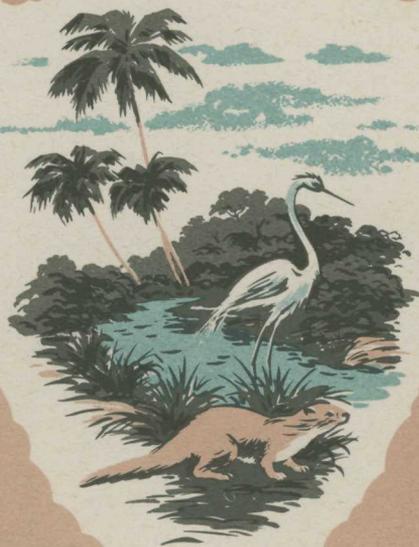
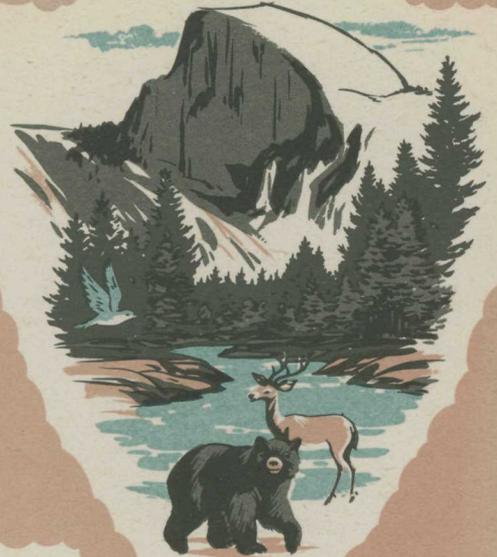
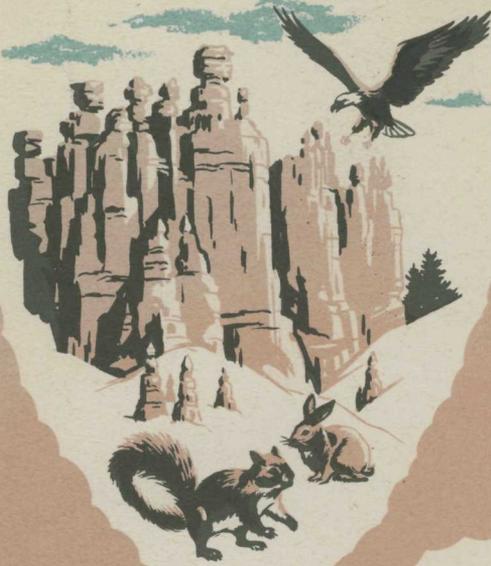


# Standard School Broadcast

Series 1959-1960



*“Musical Tours of Our National Parks”*

Several musical notes are scattered around the title, adding a decorative touch.

# *Thirty-Second Annual* **STANDARD SCHOOL BROADCAST**

PRODUCED BY THE PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT, S. Z. NATCHER, MANAGER  
ADRIAN MICHAELIS, PROGRAM MANAGER  
PRESENTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE FOR THE SCHOOLS BY  
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA



## *Foreword*

The theme of the 32nd annual Standard School Broadcast course is "Musical Tours of Our National Parks." This series is devoted to music in relation to the enjoyment and conservation of the scenic beauties, wildlife, plant life and other resources of our National Parks.

The Standard School Broadcast is radio's oldest network musical and educational program. It is an annual course in music-enjoyment, heard regularly by more than 2,000,000 students and their teachers in thousands of schools—from kindergarten to college.

The 32nd annual course is heard during the school year from October, 1959, to May, 1960. In the Western States, Alaska and Hawaii, the program is sponsored by Standard Oil Company of California; in Texas and New Mexico by Standard Oil Company of Texas; and (under the name Chevron School Broadcast) in New Jersey and Massachusetts by The California Oil Company; in Colorado by The California Company; and in Ohio by California Spray-Chemical Corporation.

This teacher's manual serves as a listening and correlation guide. In response to teachers' requests, the following features are included in the course:

1. A musical program accompanying each program outline in this manual, listing practically all selections and as nearly as possible in correct order.
2. Shortened musical selections and other devices to accommodate the music to the limited span of attention of the listening students.
3. Correlation of individual programs with various school subjects, such as art, literature, poetry, social studies, etc., to encourage classroom projects.

The programs feature a symphony orchestra, concert band and folk-dance orchestra, conducted by Carmen Dragon; Hawaiian and Latin-American orchestras and singers; and a full cast of vocal and instrumental soloists, choral groups, dramatic actors, narrators and several well-known guest artists.

Correspondence regarding these programs should be addressed to the  
Standard School Broadcast, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco 20, Calif.

## *"Musical Tours of Our National Parks"*

Program	Date	Subject	Program	Date	Subject
1	Oct. 15	Yellowstone	14	Feb. 4	Hot Springs and Platt
2	Oct. 22	Sequoia and Kings Canyon	15	Feb. 11	Mammoth Cave
3	Oct. 29	Yosemite	16	Feb. 18	Shenandoah
4	Nov. 5	Glacier	17	Feb. 25	Olympic
5	Nov. 12	Lassen Volcanic	18	Mar. 3	Everglades
6	Nov. 19	Carlsbad Caverns	19	Mar. 10	Wind Cave
7	Dec. 3	Big Bend	20	Mar. 17*	Great Smoky Mountains
8	Dec. 10	Mount Rainier	21	Mar. 24*	Bryce Canyon
9	Dec. 17	Mount McKinley	22	Mar. 31*	Grand Teton
10	Jan. 7	Hawaii	23	Apr. 7*	Acadia
11	Jan. 14	Crater Lake	24	Apr. 21†	Zion
12	Jan. 21	Mesa Verde and Rocky Mountain	25	Apr. 28	Isle Royale
13	Jan. 28	Grand Canyon	26	May 5	Virgin Islands

\*Oregon Stations will broadcast programs No. 20 on March 24; No. 21 on March 31; No. 22 on April 7; No. 23 on April 14.

†Hawaii Stations will broadcast program No. 24 on April 14.



The National Park idea began around a wilderness campfire in 1870. Two years later, the idea was given substance in the establishment of Yellowstone, the first National Park. Today there are 29 National Parks. These, with some 150 other areas—national monuments, historic areas, battlefields, parkways, recreation areas—comprise the National Park System.

The National Park System preserves choice examples of distinctive American landscapes, special features of floral, faunal, or geologic interest, and nationally significant reminders of man on this continent. Collectively, the System dramatizes the story of our land and its origin, and of our progress as a nation. Our National Parks are a heritage, entrusted to our keeping while we enjoy them. It is our obligation in turn to deliver them to future generations unspoiled, and unimpaired.

The National Parks are the Nation's most rewarding vacation lands as well. Sixty million visits a year—and this will exceed 80 million before the National Park Service is 50 years old in 1966—is eloquent witness of their appeal. These millions seek and find, in their National Parks, refreshment as they live for a while with the natural environment, understanding as they become familiar with nature and her ways, inspiration in the enjoyment of a scene of pristine, natural beauty.

We know that beautiful scenes and notable events have inspired great musical compositions. And many fascinating things have been written about the National Parks. This year, the School Broadcast brings the two together. Brief commentaries on each park are complemented by music inspired by or recalling scenes and events in the parks. This combination of words and music is a most fitting way to interpret the National Parks. We commend those who have composed and produced this interpretive and inspirational program—"Musical Tours of Our National Parks."

*Conrad L. Wirth*

Director, National Park Service

**TEACHER:**  
Check this list  
for station and  
time changes

# Network of Radio Stations

Releasing this School Broadcast on Thursdays

FOLLOWING LIST SHOWS HOUR OF BROADCAST ON EACH STATION OF THE NETWORK

Location	Station	Frequency	Thurs.	Location	Station	Frequency	Thurs.	Location	Station	Frequency	Thurs.
<b>ALASKA</b>				<b>CALIFORNIA (Contd.)</b>				<b>NEW MEXICO</b>			
Anchorage . . . . .	KENI	550	2:00	San Diego . . . . .	KGB	1360	11:00	Albuquerque . . . . .	KDEF	1150	11:00
Fairbanks . . . . .	KFAR	660	11:00	San Francisco . . . . .	KNBC	680	10:05	<b>OREGON</b>			
Juneau . . . . .	KJNO	630	11:00	San Luis Obispo . . . . .	KVEC	920	11:00	Astoria . . . . .	KAST	1370	11:00
Ketchikan . . . . .	KTKN	930	11:00	Susanville . . . . .	KSUE	1240	11:00	Baker . . . . .	KBKR	1490	10:30
Sitka . . . . .	KSEW	1400	3:00	Ukiah . . . . .	KUKI	1400	11:00	Coos Bay . . . . .	KOOS	1230	11:00
<b>ARIZONA</b>				<b>COLORADO</b>				Eugene . . . . .			
Bisbee . . . . .	KSUN	1230	10:00	Denver . . . . .	KFML	1390	10:00	Grants Pass . . . . .	KAGI	930	11:00
Clifton . . . . .	KCLF	1400	10:00	<b>HAWAII</b>				Klamath Falls . . . . .	KFJI	1150	11:00
Coolidge . . . . .	KCKY	1150	10:00	Hilo . . . . .	KILA	850	10:30	La Grande . . . . .	KLBM	1450	11:00
Douglas . . . . .	KAWT	1450	10:00	Honolulu . . . . .	KGU	760	10:30	Medford . . . . .	KMED	1440	10:30
Flagstaff . . . . .	KVNA	690	10:00	Lihue . . . . .	KTOH	1490	10:30	Portland . . . . .	KWJJ	1080	11:00
Globe . . . . .	KWJB	1290	10:00	Wailuku . . . . .	KMVI	550	10:30	Prineville . . . . .	KRCO	690	11:00
Kingman . . . . .	KAAA	1230	10:00	<b>IDAHO</b>				Roseburg . . . . .	KYES	950	11:00
Nogales . . . . .	KNOG	1340	10:00	Boise . . . . .	KIDO	630	11:00	The Dalles . . . . .	KODL	1440	11:00
Phoenix . . . . .	KOY	550	10:00	Idaho Falls . . . . .	KID	590	11:00	<b>TEXAS</b>			
Prescott . . . . .	KNOT	1450	10:00	Lewiston . . . . .	KRLC	1350	11:00	El Paso . . . . .	KTSM	1180	11:00 (Wed.)
Safford . . . . .	KGLU	1480	10:00	Pocatello . . . . .	KSEI	930	11:00	<b>UTAH</b>			
Sierra Vista . . . . .	KHFH	1420	10:00	Twin Falls . . . . .	KTFI	1270	11:00	Salt Lake City . . . . .	KSL	1160	1:30
Tucson . . . . .	KTAN	580	10:00	<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>				Cedar City . . . . .	KSUB	590	1:30
Winslow . . . . .	KVNC	1010	10:00	Boston . . . . .	WCRB	1330	10:30	Vernal . . . . .	KVEL	1250	11:05
Yuma . . . . .	KVOY	1400	10:00	<b>NEVADA</b>				<b>WASHINGTON</b>			
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>				Ely . . . . .	KELY	1230	11:00	Bellingham . . . . .	KVOS	790	11:00
Bakersfield . . . . .	KERN	1410	11:00	Las Vegas . . . . .	KRBO	1050	11:00	Centralia . . . . .	KELA	1470	10:30
El Centro . . . . .	KXO	1230	11:00	Reno . . . . .	KOH	630	11:00	Kennewick . . . . .	KEPR	610	11:00
Eureka . . . . .	KIEM	1480	11:00	Winnemucca . . . . .	KWNA	1400	1:00	Longview . . . . .	KEDO	1400	11:00
Fresno . . . . .	KMJ	580	11:00	<b>NEW JERSEY</b>				Omak . . . . .	KOMW	680	11:00
Los Angeles . . . . .	KFI	640	11:05	Newark . . . . .	WNTA	970	2:00	Seattle . . . . .	KOMO	1000	10:30
Palm Springs . . . . .	KDES	920	11:00	<b>NEW MEXICO</b>				Spokane . . . . .	KHQ	590	1:30
Sacramento . . . . .	KFBK	1530	11:00	Albuquerque . . . . .	KANW	89.1	Thurs. 2:45	Wenatchee . . . . .	KPQ	560	11:00
								Yakima . . . . .	KIMA	1460	1:30

## Educational Stations

Location	Station	Frequency	Day	Hour	Location	Station	Frequency	Day	Hour
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>					<b>OREGON</b>				
Long Beach . . . . .	KLON	88.1	Thur.	1:30	Corvallis . . . . .	KOAC	550	†Mon.	11:00
Los Angeles . . . . .	KUSC	91.5	Wed.	6:30	Eugene . . . . .	KRVM	90.1	†Mon.	2:30
San Bernardino . . . . .	KVCR	91.9	Fri.	2:00	Portland . . . . .	KBPS	1450	Fri.	10:30
San Diego . . . . .	KSDS	88.3	†Wed.	1:30	<b>TEXAS</b>				
San Francisco . . . . .	KALW	91.7	Fri.	2:30	El Paso . . . . .	KVOF	88.5	Wed.	1:30
Santa Monica . . . . .	KCRW	89.9	Thur.	12:45	<b>UTAH</b>				
<b>HAWAII</b>					Beaver . . . . .	KBCS	660	†Wed.	3:00
Honolulu . . . . .	KVOK	88.1	†Mon.	1:30	Ephraim . . . . .	KEPH	88.9	†Tues.	10:30
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>					Logan . . . . .	KVSC	88.1	†Thur.	7:00
Newark . . . . .	WBGO	88.3	†Tues.	9:30	Mt. Pleasant . . . . .	KNS	660	†Tues.	10:00
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>					<b>WASHINGTON</b>				
Albuquerque . . . . .	KANW	89.1	Thur.	2:45	Pullman . . . . .	KWSC	1250	Fri.	2:00
<b>OHIO</b>					Seattle . . . . .	KUOW	90.5	†Wed.	4:00
Columbus . . . . .	WOSU-FM	89.7	Thur.	10:30	Tacoma . . . . .	KTOY	91.7	†Tues.	1:15
	WOSU	820	Thur.	1:30	Tacoma . . . . .	KCPS	90.9	†Wed.	2:05
					Wenatchee . . . . .	KWVC	670	†Thur.	10:00

†Station will broadcast programs during week following dates shown on Inside Front Cover.



# *Artists of the School Broadcast*

◀ Carmen Dragon  
Conductor-Composer



Paulena Carter  
Pianist



John Grover  
"Jack-of-All Tunes"



Hale Sparks  
"Matt, the Map Maker"



Charles Harmon  
Baritone



George Alexander  
Baritone



Rosemary Clooney  
Popular Singer



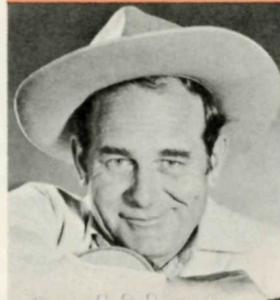
Gordon MacRae  
Baritone



Norma Larsen  
Soprano



Thurl Ravenscroft  
Basso



Stan Jones  
Composer-Singer



Mary Costa  
Soprano



Raymond Manton  
Tenor



◀ Marais and Miranda  
Balladeers

Tony Sunseri and  
Lorenzo Martinez  
Guitar-Marimba ▶



# Yellowstone



The first, biggest and one of the most popular of our National Parks—Yellowstone—was established in 1872. Set in the northwest corner of Wyoming, this vast parkland extends slightly into Montana and Idaho.

The first inhabitants of course were the Indians. Some called it the region of the Rock Yellow River. John Colter, who left the Lewis and Clark Expedition to do some private exploring in 1807, was the first white man to see this region. In 1870, the Washburn-Langford-Doane Expedition confirmed Colter's glowing reports as well as those of other explorers of this "wonderland."

In addition to famed Old Faithful Geyser, the park has more than 10,000 thermal features, including 200 geysers, innumerable hot springs, bubbling mud volcanoes, brilliant pools and colorful terraces—the world's most spectacular thermal area. The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River, 24 miles of twisting rocky walls as much as 1,200 feet deep, is brilliantly tinted in red and every shade of yellow. Yellowstone Lake is the largest lake in North America at such high elevation (7,731 ft.).

Yellowstone's spectacular attractions have names to match: Mammoth Terraces, Black Dragons Caldron,

Green Dragon Spring, Grand Prismatic Spring and others. Tiny Isa Lake straddles the Continental Divide.

Yellowstone's wildlife includes bear, moose, deer, bison and antelope. Ninety percent of the park is forested, chiefly with lodgepole pine, offering sanctuary to 200 species of birds, including the great bald eagle, osprey, pelican, mallard duck and the rare trumpeter swan.

## Music for Program No. 1

<i>America, the Beautiful</i> . . . . .	Ward-Dragon
<i>Sacajawea</i> (f) * . . . . .	Jones
<i>Cheyenne War Dance</i> . . . . .	Skilton
<i>Beaver Romance</i> (d) * . . . . .	Smith
<i>Along the Yellowstone</i> (a) * . . . . .	Jones
<i>Wild Bears</i> . . . . .	Elgar
<i>Mud Pots</i> (j) * . . . . .	Smith
<i>Fire and Water</i> (e) * . . . . .	Smith



# Sequoia and Kings Canyon

Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks are virtually a single park, in the heart of the Sierra Nevada (Snowy Range) in central California, near the Nevada border. These parks are noted chiefly for forests of gigantic trees and rugged, lofty mountains. Tremendous earth upheavals, erosion, glaciers, rivers, winds and changing temperatures helped sculpture this vast region, which was an Indian hunting ground before the white man came.

Some of the trees (*Sequoia gigantea*) are more than 3,000 years old—among the world's oldest living things. In Sequoia's Giant Forest are some of the finest sequoia groves. The sequoia gets its name from an Indian—named Sequoyah—who invented a system for writing the Cherokee language.

Spanish explorers discovered and named the Kings River—River of the Holy Kings (Río de los Santos Reyes). In Kings Canyon is the General Grant Grove and General Grant Tree, first seen by white men in Civil

War days. This tree is the largest in diameter in the park, while the Hart Tree is the tallest; Sequoia's General Sherman Tree is the largest in volume.

Other features of these parks are the beautiful lakes, waterfalls, meadows, canyons, rivers and trails. Sequoia's Mt. Whitney is the highest mountain in the U. S. except Alaska. There are more than 1,200 varieties of flora. Animal life is also varied, including the California mule deer, black bear, marmot, chipmunk, squirrel, mountain lion, bobcat and the rare Sierra bighorn. The golden eagle is one of 167 bird species in the parks.

## Music for Program No. 2

<i>Sequoia (March of the Monarchs)</i> . . . . .	Jones
<i>In the Forest</i> . . . . .	MacDowell
<i>Trees</i> . . . . .	Rasbach-Kilmer
<i>Before the Day</i> (Miwok Indian air) . . . . .	Lehmer
<i>March of the Three Kings</i> . . . . .	(Provençal)
<i>The Trout</i> . . . . .	Schubert-Schubart
<i>Chipmunks</i> . . . . .	Stringfield
<i>The Eagle</i> . . . . .	MacDowell

# Yosemite

"The most songful streams in the world . . . the noblest forests, the loftiest granite domes, the deepest ice-sculptured canyons"—thus John Muir described Yosemite, in California's Sierra Nevada.

Nowhere in the world is there such a variety of waterfalls. The combined Yosemite Falls drop 2,425 ft.—the second highest in the world. Ribbon Fall has a straight drop of 1,612 ft., ten times that of Niagara. Vernal, Bridalveil, Nevada and Illilouette falls each has its own particular beauty.

Yosemite's forests include three major groves of giant sequoias. Grizzly Giant, believed to be well over 3,000 years old, is the largest tree in the park.

The park's granite domes are unsurpassed for number and variety: Gigantic Half Dome rises almost a mile (4,800 ft.) above the valley. El Capitan, more than 3,000 ft. from base to top, has scarcely a crack in its perpendicular wall. Among the valley's famous beauty spots are Mirror Lake and Happy Isles.

Yosemite offers a breath-taking bird's-eye panorama from Glacier Point. The center of high-country activity is beautiful Tuolumne Meadows, at 8,600 ft., from which



saddle and hiking trips are made to passes up to 11,000 ft. high and such lakes as beautiful Lake Tenaya.

Seventy-eight species of mammals live in Yosemite. The squirrel family is notably large and California mule deer migrate between all elevations. There are more than 200 bird species, including western bluebird, California woodpecker, quail and grouse.

### Music for Program No. 3

<i>Yosemite</i> . . . . .	Headley
<i>The Dawn</i> (Miwok Indian air) . . . . .	Lehmer
<i>Shepherd Boy</i> . . . . .	Grieg
<i>Waterfall</i> . . . . .	Dragon
<i>Sierra Sketches: Mirror Lake</i> . . . . .	Breitenfeld
<i>Sierra Sketches: By the Fireside</i> . . . . .	Breitenfeld
<i>Rustle of Spring</i> . . . . .	Sinding
<i>The Dance of the Waterfall</i> (b) * . . . . .	Wallace



# Glacier

Glacier is the only National Park joined to that of another country. The park, in northwestern Montana, meets Canada's Waterton Lakes National Park on the international border. In 1932, they jointly became the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. Since they are separately administered, each of these parks retains its nationality and individuality.

Glacier National Park's peaks hold more than 50 glaciers, and 1,000 miles of trails bring many within easy walking distance. The predecessors of these glaciers carved the park's mountains and valleys. Lake McDonald is the largest of 200 lakes the glaciers left in Glacier National Park.

The Going-to-the-Sun Highway, world famous for its scenic beauty, links the eastern and western sides of the park. It offers superb views of St. Mary Lake and encircling peaks. At 6,664 ft., the highway crosses the Continental Divide at Logan Pass.

Glacier's wildlife is plentiful and varied. Best known animal is the mountain goat; and moose, elk, deer, grizzly and black bear, mink, marten, otter and badger are present. There are also small bands of bighorn (mountain sheep), and the rare fisher and wolverine. Park birds are numerous, including the osprey, water ouzel, ptarmigan, thrush and golden and bald eagles.

More than 1,000 species of wildflowers bloom in the park. Beargrass covers the valley floors and alpine meadows with a thick carpetlike growth, from which rise stalks topped with clusters of tiny white lilies.

### Music for Program No. 4

<i>White Wilderness</i> (1) * . . . . .	Wallace
<i>Night Song</i> (Blackfeet Indian air) . . . . .	Cadman
<i>Shanewis (Robin Woman): Spring Song</i> . . . . .	Cadman-Eberhart
<i>Emerald Lake</i> . . . . .	Saar
<i>Beaver Valley</i> (d) * . . . . .	Smith
<i>Opening Petals</i> (e) * . . . . .	Smith
<i>Song of the Trail</i> (a) * . . . . .	Jones
<i>William Tell: Overture (Pastorale)</i> . . . . .	Rossini

\*See Acknowledgments—page 17.

# Lassen Volcanic



A recently active volcano, Lassen Peak, in northeastern California, dominates Lassen Volcanic National Park. It was last active from 1914 through 1917.

Lassen Peak was named for Peter Lassen, Danish pioneer, who piloted mid-19th-century emigrants to California into the Sacramento Valley from Nevada, using the peak as a landmark. The peak juts 10,453 feet above sea level and is almost completely wrapped in a mantle of rock fragments from its own cliffs. Hot springs and steam and sulphurous vents are found near the mountain.

As a camper's park, Lassen has many beauties. Surrounding the lava flows are forests, lakes and wildflower meadows. Incense-cedar, ponderosa and other pines and white and red firs give way at lower altitudes to thickets of manzanita, tobacco-brush and chinquapin. The park's nearly 300 kinds of wildflowers include the crimson snowplant, scarlet bugler and bleeding heart.

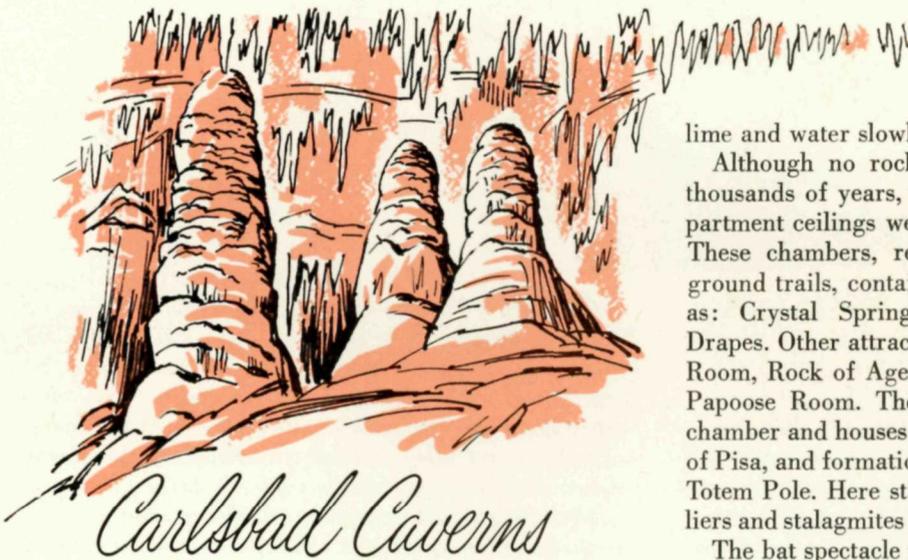
Rainbow trout are native to Lassen, and eastern brook and brown trout are plentiful in some places. The park, like other National Parks, is an absolute sanctuary for wildlife, which has retained its animal popula-

tions to pre-pioneer-day levels. Black-tailed and mule deer, ground squirrels and chipmunks are numerous. The chickaree, marten, marmot and fox are shy but often seen. Bird life is abundant, with many varieties of wild fowl and song birds.

Ice skating is enjoyed in late fall and early winter, skiing from December to early summer.

## Music for Program No. 5

<i>Snow Frolics</i> (b)* . . . . .	Smith
<i>Eruption</i> (e)* . . . . .	Smith
<i>Distant Mountain Peak</i> (g)* . . . . .	(Swiss-German)
<i>The Crystal Lake</i> . . . . .	Warren
<i>Farewell, Darling Greta</i> . . . . .	(Danish)
<i>Wagons West</i> (f)* . . . . .	Jones
<i>Snowflower</i> (c)* . . . . .	Hayes
<i>Swan Lake: Dance of the Swans</i> . . . . .	Tchaikovsky



# Carlsbad Caverns

One of the world's largest and most spectacular limestone caverns is located in this southeastern New Mexico park. Although these huge caves have not been fully explored, several levels are known to exist. Visitors are allowed down to the 829-foot level, but there are vast chambers—closed to the public—to at least 1,100 feet.

The caverns were carved by underground water eroding limestone deposited by a shallow sea some 200 million years ago and then elevated by earth movements. Other movements later raised and drained the caves and air replaced the water. A solution of carbonate of

lime and water slowly created fantastic formations.

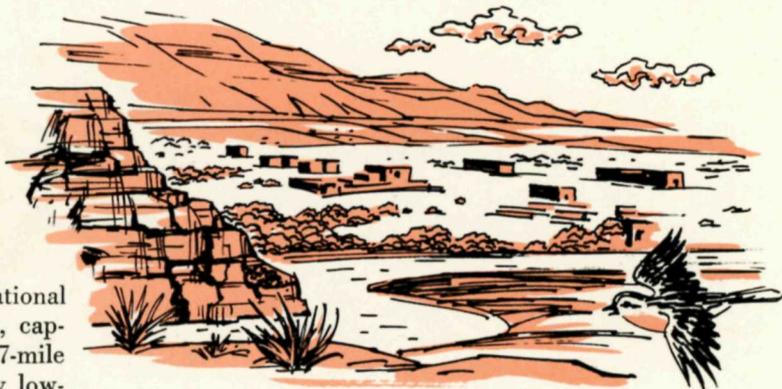
Although no rock has fallen within the caves for thousands of years, the huge chambers and high compartment ceilings were created partly by rock collapse. These chambers, reached by three miles of underground trails, contain beautiful calcite structures, such as: Crystal Spring Dome, Chandeliers and Onyx Drapes. Other attractions are Devil's Den, Billing Dove Room, Rock of Ages, King's Palace and the charming Papoose Room. The Big Room is the cave's largest chamber and houses Giant Dome, resembling the Tower of Pisa, and formations named the Statue of Liberty and Totem Pole. Here stalactites resemble graceful chandeliers and stalagmites rise like giant fingers from the floor.

The bat spectacle is the cave's outstanding animal attraction. Millions of bats from Bat Cave rise each summer evening into the surrounding desert air.

## Music for Program No. 6

<i>Orpheus in the Underworld: Overture</i> . . . . .	Offenbach
<i>The Desert</i> (a)* . . . . .	Jones
<i>Captain from Castile: Conquest</i> . . . . .	Newman
<i>Hopi Indian Cradle Song</i> . . . . .	Guion-Untermeyer
<i>La Paloma (The Dove)</i> . . . . .	Yradier
<i>Rock of Ages</i> . . . . .	Hastings-Toplady
<i>Give Me Your Tired, Your Poor</i> . . . . .	Berlin-Lazarus
<i>Die Fledermaus (The Bat): Overture</i> . . . . .	Strauss

# Big Bend



Texas' Big Bend National Park, on the international border, part desert and part mountain country, captures some of the flavor of Old Mexico. A 107-mile stretch of the Rio Grande snakes through sandy lowlands and deep canyons, forming the park's southern boundary and separating the United States from the Mexican states of Coahuila and Chihuahua. A big bend in the river gave this region its name.

Three of the park's outstanding features—the Boquillas, Mariscal and Santa Elena canyons—were cut by the Rio Grande. The ruins of two ghost towns, the Lost Mine Trail and views of Mexico are a few of the park's highlights.

Big Bend's background is colored by Indian, Spanish, Mexican, Texas Republic and United States history. Spanish conquistadores and missionaries found Apache Indians here and the fierce Comanches traveled through for raids into central Mexico.

The park's plant life is a mixture of Mexican and native species. Dagger Flat features the giant daggers, outdoing all other yuccas in magnificence. More than 1,000 kinds of plants are found in the park. Creosote-

bush, ocotillo, cacti, pinyon and ponderosa pines, Douglas fir and the strange drooping juniper are prominent.

The varied animal life includes the peccary (wild pig), Mexican black bear, mountain lion, whitetail deer, song birds such as orioles and tanagers, the rare Colima warbler and the aplomado falcon.

## Music for Program No. 7

<i>Rio Rita: Rangers' March</i> . . . . .	Tierney
<i>Where the West Begins</i> . . . . .	Gillis
<i>The Desert (j)*</i> . . . . .	Smith
<i>Jesusita en Chihuahua</i> . . . . .	(Mexican)
<i>Tecolote</i> . . . . .	(Mexican)
<i>Mariachi</i> . . . . .	Dragon
<i>Ghost Town</i> . . . . .	Keller
<i>Dagger Dance</i> . . . . .	Herbert



# Mount Rainier

Mount Rainier is a white tower rising out of the forests of western Washington. Visible for miles, the mountain is an ice-clad extinct volcano occupying more than one-fourth of Mount Rainier National Park's total area. In striking contrast to this forceful landscape are the surrounding flower-covered meadows and deep forests. The spectacle of warm colors splashed against ice makes this National Park unique.

The park's chief feature is Mount Rainier itself, rising 14,410 ft. The summit is nearly a mile square with three peaks rising to mark the old crater's rim. Al-

though not proven active within historic time, crater steam vents still show traces of volcanic activity. The mountain is covered by 26 glaciers, constituting our largest single-peak glacial system except in Alaska. The Emmons Glacier is the largest in the 40 square miles of glaciers on Mount Rainier.

The splendid forests of the park range from lowland stands of western hemlock, Douglas fir and western red cedar to subalpine "tree islands" of mountain hemlock and alpine fir. Probably no area excels this park in the number of wild-flower species nor offers more floral abundance. More than 130 species of birds and 50 species of mammals have been recorded. The Oregon jay and Clark's nutcracker are common birds; and raccoons, ground squirrels, chipmunks and marmots are frequently seen. Bears and mountain goats are fairly common in the summer. Much less frequently seen are the mountain lion and the bobcat.

## Music for Program No. 8

<i>From Mount Rainier</i> . . . . .	Reiser
<i>Majestic Cascades (c)*</i> . . . . .	Shuken
<i>Sons of the Mountains (a)*</i> . . . . .	Jones
<i>The Silver Tree (c)*</i> . . . . .	Young
<i>Waltz of the Flowers</i> . . . . .	Tchaikovsky
<i>O, Meadow, Meadow</i> . . . . .	(Czech)
<i>Chipmunks</i> . . . . .	Stringfield
<i>Winter Wonderland (c)*</i> . . . . .	Bernard

\*See Acknowledgments—page 17.

# Mount McKinley



Mt. McKinley looms over south-central Alaska as the North American continent's highest peak. Once called Denali (The High One) by the Indians, it rises 20,320 ft. above sea level. Eternal snows crown the top two-thirds of Mt. McKinley, silently reminding man of other ages. Nearby Mt. Foraker is 17,395 ft. and Mt. Silverthorne and Mt. Russell have imposing but lower summits.

Glaciers sculptured these mountains and are still plentiful within the park. The north-moving Peters and Heron glaciers are notable and the huge Muldrow Glacier comes within a few miles of the park road.

Forests of white spruce abruptly give way to sprawling, treeless tundra. Underlain with layers of permafrost—ground frozen thousands of years—these areas have but a few inches of topsoil that thaws in summer to support shrub-like willow and dwarf birch.

Only plants adapted to the harsh Arctic climate can survive, but the surprising summer with its 18 hours of daylight brings mountain azalea, forget-me-not, blue lupine and aster.

The big-horned white Dall sheep is unique to this park, although the moose is its largest animal. Caribou and

the Toklat grizzly bear, snowshoe rabbit and wolf are examples of this park's 35 mammal species.

Few birds can stand the park's wintry blasts. The ptarmigan, magpie, Canada jay and chickadee are noteworthy exceptions. Spring brings large bird migrations from North America and many other lands.

## Music for Program No. 9

<i>Song of the North</i> (Eskimo themes) . . . . .	Whaley
<i>White Wilderness</i> (1) * . . . . .	Wallace
<i>The Birch Tree</i> . . . . .	(Russian)
<i>Bear Country: Winter Fun</i> (d) * . . . . .	Smith
<i>From the Northland</i> (Eskimo air) . . . . .	Lehmer
<i>Little Bird</i> . . . . .	Grieg
<i>The Pines</i> . . . . .	Mueller-Service
<i>Aurora Borealis</i> . . . . .	Hadley

# Hawaii



Hawaii National Park, on the islands of Hawaii and Maui, is one of the world's most spectacular volcanic areas. On Hawaii, the 4090-ft. volcano Kilauea merges with Mauna Loa, reaching from 18,000 ft. below the ocean's surface to 13,680 ft. above sea level. Haleakala, 10,000-ft. volcano on Maui, was last active in the 18th century; Mauna Loa in 1950; Kilauea in 1955.

The name Haleakala (House of the Sun) comes from a legend in which the demigod Maui climbed to the top of the volcano and trapped the sun to gain more hours of sunlight. The park is noted for its rain forests of ferns and ohia trees and the rare silversword plant.

In Hawaiian mythology, Kilauea is the home of the volcano goddess, Pele. The southwest slope of Kilauea is the Kau Desert, with dwarfed plants growing in the lava, ash and pumice. Near the crater are ohelo berry bushes, sacred to Pele.

In patches where old lava has developed soil, called Kipukas, are meadows with clumps of koa, soapberry, kolea and mamani trees. In Kipuka Puauulu (Bird Park) are 40 varieties of trees. Native birds include the apapane, amakihi, elepaio, iwi, koae, io (hawk), pueo (small

owl) and the Pacific golden plover (kolea), which nests in Alaska in summer. Non-native birds include the English sparrow and skylark, Japanese green pheasant, California valley quail, Kentucky cardinal, Pekin nightingale and mynah. Native bats may be seen, as well as wild non-native pigs, goats and mongooses.

## Music for Program No. 10

<i>Na Lei O Hawaii</i> (Song of the Islands) (i) * . . . . .	King
<i>Eruption; Fire and Water</i> (e) * . . . . .	Smith
<i>Old Hawaiian Chant</i> . . . . .	(Traditional)
<i>By the Blue Hawaiian Waters</i> . . . . .	Ketelby
<i>The Swaying Palms</i> (b) * . . . . .	Wallace
<i>Apapane</i> . . . . .	Liliuokalani
<i>The Rock Beside the Sea</i> . . . . .	Converse
<i>Aloha Oe</i> (Farewell to Thee) (i) * . . . . .	Liliuokalani

# Crater Lake



An incredibly blue lake is this park's central feature. Located in southern Oregon, Crater Lake lies in the crater of an extinct volcano, Mount Mazama, in the Cascade Range near the source of the Rogue River. The Klamath Indians believed the mountain and the lake to be the battleground of the gods. A few thousand years ago, the volcano discharged a tremendous quantity of lava and ash, which caused its mountaintop to collapse. This depression, or caldera, now contains Crater Lake and its islands, called The Phantom Ship and Wizard Island.

A unique charm of Crater Lake is that visitors are able to see the whole lake and setting at one time. The 20-mile shoreline is ringed with imposing walls of rock and sand and fringed with green spires of fir and hemlock.

No sea or lake in the world surpasses Crater Lake's brilliant blue intensity. The color is believed to be the result of scattered sunlight in water of great depth and clarity. The blue rays of the sun are bent back upward and the rays of other colors are absorbed in the water's depth. The lake is said to have neither inlet nor outlet, its water level being maintained by rain and snow.

This park is famed for its virgin forests and wild-flower meadows; over 570 species of ferns and flowering plants; the more than 120 species of birds, ranging from rufous hummingbird to golden and bald eagles; and 60 mammals, including black bear, marten, golden-mantled ground squirrel, chipmunk and black-tailed deer.

## Music for Program No. 11

<i>Molten Rivers</i> (e)* . . . . .	Smith
<i>Deer Dance</i> (Rogue River Indian Dance) . . . . .	Skilton
<i>The Lake at Evening</i> . . . . .	Griffes
<i>Forest Primeval</i> . . . . .	Dragon-Longfellow
<i>The Flying Dutchman</i> (Phantom ship theme) . . . . .	Wagner
<i>To a Hummingbird</i> . . . . .	MacDowell
<i>Bears Scratching</i> (d)* . . . . .	Smith
<i>The Awakening</i> . . . . .	Jones

# Mesa Verde and Rocky Mountain



These parks share the same state, but here the similarity ends. Mesa Verde (Green Tableland) is in southwestern Colorado's semiarid mesa-land and is a plateau rising 2,000 ft. above the surrounding country. Rocky Mountain National Park is in north-central Colorado and is famed for its spectacular peaks, alpine lakes and plunging streams.

Mesa Verde is the only National Park set aside because of its prehistoric importance. Once a mesa of fertile farmland and pinyon pine-juniper forest, its peaceful Indians abandoned it about A. D. 1300 because of protracted drought. Behind them they left fine adobe-plastered stone houses, pit houses and pueblos of the open mesa and the lofty cliff dwellings of the caves.

Rocky Mountain National Park's natural beauties include 65 snow-crowned peaks and flowered meadows. These summits all top 10,000 ft. and are so closely grouped they present one of the nation's greatest mountain masses. Of note are the park's ice-carved gorges, hanging valleys and small glaciers.

More than 700 species of flowering plants have been identified. Colorado's state flower, the blue columbine,

is prominent in a group that includes the gentian, primrose and penstemon.

Magnificent Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep are outstanding in a mammal group that includes black bear, beaver and elk. Approximately 215 varieties of birds have been recorded in Rocky Mountain National Park.

## Music for Program No. 12

<i>The Colorado Trail</i> . . . . .	(Traditional)
<i>Beaver Valley</i> (d)* . . . . .	Smith
<i>The Eagle</i> . . . . .	MacDowell
<i>The Song of the Lonely Trail</i> (Yurok Indian air) . . . . .	Lehmer
<i>Spring on the Mesa</i> (Hopi Indian air) . . . . .	Lehmer
<i>By a Meadow Brook</i> . . . . .	MacDowell
<i>Dance of the Bluebird</i> . . . . .	Tchaikovsky
<i>The Sunset Trail</i> . . . . .	Watson

\*See Acknowledgments—page 17.

# Grand Canyon



This titanic gorge is famed for its size and color. Located in northwestern Arizona, the Grand Canyon is 217 miles long, varies in width from four to eighteen miles and, from its depths, its rims and mountains reach upward a mile towards the sky. From the rock temples and the depths of the chasm, an ever-changing kaleidoscope of colors is reflected. From sunrise to sunset, golds and blues give way to reds and purples, and finally to greys, yellows, greens and blues.

Grand Canyon has been formed by the erosion of running water as the region slowly elevated. The Colorado, second longest river in the United States, has cut 19 major canyons on its 2,000-mile course. The effects of torrential rains and erosion give the canyon a fantastic profile. The plateaus bordering the canyon are terraces of erosion-resisting limestone and sandstone and the buttes and temples stand as remnants of hard rock.

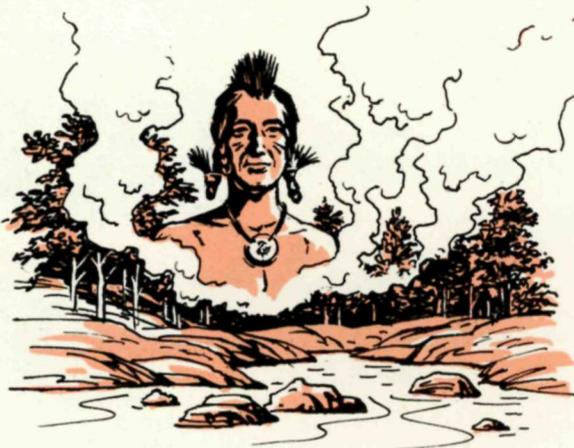
The park's highways and trails lead to The Painted Desert, Bright Angel Canyon, Walhalla Plateau, and cliff dwellings of former Indian inhabitants. About 625 sites of Indian pueblos have been discovered and some may be reached by muleback.

Plant life is diverse and includes desert plants such as cactus, sage and mesquite in the lower canyons and ponderosa and pinyon pines and quaking aspen in the higher elevations.

Animal life includes about 180 species of birds, 60 species of mammals, 25 reptiles and five amphibians.

## Music for Program No. 13

<i>Grand Canyon: On the Trail</i> . . . . .	Grofé
<i>Grand Canyon (a)*</i> . . . . .	Jones
<i>Grand Canyon: Painted Desert</i> . . . . .	Grofé
<i>The Burros' Lullaby</i> . . . . .	Jones
<i>Arizona: Sandstorm</i> . . . . .	Young
<i>Ghost Riders in the Sky</i> . . . . .	Jones
<i>Grand Canyon: Sunset</i> . . . . .	Grofé
<i>Entry of the Gods into Walhalla</i> . . . . .	Wagner



# Hot Springs and Platt

These two parks serve as national spas or health resorts and, though each features mineral springs, Hot Springs' waters are thermal and Platt's are cold.

Located in the Ouachita (Wash-i-taw) Mountains of Arkansas, Hot Springs lies along a fault line or break that developed as a result of internal earth strain. The waters of the park's 47 hot springs, believed to be heated in passing close to a mass of hot rock, are supposedly beneficial in the treatment of certain diseases.

Deep woods cover the park's steep, rocky hills with oak, pine and hickory. Wildflowers bloom in every

month of the year; and wildlife includes common small mammals (rabbits, skunks, opossums); lizards, snakes, salamanders, turtles; and more than 90 species of birds.

Platt is in the gently rolling hills of south-central Oklahoma on lands once owned by the Chickasaw Indians. Tradition says the Indians drank the "wonder waters" for their medicinal qualities. To the southwest, the Arbuckle Mountains can be seen from a hill at whose base the principal mineral springs of the park issue.

Springs, small waterfalls and cascades dot the park and beautiful Travertine Creek flows through the eastern section to empty into Rock Creek near the park's entrance. Pavilion, Bromide, Medicine and Black Sulphur springs are the best known mineral springs.

Here are many species of small mammals (fox, squirrel and cottontail) and armadillo may be seen occasionally. Many varieties of birds inhabit the park.

## Music for Program No. 14

<i>Oh, What a Beautiful Morning!</i> . . . . .	Rodgers-Hammerstein II
<i>Wonder Water (Pueblo Indian air)</i> . . . . .	Curtis
<i>Cascades</i> . . . . .	Sowerby
<i>It's a Lovely Day Today</i> . . . . .	Berlin
<i>The Brook</i> . . . . .	MacDowell
<i>Pastoral Symphony (excerpt)</i> . . . . .	Beethoven
<i>Of Salamanders</i> . . . . .	MacDowell
<i>Peter Cottontail</i> . . . . .	Nelson-Rollins

# Mammoth Cave

World travelers of Victorian times came to Mammoth Cave to see "the greatest cave that ever was." Today, this southern Kentucky National Park offers also a 78-square-mile aboveground woodland preserve.

The huge subterranean chambers were created by the dissolution of limestone over the ages. Icicle-like stalactites hang from cave ceilings and cone-shaped stalagmites rise from cavern floors. Within the cave's 150 miles of explored corridors are many fantastic formations. Here is the cave's largest known travertine formation (75 ft. high), called Frozen Niagara; and Mammoth Dome (192 ft.) is its highest known dome. The water-carved Echo River winds 360 ft. below the earth's surface; and the River Styx adjoins the cave's Dead Sea.

The park's colorful history includes visits by Indians 2,500 years ago and discovery by white men in 1799. The United States mined the cave's saltpeter to manufacture gunpowder for the War of 1812.

Many historical figures visited the cave, including the Emperor of Brazil, the Grand Duke of Russia, actor Edwin Booth, Danish violinist Ole Bull and Swedish singer Jenny Lind.



Hardwood forests flourish in the park; and golden-rod, Kentucky's state flower, is one of the many wildflowers. Strange blindfish swim in the subterranean Echo River and woodchuck, cottontail and white-tailed deer are found in the forests. More than 170 species of birds are here.

## Music for Program No. 15

<i>Skip to My Lou</i> . . . . .	(American fiddle tune)
<i>Waterfall</i> . . . . .	Dragon
<i>To the Goldenrod</i> . . . . .	MacDowell
<i>The Swan of Tuonela</i> . . . . .	Sibelius
<i>The Cry of the Wild Goose</i> . . . . .	Gilkyson
<i>The Herd Girl's Holiday</i> . . . . .	Bull
<i>Norma: Casta Diva</i> . . . . .	Bellini
<i>The Star Spangled Banner</i> . . . . .	Smith-Key



# Shenandoah

The views from the summit of Virginia's Blue Ridge Mountains are Shenandoah National Park's most celebrated feature. Skyline Drive runs the length of the park and follows the mountain crest 105 miles to offer sweeping vistas of mountains, valleys and forests.

One of the world's oldest ranges, the Blue Ridge was formed mainly by volcanic action and once lay under a vast sea. Earth forces slowly raised the sea bottom and pushed up mountains; and, during this building, erosion continued. Powerful geological processes continue to change this ancient ridge.

Located in George Washington's home state, great memories of the American Revolution and the Civil War echo through the park's history. The George Washington National Forest is nearby, and the Piedmont and the Shenandoah Valley were Civil War battlegrounds. A 94-mile link of the famous Appalachian Trail winds through the park.

More than 200 miles of trail cross the park to afford intimate glimpses of many scenic places, such as Stony Man Mountain, Whiteoak Canyon and Big Meadows.

Ninety-five per cent of the Blue Ridge is wooded. Fall bursts with color as black gum, red maple, hickory, and oak blaze with orange and red. Spring and summer haze the slopes and meadows with wildflowers.

Spring bird migrations bring more than 100 species into the park and later arrivals swell the total to 200. The number of deer, bear, bobcat and fox is increasing.

## Music for Program No. 16

<i>Shenandoah</i> . . . . .	(Sea Chantey)
<i>Appalachia</i> . . . . .	Delius
<i>Snake Baked a Hoe Cake (g)*</i> . . . . .	(Appalachian)
<i>Carry Me Back to Old Virginy</i> . . . . .	Bland
<i>By a Weeping Willow's Shade</i> . . . . .	Hopkinson
<i>Whippoorwill</i> . . . . .	Mason
<i>The Trail of the Lonesome Pine</i> . . . . .	Carroll-MacDonald
<i>Great Memories</i> . . . . .	Warren

\*See Acknowledgments—page 17.

# Olympic



Olympic is our only national park featuring both snow-clad peaks and ocean-front beaches. Located on Washington's Olympic Peninsula, this unique wilderness blends mountains and glaciers with lakes and seascapes, and features an extraordinary evergreen rain forest. The western side of the park has the wettest winter climate in the United States. Rainfall sometimes exceeds 140 inches a year; and Mt. Olympus, in the park's center, may have a snowfall of as much as 150 ft. during a season.

The lush rain forest has the largest known individual trees of four cone-bearing species (Sitka spruce, western hemlock, Douglas fir and western red cedar). Mosses softly carpet the forest floor, upholster the tree trunks and drape overhead branches. Great ferns mingle with wildflowers and, over all, the forest reflects a warm, green light.

Mt. Olympus rises 7,954 ft., several other peaks top 7,000 ft. and about 50 glaciers are found in the Olympic Mountains. The park's 50-mile coastline is one of the most primitive areas remaining in the United States.

The lordly Olympic or Roosevelt elk is the most spec-

taacular of the park's 56 mammals. Columbian black-tailed deer, Olympic marmot, black bear and snowshoe rabbit are also present. In summer there are about 140 kinds of birds in the park; and beautiful Lake Crescent is the only known place in the world where Beardslee trout are known to exist. The park streams contain several varieties of trout.

## Music for Program No. 17

<i>Olympic Elk: In the Rain Forest; Snow Dance</i> (d) *	Smith
<i>Jupiter</i> . . . . .	Holst
<i>Clouds</i> . . . . .	Debussy
<i>O, Meadow, Meadow</i> . . . . .	(Czech)
<i>Raindrop Prelude</i> . . . . .	Chopin
<i>Run, Salmon, Run</i> . . . . .	Anson
<i>Sea Pieces: From the Depths</i> . . . . .	MacDowell
<i>Forest Murmurs</i> . . . . .	Wagner



# Everglades

This land-and-sea park, located at the southern tip of subtropical Florida, is the largest of the eastern parks and the third largest in the entire system. Everglades—a name derived from the seemingly endless expanse of "grassy waters"—has almost half its nearly 1,228,500 acres under water.

Green savannas (grass-covered plains) are dotted with "islands" of jungle growth. Called hammocks, these slightly elevated tree-covered areas probably take their name from a Seminole Indian word meaning "garden place." This tropical scene is dotted with clumps of cy-

press and almost impenetrable forests of giant mangrove. The tall and graceful royal palm, Florida's state tree, is found here in its rare, wild condition. Hanging moss, strange tree-climbing vines and orchids add to the atmosphere of verdant mystery of this swampland.

Small fish and shrimp are plentiful on the seacoast and tree snails on the hammocks. Everglades also supports a large and varied bird population. Among the more spectacular are the roseate spoonbill (often mistaken for flamingo), seven species of heron and the snowy egret. The park's rookeries (bird-breeding colonies) support two species of ibis.

A few of the mammals are black bear, panther, raccoon, bobcat and Florida otter. Alligators are frequently seen and the rare American crocodile is occasionally spotted in the salt-water areas. Trout, bonefish, amberjack, snapper and tarpon are a few of the fish in the park.

## Music for Program No. 18

<i>Florida Night</i> . . . . .	Still
<i>Oyaneetah</i> (Seminole Indian air) . . . . .	Herbert
<i>Prowlers of the Everglades: Alligators</i> (d) *	Smith
<i>Gue, Gue, Solingaie</i> (Bayou song) . . . . .	(Traditional)
<i>Otters</i> (d) * . . . . .	Smith
<i>The Heron</i> . . . . .	Murphy-Pai-Tah-Shun
<i>Turtles</i> . . . . .	Saint-Saëns
<i>Orchids in the Moonlight</i> . . . . .	Youmans

# Wind Cave



Wind Cave, in South Dakota's Black Hills, is one of three underground parks, but is very different from the other two. This cave's walls have sections covered with delicate and beautiful boxwork (projecting interlaced veins of calcite). There are also some lacy, colored crystals which occasionally take shapes resembling plants and animals. "Black light" demonstrations bring out fluorescent colors of the crystals.

The cave's ten miles of explored passages lead to formations called the Post Office Room, Garden of Eden, Monte Cristo Palace, Fairgrounds and The Pearly Gates.

Wind Cave got its name from the air currents blowing alternately in and out of the cave's mouth, as the outside atmospheric pressure changes. Air blows outward when the barometer falls and inward when it rises, permitting visitors to predict the ensuing weather.

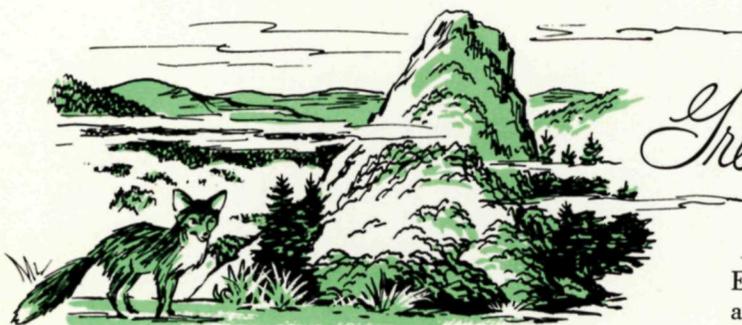
Wind Cave National Park is much more than a cave. Above ground, about 300 buffalo (bison) roam 27,000 acres of forest and prairie under nearly natural conditions. These native animals help the park to retain the look of a frontier land. Elk, antelope and deer may be seen on the rangelands; and prairie dogs are numerous.

The mourning dove, red-headed woodpecker, horned lark and prairie sharp-tailed grouse are a few of Wind Cave National Park's bird species.

The park's dominant tree is the ponderosa pine and there also are Rocky Mountain cedars and deciduous trees. Its flowering plants include the bedstraw, cone-flower, false indigo, Indian paintbrush and columbine.

## Music for Program No. 19

<i>Wind on the Plain</i> . . . . .	Debussy
<i>Flute Serenade</i> (Sioux Indian air) . . . . .	Skilton
<i>The Buffalo</i> (f)* . . . . .	Jones
<i>Night Winds</i> . . . . .	Griffes
<i>Home on the Range</i> (Cowboy song) . . . . .	(Traditional)
<i>The Squirrel</i> . . . . .	Weaver
<i>Indian Spirit Chant</i> (f)* . . . . .	Jones
<i>March Winds</i> . . . . .	MacDowell



# Great Smoky Mountains

This park is on the crest of the mountain range which separates Tennessee from North Carolina. The Great Smokies, zigzagging 71 miles through the park, are named for the deep-blue haze rising from the moist valleys, often veiling the mountain summits.

In this upland, one of the oldest in the world, 16 peaks top 6,000 ft. and Clingman's Dome Highway cuts the summit at 6,311 ft.—the most elevated highway in the eastern states. Most of the park is forested. Spruce and fir crown the highest peaks and the park's 130 native tree types number almost as many as there are in all of Europe. There are 1,300 varieties of flowering plants. Indian summer paints the foliage with vibrant hues, and wildflowers (dogwood, mountain laurel, flame azalea) bloom in profusion in spring.

The forests murmur with the history of those who have lived in these mountains since our country's earliest days. Here are the remains of log structures left by

English, Irish and Scotch-Irish settlers. Their descendants, part of the oldest European immigrant stock in the English-speaking New World, live in the hills around the park and speak a dialect similar to "Elizabethan English." South of the park, several thousand Cherokee Indians, descendants of even earlier park residents, reside on the Qualla Reservation.

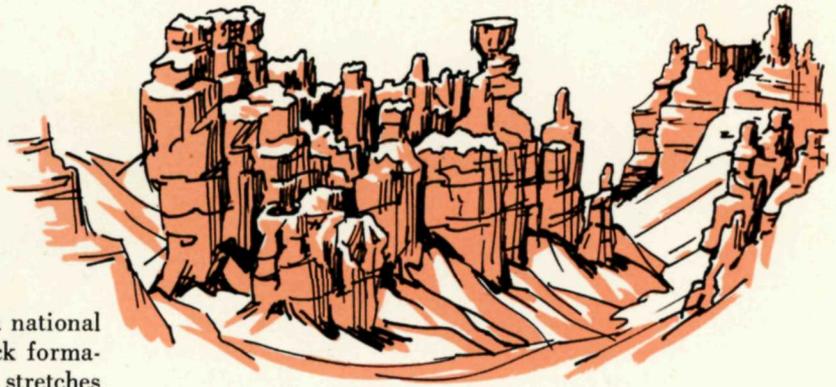
Long occupancy by man has reduced wildlife considerably, but it is increasing under park protection. Over 52 species of fur-bearing animals are found (black bear, fox, bobcat); and wild turkey is one of 200 bird species.

## Music for Program No. 20

<i>Old Smoky</i> . . . . .	(Traditional)
<i>Appalachia</i> . . . . .	Delius
<i>In Deep Woods</i> . . . . .	MacDowell
<i>The Fox</i> . . . . .	(Traditional)
<i>Indian Summer</i> . . . . .	Herbert
<i>Butterfly</i> . . . . .	Grieg
<i>Turkey in the Straw</i> . . . . .	(Traditional)
<i>When You Walk Through Woods</i> . . . . .	Warren

\*See Acknowledgments—page 17.

# Bryce Canyon



Bryce Canyon was set aside by Congress as a national park because of the beauty of its natural rock formations. A narrow strip of land, the Pink Cliffs, stretches 25 miles to mark the location of this colorful southern Utah park. Below the sheltering walls of a series of natural amphitheaters, red, pink and orange rock formations blend with white, grey and cream, suggesting cathedrals, cities and temples in riotous color, shaped by the ceaseless erosion of rain, ice, snow and sun on limestone and other rocks.

Bryce's history goes back 60 million years, when inland lakes and seas laid down a great thickness of silt, sand and limestone. The lands later rose slowly to heights of 10,000 ft., and centuries of water and wind erosion formed the ever-changing canyon profile.

Park trails lead to the Queen's Garden, Fairyland and Peek-a-boo Canyon; and the popular Navajo Loop Trail descends more than 500 ft. into the canyon. The 17-mile stretch of Rim Drive, from Sunset Point to Rainbow Point, gives a fairly complete picture of the Pink Cliffs.

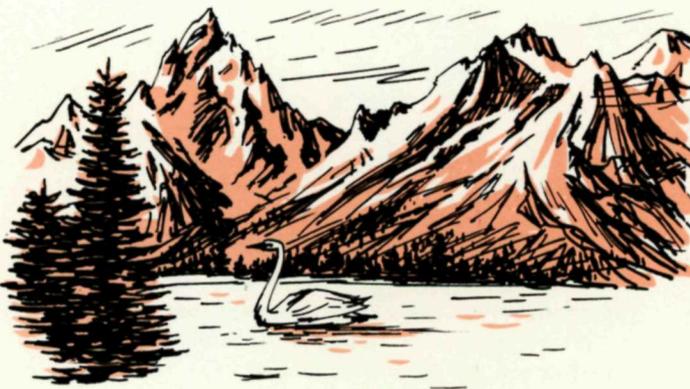
Probably the first people going into Bryce were the Basketmaker Indians, followed after A.D. 700 by the

Pueblo and later the Paiute Indians. White trappers entered the plateau country in the early 1800's, and 1874 saw the first Mormon farms in the vicinity of Bryce.

The chipmunk is the most common animal inhabitant. Deer, prairie dog, porcupine and mantled ground squirrel also are seen. Among the park's birds are the violet-green swallow, Steller's jay and white-throated swift.

## Music for Program No. 21

<i>Erosion</i> . . . . .	Villa-Lobos
<i>Imagery: Temple Dancer</i> . . . . .	Johnson
<i>Navajo War Dance</i> . . . . .	Farwell
<i>Over the Rainbow</i> . . . . .	Arlen-Harburg
<i>Chipmunks</i> . . . . .	Stringfield
<i>Dance of the Bluebird</i> . . . . .	Tchaikovsky
<i>Her Blanket (Navajo Indian air)</i> . . . . .	(Amerind)
<i>Fairy Garden</i> . . . . .	Ravel



# Grand Teton

Rising 7,000 ft. above famed Jackson Hole in northwest Wyoming, the Grand Teton Mountains form an unforgettable picture. No other mountains in the United States resemble the sheer-rising Grand Tetons.

The Tetons were formed over millions of years by the gradual uplifting of a gigantic block of earth crust along a fault (or crack) in the earth's surface. During the rise, erosion began and glaciers cut steep-walled canyons and widened narrow valleys.

This park—with nearby Yellowstone to the north—first became known to white men in the early 19th cen-

tury. John Colter, whose name is closely linked with Grand Teton and Yellowstone history, passed through the area in 1807. Originally a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition, Colter evaluated the hunting and trapping potentialities of this region. In 1811 an Astorian fur-trading expedition crossed the Tetons on its way to the Northwest. Later the park was frequented by trappers.

More than 130 miles of trail cross the park and lead to high lakes and wooded valley ridges. Glacier Trail leads to Grand Teton and Surprise and Amphitheater lakes and is the starting point to Teton Glacier. Other trails lead to Jenny, Leigh, Phelps and Jackson lakes, Alaska Basin and Indian Paintbrush Canyon.

One of the country's largest elk herds (15,000) winters in and near the park; and buffalo, moose and mule deer are present. More than 100 bird species have been identified, including the great blue heron, osprey and the rare trumpeter swan.

## Music for Program No. 22

<i>Homing to Wyoming</i> . . . . .	MacKenzie
<i>Grand Teton</i> . . . . .	Still
<i>Sons of the Mountains (a)*</i> . . . . .	Jones
<i>Dance of the Snowflakes</i> . . . . .	Tchaikovsky
<i>The Swan</i> . . . . .	Saint-Saëns
<i>Baby Ducks (d)*</i> . . . . .	Smith
<i>Northern Pines</i> . . . . .	Sousa
<i>Peace Within</i> . . . . .	Jones

# Acadia



The largest rock-built island on the Atlantic Coast—Mount Desert Island in the Gulf of Maine—dominates Acadia National Park, which also includes parts of the Isle au Haut and Schoodic Peninsula on the mainland.

Battered by geologic forces of land-building and land destruction for millions of years, this region evolved into a distinctive sea-and-land wilderness. Here the salty tang of a wild ocean shoreline contrasts with the fragrances of forests, mountains and lakes.

Discovered in 1604 by Samuel de Champlain, the rocky island was named Isle des Monts Deserts, to suggest a wild forested land rather than a desert. The French established their first missionary colony in America here; and the wrecking of the mission by the English in 1613 was the first overt act in the long conflict between these nations over the control of North America. In 1688, Louis XIV gave Mount Desert Island to the Sieur de la Mothe Cadillac, later founder of Detroit and Governor of Louisiana, but in 1713 the king ceded the land to England. George III confirmed title to the island, as part of the Province of Massachusetts, to Sir Francis Bernard, its last English governor. During

and after the American Revolution the land reverted to Massachusetts and to descendants of the original French and English private owners. Acadia was the first of our present group of national parks east of the Mississippi.

The Northern and Temperate zones overlap at Acadia, giving it a wide variety of plant and animal life. Beach and tidal pools are rich in sea life.

### Music for Program No. 23

<i>The Sea</i> . . . . .	Rodgers
<i>Forest Primeval</i> . . . . .	Dragon-Longfellow
<i>In the Forest</i> . . . . .	MacDowell
<i>Stout Champlain</i> . . . . .	Cooper-Gibbon
<i>God Save the King (h)*</i> . . . . .	Carey
<i>Fiddler Crab (e)*</i> . . . . .	Smith
<i>The Rock Beside the Sea</i> . . . . .	Converse
<i>New World Symphony (excerpt)</i> . . . . .	Dvorak



# Zion

Southern Utah's Zion Canyon is famed for the lavish colors of its sheer rock walls, which are said to reveal every shade of the spectrum, but are dominantly red and white. Reds dominate the lower half, while upper portions are white, sometimes touched with tan or even streaks of rust and capped with deep red.

The Zion area was formed by successive occurrences of vast seas, sediment deposits, earth upheavals and erosion. Later, the Virgin River cut narrow Zion Canyon.

Fabulous rock formations border the eight-mile canyon road: Majestic Mountain, Cathedral Mountain, The



Great White Throne, The Organ and The Beehives. West Temple is the canyon wall's highest point. Another road winds through White Cliffs, past Checkerboard Mesa.

Paiute Indians were early Zion inhabitants. In 1776 a Spanish padre, Father Escalante, and his party from Santa Fe, New Mexico, became the first white men to see the approach to Zion Canyon and the rock cliffs at its entrance. The first white man to see the canyon itself was Nephi Johnson, a young Mormon scout, who saw it in 1858 but did not report his discovery. The canyon was rediscovered in 1862 by Joseph Black, also a Mormon.

The plant and animal life within Zion is varied. Perhaps the park's most interesting wildflower species is the sacred datura (Zion moonflower).

The road-runner is one of more than 150 bird species within Zion. Bobcat, coyote, weasel, ground squirrels and chipmunks are among the mammals.

### Music for Program No. 24

<i>Erosion</i> . . . . .	Villa-Lobos
<i>Santa Fe: Ave Maria</i> . . . . .	Dragon
<i>Heavenly City</i> . . . . .	Dragon
<i>I Heard a Forest Praying</i> . . . . .	DeRose-Lewis
<i>Flight of the Bumble-bee</i> . . . . .	Rimsky-Korsakov
<i>Yuccas</i> . . . . .	Cadman
<i>Road-runner (j)*</i> . . . . .	Smith
<i>The Awakening</i> . . . . .	Jones

\*See Acknowledgments—page 17.

# Isle Royale



Michigan's Isle Royale is a wilderness park of woods, lakes and fjord-like harbors, located in northern Lake Superior. Three unique features distinguish the park: it is nearer Canada than the United States, it may be reached only by boat or seaplane and there are no roads or wheeled vehicles on the island.

The park takes its name from Isle Royale, Lake Superior's largest island and includes 200 smaller islands forming an archipelago. Created by lava flows 900 million years ago, glaciers ground the islands smooth while forming the basin of Lake Superior. As the waters receded islands emerged.

Isle Royale has been known and visited since early American history. The main island was named by the French in honor of King Louis XIV and it appeared on maps in the mid-17th century. After figuring in French, English and American fur trade, the island was ceded to the United States by the Chippewa Indians in 1843. Until 1899, Isle Royale was the site of extensive copper explorations, relics of which still remain.

Among the park's trees is the white pine; and, surprisingly, there are 36 kinds of orchids.

Almost 200 bird species are listed for Isle Royale, including osprey, pileated woodpecker and many warblers.

Separated from Michigan and Canada by miles of water, only mammals able to cross this barrier by swimming or crossing over ice are found here. The park has moose, wolf, beaver, coyote, mink, muskrat, red squirrel and snowshoe rabbit.

## Music for Program No. 25

<i>Armide: Overture</i> . . . . .	Lully
<i>Shining Big Sea Water</i> . . . . .	Sowerby
<i>Coureurs de Bois</i> . . . . .	Cooper-Gibbon
<i>Peace of the Woods</i> . . . . .	Grieg
<i>The Birch Tree</i> (Russian air) . . . . .	Keith-Bergman
<i>To an Old White Pine</i> . . . . .	MacDowell
<i>The Woodpecker Song</i> . . . . .	Di Lazzaro-Adamson
<i>Beaver Romance</i> (d)* . . . . .	Smith



# Virgin Islands

This Caribbean tropical park is the Nation's 29th and newest. It covers about three-fourths of the Island of St. John, the smallest of three principal islands in the United States' Virgin Islands group. The larger islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix are not included in the park itself. St. John is located 75 miles east of Puerto Rico and is noted for its tropical forests, brilliant flowers, white-sand beaches, quiet coves, sweeping hills and mild climate.

Columbus discovered the archipelago in 1493 and named it for St. Ursula and the 11,000 virgins. As Dutch, English, Spanish, French and Danish adventurers came to the islands, the native inhabitants (possibly Siboney or Carib Indians) disappeared. The Danes settled on St. John in 1717.

By 1726, with the help of slave labor, sugar cane plantations flourished. In 1733 a slave rebellion was quelled by French soldiers from Martinique, but revolt smoldered until slavery was abolished in 1848. Economic

collapse followed, and the island reverted to wilderness. In 1917, the United States purchased the Danish Islands from Denmark for \$25,000,000. Ruins of this colorful past—manor houses, forts and factories—have been preserved.

Most of the park's acreage is covered with tropical vegetation and second-growth trees; there are more than 260 species of woody plants, including bougainvillea, orchids and palm trees; and more than 100 species of birds. The coral reefs of St. John's Island are considered a marine wonderland.

## Music for Program No. 26

<i>Virgin Islands</i> (Calypso) . . . . .	Lamotte-Weiss
<i>Canto Karabali</i> . . . . .	Lecuona
<i>Farewell, Darling Greta</i> . . . . .	(Danish)
<i>Corals</i> . . . . .	Treharne
<i>The Swaying Palms</i> (b)* . . . . .	Wallace
<i>Sea Shell</i> . . . . .	Engel
<i>Concert Calypso</i> . . . . .	Waldo
<i>Siboney</i> . . . . .	Lecuona

\*See Acknowledgments—page 17.

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## Acknowledgments

Original sound-tracks selected from the following LP albums were used in preparing this School Broadcast series:

a. SONGS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS	Disneyland WDL 1005
b. PEOPLE AND PLACES: SAMOA, SWITZERLAND	Disneyland WDL 4003
c. WINTER	Disneyland WDL 3026
d. TRUE-LIFE ADVENTURES	Disneyland WDL 4011
e. SECRETS OF LIFE	Disneyland WDL 4006
f. THIS WAS THE WEST	Disneyland WDL 3033
g. SUNDOWN SONGS	Decca DL 8711
h. HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL MARINES	Capitol T 10000
i. HAWAII CALLS	Capitol T 470

Performance of music from the following films was made possible through scores loaned by Walt Disney Productions:

- j. THE LIVING DESERT
- k. VANISHING PRAIRIE
- l. WHITE WILDERNESS

Bird songs were reproduced from LP albums "BIRD SONGS OF DOORYARD, FIELD AND FOREST," as recorded by Jerry and Norma Stillwell on Columbia LP albums C-101 and C-107.

Sounds also used from LP albums "SOUNDS OF THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST" (FPX 122) and "SOUNDS OF A TROPICAL RAIN FOREST IN AMERICA" (FPX 120), produced by Folkways Records & Service Corp., N. Y.; and from LP album "VOICE OF THE SEA" (5011), Cook Recordings.

Reference books used in preparing this series:

- THE NATIONAL PARKS, by Freeman Tilden (Alfred A. Knopf)
  - OUR COUNTRY'S NATIONAL PARKS (Vols. I & II),  
by Irving Robert Melbo (Bobbs-Merrill)
  - \*BECKONING LANDFALL (Acadia), by Erick Berry (John Day)
  - \*HOLD BACK THE HUNTER (Yellowstone), by Dale White (John Day)
  - \*MOUNTAIN OF FIRE (Lassen Volcanic), by Jack Steffan (John Day)
  - \*ALLIGATOR CROSSING (Everglades), by Marjorie Douglas (John Day)
- (\*)From the YOUR FAIR LAND series for young readers.

# Program Awards

## THE PEABODY MEDAL 1958



CITATION: "The year's best program of radio education. This award is in recognition of continuous expansion and development over a 30-year period. This outstanding music appreciation series for schools combines educational value with highest musicianship, expert production, and utilization of appropriate musical groups of all types, instrumental and vocal."

(Peabody Medals, 1942 and 1952)

## FREEDOMS FOUNDATION GEORGE WASHINGTON MEDAL 1958



CITATION: "For distinguished achievement in bringing about a better understanding of the American way of life."

(Certificate of Recognition, 1951

National Radio Award, 1952

George Washington Medal, 1955, 1956, 1957)

American Association of University Women  
(San Francisco Branch)  
Certificate of Achievement, 1947  
Radio Award, 1949

American Music Conference  
Special Certificate of Recognition, 1953  
Honorable Mention, 1954

California Congress of Parents and Teachers, Inc.  
10th District (Los Angeles)  
Radio Awards, 1947, 1949, 1952-53, 1953-54  
17th District (San Mateo)—Commendation, 1950

California-Western Music Educators Conference  
Certificate of Merit—1949

College of the Pacific  
Centennial Award, 1951

Los Angeles Tidings Scroll  
1946

National Association for  
American Composers and Conductors  
Award of Merit, 1950

National Association for  
Better Radio and Television  
Rating of Excellence, 1954

National Education Association  
Department of Audio-Visual Instruction  
Special Award, 1951

National Federation of Music Clubs  
Special Award, 1949

Northern California Academy of  
Television Award—1952

The Ohio State University  
First Awards, 1943, 1945, 1946, 1949, 1952,  
1953, 1955, 1958  
Special Awards, 1950, 1951 and 1956  
25th Anniversary Award 1955

Phi Beta Plaques  
1940 and 1943

San Bernardino Valley  
Scroll of Appreciation, 1952

San Francisco Examiner  
Radio Award, 1952

San Mateo Times  
Television Award, 1952

Southern California Association for  
Better Radio and Television  
Radio Award, 1950

Washington State Federation of Music Clubs  
Commendation, 1952