NATIONAL PARKS *Magazine*

The Colorado River in the lower portion
of our newest national monument, Marble Canyon

May 1969

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

Turning the Tide

GENERATIONS LIKE OURS, WHICH HAVE LIVED SO LONG WITH horror, can develop a deadly fatalism. Needed now is a recognition that our environmental woes are of our own making, multiplied by a wildly proliferating and uncontrolled technology. A reformulation of goals, and a recognition that ends, not means alone, are crucial, might restore our courage.

The first 50 years of the life of this Association have witnessed moderate conservation successes, in which we played a role, perhaps mainly in the parks. The next 50 years must see some revolutionary reversals in basic national policies, or there will be no environment and no inhabitants to protect.

The monstrous air pollution throughout the land bids us to get the motor car, the plane, the factory and the power plant under control at once. The goal is completely pure air again everywhere.

The foul pollution of streams, rivers, estuaries, lakes and indeed the oceans, compels a severe discipline of municipalities and industries; complete purification of waste water must be required.

Are we to continue the present evil poisoning of soils and food in an irresponsible dumping of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers onto the land, with heavy seepage into ground water, and runoff into streams? The conservation and agricultural organizations should support strong governmental measures to get these practices under rational control.

Are we to continue damming all the remaining river basins in the nation for a pittance of hydropower and outmoded approaches to flood management, water supply and mechanical recreation? A profound reformation of policy is needed, focused on the purification and recycling of water.

Are the most remote watersheds to be dammed in imitation of the abuses which have been practiced on the rivers and tributaries? The goals of headwaters management, as the world moves toward possible famine, should be the conservation of land for farming, and the protection of the rural life-environment.

The torrential migration of people from the countryside, forced by economic considerations, while agriculture goes without manpower, and the concomitant backwash into the suburbs must be halted. The countryside, not the megalopolis, is the natural home of man. The necessary economic and governmental incentives could easily be invented, once ruralization, as against urbanization, is re-established as the ideal.

Our cities are sinking in misery. Employment, education, integration, and the rebirth of the neighborhood, all of these and more are imperative; but a revitalized physical environment, including green and open spaces, is an essential of recovery.

If the cities are to be saved, the traffic must be managed; this means a stern determination to get the personal automobile under control: suburban cars parked at city limits, with public transportation to the center; parking removed from the streets, placed underground or overhead; the space being saved for people.

The protection of the national park system, the heartland responsibility of this Association, likewise depends on getting the auto under control; it is people against the traffic in the parks; it is also more campgrounds for people outside the parks in national forests, and other public land. It means getting the more elaborate recreational installations built by private business in the surrounding communities, out on private land.

In forestry also, a reversal is imperative. Recent programs for overcutting the national forests explode the fiction that all is well on the corporate timberlands. The forests are for people and wildlife, not only for logging. Ecological forestry, long-term good management for genuine multiple-use, must supplant the monocultures and the clearcutting. "Reforest America!" should become a battle cry.

The progressive extinction of plant and animal species must be stopped, not by a measured selection of the saved from the damned, but by a determination to re-establish indispensable habitats, relocate endangered species, and check the subtle poisoning by pesticides which may end by the extinction of man.

The historical and archeological treasures which the national park system, among other institutions, is intended to protect need champions of a more heroic temper. Are we to stand aside indefinitely while the freeways and the sonic booms destroy them?

And speaking of booms, the noise which is helping to drive us mad, and not only in the cities, should be throttled. A decibel test should be required of every vehicle, every car, truck, bus, and plane; and those which cannot meet it should not go into production. So much for the supersonic and jumbo jets.

The return to sanity in transportation must come quickly, lest we all be run down on the streets, slaughtered on the highways, and buried by earthmoving equipment. Not ground transportation at 250 miles an hour, nor air transportation at 2500 miles an hour, but comfortable common-carriers operating at reasonable speeds and frequent intervals are what we need. If this means a return to the leisurely rails, the roads ought to cooperate.

Behind all these problems are the pressures of over-population. This nation, if we are to live with all these machines, is already heavily overpopulated; likewise the world, if it is to surmount famine and live at all. The evangel of the two-child family must spread on the initiative of the opinion-makers, rapidly: the doctors, social workers, ministers, teachers, politicians.

The financing of our conservation and environmental efforts must be revolutionized. The necessary re-patterning of our fiscal policies must not wait for an end to hostilities. National survival in a psychological and biological sense at home is at issue. Indeed, the moral equivalent of war is to be found, not in competitive projects abroad, or in contaminating the planets and filling space with junk, but in a global cooperation toward a livable world community.

A determined coordination of environmental policy at the Presidential level is now clearly imperative. Action to establish a Council of Governmental and Population Advisors to the President, with strong stop-order authority, should be taken promptly.

But we are mainly concerned with purposes, not methods. Our national vice of easygoing pseudo-pragmatism has been leading us from blunder to blunder. The process can only prove lethal as we spawn more technological power; the objectives, goals, telic presuppositions, of all this mindless activity must be changed.

Can we not imagine and attempt to create for ourselves and our descendants a society free from the perils and pressures of proliferation and congestion; safe from sudden disaster on streets and highways, and from eviction and demolition in homes and churches; secure in a stabilized economy of sufficiency, not surfeit; at peace with a spacious and beautiful natural environment; focused on the arts, on science for the sake of knowledge, not power, on education, and on the development of mature persons?

The tide of destruction must be reversed. A moral revolution is needed, and urgently, from death to life. Courage is required, first of all, to recognize that such a basic regeneration is possible. —*A.W.S.*

NATIONAL PARKS *Magazine*

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VOLUME 43 MAY 1969 NUMBER 260

COMMEMORATING A HALF-CENTURY OF SERVICE IN CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION

Cover photograph by Philip Hyde

For several years the largest part of the magnificent 52-mile stretch of the Colorado River linking Grand Canyon National Park and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area was under the shadow of a proposal for a dam. Thanks to the exertions of the National Parks Association and other conservationists, and the signature of President Lyndon B. Johnson on the day he left office, the 52 miles are now the Marble Canyon National Monument, and the architecture of nature presumably is protected against that of man. Philip Hyde's photograph looks upstream at a point about 11 miles from the park boundary and not far below the once-contemplated damsite.

The Association and the Magazine

The National Parks Association is a completely independent, private, non-profit, public-service organization, educational and scientific in character, with over 39,000 members throughout the United States and abroad. It was established in 1919 by Stephen Mather, the first Director of the National Park Service. It publishes the monthly *National Parks Magazine*, received by all members.

The responsibilities of the Association relate primarily to the protection of the great national parks and monuments of America, in which it endeavors to cooperate with the Service, while functioning also as a constructive critic; and secondarily to the protection and restoration of the natural environment generally.

Dues are $6.50 annual, $10.50 supporting, $20 sustaining, $35 contributing, $200 life with no further dues, and $1000 patron with no further dues. Contributions and bequests are also needed. Dues in excess of $6.50 and contributions are deductible for Federal taxable income, and gifts and bequests are deductible for Federal gift and estate tax purposes. As an organization receiving such gifts, the Association is precluded by law and regulations from advocating or opposing legislation to any substantial extent; insofar as our authors may touch on legislation, they write as individuals.

Membership in the Association carries with it subscription to *National Parks Magazine*. School and library subscriptions are $5 a year; individual copies 50 cents. Letters and contributed manuscripts and photographs should be addressed to the Editor at Association headquarters. The Association is not responsible for loss or injury to manuscripts and photographs in transit. Return postage should accompany contributions.

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Photograph courtesy National Park Service

Stephen Tyng Mather, first director of the National Park Service and founder of the National Parks Association, makes a friend of a young Yellowstone Park elk in a 1923 photograph.

Patterns in National Parks Association History

By Darwin Lambert

Highlights only of National Parks Association's half-century would fill heavy volumes, so our focus here foregoes chronological completeness in favor of meaningful patterns. Most obvious pattern is defense and offense in what NPA's first executive, Robert Sterling Yard, labeled "the war on the parks." Another pattern is growth, step by step, from a central elite to a broadly based representation of the American citizenry. Still other patterns are educational and philosophical.

The Association was organized on May 20, 1919. Henry B. F. Macfarland—"among the first to perceive that the sound and sane development, and particularly the safety, of the national park system could not be entrusted wholly to a government bureau necessarily subject to partisan changes, political influences and shiftings of policy"—became the first president. The following objects (with extensions as conditions changed) have been pursued for fifty years: "1. To interpret the natural sciences which are illustrated in the scenic features, flora and fauna of the national parks and monuments, and circulate popular information concerning them in text and picture. 2. To encourage the popular study of the history, exploration, tradition and folklore of the national parks and monuments. 3. To encourage art with national parks subjects, and the literature of national parks travel, wildlife and wilderness living and the interpretation of scenery. 4. To encourage the extension of the national park system to represent by consistently great examples the full range of American scenery, flora and fauna . . . and the development of the national monuments into a system illustrative of the range of prehistoric civilization and early exploration and history. 5. To enlist the personal service of individuals and the cooperation of societies, organizations, schools, universities, and institutions in the cause of the national parks and monuments."

By May 1920, Yard was able to report that the Association, started "on a shoe string, with little more than $5,000 subscribed" and only about 100 members, was well along toward self-support, largely because of help from "big-visioned men and women of affairs and wealth." However, an expectation that, "in a country containing a couple of million people who had visited our national parks and many other millions intensely interested in them, members would flock to our standard of their own accord . . . proved to be

entirely unwarranted. . . . We were obliged to solicit practically every member we secured." Enrollment by park concessioners also proved unproductive, so "we use the time-honored method of circularizing lists" and foresee "a popular illustrated periodical" as "the surest means" of building and holding membership.

EDUCATION ABOUT THE PARKS grew in variety and volume —through the *Bulletin* (later *National Parks Magazine*), through books, movies, conservation programs in the parks, and public lectures in cities. Early strength came mostly from alliances with other groups sharing educational, scientific or conservation concern. Membership had approached ten thousand by the late 1950's, helping to increase staff and accomplishment. During the last decade members increased fourfold, assets eightfold and income tenfold, yet there is no relaxing, since needs multiply too. Last year the staff moved into an Association-purchased headquarters building, and the organization is more solidly established than ever before.

"Behold the cat!" warned an early, mimeographed Bulletin. "It is large, black, powerful and exceedingly active! For, be it known, already there are two enormous projects afoot for damming Yellowstone Lake itself at its outlet . . . and diverting much of its waters . . . from the Great Falls and the incomparable Canyon of the Yellowstone of which these falls are the great spectacle. . . . Now, Members of the National Parks Association, the time has come to express emphatically the opinion of the people. Let us unfurl the motto 'Hands Off the National Parks.' Let us settle this question of the inviolability of our National Parks once and for all, for a precedent covering all National Parks is involved."

The members and the cooperating organizations responded. "A hastily gathered group of public-spirited associations stopped the Falls River Irrigation Bill in the House on May 25th after it had slipped quietly through the Senate, but did not defeat it. It will come up again next winter." This skirmish established precedents which have served to this day. Bulletin 14 exulted: "We of the Defense are no longer a hastily summoned handful barely holding out against an all but triumphant Commercialism . . . We are now a militant multitude numbering millions, representing every State in the Nation, men and women of every profession, of many varieties of business, and of innumerable callings." Tactics of the attackers were exposed—the withholding or falsification of facts and figures, the pushing of tricky bills during "the last hectic week" of Congress. "Such is the grim game of politics as played by those experts who love it for its own exciting sake or play it to accomplish very definite objectives in which victory is more desired than justice."

It would be pleasant to record the "once and for all" settlement of the "inviolability of our national parks." But though the principle has been substantially bolstered, busy Americans still tend to see money-meanings first, deeper values only after the issues are argued. Dams in Yellowstone, dams in Glacier, dams and tunnels in Rocky Mountain, more water power from the Sierra parks, timber wanted from Olympic, minerals from Grand Canyon, and let us graze Yosemite for more meat—continually the quick push for production, then the rally-calls for defense, the people's repeated awakening—and, nearly always, the attempted invasion repulsed. But soon, somewhere else, the pattern beginning again. Bridge and Marble dams in Grand Canyon as long ago as 1949, the great Dinosaur battles of the 1950s (with Association film-circulation a key factor in defense), the threat to Rainbow Bridge in the 1960s (not fully turned back despite numerous battles including the Association's last-ditch try for an injunction), Bridge and Marble again (defeated primarily by the Association's fighting heedless technology with technology-plus-understanding) in the form of a striking demonstration of financial folly adding up to desecration for less than nothing. "The enemy we fight," as the Bulletin long ago proclaimed, "is not people, nor business, nor state, nor section—but ignorance."

Ironically, early good work contributed to troubles later. The Association has been most consistent in constantly insisting upon the highest standards of scenic magnificence and the least impairment of natural conditions in the national parks. Quality thus preserved led to extraordinary reputation. The reputation put an economic premium on park status, which caused such status to be coveted for all manner of areas, and also led to increased visitation which, in our day, often amounts to overcrowding and consequent dilution of the values defended. The Association's early education was strongly (and appropriately, then) laced with travel promotion. For example, a National Park-to-Park Highway Tour stimulated support for a 5600-mile, nine-park scenic highway with the direct intention of multiplying park visitors, partly to provide more "fans" to help defend the system when needed. This form of fortification also involved promotion of lodges and cafeterias in the parks as well as trails and "tent service."

COMMERCIALLY PUSHED EFFORTS to board the park bandwagon in order to boost business reached a climax when Secretary of the Interior Albert Fall, ostensibly the system's chief governmental protector, advocated an "All-Year National Park" in his home state of New Mexico. It would consist (the Bulletin reported) of "little wooded spots, miles apart in valley bottoms in the Indian reservation, plus a bit of badlands 40 miles away, plus a sample of gypsum desert 38 miles away, plus a Reclamation reservoir 90 miles away, all these across deserts of heavy sand . . ." It would introduce into the park system "water power, irrigation, hunting, mining, grazing, leasing of commercial privileges, timber cutting, and the deputing to others than Congress the power to create and surrender National Park areas." Fall was quoted as saying: "Wherever in the public lands I can find a pleasant place for local people to go up and camp, there I shall have a National Park."

Efforts to create a "National Park Pork Barrel" were battled for years. Bills introduced within one period of three weeks would have established High Knob National Park in Virginia, Nicolet National Park in Wisconsin, Grand Coulee National Park and Yakima National Park in Washington, Killdeer National Park in North Dakota, Wonderland National Park in South Dakota, and seven other "national parks."

The Association has repeatedly turned back proposals


From a Drawing by Dean Babcock

BULLETIN

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1512 H Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

November 8, 1922

ROBERT STERLING YARD
Executive Secretary

PROTEST AGAINST SECRETARY FALL'S ALL YEAR PARK

The People Everywhere Aroused and Waiting—Storm Center Developing in New Mexico, Where Hundreds are Objecting on Grounds of State Pride—Mescalero Bill Has a Picturesque Past

THE "MESCALERO BILL"

Masking the All-Year National Park Project, Which Will Bring Into the National Park System Water Power, Irrigation, Hunting, Mining, Grazing, Leasing of Industrial Privileges, and the Deputing of Power to Make and

SINCE the United States Senate, under the personal urging of Secretary Fall, passed the Mescalero Indian Reservation bill in ignorance of the meaning of its All-Year National Park attachment, the campaign to save the National Parks System from this new peril has fairly defined itself. The bill is now in the House, where it has been referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. It will be known in the House under its Senate number, S. 3519.

When the House convened on August 15, after its summer recess, the committee [illegible] protests from many individuals

"The enemy we fight," said an old issue of National Parks Bulletin, "is not people, nor business, nor state, nor section, but ignorance." When Secretary of the Interior Fall promoted the notion of an "All Year National Park," to consist of a handful of scattered and undistinguished areas in and around the Mescalero Indian Reservation in New Mexico, the National Parks Association led the defense of the park system in articles and editorials.

which would have reduced the system to mediocrity. Further, it has taken the offensive through intensified efforts to add parks of true magnificence. A Redwoods National Park was already being advocated in 1921, forty-seven years ahead of success. Key support was given in establishing Great Smoky Mountains and Shenandoah in the East, Big Bend in Texas, and other grand parks. Desirability of the Everglades was described by the Association in its earliest years. The Bulletin and Magazine educated the citizenry about the splendid possibilities, often many years before governmental recognition.

The massive expansion decreed by President Roosevelt in 1933 varied the success-hazard theme. That combination of memorials, historical parks, Washington city parks, recreational highways, national cemeteries and buildings being added to the responsibility of the National Park Service—and apparently welcomed by the Service—shocked the Association. "The time was," said the Bulletin in 1936, still struggling to adjust, "when the National Parks Association in its upbuilding of the primitive system and defense of standards, closely paralleled the Service; but that inimitable partnership of the creative years ceased about three years ago." The Association began referring to the units of its primary concern as "national primeval parks," advocating general adoption of this style and separate administrators for the primeval system. At last, quite recently, the Service categorized its areas as natural, historical, and recreational, and promulgated different standards for each category.

The Association was never actually unconcerned with the historical and recreational, and seldom totally at odds with the Service, but its special fondness for primeval nature continues currently as determination to secure maximum wilderness in all the parks. This determination is no mere demand. It shows itself in thorough studies demonstrating how interagency "regional planning" could step up recreation on state, private, and assorted federal lands near the parks, thus reducing visitor-pressure within the parks and thereby keeping the parks more completely unimpaired for the kind of visitor-experience they were always intended to provide.

Excessive visitor-load became of urgent concern after World War II. While the Service appeared worried mostly by inadequacy of roads, buildings and other facilities to accommodate the swiftly growing travel, the Association (though helping to secure funds for optimum facilities) was already calling "for united effort by all who care for the national parks and wilderness areas to save these priceless and irreplaceable possessions of the American people from becoming mere amusement resorts." In 1954, Sigurd F. Olson, then Association president, pointed out that 46,000,000 people had visited the park system during the previous year and "the majority believe these areas belonging to them are safe forever, that their children and their children's children will always have them to enjoy. They do not know . . . that demands are constantly being made by a misinformed portion of the public for uses in the national parks and monuments that were never intended,

uses that are in direct conflict with the ideal of leaving them unimpaired for all time."

In 1959 Anthony Wayne Smith (then Executive Secretary, now the Association's first full-time president) wrote: "With our population booming, with leisure increasing, with travel becoming easier and easier, and with our supercities spreading and merging, the pressing need for outdoor recreational opportunities on the one hand, and programs of nature protection on the other, become daily more apparent." He announced the larger-paged, monthly magazine to help cope with the new danger and reiterated the Association's intention to "criticize constructively where we think criticism is needed" and "commend with delight where we believe commendation is justified, whether the subject of our praise or blame be a private interest or a public agency."

Persistent protests have been made against wide, high-speed highways in the parks—Mt. McKinley is a recent example—and newly promulgated Service policy suggests the protests have been effective, for the future. Vehicles are not, after all, the people, and there is a key difference between mass recreation and the national park experience. The anti-overcrowding pattern, still open-ended, has been related variously to different park situations. It deplores "towns" inside the parks (Yellowstone and Yosemite offer examples), advocates bus transportation where feasible to replace swarms of private cars. The pattern shows clearly in the Association's current criticism of Service plans for Assateague Island National Seashore that call for a wide highway and vast acreages of asphalt parking lots. Alternative recommended after much study and thought is encouragement of parking areas and other facilities on the nearby privately owned mainland, from which visitors could pleasantly and appropriately reach the island by boat or on close-scheduled buses with outside racks for beach gear, traveling on a "hard-packed sand road," this alternative saving the limited seashore-and-dune area for people-recreation, not losing it to machines and pavement.

Another open-ended pattern has become most evident in the last decade—perhaps understandable as a logical stage in continuing expansion from love of nature as fantastic or magnificent novelty to appreciation of nature as meaningful reality. In the mid-1920's the Bulletin introduced ecology to its readers in "The Interrelations of Living Things with Special Reference to Preserving the Balance of Life in National Parks." This ecology did not clearly include man, but already the Association's interests were extending beyond the parks, its focus sharpening from romanticism toward the practical. At that time, for example, it began advocating legislation (which it was free to do then) and an international treaty to prevent oil pollution in navigable waters. The 1927 annual meeting saw the park system as a "super-university of nature" and set up an Advisory Board on Educational and Inspirational Uses of National Parks to examine "the basic questions relating to general educational policy as it concerns the public interests of America." John C. Merriam, named chairman, declared the parks to be "regions where one looks through the veil to meet the realities of nature and the unfathomable power behind it." Through thus deeply probing the opportunity, as well as through stimulating the Service's interpretative program, the Association expanded man's understanding.

Loye Miller, a professor of biology, wrote in the Bulletin that man has been "a creature of physical rather than nervous activity and the ages have brought about a biologic adaptation between these tissues. . . . Civilized man of the rather brief modern period has greatly disturbed this balance." He suggested living with nature, not against it. "Far be it from one who so greatly rejoices in the fact of being alive in these wondrous times to advocate a wholesale return to the primitive life, but I do advocate and do urge the wisdom of return at periods in our Natural Parks."

Merriam wrote in 1933: "We need at this moment, as much as any country ever needed it, the development of that phase of literature, or shall I call it that aspect of science, which makes clear the influence of nature upon intellectual and spiritual life. We need today an integration

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In 1959 National Parks Magazine commenced monthly publication in larger format to meet pressing problems of outdoor recreational opportunity and nature protection. Above, the new magazine cover as visualized by the artist, adopted after a number of modifications.

that involves science, the arts, and human interest in order to give clear expression to what is most significant in our relation to nature." And Merriam again in a 1939 Bulletin: "When one looks upon nature, and recognizes its values, there arises inevitably the inquiry: 'What does this mean to me? What is man's place in the world of nature?' Without insisting upon details in the story of human origin and evolution, the scientist finds it difficult, if not impossible, to avoid thinking of man as embedded in nature and dependent upon it, and as arising out of it by a process which may be called evolution, or may be described as a mode of creation."

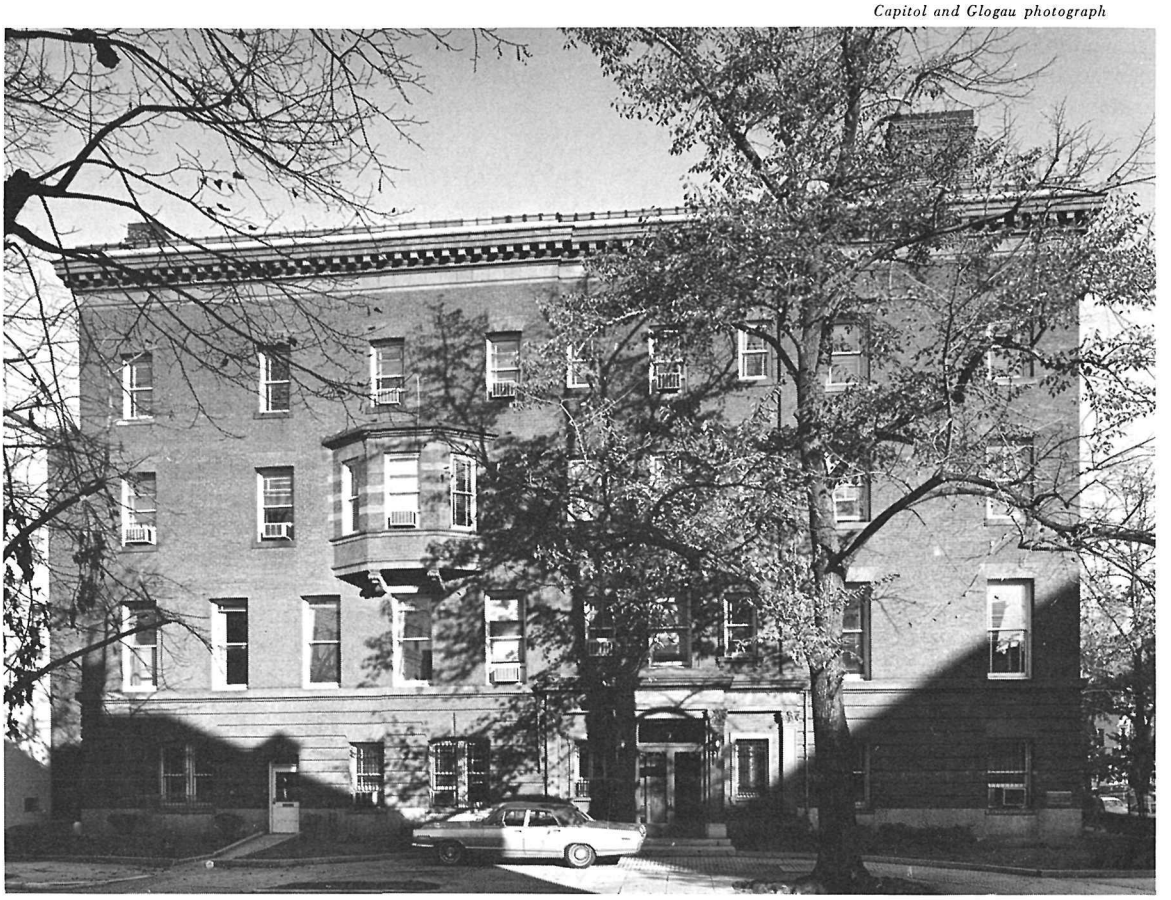
Such thought tended to universalize conservation, encompassing man and our entire planet, directing attention at life everywhere and helping create refuges and parks in Europe, Africa, New Zealand, South America, Japan, leading to Association help in organizing the International Union for Protection (later Conservation) of Nature. But still the Association and its friends were largely ahead of their time, and incubation took a decade or two longer. When in the early 1960s the Magazine editorially stressed making peace with nature, outside as well as inside the parks, then published an article called "Let's Outgrow the Growth Mania," the response was quick and wide. The Secretary of the Interior began asking publicly, "Can America outgrow the growth myth?" Urbanites intensified demands for more healthful and pleasant partnership with nature, and the "new conservation" suggested that man himself might be "an endangered species."

Darwin Lambert, formerly a newspaper editor, is now a free-lance writer with several books and many magazine articles to his credit. A trustee of the National Parks Association, Mr. Lambert makes his home on the western slope of Virginia's Blue Ridge range not far from Luray.

Here we have a foundation for a way of life blending natural glories and technological man for the advantage of both—symbolized, we might say, by our respect for the national parks. Such concern for the total physical environment has become a strong pattern interwoven with the Association's other patterns. It may seem a series of erratic leaps from battling dams in Yellowstone or Grand Canyon, or saving the redwoods and the forests of Olympic, or insisting on water and freedom from jet-chaos for the Everglades, or protecting a squirrel in Arizona or a warbler in Texas, to worrying about use and abuse of all America's public lands, or protesting irresponsible use of pesticides, or advocating gardens and natural areas in cities, to furthering earthwide population control, or fighting air pollution and protecting rivers, lakes, estuaries and seashores from overcrowding and contamination. But to the Association—and perhaps increasingly to all mankind—such work is becoming of one piece and pattern. ■

Growth of the Association and the need for more office space dictated the recent purchase of a headquarters building at Eighteenth and R Streets in Washington, D.C., after an intensive study of alternative possibilities.

Capitol and Glogau photograph



National Park Service: Robert W. Gage

Interpretation by demonstration. The Park Service ranger grinds corn as the prehistoric Indians did it in Bandelier National Monument.

MINDSIGHT

The Aim of Interpretation

By Freeman Tilden

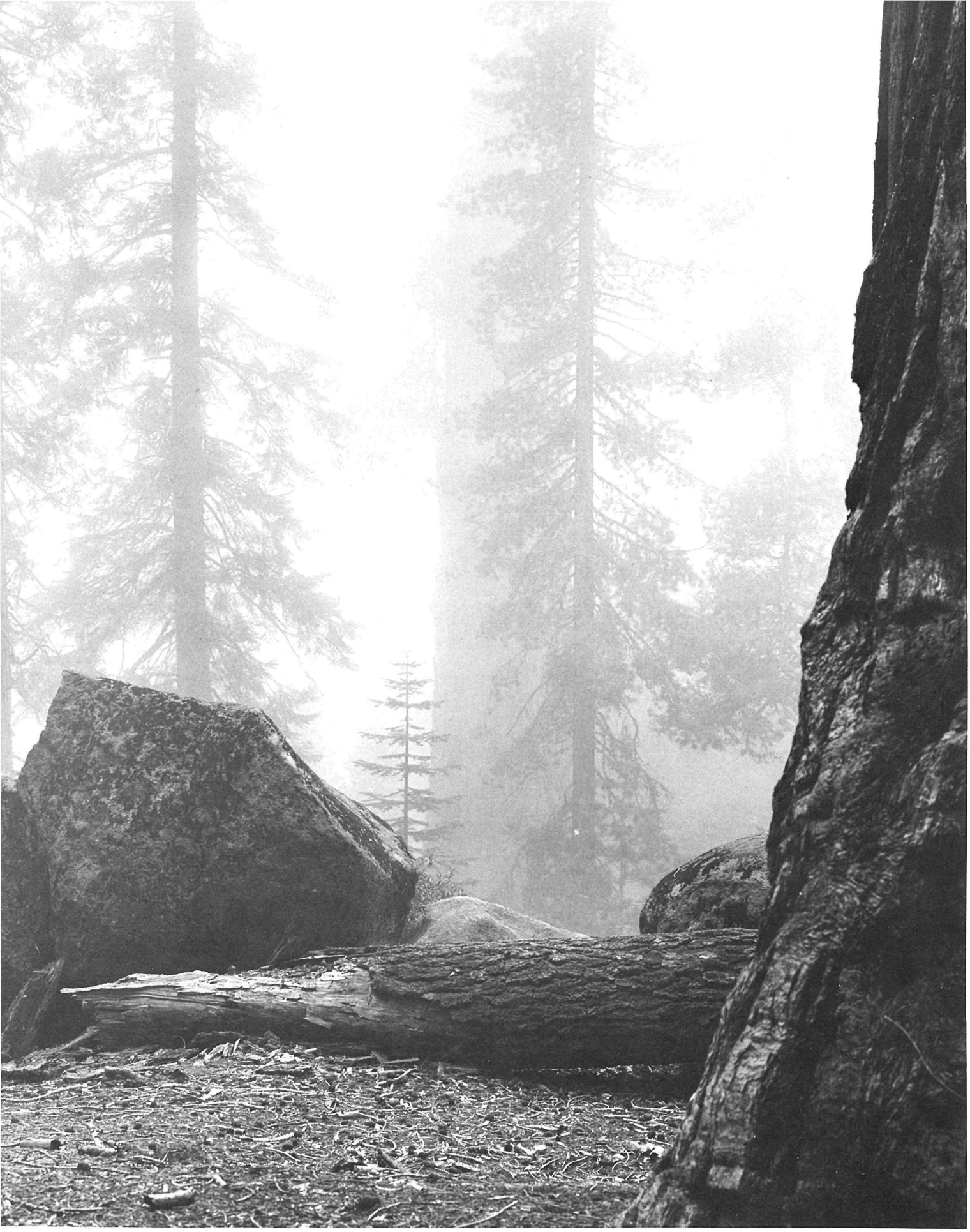
In Ralph Waldo Emerson's day every well-to-do Bostonian looked forward to what was called "the grand tour" of Europe. To such friends, on their departure, the sage of Concord gave his affectionate blessing and godspeed. But he noted in his journal that they were not likely to bring back anything of great value that they did not take abroad with them. Thoreau echoed the philosophy when he remarked that the whole world was in Concord. All disappointments in our use of leisure time arise from this blunt truism.

In this view, it must have been that when Charles M. Goethe of Sacramento, California, visited Switzerland early in this century, he carried with him plenty of perceptive eagerness. In one of the alpine cantons he observed a pleasurable educational activity that he had never seen practised in his own country. Here were groups of tourists being led upon nature-walks by informed guides, learning at first-hand, on the very scene, the intricate web of plant and animal existence and the relationship of disparate names and facts. And the tourists seemed to be enjoying the adventure hugely. If this could be profitable fun in Switzerland, Goethe reasoned, why not in California? Back home, he interested some resort owners at Lake Tahoe in the idea. It worked. Vacationers found in this open-air learning something that paid unexpected dividends from holiday.

"Steve" Mather, the restless, innovating director of the young national park system, was not tardy in hearing about the success at Tahoe. He saw and heard; and he said "We must have something like this at Yosemite!" So to Yosemite the practice went. It was Interpretation, though perhaps not so called at the outset. In its first season at Yosemite the program, conducted by Harold Bryant and Loye Miller, drew 1381 adults and children to the field trips and 25,732 to the campfire lectures. Meager numbers indeed, when compared with the millions who can find these services available to them in the great park system of today: but it was testimony to the validity of the idea. The parks, enjoyable and inspiriting from many points of view, had found their highest-quality use—encouragement of our understanding of man's place in nature, and among his fellow men.

Backed by a grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Fund early in the 20's, a group of educators, of which the naturalist Ansel F. Hall was field secretary, made the rounds of the then existing national parks and laid down a program of interpretation (now frankly so called) which has formed the basis of the effort ever since. Great names in the educational world were these: Hermon Bumpus, John C. Merriam, Wallace Atwood, Vernon Kellogg, Frank Oastler, and many other devoted teachers who were convinced that classroom instruction was made truly effective when it could be supplemented in the field *where the things were.*

Admittedly, the first efforts in interpretive work fum-



National Park Service: M. Woodbridge Williams

With bulging sail the sloop rides the Caribbean Sea. To where? Actually, that is Ste. Croix in the offing, but it might be any island. The point is—adventure!

bled a bit. On the part of the educators perhaps there was a professorial stiffness. If so, this was also rather sadly balanced by well-intentioned efforts to give entertainment. Indeed, some of the horseplay at Yellowstone campfires, encouraged by Mather himself, would give the present-day interpreter the shivers. But the activity was young and experimenting: and even at this moment the aspiring interpreter sometimes fails to realize that while entertainment is not a proper end of the art, yet the opposite of presenting his material in an entertaining manner is—simply being dull.

Precisely what is this thing called interpretation, which is now offered so extensively not only by the National Park Service but in many state parks, municipal and county areas, and city nature centers? It would be easier to state precisely what it is not. It is not instruction. It is not avowed information, though it carries information with it. It is not forced upon anyone. Take it or leave it. If one takes it, one has it in many forms, the ideal being to make each form as attractive as possible—the guided trip, the marked trail, the campfire gathering, the slide talk, the motion picture, and printed matter.

The giant Sequoia breathes the foggy Sierra air that has been one of those optimum conditions which made such stupendous tree groves possible. This is the General Sherman tree, "the greatest." But the wonder lies back of such superlatives.

National Park Service: M. Woodbridge Williams

A somewhat clumsy but generally accepted definition in the "trade" is this: *An educational activity which aims to reveal meanings and relationships through the use of original objects, by first-hand experience and by illustrative media, rather than simply to communicate factual information.* If that sounds stuffy, you may call it "an attempt to reveal the truths that lie behind the appearances."

Human beings tend to do their wondering about the unusual. It is only when they begin to wonder about the *usual* that they begin to feel a harmony with the natural environment, or even with their own social existence. In that sense, the spectacular may even be the enemy of understanding. The transcendent earth-forms seen in the primitive national parks, esthetically joy-giving and humbling as they are, are still not so truly awe-inspiring as the miraculous factory contained in a blade of grass. The interpreter tries to lure the vacationer to become *pleasurably thoughtful* about this kind of beauty, instead of being content with looking and restlessly moving on. And considering how backward we are in learning the wise use of leisure time, his effort seems remarkably successful. Witness the grateful letters that flow in

to Park Service headquarters each year from those visitors who feel that Interpretation has enlarged their vision and brightened their holiday.

There is no better example of the need for interpretation in the national parks than the great nearly tropical wilderness of Everglades. To the biologist it is a wonderland where the opportunity for research into its complex relationships never seems to end. Here the generative powers of sun and water create a food-chain whose delicacy of balance is not to be found elsewhere on this continent. It has beauty; but not of the kind which announces its presence in bold terms. Except for such transient sights as the nesting of the birds in Cuthbert Lake Rookery (which is not seen by most of the visitors to the park) and the gorgeous sunsets witnessed by those who remain in the park till evening, there is little that we call "spectacular." A flat, flat land, only a few feet above sea-level at the highest point; vast expanses of sawgrass bending with the breeze; even desolate acres of gaunt trees that were whipped to death and smothered by hurricane fury—this destructive visitation being as normal to the region as the erosion of a riverbed or a rockslide in the mountains—a glimpse of the relatively small number of alligators that persistent poaching has left alive. Or, by unlikely chance, a cougar could cross the highway; another of our vanishing species, and these are the remnants of a population that once flourished east of the Mississippi. "I don't see much in this park," says many a visitor who drives from the entrance station to Flamingo; even one who takes the trouble to make the short spur-trips that lead to points of special interest. Not much to see. No; truly, if one thinks of "sights" that startle, overwhelm, grasp with intensity. Even so, if the visitor could look with the sharp apprehension of the naturalist, there is much to "see." That, of course, is not to be expected.

Mr. Tilden, whose career as a professional writer has spanned more than half a century, has for many years served as consultant and writer with the National Park Service in the field of park interpretation. His thinking has been instrumental in the modern development of that art.

NOW COMES UPON THE SCENE THE INTERPRETER, TO REveal the beautiful truths that lie behind the appearances. Since the early days of interpretation we have multiplied and refined many times the devices that he employs. But basically the principles upon which he works are unchanged. He must love his work and his subject, and he must like people. Not necessarily persons: some of these vacationers are deplorable specimens. No; people. He must ever be learning while he teaches. Patient; enthusiastic. He sees the vital importance of relating the subject of his discourse to something within the knowledge, the experience and the ideals of his group. He will not belabor his matter. Often a single spark will set the desirable fire. He will not forget, in his enthusiasm to teach the story of nature and man, that the basic need is to make come clear the reasons why we have parks at all.

The good interpreter will have developed a philosophy about life, and about human needs, of his own. It will be frail, gauzy, since there is so much that nobody knows, and perhaps can ever know. He will not detail his philosophy. It will be implicit in what he says and in his attitude. His job is very little to instruct, but rather to provoke the desire to know. He plants this seed of provocation, and will not know the harvest, nor need he worry about that, if it be that he has demonstrated that the beauty that lies behind what the eye sees is far greater than that which is so seen.

One thing is sure, and must be underlined: that what one sees with the eyes is not enough for the attainment of understanding, either of the natural world or the social world of man. As Charles Darwin said, "We must see with the eye of the mind." Interpretation, whether in the national park system or in any other place where it is offered, promotes that mindsight. ■

National Park Service: Thomas Roll

A picture of the catlinite quarry at Pipestone National Monument would be—just another quarry. But Standing Eagle, Chippewa, still shapes the claystone into pipes and ornaments as his prehistoric ancestors did.

Over the Years With the National Park Service

By George B. Hartzog, Jr.
Director, National Park Service

When Congress established the National Park Service in 1916, the spanking new agency of the Department of the Interior assumed control of 16 national parks and 22 national monuments, containing 4,752,640 acres. Today the national park system contains 272 areas, including 35 national parks. It covers 29,419,992 acres.

These figures reflect a changing nation, a growing concern to preserve our scenic, historical and recreational resources. They also reflect major economic changes in our way of life.

A man's average earnings were $708 a year when Stephen T. Mather became the first National Park Service director. Most people worked at least a 55-hour week. Few working people were given paid vacations. As late as 1935-36, the average annual family income was only $1631. Most people had neither the leisure time nor the money to travel and to visit national parks.

Today the average family income is $8,017. The five-day, 40-hour week is practically universal. About 99 percent of our office workers and 95 percent of our plant workers receive two-week vacations after five years' service. Eight out of 10 get three-week vacations after 15 years' service and well over half of those with 25 years service get four-week vacations.

Thus people have both more time and more money to visit their parks, and Congress has responded to their recreational demands by expanding the national park system. In 1916 there were 358,006 visits to the parks and monuments. By 1926 there were 2,314,995.

A few years later the responsibilities of the National Park Service almost doubled overnight. Under the Executive Reorganization Act of 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued orders transferring 48 historical areas from the War Department and 15 national monuments from the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, to the National Park Service.

This increased the number of areas administered by the Park Service from 69 to 138, plus the National Capital Parks and its some 700 units. Both Mather, who had died in 1930, and Horace Albright, who had succeeded him as director, had hoped for many years to bring all national monuments and historical areas under their agency.

As the National Park Service ended its second decade in 1936, it was administering 158 areas. The 1936 visitation of nearly 12 million was over five times the attendance figure of 1926. Under directors Arno Cammerer, 1933-40, and Newton B. Drury, 1940-51, the Park Service pushed into its third decade on the Second Wave of conservation.

In Theodore Roosevelt's administration, the nation had experienced its First Wave of concerted conservation interest, a period devoted to preserving the Grand Canyon and other national scenic and scientific treasures. Roosevelt set aside 17 national monuments (including what is today Grand Canyon National Park) under the proclamation powers granted by the Antiquities Act of 1906. Now the Second Wave of conservation interest was in progress, and President Franklin Roosevelt set aside 19 national monuments by proclamation.

By the end of its third decade in 1946, the National Park Service was the custodian of 185 areas—an increase of 40 in 10 years. Despite wartime restrictions the park system that year recorded more than 21.7 million visits—up 10 million from 1936. Although probably few people suspected it, within 14 years there would be an increase of 10 million in only *one* year.

With the close of World War II the recreational dam broke. People flooded into the park system with wartime pay envelopes, postponed vacation plans and pent-up energies. The Park Service began its fourth decade in 1956 with an attendance of nearly 55 million—more visits in one year than in the first 20 years of the Park Service put together.

Newton Drury, his successor Arthur Demaray, and Conrad Wirth, who was appointed director in 1951, tried to cope with the steadily rising tide of visitors and the corresponding demand for services and accommodations. The park system was equipped to handle less than 25 million visits, not 50 million. There was some public discontent.

Director Wirth and his experts sought to meet the multiple problems with a long-range plan. The objective was to staff

and equip the 203 areas of the park system so they could provide the best possible service by 1966, the Golden Anniversary Year of the Park Service. The project thus acquired a name—MISSION 66. President Eisenhower quickly gave his approval after seeing the plan outlined, asking only why the delay in starting such a badly needed program.

From an original estimated cost of $459 million, MISSION 66 grew into a $659 million project, and left some impressive marks on the park system: 100 visitor centers, 17,782 campsites, 12,393 picnic sites; 36,772 campfire seats; 1,116 interpretive exhibits; 936 miles of trails; and 458 historic buildings reconstructed or restored.

The 1960's brought people into the park system not merely by the millions but by tens of millions. The Third Wave of conservation interest was under way. MISSION 66's target-year visitation figure of 89.6 million was 50 million short. Without MISSION 66, however, there probably would have been a disaster of insufficiency. Even the new campsites and facilities were overrun or overtaxed. The nation's population increased 9.4 percent from 1960 to 1968. Over the same period, visits to the national park system increased more than 90 percent.

By the time the National Park Service observed its 50th Anniversary in 1966, it was administering 260 areas as compared to 203 in 1956. The 1961-69 period has seen the park system expand by more than 5 million acres. At latest count the national park system comprised 29.4 million acres, not including acreage which the Secretary of the Interior possibly may administer under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of October 2, 1968.

Among the new areas added in the 1960's were four national parks— Canyonlands in Utah, Guadalupe Mountains in Texas, North Cascades in Washington, and Redwood in California; four national monuments—Biscayne in Florida, Buck Island Reef in the Virgin Islands, Agate Fossil Beds in Nebraska and Marble Canyon in Arizona; the Appalachian Trail from Maine to Georgia; six national seashores, two national lakeshores, nine national recreation areas; Ozark National Scenic Riverways in Missouri; Roosevelt Campobello International Park, New Brunswick, Canada; and homes or homesites of Presidents Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, Hoover, Kennedy and Eisenhower.

Congress is the real architect of the national park system. All national parks must be authorized by Congressional action. Presidents may preserve part of the public domain as national monuments but they do so by authority of the Antiquities Act of 1906. Vandalism of historic sites in the southwest led to this Act, which empowered the President to set aside by proclamation as national monuments, structures, areas "and other objects of historic or scientific interest" on federal lands.

The National Park Service Act of 1916 empowered the new agency to regulate the use of national parks and monuments "to conserve the scenery and natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same . . . "

Until 1925 virtually all of the national park system had been carved out of the public lands. But the Act of February 21, 1925, provided that donations of lands could be accepted. A year later Congress authorized the establishment, largely through donated lands, of Great Smoky Mountains, Mammoth Cave, and Shenandoah National Parks. Heretofore, Acadia in Maine had been the only national park east of the Mississippi River.

Congress added substantially to the Park Service's historical responsibilities with the Historic Sites Act of 1935, which made preservation of historic sites a national policy.

(*continued on page 19*)

In 1964 Secretary of the Interior Udall classified the units of the national park system into three categories—natural, historical and recreational. Glacier National Park in Montana might be thought of as typical of the first category.

Photograph courtesy National Park Service

NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION
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Report to the General Membership by the
President and General Counsel 1969

Report of the President and General Counsel, Anthony Wayne Smith,
to the General Membership of the

NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

on the Occasion of the Annual Meeting of the Corporation and Trustees, May 22, 1969,
during the Golden Anniversary Year of the Association

THIS YEAR WE CELEBRATE our Golden Anniversary. Half a century will have elapsed on the occasion of the Annual Meeting of the corporation and Trustees this month since the establishment of National Parks Association.

Ten years ago, Huston Thompson, long a member of the Board of Trustees, retold in *National Parks Magazine* the story of the founding of the Association at the instance of Stephen Tyng Mather, the first Director of the National Park Service.

The Association was to serve in the protection and enlargement of the system and as a constructive critic of the Service. Our growth in the past decade from about 10,000 to about 40,000 members suggests that people who care for the parks think we may have functioned reasonably well.

THE ASSOCIATION WORKS in a number of ways. *National Parks Magazine* is its principal voice; through it the beauties of the parks and monuments are described to lovers of wildlife, scenery, and great open spaces all over America; likewise the problems encountered in their management and the dangers which beset them from commercialization, overdevelopment, and overcrowding.

Less widely known, and more difficult to report, is the work of the Association in its negotiations with the resources management agencies of the Government on behalf of the members of the Association and the conservation-minded public.

Such work is carried on with the National Park Service, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Army Engineers, Federal Highway Administration, Atomic Energy Commission, Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Federal Power Commission, among others.

At the Cabinet level and above, we deal with the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, Transportation, Commerce, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Executive Offices of the President and Vice President of the United States.

Under suitable circumstances we take part in administrative and judicial proceedings, such as those before the Federal Power Commission and the Second Circuit Court of Appeals for the protection of Storm King Mountain on the Hudson River.

For the purposes of the Magazine, agency negotiations, and related administrative hearings, we develop numerous technical studies. The master planning and wilderness planning processes for the parks and monuments must be followed; proposals of our own must be drawn up to provide ample outdoor recreational opportunities for all people, but at the same time protect natural conditions in the parks; we must participate in public meetings and hearings and present our proposals.

This work requires the employment of technically qualified consultants, cartographers, writers, and spokesmen. It is very expensive, and we need the financial and moral support of our members to carry on.

THERE HAS BEEN MUCH PUBLIC INDIGNATION about congestion at places in the national park system such as Yosemite Valley and the Geyser Basins in Yellowstone National Park. There has been strong resistance to the construction of undesirable roads in the national parks, such as the proposed transmountain road in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, which would merely increase, not reduce, the traffic. We seek to represent our members and the general public in protecting people against traffic.

The answer to these problems of overcrowding is really rather simple: beautiful as the parks are, there is much spectacular scenery in the open country around them, and addi-

tional recreational opportunities could be provided there, so that everyone could have ready access to the great outdoors. The Association has pioneered and pressed for such a solution to the problem of park congestion.

Part of the solution is to provide ample parking facilities outside the parks and offer top-quality public transportation into limited facility areas in the parks and up to the edge of wilderness areas in the national forests. It is really a question of protecting the people against the traffic.

During the last five years we have prepared more than 20 technical studies showing that abundant outdoor recreational opportunities can be made available for everyone if the facilities are widely enough dispersed. Supplemental accommodations can be placed in the big national forests which surround many of the parks, in lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management, in state and local parks and forests, and at private resorts on private land outside the public lands.

In such ways the trail and campfire country in the parks and wilderness areas can be protected for the large numbers of people who wish to enjoy them on foot or by horse.

THE GREAT NATIONAL SEASHORES which were established by Congress in recent years for the benefit of the people are critical examples of the problem of protection. There can be little doubt that the people and organizations who sponsored, encouraged, and worked for these seashores wanted them preserved in close to their natural condition.

To allow the new seashores to be spoiled by big highways and parking lots for the benefit of traffic, and at the expense of the people, would be a great mistake and a tragedy. And yet, this appears to us to be the course which the responsible agencies of the Government are about to follow.

The gist of the matter is that large roads and parking lots have been planned, and extensive facilities are to be built on the shores if present intentions are fulfilled. The alternative would be to place the major facilities, both buildings and parking lots, on the mainland, accessible to the islands, connected by comfortable multi-passenger coaches to the beaches.

Ozark Scenic Riverways was established several years ago for the protection of certain very beautiful stretches of the Current River and the Jacks Fork River in Missouri. Needless to say, the purpose of protecting this area was to make it available for enjoyment by people. But the presumptive purpose, and we think the legislative record proves it, was its enjoyment in its natural condition; the river was to be protected as it was, and to some extent its original nature was to be restored, precisely because people wanted to enjoy it that way.

The plans which seem to be emerging apparently call for a heavy overdevelopment of the area for entertainment purposes which are not compatible with the protection of the river and its green banks as intended originally.

We urged as part of our alternative regional approach that technical and financial assistance of appropriate kinds be given by Government agencies to well-managed private recreation enterprises which would build and operate high quality vacation resorts on private land on the periphery of public lands around the national parks.

The sad thing about this approach to park protection and recreational development, based on spreading the load and having private enterprise provide more of the accommodations, is that everyone seems to agree with it, but no one in authority will do anything about it.

FIVE PROPOSALS for the establishment of permanent wilderness in the parks were submitted to the Secretary of the Interior by the Park Service during the year, transmitted to the President of the United States, and by him to Congress.

In most cases the proposals enlarged only slightly the areas originally recommended for wilderness in the Service studies and hearings, although most of the conservation organizations participating in the hearings recommended considerable expansion, and the Association urged very generous increases in the protected areas.

Our recommendations are made without regard to whether proposals are to be submitted to the secretary and President; they are directed at the master planning process; we recommend them for administrative implementation, and further application would be up to the Service.

We persevere in the regional planning approach, confident that it makes sense and will eventually be adopted.

It is probable that we shall now compile the studies already done, numbering about 20, with their associated maps of the parks and surrounding regions. A publication of this kind might be of prime importance in protection of the entire national park system, but whether we can produce it will depend partly on the financial support we may receive from our membership.

THE ASSOCIATION HAS ADVOCATED for many years that an interdepartmental resources policy agency be established at the Presidential or cabinet level in the Government. We have urged that this agency be more than an interdepartmental coordinating committee. The Water Resources Council which was established several years ago consists of representatives of the Secretaries, and it has not made much of a contribution.

This Association, and likewise the Bureau of the Budget, proposed at the time of the conflict over the Grand Canyon that a National Water Commission be established, consisting of policy-minded persons having no connections with operating agencies, with authority to make broad national policy recommendations in respect to river basin management. Such a commission was in fact created, but its members were not given adequate tenure.

The President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty, based on executive orders and the statutory structure of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, could serve the purposes we have in mind if it would. It now seems probable that a new Council of Environmental Advisors, more similar to the Council of Economic Advisors, may be established. The Association must weight such proposals and give constructive advice when requested.

THERE HAVE BEEN many magnificent achievements during the last decade in the expansion of the national park system and in the formulation of new conservation and environmental programs.

The new seashores and riverways have at least been established, and the chance to save them still exists; they will not become Coney Islands, nor will they be subdivided; the question is whether they will be protected in reasonably natural condition or become city-type parks.

Cape Cod, Fire Island, Assateague, Cape Lookout, Padre Island, Point Reyes, Indiana Dunes, and Ozark Riverways have been created; these accomplishments could hardly have been foreseen a decade ago, and all who participated in the achievement are to be highly commended.

Canyonlands, Cascades and Redwood National Parks have also been created. This Association takes a particular satisfaction in the addition of the Cascades National Park to the system, having made the earliest recommendations that the Departments of Interior and Agriculture compose their differences and evolve a common plan for the protection of wilderness in that region for the enjoyment of the people.

We are happy also that the Redwood National Park has been created, having advanced the most comprehensive recommendations developed by any organization for this area.

And Canyonlands National Park, taken together with the extended protection accorded to the Grand Canyon, above, within, and below Grand Canyon National Park, safeguards invaluable scenic treasures along a tremendous length of a spectacular major river.

We need not remind our members that it was the National Parks Association which first proposed that coal-burning plants be used for power generation on the lower Colorado and to pump water into Central Arizona, instead of the large hydroelectric dams originally planned by the Government, and that the recommendations of our Association were in fact adopted by the Government, preserving the park and canyon for today and tomorrow.

The trail and campfire country of America, enjoyed by millions escaping from the cities on holiday and vacation, is of concern to our Association not only in the national parks but in the national forests and the wildlife refuges as well. We cooperate with other conservation organizations in the development of proposals for the permanent protection of wilderness in those systems.

AS WE HAVE COMMENTED OFTEN, the national parks are among our finest wildlife refuges. Within the national parks, visitors may see, photograph, approach, and study America's wildlife in its natural environment. Undisturbed by human interference, the birds, mammals, and even the reptiles, become relatively tame; due caution must be exercised in associating with them, but nonetheless a sense of community and fellowship arises, a completely different relationship than that which often prevails elsewhere. One of the main purposes of our Association is to cultivate this sense of community with the animal world.

A basic tenet of this relationship is the ecological principal; the concept of ecology, while not new, has nonetheless received renewed interest in recent years; men have been learning hard lessons about the unbreakable connection between human society and the natural world which surrounds it.

More and more we are realizing that we can not tamper with the delicate biological balances in our environment without endangering our own lives. The association seeks, through the Magazine and its other educational work, and in its consultative capacity with Government, to foster an increasing understanding of this principle.

We do not overlook such aspects of national park system protection and enlargement as the quality of park building architecture and the landscaping of grounds and roadsides. Nor do we forget, in our concern for the protection of nature in the parks, the vital significance of the archeological parks and monuments; nor of the historic sites. We try to put the Magazine to work to tell the story.

IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE to press effectively for a program of regional dispersion for the protection of the parks without advocating ecological forestry at the same time.

If more of the burden of campground development is to be assumed by the Forest Service, as contrasted with the Park Service, then the harvesting of timber in the national forests, other than the wilderness areas, must be done in such a way as to preserve the recreational assets of the forests, and not only to produce timber.

Fortunately, it is possible to do this, the precise harvesting method being determined by the dominant species and other considerations. Granted the importance of the ecological principle generally, ecological forestry is an imperative in its own right. But certainly it is essential if abundant outdoor recreational opportunities are to be provided for the increasing numbers of travelers who will need them in the future.

By ecological forestry we mean timber management which will preserve the green canopy, the normal plant and wildlife populations, the soil and watersheds, the springs and streams, the scenery, and also the surrounding and related human settlements and occupations, while at the same time yielding abundant forest products, hopefully for integrated wood-using industries.

We think of the work of our Association in this connection as socioecological forestry, or as our Reforest America program. We hope to publish extensively in *National Parks Magazine* on this subject and from time to time prepare professional studies of the silvicultural, economic, and legal implications of our recommedations.

We favor the development of camping and natural recreation in the national forests; we favor cross-country skiing in both parks and forests. But we have opposed the big Mineral King ski development in Sequoia National Forest because it involves enormous mechanical facilities and structures and a huge access road; it portends commercialization of recreation facilities in the forests.

Those members of this Association and our friends who appreciate the close relationship between park and wildlife protection and good forestry can make a great contribution to the restoration and protection of the forests all over America by lending their support to the work of the National Parks Association.

THE ASSOCIATION PARTICIPATES EVERY YEAR in the National Watershed Congress as one of the sponsoring organizations. The Congress provides a meeting place for technicians working in soil conservation, watershed management, wildlife management, and municipal and industrial water supply on the tributaries and headwaters of our great river systems.

We use our influence in these Congresses for the protection of the ecological balances and the natural environment in watershed management.

The Potomac River Basin has been of great interest to the Association for years. We developed many technical studies showing that the large reservoirs proposed by the Army Engineers for the Potomac were undesirable and unnecessary; that municipal and industrial pollution could be handled by prevention at source; that Washington's auxiliary water supplies could be taken from the fresh-water estuary in the city. A powerful combination of farm, labor, conservation, and citizens' groups sprang up on the basis of these impartial and objective professional studies and is carrying on the struggle independently of the Association.

The Association continues to lend help to the stalwart defenders of Storm King Mountain on the Hudson River. The historic case in which the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in New York reversed the Federal Power Commission and required it to consider natural beauty, historic sites, and regional planning in granting licenses, was resumed with new hearings this year, and the Association is participating with a brief.

Closely related is the wild rivers program which has emerged in recent years. The support accorded to this program by conservationists arose originally from opposition to big reservoirs; later the official emphasis shifted to the protection of green margins; many conservationists consider both purposes are essential.

Wetlands protection and the conservation of the estuaries of our great rivers also elicit our support. The estuaries teem with a wealth of marine life which is greatly endangered by pollution, dredging, and filling. It is imperative that our society es-

tablish responsible controls over the destructive effects of these operations.

Speaking of new programs, the plans which have emerged for a scenic trails system all over the country in recent years are highly appealing to lovers of the great outdoors. No more valuable work can possibly be done by this Association than to help extend a well-planned network of trails throughout the public lands, along the protected rivers, and across private lands where acceptable, all over the nation.

THE AGENCIES responsible for the management and protection of the national park system are constantly in need of our help in protecting the parks against big roads. The National Park Service has evolved excellent standards for the construction and maintenance of roads in the big natural parks designed to protect the scenery, slow down the traffic, and reveal the beauty of these areas to visitors. The standards established for the so-called recreation areas, which unfortunately include the seashores and riverways, are in our opinion much too heavily geared toward the traffic. We support the Service, however, in its efforts to get federal designations removed from highways passing through the parks, and to switch the routes around the parks. We also support planning of park road systems by the Service, not the Bureau of Public Roads.

The newly established Department of Transportation evolved excellent proposals last year for a dual system of hearings before the construction of highways; the first public hearings would be concerned with the so-called highway corridor, or general location; the second public hearing would deal with the precise location and specifications. Among other factors to be considered would be the protection of wild areas and natural beauty in the path of proposed roads.

Present indications are that the new Administration may abandon these plans; this would be disastrous for the advances made in environmental protection against the ruthless use of the bulldozer; we hope to aid in maintaining these gains.

The protection and creation of open spaces in the cities and the substitution of common carrier transportation for mazes of freeways call of necessity for our attention. In the National Capital the city parks are part of the national park system.

RECENTLY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE have been aroused as never before by the dreadful pollution of air and water, and even of outer space, which has become commonplace. The establishment of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration in the Department of Interior, in large part the work of organized conservationists, has been one of the results.

Through the Magazine our Association carries on continuing educational activities on pollution. The special variations, such as thermal pollution and so-called noise pollution do not escape our attention. We have become increasingly aware of a new variety of contamination resulting from the excessive use of nitrogen and phosphorous fertilizers, with ensuing nutrient loads in streams and a chain reaction through algae, oxygen depletion, and death. Pesticides and radioactive isotopes have been building up in food chains in accumulations whose disastrous results may be only beginning.

Had we the resources we could establish a department for monitoring and assisting the work of the agencies concerned with these problems.

THE POPULATION PROBLEM underlies all our conservation and environmental difficulties. The sharp decline in death rates which occurred after the discovery of powerful antibiotics 25 years, ago, coupled unfortunately with persistently high birth-rates in many parts of the world, led to the so-called population explosion; the grave threat of famine will darken the world for many decades; congestion and environmental pollution may be equally serious dangers.

Humanitarians and conservationists alike are more and more aware of this problem; we seek to contribute to popular understanding of these issues through the pages of *National Parks Magazine.*

THE ASSOCIATION has been a member of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources since the establishment of the Union some 20 years ago. The membership of the IUCN consists of many of the members of the United Nations, and it works closely with UNESCO and other UN agencies.

The national park idea had its origin in the United States but has spread to many other countries on all continents. The IUCN seeks to further these developments, works on rescuing endangered species of plants and animals all over the world, and convokes important international conferences, two of which will be held simultaneously next fall in New Delhi, India. By participating in this work and through the Magazine, the Association aids in these vital international conservation programs.

The World Travel Program which has just been initiated by the Association may be of special interest to members. Operated by Club Tours, Inc. of New York City, it will take travelers to the parks and wildlife refuges of Alaska next July, to the parks of Africa in September, around the world stopping for the IUCN meetings at New Delhi in November and December, and probably to Latin America next year. Announcements have been appearing in *National Parks Magazine*, and reservations can be made through the Association.

PART OF THE EDUCATIONAL WORK of the Association is the Conservation Education Center in Washington. At intervals of approximately one month from September through May the Association presents motion pictures and lectures at the Smithsonian Institution Auditorium on Friday evenings; the program covers a wide range of conservation and environmental topics; invitations go first of all to the teachers in the grade schools and high schools of the District of Columbia and the surrounding counties. Although the auditorium seats about 560 persons, we frequently have serious overflow problems.

Although the Association is a national institution, not organized on a chapter basis, it has every desire to develop and maintain the closest possible communications with its 40,000 members all over the United States and abroad.

We seek to enroll in special rosters those of our members who have shown interest in communicating with us or who have built up reputations of their own as conservationists, and also of specialists and experts in the various conservation and environmental fields which concern us.

The Association is not supported by grants from Government, industry, or major foundations; it is completely dependent on the dues paid by members and their supplemental financial contributions.

Our new headquarters building in Washington provides us for the first time with enough space for our staff and our Magazine mailing and membership record operations.

The management of an institution of the size of our Association requires great outlays of administrative effort. The growth of our responsibilities has been so rapid that our financial resources and personnel have only with difficulty been able to keep up with it.

Fortunately for the Association and its vital work, we always have a certain number of loyal members and friends who are willing to make special contribution of time and money to a cause in which they believe.

Photograph courtesy National Park Service: Carl Degen

Buildings and ruins take modern Americans back to fur-trade days and the Army fort of the Western pioneers at Fort Laramie National Historic Site in Wyoming, an example of the second park system unit category.

The act empowered the Secretary of the Interior to acquire historic properties through the National Park Service "by gift, purchase, or otherwise." It also created an Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, a distinguished group which advises the Secretary on proposed additions to the national park system.

In 1936 Congress expanded the National Park Service role in the recreation field with the Park, Parkway and Recreation Area Study Act. This act authorized studies of recreational areas that might be included in the park system. The Cape Cod National Seashore Act of 1961 was another significant breakthrough, authorizing for the first time the use of appropriated funds at the outset to buy parklands.

The Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964, requires the Secretary to review within 10 years all roadless areas of 5000 contiguous acres or more in the park system for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. This review process is now under way in the 57 areas designated for Wilderness study.

Another law vital to the future of the national park system is the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1964 and its amendments. Designed to provide approximately $100 million a year for purchase of park lands or for allocation to the states for recreation purposes, the act was amended in 1968 to provide $200 million a year, in part through the help of revenue from offshore oil reserves.

The Historic Preservation Act of 1966 broadened the support of Congress in this field to state and local action. The act expanded the National Register of Historic Places and established an Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The Council must be given "a reasonable opportunity to comment" on any project planned by any federal agency in any state as to the possible effect on any National Register site, structure or object. The director of the National Park Service is also executive director of the Council.

Two secretarial directives also have had major influences on the growth of the National Park Service. In 1918 Secretary Franklin K. Lane outlined to Director Mather three broad principles for administrative policy: (1) the national parks must be maintained unimpaired; (2) they are set apart for the use and pleasure of the people; (3) the national interest must dictate all decisions affecting public or private enterprise in the parks. He encouraged "educational, as well as recreational, use," low-priced concessioner-operated camps, free campsites, no sheep grazing in national parks, harmonizing of construction with the landscape, expanding the park system only with areas "of supreme and distinctive quality."

In 1964 Secretary Stewart L. Udall reaffirmed and expanded the Lane directive. He classified the park system into three categories. "It is clear that the Congress has included within the growing system," he said, "three different categories of areas—natural, historical and recreational." He said each category requires a separate management concept and set of management principles.

From a thorough analysis of the distinctive requirements of each category, a three-volume set of *Administrative Policies* has been developed which provides unified management guidelines for the entire system—today consisting of 71 natural areas, 168 historical areas, 32 recreational areas, and the parks of Washington, D.C.

Operation of a national park system of this scope requires large scale funding, but the economic benefits alone to the nation are enormous. Visitation to the national park system in 1967 contributed some $6.35 billion to the national economy, Dr. Ernst W. Swanson, North Carolina State University economist, reported earlier this year. He found that these travel expenditures generated further bene-

Photograph courtesy Bureau of Reclamation: A. E. Turner

Secretary Udall's third or recreational category for park system units might be typified by the Glen Canyon Recreation Area in Utah and Arizona, where "action" sports like water skiing are suitable on the water impounded by the Glen Canyon Dam on the Colorado River.

fit to the nation in the form of an estimated $4.76 billion in personal income, $5.71 billion added to the Gross National Product, and $952 million in federal taxes.

Dr. Swanson emphasized that these benefits are derived "from assets being preserved for posterity . . . a 46-to-1 return per dollar" on an appropriation of only $102 million "a figure far inadequate for the country's needs."

The contributions of the National Park Service to our urban populations are growing as fast as our cities. The 1968 visitation figures for three eastern parks—Blue Ridge Parkway with 11 million, Colonial National Historical Park with 8 million, and Great Smoky Mountains National Park with 6.6 million—reflect the increasing tides of visitors from the Northeast and Midwest population centers.

WITHIN THE MEGALOPOLIS ITSELF, the Park Service also has responsibilities. No other government agency—federal, state or local—administers as many diverse urban area parks. For many years the Park Service has been administering areas in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, New Orleans, Richmond and Chattanooga. A Boston City Group office has been opened. Congress has added areas in other cities to the park system.

In 1967 the Park Service established an office of urban affairs to work closely with the director. The bright and sprightly "Summer in the Parks" program in Washington, D.C. last year was one of the achievements of the new office. Congress added another major urban responsibility when it called for a $16 million conversion of Union Station into a National Visitor Center to be administered by the Park Service.

Perhaps the most significant new activity in the National Park Service and the Third Wave is promotion of environmental awareness. In 1968 as a part of its ongoing interpretive program, the Service launched a program to make park areas more useful to the nation's schools by teaching young people an awareness of their surroundings. A model plan of instruction called National Environment Education Development (NEED) was used in pilot tryouts at five outdoor sites across the nation. A continuing series of environmental experiences from the first grade through high school, NEED is designed to make the growing student continually aware of the factors that poison, pollute, despoil, cleanse and beautify the world he lives in.

Closely linked to the NEED program is the Park Service's establishment of 27 environmental study areas on national park system lands of the populous east coast states, plus Tennessee, West Virginia, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Local schools, Park Service interpreters and NEED educational specialists here develop teaching materials related to the study areas.

By helping to communicate an environmental ethic to the public, the National Park Service perhaps can make its greatest contribution in future years. For conservation will not succeed until the public recognizes that it is not something just for hikers and national park fans, but involves the total environment. By vigorously supporting the national effort to improve the quality of our environment, the Service can maintain the relevance of the national parks in an era of change. ■

The Park Idea and Ecological Reality

By F. Fraser Darling

We know now that the national park idea is considerably older than the oldest national park, Yellowstone, the centenary of which we shall be celebrating in three years' time. Emerson, Thoreau and the coterie at Concord did not put it in words, quite, but they did a good deal of cultivation of the necessary attitude of mind which would lead to crystallization of the idea. How far George Catlin in the 1830's was a man of spontaneous imagination we can only wonder, but his notion that there should be a great park in the West of his day where flora and fauna including the Indians should continue in the fashion of the West, the Rockies and the Plains at that time, was modern and ecological in outlook. Impracticable, yes, for you cannot freeze country and people in some seemingly romantic moment of their cultural history, but the notion that country and indigenous people are not a contradiction in terms for the national park ideal is new and needs an immense amount of thinking through to prevent its being nonsensical.

We can imagine further back still that the 18th and early 19th century English poets known as the Romantic school helped to prepare the American mind for this major breakthrough and American contribution to world thought. The Romantics—Blake, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats and others—brought wild nature out of some limbo of uncouthness to be something beautiful, admirable and divine. Perhaps such painters as Giovanni Bellini, Claude Lorraine and Salvator Rosa had made their contribution also in earlier centuries.

To me, being British, it seemed years ago extraordinary that with so many parson naturalists active in England, the national park idea did not arise there. I think now that the Oxford Movement in the English church drew off much of the intellectual contemplation and imagination which might have been directed to bringing the new appreciation of nature into the social practical form of the national park. Charles Waterton, the Yorkshire squire who gave us so much South American natural history, did make his park of 400 acres into a sanctuary for wildlife. He built a high wall around it in the 1840's. This is not quite the national park idea; it is half of it, with the other half a contradiction, for a high wall is no substitute for an ecologically balanced habitat. The English had Royal Parks open to the public, and the landscape gardeners of the 18th century such as Capability Brown and Renton were creating what might be called hypernatural landscapes around noble houses. But there was no national park idea. Now, in the 20th century, these parks and landscapes are proper parts of a National Trust which embraces all of culture, landscapes, houses, furniture, pictures, in their settings. This is another brilliant idea, and the United States has accepted it from us. I wish we had accepted the national park idea as wholly. As a member of the governmental committees that reported in 1944 and 1949 on planning for national parks in Scotland, I cannot tell you the disappointment which ran through the nation when Scotland was denied parks altogether.

The African movement toward national parks, led by the Belgians in the Congo and the English and Dutch settlers in South Africa, followed the American ideal. Belgium established the enormous Albert Park, and not only took the view that it was sanctuary but actually moved human beings out of the area. As the number of parks in Africa has increased, the notion that the chosen areas must be uninhabited has been generally adhered to and has actually caused problems of decision and excision, as when the Ngoro Ngoro Crater and Highlands were severed from the Serengeti Plains. Of course, one aspect of the uninhabitedness has been that areas of no extractive or agricultural value tend to become possible sites for national parks, but we are tending now, in our growing ecological awareness, to wish to include areas in national parks for their intrinsic natural history value. Both the Albert Park of the Congo and the Kruger in South Africa are giving us some evidence that indigenous man has some habitat-maintaining value in national parks. From this point we can think ahead and conjecture.

The exigencies of our present world dilemma of increase of population, vastly increased mobility and penetration of terrain, and the pollutant qualities of modern human cultures should cause us to bring some harder thinking into the national park idea. How far do we have to define exactly what we mean, and how far can there be modifications of original national park criteria? What

Fish and Wildlife Service: Carl B. Koford

The California condor, an endangered species: we cannot excuse ourselves for wantonly allowing extinctions to occur.

greater potential does the idea hold for planetary well-being?

We are now well aware that any area set aside as a national park cannot be subjected to unbridled or uncoordinated development on its borders. Or are we? Perhaps this is an ingenuous question. The cynic might well say we know, all right; but the developers know how to keep quiet in the earlier stages of arranging their incompatible operations. The projected jetport near Miami and the road system to feed it get well ahead before it is made sufficiently apparent that such development will be well-nigh disastrous to Everglades National Park. Raymond Dasmann, in his speech at the Environmental Management Seminar of the National Park Service at Harper's Ferry in February, spelt it out plain how uncoordinated water use would soon mean the end of the Everglades as the wildlife habitat for which this national park was originally established. He went so far as to imply that the National Park Service had a duty to inform the general public of the kind of damage and loss of beauty which is impending. Presumably this journal does in part fulfill this need, but there must always be the feed-in of up-to-the-minute information from the parks and their localities.

Having voiced my own concern about the too-little-thought-out impingement of people in parks, I would like to put the possibly opposite point of view—or perhaps it is not opposite so much as another point of view—that, acknowledging the fact that many more people in a much more mobile state of increased leisure are moving about the face of the country, can we not enlarge our whole conception of the national park idea?

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE is now doing its utmost not to build dwellings and permanent tourist accommodation within the parks. It is realized that the influence of such facilities tends to spread beyond the bare acreage covered. The parks need very special care so that they can serve as nuclei of what they represent. But it is in the power of municipalities and of many individuals who have not looked upon themselves in this light to further actively the well-being of the parks by thinking and acting in terms of their own backyards. If plant and animal sanctuaries are susceptible to wear and denudation on the edges, can we not give planning heed at one level and personal behavioral heed within our own family?

Some years ago Acadia National Park and Cape Cod National Seashore were established. Some people thought there was a contradiction in terms here, and residents inside and outside these properties tended to be apprehensive of what proclamation would mean for the future of what they enjoyed. As the situation has developed, the entry of the National Park Service as an active agency in these areas has been of inestimable benefit, and the preservation of amenity has not meant loss of the right kinds of personal freedom. A golf course in Cape Cod is seen to be a proper part of such a community as Cape Cod represents. It is certainly no eyesore, and carefully tended grass provides habitat and edge-effect (in Aldo Leopold's sense) which must be an ecological asset as well as a recreational one. When the national park idea enlarges from that of pristine, grand scenery to delight in felicitous domestic countryside, we can see how many of us can contribute to ecological richness and variety. Pastures among eastern woodlands, kept going now for the recreational pony, have real function in creating and perpetuating diversity. Even the pony's grain feed and manure contribute to this.

Despite the cat hazard, suburbia has long been known to hold a high bird population and a surprisingly varied one. These species may not be the ones for which the Gulf islands of the Everglades were included in the national park, but cardinal and chickadee, tanager and bluejay are our everyday delight and an earnest of natural abundance for which we are now the steward. I would go so far as to say, in this moment of what I truly believe to be environmental crisis, that the nuclei of the national parks and wildlife refuges need conscious support by the public in its care of amenity and wildlife in its own backyard. The garden, the local park, all manner of little almost-forgotten and much abused ponds, even the single dead trees, are factors we should not neglect in this time when we are losing so much.

"Old hat!" I can almost hear some reader saying, but it is not quite that. The environmental crisis in the "over-

Dr. Fraser Darling, vice president of The Conservation Foundation and a prominent ecologist, co-authored the report *Man and Nature in the National Parks*, an abridgement of which appeared in the April Magazine. This article was written by Dr. Darling for our commemorative issue.

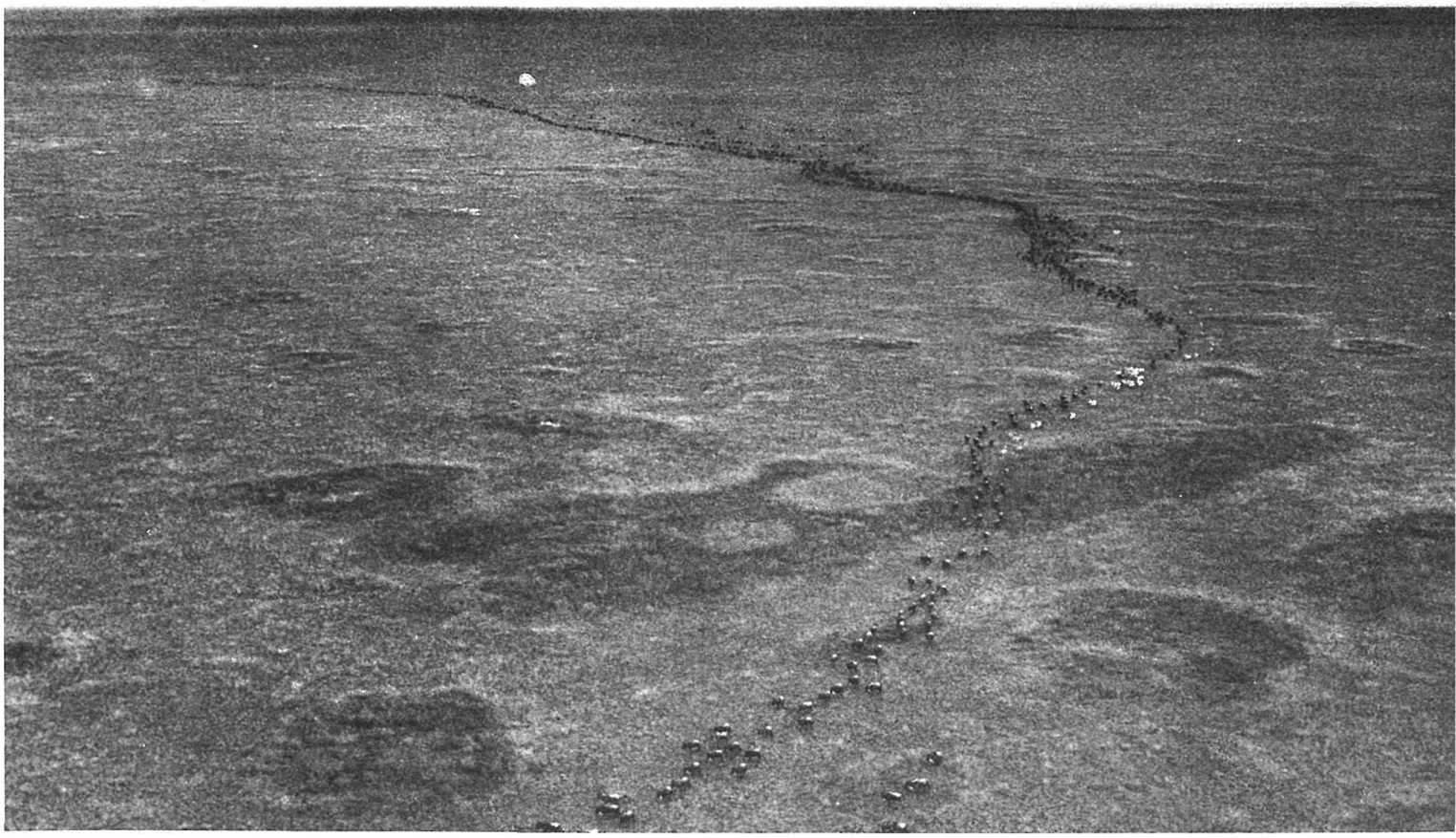
developed" countries is one fundamentally of increasing numbers of people increasingly polluting their environment. The degree of pollution is not arithmetically increasing but nearer geometrically as man's demands on materials and on processes grow. For example, the water needs of a rural peasant population are quite low, but those of the same number of people living in a sophisticated suburbia are vastly greater. But we should remember that about 90 percent of this water leaves our control in a polluted state. The natural processes of reconversion and purification cannot keep pace. Pollution is now global, so that national parks are suffering some form of it though perhaps not very seriously as yet. The next decade will probably bring it home to us.

We cannot afford to lose any of the natural biological purifying processes. These are fairly complex in character, depending on lowly forms of life we either cannot see or rarely see, and many people do not think about them at all or do not even know they exist. Biologists in general and ecologists in particular make it their job to discover the complexity and interrelatedness of these conversion cycles. Many natural processes may not be concerned with purification primarily, but well-considered most of them can be interpreted in that way. The green leaf is one of the great atmospheric purifiers, which fact I sometimes think we are in danger of overlooking. The green leaves in your garden or on the trees lining your street are doing a necessary job of work.

There is one incipient danger in the national park idea—that if we preserve plants, animals and scenery within them, we need not bother elsewhere. This danger is not yet of any serious consequence in a developed country where a large proportion of the population cares and is becoming increasingly well informed. But it is a real danger in the continent of Africa where the general ecology is not yet well known, especially in the vital invertebrate cycles, and where there has been a tremendous propaganda effort from the West to get national parks established. I have so often heard it said that the future

A herd of wildebeest and zebra in their age-old migration across the Serengeti plains of Tanzania near the border of Serengeti National Park. In 1959 this terrain was excised from the park to fulfill promises made to Masai tribesmen, grazers of domestic cattle, and the Serengeti ceased to be an ecological unit. The national park idea does not end at an arbitrary boundary.

Photograph courtesy Dr. Lee M. Talbot



of wildlife in Africa is in national parks and that it has little chance of survival outside them. This may be true of many of the habitat-creating larger animals, but they are not only habitat-creating but habitat-maintaining. In vast areas of tropical Africa where soils are so old as to be properly called senile and where climate is unbalanced as compared with our own, removal of the wild grazers and browsers and replacement by the very few species of domesticated animals results in grave loss of fertility. It would be a fantastic nemesis if the few well-managed national parks became the surviving islands of a full biological activity.

Nature is constantly adapting to new circumstances: no ecosystem can endure forever. Because losses occur in nature as a matter of course over time we cannot excuse ourselves for wantonly allowing losses and extinctions to occur. We see often enough that some adaptation to loss can occur but the ecosystem may thereafter run at a lower voltage, as it were. The ecologist is rather like a physiologist who finds out how the body works. With physiological knowledge behind him the surgeon can remove bits and pieces and the body can be expected to tick over quite well thereafter. The ecologist discovers the working of the ecosystem, and the wise husbandman, accepting ecological findings, may be able to modify the system to bring nearer the ends he has in view.

National parks may be, and in fact are, valuable places for ecological research; but to return to my thesis in this article, national parks are nuclei of cells in the body of a nation. The rest of the country must supply the cytoplasm, as it were, both to help in the renewal of the nuclei and to sustain the biological systems of the country, for we are still dependent on these. As I see it, the national park idea reaches back to your own garden. It would be paradoxical were we, in our consciousness of the importance of the national park in our lives, to isolate it from its biological context and place it in some largely intellectual category. ■

In certain national park system units continuation of historic land-use patterns contributes to both ecological and recreational variety without loss of the right kinds of personal freedom. An example of such philosophy is found at Point Reyes National Seashore where dairy farming is a legitimate part of the established scene.

Photograph courtesy National Park Service: Fred Mang

Photograph: Argentine National Park Service

Argentina's Nahuel Huapi National Park, at the Chilean border, is named for the glacial lake glimpsed over the snow-clad Andean peak in the foreground above. The park covers nearly two million acres.

National Parks Around the World

AROUND A CROWDING PLANET NATIONAL PARKS ARE ACquiring growing significance as places exempt from drastic change, islands of survival for many living things, reservoirs of refreshment and inspiration for humanity.

The United States is usually credited with having established the first national park, Yellowstone in 1872, but royal preserves and other areas of even earlier origin now are on the lengthening roster of the national parks of the world.

For a decade the national park movement has enjoyed the sponsorship of the United Nations, whose Economic and Social Council in 1959 adopted a resolution citing the cultural, economic and scientific value of such reservations and initiating the creation of an official register. The first United Nations list of national parks and equivalent reserves, published in 1961 and 1962, embraced areas in 81 countries. A new evaluated list, published in French last year and soon to appear in English, numbers 1205 reservations in 93 nations.

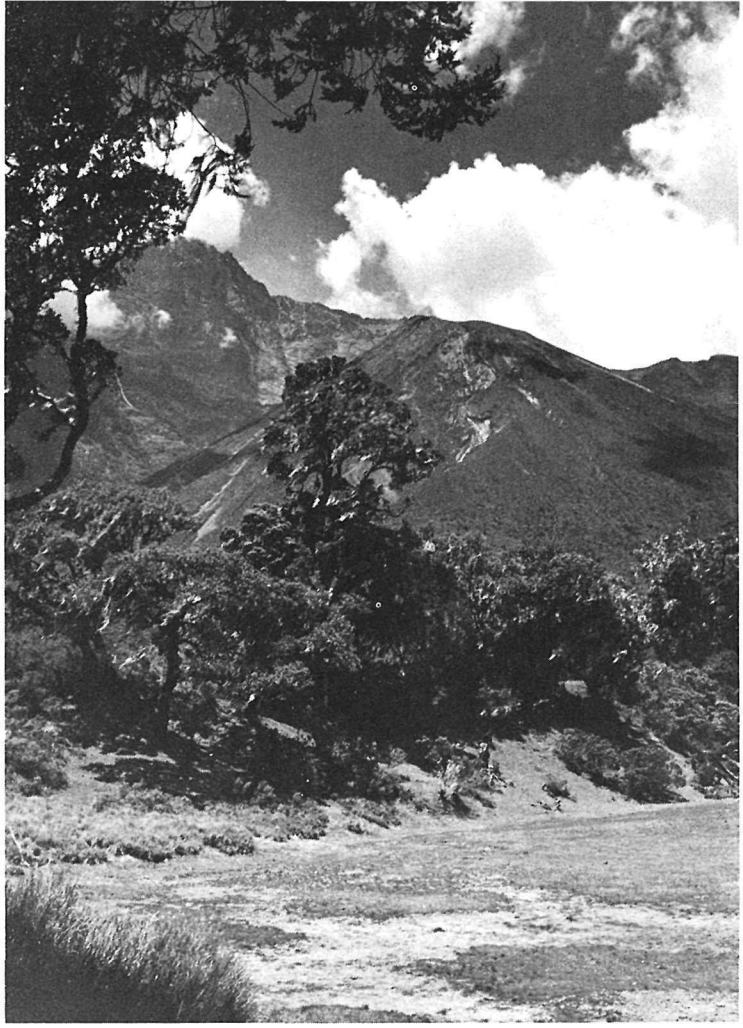
United Nations backing for the park movement grew from the exertions of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. The Union in 1958 created an international commission on national parks which, in turn, proposed the subsequent action of the Economic and Social Council. The International Commission on National Parks, at UN request, then took charge of preparing the register.

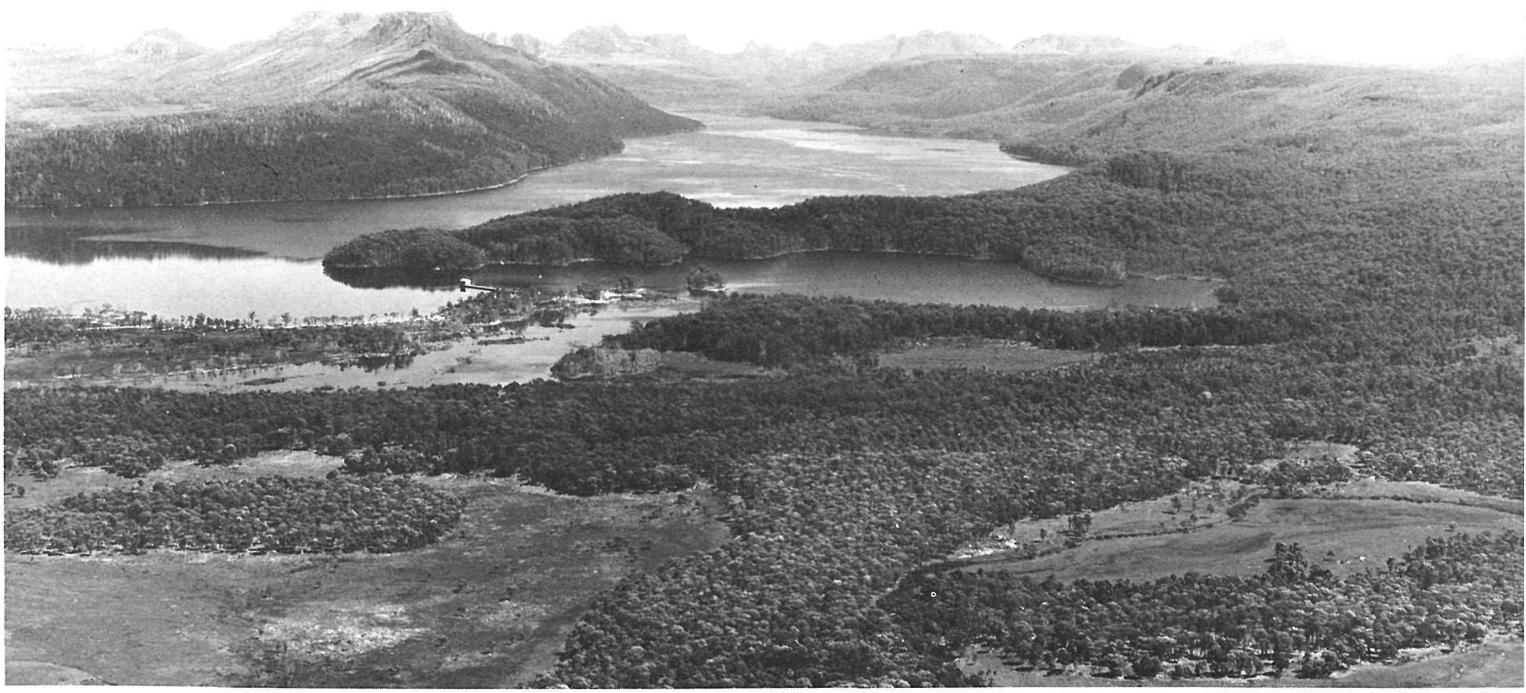
One of the main aims of the UN-IUCN park inventory is to encourage both the protection of existing reserves and the establishment of new ones. One of the problems has been that of definition: what, properly, is a national park? The International Commission has obtained the necessary preliminary approvals for a definition which will soon be put before the Economic and Social Council.

In 1962 the movement was given impetus by the first world conference on national parks held in Seattle. A similar conference is being planned for 1972 at Yellowstone National Park as a climax to a centennial celebration. ■

SPECTACULAR VISTAS in far places are offered by the world's national parks. On the opposite page, the familiar conical outline of Mt. Fuji, 12,388 feet high at its summit, rises majestically in Japan's Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park 60 miles southwest of Tokyo. At right, clouds skirt a mountaintop at Meru Crater in Tanzania's Arusha National Park, established only two years ago and rich in East African flora and fauna as well as scenery. The sweeping panorama below is part of Cradle Mountain-Lake St. Clair National Park in Tasmania, one of Australia's most impressive public reserves.

Photographs: Embassy of Japan (opposite), Katrina Thomas (right), Tasmanian Government (below)





News and Commentary

Coalition Forms to Fight Florida Jetport

A coalition of 19 major conservation-oriented organizations on April 23 announced its opposition to the proposal to build a commercial jetport just north of Everglades National Park in Florida.

A joint statement made public at a news conference at the offices of this Association in Washington said the jetport and related development proposals gravely endanger the park and its teeming plant and animal life because of the water and air pollution and other impacts they would bring. The jetport also would invade the hunting ground of the Miccosukee Indian tribe and impair the total environment of South Florida, the statement said.

Anthony Wayne Smith, president of this Association, and Dr. Elvis J. Stahr, president of the National Audubon Society, acting as spokesmen for the group of organizations, disclosed that a group letter had been sent to Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe urging a halt to the project and requesting a meeting on the issue. The Department of Transportation, with a $500,000 grant, already is supporting construction of a training airport on part of the site, and would be expected to funnel federal airport funds into the commercial jetport, projected to be the world's largest at a cost estimated by some at $250 million or even more. DOT also has jurisdiction over road and other links. In March it announced the start of a $200,000 engineering study to determine the most practical forms of high-speed ground transport to serve the jetport.

While the contemplated jetport site alone—already acquired by the Dade County Port Authority—occupies 39 square miles of the everglades and Big Cypress Swamp north of the national park, conservationists explained to reporters that one of the most serious threats is from the urbanization, agriculture and industry over a much vaster area that would be fostered by the jetport and its highway connections. Swamp drainage would impair the park's vital water supply, and what remained would be subject to contamination by fertilizers and pesticide run-off and other wastes; in addition, pollutants from aircraft engines would be severe, it was pointed out. A flat prediction was made by one expert participant in the session that the park, already endangered by widely fluctuating water supplies of recent years, could not survive the construction of the proposed jetport and associated development.

The other organizations associated with the April 23 announcement were the American Fisheries Society, American Forest Institute, American Forestry Association, Anti-Pollution League, Audubon Naturalist Society of the Central Atlantic States, Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, Defenders of Wildlife, Florida Audubon Society, National Recreation and Park Association, National Wildlife Federation, Natural Area Council, Nature Conservancy, Sierra Club, United Automobile Workers of America, Wilderness Society, Wildlife Management Institute and Wildlife Society.

Commenting editorially on April 26, the *Washington Post* called the jetport plan "a rather shocking picture of some arms of the government moving to undo what other arms of that same government have done."

Objectionable Golf Course

In our March issue Texas ornithologist Warren M. Pulich discussed the effort of a group in Meridian, Texas, to lease 79 acres of Meridian State Park valuable as habitat for the rare golden-cheeked warbler and convert them to a golf course. Last month, Association Presi-

dent Smith in a letter to Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin said it would be unfortunate if the Department of Agriculture were to give financial support to the project, which it has been asked to do in the form of a loan from the Farmers Home Administration. The proposal, the letter said, appears to conflict with both the endangered species program and the federal government's general conservation commitments.

"In our view," Mr. Smith added, "federal actions should certainly not encourage the diversion of dedicated natural park land in Texas to a purpose that could easily be served on private land."

Association members who wish to add their voices individually can address Hon. Clifford M. Hardin, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Director Hartzog Reappointed

After a considerable period of uncertainty perhaps not wholly unmixed with apprehension, mid-April brought word from Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel that National Park Service Director George B. Hartzog, Jr., will continue in his position by reappointment. Director Hartzog entered the Service in 1946 and, after tours of duty in several of the larger national parks, became associate director of the Service in 1963 and then director in early 1964.

Campground Decision Praised

Association President Smith recently wrote Secretary of the Interior Hickel, Budget Director Robert P. Mayo and National Park Service Director Hartzog commending a decision to continue government operation of most national park campgrounds at least for this year. The Service had proposed a change to concessioner operation as a way of meeting manpower cutbacks imposed by the last Congress. A recent announcement, however, stated that difficulty was encountered in attempting to arrange concessioner management in many of the 87 areas of the park system with campgrounds. The Service also plans to review campground policy in the light of test operation by a concessioner last year at Crater Lake National Park. The only concessioner-run campgrounds at present are in Everglades National Park.

New Look at Pesticides

Growing scientific concern about the widespread presence of persistent pesticides in the environment—and in human beings—was acknowledged in Washington last month with the appointment of a commission to examine the question and recommend suitable governmental action. The commission was created by Secre-

tary of Health, Education and Welfare Robert H. Finch, who said he was becoming increasingly concerned about the implications of pesticide pollution for human health.

Secretary Finch cited the 1963 recommendation of a report of the President's Science Advisory Committee that use of persistent toxic pesticides be eliminated. "Six years later we are still too far from the goal proposed by the PSAC," he said.

The commission, headed by Dr. Emil Mrak, chancellor of the University of California at Davis, will devote special attention to DDT and is expected to complete a report by fall. Meanwhile, the Department of the Interior supplied a pointed footnote by announcing that the official list of America's endangered wildlife species has now had added to it the peregrine falcon, believed primarily to be an unintended casualty of persistent pesticides.

Conservation Personals

• Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington, chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the United States Senate, received the Sierra Club's John Muir Award during the recent biennial wilderness conference in San Francisco. The citation honors the individual judged to have contributed most to the conservation cause in the previous year.

• Durward L. Allen, professor of wildlife ecology at Purdue University and a trustee of the National Parks Association, received this year's Aldo Leopold Memorial Award of the Wildlife Society for distinguished contributions to wildlife research and conservation. The presentation was at the North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference in Washington.

• Robert L. Herbst, former Minnesota deputy conservation commissioner, has been appointed executive director of the Izaak Walton League of America.

Park System Maps

A packet of folded maps showing the national park system in relation to the interstate highway network has been published by the National Park Service. The most useful of the maps, *National Parks of the United States*, has a chart on the back indicating visitor facilities and activities at each of the national parks, monuments, recreation areas, seashores, lakeshores and historic sites, as well as the mailing addresses from which to obtain more detailed information. The other folders, respectively covering the west (including Alaska and Hawaii), southwest, midwest, southeast, northeast, Washington, D.C. and New York City, give additional road information and thumbnail descriptions of the various reservations.

The sectional maps are neither as complete nor as legible as they might be, and the Washington one shows only part of the nation's capital. And the map-making was done before recent additions to the system including Redwood and North Cascades National Parks and

Marble Canyon National Monument. Further note of warning: Glacier, Yellowstone, Grand Teton and Rocky Mountain National Parks are in the midwest, by Park Service calculation (according to administrative regions). The national map costs 20¢, the others 15¢ except New York City (10¢), and the complete packet $1.50, all from Supt. of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Trip Brochure Available

Plans for NPA's first tour in the World Travel Program—to Alaska July 18th to August 2nd—have crystallized to the point where an illustrated 4-page brochure with schedule and detailed information may be secured from the Association on request. More detailed information on the East African and Around-the-World-IUCN trip is also at hand and appears in the World Travel Program ad on page 29.

New Recreation Area?

A study looking toward possible establishment of a national recreation area on the upper Mississippi River has been initiated by the Department of the Interior and the Army Corps of Engineers. A 660-mile stretch of the river from Minneapolis to the mouth of the Missouri is involved. In the area are two federal refuges and 28 engineer navigation pools as well as a variety of other natural, recreational and historic assets. The study will be in progress until late next year.

Dirty Lake Ontario

A sample of the magnitude of America's water pollution challenge was provided recently in a report by the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration and New York State. To remove 85 percent of the pollutants which New York municipalities and industries now permit to flow into Lake Ontario and its tributaries will require treatment facilities costing over $300 million, according to the report. Only a few dozen of 200 industries now undertake any waste treatment whatever, and 130 small communities undertake none or little. Eighty-eight other communities, a survey found, need to enlarge or upgrade their present treatment plants.

The Niagara River is described as the lake's worst pollution source, but major contamination problems also are reported in the Oswego, Genesee, Seneca, Clyde and Black Rivers and Onondaga, Oneida, Cayuga, Seneca and Finger Lakes. The report also cites large fish kills on two Genesee River Basin creeks which were attributed to pesticides commonly used by potato farmers.

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One of the impressive scenic assets of the eastern United States is the gorge of the Potomac River in and above Washington, D.C. Stephen T. Mather, first director of the National Park Service, was one of its admirers, and his enthusiasm helped bring about its incorporation in the national park system. Recently its most rugged stretch, part of which is seen below, was named Mather Gorge in his memory, and on April 17 a formal dedication ceremony was held at Great Falls Park where the gorge begins. The National Parks Association over the years has devoted major efforts to protecting the Potomac River and its shores.

Photograph courtesy National Park Service: Abbie Rowe