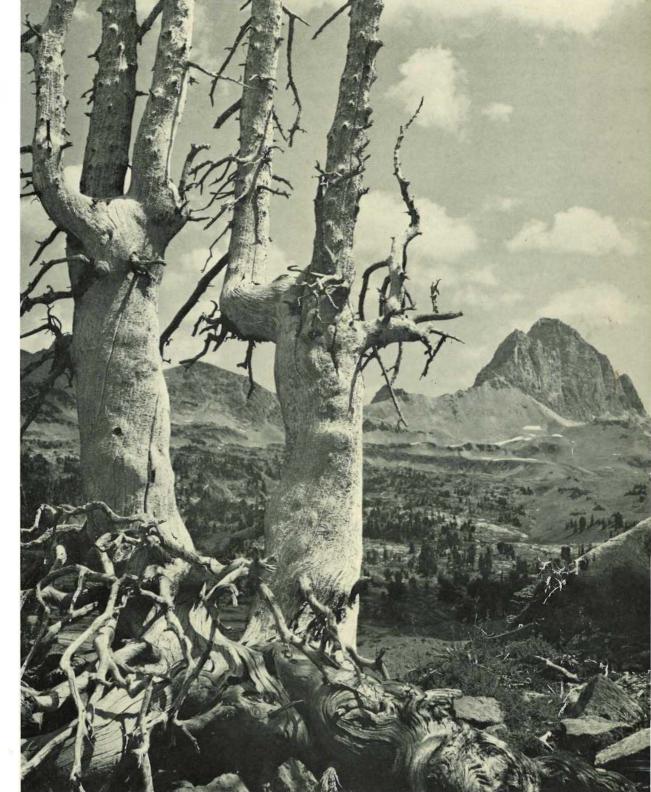
# NATIONAL PARKS Magazine

December 1961



Alaska Basin: Grand Teton National Park

# The Divine Right of Technology

I.

That the technical powers of the human species have been growing during the last quarter-millennium at an explosive speed is doubtless a commonplace.

These powers are now so great that unless they are quickly brought under controls directed toward humane purposes, they will almost certainly destroy the dominant species and all subordinate life in one gathering holocaust.

Unfortunately the prevalent technocratic philosophy works vigorously against any regeneration, reformation, salvation. That philosophy holds in essence that man's fulfillment will come automatically with the complete release of all scientific curiosity and the effective application of its findings by technology. Adherents cling to this belief with a deep emotional fervor which has little of the scientific spirit in it. The divine right of kings has given place in the prevailing mythology to the divine right of technocrats.

Conservationists are faced with the problem of protecting and restoring some semblance of the natural environment for human life on this planet. In this endeavor their most dangerous opponent is the stubborn superstition that all technological advance is good.

But a tool or a weapon is good if it is used to good purposes. Science and technology are wonderful when they are applied to beneficent ends; they can be lethal if applied to malignant ends.

The great problem and opportunity of the last half of the 20th century is to understand this truth clearly and subordinate our technological powers to lifeward, not deathward, purposes.

The human species evolved with all other life and is best suited to endure in the reasonably natural environment; the forces which seek to protect and preserve this environment are beneficent; those which seek to destroy it are malignant.

A high civilization will dedicate itself to the task of providing all men with economic and cultural abundance and security within the only context wherein such abundance and security are possible, the natural setting.

 $\Pi$ .

To give specific illustration to these principles, we might select any number of private industrial or public governmental operations.

As a starter, let us consider, if only briefly at the moment, the largess bestowed on the American people by the serious and purposeless injury of

Bureau of Public Roads, the Corps of Engineers, and the Atomic Energy Commission.

As if by a blow from the Axe of the Infernal, the City of Des Moines has been riven from end to end, and effectively split in two.

Over the protests of the city government and the Congressional delegation from the city, the national interstate highway system has been thrust directly through the heart of the community. Des Moines has been divided for all community purposes in a manner too grimly similar to the way Berlin was last summer by Herr Ulbricht's wall.

The same fate, we understand, will shortly overtake Omaha, and doubtless dozens of other great cities in America.

All across our land the brutal bull-dozers are leveling farms, forests, parks, natural areas, historic shrines, portions of towns, neighborhoods in cities, exercising a relentless power of eminent domain which we would bitterly condemn in totalitarian practice, but tolerate among ourselves.

As a protector of the national parks and forests this Association has a specific quarrel with the proliferation of trans-Sierra, trans-Rockies, and trans-Appalachian speedways, and with roads pointed inevitably toward the heart of, say, Yosemite Park; likewise, with the spread of the contagion directly through the park and forest road systems; but it also has a broad concern with protecting the countryside and the landscape outside these reservations.

To criticize this ruthless drive of the road builders is not to quarrel with rational road construction plans designed to serve, not injure, the human treasures they encounter.

But we have allowed ourselves to be duped by the notion that construction, and the technological powers it represents, are always good. The bulldozer, a valuable machine where rightly used, has become an idol in the worship of technology.

III.

To follow the argument further, as we go to press, the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army is presenting a program for the construction of a series of great dams on the Potomac River.

The Corps of Engineers works under a mandate from Congress to control floods, store water, and generate electric power by building dams. But it blindly follows this mandate in too many cases toward the serious and purposeless injury of

great numbers of American citizens; this may demonstrate the callousness of bureaucracy or merely prove that soldiers obey orders.

Although methods are readily available for controlling the growth of the City of Washington, the city is in fact exploding beyond control. There can be little doubt that its demands on its water supply will increase rapidly during the next half-century.

At the doorstep of the city, however, lies a tremendous reservoir of fresh water, the so-called Estuary of the Potomac, extending from Little Falls some 20 to 40 miles down toward the sea, neither salt nor saline.

The Estuary must be cleansed of its pollution in any event, if we are to think of our national capital as a civilized community. When so cleansed it will provide a supplemental water supply more than adequate for any foreseeable periods of low flow on the Potomac without any need for storage dams on the main stream or tributaries. Yet the Engineers have closed their technological minds to this very simple fact, which lies immediately before their eyes.

The great dams they propose will destroy recreational and historical treasures of countless value in the Potomac Valley. They will destroy farmland, timberland, wildlife, and scenic and recreational opportunities which cannot be replaced and which will be sorely needed by the people of the great city.

No hydroelectric power potentials of any significance are involved. Even if they were, they would not be worth the candle; the rightful demands of the people of Washington for the protection and restoration of a reasonable measure of the natural outdoor environment in their community are of much greater importance.

Again we are the victims of an idolatry. We are far too ready to believe in our hearts that the mobile concrete mixers can do no harm; wherever they roll and rumble good works must be in progress.

IV.

A lethal rain from the Soviet bombs falls through the Arctic winter night. It falls on plants, on animals and men. It will wreck their genetic endowment. It will disrupt and destroy ecologies. It will work its way southward across the temperate zone.

The purposes of our own Operation Plowshare, to turn atomic technology from the objectives of war to those of peace, are doubtless admirable.

(Continued on page 16)

### Officers of the Association

CLARENCE COTTAM, President
FRANK E. MASLAND, Vice-President
JOHN H. COVER, Secretary
DONALD A. McCormack, Treasurer
Anthony Wayne Smith, Executive Secretary

HORACE M. ALBRICHT, Los Angeles, California

### Board of Trustees

HERBERT L. ALLEY, Tavernier, Florida HAROLD E. ANTHONY, New York, N.Y. RICHARD BORDEN, Concord, Massachus GEORGE E. BREWER, JR., New York, N.Y. ROBERT Z. BROWN, Colorado Springs, Colorado \*WILLARD E. BROWN, Washington, D.C. CARL W. BUCHHEISTER, New York, N.Y. DEVEREUX BUTCHER, Washington, D.C. JAMES C. CHARLESWORTH, Philadelphia, Pa. GRANT CONWAY, Brookmont, Maryland ROBERT C. COOK, Washington, D.C. HAROLD J. COOLIDGE, Washington, D.C. \*CLARENCE COTTAM, Sinton, Texas \*John H. Cover, Washington, D.C. RAYMOND B. COWLES, Santa Barbara, California Newton B. Drury, Berkeley, California JOSHUA EVANS, JR., Washington, D.C. S. HERBERT EVISON, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania B. FLOYD FLICKINGER, Baltimore, Maryland IRA N. GABRIELSON, Washington, D.C. LEONARD HALL, Caledonia, Missouri WELDON F. HEALD, Tucson, Arizona MICHAEL HUDOBA, Washington, D.C. DARWIN LAMBERT, Juneau, Alaska ETHEL L. LARSEN, Manistee, Michigan MARTIN LITTON, Menlo Park, California \*Frank E. Masland, Carlisle, Pennsylvania \*Donald A. McCormack, Washington, D.C. Olaus J. Murie, Moose, Wyoming M. GRAHAM NETTING, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania SIGURD F. OLSON, Elv. Minnesota JOHN OSSEWARD, Seattle, Washington RICHARD H. POUCH, Pelham, N.Y. SPENCER M. SMITH, JR., Washington, D.C. \*Huston Thomrson, Washington, D.C. WILLIAM P. WHARTON, Groton, Massachusett T. HENRY WILSON, Lenoir, North Carolina \*CHARLES G. WOODBURY, Washington, D.C. MRS. ROBERT C. WRIGHT, Haverford, Pennsylvania

\* Executive Committee

# Staff

PAUL M. TILDEN, Editor and Assistant to the Executive Secretary RALPH H. DWAN, Counsel KATHARINE W. BRYAN, Business Manager

# Cooperating Organizations

Am. Association for Advancement of Science
Am. Committee for Internat'l Wildlife Protection
American Planning and Civic Association
American Society of Landscape Architects
American Society of Naturalists
British Columbia Natural Resources
Conservation League

Conservation League Desert Protective Council Ecological Society of America Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs Garden Club of America General Federation of Women's Clubs Geological Society of America Hellenic Society for Protection of Nature International Union for Conservation Izaak Walton League of America National Audubon Society National Campers and Hikers Association National Council of State Garden Clubs National Parks Association of Japan National Speleological Society National Wildlife Federation New York Zoological Society Olympic Park Associates Save-the-Redwoods League Sierra Club The American Forestry Association The Colorado Mountain Club The Mountaineers The Nature Conservance The Wilderness Society Wildlife Management Institute

# NATIONAL PARKS Magazine

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATIO

# DECEMBER 1961

Vol. 35, No. 171

Paul M. Tilden, Editor

### CONTENTS

The Editorial Page		2
Wildlife Population Control and the Hunter	Raymond B. Cowles	4
Sidelights on Sidecut Park	Elizabeth G. Benton	7
Baxter Park—Gem of the Maine Woods	$Bill\ Geagan$	8
Some Christmas Plant Legends	C. Parker Meacham	12
The Christmas Tree (A Poem)	Marion Schoeberlein	14
News Briefs From the Conservation World		15
Your National Parks Association at Work		16
The Editor's Bookshelf		17
Index to the 1961 Magazines		18

# Front Cover Photograph by Philip Hyde

# THE NATIONAL PARKS AND YOU

Few people realize that ever since the first national parks and monuments were established, various commercial interests have been trying to invade them for personal gain. The national parks and monuments were not intended for such purposes. They are established as inviolate nature sanctuaries to permanently preserve outstanding examples of the once primeval continent, with no marring of landscapes except for reasonable access by road and trail, and facilities for visitor comfort. The Association, since its founding in 1919, has worked to create an ever-growing informed public on this matter in defense of the parks.

The Board of Trustees urges you to help protect this magnificent national heritage by joining forces with the Association now. As a member you will be kept informed, through National Parks Magazine, on current threats and other park matters.

Dues are \$5 annual, \$8 supporting, \$15 sustaining, \$25 contributing, \$150 life with no further dues, and \$1000 patron with no further dues. Contributions and bequests are also needed to help carry on this park protection work. Dues in excess of \$5 and contributions are deductible from your federal taxable income, and bequests are deductible for federal estate tax purposes. As an organization receiving such gifts, the Association is precluded by relevant laws and regulations from advocating or opposing legislation to any substantial extent; insofar as our authors may touch on legislation, they write as individuals. Send your check today, or write for further information, to National Parks Association, 1300 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

National Parks Magazine is published monthly by the National Parks Association. Annual subscription, \$5 a year. School and library subscription \$4 a year. Individual copy 50 cents. Letters and contributed manuscripts and photographs should be addressed to the Editor, 1300 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. The National Parks Association is not responsible for loss or injury to manuscripts and photographs in transit. Return postage should accompany contributions. Copyright, 1961, by the National Parks Association. Title Registered U.S. Patent Office. Indexed in the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature. Printed in the U.S.A. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C.

Both inside and outside the parks. we need to be concerned about

# Wildlife Population Control and the Hunter

overabundant herds within the parks and monuments—an especially lively topic during the recent past—should be one of the most easily resolved, through the presentation of a number of pertinent facts.

A thousand years or so ago, herdsmen and animal breeders must have discovered that there was an important connection between the quality of had always done long before man parent animals and the characteristics of their offspring. Today, observation natural selection to his own benefit. and experimentation have resulted in the science of genetics. Wherever, or however, man picked up this information on the upgrading of his animals,

ous questions that beset our —or at least, chiefly—his scrubby or ingly competitive field of farming, any national park policy-makers, that of weakling animals, and then to breed permitting outside deer hunters to thin only from his best. Whenever male animals not used for breeding were more useful alive than dead, they were castrated; and only then were they permitted to mingle with the females of the herd. In this way breeding was increasingly limited to selected animals. To a considerable degree, this simple and rather unsophisticated process essentially repeated what nature perceived the advantages of continuing

With the advent of a still deeper insight into inheritance, every successful farmer learned to look both at and into his stock, and to breed only from

MONG THE INCREASINGLY NUMER- he eventually learned to sacrifice only the genetic best. Today, in the increasrancher-whether of grain, fruit or animals—or any cat or dog breeder who insisted on breeding his scrub and selling his best, would be classed as out of his mind, and would soon be out of business. As for the rest of us, the price of eggs, meat, dairy products, and even bread would now be far higher were it not for our geneticists and the science of line breeding, and were it not for their successes it is even possible that in bad years food would sometimes be faminescarce in our country.

The laws of inheritance are universal. They apply to fish, fruit flies, dogs, cats, beef cattle, dairy cattle, man, domestic or wild fowl, trees, orna-



By Raymond B. Cowles

mental flowers, shrubs, wheat, oats, vigorous, alert and fastest members of rye, corn-even weeds, funguses and

Because of the universality of these laws it would be ridiculous to argue that deer, elk and other large game animals are not equally subject to them. Anyone championing the thesis that we could promote the welfare of deer or elk by killing only the best and healthiest animals and leaving the weak to breed would be laughed out of court; and yet that is precisely what we have been doing over the years in America, and what we would continue to do if hunters, as presently motivated, were admitted to our national parks to help in "thinning out overabundant ungulate population."

The robustness, hardihood, survivability, and doubtless the handsomeness in antler and pellage of all of our deer are preponderantly the product of a long and ruthless natural selection by parasites and by all manner of clawed and fanged predators. Even man contributed to this selection for some 30,000 years or so by operating on a level as direct and simple as that of his fellow predators.

Until the advent of long-range rifles no predator, including man, had ever consistently killed only the best bucks and does. All known predators, including "pre-rifle" man, had taken whatever they could. This means that by chance alone those animals most frequently killed were the unalert, the sick, the parasitized, the natural weaklings or runts. Neither ordinary predators nor aboriginal man could afford to pass up the first and handiest victims simply to choose the most

Natural selection has always pruned away the least fit, and predators have maintained steady pressure and persistent attrition on animals of poor genetic constitution. Accidents may happen, but weakness leading to poor vision, susceptibility to disease, and nutritional defects contribute to what may appear to be instances of carelessness or accident on the part of a deer. But it is not an accident of the environment that within a herd of deer occupying the same terrain, some will be sleek and fat and others semi-starved; some heavily parasitized and others virtually unaffected. Nutritional and other disabilities are not so much due to environmental accidents as to the genetic variability and differentiating susceptibility within any group of animals. The day by day, year-in and year-out movements through the feeding areas would seem to militate limit" from the most sickly, the weak, against "accidental" differences in health and condition.

no genetic studies of the deer of the United States; but we can say without much uncertainty that men equipped with rifles—and especially our modern trophy-hunting sportsmen—have unwittingly wholly reversed all previous beneficial forms of natural selection. Possibly for a time we can tolerate present conditions of big game downgrading; how long we can afford to do so is a question. The ultimate consequences are certain, and make selection "from the top" most undesirable.

grades the stock—and any sports hunting of big game animals—should ever be contemplated in our national parks is unthinkable; it should never be permitted in these great natural refuges. The national parks have been set aside for the preservation of unspoiled nature, and those responsible for park administration are bound by this concept. They would be derelict in their duties if they permitted any form of hunting, controlled or otherwise. that threatened the quality and the beauty of the wildlife under their care. Even to reduce the herds where they have become overabundant would be harmful unless such reduction is ac-

If it has been difficult to induce sportsmen to shoot does, it seems reasonable to suspect that very few would be willing to fill their "bag the runts and starvelings, either male or female, in the manner of primitive So far as I know, there have been man and competing predators; certainly none would knowingly eat the flesh of diseased animals.

complished by way of the animal-

breeders' approach rather than that

of the sportsman and trophy-hunter.

If our sportsmen were sincere in their stated desire to benefit the ungulate population of our national parks, would they agree to take only the runts or the sickly? Would they voluntarily enlist in a campaign to tranquilize or live-capture, and then vasectomize as many runty or over-age but surplus males as seemed necessary to gain the dual aim of thinning the population and simultaneously improving its genetic constitution? The an-That any shooting which down- swers to these questions are quite obvious, I think.

> In considering the genetic aspects of hunting and ungulate population control—both in and out of our parks -it might be that vasectomy or radi-

Symbolic of the ungulate mammal population problem that has confronted the National Park Service in some units of the park system is the Northern Yellowstone elk herd, part of which is shown in the National Park Service photograph at the left. Elk, on Hell Roaring Slopes, were photographed from a helicopter during the 1961 census of the entire Northern Yellowstone elk herd.

DECEMBER 1961

ation-induced sterilization of undersized and under-par bucks could serve for a time as a combined improvement and thinning operation, where necessary. This would not, however, suffice in terms of the strict requirements of animal breeders. To effect a material upgrading of our deer herds, defective does should be sterilized or removed effects of past trophy-hunting and killfrom the herds; but since sterilization would require a major operation by personnel having considerable practice and skill, the procedure should probably be to kill the unfit does. For this reason, I believe we should be at least temporarily satisfied outside the parks if we could enlist sportsmen in the program of partial improvement by treating only the males. Possibly the best we could hope for from partial

Dr. Cowles, a member of the Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association, is on the staff of the Department of Zoology at the University of California, Los Angeles.

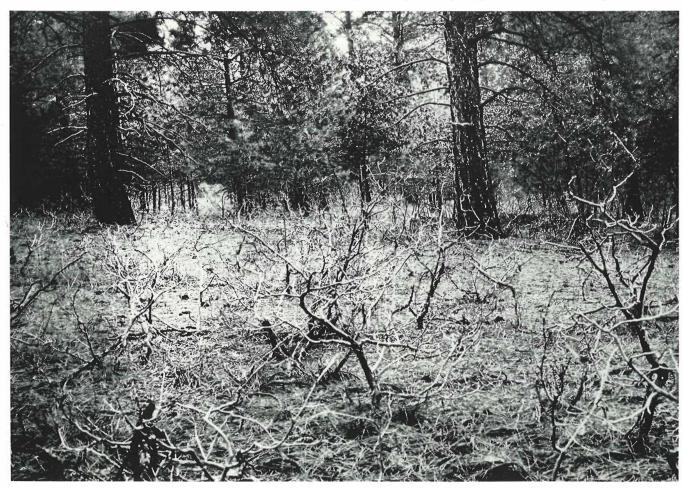
ing of the best stock.

As a means for controlling populations within the parks, sterilization of a sufficient number of males by vasectomy (or possibly by radiation treatments) has the merit of leaving the male endocrine secretions and therefore the animal's libido undiminished. The advantage of this system for population control is that the bucks remain sexually virile, but treatment of the genetic problem cannot sire young. We may thus mainwould be a sufficient amount of up- tain deer herds that live normally and grading to counter, to some extent, the naturally without incurring the con-

sequences of overmultiplication. To kill or to emasculate the bucks might have the effect of driving does into the harem of still-potent breeders; if this happened, it would of course defeat the objective of the thinning process.

Even more interesting is the possibility of air-gun implantation of any one of a number of anti-ovulatory steroid pills in the does during the rutting season. Research and statistical analysis of the ensuing effects on numbers of fawns should provide the answer needed for extremely effective regulation of both numbers and quality of deer herds. The results should contribute to the welfare of other ungulates -and quite possibly to human progress. Because of the broad basic concepts involved, there should be no difficulty in obtaining the necessary financial aid and the technical skills to direct the work.

The photograph below, which was taken by E. A. Goldman of the United States Forest Service near Quaking Aspen Spring in the Kaibab National Forest, Arizona, shows the result of man-caused imbalance between ungulates and their natural predators. Young locust understory growth has been completely destroyed by overbrowsing of deer. Similar situations have, in some of the parks, introduced serious questions of wildlife management, including that of sportsman participation in mammal control programs.



Old-time canal boat days are recalled in

# Sidelights on Sidecut Park

By Elizabeth G. Benton

States, Ohio is rich in relics of her historic past: Indian mounds, forts dating from Revolutionary times, and sites of skirmishes with the English. It seems strange, then, that one of Ohio's most colorful eras—the time of the canals—has left hardly a trace.

The city of Maumee, in the northwest corner of Ohio, has, however, preserved an interesting relic of its days as a bustling canal port. At Maumee's Sidecut Park stand three stone locks, mementos of the old-time Miami-Erie Canal. Surrounding them is an extensive park, with tables and grills for picnics, a tennis court, and a clubhouse. The park acquired its name from the fact that its location was the area of the canal "sidecut" to the Maumee River. Here both past and present mingle happily, neither trespassing on the other's domain.

At the time digging commenced on the Miami-Erie Canal in 1825, only a sixth of the State had been cleared and mapped. Adding to the difficulty of working with only primitive earthmoving equipment was the necessity for opening a path through the wilderness. But the men who campaigned for the canal were wholeheartedly convinced that canals were the answer to Ohio's transportation problem; that they would solve the problem of finding access to Eastern markets. Canals

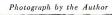
One of the three locks of the Miami-Erie Canal found in Sidecut Park, a preservation of the city of Maumee, Ohio, is shown at the right. Odd name of the park derives from its location in the Maumee River "sidecut" area of canal

DECEMBER 1961

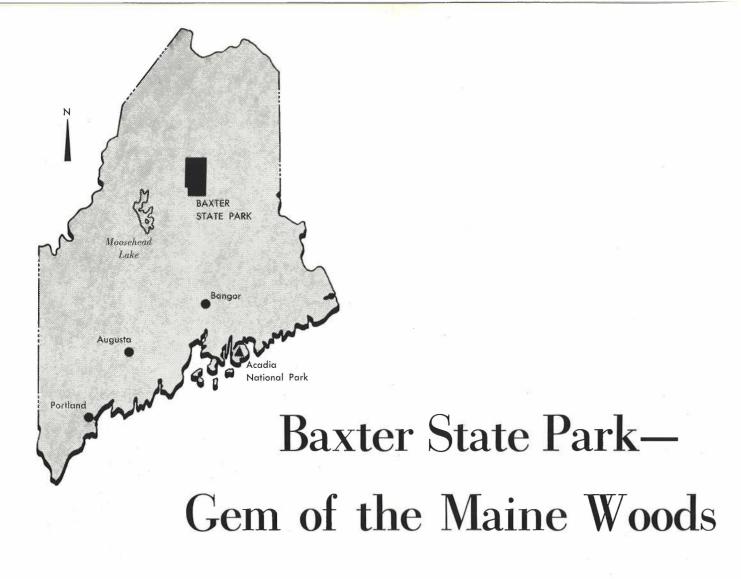
by team and wagon, but it was considerably cheaper. Grain, flour, moulders' clay, pork—all these commodities even luxurious. An adventurous soul roy roads in rough-hewn wagons.

ORE THAN MOST MIDWEST were the answer-for a while, at least. was in use for only a few more years Travel by canal was no faster than than it took to build it. When railroads began to span the country, their steel webs spelled doom to the canals.

> The three locks at Maumee are well could be moved at a fraction of the preserved, a memorial to the optimism cost by wagon. Packet boats for pas- and courage of Ohio's early settlers. sengers were comfortable; sometimes The park is indeed a pleasant spot, with sunlight filtering through the could glide the length of the State, green leaves of old trees in spring and from Cincinnati to Toledo, in comfort summer, sumac blazing scarlet in the instead of having to jolt along cordu- fall. The old-time canal-boat crews were a boisterous, even rowdy lot. To-A mode of transportation that the day, on their old stamping-ground, canal supporters could not have fore- nothing more raucous is heard than seen put the canals out of business. In the singing of Girl Scouts hiking to some sections, the Miami-Erie Canal Sidecut Park for a picnic!







By Bill Geagan

A MILE-HIGH MOUNTAIN THAT HELD fear for the early Indian is now, and will forever remain, a rugged monument to a former Maine Governor, and a vanishing wild world that he loves.

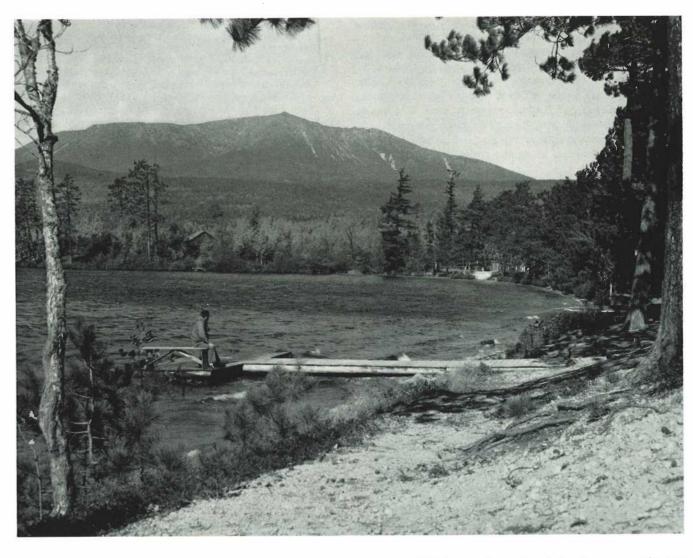
Rising majestically above the vast wilderness of northern Maine, brooding Mt. Katahdin looms as a sentinel over 193,254 forested acres, great wildlife and fish populations, pure lakes, ponds, and racing streams. This vast area is known as Baxter State Park. It is a gift to the State of Maine by an outstanding conservationist and former governor, Percival Proctor Baxter of Portland.

Mr. Baxter began the purchase of this land in 1930 and presented it to the State in its present acreage in 1933, with certain conditions and specifications which must be strictly adhered to as written. The land was deeded to Maine to "be forever held by the people of Maine." Another restriction placed on this tremendously valuable gift is that it: "Forever be left in its natural wild state, forever be kept as a sanctuary for wild beasts and birds

and forever be used for public forest, public park and public recreational purposes."

Although called a State park, it really is not—at least not as such places generally are arranged and operated. It is not even under the jurisdiction of the State Park Commission. It is entirely different—unique not only to Maine but to the nation. Its acreage, up to now, comprises more than eight full townships, all wilderness. It is the third largest "State park" in the country, and it may one day be even larger. Its affairs are governed by the Baxter State Park Authority, a group composed of the Governor of Maine, the Forest Commissioner, the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, and two residents of the State, one of whom must come from the towns of Greenville or Millinocket.

Such a wilderness wonderland was for many years Mr. Baxter's dream. More than forty years ago, while a young member of the Maine legislature, he became keenly aware of the wild, rugged beauty of the Katahdin region.



"Rising majestically above the vast wilderness of northern Maine, brooding Mount Katahdin looms as a sentinel over 193,254 forested acres...known as Baxter State Park." The view above shows Mount Katahdin as seen from Togue Pond, in a photograph by the Maine Department of Economic Development.

He envisioned this region preserved forever as a retreat for Maine's citizens and its visitors; as a place that would remain unchanged in its primitive glory through the ages; a spot that would stand forever as a barrier to encroaching civilization; a preserve where the wild creatures of the forest could find refuge for all time, to be admired in their natural habitat by all who appreciate and love nature.

The dedicated and determined Mr. Baxter worked unceasingly for this goal through five legislative sessions and through his two terms as Governor—from 1921 to 1925. Failing in his efforts to interest the State in purchasing and setting aside at least a part of this beautiful region, he shouldered the job alone after leaving office. And finally the project was accomplished.

The few roads leading into the park itself are far from being slick-faced highways, and they quickly discourage any tendency to drive at high speed. That is the way they will always remain. The trails, all sixteen of them—many first etched by the moccasined feet of the early Indian,

DECEMBER 1961

the caribou, deer, and the moose—total about seventy-five miles. They squirm serpentine and narrow in ever-changing moods through the perpetual twilight of dense coniferous forest and leaf-crowned hard growth to the lakes, streams, ponds, campgrounds, and up the gray granite flanks of the challenging mountain. They are a sparse web for the wanderer through wilderness at its silent, mysterious best.

It was here in the vast Katahdin region that the lordly caribou made its final stand in Maine. The last of the great mammals was seen in 1908. These handsome woodland animals, which once roamed over much of the State in great herds—especially in the Katahdin area—were slaughtered by sportsmen who prowled in guided groups,

killing relentlessly for trophy heads. Finally the species, in Maine, was only a memory.

The majestic moose received much the same kind of treatment, mostly from head and hide hunters, both white and Indian. Extermination, however, was prevented. The moose has since made a slow but steady comeback. particularly in the vast Katahdin country, and now roams there under complete protection. The huge mammals are frequently seen wallowing in the park's lily lakes, wading the streams, and toeing along the trails. In the dusk and



Photograph by Arthur G. Rogers

A great wilderness park in the rugged Mount Katahdin region of northern Maine, to "forever be left in its natural wild state," was a gift to the people of Maine from Percival P. Baxter of Portland. above, governor of the State from 1921 to 1925. The woods and waters of Baxter State Park are sanctuary for all manner of wildlife, while lakes and streams are reserved for the paddle and our alone.

dark of the golden autumn, their mating calls out of the boglands-the true "call of the wild"-is weird and welcome music to the camper.

The swift and graceful whitetail deer and the lumbering black bear are others of the larger species that roam the park in numbers. The bobcat and lynx call from the forested ridges, the sleek otter slops along the waterways, and the industrious beaver builds on the brooks. There are other members of the wildlife family, too-the silent and mysterious fisher, the crafty red fox, muskrat, mink, weasel, scolding squirrels, snowshoe hares, and camprobbing porcupines and raccoons.

Birds, too, in wide variety, play a part in the great wilderness show. They range from Maine's official species, the black-capped chickadee, up through the crowded ranks of the songsters to the thunderous grouse, the haunting owl, the hawks, wild ducks, wading herons, and the majestic national bird, the bald eagle, that planes over the

Then, too, rivaling the bawling of the moose for "call of the wild" honors, comes the weird, spiraling soprano voice of the lonely loon on the lakes. All of these creatures and many lesser species roam protected and unafraid.

Never again will the roar of the gun or the snapping of the steel trap be heard here. Nor will the biting thud of the lumberman's axe and the thunder of a toppling tree ever again break the silence. That successor of the blade, the snarling chainsaw, and the grunting roar of the bulldozer never will know this land. Nor will the outboard motor find a welcome. Only the paddle and oar ply Baxter's waters.

# Nature Holds Sway Undisturbed

Nature, in this area, is back full-time in her role as landscape artist. Only at her bidding, on the signal of Time, shall a tree fall to the forest floor. Trees and plants serve only their original natural purposes, which include finally returning to earth as nourishing mold for successors yet to come.

The scars of the distant past are rapidly being erased, and countless trees rise in towering maturity-pine, spruce, cedar, fir and tamarack, among or close to the white and yellow birch, the beech, the maples, ash, and smaller

Five privately operated sporting camps, established long before the park, still accommodate the fly fisherman who casts from the cedar-and-canvas canoe of Indian design for the wild Eastern brook trout of lake, pond and stream. Some of these camps are slightly beyond the boundaries of the present park area.

Park campgrounds for the visitor who prefers to "rough it," cooking over open fires and sleeping in tent or log lean-to, now number seven, and are widely separated.

The camping places are located at Abol Stream, Katahdin Stream, Roaring Brook, Chimney Pond, Russell Pond, South Branch Pond, and Sourdnahunk, and each is under the supervision of a park ranger. The neat campgrounds offer open-front shelters, fireplaces, sheltered tables, a bunkhouse, tenting space, and parking areas. Narrow roads prohibit travel with large trailers, and Russell Pond and Chimney Pond can be reached only by foot trail.

Rowboats and canoes are available only at South Branch and Russell Ponds. Campers and day visitors supply their own food, cooking utensils, bedding and fishing tackle. Pure, cold spring water is brought through pipes to the campers, and firewood may be bought in bunches or gathered in the forest. Prices for everything are held to a minimum, in accordance with another of Mr. Baxter's wishes. Beyond the confines of the camping areas is wilderness, natural and raw.

The eight rangers—including Park Supervisor Helon Taylor-are capable men of the big woods, most of them formerly with the State Forest Service or the Fish and Game Department. Supervisor Taylor's main office is in the town of Millinocket, twenty-two miles away. His other

NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

Mr. Geagan, a resident of Bangor, Maine, has for many years been active in the field of conservation and conservation education. For a number of years he has been connected with the Maine Conservation School-Camp at Branch Lake, in Ellsworth, sponsored by the Penobscot County Conservation Association for the primary purpose of teaching wilderness and wildlife conservation to youngsters. He is a prolific writer on nature lore and the outdoors way of life.

office is located just inside the park on the road from Millinocket.

At first, this magnificent park was slow to "catch on." Campers were few, and total fees amounted to little more than nothing. The fees for the 1942 season, for example, totaled only eight-five dollars.

Help was needed, and in 1949 the State Legislature appropriated \$30,000 for expansion and advertising, and the project steadily gained momentum. Total camper fees increased to \$3500 during the 1950 season. Expansion and improvements continued—along with more advertising -and last season approximately 18,000 campers paid a total of \$20,331, according to Supervisor Taylor.

Generous Mr. Baxter recently further assured the lasting success of his great wilderness by presenting to the Maine State treasury securities worth \$500,000, to aid in maintenance and operation of the park. The great size of Baxter Park may be deduced from the fact that, in area, it is more than three times the combined acreage of all other Maine parks, including its eleven State parks, nine memorials, and Acadia National Park at Mount Desert

Island. It is entirely different, too, sprawling and rugged; a park for those capable of meeting its physical challenge, and who want to know firsthand Maine's primitive past.

Baxter Park is not for the traveler who wants creature comforts, fast roads, hamburgers, pop, and juke boxes. The visitor may drive on good roads, however, to the park's portals from Millinocket, Greenville and Patten. These are the direct routes. The park is officially open from May 15 to October 15, and reservations should be made well ahead of time.

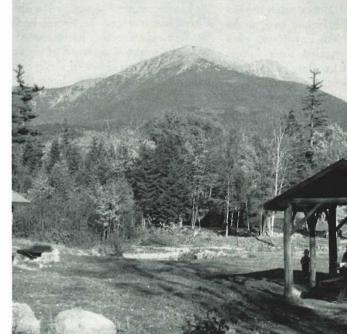
This wilderness area sprawls betwen the east and west branches of the Penobscot river, and is generally a mountainous terrain that rises abruptly from a comparatively flat and extensive area of forest land. Mount Katahdin, highest elevation in Maine and snow-crowned for much of the year, is the dominant feature of the wild region. Ketteadene, the Indian's "greatest mountain," is the northern terminus of the famed Appalachian Trail. The upper portions of Katahdin extend into the Arcticalpine life zone, with its characteristic flora. Evidence of glacial action on the upper reaches of the mountain is widespread, and striae, cirques, moraines, and glacial deposits are commonplace.

Maine is as proud of its unusual Percival P. Baxter as he is of towering Katahdin and the wilderness wonderland over which the mountain stands guard. With a job well done, he expresses the spirit of this great part of the past:

"Man is born to die. His works are short-lived. Monuments decay, buildings crumble, and wealth vanishes, but Katahdin in its massive grandeur forever shall remain the Mountain of the People of Maine."

Courtesy Maine Dept. of Economic Development

11



Massive Mount Katahdin forms the backdrop for one of the seven camping places in Baxter Park. Each campground is under supervision of a ranger, and each offers fireplaces, sheltered tables and tenting space. Two of the campsites—at Russell and Chimney Ponds—are reached only by trail. Roads are too narrow for large trailers.

10

# Some Christmas Plant Legends

By C. Parker Meacham

CHRISTMAS EVE MORE THAN divine Child. With the native palms forty million Yule trees will glow upon the faces of young and old across our broad land. Their twinkling, multicolored lights will be reflected in the sparkling eyes of children who can scarcely wait to see what the bewhiskered Saint has left them. Their incandescent flames will stimulate the hopes of youth, whose faith in life and love has not been dimmed by time and circumstance. Their crowning stars, symbolic of the star which rose above the Judean hills to mark the birthplace of the Child, will cheer us all.

Many and varied are the legends that seek to tell how the Christmas tree became a part of Christmas celebration. Attempts have been made to identify our Christmas tree with Yggdrasill, the ash-tree of life, or "world-tree," of Norse mythology. Others refer the beginnings of the Christmas tree to the custom of the ancient Egyptians, who, in midwinter, decorated their homes with the leaves of the date palm, their symbol of immortality. Even Jewish festivals have had their share of attention in determining the origin of the Christmas tree. On the 25th of Kisley. which approximates our December, the Jews celebrate the Hanukkah, or Feast of Lights. This, it has been claimed, could be the forerunner of our custom of the lighted Christmas tree. Others call attention to the Roman festivities in honor of Saturn at about the winter solstice, and ask whether these could not have originated our Christmas festival with the attendant usage of a burning tree.

Some legends of the origin of the Christmas tree go as far back as the manger in Bethlehem's stall. On the first Christmas night, the story goes, trees from all over the world came to the manger-side to do homage to the

there were mingled such foreign visitors as beeches, maples, oaks and hemlocks. There were shiny magnolias, graceful eucalyptuses, and gigantic redwoods, together with tall cedars. A small fir had come from the frozen north, and in all that array of stately trees it could not be seen at all; besides, its brother trees did all they could to hide the little intruder from the eves of the Infant in His impoverished cradle. But suddenly, star after star fell from heaven, and each shiny star fell upon the outstretched, pointed branches of the evergreen until it shone with the brilliancy of a thousand lights. And that, we are told, was the beginning of the Christmas tree.

# St. Winfrid Version

Another legend connected with the Christmas tree can be traced back to St. Winfrid, who was its inventor.

In the midst of a crowd of converts, it is said. Winfrid hewed down a giant oak which had formerly been the object of the converts' Druidic worship. As it fell backward like a tower, groaning as it split asunder in four pieces, there stood just behind it-unharmed by the ruin—a young fir tree, pointing a green spire toward the stars. Winfrid let the axe drop, and turned to speak to the people.

"This little tree, a young child of the forest, shall be your holy tree tonight. It is the wood of peace, for your houses are built of fir. It is the sign of an endless life, for its leaves are ever green. See how it points upward to heaven! Let this be called the tree of the Christchild; gather about it, not in the wildwill shelter no deeds of blood, but loving gifts, and rites of kindness."

And yet another legend deals with a

poor woodman and his family. On a stormy Christmas Eve, the family sat around a cheerful fire in a forest cottage. Suddenly there was a knock at the door. The father opened the door and in stepped a small child, hungry, ragged and shivering pitiably. The young son of the woodman gave up his bed to the little stranger.

In the morning all were awakened by the singing of a choir of angels, and a dazzling light. Upon investigating they found their visitor transfigured, possessing a halo and cross. They recognized him as the Christ-child, and worshipped Him. As He expressed His gratitude, He broke off a branch of the fir tree and put it in the ground. Presently it grew into a verdant tree. Then He said: "I have gladly received your gifts, and this is my gift to you. Henceforward, this tree shall always bear its fruit at Christmas, and you shall always have abundance."

The ancient Druids of the British Isles were accustomed to laying the mistletoe, or sacred "all-heal," upon their altars. In York Cathedral, a similar thing was done on Christmas Eve. at which time pardon and freedom, public and universal liberty were proclaimed at the gates of the city.

Mistletoe, in the days of Druidismand perhaps even later-was hung up as an aid to conviviality. This practice was widespread among pagan cults of England, as well as those of northern and southern Europe. Mistletoe was said to possess magical properties which could render its possessor fortunate. The custom of kissing under the mistletoe is the only suggestion that wood, but in your own homes; there it remains of the happy benefit it was formerly supposed to confer upon its votaries, and it is not certain that this particular custom dates very far back.



or was practiced elsewhere than among areas peopled by Anglo-Saxon stock.

In the language of flowers, mistletoe means "give me a kiss." This has its basis in a Scandinavian myth. Balder. the Scandinavian Apollo, received a charm from his mother, Frigga (Venus), against all injury from everything which sprang from the four elements-fire, water, air and earth. Loki, an evil spirit, having enmity against Balder, formed an arrow from mistletoe, which did not grow from any of these elements. The mistletoe dart struck Balder to the ground, and the tears of Frigga became the white berries of the mistletoe. However, of Mexico tell most earnestly that in through the concerted efforts of the Cuernavaca, Mexico, it was the custom gods. Balder was restored to life, and of every church and chapel to have a Frigga decreed that the plant must manger, in which lay an image of the

DECEMBER 1961

never again serve as an instrument of mischief. Frigga, being the goddess of love and beauty, and grateful for the return of her son, is said to bestow a kiss upon anyone who shall pass under the mistletoe.

Later, the mistletoe was divested of its superstitious associations and became the symbol of friendship and love; and so it was brought into the Christmas season, a season of joy and

Clinging to a colorful and most popular Christmas plant, the poinsettia, is a sacred legend. The early inhabitants Infant Savior. On Christmas Eve the village folk flocked into these places to decorate it in His honor with flowers.

One Christmas Eve. in the outer district of Cuernavaca, a small, dark-eyed child grieved and mourned because she had no flowers to take to the manger of the Christ. But as she cried, a beautiful angel appeared before her and said: "Lovely child, weep no more. Go pluck a weed from the roadside, bring it to the altar, and wait." The little girl arose and did as the angel had commanded, and when she had placed her weed on the altar it immediately became a vivid scarlet whorl. Today the Mexicans will tell you that this is the reason why the poinsettia is the most prized of all Mexican flowers for the beloved Christmas-tide.

But do all the fanciers of poinsettia in the United States know for whom the commonly cultivated variety was named? We are indebted to Joel R. Poinsett, of South Carolina, for the discovery of this colorful Christmas plant. In March, 1825, he was appointed the first American minister to Mexico; while in that country he found a simple and attractive green weed which had as its flower a group of yellow pods that formed the center of a scarlet whorl. In 1836, after it was brought to the United States, the weed was recognized by the country's leading botanists as a rare flower; and while its botanical name is Euphorbia pulcherrima, the botanists named it "poinsettia" after the famous Southerner, former Secretary of War and first United States Minister to Mexico.

In some old Christmas songs the holly and the ivy are linked. Holly is

14



mentioned is to see whether the master or mistress should rule the household. That is the background of the presentday use of these greens at Christmastime.

The holly tree is, of course, a favorite the man's plant, ivy the woman's. The for Christmas decorations in America. idea of songs in which holly and ivy are The combination of green leaves and

red berries has not only its own peculiar beauty — particularly when viewed against its seasonal background of winter snow—but has an appropriate symbolism. With its prickly points and berries resembling drops of blood, it reminds the worshipper that Mary's child was born to wear a crown of thorns. Somehow, as all legends seem to grow with time, the holly has become intimately associated with Christmas reunions and warm firesides.

"And so it was, that in the fourth century of our time, Pope Julius established the Festival at Rome on December 25 which is our Christmas day. The holidays of the year are the red-letter days of its calendar. Among them all, Christmas is unique inasmuch as it brings universal joy and good-will. Let the nation, therefore, rejoice and be glad in the gift of the world's greatest life." (Author unknown).

## THE CHRISTMAS TREE

I think in silk when I see the pine! How quickly she becomes the queen Wearing a crown of lights, a tinsel dress, Adored by everyone as they sing "Tannenbaum" around her boughs . . . as they Salute her tiny angel at the top . . .

I think in silk when I see the pine! She wears the badge of Christmas now. I feel the lakes of fire in my heart, I hear the harp of childhood play When all her needles like green stars Prick me with beauty and a pine tree  $God \dots$ 

-Marion Schoeberlein

# News Briefs From the Conservation World

## Preservation of Antarctic

The great Antarctic, last substantial segment of the earth's land masses that is as yet unspoiled, should be kept that way so far as possible, according to Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy of the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. Dr. Murphy, in a Skyland, Virginia, address to some 100 scientists prior to the beginning of the 1961-62 research season in Antarctica, noted that "in almost every other land area he (man) has transformed primordial conditions to such an extent that we have only a highly imperfect idea of what they once were." Dr. Murphy told the gathering of scientists that, so far as preservation of the wildlife and natural features of the Antarctic are concerned, "the present is the moment of crucial responsibility."

# Florida Audubon Society To Build Nature Center

C. Russell Mason, executive director of the Florida Audubon Society, has recently announced plans for the construction of a nature center at its Pine Jog Wildlife Sanctuary, in Palm Beach County. It will be the Society's first such center. Land for the center has been donated by Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Kay, of Palm Beach.

In charge of developing the nature center will be Mr. Rex Convers, of University City, Missouri, widely known leader, writer and consultant in the field of conservation education.

# The Parks Advisory Board Submits Recommendations

At the forty-fifth meeting of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, held at Olympic National Park during the past September, six resolutions dealing both with national park policy and possible additions to the park system were adopted by the eleven board members, who by law are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior under the Historic Sites Act of 1935 as persons "competent in the field of history, archeology, architecture and human geography."

In expressing the feeling that a truly comprehensive picture of the recently departed (geologically speaking) continental ice sheet is nowhere obtainable in the park system at present, the Advisory Board recommended the establishment of an Ice Age area in which outstanding examples of glacial phenomena -moraines, eskers, kames, drumlins, with their associated biotic communities -might be preserved and interpreted.

Noting that some of the best examples of continental glaciation in the country are to be found in Wisconsin, the Board urged the Department of the Interior viously-stated opposition to the use of "to have as an objective the establishment of such areas in Wisconsin as units of the national park system as are necessary to portray this significant geological story . . . '

For the purpose of protecting and preserving the remarkable assemblage of Eocene fossil fishes found in the rocks of the Fossil Butte, Wvoming, areaconsidered possibly the world's best exhibit of such relics-the Board recommended the establishment of a Fossil Butte National Monument.

The Board recommended favorable consideration of a Between-the-Rivers National Recreation Area between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley, in Kentucky and Tennessee, as a means of protecting and preserving an area, bounded by some 285 miles of shoreline, which offers "outstanding opportunity for extensive public camping, boating, fishing and associated activities."

In respect to the recently proposed Canyon Lands National Park of southeastern Utah, the Board felt that the magnificent scenery and significant scientific values to be found in the contemplated preservation "eminently qualify this region for inclusion in the national park system." It strongly recommended that the boundaries of such a park should be extended at least as far as the rim of the inner gorge of the Colorado River, and as far west as the rim of the Orange Cliffs. Such adverse uses as are permitted in the proposed legislation for the park [S.2387, by Senator Frank Moss-Ed. should be limited as far as possible, the Board said, and should not be considered as a precedent for other parks.

The Advisory Board endorsed the National Park Service's recent statement of objectives and policy relating to wildlife conservation and management in the parks (purpose of which is "to move ever closer to a self-sustaining relationship among all elements of the environment, using natural biological controls to maintain natural wildlife population balances"), but recognized that in certain circumstances removal of surplus animals by human agency may be necessary. Explicitly endorsed was a park wildlife management policy carried formation to Chief of Press Relations.

kettles and glacial swamps and lakes, out "without recourse to public participation," except in the few instances where the law provides otherwise.

> Terming the problem of public motorboating on national park waters very serious, the Board reaffirmed its prepowerboats-with the exception of a few carefully-controlled exceptions-"in the strongest terms."

# Interior Secretary Urges Vermont Park Area

Under a recent proposal by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, a vetunspecified portion of Vermont wilderness would be incorporated into the national park system to perpetuate the memory of the famous American poet, Robert Frost, as well as to preserve for the future "a small piece of the New England he has celebrated in verse."

Secretary Udall indicated, in a recent press release announcing the proposal, that he has already discussed the possibility of such a preservation with both Governor Keyser and Senator Aiken of Vermont. The proposed Robert Frost Memorial Park, which would encompass an area around the poet's summer home in Ripton, Addison County, in the western part of Vermont's scenic Green Mountain Range, would be worked out in consultation with Vermont political and conservation leaders, the Secretary said.

# Three Assistant Directors Added to NPS Staff

The addition of three assistant directors to the Washington staff of the National Park Service was recently announced by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall as part of plans to strengthen the organizational structure of the Service "to meet the rapidly increasing needs for parks and recreational areas."

Appointed assistant directors of the Service were three veteran park men, Daniel A. Beard, one-time superintendent of Dinosaur Monument and Everglades and Olympic Parks, and more recently Chief of the Division of Interpretation: Ben H. Thompson, since 1951 Chief of the Division of Recreation Resource Planning in Washington headquarters; and Thomas C. Vint, since 1943 Chief of the Division of Design and Construction.

Also recently announced by the Secretary's office was the promotion of Carlos S. Whiting from Assistant Chief of In-

# Your National Parks Association at Work

# Further Correspondence On The Motorboating Issue

In additional correspondence between the National Parks Association and the National Park Service concerning further relaxation of regulations controlling motorboating in national parks and monuments [Your NPA at Work, October, page 16] Executive Secretary Anthony Wayne Smith had this to say:

Mr. HILLORY A. TOLSON National Park Service Washington, D.C.

Re: Motorboating in Parks

The National Park Service Administrative Handbook page which you sent me September 19th, bearing the notation April, 1961, contains the following language:

The launching of motorboats into waters not now directly accessible from existing park roads will not be permitted.

The regulations published in the Federal Register on July 7, 1961, contain the following language:

Written permission is required from the superintendent to launch or operate motor-propelled boats... on all park or monument waters which are not directly accessible by a commonly used public road.

Obviously, therefore, a relaxation of policy has occurred.

This is what I complained about in my

letter to the Director of the Service on August 22.

Your letters of September 6 and 19 appear to constitute a denial that a relaxation has occurred; any such denial is refuted by the documents you have supplied.

The plain fact of the matter is that the superintendents are now subject to pressure for the issuance of permits to launch motor-boats into waters inaccessible from roads, whereas they were protected by Service policy against such pressures prior to July.

We renew our protest against the July regulations and the language of the release which announced them, which suggested that greater protection was being accorded.

We note that the July regulations were signed by Assistant Secretary John A. Carver, Jr. and that the regulations published in June relaxing control over motorboating on Yellowstone Lake were signed by Mr. Carver as Acting Secretary at that time.

We do not think we are mistaken in assuming that there is a close connection between these two events, and that the waters of the National Park System are faced with organized aggression by this particular variety of mechanized amusement.

Anthony Wayne Smith Executive Secretary

# The Fourth Conservation Education Center Lecture

The fourth talk in the National

Parks Association's Conservation Education Center for the Greater Washington Region lecture series is scheduled for December 11th, when Dr. Maurice K. Goddard, formerly director of the School of Forestry at Pennsylvania State University and now the Secretary of Forests and Waters of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, will speak on the timber resources of the Potomac River Basin. Dr. Goddard's lecture will be presented at the auditorium of the Smithsonian Institution's Natural History Museum in Washington, and will be open to the public without charge.

This lecture will be preceded, on December 2 and 3, by Field Trip No. 2 of the Conservation Education Center's symposium on conservation, a trip that will survey the Potomac River Basin's high mountain wilderness, related water storage methods, wildlife management, and the surrounding timber and recreational resources.

For NPA members who are in a position to attend the lecture and field trip series, detailed information may be secured from Mr. Orville W. Crowder, Conservation Education Center Manager, 1300 New Hampshire Avenue N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

# Divine Right

(Continued from page 2)

This Association, although with considerable reluctance in view of the problem of atomic waste disposal, has supported efforts to develop and apply atomic energy in the production of electric power as against destructive hydroelectric power development.

We would be the last to decry the effective application of, let us say, potential fusion techniques, to the solution of energy supply problems if radioactive waste problems can be avoided or solved.

And we have made it clear in negotiations on this subject, if it needed to be made clear, that as an Association we offer no demurrer to any tests or applications of atomic energy which the duly constituted authorities may consider essential to national security.

But to add one microcurie of radiation in a world sick with radioactivity, and to do so without military necessity, or without economic need related to the cold war, by such projects as Operation Chariot, an aspect of Operation Plowshare, is in our judgment inexcusable.

Operation Chariot is a proposal to detonate a series of atomic devices on the

shores of the Arctic in Alaska with a view to the excavation of a harbor. The harbor will serve no economic purpose. The operation may conceivably be used as a model for similar excavations in other countries which might serve economic purposes, but which are of no great importance.

While the underground explosions will not release much, if any, radioactivity into the atmosphere, the waters and soils above the point of explosion will carry upward considerable radioactive pollution which will filter into the newly formed harbor and out to sea, adding to the contamination from underwater explosions, atomic submarines, and the impalpable fallout descending upon us everywhere from the atmosphere.

The reindeer in the Arctic are already radioactive. Human beings are dependent upon them for meat. Yet some of us have been beguiled by the technocratic view, and suppose that if our atomic techniques can only be diverted from war they must necessarily be beneficial to man. The atomic reactor has become another of our idols in the worship of technology.

The defense against these enormous dangers will not be easy. It is not technology itself which is at fault nor the machine, nor the factory, nor the city,

as such. It is the deification of these idols in the worship of technology as good in itself, unrelated to human judgments of value, undiscriminating as to human need, which is wrong.

A great work of rethinking, of repentance is required, a re-examination of many of our basic evaluations as a nation; only when this work has been at least commenced can we defend ourselves against the rising forces of destruction which are of our own creation.—A.W.S.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

20¢ per word-minimum \$3. Payment must be enclosed with all orders.

CAMP DENALI, McKINLEY PARK, ALASKA—a wilderness retreat in the shadow of Mt. McKinley. Guided trips for hiking, tundra nature lore, wildlife photography, or just relaxing. Box 526, College, Alaska, for brochure.

COLOR SLIDES. Western areas, including nature subjects. Individual selection advantages. Free slides with Colorado scenes purchased. Request listings. Nesbit's Approvals, 711 Columbia Road, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

WAMPLER WILDERNESS TRIPS—hiking and riding. California, Arizona, Mexico. Year around activities at moderate prices. Details: Box 45, Berkeley 1, California.

# The Editor's Bookshelf

SPEAK TO THE EARTH. By William man's development is correlated with the standard geological periods. In the second, man is viewed as the sole interpreter of nature. The unique ability to record

"The living world is much more than a laboratory. And perhaps, in summary, the truest kind of understanding is the sense of informed wonder." No more appropriate words than his own could describe the quality of understanding bequeathed by the author to this volume of essays. An unusually fine book has been produced, despite the fact that William Breyfogle, noted writer and naturalist, died before completing and reworking his penetrating observations of animals, birds, the handiwork of men, and nature's inanimate phenomena. What he left behind is a vibrating commentary on the dispositions of nature, their variety and richness.

There is more to animate nature than the struggle to survive, Breyfogle contends: a sort of happiness is derived from an awareness limited only to the present. "Along the water's edge, the disposition is to live in the day's sunlight and leave for tomorrow the hopes and fears that the idea of tomorrow involves." Is this an expression of envy? I think not; for later the author points to the worthwhile pursuits to which men, if they choose, may devote their time, suggesting that, although "not well equipped to deal with the fleeting present," man is "the richest of all living things." -N. L. M.

THE DOUBLEDAY PICTORIAL LIBRARY OF NATURE: Earth, Plants, Animals. James Fisher and Sir Julian Huxley, Editors. Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, New York. 1960. 359 pp. Illustrated in color and black and white. \$9.95.

This volume provides an authoritative introduction to the history of life on earth both for the inquiring pre-teenager and the adult seeking clear answers to youthful questions. Some of the explanations seem over-simplified. For the most part, however, the concise and informative treatment of the geological, biological and ecological development of our planet is provocative, leaving the reader both interested and humble concerning his relationship to his environment.

The last two chapters of the work probe tentatively into this relationship. In one,

man's development is correlated with the standard geological periods. In the second, man is viewed as the sole interpreter of nature. The unique ability to record and classify thoughts about animate and inanimate objects about him need not necessarily be wisely used, the authors remark. "There is no law of nature ordaining that a master . . . must inevitably act in the interests of his own kind, and the web of life in which it is entangled."

Not content to study and find meaning in the operation of nature, man has chosen to change it. Too few people, it is pointed out, promote the conservation of resources and the preservation of wildlife "not only because they are valuable and beautiful but because the whole harmony—indeed the very survival—of our human community depends on them."

We are determining today what sort of earth future generations shall inherit. Man's mastery over nature has never been greater; neither has his need to wield his powers with responsibility. The book provides a substantial plea for such responsibility.

—N. L. M.

Western Butterflies. By Arthur C. Smith. The Lane Book Company, Menlo Park, California. 1961. 65 pp. 7½x9, with table and index. Illustrated in color and black and white by Gene M. Christman. Clothbound, \$2.95.

Here is a colorful and scientifically accurate large-format book on the Western butterflies, aimed primarily at the youngster with more than a passing interest in these winged miracles of Nature's paintbrush. The volume also possesses enough scientific nomenclature and range, flight season and food plant information to be of real use to grown-up ramblers of the woods and fields. Western Butterflies continues Lane's excellent "Sunset Junior Book" series dealing primarily with natural history subjects; the artist has done a notable job on both color and black and white butterfly illustrations, and the printer has cooperated splendidly.

Lore. By Joseph S. Hall. Great Smoky Mountains Natural History Association, Gatlinburg, Tennessee. A delightful 68page illustrated booklet on the life, speech, and customs of the Great Smokies folk.

SMOKY MOUNTAIN FOLKS AND THEIR

TERRESPONDED FOR THE REAL PROPERTY.

 $\Sigma$ 

T

X}

yes . . .

it's that time of year again . . .

let your Association help you with your Christmas gift problems for friends and relatives who love the parks and the great out-of-doors.

suggestions:

Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments

By Devereux Butcher

Bound in Cloth, \$6.50; in Paper, \$3.85

Exploring the National Parks of Canada

By Devereux Butcher
Bound in Paper, \$1.50

Exploring Our Prehistoric Indian Ruins

> By Devereux Butcher Bound in Paper, \$1.25

For your convenience in binding the yearly issues of National Parks Magazine, a handsome binder in maroon buckram. Looks and handles like a book; any issue easily removed and reinserted. For new-size Magazines (since January, 1959), \$3.50. Personalized with name in gold,  $75\phi$  extra; with year,  $50\phi$  extra; with both name and year, \$1.20 extra. An attractive card will be sent announcing all Christmas gifts.

All above items postpaid

Send your order to

THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

> 1300 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W. Washington 6, D.C.

grararararararararararararara

# **NATIONAL** PARKS Magazine

# Index to the Issues for 1961; Volume 35, Numbers 160-171

Entries appearing in italics are titles of general articles. The abbreviation (gen.) indicates a general article on the subject listed. The abbreviation (edit.) signifies an editorial, while that of (illus.) denotes a major illustration of subject named. The month of issue is followed by the page number.

African wildlife problems (edit.); Sept., 2 Air pollution, new centers for testing; Nov., 17 Albright, Horace M. medal, awarded to Justice Douglas; April, 10 Allagash, Park Service proposal for a National Allagash, Park Service proposal for a National Recreation Area; Aug., 19
Allagash, a plan for the (gen.); Sept., 4
Appropriations, Interior, legislative action on:
April, 19; May, 19; June, 19
Are We Doing Enough? (edit.); Feb., 2
Arctic National Wildlife Range created: Jan.,
17; March, 2 (edit.)

Bandelier National Monument, AEC lands transferred to; April, 17

Battle of Walden Pond, The (Part 2); Jan., 4 Baxter Park-Gem of the Maine Woods; Dec., Beach "improvement" at Lewes, Delaware Beach "Improvement" at Lewes, Delaware (edit.); Sept., 2
Big Trees and Fire, The; April, 11
Boundary Waters Canoe Area, legislation on; Nov., 19
Bridge Canyon Dam, legislation on; May, 19 Burns Ditch harbor, opposed by Inland Steel;

C & O Canal National Monument, created by proclamation; March, 16 C & O Canal National Historical Park, legislation on: March, 15; April, 19; Nov., 19
California Schools Teach Conservation Out of Doors; Feb., 4 Canadian memorial to whooping crane; Oct., 14 Canyon Lands National Park proposed; Sept., Cape Cod National Seashore, hearings on; Jan., 16
backed by NPA; March, 14
last call for a (gen.); May, 4
legislation on; Nov., 19
success at (edit.); Nov., 2
Children, Classrooms, and Conservation; Sept.,

Christmas Tree, The (poem); Dec., 14 College credit for national parks tour; Oct., 14 Conservation Education Association meeting Conservation Education Center, a NPA, announced; Oct., 17
Cottam, Dr. Clarence, receives Texas award;
March, 17 Crossroads For Western Waterfowl; March, 4 Cucamonga Wild Area enlarged; Jan., 16

DDT spraying effects studied; Nov., 16 Death Valley National Monument, violations in and damage to; April, 15 Divine Right of Technology, The (edit.); Dec.,

2.
Doing the Parks With the Hairs; Nov., 8
Douglas, Justice William O., receives Horace
M. Albright medal; April, 10
Dust Bowl lands become part of National Forest System; July, 17

Elephant Seal, The; June, 12
Employment in the National Parks, information concerning; Feb., 17
End of the Rainbow Trail, The; March, 8
Exploring the Past at Van Meter State Park;
Aug., 8

Federal Power Commission hearings on High Mountain Sheep dam; April, 19; July, 19; on Marble Canyon developments; June, 19
Florida's Giant Cypress; March, 17
Flower Photography in the Parks: June, 9;
(illus.); June, 10
Extest Service, hearing on Wellows National Forest Service, hearing on Wallowa National

Forest Service, hearing on Wallowa National Forest; May, 19 adopts uniform timber practices; Aug., 15 releases wilderness film and booklet, Aug., 15 Free and inexpensive materials for teachers; Oct., 19

French national parks, proposed; June, 17 Friends of wilderness, the (edit.); Oct., 2

Government agencies and their functions rela-Government agencies and their functions relative to parks and recreation areas; Feb., 17
Grand Canyon National Park, legislation on; Nov., 19
Grange, The, a possible new historic monument; Nov., 16
Grazing advisory boards, proposed expansion of; Nov., 17
Great Basin National Park, the proposed, legislation on: June, 19; Nov., 19
Great Salt Lake National Park, the proposed, legislation on; March, 15
Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Fontana road renegotiation urged for (edit.);

tana road renegotiation urged for (edit.);
April, 2

Haleakala National Park, threat to from radar installation; Oct., 14
Hearings, public, on:
C & O National Historical Park; June, 15

C & O National Historical Park; June, 15
Cape Cod; March, 14
Great Basin National Park; Oct., 17
Great Salt Lake National Park; March, 14
Indiana Dunes preservation; Nov., 15
Padre Island; June 15
Point Reyes: June, 15; Nov., 15
powerboating on Yellowstone Lake; Feb., 14
Wilderness Bill, April, 15
Hetch Hetchy tunnel aqueduct, application of
City of San Francisco for, approved; July, 19
maneuvering on (edit.); Aug., 2
NPA objects to findings on; March, 14
Historic landmarks registered; Feb., 4
Historic Natural Scenes in the Southwest;
Aug., 11

Aug., 11

House That Jack Built, The; Nov., 4

How a Bill Becomes a Law; Feb., 15

Hurricane Donna Visits the Everglades;

March, 11

Ice Age National Park, proposed, legislation on; Aug., 19 Illinois nature preserve system proposed; June,

Indiana Dunes, legislation on; Nov., 19
Burns Ditch harbor at, opposed by NPA;
Nov., 15

Burns Ditch Harbor at, opposed by Inland Steel Company; Nov., 16 International Conference on National Parks:

Jan., 16; Aug., 15 Izembek National Wildlife Range, created; Jan., 17

Jefferson: Outpost of History; July, 11 John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; April, 8 Joshua Tree National Monument Association formed; April, 17

Key deer, preservation for; Sept., 15 Key Largo Coral Reef Preserve renamed; May, Key to Harpers Ferry; May, 11 Kilauea Crater, eruption of; April, 17 Kuskokwim National Wildlife Range, created: Jan., 17; renamed; July, 16

# Authors of Articles Appearing in the Magazines for 1961

Albright, Horace M.; April, 8 Ashbrook, Frank G.; June, 12 Benton, Elizabeth G.; Dec., 7 Biswell, H. H.; April, 11 Bray, Robert T.; Aug., 8 Buie, T. S.; Nov., 12 Carter, Lewis A.; May, 4 Cowles, Raymond B.; Dec., 4 Dieckmann, Ed; Nov., 4
Dodge, Natt N.: March 8; June, 8
Dunmire, William W.; Aug., 4 Fersh, George L.; Oct., 4
Geagan, Bill: Sept., 4; Dec., 8
Grater. Russell K.; Feb., 4
Hair, Michael L.; Nov., 8
Hammond, Robert M.; Aug., 13
Heald, Weldon F.; Ian., 7
Henneberger, John W.; Jan., 10
Lane, Marilyn; March, 11
Meacham, C.: May, 8; Nov., 20; Dec., 12
Merriam, L. C.; Nov., 14
Murie, Olaus J.; Aug., 11
Nelson, Truman; Jan., 4

Netboy, Anthony; June, 4 Olson, Sigurd F.; April, 4 Ouellette, Cecil M.; July 7 Poole, Daniel A.; March 4 Rosenthal, Louis A.; July 10 Schoeberlein, Marion: May, 10; Dec., 14 Smith, Philip R.; May, Stophlet, John J.; Sept., 11 Tilden, Freeman; July, 11 Udall, Stewart L.; Sept., 8 Winslow, Irving L.; July, 4

Last Call For a Cape Cod Seashore: May, 5; (illus.); May, 4 Legislative progress report, Jan. to May, 1961 (in chart form); May, 19

Matter of Life or Death in Africa, A; Sept., 8 May (a poem); May, 10 Merger of conservation organizations contemplated; April, 16
Mission 66 Reappraised (edit.) April, 2 [See also The Reappraisal Proceeds (edit.); Aug., Myers, Mrs. George H., passes away; Feb., 14

National Parks Association, The

approves camping limits; Oct., 16 approves Robinson Basin decision; Sept., 16 charges motorboating capitulation at Yellowexpresses conservation views on pothole drainage; April, 15 holds forty-second annual meeting; July, 19 holds semi-annual meeting for 1960; Jan., 15 objects to proposed findings in Hetch Hetchy

water development hearings; March, 14 opposes bizarre hotel at Grand Canyon Na-

opposes bizarre hotel at Grand Canyon National Park; Sept., 16
opposes harbor at Burns Ditch; Nov., 16
opposes opening of road into Minam River
Valley: July, 15; Aug., 16
petitions to intervene in Marble Canyon case:
Aug., 16; Oct., 16
presents views on Rainbow Bridge protection
funds: Sept. 16

funds; Sept., 16
promulgates statement of policy concerning

use of motorboats in parks; Aug., 17
promulgates statement of policy concerning
hunting in national parks; Sept., 17
protests execution of Kanab Creek feasibility
study contract; Oct., 16
protests further relaxation of motorboating

regulations: Aug., 16; Oct., 16; Dec., 16 represented at meeting of Conservation Edu-cation Association; Oct., 17

represented at Watershed Congress; July, 15 states position on animal population control in the parks: May, 14; June, 15 testifies at Salt Lake City motorboat hearing;

Aug., 16 National Forests, national grasslands added to; Rainbow Bridge National Monument, amend-

National Porests, national grassiands added to; July, 16 personnel changes in; May, 16 planning in Winema National Forest; July, 16 National Parks: see entries under specific titles National parks and national forests, differences between; Feb., 16
National parks of the U.S. (maps): Feb., 19;

National Park Service, and Mission 66 (edit.); April, 2; Aug., 19 and the Parks for America program: March,

17; May, 16 and the proposed Grand Canyon hotel; Sept., announces park visitation figures; May, 16 assures NPA of firm habitat protection pol-

icy; July 15 and Yosemite Park highway building (edit.);

May, 2 issues Prairie Park report; Oct., 15 issues proposal for Sleeping Bear Area; Nov.,

personnel changes; Dec., 15
takes over Student Conservation Program
(edit.); April, 2 of historic landmarks; Feb., 14

registration of historic landmarks; Feb., 14 National Watershed Congress, meeting of:

America's National Monuments and Historic

National Zoological Park, crisis at; April, 16 Nature's Untilled Gardens; May, 8 Needles National Recreation Area, legislation on; June, 19
New Hope For the Nene; Aug., 4
Northern Cascades and the need for unity (edit.); Jan., 2

Oil Pollution Treaty, Congress ratifies; Aug., Oregon Dunes National Seashore, legislation

on; April, 19
Ozark Rivers National Monument, legislation on: June, 19; Aug., 19; Nov., 19

Padre Island National Seashore, legislation on:
March, 15; April, 19
backed by National Park Service; July, 17
Painted Rocks; April, 4
Parks Advisory Board, meets; Aug., 15
recommendations of: Jan., 17; Dec., 15
Parks For America; March, 16
Patrified wood removal Department of Interior Petrified wood removal, Department of Interior study of, announced; Nov., 15 Plan For the Allagash, A; Sept., 4 Point Reyes National Seashore, legislation on:

Point Reyes National Seashore, legislation on: March, 15; Nov., 19 bill passed by Senate; Oct., 15 exploration of development acquisition rights recommended by NPA (edit.); Nov., 2 Pough, Richard, receives Garden Club award;

Aug., 15 Prairie National Park, legislation on; June 19

Prairie National Park, legislation on; June 19
NPS report on; Oct., 15
Private funds sought by Udall to save worthy
areas; Oct., 15
Proposed park, monument, and other areas: see
individual listings for C & O Canal, Great
Basin, Great Salt Lake, Ice Age, Indiana
Dunes, Needles National Recreation Area,
Northern Cascades, Oregon Dunes, Ozark
Rivers, Padre Island, Point Reyes, Prairie,
Painbow Bridges Rainbow Bridge. Public Land, price cut in; Sept., 15

Purdue aid to teachers contributes to conservation: Oct., 15

ment removing requirement for protection of; March, 15 protection funds denied; Nov., 19

protection tunds denied; Nov., 19 possible enlargement of (edit.); May, 2 saving (edit.); Jan., 2 protection of (edit.); June, 2; Nov., 2 Rainbows Over Utah; July, 7 Renegotiate Fontana (edit.); March, 2 Resources and Conservation legislation; June,

Rhode Island sea museum announced; April, 16 Rnode Island sea museum announced; April, 10 Riaski, William, named secretary of Izaak Walton League; July, 17 Right Whale appears at Cape Cod; Nov., 16 Rock Creek Park Nature Center, The; Feb., 7 Rocky Mountain Pack Trip, A; Aug., 13 Russell Cave, recommended for preservation;

March, 16
proclaimed national monument; July, 16

Salmon River fish conservation, legislation for; April, 19
San Bernardino National Forest, enlargement of; Jan., 16
adopts uniform timber practices; Aug., 15
Seaton, Secretary Fred A., creates three national wildlife ranges; Jan., 17

Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area, Forest Service hearing on boundary revision and reclassification: March, 17; April, 19

Shorelines Bill, introduced; March, 15 hearings on; April, 19 passed by Senate with amendments; Nov., 19

passed by senate with amendments; Nov., 19 Sidelights on Sidecut Park; Dec., 7 Simons, David R., passes away; March 16 Sleeping Bear, National Park Service report and proposal for seashore status; Nov., 17 Soil Conservation Society of America, meeting

of; June, 16
Some Christmas Plant Legends; Dec., 12
Some Reflections on Yosemite Valley; Nov., 14
State park visitation, figures for 1960; Nov., 16
Stoddard, C. H., named review staff head; May,

Strange World of Haleakala; July, 4 Student Conservation Program, adopted by National Park Service (edit.); April, 2 Summer Job directory for students, teachers, etc; April, 16

Teton elk herd, reduction of; July, 16
These Are the Dunes; July, 10
Through the Years With the Ranger; Jan., 10
Timber sale practices, uniform, adopted by
Agriculture and Interior Departments; Aug.,

Tribute to Dr. Paul Bartsch (edit.); March, 2 Trumpeter swans, loaned to zoos; Nov., 15
Tule Lake and Lower Klamath Wildlife
Refuges (gen.); March, 4

Udall, Stewart L., named Secretary of the Udall, Stewart L., named Secretary of the Interior; Jan., 16 discusses African wildlife problems; Sept., 8 urges Vermont park area; Dec., 15 Up-to-Date Glance at Our National Monuments, An, (in chart form); Sept., 10 Up-to-Date Glance at Our National Parks, An, (in chart form); Feb., 10 Urbanization of the National Parks; Jan., 7

Virgin Islands, historic sites established; March, 16

Water and the Land; Nov., 12 Water pollution control, legislation on; July, 19 West Virginia, parks and highways suggested for; Nov., 17 for; Nov., 17 Westwood, Richard W., passes away (edit.); April, 2
When I Walk in the Woods (edit.); July, 2
Wilderness Bill, legislation introduced; March, 15 hearings on; April, 19 reported favorably from Senate committee; Aug., 19

Wilderness of Naskalok, The; Sept., 11
Wilderness Society, trail trips sponsored by; July, 17
Wildlife Population Control and the Hunter; Winema National Forest, formation of; July, Wirth, Conrad L., retained as director of National Park Service; March, 16

Yellowstone, powerboating on: Feb., 14; July, 16; (edit.) Aug., 2; Aug., 16
NPA statement of policy on; Aug., 17
Yosemite National Park, highway construction planned in (edit.); May, 2

# Titles of Books Reviewed in the Magazines for 1961

Sites; July, 18 Birds of the National Parks in Hawaii; Aug., Born Free: A Lioness of Two Worlds; Sept., Camping Maps, U.S.A.; July, 18
Concepts of Conservation: A Guide to Discussion; Feb., 18
Doubleday Pictorial Library of Nature; Dec., Ducks, Geese and Swans; Feb., 18
Exploring Glaciers—With A Camera; May, 18
First Aid and Care of Small Animals; Feb., 18 First Aid and Care of Smail Animals; Feb., 16 Gifford Pinchot; Aug., 18 Guide to Tuolumne Meadow Trails; May, 18 Haleakala Guide; July, 18 Humane Biology Projects; Feb., 18

Journey into Summer; March, 17 Monument Valley Map: Utah & Arizona; Nov.,

My Wildnerness: The Pacific West; April, 18 National Park and Monument Maps; April, 18 Operation New York; Feb., 18 Our National Park Policy: A Critical History; Tule 18

Our National Park Policy: A Critical History;
July, 18
People!: Challenge to Survival; Jan., 18
Planning for America's Wildlands; Aug., 18
Pocket Field Guide to Animal Tracks; Nov., 18
Pocket Field Guide to Nature; Nov., 18
Pocket Field Guide to Trees; Nov., 18
Some Dam Facts About Protecting Rainbow
Bridge; Seot., 18
Speak to the Earth; Dec., 17
Squeeze, The: Cities Without Space; June, 18
Take Care of the National Parks: Sent. 18

Take Care of the National Parks; Sept., 18

There Stand the Giants; Feb., 18 Things to Do in Science and Conservation;
April, 18
Trailside Plants of Hawaii National Park; Ultraviolet Guide to Minerals; March, 17 Western Butterflies; Dec., 17 Wilderness: The Discovery of a Continent of Wonder; Nov., 18 Words of the Earth; April, 18 World Around You; Feb., 18 Yellowstone's Living Geology: Earthquakes and Mountains; Jan., 18

Teaching Science Through Conservation; Feb.,



Varying hare or snowshoe rabbit in winter pelage: interior Alaska Photo by Charles J. Ott