NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

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CAPULIN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL MONUMENT—Page 163

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The saving of the wildlife of the world is a duty that by no means is confined to a group of persons who work for nothing and subsist on their own enthusiasm. The saving of the fauna of a nation is a national task. It is literally everybody's business.—WILLIAM T. HORNADAY.

NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

Published quarterly by The National Parks Association

An independent, non-profit organization with nation-wide membership guarding America's heritage of scenic wilderness

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DEVEREUX BUTCHER, Editor

October-December 1954 **CONTENTS** **Vol. 28, No. 119**

NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, formerly National Parks Bulletin, has been published since 1919 by the National Parks Association. It presents articles of importance and of general interest relating to the national parks and monuments, and is issued quarterly for members of the Association and for others who are interested in the preservation of our national parks and monuments as well as in maintaining national park standards, and in helping to preserve wilderness. (See inside back cover.) School or library subscription $2 a year.

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National Parks Association

The blue wall of the Teton Mountains looms majestically through the trees on Timbered Island.—Local groups see quick profit by turning national parks into commercialized resorts.

EDITORIAL

THE TERMITES

WAR and a change of administration in Washington are signals for self-seeking interests to begin attacking the national park and monument system and undermining the national policy governing it.

Commercial interests constitute the bulk of the attackers. During World War I, a number of stockmen with ranches close to national parks used "war necessity" as an excuse to run their cattle and sheep on the meadows of several national parks, and they were granted permission to do so. They saw the chance to make a few extra dollars by adding the park lands to their existing ranges. The additional amount of beef that resulted from this invasion of the park system was so infinitesimal in the overall national supply, that it amounted to almost nothing; yet the price the nation paid for it through deterioration of the parks and violation of the policy, far outweighed this slight benefit.

Similar efforts by the stockmen to exploit the parks during World War II failed, because public thinking had crystalized and the national policy had become greatly strengthened by that time. Olympic Peninsula lumbermen also met with failure when, during the second World War, under the guise of "war necessity," they tried to obtain the right to log the rain forest of Olympic National Park. After the war, these same lumbermen made still another attempt to break into the park. This time they used the need for veterans' housing as an excuse; and again they were denied the right to destroy the rain forest. The amount of lumber that would have resulted would have been little in the overall national supply. Even the notorious attempt to get authorization to build Echo Park dam in Dinosaur National Monument, in 1950, failed. The strongest pressure for this dam came from local communities that recognized quick profit through influx of construction workers to their communities, during the building period.

With a new administration in Washington, local interests are again hard at work plotting ways to make the national parks produce quick financial gain. The second battle of Dinosaur was far more vigorous than the first, yet even this has ended in a magnificent victory for the park and monument system. (Almost certainly there will be still another Dinosaur battle.)

Local groups at Rocky Mountain National Park have tried to gain permission to build a chair lift in that park, and have succeeded in having a T-bar lift authorized. This, even though not as elaborate as a chair lift, is no less a violation of the sanctity of the park system. (See *A Chair Lift for Rocky Mountain*, in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for January-March, 1954.)

Commercial interests near Mount Rainier National Park are trying to outdo the Rocky Mountain boys by demanding that a cable tramway be built on Mount Rainier. Pressure for this is spearheaded by interests catering to tourists who have businesses along the roads leading to the park. If they can have a tramway and a year-round resort established in the park, they figure more people will want to go to the park, and so there will be more business along the highways. Already the mere existance of the park, as parks do wherever they are, is bringing business to these men; but they want more, even if it means reducing the magnificent parks to the common level of commercial playgrounds.

In this Mount Rainier tramway struggle there is a new note: A foremost objective, they admit, is to change the national policy, and they laid their cards on the table when they said "Although our only interest is

to benefit the people of the Pacific Northwest by modernizing the mountain, there is little doubt that our first goal will be the revision of policies which govern all national parks."

It is convenient, sometimes, to quote the late Robert Sterling Yard, first executive secretary of our Association: "The enemy we fight is neither people, nor business, nor state, nor section, but ignorance." Indeed, the whole difficulty stems from the lack of public understanding that national parks and monuments are established as nature sanctuaries to preserve intact, as nature made them, our finest scenic areas, superb examples of plant and wildlife communities and geologic exhibits, and are not to be exploited by individuals, groups or communities for the material resources in them, or to be turned into resorts. It is enough that we build roads adequate, but no more than adequate, to enable the public to see the areas. Some parks already have too many roads. But this is no reason for causing further disfigurement with tramways, chair lifts, swimming pools, golf courses and honky-tonk, which already are available all across our country for those who want them.

Present attempts to undermine the parks and the national policy will be held in check by a continuing campaign of public enlightenment. The Mount Rainier controversy, like most others, is probably a blessing in disguise, for it gives us an opportunity to tell more and more people what our national parks are for. Let us make the most of it.

ASSOCIATION EXHIBIT SHOWN IN EUROPE

THE Fourth General Assembly of the International Union for the Protection of Nature was held in Copenhagen, from August 25 to September 3, at the invitation of the Danish Government. Delegates and observers from 125 organizations in twenty-five countries attended the conference. Mr. Harold J. Coolidge, Secretary of the National Parks Association, and Mrs. Edward S. Neilson, Chairman of the National Parks Committee of the Garden Club of America, served as delegates from the Association, which is a charter member of the Union.

The IUPN had requested your Executive Secretary, Fred M. Packard, to send over the splendid photographic mural exhibit of Yellowstone National Park, recently donated to the Association by Mr. Franz Lipp and the Art Institute of Chicago. Mr. Lipp had the exhibit relabeled for the occasion, and had special boxes built to facilitate handling. The Moore McCormack Steamship Company generously transported the exhibit to Copenhagen without charge.

The photographs were installed in the beautiful Frederiksberg Town Hall, with help from the United States Embassy. As vice president of the Union and representative of the Association, Mr. Coolidge was invited to open the exhibit at a special reception held on the opening afternoon of the conference. He was graciously introduced by his honor the Mayor of Frederiksberg, whose welcome included among the invited guests high officials of the Danish Government, members of the Danish Department of Education, foreign diplomats, and delegates to the IUPN Assembly.

Mr. Coolidge thanked all of those who had contributed to the success of the exhibition, which was a highlight of the conference. He noted the strides that have been taken in nature protection throughout the world since the IUPN was founded, and pointed out the appreciation due Denmark for her consistent efforts to preserve nature in spite of her dense human population. He emphasized the inspirational value of unspoiled nature, which can be assured only through the reservation of such national

Jensen

Diplomats, officials and delegates to the IUPN General Assembly study Franz Lipp's photographic interpretation of Yellowstone National Park, shown by the National Parks Association, at Copenhagen.

parks as Yellowstone, in 1872, which was the world's first national park, in the present meaning of the term. He invited recognition of Denmark's early steps to safeguard her resources, notably by the royal edict of 1805 setting aside all forests in Denmark to be held as forests forever, and another edict, issued twenty years before Yellowstone was made a national park, that reserved the great peat bog at Gammelmoson, north of Copenhagen, for scientific purposes.

Following a preview of the exhibit and a reception for the invited guests, the exhibit was opened to the public, and was visited by hundreds of people during the week of the conference. The United States Information Service Agency published a brochure in Danish telling about Yellowstone and explaining the exhibit. When the Assembly adjourned, the Agency took charge of the exhibit and will circulate it throughout Europe during the coming year.

Exploring Montezuma Well

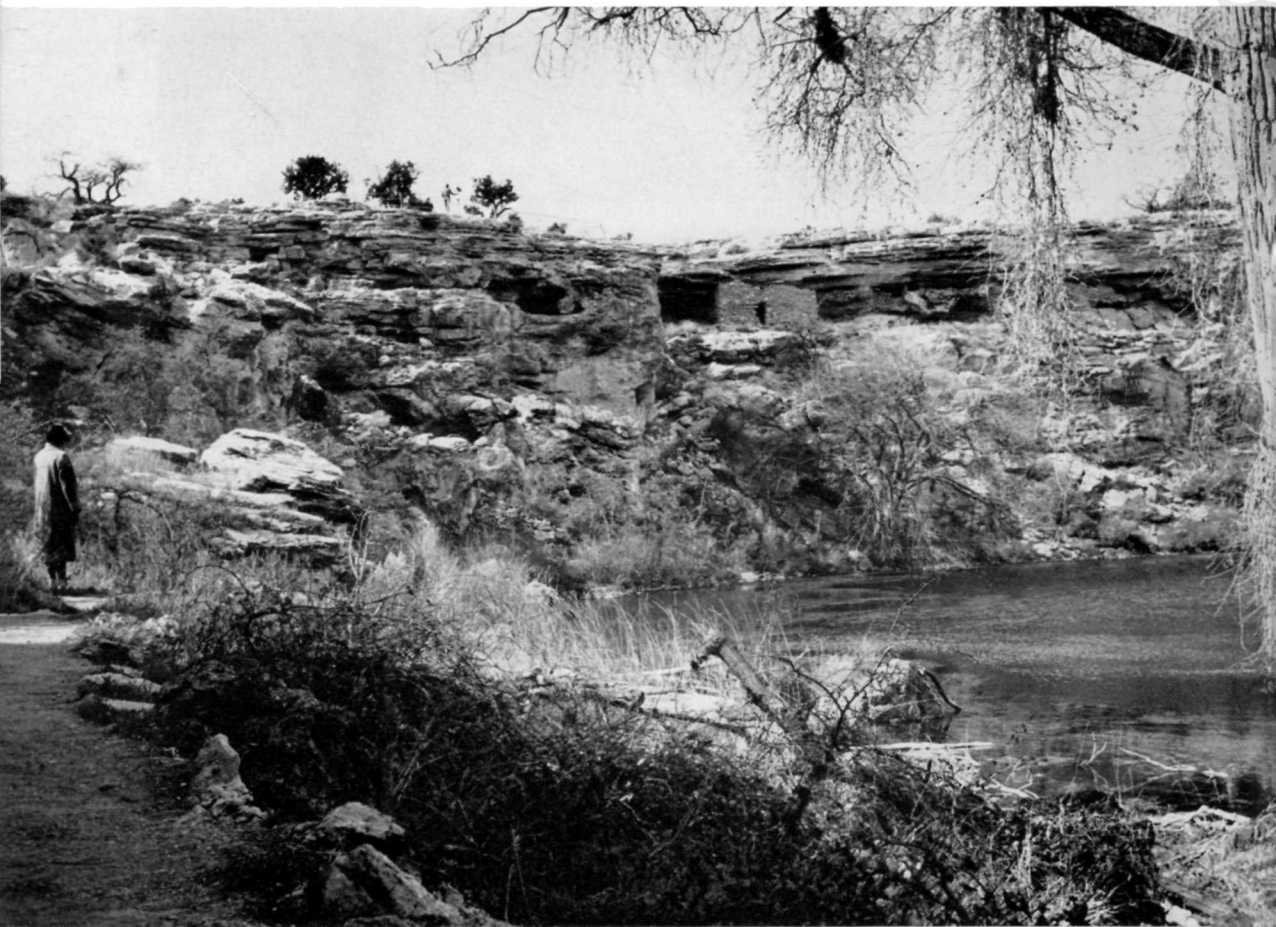
By MYRON SUTTON, Park Ranger
Montezuma Castle National Monument

Photographs by Devereux Butcher

IT was May 15, 1948. Drifting clouds blotted out the sun and a soft twilight fell from the cottonwoods to the tules along the bank. Spring had been good to the Verde that year; the currant bloomed early, and wild rose scented the bottomlands. The day was warm. There could be a shower in the afternoon, but no one dared predict Arizona weather.

Two hundred feet out from shore the boat stopped and each man set to work systematically. One adjusted a makeshift helmet, another relaxed the lines and made location notes, a third checked the air compressor. When everything was set, one of the men slipped into the water and disappeared. After that, there was only the rhythmic putt-putt of the compressor and the liquid sound of rising air bubbles. Somewhere below, in the uncharted depths, ex-Navy diver Herb Charbonneau drifted slowly into darkness.

Archeologists say that nearly 300 Indians lived in the Well area during the 14th century, and that they deserted about 600 years ago.



The crumbled remains of a masonry pueblo are visible on the rim, to the left of the tree tops.

Old timers respected this strange pond, whose bottom no one had reached; to them its depth still lay in the realm of speculation.

Montezuma Well, in central Arizona, thirty-five miles due south of Flagstaff, had long been a scenic attraction, but no one knew how deep it was. Most people had looked, not measured. Spanish explorer Antonio de Espejo no doubt saw it in 1583; so, probably, did Marcos Farfan a few years later. Aztec Emperor Montezuma, II, however, (after whom it was misnamed) was so busy with violent, 16th century Mexico, that he never saw it. Even soldiers at nearby Camp Verde, with time on their hands between Apache campaigns, paid little attention to it.

About this time a young adventurer named Link Smith doled out forty dollars to a man in southwestern Missouri to fetch him and his twin brother west. They travelled for three months, and, in 1878, took over the land around Montezuma Well from an Apache Indian scout named Wales Arnold who, presumably, had been the first man to own it. Ten years later, Link Smith sold the property for a span of black horses.

Today, with all the horse-trading in the past, Montezuma Well is part of the national park and monument system. It is a detached part of Montezuma Castle National Monument. Visitors stand on the rim and look into a cup-shaped depression 470 feet in diameter, with a placid, glittering, bright blue pool that mirrors its walls and the changing patterns of the sky.

As with many limestone sinks, it was once a cavern. Dissolving action of water weakened the roof until it collapsed and formed the present basin. Erosion has continued. As recently as 1933 a multi-ton chunk of limestone broke from the west wall and plunged to the water's edge.

Through a fissure in the south side of the Well, water pours out at the continuous rate of 1000 gallons a minute. No one knows where the water enters the well. Centuries ago, prehistoric Indians utilized the outflow to irrigate their fields of corn, squash and beans, and they built some of the first irrigation canals on the North American continent. The ancient ditches are still there, preserved a thousand years by a deposit from the water. Hard water lines tea kettles with the same substance. Layers of calcium are precipitated, and these coat the canals with limestone, in places over a foot thick. These "petrified canals" indicate an extensive irrigation system that was no easy task to build in 1125 A.D. They show ingenious aboriginal perceptions in engineering.

On the rim of the Well, and inside it, are the ruined homes of these early farmers —cave rooms, cliff-dwellings and pueblos. The prehistoric Indians had to build for defense, because marauding tribes often swooped down at harvest time to ransack the villages. Archeologists estimate that the peak population of the Well area, during the 1300's, was between 200 and 300 people.

There is a cemetery just west of the Well, and no one knows how many burials it contains. Twenty-eight were dug up while the land was privately owned. Since 1947, when the National Park Service assumed responsibility for preserving the area, there have been no exhumations.

Today, excellent trails connect points of interest in and around the Well. To help visitors understand and enjoy what they see, a resident park ranger is on duty at a small museum, where rock specimens, pottery and other artifacts help explain the scientific background of this unique locality.

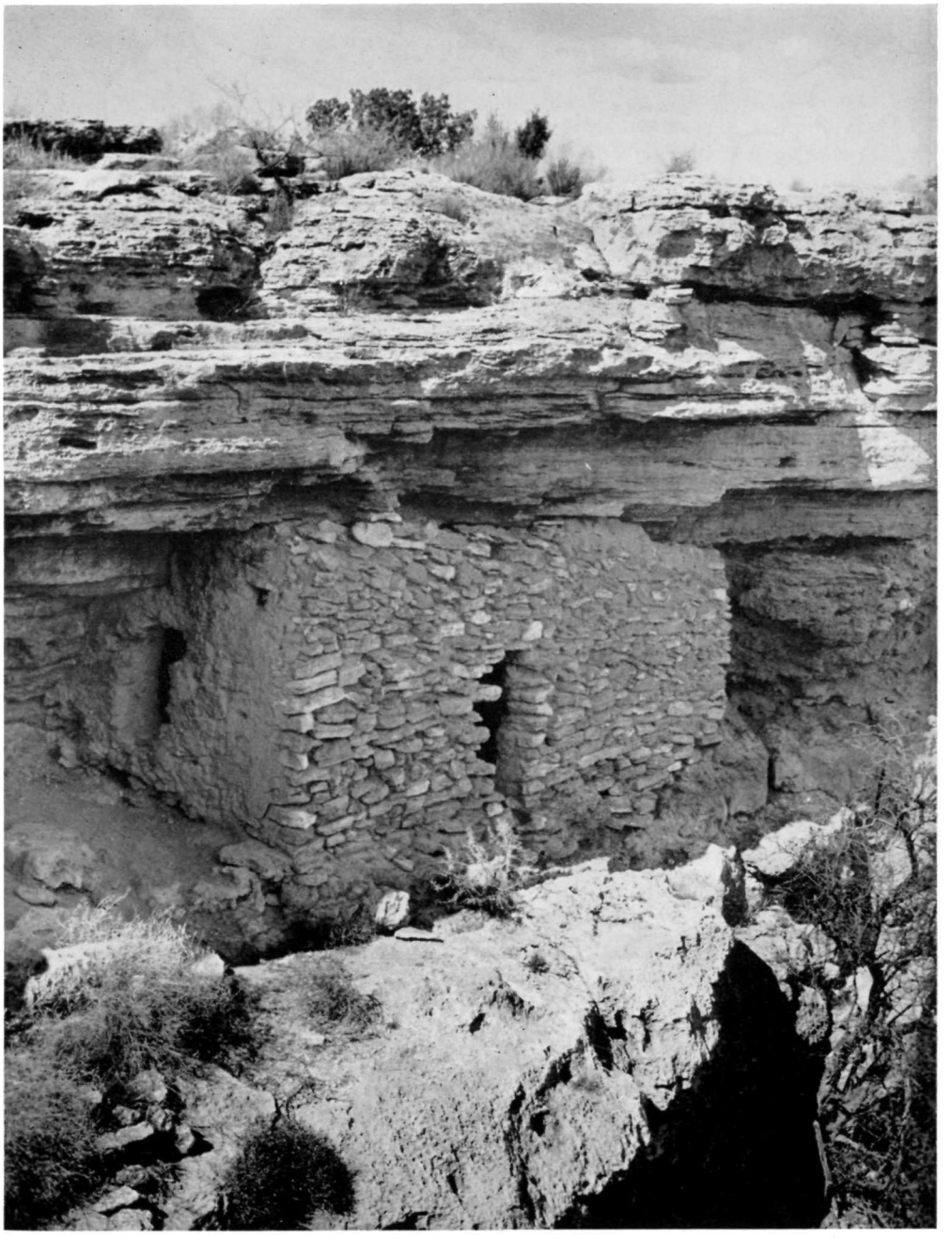
As soon as the Park Service took charge, one question had to be settled. How deep was the Well? In July, 1947, Dr. Harold S. Colton and Mr. Edwin D. McKee, of the Museum of Northern Arizona, went out in a canoe and dropped a line down in thirty-one places. Maximum depth: fifty-five feet. The skeptics were unconvinced. It had been measured that way before, they said, and no one had found bottom.

Six months later an ex-Navy diver went down five times, and settled the matter for good.

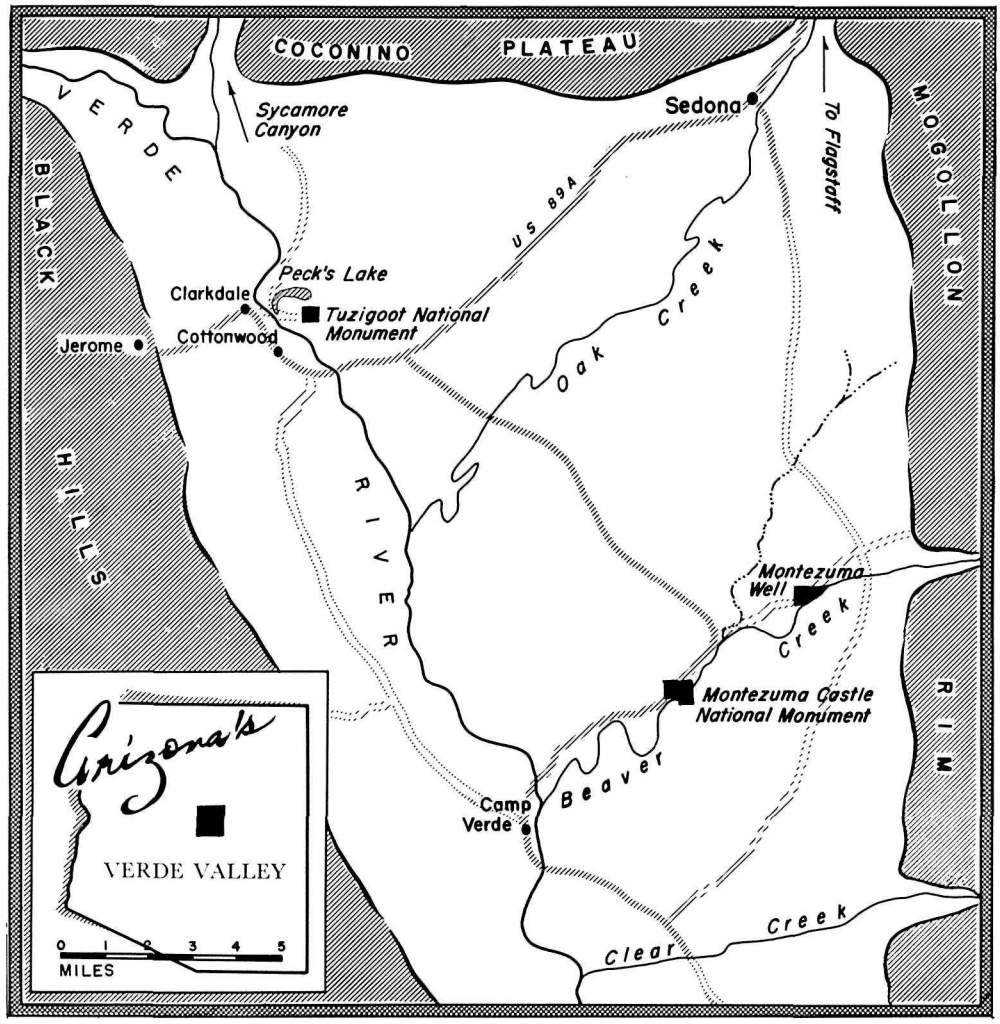
Clad only in swim trunks and makeshift breathing apparatus, Herb Charbonneau found himself sinking lower and lower into the silent world of underwater Montezuma Well. At thirty feet he dropped into a thick layer of leeches, millions of them, small, flat, wriggling, harmless. At thirty-five feet, light from the cloudy sky had almost ceased to penetrate. There were no fish, no plants, only the cool water slipping past, only a vague awareness that somewhere above was wind and earth and sky.

At length, Charbonneau sank into a muddy ooze, and he slowly began walking about. The measuring lines read fifty-five feet. Now the big question about Montezuma Well was settled.

But there were other questions. Where does the water come in? Charbonneau found that cold water flowed from several mounds of white sand dimly visible. Was the water clear throughout? No. Once there was a faint cloud of silt, for which there seemed to be no explanation. Was there life down there? Were there artifacts, bones, buried treasure? For almost two hours, Charbonneau explored the secrets of Monte-



A small prehistoric dwelling nestles in a cave high in the wall of Montezuma Well.



zuma Well. Once he stepped on something soft and slimy and jumped away. Whatever it was he never found it again. Beyond that, there was little else. If ceremonial objects had been cast into the pool, they lay buried beneath the ooze, below the fifty-five-foot bottom.

Modern Indians think the Well is much deeper. Their legends call it an entrance to the mystic Underworld. Many moons ago, their ancestors are said to have climbed a giant grapevine out of the Underworld to the warm light of day, and for months farmed the rich land and prospered. At length it was time for the chieftain's son to return to the Underworld for a bride. He promptly refused to do so, having already selected a maiden from his own people. Therefore, for such disregard of principles, the chief decreed that both must die, and commanded the people to watch.

The bowmen aimed carefully and tightened their strings. Suddenly the Great Spirit called forth a storm. Claps of thunder roared through the sky, and a flash of lightning struck the wicked chief and his medi-

cine men, destroying them. For a long time the rains poured. A great torrent fell into the hole to the Underworld and filled it to overflowing. Then there was silence. The people rejoiced and sang, and the chieftain's son, with his earthly bride, ruled happily ever after; or so says the legend of Montezuma Well.

Cliff dwellers abandoned the Verde Valley 600 years ago, and the principal residents in Montezuma Well today are muskrats, turtles and black phoebes. The entire area contains 261 acres—a wildlife sanctuary of remarkable contrasts. There are streams, ponds, meadows, brushlands, cliffs and arid spots. This varied environment accounts for an unusually diversified population of birds (160 species), as well as plants (over 200 kinds), which make the region a naturalist's paradise. The mammal population within the monument includes deer, fox, coyote, raccoon and bobcat. To the Well, which remains at eighty-four degrees all winter, come numerous ducks and shore birds. Preliminary collections of moths, butterflies, and other insects in the area have extended the previously known range of several species.

Its array of biological, geological and archeological features gives Montezuma Well a strange appeal which, once felt, is never diminished. This little area is another unblemished example of America's amazing landscape.

PROGRESS IN JAPAN

Dear Mr. Packard:

For the past two years our Public Welfare Office had been making surveys of the nineteen proposed sites for natural parks. Finally, the National Parks Council was entrusted with the selection of national parks and semi-national parks out of these nineteen sites. The council discussed the matter carefully and, on August 24, came to the final decisions, which were at once submitted to the Welfare Minister's approval.

As a result, three new national parks—Rikuchu Coast, in Iwate Prefecture in northeastern Honshu; Saikai, in Nagasaki Prefecture in Kyushu, and Yaku Island, in Kagoshima Prefecture also in Kyushu—have been added to the list of our national parks. The peninsula of Izu has been included in Fuji-Hakone National Park, while Hachiman-Tai in the northeastern district, and thirteen other sites, have been designated as semi-national parks.

Rikuchu Coast is made up of rocky cliffs facing on the Pacific, where vegetation retains primeval appearance and sea-birds come to breed. It presents magnificent scenery of its kind. Saikai is an archipelago located to the northwest of Unzen National Park, on the western edge of Japan. It faces the East China Sea, and contains some 350 islands somewhat in the manner of Seto Inland Sea. But the fact that it opens up to an ocean renders its scenery unique, and the islands are particularly marked by a great variety of volcanic features. Its flora is rich in tropical and semi-tropical species, and the islands include wild habitat of Japanese deer.

Yaku Island is situated to the south of Kagoshima. It contains the highest mountain peak in all Kyushu, and is covered with a flora ranging from the semi-tropical to arctic species. It is particularly noted for its primeval forests containing huge cryptimeria trees, 3000 years old, which are a kin in stature and classification to the redwood trees of California. Wild deer and monkeys live here in abundance.

The peninsula of Izu, now added to Fuji-Hakone National Park, contains both mountains and sea coast and commands a grand view of Mount Fuji from almost any spot within it. Even at present, several million people visit this area yearly.

By the new additions, our national parks now number twenty in all, amounting in area to 16,690 square kilometers, occupying four and a half percent of the entire area of Japan.

Tsuyoshi Tamura, Chairman
Board of Directors
National Parks Association of Japan.

Four score and two years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new policy, conceived in appreciation for primeval scenic beauty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men have equal right to enjoy pristine nature. Now we are engaged in a great struggle, testing whether that policy—the policy governing our national parks and monuments—can long endure. We are met in controversy over the protection of Dinosaur National Monument. Some have come to sacrifice this great natural wonder to the drive for power. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should have power development, but in a larger sense, we can never afford to sacrifice our spiritual heritage to the drive for power. Farseeing men, living and dead, have fought for this cause and have consecrated it above our efforts to add or detract. The world may little note, nor long remember, the passing of any one facet of our national park system, but it can never retrieve the violation of the principles on which that system is founded. It is for us the living, now, to be dedicated to the unfinished work which they who fought in past decades have thus far so nobly advanced. It is for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from those of earlier generations we take increased devotion to the cause for which they gave their own full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that Hetch Hetchy shall not have been ruined in vain—that our national park principles shall be forever inviolate—and that the right of all men to enjoy sanctuaries of undisturbed primitive grandeur shall not perish from the earth.—

E. M. RICHARDSON.

Goblin Valley

RECENT HISTORY AND NEED FOR PROTECTION

By PHILIP W. TOMPKINS

Photographs by the author

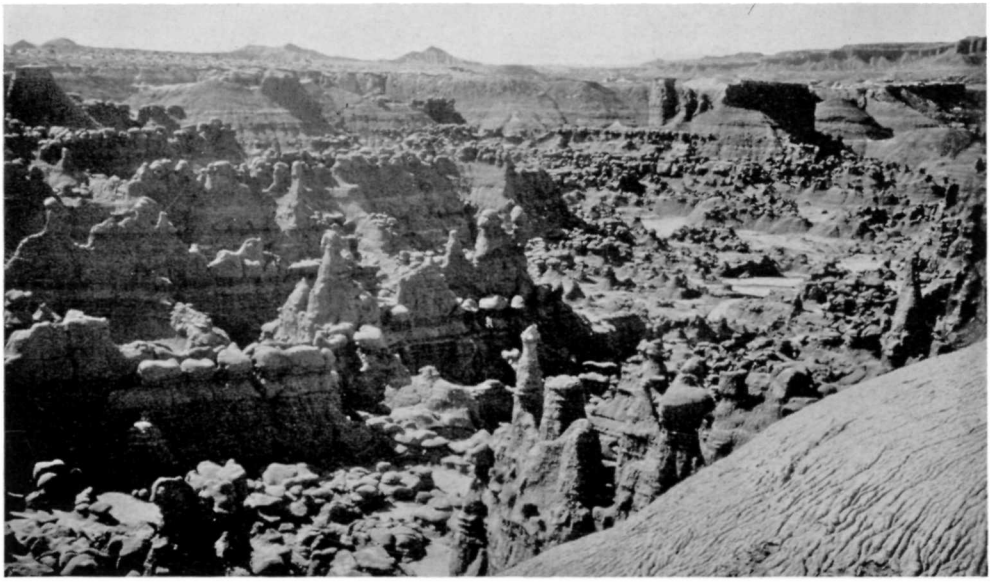
HOW and when did Goblin Valley first come to public attention, and why did this remarkable masterpiece of rock sculpture of such scenic and scientific interest ever remain obscure for so long, are questions often asked, but not too hard to answer.

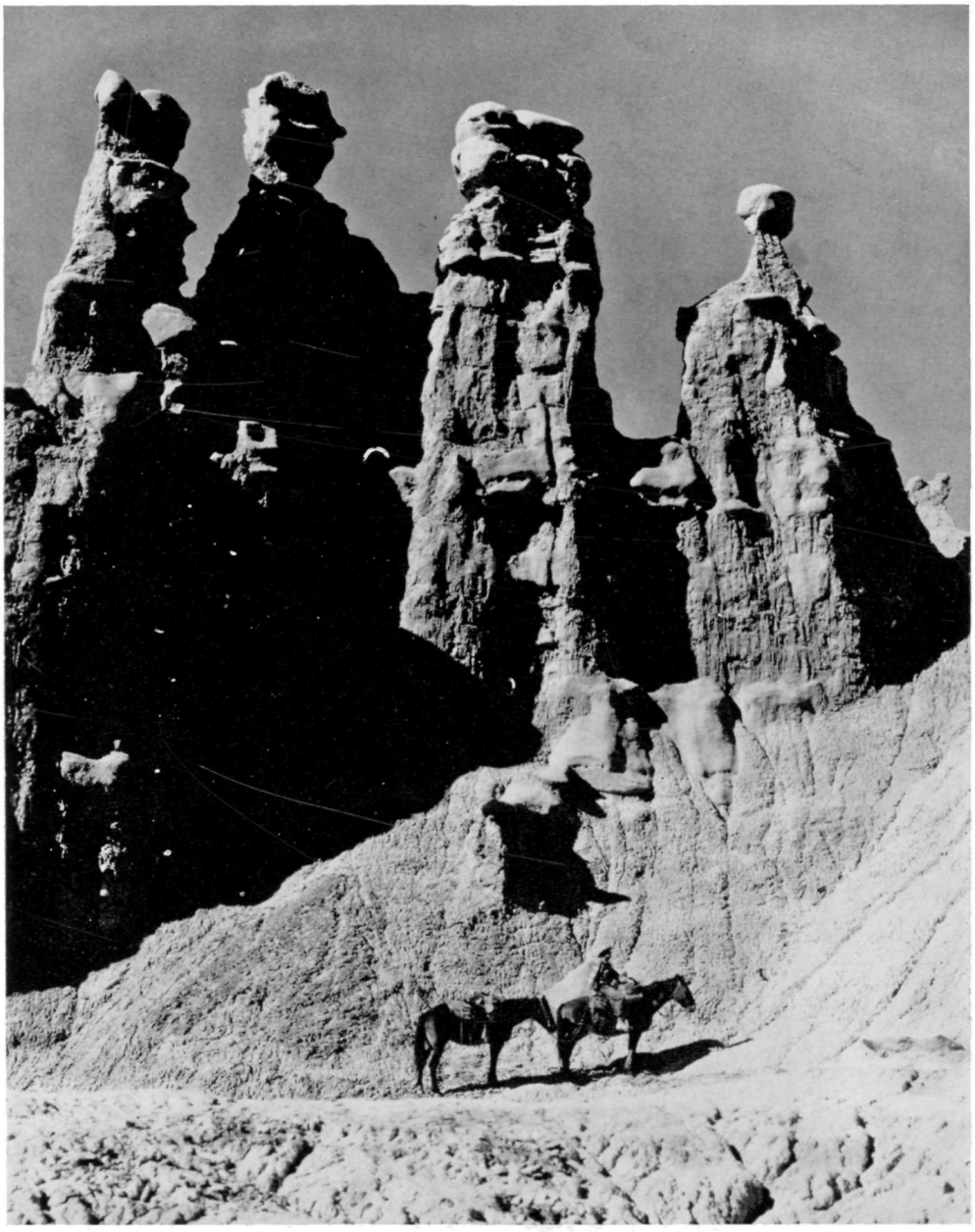
This amazing rock forest lies in an isolated and unsurveyed part of south central Emery County, Utah, at the southeast corner of the San Rafael Swell, away from beaten paths, surrounded by desert, where water and stock feed are at a premium and there is nothing in the immediate vicinity to entice the roving prospector. Its presence and whereabouts therefore remained virtually unknown, while only the occasional cowboy or sheepherder stumbled onto it, but paid no attention to it, since mere rocks to them were valueless.

In fact, until 1949, nothing transpired to bring to light this fantastic valley. Today it is considered an outstanding scenic and scientific example of sculpturing by eolian sand. Goblin Valley is so isolated from routes of travel that it might have remained unknown indefinitely, had it not been for the curiosity of one Arthur L. Chaffin, an old-timer and operator of the Hite Ferry on the Colorado River.

As commissioner for Wayne County some thirty years ago, Chaffin and two companions were looking for a route to build a road between Green River and

Chaffin noticed some strange rock formations and rode over to investigate.





Chaffin suggested, among other locations, an area he called "Mushroom Valley."

Caineville, for an oil company. While riding through the country, Chaffin noticed some strange rock formations at a distance to the east and, leaving the others, rode over to investigate.

The writer had heard of Chaffin through

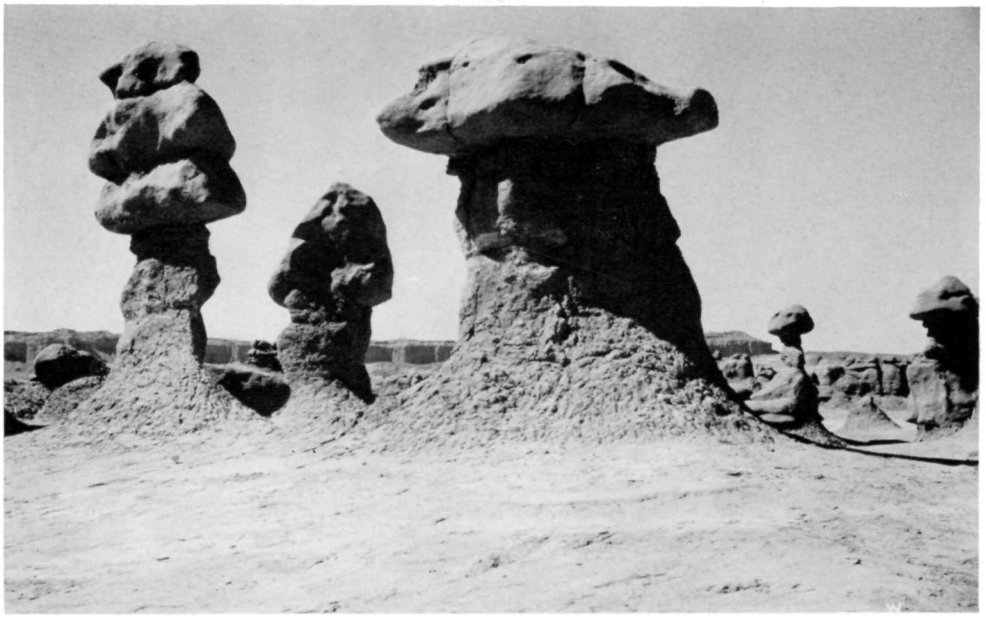
mutual friends. In 1946 he began to correspond with him in planning a trip into various parts of southern Utah. Having made annual or semi-annual treks to that fabulous state and its beautiful red rock country, over a period of twenty years, the writer sought to discover new areas with photographic possibilities.

Chaffin, in his correspondence, suggested among other locations, Cathedral Valley, a scenic spot recently brought to public attention; the Hondu country on the Muddy River, an old outlaw hideout; Hite on the Colorado River; the "Little Rockies," and an area in a corner of the San Rafael Desert that he called "Mushroom Valley." He described "Mushroom Valley" (now known as "Goblin Valley") as east of Wild Horse Butte and "an excluded spot which I have often wanted to see again and have photographed, but have been unable to interest anyone to take this journey before. To the best of my knowledge, it has never been photographed."

On September 10, 1949, I met Chaffin and Worthen and Perry Jackson of Fremont, Utah. Together we proceeded to Fruita with the entire outfit, which included Chaffin's car, Perry Jackson's jeep and trailer and camp supplies, and Worthen Jackson's pick-up truck hauling Chaffin's horse, "Star." Other horses were procured in the country wherever needed.

After spending a few days at Capitol Reef National Monument, another of Utah's beauty spots, which the writer had visited on two previous occasions before it became a national monument, and which was then known as the "Wayne Wonderland," we left for Fremont to obtain our supply of food and drinking water. The following day we crossed Thousand Lake Mountain, and went on to Cathedral Valley, a place that has become more widely known through articles by Charles

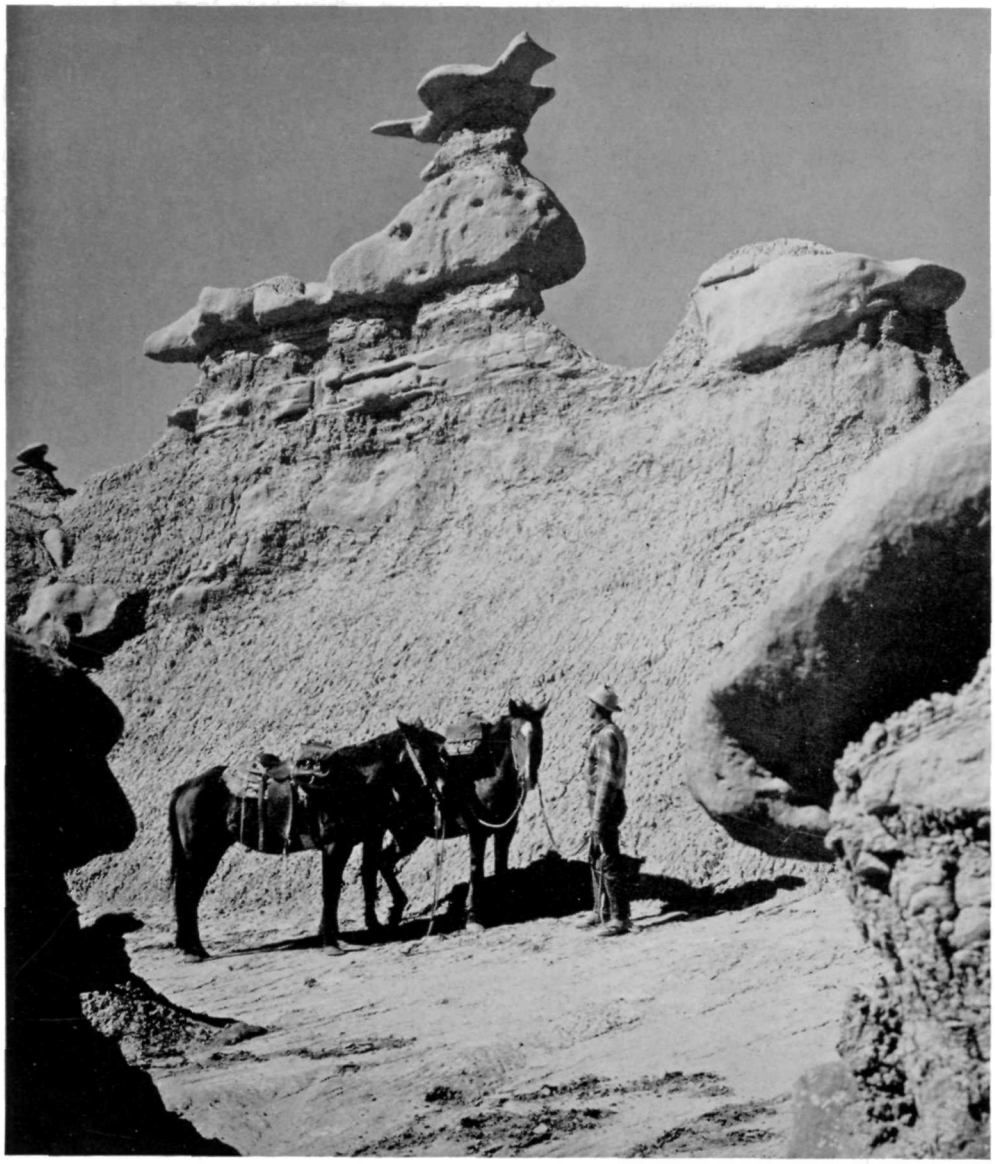
The erosional figures have been carved by wind in the reddish-brown Entrada sandstone.

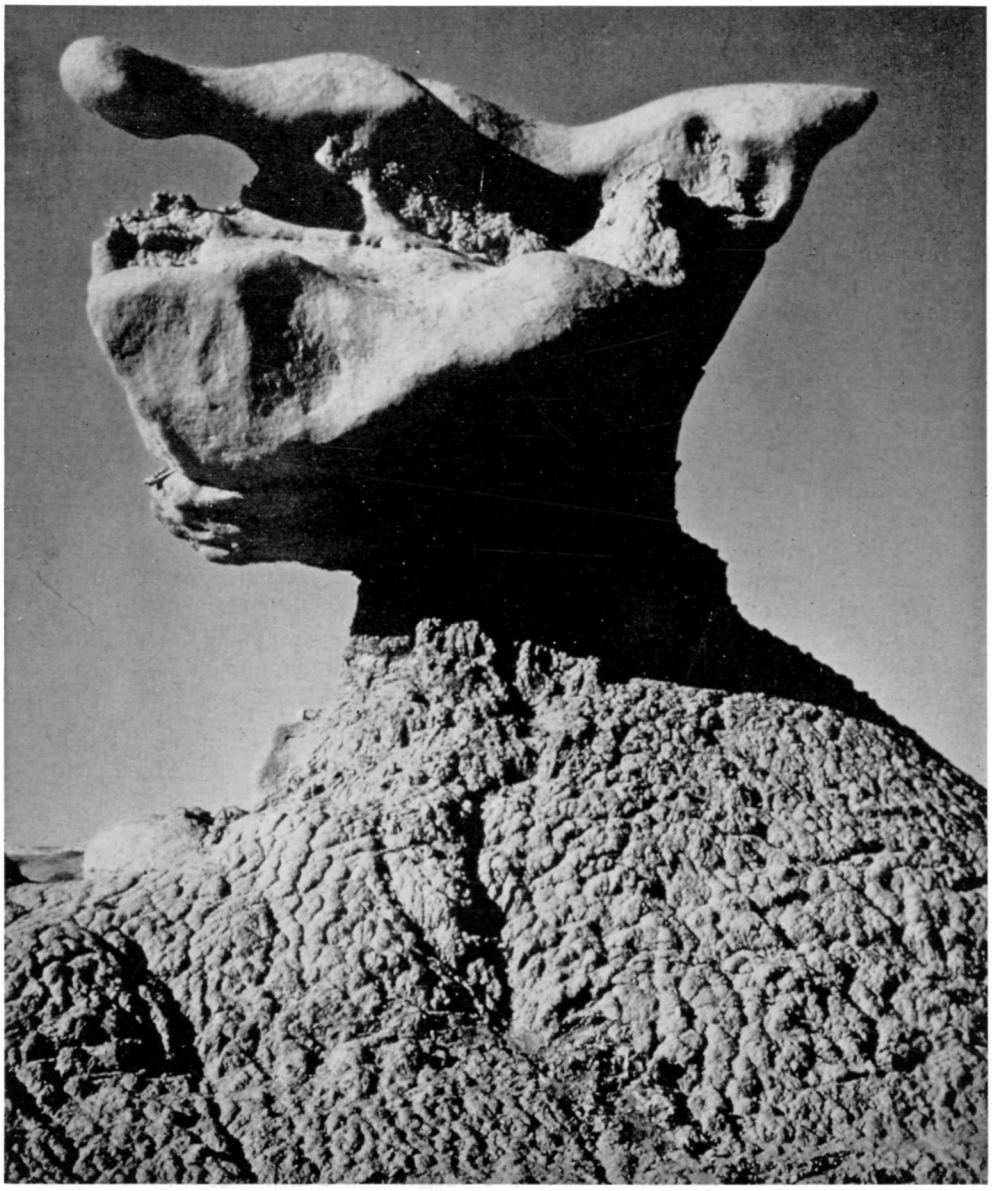


Kelly, superintendent of Capitol Reef National Monument. After a few days in Cathedral Valley we worked down Caineville Wash to Hanksville and on past Garvin Ranch to our campsite near the base of Wild Horse Butte, arriving there September 19. This was the actual start of the trip into Chaffin's mysterious "Mushroom Valley" country, and from then on the show of shows began.

Were it not for Chaffin and this trip, Goblin Valley might have remained un-

It required no stretch of the imagination to discern forms representing mammals, birds and reptiles.





At close range the grotesque figures suggested the name "Goblin Valley." This was the name we gave it.

known considerably longer. To him goes credit for bringing to light this scenic area. We started out the next morning with "Star" and Perry Jackson's jeep, the first automobile to travel over those hot desert sands. But the jeep became stymied some distance from the goal, and from there, Chaffin led us through and across

gullies to the top of a range of sand hills overlooking Goblin Valley for our first glimpse of the breathtaking scene. The expanse, covered with thousands of sandstone figures, was overwhelming in its effect. It looked for all the world like a huge corral filled with animals, "The Last Round Up" perhaps; but at close range the grotesque figures suggested the name "Goblin Valley." This was the name we gave it.

The erosional figures have been carved by wind in the reddish-brown Entrada sandstone of the upper Jurassic series. It required no stretch of the imagination to discern many forms representing mammals, birds, reptiles and human beings. Many of these monuments, pedestals, balanced rocks, spires and pinnacles are so delicately poised that it is difficult to understand how they resist the desert winds. Of course, we know they must eventually succumb to the same elements that formed them, as countless thousands have done in the past. The process of creation continues, but their destruction can be very sudden, as was shown the day following a windstorm on our 1950 trip. We noted several monuments that had been toppled, which we had seen standing the day before.

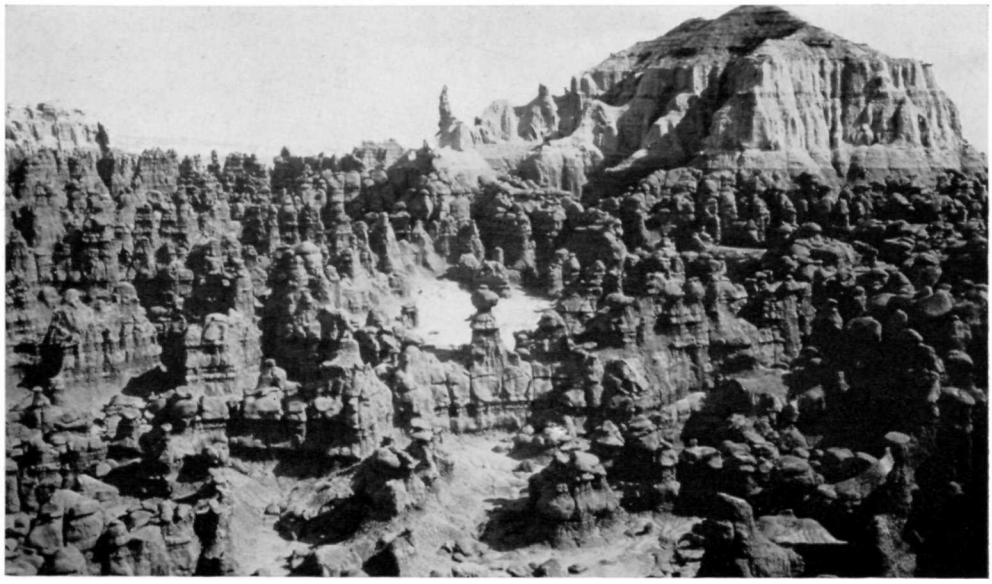
After several days of exploration and photography in the valley, we continued on into other areas. Word about this scenic area traveled fast after we returned to Salt Lake City on our homeward journey. Reporters were anxious to get the details. On October 17, 1949, the first press announcements about it went out.

The foregoing might be considered as chapter one of Goblin Valley's recent history, and now for chapter two.

In the summer of 1950, Worthen Jackson and a friend flew over the area and located another and similar section a mile or two south, toward the Muddy River. On September 27, 1950, we went again to our campsite near Wild Horse Butte, and spent several more days taking pictures. On October 3, 1950, we started with horses

(Continued on page 188)

It looked for all the world like a huge corral filled with animals.



CAPULIN MOUNTAIN

A SIGN OF THE TIMES

By RICHARD E. KLINCK

SOME twenty-seven miles east of historic Raton, in northeastern New Mexico, is an area of 680 acres owned by the government and administered by the National Park Service. It is a national monument named after the cherry trees that the Spaniards are said to have found growing there when they visited the lonesome lands several centuries ago. And it is a place where the volcanic energies of the earth found sudden, violent release and left a cone of ash and rock that, by geologic standards, was built there only yesterday.

This is Capulin Mountain, principal feature of Capulin Mountain National Monument. It is small by comparison with most mountains, perhaps hardly deserving to be called a mountain. But it posseses in great measure that undefinable something that one senses after spending as little as an hour in its presence.

The fascination one feels seems strange. Here is none of nature's magnificence found in rushing waterfalls, rippling lakes, towering snow-clad peaks or yawning canyons. Capulin is silent. Its magic is that which one feels cloaked about him when he stands on a high place and gazes into the presence of eras long since passed. It is magic, indeed!

Capulin Mountain itself is the near-perfect crater of an extinct volcano. Though its heated eruptions cannot be dated ac-

No interpretive material of any kind was available at the registration stand.

Richard E. Klinck

THE COVER—When your field representative dropped in at Capulin Mountain National Monument headquarters, in April, 1953, Superintendent Homer J. Farr very generously gave him this air view of the mountain for use in the magazine. The photograph makes a striking cover and an appropriate introduction to Mr. Klinck's article. We are grateful to Mr. Farr for his contribution. The scene looks northeast, and shows ranchlands and lava flows extending for miles across the New Mexico countryside, beyond monument boundaries. The road spirals to a parking lot on the rim. Construction of this road was unfortunate, for not only has it made a scar on the mountain, which can be seen from all directions, but it is causing serious erosion. Much more suitable in a National Park Service area, where the purpose is to preserve nature intact, would have been a parking area at the base of the slope and a foot path with easy grades leading to the rim.—*Editor.*

Richard E. Klinck

It is a lure to many, and a rich reward when you have explored its mysteries.

curately, they most certainly occurred within the past 2000 years and therefore fall within the category of "recent" volcanic activity. One thing is sure, and that is that this peak is one of the finest examples of a volcanic cinder cone to be found anywhere in North America.

Not too long ago this was the scene of heat and flame, where the surging forces of nature proved their fiery powers. Yet, today, we can walk quietly about the rim of this long-dead volcano, while scarcely a sound disturbs the stillness that now lies over it. The violence, the intense heat, and the terrible noise have all long since gone; but the scars and ravages of nature are still there, preserved for us to see and wonder at.

A few other areas in the national park system, including at least three magnificent parks, preserve volcanic traces. Each stands unsurpassed, but no two are alike, and Capulin, with its symmetrical cone, lava flows and unparalled views into the matchless panorama of a lonesome country, stands highly unique. This despite the fact that it reaches only a short distance toward the blue New Mexican sky; it stands some 1300 feet above the pinyon pines at its base. This is more truly a land of mesas and rolling plains than of mountains, so Capulin is at once conspicuous for many miles around and a lure to those in search of the unusual.

Some 30,000 people a year succumb to that lure and drive to the top of the crater, a point of dramatic interest.

And here it is that we find Capulin's magic tarnished. Visitors find at the mountain a condition that should never exist in a National Park Service area. The ugly defects of Capulin Mountain National Monu-

ment are the result of neglect—lack of maintenance! They exist in sufficient degree to surprise the new visitor, and cause deep despair in one who has learned to love his national park heritage.

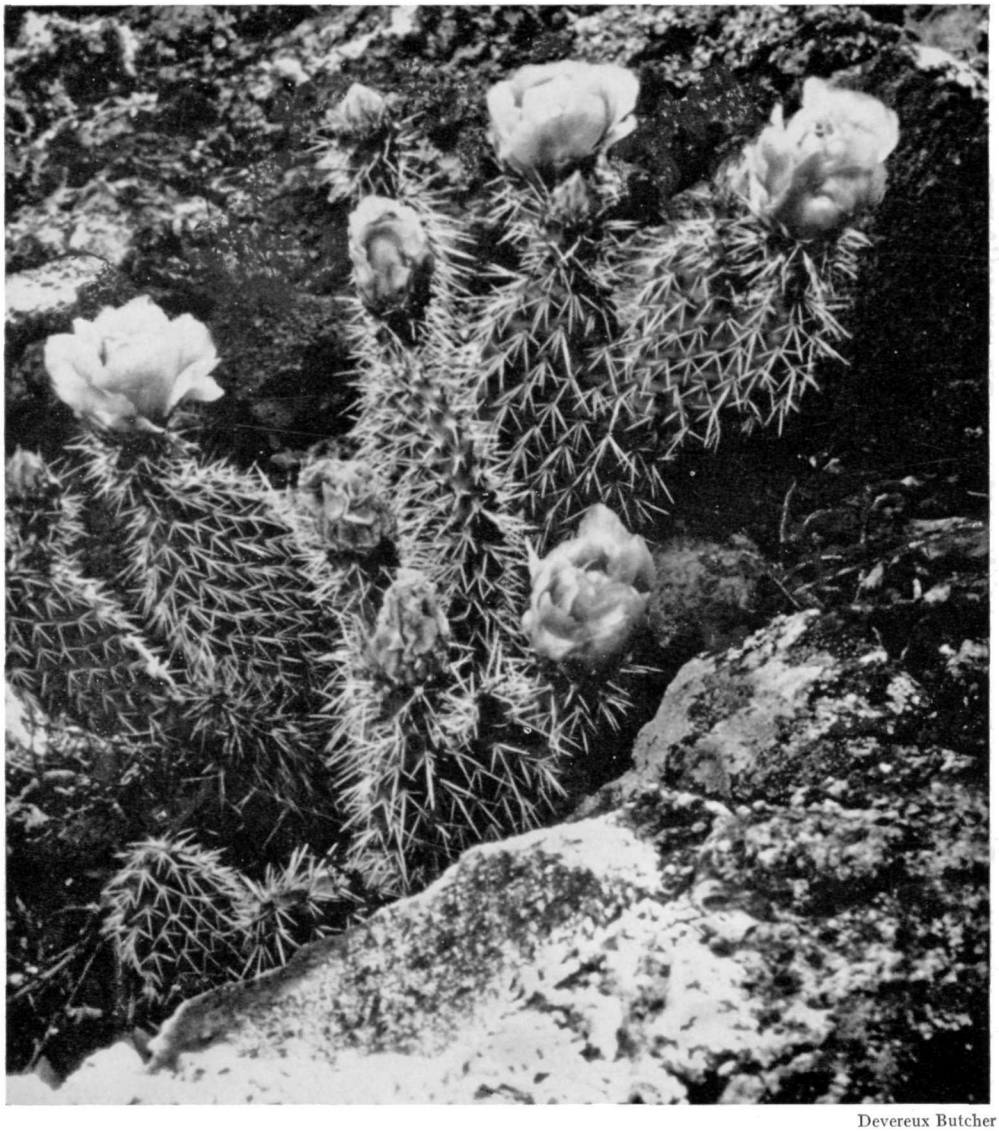
I visited Capulin Mountain in the spring. Even when snow falls on these southern lands it rarely blocks the roads for long. So the mysteries and magic of Capulin Mountain may be sought at almost any time of the year. In spring I found it to be an entrancing place, displaying on a greening carpet one of nature's outstanding phenomenon.

But a closer look brought disappointment. The campground at the base of the mountain was badly littered with refuse. Tin cans and broken glass filled the fireplace, and the bottom of the garbage container had rusted through to uselessness. The area was completely uninviting. At the summit a single picnic table was intended to fill all the need there. Its refuse can had been hurled a hundred yards down into the crater. Two fine trails—one around the rim and the other to the bottom of the crater—were unmarked and in need of care. The roofless comfort station was of the very crudest kind, and hardly worthy of the name. Interpretive facilities—booklets, nature guides, trail markers—were lacking.

This was the state of Capulin Mountain National Monument. A person abreast of current Park Service problems might suspect the reason for all this. My suspicions were confirmed through correspondence.

This view from the highest point on the rim looks down on the lowest point where the parking area is located.

Devereux Butcher



Devereux Butcher

Rose-like blooms of cactus add a touch of color among the somber hues of lava and cinders.

An apology for these conditions was, in effect, an apology for the lack of both money and manpower.

Though open to visitors all year, a superintendent is on duty at Capulin Mountain only from May through September. Sufficient funds to appoint a full-time superintendent have never been squeezed from the annual parks appropriation. Even during the summer season, this man is faced with a monumental task—to be accomplished in a forty-hour week—of inspecting, patrolling, protecting, maintaining, improving and interpreting Capulin Mountain.

Devereux Butcher

There are grand views in all directions from the rim trail, above. The picnic area at the base of the mountain had been visited by litter-bugs.

Richard E. Klinck

Devereux Butcher

Since the time of the volcanic eruption, vegetation has almost completely covered the inner slopes of the crater.

And these must be done from his residence in a nearby town, for no personnel housing facilities of any kind exist within the monument.

Fortunately, his job is not quite as big as it may sound. Capulin has precious little to maintain or improve so far as facilities are concerned. When a full-time superintendent cannot be provided, it follows that there would be no further funds for use in the area. And such is the case. Sufficient funds for even the barest sort of improvement program have never reached Capulin Mountain, although it deserves to be interpreted and properly displayed to everyone who can go there.

Capulin Mountain is a sign of the troubled times of our Park Service. Although it seems improbable that the 160,000,000 owners of over 175 pieces of national park real estate would stand by and allow these areas to deteriorate, that is what is happening!

Capulin is not a lone example of neglect. It is one that shows more clearly the effects of an inadequate Park Service budget that must be spread so thinly and split so many ways that strain develops in the form of lack of care. There are others that are insufficiently provided for. Natural Bridges and Hovenweep also have only seasonal rangers and meager facilities. Homestead had little more than partial meaning, for its pioneer treasures are stored away, as they have been for fourteen years, awaiting an appropriation to build a museum to house them. Zion has an amphitheatre for campfire programs which is only half built for lack of funds. Zion National Monument is still inaccessible for want of roads, trails

and campgrounds. Arches is without its planned Fiery Furnace trail to the richest part of the monument because no money can be allocated to it. The list is long. It is a list showing the signs of today, signs that point to a national park system striving to do its best, but by necessity, often falling short.

Or is it necessity? Do such conditions as these have to exist? Does America *want* to see its national shrines become scenes of neglect? Of course they do not; but basically, it is the American people—who, rightly or wrongly, complain about national park short-comings—who are responsible for these signs of the times.

Through our lawmakers we have allowed the National Park Service to fall into a situation that is crippling it more each year. We have not demanded, in voices sufficient in number and loudness, that Park Service appropriations be written in figures adequate even for proper maintenance, without improvements.

Every visitor to Capulin Mountain should take a look at the conditions he finds there and resolve to fulfill, rather than avoid, as in the past, his responsibility for the national parks and monuments. The resolve should then be made effective by a letter to his congressman expressing his wish that the needs of the National Park Service be met. He should be joined by every person who has visited national park areas and found that he has been sold short in the upkeep of this proud possession.

Such a small effort on the part of each would bring about the desired results. It would accomplish the good never supplied by the castigation of a ranger or naturalist, who is already giving his employers—the people of America—the best service their dollars can buy, or by criticism to a friend who also believes the fault lies on other shoulders.

Our National Park Service needs the help of each of us if it is to preserve these splendid possessions of ours. The weapon is the pen, and it should be used to create a year-long demand before new appropriations are made next July 1. A persistent call during many months will have vastly greater effect than a sudden splurge of demands next spring, when ground work for budget recommendations has already been laid. The solution to our problem lies in each of us. Capulin Mountain is ours. Shall we care for it—and the other areas—or lose it? It is a sign of today! Shall it also be a sign of tomorrow?

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN P. SAYLOR HONORED

Representative John P. Saylor of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, is being honored by the National Parks Association for his distinguished service in behalf of America's national parks and monuments. The scene of the occasion is to be a luncheon at the Sunnehanna Country Club, at Johnstown, on October 14.

President Sigurd F. Olson is to present the National Parks Association Award to Representative Saylor, a member of the House of Representatives Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, in recognition of his stalwart defense of Dinosaur National Monument from the proposed Echo Park dam, and of his vigorous effort to ensure adequate appropriations for the National Park Service. Mr. Saylor has also played a prominent part in supporting sound conservation legislation in many fields, and in preventing enactment of measures detrimental to the national program of wise use and preservation of natural resources.

Members of the Association and their friends have been invited to attend the luncheon, to join conservation leaders in giving recognition to a true friend of conservation and nature protection.

STAMPS AND PARKS

By STANLEY A. SPRECHER

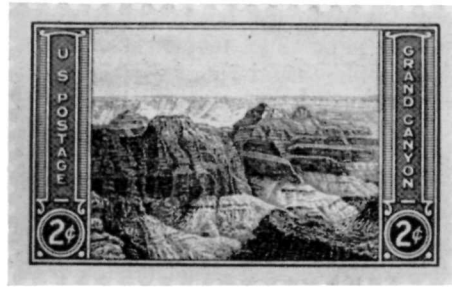
The stamps of the United States are, or should be, banners of the nation, testifying to the patriotism, the courage, the love of beauty, the democracy, and the justice of the American people . . . I conceive of a stamp being a fragment of history, a word in the annals of human experience, a picture of an ideal fresh from the human heart. The design impressed upon it signifies what the nation may be at the moment.—Harold L. Ickes.

SUCH sentiment rarely has been expressed more effectively. Former Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes made these remarks in an address at the 1937 National Stamp Conference. The words "the love of beauty" seem to indicate that he included in his thoughts the well-known national park stamps issued three years earlier. This set of ten United States commemorative stamps is prized by collectors, and many feel additional ones should be issued.

In 1934, when these appeared, there were twenty-one national parks in the system instead of the twenty-eight areas so designated today, and only ten of these twenty-one were accorded philatelic recognition. More recently, in 1937, an Everglades National Park stamp was issued. Thousands of the national park stamps today grace the pages of stamp albums.

Since 1937, only one other Park Service area has been accorded philatelic recognition. This was Mount Rushmore Memorial, in 1952. Though administered by the Park Service, the Mount Rushmore area is not a national park but, like the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, is a national memorial. The 1952 stamp was issued in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Rushmore project—to some, a monumental and inspiring work of man, to others "a man-made scar on the bland beauty of the Black Hills."

Many of the other eleven parks that existed in 1934 could provide fitting views to beautify our stamps. There were such giants as Lassen Volcanic, Rocky Mountain, and Grand Teton, considered by many to contain the acme of national park scenery.



The newest park to rate philatelic recognition is also our southernmost, Florida's Everglades, which, on the date of its dedication, December 1947, was honored with an appropriately and artistically designed stamp. The stamp pictured the great white heron against a background showing the map of Florida, on which is indicated the location of the new park. This was a well-timed, effective, yet dignified way to draw national attention to the newly established

park. Other parks offer grand opportunities for including animals in stamp designs—the moose in Isle Royale, mountain sheep in Rocky Mountain National Park, and the rattlesnake in Big Bend. And what could be more appropriate than the wapiti with a Teton Park peak as backdrop?

Big Bend, added to the park system in 1944, has not been as fortunate in getting a stamp. Although several designs had reached the drawing board stage at the time of a proposed park dedication, in

1950, both the dedication and the stamps were postponed because of the Korean war.

Other parks established since 1934 were Shenandoah in 1935, Mammoth Cave in 1936, Olympic in 1938, Isle Royale in 1940, and Kings Canyon in 1940. Subterranean scenic spots like Carlsbad Caverns, Wind Cave and Jewel Cave have been neglected philatelically. Any and all of these contain scenes appropriate for commemorative stamps, and thereby help focus further attention on our national parks. Many of our national monuments, too, could provide material for stamp illustrations.

According to an assistant postmaster general, "there are requests on file for more than 2000 different commemorative stamps from which it is possible to select twelve or thirteen for issuance each year." Usually, nature groups have been less successful than have certain other organizations in having their requests for stamps granted.

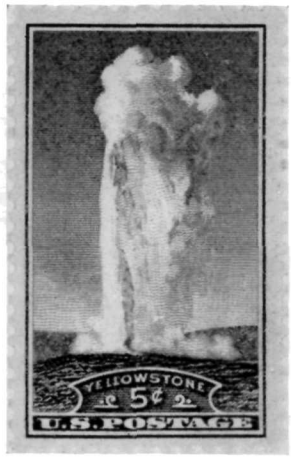
Some nations have given repeated philatelic recognition to their scenic resources

and to their fauna and flora. Canada, in April 1953, issued three stamps on which were depicted the heads of a moose, polar bear and bighorn sheep.

Stamps are often used to perpetuate the memory of great men. Our country has many such stamps. Norway in 1948 honored Axel Heiberg on the 50th anniversary of the Society of Norwegian Forestry, showing his picture as founder on a stamp together with three emblematic representations of young tree shoots. A similar stamp in our country might honor Stephen T. Mather, first director of the National Park Service and the architect of our national park policy. Such a stamp would help give deserved recognition to a great American conservationist.

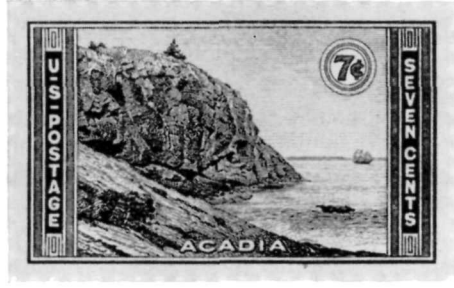
United States is not alone in giving philatelic recognition to national parks. Japan also has done this, and has issued more park commemoratives than all other nations combined. In 1934, Japan founded its first three national parks, and today this little island country has seventeen national parks. In 1936, the Ministry of Communications, realizing the propaganda value of postage stamps, had the first set of Japanese park stamps issued. Between 1941 and 1949, no park stamps were issued in Japan; since the war, five new parks have been established, and at least one set of park stamps has been issued each year. These sets, usually four stamps each, artistically portray scenes of waterfalls, hot springs, seascapes, and volcanoes, among which the 12,467 foot Mount Fuji is a favorite.

Switzerland, the Belgian Congo and Ar-



gentina have issued stamps depicting national parks and other scenic areas. The rugged alpine scenery of canton Graubünden adds beauty to the small set the Swiss issued in 1948. Ten years earlier, the Belgian Congo set showed seven stamps with views of the Molindi, Suza, and Rutshuru rivers and a bamboo forest scene, as well as some mountain views. In 1938 and 1939, the stamps of Brazil and Argentina showed Naheul Huapi Park scenes and the Cataract of Iguassu, which is on the border between these two countries.

(Continued on page 184)



I KNOW A PLACE

By KEN LEGG, Ranger
California State Park Commission
Photographs by the author

THREE YEARS AGO I left the fog-wreathed park four miles south of Carmel, California, where I worked, and went into a world of sunshine. I only went away for one day, and then it was to see the rare Santa Lucia or bristlecone fir. Now, each year on the twelfth of June, I go again to the same spot, still to look at the firs, but mostly just to see what's going on.

At 4500 feet in the Santa Lucia Mountains, things are different, for in my coastal home, fog drapes the sky, and lichens and algae drape the trees. Sea smoke comes up out of the caves and nourishes the moisture-loving plants, and I find it an interesting world. But the ocean is never still, and roars all the time; so that I seldom hear the small sounds. Every man needs another world at least one day a year, so I go forty miles east to the mountain top.

Buckeyes were in fragrant bloom.

I hear a different kind of music up there, where the hymns of birds are sung to the accompaniment of wind speaking softly in the pines and firs. This is God's great cathedral, thousands of acres of it, where the tall spires of the firs grow magnificently. Clouds up there are lazy, like story-book clouds, as they float above the ridges and crown the trees.

Things were different this year, and this is good to know, for I want to keep informed about my "one day a year" place. Last year the western tanagers were feeding young in a nest on the end of an oak limb; but this year they seemed not to have begun housekeeping. The males only flashed their red and yellow coats through oaks not yet fully in leaf. The black and valley oaks had not recovered from winter's deciduousness. In place of large, dark green leaves, there were only small, nearly yellow ones. Black-throated gray warblers, which had completed a nest a year ago, only frolicked and sang, and I could find no nest. The wood pewee, which sat on her finished nest, was now still in process of building.

I walked down the canyon, from the head of which I again watched the firs, and found woodwardia ferns in the lower reaches just unraveling their fiddle-heads, while new growth of young firs had only begun to burst the scales that bound them and flash out into tender, pale green. From among the woodwardias a fawn sprang up. It was half as big as the six-weeks-old ones

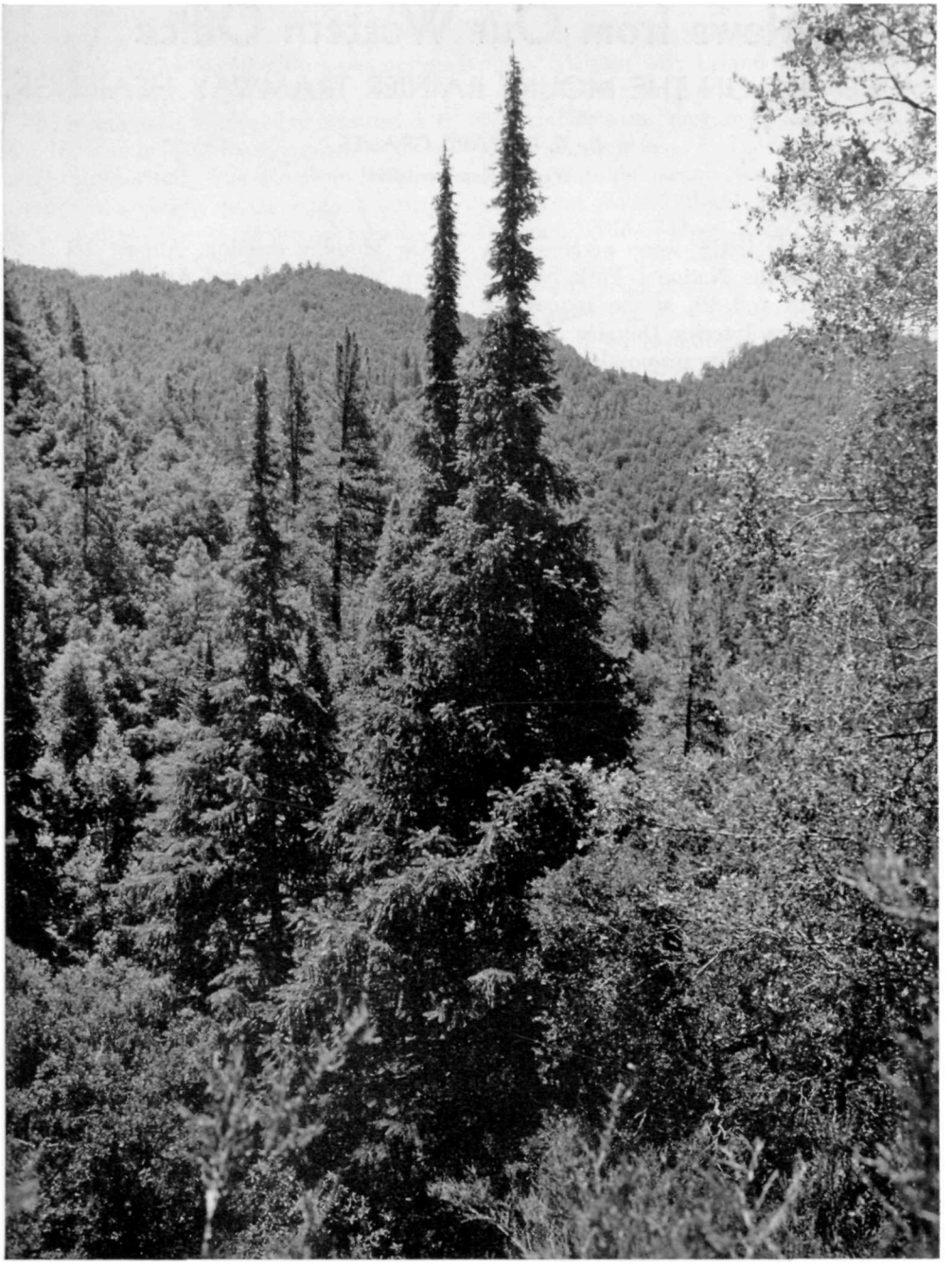
From among the woodwardias a fawn sprang up.

of the coast, and I knew it could not have been born as early as the first of May like ours at home. Even the buckeyes, which were in full fragrant bloom along the valley road, had not begun to open their white clouds of blossoms down the road from my mountain, and I could see wild flowers only now beginning to recover from the cool of winter.

Bill and Liz Berry went with me this year. I like to take Bill and Liz along, for when we are together in the mountains we understand each other. We ignore each other, if we want to, going our separate ways. Bill is an artist; that is, he puts pictures on paper; but then I suppose we are all artists. Liz explores under every log for crawling things, looks at the birds and flowers, and puts her pictures on her memory. I struggle with a man-made contraption and try to put some of what I see on film; but far more of it is inscribed on my memory than I am able to record on film, or in words. Bill and Liz and I get along well because we see the same things and feel the same way about them. If we want to talk we do so. If we do not, we remain silent. It's not like an indoor gathering where, to be polite, one must make conversation. Here the animals and plants are talking.

Morning's chill by noon had turned to warm sunlight, prodding the insects into activity. They filled the air above the meadow glade, and a pewee sallied among

(Continued on page 180)



I hear a different kind of music up there where birds sing
to the accompaniment of wind in the Santa Lucia firs.

News from Our Western Office

A REPORT ON THE MOUNT RAINIER TRAMWAY HEARINGS

By C. EDWARD GRAVES
Western Representative

THREE HEARINGS were arranged at Seattle by the National Park Service on August 18 and 19, at the request of Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay, to discuss the tramway proposal for Mount Rainier National Park. This tramway would run from Paradise Valley, center of tourist activity, through some of the most beautiful wild flower fields in the park, to Camp Muir at the 10,000-foot level. (See *Mount Rainier —A Resort,* in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for April-June 1954, and *The Mount Rainier Resort Plan* in the July-September 1954 issue.)

Director Conrad L. Wirth, Regional Director Lawrence C. Merriam, and Chief Naturalist John Doerr, of the National Park Service, attended the hearings to present the plans and policies of the Service. They stated that the road to Paradise Valley would be kept open this winter, and that rope tows or T-bar lifts could be installed temporarily, but would be dismantled at the end of the skiing season.

The Automobile Club of Washington spearheaded the drive to obtain permission from Secretary McKay to build their proposed tramway or chair lift. Local businessmen, with establishments along the road to the park, organized under the name of Roads-to-Paradise Association, were the most vociferous backers of the Automobile Club. The first meeting was sponsored by the Automobile Club; the second by the Pacific Northwest Ski Association; and the third by The Mountaineers, Inc.

I attended all of the meetings and presented a statement on behalf of your Association, opposing the tramway as a violation of the National Park Service Act of 1916.

On Monday evening, August 16, John Dyer, Ward Irwin and Arthur Winder of The Seattle Mountaineers invited me to attend a strategy meeting of their conservation committee, of which Art Winder is chairman, at their clubrooms. John Osseward, who did such excellent work as Secretary of the Olympic Park Associates in protecting that park from dismemberment, was also present. He is taking a leading part in local defense of Mount Rainier against the tramway. There were some fifteen or twenty others present, and I was greatly impressed with their alertness and their keen interest in defeating the proposed tramway.

During the meeting I had a telephone call from Father Gaffney of Seattle University, who is promoting the Corral Pass ski project, an alternative proposal, which would be located in the national forest, only two or three miles from the northeastern corner of Mount Rainier National Park. I had written him a week or two earlier suggesting that he attend the Seattle hearings to present his project. He asked me to let The Mountaineers know that he would attend and would present his plan, if desired. We discussed that and arranged for him to talk with Director Wirth and his party, also to answer questions about his proposal at the final hearing sponsored by The Mountaineers.

Several of The Mountaineers, who were also members of the Automobile Club, planned to make personal statements as members of the Club, bringing out the fact that the questionnaire previously sent out by the Club and advertised as being overwhelmingly in favor of the tramway was complicated and was answered by only a handful of members. One member suggested

that the Automobile Club was going out of its proper sphere of activity in spending the money of its members in promoting commercial projects of this kind.

The meeting on Wednesday evening, August 18, was held at the Chamber of Commerce auditorium. The Roads-to-Paradise group was vigorous in its demands. After the formal statements of the various commercial groups, the meeting was opened to those who had turned in their names as desiring to speak. A goodly number of them were these Roads-to-Paradise boosters. That in itself is an indication of the commercial motives behind the tramway proposal. The Seattle Chamber of Commerce presented a brief statement in favor of the project, merely saying that they favored the construction of the tramway, but giving no reasons.

Roger Freeman, special assistant to Governor Arthur B. Langlie, and chairman of the Governor's Mount Rainier Development Study Committee, failed to speak at any of the meetings. The vice chairman, Mr. Alfred E. Leland, Mayor of Kirkland, spoke at this meeting and at ours, the last meeting. He stated frankly that they wanted the tramway for its stimulation to summer traffic. Only in that way, he said, could a hotel or resort pay its way. Sun Valley in Idaho was pointed to as a fine example of this, but he failed to mention that losses there can be charged off to the advertising budget of the Union Pacific Railroad and that Timberline Lodge on Mount Hood has several times had to be bailed out of its financial difficulties with its skiing project.

Mr. Leland stated that a reprint of an article from The Mountaineers' publication had been placed in the pay envelopes of the employees of Mount Rainier National Park, and that he was going to report this to the Secretary of the Interior and demand that an investigation be made. After he finished, Director Wirth asked for a chance to reply. He defended Superintendent Preston C. Macy, pointing out that information on the other side also had been given to the park employees, and that they were entitled to know all the arguments pro and con. Most of us felt that Mr. Leland made a pretty sorry showing in this matter.

On Thursday morning, August 19, a group of about ten of us met with Director Wirth and his party. Besides John Osseward and myself, there were five Mountaineers, Winder, Dyer, Irwin, Harrah and Brooks; also Mrs. Neil Haig, president of the Seattle Audubon Society, Mrs. Engel and Father Gaffney. The latter did an excellent job of explaining his Corral Pass project. He made a distinct impression on Director Wirth and the others, not only for his ideas about Corral Pass, but also for his statements about the proper development of the national park.

On Thursday afternoon there was a public meeting sponsored by the Pacific Northwest Ski Association, an independent group not connected with The Mountaineers. The skiers favor the tramway and seemed to be rather antagonistic toward the National Park Service's plans, as outlined by the Director. Several speakers stated that one reason for wanting the tramway in the national park rather than at Corral Pass was because the National Park Service has trained rescue men and that skiers would be safer there, if there were any accidents. In other words, they are willing to be helped by the Park Service, even though they are opposed to the Service's plans.

After the skiers had been heard, the meeting was thrown open and the Roads-to-Paradise people again became vociferous. Some of the park defenders spoke briefly. I made a few remarks off the cuff. I said that the item in the morning papers stating that Governor Langlie had accused Director Wirth of being obstinate in the enforcement of the unimpairment policy was really the greatest compliment that could be paid him. The Director of the National Park Service *should* be obstinate in upholding a policy that dates back to 1872 and has been strengthened many times since.

In the evening the public meeting spon-

sored by The Mountaineers was held. Conservation committee Chairman Winder led off with the official statement of the organization. Several members followed with prepared statements, and I presented mine immediately after theirs. This was the best attended meeting of the three. It was overwhelmingly pro Park Service, but when it was thrown open, the Roads-to-Paradise group once more trouped to the platform. One of their number, who runs a lodge near the park entrance, was particularly annoying. He tried to get into a public debate with the Director. He stayed on the platform for nearly half an hour, although the chairman had stated at the beginning that three minutes would be the limit for each person. In talking with some of The Mountaineers' leaders afterwards, they told me that they had discussed among themselves shutting him off, but decided that he was harming his cause by his objectionable actions and so allowed him to continue.

Everyone got the impression that money-making motives were behind the movement for the tramway. There was really no other argument presented by the proponents that amounted to anything. The fact that the national parks belong to the people of the whole United States apparently made no impression on the tramway proponents.

Two meetings were held in Portland, Oregon, on August 20. I missed the noon meeting sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, but attended the evening meeting held in the Mazamas' club rooms. The people here were overwhelmingly in favor of upholding the national park policy. Representatives of a number of mountaineering and natural history groups from other parts of the state attended. The only dissenting voice was from one of the independent skiers who said that his association was against the Paradise Valley tramway, but would like to suggest that a tram or chair lift might be installed on Pinnacle Peak or thereabouts. Pinnacle Peak is inside the park, directly south of Paradise Valley, and just across Paradise Valley from Mount Rainier. It is 6562 feet above sea level, or approximately 1100 feet above Paradise Valley, 3500 feet lower than the proposed terminal at Camp Muir on Mount Rainier. Although it would involve a much shorter distance for the tramway, it would be just as much a violation of the national policy as the other, and the proposal was not argued.

Trips to various national parks occupied the remainder of your Western Representative's time this past summer. In early June a trip to Yosemite National Park included a one-day visit to Hetch Hetchy Reservoir for the purpose of seeing the ravages of dam building there, and visualizing the possible effect on Dinosaur National Monument, if Echo Park dam should be built. In early July there was a trip to Sequoia National Park to talk with park personnel and to obtain information about the threat to the adjoining Kings Canyon National Park. The City of Los Angeles has filed on dam sites there, but the situation is at present quiescent.

Visits were made also to Crater Lake, Olympic, and Lassen Volcanic national parks, and to Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuge.

Secretary's Decision Awaited

EDITOR'S NOTE: As this issue goes to press, we are awaiting the word of Secretary of the Interior McKay as to the appropriate action to take concerning winter use of Mount Rainier National Park. Following the Seattle hearings, and at the Secretary's request, the Park Service submitted to him its views on the matter. Hundreds of letters from all parts of the country, most of them from our members, have been received by the Secretary urging him to uphold the national park policy. The Association wishes to express its appreciation to its members for this vigorous response to our News Release No. 75.

An Experimental Natural Science Exhibit

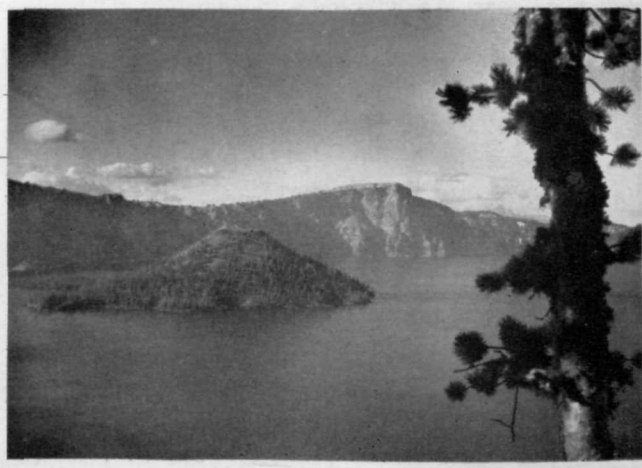
By DAVID SIMONS, Member
National Parks Association

MANY VISITORS to the national parks and monuments come away with a greater knowledge of the significance and value of the areas they have visited, thanks to the excellent naturalist programs of the National Park Service. Yet, how many of these visitors are aware of any connection between these programs and the preservation of the natural areas which has made them possible? Those who visit national forest wilderness and wild areas are handicapped to an even greater degree in this respect because of the lack of readily available information on the floral, faunal and geological aspects of these reserves. Only a small minority of the general public has any understanding at all about the value of undisturbed nature as an aid in natural resource management.

Leaders in the wilderness and nature protection movement emphasize the need of an all-out educational effort to acquaint the general public with the spiritual and material values of unspoiled nature.

This shows half of one of the several large boards mounted with photographs and text of the exhibit.

9. CRATER LAKE IS UNIQUE IN ITS VALUE FOR VOLCANOLOGICAL STUDY. OBVIOUS EXAMPLES OF EASILY IDENTIFIED PHENOMENA ARE FOUND HERE AND PROVE VALUABLE TO STUDENTS.→



CRATER LAKE, WIZARD ISLAND AND LLAO ROCK
CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PRIMEVAL PARK
OREGON

←10. A REMNANT OF A VOLCANO.....

THE SULPHUR WORKS
LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PRIMEVAL PARK
CALIFORNIA

Early this year, I had the privilege and the opportunity to develop a small scale experimental exhibit for public education. The opportunity came through the Westinghouse Science Talent Search, a scholarship competition, which required each of the forty finalists to bring to Washington, D. C., a science exhibit for public display.

As one of the finalists in this competition, I chose for the subject of my exhibit "The Value of Wilderness and Natural Areas to Science." The exhibit consisted of a series of related photographs with accompanying explanatory notes. It was my intention that the exhibit should arouse interest in the wilderness and nature protection idea. Its three main objectives were:

(a) To make clear to scientists, especially the Talent Search finalists, the value of scientific investigation of wilderness areas and the need for their preservation. (All scientific workers need greater understanding of the effects of man's activities on ecology, especially of those activities that affect nature and wild lands.)

(b) To acquaint the general public with the scientific work that has already been carried on in nature reserves, and to show the need for preserving wilderness for scientific purposes.

(c) To demonstrate, chiefly through photographs, the spiritual and recreational values of wilderness and nature to the public.

In constructing this display, I found National Park Service literature, exhibits and lectures to be extremely helpful.

Many of the nearly 1000 people who attended the Science Exhibit, in Washington, expressed genuine interest in my display. It was a pleasure to answer the questions that were asked by people of all ages—questions that ranged from the technicalities of the photography to the exhibit's basic ideas.

Portable displays such as this are adaptable to many situations where brief presentation of a subject is sought; and by this method, to stimulate public interest toward seeking further understanding of the subject through other sources.

Only with a continuing educational drive by all available means, will the public be won to the realization of the value of preserving areas of primitive nature.

David Simons, a member of the Association for many years, is sixteen years old and is a student at Springfield High School, Springfield, Oregon. Following the exhibition, held at the Hotel Statler, in Washington last February, Mr. Simons donated his outstandingly fine display to the Association for use at meetings and conventions.—*Editor.*

I KNOW A PLACE

(Continued from page 174)

them from his perch atop a willow. When full, he retired to an oak tree to sleep. Migrating ash-throated flycatchers, too, came to this banquet; while back in the woods a western flycatcher pumped his tail and cheeped all through the day. The brook beneath its willow canopy murmured along, while purple finches livened the air with sweet songs. Black-headed grosbeaks were everywhere, singing their loud melodies. A single olive-sided flycatcher asked "what peeves you?", but he asked needlessly, for no one could be peeved here.

I found climbing nemophilas sprawling under huge, straight alders cooling their feet in the brook. Chipmunks scurried into hollow stumps or under the drift. A little farther up the slope I noticed baby ground squirrels were out of their burrows in the dryer places, where a blanket of blue and white ground lupine perfumed the breeze.

From stream to slope to top I went, just to see what was going on. Here was a world of clouds and trees, and murmuring mountain breezes. This was a different world from my ocean shore; a place where I know contentment, and every living creature seemed contented too, or else why all the music in this mountain?

THE PARKS AND CONGRESS

83rd Congress to August 20, 1954

In Review

WHENEVER CONTROL of the government passes from one party to the other, the "gimme-boys" seize the opportunity to cash in on the confusion attendant on the transfer and determination of future policies. The opening of the 83rd Congress was the first such chance the interests that seek to exploit our natural resources for their immediate profit had had in twenty years, and they made the most of it—or tried to.

The notorious land-grab of 1946, whereby certain livestock groups tried to secure ownership of all grazeable lands in national parks and monuments, national forests, wildlife refuges and other federal holdings, was revived, under the pretext of "reforming" Forest Service regulations. The first attempt was so blatant a steal that the bills had to be modified, and unfortunately the President was induced to endorse this revised legislation. A group of lumber companies and associations pressured the Ellsworth bill to the floor of the House. This was special interest legislation fraught with grave dangers to the national park system and to all federal lands. Although ostensibly dedicated to development of private initiative in hydroelectric power development, the administration supported the Upper Colorado River Storage Project, including Echo Park dam in Dinosaur National Monument, and the Frying Pan-Arkansas Project in Colorado, which had many questionable features, as governmental projects. The Soil Conservation Service, in the Department of Agriculture, came close to total emasculation. The governor of Washington set up a committee designed to recommend legislation to exclude the great rain forest from Olympic National Park. These trends, and the decision to transfer marginal oil reserves to state ownership, led to the epithet that this is a "giveaway" administration.

During the first session of the 83rd Congress, and for some time during the second session, conservationists were fearful that there would be a breakdown of the program to give wise care to all our resources (a program that has long received bipartisan support), and that the gains made in recent years would be lost. The seriousness of the situation resulted in a unification of these forces never before attained, and in the development of a public education campaign reaching to all levels of the population. Fighting against some of the wealthiest and most unscrupulous lobbies in the country, the conservation organizations had one great advantage: They were interested only in promoting the national welfare, and had no personal motive other than their love for their country. Almost miraculously, they won on every front.

The tide turned, probably, when Representative Lee Metcalf of Montana and Representative Leon H. Gavin of Pennsylvania defeated the Ellsworth bill when it came to a vote. This was the first concrete indication of the power of the conservationists, and as one of the lumbermen said, "We don't know what hit us!" The House hearings on the Upper Colorado Project revealed phenomenal national opposition to Echo Park dam as an unnecessary violation of the national park system. Backed by this expression of public opinion, Representative John P. Saylor of Pennsylvania threw his vigorous aid behind the conservation organizations. The House bill died in the Rules Committee. The Senate bill, as reported below, was debated briefly on the

floor, but fortunately it was not voted on.

Until the last days of the session, defeat of the stockmen's bills seemed hopeless. Then the new Forest Conservation Society of America undertook a leading role and appeared to have blocked enactment; when suddenly the entire text of this legislation was made a rider on the farm bill in the Senate. This maneuver was a bit too crude, and the rider was removed, killing the measure. Surprisingly, the Frying Pan-Arkansas Project, which had had clear sailing nearly to the end, was voted down by the House.

There was a reorganization of the Soil Conservation Service, including abolishment of its regional offices; but public opinion, led by the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, was so clearly in support of a strong Service that many of the worst features of the original plan were discarded. Congress at last recognized that sound water development must include proper land management on small watersheds by appropriating a total of $12,500,000 to prevent floods, control soil erosion, and improve farm practices as a cooperative small-watershed program. Farmers were permitted to deduct up to twenty-five percent of their gross income for the costs of soil and water improvements.

As previously reported in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, the raid on the forests of Olympic National Park was overwhelmingly defeated by the people of the State of Washington, and it is now doubtful that it can ever be revived successfully.

While negative measures were being defeated, many positive gains were made. Of some 11,000 bills introduced into the House, 4000 dealt with natural resources. Most of them were of minor significance, and many did not advance beyond the hearing stage, if they got that far. If not enacted, they died with adjournment, and the legislative process must start anew for them.

A number of laws were enacted relating to national parks and monuments, most of which have been reported previously. Public Law 745 authorized the Secretary of the Interior to make contracts for acquisition of privately-owned lands within the national park system on a basis of up to $500,000 of federal funds annually to be matched by donated funds. This means the National Park Service will have up to $1,000,000 a year to solve its most serious administrative problem, and to safeguard critically important tracts now in private possession.

A serious, if inadvertent, threat to the national parks was discovered when study of the Mineral Leasing Act and the Atomic Energy Act revealed that both measures would open the entire national park system to mining. They were promptly amended to prevent such application of the laws, except by specific executive order of the President in the interest of national defense.

Another realm in which the sky looked black was in the status of the appropriations for the National Park Service after the House Committee finished slashing the appropriation bill. Drastic cuts in almost every item, and hampering restrictions on use of the money that was provided, would have slowed Park Service operations to a crawl. The members of the national organizations were alerted to the serious crisis, and aroused their representatives in Congress to action in support of Park Service protests. The Senate Committee restored the more important funds, and removed most of the restrictions. A somewhat unexpected gain was provision in the Federal Highway Aid Act authorizing funds for road and trail construction and rehabilitation to support contracts, until 1957, in the total amount of $67,000,000. This money will be used almost entirely for completion of roads already begun, and for repair of existing roads, as well as for development of trail systems.

The National Park Service budget for 1955 is $32,225,590. Of this sum, $9,098,390 is allocated to management and protection of the national parks and monu-

ments; $8,425,000 to maintenance and rehabilitation of facilities; $1,084,000 to administration; $4,500,000 to parkways; $5,000,000 to roads and trials; and $775,000 to land and water right acquisition. These funds will enable the Park Service to provide its services to visitors and meet its responsibilities as it has in the past, but they do not provide nearly enough to restore the national park system to fully efficient condition and working order.

The Second Round in the Echo Park Dam Controversy

At last report in the previous issue of this magazine, the fate of the Upper Colorado River Storage Project and the safety of Dinosaur National Monument were not certain. The House bill was being held in the Rules Committee, and there was indication that it would remain there, which it did. The Senate bill, however, was very much alive. The danger was that the Senate might pass its bill, and then that bill could be brought directly to the floor of the House for vote. It seemed most unlikely that a majority of the members of the House would vote in favor of it as long as Echo Park dam remained part of the project; but almost anything could happen during the last hectic days of Congress, and developments had to be watched carefully.

The Senate Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation opened its hearings on June 28, and continued for a week. Senator Arthur H. Watkins, of Utah, served as chairman, and he was the only senator present during most of the sessions. From time to time a few other senators sat with him for a while; but, if absence is an indication of lack of interest, the other committee members did not care what action was taken. The situation was complicated by the jam of other bills needing attention on the floor, and vital debates required the senators' presence in the chamber. The result was that the discussions concerning the multi-billion dollar Upper Colorado Storage Project became a forum heard essentially by one individual. The report of this "committee" was not published until August, when the pressure of other business was even greater, and it is doubtful that many senators ever opened its covers.

The first days of the hearing were devoted to presentation of the proponents' case; while opponents testified during the last two days. Those protesting Echo Park dam avoided repeating what had been said before the House committee, clarifying certain aspects that had not been analyzed adequately. Mr. David Brower, executive director of the Sierra Club, presented a masterly resumé of the objections to Echo Park dam and showed that there were yet other methods of revising the project to derive the desired water benefits without invading the national monument, and at a tremendous financial saving. Interested readers should ask the Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 4, California, for a copy of Mr. Brower's testimony.

A new feature in the controversy arose dramatically during this hearing. The national conservation forces have objected only to Echo Park dam as an element in the initial phase of the overall project. Their protest has resulted in delaying authorization of the project since 1950. Now opposition to other aspects of the project have begun to develop. Several witnesses questioned the feasibility of its economics and of some of the collateral projects involved. A group of Utah citizens pointed out defects in the Glen Canyon dam, and urged that that area be reserved as a national park. Ex-Governor Leslie A. Miller, of Wyoming, a member of the Hoover Commission Task Force on Water Resources and Power, expressed the commission's official view that further consideration of this project should await completion of its studies. He then spoke in his own right as opposed to Echo Park dam, and proceeded to comment vigorously on what he considered the unsound financing and planning of the project as a whole. It is becoming apparent that there are serious flaws

in the present plan, apart from Echo Park.

Finally, on August 19, following approval by the full Senate Committee, the bill was called up for debate on the floor. Discussion was interrupetd frequently by urgent matters, but the bill's sponsors made lengthy explanations of its intent and provisions. In spite of inadequate time to develop his enquiries, Senator John F. Kennedy, of Massachusetts, raised pertinent questions about cost and repayment factors. The debate continued the next day, but since the House had adjourned the previous evening, it was clear the issue was dead as far as the 83rd Congress was concerned.

It is not possible to determine what steps will now be taken to promote the Upper Colorado River Storage Project. It is important that the upper basin states have proper use of their share of the water of the Colorado River. The conservation forces of the country have achieved a united and essential victory; but they take no satisfaction in the fact that to do so it has been necessary to prevent authorization of the other features of the project. That the project has been blocked is due, however, to the obtuseness of its proponents, who say they must have the project as now presented by the Bureau of Reclamation, and that it cannot be modified to meet valid and serious objections. As long as they refuse to support an honest, thorough appraisal of all possible alternatives to the Echo Park dam, and make sure that the planning is sound, it is unlikely that any Congress will authorize it. As time goes on, and more defects in the planning are revealed, the likelihood of enactment may become even less. It is evident that the wise course would be to reappraise the project in the light of actual needs, develop the most feasible and economic framework that will meet these requirements without doing unnecessary damage to other values, and eliminate the sources of contention.

Until this is done, the conservation forces of the nation shall continue to oppose authorization of the project. It will be regrettable if, by taking this position, needed development is further delayed. A good project can stand scrutiny, and will not meet with the strenuous objections that have been raised. It is the responsibility of the proponents of the project to demonstrate beyond reasonable doubt that *all* possibilities have been thoroughly explored, that unnecessary damage will be avoided, and that they are, in fact, presenting the best possible project for approval.

STAMPS AND PARKS

(Continued from page 172)

Argentina established a park in 1928 and Brazil in 1939 to set aside this wild subtropical area—and to attract tourists.

Scott Stamp Catalogue, the bible of philately, mentions another waterfall on stamps which is interesting. The 1932 eighteen cent Philippine stamp shows a waterfall labelled Pagsanjan Falls, but which acutally is a view of Vernal Falls in our Yosemite National Park.

Usually the stamps of the United States are accurate, but at times they leave much to be desired from the artistic standpoint. The 1951 Colorado stamp, for example, crowds on a single stamp the statehouse, state seal, state flower, a bucking horse statue, and a view of the Mount of the Holy Cross, which for a time was under the National Park Service. Such a cluttered stamp is quite in contrast to the well-designed national park stamps of twenty years ago, which truly are "banners of the nation."

A study of our park stamps and those of other nations commemorating parks adds much to the appreciation of national parks—whether the enthusiast travels to the areas or enjoys them from the armchair and his stamp album.

THE EDITOR'S BOOKSHELF

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK, by Gunnar O. Fagerlund, with the assistance of Frances I. Fagerlund. Natural History Handbook Series No. 1, National Park Service. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Illustrated. Sixty-seven pages. Paper cover. Price 30 cents.

The Olympic handbook story is set against a background of the journey of water from ocean to glacier and return via rivers that thread the vast forests of this wilderness park on the Olympic Peninsula of Washington. Woven into this fabric of climate and weather are stories of mountain-building and glaciation; history and prehistory of the region; great wild flower displays of forest, glade and alpine meadow; the lush emerald under-story of the towering rain forest; and the stately Olympic elk with its mammal and bird associates, made famous in the Walt Disney *True-Life Adventure* film *The Olympic Elk.*

Additional handbooks on Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado, and Badlands National Monument, South Dakota, are in press and should be available by this fall. As this is written the Olympic handbook has gone into a second printing in less than three months after its appearance. It appears that this new series will rival the success of the *Historical Handbooks* on a number of the historical areas administered by the National Park Service, which have been "best sellers" on book-of-the-month travel literature lists.—*H. Raymond Gregg.*

THE MAMMAL GUIDE, by Ralph S. Palmer. Published by Doubleday and Company, Garden City, N. Y. 384 pages. Color and line illustrations. Maps. Index. Price $4.95.

This informative, well-written laymen's guide to the mammals of the United States and Canada is ideally suited to take on vacation trips, to introduce your teen-age children to the wildlife about them, or to have on hand for reference. Each species is described, with accounts of its habitat, behavior and economic status. Ranges are shown on simple maps. The 250 full-color illustrations are excellently drawn by the author, although the printing is somewhat uneven. Comparisons between the tracks of similar animals are shown in line drawings.

Dr. Palmer has packed a vast knowledge of animals into short paragraphs, yet retained readability. He points to the need for protection of the rarer animals, and repeatedly comments on the wide mortality among innocuous creatures from predator and rodent control poison campaigns. Possibly greater emphasis could have been given to the serious depletion of certain species, notably whales. Your reviewer felt the frequent reference to the larger mammals as providing good trophies was unfortunate, especially in connection with animals as scarce as wild sheep. The general tone of the book is sound, and it is an excellent guide.—*F.M.P.*

TALKS and CONDUCTED TRIPS, prepared and issued by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., 1954. Twenty-nine and forty-seven pages respectively. Illustrated.

These booklets are intended primarily for the training of field employees of the National Park Service. However, their usefulness is potentially much greater, for they are packed with ideas on the best ways of interpreting nature to the general public anywhere. In the foreword of one of the booklets, Director Conrad L. Wirth says, "Interpretation in its broadest sense is an important and a very rewarding Service function, worthy of the highest quality of performance. May the booklets of this series assist in securing the highest standard of public service in this field of endeavor." The Park Service will supply these without cost.

ALONG CRATER LAKE HIGHWAYS, by George C. Rule. Published by the Crater Lake Natural History Association, Crater Lake, Oregon. 1953. Illustrated. Fifty-seven pages. Paper cover. Price $1.

The author, who was park naturalist at Crater Lake National Park from 1941 through 1952, knows the park as well as anyone can and, in this little guide to the beauty spots of the area, he gives valuable practical information for visitors, as well as a vivid, colorful description of one of the most superb of our national parks. Nine brief chapters deal with such topics as *A Sketch of Crater Lake National Park*, *Which Route Should I Choose?*, and *The Rim Drive Clockwise*. A chapter entitled *General Information* answers every question a visitor might have on matters like camping in the park, meals and lodging, motor transportation and trails. Maps of the park are printed inside the covers.

ANIMALS OF THE SOUTHWEST DESERTS, by George Olin. Edited by Dale S. King. Published by the Southwestern Monuments Association, Gila Pueblo, Globe, Arizona. 1954. Illustrated with line drawings by Jerry Cannon. Index. Paper cover. 112 pages. Price $1.

This is No. 8 in the Southwestern Monuments Association's Popular Series. It presents in non-scientific terms a few of the characteristics and habits of the mammals that live in the desert country of our Southwest. Although these mammals can be seen throughout the region, the booklet places emphasis on the national parks and monuments of the region as places ideally suited for seeing them. This reviewer notes with satisfaction two pages of the introduction discussing such vital matters as the survival of species and the attitude of park and monument visitors toward the mammals. The final paragraph says "It is hoped by both the writer and the illustrator that this small effort will enhance your appreciation of the great outdoors and the creatures that it contains. If, in addition, it has convinced you of the dire necessity of preserving for future generations what remains of our heritage now, before it is too late, it has achieved its purpose."

Some of the other publications in the Popular Series are *Arizona's National Monuments*, *Poisonous Dwellers of the Desert*, *Flowers of the Southwest Deserts*, *Flowers of the Southwest Mesas*, *Tumacacori's Yesterdays*, and *Flowers of the Southwest Mountains*.

EVERGLADES NATURAL HISTORY, edited by Joseph C. Moore, Ph. D. Published quarterly by The Everglades Natural History Association, Everglades National Park, Box 275, Homestead, Florida. Illustrated. 142 pages.

We are a bit late in announcing the appearance of this excellent little magazine, which goes automatically to members of the Everglades Natural History Association. As a botanical and wildlife area, Everglades National Park has no equal, so that the magazine covers a thoroughly fertile field of interest in natural history subjects. It publishes on the natural, historic and scientific features of the park, and its articles are written not only by the many extremely competent members of the park staff, but by well-known scientists. We offer our congratulations to the Everglades Natural History Association for taking this progressive step in the effort to create an ever widening public appreciation of nature.

ARCHEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS IN MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK, by James A. Lancaster, Jean M. Pinkley, Philip F. Van Cleave, and Don Watson. Published by the National Park Service. 1954. May be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Illustrated with photographic halftones and line drawings. 118 pages. Paper cover. List of references cited. Index. Price $1.

This is another important addition to the

growing literature on national park subjects. It covers the research carried on at Mesa Verde National Park during the summer of 1950, when six ruins were excavated by members of the park staff. Following an *Introduction to Mesa Verde Archeology*, its three chapters tell about the excavation of two pithouses, three Pueblo II mesa-top ruins and Sun Point Pueblo. The material brings to light many new facts about the prehistoric civilization of Mesa Verde, and helps to a large extent to round out the knowledge on this fascinating area. The publication is the second in the Archeological Research Series of the National Park Service, the first being *Archeology of the Bynum Mounds*.

LETTERS

Thank you for your recent letter and the enclosed resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association. The adoption of this resolution commending Congressman Metcalf and those of us whose efforts prevented the enactment of H. R. 4646 and the consequent damage it would have done to nationally administered national resources is most gratifying. I consider it one of the richer rewards for public service.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.
House of Representatives

EDITOR'S NOTE—The evil that members of Congress do—or propose—receives wide publicity, but their good deeds are seldom acknowledged. Your Association addressed personal letters to the 226 Congressmen who voted against H. R. 4646, and received similar expressions of appreciation from all of them.

I am delighted to know that Dinosaur National Monument is saved. You are doing a fine service to the nation in alerting citizens as to the dangers involving our parks. As always, when the people are aware, they rise up in defense of their rights, for that is the spirit that has made this country great—and will keep it so.

Mrs. Harold M. Stern
Los Angeles, California

We were glad indeed to have your News Release No. 75 announcing the "Victory on Dinosaur." Congratulations.

John J. Bowman
Lancaster, Pennsylvania

It almost made me froth at the mouth to read your quotation from the Automobile Club of Washington, on page 64 of our April-June issue: "With proper promotion and development, thousands of people from all over the world will stream to Mount Rainier to throw snowballs on the Fourth of July." A lot of chance they would have to enjoy the scenery! I have sometimes thought it a pity that any automobiles except public ones were ever admitted to the national parks.

Clifford H. Bissell
Berkeley, California

Allow me to congratulate you on your new edition of *Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments*. It is a beautiful product, a storehouse of facts, and it is a pleasure to recommend it to our visitors.

Johnwill Faris, Superintendent
White Sands National Monument

Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments should be owned by every citizen.

Anthony Pizzati
New York, New York

We would like you to know that the releases you send out asking that we write our national legislators are very good. They clearly state the purposes of bills approved or disapproved, and your reasons. This makes it possible to write intelligent letters.

Richard Cadbury
Glen Moore, Pennsylvania

DINOSAUR FILMS

The Association's prints of *This Is Dinosaur* and *Wilderness River Trail*, superb color motion picture films, by Association Director of Motion Pictures Charles Eggert, are available for rent. Both films, for 16mm sound projector, run a little less than half an hour. They are ideal for showing to school, club and family groups. Rental charge is $5 each, with the shipping costs one way paid by the Association.

GOBLIN VALLEY

(Continued from page 162)

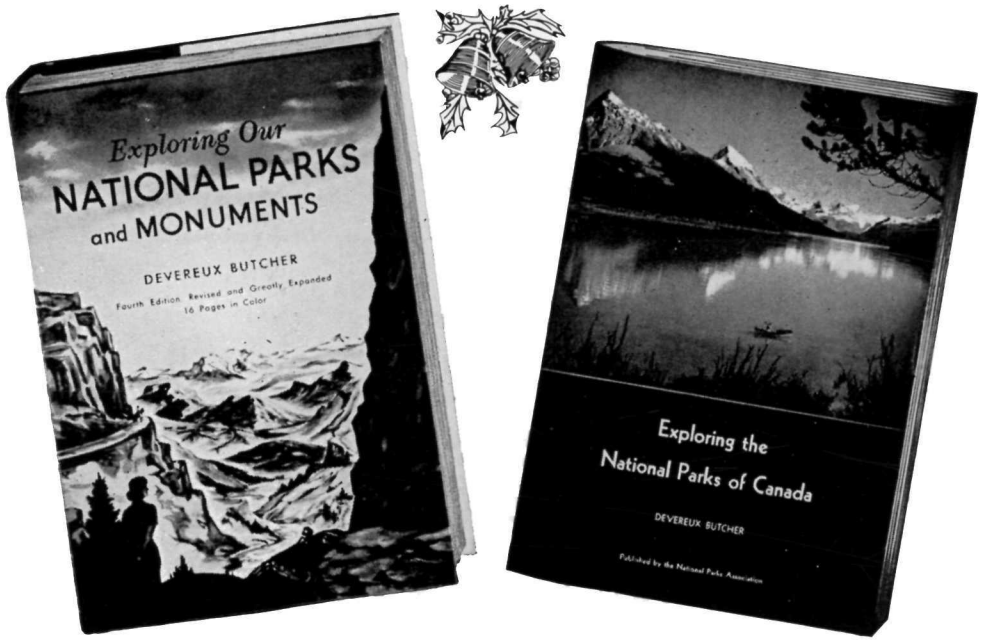
for the lower or newer southern section of Goblin Valley and found it as extensive and in every way similar in form and interest to the original or northern section.

Still greater publicity resulted and, in consequence, travel has increased in spite of the difficulties involved in reaching the area. It is extremely urgent that something be done to protect this treasure spot, for vandalism is likely to occur. Probably the best way to protect it would be to establish it as a national monument and place it in the care of the National Park Service. Those interested in seeing this done, should express their views to their representatives in Congress and to the National Park Service in Washington, D. C.

People who make the effort to see the valley today are not likely to be the kind who would deface the formations or leave unsightly camps; but this would quickly change if road conditions were to be improved. Therefore, let us act quickly and give this sculptured wonderland protection before vandals take their toll.

One cannot see and photograph all of Goblin Valley in a day or two. Although the writer visited the area for the third time in September, 1953, and in all, has spent fourteen days photographing and exploring it, he has not yet seen all the points of interest, and it is his hope to return once more to photograph new sections. Exploring the area and especially the upper mesa portion, a section almost by itself, requires much climbing and twisting through countless side canyons. A visit leaves one with a sense of bewilderment at the great and intricate maze of thousands of strange sandstone forms, passageways and courtyards that are almost beyond belief and description.

The Jackson brothers of Fremont, Utah, provide guide service and conduct jeep trips to this and other parts of southeastern Utah.



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EXPLORING OUR NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS, fourth edition, describes 26 national parks, 36 nature monuments and 18 archeological* monuments. Its 312 pages contain over 300 magnificent photographs of scenery, mammals, birds, flowers and Indian ruins, including **16 pages of superb color photographs.** With its nature protection background, it is a complete guide. It tells how to reach each area; where to stay or camp; what to see and do. Three maps show the location of all areas described.

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Both books are designed to help you plan your vacation. Order copies for yourself and for your friends by filling in and mailing the coupon with your check today.

*The national archeological monument series, although included in this larger book, is also available in a separate 64-page booklet entitled *Exploring Our Prehistoric Indian Ruins*. Anyone specifically interested in archeology can obtain this booklet by enclosing $1 additional and marking X beside "Archeology" on the coupon.

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AUTHOR INDEX

Why the National Parks Association

ORIGIN OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM AND SERVICE

Wanderers penetrating the wilderness that is today known as Yellowstone National Park told tales of the natural wonders of the area. To verify these tales an expedition was sent out in 1870. At the campfire one evening, a member of the expedition conceived the plan of having these natural spectacles placed in the care of the government to be preserved for the inspiration, education and enjoyment of all generations. The party made its report to Congress, and two years later, Yellowstone National Park came into being. Today its geysers, its forests and its wildlife are spared, and the area is a nearly intact bit of the original wilderness which once stretched across the continent.

Since 1872 twenty-six other highly scenic areas, each one a distinct type of original wilderness of outstanding beauty, have also been spared from commercial exploitation and designated as national parks. Together they comprise the National Park System. To manage the System the National Park Service was formed in 1916. In its charge are national monuments as well as other areas and sites.

COMMERCIAL ENCROACHMENT AND OTHER DANGERS

Most people believe that the national parks have remained and will remain inviolate, but this is not wholly true. Selfish commercial interests seek to have bills introduced in Congress making it legal to graze livestock, cut forests, develop mines, dam rivers for waterpower, and so forth, within the parks. It is sometimes possible for an organized small minority working through Congress to have its way over an unorganized vast majority.

Thus it is that a reservoir dam authorized in 1913 floods the once beautiful Hetch Hetchy Valley in Yosemite National Park; and that during World War I certain flower-filled alpine meadows in the parks were opened to grazing. The building of needless roads that destroy primeval character, the over-development of amusement facilities, and the inclusion of areas that do not conform to national park standards, and which sometimes contain resources that will be needed for economic use, constitute other threats to the System. The National Parks Association has long urged designating the great parks as *national primeval parks* to distinguish them from other reservations administered by the National Park Service. The Association believes such a designation would help to clarify in the public mind the purpose and function of the parks, and reduce political assaults being made upon them.

THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

The Association was established in 1919 to promote the preservation of primeval conditions in the national parks, and in certain national monuments, and to maintain the high standards of the national parks adopted at the creation of the National Park Service. The Association is ready also to preserve wild and wilderness country and its virgin forests, plantlife and wildlife elsewhere in the nation; and it is the purpose of the Association to win all America to the appreciation of nature.

The membership of the Association is composed of men and women who know the value of preserving for all time a few small remnants of the original wilderness of North America. Non-political and non-partisan, the Association stands ready to oppose violations of the sanctity of the national parks and other areas. When threats occur, the Association appeals to its members and allied organizations to express their wishes to those in authority. When plans are proposed that merely would provide profit for the few, but which at the same time would destroy our superlative national heritage, it is the part of the National Parks Association to point the way to more constructive programs. Members are kept informed on all important matters through the pages of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE.

THE NATIONAL PARKS AND YOU

To insure the preservation of our heritage of scenic wilderness, the combined force of thinking Americans is needed. Membership in the National Parks Association offers a means through which you may do your part in guarding the national parks, national monuments and other wilderness country.

THE GREAT CAUSES

FOUGHT FOR THROUGH THE YEARS

OFTEN AT GREAT PERSONAL SACRIFICE

OF THE FEW

BECOME THE BENEFIT AND PROFIT

OF MILLIONS YET UNBORN.