

ANNUAL REPORT
of the DIRECTOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

to the

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

Reprinted from the

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY
OF THE INTERIOR—FRED A. SEATON

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1960

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National Park Service

Conrad L. Wirth, *Director*



THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1960, was a notable one for the National Park Service. An exceptional record of accomplishments was made in new and improved facilities and services in the parks and monuments, with new areas added to the System, an increase in the professional staff in the field, and wide public approval for the Mission 66 program.

At the biannual conference of the Service in Williamsburg, Virginia, in December 1959, an event of transcendent importance to the National Park Service was the receipt of a directive from Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton.

The Secretary lauded the achievements of the National Park Service in its Mission 66 program—designed to meet the needs of increasing visitation in the National Parks and the pressures of a population “explosion” on our natural resources—and added: “Because of the situation which America confronts in this respect, I ask * * * the National Park Service to give high priority to a program of studying and identifying areas which should be preserved for the enjoyment and inspiration of all the people * * * These should include seashores, scenic mountain areas, prairie grasslands, places of national importance in our history, and other nationally significant * * * areas.”

Secretary Seaton’s directions included: development of a plan for a system of reserve areas from which future generations may draw for needed parks and recreation areas; the establishments of new parks, monuments, recreation areas, and historic sites to complete the National Park System and meet the growing need for such areas at the national level; put into effect programs for the most efficient use of the Service organization, and training and career development of its personnel; encourage and assist in the establishment and development of State park systems, and other public lands recreational opportuni-

ties; keep clearly in view the importance of preserving true wilderness areas in the System for future generations; and to keep uppermost in mind the directive of the Congress when establishing the National Park Service in 1916: "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The Mission 66 program—now in its fifth year—was launched on July 1, 1956, for the purpose of staffing and equipping the National Park System to care for an estimated 80 million visitors in 1966—the year the National Park Service will celebrate the 50th anniversary of its establishment.

The year again showed an increase in total public visits to the parks and monuments, from 60,554,000 in fiscal 1959 to 65,959,000 in 1960. This follows the trend of previous years and necessitated stepped up planning for further renovation, conservation and additional facilities to meet the demands of coming years.

During the year the National Park Service began evaluating the accomplishments and experiences of the Mission 66 program to date and measuring them against the overall goals. The Service will put the resultant new ideas and thoughts into workable plans which will be a guide in revamping the Mission 66 program, profiting from lessons of the past and geared to anticipated needs.

Hence, Mission 66 began a study to determine what would have to be accomplished in addition to its original program to attain the objectives set for 1966, and to fulfill the purpose for which the National Park Service was established in 1916: "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife * * * and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The Mission 66 program is not only concerned with the large-scale development of new and improved visitor facilities, the reconstruction of roads and trails, and the laying out of campgrounds, it equally emphasizes the preservation of the great wilderness areas in the National Parks and Monuments—America's priceless heritage.

During the 12-month period, 1,252 active projects were under construction involving an investment of approximately \$105,237,292 including new and improved campsites and visitor centers. During this period 528 projects representing an investment of about \$38,000,000 were completed and opened for public use.

Since Mission 66 was launched, 3,357 construction projects involving an investment of \$213,000,000 have been completed or are under construction. In addition, private capital invested some \$20,000,000

in the construction of public accommodations and related service facilities.

Camping increased and continued to tax facilities. Of 4,829,000 recorded camper-days, 11 percent were spent under conditions in excess to the capacity of the parks' campgrounds. The trend in trailer-camping also showed an upward curve with more than one in five camper-days spent in trailers.

To manage the enlarged operations and extended activities in the System, and to meet the need resulting from the greatly increasing number of visitors, additional employees were hired and trained to augment the park and monument personnel which at the end of the fiscal year totaled 4778 permanent employees, while during the height of the visitor-season another 3724 seasonal employees were on the rolls of the National Park Service.

Major road projects placed under contract during the year totaled \$9,181,413, which involved 108 miles of reconstructed roads. A total of 83 miles of reconstructed park routes were completed at a cost of \$9,883,900.

The legislative phase of the National Park Service's program is an all-important one. Under the guidance of the Administration and the Department, the Service obtained gratifying results in the form of congressional action throughout the year.

Legislation was enacted authorizing the establishment of three new parks. The events relating to the beginning of the American Revolution are to be preserved at Minute Man National Historical Park, Massachusetts. Bent's Old Fort in Colorado, a fort and trading post important in the opening of the west, is authorized to be made a national historic site. The Civil War battle which climaxed the campaign to keep Missouri in the Union will be commemorated through the establishment of Wilsons Creek Battlefield National Park.

Highly important is the enactment of law by which there may be removed the threat of adverse developments at the Antietam National Battlefield Site, Maryland. Authority was granted to acquire 600 acres of land and to further preserve the historic scene by obtaining covenants, restrictions, or easements on an additional 1017 acres.

Much needed authority was provided to carry out the Mission 66 program for Mount Rainier National Park, which involves moving the headquarters from Longmire to Ashford, Washington, outside the park.

Important boundary legislation was enacted for Zion National Park, Utah; Custis-Lee Mansion, Virginia; Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyoming; and Stones River National Battlefield, Tennessee. In all 27 laws directly affecting the National Park Service were enacted in fiscal year 1960.

In addition to legislation affecting areas of the National Park System, Congress enacted Public Law 86-523 which reiterates and strengthens the Federal government's policy for the preservation of archeological and historical data which might otherwise be lost as the result of dam and reservoir construction.

Other measures still pending in Congress which are especially important are the proposals to establish national seashores, to create the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, to revise the boundary and provide an entrance road to Dinosaur National Monument, and to acquire the Storer College property for addition to Harpers Ferry National Monument.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, as a part of the Mission 66 program, showed considerable progress. Completed were the following studies: Prehistoric Hunters and Gatherers; English Exploration and Settlement to 1700; Development of the English Colonies 1700-1775; Political and Military Affairs, 1763-1830; The Civil War, 1861-1865; as well as a number of subthemes in Westward Expansion: The Cattlemens Empire; Military and Indian Affairs; The Farming Frontier; the Texas Revolution and War with Mexico; Overland Migrations West of the Mississippi; and two special studies—Fort De Soto, and Fort Union and the Santa Fe Trail.

Largely on the basis of funds donated to the Service by the Society of the Lees of Virginia and others, the Service was able to purchase the Middleton Collection of Lee memorabilia, from the estate of the late Mrs. Robert E. Lee, 3d. The collection, comprising over 200 pieces of furniture, crested silverware, glassware, chinaware, etc., once belonging to General Robert E. Lee, will now be permanently preserved at the Custis-Lee Mansion National Memorial in Arlington.

To accomplish its program for archeological investigations in Service areas and for salvage of archeological data in reservoir areas throughout the nation, the Service negotiated contracts with State and local institutions totalling \$328,500. An additional \$122,000 was transferred to the Smithsonian Institution for archeological salvage work in the Missouri River Basin and in the Walter F. George reservoir (Ala.-Ga.).

Interpretation

The interpretive program of the National Park Service provided additional educational services during the past year to the ever-increasing number of visitors to the parks, monuments and other areas.

Total visits to the units of the National Park System increased

from 58 million in 1958 to nearly 63 million during 1959. Under the Mission 66 program, facilities for visitor comfort, information, interpretation as well as inspiration have increased and were substantially improved during the past several years and this trend continued during the past year.

New visitor centers were added to the system and the museum collections were enriched by accession of valuable objects, such as a replica of the 1902 glider used by Orville and Wilbur Wright at Kitty Hawk, N.C.

Special events continued to emphasize the importance of the Nation's outstanding historic sites, an example of which was the first official raising of the 49-star flag at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine at Baltimore on July 4, 1959. Other important special events were the celebration incident to the acceptance of lands for Pea Ridge National Military Park and the celebration at Gettysburg and Abraham Lincoln Birthplace in connection with the Lincoln Sesquicentennial program.

Service to the Public

The interpretive services program continued to offer park visitors guide and lecture services by skilled and experienced naturalists, historians, and archeologists—supplemented by new automatic audio-visual presentations, museum exhibits, self-guiding trails, wayside exhibits, and interpretive signs and markers.

This public service added not only to the park visitor's enjoyment but provided an understanding of the natural and historic environment, which lead to important benefits—a greater appreciation of conservation concepts.

The earthquake in Yellowstone National Park and the eruption of Kilauea Volcano in Hawaii National Park provided outstanding opportunities for vivid interpretation of geologic events which were fully utilized and which will play major roles in future interpretive programs of both national parks.

Some 48 nonprofit scientific and historical societies contributed \$87,896 for aid to the National Park Service in 1959 for research, material and equipment and library purchases in its interpretive program.

Visitor Centers

Visitor centers, constructed under Mission 66, are outstanding features of the parks and monuments and contain much appreciated facilities to help visitors obtain greater benefit and enjoyment from their park visits.



Geysers in Yellowstone National Park, an attractive feature to the ever-increasing number of visitors to the park, reacted violently to the August 1959 earthquakes and many changed their pattern of behavior.

Nine more of these multiple-use buildings were opened to the public during the fiscal year, including centers at Arches National Monument, Utah; Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah; George Washington Carver National Monument, Mo.; Grand Teton National Park, Wyo.; Mammoth Cave National Park, Ky.; Montezuma Castle National Monument, Ariz.; Mound City Group National Monument, Ohio; Zion National Park, Utah; and National Capital Parks in Washington, D.C.

Story-telling exhibits were installed in 12 visitor centers and among these the exhibits for the Rock Creek Nature Center in Washington, D.C., had the additional feature of being designed particularly for students and school children. This center also contains a planetarium, an assembly room and an exhibit room with "work-it-yourself" and living displays.

Roadside and Trailside Interpretation

During the 1960 fiscal year, facilities to guide the visitor along the roadsides and trailsides in many of the parks were expanded. Road-

side exhibits for the entire park were completed at Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania National Military Park. Important new roadside or wayside exhibits were also completed on the Natchez Trace Parkway, at Fort Frederica National Monument, in Rocky Mountain National Park, at Navajo National Monument, and in Olympic National Park.

New interpretive signs and markers were completed at Fort Frederica National Monument, Fredericksburg-Spotsylvania National Military Park, Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park, George Washington Carver National Monument, Grand Teton National Park, Scotts Bluff National Monument, Craters of the Moon National Monument, Olympic National Park, and Isle Royale National Park.

Audio Visual Planning and Installation

The quality and number of audiovisual interpretive programs, supplementing personal services, advanced greatly during the fiscal year. The use of professional script writers and narrators, coupled with improved electronic equipment and production techniques, resulted in higher quality presentations.

Fully automatic slide-sound equipment was installed in 15 visitor centers and 6 new amphitheaters, and 29 audio stations were placed in operation. Loudspeakers were being replaced at audio stations by captioned slides and handphones, reducing the disturbance made by the loudspeakers.

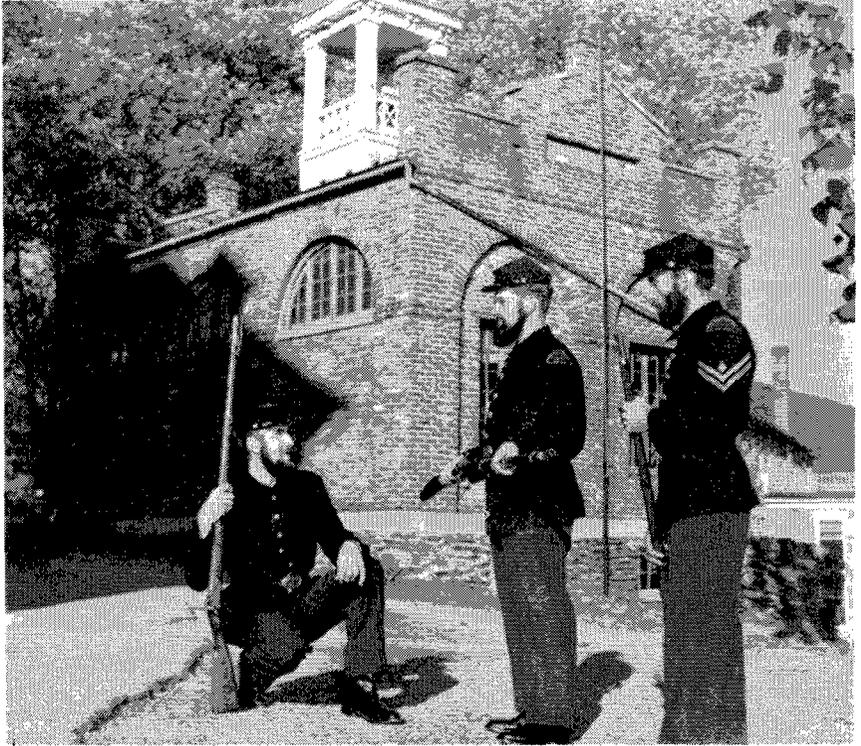
Museum Program

During the year park staffs evaluated and catalogued more than 70,000 museum items, bringing the records up to date and allowing the transfer of items needed for display in new visitor centers.

Equipment needed for the safe storage of museum specimens was purchased for 62 parks. Of particular significance, specialists undertook the restoration of the Gettysburg cyclorama and the ceiling mural of the Senate Chamber in Congress Hall, Independence National Historical Park.

Public-spirited citizens donated museum items of considerable value, notably 16th century objects for Castillo de San Marcos and Fort Caroline, and objects closely associated with the Wright Brothers and George Washington Carver.

The National Museum, the Air Force Museum, the Ohio State Museum and other institutions generously lent or transferred museum items to museums of the National Park Service.



Reenactments of America's historic events, like this one at Harpers Ferry National Monument, recall our Nation's glorious past and heighten the visitors' interest.

Research

Archeological, geological and historical research was continued throughout the fiscal year, among others, in the Virgin Islands; at Effigy Mounds, Iowa; Sequoia-Kings Canyon, Calif.; Death Valley in Calif. and Nev.; Joshua Tree, Calif.; Harpers Ferry, W. Va., and Md.; Jefferson Expansion National Memorial, Mo.; Independence Hall National Historical Park in Philadelphia, Pa.; Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, N. Dak.; and Wetherill Mesa in Mesa Verde, Colo.

The National Park Service also carried on an extensive archeological salvage program in 29 reservoir areas under cooperative agreements with the Smithsonian Institution and 31 State and local institutions. In the Missouri River basin, the Smithsonian Institution put four parties in the field. Surveys and excavations in the Glen Canyon and Navajo Reservoirs—now under construction in the Upper Colorado River basin—were conducted by the University of Utah and the



Rockslides caused by earthquakes in Yellowstone National Park in August, 1959, required extensive repairs to roads and buildings, amounting to several million dollars.

Museums of Northern Arizona and New Mexico. The University of Texas carried on several projects in the Iron Bridge and Ferrells Bridge Reservoirs in Texas.

Geological research in corporation with the Department's Geological Survey involved studies in glaciology as well as geologic mapping in Glacier, Mount Rainier and Grand Canyon National Parks. In the biological sciences, the Service continued the study of elk of Jackson Hole, Wyo., and the study of wolves and moose on Isle Royale in Michigan. Ecological studies were conducted in California in Joshua Tree National Monument and in Death Valley National Monument a study on big horn sheep continued. Marine biology studies continued also at Everglades and Virgin Islands National Parks.

Historical research was inaugurated at San Juan National Historic Site and architectural research in the Virgin Islands, while exhaustive research continued at Independence National Historical Park and at Harpers Ferry National Monument.

Wildlife

The mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fishes in areas of the National Park System continue to be of prime visitor interest. The perpetuation of all native animals in their natural environment is a primary objective of the National Park Service and cooperative research by qualified institutions and individuals, such as the research on grizzly bears in Yellowstone National Park by the Montana State University, is encouraged by the Service.

Management and interpretation of important fishery resources of the parks continued, including the providing of accurate information on native fishes, and the establishment of self-guiding underwater trails in seashore environments.

Park Publications

The phenomenal increase in family camping, recreational pursuits, and education interests in the National Parks and other areas was demonstrated by the mounting demands for informational and educational literature.

The Service produced 11,650,000 copies of free informational publications during the fiscal year, including new format folders for Crater Lake and Glacier National Parks and nine smaller areas.

Two new historical handbooks—Antietam and Vanderbilt Mansion—were added to the series, and one—The Lincoln Museum and The House Where Lincoln Died—was revised. One natural history handbook—Great Smoky Mountains—was added to that series, and two in the archeological research series—Archeological Excavations at Jamestown and The Hubbard Site and Other Tri-Wall Structures in New Mexico and Colorado—were issued. The Service also produced the report entitled Recreation Today and Tomorrow in the Missouri River Basin, in cooperation with the Missouri Basin Inter-Agency Committee.

The Public Inquiries Unit received 54,984 requests for information during the 1960 fiscal year, which total included 1,235 foreign requests, and 1,182 congressional requests.

A total of 295,715 informational publications was received during the year and bulk distribution used in answer to requests received totaled 213,040, exclusive of sales publications and other miscellaneous publications—such as concessioner publications.

During the year, the National Park Service increased its collection of photographs to better illustrate Service publications and for improved park representation in newspapers, magazines, encyclopedias, and textbooks.

A survey of the demands on the National Park Service from writers, park administrators, governments as well as private institutions in other countries, showed approximately 600 foreign inquiries in a dozen foreign languages received for information and technical assistance.

Cooperation with the Standard Oil Co. of California and the Sinclair Oil Corp., in their respective programs of educational radio programs and instructive magazine advertisements, culminated in both firms receiving the Department's Conservation Service Award for enlightened public-service programs in the field of conservation. Public attention was also given to the 40th anniversary of the nature guide service in the National Park System, begun in 1920 by Dr. and Mrs. Charles M. Goethe. Dr. Goethe was also the recipient this year of the Department's Conservation Service Award.

Historical Commissions

The Civil War Centennial Commission continued its activity in preparation for observance of the centennial years. Meetings were held in Washington and in St. Louis.

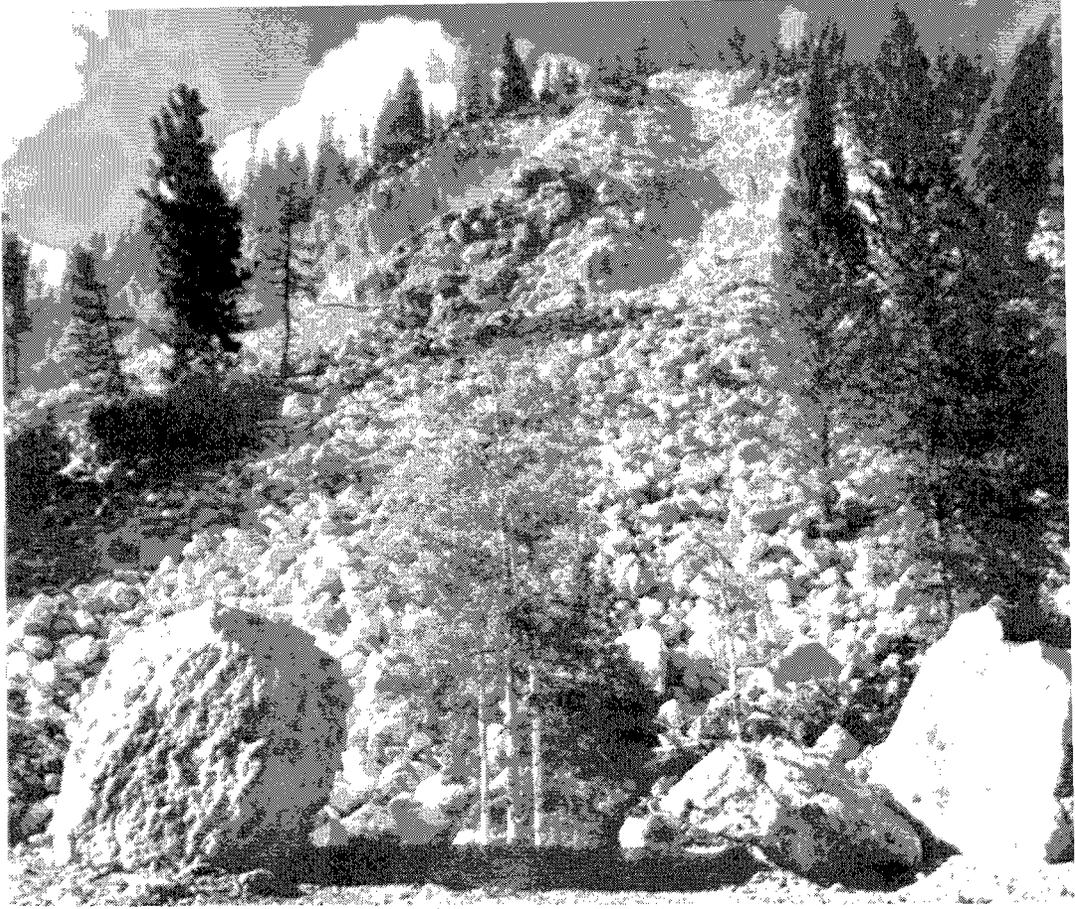
The Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission was continued from March 1 to June 30, 1960, to enable the Commission to complete its final report to Congress.

The Hudson-Champlain Celebration Commission observed the 350th anniversary of the explorations of Henry Hudson and Samuel de Champlain.

The Boston National Historic Sites Commission, created in 1955 to study historic objects, sites and buildings in Boston and vicinity relating to the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, extended its 2-year study to June 30, 1960, at which time the final report of the Commission was submitted and the Commission disbanded.

The New York City National Shrines Advisory Board, established to promote public cooperation in the rehabilitation, preservation, and development of Federal Hall National Memorial, Castle Clinton and Statue of Liberty National Monuments in New York City, added new members to the body in the spring of 1960—which undertook a revived program to secure donated funds to complete the development of the areas by the opening date of the World's Fair in New York in 1964.

The protection and management of back country has become more critical with the growing interest in the primitive and undeveloped areas of the parks. Studies are under way to determine the patterns of use and provide guides for the future.



A huge rockslide caused by earthquakes in August, 1959, resulted in several million dollars worth of damage to Yellowstone National Park, in Wyoming. Although there were 17,000 people in the park at the time, no one was injured.

The training of park rangers, foresters and supporting personnel, was extended to men in all areas in a variety of programs and subjects tailored to fit the many situations encountered in the Service. Emphasis was placed on safety, forest and structural fire control, radiological monitoring, search and rescue, law enforcement, and mountaineering. The first water safety and rescue seminar was conducted at Everglades National Park for 16 park rangers and 6 other Federal employees. The National Park Service Training Center at Yosemite National Park completed its third successful year, graduating 50 new employees.

During 1959 the Service's system for generating and reporting statistics on public use of the parks was overhauled. Statistical methods are more rigorously controlled than heretofore. The new system is designed to become a basic vehicle in developing data for management and planning relating to park workloads, development priorities, design loads, changes in public pressures and needs, and identification of opportunities for new public services.

Ranger Activities

The divisions in four regional offices have been staffed with division chiefs and good progress was made in improving assistance to the parks in the fields of preservation and protection.

A major revision of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, chapter 1, was completed and a new edition of the Code was issued. This updates and modernizes the regulations in view of the changes in visitor use practices in recent years.

Mountaineering

The mountainous parks are consistently attracting about 20,000 persons annually toward the rugged summits. It is a recreational outlet with heavy returns in satisfaction, but inherent hazards are always present and 10 lives were claimed this year by those seeking out the high and trackless places. The relatively infrequent accidents are mostly of a dramatic nature and thus become widely known. The effort, time and cost that goes into search, rescue or evacuation is proportionately great.

Use of Water Areas

The vigorous upward trend in all boating and water activities opens new areas of use and demands for protection services and facilities at an increasingly greater level. This is creating a lag that must be overcome to meet obligations for visitor safety, enjoyment and preservation of park features.

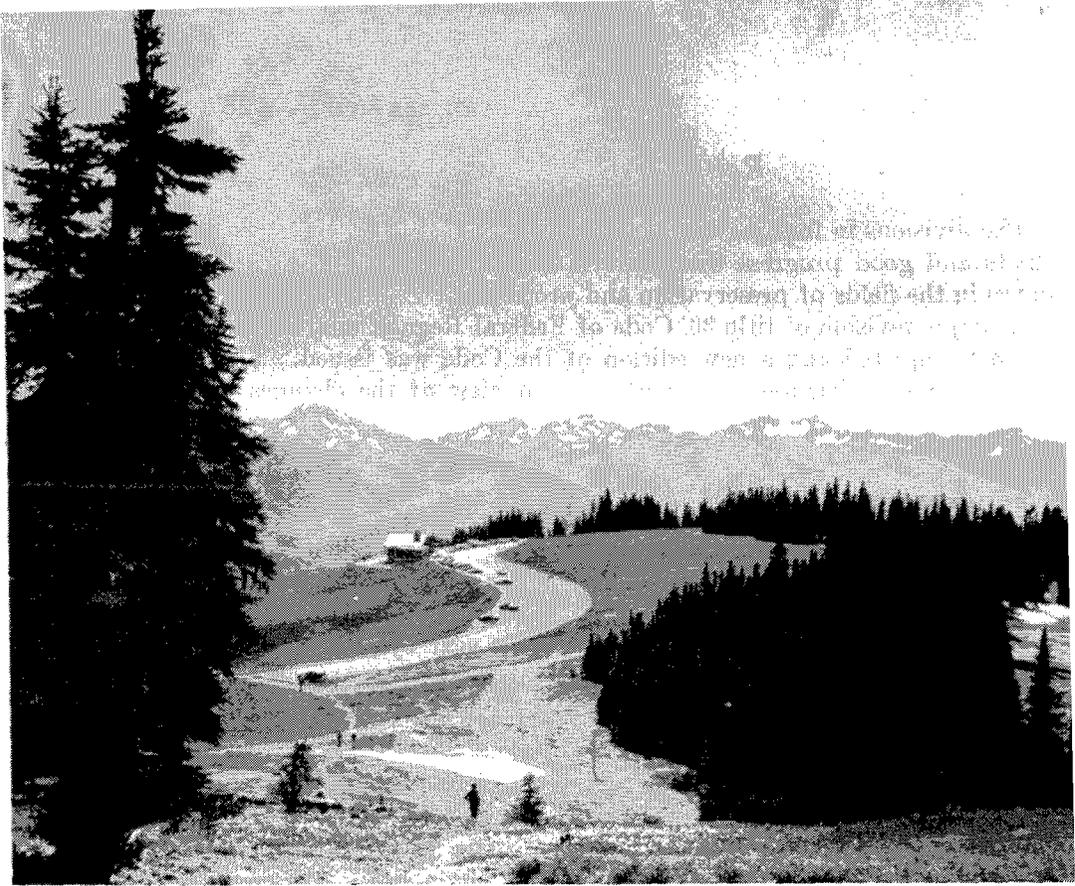
Twelve Months of Service

In 1941, 40 percent of that year's 21 million park visits occurred in July and August. In 1959, 21 million visits occurred in these 2 months alone, but constituted only 34 percent of the year's total of 63 million.

This means that parks now receive during nonpeak travel months over three times the volume of travel that formerly occurred during the peak period. The visitor pattern has shifted so the provision of public services now approaches a year-long operation versus a seasonal one.

Forest Fire Control

The fire control workload increased substantially this year. The fire seasons, particularly in the western mountain parks, extended



The Hurricane Ridge Lodge in Olympic National Park, Wash., is a vantage point giving a sweeping view of the forested Olympic Mountains.

2 to 3 months beyond normal. The occurrence of 517 fires was a significant increase over the previous 5-year average of 368.

Man-caused fires increased 42 percent over the previous year, and lightning-caused fires, 9 percent. However, the 3,061 acres of park vegetation burned was far less than the previous 5-year average of 8,444 acres and the lowest since 1939. The safety record of no disabling injuries during firefighting activities is outstanding.

Greater use was made of aircraft for scouting, detection, movement of suppression personnel and supplies, and application of fire retardants on burning fuels. Smoke Jumpers were utilized for the first time in region four.

Forest Insect and Tree Disease Control

Maintenance control operations kept most insect and tree diseases, and subsequent vegetative losses, low. Barkbeetle infestations in mixed conifers in California increased sharply. Mountain pine beetles have invaded the 60,000 acres of high mountain lodgepole pine



At the dedication of the Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, Department of the Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton is shown points of interest by Superintendent Millard D. Guy.

in Yosemite National Park which have been weakened by repeated attacks of needleminer. Both infestations were combated by direct control particularly in the public use areas.

Acti-dione, an antibiotic, has proven effective in destroying white pine blister rust infections on western white pine. Control programs in white pine forests are being reoriented since it is now practical to extend protection to infected western white pines not included in the original ribes eradication units.

Wildlife and Fish Management

Fish management was oriented to retain natural wild fish populations and to stress that fishing is an incidental park experience rather than a primary one. Mammoth Cave and Grand Canyon live-trapped deer for transplants in Kentucky and the Navajo Indian Reservation. A bear management policy aimed at reducing personal injury to visitors and returning the bears to natural habitats has been initiated.

Recreation Resource Planning

The preparation of the National Park System plan, a program designed for selecting and preserving, while still available, qualified outstanding scenic, scientific and historic areas of the Nation so that



Campsites, such as this one in Olympic National Park, Wash., are favorite vacation spots to increasing number of visitors to the national parks.

future park needs may be fulfilled, made significant progress during the year.

Fifty-eight areas received field investigation or were otherwise inventoried for possible consideration for national park purposes. In addition, comprehensive studies were made of several areas to determine their national significance and their feasibility and suitability for inclusion in the system. Among these are the Great Salt Lake and Promontory Summit in Utah, Fort Davis in Texas, Fort Smith in Arkansas, Fort Larned in Kansas and Bent's Old Fort in Colorado.

Legislation has been introduced in Congress to establish a Fort Bowie National Historic Site, Ariz.; Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, Ariz., and an Arkansas Post National Memorial in Arkansas. The Russell Cave National Monument, Ala., is expected to be established by Presidential proclamation when the lands have been donated.

Other bills introduced in Congress would authorize comprehensive field studies of areas considered to be suitable for national park inclusion in the Northern Cascades region of Washington and Sawtooth Mountain region of Idaho, both of which are now in national forests.

Boundary Adjustments

Legislation authorized addition of lands at Antietam National Battlefield Site, Edison Laboratory National Monument, Independence National Historical Park, Montezuma Castle National Monument, and Wright Brothers National Memorial; additions and deletions at Kings Mountain National Military Park and Zion National Park; exchange and addition of certain donated lands at the Everglades National Park; and transfer of a small portion of San Juan National Historic Site to the municipality of San Juan as a city park.

Legislation also authorized boundary revisions and a change in name for Fort Laramie National Historic Site and Stones River National Battlefield, while boundaries of Muir Woods, Black Canyon of the Gunnison, Cabrillo and Colorado National Monuments were revised by Presidential proclamation.

Public land orders reserved administrative sites near Juneau and King Salmon, Alaska, for Katmai, Sitka and Glacier Bay National Monuments.

The McGraw-Edison Co. donated Glenmont, Thomas A. Edison's home in West Orange, N.J., for addition to Edison Laboratory National Monument. Mr. Wallace E. Pratt of Carlsbad, N. Mex., donated 2,042 acres of lands located in McKittrick Canyon, Tex., for a detached area addition to Carlsbad Canyon National Park. The General Services Administration approved transfer of about 3,600 acres of land from the Atomic Energy Commission for addition to Bandelier National Monument, as proposed by Presidential proclamation.

Bills introduced in Congress during the past fiscal year would authorize boundary adjustments at Castillo de San Marcos, Dinosaur, Harpers Ferry, and Scotts Bluff National Monuments; Coronado National Memorial; Blue Ridge and Natchez Trace Parkways, and Olympic and Shenandoah National Parks.

Other bills would establish a portion of the Tucson Mountain Park as a detached unit of Saguaro National Monument; authorize a boundary revision of the Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site; facilitate certain land exchanges and adjustments pertinent to park administration at Vicksburg National Military Park; provide a new headquarters site for Mount Rainier National Park about 9 miles from the park, and a small addition to De Soto National Memorial.

New Areas Proposed

The Department recommended that the Congress authorize establishment of three national seashores to be located at Cape Cod, Mass., Padre Island, Tex., and Oregon Dunes, Oreg. Studies have continued



Carlsbad Caverns National Park, N. Mex., draws an ever-increasing number of visitors who enjoy its subterranean spectacle as well as the lectures by national park rangers.

for the proposed Point Reyes National Seashore in California and Cumberland Island, Ga.

A Park Service report recommending the establishment of an Ozark Rivers National Monument in Missouri was issued during the year. A Great Basin National Park proposal in Nevada was considered at congressional hearings held in Nevada in December 1959. Progress was made in evaluating a Prairie National Park proposal in Kansas and the Allagash River region in Maine. The Department supported the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park proposal in Maryland.

Areas Authorized or Established

In accordance with authorizing legislation, notice of the establishment of Grand Portage National Monument, Minn., effective January 27, 1960, was given by the Secretary. The Grand Portage Band of Chippewa Indians and the Minnesota Chippewa tribe previously had donated their trust lands within the monument boundaries to the United States for the purposes of the monument.

Important sites along the route traversed by the British military expedition from Boston to Concord, Mass., at the opening of the War of the American Revolution, were authorized to be established and preserved as the Minute Man National Historical Park by the act of September 21, 1959.

The Wilson Creek Battlefield near Springfield, Mo., site of a struggle between the Confederate and Union forces for control of the State in the first year of the Civil War, was authorized to be established as a national park by act of April 22, 1960. Establishment of Bent's Old Fort in Colorado as a national historic site was authorized by act of June 3, 1960.

Park status for these areas becomes effective when sufficient lands have been acquired to warrant establishment.

The act of September 8, 1959 changed the designation of the Abraham Lincoln National Historical Park in Kentucky to the Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site.

Horseshoe Bend National Military Park was established by Presidential proclamation on August 14, 1959, pursuant to an act of Congress of July 25, 1956. Lands were donated by the State of Alabama and the Alabama Power Co.

Nationwide Recreation Planning

Inventory of potential recreation areas and studies leading toward the determination of outdoor recreation needs received major emphasis in the continuing work on nationwide planning for nonurban recreation resources.

In addition, efforts were made toward completion of the inventory of existing recreation areas and supplementing inventory data previously collected. Data collected on existing areas were assembled for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, as was a general evaluation of recreation opportunities and developments in selected metropolitan areas and counties throughout the country.

Shoreline Surveys

Findings from the 2-year recreation area survey of the Great Lakes shoreline were released in a two-volume report issued by the National Park Service, *Our Fourth Shore and Remaining Shoreline Opportunities*. The report recommends public preservation of important natural areas and responsible planning for industrial areas to reduce their effect on recreation values.

Sixty-six areas were identified as possessing important recreation values. At least three of these, Sleeping Bear Dunes, Huron Moun-

tains, and Pictured Rocks, were believed to be of national significance and were being studied in further detail at the end of the year.

River Basin and Regional Studies

A report on Recreation Today and Tomorrow in the Missouri River Basin, prepared in cooperation with the Missouri Basin Inter-Agency Committee, was released. Cooperation with recreation groups of interagency committees included participation in work of the Arkansas-White-Red Basins Inter-Agency Committee, the Columbia Basin Inter-Agency Committee, the Pacific Southwest Inter-Agency Committee especially on the means of financing recreation development under the provisions of the Colorado River Storage Project Act, and the U.S. Study Commission, Southeast River Basins on a field survey to identify "unusual areas" possessing recreation potential and deserving consideration for meeting present and future recreation demands.

At the request of the Bureau of Land Management, the Service undertook to provide recreation planning assistance on O & C lands in Oregon.

Recreation Research

The field of recreation economics was stressed in research studies made during the year, especially in connection with proposed national seashore areas. Economic surveys of the proposed national seashores at Oregon Dunes and Point Reyes were completed in collaboration with private economic experts, and an economic study on the impact of establishment of the proposed Cape Cod seashore was conducted under contract. Survey work was completed also on a study of the economic impact and sociological effects of recreation use of three reservoirs in the Missouri River basin.

Reports are in process on two special studies being made under contract: (1) a study of present and future needs for organized camping facilities to provide camping opportunities for children in ages 9-16, and (2) a nationwide sample survey to help measure long-term demand for public parks and recreation areas and the types of outdoor experiences that are sought.

A special survey of the demand for water resources for recreation use was made at the request of the Senate Select Committee on National Water Resources.

Advisory and Consultative Assistance

Assistance was given to 47 States on 628 occasions on a wide variety of problems. The amount of such assistance furnished has been in-



Fort Laramie in Wyoming, like many other National Monuments, recalls America's early frontier history and the opening of the West.

creasing gradually for some years, but it is still inadequate to meet the requests arising from the States' expanding recreational programs.

One of the more significant examples was cooperation with the Missouri State Park Board in adapting Service master-planning procedures to the preparation of a master plan for Van Meter State Park. After approval by the Board, it is hoped that this may serve as a guide for other master plans.

Another important example is a comprehensive study of the 50,000-acre Custer State Park being undertaken on a reimbursable basis at the request of the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks to determine needed acquisition, development, protection and operating methods and procedures required for continued administration as a State park on an adequate and proper basis.

This annual edition of a compilation of reports by State park agencies made upon request of the National Conference on State Parks, reveals (1) 2,433 State parks, historic sites, and related types of recreation areas, embracing nearly 5.7 million acres, (2) attendance in excess of 255 million, including 18 million overnight guests, (3) expenditures of \$51 million for operation and maintenance and \$37 million for capital improvements, (4) revenue from operations amounting to nearly \$21 million, and (5) 6,966 year-round and 9,724 seasonal personnel.



Keeping picnic grounds in the national parks neat and tidy is an unending task for park personnel which has to cope with man and beast.

Real Property Disposal

Recommendations were furnished to General Services Administration for conveying to the States and their political subdivisions for park, recreation and historic monument purposes, 28 Federal surplus properties embracing 2,066 acres.

Most significant was the former Sampson Air Force Base near Geneva, N.Y., with 3 miles of frontage on Seneca Lake, the largest of the Finger Lakes. The Service now has responsibility for enforcing compliance with the conditions of the deeds on 189 properties with a total of 31,872 acres.

The Bureau of Land Management was furnished recommendations on 40 applications from State and local agencies to acquire public domain lands for park and recreation purposes.

Reservoir Planning and Management

Nineteen recreation reports were prepared for the Department's Bureau of Reclamation and also 19 for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. A management agreement was negotiated with the Colorado State Park and Recreation Board for the operation and maintenance of the recreation area on the Bureau's Vega Reservoir.

Operations

Recommendations made by the management survey teams during the year should strengthen the Branches of Programs and Maintenance. The former has been given expanded functions relating to operating programs and the latter will be enabled to carry forward a more dynamic maintenance program for the parks.

The Branches of Concessions and Lands have achieved substantial results, respectively, in their fields of providing more and improved visitor accommodations and eliminating inholdings, despite serious obstacles which have had to be overcome.

Probably the most difficult problem ahead in the land acquisition field is the acquiring of inholdings at Antietam National Battlefield Site, Gettysburg National Military Park, and other Civil War battlefield areas, before the forthcoming centennial observances.

Land Acquisition

During the fiscal year \$1,700,000 was appropriated for land acquisition, of which \$450,000 was allotted to the purchase of lands in Civil War areas. Some 20,685 acres of inholdings were acquired by purchase, donation, transfer, or exchange.

Donations of land included 640 acres from the State of Texas for Big Bend National Park; 1,322.75 acres and 37.50 acres from the State of North Carolina and the Eastern National Park and Monument Association, respectively, for addition to the Blue Ridge Parkway; and 1,284 acres from the State of Tennessee for the Foothills Parkway, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Completed purchases and approved options cover some 5,385 acres of land in Glacier, Isle Royale, Rocky Mountain, and Yosemite National Parks; Fort Frederica, Joshua Tree, Petrified Forest, and Pinnacles National Monuments; Colonial and Independence National Historical Parks; Manassas National Battlefield Park; Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park; and Fort Clatsop National Memorial Project.



The unsurpassed grandeur of the snow-covered Logan Pass on the "Going to the Sun Highway" in Glacier National Park leaves unforgettable memories to millions of visitors.

Water Resources and Water Rights

The special master's report on the *Arizona vs. California* suit over Lower Colorado River water rights was submitted to the Supreme Court in May. The special master limited allocation to the waters of the main stem of the river. The right to the quantity of water from the main stem, which is being used at Lake Mead National Recreation Area, and the right to unspecified increased future use, as needed, were recognized.

Federal rights to the use of waters tributary to the Colorado River remain unaffected at Lake Mead and the other 22 parks and monuments in the Lower Colorado River basin. These rights were recognized as being based both on appropriation under State laws and on Federal withdrawal and reservation of the areas.

Concessions Authorizations

Six concession contracts were negotiated. Five of these included construction programs—three at Lake Mead and one each at Cape Hatteras and Yosemite. Of the six contracts negotiated, three have been finally executed on behalf of the Government.

The review of concession contract language and policies within the Department has caused this activity to be temporarily suspended.

Prospectuses

Seven prospectuses were issued soliciting offers for facilities at Big Bend, Glacier, Isle Royale, Natchez Trace, Blue Ridge, Glacier Bay, and Fort Jefferson. The Big Bend, Isle Royale, and Blue Ridge prospectuses resulted from the decision that no action be taken on the request of National Park Concessions, Inc., for a new contract and the directive that prospectuses be issued for each area in which it operates.

The only offer received in response to the Big Bend prospectus was submitted by National Park Concessions, Inc., and was conditioned upon its being authorized to continue operations at Mammoth Cave. A contract is being negotiated as a result of the Natchez Trace prospectus.

Mission 66 Control Schedules

The Mission 66 Control Schedules for the parks were revised to include requirements for new areas and increased costs. Also, schedules for operating programs were included for the first time.

In preparing this 200-page document, the original Mission 66 estimates for operating programs were reviewed in cooperation with representatives of the Mission 66 Staff and the Branch of Finance. New estimates were developed, taking into account factors not known when the original estimates were prepared in 1955.

In addition to revised control schedules, a 150-page, 6-year program of public works projects was prepared in compliance with Bureau of the Budget requirements, and a tabulation showing estimated costs of Federal, State, and nonurban recreational developments for the 15-fiscal-year period, 1961-1975.

Operating Programs

As a result of recommendations of the management survey teams, the Branch of Programs has been assigned final responsibility for all operating programs, and for developing procedures leading to the preparation and submission annually of formalized programs for all Service functions.

Procedures are in the process of preparation and it is expected that they will be put into effect during the 1961 fiscal year.

Maintenance

Attention has been focused on park needs where water-borne transportation units and floating equipment are essential to efficient maintenance and operation. Arrangements have been made with the Chief of Transportation, Department of the Army, to secure a tug and barges for Isle Royale National Park and a supply ship for Fort Jefferson National Monument.

The Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, has cooperated in furnishing technical assistance in converting several gasoline-powered craft at Lake Mead to diesel power for more efficient operation and greater safety.

Design and Construction

In fiscal 1960, 1,252 projects were included in construction programs of the National Park Service, including carryover projects from previous fiscal years. By June 30, 1,097 of these projects were completed or under construction.

Severe damage to facilities in Yellowstone National Park due to the recent earthquake, and damage incurred by volcanic activity in Hawaii National Park, required immediate remedial measures to provide facilities for public safety and protection of Government property requiring temporary postponement of some construction projects originally contemplated.

Roads and Trails

Eighteen major roads projects were completed, amounting to 83 miles of stage reconstruction or completion at a cost of \$9,883,900. Twenty-one projects totaling \$9,181,413 were started during the year; one for \$41,994 has been completed; the 20 remaining totaling \$9,128,920 added to six previously started projects costing \$4,801,299 makes a total of 26 projects costing \$13,930,219 under construction at the end of the year.

Important projects consisting of reconstruction completed during the year were 20 miles of the Tioga Road at Yosemite National Park, 5 miles of the Rio Grande Road at Big Bend National Park, 14 miles of the park road at Mount McKinley National Park, 7 miles of the Peaceful Valley Loop Road at Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, and 14 miles of the Cedar Pass Pinnacles Road at Badlands National Monument, and 5 miles of the Park Entrance Road at Mesa Verde National Park.

Parkways

The National Parkways construction program concentrated on several parkways and provided additional visitor facilities along the completed sections. Of the \$16 million contract authorization provided by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958, \$240,000 was programmed for the Baltimore-Washington Parkway—Maryland; \$4,413,700 for the Blue Ridge Parkway—Virginia and North Carolina; \$110,000 for the Colonial Parkway—Virginia; \$1,661,000 for Foothills Parkway—Tennessee; \$2,809,800 for the George Washington Memorial Parkway—Virginia and Maryland; \$6,365,000 for the Natchez Trace Parkway—Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi; \$165,000 for the Palisades Parkway—District of Columbia; \$35,500 for the Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway—District of Columbia, and \$200,000 for advance planning.

An amount of \$2 million additional contract authority was provided by the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1959 for relocation of a portion of the Natchez Trace Parkway to be flooded by creation of the proposed Pearl River Valley reservoir near Jackson, Miss.

During the year 32 individual major projects were completed with a total value of \$16 million. The completion of the 18-mile section of the Blue Ridge Parkway in Virginia extending from U.S. No. 60 southwesterly to the existing Peaks of Otter section including the 1,040-foot long James River bridge, was a major accomplishment. The opening of this section eliminated a 25-mile detour and provided motorists with a 211-mile scenic drive from the northern boundary of Shenandoah National Park to U.S. Highway No. 460 near Roanoke. A 5-mile extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Virginia from Spout Run near Key Bridge to the Central Intelligence Agency Headquarters site was opened. On the Natchez Trace Parkway in Mississippi 35 miles were completed on the Jackson-Tupelo unit. Numerous picnic ground facilities, campground roads, comfort stations, maintenance buildings and utility systems were completed.

Forty-five major contracts totaling \$23,715,000 were in process under the Bureau of Public Roads program. They include two projects on the 5,036-foot long Tennessee River bridge in Alabama to carry the Natchez Trace Parkway over the Pickwick reservoir, and the beginning of grading work on the Foothills Parkway in Tennessee.

Field studies were provided jointly by the Bureau of Public Roads and the National Park Service on the location of the Great River Road in Arkansas. All 10 Mississippi River States were provided with similar advisory service.

Buildings

Emphasis on visitors' facilities continued. The building construction program included 18 visitor centers completed or nearing completion, with 7 additional ones under construction or reaching the contract stage. Eighty-four projects involving over 100 historic buildings or structural remains were in progress.

There were 87 permanent dwelling units; 55 multiple units; 9 seasonal buildings and a dormitory under construction. During hearings on the 1961 fiscal year budget, the Service's Revised Standard Plans for Employee Housing were reviewed by a House Subcommittee on Appropriations. The fund limitation of \$20,000 set in 1960 was retained, but a basis was established for clearance of projects expected to exceed that amount.

Programing of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial was geared to commemorate in 1964 the sesquicentennial of the founding of St. Louis. Revisions in planning and construction since 1959 necessitated several additions and adjustments in the professional services contracts. The architects are currently completing studies of the design, structural and mechanical phases of the memorial arch features.

The Historic American Buildings Survey continued recording historic structures with the aid of summer-student teams and through widening collaboration with professional and historical organizations, universities and preservation groups. In the Virgin Islands a grant by the Jackson Hole Preserve brought to realization the longstanding plans of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Copenhagen to undertake a survey of early Danish architecture, under the sponsorship of HABS.

Utilities and Miscellaneous Structures

Major emphasis was given to simplification of design and acceleration of construction of campground and related utilities. Particular attention was given to effecting economies consistent with good practice and National Park Service policy, with respect to number and location of necessary water fountains, lighting, comfort stations, and hydrants necessary for fire protection.

Following a study made for the National Park Service by a specialist on beach erosion, action was initiated in cooperation with the State of North Carolina to provide sand fixation and hurricane protection at Cape Hatteras National Seashore. The objective is to develop an effective barrier against the forces of nature which erode the beach. The design of the Cruz Bay marina to serve the Virgin Islands National Park was completed. Fifty-eight new sew-

age systems were completed and 66 new water systems increased water storage facilities by 2,219,275 gallons. Eighteen new campgrounds were completed as well as 978 additional campsites.

Master Plans

In the new format which was developed in a Mission 66 study the master plan for each park is expected to become an increasingly important and useful document.

The individual plans will define the overall objectives and controls and establish basic requirements for all elements of a park program. The correlation of development to the requirements of administration, protection, interpretation, and public accommodations will be greatly strengthened. Similarly, the conduct of other programs will have their basis in a single document thereby assuring unified direction in accomplishing stated objectives.

National Capital Parks

An estimated 45 million persons used National Capital Parks park facilities in fiscal 1960, with more than 5 million visitors counted at the five major national memorials. There were 367 special events attended by over 2½ million persons, representing a 73 percent increase in special events over 1958 and a 30 percent increase over 1959.

Mission 66 Improvements

A 5-mile section of the George Washington Memorial Parkway along the Virginia Palisades was opened by President Eisenhower on November 3; the Old Stone House in Georgetown was furnished and placed in operation as a historic house museum on January 24; the House Where Lincoln Died underwent major rehabilitation and was reopened to the public by the Secretary of the Interior on July 4; the Netherlands Carillon Tower was accepted on behalf of the people of the United States by the Secretary of the Interior on May 5; the Rock Creek Nature Center was dedicated on June 4; and a new staff quarters at camp 5 and paving circulatory roads were completed at Prince William Forest Park.

A new recreation building at camp 2 was constructed at Catoctin Mountain Park; major road improvement was undertaken in Rock Creek Park and extensions of parking areas completed at the Carter Barron Amphitheater and Mount Vernon; extensive planting and improved landscaping was accomplished throughout the park system, including the addition of 4,687 trees and 7,827 shrubs. Major landscape improvements were made to 14 separate park areas.

Planning and Land Acquisition

A contract was awarded for the design of a six-lane Lincoln Memorial underpass and redevelopment of the Lincoln Memorial Plaza. A lease agreement was negotiated between the Potomac Electric Power Co. and National Capital Parks for 790 acres of wilderness-type land at Great Falls, Va., for a period of 50 years. Such agreement will insure protection for this rugged natural area and may provide for its eventual inclusion as a key unit in the National Capital Park System.

Budget and Finance

While the Service's 1960 appropriations for construction of buildings, utilities and other facilities were less than the amount appropriated for 1959, appropriation increases were provided in 1960 to strengthen the operating programs. There follows a comparison of the 1960 appropriations with those for 1959:

Appropriation item	1959 fiscal year	1960 fiscal year	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Management and protection.....	\$16,056,200	\$16,772,000	+\$715,800
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	12,477,100	14,435,000	+1,957,900
General administrative expenses.....	1,429,300	1,475,000	+45,700
Construction.....	20,000,000	16,735,000	-3,265,000
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	30,000,000	30,000,000	
Total cash appropriations.....	79,962,600	79,417,000	-545,600
Construction (amount by which roads and trails and parkways contract authorization exceeds cash appropriation).....	2,000,000	6,000,000	+4,000,000
Total new obligational authority.....	181,962,600	85,417,000	+3,454,400

¹ Includes \$14,765,500 of 1959 contract authorization for roads and trails and parkways construction advanced to the 1958 fiscal year for obligation.

Financial Management

At the close of the fiscal year, the Service's program for improvement in financial management, which has been in progress since 1954, was nearing completion. One important feature of the program virtually completed during the year was that of inventorying and placing under accounting control all of the fixed assets in the park areas that were acquired or constructed prior to the installation of the new accounting system.

For the first time in its history the Service now has complete inventories of all its fixed assets and under the new accounting system such inventories will be kept current at all times. Steady progress was made in the review and revision of the draft accounting handbook which should be ready for General Accounting Office consideration and approval within a few months.