



# TRENDS

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## THE CHALLENGE OF RECREATION FOR THE GREAT SOCIETY

by WILBUR J. COHEN

Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare

The programs of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare—the most humanly oriented of the agencies which form the Executive Branch of the Federal Government—have for a long time shown close touch with, interest in, and concern about recreation. The Department's Public Health Service began giving technical and planning assistance on recreation-area sanitation to the National Park Service in 1922. The Department's Children's Bureau first published its Handbook for Recreation in 1937.

Many other HEW programs affect recreation profoundly, even though they appear to have only slight connection with it. The Social Security Administration's program of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, for example, is not a recreation program, yet the fact of its existence enables millions of American workers and their dependents to enjoy recreation activities after retirement. Likewise the programs of the Department's Food and Drug Administration do not intentionally advance the causes of recreation, yet what would outdoor recreation be like if dependably pure food and medicines were not available? Camping, touring, even boating and hiking would be so risky that few people would be adventurous enough to consider them as pleasant recreational activities.

Of all the programs of the Department, those of the Public Health Service most closely relate to recreation, and they also serve to make a transition in emphasis from controlling present conditions to planning for the smooth assumption of future responsibilities.



*Wilbur J. Cohen*

A glance at anticipated future use of recreation areas, from the pure water standpoint, illustrates why such planning is vitally important. If you visited a public recreation area in 1950, you were one of over 100 million Americans who did so. The recreation area you visited had a minimum of 10 gallons of water available for your use, since 10 gallons is the standard that has been established. By 1960, the 10-gallon requirement was still standard, yet there were 250 million recreation area visitors. By 1970, with an anticipated 400 million visitors, a total of more than four billion gallons of pure water will be required. Is it any wonder that the Department of HEW, with a responsibility for ensuring water purity, and preventing water pollution, is concerned with planning a sound future course of action?

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There is no valid reason, however, for confining the discussion of recreation to recreation areas. Recreation in America should never become a club for the enthusiast, a toy for the well-to-do, or an activity reserved for the vigorous. Recreation is needed by most people, of all ages, to achieve useful, satisfying lives. Most people now live in the cities, and there is every reason to believe that a still greater proportion of future Americans will be city dwellers.

Whoever sets out to make American cities into satisfactory sites for recreation activities must surmount two formidable obstacles: lack of space and lack of clean air. Space in limited quantities is still available in most cities, and its acquisition for recreation use would enable city dwellers to enjoy the benefits of outdoor recreation, help diminish air pollution, and abet urban-beautification.

The Department, in its responsibility for environmental health, is concerned with the lack of clean air that has become characteristic of American city life. This subtle

invasion, which may have neither smoke nor smell, is an increasingly serious drain on the Nation's economy and health; it renders outdoor recreation in the city a poor substitute for outdoor recreation experienced elsewhere. Just like polluted water, which also increases with population growth, polluted air uses a natural resource for which no substitute exists. Worse yet, polluted air is utterly useless until slowly revived by nature. The automobile, already maligned as the weapon with which over 48,000 Americans are killed each year, is also the chief cause of air pollution.

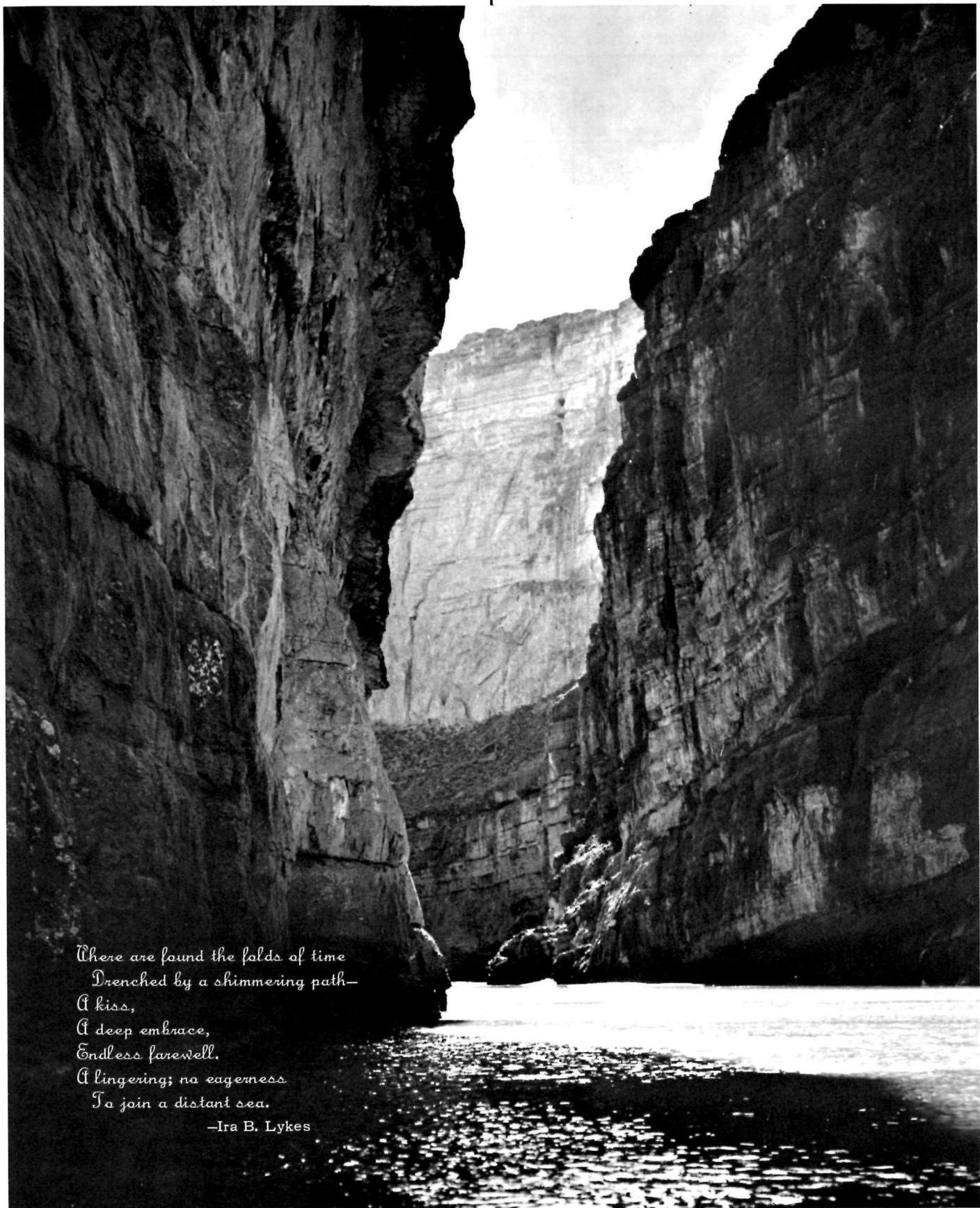
Air and water pollution touch—quite literally—the well-springs of our existence. We must have air and water to live: to enjoy life we must have pure air and pure water. There are going to be some restraints that we will have to impose on ourselves to achieve the goals of pure air and pure water for our growing population. Some of these restraints may be in our use of these resources, other restraints will take the form of costs for waste treatment plants and systems for controlling industrial fumes. The automobile will probably require design changes to make it safer. All these actions will be expensive, but continued pollution of our vital resources means more than discomfort, it threatens our very lives.

In a similar way, the resources of existing recreation facilities are going to be taxed by increased use. From the health standpoint it should be emphasized that injudicious crowding of existing facilities, or relaxation of strict standards, on the mistaken assumption that increased use is a temporary condition, can lead to conditions which prevent anyone from deriving any benefits from the use of the facilities. Existing recreation facilities must be enlarged only to their valid limits: beyond that, new facilities must be established.

Speaking of establishing new recreation areas brings up the subject of space and the related subject of natural beauty. A strong affinity is easy to establish between recreation and natural beauty. It seems beyond question that we should care for the land we cherish, and that the more we succeed in restoring and preserving natural beauty, the more space will be available for recreation.

One of the least productive uses of space in our culture is that of junk heaps, dumps, and automobile "graveyards." Not only are these accumulations an unnecessary disfigurement to the American landscape, but they are a potent source of air and water pollution, and a breeding ground for such disease-bearing pests as rats, mice, bats, flies, and mosquitoes. The current campaigns for natural beauty, and for urban beautification, in both of which the Department takes an active part, will be rewarding in terms of public health as well as in their avowed purpose of improving the American landscape.

It is from recreation that our citizens of all ages draw the strength and refreshment necessary to enjoy life and to make a worthwhile contribution to our national community. These goals have always been important, and they are becoming vastly more important as times goes by. As an active participant in the Recreation Advisory Council, the Department shares with other Federal agencies the determination that the quality of American life not only does not diminish as our population increases but that it improves.



Where are found the folds of time  
Drenched by a shimmering path—  
A kiss,  
A deep embrace,  
Endless farewell.  
A lingering; no eagerness  
To join a distant sea.

—Ira B. Lykes

Santa Elena Canyon of the Rio Grande, Big Bend National Park, Texas

National Park Service Photo

Guest editorial -

## OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTION

by William W. Wells

*In the preparation of this editorial, Mr. Wells wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Richard G. Gloss of the Bureau's Division of Legislative Review.*

The wave of conservation legislation enacted in the 88th Congress established an impressive record that continues to be expanded in the 89th Congress. Important bills enacted or proposed in the fields of natural resources conservation, outdoor recreation, and protection of natural beauty are fulfilling the President's prediction made at the White House Conference on Natural Beauty that 1965 will set new records in conservation in America.

The Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 213, Public Law 89-72) is landmark legislation. It provides that (1) full consideration be given to outdoor recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement in planning, constructing, and operating Federal water resource projects; (2) water resource planning take account of existing and planned public recreational developments in project areas; and (3) project construction agencies encourage non-Federal public bodies to administer project lands and waters for recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement unless defined Federal interests are involved. Where non-Federal public bodies agree to administer project lands and water areas for recreation or fish and wildlife enhancement, half the separable construction costs and all the joint costs allocable to these purposes will be borne as non-reimbursable expenses by the Federal Government. The legislation provides that views of the Secretary of the Interior shall be set forth in any report of any project within the purview of the act with respect to the adequacy of the plan for the conservation, development and utilization of outdoor recreation resources and its general conformity with the nationwide outdoor recreation plan. Such views shall include the extent to which recreation and fish and wildlife developments proposed are in accord with State comprehensive outdoor recreation plans required for participation in the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program.

The Water Resources Planning Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 244, Public Law 89-80) establishes a Cabinet-level Water Resources Council (Interior, Agriculture, Army, HEW, Federal Power Commission); authorizes the President to establish river basin planning commissions upon the request of the Council or the States involved; and provides for Federal



financial assistance to the States for water and related land resource planning.

The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 451, Public Law 89-117), among other things, amends the Open Space Land Program provisions of the Housing Act of 1961, as amended. Open-space land grants can now be made to States and local agencies to cover up to 50 percent (an increase over the previous limitation of 20 to 30 percent) of the cost of acquiring and developing (on sites acquired under the program) land for recreational, conservation and other open space uses, in accordance with area comprehensive plans. Additionally, P.L. 89-117 authorizes the purchase and clearance of land in built-up areas for open space needs where the need cannot be met otherwise. Matching grants are authorized to assist localities in programs of beautification and improvement of open space and other public lands. Such programs could include items such as street landscaping, park improvements, tree planting, and the upgrading of malls and squares. Grants, ordinarily, cannot exceed 50 percent of the cost over and above the previous average expenditures for such activities; however, there is authorized \$5 million for a demonstration grant program to encourage experimentation and innovation under which grants could cover up to 90 percent of cost.

The Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 (79 Stat. 5, Public Law 89-4) authorizes Federal aid for economic development of the Appalachian Region. Principal authorization in this \$1.1 billion program is \$840 million for construction of roads to open up areas in Appalachia over 5 years. Other authorizations include payments by the Secretary of Agriculture to landowners who adopt conservation and erosion controls on tracts up to 50 acres per owner, technical assistance to nonprofit forestry associations that assist owners in managing their woodlands, and survey of water resources by the Army Corps of Engineers. It also authorizes supplemental funds to be used as part of the State portion of many Federal grants-in-aid programs including water pollution control and the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 (S. 1702 and H.R. 9811) under consideration by the Congress provides in the

Cropland Adjustment Program, among other things, financial assistance to other Federal agencies, States and local governmental agencies in the establishment of practices and uses that will establish, protect and conserve upon spaces, natural beauty, wildlife and recreational resources, and prevent air and water pollution.

This year the following new major areas have been authorized to protect and develop scenic, historic and recreation values of national significance: Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (formerly Tocks Island), New Jersey and Pennsylvania; Assateague National Seashore, Maryland; and Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, West Virginia. In addition, eight national monument or historic sites have been authorized.

Congress is considering other legislative proposals to authorize new areas. These include Mount Rogers National Recreation Area, Virginia; Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, Wyoming; Cape Lookout National Seashore, North Carolina; Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas; Indiana Dunes National Seashore, Indiana; Oregon Dunes National Seashore, Oregon; Great Basin National Park, Nevada; Sleeping Bear Dunes National Seashore, Michigan; and Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, California.

Significant pending general legislation includes the Wild Rivers bill, which would authorize a system of wild rivers and procedures for expansion of the system. It would also authorize preservation of some of the Nation's remaining stretches of unspoiled rivers in a free flowing state and scenic protection along their banks.

Under study by the Administration are proposals to establish a Redwoods National Park in California and a Voyageurs National Park in Minnesota.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's current Nationwide Trail System study, the Appalachian Trail bill, and the Recreation Advisory Council's current studies of a National Program of Scenic Roads and Parkways, and of highway-outdoor recreation coordination problems are indicative of the new emphasis being given to these important aspects of our outdoor environment.

The President's February 8 Message on Natural Beauty and the May White House Conference on Natural Beauty have been effective catalysts to action. One example is the conservation inventory of some 28 million acres of military lands being initiated by the Departments of Defense and the Interior in response to a directive in the President's February message. The President also made clear his concern that creation and restoration of beauty in the environment should be reflected in all Federal planning and programs. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, in all of its programs, both Federal and State, which involve planning and development of recreation areas and facilities that do not require strict protection of resources in their natural condition, is giving special consideration to assure that developments are planned to fit pleasingly into the natural environment. In addition, the Bureau is giving special consideration to the protection, enhancement and restoration of beauty in the preparation of the Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan, in the review of State outdoor recreation plans submitted for participation in the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program, in the review of acquisition and development proposals for L&WC Fund assistance, and in the review of Federal land acquisitions proposed under the L&WC Fund Program.

Recommendations of the White House Conference call for Federal, State and local actions, many of which would be legislative. Protection of natural beauty will require

imaginative use of existing tools, new techniques, amendments to existing programs and the creation of new authorities. In his May 25 remarks to the conference delegates the President said, "So for natural beauty, our next State of the Union Message to the Congress will contain our recommendations that require legislation. I will immediately give careful consideration to any that require immediate Executive action and can be taken without legislation." The highway beautification legislation currently being considered was sent to the Congress by the President immediately following the Conference. It proposes (1) use of Federal highway funds for landscaping and beautification, (2) elimination of outdoor advertising signs (with certain limitations), and (3) elimination of junkyards (again with certain limitations) from the sight of the interstate and primary highway system.

Recent State action also are impressive. Capping a wave of earlier State bond issues, California voters in November 1964 ratified a \$150 million bond issue for acquisition and development of State and local outdoor recreation areas. New York is now looking ahead to the largest outdoor recreation bond issue yet proposes—one for \$200 million. It was approved by the Legislature this year and will go before the voters in 1966. Last year the people of Washington State placed on the ballot by petition and ratified an initiative measure to establish an Interagency Committee on Outdoor Recreation and earmarked unreclaimed boat gas tax revenues for development of shoreline recreation land. A \$10-million Washington bond issue for acquisition of recreation land also was authorized by the voters.

Stimulated by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, at least 26 States and territories enacted legislation in 1965 authorizing participation in the Fund Act program. Other States had enacted enabling legislation earlier or already had sufficient authority. Before the end of this year some 25 to 30 States or Territories are expected to have submitted to the Bureau the initial versions of the statewide outdoor recreation plans required to establish eligibility for grants for the acquisition and development of State and local government outdoor recreation areas. Appropriation from the Fund for the States was \$10,375,000 for fiscal 1965 and \$84,377,000 for fiscal 1966.

Other legislative actions by States designed to protect open space lands and to open private lands to public recreation use are multiplying each year. These include authority for acquisition of less than fee title (such as scenic or conservation easements), flood plain and other types of conservation or open space zoning, tax incentives to private landowners, and the limiting of liability of private landowners who permit the public free access for hunting, fishing and other outdoor recreation uses. Additional States are extending technical and financial assistance to local governments.

More and more, cities and counties are becoming aware of their responsibilities to protect scenic values and to provide outdoor recreation opportunities. This unprecedented surge for a better outdoor America continues to gain momentum and shows no signs of slackening.

*William W. Wells*

Recreation Planner  
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

*Remarks by Dr. Stanley A. Cain, Assistant Secretary, to participants in A Short Course in Administration of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves, May 28, 1965, at Big Meadows, Shenandoah National Park, Luray, Virginia, sponsored by The University of Michigan and The National Park Service.*

## WAVE OF THE FUTURE

by Dr. STANLEY A. CAIN

Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks,  
United States Department of the Interior

It is a special pleasure for me to speak to you today because your group experience began at the University of Michigan, which is my academic home base, and because some of your field experiences have been in the Appalachian Mountains region, long one of my favorite parts of this country. The fact that I am now with the Department of the Interior brings me before you today. I am particularly happy with this program that has brought together from 16 countries and 5 continents the leaders of the national park and nature preservation movement.

The first point I would make is that your interest is on the wave of the future. There are, of course, antecedents in many nations, and the love of nature and a desire to preserve fine examples of it are certainly not new. Nonetheless, many recent developments point to a worldwide movement that is growing and ripening in new and maturing national park systems. Let me recount some of them for you.

One is the fact that you are present here today as officials representing the interest of your governments. Also, there is now a Latin American Committee on National Parks of which the enthusiastic Dr. Maria Buchinger is Secretary and factotum.

Only this month I was asked by the Department of State to describe Interior's response to the request by the United Nations for cooperation of all nations in the important area of nature conservation. The United Nations request grew out of earlier efforts of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. In 1962 the First World Conference on National Parks was held in Seattle, Washington. Simultaneously a conference was held in Trinidad, from which developed the Association for Tropical Biology. The Association has several hundred members, mostly from the Western Hemisphere, but included are botanists, zoologists, conservationists from every continent.

One of its first actions was the adoption of a resolution urging all nations to develop systems of preservation,



especially of natural areas for natural history and related studies. An International Biological Program is now being developed to which many nations are adhering and for which at least three dozen nations already have national committees sponsored by academies of science. One of the seven sections of this program is devoted to conservation of terrestrial, fresh water, and marine habitats for scientific purposes, including particularly rare and endangered examples of natural communities. A month ago, at a conference of Directors of Systematic Collections, a resolution was passed urging a crash program of nature preservation. Such is the groundswell of the wave of the future.

There is a sense of urgency in all of these inter-related movements. It arises from the current rapidity with which natural conditions are disappearing because of the rate at which the human population is growing, the consequent need for more farm and forest products, and man's greatly increased mechanical ability to "muck things up."

Technologic advances greatly enhance our ability to make the world yield food and other needed products; but the bulldozer has also become a symbol of man's thoughtless destruction of irreplaceable values.

It is for such reasons that I say you represent the wave of the future. Men of vision are coming to believe that necessary progress does not require the destruction of every last vestige of the natural world. We can have the means of sustenance for a human population of reasonable size and, at the same time, reserve some areas of nature for non-commercial human enjoyment and for scientific study. In the long run, these values may be more important to man than a little additional monetary wealth today.

My second point is one that I think is also extremely important. Because the great National Parks of the United States and many other countries are so impressive and highly valued by their people, there is a tendency to think only--or at least largely--in terms of parks. Also, because national parks are so popular, there is a tendency for governments to measure their value in attendance. How-



Representatives of 17 foreign countries in A Short Course in Administration of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves.

NPS Photo — Shenandoah National Park, Luray, Va.

ever, parks are created for the dual purpose of preservation of great natural features and for the pleasure of the people. Yet these objectives cannot be met if the use of the parks by millions of persons causes the inherent values of such areas to deteriorate.

One cannot avoid certain conclusions. First: that there are needs for preservation that are not met by the great national parks alone. Second: the human uses of parks must be restricted to those which are compatible with nature and which do not deteriorate and degrade the fundamental values for which the parks were created. I would like to develop these points further.

The National Park Service of the United States is an agency of the Federal Government. It is in the Department of the Interior. Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall has created an image of the Department as the national conservation agency with broad general responsibility for the wise management and use of the Nation's natural resources. As a result, Interior's image is becoming sharp. In my opinion, the National Park Service's image also needs to be brought into sharp focus. One reason for this is that the Service manages more than a dozen different kinds of areas. Beside the National Parks, Monuments, and Historic Sites, it manages a variety of areas which are primarily for recreation. Seashores, Lakeshores, Wild Rivers, and other National Recreation Areas do result in some degree of preservation of landscape from residential, industrial and other kinds of development. But to call them "parks" is to confuse them with the truly great jewels of the system--Yellowstone, Yosemite, Grand Canyon, Great Smoky Mountains, and the new Canyonlands, to name a few.

Recently, Secretary Udall helped define the role of the National Park Service in a manner calculated to sharpen its image. He identified three categories of areas now included in the National Park System. They are:

- Natural Areas
- Historical Areas
- Recreational Areas

The first category includes the National Parks and Monuments which were created because of their outstanding natural values--geological, biological, and scenic. The second includes those units of the system which were created to preserve historic and archeological structures and sites. The possibilities of the third major category, recreation areas, are myriad and include not only recreation based on nature and appropriate to it, but is being extended to include many kinds of mechanized and organized sports.

The advantage of thinking in terms of this fundamental three-part division is that it will help keep from the parks and historical--archeological units those developments and visitor activities that are inimical to the purpose of preservation. Such intensive public uses and the developments required by them should be confined to the recreational category.

The national need for preservation is not wholly satisfied by a national park system. In our country and in most of yours, a system of national forests is also of great importance. I believe that in most nations the national forests are managed according to what we now call multiple use. Although they are maintained primarily for the wise use of forested land for the production of timber and other forest products, national forests give vast opportunity for fishing, hunting, hiking, and camping. But our National Forests include also an extensive system of wilderness areas for which preservation is the major and sometimes the sole purpose.

A great deal of nature preservation is also accomplished by the National Wildlife Refuge system, which includes many areas created largely to benefit migratory waterfowl, and the great Game Ranges which are usually for the preservation of large and often wide-ranging mammals.

The National Parks, National Monuments, National Forests, and National Wildlife Refuges usually are very large areas, yet despite the millions of acres of land and water which they contain, they do not collectively satisfy all of the needs of our Nation for nature preservation.

I would urge on our government and yours that national nature preservation systems include also numerous small areas of primitive, wild, and natural landscape. What I have in mind here are local, often small, natural areas: coral reefs, stretches of seashore and dunes, salt marshes and estuaries, inland ponds and small lakes, bogs, various distinctive forest types such as alpine cloud forests, rocky plains and escarpments.

It may be that the preservation of such areas should not be undertaken by national governments, but be left to State and local governments, and to the enterprise of private citizens. It is fortunate that such lands are generally of low economic value, or at least that they are not useful for agriculture. Such wild lands should be saved in every locality so that children can grow up with a knowledge of nature and take pleasure in natural beauty. Such opportunity should not be lost forever to humanity.

I would add yet another category to the wild lands to be preserved. It can be accommodated in most cases among the kinds of areas I have already mentioned. There is a need for areas where natural history and scientific research can be carried on over many years with reasonable freedom from disturbing developments and use. Despite all our proud advances in science, we know remarkably little about nature. The science of ecology is still in its infancy. Although applicable also to managed forests and pastures and to agricultural fields, ecological knowledge of natural communities can provide an invaluable--I believe indispensable--baseline from which we can measure and evaluate the changes which man imposes on nature.

Finally, there is an urban aspect of the problems I have been mentioning. Cities need more open space and parks--breathing space. They also need more arboretums, botanical gardens, zoological parks, and aquaria. To some extent nature can be brought to man. However, as wonderful as such man-made features can be, they cannot take the place of natural communities.

As a third point, I wish to suggest some guidelines:

1. Public use of parks, or any other of the kinds of areas I have mentioned, should be restricted to those activities which are compatible with the purposes for which the areas were created. Although it is true that we are talking about public areas, I am convinced that the responsibility of the administrators of such areas is not to comply with every use for which there is some public demand. Because some segments of the public clamor for extensive road systems in parks and wilderness areas is not sufficient justification for uninhibited development. The consequence of yielding to these pressures would lead to a lower standard of quality in these natural areas. Because some people cannot walk and climb, or will not do so, does not justify building a road to every scenic overlook. Because some people like to ride in fast motorboats and to water ski is not a justification for permission to enjoy these activities everywhere. Because some people want to ride motorcycles, mechanized carts and jeeps on foot paths and horse trails is not reason to allow them to do so on every trail. Because some people like to see wilderness from the veranda of a modern hotel is not sufficient justification for building hotels within National Parks when their location outside a park would provide necessary accommodations without encroaching on the natural scene. These facilities and enjoyments are entirely appropriate to certain areas, but not to all areas. Tourism is wonderful. I like being a tourist myself. But the spirit of tourism should not, in my opinion, be the guiding principle of national park management.

2. The second guideline I would propose is that of land management based upon ecological principles. Only when the Park Manager understands the essentials of the interrelations between plants and animals in communities and of these, in turn, with the physical environment does he have a sound basis for his management decisions. This applies to wildlife and fish and to all forms of vegetation. The starting point for control of the use of land and water and such developments which this may require, is ecological knowledge--the fusion of knowledge of climate, geology, soils, vegetation, and animal life.

3. The next guideline is that of interpretation. Visitors to parks, forests, wilderness areas, and the like can get enjoyment and benefit from untutored and unsophisticated experiences. Beauty can be appreciated without someone pointing and saying: "See. Isn't that beautiful."

But for most people, the capacity for pleasure from an outdoor experience can be greatly enhanced by understanding. The interpretation of nature, history, and archeology is an accepted responsibility on public areas. I would urge upon you, however, that such is not enough. I would like to see the interpretation function extended to include the principles of conservation and, especially, to inform the public about the problems of nature preservation and management. A public that understands why there are certain regulations and practices in a park becomes a stout defender of parks against thoughtless encroachments.

4. Finally, there is the principle of protection. A national park may be difficult to establish. But its establishment serves no permanent end. It must be continually guarded against all kinds of deterioration and destruction. The conservation battle is never over. It must be fought and fought again.

My last words to you are a compliment and a challenge. Some of you, perhaps, may feel quite lonely. Your national park system may be young and insecure. You do not know how long and to what extent your government will support your efforts. You may not yet have a large public following to help you create a great national system of parks and related natural areas. You are devoted to the public interest, but the public may not be devoted to your efforts.

The government does not have to do the whole job. In the United States wealthy individuals and philanthropic foundations have aided the States and the Federal Government to acquire important National Parks and related areas. In many cases the land use is not intensive, especially on remote areas which often are of park quality. Why not try to have such lands given to the public for parks? The spirit of philanthropy and public interest is not foreign to any people. It could be that all you have to do as individuals is implant the idea.

The challenge is this: The public, as such, never created a national park or any of these other areas I have been discussing. The idea originates with one or a very few persons. The drive to make a park proposal into an actuality is carried on by one or a very few persons. Millions will benefit, but millions do not get the job done. So you people, a mere handful, with your interest, ability, and dedication actually embody the park systems of the future.

# UNITING FOR CONSERVATION



by GEORGE B. HARTZOG, JR. ●

Director, National Park Service,  
United States Department of the Interior

● Mr. Hartzog, a native of South Carolina, holds a BS degree from American University and Attorney-at-Law from South Carolina (December 1943), Supreme Court of the United States (October 1949), and Missouri (January 1963).

He has authored three volumes of the National Park Service Administrative Manual and has revised Rules and Regulations of the Service in 1947 and 1948.

Mr. Hartzog received Meritorious Award Certificate from William A. Jump Memorial Foundation and the Distinguished Service Award of the Department of the Interior.

While serving in the Army of the United States from September 1940 to May 1941 and from March 1943 to March 1946, he advanced from private to 1st Lieutenant.

Following his military service, Mr. Hartzog began his career with the Department of the Interior, first with the Bureau of Land Management, then with the National Park Service as Attorney and Administrator. He has been the Assistant Superintendent of both Rocky Mountain National Park and Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the Superintendent of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, has served as the National Park Service's Associate Director, and as its Director since January, 1964.

*Remarks of George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director, National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, at the Fontana Conservation Roundup, Fontana Dam, North Carolina, June 9, 1965.*

It is now almost a century since a little known Philadelphia clergyman, Russell H. Conwell, first delivered his classic lecture "Acres of Diamonds"—an address repeated so many thousands of times, and so successfully, that it enabled Dr. Conwell to found Temple University.

Most of you are no doubt familiar with this justly famous parable of the man who sold his farm and spent his life searching the world over for wealth. Too late for him to profit, "Acres of Diamonds" were discovered in his own backyard!

We conservationists have much to learn from this great truth. With our eyes rigidly fixed upon bureaucratic walls we may wander alone in our quest for a dynamic conservation. United in our search for the broader implications of the "new conservation" we shall, indeed, find "Acres of Diamonds" in our own backyard in terms of achieving our individual program objectives.

First of all, we should agree on just what we mean, and what is involved, when we discuss conservation. Our present concept of conservation has been modified over the years. In the past, conservation has meant protecting the land from erosion and depletion as an agricultural resource. It has meant developing forests and watersheds for economic use; controlling the great river systems for irrigation and power. Later, we began to conserve scenic beauty in the national parklands; and to preserve national shrines of great significance. And, more recently, we have begun to look upon preservation of green space in the urban and rural setting as a conservation goal.

A pre-World War II definition of the word conservation would doubtless not now be acceptable. For the relationship of man to his natural environment is ever changing.

With his remarkable gift for the telling phrase, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall has made this clear: "Each generation has its own rendezvous with the land," he has said.

Conservation today is the wise use of our environment. How wisely are you managing the environment in your community?

Let me give you an example of what I mean by this question.

On the edge of the City of Washington, at a major road intersection, preparations are underway for the construction of a giant shopping center. The entire area has been torn up. The earth has been scraped, pushed, and piled high, and now, due to unexpected delays, the project is at a standstill.

Nearby, there is a section of rolling, wooded countryside, drained by a clear, sparkling stream. The people living in this lovely space have long considered their environment to be ideal, and they have, with care and taste, enhanced the beauty of their homesites.

But their work was in vain; their green valley has been destroyed. For rainstorms and showers have washed tons of earth from the shopping center site into the once pure stream, coating its banks and lowlands with mud and debris.

And many miles away, in front of the site of the new John F. Kennedy Cultural Center, the silt from this development is joined by discharges from thousands of other residential and industrial developments, to create a polluted Potomac River unfit to grace the Capital of this great Nation.

The unfortunate people who live in that once beautiful valley were in most part helpless to protect their environment. And it did not occur to them previously that this project some distance away was destined to blight their green valley. One thing is sure now: these landowners realize as never before that their happiness and welfare are directly related to what goes on around them--and all too frequently quite a distance away! Only through a social consciousness based on full understanding of our relationships and responsibilities, one to another, can such catastrophes be avoided in the future.

This is only one example but I am sure we all know of many, many more, and I am sure that they all point up that if we are to be effective we must be united in our conservation commitment.

If we are to keep our appointed rendezvous with the land of our fathers, we must do so with our own plan of conservation, and not the plan of our fathers.

The job we face is monumental.

Just two weeks ago, at the White House Conference on Natural Beauty, the Nation took a giant step forward in reclaiming and restoring the beauty of our landscapes and cityscapes.

But let us not celebrate, prematurely, a total victory. As Winston Churchill remarked after a victorious engagement in World War II, this is not the beginning of the end, this is only the end of the beginning!

The economic, social, and political issues involved in creating a better relationship between man and his environment involve fundamental issues in our society.

They go much, much deeper than a cosmetic approach to beauty. Between "coloring it green" on an urban renewal map, and creating a green space within a city, is a mountain of difficulties which few have yet successfully scaled.

Here at Fontana, and throughout the entire area of the United States, people must join hands, pledged to planning and developing effective methodology and controls and to the wise use of our precious resources of land and water and air.

Nor will it suffice to limit our efforts only to the acres about us. John Muir once said that everything in nature is hitched to everything else. Farfetched as it may seem, what is done here will definitely influence the environment in Great Smoky Mountains National Park and what is done in the Park will vitally affect the environment here.

Seven million people drove the Blue Ridge Parkway last year and some five million visited the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. A similar number vacationed at Fontana Dam and the numerous TVA lakes and in the magnificent Cherokee, Pisgah and Nantahala National Forests, and hiked along the famous Appalachian Trail or visited the Cherokee Indian Reservation.

Although the National Park Service is more directly concerned with what takes place within the Park and Parkway boundaries, we cannot--nor should we--ignore the fact that our contribution and the contribution of any land managing agency or of Fontana or Gatlinburg is only one part of a total complex--and that we have a responsibility to work closely with the others to assure that we consider the WHOLE.

As our part in this total picture, we initiated a new Master Plan study of the Park during the Fall of 1963. In making our study, we sought the views of others--those who were well acquainted with the problems and needs of the region including the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. We also has considerable experience to draw upon since this Park is the only area of its kind in the National Park System in which the philosophy of day use has been given a full and fair trial. I am sure it was obvious to all of those who participated that neither the Smoky Mountains nor any zone in it could be all things to all people.

In our planning we considered the need of setting aside definite areas as part of the Nation's wilderness preservation system. We considered also programs that will:

- Reduce visitor concentrations and traffic congestion,
- Broaden opportunities for visitors to see more of the park and its resources,
- Provide a system of one-way Motor Nature Trails to

Mt. Rainier NP



NPS Photo

Mt. Rainier NP



NPS Photo

Greer Spring, Ozark Rivers



NPS Photo by Jack E. Boucher

the threshold of the backcountry with foot trails leading into it,

- Perpetuate a part of the park as roadless wild lands for all those visitors willing to use them as wild lands,
- Foster development of facilities and services of high quality adjacent to the park--not only for the benefit of the communities but also for the park visitor, and
- Supplement and complement park facilities by development of facilities on the Foothills and Blue Ridge Parkways.

The Master Plan is now being reviewed. In the near future, we hope to issue a brief of the Master Plan for the purpose of soliciting comments and suggestions as to the appropriateness of our proposals.

There will be public hearings, of course, as required by provisions of the Wilderness Act. And, on the basis of these hearings--and considering as well the comments and suggestions received from the public, plus the studies of the area made by the National Park Service--a final Master Plan will be approved and appropriate recommendations will be made for inclusion of certain areas of the Park in the Wilderness Preservation System.

We are hoping, of course, to receive the views of local, regional and national interests concerning the Master Plan. These will help us not only in preparing a final Master Plan but also in improving our methodology since this will be the first overall area plan to be presented to the public since passage of the Wilderness Act. Even more important will be the advantage gained from obtaining the views of others, for only then will we be fully aware of the full relationship of the Park to the other parts of the whole--and the relationship of these other parts to the Park. This is one way of moving toward achieving a united conservation effort.

This does not mean that in the past years we have not sought the views or the assistance of others. We have worked closely with the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Forest Service as well as with state and local government and private industry in making the whole Great Smoky Mountains region more meaningful to the vacationing public. But we intend to accelerate and expand our efforts to assure that the

total resources of the region will be considered together and not just as isolated entities. Recently, in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority, we started exploring the possibilities for joint Forest Service-Park Service participation in developing further recreational potential of the Fontana Dam complex. Such development might well include a marina at Montieth Branch on the shore of Fontana Lake. It might include a regulation schedule of the lake to meet increased recreational needs, as well as joint road planning among the Federal agencies, the states and local governments.

Several years ago I served as Assistant Superintendent of Rocky Mountain National Park. Along the west boundary were two Bureau of Reclamation reservoirs quite similar to Fontana Lake. A National Forest also adjoined the Park. Although not formalized, a joint planning approach by the Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation and National Park Service resulted in a coordinated effort by these three agencies which now allows the Park and reservoirs to complement one another without disrupting the basic management programs for the park and the recreation area--which are quite different. In my opinion, similar benefits are inherent in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park--Fontana Lake--National Forest relationships.

Our Master Plan for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park will also depend heavily on private enterprise to provide visitor services and accommodations--the motels, the laundromats and grocery stores and filling stations, the restaurants and the swimming pools. The latter, of course, would not be located inside the Park.

Under the impetus of stepped-up demands for vacation destinations, all levels of Government are looking more and more to the private sector of the economy to enter wholeheartedly into the recreation field. In developing our final Master Plan we shall also need to work hand-in-hand with the states and local governments in road planning, as other program areas.

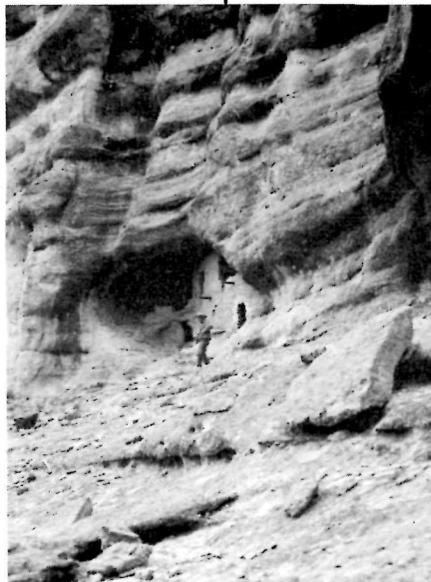
Our most intensive and formalized joint planning effort to date is that involving the Forest Service and the National Park Service in the Mount Rainier region. Here the two agencies have cooperated in a pilot study to determine the public needs and how they can best be fulfilled through a truly coordinated effort in full recognition of the program

Blue Ridge Parkway



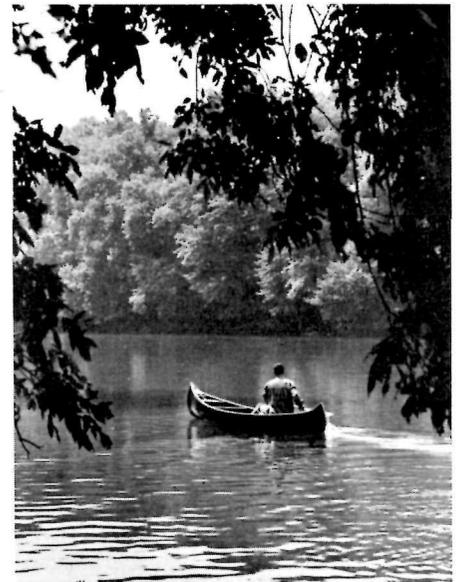
NPS Photo

Gila Cliff Dwellings



NPS Photo

Jacks Fork, Ozark Rivers



Missouri Resources Commission

responsibility of our respective agencies.

- The study indicates that these benefits are possible: Savings through joint construction and operation of facilities and greater flexibility in use of equipment and personnel.
- Coordinated land classification efforts, which would assure that adjacent lands are managed within the framework of compatible management principles.
- A greater range of recreation uses which could be provided and integrated into a unified whole.
- Better and broader information, orientation, and interpretation programs and more comprehensive and effective resource management programs which could be formulated.

As a result of a cooperative effort recently formalized, the Forest Service and the National Park Service have joined hands for developments in the Gila National Forest and the Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument in New Mexico. The two agencies will be operating from the same office and Visitor Center facility, which is being constructed on Forest Service lands adjacent to the Monument. There will be financial savings, of course, from this arrangement. But, probably the greatest long run benefit will come from realization of the fact that our two agencies can achieve certain common objectives while giving full recognition to the fact that we each have a particular job and conservation mission of our own to fulfill.

Congress has used another approach in encouraging a unified conservation effort. In several recent authorizations for new National Park System areas such as Cape Cod National Seashore and the Ozark National Scenic Riverways, Congress authorized the establishment of Advisory Commissions to work closely with the Secretary of the Interior, particularly during the early years of the project. The advisory groups are composed of individuals representing local, state and regional interests. Undoubtedly such bodies will help assure a better coordinated approach to planning, developing, and administering these new Park System areas in the context of the total environment of which they are a part.

Largely my comments have referred to an operating program and the responsibilities inherent in it. However, there are other efforts being made to unite conservation programs. On April 27, 1962, the Recreation Advisory Council, comprised of the Secretaries of Interior; Agriculture; Defense; Health, Education and Welfare; Commerce; and the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, was established by Executive Order. The Council provides broad policy advice to the heads of Federal agencies on all important matters affecting outdoor recreation, and facilitates coordinated efforts among the various agencies.

Also, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, whose program was authorized by the Act of May 28, 1963, is playing an important part in the total united effort by coordinating certain Federal outdoor recreation planning programs; by handling Grants-in-Aid based on the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1964, and in planning for the outdoor recreation needs of a burgeoning population by preparing a Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan.

These are only a few examples. We have little in the way of final answers today and unhappily I can give you no easy solutions as to how to achieve a unified conservation.

One thing is quite certain, based on the experiences we have had, the road to achieving such unity as is to be found in a coordinated plan is going to be a rough one. I am convinced that anyone trying to achieve unity of conservation effort has to appreciate and understand certain basic tenants.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park



NPS Photo by Allen Rinehart

In comparison with a coordinated plan, it is relatively easy for an agency to carry out its own programs or to put it bluntly "to operate in a vacuum." It is time-consuming and usually difficult to cooperate and coordinate your efforts with others. Yet I am convinced that this is the only true basis on which we can build a dynamic conservation framework to serve the needs of all of our people now and in the years ahead.

It is important to remember also that our cooperative efforts must not be based in that old cliché of "Be agreeable—do it my way"—which beclouds organizational entity and obscures program objective. Each entity must have the ability to cooperate in the context of its own program responsibilities.

This approach will require in the days ahead a real departure for many of us from the way we have looked at conservation in the past and the context within which we have developed our individual operating plans.

A regional or a national approach to achieving a basic conservation objective such as this is unquestionably worthwhile and long overdue but it will not be easily achieved. It will require positive thinking, understanding, and give and take on the part of all contributors. The sharp lines of agency, organization, and yes—even individual demarcation—will often have to give way if we are to achieve a really united effort essential to the realization of the "new conservation" to which President Johnson has challenged us. There will be difficult, tedious negotiations, and time and time again, we shall fail. Our failures shall not be significant, however, so long as we are willing to try again.

Out of this Conservation Roundup will come various proposals for united action and these are to be encouraged. Be it remembered, however, that action must come from individual effort. As important as it is for us organizationally to accept the thesis of united planning and cooperative action in conservation, the pay-off is in our individual emotional and mental commitment to this end.

In his State of the Union message, President Johnson said:

For over three centuries the beauty of America has sustained our spirit and enlarged our vision. We must act now to protect this heritage. In a fruitful new partnership with the states and cities the next decade should be a conservation milestone.

The President has pointed the way to the "fruitful new partnership" that will bring into being the "new conservation." Our opportunity is here. The time to begin is now.

## PARKS AND LEISURE: Toward a Higher Amusement

by DANIEL McKINLEY ●

People hope. They save and they plan. And, for many a piece of land saved by people awakened to their need for experiencing nature, planning is the greatest of these. One may nail his hopes to the mast of Dinosaur Monument or Grand Canyon, but his ultimate success is measured in areas near his home where he can feel the flow of sunshine that is to some extent his own and where he can come to comprehend the unuttered way of raindrops upon the land.

My story applies widely, although most of it reflects experience in Missouri, a place I know and love. My aim is not to denigrate my home state but to elevate the role of state and other parks in the service of man. My concern is not park financing, for I am not a muck-raker campaigning for mere morality in political administration. I am devoted to such primeval or nearly natural park lands as remain and I am interested in their appreciation by intelligent people. It is with the possibility and quality of experience that this essay deals.

Missouri had no state parks until the third decade of this century. There must have been little money for their care for a decade after that. Some of the areas acquired as parks were, and always will be, urbanized recreation centers. But some of the parks were places of spectacular beauty, a beauty that can be ruined by too much tourist traffic. Yet their fragile loveliness might be spared by a sane philosophy that aimed at retaining or encouraging naturalness. This may mean absolutely no concession stands in the natural areas, even if new ways must be found to provide park overseers' salaries. It may mean curtailing visitors' freedom to dump junk into beautiful freshwater springs, as an alternative to having workmen periodically rip out cushions

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Professor McKinley holds BA and MA degrees in Field Zoology from the University of Missouri. His articles and public addresses on the subject of conservation have been acclaimed during the past several years and have been printed in many scientific journals and other publications including the Audubon Magazine. This article is reproduced in TRENDS by special permission by THE EXPLORER, publication of the Natural Science Museum, Cleveland, Ohio, in collaboration with the Dayton Museum of Natural History, Dayton, Ohio.

of watercress because the plants accumulate trash. It may mean preventing superintendents from denuding unstable beds of river-gravel to provide bathing beaches and camp grounds, whether to satisfy public demands or provide income for concessionaires. Surely, the few good natural areas remaining in most states are worth the restraint. There is plenty of room elsewhere for conventional recreation developments.

### The Troubled Tourist

Our trouble is not just a matter of administration and policies. A whole philosophy of man's right to exploit nature is behind our treatment of natural areas. Into these remnants of nature, the most terribly mistaken kinds and numbers of people are lured with glittering advertising and blatant status-appeals. In their search for profits and statistics, merchants and public servants are to blame.

The result is the tourist, strayed from his rootless world into an outdoors where there are eyes and eyes but no one sees. It is he who goes everywhere but experiences little. A result of his sojourn is a palpable statistic: so many yards of fish-line sold and his name and address in the visitors' book.

At Missouri's lovely Big Spring, because of the tourist, there are parking areas and tables, fireplaces, and swings much too close to the spring. Glaringly obvious pipelines take his drinking water across the spring-tail to the picnic areas in plain sight of the automobile bridge that ought not to be there either. For the tourist, spotlights finger the spring even on nights golden with a flood of moonlight. His call is for air conditioning, chlorinated tap water, closely groomed lawns, and the reassuring concrete under his fashion-clogged feet. Bats, snakes, lizards, darkness, and spaciousness terrify him; he carries his own dark present that has to be floodlighted into an uneasy oblivion. His way with nature is so reminiscent of his ways with the technology in which he is trapped!

### The Naturalist's Dilemma

It is as cautiously dedicated educator that I conceive of the naturalist. Why admire the naturalist as a high priest of progress or of some special interest of bureaucracy? Why encourage the naturalist who dispenses canned explanations

that end in people being told about the pine forest that they will not see? Lowest on my totem pole are poor naturalist who are reduced (ah, wilderness!) to singing sentimental nonsense to strangers around a campfire.

Vacuous concepts have to be avoided as much as empty roles. Every time we flood a valley with a big dam—a constant threat to so many of our parks—we invoke the magic of the word "conservation." Aside from flooding perhaps the



only good agricultural land in a county, we destroy many of the old Indian sites and with them most of the evidence of how former inhabitants met the challenges of the country. While we prate about soil conservation, we thoughtlessly sow the seeds of a population explosion that will turn soil conservation into soil technology and make nature study a cultural fossil.

Naturalist programs are good and bad, but among the most hopeless are those where the naturalist is told that he may "amuse" people but may not educate them. People, in their turn, are "amused" by seeing wild animals (dung-smearing, stinking and listless) torn from their homes and made to run in crazy wheels. People show their essential humanity by goading snakes into striking at them through the protective glass fronts of cages.

The park naturalist, meanwhile, may have to mow the grass and rake the leaves; defend the profession against chauvinists who have ideas of their own as to his role in the economy of the park; build up each year a representative collection of something or other; send in justifying statistics to his superiors; watch—powerless—river banks being cleared by recreationalists; allay the feelings of some of his fellow countrymen who cannot understand why he puts a fence around some hundreds of acres of wild land and allows "all those acorns to go to waste," that is, not down the gullets of some poor farmer's razorback hogs.

No education wanted: just you amuse the tourists!

#### Higher Reasons for a Park

Recreation is big business. The outdoors has been discovered, not by tourists themselves so much as by the merchants. All this, really, is none of my business and I am content so long as private enterprise provides its own spaces for such entertainment as it sells. But the invasion of public lands is my business, particularly if these lands

are lovely remnants of the natural landscape that will be easily ruined or radically changed in character by over-use.

Motels are set up in the forest, not that the forest may be appreciated but that the over-night tourist may rent cabins. Loud voices are intermittently drowned by radios, turned on full blast. The wood thrush's song, never more beautiful, cannot be heard by the cabin occupants themselves, nor by anyone else.

In August, heat-lightning's dull glow pulsates mockingly at intervals and screech owls whistle melodiously. Stars, spangled in the celestial fog of the Milky Way, burn above the trees. Down at our level, thanks to the demands of the motel trade, camp and road lights burn in one's eyes, when darkness is so much more wanted.

Roads into parks improve every year, when even a moderately rough road would discourage a big percentage of the people who really do not come to the more natural parks for what those parks have most to offer. Such people overload facilities conspicuously and leave their scars upon areas that cannot stand the pressures. Just how little need be the disimprovement to send most of the people on to tougher (or more available) pleasure-grounds is seen in the earnest admonition from a perfectly healthy woman who warned me about "that awful hill" that lay between the highway and privately owned but freely accessible Greer Spring. Actually, it was an adequate foot-path, passing, from a half-hidden sign over a sort of cow-gap in a fence, under arching green trees, down a cool trail whose rocky sides hung rich in alum-root, liverworts, and mosses.

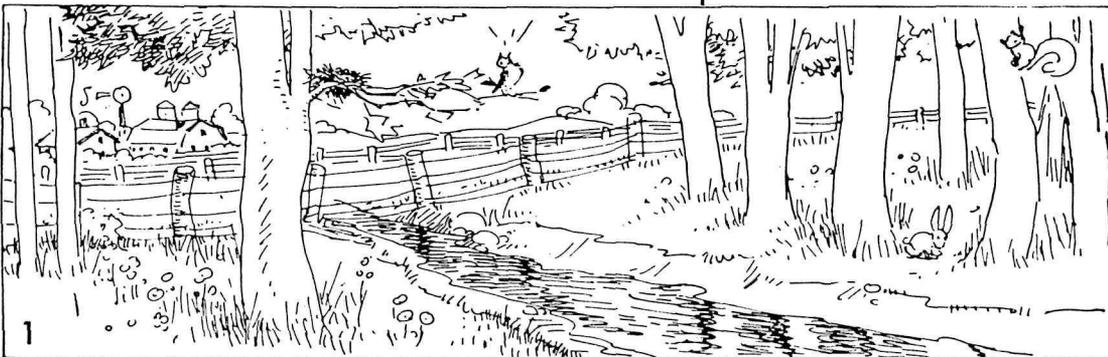
Cannot producers and consumers of "recreation" keep to their urban playgrounds and such areas as newly engineered lakes, where dams and massive machinery have already molded the landscape? No one cares if another swing or slide or golf course is built there. No peculiarly precious natural heritage is any longer to be protected in those areas. People in search of quiet and hepaticas would

not go there in the first place. Would not most of the "outdoor" crowd be more happy there than in an area of great ecological and esthetic value that has been harmed by too much unsympathetic traffic?

The true purpose of natural areas in parks is the preservation of unique facets of the natural world. All the rest is "recreation" and the sooner you pour concrete walks the better will the area stand the pressure; and the more quickly you bolt down metal roofs on the outhouses, the sooner will the persons who are merely in need of amusement stop, in their boredom, making firewood of the shingles.

For its part, as a representative piece

"Ding" Darling cartoon is reproduced here by courtesy of THE DES MOINES REGISTER



of the natural world, a park requires visitors to come with factual understanding, perceptiveness, and love. In my own experience as park-naturalist, I have seen gloom give way to katydids that whetted away their lives in pleasing stridences, to cicadas buzzing a commanding rhythm that obviously gave them joy, and to pine needles roasted to a resin-sweetness in summer's heat. By what device of teaching, instruction, indoctrination, or example can the naturalist bring about the seeing and loving of these? Without the wild area itself that can alone give the richness of katydids, cicadas, pine trees, wood thrushes, and orchids, it cannot be done at all. Will motels, juke-boxes, and golf courses turn such wonders?

Civilization! Is it to deprive people of all rights to a few patches of ground where they can see the matchless results of unhindered natural processes? I have seen, evenings, the breathing loveliness of upstretched pines against the sky in a state park. How can anyone say that a future human being shall be denied a chance to see a pine forest that is accessible to his inquiring mind? Not merely a pine forest in a museum! He must know trees, forests, flowers, and animals; both his ecology and his loving insight must tell him what takes place as the mighty systems of nature interlace.

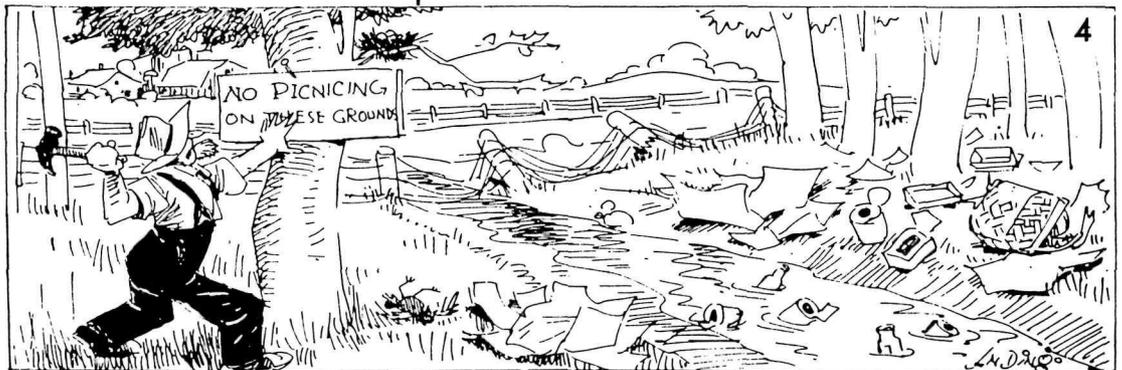
In southern Missouri, where I grew up, wolves, mountain lions, and bears are gone. So also are passenger pigeons and parakeets: all purveyors of sometimes drastic and dramatic changes in the daily webs of things. The sameness of civilization remains. Whip-poor-wills, owls, bats, blacksnakes, and hawks are resented, either with epithets or traps and bullets. The plodding mass of deer in over-population, trumpeted about as a triumph of conservation, creeps unnoticed through forests robbed of their wolves and mountain lions. Is uniform shallowness and biotic simplicity our aim?

Sometimes, conservation is just saving the little that

remains. "Wise use" is needed of course, for pure air, forests for timber, and decent water are not as lavishly plentiful as some men keep insisting. But conservation is more than saving. It has to be the rebuilding of spaciousness that somewhere in their heads people demand, in spite of a million ways they seem in practice to deny it. It is in the latter aspect of conservation that the park-naturalist will surely show his worth. Despite the cautions of professional recreationalists, people are interested in nature appreciation.

As educators, both naturalists and administrators must come to look upon tourists not as statistics but as people to be introduced to some unique part of their world, perhaps for the first time. Administratively, deeply considered standards of excellence and moderate usage are needed, if troops of unchaperoned young Dan'l Boones are not to be allowed to gut steep hillsides, apparently in the hope that such excess will lead to wisdom. Somehow, policy-making bodies must be freed from the whims of local social clubs or dealers' associations whose members cannot see beyond their noses' ends: who raise Cain when overnight camping is forbidden right in the midst of a precious natural area, who urge the construction of colored lights to play over surging waters of great springs that are already so mysteriously colored that awe and wonder sometimes capture the most skeptical heart, who badger authorities to clear golf courses and tennis courts, when those things are precisely what people need most to flee from.

And the focus shifts from people to natural beauty and back to people. At the center of any philosophy is the dizzying hope that one can some day look for a generation of men humble enough to realize that wilderness, any natural area, cannot be had for merely an amount of money. Perhaps in that day we shall at last find a way in which money will actually contribute to the understanding participation in nature, thoughtful individuality, and perception of beauty that one hopes to keep alive.





3.80 per cent while use of state parks increased over 100 per cent and National Park visits tripled.

#### WARNING FROM UDALL

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall has issued this warning:

"By 1970, about 210 million Americans will be competing for the inner space of our nation. These Americans, flexing their economic muscles, will press for their place in the outdoor parklands of this country, and federal, state and local parks will have to bear the main burden.

"The least this nation can do, before our land patterns become unalterably fixed, is to preserve the few remaining extensive areas of natural open space now, while there is still time."

Our ancestors left us a legacy, the great outdoors, broad lands, open seashores, clean and lovely lakes, rivers and streams. All of these are rapidly disappearing. We cannot do less for our young people than save our natural treasures.

The pattern we establish for outdoor recreation in the next few years is destined to be the pattern forever.

If we continue to permit the destruction of our nation's natural resources tomorrow's children will never know the feel of grass underfoot, or see a bird on the wing. Even our national symbol, the bald eagle, is today threatened with extinction.

America must be for the youth of tomorrow much more than TV sets, apartment houses, crowded cities and express highways; it must be a land of beauty, a land to be loved for itself.

Sen. Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota, a champion of conservation, says: "With our country experiencing a tremendous and dynamic growth in both population and economic activities, 'tomorrow' may truly be too late to save valued resources. Not only is there a threat to our wonderful wildlife heritage, but many of our other precious natural resources such as woodlands, seashores, lakes and streams can fall victim to unwise uses or abuses."

If our national legacy of wide open spaces is to be meaningful to our children and their children we must act now--with all the power at our command!

● Mr. Johnson, a native of Iowa, attended Iowa State University and the Eastern Oregon College of Education. He enlisted in the U. S. Army and was discharged in 1946 from the 89th Infantry Division.

Following military service, he held nearly every elective office in his American Legion Post at West Branch; Post Adjutant, District Commander, Department Americanism Chairman, and Department Commander. He served as National Executive Committeeman for Iowa, as National Chairman for the Trophies, Awards and Ceremonial Committee, and a member of the National Public Relations Commission. He then was elected National Commander of The American Legion.

## WE MUST SAVE OUR NATURAL RESOURCES

*First appearing in the July 4, 1965 issue of PARADE, this article, by the then National Commander of the American Legion, Donald E. Johnson, is presented here to indicate an awareness by civic leaders of the importance of conservation practices on the part of all.*

*Reprinted by permission of PARADE, The Sunday Newspaper Magazine.*

One hundred eighty-nine years ago, on July Fourth, 1776, our new nation had less than 4 million people, with millions of acres of beautiful virgin forests, clear streams, clean air and abundant wildlife.

Today we have a population of 190 million; we are a strong and prosperous nation. But we are daily growing poor as we ravage our forests, pollute our streams and poison our air. We must take steps immediately to conserve our areas of natural beauty so that our children can be assured that they and future generations will have their rightful heritage of outdoor relaxation. We must preserve for them healthy areas in which they may enjoy the traditions of America--"Let's go fishing," "Let's have a picnic," "Let's go for a hike."

And the demand to enjoy those activities is surging. Figures prove Americans of every age are seeking the outdoors as never before. Visits to state parks leaped from 114,291,000 in 1950 to 254,772,000 in 1960, and outdoor devotees visiting National Park and U.S. Forest Service preserves increased from 33,253,000 to 92,592,000 in the same period of time.

Yet during that explosive period total recreational acreage in these facilities increased only from 209,744,000 to 217,148,000--a marginal increase of land area of roughly

Helping meet America's demand for outdoor recreation and at the same time boosting rural income—these are the twin goals of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's recreation effort. Outdoor recreation offers rural America a truly exciting opportunity.

As you know, outdoor recreation is big business—Americans now spend \$20 billion a year for outdoor recreation. By 1980, they'll spend an estimated \$46.4 billion. The demand for places to picnic, swim, hunt, fish and places to play or just relax and enjoy fresh air and sunshine is expected to triple in the next 35 years.

In some rural areas, outdoor recreation is already a major source of income. For example, in Missouri's 31 Ozark Counties recreation and tourism add nearly \$70 million annually to the economy, including more than \$2.5 million in wages to 5,000 local people, and a \$2.5 million market for locally produced goods.

In other rural areas, outdoor recreation is a new income-producing opportunity. Texans more than doubled the time they spent hunting and fishing during the last five years of the fifties. They spent \$383 million on these sports alone, as one out of three Texans over 12 years old (2.4 million) took to field, lake and stream.

The growing demand for outdoor recreation facilities is being met on public and private lands. Golf courses are replacing cotton fields, barns are becoming vacation cabins, duck blinds are being built at the edge of rice fields, and tents are being pitched in farm woodlands.

Public recreation facilities are also being expanded. For example, during the past two years of 1963 and 1964, the U.S. Department of Agriculture built 16,250 new family camp and picnic units, improved 100 winter sports areas, and built four new visitor information centers as part of the multiple use management of the 154 National Forests—a 12 percent increase over the previous year. National and State parks have experienced similar increases.

And, as public facilities tend to become more and more crowded, those on private land will have to be used more fully to meet this expanding market. Many private outdoor recreation developments can provide extra services that are not found on public areas.

Recreation offers today's young people a new and challenging career. By 1980, total employment in management of public recreation areas and in operation of tourist and related private recreation services is expected to be about 1.4 million. This would be an increase of about 781,000 new jobs in the 20 year period of 1960 to 1980.

In rural areas, it is estimated that about 350,000 full-time jobs may result from farm and rural recreation enterprises by 1980. About 194,000 of these jobs will be created by new rural recreation enterprises.

For rural young people, recreation offers a new career possibility—a career that gives them a chance to live and work in their home community if they desire. It also can help revitalize the economy of rural communities, while providing city dwellers with outdoor fun they want and need. These are the reasons why the U.S. Department of Agriculture has accelerated rural recreation through its technical, financial, research, and educational programs.

The Department of Agriculture is helping rural landowners and rural people who have formed non-profit associations get a sound start in this new and challenging field of outdoor recreation through a wide-range of services and programs. These range from recreation loans and technical help to cost-sharing and on-site assistance.

Since the passage of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, the Department has made 318 loans to help farm families



## OUTDOOR RECREATION —

How the U.S. Department of Agriculture is Helping Rural People Develop Income-Producing Recreation Enterprises

by JOHN A. BAKER, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture

develop income producing recreation facilities. These recreation areas offer practically every type of outdoor fun, from fishing, swimming and hunting to golf, camping and farmland vacations.

The Department has made or insured loans to 104 non-profit rural groups since the program started in late 1962 to finance community recreational projects.

This past November, the Department insured the largest recreation loan made thus far—for \$850,000—to help finance a \$1.5 million outdoor recreation complex in Putnam County, Missouri.

The recreation area will center around a 1,500 acre lake to be created by a huge earthen dam. Private business interests plan to spend more than \$600,000 developing some 52 recreational and business establishments on the lake shore. These will include motels, restaurants, service stations, souvenir shops and drive-ins, built to strict zoning specifications.

With a full range of recreational activities planned, it's estimated that the complex will create 100 full-time jobs and add about \$1 million a year to Putnam County's economy. The recreation complex was sponsored by 350 local citizens in a challenging and imaginative effort to revitalize the area, which has been losing jobs and people for several years.

Under another type of program designed to help farmers

convert cropland to recreation use, the Department provided financial and technical assistance that enabled 123 farmers in 93 test counties in 33 States to convert 8,344 acres of cropland to recreation. A similar program is being tested this year in 101 counties in 36 states.

During the past two fiscal years, the Department gave technical assistance to more than 22,000 rural landowners who plan to develop one or more recreation areas on their land. About 3,170 of these landowners plan to shift to recreation as their main source of income.

Between July 1, 1962, and June 30, 1964, outdoor recreation became a major source of income for 2,198 rural landowners. During the same period, about 26,759 landowners established one or more income producing outdoor recreation enterprises.

In addition, of the more than 1.3 million farm ponds and watershed project reservoirs built on private land with USDA assistance, 660,500 are stocked with fish and nearly 261,000 are open to the public on a fee or free basis.

Some areas are going into recreation on a regional scale, such as the Lincoln Hills area of southern Indiana. People in the Lincoln Hills have organized to promote historical sites connected with Abraham Lincoln's boyhood, they have pushed for highways and bridges that have opened the region to tourists, they have built scenic overlooks and picnic areas along the Ohio River, and they have distributed picture folders boosting the area as a tourist center. Their future plans include a multi-purpose small watershed project that in addition to preventing floods, will create lakes for recreational use.

Department field personnel are also working with local people in areas where tourism is well established. For example, in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan where tourism

is the No. 1 source of income, researchers studied traffic flow and business potential for local businessmen. Specialists lead the Upper Peninsula-wide "It Pays To Know" campaign which helped thousands of waitresses and service station operators better serve and guide tourists during the past two years.

Rural electric and telephone cooperatives also have a hand in helping rural recreation enterprises get started. During the past two years, these rural cooperatives helped launch 70 commercial recreation enterprises in their service areas.

But while recreation development can take place on a multi-million dollar scale, farmers and qualified rural landowners can still get started in the business with a modest investment, particularly in the farm vacation field.

Ohio is rapidly becoming a leader in the farm vacation business. Fifty-three farm families in 13 Ohio counties have organized a farm vacation association to help them establish and promote their farm vacation businesses.

Recreation-for-pay is not every farmer's cup of tea—but for a growing number of farmers and rural people, recreation offers another source of income.

Clark National Forest (Ozarks)



U.S. Forest Service Photo

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## NEEDS, DEMAND, AND RECREATION PLANNING

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by JACK L. KNETSCH

and WILLIAM J. HART



Dr. Knetsch



Mr. Hart



NPS Photo

Nearly all responsible people are aware that widespread changes are taking place in the outdoor recreation field. Highly refined perception is not needed to realize that user pressure on resources is rapidly mounting and very often quality environments are deteriorating. Recent incentives are consequently focusing a great deal of attention

- Mr. Knetsch, a native of Kalamazoo, Michigan, earned his BS and MS from Michigan State University in Soil Science and Agricultural Economics and his M.P.A. and Ph.D. from Harvard University in Economics.

He worked as Agricultural Economist for the Tennessee Valley Authority from 1956 to 1961. Since 1961, he has been Research Associate for Resources of the Future, Inc.

His work has been primarily in research of economic problems related to resource utilization. A major project deals with economics of outdoor recreation, including demand studies, pricing policies, acquisition and development schemes, locational aspects, local and regional economic impact of recreational development and the economic value of the resources used for this purpose. A book length manuscript has been completed, with Marion Clawson, reporting results of these studies.

- A native of New York City, Mr. Hart travelled west to earn a BS in Forestry from Utah State University in 1952. After six years of service in recreation with the State of Utah, where he was instrumental in the development of the new state park organization, he returned east on a Conservation Fellowship to study resource administration at Harvard University. He received the degree of Master of Public Administration from Harvard in 1959. From 1959-1962, he directed the reorganization of the Nevada state park system. While in Carson City, he also served on the international public administration staff at the University of Southern California.

Currently associated with the Resource Planning Association in Washington, D.C., Mr. Hart is engaged in a technical assistance study on land use planning for the International Commission on National Parks. In the course of preparing his study, he has done research work in seven foreign countries.

on comprehensive outdoor recreation planning. In the face of fast paced increases in user pressure and our growing understanding of the factors which contribute to change, it is becoming increasingly evident that such planning is not as simple as once supposed.

If we are going to do more planning, and especially if we are to put together action plans that will not gather dust, some of our popular rhetoric must be re-examined. We have been fond of telling ourselves that recreation is good. It probably is. But this is largely irrelevant for making decisions concerning the use of increasingly scarce space or the allocation of scarce capital among competing uses of land and water resources for recreation purposes.

In the July issue of *TRENDS* (vol. 2, no. 3), Gordon Taylor discussed recreation needs and recreation demands. He suggested that we try to find out more about the amount of recreation that different groupings of persons with varying characteristics require. Motivational research of this type unquestionably has merit. However, care should be exercised so that judgments about whether everyone must have outdoor recreation for leading a good and happy life are not confused with measuring factors which cause people to choose certain kinds of recreation. There are both contented and ill-adjusted people tramping through the woods, just as both kinds of people are found staring at TV in urban apartments. Evidence on the beneficial effects of recreation on people's behavior and well-being is sketchy and inconclusive to put it most charitably.

Of importance, in the context of comprehensive outdoor recreation planning, is that we do not draw too many planning conclusions from just a feeling that we all do or all do not need outdoor recreation of the types we are interested in for proper functioning of body, mind, and spirit. If planning efforts are to be useful in coming to grips with problems resulting from present recreation pressures and the enormous increases expected in the future, we must look further. Needs, but more importantly, demands which take account of preferences and abilities plus rates of participation in various outdoor recreation activities must be made part of recreation planning, for these are key ingredients in making sensible decisions concerning outdoor recreation.

Essential to this view of the planning problem is a recognition that we deal only with incremental units of an already existent supply. We do not, and it is not likely that we ever can, deal with a situation where society is faced with the simple decision of having or not having any recreation opportunity available to it. Instead, planners are, and only can be, concerned with decisions of additions or improvements to the existing recreation environment. The appropriate question is then whether or not the value of an addition is worth its cost and is better than other alternatives. To argue for or against certain increments in terms of recreation being a general need of people at this juncture of planning may be a good outlet for emotions but is otherwise irrelevant.

Much the same thing has occurred in the case of deliberations about water development projects of one sort or another. Repeatedly it is said, as justification for projects that man cannot live without water. Indeed he cannot. This is an easily conceded need. But this fact is of no consequence when we are choosing between different means of supply, or deciding if we want another well, or another reservoir to go with the ones we already have. It is precisely these questions we face in the case of water, and it is similarly questions of increments that must be decided in the case of recreation planning, whether it be in determining quantities, quality, or location of recreation opportunities.

If the need for outdoor recreation is cloudy, the demand for it is abundantly clear. We constantly see that more and more people are spending more and more of their time and money on outdoor recreation activities. These are clear expressions of their demand. As people feel a need, have time and money, and their tastes run that way, recreation demand increases.

We can no longer profitably debate whether recreation should be acknowledged as a rightful and increasingly important use of resources. Few would argue that we do not face the prospect of continued increases in demands for recreation facilities and that more of our resources should legitimately be used to satisfy these demands. We may quibble a great deal about how we should do this, for there are many alternative combinations open to us with marked differences in their degree of desirability.

The use of demand as a useful guide for an action plan of recreation opportunities has not always been clear. To use demand as a principal factor in guiding planning decisions we must distinguish between gross attendance figures--or participation rates in recreation activities--and demand. Raw attendance figures reflect demand, to be sure, but they also reflect opportunity or supply as well. Someone has observed that neither the upper or lower blade of a pair of scissors was more important in cutting--one or the other only appeared so when looked at in different ways.

It should not surprise us, for example, that people in Knoxville, Tennessee, located in the midst of a half dozen large reservoirs with adequate access and public facilities, water ski in greater numbers than people in Washington, D.C., which is deficient in suitable water. These differences do not by themselves indicate differences in demand for water skiing anymore than gross visitation figures to parks represent statements of demand alone. The figures in both cases are the result of the inter-action between demand and supply factors and are the measurement of consequent consumption, or quantities taken by recreationists given these supplies and demands. The often quoted finding that driving for pleasure is demanded in very large quantities is also not due to demand considerations alone, but is surely due in large part to the ubiquitousness of the automobile and roads on which to operate it.

The point is that simply projecting participation or attendance rates into the future is not the same as projecting demand for certain types of recreation opportunities. To adequately account for demand, some indication of available supply should also be known and made part of the planning effort. This is more than a semantic quibble. In the future a failure to take account of the dual causes of present recreation use rates will increasingly cause mischief and plague planning efforts. Improper accounting of supply considerations leads to the assumption that people will demand increasing quantities of what they now have, and can perpetuate present imbalances. For example, if some areas of the country show far greater participation rates on the part of the population for water skiing, and this were taken as a demand statement without consideration of availability of opportunities, it could lead to decisions to build even more facilities in areas most adequately served rather than attempting to provide opportunities in deficient areas.

Used in conjunction with knowledge of the nature of recreation resources, information about demand patterns and how they change becomes an immensely useful measuring stick to gauge the desirability of committing resources by region, by activity, and by level of jurisdiction. But we will not get out of the circle of people demanding only what they already have, and getting more of it as a result; unless and until we look at both blades of the scissors.

## REAPING HARVESTS FROM ANCIENT ROOTS

by GARY C. GRASSL ●

Never before has international understanding been as vital as today. The U.S. Government is making great efforts to achieve such understanding. But there remains one avenue of approach that needs further exploration. Almost 8 million people visit the United States annually. If we evoke a proper appreciation of our country in these visitors, they will spread good will toward the United States throughout the world. By virtue of our unique history, we are in an excellent position to gain the good will and understanding of these visitors.

The United States has been created by the relatives or ancestors of most of these visitors. The stock of this nation has its origin in the stock of almost every nation on earth. People from all nooks and corners of the earth have settled this land and become of the substance that is our nation. Never have so many people from so many nations sent their own to build another nation as in the case of the United States.

Therefore, no people have had closer ties with other nations than the American.

How can we reforge these bonds so that they will serve us in the future as they have in the past?

- Mr. Grassl was born in Omaha, Nebraska, and has attended schools in Europe and the United States, including Queens College, New York, and George Washington University. After receiving a B.A. degree in English from the Catholic University of America in 1959, he joined the staff of The Wall Street Journal. Mr. Grassl has written historical papers and translated scientific articles for the U.S. Government. Since 1961 he has been editing technologic and scientific publications of the Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior. A study-project, on how the National Park Service can best serve the needs of international visitors, which he completed under the Departmental Management Training Program, USDI, stimulated the accompanying article.



The ties that bind us to the people of the world can be renewed at those national historic sites where the history which we share with them is remembered. It is to these memorable places that we should attract the foreign visitors.

When a foreign visitor is brought in contact with a site where important events in American history occurred, a golden opportunity is created to involve him in American history, which is the struggle to put our social and political ideals into action. In the historical units of the National Park System, a visitor may re-experience much of American history. Such an experience will give him a more vital and immediate experience of American political and social ideals than any film or book. The parks themselves are an expression of such democratic ideals; namely, that the culturally most valuable portion of a country should be owned and enjoyed by all the people for all generations. Here foreigners can see Americans vitally concerned with cultural and social values, aspects of American life that are often misunderstood overseas. Such direct observation is, of course, much more valuable and convincing than information gathered from a radio broadcast or a motion picture.

The U. S. Government is striving hard to tell the story of America to foreigners overseas through the U. S. Information Agency and the Voice of America. How much better could we tell the story of America—which is American history—at the very sites of that history! How much more memorable would it be in such a setting!

A series of hurdles stands in the way of a lively experience of American history by foreign visitors at the national historic sites. Among these is the barrier of language. But if we believe that American history expresses our political and social ideas, and embodies the story of America, then we will not let these hurdles stand in the way of a clear understanding of our heritage by foreign visitors. If we further believe that to understand our heritage is to understand our present aims and ideals, then we will provide the means to that understanding.

The National Park System is an invaluable media of education and information and an excellent vehicle to explain America to foreign visitors. As such, it presents an ideal opportunity to concerned persons to contribute toward international understanding by donating funds for making the foreign-language interpretive program possible.

We want American history made known to foreign visitors, but this knowledge cannot be superficial if it is to have a positive result. The visitor should become personally involved in this history; that is, he should re-live it in some fashion.

Such an experience is only possible if the visitor identifies himself with the men and women from our past. But the foreign visitor can't achieve such identification automatically. A certain gulf separates him from these strangers who made American history.

Why should the foreigner feel one with the Lost Colonists on Manteo Island, North Carolina, the settlers at Jamestown, Virginia, and the soldiers at Yorktown, Virginia?

... erected public buildings in the English manner. Shown is a church at Jamestown, Virginia.



NPS Photo

... kept himself alive by means of the Kentucky Long Rifle invented by Germans and Swiss, Jaeger rifle shown.

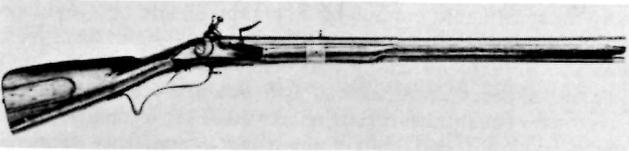


Photo by Harold L. Peterson

The American settler transported his family in a covered wagon developed by Germans.



Photo by Patricia K. Conner

These are not his people. Or are they?

What elemental bond would draw the foreign visitor to the men and women from our past? By what mirror would he see himself in them?

The seeds of attraction are already there; we need only to look for them. The Polish visitor at Jamestown will discover them if he is told about the Polish settlers who preceded him by 360 years and who came to this the first permanent English colony in North America two years after it was established. He will be proud to learn that the U.S. Government honors his compatriots who took part in events so important to the history of the United States, and he will feel himself also a little honored. The spot where they labored—Jamestown, Virginia, U.S.A.—will be no longer part of an alien land, but he will begin to feel a little at home at the site which marks as much as any the beginning of the United States. The Polish colonists will not be alien to the Polish visitor at Jamestown; they won't be figures from the history of a foreign country. He will identify with them and be interested in their fate. Soon he will also be alive to the fate of the colony of which the Poles were a part. From here he may be led to a lively interest in the history of American colonization, the growth and development of a new nation, and its political ideals. The link has been found, the bridge of human interest formed.

The skeptic may now ask why should this foreign visitor be so interested in his countrymen in America? "If he wanted to hear about Poles, he would have stayed home and saved himself a lot of effort and money." In answer it may be said that the Polish visitor is experiencing at Jamestown what he could not experience anywhere in Poland. Poles in Poland are *banalny*. But Poles building a new colony in a pristine land, Poles bringing the arts of the Old World to the American wilderness, Poles defending against Indian onslaughts, and sharing hunger pangs with the colonists at the first permanent settlement are something different altogether.

They are not Warsaw or Cracow Poles, but American Poles, Polish-Americans, Americans of Polish decent.

The metamorphosis of his countrymen into Americans is fascinating for the visitor to study. It provides him with clues to understanding Americans, which is after all a chief reason why he is visiting this country. These men who were both his countrymen and Americans can be the emotional and intellectual link between himself and modern Americans. Where in Poland could he have such an experience?

The story of the Poles, integrated into the history of Colonial Historical Park will provide that initial spark of interest which will lead the Polish visitor to deeper involvement in American history.

Many historic areas of the Park System, especially those commemorating early American history, offer a special opportunity of stimulating the interest of international visitors. When such visitors arrive at a site where their countrymen have played a role in American history, these events should not be hidden from them. The National Park Service can and should emphasize these bonds of unity when interpreting the historical parks to the visitors from abroad.

When foreign visitors discover the bonds that unite this country to their own, they will learn that much of our history is shared history and that much of our heritage flows from common sources. Such knowledge experienced deeply at the national historic sites cannot fail to have positive results when the visitors return to their native countries.

International Parks

Jointly administered parks such as Roosevelt-Campobello International Park, Canada, provide a unique opportunity for cultural exchange and international understanding for both foreign and American visitors. Many historic areas in the United States and around the world were the scenes of events which have linked this country to another country in a positive way in the past. A joint administration of sites and shrines important to the history of two countries can keep alive and strengthen historic bonds.

A site of shared history such as Jamestown, Virginia, could be jointly administered with Great Britain, with both British and American historians interpreting the events to visitors' in exchange, Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of the Washington Family in England, might be jointly administered with the United States. U.S. Park Service Historians could add greatly to the depth of interpretation of Sulgrave Manor. At the same time British historians could probably add new dimensions to the meaning of Jamestown and recreate the English background of the first colonists as probably no American historians could do. Grand Portage National Monument, Minnesota, is important to the history of both the United States and Canada; we might administer this park jointly with Canada, just as Canada administers the Roosevelt-Campobello park jointly with us. A French-Canadian historian at this site would facilitate interpretation for French-speaking visitors. French-U.S. relations could be deepened by the joint administration of Yorktown battle-field site in Virginia, on the one hand, and Château Chavaniac, the birthplace and boyhood home of Lafayette, on the other. The ancestral home of the Roosevelt Family in Holland and Hyde Park, New York, lend themselves to a similar exchange between the United States and the Netherlands. The Kennedy home in Ireland, and Castillo de San Marcos, Florida, could serve to emphasize ties with Ireland and Spain.

An international exchange of historic sites commemorating shared history will keep taunt the bonds which once bound the United States to another country. Not only would past cooperation be stressed at these sites, but the past would be made to live again through present cooperation. International cooperation in the cultural sphere will provide further practice for cooperation in political, economic, and military spheres.

Quasi-Governmental foundations, with research professors in residence, could be established at international parks to study the historical relationship between two countries.

Historical interpretation at these sites can make clear not only the events which occurred there but also the total contributions of the two countries to each other.

... purchased goods with Spanish pieces of eight.



Photo from the Smithsonian Institution

It has been said that two heads are better than one; it may also be said that two national points of view are better than one. Interpreters from two countries at a site of common history will view the same event from different perspectives. This stereo-vision will result in a more balanced judgment, greater depth of interpretation, and a richer outlook.

International parks will stimulate the interchange of ideas. Park Service Historians will gain in background and historical awareness by serving at international parks abroad; they, in turn, can increase knowledge of the United States by lecturing at local universities and institutions.

Awareness of and emphasis on the Atlantic partnership of the past can foster a stronger and more permanent Atlantic partnership of the future. Thus, international parks can be a chain of links binding nations together.

The U.S. Government has in the past fostered cultural exchange through various means and agencies. International parks are a new kind of cultural exchange which will assure an American presence of a permanent character in Europe. These sites will be outposts for telling the story of America to people overseas. Not, of course, outposts of propaganda but platforms from which we can tell our story in realistic, historically accurate terms.

International parks are especially important for telling the story of America to those who would like to visit our country but are unable to do so, and each international park will be an American presence with which visitors from Iron Curtain countries can come in contact.

The year 1972 has been selected as International Parks Year. What more fitting way is there to observe such an event than by creating international parks? Of course, to be able to dedicate international parks in 1972, we must lay the groundwork for them now.

The roots of America go deep; they reach almost every land on earth. These roots were once our arteries of life and our support; they can still be today the sinews uniting us with the nations of the world.

Substantial bonds unite the nations of the British Commonwealth with England, the Mother Country. But the mother country of the United States is not only England; it is virtually every country on earth. For what nation is not represented among us? And what people do not have a share in America through their relatives and ancestors?

Lack of memory has often made cobwebs of the bonds that once united so many people of the world with the American people. These substantial ties of the past should not be allowed to dissolve. We can renew these bonds at national historic sites if we strive to make foreigners and Americans realize how much of our past was linked together in a positive way. Then we will link our future also in a similar manner.

... and cleared the land for his sons to build a plantation home in the Graeco-Roman style.



A view of portico of Custis-Lee Mansion, Arlington Virginia NPS Photo

## CAMPING -- A BETTER WAY OF LIFE

by EARL P. HANSON ●

*Reprinted by permission from the July, 1965 issue of NEWS and VIEWS, publication of the California Department of Parks and Recreation.*

How long has it been since you slept in the woods under the stars? Have you experienced a forest dawn with all its rhythmic activity or flushed a fawn from its secret hiding place under a log? When is the last time you espied a fledgling weakened by its first flight being urged back to the nest by the parent birds? When was the last time you sat down by an unaltered forest stream just to watch and listen to the rushing water and to the other sounds?

If it has been longer than a month, that is too long!

In these days of busy, buzzing, camping populations, our thoughts are filled with numbers of campsites, numbers of people who are turned away, quantities of services and facilities, and the location of campgrounds where overflows might be sent. There appears to be little time to consider the quality of the camping experience and how the campers within the campground may find greater enjoyment in the area.

Are the nature hikes an end in themselves, or merely an introduction to what pleasures may be found in the great out-of-doors? Is it the search for the illusive trout combined with the desire to enjoy the scenery of primary concern, or must the catch be counted in numbers of fish? Can the public really get away from the search for material things?

Now that we are in the midst of the rush of the camping season, is it not time for us to think about how we may provide a better quality of camping experience? How may we effectively introduce people to the things that are all around but which are noticed only casually?

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● Mr. Hanson, Past President of the National Conference on State Parks, is a rare person in California—a native. He graduated from the University of California at Berkeley with a degree in Forestry. After four years as a Naturalist at Richardson Grove and Big Basin Redwoods State Parks, he changed to State Park Management and Administration and has been Deputy Chief in the Division of Beaches and Parks for the past seventeen years. Recently, Mr. Hanson took the job of Deputy Chief of Planning and Control, which involves long range development planning.



Recently, in McArthur-Burney Falls Memorial State Park I plucked some green berries from a species of *Ceanothus*. By taking a little moisture from the stream and by rubbing the fruit in the palms of my hands I produced one of the finest lathers to be found in nature. It was a perfect detergent, hand cleanser and lotion all in one. I dried my hands in the sunny air and they were smooth, soft and unchapped. I found no one who knew of this natural cleansing agent, yet it was in abundance in the area.

Let us not assume that because people have the wherewithal to acquire camping equipment and gear that they also have the ability to get the most from their camping experience. Because campers usually stay for short periods, two or three days in our campgrounds, it must not be assumed that they have seen all that there is to see, or that they might want to see and do. It may have been that their camping experience was not complete.

Many who now are camping have not camped before. They try camping for various reasons, (1) it may be "the thing" to do, (2) it provides a low-cost vacation, or (3) they may be adventuresome, seeking an experience they have not yet enjoyed.

It is my belief that we in the park service can help campers to find new and enriched experiences in out-of-door living rather than just an escape from the material things that are so much a part of urban existence, thereby finding the enrichment or re-creation that comes from new, previously undiscovered experiences.

How else can you contemplate the magnitude of the universe, other than sleeping under the stars? How else can you realize the meaning and significance of water without sitting beside a running stream? Unless you contemplate the magnitude of the forest, how can you understand how much of it is needed to house populations, to manufacture paper bags, and what is far more important—to prevent serious floods? How better can we appreciate concrete than when we watch sand and gravel in the making in stream beds?

Let us not think entirely about getting the camper in and out so that there is room for more. Let us also contemplate how we may better fill a recreational need by giving an acquaintanceship with that which may give a new incentive for camping out.