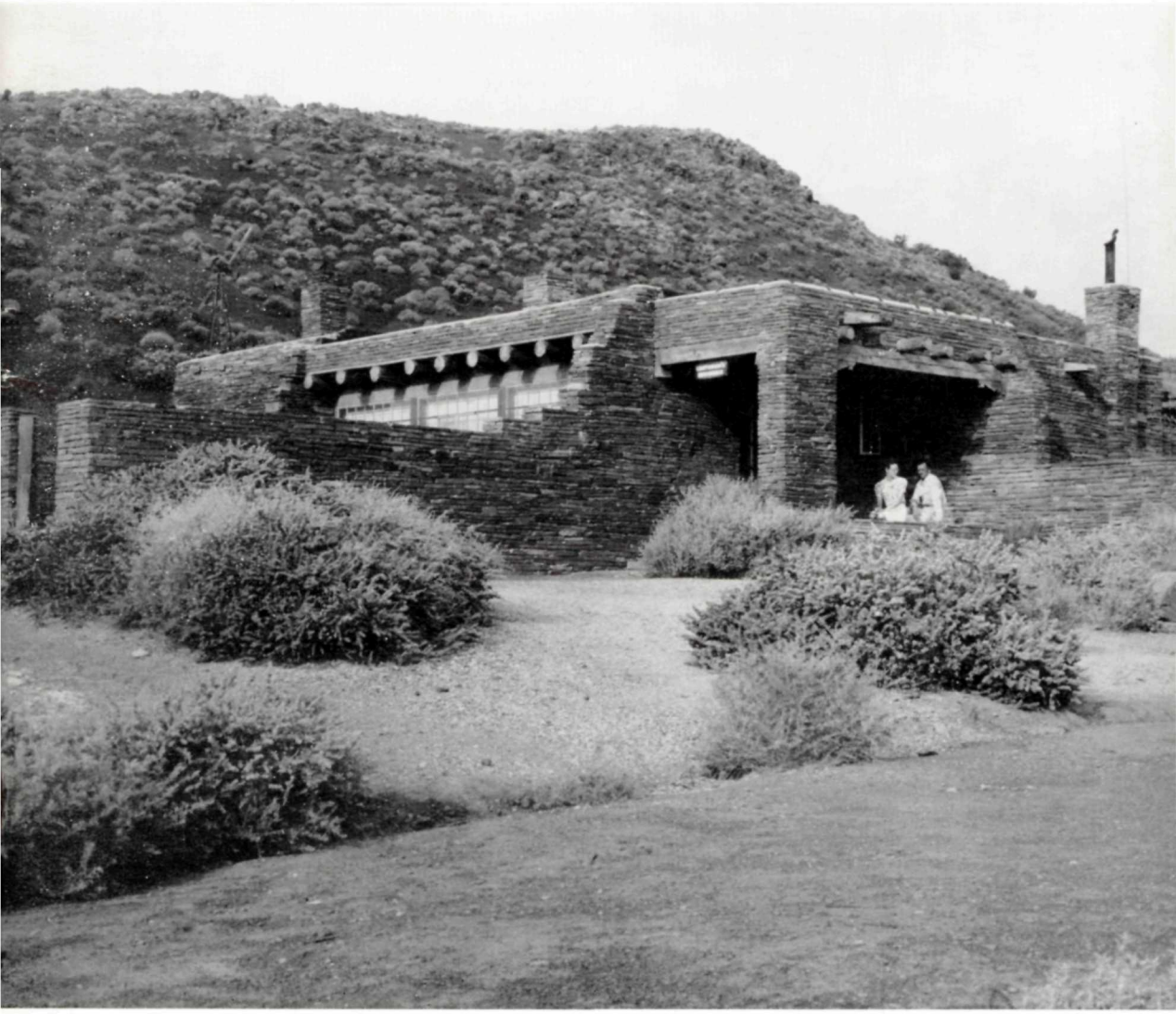
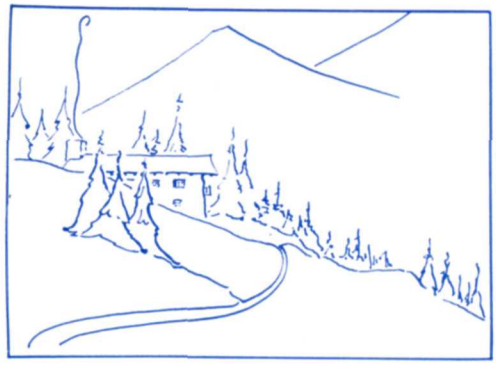
NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

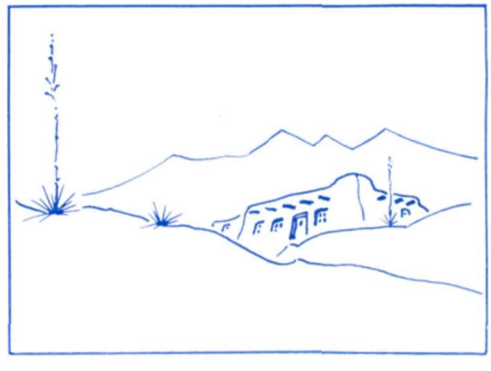


NATIONAL PARK ARCHITECTURE—Page 150

OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1952 • 50 CENTS • VOL. 26; NO. 111 (with Index)



In any area in which the preservation of nature is a primary purpose, every modification of the natural landscape, whether it be by construction of a road or erection of a shelter, is an intrusion. A basic objective of those who are entrusted with development of such areas for the human uses for which they are established, is, it seems to me, to hold these intrusions to a minimum and so to design them that, besides being attractive to look upon, they appear to belong to and be a part of their settings.—ARNO B. CAMMERER.



NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

Published quarterly by The National Parks Association

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

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DEVEREUX BUTCHER, Editor

October-December 1952 **CONTENTS** **Vol. 26; No. 111**

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

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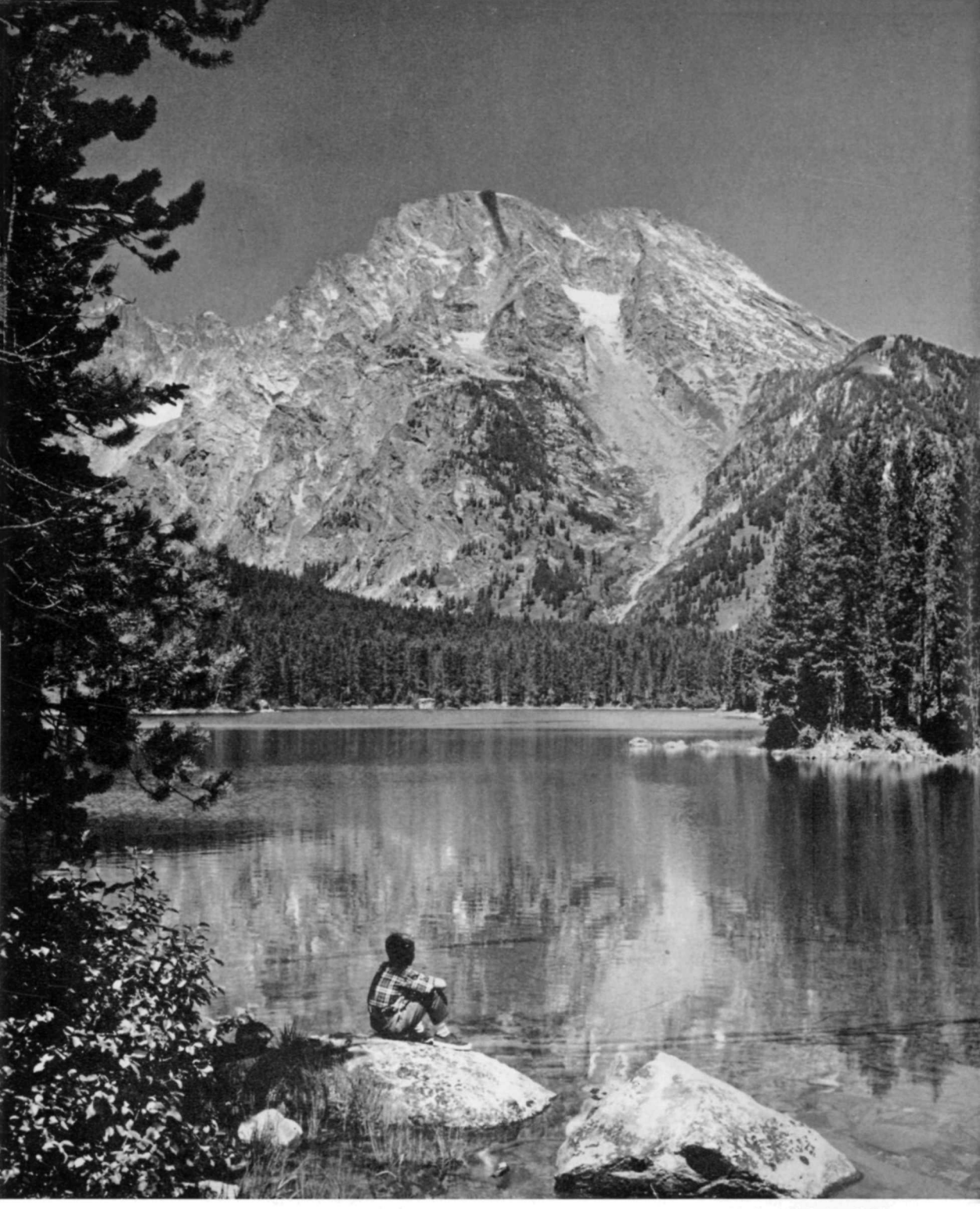

National Parks Association

Leigh Lake and Mount Moran, Boulder Island at right.

Lakes and Spires of Grand Teton

IN northwestern Wyoming, just south of Yellowstone National Park, stands the jagged Teton Range, one of our most picturesque mountain masses. East of the range is Jackson Hole Valley, cut by rivers and streams and broken by ancient glacial moraines. The mountains and valley together comprise Grand Teton National Park, 484 square miles of matchless scenery. Along the base of the mountains, and on the lower forested slopes, lakes ringed with pine and fir mirror the mountains.

On a clear summer morning, arise before the sun, and stroll to the shore of String or Leigh lakes. It is quiet then, except for the songs of birds; and no breeze ruffles the water. Now see the first rays of the sun strike the snow-streaked spires of Teewinot, coloring them pink; or watch the glow spread downward over massive Mount Moran reflected in Leigh Lake. This, perhaps, is Grand Teton at its best.

But the park is not yet all sunlight and beauty. The big Jackson Hole area, saved from cattle interests after a bitter struggle, only recently was added, and many problems remain to be solved before the park is complete. Within it are an airport, a number of cattle ranches, road difficulties, and gunning interests have brought pressure to open part of it for the autumn shooting of elk —all contrary to highest park policies. Grand Teton deserves the attention of nature and wilderness enthusiasts everywhere, for it is well worth fighting for. Jackson Hole must be returned to nature.

String Lake and Teewinot Mountain.

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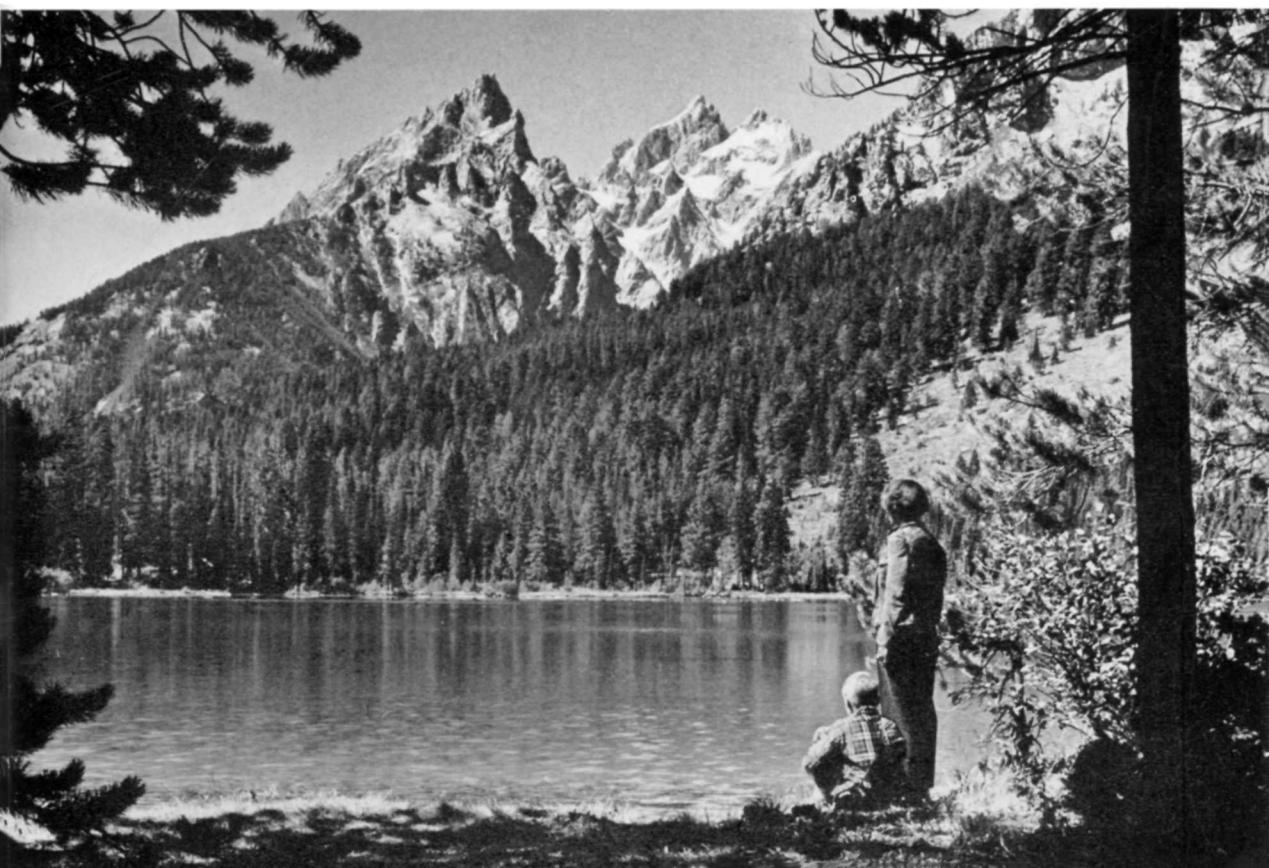

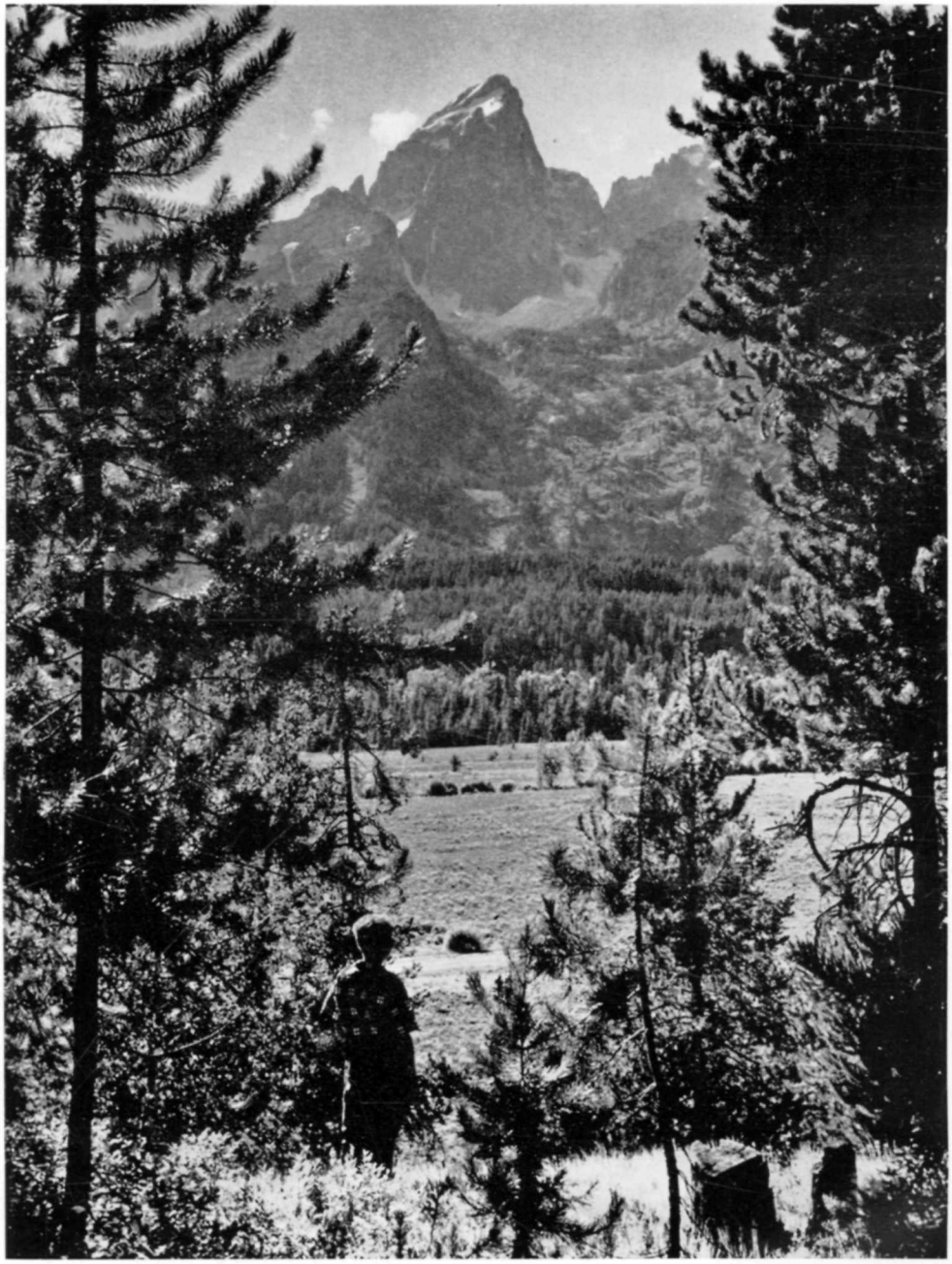

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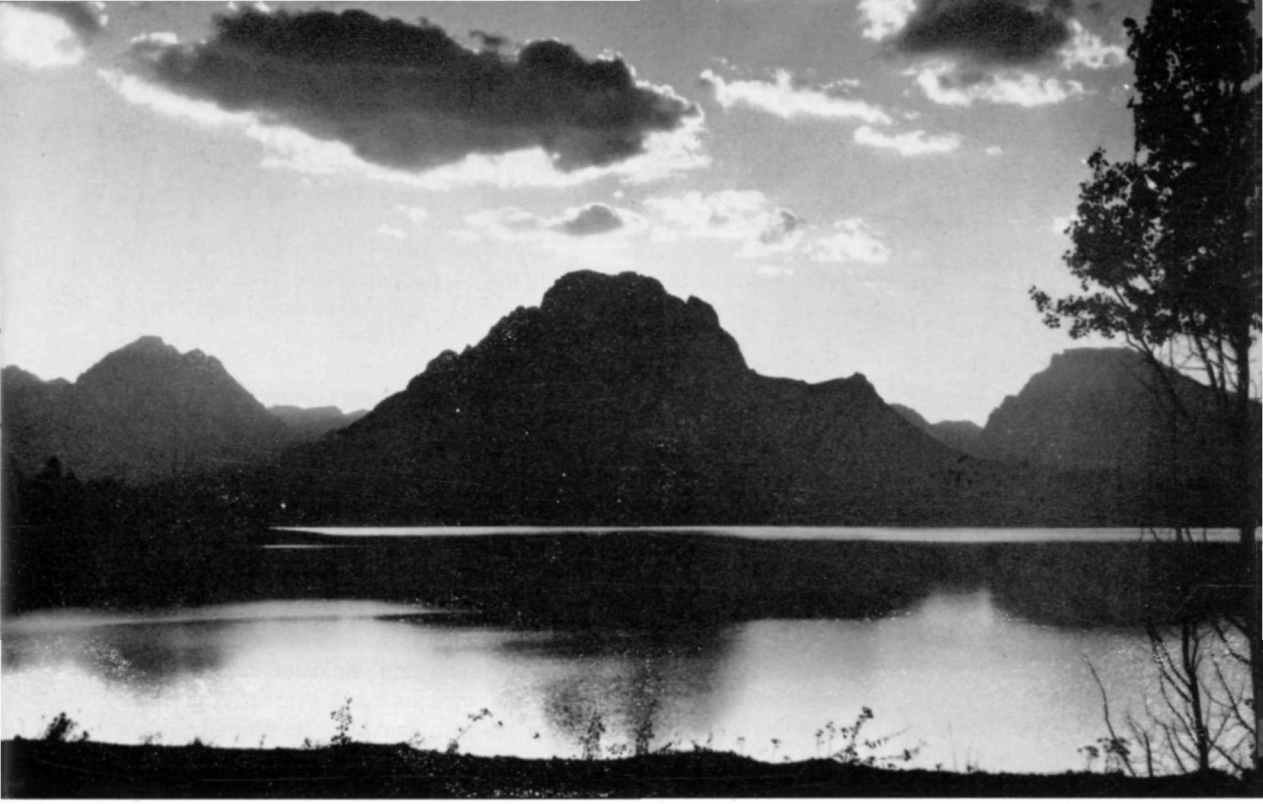
Grand Teton from the slope of the glacial moraine called Timbered Island.



Harrison R. Crandall

Jackson Lake and Mount Moran at sunset. Jenny Lake and the slopes of Mount St. John and Rockchuck, with Mount Moran in the distance.

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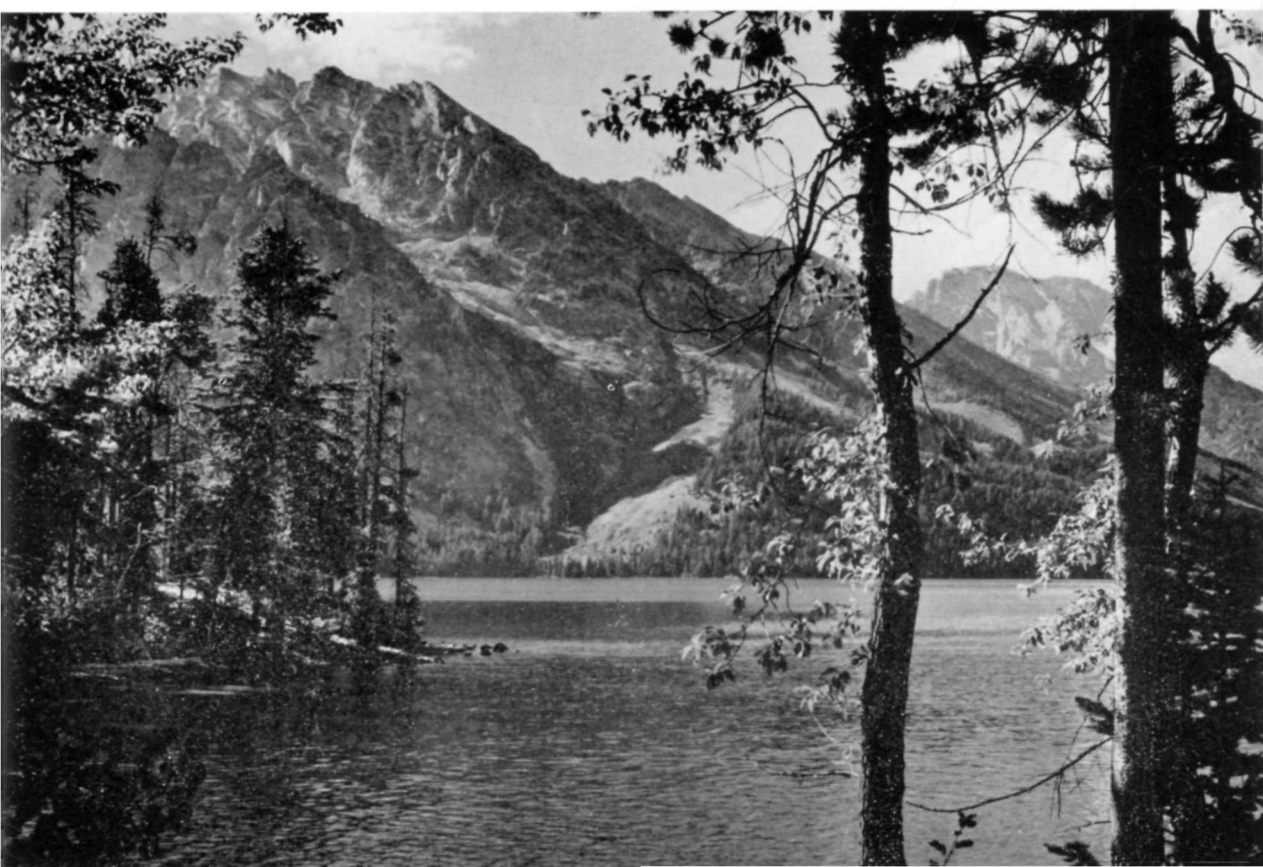


For a Return to Harmony in Park Architecture

By DEVEREUX BUTCHER, Field Representative
National Parks Association

Photographs by the Author

IMAGINE your amazement were you to drive to Mount Rainier's Paradise Valley and see there, instead of the gray, weathered Paradise Inn, a typical businessman's hotel building like those in many small towns—red brick, five to eight stories, flat roof, glass and iron marquee over front door. Or suppose you rounded a curve on Shenandoah's Skyline Drive and came face to face with a ranger station resembling a California-Spanish home — white stucco walls, red tile roof, flower-filled patio and all. Utterly incongruous, you would say. Yet there are cases of equally inappropriate styles in the parks today; and a new trend has developed, "contemporary" they call it, which has opened the way for more.

Architectural design has a strong influence in establishing atmosphere in the national parks, although the visitor may not be consciously aware of this. One may explore a park—stroll through giant forests, wander through brilliant canyons or climb the peaks—yet always there lingers in his mind the effect created by park buildings—the lodge, headquarters, the ranger station. The design of the buildings is a kind of keynote; it modifies all else we see; it is like the sunset superimposing its color upon all the other colors of the landscape.

The writer has long deplored the French style post office at Mammoth Hot Springs in Yellowstone, and the supremely ugly museum at Georgia's Ocmulgee National Monument. These buildings might have been considered as errors of the past; for the Park Service has designed some most beautiful buildings for its own use in the parks and monuments; and has authorized others designed for concessioners, that are equally handsome and harmonious. Outstanding, perhaps, are the buildings of Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mountains national parks, and the Blue Ridge Parkway. The architectural gem of the park system perhaps may be the Big Meadows Lodge in Shenandoah. See also the Service's buildings at Chiricahua, Wupatki, Casa Grande, White Sands and Walnut Canyon national monuments, and the superb Region Three office building at Santa Fe, and some of the chalets of the concessioner at Glacier National Park. One of the most recently finished successful architectural achievements of the Service is the lodge at The Bluffs on the Blue Ridge Parkway. All of these and dozens more might be considered as outstandingly handsome, and appropriate to their settings, while many others might be pointed out as well suited to their environments, blending with their surroundings, although of more modest design.

It was a year ago that the alarming new trend in park architecture first became apparent to the writer. The picturesque, homelike dining room building at Shenandoah's Skyland burned two or three years ago, and a new one has since been built. Done

THE COVER—At Wupatki National Monument, Arizona, the architects have designed an attractive superintendent's residence and office of native stone, which blends so well with the desert that at a quarter mile it is nearly invisible. The building is in harmony with the monument's prehistoric Indian ruins.

along modernistic lines, it is inharmonious not only to its Appalachian Mountains setting, but it is out of tune with all the rest of the park's beautiful architecture.

Then, last winter, the writer visited Everglades National Park and saw the new office-museum building there—another incongruity. Since then, he has visited a number of parks and monuments from coast to coast, and has made a special effort to observe the design of all new buildings in these areas. A utility building at Big Bend, plainly visible from the park road, resembles a factory; a residence at Saguaro National Monument is ugly beyond words to describe, and is placed conspicuously on the crest of a rise. At Zion and Glacier national parks there are residences of equally unsuitable design. Visualize, if you can, a house at Glacier built partly of brick, partly of clapboards painted with aluminum paint, with window frames and sashes painted dark red, and the roof of almost white shingles, set in a forest landscape, with the older, harmonious log buildings standing nearby. Have we any assurance that this same inappropriate style will not be used elsewhere in Glacier?

One may well ask why the Service has abandoned its long-established policy of designing buildings that harmonize with their environment and with existing styles. The present high cost of construction is sometimes upheld as the reason; but this is a poor excuse, for almost any style suitable for parks can be constructed economically. The needless frills of the modern style further negate this excuse.

It seems that the Service has "farmed out" some of its architectural work. Obviously, not just any architect can design well for the parks and monuments. Only one who is in complete sympathy with the national park idea can do that. A national park architect should not design to suit his personal taste, for there are certain require-

Big Meadows Lodge, in Shenandoah, may well be considered the park system's architectural gem.

Curio store at Fishing Bridge, Yellowstone, with blazing red roof and hideous design. One wonders how this slipped past the Park Service's censors.

ments here. The wild, natural landscape is of foremost importance, and that must be considered ahead of everything else.

National parks and monuments are reservations where primeval nature and landscapes are being preserved intact, where people may come for the sole purpose of seeing undisturbed nature. Any manmade structure inside one of these reservations is an intrusion on the scene; and to a degree, it defeats the very purpose for which the reservations are held.

Although we may wish that buildings could be excluded from the parks, we cannot do this entirely. We are faced, therefore, with the problem of finding ways to minimize their adverse effect on the primeval and on nature. In short, we must overcome, as far as possible, the incongruity of placing buildings inside these reservations. To achieve this, there are three factors to be considered: 1. Site. 2. Design. 3. Color. A building can be placed so that it is fairly hidden by features of the land-

Though having too great an expanse of lawn, Great Smoky Mountains' headquarters is one of the handsomest buildings in the system.

This little curio store is part of the beautiful Big Meadows Lodge at Shenandoah. Stone work, rough clapboards and small panes—all are in keeping with eastern mountain architecture.

scape; a design that keeps roof lines low is desirable; and colors that imitate or blend with the natural colors of the surrounding area help further to make the building inconspicuous.

And since we must have buildings, we might as well make them as attractive as possible, make them seem to belong to the landscape, and make them create a pleasing and appropriate atmosphere. Materials and the color of materials used, together with the architectural style that is chosen, will be the deciding factors to this end.

The pioneers of North America had to build their homes of materials close at hand; and construction, by necessity, had to be of the simplest. This was true also of the structures built by the Indians. Because of this, we associate their rugged architectural styles with the great open spaces; and it is this association in our minds that plays the all important part in how we feel about a building. It enables us to know whether a building is fit or unfit for a given environment.

Joseph Hudnut, writing on this subject of association, in his *Architecture and the Spirit of Man*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1949, says: "Beauty has its origin in associations. Architects design in

associations in much the same way as writers think in metaphors; they are the colorations which energize the meanings of architecture. The people cling to these symbols and have every right to do so. The sentiments they evoke are not always profound, but they are often real. They provide architecture with that base of popular interest and feeling—with that story—which is essential to architecture in a democratic scene."

Since association plays so important a part in how we feel about architectural styles, and since we are dealing with primitive landscapes, it is plain to see that we ought to use, in national parks, only those styles of architecture which we associate with wild country. We associate the Swiss chalet with evergreen forests and big mountains; thus it follows that instinctively we feel the fitness of that style for national parks like Glacier, Olympic, Mount Rainier, Crater Lake and some others. The Indian adobe we associate with the kind of landscape you find in New Mexico and southern Arizona, and so we feel its fitness for areas like White Sands, Saguaro and Casa Grande. The same blocky style as the adobe may be rendered equally successfully in stone to blend with the kind of country we find in Grand Canyon, Mesa Verde and Petrified Forest. Because of its proximity to Mexico, Spanish might fit the Big Bend country; but it should be a mild Spanish, with roof tiles, not of blazing red, but of earth color. In the Appalachian Mountains, the log cabin stands out in our minds as an original style, and we cannot help but sense its fitness there. Thus, in Shenandoah, along the Blue Ridge Parkway and in Great Smoky Mountains, we would recognize most styles as out of place which did not have log, rough clapboard or slab walls and the pitch roof of thick shingles. This style is still appropriate in these areas if the walls are of native stone, as long as the

A modern suburban "rambler," window frames and sashes painted dark red, clapboards painted aluminum and a red brick chimney, stands across the road from Glacier's log headquarters.

At Glacier, the log headquarters is picturesque in a land of conifers, where also the Swiss chalet has been used with harmonious effect.

buildings have the log cabin proportions and retain the heavy shingled pitch roof.

Because we do not associate prefabricated building materials and modernistic styles with the big open spaces, we must, if we are sensitive, feel that unless used with the most extreme care, these materials and styles create inharmony in primitive landscapes. The mind refuses to accept them, because they create an incongruity. They stand out like the proverbial sore thumb, and even more noticeably so in a park where a fitting and beautiful style has already been established. The freak style seems to steal the show, and tends to dominate the landscape, and that is utterly inconsistent with national park standards, which says, under IV Administration, 9, "That park buildings be as unobtrusive as possible, harmonizing with their surroundings. They should be erected only where necessary for the protection of the parks and for the comfort of visitors, and at locations where they will least interfere with natural conditions."

The finest and perhaps the only book on park architecture, *Park Structures and Facilities*, was compiled by the National Park Service in 1935. A number of statements in this book are so pertinent to the subject discussed above, that it is well worth quoting a few of them here:

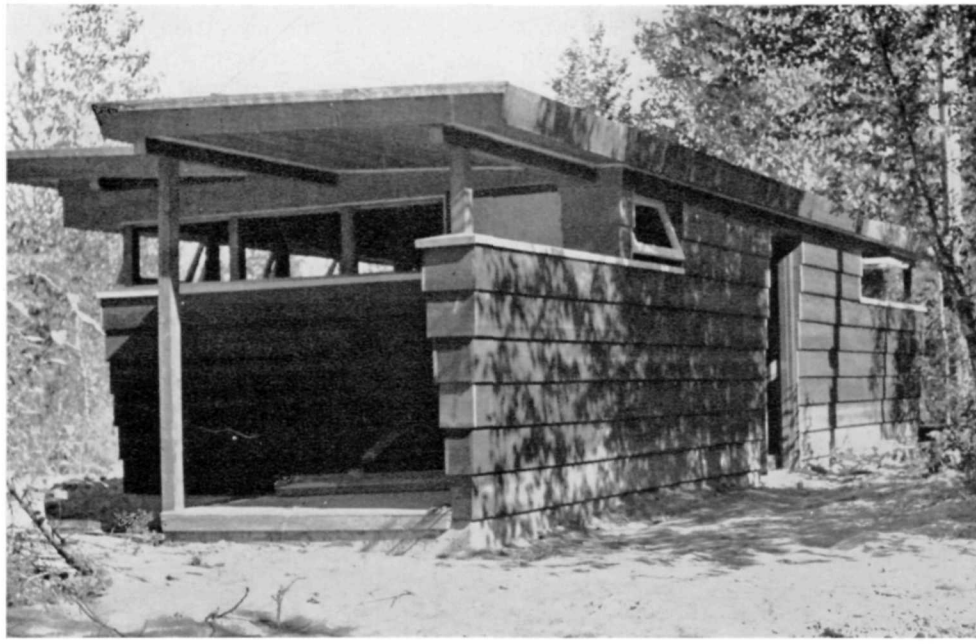
"The style of architecture which has been most widely used in our forested national parks, and in other wilderness parks, is generally referred to as 'rustic.' It is, or should be, something more than the worn and misused term implies. It is earnestly hoped that a more apt and expressive designation for the style may evolve, but until it appears, 'rustic,' in spite of its inaccuracy and inadequacy,

must be resorted to in this discussion. Successfully handled, it is a style which, through the use of native materials in proper scale, and through the avoidance of rigid, straight lines and over-sophistication, gives the feeling of having been executed by pioneer craftsmen with limited hand tools. It thus achieves sympathy with natural surroundings and with the past.

"That the so-called rustic style offers, if anything, more pitfalls to failure than do the more sophisticated expressions, is not widely enough understood. And while generally speaking it lends itself to many semi-wilderness regions perhaps better than the others, its use is by no means appropriate to all park areas. This is instantly demonstrated by recalling the wide range of dominant characteristics of our parks. Spectacular snow-covered mountain peaks, dramatic primeval forests, open expanses of arid desert or limitless prairie, shifting sand dunes, gently rolling woodland and meadow, semi-tropical hammock, are not to be served appropriately by a single structural expression. A range of architectural styles as varied as these backgrounds must be employed before our park architecture will have come of age.

"Nothing is more indicative of lack of a proper sense of values in park technique than the frequently expressed determination to 'make a feature' of a shelter or other park structure. The features to be emphasized and stressed for appreciation in parks with which we are here concerned are the natural features, not the man-made. Although a park structure exists solely for the use of the public, it is not required that it be seen from some distance. In its most satisfying expression, the park structure is designed with a view to subordinating it to its environment, and it is located so that it may profit from any natural screening that may exist. Suitable signs marking the way to a particular park building which has been appropriately retired are to be preferred to the shock of finding a building

Will this new campground wash house at Glacier be crushed by snow resting on its flat, chicken coop roof? One asks, why the downward-tapering walls?



This wash building seems well suited for the rugged country at Crater Lake. Compare its pleasing lines with the ugly structure on the preceeding page.

intruding at a focal point or visible for great distance.

"The structures necessary in a park are naturally less obtrusive if they are reasonably unified by a use of one style of architecture, limited construction methods and not too great variety in materials."

There are in the Park Service today a number of able architects, who are in sympathy with the national park idea, who understand park policies and principles, and who are therefore eminently qualified for this work. It is to be hoped that these men, architects of unquestionably good taste, will see to it that the Service's designers follow the highest policies in architectural design, and at the same time, see that future concessioner buildings reflect the same high standards.

Let it be understood that it is not recommended here that Park Service people live and work in dingy, outmoded buildings. Homes and offices in the national parks and monuments can and should be as bright and airy and comfortable as the best homes and offices in any part of our country, and they should be equipped with all modern conveniences. The use of styles that are harmonious with park landscapes precludes nothing that we consider today to be essential to good living. On the contrary, whereas the modernistic or so-called contemporary style is often cold and austere, the several styles suited to the parks have warmth and charm and a homey atmosphere. We urge, therefore, that to avoid further harm, there be an immediate return to the sound policies of park architecture that have prevailed these many years; for we believe that the national parks and monuments deserve something better than the ordinary—something more than mediocrity.

The Association will welcome expressions of opinion on this important subject of national park architecture.—*Editor.*

Exploring Hawaii's Upper Olaa Reserve

By RUSSELL A. APPLE, Park Ranger
Hawaii National Park

THE Upper Olaa Forest Reserve lies adjacent to the north boundary of the Kilauea Section of Hawaii National Park, on the big Island of Hawaii. Densely covered with a wet-forest complex of native Hawaiian vegetation, it is one of the few remaining examples of the rain forest which existed on these islands prior to man's arrival.

Since the forested area of Hawaii National Park is too small to assure complete preservation of this kind of forest, the Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry, which controls the reserve, has recommended that a section of it be transferred, by executive order of the Governor of Hawaii, to the protective custody of the National Park Service, as a wilderness area. As a result of this recommendation, the Park Service has made an explorative study of the area.

To investigate this dense jungle, rangers of Hawaii National Park made three trips last year into it, and two reconnaissance flights over it. The first trip, planned as a day's hike across the reserve, by Chief Ranger Ernest K. Field and Park Ranger James Tobin, developed into a day and a half trip, with an unscheduled overnight bivouac. Field and Tobin overestimated

Among the giant ferns of the Upper Olaa Forest.

Russell A. Apple

their travel time through the jungle; they found their speed to be less than a quarter of a mile an hour, pushing their way through the masses of ferns. They spent a wet night huddled under the immense roots of an ohia-lehua tree (*Metrosideros collina*, var. *polymorpha*), and divided a cucumber sandwich between them for supper and breakfast. They made their way out of the forest by compass, since terrain features were hidden by the tall ferns.

Now knowing the conditions in the reserve, and prepared for rainy weather camping, Field again entered the jungle, this time accompanied by Park Ranger Elroy Bohlin. These two went in over an old survey trail, and from this they cut a new trail into the heart of the forest to a cinder cone marked on topographical maps as being 4265 feet high.

The third expedition was made by Tobin and me.

Most parts of the Upper Olaa Reserve have been seen only from the air. When viewed from above, the tree ferns look like a rolling carpet of grass. Their mat of fronds almost completely hides the ground twenty to thirty feet beneath, and it is overtopped by huge ohia-lehua trees. A lost hiker would be hidden under the fern cover, and even a crashed aircraft would be difficult to locate from the air unless it exploded and burned a large area. The flat land has a gradual slope when viewed from aloft but to a man on the ground, this slope, which might give a key to direction in more open land, is obscured by the density of growth. It is easy to see that if Field and Tobin had not carried a compass they might be there yet. They reported that even when they climbed trees they could not see out, since all the trees were the same height and the ground apparently flat. The sky is usually cloudy here, the prevailing trade winds dropping more than a hundred inches of rain annually.

Tobin and I entered the reserve along the survey trail that runs from a housing area near the park boundary to Kulani cone, a high prominence on the northeast rift of Mauna Loa Volcano. The going was rough. We had to climb over and under fallen fern stipes and ohia limbs, and walk through many bogs. The trail in spots is overgrown by huge fern trunks, some two feet thick, and fronds encroach from both sides. The farther we went, the less distinct became the trail. Four miles in, we found the place where Field and Bohlin had started the side trail to cone 4265, another three miles away.

The cone trail left the survey trail at a small clearing which had evidently been made for a base camp during the cutting of the survey trail. High grass and other growth showed that even this short visit by man and horses had left a scar in the primeval forest.

Since this spot was open, and we did not care to carry our packs farther, we set up a small tent and ate lunch here before attempting the trip to the cone.

Field and Bohlin's trail, made with sugar cane knives, was a narrow swath cut through extremely heavy fern growth. They could see only a few feet ahead, and this necessitated frequent stops to check their compass course. The trail wound among large and wonderful specimens of ferns, the hapu, (*Cibotium chamissoi*), hapu iii (*Cibotium menziesii*), amau (*Sadleria hillebrandii*) and amaumau (*Sadleria cyatheoides*), and passed close to giant trunks of the ohia-lehua trees, the tops of which were hidden above the frond ceiling. We were dwarfed by thick trunks of the ferns and the arch of the fronds above us. We must have looked like ants crawling through a jumble of straw. We could see only a few feet in any direction and had we strayed from the trail, would surely have become lost.

The survey and cone trails are the only man-made scars in this primeval wilderness. Should this area be added to the national park, it is planned that no other trails or means of access be built, so that the area can be kept otherwise undisturbed.

As we approached the cone, Tobin and I

recognized the huge ohia tree where Field and Bohlin had camped when cutting this trail a few weeks before. We were both proud and amused to see that all traces of their camping had been obliterated by them. It was by their description only that we recognized their camping spot. The roots of this giant tree had formed a large room about eight by fifteen feet, open on two sides. The highest point of the roof was nine feet above the ground. The tree itself had thick, moss-covered branches that made climbing slippery, and from near its top we could see the cone not far away. This tree is a giant in a forest of giant trees.

Beyond here it began to rain, and soon we were wet through. We climbed to the cone's summit, but the overcast was too thick and low to permit a view of the jungle we had traversed. The return trip to our camp took an hour. From there we could have made the remainder of the journey out of the reserve before dark, but being tired and wet and the tent dry and inviting, we crawled inside to wait for a lull in the rain to cook our evening meal over a gasoline stove. It began to drizzle again, so that we had to eat inside. We were asleep by dark. The trip out was made in two hours the next morning. Now that the trail has been cut and marked, it is possible to make the entire trip to the cone and back in one day.

Colin G. Lennox, President of the Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry, has suggested that part of this reserve be included in Hawaii National Park to preserve an unaltered ecological unit of the forest before the area is further invaded by commercial interests. This was also the recommendation of the Committee on Conservation of the Hawaii Academy of Science, and has resulted in the recommendation by the Board of Agriculture and Forestry that 7609.4 acres, almost twelve square miles, be transferred to Hawaii National Park. The area has been investigated by national, regional and local Park Service officials and they have agreed that the area is of national significance and should be added to the park to be preserved in its virgin state as a representative sample of an Hawaiian rain forest.

Besides the rare species of native trees and plants, in the reserve, there have been identified six species of native Hawaiian birds, one of them rare, inhabiting the area. The rare one, ou (*Psittacirostua psittacea*), was seen in the Upper Olaa Forest Reserve by CCC Foreman (Wildlife) Paul Baldwin, in 1938 and 1939. Also seen by Baldwin were apapane (*Himatione sanguinea*), iiwi (*Vestiaria coccinea*), amakihi (*Chlorodrepanis virens*), olive green creepers (*Oreomystes mana*) and elepaios (*Chasiempis sandwichensis*), all native birds. There is also the Japanese hill robin (*Liothrix lutea*), an introduced species. Tobin and I saw only elepaios. They were curious and friendly, coming within a few feet of our heads to investigate us while we rested on the trail. A rare native palm (*Pritchardia gaudichaudeii*) has also been identified as growing sparsely in the area. The huge ohia-lehua trees growing in this area are many times the size of the younger trees now protected in the adjacent national park.

But the edges of this forest, due to public pressure on the Territory, are being opened. Similar forests on Hawaii have been and are being cleared of the hapu fern, as its trunk is the base on which orchids are grown commercially. Ohia is used for hardwood flooring and for firewood. Although the cleared land has been used for farming and grazing, its fertility is soon exhausted.

The preservation of this native Hawaiian flora complex in its undisturbed form is of national and international scientific importance. The esthetic values of this forest to the general public, now and in the future, far outweigh the small economic gain a few individuals might realize.

It is expected that the Upper Olaa Forest Reserve will soon be a part of Hawaii National Park and be preserved in virgin condition for posterity.

PROTECTING THE GILA

At its meeting in May, your Association's Board of Trustees authorized Executive Secretary Fred M. Packard to attend the Forest Service hearing on the proposed reductions of the Gila Primitive Area, to be held at Silver City, New Mexico, in August. Mr. Packard went to Silver City, in advance of the hearing, to visit the primitive area and to see those parts of it which the Forest Service proposed to withdraw. As a result of his field investigation, Mr. Packard testified in opposition to any reduction. Several other national organizations, as well as local groups, were represented at the hearing.

"I REJOICE that this fine wilderness area was created by the hand of God and preserved by these pioneers, and if I had my way, I would lay it down as the law that what God and these splendid men working jointly have brought about, let no man put asunder."

An opening in the forest of Iron Creek Mesa.

Fred M. Packard

With these words, Senator Clinton P. Anderson, former Secretary of Agriculture, opened the defense for the Gila Primitive Area at a public hearing held at Silver City, New Mexico, on August 7. The question in debate was whether 188,000 acres should be eliminated from this reservation, as proposed by Regional Forester C. Otto Lindh, in order to reclassify it as a wilderness area under new departmental regulations, or whether the present boundaries should be retained. Mr. Lindh had asserted that this drastic reduction was necessary for administrative reasons, to exclude all but 248 acres of privately-owned lands (most of them not developed) and all regions where vehicles have invaded the area, no matter how slight the evidence of their entry, and to make available for logging some superb virgin ponderosa pine forest.

Senator Anderson noted that this had been the first unit of the present Forest Service wilderness area system. On the advice of Aldo Leopold, Fred Winn and other pioneers in wilderness preservation, 695,000 acres were set aside as the Gila Wilderness, in 1924. It was to be retained inviolate. No roads would be permitted there, or any special use or permanent developments allowed that would damage natural conditions. In 1932, it was redesignated as the Gila Primitive Area and placed under the authority of the chief forester. The Forest Service charged itself with the duty of maintaining "primitive conditions of environment, transportation,

habitation and subsistence." If it should be proved that special use permits have been granted, "or if we have well-improved roads in the area, then I can only conclude," the Senator stated, "that the Forest Service has been derelict in its duties."

In 1924 and in 1932, vehicle access was possible only over a hazardous dirt road that had been built by the army in the 1870's during the wars with Geronimo. But some years later, the Forest Service authorized construction of an improved road that split the reserve into two units, in order to facilitate communication between two ranger stations. These units were the Black Range Area and the Gila Area, the latter containing approximately 563,000 acres. During recent years, the old military road running up Copperas Canyon and the west fork of the Gila River has been maintained in barely passable condition, to permit access to a few private holdings on the west fork and to the Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument. There is some patented land along the east fork, most of which is entirely undeveloped, but vehicles have worn the semblance of a road along that stream. In addition, a small number of jeeps and cars have invaded the unposted boundary of the wilderness area at certain points on the east near the dividing highway.

Under a new department regulation U-1, single tracts of not less than 100,000 acres may be designated as wilderness areas and placed under the cognizance of the Secretary of Agriculture. Strict prohibitions regarding roads and development apply to such areas. When it was proposed to reassign the Gila Primitive Area to this category, new surveys were made. The regional forester believed all of the sections where these vehicle-created tracks had appeared should be deleted from the reserve, as well as certain other areas he deemed to be of importance for lumber production.

Ordinarily, when such a proposal is made, local communities are so attracted by the chance to derive immediate financial

Fred M. Packard

Iron Creek Mesa contains part of the nation's largest forest of virgin ponderosa pine.

return from the change that they support it, ignoring the long-range benefits inherent in the preservation of the natural conditions. In this case, however, the local residents rose in wrath against the severe impairment of their wilderness. At the hearing, witness after witness insisted that the integrity of the area be protected and that the regional forester's recommendations be disapproved. As Executive Secretary Packard remarked at the hearing, "Here we have the extraordinary spectacle of the local population, representing every facet of community life, almost unanimously trying to prevent the Forest Service from destroying one of its reserved areas, vigorously representing the national interest in opposition to officials whose primary responsibility it is to uphold the national welfare." It was encouraging evidence of the maturing of

national thinking on this subject.

In order to present concrete counter-proposals, two committees of local citizens had studied the official proposition, and had surveyed the situation on the ground. Their report was presented by Dr. H. W. James, of Silver City, and their recommendations were supported by all of the national organizations present. The report strongly opposed any reduction in the boundaries near Iron Creek Mesa, on the grounds that the protection of the watershed was the primary factor to be considered, and that any revenue from logging would be small and far outweighed by the harm caused the region by a logging operation. Furthermore, while there is at present no demand for this timber, were it to be cut there would inevitably be later demands for further boundary changes to provide more logs for the mills.

Although no justification for doing so was ever presented, the regional forester had proposed the elimination of a vast tract of superb mesa country in the northeast section of the area. This the James' report strongly disapproved, except that it proposed a ranch near the present boundary should be excluded.

The report recommended that the military road up Copperas Canyon and the west fork constitute a mile-wide corridor, removed from the wilderness area, where appropriate development could be undertaken, in view of the developments already there. With regard to the east fork, the committees suggested the Forest Service endeavor to acquire the patented lands.

Many witnesses pointed out that the presence of vehicles in the eastern section was due to lack of significant effort on the part of the Forest Service to prevent such violations. The wilderness boundaries are

(Continued on page 187)

In the canyon of the east fork of the Gila River.

Yosemite's Beauty Fast Disappearing

By MARTIN LITTON, Member
Board of Trustees
National Parks Association

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT called Yosemite Valley the most beautiful place in the world. John Muir summoned the world to the mountains to "get their tidings" and founded the Sierra Club "to explore, enjoy and render accessible" the scenic gems of the Sierra Nevada.

But put nearly 1,000,000 people to work every summer trampling and littering an area of four or five square miles, and the scenery is sure to suffer.

"Unless something is done to stop present trends," says Dr. Carl P. Russell, superintendent of Yosemite National Park, "much of the natural appeal of the valley as we have known it will be gone in another fifty years."

Every year the crowds are bigger and their impact is greater. Nature, though aided by the National Park Service and many conscientious citizens, is losing out. Yosemite can't take it any more.

Not only are the Park Service and nature protection minded groups and individuals worried; the Yosemite Park and Curry Company, concessioner, is also concerned. "We try to spread them out," says a company official, "by encouraging the use of facilities outside the valley. But most of the people insist on going 'where all the people are.' "

While the company can accommodate only about 4000 guests, there are frequently as many as 12,000 people occupying the free public campgrounds in the valley.

"It would be possible," says Dr. Russell, "to restore most of the charm that made Yosemite famous, but the process would be prohibitively expensive and probably opposed by those who prefer to think of Yosemite Valley as a resort, not a primeval sanctuary. Some observers blame the concessioner for the commercialization of Yosemite. That is unfair, because every enterprise that is initiated here has the prior sanction of the Park Service."

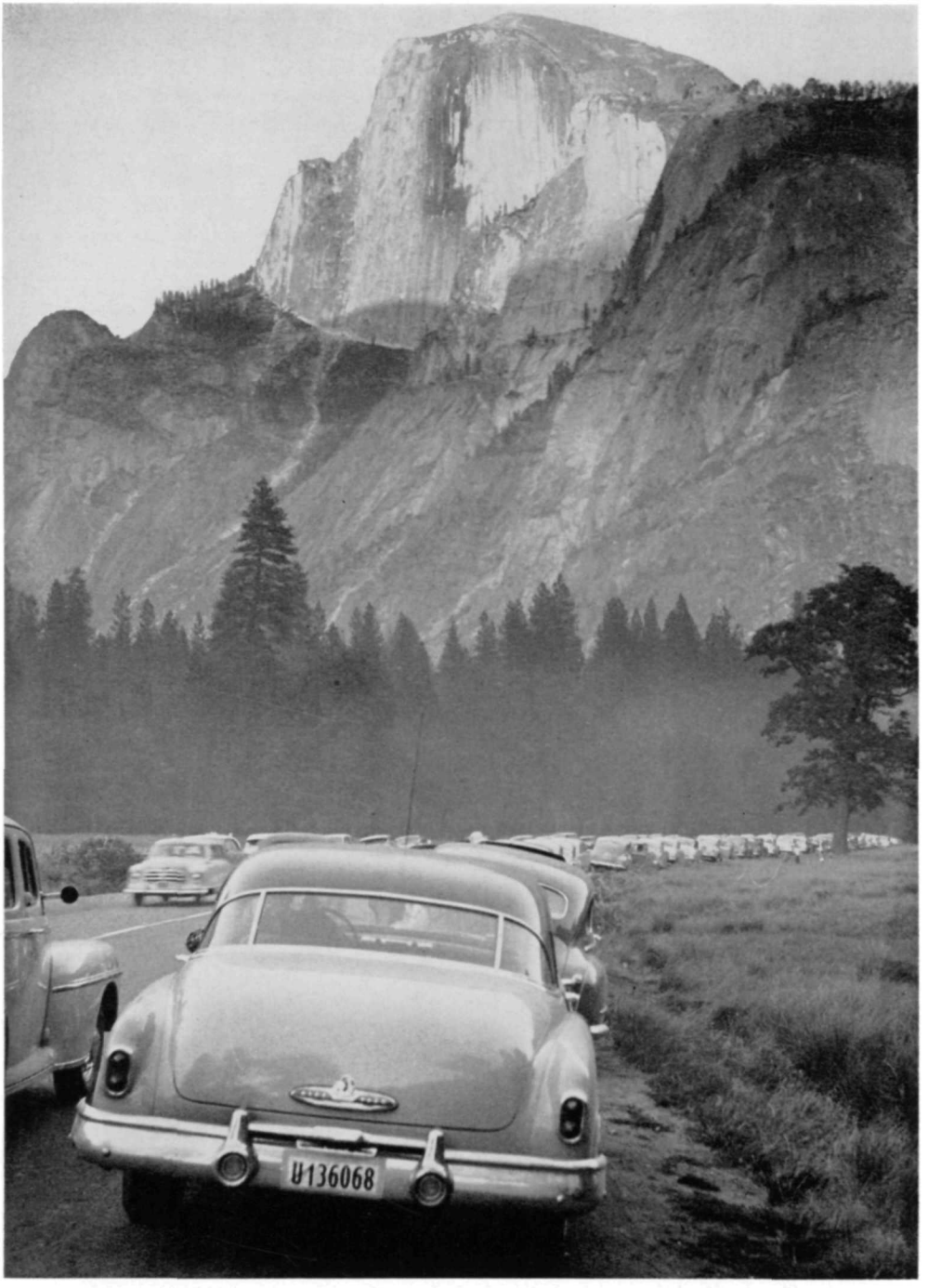
The dagger that struck the hardest blow at Yosemite was the Wawona Road. Its reconstruction made the valley more accessible—perhaps too accessible—from Fresno and Los Angeles, and brought the hordes that have accelerated the deterioration of the natural scene.

Yosemite not only draws crowds, it holds them. Almost every kind of urban amusement is offered to forestall homesickness and boredom. When waterfalls and trees and rocks and river pall, there are movies, dancing, golf, tennis, swimming and stage entertainment to take their place. Nobody wants to leave the valley and make room for the next fellow.

Difficult as caring for the visitors themselves may be, it is easy compared with the job of providing space for their cars. The picturesque old Camp Curry apple orchard is now an asphalt parking lot, as is part of the meadow along the river just west of the Old Village, once a favorite spot for viewing Yosemite Falls.

Looking at the Yosemite hodgepodge, it is hard to believe there is actually a master plan for the valley's development. But the government has one, calling for the razing of the Old Village and the erection of a so-called New Village to occupy what is now a meadow to the east, on the north side of the river. At an estimated cost of $2,500,000, the rustic, somewhat dilapidated Yosemite Lodge is being replaced by government-approved modern structures that stand out like a sore thumb.

The summer crowding brings not only inconvenience and unsightliness; it brings



Martin Litton

Awaiting the firefall.

danger as well. Every year has its tally of drownings, traffic accidents, and injuries to visitors who molest the wild animals. At the season's peak, disposal of refuse is a serious problem; with the overtaxed sewage-treatment plant sometimes on the verge of pouring raw sewage into the Merced River. The U. S. Public Health Service may quarantine the valley and close it up, unless funds are provided for meeting the sanitary problem.

The toll that would be taken in the event of a forest fire is a prospect that makes park rangers shudder. And fire is a constant threat.

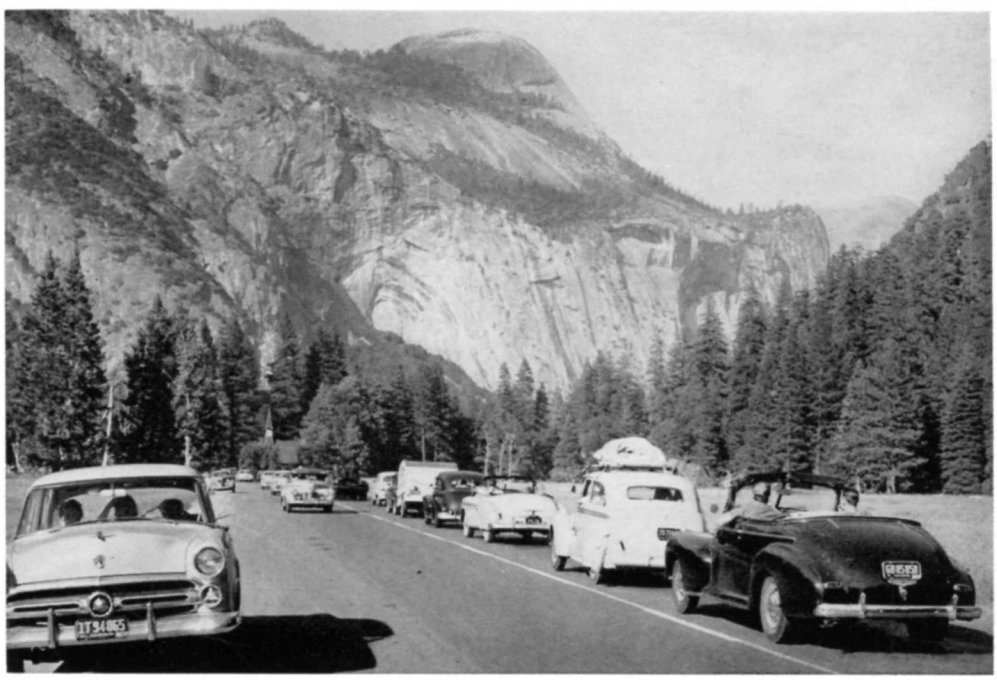
"If we still had Hetch Hetchy Valley," Dr. Russell points out, "many of our problems would be solved, because it was another Yosemite in every respect. It was part of the park when the City of San Francisco took it away from the people and needlessly made a reservoir out of it."

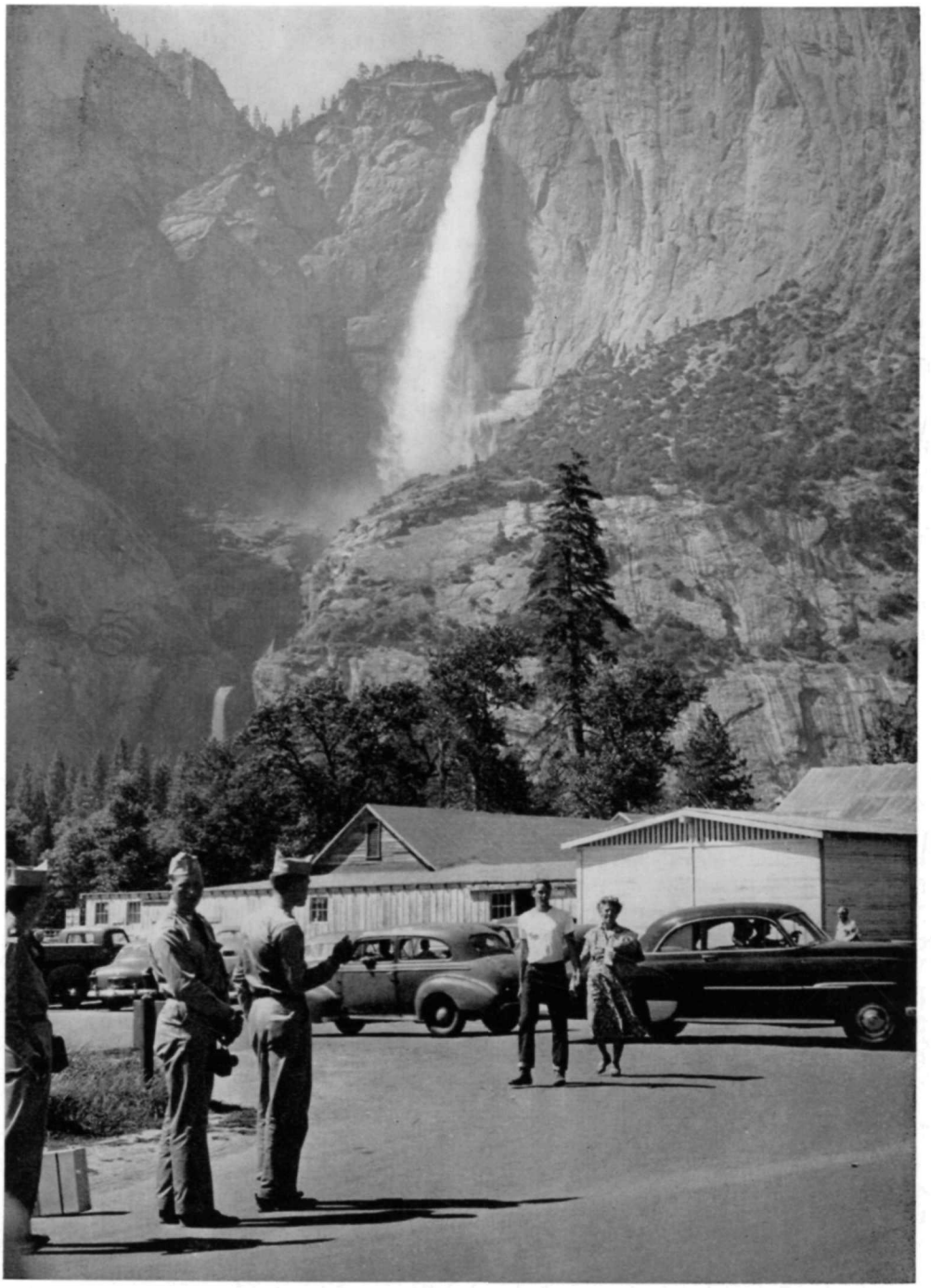
By far the biggest single factor in the overcrowding of Yosemite Valley is the renowned firefall. Even some of the buildings—the Ahwahnee Hotel is an example—are orientated for the best view of this famous sight. Every day in summer a crew scours the rim forests for the ever-scarcer red fir bark of which the bonfire is made, and every night hundreds of cars jam the roads and meadows as their occupants strive for vantage points from which to see the glowing coals pushed off the brink of Glacier Point. Students of national park administration consider the firefall an artificial intrusion which is as out of place as a display as fireworks.

Several possible cures for Yosemite's headaches have been advanced. There are persons in the National Park Service who advocate throwing open the entire valley floor to camping. Such a move, they claim, would spread out the campers and make

Bumper to bumper through the valley.

Martin Litton





Martin Litton

"It would be possible to restore the charm, but the process would be expensive."

their stays more enjoyable. But stronger sentiment favors the opposite extreme: Removal of all overnight and recreational facilities to Big Meadows, a spacious area just outside the north-west corner of the valley, on the Big Oak Flat road.

Under this program, some of the valley roads might remain, possibly changed to one-way routes, and a few of the present campgrounds would be utilized as inconspicuous parking areas. Use of the valley would be on a day-by-day basis.

Another proposal would keep private cars out of the valley altogether, with low fare busses shuttling between the points of interest.

The one big obstacle is cost. The Yosemite Park and Curry Company would have to be reimbursed for moving its $7,000,000 plant, to say nothing of relocating the government's facilities. Moreover, the Big Meadows tract, though within the park's boundaries, is privately owned, and would have to be bought with public funds.

Even as the concessioner's investment grows with the erection of new hotel buildings, this year's elimination of one service —the public laundry—seems to portend the future of Yosemite.

"You don't have to pitch camp in an art museum to enjoy it," says Dr. Russell, "and the same reasoning can be applied to any place as rare and precious as Yosemite Valley."

No camps, no swimming pools, no dance halls, no cocktail bars—Yosemite would no longer "have everything." But it might become once again the most beautiful place in the world.

Association member Martin Litton is a staff writer for the *Los Angeles Times*. His article, from the September 1 edition, is reprinted in part, with the permission of the *Times*.

CAPE HATTERAS NATIONAL SEASHORE RECREATION AREA

A NATIONAL PARK SERVICE release, dated August 21, says that funds for acquisition of land in the proposed Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreation Area have been made available by the State of North Carolina and two private organizations, the Old Dominion Foundation of Virginia and the Avalon Foundation of Delaware. Land acquisition is under way, through an office recently set up for this purpose at Manteo, North Carolina.

When completed, the area "will contain approximately 30,000 acres of unspoiled beach—a stretch along the Atlantic Ocean unmarred by intrusion of unsightly development. The State of North Carolina and the federal government already own 11,600 acres in the area. The funds now available will be used to acquire the remaining 18,400 acres."

According to the release, the Cape Hatteras country is scenically "of compelling interest, with its exciting expanse of ocean beach broken by narrow inlets. Great sand dunes, salt and fresh water marshes, and native pine and oak forests lend variety to the scene." Here, too, are "picturesque fishing villages, Coast Guard stations and lighthouses."

Acquisition of Cape Hatteras has been pending for many years. It deserves protection. At one time it was hoped it might be established as a nearly primeval seashore, with removal of almost all traces of human settlement and activity. As such, it might have qualified as a national monument, perhaps comparable to areas like Saguaro, Arches and Death Valley. The present designation creates a new category among Park Service areas. Some may consider this unfortunate, for there exists widespread public confusion over the already too numerous categories of land under Park Service protection.

Sunset Over the Olympics

By GALE COMPTON

ONE need not go to Switzerland to see breath-taking mountain beauty. Within the state of Washington, not far from Seattle, on a paved highway, are spots that beckon with their unending, spectacular beauty. And the most lovely of all are along the highway around the Olympic peninsula, taking the tourist into the heart of our last great West, and to the heart of one of our finest playgrounds, the Olympic National Park. There are good trails, too, that lead the hiker to rugged terrain, and, if he has the urge, he may leave the trail and make his way into an unmarked wilderness, some of it seldom glimpsed by man before.

You, in your automobile, as well as the hiker, may enjoy all this wonderland. A drive over this peninsula during the last of May will be unforgettable. The rhododendrons and dogwoods are at their best then. Both sides of the road are bordered with huge clusters of the pink rhododendron flowers interspersed with the lovely big white blooms of the dogwood. At other places the ground is carpeted with the blossoms of the wild strawberry, and myriads of tiny blue flowers that seem to shout, "Spring is here!"

And where the mountains try to push the road off into space, spray-fringed waterfalls, born of the snow-melt from the higher altitudes, cascade down the slopes and over the rocks. If the winter snowfall has been heavy, the runoff is profuse and the waterfalls rival the famed ones along the Columbia River Gorge. However, these on the Olympic peninsula will disappear by

"You come to an unobstructed view of snow-capped peaks that tower into the blue sky."

Asahel Curtis

Photo by the Author

"Spray-fringed waterfalls cascade down the slopes."

late July or early August, and the motorist then sees a slender trickle of water or hears its musical babble through a bed of lush ferns and summer flowers. Whatever the month, nature will give you a show for your money.

If you drive, start south from Seattle on U. S. Highway 99 and go to Tacoma, a distance of about twenty-nine miles; then cross the new Narrows Bridge that spans the narrows of Puget Sound. This new bridge has been dubbed Sturdy Gertie, since she withstood a lusty gale of sixty-three miles an hour shortly after she was open to traffic. Her weakling sister, Galloping Gertie, went to her doom in a mere breeze of fifty-seven miles.

After the bridge has given you the thrill of looking down into the water from a giddy 187 feet, drive north to Port Angeles, and on to Lake Crescent, where you'll be intrigued into spending the night. Modern motels dot the shoreline, and there are rates to fit any purse. Or you may sleep under the stars if you'd rather; but be sure you have a sleeping bag, or you may get frost on your toes. It's always cold here during the nights, summer or not. If you're inclined to like a trout breakfast, get up with the sun, and catch your own.

Continuing around the peninsula, allow your fancy to dictate your speed and the sideroads you will take. There are many of the latter, several good ones that penetrate unfrequented spots. On the second night you can stop at Lake Quinault, where a luxurious mountain inn offers superb food. This gem of a lake lies within easy access of the stately Olympic Range. On the third day you drive back to Seattle by way of the logging center of Aberdeen.

Incidentally, if you have no car, you can make this trip on one of the North Coast buses that operate on a summer schedule from the Greyhound terminal at 8th and Stewart streets, Seattle.

So here are three glorious days for you.

Those snow-helmeted Olympics! Have you ever watched the sunset over those majestic mountains? You will be a different person when you walk in your front door again after that. An experience you'll never forget can start on any clear day if you hike several miles from the highway in the Lake Quinault region. Here you will find yourself in a ghostly fairyland of leafless trees, with mossy arms outstretched, their slim trunks standing so close together that the sun shines eerily through. The ground is soft and spongy; there is no sign of animal life, and the silence seems to roar in your ears. Are you walking in a dream? No, you are in the mossy rain forest.

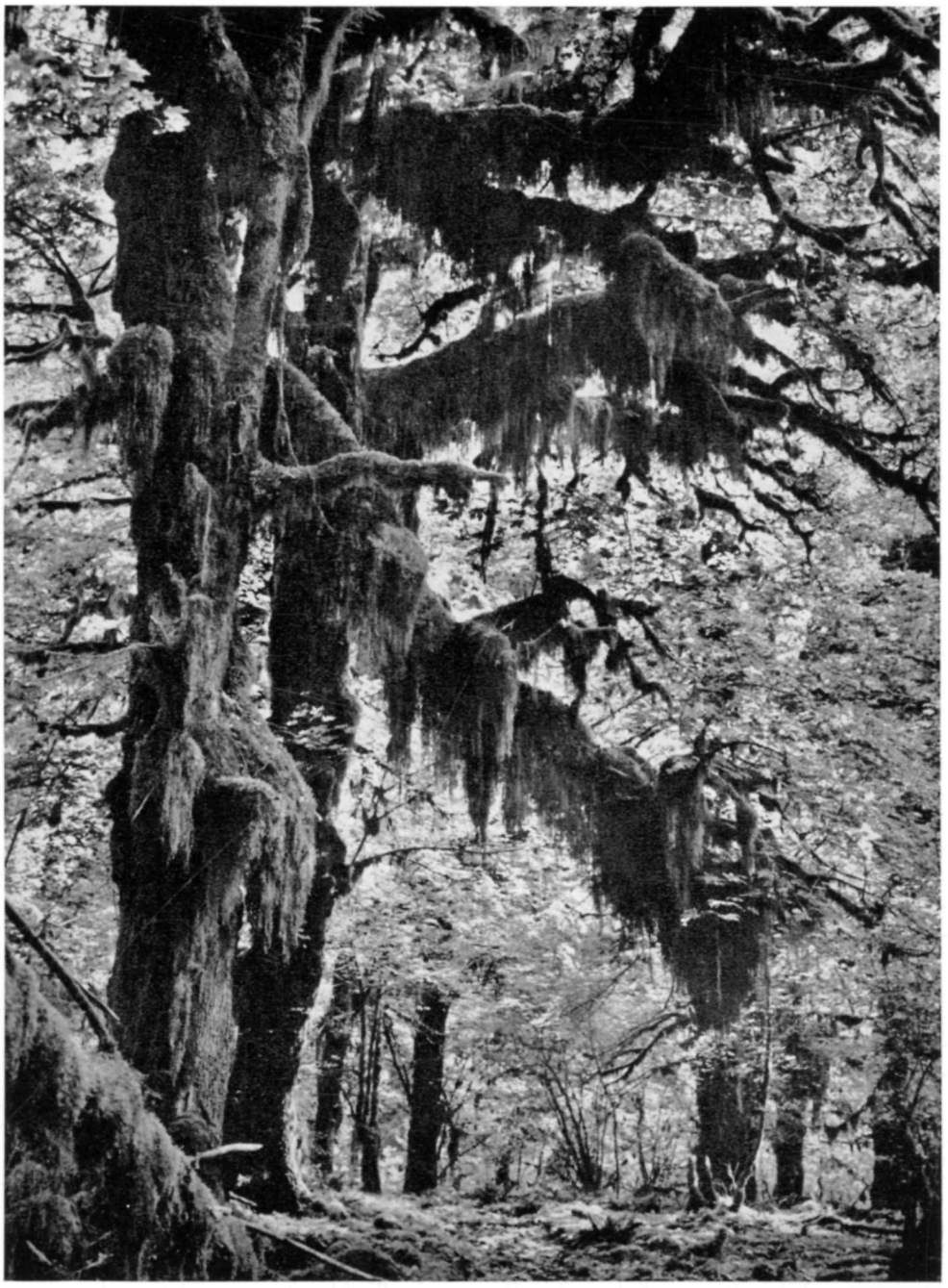
Unconsciously you hurry on, and, as though pulling aside a curtain, you walk out into the soul-warming sun again.

A short distance farther, over a little rise of ground, you come to an unobstructed view of snowcapped peaks that tower into the blue sky from their bed of green-clad hills below. After inhaling great draughts of the heady air, you sit down on a rock to watch the late afternoon sun form curious shadows over the distant landscape.

At this moment you will literally feel that you are master of all you survey. You close your eyes and listen to the song of a little stream that romps over the rocks. Nearer, the drone of honey bees, paying homage to mountain lupine, lulls your senses. A faint soughing of the treetops completes the wilderness symphony.

Suddenly a twig snaps. Startled, you open your eyes. A doe and her fawn are stepping before you on their way to the creek for their evening drink. You almost fear to breathe as they pass, the little one nibbling at a leaf that hangs in its way, and, as it turns its head, its eyes catch yours. Instantly you know there can be nothing more beautiful in this world than the soft brown eyes of a fawn, opened wide in baby-like wonder.

A rustling brings your eyes to another spot. A porcupine is waddling awkwardly. He looks at you; but he doesn't mind your intrusion on his domain, and ambles on toward his goal.



William O. Thorniley

"Here you find yourself in a ghostly fairy-land of trees, with mossy arms outstretched."

Finally the rays of the fast departing sun kiss the topmost peaks, causing a blush of deepest rose to spread over the distance. The sky reflects its warm glory upon the white clouds until they resemble a huge shimmering curtain of irridescent red velvet.

Soon a few stars appear, like magic beacons. Nightbirds begin their soft love calls. Somewhere an impertinent owl sounds his deep "who-o-o" intermittently. Then, to the east, the moon peers over the horizon.

The air grows perceptibly colder, as if, with a breath from the snowy peaks, urging you to go. Now all the leaves on the shrubbery around you sparkle with dew drops, like tiny diamonds.

As you walk back to the highway in the hush of this wonderland, you feel a joy unspeakable. For here, in a few turnings of an hour-glass, you have beheld the glory of the Shadow of God upon His throne.

On behalf of the twenty-five member clubs of the Federation of New York State Bird Clubs, representing more than 3000 birders and ornithologists, the Federation's Conservation Committee voted to undertake a study to determine, if possible, ways and means of substituting another material for the lead in shotgun shells. Based on studies now on hand, it appears that lead poisoning is taking an all too heavy toll of winged or crippled waterfowl. Birds feeding in gunned-over areas take into their digestive systems, along with their food, the lead pellets lying on marsh and lake bottoms. This is another cause of poisoning and needless death of our vanishing waterfowl populations. —H. Everest Clements, *Member, Conservation Committee.*

MOVING?—Please be sure to notify your Association of your new address as soon as possible, so you will not miss an issue of the magazine; and also to avoid causing the Association's limited funds the extra expense of having magazines returned by the post office because of incorrect address.

Afield With Your Representative

For six weeks this summer, your Field Representative Devereux Butcher, accompanied by his wife and son, traveled 5000 miles in the West, visiting several national parks and monuments. The several park problems mentioned in the following account of his trip, together with many others, were discussed at the autumn meeting of the Association's Executive Committee.

THREE BRILLIANT DAYS of camping and strolling along the Grand Canyon's south rim put us in the best spirit for the long journey ahead. Going by way of the spectacular Marble Canyon and Lee's Ferry Bridge, with a night's stop at high, cool Jacob Lake Forest Camp, in the Kaibab National Forest, we dropped in at Zion National Park. A pleasant evening was spent with Park Naturalist Walker and Mrs. Walker, who put on a show of color slides.

Lehman Caves National Monument, in eastern Nevada, is comparatively little-known, yet we found it one of the most beautiful caves we have seen. Dripping with water, it is what the geologists refer to as a living cave. It is full of formations from end to end, and there are lakes larger than any in Carlsbad Caverns. We spent a morning there taking pictures.

Monument headquarters and a concessioner lunch room are housed in a picturesque log cabin, which we were sorry to learn is slated to be torn down and replaced by a modern structure. We hope the Park Service planners will recognize the fitness of this building in its mountain setting, and renovate it if necessary, but let it stand.

Crossing the white salt flats west of Salt Lake City, and then turning north, we stopped to explore Bear River National Wildlife Refuge. A huge flock of white pelicans displayed their gliding and soaring powers, when a hundred or more wheeled high over us, their wings sounding like a swarm of bees. Here were avocets, black-necked stilts, white-faced glossy ibises, Franklin's gulls and many other species.

Across the southeast corner of Idaho, and into Wyoming, we came to Grand Teton National Park for a stay of eight days. Before entering the park, we visited the adjoining National Elk Refuge. Manager Nelson very kindly asked his assistant, Mr. Blanchard, to take me into the area. Near the north end of the refuge, in a forest of cottonwoods half a mile away, we saw a few elk. Mr. Blanchard assured me that if I would come back to this place about sundown, the elk would be grazing on the wide meadow between where we stood and the cottonwoods. To my question of how many there were on the refuge at this time, he said there were a few—just a small resident herd. I expected to see about twenty head.

We came to the place at the appointed time, and what we saw was so unexpected that it was hard to believe our eyes. There were at least two hundred elk spread all across the green meadow. In the colorful slanting rays of the setting sun, with the blue wall of the Teton Mountains beyond, the sight was one of unimaginable beauty. We had not been warned about the shyness of the animals. On the side of an irrigation ditch that rimmed a hill overlooking the scene, we set up the camera in full view of the elk. We had no sooner gotten ready, than the animals nearest to us became wary, began to move away; and before there was time to realize it, the entire herd went into motion and disappeared among the cottonwoods. It looked like one of those scenes in Africa of vast herds of running antelopes.

We returned the following evening, determined to use the greatest caution; but saw only three elk far in the distance. Our failure to keep concealed the previous evening was tragic, for seldom does one have an opportunity to make such a wildlife

National Parks Association

The airport in Grand Teton National Park.

photograph. I suppose it was a question of the old saying, live and learn.

Superintendent Freeland, of Grand Teton, very kindly invited me to ride with him and a friend to Amphitheater Lake at tree line. Above, the jagged peaks, snow-streaked and bare of vegetation, towered into the sky. We had some rain and missed getting pictures looking over Jackson Hole and the Gros Ventre Mountains. In spite of the weather, the trip was a grand experience.

Another day was spent rowing on Jenny Lake amid the most wonderful scenery in the world. That day was one of the most memorable of the summer. A discordant note was the incessant roar of outboard motors and speedboats, which, in our opinion, have no more right in a national park or monument than airplanes.

Having heard, for years, about the controversial Jackson Hole airport, which is now inside the boundaries of Grand Teton, we stopped to have a look at it and to photograph it. It was indeed an incongruous sight to see six or seven planes lined up on the field, with the Teton Mountains in the background. On several occasions during our stay, two-engine transport planes skimmed the tree tops above Jenny Lake Campground. It would be hard to conceive of anything more disturbing to national park atmosphere. Airplanes and airports are, of course, in violation of the national policy governing our national parks and monuments.

We were pleased to find that beautiful Leigh Lake is still reached only by trail, and no power boats are allowed on it. A road once led to Leigh Lake. Recently there was talk of reopening the road and putting a campground near the lake; but the plan has been abandoned. It must never again be considered, for the peace and wild beauty of this lake must be preserved.

At Yellowstone, a few miles north of Grand Teton, we had planned to spend some time taking pictures. However, bad weather prevailed. There were recurrent thunderstorms, and one of them at night was of a violence seldom seen. It was decided to move on to Glacier National Park to give the weather a chance to clear, and to return here later.

Our first stop in Glacier was at Two Medicine Campground, overlooking beautiful Two Medicine Lake and the magnificent pyramid peak of Sinopah Mountain. After visiting the Many Glacier area, we climbed over Logan Pass and spent a night at Avalanche Lake Campground. It was our last full day in the park that was most memorable. Having expressed the intention to photograph and see the country that would be inundated by the once proposed Glacier View dam and the dam site, Superintendent Emmert, realizing that we would not be able to do this adequately without guidance, asked Ranger Nelson to take us. Glittering weather enabled us to do a good job with the cameras. Besides this, we saw a moose and a coyote. With the latter, we had fun. First seen trotting ahead along the winding forest road, we soon came close, and the coyote entered the undergrowth. We waited a while, watching him move through the forest. Out of sight, he again came onto the road, and again we overtook him. This was repeated a number of times. But Ranger Nelson knew the coyote's intention. There was a meadow ahead, and Mr. Coyote was going there for a meal on ground squirrels. We drove on and stopped at the meadow to await the arrival of the coyote. There were squirrels here aplenty. On the ranger's advice, we stood quietly watching the forest edge. As prophesied, out came Mr. Coyote, ears back and tail flying, as he dashed down a slope to disappear behind a small ridge. Twice during this incident, the coyote was lost sight of, only to be discovered standing dead still watching us. When our eyes met his gaze, he would turn and quietly move away.

The pleasure of an experience like that lingers long in the memory. It is worth any number of mutton chops and slabs of beef. The livestock industry, aided by the so-called predator control division of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, is working ceaselessly to eradicate the coyote from most of the West. They are doing this with meat loaded with a new powerful poison known as ten-eighty. Even the animals in national parks and monuments are not safe. Recognizing that park coyotes wander across boundary lines at will, predator control men have ringed the parks and monuments with ten-eighty stations. An agreement between the Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service prohibits placing the stations closer than three miles to park and monument boundaries. Even that is no distance for a coyote to travel in a single night.

On our return to Yellowstone, we stopped en route at the National Bison Range, ad-

ministered by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Manager Schwartz took us through the area in a jeep, to photograph the bison. Unfortunately, it rained, but in spite of this, some good shots were obtained. Three hundred bison roam the grassy mountains of the refuge. It was another grand experience of the trip, when we finally located a large part of the herd, and drove among a number of the animals. The huge bulls, living a wild and natural life, are indeed impressive to look at.

Back at Yellowstone, we were favored with two days of brilliant weather, with excellent photographic results. About Old Faithful Geyser, the Park Service will tell you that its eruptions vary in size. In the evening, we attempted to photograph an eruption that seemed to subside almost before it started. On the following morning, we photographed the most magnificent eruption we had ever seen—a truly inspiring sight, a thing of the most superb grace and beauty.

Although we enjoyed seeing Yellowstone again, the visit was quite considerably marred by the number of other visitors. Driving the loop road, they gave us no peace, little chance to go leisurely and enjoy the scenery. But we refused to be pushed, and lines of speeders were held down.

At Old Faithful Village and at Fishing Bridge, the big curio stores are like some big junk mart along Atlantic City's boardwalk. These, we felt, were out of tune with the national park concept. There is no doubt but what these big money-making establishments some day will have to be cut down. The park will have to be saved for the kind of people who know how to enjoy undisturbed wilderness and nature, and the sooner the better.

At Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho, we spent two full days exploring and photographing one of the most amazing landscapes in our country. Because of the contrast, we were reminded of the dazzling whiteness of White Sands National Monument, in New Mexico, for here at Craters almost everything is as black as coal. Superintendent Houston joined us on one of our photographic expeditions, climbing to the rim of South Crater. From here we looked southeastward along the entire volcanic rift, with its several big spatter cones and craters, and spreading for seemingly endless miles all around, the black lava flow. Actually, there is some color in the blackness. There are occasional formations with glittering iridescence, some of blue, tile-like quality, and beneath the outer surface of the flow formations, the coloring is almost a terra cotta red.

Vandalism is rampant here. During the height of the tourist season, the superintendent and his one ranger are almost continually occupied with duties at headquarters and the checking station. At all of the points of interest, formations are being broken, and there can be little doubt that lots of samples are carried away every year. This is because of the lack of sufficient funds being appropriated by Congress to enable the Service to put at least two more men on duty here during the summer travel season.

With visits at Malheur and Hart Mountain national wildlife refuges, Mount Hood National Forest, and an overnight stay at Robinhood Forest Camp, we came to the Columbia River Gorge, stopping briefly to look at Bonneville Dam. So much has been said about the effect of Columbia River dams on the salmon runs, that we wanted to see the far-famed fish ladders, up which it was intended the salmon should climb to get past the dam. We did see salmon leaping up from pool to pool and going out through a gate into the lake above the dam. At this gate, the fish are counted as they go through. A bulletin board tells how many fish have passed by to date; and how many for each of the past several years. There is no mention of how these figures compare with, at least an estimated number, before the dam was built. Is Bonneville depleting the salmon run?

Bears had full control of the garbage cans

at Paradise Valley Campground at Mount Rainier. They made regular rounds, day and night, and the cans were always lying on their sides, with refuse strewn over the ground. But that is not a pretty way to start a description of a visit to this park.

The towering, glacier-covered dome stayed in the clouds, and we did not see it until dawn of the day after we arrived. In spite of the cold, cameras were set up before the first rays of the sun touched the summit. Deer gave entertainment while we waited. They romped and pranced in a flower-filled meadow, now in the open, now disappearing in clumps of alpine firs. Under a cloudless sky, with the sun light growing brighter, we looked down on a sea of cloud that hid the low country.

AIRPLANES AND THE SUPERIOR

A federal district court has upheld President Truman's executive order of December, 1949, establishing an air space reservation over the Superior Roadless Area, in Minnesota. The order prohibited airplanes from flying below 4000 feet above the area; and regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture shortly after the executive order, permitted plane travel to and from resorts in the area up to January 1, 1952, in cases where such travel "was a customary means of ingress and egress" prior to the date of this order. (See *Wilderness Victory*, in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for April-June 1950.)

The airspace reservation had been repeatedly violated by resort owners in the area; and as a result of a trial at Duluth, Minnesota, Federal Judge Gunnar H. Nordbye, in a thirteen-page memorandum decision, sustained the right of the President to establish the airspace reservation. It was argued by the plaintiff that such an order was unauthorized by law, except for purposes of national defense. The Judge says, "No good reason is suggested why Congress intended to limit the executive power to the creation of air bans solely for national defense." The decision is welcome news to wilderness preservationists from coast to coast.

NEW JERSEY ACQUIRES ISLAND BEACH

Late in July, the State of New Jersey purchased Island Beach from the heirs of the Phipps Estate. (See *Island Beach* in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for April-June 1952.) The area will be administered as a state park; and it is the expressed intention of the present state administration to keep the area in its wild condition. Of course, there will always be the danger of future administrations attempting to change this policy. The park, therefore, will require constant watching in the future.

JACKSON HOLE WILDLIFE PARK

This summer, it was agreed between the National Park Service and the Conservation Foundation that the Foundation continue to operate the research station at the Jackson Hole Wildlife Park, and that the Service take charge of the public contact station and the animals in the fenced enclosure. Those who would adhere to highest park policies regret to see the Park Service take over this function.

TEN-EIGHTY AND THE NATIONAL PARKS

During recent years, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been conducting a widespread campaign to control coyote populations in the West. Some believe this activity has been carried too far. In any case, we feel that this matter deserves greater public attention. The following is extracted from a National Park Service report on wildlife in the national parks and monuments submitted to the Senate Committee on Government Operations, in April of this year:

A MAJOR PROBLEM in wildlife protection within the several parks and monuments has resulted from the enlarged program of predatory animal control by the Fish and Wildlife Service on adjacent areas. A memorandum of understanding with that Service defined a zone three miles in width around areas administered by the National Park Service, within which "Compound 1080" poison stations would not be established unless absolutely necessary. The increasing numbers of these poison stations plus the use of other lethal practices and devices within the agreed upon protective zone threatens to extirpate the coyotes from several parks and monuments.

Dinosaur National Monument reports that persistent poisoning and other control measures have made coyotes scarce in that area. It has been four years since any of the area staff has seen a coyote inside the monument.

Coyotes became quite scarce in Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park after "1080" poison stations were placed near the Memorial Park boundaries. A few of these animals were seen in the park in 1951, but it is questionable whether they will escape the poison bait placed again this winter.

The enlarged poisoning campaign of the Fish and Wildlife Service also endangers coyotes in Wind Cave National Park and Badlands National Monument. The loss of these predators is assured in the smaller areas administered by the National Park Service if the campaign is continued.

NATIONAL PARK WILDLIFE

The following paragraph is from a letter of transmittal accompanying the report of the National Park Service on park wildlife to the Senate Committee on Government Operations, April, 1952:

I WOULD like to call special attention to the need for more adequate staff and operating funds if the wildlife resources are to be given proper care. This protection is expected by the more than 36,000,000 visitors annually. Increasing use within the parks and other areas of the national park system, and intensifying economic pressure from without, have brought serious problems. At least fifty rangers, in addition to the present force, are needed to protect wildlife from poaching, to regulate fishing, to control existing grazing (which directly conflicts with wildlife), to correct the several grave maladjustments of elk and deer in relation to food supply, and many other protective functions in the wildlife field. Although valuable research is being carried out in the parks by the Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service requires an additional twenty biologists to supply technical advice to area administrators and to pursue the many studies needed to solve immediate management problems. Approximately $38,000 of additional funds are needed annually to meet the minimum operating expenses of wildlife studies and protective-management measures. Some $300,000 (nonrecurring) should be obtained for construction and other permanent needs, such as buildings, to enable protection personnel to function in remote areas where wildlife needs are paramount. —Conrad L. Wirth, *Director.*

A College Course on National Parks

IN 1951, the University of Cincinnati bulletin announced a new course entitled *Touring the National Parks with a Park Naturalist.* Enrollment in 1952, on the first two days, was so large that the class had to be moved to a room larger than the one originally scheduled for it. Final enrollment was 162. Before the 1952 catalogue was issued, inquiries were being made as to whether the same course would be offered again.

One might ask why this course, now only in its second year, should attract so large a group. Mr. J. Herbert Heger, who gives the course, says it shows that the American public is starved for this sort of thing, and that people are beginning to realize what the parks offer them. These last unspoiled areas have been visited by many of the enrollees, and others are planning a visit. All are eager to learn as much as possible to broaden their understanding of what they have discovered or expect to see.

The course, consisting of eight two-hour sessions, meeting once a week, is a lecture series planned for busy professional and business people. One professional credit is given. Many teachers of geography and science, particularly biology, are taking the course in order to enrich their own course. Mr. Heger stresses the biological and geological aspects of the parks. Each evening,

There are eight two-hour lectures, one given each week

Harod Stout

a brief description of the parks that are to be studied that night is given. The location, geological formations of the areas, the historical backgrounds are all stressed by means of color slides and movies. Emphasis is placed upon the parks' value as outdoor laboratories that can enrich our lives. A bibliography on national parks is given to each student, as well as material such as maps and folders that the National Park Service makes available. At the completion of the course, the student is well equipped to visit any area, and to say not only "It is beautiful," but to understand and appreciate many of its less evident features, as well as the wonderful institution that free America has given to the world—the national park idea.

The titles of the lectures in chronological order are: *Glimpses of the National Parks*, in which the history of the National Park Service, what it stands for, what it offers, its cost of operation, and many of its major problems, are discussed. *Eastern National Parks* considers the locations of these parks and the need of their establishment and their importance to a busy America. *Yellowstone and Grand Teton* describes the greatest geyser region in the world; and the Alps of America, the Grand Tetons, illustrate the huge uplift and glaciation of the Rocky Mountains. *Southwestern National Parks* discusses the volcanic character of most of the area, the erosive forces of wind and water, and, last but not least, the American Indian and his works are stressed. *Colorado's National Parks* explains the formation of the dunes of Great Sand Dunes National Monument, the water action of the Gunnison River that formed the Black Canyon of the Gunnison, and the box canyons of Colorado National Monument, all excellent examples of the geological laboratories found in our park system. Included also are Rocky Mountain National Park, with its marvelous examples of geological action and biological aspects, and Mesa Verde National Park, with its cliff dwellings. In the sixth session, *The Big Tree Country, Yosemite and Sequoia*, not only are the big trees and their biological relationship studied, but the wonderful glacier story of Yosemite Valley is illustrated and discussed in detail. In *Parks of the Northwest*, Mount Lassen, the most recently active volcanic peak in the United States, is studied along with Crater Lake and Mount Rainier, which are the results of volcanic action; while Olympic and Glacier national parks provide fascinating contrasts. *Recreational Activities* is the eighth and last of the series. It considers the esthetic values and the recreational activities of the parks. Rocky Mountain National Park is used to illustrate these values and activities. And it is in this session that any questions about the parks still remaining in the minds of the class are answered.

Most of the films used in the lectures are Mr. Heger's, but the Park Service has helped by lending him films of those areas he has not yet photographed. The National Parks Association has supplied literature. Lecturer Heger, in his efforts to build up a film library, has traveled in every state except Florida.

Extensive travel in our national parks has given Mr. Heger a background that qualifies him to present a lecture series interpreting the major features of the national park system. Back in 1927, he made his first trip to Yellowstone, and most of the other national parks have been added to his list in the years that have followed. A native of Cincinnati, he is at present a teacher of biology in charge of visual aids in the largest high school in Ohio, Withrow. For the past seven years he has been on the staff at Rocky Mountain National Park as seasonal park naturalist under Superintendent Dave Canfield and Park Naturalist Ed Alberts. Mr. Heger received his B. S. degree in botany at the University of Idaho, in 1935, and his Master's degree was earned at the University of Cincinnati after he wrote a thesis

(Continued on page 185)

I. U. P. N. MEETS AT CARACAS

Executive Secretary Fred M. Packard represented your Association at the Third General Assembly of the International Union for the Protection of Nature held at Caracas, Venezuela, in September. He also took active part in organizing the conference, which lasted for seven days, with three additional days of field trips. Mr. Packard gives us here a brief report on the meeting:

ONE of the most stimulating international conferences on nature protection on record convened in Caracas, Venezuela, in September, when delegates from governments and organizations of thirty nations opened the Third General Assembly of the International Union for the Protection of Nature. The Government of Venezuela and the Sociedad Venezolana des Ciencias Naturales had invited the union to meet in Caracas, and extended the fullest hospitality to the participants.

The principal subject discussed was the impact of hydroelectric dam construction on natural environment. Experts from all over the world analyzed this problem, especially with regard to the effects of such structures on national parks, wilderness areas and wildlife. The Assembly invited the attention of the respective governments to the provisions of the London Convention of 1933 and of the Pan-American Convention of 1940, which clearly define the inviolate character of national parks, and which the governments have guaranteed to observe. It urged that governments and construction organizations include consideration of the effects of their operations on the natural balance and on the flora and fauna of the regions affected. The Union offered the services of its many specialists as advisers in such planning.

Animals that live in semiarid regions of the earth are particularly susceptible to pressures from human populations occupying the same areas. Technical discussions of this problem produced recommendations that every effort be made to reduce this pressure, to restore the vegetation necessary to the animals, and to control legal killing of the species of wildlife concerned.

At the request of the Venezuelan Government, the question of agricultural burning was a major topic. Throughout the mountainous regions of Central and South America a system of *milpa* farming has been practiced for thousands of years. Because the valleys are ridden with malaria, the people live on the slopes. There they cut an acre or so of forest, burn the slash, and plant their patches of maize and beans. The fields are almost perpendicular, so that the soil quickly washes into the valleys. When, in a very few years, the field is sterile, the farmer moves to the adjacent forest tract, and repeats the devastation. Today, most of the mountain heights have been denuded; the desperate farmers have stocked the ruined hillsides with goats, and in order to provide even a minimum of forage for the animals, they burn what is left of the vegetation every year. No more ruinous method of agriculture is to be found anywhere.

The Venezuelan Government is trying to correct this situation. A vigorous malaria control project has almost eliminated that scourge from hundreds of square miles of fertile valleys, and it is hoped that people can be moved from the mountains to new homes—although this presents a complex problem in human relations. Coarse guinea-grass has been planted over the bare hillsides, and it has proved not only an excellent soil-retainer, but is also palatable to cattle. Between Caracas and its seaport, thirty miles distant, the government has bought every goat and taken them off land riddled with enormous gullies. In two years' time, a fine growth of dense

chaparral has grown over the bare scars, and erosion has almost ceased. As your Executive Secretary commented to the Assembly, this project is one of the most practical and most promising demonstrations of what can be done to restore ruined land.

The many authorities in Caracas enabled the government to benefit from expert advice. The Assembly adopted a resolution urging active educational work be done in affected countries to arrest the ancient custom of agricultural burning, and believed the subject to be of such importance that it will be considered again at the next meeting of the Union, in Copenhagen, in 1954.

Additional subjects discussed were the need for steps to preserve endangered plants and wildlife, especially in the Caribbean region, in line with the recommendations of the IUPN conference at Lake Success in 1949; the desirability of raising extremely rare animals in special reserves, as has been done in the case of Père David's Deer, which survives only in one park in England; and the need for more basic literature, especially for teachers, which the Pan American Union is particularly equipped to provide. There was some vigorous debate, stimulated by Dr. Enrique Beltrán of Mexico and Mr. William Vogt of the United States, on the serious problems resulting from the increasing human population of the earth and its impact on environment.

Members of the National Parks Association may be interested in a word about how such an international conference is conducted. Because the delegates must travel so far, and because they speak a variety of languages, many months of preparation must be undertaken. It was decided to hold this meeting in three languages, English, French and Spanish. In order that each delegate might understand his colleagues, and to avoid the loss of time required for repeating his remarks, a battery of simultaneous interpreters instantly translate his words into the equivalent language, and the audience listens through headsets that have channels for each language. This technique can be seen in TV broadcasts from the United Nations, but its efficiency must be experienced to be appreciated. The interpreters are extraordinarily talented linguists—between sessions they have been observed playing anagrams in four languages at once!

Between sessions, especially when the hosts are as cordial as the Venezuelan Government and the Sociedad Venezolana, there are receptions, dinners and field trips, where the delegates exchange personal views on many problems, and perhaps accomplish as much as at the meetings.

Highlight of the Caracas conference was the excursion to the Parque Nacional de Rancho Grande, a primeval cloud forest high in the mountains. It is a true national park, a vast untouched jungle of giant flowering trees, orchids, clinging lianas, and dense tropical foliage, alive with strange birds and other animals. Walking along its simple trails gives one that sense of alert but tranquil peace that is the principal characteristic of jungle.

The National Parks Association is a charter member of the International Union, and has assisted in the preparation of its two most important meetings. It has been most gratifying to watch the concept of nature protection spread through the world under the guidance of this energetic organization. Since the Union began to coordinate international work in this field, correspondence from many countries has been coming into the Association's headquarters, and frequently visitors from distant lands arrive to consult the Association about their problems. If our work in behalf of nature is to bear fruit, the concept of national parks as inviolate nature sanctuaries, and the urgency of action to preserve endangered species, must be recognized as global problems. The success of the International Union is encouraging evidence that this philosophy is being accepted on an increasingly wide scale.

THE EDITOR'S BOOKSHELF

A GUIDE TO BIRD FINDING EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI, by Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr. Published by the Oxford University Press, New York, 1951. Illustrated. Bibliography. Index. 659 pages. Price $5.

One of the joys of traveling into new regions is the discovery of strange birds and the opportunities to study the kinds of birds for which a state is noted. It has been a problem, however, to know just where to go for the best results. *A Guide to Bird Finding* meets this need for all areas east of the Mississippi. A companion volume is being written for the western states.

The book is a masterly compilation, interestingly written, and packed with explicit details about all of the best birding localities in the twenty-six states covered. It tells how to reach these places, the seasonal condition of the roads, accommodations and many other useful facts. Arranged by states, each section describes the ornithologically important towns and villages, national parks, monuments and refuges, state parks, and other wayside stops. The nature of the environment and the best season to visit each locality is indicated. In each instance, the birds one can expect to find nesting, migrating or wintering are listed, with the dates of the peak of migrations. The index enables one to look up both the birds and the areas, and so is doubly useful.

The author advises visitors to national parks and wildlife refuges to inquire about interpretive services and local regulations, in order to gain the most from the visit and to avoid disturbing nesting colonial birds. Other advice given is excellent, although the suggestion might have been added that a report of valid personal observations should be left with the local authorities to augment existing knowledge of the birds of the areas.

The concept of the book is simple, but painstaking study has been required to provide such precise information in so much detail. It will prove as valuable an aid in its way to the itinerant bird watcher as are the Peterson field guides. These books supplement each other. Everyone touring in the East should tuck a copy of Dr. Pettingill's book in the glove compartment of his car—it is assumed a copy of Peterson is there already.—*F. M. P.*

GUIDE TO THE MAMMALS OF COLORADO, by Hugo G. Rodeck. Published by the University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, 1952. Illustrated. Index. 72 pages. Price 75 cents.

Tenth in a series of nature pamphlets published by the University of Colorado Museum, this is the third written by this author, the museum's director. Grouped according to order and family, the mammals are described and their ranges and abundance within the state given. Discussions of the individual species are interesting. In some instances, the reader is inclined to wish they went on at greater length. Occasionally the author shows his love of wildlife, particularly in writing about some of the so-called predators, which he defends. Failure to point out the need for giving protection to rare and vanishing species might well be considered a serious lack in this booklet. Illustrations are made from line drawings.—*D. B.*

SCENIC GUIDE TO COLORADO, by Weldon F. Heald. Published by H. C. Johnson, Scenic Guides, Box 288, Susanville, California. Paper cover. 100 pages. Index. Price $1.50.

This is Mr. Heald's fourth in the state Scenic Guide series. Like the others—California, Oregon and Nevada, all reviewed in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, it describes, in the alphabetical order of their names, every town, state and national park, national monument, national forest, and im-

portant geographical features such as mountain ranges, lakes and mesas. Scenically outstanding drives are also described, and several maps show all locations. Numerous illustrations are made from black and white photographs, while a scene in the Garden of the Gods near Colorado Springs, and one of Mesa Verde's beautiful Cliff Palace, are in color. We are pleased to note that this guide, like the one on Oregon, contains a nature protection statement on page 2. In reviewing the Scenic Guides, we have previously expressed the opinion that literature of this kind, which invites the public into the open spaces, should always contain such a statement.— *D. B.*

THE CONSERVATION YEARBOOK 1952, edited by Erle Kauffman. Published by The Conservation Yearbook, 1740 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Paper cover. Page size 11″ x 8½″. Index. 288 pages. Price $5.

This book contains a surprising amount of information. As expressed by its editor, it is designed as an annual directory and guide to agencies, commissions, boards, associations, foundations, societies and other organizations concerned with the conservation of organic natural resources, to the men and women who plan and direct the conservation program, and as an authoritative source of information on the progress of this program. An additional function is to report annually on the extent and condition of the conservation estate—key areas under organized protection and management. Merely to glance through this book is to be amazed at the tremendous task that has been required to produce it. Here are tables and statistics galore, organization and personnel lists, and data on such subjects as watershed management, the reclamation program, the status of forest insurance, migration of birds and the four great flyways, and much more. We can see for this big undertaking only success and growing popularity from year to year, as each new edition rolls off the press.—*D. B.*

COLLEGE COURSE

(Continued from page 181)

on *Curriculum Enrichment in High School by the Use of the National Parks and Monuments.* Since his first trip west, he has spent every summer working for the Park Service, or photographing the park areas. Assisted by his wife and two sons, he has made a number of movies, and has shot thousands of still pictures that illustrate geological features and the flora and fauna native to each particular area. During the winter months, he lectures throughout the Middle West and East with these movies. Each summer, he does considerable filming for Rocky Mountain National Park and has charge of the popular photo caravan.

Americans may be divided into many groups, but they all enjoy hearing about and seeing movies of the national parks. The arm-chair traveler, the park visitor, one who takes nature walks, the hiker and mountain climber, all find enjoyment in learning about our national parks. In spite of the business of making a living, these people have an opportunity to become more familiar with the parks during the winter, and to plan more wisely for the summer. Too often, people lack information about the area they are going to, and consequently miss much. They miss much, not in the sense that they miss traveling over the roads and trails, but they fail to appreciate and understand what they see. There is need for education to overcome this lack, and to bring about an understanding of the objectives of the National Park Service.

A course such as the one given at the University of Cincinnati could no doubt be given at other universities with equal success.

Field Representative Devereux Butcher, accompanied by his wife, returns to the West in early October to continue his nationwide tour of parks and monuments. He plans to travel in the Pacific tier of states, coming East again in early December.

LETTERS

Dear Sir:

I congratulate the Association on the current issue (July-September 1952) of the magazine. They are always good, but this is "super." Hope the action by the Secretary of the Interior about bald eagle protection has brought good results. I have been fearful it might not be as helpful as it looks. If there is anything we can do later to help get the (Alaska) legislature to cut out the bounty, we will be glad to help. Many people here are strong for protection of the American eagle. Only yesterday, at a federation meeting, several asked me about it and expressed their feelings strongly.

Mrs. C. C. Marshall
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Last week-end we ran away to one of our favorite haunts—the Appalachian Trail through Shenandoah National Park. We have been up several times before the park facilities have been open for the season; but had not stopped at Skyland to view the new lodge (dining room building). It is completely foreign to our conception of what a mountain lodge should be. I favor the rustic architecture. What is termed "modern" is so poorly done in quality and design, that it jars the senses; and yet it is pitiful in appearing to be something that it is not. It is, in my opinion, in very poor taste. Captain Stickney and I approve only of that architecture in our parks that blends with the natural beauty.

Mrs. Fred R. Stickney, Jr.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The new note paper is wonderful—I should say irresistible—and I enclose my check for $2, in the hope that when my friends see it they will want to order some for themselves.

Mrs. Reginald C. Robbins
Santa Barbara, California

Dear Sir:

Having been a member of the National Parks Association for some years, and taking an active interest in the Association's magazine, I read with interest and surprise the article *Caves of the National Parks* by William J. Stephenson (NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for July-September 1952). At the conclusion of the article, he states, "It is believed that if some of the large plastic and cable manufacturers were approached, a cable could be designed which would resist the effects of shaft drippings and seepages." Most of the leading manufacturers of wire and cable do manufacture an electrical cable which answers all the problems of cave installation. Attached is a booklet explaining the construction of Anhydrex Underground Cable, made by the Simplex Wire and Cable Company. The cover of this booklet shows an installation in Howe Caverns, New York. All of the cables in the caves, both for lighting and telephone are Simplex-Anhydrex Cables.

Mrs. R. S. Lord
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

The current issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE (July-September 1952) was exceedingly interesting, the cave article in particular, and also the writing by J. N. Darling and the report by Devereux Butcher.

Franz Lipp
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

I feel that I and others who should know better, have not kept in sufficient touch with you and expressed our appreciation for the magnificent work you are doing in behalf of the parks. So, I just thought I would write you and tell you this. In this fight against the predators of our time, we can all stand a little mutual back-patting. Many of us are too abstract. You are in the field much more than most. You are doing an extremely important job!

Ansel Adams
Yosemite National Park

Dear Sir:

Is there a nerve of the motion picture theater owners more sensitive than the one that leads to the pocketbook? Mr. Devereux Butcher, in the July-September 1952 number

of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, makes the recommendation to "Inquire whether *Ivory Hunter* is scheduled to appear at your local theater, and, if it is not, be sure to urge that it be shown."

Because I am alert to do everything possible to translate such concepts into actualities, may I ask if there is obtainable a list of the names and addresses of local Audubon Societies? It occurs to me that NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE might give permission to reprint this very short article. If so, I might be able to contribute the expense of its being mailed to Audubon Societies. I know from experience with the oncoming generation the tremendous educational value of such a film. Widespread demand for it would encourage, would it not, more such films?

C. M. Goethe
Sacramento, California

Permission is given to reprint the item *See "Ivory Hunter,"* which appeared in the foregoing issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE.—*Editor.*

GILA

(Continued from page 163)

not marked, nor are barricades of any sort erected; the violations were not deliberate, but due to lack of knowledge of boundary locations. They suggested that the Forest Service take action to protect this area, rather than admit inability to meet its responsibilities.

Watching this strong expression of an aroused public opinion vigorously insisting the wilderness area be kept intact, observers felt that the Forest Service would be well-advised to accept the James' recommendations, regardless of whatever administrative convenience might result from its own proposals. As Mr. Packard pointed out, "if the Gila Wilderness Area is now reduced in the name of administrative convenience, a pattern will have been established to reduce other wilderness areas for reasons equally weak. Our generation has altered most of the face of America. It is only proper that we leave untouched some parts of our natural resources, so that the generations to follow may decide in their time what uses they wish to make of them. Our reserved wilderness is such a resource, for while we may use it without injuring it, it will remain for those of the future to enjoy. And, happily, it is a resource of particular benefit to younger people, who have the will and energy to relive the hardy experience of their pioneer ancestors. We could bequeath them no finer gift."

Mr. Packard noted further that the Forest Service has here, as a result of this controversy, an opportunity to develop invaluable local goodwill. "Every national forest administrator is plagued by problems that rise from refusal on the part of local ranchers and others to understand the wise policies and sound land-use principles on which the national forest concept is predicated. Forest Service men have a difficult public relations job, because however right they may be in fact, some people resent interference with the custom of injurious exploitation, especially when that interference stems from the government.

"The Forest Service has done a magnificent job of conservation in America. Its personnel is comprised of some of the finest, most sincere, and most patriotic citizens we have. More than almost any other group, they are striving to ensure that our land and water resources shall be given the wisest care and put to the best use. That these officials want to do the right thing is shown by their willingness to call this hearing. For my organization, I urge that the Forest Service proposals be rejected. But for the welfare of this community, and of the nation, we hope that once the smoke of this debate has cleared, the Forest Service and the public-spirited civic groups represented here will join to resolve all the other problems that exist on this forest, and work together for the common good. If that result is achieved, this controversy will have performed a great service."

Let Your Association Solve Your Christmas Gift Problems

Gift memberships will be remembered, not once, but four times a year, with each issue of the magazine. *Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments* and *Exploring the National Parks of Canada* are superb gifts for those who have visited the parks, as well as those who plan to visit them next summer; and the national park note papers, already receiving nation-wide acclaim, make an attractive, useful present. Fill in and mail the coupons with your check early to avoid the Christmas mail rush.

NATIONAL PARK NOTE PAPERS

With full-color pictures From kodachromes by Devereux Butcher

Published under the auspices of the National Parks Association

Each box contains 20 note papers and 20 envelopes, with 2 of each scene, making 10 beautiful color views of national parks and monuments in every box. There are Yosemite's Half Dome from Glacier Point, Crater Lake's Wizard Island mirrored in the blue lake, the thundering foam of Yellowstone's Lower Fall, Rocky Mountain's Hallett Peak across Nymph Lake, spectacular Pulpit Rock in Zion, Lassen Peak in sunset light, and other well-known scenes. Cost per box only $1.

Note papers and postcards of birds, wild flowers and butterflies also are available at $1 a box. A descriptive folder will be sent on request.

Order a box for yourself and one for a friend by filling in and returning the coupon with your check today.

National Parks Association, 1840 Mintwood Place, N. W., Washington 9, D. C.

Please send me

☐ .....boxes of national park note papers.

☐ .....boxes of wild flower note papers. ☐ .....boxes of wild flower postcards.

☐ .....boxes of bird note papers. ☐ .....boxes of bird postcards.

☐ .....boxes of butterfly note papers. ☐ .....boxes of butterfly postcards.

My check for $ ..... is enclosed

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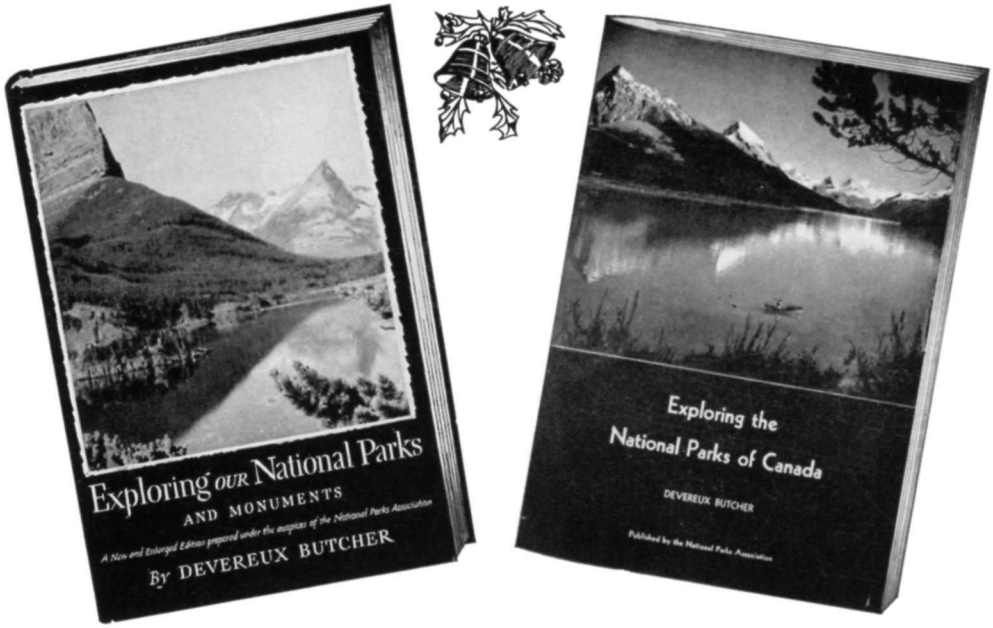

Here Are Your Ideal Christmas Gifts

EXPLORING OUR NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS, third edition, describes 26 national parks, 36 nature monuments and 18 archeological * monuments. In 288 pages, it contains 284 magnificent photographs of scenery, animals, birds, wild flowers and prehistoric Indian ruins in the reservations; tells how to reach each area by automobile, bus or train; where to stay, including hotels, lodges and campgrounds; what to see and do; and names important trips in the parks. Three maps show locations of all areas described.

EXPLORING THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA, in 84 pages, describes Canada's eleven big national parks. Prepared in the same handsome format as *Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments*, it is just as lavishly illustrated, with the most thrilling photographs of Canada's glorious wilderness. Here, too, is complete information on how to reach each park, where to stay and what to do. Both books are designed to help you plan your vacation. Order copies for yourself and for your friends by filling in and mailing the coupon with your check today.

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

National Parks Association, 1840 Mintwood Place, N. W., Washington 9, D. C.

Please send me.....cop.....of **Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments**

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INDEX TO NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

1951 and 1952; numbers 104 through 111

AUTHOR INDEX

Why the National Parks Association

ORIGIN OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM AND SERVICE

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

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

COMMERCIAL ENCROACHMENT AND OTHER DANGERS

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

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

THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

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

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

THE NATIONAL PARKS AND YOU

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

HARMONIOUS, INCONSPICUOUS BUILDINGS
IN NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS
ARE IN ACCORD WITH HIGHEST PARK POLICIES,
WHILE GAUDY, FLASHY STRUCTURES
ARE IN DIRECT VIOLATION
OF NATIONAL PARK STANDARDS