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#### **ABOUT THE GEORGE WRIGHT FORUM**

*The George Wright Forum* was the journal of the George Wright Society from 1981 through 2018, published in 35 volumes with a total of 125 issues. Its mission was to “examine critical issues and present new research related to parks, protected areas, and cultural sites around the world.” The hallmark of the journal was its interdisciplinary approach, covering all fields relevant to natural and cultural heritage stewardship.

Early volumes of the journal did not carry dates embedded on each page, so that information is provided on this cover sheet.

*The George Wright Forum* ceased publication at the end of 2018. Beginning in 2020, it is continued by *Parks Stewardship Forum*, an open-access journal co-published by the George Wright Society and the University of California, Berkeley, Institute for Parks, People, and Biodiversity. *Parks Stewardship Forum* continues both the mission and the interdisciplinary approach of *The George Wright Forum*. The first volume of *Parks Stewardship Forum* is denominated as Volume 36 to indicate this continuity. *Parks Stewardship Forum* is published at <https://escholarship.org/uc/psf> and has been selected by the Library of Congress to be archived as “an important and valuable addition to our collections and to the historical record.”

#### **CITING THE GEORGE WRIGHT FORUM**

We recommend that you use the DOI (Digital Object Identifier) as the weblink. DOIs for each article are available at through *The George Wright Forum*'s permanent archive website, <https://escholarship.org/uc/gwf>.

You can also find *The George Wright Forum* through JSTOR at <https://www.jstor.org/journal/georwrigforu>.

When citing, please note that the definite article “The” is part of the journal's title.

#### **ABOUT THE GEORGE WRIGHT SOCIETY**

The George Wright Society supports parks, protected/conserved areas, cultural sites, and other kinds of place-based conservation by encouraging communication among and convenings of researchers, managers, educators, practitioners, and the public to facilitate informed decisions and actions that embrace our values.

GWS is a membership organization and we would welcome your support. To find out more, or to donate, please go to <https://www.georgewrightssociety.org>.

counts the Squibb Institute's worldwide search for a substance that will battle penicillin-resistant infections and the news that scientists may have found what they were looking for in their own backyard: a bacterium that lives in the Jersey Pine Barrens--moist forest land that covers 1.1 million acres of southern New Jersey just a few scant miles from the Squibb laboratories at Princeton. In 1979, the area was designated the Pinelands National Reserve by Act of Congress, providing a federal funding umbrella over what remains essentially a state-run operation. Strenuous efforts currently are underway to block implementation of the Reserve legislation, most of the controversy centering between those who would preserve it and those who would develop it in conjunction with the gambling activities at nearby Atlantic City.



## NOTES

**D.C. CHAPTER MEETS.** The first meeting of the Washington, D. C. Chapter of The George Wright Society took place at the Cosmos Club, 11 August 1981. A short business meeting followed a period of libation and a buffet supper, and a slide talk on marine mammals in the Western Arctic Icepack, by A. R. Weisbrod, followed.

Ro Wauer chaired the business meeting, and discussed Chapter objectives and needs. He asked Rob Milne to chair a nomination committee to present a slate of candidates for local offices at the next meeting; Heather Huyck, Destry Jarvis, Hugh Miller and Dick Weisbrod were asked to assist.

Time, place and program for the September meeting has not yet been determined.

**TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE--1982.** At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Society on 6 May 1981, it was agreed that the first Triennial Membership Meeting and the **Triennial Conference on Cultural and Scientific Research in Parks and Reserves** would occur during the week of 14-20 November 1982, in the Washington D. C. area. The Triennial Conference was first proposed to carry on the "tradition" of the first and second conferences on Scientific Research in the National Parks, sponsored jointly by the US National Park Service and the American Institute of Biological Sciences; these

were held in New Orleans in 1976 and in San Francisco in 1979. Some 700 or more persons attended each of these, attesting to their importance to scientists working in parks and similar reserves.

The new series of Triennial Conferences beginning in 1982 are meant to cover the entire range of research--anthropology through zoology--taking place in parks and reserves, with special emphasis placed on the use of research data to the preservation and management of cultural, historical and natural resources. While national parks have been emphasized in the first two conferences, all sorts of national, state/provincial, and local parks and reserves were represented. The intent is to broaden the concept even more in future conferences, to include all important work currently being undertaken in parks, protected sites and reserves worldwide.

The autumn issue of the **FORUM** (November target) will spell out in greater detail the plans for the 1982 Conference....conference chairmen, session leaders, specific dates and place, call for papers, formats, publication plans, etc.

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**THE IRS AND US.** The George Wright Society has been awarded a 501(c)(6) tax exempt status. This means that the Society is exempt from corporate US Federal taxes, and those who pay dues to the Society may deduct the amount from their US Federal Income Tax—under **Miscellaneous Deductions**, lines 30–32 on the 1980 forms. A pending Board action—expected during September—would amend the Society's By-Laws in such a way as to make the Society probably eligible for a 501(c)(3) status which makes contributions (lines 21–24 on the 1980 form) deductible. The autumn **FORUM** will update this situation.

**THE GWS LOGO.** The Society's logo appears on letterheads and other literature; and, in modified form, on the **FORUM** cover. The planet Earth with white clouds, blue water, tan continents [North America, part of South America, part of Africa] is viewed from somewhere above the Moon's surface. The Moon is omitted from the **FORUM** modification. The concept, by Tom and Patsy Gilbert, is to depict the biosphere, within which our cultural, historic and natural heritage has evolved. Final design form was made by Charlie Wise, Grand Terrace, California.

**WALTER B. McDOUGALL**, 1883–1980. Born near Ypsilanti, Michigan. Received his PhD from the University of Michigan in 1913. Taught at the University of Illinois (1913–1929) and at the University of Southern California (1929–1932). A botanist-ecologist in the US National Park Service from 1932 to 1955. Author of **Plant Ecology**—one of the earliest North American texts on the subject (4th edition in 1949). Received the US Department of Interior Conservation Service Award in 1975; recognized as Eminent Ecologist by the Ecological Society of America in 1977. In retirement Dr. McDougall worked as curator of Botany at the Museum of Northern Arizona, where he worked extensively on the plants of Grand Canyon National Park and served as a constant source of inspiration to his co-workers.

**JAMES E. COLE**, 1903–1981. Born in LaCombe, Alberta. Attended the University of California at Los Angeles and took graduate work in botany at Occidental College. He joined the US National Park Service almost immediately where he served with distinction until retirement in 1965. In 1940 he became the first Superintendent of Joshua Tree National Monument. He then served as Regional Biologist in the Midwest, principally in Rocky Mountain National Park. He also began studies at Isle Royale National Park concerning moose and wolf interactions (1953–1957) which later developed into the now well-known long-term ecological studies on moose and wolves there. Later he served as biologist in the Western Region, where he was instrumental in the development of Point Reyes National Seashore—serving as Project Manager. After retiring, Mr. Cole was active in Presbyterian Church-sponsored mission programs in the west and southwest.