

PARK SERVICE BULLETIN

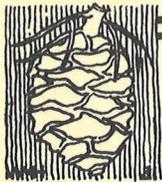
JULY, 1938

THE COVER

A glimpse of the unequalled giant moss-festooned
spruce in the rain-forests,
Olympic National Park, Washington

- - - -

Photo by George A. Grant



PARK SERVICE BULLETIN

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

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NOT FOR PUBLICATION

ESTABLISHMENT OF OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK ENDS LONG

CONSERVATION STRUGGLE

Signature of President Roosevelt on June 29 to H. R. 10024 established the Olympic National Park, the twenty-seventh of the national park system, and culminated a series of tremendous efforts on the part of conservation agencies and the Service to extend the boundaries of the Mount Olympus National Monument into a national park of adequate size and scope. The Bill was sponsored by Congressman

Wallgren of Washington who fought aggressively for its passage. Superintendent Owen A. Tomlinson of Mount Rainier National Park and Ranger Fred J. Overly of Mount Olympus National Monument were called into Washington in March to assist the Service officials in the passage of the Bill and stayed until the final passage of an acceptable measure in the closing days of the Seventy-fifth Congress.

NOTE: By direction of the Secretary of the Interior the matter contained herein is published as administrative information and is required for the proper transaction of public business.



Left: Delabarre Glacier,
Olympic National Park,
Washington. Photo by
George A. Grant.

Below: Band of the rare
Roosevelt Elk grazing in
the park area. Photo by
Asahel Curtis.



Establishment of the park brought to realization a conservation endeavor started more than a third of a century ago. In 1902 and 1903 efforts were made by the Elks Lodge of Tacoma and Port Angeles, assisted by local and eastern conservationists, to establish a national park to protect the rare Roosevelt elk. A Bill for the Elk National Park was introduced, but failed. In 1906 a Bill was introduced to make the area a game refuge. It also failed.

Shortly before the close of President Theodore Roosevelt's term in 1909, some individuals who were interested in the elk, having seen the failure of the attempts to establish a national park and a game refuge, conceived the idea of setting the area aside as a national monument. The matter was laid before President Roosevelt and on March 2, 1909, just 48 hours before he retired, he signed the proclamation establishing the Mount Olympus National Monument. This area contained 620,000 acres.

Mount Olympus National Monument remained under Forest Service administration until 1933 when it was transferred with other areas under the Department of Agriculture to the administration and jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

While under Forest Service administration three eliminations totaling 300,000 acres were made. When transferred to the National Park Service, the monument was only approximately half its original size. In addition to the elimination of half the area, further reductions were planned by the Forest Service to bring practically all of the large old growth fir and spruce that might be profitably

logged, into the national forest cutting plans.

From time to time, following the creation of the Mount Olympus Monument, conservationists, organizations, and individuals interested in the elk and other wildlife attempted to provide permanent protection for the area but always the commercial interests prevented. Several Bills were introduced in both houses of Congress to establish a national park, but none was successful until the Act approved on June 29, 1938.

The personal interest of President Franklin D. Roosevelt following his visit to the Olympic Peninsula on September 30 and October 1, 1937, gave new impetus to the project.

The 264,292 acres, which the President is authorized to add to the park, will bring into permanent park status the additional timber, scenic, and wildlife habitat resources needed to provide a well rounded, adequately balanced national park of outstanding prominence in the system.

So, thirty-four years after the early conservation pioneers first envisioned a priceless natural masterpiece of scenic magnificence under permanent protection, this home of the Roosevelt elk, this great region of rugged, ice-capped peaks, flower strewn, lake-jewelled alpine meadows, deep sinuous canyons guiding rushing glacier-fed streams to the sea, all mounted in a setting of richest green -- the unequalled giant moss-festooned spruce and fir "rain-forests" -- is at last safe for the enjoyment and inspiration of the millions of Americans and travelers from other lands who will visit it in the years to come.

* * * * *

SARATOGA BATTLEFIELD NOW A NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

By Act of Congress dated June 1, the 1,429-acre section of Saratoga Battlefield in the Hudson River Valley, which since 1926 has been the property of the State of New York, was set aside as the Saratoga National Historical Park, bringing the total of such areas under the Service's jurisdiction to three. The act provides that other land in and near this Revolutionary battlefield, site of one of the most decisive military engagements in American history, may be included in the park at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. It was on this battleground that General Burgoyne on October 17, 1777 surrendered his entire army to General Gates, marking the turning point in the struggles of the Colonies for Independence. The alliance with France followed.

* * *

U. S. G. S. REVISING GLACIER TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Revision of the topographic map of Glacier National Park, issued for sale by the United States Geological Survey, is being carried on by Topographic Engineer E. P. Davis of the Survey's Sacramento, California Office.

Work on the first topographic map of the park, begun by members of the Survey at the turn of the century, was completed in 1912. A revision was made by the National Park Service in 1927, but Survey map specialists have not been in the park for the past quarter of a century.

* * *

ACREAGE OF BLACK CANYON OF THE GUNNISON MONUMENT INCREASED

One hundred acres of land, donated to the Federal Government by the citizens of Montrose, Colorado, have been added to the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument by Presidential Proclamation.

Donation of this land will make possible the development by the Service of a headquarters site and picnic grounds, also additional road construction.

* * *

CHIRICAHUA NATIONAL MONUMENT ALSO ENLARGED

By another recent proclamation signed by President Roosevelt the area of Chiricahau National Monument, Arizona, was increased by 6,407 acres containing some of the most spectacular scenery in Bonita Canyon.

Addition of this land, formerly a part of the Coronado National Forest, makes possible the development of parking, picnic, and camping facilities.

* * *

Mount Rainier National Park was the scene on May 1 of the Fourth Annual Silver Skis Open Championship sponsored by the Seattle Post Intelligencer. Don Fraser of the Washington Ski Club won the event and Hannes Schroll of Yosemite was second. The winning time was 6 minutes 12.3 seconds for the 3.16 mile course from Camp Muir to Edith Creek Basin.

* * *

OLD FAITHFUL REACHES NEW HIGH

Old Faithful, Yellowstone's most famous geyser, contributed its bit to the opening of the 1938 travel season as it set a new altitude record on June 14.

The famous old spouter, whose previous highest observed eruption had been 192 feet and whose average is about 150 feet, attained a height of 223 feet.

The record eruption was observed by District Ranger Leon Evans, who measured the actual column of water by means of instruments. Park Naturalist C. Max Bauer explained that the new figure could not be definitely established as a new all-time record but that it was the highest eruption recorded in the park's files.

* * *

SEVERAL THOUSAND SUMMER WORKERS
IN YELLOWSTONE

Arriving in four special trains, two from the Twin Cities and two from Los Angeles, and by private car and on foot, more than 2,000 employees of the four operators in Yellowstone National Park had reported for work by June 15.

Added to the 2,000 employees of the operators were more than 500 who work for the National Park Service, some 700 for the CCC, and 50 or more hired by private contractors. The total employee count will run close to 4,000.

* * *

NEW UNDER SECRETARY OF INTERIOR
APPOINTED

Harry Slattery, Personal Assistant to Secretary Ickes since 1933, was promoted to the position of Under Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior on June 18.

Mr. Slattery has been linked with national conservation for years. During the Wilson Administration he served as Special Assistant to Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, dealing exclusively with land reclamation projects. Later he was prominently connected with various conservation groups and assisted in the drafting of bills and amendments for the protection of waterpower, oil, and other resources.

* * *

LET US HAVE YOUR VIEWS ON THE
SUBJECT OF CONSERVATION

Appended to this issue of the Bulletin is an interesting paper entitled "Conservation Esthetic" written by Aldo Leopold and published in the March-April 1938 issue of BIRD-LORE magazine. It is hoped this will bring forth comments on various phases of conservation from members of the Service which can be published in the Bulletin under the heading CONSERVATION FORUM.

* * *

As the term "tourist," as popularly used, does not include all travelers who would benefit from its services, the name of the United States Tourist Bureau has been changed to "United States Travel Bureau."

FESTIVAL ATTRACTS MANY VISITORS
TO SMOKIES

Again this year a number of the visitors to the Great Smoky Mountains Festival and Wildflower Pageant held in Knoxville in June climaxed the festivities with a tour through the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Of thirty floats entered in the festival's floral parade, the one from the town of Gatlinburg, entrance to Great Smoky Mountains National Park, was awarded first prize. It consisted of a giant azalea on an evergreen base. The cornucopia of the huge flower opened out towards the rear of the float where three attractive Princesses and Maids from Gatlinburg sat on thrones fashioned from artificial wildflowers characteristic of the Great Smoky Mountains.

* * *

YELLOWSTONE RANGERS AND NATURALISTS
TAKEN ON TRAINING TOUR

Preparatory to taking their positions in the park for the opening of the heavy travel season, Yellowstone's 19 new temporary park rangers and several of the 20 ranger naturalists were taken on a two-day training tour of the area.

On the trip, under the direction of Park Naturalist C. Max Bauer and Assistant Chief Ranger Albert E. Elliott, the new men were instructed in park lore, park history, and natural features.

As a climax came the annual temporary ranger and ranger naturalist meeting at Mammoth Hot Springs at which the men met the park of-

officials and Assistant Director Bryant who was visiting in the park.

* * *

BIG TREE NAMED IN HONOR OF
SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Impressive ceremonies marked the dedication on June 26 of one of the Big Trees in Sequoia National Park in honor of the noted feminist and "emancipator of women" Susan B. Anthony.

No other woman has been so honored, and this fact, together with the outstanding humanitarian work accomplished by Susan B. Anthony, led to the exception to the policy of prohibiting the naming of Big Trees in honor of individuals.

* * *

THE "MOUNTAINEER MUSEUM" IN
THE SMOKIES

(Quoted from the Gatlinburg News)

Edna Lynn Simms' Mountaineer Museum on the main highway, justly considered one of the best museums of pioneer life and customs in the United States, had a strange and romantic beginning. The original idea of such a museum really began twenty-two years ago. At that time Mrs. Simms and two friends, Julia Harpman (now the wife of Westbrook Pegler), and Anna Barker came into the mountains as an adventure. In those days any sort of stranger caused considerable comment so it can be easily imagined just what the people of the mountains might have thought of three strange women who invaded the wilderness "just for the

fun of it" and roamed about taking pictures and talking to the natives. Then Edna Simms had her idea. But it was years in the realization. It was not until 1930 that she opened her first little museum in what is now the M & O Tea Room. The Curator and her son spent a little time remodeling one of Charlie Ogle's cottages, furnished it with some of the treasures Mrs. Simms had acquired during her years of coming to the Smokies, hung out a sign and proceeded to welcome visitors who were interested in the early history of the mountains. The rest is history. The present day museum has been called the finest thing of its kind in America by no less personages than Eaton, Rutledge, and other connoisseurs of Americana. Articles displayed are all authentic mountain relics and Mrs. Simms knows her subject as only a woman who truly loves the mountains and its people can know such a history, a history that carries with it not only the verba like breath of romance but the vigor and fine character of the Smoky Highlander.

* * *

STICKERS USED TO DESIGNATE LOCATION OF PARKS

Displayed in a large showcase in front of the Cincinnati (Ohio) Public Library is a large United States map on which the various colored stickers issued by the Service have been mounted to show the geographic position of the parks.

Designed by Dorothy Waugh, these stickers were issued for use on correspondence where they would serve to spread the gospel of national parks.

Used on the map they not only make our parks better known but are a colorful feature of an effective display.

* * *

COLUMNIST GIVES HIS OPINION ON BILL TO DAM YELLOWSTONE LAKE

General Hugh S. Johnson in one of his columns entitled "One Man's Opinion" published in the Washington News gave his views regarding the Bill then before Congress calling for the damming of Yellowstone Lake thus:

" . . . It is bunk to say that damming a gorge like the Yellowstone . . . doesn't interfere with its natural beauty. What is proposed here is a ravishment of one of our most virginal and beautiful possessions . . . If ever there was a measure in respect of which it is fair to say 'Write to your congressmen and senators and tell them to kill this cabal against decency so dead that it never will revive' this is the measure. It is a conspiracy against the common heritage of the whole people."

General Johnson knows his national parks, having served as Superintendent at Sequoia and as Executive Officer at Yosemite when they were administered by the Army. "Guarding Yosemite" he says "was a constant war with shepherders and people who wanted to cut timber or install power projects or more idealistic meddlers who thought it would be a good thing to divert the Tuolumne into Yosemite Creek and so keep the magnificent falls artificially constant throughout the year. They dry up in the summer."

* * *

FORTHCOMING EVENTS IN AND ADJACENT TO NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AREAS

(September 15 to October 31)

Date	Area	Event
<u>September</u>		
15	Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz.	Jicarilla Encampment at Horse Lake or Stone Lake, N. Mex.
15 - 17	Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex.	Mexican Colony Rodeo and Barbecue. Celebrating Mexican Independence from Spain. Carlsbad, N. Mex.
16	White Sands National Monument, Alamogordo, N. Mex.	Mexican Independence Day Celebration, Alamogordo, N. Mex.
17	Hawaii National Park, Hawaii.	Regatta Day -- Boat races in the Ala Wai Canal in Honolulu.
	Statue of Liberty National Monument, New York Harbor.	Constitution Day -- Flag decorations.
19	Grand Canyon National Park.	Dance at Laguna Pueblo, N. Mex.
19 - 24	Tyler State Park, Tex.	East Texas Fair, Tyler, Tex.
26 - 30	Crater Lake Natl. Park, Oreg.	Deschutes County Fair, Redmond, Oreg.
29	Grand Canyon National Park.	Sundown Dance, Taos Pueblo, N. Mex.
30	" " " "	San Geronimo Festival, Taos, N. Mex.
No date	" " " "	Pine Dance in various pueblos.
" "	" " " "	Harvest Dances, Zuni Pueblos, N. Mex.
" "	" " " "	Mam-zrau-tu in Hopi Village, Ariz.
" "	Crater Lake National Park.	Convention of Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association.
Late in month	General Grant Natl. Park, Calif.	Fresno District Fair.
<u>October</u>		
1	Mesa Verde Natl. Park, Colo.	Montezuma County Fair, Cortez, Colo.
3 - 8	Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N. C. - Tenn.	Cherokee Indian Fair, Cherokee, N. C.
4	Grand Canyon National Park	St. Francis' Day, Nambe Pueblo, N. Mex.
"	" " " "	Annual Festival, Ranchos de Taos.
10	Mesa Verde National Park.	Shiprock Indian Fair, N. Mex.
10 - 15	Tyler State Park.	Rose Festival, Tyler, Tex.
11	Statue of Liberty Natl. Mon.	Pulaski Day -- Flag decorations.
12	" " " "	Columbus Day -- Flag decorations.
19	Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Va.	Yorktown Celebration, Yorktown, Va.
28	Statue of Liberty Natl. Mon.	Anniversary of the Statue.
No date	Grand Canyon National Park.	Hunting dances in the various pueblos.
" "	" " " "	Navajo dances "When the Thunder Sleeps."
" "	Hawaii National Park.	Maui County Fair.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL

Following is an editorial regarding the late George Bird Grinnell which appeared in the April 17 issue of the New York Herald Tribune. Dr. Grinnell made outstanding contributions to the cause of preservation of the national parks.

"The passing of Dr. Grinnell cuts a strong strand in the remnants of the thinning cable that still links America with the age of its frontier. Within six years after the close of the Civil War he had become part of the unmapped West and a familiar of Indians of the Great Plains, who were not only primitive and unconquered but who had hardly begun even to suspect their approaching doom as freemen. It was only by chance, indeed, that Grinnell himself escaped the annihilation which befell General Custer and his troop in 1876. Unlike Buffalo Bill and many another contemporary, however, Grinnell was not a product of the woolly belt between the Mississippi and the unknown, but a cultivated Easterner with a high Colonial heritage and a Yale education.

"No doubt his background in an East that was already being ravaged by industrial development, coupled with his happy and penetrating gifts as a naturalist, gave George Bird Grinnell his peculiar foresight with reference to the fate of natural resources in the United States. During the '70's and '80's, when the fallacy of the inexhaustible was most rampant and slashing exploitation was the order of the day, he could visualize and work toward the overlasting sanctuaries of the Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks, in both of which regions he had been a pioneer explorer.

In his first book on wildfowling, published at the opening of the present century, he sounded the alarm regarding dangers incident to ever-expanding human population, more deadly firearms and reduced refuges for the game. His now classic journal, 'Forest and Stream,' which he edited between 1876 and 1911, contained a wealth of sage counsel of similar nature. Moreover, it expressed a more tolerant and less self-centered point of view and contained more information of abiding value in the field of natural history than is true of any American gunners' and fishermen's magazine that has succeeded it.

"The first to link the name 'Audubon' with determined restoration movements, Dr. Grinnell served for forty years as a director of the National Association of Audubon Societies. He was thus the first of an unbroken sequence of sportsmen of the highest rank who have always had a voice in determining the policies of that most catholic and consistent of conservation bodies.

"Aside from Grinnell's prophetic vision, his forthrightness, his scholarship in the fields of zoology and Indian ethnography and the drive that empowered him to carry so many causes to successful conclusion, his outstanding personal characteristic was that of neverfailing dignity, which was doubtless parcel of all the rest. To meet his eye, feel his iron handclasp or hear his calm and thrifty words -- even when he was a man in his ninth decade -- was to conclude that here was the noblest Roman of them all."

C.C.C. NOTES

An outdoor theatre has been completed by enrollees at Humboldt State Park, California. Besides a stage and seats for open-air performances, the project included the construction of a fire pit for barbecues and several camp fireplaces.

* * *

Enrollees have begun extensive modernization of camping facilities in the Chatcolet Lake region of Hoyburn State Park, Idaho. Campgrounds which have just been finished are being outfitted with stoves, tables, and benches. Plans also call for the distribution of water to taps at close intervals over the area, and the installation of an underground electrical system.

* * *

The program for the annual production of the Mountain Play Association in the Open Air Theater, Mount Tamalpais State Park, carried this tribute to the Civilian Conservation Corps.

"The Mountain Play Association wishes to express its appreciation of the work being done by the CCC in carrying out the construction of the mountain theater and the work of the California Division of Parks and the National Park Service in furnishing expert architectural and engineering guidance in interpreting the plans originally conceived by Emmerson Knight, Landscape Architect.

"Although the natural slopes of

the theater are being made more adaptable to use by the building of stone seating tiers and other features, only native plant material and stone from the mountain are being used in this work. Care is being taken to build on a massive scale. Under this plan of development the completed theater will achieve a character of age-old ruggedness that will faithfully preserve the spirit of the mountain."

* * *

An important CCC project under way in Yosemite, Lassen, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks is the control of white pine blister rust.

The spread of this disease has already threatened the white pines of California and prompt and efficient control will require the cooperation of all conservation agencies.

The work, requiring the eradication of current and gooseberry bushes, is highly technical and calls for constant supervision by a staff of specially trained men.

* * *

The Third Regional Office is conducting "A Public Cooperation Survey Plan" in its State Parks and Recreational Areas where work is being carried on by the CCC.

Every visitor to these areas during June, July, August, and September will be asked for suggestions concerning various park develop-

ments. The study will include a census of the number of people visiting the parks; a count of automobiles, with classification of foreign cars, by states; and an actual count each day of the number of people utilizing facilities provided for picnicking, swimming, boating, and hiking.

* * *

Mount McKinley National Park's first CCC camp will be a busy unit. Its work program includes the building of two employee residences, moving of dog kennels, telephone maintenance, construction of trails and roads in the headquarters area, roadside clean-up, and landscaping around the new hotel project.

* * *

The rip-rap and flood control project recently completed by enrollees in Petrified Forest National Monument should save the Government many thousands of dollars by preventing damage to the main highway in case of future couldbursts and floods, Superintendent "White Mountain" Smith reports.

* * *

One of the most modern telephone systems in the United States will be installed in Glacier National Park

this summer by CCC workers.

The project will involve the swinging of 450 miles of wire over what is mostly mountain territory, including the Logan Pass area. Six and a half miles of the cable will be underground to protect the line from snowslides in the winter.

* * *

The tunnel-connecting job in Oregon Caves National Monument, which enrollees started last year, has been completed. This difficult project consisted of driving a tunnel through 95 feet of solid rock to connect two passageways. A total of 1,261 man-days was used to finish the project and it was accomplished without injury to a single enrollee.

* * *

Enrollees in Sequoia National Park are preparing famous Crystal Cave for its long-awaited opening to the public.

Plans calling for the extensive development of the cave and its surrounding scenic area have recently been approved. Located at a 4,300-foot elevation, well below the snow level in the park, it is expected to remain open all year.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Dedication of the new Eternal Light Peace Memorial in the Gettysburg National Military Park on July 3, at which President Roosevelt delivered the traditional address, was a fitting climax to the 75th anniversary celebration of the famous battle.

Observation of the anniversary was under the joint auspices of the State of Pennsylvania and the Federal Government. Arrangements providing for the comfort of the 1,200 Civil War veterans who attended the five-day celebration held in the park July 1 to July 5 were completed under supervision of the National Park Service. Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees erected drinking fountains and comfort stations for the several hundred thousand visitors who witnessed the ceremonies. Approximately 50 enrollees were on duty serving as guides and information clerks.

On Independence Day the fete was brought to a dramatic conclusion with a military demonstration staged to martial music provided by the United States Marine Band and other service groups.

* * *

A conference of Regional Historians was held in Washington, D. C., June 4 to 9. Those present included Dr. Thomas Pitkin of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis, Dr. Charles Porter, Roy Appleman, Edward Hummel, William Hogan, and Olaf Hagen.

* * *

Speakers at the Memorial Day exercises at Antietam National Battlefield Site were Senator Radcliffe of Maryland and Dr. Francis S. Ronalds of the Service's Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings.

* * *

Permission having been granted by Judge Frank Armistead of the Circuit Court, Junior Historian Riley of Colonial National Historical Park began the arduous task of photocopying the York County records. It is proposed to copy the records covering the period from the earliest date available, 1632, to 1800. The addition of copies of these records to the source material in the Park Library will be of inestimable value in the research work of the Park historians.

* * *

Archeological excavations at Jamestown Island, Colonial National Historical Park, have resulted in the recent uncovering of a 17th century brick wall, believed to be part of a house built by one William May, in 1661. Many of the bricks, found 4 inches under the surface, had been disturbed by plowing. It will require considerable more excavating before the exact size and shape of the house can be determined.

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Maj. Albert E. Gage, a veteran of the Siege of Vicksburg, delivered the principal address, May 22, on the occasion of the Third Assembly of the Blue and Grey at Vicksburg.

LEGISLATION

FINAL STATUS OF LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE 75th CONGRESS, 3rd SESSION

<u>LEGISLATION ENACTED</u>		<u>Approved by the President</u>
H.R. 10024	To establish the <u>Olympic National Park</u> , in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.	June 29, 1938
H.R. 4852	To provide for the creation of the <u>Saratoga National Historical Park</u> in the State of New York.	June 1, 1938. (Public No. 576)
H.R. 1995	To add certain land on the island of Hawaii to the <u>Hawaii National Park</u> .	June 20, 1938 (Public No. 680)
H.R. 5805	To amend an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the exercise of sole and exclusive jurisdiction by the United States over the <u>Hawaii National Park</u> in the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes".	June 25, 1938
H.R. 5763	To provide for the extension of the boundaries of the <u>Hot Springs National Park</u> in the State of Arkansas.	June 23, 1938
H.R. 5804	To provide for the <u>residence</u> of the United States <u>commissioners</u> appointed for the <u>national parks</u> .	June 28, 1938
H.R. 7826	To make available for national park purposes certain lands within the boundaries of the proposed <u>Isle Royale National Park</u> .	June 20, 1938 (Public No. 681)
H.R. 8773	To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of <u>surplus buffalo and elk</u> of the <u>Wind Cave National Park</u> .	June 16, 1938 (Public No. 640)
S. 3560	To revise the boundaries of the <u>Colonial National Historical Park</u> in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes.	June 28, 1938

- H.R. 6652 To provide for the administration of the Natchez Trace Parkway, in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee, by the Secretary of the Interior. May 16, 1938
(Public No. 530)
- H.R. 10752 To authorize Federal co-operation in the acquisition of the "Muir Wood Toll Road", located in Marin County, State of California, and for other purposes. June 28, 1938
- H.R. 6243 An Act to authorize a survey of the old Indian trail and the highway known as "Oglethorpe Trail" with a view of constructing a national roadway on this route to be known as "The Oglethorpe National Trail and Parkway". June 15, 1938
(Public No. 646)
- S. 2583 To provide for the acquisition of certain lands for the addition thereof to the Tahoe National Forest. (Contains provisions authorizing appropriations of funds for land purchase in Great Smoky Mountains National Park. This item is contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriations Bill for 1938.) Feb. 12, 1938
(Public No. 428)
- S.J.Res.243 To provide for the transfer of the Cape Henry Memorial Site in Fort Story, Virginia, to the Department of the Interior. June 15, 1938
(Public No. 110)

LEGISLATION ENACTED WHICH IS OF INTEREST TO THE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

- H.J.Res. 499 Authorizing the erection of a memorial to the late Guglielmo Marconi. April 13, 1938
(Public No. 86)
- H.J.Res. 703 To authorize the acceptance of title to the dwelling house and property, the former residence of the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, located at 1720 Eye Street Northwest, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes. June 22, 1938
- H.J.Res. 620 For the observance of the celebration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie. June 20, 1938

H.J.Res. 631	To provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of <u>General Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg</u> .	June 16, 1938 (Public No. 115)
H.J.Res. 667	Observance of the 75th Anniversary of the <u>Battles of Chickamauga, Georgia, etc.</u>	June 10, 1938 (Public No. 105)
H.R. 9784	Observance of the 75th Anniversary of the <u>Battle of Gettysburg</u> , from June 29 to July 4.	May 16, 1938 (Public No. 518)
S. Res. 240	To authorize the Committee on Public Lands to institute and conduct a thorough investigation of all questions relating to the necessity, suitability and feasibility of creating the proposed <u>Petrified Forest National Park</u> .	Agreed to by the Senate, June 7, 1938.
S. Res. 250	Authorizing and directing the Committee on Public Lands or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof to institute and conduct a thorough investigation of all questions relating to the suitability and feasibility of extending the boundaries of the <u>Grand Teton National Park</u> in Wyoming.	Agreed to by the Senate, May 18, 1938.

HAVE YOU READ ?

ARTICLES:

Bailey, Worth. Joseph Copeland, Seventeenth Century Pewterer. *Antiques*, April, 1938.

Flickinger, Walter S. The Colonial National Historical Park. *American Forests*, 44: 201-203, 233-234, May 1938.

Olson, S. F. A study in Predatory Relationship with Particular Reference to the Wolf. *Scientific Monthly*, 46: 323-336, April 1938.

Mr. Olson sketches the history of the wolf decline in the United States. At the present rate of depletion he believes the area encompassed by the Superior National Forest in northeastern Minnesota will soon include most of the remaining animals of the species in the United States.

He says: "The presence of the timber wolf in the Superior Area, instead of being a hazard, is a distinct asset to big game types. Long investigation indicates that the great majority of the killings are of old, diseased or crippled animals. Such purely salvage killings are assuredly not detrimental to either deer or moose, for without the constant elimination of the unfit the breeding stock would suffer. Furthermore, the wolf is a natural stimulus to a herd's alertness and injects the primitive element of danger without which most big game animals lose much of their natural charm.

"Large wilderness areas such as the Superior Forest demonstrate that

sanctuary can be successfully given to both herbivores and carnivores without danger of decimation of the big game types."

Rose, Albert D. Fire on the Mountain! *American Forests*. 44: 247-249, 286-288, June 1938.

Simpich, Frederick. New Mexico Melodrama. *National Geographic Magazine*, 73: 529-569, May 1938.

Taylor, Frank J. Nature's Own Gardens. *Better Homes and Gardens*. 16: 13-15, 63-65, June 1938.

National Park Service areas throughout the country are featured in the June 27 issue of LIFE magazine.

BULLETINS:

1937 Yearbook -- Park and Recreation Progress. Issued by the National Park Service, this publication deals with State, county, and metropolitan park systems and programs, with emphasis on developments through Federal emergency funds. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. for 25 cents.

* * *

Park Use Study, a 74-page mimeographed report covering attendance and use of 86 selected park and recreation areas in Region One during the 1937 summer season.

Regional Director Russell in his letter transmitting the report states: "We believe that studies of this sort, if carried on over a period of years,

will be of great value to those concerned with the planning, development and operation of park systems. With this in mind, the Park Service is planning to cooperate with the various State Authorities in carrying out, on a nation-wide basis, research projects of this nature during the 1938 summer season."

* * *

Circulars of General Information regarding Acadia, Glacier, and Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks, 1938 edition.

* * *

Preliminary Check List of Plants of the Western National Parks, mimeographed publication prepared and distributed in the Service's Western Museum Laboratories in Berkeley, California.

* * *

Four-page multilithed leaflet regarding Isle Royale National Park Project.

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Five-page multilithed leaflet concerning George Washington Birthplace National Monument.

* * *

Two-page multilithed sheet regarding Lassen Volcanic National Park.

* * *

Recreational Use Of Land In The United States (Part XI of the Report on Land Planning prepared by the Na-

tional Park Service for the Land Planning Committee of the National Resources Board), 280 pages, illustrated. Paper cover edition for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. for \$1.25.

Director Cammerer in his letter transmitting the report to the National Resources Board states: "It is the object here to appraise the outdoor recreational requirements of the people and to determine how natural recreational resources can be best conserved in order to satisfy those requirements. * * *

"The method adopted has been to assemble statistical data and scientific opinion available on recreation, by such methods as could be employed within the physical limits of time and facilities allowed for the assignment. By the use of questionnaires, facts and opinions have been secured from Federal, State, and local agencies administering recreation, from private organizations and individuals interested in recreation, and from visitors to recreational areas."

* * *

Safe Practice in the Use of the Oxyacetylene Flame, a four-page memorandum to field officers. List of Safety Precautions attached.

* * *

Calendar of Annual Events in New Mexico, compiled and written by New Mexico Federal Writers' Project and sponsored by the Santa Fe Civic League and Chamber of Commerce. Price 25¢.

BOOKS:

THE AMERICAN BISON by M. S. Garretson. Published by the New York Zoological Society, 185th Street and Southern Boulevard, New York, New York. Price \$2.50.

In a review of this book prepared by Former Director Albright for publication in the Bulletin of the New York Zoological Society, he says that Mr. Garretson "has overlooked no important fact regarding the bison's origin and growth in prehistoric ages, his numbers, physical characteristics, habits and range in modern times, his importance to the Indians and to the white settlers of the Nation, his approach to total extermination through merciless and ruthless slaughter, his rescue from extinction, and his present status as in thriving herds under public care and supervision." Mr. Albright continues: "Mr. Garretson's descriptions of the vast herds of bison on the move, their stampedes which when directed by Indians took them plunging over precipices to death, their mass crossings of great rivers are vivid, thrilling word pictures of scenes that can never be reenacted even in the motion pictures. . . . This thrilling book tells us stories of famous buffalo hunts, such as those of Grand Duke Alexis in 1872, the 'Millionaire Hunt' of 1874, and President Arthur's expedition of 1884. It tells of great hunters, especially 'Buffalo Bill' Cody, who got his title in a killing contest with Bill Comstock. . . . Then there are the final chapters faithfully recording the activities of Charles Goodnight, C. J. ('Buffalo') Jones, Michel Pablo, Charles Allard and others who caught calves and reared private herds to become nuclei of the fine Government herds we have

today. Here are discussed the tremendously important activities of Dr. William T. Hornaday, who made the remarkable survey which resulted in his report 'The Extermination of the Bison' printed in 1889, and which awakened the country to the fact that the buffalo had all but vanished from the face of the earth. Here is the account of Dr. George Bird Grinnell's fight in 'Forest and Stream' to save the buffalo in Yellowstone National Park. Here is described the rise of the American Bison Society with full credit given to Dr. Hornaday, Edmund Seymour, Austin Corbin, Ernest Harold Baynes and others who worked ceaselessly in planning and raising funds for the establishment of Government herds in national parks and game preserves. The exceptional achievement of the Canadian Government in saving bison is given proper emphasis."

Mr. Albright considers this the best book on the buffalo that has ever been issued and one which should be in every national park library.

* * *

VALHALLA IN THE SMOKIES by Phillip Herbert Maxwell and Edouard Evarth Exline. Published by George A. Exline, Cleveland, Ohio. Regular edition (900 copies) price \$5.00. Deluxe copies (100), with hand woven covers and leather binding, \$10.00.

Dedicating the book "To The Great Spirit of the Smokies," Messrs. Maxwell and Exline have caught that spirit to a unique degree. By word and picture they portray with keen insight and sympathetic understanding the beauty and the colorful history of the region. To see following Edouard Exline's name in the back of the book the initials

"F.R.S.A." is no surprise to those who have perused the book and marvelled at the composition and tone of its illustrations.

Mrs. Lennie Parton, a weaver at the Pi Beta Phi Settlement School, made the effective black and white woven covers which adorn the deluxe copies. She used the "Solomon's Delight" pattern, one of the oldest and best known of the smaller patterns of the American Colonial Period.

* * *

THE WATERS OF YELLOWSTONE -- With Rod and Fly. By Howard Back. Dodd, Mead and Company, New York. \$2.00.

"Surely the next best thing to going fishing oneself is to go fireside fishing with a fellow angler." So says Author Back in his Apologia Pro Libro Meo -- then proves it by providing 149 pages of most readable material.

THE WATERS OF YELLOWSTONE was written after the author had spent some six weeks in the Yellowstone in the summer of 1937, in two different stretches, purposely seeing the waters at their worst from a fishing standpoint, in order to gather material that would enable him to write a book of information for the benefit of the anglers who want to know before hand something of the angling possibilities in the park. He describes the nature of the streams and lakes, the type of fish found, the flies and kit most appropriate, where best to find accommodations, and methods of access to the fishing waters.

And he says: "I have had the advantage of a varied and extensive fishing experience, both in Europe and on this continent; yet I can say with conviction that, for all-round merit as a trout-fishing area, the waters in and around Yellowstone Park surpass any waters that I know."

Following is the explanation given by the Government Printing Office for the late delivery of some of the circulars of general information:

An immense emergency project entailing the printing of material on each of the 48 States the past few months has frequently tied up the presses at which times park booklets would have to be set aside. This emergency work, being 20 per cent rush, took precedence over general printing which includes our circulars. Naturally, this delays the issuance of our publications, for limited funds available for printing will not permit using 20 per cent to expedite delivery.

ABOUT FOLKS

Associate Director Demaray is now in the West visiting a number of national park and monument areas. In reviewing his itinerary it is noted that he plans a trip into the Olympics and this will make him the first member of the Washington Office staff to inspect this area since it attained national-park status.

* * *

Since former Director Albright holds such a warm place in the hearts of the field (to say nothing of the Washington Office staff) the Editor-In-Chief has taken the liberty of passing along, through the Bulletin, the following story of his arrival in Washington, quoted from a personal letter from him. She hopes he won't mind -- perhaps, being en route to Europe when the Bulletin comes out, he won't see it --

"Tomorrow, May 31, will be the 25th anniversary of my modest entrance into the great city of Washington. I arrived from California on my first trip East to take a position in the office of Secretary of the Interior Lane. It was a very hot Saturday morning when I arrived from Chicago on the old Manhattan Limited. I had only one suit of clothes -- a blue serge suit. I had just come from the University of California where I had been a graduate student in jurisprudence and assistant in the Department of Economics. My suit needed pressing, so I checked my baggage in the station and started to walk up F Street to the Department which was then, as you know, at 7th and F. Presently, I came to a little tailoring shop and I went in and had

the tailor press my suit which required my sitting in a corner with an old rug wrapped around the part of me which was formerly covered by the trousers.

"With suit pressed, I went on to the Department and was cordially received by Herbert (Hub) A. Meyer, Secretary to the Secretary. He in turn introduced me to an appointment clerk and had my appointment made out. It was suggested that I take the oath of office immediately and go to work. I said I would enter duty on Monday, since I wanted to find a place to live. They said that I could get away later in the day or could take leave for part of the day, but if I waited until Monday, I would lose two days pay!! I was famous from the start because I refused to work that day, refused to take the oath and threw away two days pay. Such a thing had not been done before I guess, and I was probably regarded as a country boy who had rather less sense than most of the youngsters just in from the wild and wooly West. So I went to work June 2, 1913."

* * *

Chief Auditor Gable left for the field early in June on his annual inspection trip through western areas. He plans to return to Washington headquarters in late September.

* * *

William M. Nichols, President of the Yellowstone Park Company, visited the Washington Office in June.

Superintendent Flickinger of Colonial National Historical Park was guest speaker at the annual dinner of the Society of Colonial Wars held May 23 in Richmond, Virginia. His subject was "The Challenge of Colonial History."

* * *

Lorette McClatchy, daughter of Associate Recreational Planner Leo A. McClatchy, publicity man at the Service's Santa Fe Regional Office, is also a writer. She recently had a signed article in the New Mexico Sentinel covering an interview with Superintendent Boles of Carlsbad. It is natural for the McClatchys to be interested in the newspaper game. Mr. McClatchy's father, who passed away in San Francisco on May 15, was a pioneer California newspaper man. He in turn was the son of James McClatchy, founder of the Sacramento Bee.

* * *

Assistant Naturalist S. H. Lamb and Assistant Geologist H. H. Waesche of Hawaii National Park were present when the American Flag was raised over Canton and Enderbury Islands.

* * *

Lawson Brainard has been appointed permanent ranger at Lava Beds National Monument.

* * *

Wendell E. Little, Planning Coordinator, Branch of Recreational Planning and State Cooperation, has completed all the academic work required for an M. A. Degree in Public

Administration from American University. Before receiving the degree, however, he must submit the required Thesis Project, which is being written on the planning work of the Service. He expects to finish the thesis this summer and receive the degree in September.

* * *

Burns C. Downey and Marshall C. Deason of the Washington Office are now in Yellowstone making a study of rates for the Park Operators Division.

* * *

Dr. T. A. Jaggard, Volcanologist at Hawaii National Park, has been given an honorary Doctor's Degree by Dartmouth College.

* * *

Harry A. Hyland of the Park Operators' Division, Washington Office, and his mother left for Seattle by motor in mid-June. En route they plan to visit several national parks.

* * *

Dr. F. M. Fryxell, formerly of the Service, spoke on the subject, "Museums for the Nation's Parks," at the first public meeting held in the recently completed museum of Black Hawk State Park, Illinois. Dr. Fryxell gave this address also at the State University of Iowa and at Knox College, Illinois.

* * *

Frank C. Huston, formerly of Zion National Park, is now serving as CCC Camp Director at Hawaii National Park.

* * *

Gunnar O. Fagerlund resumed his duties as Park Ranger at Colonial in mid-June. He had been on furlough since last September pursuing graduate work at the University of Michigan, where he obtained his M. S. degree in Botany.

* * *

Acting Regional Director Maier is now on duty in the Washington Office and will remain until the end of September. During his absence from the Santa Fe Regional Office Milton J. McCole is serving as Acting Regional Director.

* * *

Dorothea Lewis of the Public Information Division, Washington Office, has been elected First Vice President of the Women's National Press Club.

* * *

Betty Pieper of the Washington Office owes her recent safe return to Washington from New York to Dr. J. L. Gabel. While riding in a cab in the metropolis Miss Pieper was robbed. She immediately telephoned Dr. Gabel, whom she had met through Mr. Leon Sunshine, also of the Washington Office, and he came to the rescue by paying her hotel bill, purchasing a rail ticket to Washington, and in view of her highly nervous state made arrangements for someone to accompany her on the journey.

Dr. and Mrs. Gabel, who visited Hot Springs National Park last year, are most enthusiastic about the work of the National Park Service.

* * *

David W. Chess, CCC Foreman at Colonial National Historical Park, has been appointed a permanent ranger in that park. Clarence P. Montgomery, another CCC employee, has been appointed to the park's permanent clerical staff.

* * *

Ranger-Naturalist Orlo Childs stationed at Bryce Canyon National Park is 6 feet 7 inches tall. He has almost decided to begin every field trip with a statement as to his height for he seldom gets started before someone interrupts to ask: How tall are you, ranger?

Utah men must run tall for Ranger-Naturalist Anderson of Zion National Park measures 6 feet 3 inches.

* * *

Stephen R. Tripp of Director Cammerer's office has been appointed Junior Executive Officer of the Service. Mr. Tripp entered the Service in 1931 as a member of the clerical staff at Yosemite. In 1934 he transferred to Grand Canyon National Park and he has been connected with the Washington Office for the past two years. Ruth Burrier of the Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings has been appointed to succeed Mr. Tripp.

* * *

Mrs. Bernice Lewis, widow of the late W. B. Lewis, former superintendent of Yosemite, is in Yosemite Valley with her son Carl for the summer season. Mrs. Lewis is working at the Information Desk at Camp Curry, while Carl is a traffic man who meets incoming cars and directs visitors to their quarters.

BORN:

A daughter, Markie Lenore, to CCC Coordinator and Mrs. Edwin Booth of Sequoia National Park, April 19.

* * *

A son, David Cromwell, to Landscape Architect and Mrs. Chester C. Brown of Shenandoah National Park, April 22.

* * *

A daughter, Genelle Marie, to Junior Park Naturalist and Mrs. Albert E. Long of Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, May 17.

* * *

A son, Lowell Bradely, to Junior Architect and Mrs. G. L. Baughan of Shenandoah National Park, May 23.

* * *

A son, Joseph Hayes, to Mr. and Mrs. William Liddell of Carlsbad Caverns National Park, May 28.

* * *

A son, Walter Roy, to Mr. and Mrs. Roy Parr of Carlsbad Caverns National Park, May 29.

* * *

MARRIED:

James W. Rader, Land Purchaser at Mammoth Cave National Park, and Katharine King Caperton of Baltimore, Maryland, April 20.

* * *

Martha Chesney of the Public Information Division, Washington Office and Edward A. Harris of Chicago, May 28.

* * *

Ranger D. C. Smiley of Grand Canyon National Park, and Helen Mormon in Livingston, Montana, June 2.

* * *

Helene Daly of the Personnel Division, Washington Office and Thomas A. Madigan, June 14.

* * *

Mildred Leo Clemens, cousin of Mark Twain and internationally known lecturer, writer, traveler, and publicist, and Regional Geologist J. Volney Lewis, June 29. The ceremony was performed at sunrise in the Cathedral Grove, Muir Woods National Monument.

DIED:

Dr. William Wallace Campbell, 76, renowned astronomer and President Emeritus of the University of California, in San Francisco, California, June 14.

Dr. Campbell was a great believer in the educational program of the National Park Service. From 1933 to 1935 he served as a member of the Service's Advisory Board and during that time visited a number of parks and monuments. He was a staunch advocate of the project to have Meteor Crater, which he considered the greatest scientific spectacle in America, set aside as a national monument.

Louis B. Cocke, employee at Carlsbad Caverns National Park for the past 10 years, May 3.

* * *

Dave Sewall, employed as a machinist in Yosemite for 11 years, at the Merced County Hospital, May 22.

* * *

Emerson Thornton, 45, Assistant Electrician of Mount Rainier National Park, April 17.

* * *

Mrs. Belle Humiston, mother of Frank Humiston, former mess hall operator at Mesa Verde National Park, in Mancos, Colorado, April 25.

* * *

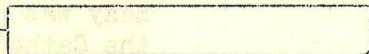
T. M. Cheek, Chief, Division of State Parks, Charleston, West Virginia, April 30.

It was during Mr. Cheek's tenure in office that West Virginia's fine State Park System was established and developed.

* * *

Regional Forester William H. Wirt of the Santa Fe Regional Office on June 23, about a week after being operated on for a kidney ailment. He was 46 years of age.

Mr. Wirt had been connected with the National Park Service since 1933, serving as CCC Project Superintendent at the Calaveras and Mount Diablo State Parks, California and as a member of the Western Branch of Forestry staff prior to entering on duty at the Santa Fe Regional Office.



[Faint, mirrored text bleed-through from the reverse side of the page, including names like 'Dr. William Wallace Campbell' and 'James W. Baird']

[Faint, mirrored text bleed-through from the reverse side of the page, including names like 'Mrs. William Marshall' and 'James W. Baird']

L I G H T

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By

James E. Douglass

I stood by the side of the Canyon,
Expecting the glorious feast,
With all its radiant beauty,
When the sun came out of the East.

The first faint line appearing
Along the Northern rim
Touched the tips of all the peaks,
While the rest of the world was dim.

Each shape came out of the shadows
Like some weird and shapeless sight,
Taking on its true and proper form,
When revealed by the Truth of light.

It spread o'er rim and valley cold;
Till the rest of the canyon lay
As though plated in purest gold,
By the light of the dawning day.

What became of the shadows?
What became of the night?
They were never there at all,
It was only the absence of light.

It seems this beautiful lesson
Should expel our doubts and fears,
With their dark and sinister shadows,
That flee when the light appears.

As I watched this beautiful picture,
With its ever changing array,
I thought how like the heart of man
When touched by Truth today.

For if Truth comes to us with faintest ray,
And is cherished and held through the night,
It will spread and remain throughout the day,
Till our lives are enriched by its light.

At first the light is feeble
Touching only the rim,
Yet if we hold to this Light, Proclaiming the right,
Our lives will be flooded with HIM.

For when our thoughts of fear and doubt
 Are reached by Truth's first ray,
 Love comes in and hate goes out,
 Like the darkness fades with the day.

If my eyes had not done their duty,
 Or, clouded by night, had grown dim,
 I could not have enjoyed the beauty
 Although I stood on the rim.

So I cannot enjoy the beauty,
 Nor the light of Truth can I find
 If I close my heart to my duty,
 In revealing the light of - MIND.

C O N S E R V A T I O N E S T H E T I C*

By

Aldo Leopold

Barring love and war, few enterprises are undertaken with such abandon, or by such diverse individuals or with so paradoxical a mixture of appetite and altruism, as that group of avocations known as outdoor recreation. It is, by common consent a good thing for people to get back to nature. But wherein lies the goodness and what can be done to encourage its pursuit? On these questions there is confusion of counsel, and only the most uncritical minds are free from doubt.

* * *

Recreation became a problem with a name in the days of the elder Roosevelt, when the railroads which had banished the countryside from the city began to carry the city-dweller, en masse, to the countryside. It began to be noticed that the greater the exodus, the smaller the per capita ration of peace, solitude, wild life, and scenery, and the longer the migration to reach them.

The automobile has spread this once mild and local predicament to the outermost limits of good roads -- it has made scarce in the hinterlands something once abundant in the back forty. But that something must nevertheless be found. Like ions shot from the sun the week-enders radiate from every town, generating heat and fric-

tion as they go. A tourist industry purveys bed and board to bait more ions faster, further. Advertisements on rock and rill confide to all and sundry the whereabouts of new retreats, landscapes, hunting-grounds, and fishing-lakes just beyond those recently overrun. Bureaus build roads into new hinterlands, then buy more hinterlands to absorb the exodus accelerated by the roads. A gadget industry pads the bumps against nature-in-the-raw; woodcraft becomes the art of using gadgets. And now, to cap the pyramid of banalities, the trailer. To him who seeks in the woods and mountains only those things obtainable from travel or golf, the present situation is tolerable. But to him who seeks something more, recreation has become a self-destructive process of seeking but never quite finding; a major frustration of mechanized society.

The retreat of the wilderness under the barrage of motorized tourists is no local thing; Hudson Bay, Alaska, Mexico, South Africa are giving way, South America and Siberia are next. Drums along the Mohawk are now honks along the rivers of the world. Homo sapiens patters no more under his own vine and fig tree; he has poured into his gas-tank the stored motivity of countless creatures aspiring through the ages to wiggle their way to pastures new. Ant-like he swarms the continents.

*Reprinted from the March-April 1938 issue of BIRD-LORE magazine. See item on Page 5 of this issue of the Bulletin.

This is Outdoor Recreation,
Model 1938.

* * *

Who now is the recreationist, and what does he seek? A few samples will remind us.

Take a look, first, at any Duck marsh. A cordon of parked cars surrounds it. Crouched on each point of its reedy margin is some pillar of society, automatic ready, trigger finger itching to break, if need be, every law of commonwealth or commonweal to kill a Duck. That he is already overfed in no way dampens his avidity for gathering his meat from God.

Wandering in the near-by woods is another pillar, hunting rare ferns or new Warblers. Because his kind of hunting seldom calls for theft or pillage, he disdains the killer. Yet, like as not, in his youth he was one.

At some near-by resort is still another nature-lover -- the kind who writes bad verse on birchbark. Everywhere is the unspecialized motorist whose recreation is mileage, who has run the gamut of the National Parks in one summer, and now is headed for Mexico City, and points south.

Lastly, there is the professional striving through countless conservation organizations to give the nature-seeking public what it wants, or to make it want what he has to give.

Why, it may be asked, should such a diversity of folk be bracketed in a single category? Because each, in his own way, is a hunter. And why does each call himself a conservationist?

Because the wild things he hunts for have eluded his grasp, and he hopes by some necromancy of laws, appropriations, regional plans, reorganization of departments, or other form of mass-wishing, to make them stay put.

* * *

Recreation is commonly spoken of as an economic resource. Senate committees tell us, in reverent ciphers, how many millions the public spends in its pursuit. It has indeed an economic aspect -- a cottage on a fishing-lake, or even a Duck-point on a marsh, may cost as much as the entire adjacent farm.

It has also an ethical aspect. In the scramble for unspoiled places, codes and decalogues evolve. We hear of 'outdoor manners.' We indoctrinate youth. We print definitions of 'What is a sportsman?' and hang a copy on the wall of whosoever will pay a dollar for the propagation of the faith.

It is clear, though, that these economic and ethical manifestations are results, not causes, of the motive force. We seek contacts with nature because we derive pleasure from them. As in opera, economic machinery is employed to create and maintain facilities. As in opera, professionals make a living out of creating and maintaining them, but it would be false to say of either that the basic motive, the raison d'être, is economic. The Duck-hunter in his blind and the operatic singer on the stage, despite the disparity of their accoutrements, are doing the same thing. Each is reviving, in play, a drama formerly

inherent in daily life. Both are, in the last analysis, esthetic exercises.

* * *

Public policies for outdoor recreation are controversial. Equally conscientious citizens hold opposite views on what it is, and what should be done to conserve its resource-base. Thus the Wilderness Society seeks to exclude roads from the hinterlands, and the chamber of commerce to extend them, both in the name of recreation. The game-farmer kills Hawks and the bird lover protects them, in the name of shotgun and field-glass hunting respectively. Such factions commonly label each other with short and ugly names, when, in fact, each is considering a different component of the recreational process. As I shall show shortly, these components differ widely in their characteristics or properties. A given policy may be true of one but false for another.

It seems timely, therefore, to segregate the components, and to examine the distinctive characteristics or properties of each.

We begin with the simplest and most obvious: the physical objects which the outdoorsman may seek, find, capture, and carry away. In this category are wild crops such as game and fish, and the symbols or tokens of achievement such as heads, hides, photographs, and specimens.

All these things rest upon the idea of trophy. The pleasure they give is, or should be, in the seeking as well as in the getting. The trophy whether it be a bird's egg, a mess of trout, a basket of mushrooms, the photograph of a bear, the pressed

specimen of a wild flower, or a note tucked into the cairn on a mountain peak, is a certificate. It attests that its owner has been somewhere and ~~done something~~ --- that he has exercised skill, persistence, or discrimination in the age-old feat of overcoming, outwitting, or reducing-to-possession. These connotations which attach to the trophy usually far exceed its physical value.

But trophies differ in their reactions to mass-pursuit. The yield of game and fish can, by means of propagation or management, be increased so as to give each hunter more, or to give more hunters the same amount. During the past decade a profession of wild-life management has sprung into existence. A dozen universities teach its techniques, conduct research for bigger and better wild animal crops. However, when carried too far, this stepping-up of yields is subject to a law of diminishing returns. Very intensive game-or fish-management lowers the unit value of the trophy by artificializing it.

Consider, for example, a trout, raised in a hatchery and newly liberated in an over-fished stream. The stream is no longer capable of natural trout production. Pollution has fouled its waters, or deforestation and trampling have warmed or silted them. No one would claim that this trout has the same value as a wholly wild one caught out of some unmanaged stream in the high Rockies. Its esthetic connotations are inferior, even though its capture may require skill. (Its liver, one authority says, is also so degenerated by hatchery feeding as to forebode an early death.) Yet several over-fished states now depend almost entirely on such man-made trout.

All intergrades of artificiality exist, but as mass-use increases it tends to push the whole gamut of conservation techniques toward the artificial end, and the whole scale of trophy-values downward.

To safeguard this expensive, artificial, and more or less helpless trout, the Conservation Commission feels impelled to kill all Herons and Terns visiting the hatchery where it was raised, and all Mergansers and otters inhabiting the stream in which it is released. The fisherman perhaps feels no loss in this sacrifice of one kind of wild life for another, but the ornithologist is ready to bite off ten-penny nails. Artificialized management has, in effect bought fishing at the expense of another and perhaps higher recreation; it has paid dividends to one citizen out of capital stock belonging to all. The same kind of biological wildcatting prevails in game-management. In Europe, where wild-crop statistics are available for long periods, we even know the 'rate of exchange' of game for predators. Thus, in Saxony, one Hawk is killed to each seven game-birds bagged, and one predator of some kind to each three head of small game.

Damage to plant-life usually follows artificialized management of animals -- for example, damage to forests by deer. One may see this in north Germany, in northeast Pennsylvania, in the Kaibab, and in dozens of other less publicized regions. In each case over-abundant deer, deprived of their natural enemies, have made it impossible for deer food-plants to survive or reproduce. Beech, maple, and yew in Europe; ground hemlock and white cedar in the eastern states; mountain mahog-

any and cliff-rose in the West are deer-foods threatened by artificialized deer. The composition of the flora from wild flowers to forest trees is gradually impoverished, and the deer in turn are dwarfed by malnutrition. There are no stags in the woods today like those on the walls of feudal castles.

On the English heaths reproduction of trees is inhibited by rabbits over-protected in the process of cropping Partridges and Pheasants. On scores of tropical islands both flora and fauna have been destroyed by goats introduced for meat and sport. It would be hard to calculate the mutual injuries by and between mammals deprived of their natural predators, and ranges stripped of their natural food-plants. Agricultural crops caught between these upper and nether millstones of ecological mismanagement are saved only at the cost of endless indemnities and barbed wire.

We generalize, then, by saying that mass-use tends to dilute the quality of organic crop trophies like game and fish, and to induce damage to other resources such as nongame animals, natural vegetation, and farm crops.

The same dilution and damage is not apparent in the yield of 'indirect' trophies, such as photographs. Broadly speaking, a piece of scenery snapped by a dozen tourist cameras daily is not physically impaired thereby, nor does any other resource suffer when the rate increases to a hundred. The camera industry is one of the few innocuous parasites on wild nature.

We have, then, a basic difference in reaction to mass-use as between

two categories of physical objects pursued as trophies.

* * *

Let us now consider another component of recreation which is more subtle and complex: the feeling of isolation in nature. That this is acquiring a scarcity-value which is very high to some persons is attested by the wilderness controversy. The proponents of wilderness have achieved a compromise with the road-building bureaus which have the custody of our National Parks and Forests. They have agreed on the formal reservation of roadless areas. Out of every dozen wild areas opened up, one may be officially proclaimed 'wilderness,' and roads built only to its edge. It is then advertised as unique, as indeed it is. Before long its trails are congested, it is being dolled up to make work for CCC's, or an unexpected fire necessitates splitting it in two with a road to haul fire-fighters. Or the congestion induced by advertising may whip up the price of guides and packers, whereupon somebody discovers that the wilderness policy is undemocratic. Or the local chamber of commerce, at first quiescent at the novelty of a hinterland officially labeled as 'wild,' tastes its first blood of tourist-money. It then wants more wilderness or no wilderness.

In short, the very scarcity of wild places, reacting with the mores of advertising and promotion, tends to defeat any deliberate effort to prevent their growing still more scarce.

It is clear without further discussion that mass-use involves a direct dilution of the opportunity for solitude; that when we speak of roads,

camp-grounds, trails, and toilets as 'development' of recreational resources, we speak falsely in respect of this component. Such accommodations for the crowd are not developing (in the sense of adding or creating) anything. On the contrary they are merely water poured into the already-thin soup.

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We now contrast with the isolation-component that very distinct if simple one which we may label 'fresh-air and change-of-scene.' Mass-use neither destroys nor dilutes this value. The thousandth tourist who clicks the gate of the National Park breathes approximately the same air, and experiences the same contrast with Monday-at-the-office, as does the first. One might even believe that the gregarious assault on the outdoors enhances the contrast. We may say, then, that the fresh-air and change-of-scene component is like the photographic trophy -- it withstands mass-use without damage.

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We come now to another component: the perception of the natural processes by which the land and the living things upon it have achieved their characteristic forms (evolution) and by which they maintain their existence (ecology). That thing called 'nature study,' despite the shiver it brings to the spines of the elect, constitutes the first embryonic groping of the mass-minded toward perception.

The outstanding characteristic of perception is that it entails no consumption and no dilution of any resource. The swoop of a Hawk, for example, is perceived by one as the

drama of evolution, by another as a threat to the full frying-pan. The drama may thrill a hundred successive witnesses; the threat only one -- for he responds with a shot-gun.

To promote perception is the only truly creative part of recreational engineering.

This fact is important, and its potential power for bettering 'the good life' only dimly understood. When Daniel Boone first entered into the forests and prairies of "The dark and bloody ground," he reduced to his possession the pure essence of 'outdoor America.' He didn't call it that, but what he found is the thing we now seek, and we here deal with things, not names.

Recreation, however, is not the outdoors, but our reaction to it. Daniel Boone's reaction depended not only on the quality of what he saw, but on the quality of the mental eye with which he saw it. Ecological science has wrought a change in the mental eye. It has disclosed origins and functions for what to Boone were only facts. It has disclosed mechanisms for what to Boone were only attributes. We have no yardstick to measure this change, but we may safely say that, as compared with the competent ecologist of the present day, Boone saw only the surface of things. The incredible intricacies of the plant and animal community -- the intrinsic beauty of the organism called America, then in the full bloom of her maidenhood -- were as invisible and incomprehensible to Daniel Boone as they are today to Mr. Babbitt. The only true development in America recreational resources is the development of the perceptive faculty in Americans. All of the other acts we grace by that

name are, at best, attempts to retard or mask the process of dilution.

Let no man jump to the conclusion that Babbitt must take his Ph.D. in ecology before he can 'see' his country. On the contrary, the Ph.D. may become as callous as an undertaker to the mysteries at which he officiates. Like all real treasures of the mind, perception can be split into infinitely small fractions without losing its quality. The weeds in a city lot convey the same lesson as the redwoods; the farmer may see in his cow-pasture what may not be vouchsafed to the scientist adventuring in the South Seas. Perception, in short; cannot be purchased with either learned degrees or dollars; it grows at home as well as abroad, and he who has a little may use it to better advantage than he who has much. As a search for perception, the recreational stampede is footless and unnecessary.

There is; lastly, a fifth component; the sense of husbandry. It is unknown to the outdoorsman who works for conservation with his vote rather than with his hands. It is realized only when some art of management is applied to land by some person of perception. That is to say, its enjoyment is reserved for landholders too poor to buy their sport, and land administrators with a sharp eye and an ecological mind. The tourist who buys access to his scenery misses it altogether; so also the sportsman who hires the state, or some underling, to be his gamekeeper. The Government, which essays to substitute public for private operation of recreational lands, is unwittingly giving away to its field officers a large share of what it seeks to offer its citizens. We foresters and game managers might logically pay

for, instead of being paid for, our job as husbandmen of wild crops.

That a sense of husbandry exercised in the production of crops may be quite as important as the crops themselves is realized to some extent in agriculture, but not in conservation. American sportsmen hold in small esteem the intensive game-cropping of the Scottish moors and the German forests, and in some respects rightly. But they overlook entirely the sense of husbandry developed by the European landholder in the process of cropping. We have no such thing as yet. It is important. When we conclude that we must bait the farmer with subsidies to induce him to raise a forest or with gate receipts to induce him to raise game, we are merely admitting that the pleasures of husbandry-in-the-wild are as yet unknown both to the farmer and to ourselves.

Scientists have an epigram: ontogeny repeats phylogeny. What they mean is that the development of each individual repeats the evolutionary history of the race. This is true of mental as well as physical things. The trophy-hunter is the caveman reborn. Trophy-hunting is the prerogative of youth, racial or individual, and nothing to apologize for.

The disquieting thing in the modern picture is the trophy-hunter who never grows up, in whom the capacity for isolation, perception, and husbandry is undeveloped, or perhaps lost. He is the motorized ant who swarms the

continents before learning to see his own back yard, who consumes but never creates outdoor satisfactions. For him the recreational engineer dilutes the wilderness and artificializes its trophies in the fond belief that he is rendering a public service.

The trophy-recreationist has peculiarities which contribute in subtle ways to his own undoing. To enjoy he must possess, invade, appropriate. Hence the wilderness which he cannot personally see has no value to him. Hence the universal assumption that an unused hinterland is rendering no service to society. To those devoid of imagination a blank place on the map is a useless waste; to others, the most valuable part. (Is my share in Alaska worthless to me because I shall never go there? Do I need a road to show me the arctic prairies, the Goose pastures of the Yukon, the Kadiak bear, the sheep meadows behind McKinley?)

It would appear, in short, that the rudimentary grades of outdoor recreation consume their resource-base; the higher grades, at least to a degree, create their own satisfactions with little or no attrition of land or life. It is the expansion of transport without a corresponding growth of perception which threatens us with qualitative bankruptcy of the recreational process. Recreational development is a job, not of building roads into lovely country, but of building receptivity into the still unlovely human mind.

