. or the "Honorary Custodian Without Pay". In one of his Ruminations, he wrote:

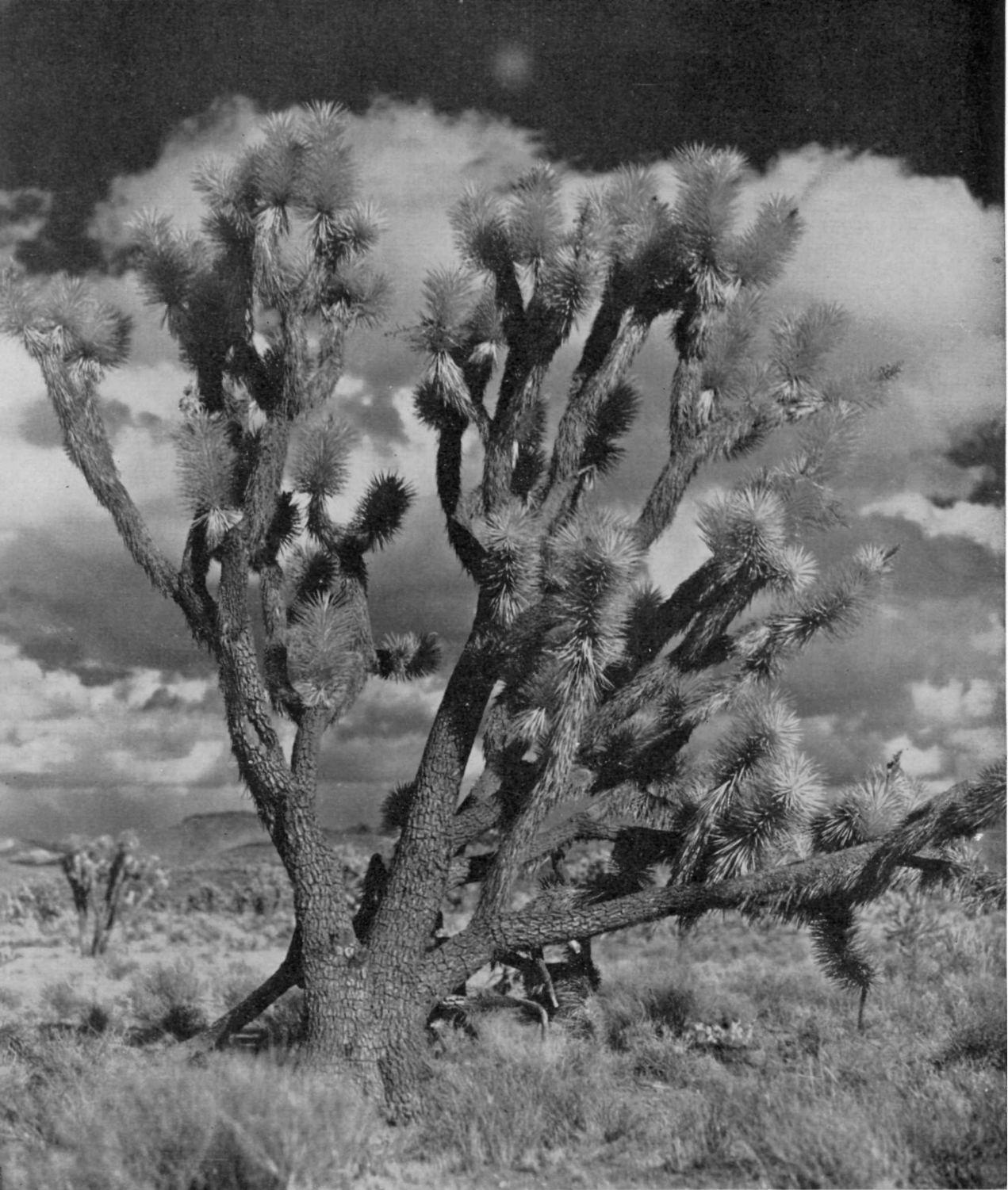
"My hat is off to the wives of men in the National Park Service. We are gradually getting our personnel under cover and out of the weather, and I am glad to see each of these wives going into a better set of quarters. Good quarters, you understand, don't make a home life, but they do make home life easier. I know, because I've tried both. But

these girls of ours pay no mind to any of the disadvantages, they just go right on having a good time living in canvas, 'dobe, or stone houses. It has always been an amazing thing to me that we pick and choose our men with written examinations, oral examinations, physical examinations, and examinations into their personal history; we rake them fore and aft with a fine-toothed comb, and then the women who come along into the Service with them, without any choice whatever on our part, and about whom we can do nothing without complicated examinations, really grade considerably higher than the men."

Closely associated in The Boss' mind with the comfort and welfare of his men was his thought that they should enjoy their work in order to give their very best to their jobs. He encouraged all of his employees to find the work they liked, even if it meant resigning from the Service. His thoughts on this important matter were condensed into the following rumination:

"One of our boys made a far-sighted remark the other day when he urged me to call the attention of our people to the importance of each individual in building up the personnel of the Southwestern Monuments. A million men might be thrown together without making an army, in the military sense. So, we might fill our 40-odd jobs in the Southwestern Monuments and not get an organization. After all, it rests upon the individual and his reaction to his job. If he figures it is just a job and will do until he can look around and get something better, he is already on his way out. If we can't change his viewpoint, the best thing to do is to ease him out with as little damage to the organization as possible. So, if you think you are in the wrong station in life and ought to be playing the bass drum in a band, or something, let us know and we will do our best to get you your heart's desire. On the other hand, if you feel satisfied with the outlook to many years or a lifetime of our work without getting into a blue funk about it, we are willing to shift, and cut, and try until we find the place where you fit best and which best fits you so when you reach the other end of the trail, you can look back and think what a grand time you had as you came along."

*(To be continued in the October Issue)*



Russell K. Grater

A gnarled old Joshua tree in the Joshua forest of northwestern Arizona stands out against the clouds of an approaching storm.

# Land of Joshuas

By RUSSELL K. GRATER

**"RED CLIFFS** rising more than 3,000 feet into the Arizona sky . . . a secluded, forested canyon through which the highlands above may be reached . . . deer and other wildlife roam the region . . . flowers of every hue carpet the slopes in spring . . . a vast forest of huge Joshua trees spreads across the region for many miles. . . ."

If you were to read such a description as the above, likely your first reaction would be to obtain a road map of Arizona, some chamber of commerce literature, and see where the place is and how it can be reached. A diligent search, however, would fail to uncover such literature, while a study of a road map of the State wouldn't be too helpful either. True, you might notice in small letters the words "Grand Wash Cliffs" in an out-of-the-way region in the northwestern part of the State, and note

that a gravel road reaches the area after traveling many uninhabited miles across the valleys and mountains. Likely there would be little else on the map to tell you that this was what you were looking for, because the region is little known and not advertised.

In a real sense, this has been a helpful condition. It has allowed this unusual bit of country to remain relatively untouched and unchanged. Travel has raced past it to the south and west for several years, unaware that such a scenic and biological gem exists nearby, enjoyed by only a few of the more inquisitive souls who turned in on the gravel road and simply kept going to see where it led.

It is easy to reach this land of Joshuas and high cliffs. About 45 miles south of Hoover Dam on U. S. 93 a gravel road turns eastward. A large sign indicates that

**A short distance beyond the main body of the Joshua forest lies the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, seen here from the Pierce Ferry road. No protection is now given to this Arizona Joshua area.**

Russell K. Grater







R. R. Humphrey

The impressive size of the Joshua trees in this area is shown here as they dwarf the man standing at the right.

the Miller Ranch is this way, and that a Joshua forest lies 5 miles away. The Miller Ranch turns out to be nice, but not huge; and the Joshua forest encountered just beyond the ranch obviously covers a lot of territory, but doesn't seem especially noteworthy. Its trees are simply not large, although there are a lot of them. Most travelers turn back at this point because the map shows no town and only a few named locations beyond, and the road apparently isn't a through road.

Traveling beyond, however, the country gradually begins to build up in interest—the mountains rise higher, the valleys aren't so small, and the Joshua trees become larger and grow closer together. Finally, the road crosses a place called Hualpai Wash, where heavy cattle grazing has riddled the valley and encouraged the growth of huge stands of cholla cactus. These grow taller than a man, and have wonderful displays of green and bronze flowers in the spring.

The road rises rapidly out of Hualpai Wash, climbing a long ridge of granite, with a few rounded hills nearby. Here the Joshuas become a forest in a true sense, as the growth is luxuriant and the trees grow large in size.

On top of the ridge the gravel road forks. A small sign informs you that one branch goes on to Pierce's Ferry in the

Lake Mead National Recreation Area, and that the other goes to the Diamond Bar Ranch. It is the Diamond Bar fork that leads to the heart of this fabulous Joshua country.

As you travel eastward toward Diamond Bar, a great wall of cliffs rises ahead only a very few miles away. These are the Grand Wash Cliffs, made up of the same colorful deposits that form the cliffs and slopes of the nearby Grand Canyon country. Here a great block in the earth's crust (the Hualpai Plateau) rose, its western edge pushing almost 4000 feet above the Hualpai Wash lowlands. Made up of vast deposits of deep sea limestone, sea beaches and old river deposits, the cliffs have been painted with a wash of red oxide of iron which causes them to assume vivid colors in the late evening sun.

There are few canyons of any size cut into the Grand Wash Cliffs, but our road leads us into one that is really large. At the point where the road enters this canyon, the entire character of the region changes. Not only are the rock formations different, but the high desert vegetative cover changes. Pinon pine and juniper forest appears, mixed with about equal numbers of Joshua trees, most of them of impressive size. This combination of pinon, juniper and Joshua produces a most unusual looking forest. The canyon is moist,

with a large spring supplying water for plants and wildlife. It is here that the Diamond Bar Ranch has been built to take advantage of a generous water source and scenery that is superlative.

This, then, is the climax of the country through which the road has led for miles. Here in the midst of magnificent scenery is a Joshua forest that is a thing of beauty. In the latter part of April and into early May, if spring rains have fallen in normal abundance, the region becomes a desert flower garden. Cacti—ranging from the delicate pinks of the little fishhook cactus and the more showy beavertail, through the vivid rose reds of the various species of *Mammillaria* and *Echinocactus*, and including the yellows and pastel hues of the prickly pear family—form a colorful setting. The desert marigold, desert gold poppy, desert chicory, four-o'clock, thistle poppy and the vivid, orange, desert mariposa lily are among the many other flowers that add their beauty to the scene. As a fitting climax, the huge clusters of white lilies of the Joshuas stand out against the blue of the sky.

This is a region where one can still go and find Nature at her finest; where the element of isolation has thus far protected as fine a Joshua forest as one could hope to find; where solitude can still be experienced, broken only by the calls of birds and the sight of other wild creatures—and this is good.

But it will not always remain unspoiled unless it is protected. We can only hope it will gain the protection necessary to keep it from being over-run and destroyed by our rapidly growing traveling public.

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The Nature Conservancy, 4200 22nd Street, Northeast, Washington 18, D. C. has for some time been concerned about the preservation of this Joshua Forest in the northwestern part of Arizona. The Conservancy's Arizona representative, Mr. Leslie N. Goodding, feels it warrants national monument status. Others including Professor R. R. Humphrey of the University of Arizona are equally impressed with the need for its preservation in some manner. The Park Service advises that a checkerboard pattern of ownership has heretofore prevented any action which would lead toward preservation. However, this area will receive consideration during the currently planned Mission 66 study of areas suggested for inclusion in the national park system.

**Beyond the dense groves, the Grand Wash Cliffs rise high above the desert. Red oxide of iron causes these cliffs to assume vivid colors in the late evening sun.**

Russell K. Grater



# OLYMPIC'S FOREST TREASURE

By GRANT W. SHARPE

Photographs by the Author

"**W**E measure it by the foot," the old-timer told me. "It's the wettest spot in America."

I know he was right on the latter point, for I was there to help measure it. Over fourteen feet of water fell on the "rain forest" of Olympic National Park in 1954. Although the average is somewhat less, this is still the heaviest rainfall in the United States.

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Dr. Sharpe, assistant professor of forestry at the University of Michigan, has spent ten seasons as park naturalist in four national parks—Glacier, Olympic, Shenandoah and (this summer) Crater Lake. Author with Mrs. Sharpe of the "101 Wild-flower" series, he has written many articles on various park natural history subjects. This article on Olympic is timely in view of the current attack on the park found in H. R. 8931, which would exclude 16,600 acres from the park without exchange or compensation.

Even the typical rain forest of the tropics receives less rain than does this American wet spot. In Olympic's rain forest, there are no lianas, mangroves, or eucalyptus as are found in the tropics; rather, it is composed of evergreens, a few hardwoods and numerous smaller plants.

In the extreme northwest corner of the United States on the Olympic Peninsula of western Washington, this enchanted rain forest is located in the ocean-facing river valleys on the park's west side. Here the forest is found less than thirty miles from the Pacific Ocean, yet is surrounded by mountain ridges 3000 to 8000 feet high. Acting as a barrier, these mountains intercept the warm, moisture-laden winds and are responsible for this localization of rain.

Assisted by mild climate and ideal soil conditions, the bountiful precipitation produces trees of giant sizes. Many are fifteen

**The luxuriant growth on these maples in the rain forest of Olympic National Park inspired the author to call this grove the "Hall of Mosses."**





The trunks of these two Sitka spruce dwarf the author. Conifers of the Northwest attain their greatest sizes in this wet forest.

feet in diameter and reach a height of 300 feet. The region's four most important native evergreens attain their greatest diameters in this forest.

And great size is not the rainfall's only contribution. The trunks and crowns of the forest giants are upholstered by a luxuriantly developed growth of air plants. Over one hundred species of such epiphytes, mostly mosses, liverworts, and lichens, grow in these trees. Striking examples of "moss curtains" are found in the few groves of bigleaf maple.

In Olympic National Park is a wilderness supporting everything from alpine flowers and glaciers on rugged mountains to the marine life of tidal pools along a wild coastline. While these features individually are found in other national parks, Olympic's distinguishing feature—its rain forest—is truly unique.

Yet from the establishment of the Park in 1938, and even before, these lowland forests have been the subject of much controversy between conservation groups and timber interests. To some of the latter, use of the term "rain forest" is objectionable. To admit that the forests are unique

(and thus worthy of preservation) would be inviting defeat. Nonetheless, the fact that the major tree species of the northwest attain their greatest sizes in these valleys of Olympic in itself indicates the national park stature of the area.

One of the objectives in establishing the present boundaries of Olympic National Park was to preserve the immense Douglas-fir, western hemlock, western red cedar, and Sitka spruce so significant to this region. Another was to include sufficient winter range to guarantee permanent protection of the once widespread Roosevelt elk. A third objective was to protect the moss-covered forests, held to be of tremendous interest to tourists as well as to scientists.

Increased agitation to have at least part of the rain forest removed from the park for commercial logging prompted me to make a study of these Olympic forests. Laden with approximately seventy-five pounds of instruments, plot sheets, camera equipment, sleeping gear, water-repellant clothing, and food sufficient for a week to ten-day stay, I back-packed alone on dozens of trips into the rain forest valleys during





A two- or three-day-old Olympic elk calf, born on a gravel bar adjacent to the Hoh River; and (right) deer fern, a common plant under hemlock stands in the rain forest.

the years 1952 to 1955. Added to what was already known these findings should leave no doubt in anyone's mind as to the unique character of the forest.

Intensive collecting of plants during the study revealed several species never before reported for the State of Washington. Many other rare species were encountered. The outstanding feature of the forest, however, is not necessarily *which* plants occur here, but *where* they occur. Some mosses, for instance, occur only on the ground, others on tree trunks, and still others only in the high crowns. During the study, I found seventy-seven different species of air plants growing in the crowns and seventy species on the trunks. Selaginella, a clubmoss, forms extensive draperies hanging from the limbs of bigleaf maples. Often the growth on the limbs becomes so profuse that, when saturated by rain, the weight causes the limbs to break.

In spite of the precipitation in the rain forest, the soil is so well drained that bogs are lacking. Only the heaviest storms cause standing water, which disappears soon after the rain stops. The great rainfall, however, permits sphagnum—a typical bog species—to grow both on the ground and

on logs. This growth of sphagnum is one of the most remarkable ecological features found in the rain forest, and serves to distinguish these wet, lowland forests from other temperate forests.

In four years of tramping about the rain forests of Olympic National Park I have yet to see the "impenetrable jungle" mentioned in timber advertisements and other popular magazine articles. It simply does not exist, even though some 300 plants grow at various levels in this fabulous forest. This open condition of the rain forest floor is due to the presence of the Roosevelt elk. Approximately 3500 of these animals winter in the rain forest valleys of the park. The gregarious habits of the elk and their tendencies to congregate habitually in certain areas have given these areas an appearance approaching the open aspect of a city park.

Careful study of elk exclosures (fenced areas from which elk have been excluded for twenty years), revealed the role these animals play. A common fern, which grows only one or two feet high elsewhere in the rain forest, was found to reach a height of seven feet within the fence. If for some reason the elk were eliminated from the

forest, the vegetation would no doubt become rank and impenetrable.

Respite for the vegetation comes each summer when the animals move into the high country of the Olympics. Here the elk find a change of diet and relief from valley insects. This migration to the lush, flower-covered Hudsonian meadows explains why most summer visitors to the lowland rain forests do not see the Olympic elk. Over 500 miles of back-country trail, however, make these high areas accessible to the visitor who can hike or ride horseback.

Other animals seen in the rain forest include black-tailed deer, black bear (some of the largest I've seen), cougar, bobcat, coyote, snowshoe rabbit, and the Douglas squirrel.

Because of the unfailing abundance of moisture available to the big trees of this forest, the root systems are shallow and widespreading. Although it is a mature virgin forest, only a few trees are found to be weakened by decay. One standing tree protects another from wind-throw; but occasionally a healthy, shallow-rooted giant does go down in a winter storm.

Within a few years the down tree is attacked by wood-destroying fungus. Because of the extreme wetness of the forest, decomposition is very slow. I have found Douglas fir still not decomposed after lying on the ground in the rain forest for 400 years. The importance of these fallen trees to the forest should not be underestimated.

The newly fallen tree is also slowly invaded by ground plants. During this period there will undoubtedly be several good cone years, and the forest floor will become showered with conifer seeds. These seeds germinate wherever they land. Unfortunate is the seed that lands on the forest floor; for competition from mosses, grasses, and other ground plants seem to eliminate any chance for its survival. However, thousands of those germinating on the moss-covered, wet, decaying logs do survive. Thus these logs become nurseries for the new generations of western hemlock and Sitka spruce. As the years pass, some fifteen or twenty survivors send their roots out around the log to mineral soil.

Once soil contact is made, a near normal

*(Continued on page 131)*

**A colonnade of Sitka spruce and western hemlock formed by seeds germinating and growing on a rotting log.**



# The Conservation Legacy of Theodore Roosevelt

By JOHN P. SAYLOR

**A** WISE and successful merchant has the rare gift of being able to anticipate supply of and demand for his goods and, in the light of experience, to know how fluctuations in these variables will affect profits. In other words, he can view present conditions in the light of those of the

**President Theodore Roosevelt  
in Yellowstone National  
Park, Wyoming, April, 1903.**

Underwood and Underwood



past and somewhat accurately predict what they will be in the future.

Many of us in the U. S. Congress are attempting to utilize a similar approach with relation to natural resources. In the light of past experiences, we today are endeavoring to plan for the future.

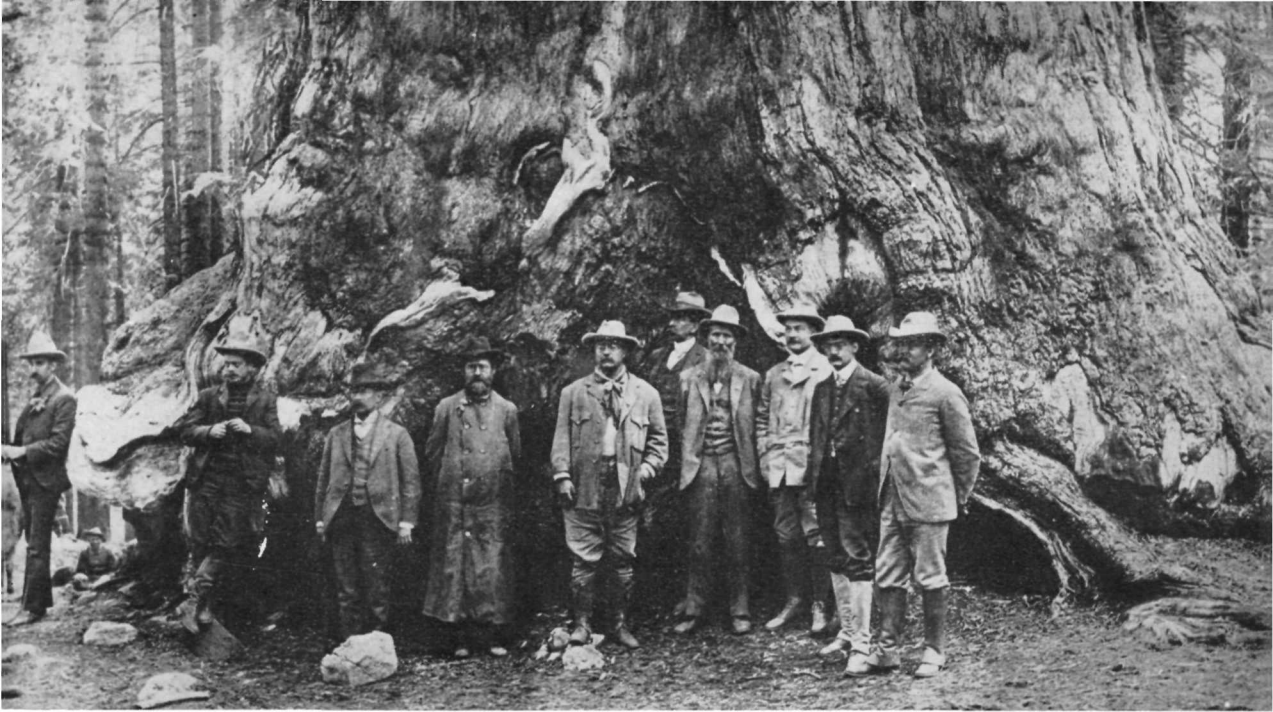
There is almost no limit to the implications that ultimate results of such work can have upon our future way-of-life in the form of health, economic well-being and recreation—even freedom from tyranny and oppression.

In reality, we are following the lead of far-sighted Theodore Roosevelt. People all over the nation this year are observing the centennial of “Teddy’s” birth, honoring him as the outstanding conservationist of his era and so-called modern times. He and a few capable aides, such as Gifford Pinchot of my own great State of Pennsylvania, laid down the basic tenets of the conservation concept. This is the well of experiences from which we all draw.

“The great natural resources which are vital to the welfare of the whole people should be kept either in the hands or under the full control of the whole people. . . for the benefit of all our people, and not monopolized for the benefit of the few,” Roosevelt said.

This thought often comes to mind as Congressional conservationists today beat off attempts at “land grabs,” at efforts by special interests to invade national forests and parks and refuges for private gain and to prevent development of public recreational areas.

Dr. E. Laurence Palmer aptly described Roosevelt, a man of many and varied assets, as:



Underwood Photo, Courtesy Theodore Roosevelt Association

**Roosevelt (center) in Yosemite National Park in May, 1903. John Muir at Roosevelt's left with Benjamin Ide Wheeler at his far left.**

"A scholarly explorer, a rough-riding Nobel Peace Prize Winner, a Phi Beta Kappa policeman, a home-loving man of the world, a sham-hating naturelover, a thrifty spender, a deeply religious skeptic, an historian with a vision, an extrovert-introvert, a bull-moose who regretted that for the cause of science he had to collect a yellow-throated warbler."

In 1891, the first forest preserves were withdrawn from the public domain. Provision was made for their administration

in 1898. Thus, the stage was set for the coming of Roosevelt's presidency in 1901. He established national forests and gave just recognition to the importance of forests and forest products to the nation's economy and biologic complex. This interest was reflected in growth of governmental forestry agencies, both state and federal, and in the establishment of forestry schools. Roosevelt was responsible for more than 100 million acres of lands becoming national forests. The interest he stimulated was responsible for many more.

The Honorable John P. Saylor, a Republican of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, became a member of the 81st Congress in 1949 and has been re-elected to each subsequent Congress. A member of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Mr. Saylor was awarded the 1954 National Parks Association Award "for distinguished services to the national parks and monuments of the United States and to the people they serve and inspire." This award was made in special recognition of his stalwart defense of Dinosaur National Monument from proposed dams and his always vigorous efforts in behalf of national parks and wilderness.

Then, as now, vested interests opposed the establishment of public land areas and Hermann Hagedorn, in a selection of Theodore Roosevelt writings and stories entitled "The Free Citizen", tells how T.R. met the challenge. In 1907, the agricultural appropriation bill carried an amendment forbidding the President to set aside any additional national forests in the six northwestern states. Roosevelt wanted to sign the appropriation bill but, since 16 million acres of suitable lands were ready for establishment as national forests, he could



not "stomach" the amendment. So, he directed Chief Forester Pinchot to draft proclamations creating the forest reserves. He signed the last of the proclamations two days before, by his signature, the agriculture bill became law. This action thwarted exploitation by land-grabbers, lumber interests and power interests.

It also is worthy of note that Roosevelt established the now-famed Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1908 for the purpose of riding herd on public land scandals. It is also worthy of note that would-be land grabbers are still with us.

Today we are seeking to establish wildernesses in suitable portions of federally-owned lands in order to preserve unique areas in an undeveloped and unmanaged condition. This movement is an extension of policies established by Theodore Roosevelt. Crater Lake, Mesa Verde, Lassen Volcanic and Grand Canyon National Parks were established during T. R.'s administration. The Antiquities Act of 1906 also permitted the establishment of national monuments for protection of unique areas and over 83 of these sites now are part of the national park system.

Of concern in Congress in recent weeks was the enactment of legislation to increase the sale price of Migratory Waterfowl (Duck) Hunting Stamps from \$2 to \$3 and earmarking all funds accruing therefrom for the acquisition of wetlands and refuges.

Theodore Roosevelt had a primary interest in wildlife and might have become a professional biologist except for his other unusual talents. He established the first

federal wildlife refuge at Pelican Island in Florida. This action was followed by the creation of 51 national bird refuges in 17 states and territories. Subsequently, he established the Breton Wildlife Refuge in Louisiana, the Wichita Mountains Game Preserve in Oklahoma, and preserves or sanctuaries at Grand Canyon, Indian Key in Florida, Lower Klamath in Oregon and at points in Nebraska and Alaska. And, perhaps as importantly, he stimulated individual states to similar action. In fact, it was 50 years ago that he called the conference of governors which dramatized conservation as a national policy.

Roosevelt also made significant contributions to the beginning of land and water management. He moved into the then-new fields of reclamation, irrigation and power generation and established programs which were forerunners of many soil and water programs of this era.

Experts say our expanding population should be 100 million greater by the year 2000 A. D. We are told of a continuing trend toward greater technological production with the result that workers will enjoy more "off-work" or leisure time. Improvements in modes of travel and communications are evident. If all the needs (including recreation) of our people are to be met in the future, steps must be taken today to preserve the lands and resources necessary to meet those needs, and to assure that proper methods of management can be practiced. This is the legacy left us by Theodore Roosevelt. Can we do any less for generations as yet unborn?

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## C & O CANAL PARK HEARINGS

As we go to press, hearings are being held by the House Subcommittee on Public Lands on the proposal to establish a Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park in Maryland. The Association has consistently backed this proposal and has urged its membership to do likewise. Communications on this matter are being addressed to the Hon. Gracie B. Pfost, Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Lands, House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

# America's Largest Wildlife Area

By FRED A. SEATON, Secretary of the Interior

**F**AR BEYOND the historic Yukon River and deep in the area once known as "the forbidding North", the Department of the Interior proposes to establish America's newest and largest wildlife area, the Arctic Wildlife Range.

This nine million acres of untouched wilderness sits astride Alaska's Brooks Range of mountains, its northern boundary the icy waters of the Arctic Ocean and its southernmost tip a point one hundred miles north of the Arctic Circle. The Wildlife Range's eastern edge is on the Canadian border, abutting another area of many

millions of acres of wilderness which Canada might some day set aside for wildlife preservation. On its west side is the Canning River. The area extends 140 miles north and south and 120 miles east and west.

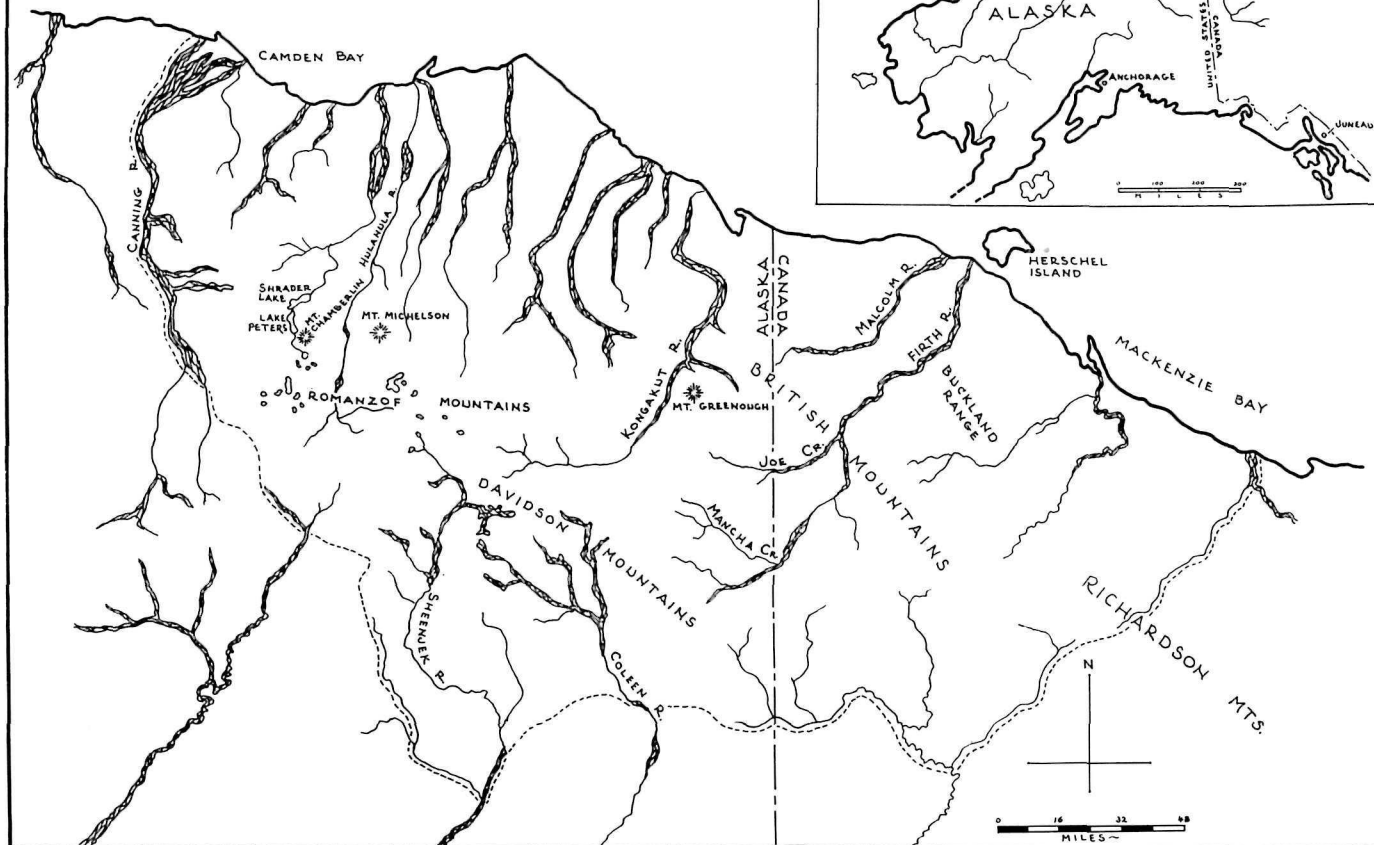
The region which Canadian officials are now considering setting aside totals about five million acres extending eastward from the international boundary, including the beautiful and historic Firth River Valley and a portion of the Arctic prairie along Mackenzie Bay. Completion of this action would raise the amount of protected wild-

**Arctic meadows surrounding lakes like Schrader and Peters in the Arctic Wildlife Range of Alaska are nesting grounds of wildfowl that winter in the United States.**

Photo by Lowell Sumner, Courtesy Sierra Club Bulletin



# ARCTIC WILDERNESS



Courtesy The Living Wilderness

erness on this northern frontier to 14,000,000 acres.

The Arctic Wildlife Range has many values:

It is a place where, a dozen weeks each year, the Arctic land sheds its ice and blooms with the grandeur of a warm Pacific island;

Where a thrilled sightseer can tramp across a carpet of tundra flowers and watch a parade of icebergs pass slowly by in the northern sea;

Where the mountain climber can face the challenge of snowy and icy crags in the summer—crags which all but the most hardy will shun in the winter;

Where the riverman will find white water which will test the highest courage and the strongest boat, and where the canoeist can find miles and miles of water weaving or tumbling through some of Nature's most unique scenery;

Where the naturalist can watch the tree sparrow or the polar bear, or glory in caribou which can be counted by the thousands;

Where the cameraman can get his pictures by the light of the midnight sun;

Where the person who "just wants to look" can see vast expanses of forests unmarred by man-made fires and marvel at the land of wild and natural beauty which changes its shapes and colors as the sun's light shifts from noon-day glare to soft horizon glow.

Under proper management practices, the

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The Honorable Fred A. Seaton became Secretary of the Interior in June, 1956, following a varied career in Republican politics including service as Assistant Secretary of Defense and administrative assistant to the President. In addition to his strong support of the Arctic Wildlife Range proposal described in his article, Mr. Seaton has received commendation from conservationists for his recent strengthening of gas and oil leasing regulations on wildlife lands. He has been a consistent supporter of Mission 66 and other national park programs and an advocate of sound conservation in all fields.

area will offer these opportunities to Americans for countless years to come.

In establishing such practices, two steps are necessary now. The first is to close the nine million acres to all forms of land entry which lead to the appropriation of title to the surface. The second is to assure that sub-surface development be undertaken in accordance with regulations which will protect and preserve the wildlife and the primitive character of the land. On the evidence of explorations conducted north of the Brooks Range in the past two or three decades, no substantial mining or mineral values exist in the Wildlife Range.

Sub-surface development comes under either a mineral lease or a mining claim. Oil and gas, potassium, sodium phosphate and oil shale, for example, can be taken under regulations prescribed by the Department of the Interior. No surface rights attach to such mineral leasing activities; any surface area can be used only as the Department stipulates. In contrast, mining can be conducted at the present time only under laws which lead to the ownership of the surface by the person or company perfecting the mining claim.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service has filed an application for the establishment of the Arctic Wildlife Range. This application temporarily withdraws all nine million acres from all forms of appropriation. When the Range is formally established and its boundaries definitely fixed, parts of it can be opened to mineral leasing under the regulations and stipulations of the Department of the Interior, with protection of wildlife getting paramount consideration. Because of the provisions of the United States' mining laws, special legislation is required to authorize the Secretary to regulate the surface area used in mining activities and thus to protect fully the area's natural resources.

There are no roads in the Range area now, and none are planned that would permanently interfere with its primitive characteristics. No commercial grazing and no



homestead filings will be permitted. Keeping this area a haven for wildlife, the Department will encourage wilderness recreation and scientific study, permit hunting and trapping (in accordance with the Territorial game laws), and establish programs to protect the region's flora and fauna.

Fort Yukon, the nearest of the old outposts, which a hundred years ago was the center of trapping activities in interior Alaska, may well become the "jumping off place" for men and women journeying into the newly established game range to enjoy the brief but entrancing Arctic summer.

This outpost is located on the Arctic Circle at the big bend in the Yukon River. Nearby the Porcupine River joins the main stream, and a few miles up the Porcupine is the Sheenjek River, which, with the Coleen, drains most of the southern slope of the area.

Fort Yukon, 150 miles from Fairbanks,

is connected with that city by scheduled airlights. Fort Yukon is about fifty miles down river from the town of Circle, which is the "farthest north" for automobile travel, via gravel road from Fairbanks. From Fort Yukon it is an easy plane trip to the lakes of the upper Sheenjek valley, about a hundred miles away, inside the southern boundary of the game range. Shrader Lake, Lake Peters, and a few other lakes on the northern slope are easily accessible to float planes.

Return trips to Fort Yukon by canoe or inflated boat down the Sheenjek will intrigue many of the visitors, while still others may negotiate their way from their landing lake to the Arctic shore by foot or boat and arrange for a plane pickup there. The "mountain men" will spend their time in the 6000 to 9000 foot altitudes of the Davison and Romanzoff Mountains or elsewhere in the Brooks Range.

The entire wildlife area is divided into

**Caribou trails criss-cross the Arctic Wildlife Range. Those fortunate enough to be at the right place at the right time have seen as many as 26,500 of these magnificent animals in one herd.**

Charles J. Ott





Photos by Charles J. Ott

**A score or more species of animals and at least eighty-five species of birds are found in the Range. Among these are the long-tailed jaeger and the snowshoe hare.**

two parts by the Brooks Range—the northern portion, with its bleak tundra plains, buried in the snow for eight or nine months of the year; and the wooded southern portion, with enough food and shelter to be year-around habitat for a great number of wild animals.

The Brooks Range itself is an east-west ridge of mountains marked by peaks and passes. Mount Greenbrough, south of the backbone of the range, is 7500 feet above sea level. Mount Michelson and Mount Chamberlin in the Romanzoff Mountains near the eastern side of the preserve are 9239 feet and 9131 feet in elevation, respectively.

The tundra plain, dotted with innumerable ponds and lakes and crossed by a dozen rivers, is a scene of great natural activity during the summer months, when fish, animals and birds of varying sizes, shapes and descriptions make it their dwelling place. Much of this plain is only slightly higher than the ocean and is generally marshy.

The Kongakut River is probably the largest stream in the game range; more than a hundred miles long, it has a thirty-

mile gorge which will be a special attraction to men who thrill at river-riding. All of this part of the Wildlife Range is devoid of trees except for some willow thickets, which the moose inhabit, a few hardy poplars, and some creeping juniper and scrub spruce on the slopes.

On the southern slopes there are good stands of timber, especially spruce. This area has escaped disastrous forest fires such as those which have wrecked havoc on so much of the timberland in interior Alaska.

While there are a score or more species of animals abounding in the region and at least eighty-five species of birdlife there, it is the caribou which seems to have captured the imagination of those who have visited the land. Caribou trails criss-cross the area, and those fortunate enough to be at the right place at the right time have seen as many as 26,500 of these magnificent animals in one herd. The southern slopes of the Brooks Range are winter habitat for many thousands of these creatures, and the whole region is on the migration routes. Yet despite the numbers of these animals and despite the fact that their migrations

take them over hundreds of miles each year, the country is so vast and the routes so unpredictable that even the herd of more than 26,000 has been hidden from searches for weeks.

Another animal which draws considerable attention is the Dall sheep, a species found in the region in considerable numbers. The polar bear, the grizzly, and the black bear are also there. So are moose, wolves, martins, weasels, mink, wolverines, several types of foxes, otters, snowshoe and Arctic hares, squirrels, shrews, lemmings, porcupines and beavers.

The birds include songbirds, shore birds, migratory waterfowl and upland game birds—gulls, jaegers, seaducks, sandpipers, robins, thrushes, and others.

Civilization came closest to the area during the last decade of the previous century, when whalers made their headquarters at Herschel Island off the Arctic coast and a bit to the eastward. The first whaling sta-

tion was set up there in 1889, although whaling operations had been conducted east of the Bering Strait for half a century. At about the turn of the century the whaling station was abandoned. In 1905 explorer Roald Amundsen, whose ship was wintering in the Arctic ice near Herschel Island, crossed the area by foot and dog team to reach settlements in the Yukon.

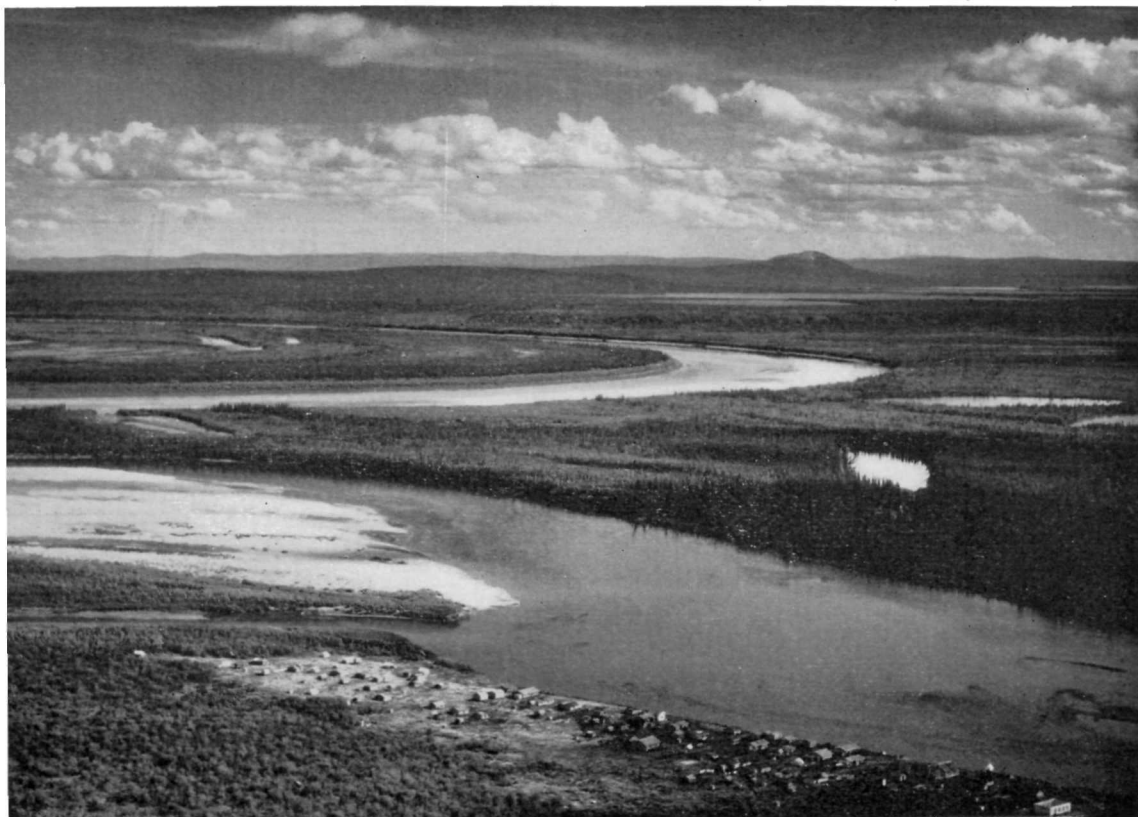
In more recent years the Geological Survey, the National Park Service and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, all of the Department of the Interior, have shown considerable interest in the region. Most recent explorations, chiefly by non-government personnel privately financed, have been made possible through the cooperation of the Office of Naval Research.

About five million acres of the Arctic Wildlife Range were included in Public Land Order No. 82, issued in 1943, which withdrew all of the lands north of the crest

*(Continued on page 144)*

**Like historic Fort Yukon in Alaska, this native village of Old Crow in Canada constitutes one of the gateways to the Arctic wilderness.**

Photo by Lowell Sumner, Courtesy Sierra Club Bulletin



# Yosemite's Tioga Highway

"Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton announced on May 12, 1958, the initiation of the first national park project, under the Government's accelerated public works program, designed to combat recession conditions. The project involves the award of a \$1,738,225-contract to modernize 9.5 miles of a 20-mile center section of Tioga Road in Yosemite National Park in California.

"National Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth said the project will complete the basic work on the 21-mile section where some 10.58 miles, costing about \$1,640,000, are now under construction. The final paving will be contracted for later.

"Some years ago the eastern and western end sections of the 45-mile Tioga Road—which extends from Crane Flat to 9941-foot-high Tioga Pass—had been modernized but the center section between McSwains Meadow and Cathedral Creek had remained narrow, crooked and steep. It has become completely inadequate, he said, to accommodate the greatly increasing park visitor traffic."

WITH this announcement in a recent press release from the National Park Service, the end of one phase of a much debated road improvement controversy is in sight. Not many dispute the contention that the narrow, winding 21-mile center section of the Tioga road needed some changes made; but not all agree regarding the standards to be adhered to in making such changes. Many of those who know and love the back country of Yosemite in the Tuolumne Meadows area have raised questions about the need for the type of improvement which is even now being made on the road. Some have nicknamed the project the "Tioga Turnpike" to indicate their feeling that too much weight has been given to the "bigger and better" contentions of those like the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads who do the road building, but who have no reason to have park ideals foremost in their minds.

For some time questions have been asked about park roads and their standards. Dorr Yeager in *Your Western National Parks* (1947) asked these:

Park engineers may advocate a road to make certain sections more easily accessible, but, before such a road is approved, a real need must be demonstrated and many questions answered. Will the road destroy any natural values? What will be the ultimate result? Will it lead to further developments

in the future which will eventually clash with the primary purpose of the area? There are many members of the (National Park Service) organization who believe that some of the parks have already become overdeveloped and that even more vigorous controls must be exercised if in a hundred years or five hundred years, they are to resemble even remotely their original condition.

Dr. Harold C. Bradley, President of the Sierra Club, has recently been given further word on the surfaced width of the Tioga highway by John Preston, Superintendent of Yosemite National Park. Commenting on this, Dr. Bradley stated in the April, 1958 *Sierra Club Bulletin*, "It is good to learn that the pavement planned will not exceed twenty feet in width—'except on the lower side of the super-elevated curves where the pavement will be carried across the shoulder principally for drainage purposes.' We only wish the gradients and curvatures and the cutting of trees alongside the road were equally conservative! It is difficult to understand why a park road in the wild mountainous back country, to be used only in summer when icing is not a problem, must be laid out in broad sweeping curves and with a grade limit of six per cent. These are the standards which result in speeds much in excess of the 35-mile-per-hour limit established by the Park Service. These too are



the standards which require large cuts and fills, and cause heavy scarring of the scene."

The debate over building the Tioga road is fast becoming an academic question—for construction is well underway. But park conservationists will do well to make

this area a case study of road standards. For we must not continually be "too little and too late" in our suggested changes in park plans. Unlike Hetch-Hetchy, many of us knew the Tenaya Lake and Tioga road country "before." Let us look carefully now as the "after" presents itself.

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## YOSEMITE'S EL PORTAL MOVE IS URGENT

While some portions of the Mission 66 plans for Yosemite National Park appear to need further discussion, the planned relocation of Park Service and concessioner facilities from Yosemite Valley to the El Portal Site outside park boundaries needs our wholehearted support *now*. The option on this site is said to expire on September 1. Unless H. R. 12281—which provides for the necessary land acquisition—is passed soon, this opportunity will be lost.

The Association commends the National Park Service and the park concessioner for taking this long-awaited first step toward relieving the congestion which has desecrated the magnificence of the Yosemite Valley for decades. Interested persons in all parts of the country will want to urge the enactment of the enabling legislation.

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**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.

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# Annual Meeting Highlights

**Y**OUR Association's Board of Trustees met on May 23 at the Textile Museum in Washington, D. C., on the kind invitation of Mrs. George Hewitt Myers. Executive staff members presented reports and there were discussions by the Board. Officers for the coming year were elected as recorded on the inside back cover and resolutions were passed as indicated below.

Charles H. Stoddard and Robert J. Schneider were elected to the Board of Trustees to replace recently resigned members Mrs. Edward McKeon and Waldo G. Leland.

The membership approved a revision of Association by-laws which, among other things, provides for a seven-man executive committee to replace the former fifteen-man group. Newly elected members to this committee are indicated by asterisks on the inside back cover.

The Board recessed for luncheon at the Virginia home of Mr. and Mrs. Packard. In the afternoon, approximately one hundred guests of the Board of Trustees assembled to participate in a discussion of conservation problems, led by Mr. Eivind Scoyen of the National Park Service, Mr. Edward Cliff, of the U. S. Forest Service, and Mr. Daniel Jansen of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. An outdoor steak dinner was served, and Mr. Charles Eggert presented his spectacular 16 mm. cinema-scope motion picture "Danger River," recording the experiences of the Eggert-Hatch Colorado River Expedition in Marble Canyon and the Grand Canyon.

## RESOLUTIONS

### National Wilderness Preservation System

The Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association, at its annual meeting on May 23, 1958, reaffirms its support of legislation now before Congress to provide congressional recognition of the concept

of wilderness preservation by the establishment of a National Wilderness Preservation System. The association has studied this proposal through its formulative stages for more than ten years, and has contributed to its definition in the form of legislation. The present revision of S.1176, now being considered by the Departments and the Congress, represents, in the opinion of the Board, a sound, efficient and equitable proposal which meets all important questions that have been raised. The Board strongly recommends enactment of this legislation at the earliest possible time. (A revised Wilderness Bill was introduced in both the House and Senate on June 18, 1958—H. R. 13013 and S. 4028. See *One Down—One to Go* on page 143 of this issue and *The Wilderness Bill and the National Parks* in the April-June 1957 issue.)

### Mission 66

The Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association has watched the progress of the Mission 66 program during its first two years with close attention. It adheres to its original belief that this program is well planned to provide increased protection for the national parks and monuments while preparing for the continued increase of visitor attendance as our population expands, our people have more leisure time, and the urbanization of the nation impels more opportunity for outdoor relaxation. It approves the provision of visitor centers, museum, nature trails, and many other projects which will lead to better public appreciation of these areas, and their location in restricted parts of the parks to avoid spreading the impact of numbers of people throughout wide natural areas.

At the same time, the Board views with questions certain aspects of the program. It does not believe the expansion of artificial devices and facilities for recreational

use or entertainment is wise. While many of the roads in the parks urgently need renovation, the Board is concerned that they be built to the most moderate standards consistent with public safety and use for park objectives. It is opposed to the construction of new roads into still wild and pristine parts of the parks and monuments, and some such proposals are incorporated into Mission 66. The Board is encouraged by the increased attention devoted to the vital importance of wilderness preservation as an essential part of Mission 66, as expressed in public statements by the National Park Service, and believes the ultimate test of the success of the Mission 66 program will rest materially on the degree to which this protection of wilderness has been achieved in practice.

#### Great Basin Range National Park

The Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association reaffirms its approval of the proposal to establish as a national park a representative portion of the Wheeler Peak country in the Snake Range of Nevada. This region possesses outstanding scenic, scientific and ecological values which must be safeguarded permanently for the enjoyment of the American people. (See *National Park Proposed for Nevada* in the July-September 1957 issue and *Exploring the Baker Creek Trail* in the April-June 1958 issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE.)

#### Yosemite El Portal Site

The Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association endorses H.R. 12281,

## You and the Parks

"How can I help the national parks?"—If this question comes to your mind, here's the answer:

At its annual meeting in May, 1958, the Board of Trustees of your Association voted to urge passage of the Wilderness Bill at the earliest possible time. They voted to press for establishment of the C & O Canal National Historical Park in Maryland; the Great Basin Range National Park in Nevada; and the Northern Cascades National Park in north-central Washington. They urged action on many other worthwhile proposals as well.

But a resolution is only as strong as the vocal cords and writing hands of the members of the organization represented. You can help strengthen those cords and hands by adding a new member to the Association.

As you visit national and state parks and forests and local recreational spots this summer, take along a copy of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE and do a bit of recruiting. Both you and the parks will gain a friend with each new Association member.

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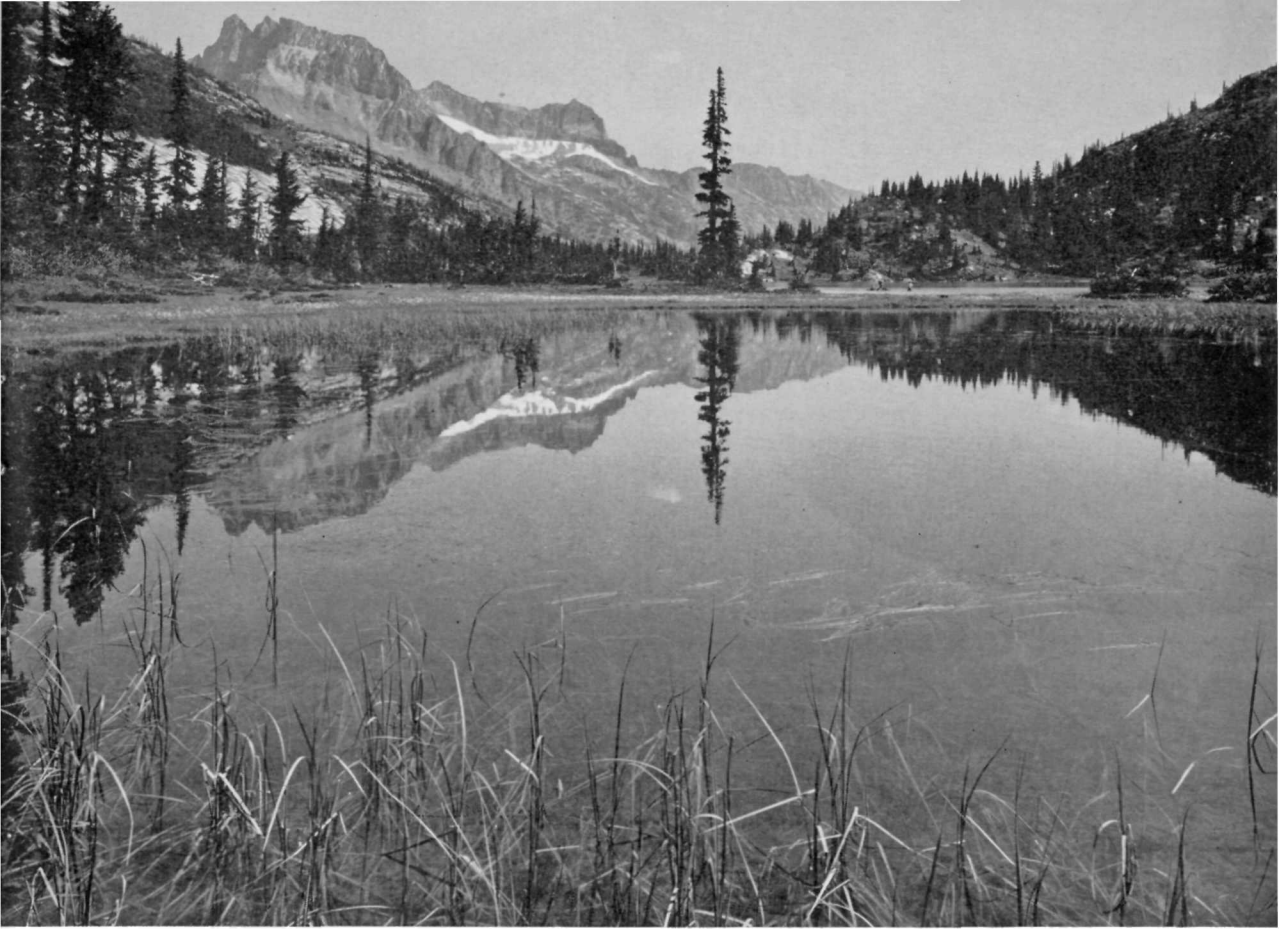
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Philip Hyde

**Bonanza Peak from Lyman Lake in Washington's Northern Cascades. Shall we preserve this region for all to enjoy—or let it shrink under commercial pressure for timber? "Unspoiled scenery or apple boxes?" Your Association advocates this area as a national park.**

legislation pending before Congress to provide for relocation of National Park Service and concessioner facilities from the Yosemite Valley to the El Portal site outside the boundaries of Yosemite National Park. The National Park Service and the park concessioner are to be commended for taking this long-awaited step to relieve the congestion which has desecrated the magnificence of the Yosemite Valley for decades.

#### **Northern Cascades National Park**

In recognition of its outstanding scenic and wilderness recreational qualities, the Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association urges that the National Park

Service and the United States Forest Service enter mutually into discussions aimed at insuring the protection of the Northern Cascades region of north-central Washington as a national park. (See *The Glacier Peak Wilderness* in the October-December 1956 issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE and *Washington's Stehekin Valley* in the July-September 1957 issue.)

#### **Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park**

The National Parks Association believes the establishment of the proposed Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park is essential to the preservation of the unique scenic, historic and wildlife values inherent in the canal property and

its environs. As one of the outstanding outdoor areas in the region, this park will contribute permanently to the welfare and enjoyment of the residents of the nation's capital and its visitors. The Board of Trustees of the National Park Association, at its annual meeting on May 23, 1958, reaffirms its support of legislation now before Congress to establish this park, and urges its prompt enactment. (See *C and O National Historical Park* in the January-March 1958 issue and the news item on page 116 of this issue.)

#### Olympic Strip Highway

The National Parks Association supports the position of the National Park Service that if a highway is demonstrated to be desirable in the coastal region of the Olympic Peninsula, in Washington, it should not be located on lands now within the Olympic National Park, but should be placed east of Lake Ozette and outside the limits of the present coastal strip. These park lands protect the most valuable natural coastline in the Northwest and it would be injured seriously by a highway through them.

#### Cape Cod

The National Parks Association wholeheartedly endorses the proposal that the Great Outer Beach of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, be acquired for addition to the national park system. This is the most significant natural area on the Atlantic coast and it must receive protection quickly if it is to be preserved from unwise developments which would destroy its potential natural benefits to the American people.

#### Proposed Texas Seashore Areas

The National Parks Association endorses the proposal that a substantial part of Padre Island and the Laguna Madre, in Texas, be established as a national seashore recreational area. This island and its ad-

jacent waters support the most varied population of migrant and wintering bird-life on the continent, and is the most extensive wild beach on the Gulf of Mexico. It is threatened by commercial exploitation, but prompt action can safeguard it for the enjoyment of future Americans.

#### Indiana Dunes Preservation

The National Parks Association has been concerned for many years about the need to preserve the remaining undisturbed dunes country on the shore of Lake Michigan, in Indiana and Michigan. It endorses the proposal that as large a portion of this region as possible be preserved as a national lakeshore recreational area or a national monument. The ecology of this environment is unique, both botanically and geologically, and it possesses important archaeological and scenic values. Its location near vast urban developments make it especially valuable for outdoor enjoyment by a tremendous population, and only prompt action can retain it for the use of these people.

#### Gila Wilderness Invasions

The National Parks Association strongly opposes the construction of the proposed Hooker Dam, which would devastate a substantial part of the Gila Wilderness Area, in New Mexico. It also believes elaborate reconstruction of the Copperas Canyon Road which penetrates that region would be injurious to the area, is economically unsound, and adverse to the public interest. (See *Gila Wilderness Encroachments* on page 132.)

#### Bridger Primitive Area Redesignation

The National Parks Association commends the United States Forest Service for holding the recent hearing on the proposal to reclassify the Bridger Primitive Area, Wyoming, to a Wilderness Area under the U-1 regulation, and supports this redesignation.



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Located 30 miles from Hilo, in the famed Hawaii National Park, is Kilauea Volcano House, under the same hospitable management as the Hilo Hotel. Here on the rim of the crater where Pele, the volcano goddess, makes her home, is another hostelry that is world-famous for its fine food, excellent service and timeless tradition of Hawaiian hospitality.

Although it has been catering to guests from all parts of the world for the past 100 years, the Volcano House is completely modern in construction, with eight new suites added recently to meet the ever-increasing demand for accommodations.

Endless opportunities for diversion are offered by the fascinating surroundings of the National Park with its evidences of volcanic activity.



## **VOLCANO HOUSE**

KILAUEA NATIONAL PARK, HAWAII

## "And Dollars Means Development"

THOSE who believe the Association and other conservation organizations are concerned about non-existent problems when they discuss threats to Olympic National Park may do well to read the following. These quotes were taken from a statement entitled, "The Greatest Recreational Spot on Earth Dies of Rot—and Why—." Dated June 1, 1957, this item appeared in quantity on the registration table of the 1957 Outdoor Writers Association of America convention in Aberdeen, Washington:

In our great State of Washington lies an area containing 756,000 acres—a semi-mountainous area which is potentially the greatest recreational and scenic spot in the nation if not in the entire world. We are speaking of the Olympic National Park. The snow-capped Olympic mountains are in the center and spreading out in all directions are beautiful rivers and streams winding through a forest wonderland unsurpassed anywhere.

On June 29, 1938, this northwest wonderland was declared a national park. At that troubled time our country was faced with problems of war and a domestic situation of immediate importance. For this reason little was done to open up the new national park for the benefit of the people. It remains today a wilderness where only the hardiest of adventurers dare to travel. We are told that there is a national organization which would keep it this way. Why? And who or what is that organization? We believe it is made up of a group of people who have no first hand knowledge of this vast forest and mountain region. The majority of its membership probably live hundreds or even thousands of miles away and cares little what is done with this "last frontier". They advocate keeping the region forever a natural wilderness. We believe this influential group should be checked upon for the purpose of determining why they take the stand they apparently do.

In opening the park, access roads are the first consideration. Roads should be laid out so that all who so desire may drive through this wilderness; . . . The roads should go

through the forests of giant cedar, spruce and fir. . . . The roads should lead into the park on all sides. Access should be available from Hood Canal, Port Angeles and Quinalt. The roads should be laid out by competent men who know the region and the most advantageous locations. Further, these roads should link together so that one may enter the park from one way and go out another.

Unbelievable as it may sound, these roads can be built at a very small cost to the government. In fact the park could be made self-supporting with no harm to the park itself. There could be a perpetual maintenance fund guaranteed by God and nature. For instance; all roads would have to be cleared of timber, perhaps to a width of 100 feet or more. They would have to be this wide to let in sunlight to keep the road beds dry, alleviate the danger of falling trees, and incidentally provide a good fire-break. The timber from these right-of-ways alone would pay the cost of the road. This statement can be verified by any qualified forestry man.

In the area are 300,000 acres of timber. This timber has been growing and rotting for many thousands of years. . . . It is the fastest growing timber in the country. In about 100 years the trees mature and in many cases rot and disease destroy them faster than they grow. Some rot and fall; some are killed by disease and some are destroyed by fire. Continuous salvage of these mature trees can provide a perpetual and adequate maintenance fund.

In determining which trees to cut, it would be well to look at the policies followed in Switzerland and Austria. No tree can be cut except those marked for cutting by the government forester. His decision is based on a few simple rules:

1. A tree is ready for cutting when it is decaying faster than it is growing.
2. A tree may be taken for salvage if it has been killed by fire or disease.
3. Small trees may be cut where they are too thick to insure proper production.

The writers of the above statements . . . believe that industry in the area would not suffer because of the suggested disposition

of the Olympic National Park. The writers further state that they represent no timber interests or other special groups. Their only interest is a sincere desire to see this national park opened for the pleasure and recreation of all who care to visit the "last frontier".

While salvage (sic) timber rots—Dollars are gone! And Dollars means development.

We know this does not represent the thinking of Washingtonians in general, but it does represent that of a sizeable minority with whom national park conservationists must constantly contend. In this

vocal minority are those who gladly mouth the phrase "the greatest good for the greatest number" to justify what in reality is "the greatest profit in my pocket at the public's expense." National parks were set aside (1) to conserve scenery and natural and historic objects and wildlife, and (2) for enjoyment by all men today "in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." Timber cutting—whether commercial or "salvage"—has no place in this arrangement.

---

## OLYMPIC'S FOREST TREASURE

*(Continued from page 113)*

life is enjoyed by the new tree, even though its base is several feet above ground. Eventually the "nurse log" as it is called, becomes completely decomposed. By this time, often 200 to 500 years later, the surviving trees have increased their diameters considerably, and are growing in a straight line, along the axis of the original log. The trees of the colonnade appear to be standing on stilts—the roots once sent around the log to mineral soil. Eventually these roots will enlarge and fill the space left by the disintegrated nurse log giving the trees a buttressed appearance. Thus the

end of the old generation gives rise to the beginning of the new generation.

The treasures of Olympic's forests are many: the largest Douglas-fir, western hemlock, western red cedar and Sitka spruce in the world; hundreds of varieties of air plants forming a luxuriantly upholstered rain forest; thousands of Roosevelt elk and many other species of wildlife; and colonnades of trees formed by the remarkable "nurse log" process. These treasures are well worth guarding. Efforts continue to have these magnificent rain forests removed from the park and made available for more "practical" uses. We must constantly be alert to any legislation which threatens to deprive those who come after us of this magnificent heritage we now enjoy.

---

## RAIN FOREST

By HELEN I. HAYS

*No burdened cloud can pass Olympic wall.  
Unmeasured moisture drops on forest floor  
To form a growth so dense that it seems more  
Of tropics than the north. Cedar and tall  
Spruce tower above vine maple. Weighting all,  
Moss drips, tawney as bear's coat. Plant seed, spore  
Compete on ground, but cones must wrest their store  
Of food from giant logs in this dim hall.*

*Resources that seemed limitless have been  
Diminished by our wastefulness and greed,  
And sanctuaries, still with grandeur filled,  
Are threatened if the ravagers move in.  
Lumber and power - - are these the only need?  
What may be lost is past our hands to build!*

## GILA WILDERNESS ENCROACHMENTS

THE Gila Wilderness of southwestern New Mexico—reduced over the years to a fraction of its former size—is now in jeopardy of further encroachments.

In 1952, the Forest Service proposed boundary adjustments which would have excluded some 188,000 acres from the Gila Wilderness. Following a public hearing in August, 1952, the recommendations of the "James Committee" of local citizens were largely accepted, and much of the area slated for elimination was retained in Wilderness or Primitive Area status. However, the committee also recommended that the one-mile-wide, seven-mile-long Copperas Canyon corridor—which excluded from the designated Wilderness Area an old Army wagon trail along the West Fork of the Gila—be extended thirteen miles via Gila Hot Springs to Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument in order to exclude some private lands from the Wilderness proper. This was officially approved in 1957.

Considerable local pressure has now been generated for construction of an improved road up this corridor. Proponents argue the road is needed to bring tourist travel to Gila Hot Springs and to the Cliff Dwellings. Those opposing the elaborate reconstruction of the road point out that this corridor is not a feasible route for construction of a permanent road to the monument. Some raise the question of the necessity of an improved road to the monument at all, and ask what effect such a road would have on preservation of the fragile ruins. Opponents of the permanent road claim that in addition to its destruction of natural values, the last seven miles from Gila Hot Springs to the Cliff Dwellings would be difficult and expensive to construct and maintain because of the extremely tortuous terrain involved.

Forest Service officials and members of Congress are studying the proposal at the present time. The National Park Service has indicated that it feels its responsibilities for planning extend only to the monu-

ment proper, and that such improvements as the future may make necessary to accesses to the monument will be the responsibility of other agencies.

A second and perhaps even greater threat to the Gila Wilderness is the proposed Hooker dam, to be constructed at the wilderness boundary about ten miles upriver from the communities of Cliff and Gila, New Mexico. The water thus impounded would cover many sections of land within the wilderness.

The dam was originally planned to benefit agriculture, but backers of the project have recently formed the Hooker Dam Association, and are promoting the dam for recreation and flood control. Petitions have been circulated in several communities and publicity has been given to the need and desirability for construction of this dam to provide an artificial lake in the wilderness from which to catch planted game fish.

A prominent southwestern conservationist has commented that, "a poorer site for a recreational lake hasn't been picked for a long time . . . it would be a narrow ribbon of water . . . (winding) at the bottom of a 2000-foot canyon with walls so steep and broken with cliffs that it would not be feasible to build a road along it on either shore. Even economically it doesn't look good, for the dam would impound a mighty small amount of water for the expenditure involved."

Conservationists note that each encroachment establishes a beach-head for further invasion of wilderness. The Gila Wilderness may thus continue to succumb bit by bit to the pressures of civilization—a good cause each time inferred, but in reality one which temporarily benefits its supporters. Your Association's resolution on these proposals is found on page 128.

(For background material, see articles in the Autumn 1952 and Winter 1952-53 issues of *The Living Wilderness*.)

# THE EDITOR'S BOOKSHELF

**INTERPRETING OUR HERITAGE**, by Freeman Tilden. Published by the University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. 1957. 110 pp. Illustrated. Index. Price \$3.50.

The evolution of the interpretive program presented by ranger-naturalists, historians, archeologists, and, indeed, by every person in the Park Service, has been paralleled by growth in the awareness of the American people of the value of these protected treasures. In this book Freeman Tilden presents and explains the criteria on which the interpretive program is based.

Mr. Tilden is a scholar, and he views his subject with penetrating wisdom, deriving his authority from some of the most challenging concepts of molding human thought toward the highest aspirations. At the same time, he is a writer of simple eloquence, so his touch is always gentle and his imagery vivid. The principles he formulates challenge the imagination and perceptions of the interpreter who is charged with their application.

Interpretation, he says, is not information but revelation, an art which relates the subject to something within the personality or experience of the visitor. It is not instruction, but provocation, the stimulus that leads the visitor to want to discover things for himself and to understand what he sees. Big Bend is not merely a collection of mountains and canyons; it is the gateway to a comprehension of the whole incredible adaptation of life to the imperatives of an arid world, one of the most dramatic events on this planet. The deserted pueblos of the southwest are not merely picturesque; they were the homes of happy people, who lived full and fruitful lives, and whose solutions to their daily needs were the thoughts and acts of men akin to ourselves. He stresses the importance of providing special interpretation for younger minds, so that youth's innate curiosity may be beguiled into more cohesive awareness of the world around it.

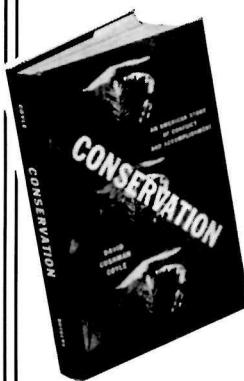
This book should not stand on a museum shelf among other reference works, but should lie on the bedside table of every person in the

Park Service who meets the public. It should be in the hands of all men who administer parks and other places where the public comes in contact with nature or history—in state parks, summer camps, and museums. Actually, it will be an asset to every teacher who seeks to inspire his students. And it will prepare every visitor who reads it to gain the most from his experience in the national parks.—*F.M.P.*

**CONSERVATION LAW AND ADMINISTRATION**, by William F. Schulz, Jr. Published by the Ronald Press, New York. 1953. 607 pages. Index. Price \$10.

While the ultimate test of the national conservation program is how our natural resources are handled and preserved on the land, its success depends on how wisely such resources are administered under the laws enacted for their care. Sponsored by

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The Conservation Foundation, this book presents the first comprehensive study of a state's conservation laws and the administration of its renewable natural resources.

Included is a thorough evaluation of the codes of Pennsylvania and pertinent federal statutes on conservation. Professor Schulz covers the administration of fish and wildlife, forests, soil, water resources including pollution abatement, parks and recreation and conservation education. With each subject, he traces the evolution of present procedures, describes in detail how they work, and points to their merits and disadvantages. Finally, he presents a model Act for the establishment of a department of conservation which would achieve the integration urgently needed to coordinate the diverse agencies and commissions now operating in an atmosphere of diffuse authorities. Citizens of every state will find this case history valuable in appraising the soundness and efficiency of their own administration of resources.—*F.M.P.*

WASHINGTON'S POTOMACK CANAL PROJECT AT GREAT FALLS; A GREAT FALLS PARK AND NATURE PRESERVE, by C. J. S. Durham. Published by The Nature Conservancy with the aid of the Wildlife Management Institute and the Fairfax County Park Authority, Washington, D. C. 1957. xi, 44 pages. Illustrated. Map.

Too many naturalists—most of them riding in production-line automobiles along endless highways, living in relatively new homes, and daily utilizing the products of a hundred different industries—are still cursing the impact of civilization upon nature. A few—too few—have risen above these prophets of doom and have accepted the responsibility for meeting the challenge of the present and the needs of the future by taking positive action to locate and preserve our remaining unprotected natural treasures. This pamphlet concerns one of those natural treasures, located at the Great Falls of the Potomac, and was written by one of the men willing to sacrifice time, energy and money in an effort to see it set aside for the enjoyment and betterment of others.

The rugged and impressive Great Falls are

but fifteen miles northeast of downtown Washington. Their grandeur, more reminiscent of a rocky cascade of the American West than of an eastern river, is magnified by their location in a topographically undistinguished region. On the right bank of the river at the Falls, there is a fifteen-acre county park—already used by 200,000 people each year. Surrounding this postage-stamp-size park is a wild-land tract fifty times as large. This unexploited tract is surplus land owned by a large commercial organization.

The area has supreme scenic and physiographic interest because its resistant bedrocks have been slow to yield to the powerful downcutting forces of the Potomac, resulting in the formation of the falls and a narrow, steep-walled canyon below them. It is of immense historical interest in that it includes a section of the old Potomack Canal and its locks, built about 1785. The system of locks, planned largely by George Washington, first president of the canal company, is considered one of the most impressive engineering feats of our country's early days.

The history, location, and nature of the

Great Falls tract have led to several plans for its development. (One, which appears to need modification, is the George Washington Memorial Parkway from Mount Vernon to Great Falls. This project could mean better access—or it could mean that the wild beauty of the area will be marred and its sanctity destroyed.) An outstanding plan proposes acquisition of the tract by the Fairfax County (Virginia) Board of Supervisors as the key property in a county-wide park and recreation system. Under this plan, a multiple-use program would satisfy the needs for public recreation, interpretive facilities, and at the same time provide protection for natural areas. A plan developed by the American Society of Engineers to restore a section of the old canal locks would combine well with this proposal. Whatever the manner of acquisition, the property should be publicly acquired at the earliest possible moment.

As appealing as the cause may be, one must read too much to find too few scattered facts about the features of the area, this reviewer feels.—*Jack McCormick*, The American Museum of Natural History.

## Landscapes of Alaska

*Prepared by Members of the U. S. Geological Survey  
Published in Cooperation with the National Park Service  
U. S. Department of the Interior  
Edited by Howel Williams*

Dramatic photographs illustrate this vivid introduction to the terrain of a vast and extraordinarily scenic land. Prepared by expert geologists for the many people interested in Alaska, the text explains the nature and origins of Mt. McKinley; the St. Elias Mountains; the bleak Brooks Range and the sweep of Arctic slope to the north; the fog-swept Aleutians; fiords, rivers, glaciers, and volcanoes. Also noted are the alterations in the face of nature through the growth of population and industry; the impact of mines, dredging operations, airports, and other installations.

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## OUR MISSION FOR THE PARKS

*(Continued from page 100)*

sheet of regulations and suggestions. He drives on into the park with his habitual attitude of being in a hurry to get somewhere, unchanged, and on a road identical in speed with the approach road over which he has just come. Except for the payment of the fee, the incident is of no more significance and takes no longer than stopping at any intersection for the lights to change.

To design an entrance which assures a change of mood and pace is admittedly a difficult problem. At the Ash Mountain entrance to Sequoia National Park, a natural situation has been put to effective use for this purpose by the Service. The summer visitor usually arrives at the checking station hot and tired from his long drive through California's fervid Central Valley. Just ahead he sees the road climbing in steep zigzags some four thousand feet to Sequoia Village. He is strongly advised by the ranger to let his engine cool, fill his radiator and take a rest, before he proceeds. This he usually is glad to do—and chats with the ranger. When he is rested and ready to negotiate the climb, he is prepared not only to drive slowly enough to prevent overheating his engine, but also to enjoy the dramatic views which unfold as he makes the ascent. The fact that this natural situation has been cleverly used to prepare the visitor for a real park experience, lends encouragement to the belief that a similar result can be achieved at any park entrance, by clever planning and design.

### **Public Education Is Needed. . .**

In the long run, the parks will reflect the desires of the public. But if the public understands but vaguely what the parks are, and for what, these desires may be quite unrelated to park purposes and ideals, and in the end will destroy them.

Several lines of public education appear required to prevent the parks from becom-

ing high-grade recreational resorts and entertainment centers:

### **At the Park Entrance. . .**

*One.* Entrance facilities should include much more than the collecting of the fee and handing out small maps and regulations. These are usually tucked away for study later, or to be thrown away. Entrances should be designed to induce a voluntary stop for rest and information. They should provide a change in visitor psychology, from that of impatient haste to one of relaxed anticipation for what lies ahead. One suggestion is to provide a small but very interesting visitor center or museum, attractively landscaped with native trees, shrubs and flowering plants, plainly labelled as along a self-guided nature trail. Ample parking space and shaded picnic tables would invite a longer stop. In the museum building might be found a large wall map, an illuminated bulletin board showing camp grounds and the available vacancies, a similar bulletin board showing available cabins, tents and hotel rooms, and a large schedule showing location, times and programs presented at the several camp fires by the ranger naturalists or guest speakers. A public telephone could also be provided with a sign suggesting that visitors telephone for reservations if they do not hold them; then drive on reassured and unhurried. These, together with interesting museum displays should all be directed to holding the visitor on location as long as possible while providing him valuable advance information on what the park is and what can be seen. The more skillful the displays, the more likely the visitor will linger to examine them, and the more chance that he will proceed with a different mood, aware—perhaps for the first time—of what a national park is and of what he may get from visiting it.

### **In the Parks. . .**

*Two.* More effective indoctrination of the visiting public must be achieved through

the interpretive program and the ranger naturalists. This effect will be enhanced as the obviously foreign attractions and entertainments are gradually eliminated and replaced by programs presented by the Service. The ranger naturalists have long carried on this educational effort. Their camp-fire programs add much richness to the park experience. They have done a fine and devoted job—on starvation terms. Mission 66 will add strength and quality to these programs. If adequately implemented with trained speakers, top quality audio-visual equipment and comfortable seating for the visitors, they may well become second in importance only to the park itself. Many who come to the camps seek entertainment in the evening such as they are accustomed to find at home in the city. They look for entertainment of fairly high professional quality. They should get it—on a distinctive national park plane.

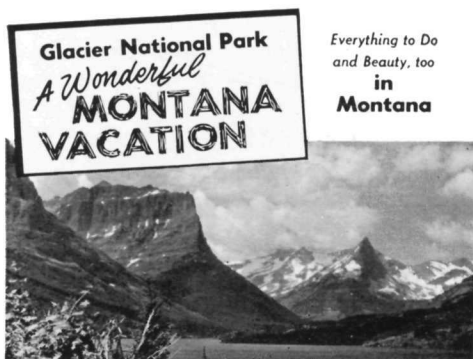
These are the short-range efforts de-

signed to give understanding and depth to the park experience for those arriving and already there.

### ... And in Schools

*Three.* The long-range effort must be directed to the school children—introducing them at various age and grade levels to their national parks in such a way that they grow up with some clear understanding of them. The goal will be difficult to achieve, and will require many years. At the outset it involves educating school boards, parents and teachers. But it can be done—and it must be done if the parks as we have known them are to survive unimpaired, as the libraries have done. In some states conservation education is already woven into the curriculum. It will eventually reach them all. A special sector on our national parks—with beautifully illustrated text and story books for collateral reading—could easily be incorporated in the broad presentation of conservation in general.

We submit that some such planned and concerted attack on the problem is required. If we are to preserve our parks from deteriorating from their fundamental high purpose, we must keep that purpose clear in the public mind. Full cooperation and collaboration will be needed between the Service, the concessioners and the conservationists. Preservation of the parks can be assured only by educated public opinion.



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## LETTERS

### Wildlife Poisoning

As we enter our national parks, monuments and state parks, we read signs that all wildlife is protected. The poisons that are being used (over the nation) at the present time, possess such potential dangers and hazard from secondary poisoning, that our park wildlife no longer has any great degree of safety.

Quoting from Durward Allen's Book, *Our Wildlife Legacy*:



## modern explorers

*...family style*

Any time is vacation time, and America's great outdoors awaits today's modern explorers—family style. Plan now to make your next vacation a motoring trip of exploration and discovery. You'll have more time for it if you take time now to plan routes to take, miles to drive each day, things to see and places to stay.

Complete, accurate travel information is as close as your nearest Shell dealer. Check with him in planning your trip.



**Shell Oil Company**

"Widely-spaced injected carcasses are deadly baits to the far-ranging brush wolf, and its extirpation in large regions is now a matter of time. Even national parks and monuments are being emptied of coyotes by the placement of baits outside their borders."

Such a situation constitutes a real threat to our wildlife heritage, and there is no doubt whatever in the minds of many of us that something must be done immediately to alter such a shameful situation.

Lester Reed  
San Jacinto, California

● Backing H.R. 783 and S. 2447, to provide for research on effects of chemical pesticides on fish and wildlife, would be a first step.—*Editor*.

### Local NPA Chapters?

It is a source of never-ending amazement to note in the "Letters" column that Association members are not only scattered far and wide, but are concentrated to some extent in "Chicagoland."

I wonder if tremendous benefits would not accrue from NPA members in the same localities being able to get together for the study and discussion of national park problems? The result should be even more voices raised in the battle to bring about the preservation of our wildernesses. "In union there is strength!"

This leads me to mention that any NPA group (near Chicago) could meet in one of the Prairie Club's lodges.

Harold G. Kiehm  
2019 Addison Street  
Chicago 18, Illinois

● We think this is a fine idea. What do other Association members think? Drop us a card today if you would be interested in such a local organization program. Such groups would be most helpful in all parts of the country—and especially in towns and communities near our national parks and monuments.—*Editor*.

### Seashore Preservation

I wish to thank you for the space you gave in the April-June issue to the seashore pres-



ervation problem. Frankly, we have been somewhat disappointed because our report, which stirred up a great deal of interest, has so far failed to produce any real action. It is a field for much constructive activity.

Conrad L. Wirth, Director  
National Park Service

### Litterbugs

The leading article in your October-December (1957) issue, "Parks or Resorts" by Ernest Swift, is right to the point, for I have seen the slovenly litter left behind in wild places by the "tin-horn", thoughtless, selfish "alley rabbit" who would make of his campsite or public lunch ground (and too often does) a garbage dump and, to speak frankly, an open cesspool.

Lindley Johnson Jr.  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

### Journal of Opinion

Our conservationist journals are for the most part the publications of the diverse outdoor organizations and reflect the special interests and concerns of their members. Their readers rarely learn more than one point of view on any given issue. There is great need in this field for a "journal of opinion" which will bring to the general reader the contrasting—even conflicting—thoughts of outstanding authorities in park administration, outside as well as inside the National Park Service. It is my understanding that the Association was formed, not as a mere sounding board and "popularizer" of Park Service policy, but rather to formulate independent critical appraisal of NPS policy and practice.

It seems to me that controversy—responsible, informed, controversy—is the very breath of life in a democracy, for the wisest policy is not contained in any one man's brain: it can be arrived at only through the resolution of conflicting points of view. There may indeed be some who cannot tolerate any questioning of their righteousness, but for these I have little sympathy. Certainly government officials must expect analysis and criticism of their policies by interested citizens.

D. K. Bradley, Chairman  
Conservation Committee  
American White Water Affiliation

### Student Conservation Program

Congratulations on the fine article on the SCP in the (April-June 1958) issue of the magazine. I'm glad to see that finally there is an opportunity for girls to prepare for work with the Park Service!

As one of the few women graduates in Wildlife Conservation, I received only negative replies to dozens of inquiries about jobs. If I were not happily married to a professional wildlifer, I'd be most envious of the girls who now can gain experience and prove that women are needed in conservation, too.

Here's to more women conservationists.

Mrs. Trudy Tennant  
Windsor, New Jersey

### Horried

I have just visited two national park areas and have been horrified by the fruits of "Mission 66." In the Cape Hatteras seashore area the Park Service has put up a development that looks as though it had been conceived by an Italian ex-bootlegger trying to crowd in all the colors remembered from Sicily or Naples. At Everglades, the new buildings seem to have been designed by a leftover architect from Florida's 1925 boom. It is about as much in keeping with the spirit of the national park as would be a burlesque show in a cathedral. They can't claim that this is the kind of thing the "peepul" want; few people could afford their prices.

William Vogt, National Director  
Planned Parenthood Federation of America  
New York, New York

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## CONSERVATION NEWS BRIEFS

### National Parks and Monuments

The long-standing proposal to construct a highway through Joshua Tree National Monument, California, by way of Blue Cut Pass was discussed again at hearings held on June 17, 1958 at Twenty-nine Palms, California. Your Association's Western Field Representative together with the Desert Protective Council, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, the Sierra Club, local Audubon societies and other allied organizations were present to support the Park Service's opposition to this road.

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A program known as "A Christian Ministry in the National Parks" will provide some 125 weekly church services for national park visitors this summer. First organized in 1952, the staff in twenty-six national parks will include six resident ministers, eighty-five guest ministers and 125 seminary and college students. Director of the program is Mr. Warren W. Ost of the National Council of Churches.

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The North Cascades Conservation Council, which came into being on March 23, 1957 in Portland, Oregon, has as its objective: "To secure the support of the people and the government in the protection and preservation of scenic, scientific, wildlife, wilderness, and outdoor recreational resource values in the North Cascades." Those interested in furthering this objective and particularly in aiding the establishment of the Northern Cascades National Park (see page 127) should contact membership chairman John Anderson, 8206 30th Avenue, N. E., Seattle 15, Washington. Regular dues are \$2.

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Harold P. Fabian, Chairman, Utah State Park and Recreation Commission, and Dr. Edward B. Danson, Jr., Assistant Director, Museum of Northern Arizona, were appointed in June by Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton as members of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments. They will succeed Horace M. Albright, former Director of the National Park Service and Dr. J. O. Brew, of the Peabody Museum of Archeology and Ethnology, whose six-year terms as Advisory Board members expire June 30, 1958. Other members of the Board are Walter L. Huber, San Francisco, Chairman; Frank E. Masland, Jr., Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Vice Chairman; Harold S. Wagner, Akron, Ohio, Secretary; E. Raymond Hall, Lawrence, Kansas; John A. Krout, New York; John B. Oakes, New York; Earl Howell Reed, Chicago; Fred Smith, Newark, New Jersey; and Carl I. Wheat, Menlo Park, California.

### State Parks

The Michigan State Conservation Commission held hearings in June on a proposal to grant copper mining leases on 933 acres of land within the Porcupine Mountains State Park in Michigan's upper peninsula. In addition to its great recreational value to present and future generations of outdoor Americans, the 58,000-acre wilderness park is the last toe hold of the state's less than one hundred wolves.

### General Conservation

Methuselah Walk and the surrounding area in the White Mountains of Inyo County, California, which contain the oldest living things on earth—bristlecone pine trees—have been designated the Ancient Bristlecone Pine Forest. Richard E. McArdle, Chief of the

Forest Service, signed an order on April 11 establishing the forest within the Inyo National Forest and providing for its administration as a botanical area. The designated area, east of Owens Valley, includes 27,000 acres of the Inyo Forest along the crest of the White Mountain Range. Within it are 100 bristlecone pines over 4000 years old and thousands in the 3000-4000 age bracket.

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Are you interested in "Protecting Dedicated Areas From Encroachment"? If so, you need Nature Conservancy Information Bulletin No. 27, dated May, 1958, which carries this title. Reprinted from the June 1957 issue of *Recreation* magazine, this series of eight articles tells how to help save our outdoor recreational opportunities. While aimed primarily at county and city parks and open spaces, the principles and tactics involved will be of great value to those with state and national park and wilderness interests as well. Copies are ten cents each and may be ordered from the Nature Conservancy, 4200 22nd Street, Northeast, Washington 18, D. C.

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MEETINGS: *Conservation Education Association*, August 18-23, University of Utah, Salt Lake City; *Nature Conservancy*, August 28, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana (in conjunction with the convention of biological societies sponsored by the American Institute of Biological Sciences); *Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs*, August 30-31, Camp Meriwether in Tillamook County, Oregon; *Fifth National Watershed Congress*, September 29-October 1, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas, Texas.

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Minnesota Congressman John A. Blatnik's bill H. R. 11714 to bolster grants for the construction of water pollution abatement facilities received widespread support at a subcommittee hearing of the House Public Works Committee on May 20-22, according to the Wildlife Management Institute. The bill would increase the authorized annual grants for state-approved municipal sewage treatment plants from \$50 million to \$100 million. Spokesmen for civic, conservation, sportsmen, municipal, and mayors' associations and groups supported the measure at the hearing. The only opposition to the proposal came from the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, perennial objectors to the grants program.

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Over four million acres of cropland were offered for contracts under the 1958 Conservation Reserve of the Soil Bank through the close of this year's signup on April 15. This is in addition to about 6.5 million acres put in the program by nearly 90,000 farmers during 1956 and 1957. The program assists farmers in diverting general cropland to soil and water conservation uses, tree plantings, and wildlife protection for selected periods of three, five, and ten years. Farmers receive up to eighty per cent of the cost of establishing such practices as well as annual rental payments each of the years their contracts are in force.

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The Department of Agriculture has requested that 800 acres of public lands in the Manti LaSal National Forest in Utah be withdrawn for use as an archaeological and scenic area. Located about eighteen miles southwest of Monticello, Utah, the withdrawn lands would be known as the Hammond Canyon Archaeological and Scenic Area, and would include sites of five well-preserved prehistoric Pueblo Indian cliff dwellings.

# THE PARKS AND CONGRESS

85th Congress to July 1, 1958

## Legislation Enacted

**Public Law 85-404.** Removes the \$60,000 limitation on funds spent in the Virgin Islands National Park.

**Public Law 85-434.** Increases maximum National Park Service concessioner lease period from twenty to thirty years.

**Public Law 85-435.** Establishes Fort Clatsop National Memorial in Oregon to commemorate the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

**Public Law 85-455.** Authorizes the Secretary of Interior to exchange about 6000 acres of land pur-

chased by the Public Works Administration for private lands within the exterior boundaries of Olympic National Park. An amendment prohibits use of this act for acquiring lands in the Lake Quinalt area.

**Public Law 85-470.** Establishes a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to work with every pertinent federal, state and private agency to inventory what lands are potentially available for outdoor recreation within the United States and to recommend appropriate policies and programs with relation to them.

## Action on Earlier Bills

**H. R. 500** (Saylor) **S. 1176** (Humphrey et al.) and related bills. The Wilderness Bill. Hearings were held in the House and Senate. Revised bills **S. 4028** (Humphrey et al.) and **H. R. 13013** (Saylor) were introduced June 18, 1958.—These latter bills are ready for immediate action. (See *One Down—One to Go* on page 143.)

**H. R. 1145** (Hyde) **S. 77** (Beall) To establish the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Maryland. Passed the Senate with an amendment making provision for a possible Army Engineer dam. The House Committee is holding hearings as we go to press.

**H. R. 6641** (Fascell) **S. 1790** (Holland and Smathers) To establish the permanent boundaries of Everglades National Park and to consolidate federal holdings within the new boundary. Passed the Senate and the House with amendments which withhold mineral exploration rights on newly added land for nine years and which allow the Secretary of the Interior to permit drainage outside the park boundaries provided the fauna and flora of the park would not be adversely affected.

**H. R. 6198** (Hagen) To exclude certain lands from Sequoia National Park, California. Passed the House in amended form which would exclude only ten acres rather than the originally planned 6010 acres.

**H. R. 10349** (Engle) Authorizes acquisition by exchange of certain properties within Death Valley National Monument, California. Passed the House and the Senate. Awaits Presidential signature.

**S. 2447** (Magnuson) **H. R. 783** (Metcalf) To authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to undertake continuing studies of the effects of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and pesticides upon fish and wildlife. Passed the Senate and reported favorably by the House Subcommittee on Fish and Wildlife.—The Association supports this legislation.

**S. 2617** (Magnuson) **H. R. 12006** (Boykin) To amend the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act to increase the Duck Stamp fee to \$3 and earmark all the net revenues for the acquisition of waterfowl areas. Passed the Senate and reported favorably by the House Subcommittee on Fish and Wildlife.

**S. 3185** (Neuberger) To require prior approval by the Secretary of the Interior as to the fish and wildlife effects before the Federal Power Commission could issue a permit for a dam. Reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## New Bills Introduced

**H. R. 12281** (Engle) To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide an administrative site for Yosemite National Park, California, on lands adjacent to the park in the El Portal area. Re-

ported favorably by the House Subcommittee on Public Lands.—The Association supports this much-needed first step toward moving the clutter out of Yosemite Valley.

**H. R. 12449** (Boland) **H. R. 12456** (O'Neill) Authorizes the establishment of the Cape Cod National Park in Massachusetts to include not more than 30,000 acres of the Great Outer Beach in the vicinity of the towns of Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet, Eastham, Orleans, and Chatham.—The Association wholeheartedly endorses the proposal that this area be acquired for addition to the national park system.

**S. 3898** (Douglas et al.) **H. R. 12689** (Saylor) and related bills. Authorizes acquisition of up to 3500 acres on the southern shore of Lake Michigan between Ogden Dunes and Dunes Acres for the Indiana Dunes National Monument.—The Association supports the proposal that as large a portion of this region as possible be preserved as a national lakeshore recreational area or a national monument.

## ONE DOWN—ONE TO GO

ON June 17, 1958, legislation establishing the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission cleared the final Congressional hurdle and was sent to President Eisenhower for his signature. On the following day, the Wilderness Bill was introduced in revised form ready for immediate action. At the same time it acquired a new official designation—S. 4028 and H. R. 13013.

As a companion measure to the Recreation Resources Review bill, the Wilderness Bill now needs our full support. For while we are all in favor of the long range study,

we must also be saving something now as we wait for the future results of the Commission's work. The Wilderness Bill will make no irreversible decisions. But it will prevent the irreversible decisions which will be made by default unless protection is extended to wilderness now.

Association members and friends who want America's great scenic and wildlife resources in its national parks, forests and wildlife refuges preserved for the *future* are writing *now* to their Congressman urging immediate passage of the Wilderness Bill.

## NEW FILMS AVAILABLE

### 16 mm.—Color and Sound

**The Wilderness Alps of Stehekin:** Dramatically portrays the unspoiled wilderness of glaciers, alpine scenery, lakes and magnificent forests of the Northern Cascades of Washington. Another fine Sierra Club production which offers us a choice: Preserve this area now, or watch the timber fall on what might have been our children's heritage. 30 minutes. Rental \$5.

**Great Basin Range:** Describes the extremely varied ecology, natural history and fine scenic qualities of the Snake Range country of Nevada—now proposed as the Great Basin Range National Park. Includes beautiful shots of the underground cave world at Lehman Caves National Monument and 13,000-foot Wheeler Peak with its living glacier in the desert. 30 minutes. Rental \$5.

*When ordering, indicate title(s), date of showing, address, and amount of check enclosed. Contact: National Parks Association, 2000 P Street, N.W. Washington 6, D. C.*



## KNOW YOUR LEGISLATORS

**S**OME of the most important national park and conservation measures of the day are considered by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the House and Senate: the Wilderness Bill, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Bill, Dinosaur National Park bills, C & O Canal National Historical Park bills, Everglades National Park boundary legislation, and many other measures of critical importance to your national park system.

Every Association member should be familiar with the men who lead the action by these two important Congressional committees. Let's meet some of them briefly:

Senator **James E. Murray**, Chairman of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, first took on this post in 1954. A resident of Butte, Montana, he has served some twenty-four years in the Senate. Among his more important contributions to the conservation field have been his continuing support of the Wilderness Bill, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review legislation and Hell's Canyon dam. He has fought vigorously for adequate appropriations for the National Park Service and other conservation agencies and has fought against highways proposed in Rock Creek Park in the nation's capital. As fourth

ranking Senator in our upper house of Congress, Senator Murray is a most influential man in dealing with measures before his and other committees.

Representative **Clair Engle**, Chairman of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, rose to this position in 1955 after twelve years as Congressional representative for the northern Sierra Nevada counties of California. Mr. Engle thus has first-hand acquaintance with many of the natural resource problems of the West where most of our public lands are found. Best known for his work in connection with the Engle Military Lands Withdrawal Bill which became law in February, Mr. Engle is also a sponsor of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review bill and H. R. 12281 to authorize the El Portal administrative site for Yosemite National Park.

In reading "The Parks and Congress" in this and subsequent issues of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, readers should keep in mind these men behind the committees that make many of the decisions affecting your parks for better or worse. If you have opinions to express to these men and their committees, they may be contacted by writing: Senate (or House) Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

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### LARGEST WILDLIFE AREA

*(Continued from page 122)*

of the Brooks Range from the Canadian border to Cape Lisburne near the northwest corner of Alaska. (The rest of the nine million acres is from the public domain south of the crest of the Brooks Range.) Included in P.L.O. No. 82 is Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, a twenty-three million-acre tract set aside by President Harding in 1923. This area is about a hundred miles west of the Canning River.

The recent modification of P.L.O. No. 82 not only contributes to establishment of

the Arctic Wildlife Range; it also will open an additional twenty million acres of land to mining and oil leasing, leaving an ample buffer zone to protect the naval oil reserve.

As a result of the modification of P.L.O. No. 82 and the establishment of the Wildlife Range, it is likely that this American region near the top of the world will contribute as never before to the growth of the Alaskan economy and the recreational enjoyment of United States citizens. Through wise management, the Department of the Interior intends to make certain that these benefits accrue not only to us today but to future generations as well.

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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  
Wildlife Management Institute

## 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. Certain 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, 2000 P Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

# *Must We Log This . . .*



Glacier Peak, Image Lake, Glacier Peak Wilderness, Washington

Philip Hyde

## *In Our Haste for Dollars?*

*We of the National Parks Association say "No!" It must be saved for all generations of Americans—as the Northern Cascades National Park.*

**ONLY YOU AND YOUR CONGRESSMAN  
CAN DO THE JOB!**

See Page 127