

# **A Gathering of Nations; A Time of Purpose**

In Commemoration  
of the  
Centennial Celebration of  
Yellowstone and the  
Second World Conference  
on National Parks

Yellowstone  
and Grand Teton  
National Parks  
September 18-27, 1972

THE WHITE HOUSE

National Park Centennial Year  
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By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In John Colter's saga of adventure, we find the genesis of an idea which was to change man from nature's ancient adversary to its friend and preserver. In 1806, this guide and trapper for Lewis and Clark left the expedition on its return journey and set off on a series of exploits that brought him, alone and on foot, into an unknown wilderness of majestic splendor. He carried back tales which prompted scoffing disbelief, then awe, and finally an unending cavalcade to the headwaters of the Yellowstone River. Years later, on March 1, 1872, in an Act signed by President Grant, Colter's discovery was established as the first national park for the people of the Nation and of the world.

A century has come and gone, and in that time the National Park System has grown to include 280 areas embracing the most magnificent examples of America's natural and historical heritage. In every time and season, our parks give of their joys and beauties. They have enriched the citizens of this land beyond measure, and have inspired more than 100 nations to set aside over 1,200 national parks and reserves. Truly, "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin." And this past year, through the Legacy of the Parks, we have embarked on a new era of bringing parks to the people with the opening of vast new tracts of wilderness and recreation land, a fitting close to the first 100 years of our National Park System and a proper beginning for the next 100 years.

As directed by the Congress in a joint resolution of July 10, 1970 (84 Stat. 427), the Secretary of the Interior has requested me to issue a proclamation designating the year 1972 as National Park Centennial Year in recognition of the establishment in 1872 of Yellowstone National Park, the world's first national park.

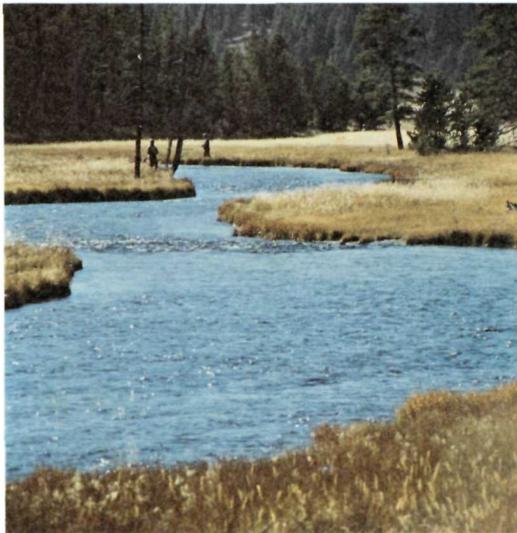
NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the year 1972 as National Parks Centennial Year.

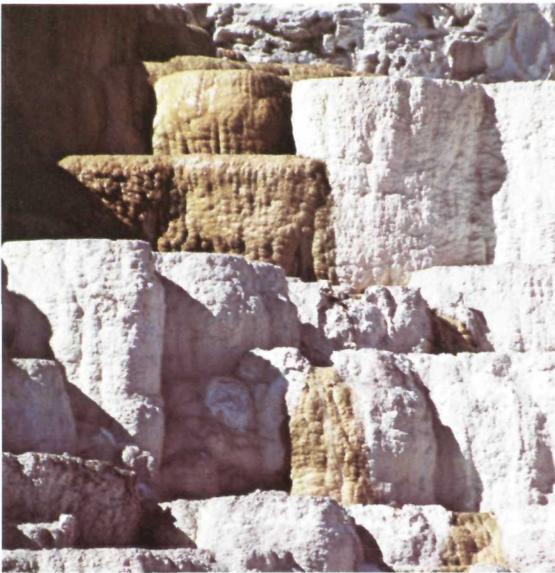
I urge appropriate Federal, State, and local government officials to cooperate in the observance of that year with activities that will not only honor the past, but will provide a focus for understanding the increasing importance of the National Park System in the lives of all Americans, establish an atmosphere of cooperation among private citizens and local, State, and Federal governments regarding the national park concept, and encourage our citizens and our friends beyond our borders to participate in Centennial activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 5th day of January in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-sixth.

/s/ RICHARD NIXON

“We saw many strange and wonderful phenomena, many things that would require volumes for adequate description, and which in future geography will be classed among the wonders of the earth. . . .”  
Lt. Gustavus C. Doane  
Yellowstone Expedition, 1870





“As a country for sightseers, it is without parallel; as a field for scientific research, it promises great results; in the branches of geology, mineralogy, botany, zoology, and ornithology, it is probably the greatest laboratory that nature furnishes on the surface of the globe.”

Lt. Gustavus C. Doane  
Yellowstone Expedition, 1870



# Beginnings



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1972 began as an auspicious year for national parks in the United States. President Richard Nixon signed a proclamation designating 1972 as the National Parks Centennial Year. One hundred years earlier, President Ulysses S. Grant had signed a bill establishing Yellowstone as a National Park, the first time in the world that a country had preserved a great tract of untouched landscape “for the benefit and the enjoyment of the people.”

No one could have foreseen, in 1872, that Yellowstone was but the beginning of the *national park idea*. By 1916, some 39 national parks and monuments had been set aside in the United States, and in that year, the National Park Service was established to administer the parks and “to conserve the scenery and the historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.” By 1972, the National Park System encompassed nearly 300 parks preserving the outstanding examples of America’s natural, historical, recreational, and cultural heritage.

After the establishment of Yellowstone, other nations soon realized the necessity of setting aside national parks. Beginning with Canada’s creation of Banff National Park in 1887, more than 90 nations have established national

parks or equivalent reserves of their own, bringing the number of such areas in the world to more than 1,200 in 1972.

During the evolution of the national park concept it became evident that problems faced by park managers are universal, for nature does not respect political boundaries. Birds migrating over Europe are unaware of territorial limits. The protection of mountains, rivers, and forests depends upon international cooperation. Plans for a conference on national parks sprang from a proposal made by Tsuyoshi Tamura, the father of the Japanese National Park System, at the 1958 General Assembly of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) in Greece.

The first World Conference on National Parks, held in Seattle, Washington, in 1962, was attended by more than 250 participants from 63 countries. The subject matter covered during the eight-day Conference ranged from a discussion of the conservation of marine natural resources to the role of international agencies in world park programs.

Recognizing that the centennial of the national park idea would be celebrated in 1972, delegates to the Conference recommended that another World Conference on National Parks be held in Yellowstone National Park during the Centennial Year.



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1. Yellowstone National Park, USA
2. Cape Cod National Seashore, USA
3. Participants at the First World Conference on National Parks, Seattle, USA, 1962



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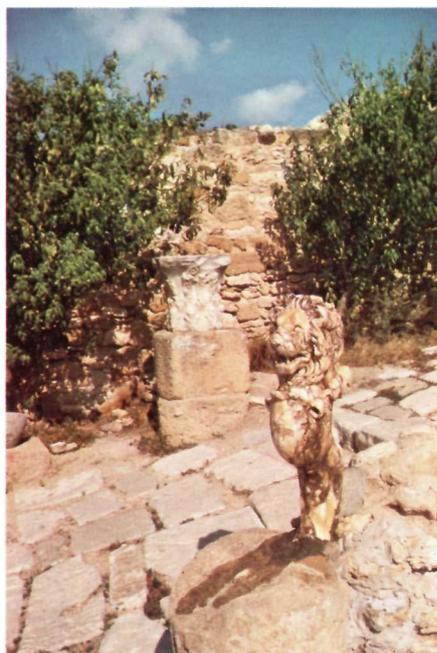
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- 4. Death Valley National Monument, USA
- 5. Cheetahs in Amboseli National Park, Kenya
- 6. Redwood National Park, USA

- 7. Lake Atitlan National Park, Guatemala
- 8. In ancient Carthage, Tunisia
- 9. Jerash National Park, Jordan

# A Yellowstone Birthday

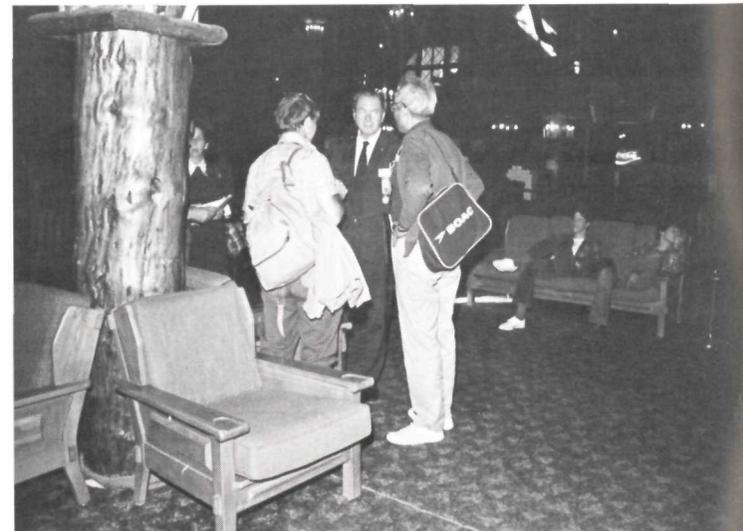
As a prelude to the Second World Conference, the National Parks Centennial Commission held a meeting in Yellowstone to celebrate the park's first 100 years. To this colorful birthday party were invited Americans who had made notable contributions to the country's national parks. Also attending were the representatives to the World Conference, many of whom had attended the triennial General Assembly of the IUCN held just before the Yellowstone meeting in Banff National Park, Canada.

They came. Twelve-hundred of them. Men and women. Scientists. Conservationists. Governors. Senators. Congressmen. A whole spectrum, representative of the world's national parks. They came to talk their trade and to commu-

nicate with one another in the common language of nature and parks. They came from the world around. They came from more than 80 countries, 6 continents, and they brought a world of experience with them.

The registration of guests and participants took place in historic Old Faithful Inn in full view of Old Faithful Geyser, which displayed its magnificent plume of steam and water every hour as it has for unknown centuries past.

The first order of business for most delegates, particularly those from other nations, was a look at Yellowstone itself. And the weather during the opening days could not have been better: blue skies, pleasant temperatures, and a hint of autumn at night.

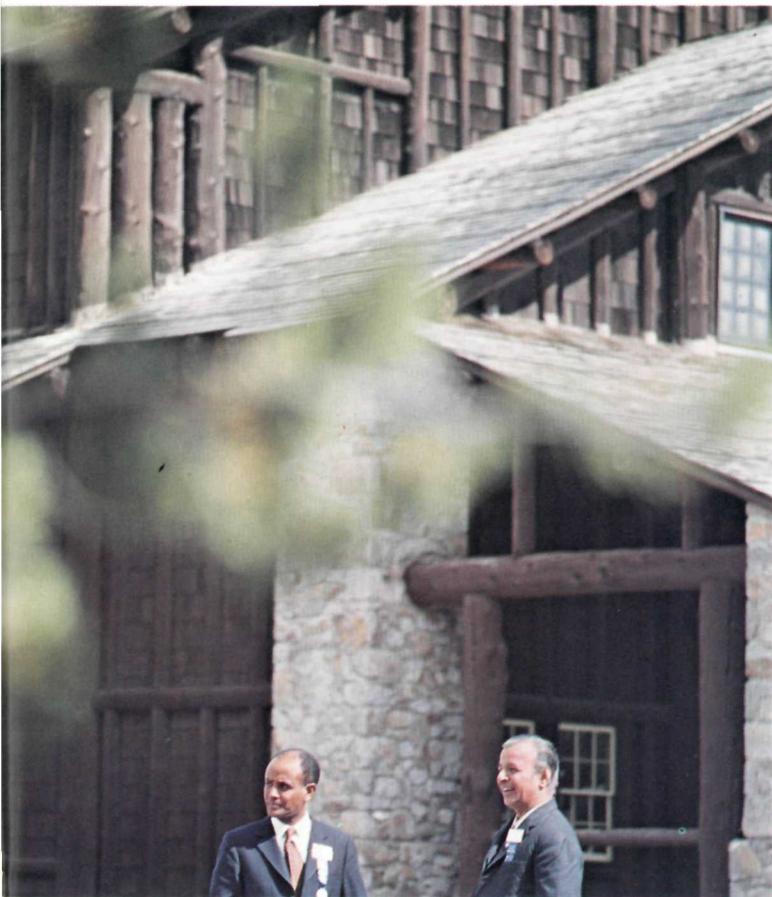




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- 1-5. Registration at Old Faithful Inn.
6. Dr. and Mrs. Tsuyoshi Tamura of Japan at Old Faithful Inn. Dr. Tamura was the "father" of the Japanese National Park System.
7. Cameras speak a common language.
8. Historic Old Faithful Inn was built in 1903.
9. At left, John I. Nicol, Director of the Canadian National and Historic Parks visits with USA friends and Dr. Donald McMichael, Director of National Parks and Wildlife, NSW, Australia.

## Dedication of a New Parkway

The Yellowstone meetings were considerably less formal than the Technical Sessions of the World Conference which followed at Grand Teton National Park. On Sunday, an "Old Timers" picnic at Yellowstone brought together many of the men and women who during their National Park Service careers had worked at Yellowstone. Among the several hundred who attended, and reminisced upon the "good old days," was Horace Albright, who went to Yellowstone in 1919 as the first civilian superintendent and who left in 1929 to become the second Director of the National Park Service. Former Directors Newton Drury and Conrad L. Wirth also were among the grand spectrum of former employees paying homage to Yellowstone.

On the afternoon of September 18, several hundred people gathered along the highway joining Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks to dedicate the John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway. The parkway was established by Congress as a part of the Centennial Year celebration and as a tribute to conservationist John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who donated to the nation the lands needed to establish Grand Teton National Park. His son, Laurance Rockefeller, a noted conservationist of our day, spoke at the ceremony about his family's interest in preserving the Grand Tetons.



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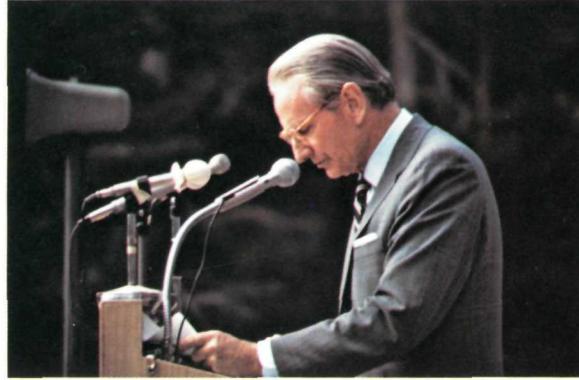


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"We are here to honor the work and spirit of a great man, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Now we dedicate a parkway in his memory. We are proud to renew our commitment to carrying on this great man's standard of excellence."  
Rogers C. B. Morton



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"There could be no more fitting tribute to father's efforts and to his vision than the naming of this visually pleasing parkway as a means of access for people to the wonders of nature. He sought to provide opportunities for people to know nature without detracting from it. No generation can solve all of our problems for us. In the long run, father's greatest gifts to the parks of America may not have been his generous donations. His greatest legacy may have been his example of private citizens working with their government to create places where man could come and visit outstanding examples of nature's beauty and renew himself and his faith in God's presence."  
Laurance S. Rockefeller



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1. Laurance S. Rockefeller cuts the symbolic ribbon opening the newly established John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway linking Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks.
2. Superintendents Jack K. Anderson (left) and Gary E. Everhardt of Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, respectively.
3. Scene at the "Old Timers" reunion of former employees at Yellowstone National Park.
4. Laurence W. "Bill" Lane, publisher of Sunset Magazine and consultant to the Commission.
5. Edmund B. Thornton, Chairman of the National Parks Centennial Commission.
6. Laurance Rockefeller speaking of the early interest of his father, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in preserving the Grand Teton country as a national park.
7. Reunion of former National Park Service Directors—Horace Albright (left), Newton Drury (far right), and Conrad Wirth (second from far right), with Secretary of the Interior Morton (center).
8. Scene at the "Old Timers" reunion of former employees at Yellowstone National Park.
9. George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director of the National Park Service, and Laurance Rockefeller.
10. Assistant Secretary of the Interior Nathaniel P. Reed.



# The Conference Opens

On the morning of September 19 the weather, which had been ideal, reflected a more formidable Yellowstone mood: as the temperature dropped quickly, heavy rains, accompanied by thunder, began. The people assembled in one of the most spectacular log-cabin meeting halls in existence to hear Chairman Edmund B. Thornton of the National Parks Centennial Commission officially open the Yellowstone Commemorative Sessions. Joining him in extending a warm welcome to the delegates were Jack K. Anderson, Superintendent of Yellowstone; Rogers C.B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior; Dr. Gerardo Budowski, Director General of IUCN and Cochairman of the Second World Conference on National Parks; and George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director of the National Park Service and

Cochairman of the Conference.

The morning's first panel—composed of top U.S. Government officials involved in Federal executive policy-making, including Robert Cahn, a former member of the Council on Environmental Quality and Pulitzer Prize winning author on national park matters—made clear the multitude of government responsibilities in the sphere of national parks.

The fact that national parks *must* be administered by the central government which is responsible for defining their purposes and providing the needed funds for operations was brought home strongly in the next panel discussion on Congressional policy-making and appropriations.

Pennsylvania Congressman John P. Saylor, followed by Congressman Joseph M. McDade,

also of Pennsylvania, eloquently and forcefully reminded participants that the Congress bears the final responsibility for determining the role of national parks in American society.

Another panel helped identify the relationship between national parks and those of regional, State, and local communities. Governor Andrus of Idaho and Governor Hathaway of Wyoming explained the roles of their States in national parks and all conservation programs. Congressman Joe Skubitz of Kansas and Congressman Orval Hansen of Idaho stressed that a national park does not exist in a vacuum, that a healthy relationship with its external environment—political, economic, and social—is essential to the preservation of the park's internal environment.



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1. The Yellowstone sessions were held in the magnificent Recreation Hall, near Old Faithful Inn.
2. Participants listen to the opening ceremonies
3. Chairman Edmund B. Thornton, presiding at the podium
4. The discussions were translated into French and Spanish. Jose Lagrifa Mendes of Portugal receives his headset.



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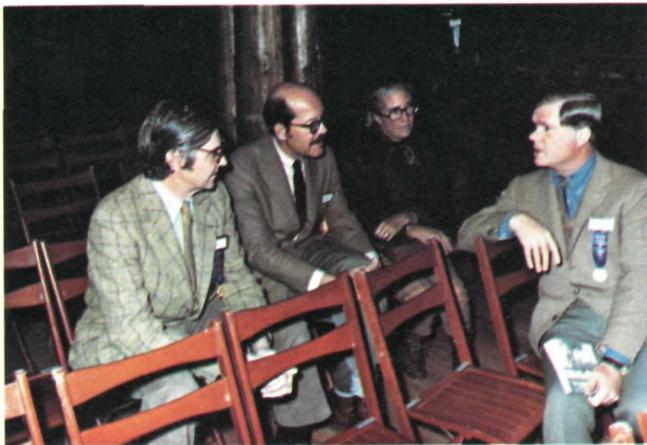
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"This is the place where it all began. A thousand two hundred parks and reservations across the face of this earth attest to the work you have done. We come here to the sources from which we derive strength and new inspiration for our work in the national park movement."  
Edmund B. Thornton

In one of many expressions of international goodwill which took place during the Conference, V. V. Krinitskii, the Director of Nature Reserves in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, presented a carving and a mounted specimen of two native Russian animals and a book on Russian wildlife to Yellowstone National Park on behalf of the Russian people. He announced also that the U.S.S.R. had established 5 new national parks and nature reserves since 1971 in recognition of Yellowstone's Centennial.

A significant event of the concluding session at Yellowstone was the formal presentation to Centennial Commission Chairman

Thornton of the Conservation Foundation's report *National Parks for the Future*. The report was prepared for the National Parks Centennial Commission and reflected the views of a broad cross-section of private citizens and conservation organizations on policies and programs to consider in planning for a second century of parks in the United States. All participants received a copy of this report for study.



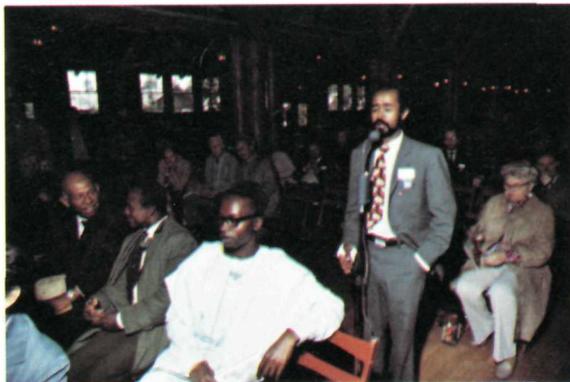
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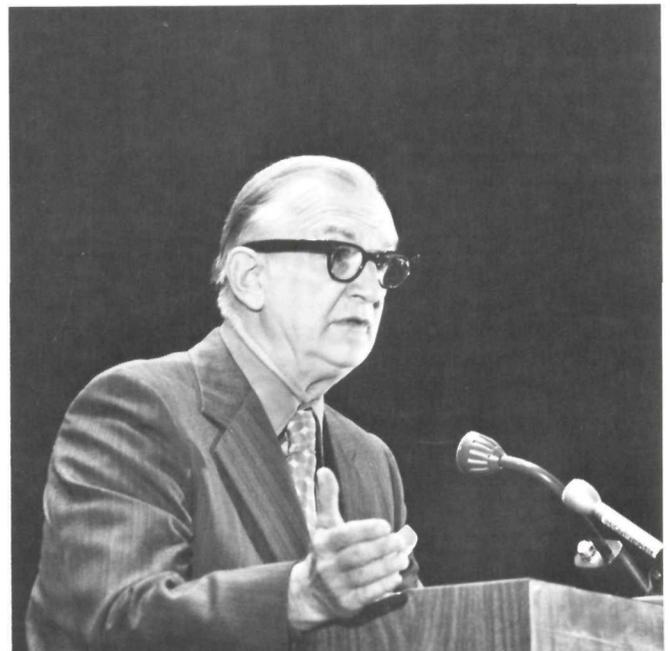


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"Welcome to all of you. Like so many of you, it also is my first visit to Yellowstone. We are coming to the sources from which we will derive strengths and new inspiration for our work in the national parks movement."  
Gerardo Budowski  
Director General, IUCN, and  
Cochairman, Second World Conference  
on National Parks



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"On behalf of the President of the United States of America, I welcome you. On behalf of the parks, on behalf of man and his environment, I wish you a most successful Conference. Our earth cares only for balance. When man adds pollution, the earth subtracts beauty. When man adds more pollution, the earth subtracts safety. If this trend continues unimpeded, our earth, dispassionately, will subtract man. We must learn to maintain the balance of this magnificently rich planet that carries each of us in the family of man on our journey through space and time."  
 Rogers C. B. Morton  
 Secretary of the Interior

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"The great hope for the park system of our country lies within the Halls of the United States Congress. It is the creator, the expander, the preserver and the funding agent for the System. The Congress represents people—human beings—individuals. It does not represent trees, mountains, streams, industry or lobbyists. Parks are for People, and we in the Congress understand that simple fact."

Hon. John P. Saylor  
 Congressman from Pennsylvania

"I believe the National Park System is the most important focus of the environmental education movement in this country, which I hope will lead this country and other countries into some type of environmental sanity."

Nathaniel P. Reed  
 Assistant Secretary of the Interior

"As we examine the future, we might do well to keep in mind that we are implicitly celebrating past glories of the park movement itself, and if we are also helping to provide a kind of distant early warning of issues which will face the parks of the nations in the years ahead, so much the better."

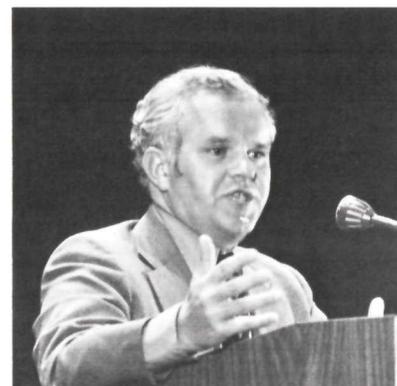
Sydney Howe  
 President, Conservation Foundation



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1. Chairman Thornton discusses the program with Commission member Henry Hoffstot of Pennsylvania, at left.
2. Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton.
3. IUCN Director General Gerardo Budowski welcomes participants as Cochairman of the Conference.
4. Participant making comment from the floor.
5. The Hon. John P. Saylor, Congressman from Pennsylvania.
6. Nathaniel P. Reed, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, at the podium.
7. An attentive audience listens to the proceedings.
8. Sydney Howe, President of the Conservation Foundation, presents its report *National Parks For the Future* to Chairman Thornton.
9. The Hon. Joseph M. McDade, Congressman from Pennsylvania.

"I express, without reservation, on behalf of all members of Congress our deep appreciation to the many delegates who have journeyed so many miles to take part in this enormously important Conference. It demonstrates one more stepping stone in international affairs."  
 Hon. Joseph M. McDade  
 Congressman from Pennsylvania

# Rendezvous at Madison Junction

The highlight of the Yellowstone meetings was the rededication, on September 19, of Yellowstone National Park at Madison Junction, where the Gibbon and the Firehole Rivers join to form the Madison River. It was here that the Washburn-Langford-Doane Expedition on the same date in 1870 made its last camp during its momentous exploration of the Yellowstone region. Around the campfire that night the members of the expedition agreed that the wonders they had seen should be set aside for public enjoyment. The site marks the beginning of the national park movement.

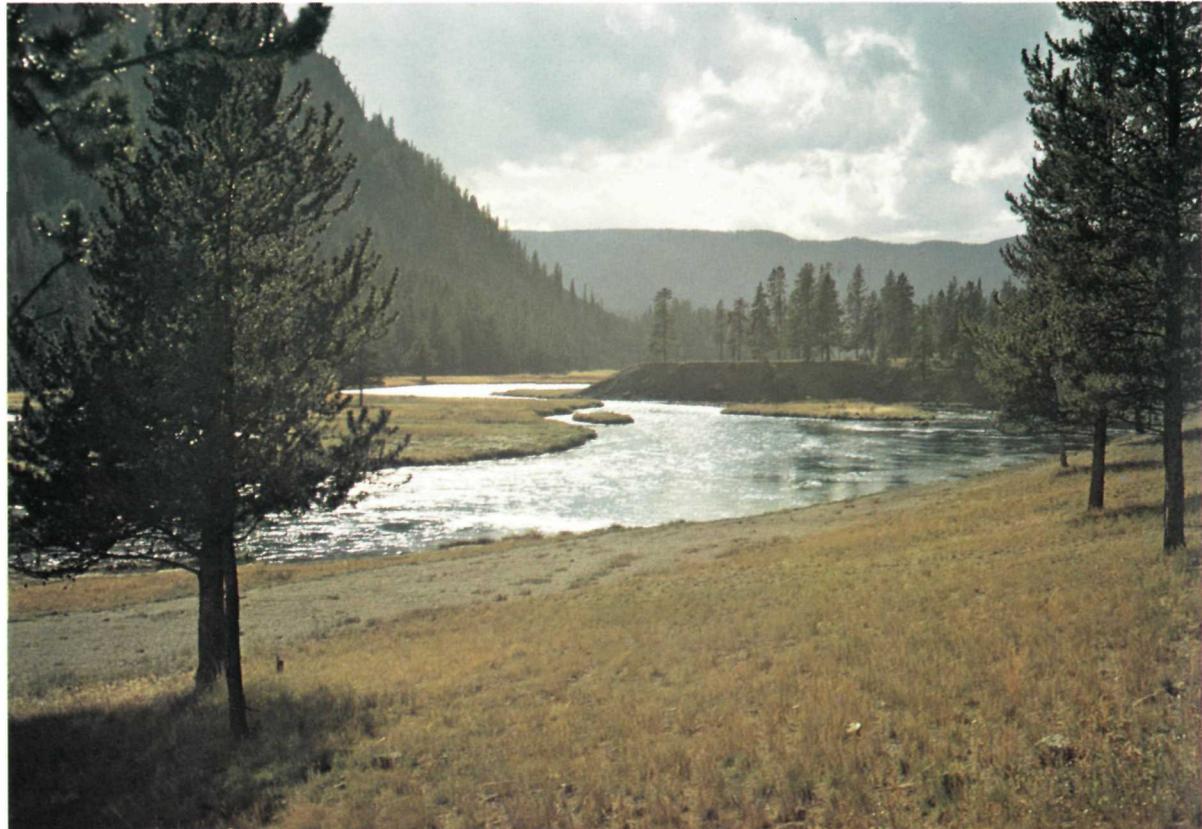
Preceding the evening ceremony the participants and several hundred guests were served typical American fare, a barbecue dinner handsomely prepared and served by the famous Chuck Wagon Gang from Odessa, Texas. As the diners huddled around picnic tables in the campgrounds adjoining Madison Junction in near-freezing weather, darkening clouds and chilling winds suggested the ceremony might prove to be memorable for more than one reason.

First Lady of the land, Mrs. Richard Nixon, representing the President at the rededication ceremony, had arrived at Yellowstone during the afternoon. Welcomed by citizens, schoolchildren, and bands at West Yellowstone airport, she cheerily braved rain and sleet as she toured the Old Faithful area and greeted Conference members and park visitors.

From a platform at the amphitheater overlooking the 1870 campfire site across the river, the dedicatory program began. Several awards, consisting of the silver Centennial Medal, were presented by Commission Chairman Thornton to distinguished international leaders in the world national parks movement. Then, braving the threatening weather, Secretary of

"A hundred and two flags are flying here . . . We welcome you all, and before I left home the President asked me to say that he was very pleased that you were here, and with how much you are doing in your own country in preserving the natural beauty of the world."

Mrs. Richard Nixon



the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton gave the Centennial address amid rain, hail, sleet, and snow. It was the only time, he told his audience, that he had ever had his glasses iced over during a speech.

Then, delivering a greeting to the Conference participants from the President, Mrs. Nixon held high a torch and symbolically relighted the campfire that had been kindled 102 years before by the Yellowstone Expedition. Across the valley at the campsite, a fire blazed high as Secretary Morton rededicated the first national park to a second century of pleasure and benefit for the people of the world. The enthusiasm and good humor of the First Lady under the rigorous physical conditions etched the experience in the memory of all.





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"In the spirit of sharing our natural, historical and cultural treasures with one another, let us work for an even greater future for the national park concept and a world heritage trust . . . .

With the lighting of this torch, we hereby dedicate Yellowstone National Park to a second century of service for the peoples of the world."

Rogers C. B. Morton  
Secretary of the Interior



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1. Mrs. Richard Nixon and Chairman Thornton at Madison Junction.
2. The Junction of the Firehole and Gibbon Rivers, scene of the historic campfire in 1870.
3. Congressman Saylor greets the delegates awaiting the beginning of the ceremony.
4. The First Lady is welcomed at West Yellowstone airport.
5. Flags of all nations fly at the Rededication of Yellowstone.
6. Mrs. Nixon lights the campfire to rededicate Yellowstone National Park.
7. . . . and the snow fell as Secretary Morton gave his dedicatory address.
8. The Odessa Chuck Wagon Gang serves a barbecue dinner.

# The Song of Yellowstone



## I. The Trappers

Prim ladies with sealed minds  
Sit safe in Boston, knowing not  
where the beaver plays  
Nor whence come the furs that  
adorn their hats.

Not have they set the traps  
Or caught the prey;  
Raised at dawn to seek the fur:  
the quick-fleeting pelts;  
a quarry as elusive as quicksilver.

But we have caught them,  
And skinned them, and sold them:  
All for a living, all for freedom;  
Freedom here in a Territory  
they call Montana.

They think we're strange back East.  
"Coots" they snicker behind their  
curtains.

No one fights the wilderness who  
isn't "tetched";  
For it is a fight, believe us.  
It is a fight for life.

But we have seen wonders here;  
Things stranger than in the Book  
itself.

We went there; there to that place  
called Yellowstone.

We went to trap and fish.  
Mountains we had seen, aye;  
In Montana, our mountains pierce  
the sky;

But we saw things at Yellowstone . . .  
(Why tell you? You scoff and  
Call us lunatic.)

But the Crow know and the  
Bannock, too.

To Yellowstone they have gone to  
See the wonders of some strange  
gods:

Water that boils and streaks to  
the sky;

Pits of emerald-green and rose-red;  
A million acres like no other world.  
They have seen it all.

At Yellowstone.

Listen! If you want to know the  
truth

Ask John Colter. You can find him  
If you look. Here. There. In the  
Mountains. The whole earth his  
only home.

He was with Lewis and Clark, you  
know.



U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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He's seen America rolling from  
 The East in wilderness waves:  
 unending, it will never be tamed.  
 Go to the mountains and ask old  
 John.  
 He's seen the secrets of God.  
 No man will lie about such things.  
 Now we go from you.  
 Our traps are empty; our season's  
 late.  
 But remember Yellowstone.  
 We tell you: remember Yellowstone.  
 When our names are forgotten—  
 Bridger, Meek, and Russell—  
 Yellowstone will sing our songs;  
 And our graves will sigh in the wind.  
 You ask why we live as we do?  
 Go to Yellowstone, friend!  
 There is nothing more to tell.

1. Jim Bridger, early trapper and explorer, whose stories about the Yellowstone country were thought to be tall tales.
2. Yellowstone's first photographer, William Henry Jackson, kneeling, and his helper working with their large glass plates on the U.S.G.S. Expedition of 1872.
3. This has been called the first photograph of Old Faithful Geyser, and it was made by Jackson in the course of the 1872 Expedition.
4. The Lower Falls of the Yellowstone River photographed by Jackson in 1871.
5. The U.S. Geological Expedition of 1871, led by Ferdinand V. Hayden, poses for the camera of William Henry Jackson on its way into the heart of the Yellowstone country. The horse-drawn odometer is near the front of the party.
6. Travel to Yellowstone increased after the 1871 and 1872 U.S.G.S. Expeditions. This party, led by Col. P.W. Norris, entered Yellowstone's Upper Geyser Basin in 1878 accompanied by a supply wagon—the first to enter the park.



## II. Onward

Now let the wounds of war be  
healed.  
Let brother embrace brother;  
Husband return to wife.  
Let Brady turn his camera  
To pleasant scenes;  
And let this war among these states  
Be buried far from the hearts of  
men.  
Let us turn to the West  
Where the Pacific knocks against  
our rocks  
As if seeking refuge in this great  
country.  
Let Washburn, Langford, and  
Doane  
Explore this place called  
Yellowstone.  
If indeed it be what we have heard—  
A place where Nature casts  
Her majesty in miracles—  
Then let us rejoice that it is ours.  
And forever shall we seal it for  
our children  
And the children of our children's  
children.  
Godspeed, hearty gentlemen, to  
Yellowstone!

## III. An Explorer Returns

Now I, Gustavus C. Doane, a  
Lieutenant in the 2nd Cavalry of the  
United States,  
Do attest before Congress what  
I have  
Seen in the place called  
Yellowstone.  
In the company of General  
Washburn  
And Mr. Langford, gentlemen of  
first rank,  
We traveled to Yellowstone to see  
The supposed wonders of the  
place.  
It was a hard journey. Many times  
we tired;  
Many were the hardships we  
endured.  
But, at last, in the fall of 1870,  
To Yellowstone we came.  
It is, gentlemen, the most  
magnificent of lands.  
If we lose one inch of it, in the  
name of  
Advancement or to the folly  
of human greed,  
We will have lost forever a heritage  
that  
Is to America, and the world,  
unique.

As the fast dusk came upon us  
one evening,  
We lighted a campfire in the  
wilderness,  
And around this small fire we  
discussed  
The beauties of the place we had  
seen,  
The words of man will not suffice  
To describe the works of God.  
Save Yellowstone!  
Let the bear and the elk keep  
their home;  
Let Yellowstone live as freely  
As the nation in which it is set  
Like the rarest jewel in Nature's  
crown.  
Gentlemen, Yellowstone belongs  
to the world.

## IV. The Song

Our bodies sing of Yellowstone:  
The song of the Canyon and  
Pitchstone Plateau;  
Of crystal streams and roaring  
rivers.  
We come to Yellowstone like  
a flood  
Of happy men. A teeming tide of  
wanderers  
Hungry of soul and surfeit of  
amusement.  
In Yellowstone  
We sought our heart's quiet lair  
And broke, forever, the darkness  
there.  
Yellowstone. Forever  
A dream of Eden in our midst.



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1. Herbert Hoover was an avid trout fisherman; Superintendent Horace Albright admires the President's catch.
2. "Self-contained" recreational vehicles are not new to Yellowstone.
3. An early excursion steamer on Yellowstone Lake.
4. Tent accommodations were provided by Yellowstone's first concessioners.
5. Winter in the "old days" in Yellowstone.
6. Tourists at the Memorial Arch, before 1900.
7. An early visitor to Yellowstone, President Theodore Roosevelt was a national park enthusiast.

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MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY



HAYNES FOUNDATION

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MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY



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# Purpose Amid Nature's Majesty



1. Jackson Lake Lodge, headquarters for the Second World Conference, with Jackson Lake and the Teton range in the background.
2. Participants take a coffee break between sessions in the lobby of the Lodge.
3. A technical session of the Second World Conference on National Parks.



After the Yellowstone Dedicatory Sessions, the Conference schedule provided a free day for the delegates to travel from Yellowstone to Grand Teton National Park. There, 430 participants from 83 nations and several of their territories attended the Technical Sessions of the Second World Conference on National Parks at Jackson Lake Lodge in Grand Teton.

Thirty-two "background papers," which had been translated and distributed in advance of the Conference, were discussed during the 17 sessions. Topics, to name a few, included wildlife and resources management; preservation and use; planning and management; interpretation and the techniques of environmental education; national parks in developing countries; nomenclature and standards; special problems of marine island, polar and subpolar parks and preserves; and the impact of population pressures.

Because of the number of participants, speakers were limited to three minutes for summarizing their papers. "Interventions," the questions and remarks from the floor, were limited to two minutes. Simultaneous translations in the three official languages of the Conference—English, French, and Spanish—allowed all delegates to participate. The complete papers and discussions will appear in the *Proceedings of the Second World Conference on National Parks*.

Although the Conference dramatically illustrated the brotherhood of national park people around the world, discussions on the floor and in the informal gatherings between sessions emphasized that the term "national park" does not mean precisely the same thing everywhere. Of necessity, nations have developed national parks that reflect the scope of resources available and the social customs of the people.

Most European national parks and equivalent reserves were established long after native wildlife populations had been decimated and virgin forests had been cut and recut, or destroyed by centuries of cultivation and industrialization.

The 10 national parks of Great Britain total more than 3,000,000 acres, a remarkably large system for a country that must make intensive use of its limited land resources. Unlike national parks in the United States, most of the land in the British national parks remains in private ownership, and as a result, their parks contain towns, villages, farms, and even occasional industrial developments. Whole living landscapes are cherished and protected.

But on the endless plains of Africa are found the still great remnants of that community of animals and people which, during the Pleistocene era, existed in one version or another throughout the

grasslands of the world. National parks in Africa may be several times the size of the largest parks elsewhere, and the vast herds of African wildlife are still the most spectacular and extensive animal populations left on earth. In Asia, Australia, and Latin America national parks represent physical and social patterns of their lands and people.

A humorous exchange between a Latin American delegate and one from Europe helped convey the diversity of park resources in different countries. To the statement of the former that his country has no national parks but plans to begin establishing such preserves, the latter replied that his country is not only devoid of national parks, *it has almost no available natural land at all!*

"Our aim is the conservation of the total human environment."

Participant from Korea

"Our responsibility is to hold each park in trust for the benefit of future generations.

We can best involve the public through conservation education."

Participant from Kenya

"How can there be enjoyment of a national park if the very consequence of the visitor's activity is endangering that enjoyment?"

Participant from El Salvador



1, 3, 6 & 16. Participants at work.

2 & 4. Discussions between sessions.

5. E. Max Nicholson, UK, International Biological Program.
7. Patrick Shea Pineda—speaking on behalf of the Philippine Nomads youth group.
8. Roger J. Contor, USNPS, Secretary General of the Second World Conference on National Parks.
9. Michel Batisse, Director, Natural Resources Research Division, UNESCO, Paris.
10. J. B. Alvarez, Head of Parks and Wildlife Office, The Philippines, who received a Centennial Award for park leadership in his country.



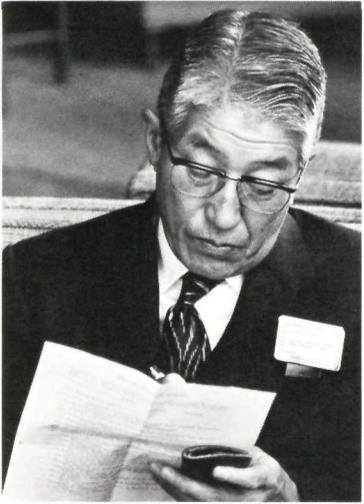


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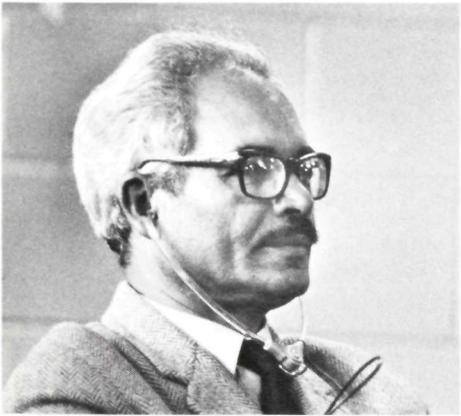
"If there is no element of education there can be no conservation—and therefore—no national parks."  
Participant from UNESCO  
"Ecosystems don't know borders!"  
Participant from Senegal



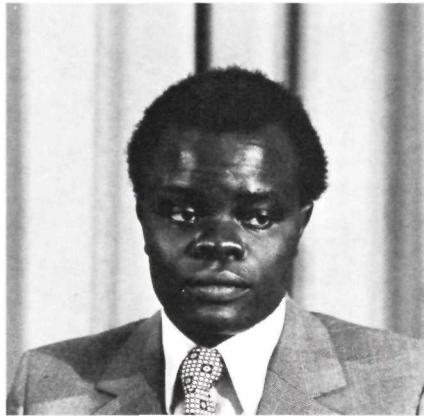
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14



15



16



17

- 11. Tetsumaro Senge, Chairman, National Parks Association of Japan.
- 12. Zafar Futehally of India, making an "intervention."
- 13. Prof. M. Kassas, University of Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt.
- 14. Perez M. Olindo, Director of Kenya National Parks, who also was a Centennial Award recipient.
- 15. V. V. Krinitskii, Head, Department of State Natural Resources, USSR.
- 17. Cochairmen Budowski, IUCN, and George B. Hartzog, USNPS.

## The Participants at Leisure



1

As in all conferences, some of the most rewarding moments occurred outside the formal sessions. Delegates took advantage of occasional free time to explore Grand Teton National Park, although it was often possible to view moose through the windows of Jackson Lake Lodge. There were hikes into the Teton Range and float trips down the Snake River. One of the official sessions, "Environmental Interpretation," was held out of doors, despite a light snowfall the evening before. The participants, divided in small groups, helped devise ways for park visitors to heighten their environmental awareness. One ingenious group leader blindfolded his charges so that, through the senses of touch, hearing, and smell, they might experience the park in new ways.



2



3

The highlight of conviviality and good will at the Grand Teton Technical Sessions was a social evening midway through the meetings. After a reception given by Chairman Thornton of the Centennial Commission, delegates were the guests of Readers Digest, Inc., at a festive Conference banquet. But even here the underlying purpose of the Conference was not forgotten. It was at this event that IUCN Director General Budowski reminded the participants that 43 countries have not yet developed national park systems.



4



5

After the banquet, Chairman Thornton presented Centennial Medallions and a monetary award to five outstanding young park administrators from the Philippines, Costa Rica, Turkey, Kenya, and Thailand. This presentation completed the honoring of international leaders begun at Madison Junction at Yellowstone.

The concluding event of the evening was the screening of a

thought provoking film *Earthbound*, which was commissioned for the Conference by the National Park Service and produced by Bill Eddy of the Conservation Foundation. A meaningful book entitled *Consider the Process of Living* had been produced in conjunction with the film. A copy of the film was presented to a representative of each country at the Conference, and each participant received the book.



6



7



8



9



10



11

1, 2 & 5. Relaxing in the lounge—a walk in the park—a float trip down the Snake River.

3 & 4. Outdoor environmental interpretation workshops

6. Participants from Thailand and Turkey watching children make a snowman.

7 & 8. The Centennial Banquet.

9 & 11. Sharing ideas and information.

10. Phairot Suvanakorn, Superintendent of Khao Yai National Park in Thailand, receiving his Centennial Award for leadership from Chairman Thornton.

# Conclusions of the Conference

At the final plenary session, the participants debated and adopted 20 recommendations which constitute a summary of those matters that the Conference felt were of urgent and immediate concern. Included here, as an indication only of their nature, are brief descriptions of the Recommendations. The full texts will be printed in the *Proceedings of the Second World Conference on National Parks*.

## **I. Conservation of Representative Ecosystems**

All governments are called upon to ensure that representative samples of natural biomes and ecosystems throughout the world are conserved in a coordinated system of national parks and related protected areas.

## **II. Conservation of Tropical Rain Forest Ecosystems**

Due to the rapidly accelerating destruction of tropical rain forests, all governments concerned are urged to take effective steps to increase protected areas of natural forests of the humid tropics.

## **III. Conservation of North Polar and Sub-polar Ecosystems**

All nations having jurisdiction in the North Polar regions are urged to expand as rapidly as possible their network of protected areas to ensure that representative ecosystems in these regions are safeguarded.

## **IV. Marine National Parks**

All governments concerned are urged to set aside additional appropriate marine areas as national parks and reserves.

## **V. Establishment of Antarctica as a World Park under United Nations Auspices**

It is recommended that nations party to the Antarctic Treaty should negotiate to establish the Antarctic Continent and the surrounding seas as the first World Park.

## **VI. International Parks**

All governments are requested to collaborate closely in the planning and management of neighboring or contiguous national parks.

## **VII. Regional Systems of Protected Areas**

Collective action among nations to establish regional systems of protected areas which will result in greater scientific, cultural, educational, and economic benefits is highly commended.

## **VIII. Conservation of the World Heritage**

All governments are called upon to conclude and adhere to the Convention on Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

## **IX. Wetlands Convention**

All nations are urged to adhere to the Convention on Conservation of Wetlands in order to protect important ecosystems of international significance.

## **X. Standards and Nomenclature for Protected Areas**

All governments are urged to adhere as far as possible to accepted international standards and nomenclature, establishing statutory administrative control with adequate powers and competence to do so.

## **XI. Integrity of National Parks**

All governments are urged to protect parks from exploitation and various forms of development incompatible with the inspirational, cultural, and recreational purposes of national parks.

## **XII. Usage of National Parks**

Governments are urged to regulate uses and developments in national parks and to set aside suitable areas outside national parks to provide for public use and recreation and to reduce visitor pressure on the parks.

## **XIII. Detrimental Effects of Vehicles, Boats, and Aircraft in National Parks and Other Protected Areas**

It is recommended that all governments take the necessary steps to control and eliminate the disturbance to biotic communities and other values from indiscriminate use of vehicles, particularly snowmobiles, hovercraft, all-terrain vehicles, boats, aircraft, etc.

## **XIV. Research on National Park Values**

All governments and agencies concerned are requested to give

high priority to the initiation and support of research and investigation as an essential ingredient in national park protection and in regional and national land use planning.

## **XV. Planning of National Parks and Other Protected Areas**

The needs of all the people should be provided for in a balance of uses ranging from wilderness conservation to tourism based upon sound developmental and management planning.

## **XVI. Information Exchange**

All governments are urged to call for and cooperate with an exchange of information between nations on all matters affecting national parks planning and management.

## **XVII. Technical and Financial Assistance for National Parks**

All governments and international agencies are urged to give high priority to requests from developing countries for technical and financial assistance in establishment and management of national parks.

## **XVIII. Training**

It is recommended that action be taken to establish additional training schools, particularly in Latin America and Asia, and to provide more opportunities for international short courses for park personnel.

## **XIX. Interpretation Services for National Parks**

To foster public understanding of park values and development of environmental awareness, all national park authorities should promote interpretive and environmental educational services, giving special attention to the needs of youth.

## **XX. Education in National Parks and Other Protected Areas**

Facilities in national parks should be made available for youth groups to carry out environmental studies and conservation education programs, and special international exchange programs should be developed to help the youth of various countries understand national parks.



1. Cochairman Gerardo Budowski, Director General of IUCN.
2. Cochairman George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director, U.S. National Park Service, closing the Conference.
3. A discussion between Mexican and U.S. park people on opportunities for cooperation.
4. M.E.D. Poore, Director, The Nature Conservancy (UK) and Chairman of the Recommendations Committee, presents his report.



1



2



3

#### U.S./Mexican Discussions

The conclusions of the Conference came as a cogent reminder to delegates that much remains to be done in the common cause of expanding parklands. Near the end of the conference, a meeting was held between Mexican park officials and their counterparts in the U.S. National Park Service to discuss cooperation between the two countries to further develop park programs along their common border.



4

"Scarcely a week has passed since, largely as strangers one to another, we sat down together to open the Second World Conference on National Parks. In eight short days we have met together, traveled together, and taken our meals together. We have become almost a family with warm and personal attachments to the many friends each of us has made.

"Shortly the Second World Conference on National Parks will join the First World Conference in history. What message and what commitment shall we carry back to our homes as we return to the real world of our daily labors?

"We have agreed that while there are universal aspirations, there are no universal solutions. We must construct our own decisions to fit our differing national needs. We are all agreed that park lands are more than physical resources; they are indeed the delicate strands of nature and culture that bind together the generations of men. They are moreover the bench marks by which we may chart a new course of human behavior. Together in good will we can use this living legacy to build an environmental ethic as a rule of personal and corporate conduct.

"As we succeed in this effort, we shall bring quality to the daily lives of people everywhere, and brotherhood to the community of man. There is no greater challenge and there is no greater motivation. Who shall do it? Indeed we, the participants of this conference must do it. Only as we are committed to go forth and use the inspiration and the insights of this great, warm gathering together, to implement the programs of national parks worldwide, shall this conference indeed have been a success, and we shall have made a lasting contribution to mankind."

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

# Participating Nations and Territories



1



2

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## AFRICA

Botswana  
Cameroon  
Chad  
Dahomey  
Egypt  
Ethiopia  
Ghana  
Ivory Coast  
Kenya

Madagascar  
Mauritania  
Nigeria  
Rwanda  
Senegal  
South Africa  
Swaziland  
Tanzania

Togo  
Uganda  
Upper Volta  
Zaire  
Zambia

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## ASIA

China (Taiwan)  
India  
Indonesia  
Iran  
Israel  
Japan

Jordan  
Korea, South  
Lebanon  
Nepal  
Philippines

Sri Lanka  
Thailand  
Turkey

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## THE SOUTH PACIFIC

Australia  
American Samoa

Fiji  
New Zealand

Papua New Guinea  
Western Samoa



1. Mount Cook National Park, New Zealand.
2. Khao Yai National Park, Thailand.
3. Murchison Falls National Park, Uganda.
4. Nahuel Huapi National Park, Argentina.



3

4

**EUROPE**

Austria  
Belgium  
Czechoslovakia  
Denmark  
Finland  
France  
Germany (West)

Greece  
Ireland  
Italy  
Luxembourg  
Netherlands  
Norway  
Poland

Portugal  
Spain  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
USSR  
United Kingdom

**NORTH and  
CENTRAL AMERICA  
and the CARIBBEAN AREA**

Canada  
Costa Rica  
Dominica  
El Salvador  
French Antilles  
Guatemala

Haiti  
Honduras  
Mexico  
Netherlands Antilles  
Panama  
Puerto Rico

Trinidad and Tobago  
United States  
Virgin Islands (US)

**SOUTH AMERICA**

Argentina  
Bolivia  
Brazil  
Chile  
Colombia

Ecuador  
Paraguay

Peru  
Surinam  
Uruguay  
Venezuela

# The Dedicatory Sessions

Old Faithful Lodge Recreation Hall

## Tuesday, September 19

### *Welcome*

Jack K. Anderson, Superintendent,  
Yellowstone National Park

Hon. Rogers C. B. Morton,  
Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Edmund B. Thornton,  
Chairman, National Parks  
Centennial Commission

Dr. Gerardo Budowski, Director  
General, IUCN & Cochairman  
Second World Conference

### *Introduction of Special Guests*

George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director  
National Park Service &  
Cochairman, Second World  
Conference

### **POLICY AND PROGRAM CONSIDERATIONS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT, PRESERVATION AND USE OF NATIONAL PARKS IN THE USA**

#### *Chairman of the Day:*

Hon. Edmund B. Thornton

**Panel 1:** National Parks and  
Federal Executive Policy Making  
Implications involved in the  
allocation of resources (scenic,  
scientific, historical, cultural and  
recreational) among national  
priorities, including authorization  
and funding for the development  
and management of national parks.  
Hon. William A. Morrill, Assistant  
Director, Office of Management  
and Budget

Hon. Robert Cahn, Former Member,  
Council on Environmental  
Quality

Hon. Richard S. Bodman,  
Assistant Secretary of the  
Interior, Summarizer and  
Chairman

**Panel 2:** National Parks—  
Congressional Policy Making and  
Appropriations

Policy-making responsibilities  
for the management and utilization  
of the public lands, allocations  
of resources and appropriations for  
scenic, scientific, historical,  
cultural, and recreational uses  
vis-a-vis consumptive utilization.

Hon. John P. Saylor,  
Representative, Pennsylvania

Hon. Joseph M. McDade,  
Representative, Pennsylvania

### **THE YELLOWSTONE REDEDICATION PROGRAM**

Madison Junction Amphitheatre

#### *Invocation*

The Rev. Arthur Schultz

#### *Special International Leader Awards*

Edmund B. Thornton

#### *Centennial Address*

Rogers C. B. Morton

#### *Rededication of Yellowstone National Park and Relighting of Campfire*

Mrs. Richard Nixon



**Wednesday, September 20**

*Convene and General Announcements*

Secretary General Roger J. Contor

*Chairman of the day:*

Hon. Nathaniel P. Reed

Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish, Wildlife and Parks

**Panel 3:** National Parks in their Regional, State, and Local Environments

Involvement of national parks with regional, State, and local communities as influenced by economic and legal responsibilities such as social programs, general taxation, zoning, and policing.

Hon. Cecil E. Andrus, Governor, Idaho

Hon. Stanley K. Hathaway, Governor, Wyoming

Ted Schwinden, Director of Lands, Montana

Hon. Joe Skubitz, Representative, Kansas

Hon. Orval Hansen, Representative, Idaho, Summarizer and Chairman

**Panel 4:** National Parks and Related Environmental and Recreation Programs

Relationship between national parks and other Federal agencies in the construction, development, and management of recreation facilities and environmental programs.

Dr. J. A. Remington, Corps of Engineers, US Army

David Dominick, Assistant Administrator for Categorical Programs, Environmental Protection Agency

James Watt, Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

Joseph Jaeger, Jr., National Council of State Parks

Rexford Resler, Associate Chief, US Forest Service

Hon. Harrison Loesch, Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management, Department of the Interior, Summarizer and Chairman

Report, *"National Parks for the Future"*

Sydney Howe, President, Conservation Foundation

Acceptance of *"National Parks for the Future"* Report

Hon. Edmund B. Thornton, Chairman, National Parks Centennial Commission

*Report, North America*

*International Regional Conference*

Dr. Ernest A. Connally, Associate Director, National Park Service

**Thursday, September 21**

*Departure from Yellowstone for Technical Sessions at Grand Teton National Park*

**The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone**

by Thomas Moran

The 1872 Congressional Act establishing Yellowstone Park expressed the National Park idea by stating that the lands should be "a public park or pleasuring-ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people."

A year earlier, a U.S. Geological Survey team had made the first scientific study of the Yellowstone country. The party, headed by F. V. Hayden, included several scientists, photographer William H. Jackson, and painters Henry Elliot and Thomas Moran. The accounts, photographs, and paintings from that survey helped publicize Yellowstone's uniqueness. Thomas Moran, after the expedition, was inspired to paint *The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone*. Congress purchased the painting and arranged for its exhibition in the Capitol. The large, richly-hued canvas is today in the National Collection of Fine Arts.

# The Technical Sessions

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Jackson Lake Lodge

**Friday, September 22**

**Session I.** Call to Order

Cochairman George B. Hartzog, Jr.  
*Welcome*

Gary E. Everhardt, Superintendent,  
Grand Teton National Park

*Official Greetings*

Hon. Nathaniel P. Reed, Assistant  
Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Edmund B. Thornton,  
Chairman, National Parks  
Centennial Commission

*First Plenary Session*

George B. Hartzog, Jr.,  
Gerardo Budowski,  
Cochairmen, Second World  
Conference on National Parks

*Presentations by Dr. Donald J.*

Kuenen, President, IUCN  
Agenda and Organization  
Adoption of Rules of Procedure  
Appointment of Committee  
on Recommendations

Chairman: Dr. Otto Soemarwoto,  
Indonesia

Rapporteur: Mrs. Paule  
Gryn-Ambroes, Belgium

Authors of background papers:  
Prof. Jean-Paul Harroy, Belgium;  
E. M. Nicholson, UK;  
Nathaniel P. Reed, USA

Invited Panelists: Dr. John S. Owen,  
UK; Conrad L. Wirth, USA; Jean  
Gahuranyi Tanganika, Zaire;  
Ivan Cibulec, Czechoslovakia

Chairman: Dr. Luc Hoffmann,  
Switzerland

Rapporteur: Hanno Henke,  
Germany

Authors of background papers:  
Dr. V. V. Krinitskii, USSR; Perez  
Olindo, Kenya; Italo Costantino,  
Argentina

Invited Panelists: Jesus B. Alvarez,  
Jr., Philippines; Georges  
Ramanantsoavina, Madagascar;  
Raymond L. Freeman, USA;  
N. C. Gare, Papua New Guinea;  
Teobaldo Mozo Morron,  
Colombia

**Session II.**

A Look at the Past  
Past accomplishments,  
shortcomings,  
and problems of the  
worldwide national  
park movement.

**Session III.**

A Look at the Present

Present-day park  
values, progress,  
and problems on a  
worldwide basis.

**Saturday, September 23**  
**Session IV.**

A Look at the Future  
**Social and scientific  
opportunity and a look  
at problems arising  
from increasing population  
and economic pressures.**

**Session V.**

Parks and People  
**Guidance  
for park managers and  
the stimulation of new  
and creative ways  
to obtain greater  
public benefit from parks.**

**Session VI.** Planning  
and Management

**The broad aspect  
of planning and management  
for the future  
with emphasis on physical  
and living resources.**

**Session VII.** Special  
Park Environments, I

**Special and unusual  
social, scientific,  
and environmental problems  
of national parks  
in wet tropical, arid,  
and mountain regions.**

Chairman: Chief Adam Sapi  
Mkwawa, Tanzania

Rapporteur: Richard M. Leonard,  
USA

Authors of background papers: Kai  
Curry-Lindahl, Sweden; Michio  
Oi, Japan; Dr. Joseph L. Fisher,  
USA

Invited Panelists: Dr. Jose Candido  
de Melo Carvalho, Brazil; Claude  
Fatoux, France; Zekai Bayer,  
Turkey; Anthony Wayne Smith,  
USA; Phairot Suvanakorn,  
Thailand; Dr. Stefan Myczkowski,  
Poland

Chairman: Robert Cahn, USA

Rapporteur: Theodore S. Burrell,  
UK

Authors of background papers:  
Dr. Marion Clawson, USA;  
Tetsumaro Senge, Japan; Dr.  
Robert Schloeth, Switzerland

Invited Panelists: John S.  
McLaughlin, USA; John Kimanzi  
Mutinda, Kenya; John J.  
McCarthy, Ireland; Robert  
Stanton, USA; Elsa Salas de  
White, Venezuela

Chairman: P. H. C. Lucas, New  
Zealand

Rapporteur: Dr. Wolfgang Erz,  
Germany

Authors of background papers:  
George B. Hartzog, Jr., USA;  
Sylvia Crowe, UK

Invited Panelists: Emmanuel O. A.  
Asibey, Ghana; Reginald J. S.  
Hookway, UK; Rene Fontaine,  
FAO; Raymond M. Housley, Jr.,  
USA; James William Keenan,  
Canada; Bernardo Zentilli, Chile;  
Willard W. Brown, USA

Chairman: Prof. J. S. Turner,  
Australia

Rapporteur: Dr. Anne LaBastille,  
USA

Authors of background papers:  
Prof. Paul W. Richards, UK;  
Mario Boza, Costa Rica; Prof.  
M. Kassas, Egypt; J. R. Desai,  
India; Prof. Dr. K. P. Mirimanian,  
USSR; Dr. Frank H. Wadsworth,  
USA/Puerto Rico

Invited Panelists: Michel Louis  
Anna, Chad; Koffi Attobra, Ivory  
Coast; Jose Arreola Tinoco,  
Mexico; Dr. Vittorio Agnelli, Italy

**Sunday, September 24**  
**Session VIII.** Wildlife and Resources Management  
Controversial aspects of wildlife management programs in national parks.

**Session IX.** Special Park Environments, II  
Social, scientific, and environmental problems of marine, island, polar, and subpolar parks and reserves.

**Monday, September 25**  
**Session X.**  
Uses and Interpretation  
Problems involved in communicating park values to the visitors.

**Session XI.** Staff Development and Training  
Current international training opportunities and suggested ideas for improvement of these opportunities.

Chairman: Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann, IUCN  
Rapporteur: Dr. Douglas H. Pimlott, Canada  
Author of background paper: Dr. Hugh F. Lamprey, Tanzania  
Invited Panelists: Dr. Marc Dourojeanni, Peru; Prof. Edgardo Mondolfi, Venezuela; John Ernest Clarke, Zambia; Dr. Jacques Verschuren, Zaire; Dr. Robert Linn, USA; Akbar S. A. Packeer, Sri Lanka; Antoon de Vos, FAO (Iran)

Chairman: Dr. D. F. McMichael, Australia  
Rapporteur: Juan Black M., Ecuador  
Authors of background papers: Dr. Carleton Ray, USA; Prof. Jean Dorst, France; Prof. W. A. Fuller, Canada  
Invited Panelists: Dr. Edward L. Towle, USA/Virgin Islands; Prof. M. Hyder, Kenya; Dr. Tsuyoshi Tamura, Japan; Dr. Peter Kramer, Ecuador; Dr. Hans A. M. de Kruijf, Netherlands Antilles; Dr. Ricardo Luti, Argentina; Dr. Dieter Mueller-Dombois, USA

Chairman: Dr. Paulo Nogueira-Neto, Brazil  
Rapporteur: Dr. Grant W. Sharpe, USA  
Authors of background papers: Don Aldridge, Scotland; Prof. Dr. D. J. Kuenen, Netherlands  
Invited Panelists: Herbert Sydney Curtis, Australia; Dr. Pekka Borg, Finland; William C. Everhart, USA; Carol A. Martin, USA; Jose Lagrifa Mendes, Portugal; M. K. Ranjitsinh, India; Ponsiana Ssemwezi, Uganda

Chairman: Dr. Simon Max Franky, Colombia  
Rapporteur: Dr. Leslie M. Reid, USA  
Author of background paper: Dr. Kenton Miller, FAO  
Invited Panelists: Andrew Allo, Cameroon; Anthony J. Mence, Tanzania; Dr. S. Ross Tocher, USA; Lemuel A. Garrison, USA; Dr. Donald Hunsaker, USA; J. C. Stormonth Darling, UK

**Session XII.**  
Environmental Interpretation  
Approaches and techniques that can be used to stimulate environmental awareness and motivate people to respect and protect their natural world.

**Tuesday, September 26**  
**Session XIII.**  
International Opportunities  
Opportunities to expand and improve worldwide park systems in the future, including information on how these opportunities may be realized.

**Session XIV.** Help  
An open forum to answer how, where, when and what help can be made available for the creation and/or development of national parks and equivalent reserves.

**Session XV.**  
Developing Public Support  
Special discussion of need and benefits of public support for parks.

**Session XVI.** Conference Review by Rapporteurs

**Wednesday, September 27**  
**Session XVII.**  
Closing Session

**Adjournment.**

Chairman: Dr. Jan Cerovsky, IUCN  
Rapporteur: J. P. Doets, Netherlands  
Author of background paper: Vernon C. Gilbert, USA  
Invited Panelists: Luis Garcia Correa, Spain; Lars-Erik Esping, Sweden; William C. Everhart, USA; Prof. Michel Maldague, Canada; Christopher Maximea, Dominica; A. J. Mence, Tanzania

Chairman: Eskandar Firouz, Iran  
Rapporteur: Chester C. Brown, USA  
Authors of background papers: Hon. Russell E. Train, USA; John I. Nicol, Canada; Dr. Raymond F. Dasmann, IUCN  
Invited Panelists: Zafar Futehally, India; Baba Dioum, Senegal; Prof. Antoon de Vos, FAO; Dr. Michel Batisse, UNESCO; Robert Garvey, USA; Ambassador Wymberley D. Coerr, USA

Chairman: Dr. Justin Leonard, USA  
Rapporteur: John Milton, USA  
Authors of background papers: Composite paper prepared by IUCN from statements furnished by agencies providing assistance.  
Invited Panelists: Representatives of Agencies.

Chairman: E. Max Nicholson, UK  
Rapporteur: Carlos F. Ponce del Prado, Peru  
Invited Panelists: Richard D. Piesse, Australia; Dr. Alceo Magnanini, Brazil; Peter Jackson, WWF; Laurence W. Lane, Jr., USA; Mario Boza, Costa Rica; Dr. Douglas Pimlott, Canada

Final Plenary  
Gerardo Budowski  
George B. Hartzog, Jr.  
Cochairmen  
*Adoption of Recommendations*  
M. E. D. Poore, UK, Chairman of Recommendations Committee  
*Special Remarks*  
Hon. John Turner, State of Wyoming  
Dr. J. C. de M. Carvalho, Brazil  
*Closing Statements*  
by the Cochairmen

## Awards and Gifts

During the course of the Yellowstone and Grand Teton Sessions, a number of awards and gifts were presented by individuals, organizations, and nations as gestures of goodwill. A listing of these actions follows:

At the opening meeting at Yellowstone National Park, Edmund B. Thornton presented the Silver Centennial Medallion to leaders of the national park movement within the United States. Receiving the medallion were: Horace M. Albright, former Director, NPS; Newton B. Drury, former Director, NPS; Conard L. Wirth, former Director, NPS; Melville Bell Grosvenor, Board Chairman, National Geographic Society; and Isabel M. Haynes, widow of J. E. Haynes, early Yellowstone photographer and pioneer concessioner. Recipients who were honored but were not present were Paul Mellon, President, National Gallery of Art; Alfred Knopf, Publisher; Ira N. Gabrielson, former President of the Wildlife Management Institute and Director, Fish and Wildlife Service; and Gordon Gray, Chairman, National Trust for Historic Preservation.

The Silver Centennial Medallion was presented to Laurance Rockefeller at dedication ceremonies of the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway on September 18.

At the Madison Junction ceremonies, Chairman Thornton presented the Silver Centennial Medallion to international park leaders. Receiving the award at Yellowstone were: Tsuyoshi Tamura, Vice President, National Parks Association of Japan and "father" of the Japan National Parks; Harold J. Coolidge, Honorary President, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources; Jean-Paul Harroy, Past Chairman, International Commission on National Parks of IUCN; Jacques Verschuren, Director-General, Zaire National Parks.

The same medallion was presented in special ceremonies in Washington to Sir Frank Fraser Darling of England, Vice President, The Conservation Foundation. Enrique Beltran of Mexico, Director of the Mexican Institute for Renewable Natural Resources,

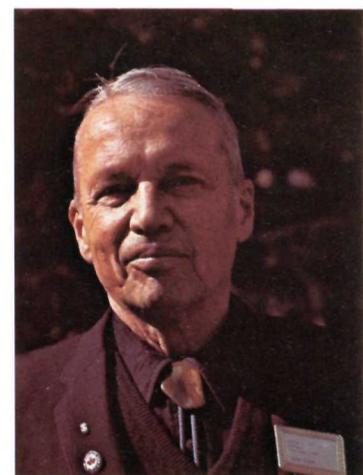
received his medallion in ceremonies at the U.S. Embassy, Mexico City.

In ceremonies at Madison Junction, Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior, presented a Gold Centennial Medallion and a vellum-bound copy of Ann and Myron Sutton's *Yellowstone, A Century of the Wilderness Idea* to the First Lady. Mrs. Nixon accepted on behalf of the President. Jean-Paul Harroy also presented to Mrs. Nixon a copy of *World National Parks—Progress and Opportunities*. The book was prepared for the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources by the International Commission on National Parks as a tribute to the Yellowstone Centennial.

Young international park leaders were honored at the evening banquet September 23 at Grand Teton National Park. Chairman Thornton gave a Bronze Centennial Medallion to five men, citing their specific achievements in and contributions to the national parks of their country. A check for \$500 was also given each recipient by the Centennial Commission. Those receiving the awards were: Jesus B. Alvarez, Director, Philippine National Parks; Mario Andres Boza, Director, Costa Rica National Park Service; Zekai Bayer, Director, Turkey National Parks; Perez M. Olindo, Director, Kenya National Parks; and Phairot Suvanakorn, Superintendent, Khao Yai National Park, Thailand.

The last inholding in Yellowstone became National Park Service property when J. C. Ashton, Vice President of the Burlington-Northern Railroad presented Director Hartzog with a deed to the railroad's 4,204 acres of mineral rights within the park's boundaries.

At the Yellowstone session on September 20, the participants from the USSR presented three gifts to Yellowstone National Park from the research workers in the Soviet national parks and nature reserves. The first was a carving, in bison horn, of the European bison from the workers in Caucasus National Park. A second was a mounted specimen of a desman—a very rare aquatic mammal—from the workers of



Voronezh Nature Reserve, and a book on the wildlife of Astrakhan Nature Reserve. Secretary Nathaniel P. Reed warmly accepted these gifts on behalf of Yellowstone, where they are now on display.

All Conference participants received several books through the generosity of the publishers. Chanticleer Press of New York presented Ann and Myron Sutton's *Yellowstone, A Century of the Wilderness Idea*. Lane Publications of Menlo Park, California, donated gift copies of *National Parks of the West*. And the National Park Service gave William C. Everhart's *The National Park Service*, Ronald F. Lee's *The Family Tree of the*

*National Park Service* and the Conservation Foundation report *National Parks for the Future*.

1. V. G. Korenevskii, Director of Caucasian National Park, and V. V. Krinitskii, Director, Department of State Natural Resources, USSR, present remembrances from the workers in the nature reserves and national parks of the Soviet Union to Assistant Secretary Nathaniel P. Reed.

2. Vice President J. C. Ashton of the Burlington-Northern Railroad presenting a deed to the last inholding in Yellowstone National Park to Director Hartzog.

# Second World Conference on National Parks

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3. Harold J. Coolidge, Honorary President of IUCN and a Centennial Award Recipient.
4. Mrs. Richard Nixon accepts a specially bound copy of the book *World National Parks—Progress and Opportunities* from Professor Jean-Paul Harroy of Belgium, on behalf of IUCN.
5. Conrad L. Wirth, past Director of the National Park Service, receives his Centennial Award for Outstanding Service from Chairman Thornton. Former directors Albright and Drury, and seven other outstanding US leaders also received this honor.



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