NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

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THE EVERGLADES—Page Three

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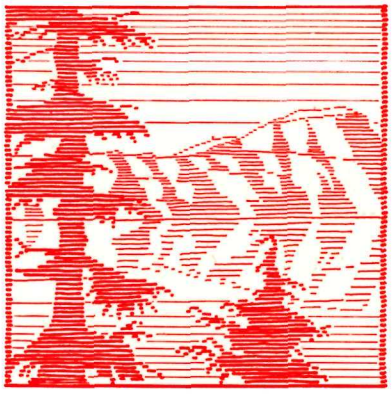
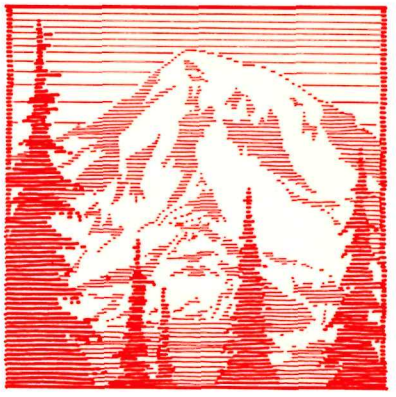


"The educational and inspirational value of the national parks is far greater than any material gain that might be derived through industrial utilization of their natural resources."

RAY LYMAN WILBUR.



NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

formerly

NATIONAL PARKS BULLETIN

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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.)

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National Parks Association

With trunk towering above the surrounding hammock jungle, and with fronds tossing against the sky, the royal palm, most handsome of its kind, is not only becoming rare in the Everglades, but is found nowhere else in the United States. As a spectacular feature of our tropic wilderness, it must have permanent protection.

Are the Everglades Worth Saving?

By DAVID FAIRCHILD

WORDSWORTH, in his almost pathetic appeal to the public to prevent a proposed railroad from ruining the landscapes that he loved so well, announces his conviction in words which sound today like the pronouncement of a super soul that knew what he was saying just as Newton knew what he was talking about when he told his friend Halley that the orbit of a planet must be an ellipse. Let me quote Wordsworth's own words: "A vivid perception of romantic scenery is neither inherent in mankind, nor a necessary consequence of even a comprehensive education. It is benignly ordained that green fields, clear blue skies, running streams of pure water, rich groves and woods, and all the ordinary varieties of rural nature, should find an easy way to the affections of all men, and more or less so from early childhood till the senses are impaired by old age and the sources of mere earthly enjoyment have in a great measure failed. But a taste beyond this, however desirable it may be that everyone should possess it, is not to be implanted at once; it must be gradually developed both in nations and individuals."

I feel, as I plead for the broad sweeps of saw grass of the Everglades and the weird mysterious tangle of roots and trunks that make the mangrove swamps of the Cape Sable region, that these immortal words of Wordsworth have a direct application. To appreciate the beauty of the Everglades one must have seen them as Wordsworth saw the wild tarns and woodlands of Windermere and Ullswater—the lake region which he discovered, but which has since become one of the most noted regions for its beauty in the whole world.

The Everglades of south Florida have a strange, and to me, appealing beauty. Their charm partakes of the charm of the Pacific Islands.

Dotting the level plains there are the fascinating hammocks. In no other tropical region of the world have I seen anything like these hammocks. The nearest approach to them I encountered on the so-called Winneba Plains of the African Gold Coast. These were enough like them to remind me strongly of the southern Everglades, although they lacked much of the beauty that characterizes the hammocks of Florida. The Florida hammocks, standing out alone on the plains of saw grass, are like oases in the Sahara. They have something of the same charm that oases have. One wanders from one hammock to the other, explores it from all sides, and in a few seconds enters its wealth of low-growing trees covered with tropical orchids and bromeliads. There is an almost endless series of these hammocks. It is the grouping of these low rounded masses of vegetation scattered fortuitously over the level plain that makes the Everglades.

When these hammocks come down to the water's edge they merge into those strangest of all the plant associations of the world—the mangrove swamps. In the island of Ceram on the Java Sea, I once photographed the buttressed trunks of a mangrove tree. The picture was later published in the Journal of Heredity and attracted so much attention that it was copied in the Literary Digest. When I got back to Florida I found hundreds of trees more re-

Taken from a talk by Dr. David Fairchild given at the 1929 annual meeting of The American Forestry Association, this vivid description of the Everglades is an emphatic affirmative answer to the question in its title. Let the reader realize that, since these words were spoken, the primeval wilderness conditions of the Everglades have not been improving. The area must be saved now, if it is to be saved at all.—EDITOR.

National Parks Association

The new frond of a young cabbage palm, its translucent green illuminated by a ray of sunshine, is an exquisite detail of the Everglades hammocks.

markable than the one I had photographed in Ceram. The West Indian species of mangrove, *Rhizophora mangle*, appears to attain, on this coast, a greater stature than the *Rhizophora mucronata* on the seashores of the Orient.

Orchids have formed one of the commonest lures of the tropics and no picture of a tropical region is complete without these gorgeous epiphytes with their wonderful often fragrant flowers. So beautiful are the Everglades orchids and so near to the dooryards of a hundred thousand people that if something is not done soon they will be largely stripped from the hammock trees and perish from neglect in the private yards of careless citizens.

There is nothing more characteristic of tropical vegetation than the abundance of lianas—great climbing vines that cover the tops of the forest trees. These are abundantly represented in the mangrove and hammock vegetation of the lower Everglades. No one can venture into these hammocks without becoming aware of the existence of the lianas, which, in the dripping rain forests of the tropics, make travel almost impossible through them. Let any young botanist, for the first time, make the acquaintance of the Knicker Bean *Guilandina crista* with its steel-hard recurved spines, and he will appreciate, as he could not possibly otherwise, the liana vegetation which is the plague of tropical agriculturists. The epyphytic strangler fig *Ficus aurea*, which forms one of the most striking features of the jungle anywhere that it or its relatives with similar habit occur, is seen to perfection in the hammocks of south Florida. I have never seen finer examples anywhere of the complete destruction of century old oaks by the strangling action of these *ficus* species than here in south Florida, and they are startling to any keen observer who has only known trees in northern latitudes. These strangler figs show that roots can become twining strangling organs.

There are two general types of palms, both of which belong to the handsomest of all natural objects—these are the cluster palms, composed of incomparably beautiful slender stems, sometimes forty feet high, crowned with feathery plumes of delicate waving fronds, and the single stemmed palms, which like the cocoanut and the royal palm, raise a hundred feet into the air magnificent masses of leaves. Each leaf is so enormous that should it fall and strike you it would kill you as likely as if a mason had dropped his hod of brick upon your head.

I once took that veteran tree man, Prof. Charles Sprague Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum, out under some forty-year-old cocoanut palms in South Florida. He stood there for minutes with his hands behind his back and then remarked: "Fairchild, after all, it is the most beautiful of all trees." This, from a man who was undoubtedly the best informed man on trees who has ever lived, I consider substantial praise.

In the area which we propose shall be used for a national park there are growing the *Paurotis wrightii*, a superb cluster palm, the *Roystonea* or *Oreodoxya regia*, famed as one of the most remarkable of all the palms, and the *Cocos nucifera*, or cocoanut palm, which carries with it more of the romance of the Pacific island civilization than any other plant. These three palms are as wild in this region as anywhere in the world. They have become parts of its landscape. But besides these, there are the thatch palms of genus *Thrinax*, the charming silver palm of the genus *Cocothrinax*, the cabbage palmettos, sometimes sixty feet tall, belonging to the genus *Sabal*, and thousands of acres of the common saw palmetto.

Of the hundreds of species of evergreen leaved trees and shrubs that make up the vegetation of this region, only one man can talk with authority. Dr. John K. Small of the New York Botanic Garden knows them as Grey knew the New England flowering plants, and when I asked him about the preservation of them he wrote me that they should by all means be preserved from the destruction that awaits them in the event

that these lands are left for the fires to sweep over them.

Let me quote from an account of the Cape Sable region by this authority: "Once within the mangroves, our course for a distance of about six miles, lay through seven creeks and seven lakes. These were completely hidden, one from another, and each concealed from the traveler until he was upon them. The creeks were natural channels of deep water, but their courses were tortuous, and progress along them was much impeded by snags. The lakes were beautiful, shallow, irregular bodies of crystal clear salt water. Their soft mud bottoms were almost completely covered with the most matted masses of sea weeds I had ever seen."

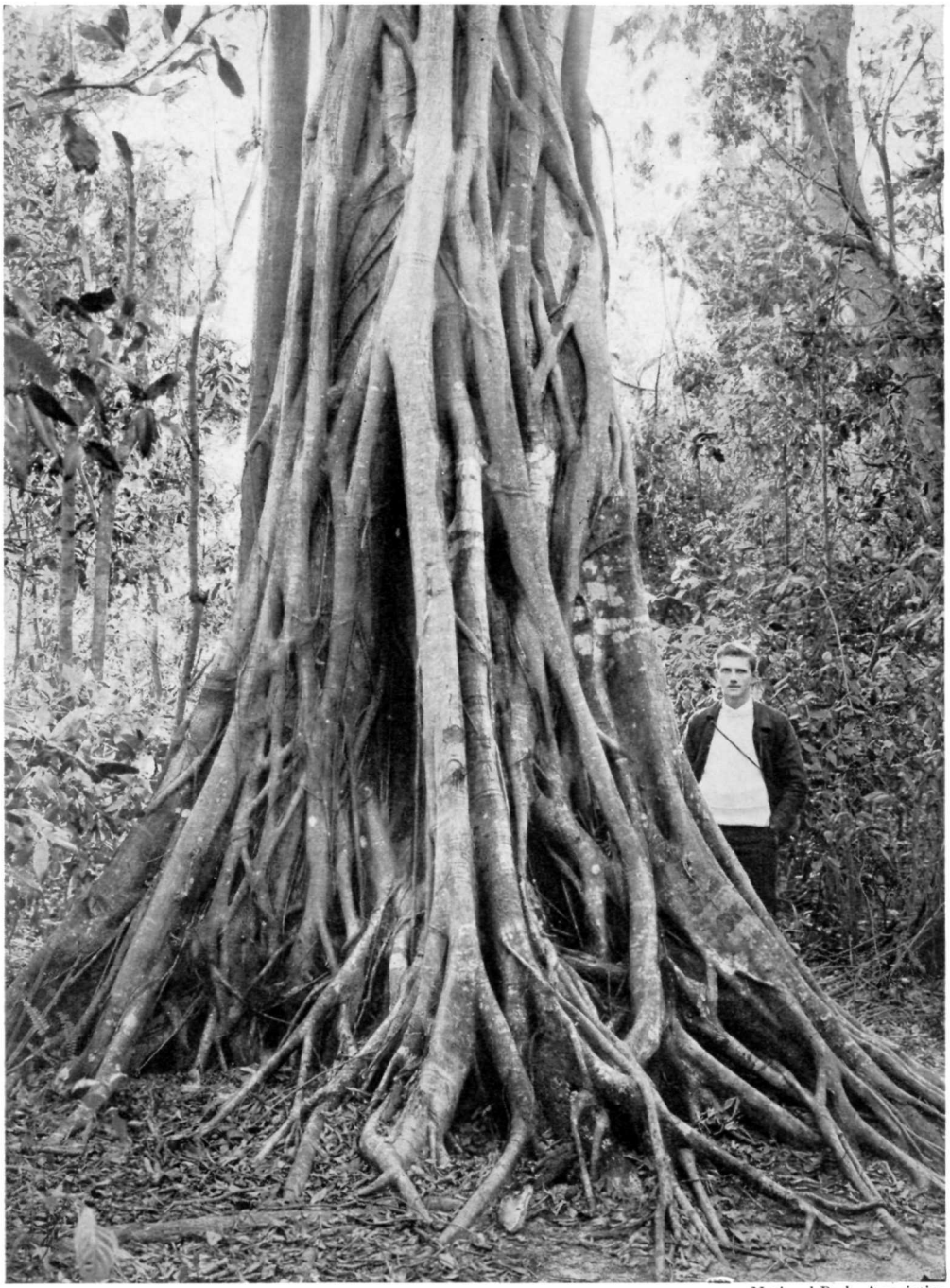
In my conversations with people who know only the northern forests I have found that as a rule they have an utterly incorrect impression of a tropical forest. The idea of great stretches of deeply shading giant trees is essentially incorrect and misleading, for it gives the impression that the traveler simply walks into the jungle as one would walk into a beech forest. The above description by Dr. Small is much more characteristic of the tropical forest than most descriptions which one finds in books of travel.

To those who live in the shadow of northern forests it may come as a surprise to learn that Florida has a larger tree flora than has any other area of similar size in North America lying north of the Tropic of Cancer. In fact, as Dr. Small remarks, "nearly one-half of the trees known to occur naturally in North America, north of Mexico and the West Indies, grow naturally in the relatively small area of the State of Florida." That portion of Florida which jutts into the Caribbean "possesses a tropical flora made up mostly of West Indian elements and is closely related to the floras of Bermuda, the Bahamas and Cuba."

Charles Torrey Simpson, whose mission has been to point out the rapidly vanishing glories of the region, has sincerely tried to arouse every intelligent man and woman who has come within the reach of his voice or his writings, to the terrible significance of those stirring words, "vanished forever from the planet." When one speaks of natural beauties—beauties which the fortuitous forces of nature have taken thousands of years to create—"gone forever" are ugly words. It has always seemed strange to me that they have never aroused mankind to action as have the words "damned forever." If they had, we would not be begging today for the privilege of saving this southern end of Florida from the destruction that awaits it.

Listen to these words of Charles Torrey Simpson addressed to the residents of Florida: "We advertise the beauties and attractions of Florida; we send out agents and literature to call the people of the Northland to come and spend their winters or to be permanent residents with us. Then we destroy every vestige of its natural beauty; we cut down the hammocks, drain the lakes and mutilate the rivers. We clear out the mangrove borders which nature created to guard our shores from the destruction by sea during hurricanes, and in their places build hideous sea walls. The only attraction belonging to the state that we do not ruin is the climate. What natural beauty will we have left for another generation? What right have we to waste and destroy everything that nature has lavishly bestowed on the earth?"

The tropical hammocks are being destroyed rapidly. Cape Sable hammocks, where the marvelously attractive old fashioned mahogany tree occurs, *Swietenia mahogani*, never fails to thrill one by its charming tropical growth and immense dehiscent seed pods. In the key hammocks, occur the lignum vitae trees which are stunning objects when they are covered with their sky-blue flowers. The cypress ponds are great areas covered with dense growths of the pond cypress *Taxodium imbricarium*, whose ghostly outstretched bare branches and whose air breathing roots make, during the winter season,



National Parks Association

When the seed of the strangling fig alights in the crotch of a limb or in the bark of a tree, it sends branches up and roots down, and eventually envelopes the tree. In the favorable growing conditions of south Florida this epyphytic tree attains large size.

weird and, to the highly imaginative person, an almost terrifying impression. To me it is a thrilling sensation to trek deep into one of these great cypress swamps and leave the world of busy, noisy human beings far behind. The silence, the epyphytes, the pools of water, the tree forms and the danger of getting lost are as thrilling as are the characters of the Australian bush. The saw grass marshes of which the Everglades represent by far the largest marsh in the world, are covered with the tall saw grass *Cladium effusum* and, with a collection of reeds, sedges, and forty or so species of flowering plants, make up the background against which the hammocks stand out in charming relief.

The mangrove swamps constitute the most characteristic and interesting type of vegetation in south Florida and are to be seen best in the region of the so-called Ten Thousand Islands, where some of the most gigantic mangrove trees in the world are

(*Continued on page* 28)

Tree trunks and limbs and even swinging vines provide "foothold" for the air plants of the humid forests of the Everglades.

National Parks Association

EVERGLADES PROTECTION

THERE is reason for further optimism with regard to the preservation of the magnificent wildlife and botanical features throughout most of the area suggested for inclusion within the proposed Everglades National Park.

In the October-December 1944 issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, under the heading of "New Hope for the Everglades," we discussed H. R. 5289 which had been introduced on August 31, and which provided "for the acceptance and protection by the United States of property within the authorized boundaries of the Everglades National Park project, Florida, pending establishment of the park."

There is now the good news to report that this bill has been passed by both House and Senate, and on December 6 it was approved and signed by the President, making it Public Law No. 463.

As a result of this enactment, a meeting was held in Tallahassee on December 13 between representatives of federal and state governments and of private organizations. Among those present were Governor Spessard L. Holland and Governor-elect Millard Caldwell; Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Chief of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service—the Service that is to protect the area; Mr. John H. Baker, President of the National Audubon Society; Mr. Ernest F. Coe, Director of the Everglades National Park Association; Mr. C. Raymond Vinten of the National Park Service, and members of the Florida Internal Improvement Board.

The purpose of the meeting was to lay the groundwork for the conveyance to the U. S. Department of the Interior of much of the state-owned lands lying within the authorized park project area for the ten-year period—unless, in the meantime, the park is established—as provided by H. R. 5289.

Governor Holland asked attorneys for the federal agencies and the attorney general's office to start immediately the drafting of legal instruments for the transfer. By authority of H. R. 5289, the following contingencies will be recognized in the conveyance: 1. The State of Florida will control all mineral and petroleum rights in the area during the interim. 2. There will be no development of the area as a national park until title acceptable to the Secretary of the Interior is delivered. 3. In the event the park is not established within ten years, the title to the lands shall revert to the state, and if the park is established and later abandoned, the lands shall be returned to the state. 4. As soon as the federal government accepts title to the lands, the Fish and Wildlife Service will bring measures for conservation of the wildlife and water resources of the area.

At the meeting, Governor Holland said that transfer of the lands will not mean that the park will be established. This, he said, is because present oil exploration taking place within the area may develop a petroleum industry that would make such establishment inadvisable.

Dr. Gabrielson said that oil explorations would be no obstacle to the conservation measures that he will direct. He said that his organization is required by law to permit both commercial and sport fishing within the area in accordance with state regulations, and that his men would help in the enforcement of state regulations on the reserve.

During the meeting there was considerable time given to studying the boundaries of the area to be protected. This area, comprising about 850,000 acres, will be bounded on the east by the line originally suggested for the proposed park, which meets the Tamiami Trail at a point approximately thirty-one miles west of Miami. The boundary follows west along the Trail for about eleven miles, then drops south for twelve miles, and goes west to the head

of Lostman's River. From there it runs southwesterly to the coast. The area will include Florida Bay as far as Lower Matecumbe Key.

Nesting in the great bird rookeries will take place during February and March, and it is hoped that federal wardens can take over by that time. The excellent work of the National Audubon Society in patrolling the Florida Bay, and Cape Sable areas during many years, is well known. When and if the federal government eventually acquires all private lands, making them part of the refuge or park, and provides equipment and men to patrol adequately, the Society's wardens will be allocated to other areas where their activities are needed. The Service plans to have wardens in the northern part of the refuge along the Tamiami Trail, and along the newly built oil company roads leading south from the Trail. Another warden will protect the east side of the reservation in the vicinity of Royal Palm State Park.

ASSOCIATION APPROVES PAN AMERICAN CONSERVATION

AT the 1944 annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association there was a discussion of an enabling act to implement the Pan American Treaty for Nature Protection. During the discussion, former Senator Frederic C. Walcott, a member of the Board, explained that Mr. William Vogt is representing the Conservation Section of the Pan American Union in Latin America, and that at that time Mr. Vogt was in Mexico helping the Mexican Government in its fight against soil erosion, forest fires, and other destructive forces. (See *Conservation Crosses Frontiers* in the April-June 1944 issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE.) The Senator said that Mr. Vogt was expected to have a working plan for the Mexican Government within about two years. Thereupon, the Senator suggested that the Association should assure Mr. Vogt of its whole-hearted backing. The Board then voted to request Senator Walcott to draft a resolution along these lines, and that the resolution be mailed out to members of the Association's Executive Committee for approval.

The Executive Committee has approved the following resolution:

> "WHEREAS the Pan American Union, with the assistance of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, has established a Conservation Section to implement the provisions of the treaty for the protection of fauna, flora and scenic beauty, and
>
> "WHEREAS, the National Parks Association considers such a project in response to the expressed desires of a number of American republics, an important contribution to the welfare of the American states, therefore,
>
> "BE IT RESOLVED, that this Association express its wholehearted indorsement of the formation of the new office and its willingness to support its activities in any way feasible, and furthermore,
>
> "BE IT RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Pan American Union and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs."

Word has reached Association headquarters that Mr. Vogt has lately been sent to Chile by the Inter-American Development Commission at the request of Chilean authorities to assist that country in developing its coastal guano islands. Guano, the waste product of the cormorant-like guanay birds, is valuable as a soil fertilizer.

A survey of the Chilean islands is now being made. Mr. Vogt is studying the habits of the guanay, and is determining the species and distribution of the fish that comprise its food.

Not only will Mr. Vogt return to Mexico later on to continue his project there, but his work is expected to extend into other Latin American countries.

Congress Opposes Jackson Hole Monument

THE much disputed bill, H. R. 2241, to abolish Jackson Hole National Monument, was passed by the House on December 11, and by the Senate on December 19, but the President refused to sign the bill.

The establishment of the Jackson Hole National Monument by Presidential Proclamation on March 15, 1943, was the final outcome of requests made in 1922 and 1923 to the federal government by residents of Jackson Hole to place the area under the protection of the National Park Service.

It was during the Coolidge administration that these requests began to materialize. In 1926, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., becoming interested in saving Jackson Hole from ruin by the unsightly construction of tourist cabins, billboards, filling stations, beer halls, and the like, began the purchase of privately owned lands within the Hole, intending to donate them to the federal government for inclusion in a reservation to be dedicated to the enjoyment and inspiration of all the people of the United States. By 1943 the Rockefeller holdings, together with the lands already in federal ownership comprised ninety-two percent of the area finally to be designated as a national monument. It was the Proclamation of March 15, 1943, that transferred these federal lands to the National Park Service, and accepted for the Park Service the Rockefeller lands.

Although the national monument was not a partisan issue or an exclusive project of the present administration any more than of any administration since 1922, it has been dragged, nevertheless, through a mire of politics.

H. R. 2241, to abolish the monument, was introduced by Congressman Barrett of Wyoming at the request of local cattlemen and others who said that their means of livelihood had been cut off by creation of the monument. The bill has had a stormy career. Hotly discussed at hearings of the House Public Lands Committee a year ago, it was voted out favorably by that committee. Through a ruling, its sponsor managed to have the bill brought up for action on the floor of the House last December 11, when a heated debate took place. Said Congressman Mott, Republican, of Oregon, "The purpose of this bill is twofold; first, to correct a very great injustice that has been done the people of Wyoming, and second, to correct what I consider to be one of the very worst examples of Executive usurpation of legislative authority that has ever occurred in the history of our government." Another Republican, Congressman J. Leroy Johnson of California, said, "It would be a fundamental fallacy to pass this bill and a negation of a fixed American policy. As I see the issue, here it is: Are we going to continue the conservation policy that President Theodore Roosevelt started away back in 1904? This is primarily a conservation measure . . . The monument was created pursuant to the provisions of the so-called Antiquities Act, enacted in 1906 . . . There is no doubt whatever that the order is perfectly legal and if attacked would be sustained by the courts." Speaking about the monument itself, Congressman Johnson said, "I consider this land an essential and necessary part of Teton National Park. It is as essential to the full enjoyment of Teton Park as the floor of Yosemite Valley is to Yosemite National Park . . . I consider the preservation of our wonderful scenic places . . . an act of conservation . . . The lands comprising these scenic places are a resource that should be preserved to all the people, and the need therefor increases as our population increases."

Congressman Robinson, Democrat, of Utah, said that he considered Congress to be "out of order" because, having given the President the right to establish national monuments by proclamation, it turns around and says to the President, "Now that you have done this, we are going to repeal the very thing we told you to do."

Congressman Peterson, Democrat, of Florida, and Chairman of the House Public Lands Committee, stated that objections to the monument such as the demand for cattle driveways, could be worked out in an orderly way by Congress. He added, "This great area should not be spoiled . . . The great scenic beauty of this area should be protected against the building of any little shacks out there. You have to go there to actually appreciate the great beauty of this spot."

Although there were several excellent speeches made urging that the national monument be retained, the vote, when finally taken, showed 178 congressmen supporting the Barrett bill, 107 against it, and 142 not voting. The bill then went to the Senate.

On December 15, hearings were held by the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys. The Secretary of the Interior made a statement at that time, as did Mr. Newton B. Drury, Director of the National Park Service. Miss Harlean James, Executive Secretary of the American Planning and Civic Association and Mr. Irving Brant of the Emergency Conservation Committee both presented statements appealing for the continuance of the national monument. The following morning further hearings were held, at which the chief proponent of the monument was Mr. Horace M. Albright who was superintendent of Yellowstone National Park at the time the request was made by the citizens of the region to place Jackson Hole under Park Service protection. The National Parks Association filed the following statement:

"The National Parks Association takes the view that, although there is some difference of opinion as to how the boundaries of the Jackson Hole National Monument should have been drawn, the monument, nevertheless, does embrace one of the great natural areas of our country.

"The Association believes that abolishment of the monument would constitute a severe blow, not only to the national park and monument concept, but also to the entire national conservation effort in which the men and women of the United States are ceaselessly striving to save for posterity a few remnants of our original animal and plant life, and of the general beauty of nature.

"It is the belief of the Association that the highest use to which the Jackson Hole Country can be put, is in its present status as a national reservation for the pleasure and scientific interest of the nation. The Association is of the firm opinion, therefore, that H. R. 2241, providing for the abolishment of the Jackson Hole National Monument, should be strenuously opposed."

The Senate committee voted nine to four in favor of the bill, and just prior to adjournment of the 78th Congress, H. R. 2241 came up for action on the floor of the Senate, and was passed.

Presidential refusal to approve the bill leaves the monument intact; but Congressman Barrett says the fight to abolish the monument has just begun. We shall now await the outcome of the court proceedings of last August relating to the legality of the Proclamation.

The National Education Association, located at Sixteenth and M Streets, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., adopted the following resolution at its recent Representative Assembly: "The National Education Association, knowing that many natural resources essential to life are being depleted at an alarming rate, urges increased emphasis upon the teaching of conservation, and recommends the immediate preparation of the appropriate materials for this purpose."

The National Parks Association heartily approves of this resolution, and hopes that the provisions thereof may be carried out at the earliest possible time. To this end, the National Parks Association stands ready to aid the National Education Association by supplying any needed information on the preservation of our heritage of scenic wilderness.

EDITORIAL

WHAT DOES WYOMING WANT?

TWENTY-TWO YEARS ago citizens of Jackson, Wyoming, requested to have a large area of land lying south of Yellowstone National Park added to that park.

In 1929, part of this area, the Teton Mountains, was made a national park; and in 1943, Jackson Hole adjoining it, was made a national monument. The combined area of park and monument was considerably less than that originally requested to be added to Yellowstone.

When this partial fulfilment of the original request was granted, certain citizens in the vicinity rose up in fury, crying so that the entire nation could hear, and claiming that they had been robbed of their land and that state's rights had been violated.

Actually, seventy-seven percent of the monument area was already federally owned and fifteen percent, formerly in private ownership, had been purchased and donated to the federal government. Only eight percent remained in private ownership, therefore, and the owners of these lands were entitled to all the privileges of land use that they had enjoyed prior to establishment of the monument.

Stockmen in the region said they had been deprived of the right to drive their cattle along the accustomed routes that crossed the monument; yet Park Service policy entitled them to continue to do so.

Then it was said that Jackson Hole merely consisted of useless sage brush. For what purpose it is considered useless is not clear. Perhaps for grazing cattle. Anyway, proponents of that argument would do well to realize that wide expanses of gray sage are a beautiful and characteristic feature of the West, and that, with the program of agricultural expansion, sage is doomed to disappear from many places.

Aside from the scenic qualities of the monument, it tells one half of a geologic story, while the Teton Mountains tell the other half, and therefore the two areas should be preserved together to form the whole. (See *Jackson Hole, the Geologic Story* in the January-March 1944 issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE.)

Furthermore, in order that visitors to this scenic place should not be obliged, in the years ahead, to view the Tetons through a foreground of tourist shacks, beer halls, filling stations, hot dog stands and billboards, it is imperative that Jackson Hole be protected.

It is for these reasons, particularly the last, that those residents of Jackson made their request years ago.

Opponents of the monument claim a loss in taxes amounting to $10,000 annually resulting from the removal of fifteen percent of the total area from the tax rolls.

Changing the subject, let us become mercenary for a few moments. The 1941-1942 Biennial Report of the Wyoming Department of Commerce and Industry, under the heading of "Travel Business," states as follows: "During the travel season of June, July, August, and September in 1941 there were 200,000 out-of-state cars counted at our ports of entry. These figures are borne out by the tourist count at Yellowstone National Park, which also reached a new high in the history of the park for the number of visitors." Then under the heading of "Tourist Visitors Pay Taxes," the report goes on to say, "An important phase of the tourist business is that while these summer visitors are temporary residents of our state they are also tax payers.

"In 1941 during the four tourist season months these out-of-state visitors paid to the state $1,957,239.91 in gasoline taxes . . . $16,724,119.99 for meals, lodging, and incidentals, on which the state collected $245,262.54 in sales taxes."

Other states have something to say on

this subject, too. The Washington State Progress Commission says, "In a questionnaire we sent out in 1939, we found that more of our visitors were impressed by Mt. Rainier National Park, than by any other recreational feature in the state. They mentioned sixty-eight attractions, but twice as many were impressed by the national park as mentioned any other single feature." And speaking of increased income from tourist travel due to Rocky Mountain National Park, the Chamber of Commerce of Boulder, Colorado, says, "We consider that it is a staggering sum." Florida estimates that if the Everglades National Park is established, it will attract 500,000 out-of-state visitors who will spend "$75,000,000 each season while guests of Florida."

With the expected increase of tourist travel in postwar years over that in prewar years, it would seem that those Wyoming people who have been opposing the national monument in Jackson Hole were shortsighted; for with the monument containing great scenic and scientific interest in itself, and forming a superb foreground for the Tetons, will it not, if protected, constitute an additional and increasingly popular attraction to visitors? Certainly it would not if it were to be lost to cheap and unsightly development. As we see it, those vociferous opponents of the monument have been attempting to slaughter the proverbial goose of golden egg fame. Is there not justification in asking, "what does Wyoming want?"

MOUNT RAINIER AND NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

AS a follow-up to the article on privately-owned lands in the national parks published in the foregoing issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, it is encouraging to be able to report that, with regard to the holdings of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Mount Rainier National Park, officials of the railroad company have shown a cooperative attitude toward the federal government in the matter of disposal of its lands.

When the option to buy these lands expired in May, 1944, the company stated that it would not again renew the option because an offer to buy the most valuable timbered portion had been received. That was where the matter stood at the time the foregoing issue went to press.

Since that time there has been considerable discussion between Northern Pacific and National Park Service officials, and this has resulted in the company's delaying sale in order to give the Service additional opportunity to ascertain whether or not any means could be found for federal acquisition, on the basis, however, of a $20,000 rather than a $10,000 figure. After further negotiation it was determined that Northern Pacific would delay disposition of the holdings for at least ninety days, or until January 15, 1945.

Meanwhile, besides the National Parks Association, other organizations and individuals, among them the Tacoma, Washington, Chamber of Commerce, began to take an interest in the problem.

On December 16, Congressman Coffee of Washington introduced a bill, H. R. 5627, "relating to the acquisition of certain property within Mount Rainier National Park," which was submitted to the Committee on the Public Lands. The bill was not passed prior to recess of Congress, and will have to be reintroduced in the 79th Congress. As soon as it is reintroduced, all interested persons should write their congressmen to urge its passage at the earliest possible time.

Opinions expressed in signed articles are not necessarily those of the Association.

Modern Inhabitants of Prehistoric Casa Grande

By NATT N. DODGE

MORE than 500 years ago, a full century before Columbus reached the Antilles in search of the Indies and Cathay, Indians were farming what is now the fertile Casa Grande Valley of south-central Arizona. Equipped with crude stone implements and baskets woven from the fibers of desert vegetation, they scooped from the soil great canals in which they led water from the river and distributed it to their fields of corn, beans, pumpkins and cotton. Here and there mud-walled villages of one and two-story, flat-roofed, clay-plastered houses dotted the desert.

Within one of these villages there was a blocky, four-story structure that stood more than thirty feet high. From the vantage point of its flat, balustraded roof could be seen the surrounding fields where lightly-clad, dark-skinned people tended their crops, repaired their houses, made pottery, pulverized corn, and otherwise carried on the daily activities of a happy, industrious settlement.

Today the roofless, storm-furrowed walls of that same adobe building, surrounded by the remnants of the village, still stands; and it is protected from further ravages of weather by a pagoda-like roof. Spectacular remnant of a virile and vigorous civilization, and a landmark for Spanish and American pioneers, the Big House, with approximately three quarters of a square mile of surrounding desert containing other less imposing ruins, is being preserved by the government. It is known as Casa Grande National Monument. Thousands of visitors annually come to see these ruins and learn from National Park Service rangers what has been discovered about the prehistoric people who built these massive walls.

To the casual Casa Grande visitor interested in the absorbing epic of a prehistoric civilization, the structure seems peopled only by the spirits of dark-skinned aborigines. Most moderns who have viewed its weathered walls, or touched with awe the ancient plaster applied by hands that have passed into oblivion centuries ago, think of this structure as a dead, abandoned shell. Yet these seemingly deserted walls teem with life, quiet but alert. Deep intrigues, violent battles, births and deaths take place here; all of the various and detailed activities that make up the lives of thousands of creatures go on continuously within and upon these mute walls. True, Casa Grande has a glorious past, but to the intent observer it has an interesting and sometimes exciting present.

As the visitor enters the silent gloom of the ancient structure, his nostrils are assailed by a musty odor. "My goodness, this place smells old," is the usual comment. Old, yes; but the smell is not one of age, for within the weather-worn cracks and crevices of the building thousands of bats now make their home. If one stands quiet for a moment, what has seemed a ghostly ruin, gradually becomes alive. Press your ear to the wall and you will hear faint scratchings and rustlings. Squeaks break the silence as the bats, packed into the crevices that honeycomb the walls, move about, irritated by parasitic insects or perhaps seeking more comfortable positions.

The time of day to see the bats of Casa Grande is early evening. Soon after the sun has set and the distant ridges of the Sacaton Peaks stand silhouetted against the western sky, sounds become more audible.

First from one crack, then from another, the small, dark creatures take to the air in

graceful, noiseless flight. From room to room through the crumbling doorways, then forth into the desert dusk they flit. Faster they come, shoving one another in their eagerness to be out; boiling from cracks in the corners of the rooms and in thinner streams from crevices and beam sockets. The rooms are full of them, and the air is alive with their high-pitched voices and the faint whisper of wings. From all sides of the building they sweep in waves, in twisting ropes, swirling and tossing like leaves before an autumn wind, their wings pulsing in erratic flight and their tiny bodies dancing against the gold and orange of the sunset.

Few visitors see these bat flights, for by sundown most travelers have departed. In the winter, which in southern Arizona is the tourist season, the bats are in hibernation, although by late February the first weak flights begin. Normally the bats are out in force by April, and from then until early November the flights are of nightly occurrence. How far some of these small mammals wander during the hours of darkness, no one knows, but the number of insects which they consume each night must run into the millions.

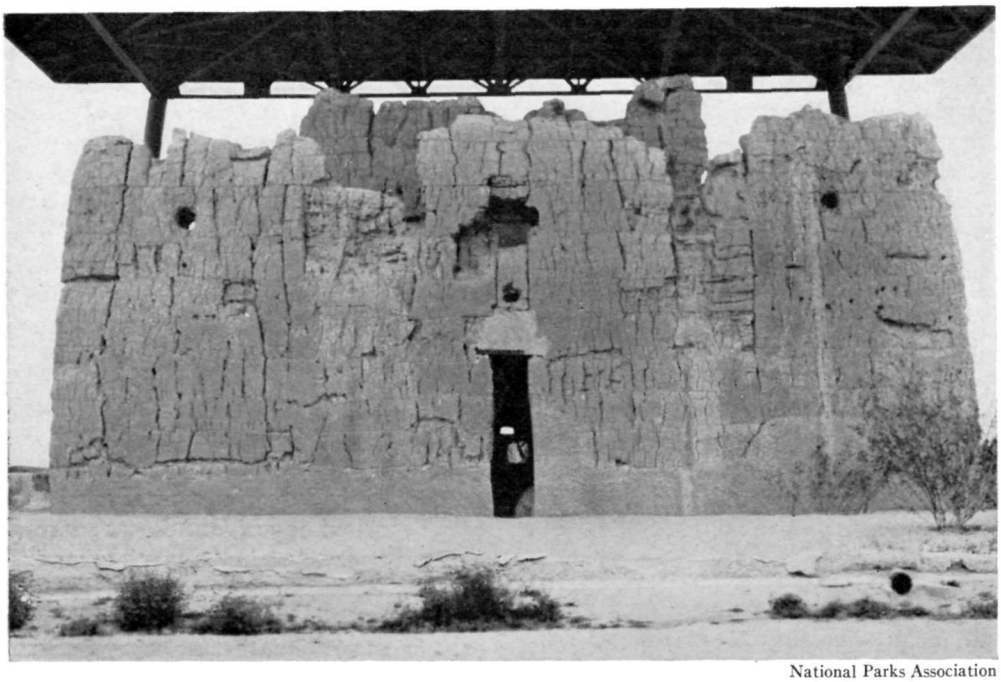
In June the young are born—tiny, mouse-like creatures well protected in the network of cracks in the thick walls. But wait! Are they well protected? Occasionally, gliding along a ledge or slipping into a crack, there can be seen one of those desert snakes known as a red racer or whipsnake. The species is harmless to man, but it is not at all averse to making a meal on a luckless bat cornered deep within the walls.

Although the preying upon bats of Casa Grande by racers is natural, the pursuit of bats by snakes is unusual, because the environments of bats and snakes are normally quite different. Casa Grande is one of the few places where this can occur.

Other modern inhabitants of Casa Grande are the great horned owls which have nested atop the east wall of the center tier of rooms for at least thirty years. (Not the same individual birds, of course.) Each spring from one to four young are reared, the evening activities of the growing brood providing interest to the personnel of the monument. Like stoop-shouldered little old men, the young owls pace about on top of the walls, going through various setting-up exercises with sound effects, and making short practice flights from wall-top to wall-top. After the juveniles have learned to hunt and capture their food, the parents take a vacation. When they return in August or September, the young go out into the world to shift for themselves. For several consecutive years, in an effort to determine what becomes of the young owls, Casa Grande rangers have banded the nestlings. To date, however, none of the banded birds has been reported.

Throughout the winter months, the adults are observed daily, perched on some rafter in the superstructure of the modern shelter. At dusk each evening they glide off on hunting expeditions in the creosote-bush and mesquite jungle that covers the monument. Analysis of the pellets (undigestible material regurgitated by the owls and found beneath their roosts) indicates that their food consists chiefly of desert rabbits and mice with an occasional bird. There is almost no evidence that they raid nearby henroosts as some local farmers assume.

Although owls have been recorded in Casa Grande for a longer period of time than any other species, they are by no means the only birds that take advantage of the protection afforded by the ruin. Rafter holes, that centuries ago held beams that supported the brush-and-mud floors, now provide nest sites. A pair of Say phoebes has used one of these rafter holes in the east room year after year, rearing two broods each spring. Phoebes are winter residents of the southland, but after bringing up their families, young and old alike are seen no more in the vicinity of the Big House for a month or six weeks. Perhaps the ash-throated flycatchers, somewhat similar in appearance to their phoebe



National Parks Association

Most moderns who have viewed Casa Grande's weathered walls, or have touched with awe its ancient plaster, think of this structure as a dead, abandoned shell; yet these seemingly deserted walls teem with life that is quiet but alert.

relatives, are too boisterous and noisy for them. The ash-throats arrive late in March attracting considerable attention to themselves by their sharp calls and by their habit of dashing about chasing one another with loud snapping of beaks.

For some unknown reason, the phoebes abandoned their long-used nest in the east room and in the spring of 1941 reared their young in a new location in the south room. In the spring of 1942 they were back again in their old nest. Also in 1941, three pairs of linnets took up nesting quarters in Casa Grande. Although linnets and house sparrows have, for years, nested among the beam and angles of the shelter above the ruin, this is the first record of nests of either species in the crevices of the ruin itself.

Another group of tenants which has, for many years, nested within Casa Grande are the rough-winged swallows. Although not as punctual as the much publicized swallows of Capistrano, the rough-wings arrive between February 15 and 25 each year. They spend much of the time flying in groups of from two to six, and often speeding through the broken doorways and echoing rooms of the ruin with a whistle of wings that startles the visitor absorbed in the ranger's story of the lives and activities of the prehistoric Indians. Several swallows have been captured and banded and recaptured several years later. When the rough-wings leave in late June or July, the somber walls seem stern without their friendly notes.

A record of the various animals that have established themselves within the shelter of Casa Grande would be incomplete without mention of the many-legged creatures that live there. The ruin provides shelter for a great number of spiders whose tunnel-like webs may be seen in the network of

small cracks in the outer walls. During the daylight hours, these tunnels appear to be without tenants, but after dark a flashlight will reveal the mouth of each webbed tube filled with the puffy body of its owner.

In the relatively flat desert such as the Casa Grande Valley, stray swarms of house-hunting honey bees sometimes consider the deep cracks and weather-worn doorways of the great ruin a desirable retreat from the burning sun and suffocating dust storms of the desert summer. That the ruin has proved a haven for such swarms which have taken possession and started housekeeping in their customarily energetic manner, has been discovered with some pain by more than one ranger. Not satisfied with confining their activities to their own niche, the bees try to keep human visitors restricted to other parts of the ruin, thus running afoul of the Park Service men whose duty it is to look after the welfare of visitors as well as to protect the ruins. No effort has been made by the Service to interfere with the use of Casa Grande by such squatters as the bats, the snakes, the owls, and the spiders; but because of their uncontrolled desire to take pot shots at the visiting public, bees have been placed on the government's black list, and any swarms that settle in the ruin may expect to receive orders to vacate as soon as they are discovered. Honey is not considered acceptable rent payment by Uncle Sam.

The job of enforcing this undesirable tenant regulation is not easy, so that an experienced bee man is usually called upon to do the ousting. Well entrenched in the deep cracks, the bees are difficult to drive out and entice into a standard hive in which they may be taken to a more suitable location. Thoroughly aroused by the efforts of the beekeeper, they customarily put up well organized opposition. Ouster proceedings are undertaken in the evening immediately following the departure of the last visitor; but it is a rare occasion, following such an evacuation, that an angry remnant of the colony is not on hand the next morning to extend a warm greeting to the ranger who warily approaches the ruin with the day's first party of visitors.

MAINE, GUARD YOUR WILDERNESS

A CONTRACT has been awarded for making a survey to determine the route for the first section of a super highway to run between Kittery and Fort Kent.

The proposed highway, to be built under the administration of the Maine Turnpike Authority, would be financed by the federal government. As far as we know, the route which this highway might follow has not been made known to the public. However, the project deserves watching by outdoor enthusiasts. A straight line between the two points passes the summit of Mount Katahdin at a distance of little more than a dozen miles. Mount Katahdin stands in the heart of the finest wilderness country that still exists in the state.

If this proposed super highway, which bears the earmarks of a made-work project, should prove to be worth the taxpayers' money, it will be important for all who realize the necessity of guarding our last bits of undisturbed country, to take part in deciding upon the most suitable route, particularly where the road might threaten to invade valuable wilderness areas.

Never destroy a copy of National Parks Magazine. The largest single element in the endeavor to preserve nature and primitive wilderness is public enlightenment. You can help the cause by passing your copy of the magazine on to a friend, or to a school, hospital or public library, where its message will spread and benefit the nation.

The Quetico-Superior Program*

By PROFESSOR H. H. CHAPMAN

Photographs by the Author

AESOP once wrote a fable about a dog, which, while crossing a stream on a plank, with a piece of meat in his mouth, happened to see its reflection in the water. Thinking that the reflected image portrayed a much more desirable morsel, he dropped the meat and lost it.

The Quetico-Superior International Wilderness Area is today threatened with a like fate. The "reflection in the stream" is the much advertised project of including the entire Rainy Lake watershed of ten million acres in an international area to be dedicated by a treaty as a memorial to veterans of the two world wars. The "meat" already secured, but jeopardized by this propaganda, is the roadless area of over a million acres within the Superior National Forest, and its counterpart of different status but equal area within the Quetico Provincial Park in Ontario.

Since the people of the United States are less well informed regarding the conditions across the border, let us glance at a map of Canada that shows distribution of population and resources. The agricultural sections of the Dominion are severed into two parts by the southward extension of the great granite outcrop known as the Laurentian Shield, that extends south in Minnesota to Lake Superior and forms the lake country in the Arrowhead region. In this triangle is located the 2,873,273 acres of the Superior National Forest, and the 852,000 acres of the Kabetogama and Grand Portage state forests.

Across the center of the shield, which is comprised of a rocky, lake-splashed, forest wilderness unfit for farming, the Canadians have struggled to tie together their eastern and western empires, much in the manner that the slender waist of a wasp connects its thorax and abdomen. Three railroads span the forests, one of which crosses the center of the Rainy Lake watershed from Port Arthur to Fort Frances.

The Province of Ontario owns all of its public lands. All lumbering is done under contracts and leases from the provincial authorities. Unlike the exploitation of private land on the United States side, the revenue from stumpage goes to the province. What appears to Americans as the extension northward of an uninhabited wilderness is to the citizens of Ontario a lifeline connecting her more densely populated areas, and one that her citizens wish to see developed to the fullest possible use.

Ontario, it is true, set aside the Quetico Provincial Park on November 7, 1913, with an area of 1,100,800 acres. But the basic act of 1927 on provincial parks provides only that special regulations can be enforced with reference to hunting and trapping, and the cutting of timber. If the provincial authorities decide that it is advisable, strips of timber can be reserved along the lake shores, but the creation of the park does not in itself insure the protection or reservation of a single tree. Actually it was not until 1942 that any such regulations were enforced within the park, and then largely on the insistence of United States interests that were scandalized by the invasion of loggers into some of the choicest pine stands on the border lakes. Conferences occurring this last summer have secured tentative agreements on the part of the Ontario authorities to set aside a comparatively small area extending from

* Professor Chapman here presents a viewpoint differing from that expressed by Ernest Oberholtzer in his article published in our July-September 1944 issue. In the interest of free discussion, the editors offer both viewpoints for the readers' consideration.

Covered with white pine, this picturesque island escaped the fire of 1865, and is one of several in Lake Isabella located in the heart of the Superior roadless area thirteen miles north of the settlement of the same name.

the east side of Lake La Croix through Crooked Lake to the west side of Basswood Lake, and averaging about five miles in depth from the shores. Here special restrictions may, if the project is approved, be placed on removal of timber, to create a counterpart in Ontario to the much larger area in the Superior National Forest, extending along two-thirds of the boundary, where, for a depth of from three to ten miles, no cutting will henceforth be permitted. In addition, orders issued on March 6 and July 19, 1943, and April 14, 1944, by the Deputy Minister at Toronto, stipulate that in the future all logging contracts in Ontario will have clauses providing for the protection of lake shores and scenic and recreational values on lands adjoining lakes and rivers. Previous to these reforms, logging of provincial timber swept over most of the 6,000,000 acres of the Ontario Rainy Lake watershed, including a large part of the Quetico Park, with no restrictions whatever either in logging or for slash disposal (except a low and neglected diameter limit for cutting). At the present time the principal operator in this region states that practically all the accessible timber has already been removed and he is not interested in what is left and is in favor of the proposed restrictions.

Meanwhile, the Ontario authorities and public are primarily interested, not in preserving the wilderness character of the Quetico Park, much less of the remaining 5,000,000 acres that divide the western plains from Port Arthur and the east, but in developing intensive recreational use of this area, so as to encourage the building of summer homes and resorts, and the maximum utility of its fishing and recreational opportunities by the largest number of persons, thus increasing both tax income and tourist revenues. The dedication of any large portion of this life belt exclusively to a wilderness economy means a permanent restriction of the numerical use of the recreational resource. This fact is substan-

tiated by the official figures for the Superior National Forest. Of the 91,628 persons making recreational use of this area in 1940, but 2000 penetrated the roadless area, the remainder being content to stop at resorts reached by auto roads in areas excluded from the roadless reservations. If Ontario in turn can induce nearly fifty times as many people to use her lakes and streams by establishing roads and private or public resorts, her officials and taxpayers will hesitate to set aside any large proportion even of the Quetico Park as a true wilderness area, where all such uses are excluded.

It has been claimed that because the province owns all this watershed, it can be included in the greater Quetico-Superior project merely by a stroke of the pen; that its dedication would in no wise interfere with provincial sovereignty or control of her resources; and that the area would be zoned for different uses, such as wilderness, lumbering, tourist camps, mining and agriculture! Is this the purpose of a wilderness area, and if so, how would a stroke of the pen create conditions any different from those existing without, and even within the Quetico Park? And how would the absolute control now exercised over these lands and resources by the province be in any way affected, or the wilderness area extended, by any decisions other than those voluntarily made by provincial authorities in the full light of their economic problems?

Frankly, and I speak from facts, the people of this portion of Ontario regard the proposals of Americans for the dedication of Ontario's entire Rainy River watershed, under an international treaty, for a war memorial and playground for Americans, as a huge hoax and in that form, regardless of the sugar coating of the pill by

Little of the forest of the Superior wilderness is not second growth, but this grove of red pine on an island near the international boundary was intact, at least, up to the time the picture was taken.

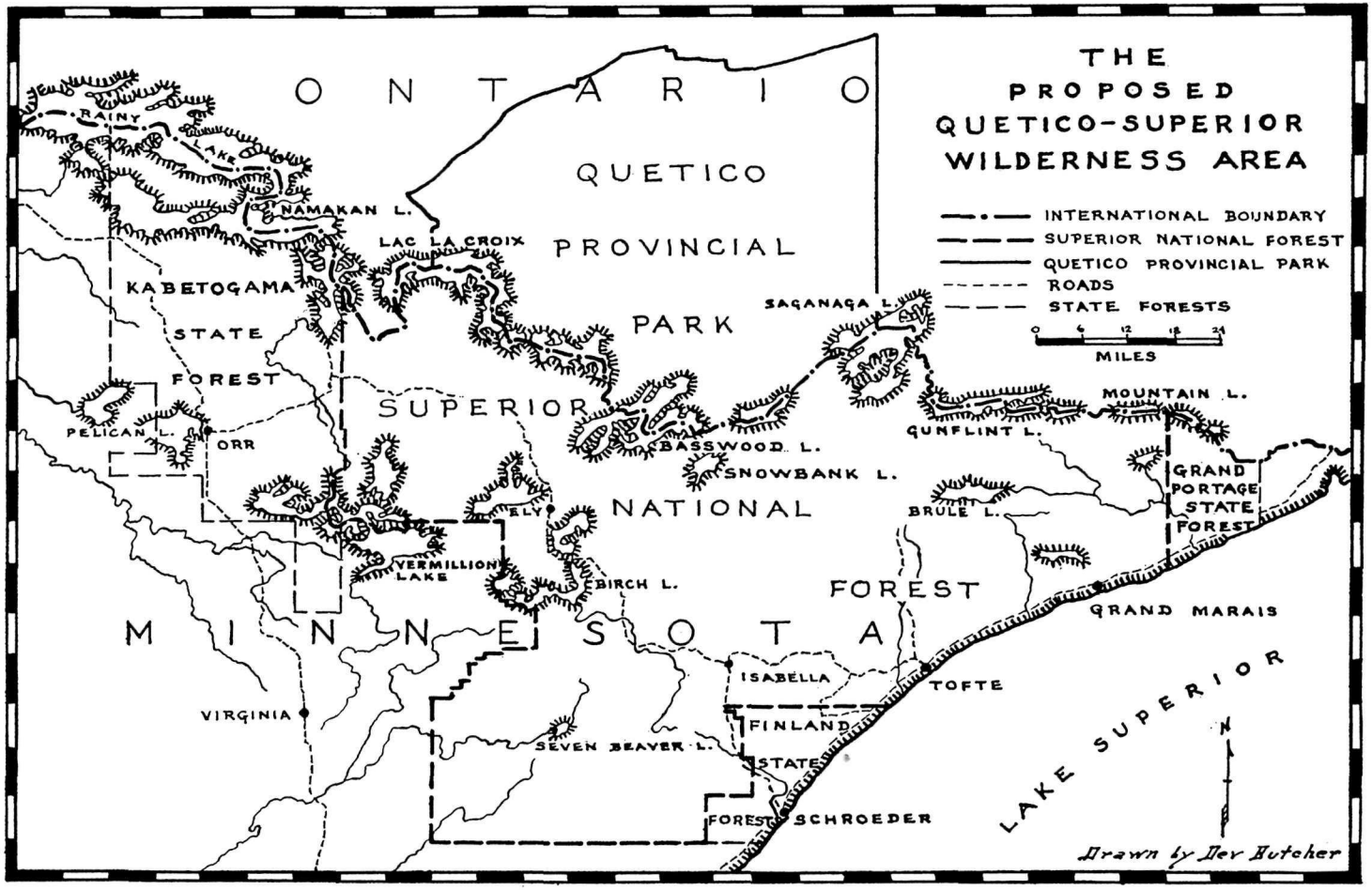
concessions to zoning for all uses, they will not swallow it. Nor should they. The restoration of ruined provincial forests must be accomplished by the province itself. The dedication of any portion of the remaining uncut area to wilderness use is a matter for public opinion in Ontario to decide, for it is their own land, and does not belong to the Dominion of Canada. Dominion control will not be tolerated in the province.

Viewed in this light, the proposal for a treaty with the Dominion is most unrealistic. Why should Ontario cede to the Dominion the control over her own domain under any pretext whatever? Yet, unless the province agrees to do just this, no effective treaty with the Dominion can be consummated. This situation explains the consistent refusal of the Dominion authorities to endorse the proposal, and of the provincial authorities to give it support. Were the treaty merely intended as a gesture, indicating a desirable guiding policy for the province, under which it would, of its own volition, endeavor to perpetuate and renew its pine and other timber and make fullest use of all of its resources in perpetuity, it represents a noble ideal, but wholly divorced either from Dominion authority for enforcement, or from the fundamental requirements of a wilderness area, and any attempt to put teeth in it would lead only to confusion, frustration and international misunderstandings.

This proposal is only too accurately described as the image of something better, in grasping for which the possibilities of attaining a real nucleus of wilderness may be lost. In fact, the proposed treaty, coupled with the insistent pressure for its application to the entire watershed of the Rainy River, now constitutes the chief obstacle in the minds of Ontario citizens to the accomplishment of a reasonable and possible cooperative undertaking by which as much of the Quetico as can be spared may actually be secured for a wilderness. Yet, in spite of these facts, the pressure and propaganda for the greater Quetico-Superior Wilderness and the consummation of a treaty with the Dominion continues unabated, as shown by articles appearing in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for July-September 1944, and in *American Forests* for September 1944.

The Superior National Forest *(see map)* contains 2,873,273 acres, of which 1,096,833 acres are still to be purchased by the federal government. 137,000 acres of the non-federal land is within the roadless part of the national forest. These non-federal acres are threatened with wilderness-destroying development by private interests, and, according to the author, acquisition of funds for their purchase deserves first consideration; otherwise the existing wilderness condition of the entire area may be lost. The author says that the two purchase units—the Kabetogama State Forest on the west and the Grand Portage State Forest on the east—are not wilderness, and that to add them to the Superior wilderness, as some suggest, would degrade the standards of the whole system of wilderness areas of the United States Forest Service.

This chimerical attempt at an impossible Dominion control of Ontario's resources, namely, the proposed treaty, is held as the principal reason for an even more unwise and unconsidered effort to expel the State of Minnesota from two of her established state forests, the only areas she possesses on the international boundary, neither of them in contact with the Quetico Park and neither of them in any way possessing the requisite attributes of a wilderness area. These state forests are the Kabetogama and the Grand Portage, lying west and east of the 160-mile stretch of roadless lake and river wilderness already secured *in part* by the U. S. Forest Service, and lying within the established boundaries of the Superior National Forest. These state areas, established by the state legislature in 1933 in final form, and never relinquished by the people of the state (despite the temporary and unauthorized betrayal of their interests in 1935 by the late Governor Floyd Olson), are and have for decades been accessible by roads, crossed by railroads, and developed for intensive tourist use. On the Kabetogama alone, private developments


THE
PROPOSED
QUETICO-SUPERIOR
WILDERNESS AREA
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST
QUETICO PROVINCIAL PARK
ROADS
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KABETOGAMA
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FOREST
PELICAN L.
ORR
VERMILLION
LAKE
ELY
BIRCH L.
VIRGINIA
SEVEN BEAVER L.
FINLAND
STATE
FOREST
SCHROEDER
ISABELLA
TOFTE
GRAND MARAIS
LAKE SUPERIOR
SAGANAGA L.
BASSWOOD L.
SNOWBANK L.
GUNFLINT L.
MOUNTAIN L.
BRULE L.
GRAND
PORTAGE
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FOREST
N
Drawn by Dee Hutcher

in cottages and resorts are valued at $885,000. Were it not for these developments the Kabetogama would be used only to an insignificant extent, for it has few interior lakes and rivers suitable for canoe trips. The suitable areas all lie within the Superior National Forest.

Extension of the national forest to include the Kabetogama will not add an acre of land to the roadless areas. The areas devoid of auto roads were mapped out in 1937 and agreed upon in a conference between the Forest Service and the President's Quetico-Superior Council, as constituting the only areas remaining that could then, or now, be set aside for wilderness purposes. The protection of these areas alone was still possible of accomplishment, provided the Forest Service could buy up the remaining private lands within the borders of the roadless reservations.

The persistent effort to extend the Superior National Forest westward over this substandard Kabetogama area cannot possibly increase the true wilderness. If it should become part of a wilderness area, it will bring about a degradation of the standards, and it will adulterate the quality of the roadless areas—a result which poses a threat to the inviolability of *all* wilderness areas that would be just as menacing as that of including substandard areas in the National Park System.

There is not the remotest possibility that this effort to drive the state out of its possessions in this region can succeed. No basic reason justifies the citizens of Minnesota in surrendering these lands. Just as in the case of Ontario, this poorly directed strategy has served only to delay the consolidation of the roadless area, the only remaining wilderness. Instead of concentrating on the purchase and protection of this invaluable roadless tract in the heart of the Superior, the Forest Service was led to scatter its purchases over inferior lands to the west and east, and the proponents of the greater Quetico-Superior plan were forced to use arguments reflecting both on the state's good will and integrity, and on its competence as an owner and administrator of forest lands—statements that are not supported by facts. This was a very unfortunate procedure in the light of the fact that by the terms of the law that authorizes the federal government to acquire lands for national forests by purchase, the states, one and all, are given the absolute right to determine where and to what extent these purchases shall be permitted.

Even more than in Ontario, the results of this course of action indicate that the reflection in the stream may cause the dog to drop the real possession and spoil the roadless areas. After the war, outdoor recreation will receive an enormous impetus. Private lands within the wilderness areas, much of it capable of development as resorts, is almost certain to be so used. The one outstanding and pressing need is to save the "meat" by obtaining a large enough appropriation from Congress to enable the Forest Service speedily to mop up this 137,000 acres of private holdings within the wilderness area. How is this ever to be accomplished if the unwise and unrealistic pressure persists to extend federal purchases to west and east, requiring many times the expenditure and dividing the support for the true objective, which is an unspoiled wilderness of a million acres capable of accommodating, with the maximum of satisfaction, many times the 2000 voyagers who now make use of it?

The numerous and persistent misrepresentations indulged in by die-hard advocates of the greater Quetico-Superior project can be forgiven if they realize this pressing need, abandon the folly of a binding treaty on Ontario, grant to the State of Minnesota the respect to which its citizens are entitled, and go all-out for funds with which to save the roadless wilderness before it is too late.

The time is short. Let us unite to save what is left of this most unique and priceless heritage of unspoiled lake and forest sanctuary, the Quetico-Superior Wilderness.

News From the Conservation Battlefronts

SIERRA CLUB, 220 Bush Street, San Francisco 4, California.—Citizens who advocate the use of airplanes in the national parks do not understand the basic policy underlying our parks and wilderness areas. The following letter from Newton B. Drury, Director of the National Park Service, answers some of the questions we have been asking as to what stand will be taken by the Park Service, and shows that the dangers are recognized, and are seriously being considered:

> . . . The proposal for an aerial educational program in the parks . . . presupposes a development in public use of National Park Service areas which involves a change in basic policy that we are not prepared to make.
>
> It is not our intention to build airfields in the national parks; however, we desire to assist in finding suitable airfields as close to our areas as possible and so make the parks and monuments accessible to the flying public. The use of sightseeing aircraft over . . . the parks would be objectionable. . . . Unless carefully regulated and restricted, the use of air space over national park areas will mean: 1. Introducing a disturbing element that will prevent full appreciation by the public of superlative natural wonders. . . . 2. Dispelling the sense of remoteness from the mechanized world that is inherent in the wilderness and essential to full enjoyment of the wilderness. 3. Disturbing numerous species of wildlife. . . .
>
> Providing facilities within the national park areas for accommodation of aircraft will mean: 1. Clearing large areas of natural growth and grading the earth's surface, since few of the parks contain sufficient area that is adapted for use as landing fields without this modification. 2. Constructing large and conspicuous buildings for storage, servicing, and repair of aircraft. Most, if not all, of these new structures necessarily would be placed in hitherto undeveloped areas.
>
> There are other considerations, such as the added cost and difficulty of administration and of patrolling; the greater hazard of fire; and other problems that, while they may not ultimately prove adequate for endeavoring to prevent airplane travel over and into the parks, are at least justification for taking a conservative attitude until all questions have been thoroughly studied.

—Francis P. Farquhar, *Editor, Sierra Club Bulletin.*

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NEW YORK CITY FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, INC., New York, N. Y.—The following resolution was adopted unanimously by the Federation on October 27th, 1944:

Whereas, the national parks have been established for the benefit and enjoyment of all the people for all time, and

Whereas, cattle and sheep growers have endeavored for years to obtain by legislation and executive order the extension of grazing privileges in certain national parks and the opening of others for livestock pasturage, and

Whereas, it has been demonstrated that grazing is detrimental to national parks which are to be preserved in their natural condition because such commercial use, even for a few months, can utterly destroy wild flower gardens and mountain meadows, cause erosion, break down stream banks and road slopes, despoil camp grounds and pollute lakes and other waters, rendering them unfit for fish and other aquatic life, and

Whereas, experts have made an exhaustive survey, results of which show that if all applications for grazing privileges in the national parks should be granted, the increase in the meat supply for the American market and for the war effort would be insignificant, while the damage to park values would be great and permanent, therefore be it

Resolved, that the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs in convention assembled, October 27, 1944, protests against granting of grazing privileges in all the national parks, and be it further

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of the Interior, and to members of the Public Lands Committees in both houses of Congress.—Mrs. Charles Cyrus Marshall, *Chairman of Conservation.*

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, 1405 S. W. Washington Street Portland, Oregon.—The Federation, at its thirteenth annual convention held last September, passed the following resolutions: Resolution number one:

Whereas, Jackson Hole in the State of Wyoming has been set aside by the President of the United States as a national monument under the so-called Antiquities Act of 1906; and

Whereas, a bill has been introduced in the Congress by Barrett of Wyoming, seeking to set aside the creation of said monument and it appears that a further study of the use of this area is very advisable; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that this area be thoroughly studied by a committee composed of representatives of the National Park Service, National Parks Association, representatives of opposing groups of Jackson Hole citizens, and representatives from outing organizations. Their findings shall be accepted as the area to be included within the Grand Teton National Park. Further consideration of the Barrett bill by Congress shall be held in abeyance until the study is completed.

Resolution number two:

Whereas, the Conservation Committee of the Camp Fire Club of America has promulgated national park standards; and

Whereas, a great many associations interested in the function, use and preservation of the national parks, including the National Parks Association, have endorsed such standards; and

Whereas, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs is interested in the function, use, and preservation of the national parks; now therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs endorse the above standards.—Edward J. Hughes, *President.*

THE EDITOR'S BOOKSHELF

THE WOLVES OF MOUNT MCKINLEY, by Adolph Murie. Issued by the National Park Service. Obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Illustrated. 238 pages. Price 40 cents.

This book is the result of a study made of the wolves of Mt. McKinley National Park, Alaska, and as such is primarily a scientific document. But it is more than that. It is a story of wildlife-watching, that, in the opinion of this reviewer, is one of the finest ever written, from the point of view of both information and reader interest.

Owing to an increase in the wolf population in Alaska, there was a need for knowledge of wolf habits to aid in the management of the species. Mt. McKinley National Park, lying in the heart of Alaska's wolf range, offered a suitable location where answers to many questions might be found. The ecological relationships between the wolves and other park wildlife such as the golden eagle, fox, grizzly bear, caribou, Dall sheep and moose had to be determined; and the only way to accomplish this was to get out on the land and watch the wolves. The author, who is an able biologist of the Fish and Wildlife Service, did just that.

Dr. Murie tells of his days and nights in concealment near the wolf dens. He tells of the home life of the wolves, of their play, their care of the young, their song fests, their scheduled departures for and return from the hunt. He describes hunting incidents and tactics in singling out and bringing down their prey. Dr. Murie found that individual wolves were as distinct from one another in appearance and habit as humans, and his description of their characteristics is thoroughly entertaining. Whether you want scientific data on the wolf, or whether you are one of the many people who enjoy

wildlife for wildlife's sake, this book is one you must read.

ONE DAY ON BEETLE ROCK, by Sally Carrighar. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York. Illustrated. 196 pages. Price $2.75.

The setting for the stories in this book is Beetle Rock in the undisturbed wilderness of Sequoia National Park. Each story tells about one day's events in the lives of nine of the animals and birds that inhabit it. Through them, the reader meets many others of the more than fifty species that make the rock their home. Here, in the shadow of the pines and firs, there unfolds one little drama after another.

Stories like these are not written from imagination alone. The author, a naturalist and nature enthusiast, spent many months of watching at Beetle Rock to make their telling possible, and, as she says, "learning every bush and tree, most burrows, dens and nests, and . . . more important . . . the animals." For one who enjoys observing the ways of the wild, this book holds a pleasant treat.

THE WOLVES OF NORTH AMERICA, by Stanley P. Young and Edward A. Goldman. Published by The American Wildlife Institute, Washington 5, D. C. Illustrated. 636 pages. Price $6.00.

Part I, written by Mr. Young, deals with the history, habits, economic status and control of wolves. The chapters on these topics contain innumerable quotations from sources that date from the days of the early New England colonists to the present time, and among them there are many thrilling accounts. Part I is well illustrated with photographs, as well as with color reproductions of paintings. Part II, by Mr. Goldman, gives the classification of the twenty-six subspecies of the North American wolf. Distribution, general characteristics, pelage, measurements and so forth, are all described, and a map shows the range of each species. Eighty pages contain a list of references and selected bibliography. This valuable book, the first of its kind on wolves, definitely belongs in the library of every person interested in wildlife.

ARCTIC MANUAL, by Vilhjalmur Stefansson. Prepared under direction of the Chief of the Air Corps, U. S. Army. Published by The Macmillan Company, New York. Illustrated. 556 pages.

This book is a veritable encyclopedia on the Arctic. It contains practically all conceivable information that could be wanted by one who contemplates a trip into the great arctic wilderness. Not only does it discuss such topics as clothing, personal equipment, house construction, health, ships, sledges, skis, snowshoes, dogs and reindeer, and travel on land, on sea ice and over inland ice, but it contains a store of data on the arctic country, its wildlife, vegetation, weather and so on. Natural conditions in Greenland, arctic Alaska and Canada, Siberia and the Arctic Ocean are all brought into the picture. Furthermore, it is packed with interesting facts. For instance, did you know that the unprotected parts of Alaska's north coast recede as much as a hundred yards in a single summer? Did you know that temperatures as high as 90° and over, often have been recorded north of the Arctic Circle; and that the coldest recorded temperature in the world is more than 200 miles south of the Arctic Circle? Did you know that in low temperatures a caribou or horse can be obscured by its own cloud of fog caused by evaporation of body moisture? And did you know that, in the Arctic, sheets of ice are sometimes used for window panes?

This book is valuable as a guide to life and travel in arctic regions. It also makes good reading for anyone who, out of curiosity, wishes to learn about those vast and almost uninhabited expanses of snow and ice at the top of the world.

EVERGLADES

(*Continued from page* 8)

growing. These mangrove swamps constitute, with their twenty-five or so species of plants, one of the most interesting plant associations to be seen anywhere. Nothing could be more educational to anyone interested in the behavior of plant species than this association at the very strand itself, where the sea and the land meet and where commonly the sea prevails and nothing but sand and occasional grasses occur. By sunrise, in the glare of the mid-day sun, at eventide, by moonrise, and by the pale light of the winter moon, I have seen the grotesque forms of the mangrove vegetation of south Florida. Those forms have made upon my mind impressions that never fade—impressions that have the cosmic character which we older people are always wishing might invade and influence the lives of our children.

But I am a botanist and I must not forget that the majority of mankind is little interested in plants except as they form a sort of background for things that move and what they call life.

There are still left in the areas which might properly be selected here for a proposed national park the remnants of a wild fauna which is unique on the mainland of the United States. This remnant will soon disappear if not protected, and will increase and become abundant if properly safeguarded. It includes about forty species of land animals, among which are the opossum, raccoon, bear, weasel, otter, gray fox, wolf, wildcat, panther, two species of skunk, several bats, three squirrels, salamander, nine or ten native mice and rats, two rabbits and one species of deer.

Some of these have already become so rare that they may be entirely extinct. Then there are the manatees or sea cows, those amazing sea mammals whose formless bodies at one time started the myth of the mermaids and which in early Florida days formed an article of food among the crackers. Porpoises are seen more or less frequently along the coast and in the estuaries. Then there are the largest proportion of the seven hundred species of brilliant and fascinating fishes which inhabit the coastal waters of the region, creating, together with the tropical sea algae, undersea gardens which rival in beauty any that are to be seen in the Java sea or Bermuda, and the myriads of gar pike, that old gavoid species that swarms in the fresh-water streams.

Of those strangest of all animals, the alligator and crocodile, that at one time were so abundant in the shallow lakes of south Florida, only a remnant remains; but this remnant is sufficiently large to insure a complete recovery, it is believed, whenever the shooting of them is stopped. There is a thrill in seeing one that is out of all proportion to its characteristics. Whether this is because of the romance of its ferocity or its ugliness, I am not prepared to say, but I do know that no picture of the Everglades would be complete without alligators.

The panther is a beautiful animal and is rapidly becoming very rare. The wolf may be already extinct. The bear, which appears to be distinct from the species occurring in the regions further north, is not so uncommon; while deer are still seen with considerable frequence. Otters used to be common, and I understand still are trapped frequently in south Florida.

One thinks of snakes when one sees the water-covered swamps of the Everglades of south Florida, but these regions are, as a rule, too wet for the true rattlers. There are the black snake, the king snake, the large tree snake and the water moccasin. It is true that in the hammocks and drier regions, not only the rattler, but the coral snake live, and the former is not infrequently found; but their presence is just sufficient to give a touch of possible danger to a visit to the wilder parts of the Glades.

The hammock trees of this region are the homes of the most gorgeously beautiful and interesting *Liguus* tree snails to be

found anywhere in the world. (See *Living Gems of the Everglades* in the October-December 1942 issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE.)

I have left mention of the wild bird life to the last, for it is the disappearance of the beautiful birds which once occurred in such immense flocks that disturbs my peace of mind more than anything else. Their songs, their spectacular life in the air before our eyes, the beauty of their movements and the charm of their nesting life constitute one of the most remarkable and romantic characteristics of the wild life of this planet.

Some of the finest of the feathered wonders of south Florida seem to have almost disappeared from the territory of the United States, and unless some attempt is made to bring them back to Florida, they will never greet the eyes of the eager public, which would be thrilled by the sight of them as a child is thrilled by a parade. I refer to the scarlet ibis, which, in Audubon's time, was said to be abundant, and which, as late as 1888, was seen here; the glossy ibis, now one of the scarcest water birds found in Florida; the white-faced glossy ibis, which inhabits the inland waterways; and the beautiful and striking roseate spoonbill, which used to be so abundant in the regions south of Miami. Here it formed a feature of the landscape and brought forth once in my hearing the remark by no less a nature lover than the great writer of boys' stories, Kirk Munroe, that he hoped, when he passed on, to go to some planet where the lovely spoonbills would gather on the beaches at sunset as they used to do in the early days of his life at Coconut Grove.

Of the flamingo, strangest and most spectacular of all the wading birds, and one of the most remarkable birds that inhabit this planet, I find difficulty in speaking without some emotion. I remember poring over the illustrations of it in Wood's Natural History when I was just large enough to lie flat on its pages. I can remember how it appealed to me as one of my favorite birds of the whole collection, ranking with the condor that I once saw soar over my head on the Cumbre of the high Andes, and the Bird of Paradise of the Aru Islands in the Java sea, which I once had as a fellow passenger on a boat there.

The fact that this superbly plumaged bird once was a frequent visitor to the country just south of where I live, and probably once upon a time nested there and is gradually fading from the shores of the Caribbean forever, fills me with a sense of sadness and apprehension lest this generation of humans, laboring under one of those great illusions such as have in the past devastated the world, will cut roads through every hammock, drain every mangrove swamp, burn up all the peat deposits, let the fires destroy all the pines, and imagine that the hand of man can make a better looking world than has the hand of nature working fortuitously for millions of years.

I fear we are drifting towards a busier, a more comfortable, a wiser, but not a more beautiful existence, when we let the tiller swing, and fail to look ahead and see our own country as a densely built up China-like one of buildings, streets, roads and sidewalks. "The Sidewalks of New York" was a great song, but who would care to have it become the ideal of our American children as it is perfectly possible of becoming? How many Chinese children are happy outside of the narrow streets in which they have spent their lives? How many "Bowery" kiddies grow up with a keen appreciation of the higher beauties of landscapes?

What has all this to do with the proposal of a national park in south Florida? Just this. It is an attempt to put into the minds of our people the facts with which our waking hours are pestered and our day dreams disturbed—those of us in south Florida who see the trend of development there.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

H. H. Chapman

Prof. H. H. Chapman *(The Quetico-Superior Program)* was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He attended the University of Minnesota and the Yale School of Forestry where he took various degrees. From 1897 to 1903 he was Superintendent of the Northwest Agricultural Experiment Station during which time he formulated and secured passage of a bill establishing the Minnesota National Forest giving the U. S. Forest Service its first authority over national forests. Professor Chapman has held many other positions including Forest Assistant, U. S. Forest Service; Harriman Professor, Yale School of Forestry; Director of The American Forestry Association; President, Connecticut Commission on Forests and Wildlife. He is the author of several books and scientific papers on forestry, and is now working through the Society of American Foresters to establish the professional status of forestry. He has contributed much toward studies that relate to the problems of forest taxation.

Natt N. Dodge

Natt N. Dodge *(Modern Inhabitants of Prehistoric Casa Grande)* is a native of Massachusetts. Mountain climbing and nature photography were his hobbies during vacation from classes at Colorado State Agricultural College. Honeymooning en route to Seattle in 1924, Mr. Dodge visited Yellowstone and Glacier national parks. Much impressed with a naturalist-conducted campfire program, he applied for a ranger-naturalist position at Mount Rainier National Park. Following three summers at Mount Rainier, he received a permanent ranger appointment at Grand Canyon. Transferred to Southwest National Monuments Headquarters in 1937, he continued his interpretive work in a desert setting. He is now Naturalist of Southwest National Monuments, National Park Service, Santa Fe.

David Fairchild

Dr. David Fairchild *(Are the Everglades Worth Saving?)* was born at the Michigan agricultural College when the college stood in a clearing near Lansing. He joined the U. S. Department of Agriculture at the age of nineteen as a plant pathologist, and later studied botany at the botanic gardens and in the laboratories of Europe. When twenty-four, thanks to a friend, he went to Java to study, and to travel around the world. In New Zealand he received a commission from Dr. Fernow, Chief of the Division of Forestry, to explore the arid tree vegetation of Australia and to collect seeds for a dry land arboretum. Upon returning to Washington, Dr. Fairchild organized, in the Division of Forestry, the Section of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, now the Division of Plant Introduction, and has been responsible for bringing nearly 200,000 species and varieties of useful plants and trees into the United States. He was the leader of the Lathrop, Armour, and Fairchild Garden Expeditions. Although over seventy-five years old, Dr. Fairchild is still active. He is associated with the Fairchild Tropical Garden in south Florida as President Emeritus, and is a member of the Advisory Council of the National Parks Association.

THE PARKS AND CONGRESS

78th Congress to December 31, 1944

H. R. 5289 (Peterson), **S. 2141** (Andrews) To provide for the acceptance and protection by the United States of property within the authorized boundaries of the Everglades National Park project, Florida, pending the establishment of the park. Introduced August 31, 1944. Passed House and Senate November 27. Signed by the President December 6. Public Law No. 463. (See *Everglades Protection*, page 9.)

H. R. 5058 (Engle) To provide for the issuance of grazing permits for livestock in the national parks and national monuments. Introduced June 19, 1944. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

H. R. 2241 (Barrett) To abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument as created by Presidential Proclamation No. 2578, dated March 15, 1943. Introduced March 19, 1943. Passed House December 12, 1944. Passed Senate December 19. President refused to sign. Pocket vetoed. (See *Congress Opposes Jackson Hole Monument*, page 11.)

H. R. 5121 (Peterson) To authorize the participation of states in certain revenues from national parks, national monuments, and other areas under the administrative jurisdiction of the National Park Service. Introduced June 23, 1944. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

H. R. 3524 (Randolph) To provide establishment of the Harpers Ferry National Monument. Passed House April 17, 1944. Passed Senate June 22. Signed by the President June 30. Public Law No. 386.

S. 2089 (Murray) To establish a Missouri Valley Authority to provide for unified water control and resource development on the Missouri River and surrounding region in the interest of the control and prevention of floods, the promotion of navigation and reclamation of the public lands, the strengthening of national defense, etc. Introduced August 18, 1944. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

H. R. 4485 (Whittington) Authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control. Amended and passed by the House May 9, 1944. Passed Senate December 1. Signed by the President December 22.

S. 2105 (Hayden) To amend and supplement the Federal Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented to authorize appropriations for the postwar construction of highways and bridges to eliminate hazards at railroad grade crossings; to provide for immediate preparation of plans, and for other purposes. Section 10, Part A, authorizes an appropriation of $12,750,000 to the National Park Service, to become available at the rate of $4,250,000 a year on three successive postwar years, for construction, reconstruction and maintenance of roads, trails and bridges in Park Service areas. Part B, as amended December 12, authorizes an appropriation of $30,000,000 to the Service, to become available at the rate of $10,000,000 a year on three successive postwar years, for construction and maintenance of parkways to give access to parks and monuments. Passed House December 11, 1944. Passed Senate December 12. Signed by the President December 20. Public Law No. 521.

H. R. 5627 (Coffee) Relating to the acquisition by the federal government of certain property within Mount Rainier National Park. Introduced December 16, 1944. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

H. R. 3084 (Magnusen) To amend the Act entitled "An Act to establish the Olympic National Park in the State of Washington," approved June 29, 1938, so as to grant for an indefinite period the right to locate and patent mining claims within certain areas of Olympic National Park. Introduced June 30, 1943. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.—This proposal is not in accord with national park principles. The Department of Interior submitted a report stating that it would approve the bill only if it were amended to provide for an extension of time to the end of the war or six months thereafter.

Both the House and the Senate adjourned on December 19, 1944, concluding the 78th Congress. The 79th Congress was scheduled to convene on January 3, 1945.

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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-five 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 of varied classification.

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 timber, 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 power dam built 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. A danger also grows out of the recent establishment of ten other kinds of parks lacking the standards of the world-famous primeval group. These are designated by descriptive adjectives, while the primitive group is not. Until the latter are officially entitled *national primeval parks* to distinguish them from the others, they will remain subject to political assaults.

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 their appreciation.

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 to 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 and other wilderness country. Join now. Annual membership is $3 a year; supporting membership $5 a year; sustaining membership $10 a year; contributing membership $25 a year; life membership $100, and patron membership $1,000 with no further dues. All memberships include subscription to NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE.

WHEN IT IS UNIVERSALLY REALIZED
THAT THE GREATEST PLEASURE AND SATISFACTION
TO BE DERIVED FROM WILDLIFE
DOES NOT COME FROM KILLING,
BUT FROM OBSERVING,
THE PRESERVATION OF WILDLIFE
WILL NO LONGER POSE A COSTLY NATIONAL PROBLEM