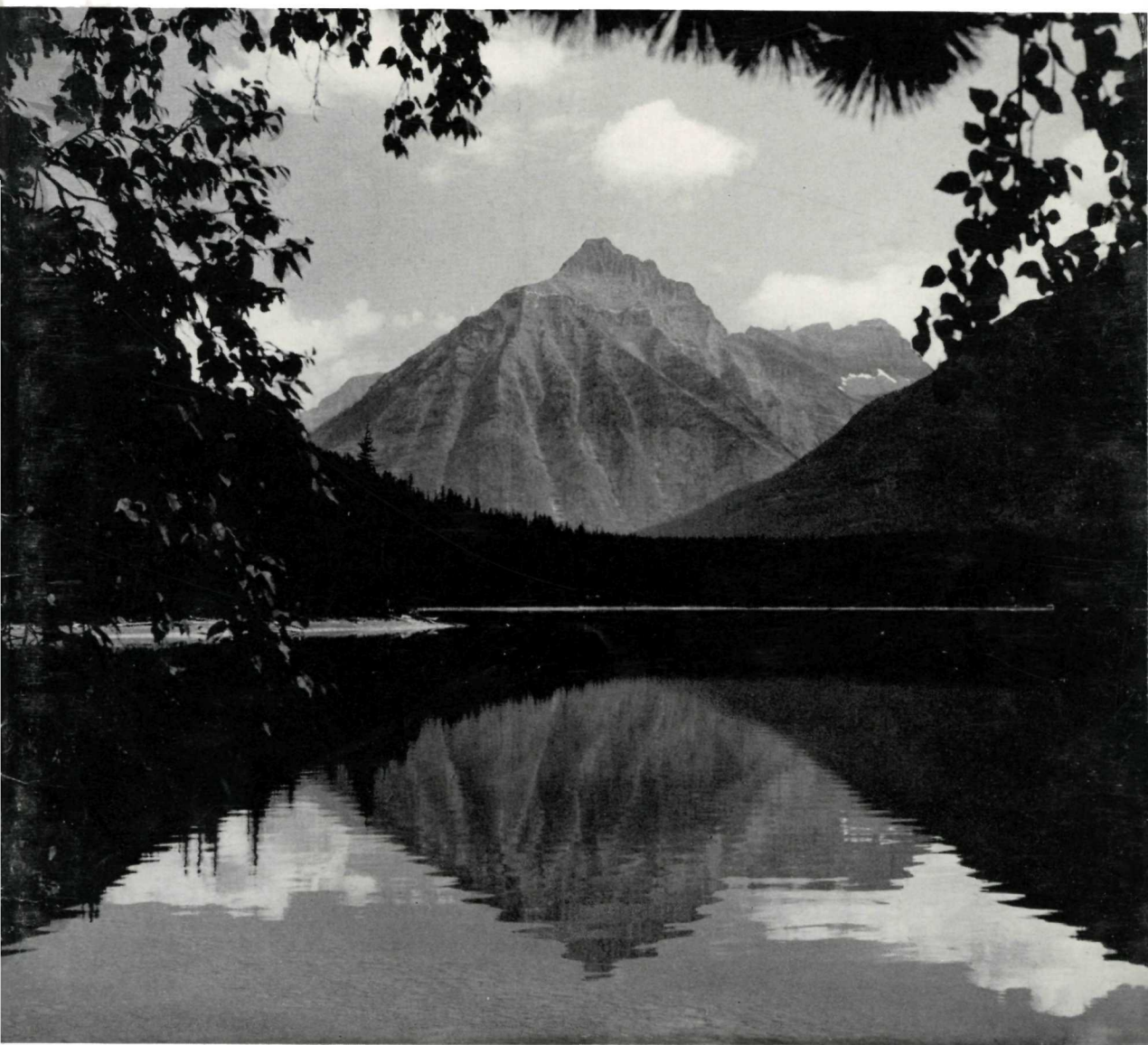


NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

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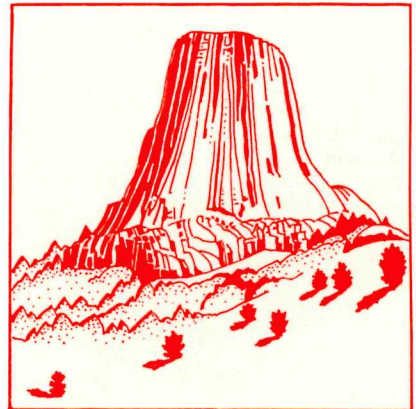


GLACIER IN DANGER—Page Ten

JANUARY-MARCH 1949 • 50 CENTS • VOL. 23; NO. 96



If we destroy nature blindly, it is a boomerang which will be our undoing. Consecration to the task of adjusting ourselves to natural environment so that we secure the best values from nature without destroying it is not useless idealism; it is good hygiene for civilization. In this lies the true portent of this national parks effort.—GEORGE M. WRIGHT.



NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

Published quarterly by
The National Parks Association

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

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DEVEREUX BUTCHER, Editor

JANUARY-MARCH 1949

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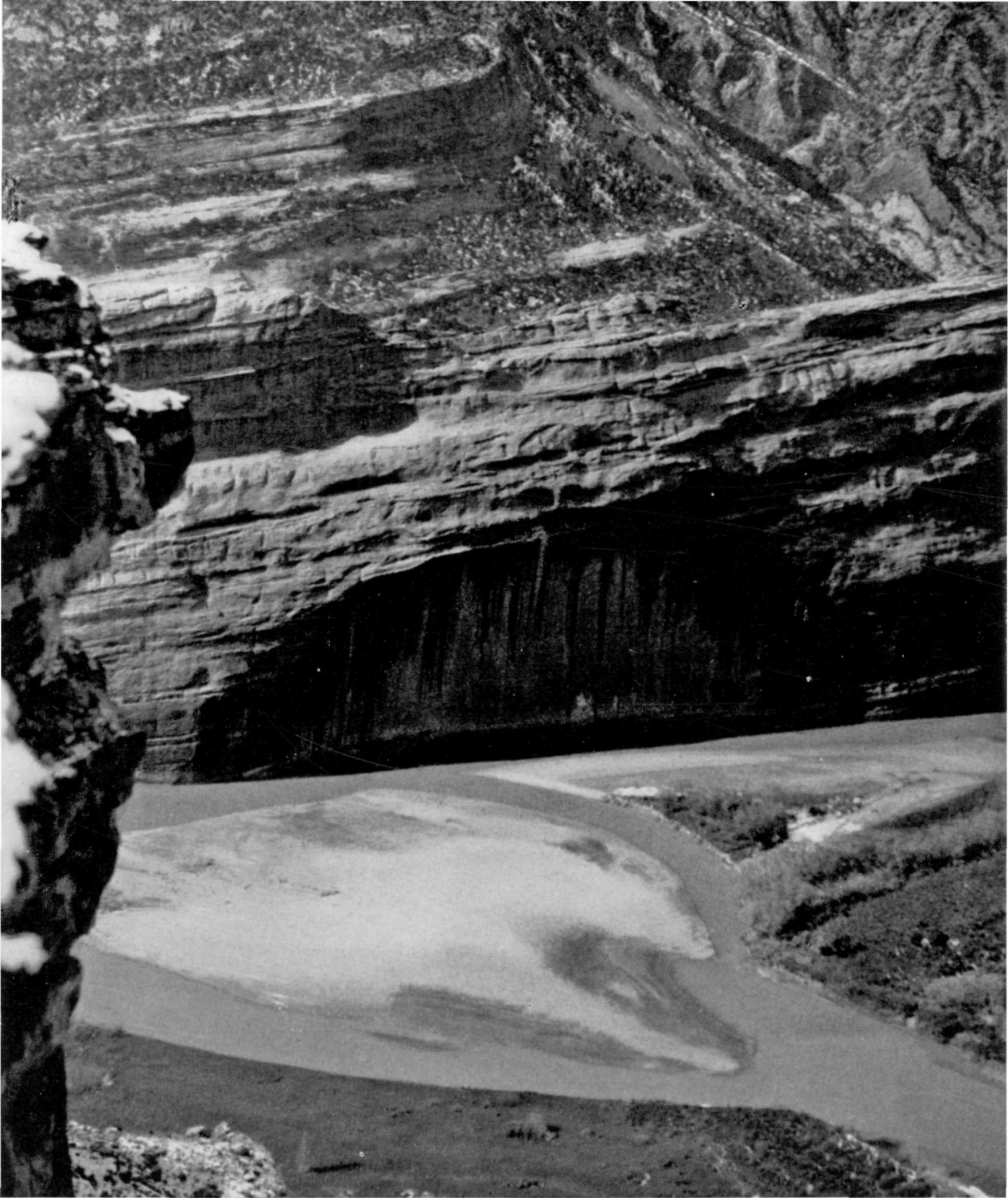
NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, formerly National Parks Bulletin, has been published since 1919 by the National Parks Association. It presents articles of importance and of general interest relating to the national parks and monuments, and is issued quarterly for members of the Association and for others who 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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Photographs by the Author

At Pats Hole in Dinosaur National Monument, the stupendous canyons of Lodore and the Yampa meet to form the Canyon of the Green.

The Canyons of Northwestern Colorado

By REGINALD GILL

TRIBUTARY to that sublime masterpiece of nature's erosive forces, the Grand Canyon, are two little known, but scarcely less wonderful canyons of the Yampa* and the Green rivers, lying in the northwestern part of Colorado, at a point where those rivers—in Dinosaur National Monument—mingle their muddy torrents in preparation for the journey to the mighty Colorado.

The canyons of the Yampa and the Green have been explored in part by several expeditions. In May, 1869, J. W. Powell

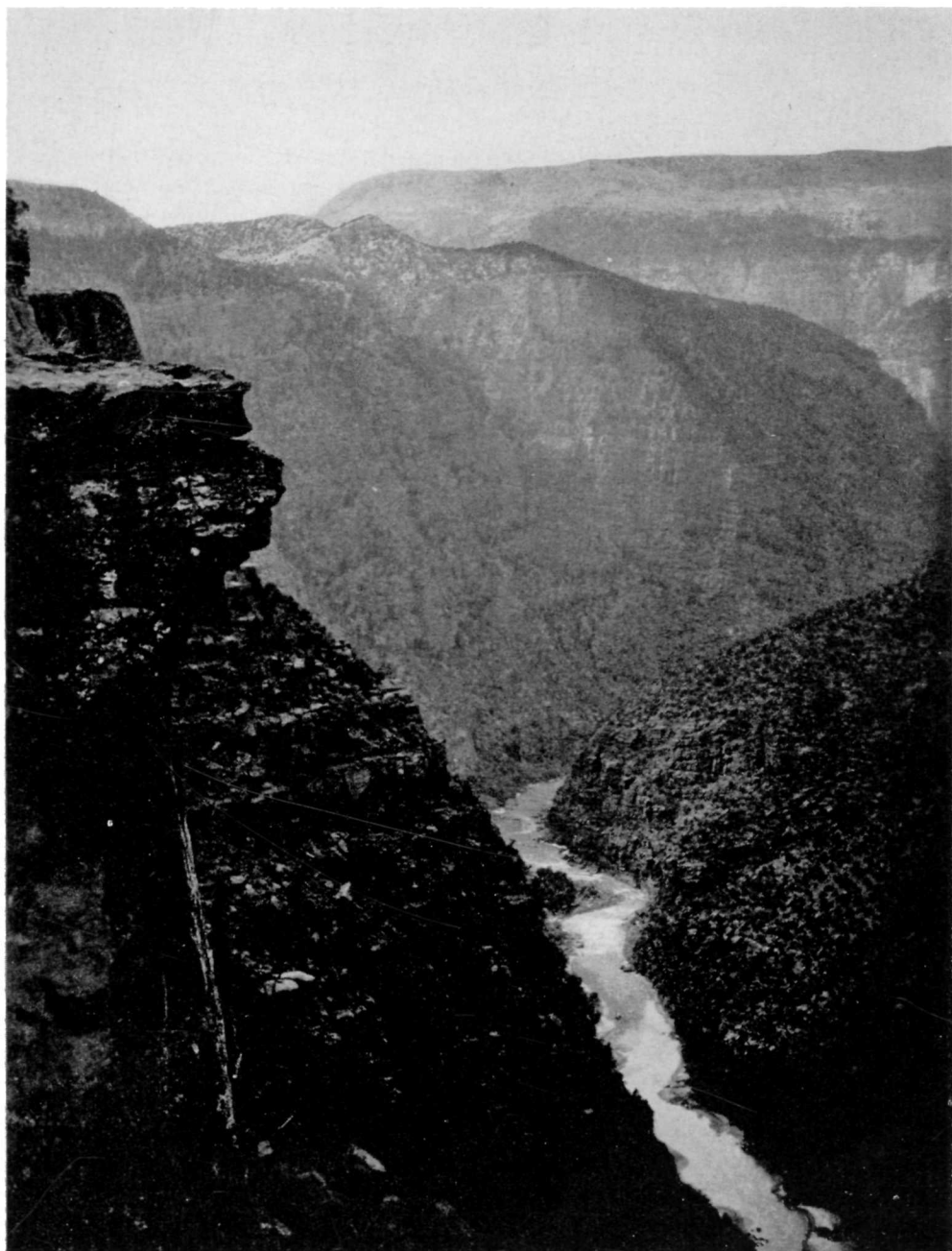
* See *Riding the Yampa* by Frank M. Setzler, NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for January-March 1943.

and party started from Green River, Wyoming, following the tortuous route of the Green. His route led past the junction with the White, until it finally brought him to the Colorado, and thence into the Grand Canyon itself. This trip and subsequent ones were written up in a report to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and printed in an old quarto edition by the government in 1875. The volume furnishes one of the most thrilling stories of adventure in the early history of the Colorado.

In comparatively recent years, those daring river adventurers, the Kolb brothers, made a somewhat similar trip, and secured

I portage my equipment around one of the rapids of Lodore.





Triplet Falls are located at the beginning of Hell's Half Mile in the gorge of Lodore.

many fine photographs on the hazardous journey.

In its short course through Colorado, the Green River cuts through an eastern extension of the Uintah Mountains, and has carved one of the most sublime channels to be found in any part of America. This is known as the Canyon of Lodore. It so impressed J. W. Powell that he entered this remark in his diary:

"This has been a chapter of disaster and toils, notwithstanding which the Canyon of Lodore was not devoid of scenic interest, even beyond the power of pen to tell. The roar of its waters was heard unceasingly from the hour we entered it until we landed. No quiet in all that time. But its walls and cliffs, its peaks and crags, its amphitheatres and alcoves, tell a story of beauty and grandeur that I hear yet—and shall ever hear."

It is to the lure of this enchanting gorge of the Green and no less interesting but little known Yampa Canyon, that I finally yielded. I had visited this region some years before, when employed by a survey party of the General Land Office. While in this service, I promised myself that, when the opportunity offered, I would return and enjoy to the full and at leisure this great masterpiece of nature.

The opportunity came in 1929. After months of planning, I left Steamboat Springs, Colorado, before daylight on a September Sunday morning, in a small truck loaded with supplies for a two months trip. I had planned to take most of the journey on foot, establishing my caches at several points, making trips from them, equipped with bed, silk tent, camera and food carried on a pack frame fastened to my back.

Having decided to visit the Yampa Canyon first, the place for a start was the entrance to this gorge near the lower end of Lily Park at the point just below the junction of the Little Snake with the Yampa.

Where the river flows tranquilly past the Baxcome ranch in Lily Park, it gives no hint of the sudden and terrible change

that is shortly to take place. As it enters the gorge, the river is as calm as a mill pond, offering a beautiful study in reflections. The sky was cloudy and the light softened when I arrived.

Some time was spent at this locality in penetrating the gorge for a few miles between red, brown and yellow walls that towered fifteen to eighteen hundred feet high. I returned later to Deer Lodge and moved my car and equipment to a small camp known as the Baker ranch. The ranch is picturesquely situated in Johnson Draw, a side inlet eighteen or twenty miles below Lily Park. The draw, it seems, is the first place by which it is possible to reach the river in all this distance below the park.

The trip into Baker ranch was by no means devoid of thrills. It necessitated a long detour to the south and back across the top of Blue Mountain over rough roads. From the top of Blue Mountain, one obtains the first fine glimpse of the canyon country spread out in a never-to-be-forgotten panorama. It is difficult to realize the magnitude of the scene thus portrayed, so deceptive are distances and dimensions in the clear desert atmosphere.

Lying parallel to the south rim, and between it and the foot of the mountain, runs a sage- and cedar-covered bench extending for a distance of thirty miles. This bench is intersected at intervals by side canyons both deep and terrible, cut by streams in their descent from the mountain heights above. It was along this bench that I must travel with the truck in order to reach camp at the Baker ranch in Johnson Draw.

From the low pass on the mountain down to the bench was a drop of possibly 1000 feet over a trail similar to a roller coaster. The truck continued its downward course in spite of gears and brakes, and failing to make one of the narrow turns, crashed into a cedar and stopped to the accompaniment of tinkling glass. By chopping down the tree, I was enabled to proceed, finally reaching the bench with a



At a point in the Yampa Canyon known as Hardings Hole, the river makes a series of oxbows.

sigh of relief such as I imagine a parachutist might give at the end of his first jump.

My welcome at the Baker ranch proved so genuinely western in its hospitality, that I prolonged my stay, making excursions up and down the river to photograph the canyons. Especially interesting was the side canyon known as Thanksgiving Gorge, so named by an early survey party seeking an outlet for the Moffat Railway. This gorge enters the Yampa by an abrupt plunge into the shadowy depths below, giving almost no warning of its intent to one approaching from above. It is at this point in the Yampa that Horseshoe Bend lies.

A short distance below Johnson Draw and the Baker ranch, is a wonderfully eroded amphitheater known as Hardings Hole. At the bottom of the amphitheater, the river winds and twists upon itself in a bewildering way, like the writhings of some immense serpent. Accompanied

by Ira Baker and a friend of his, I was able here to reach the river on horseback. In Hardings Hole, there is a natural cave of which the old timers say the Indians held a Mrs. Meeker captive during the terrible massacre of 1879, at which time her husband was cruelly murdered by the savages.

From Hardings Hole, we crossed another side canyon known as Hell Canyon, and continued on to the Chew ranch, stopping en route to take photographs of the river from the promontory at the intersection of Hell Canyon and the Yampa.

Upon arriving at the Chew ranch on Pool Creek, only two miles from Pats Hole, I was poorly prepared for the view that met my eyes. Here, in the midst of desert, was an oasis, the beauty of which I can but faintly describe. Below us, lighted by the glow of the setting sun, lay the ranch with its cattle, barns and hay fields. A crystal stream bordered by shady trees flowed only a stone's throw from the little

cabin, nestled as it was, amid flowering shrubbery of many kinds. The charming valley is completely surrounded by towering walls and crags of multi-colored sandstone rising to two and three thousand feet. The crests of the encircling canyon walls, being coated with a mantle of freshly fallen snow, glowed with rose color in the sunset.

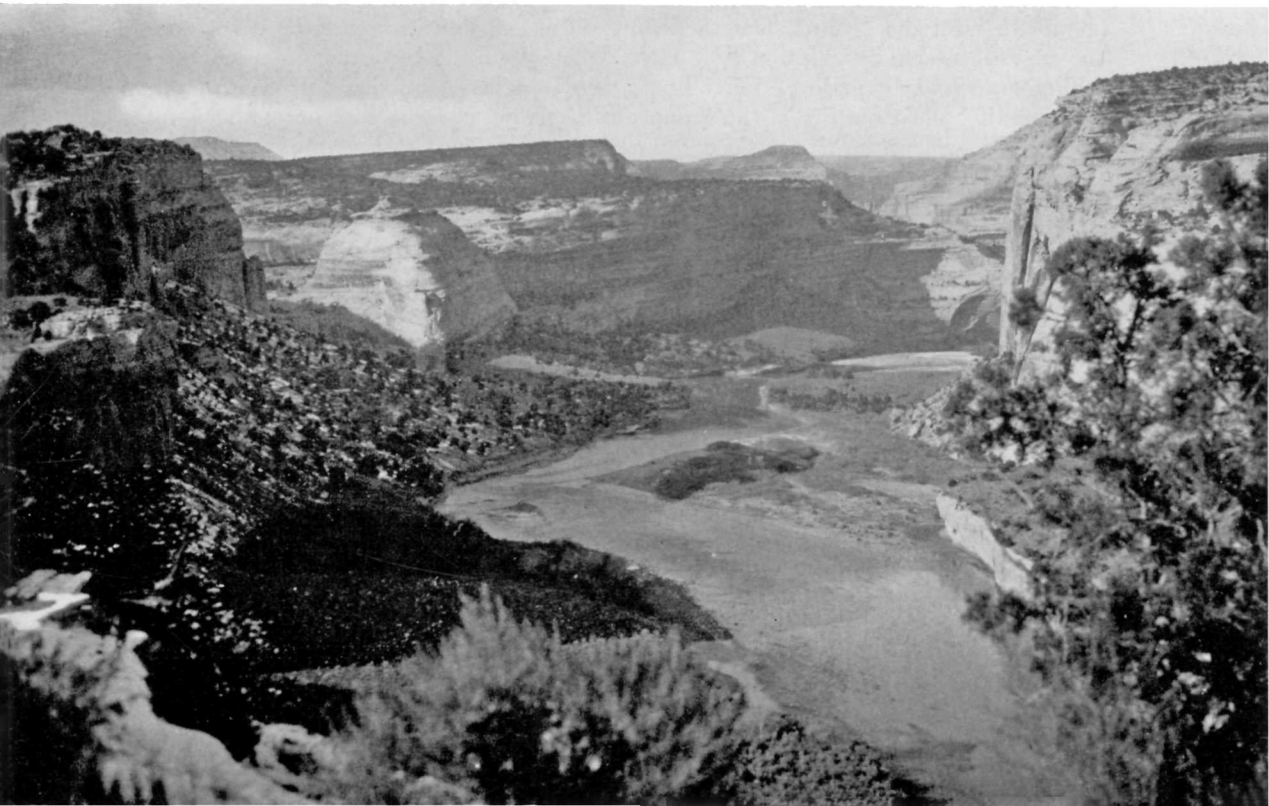
Next morning we were up at dawn and, upon emerging from our quarters, found there had been another light fall of snow during the night. Even though the sky was overcast, this further accentuated the beauty of the wild canyon landscape. Anxious to visit Pats Hole and other points, my friend and I took the horses and followed the course of Pool Creek. We soon found ourselves walled in by vertical or overhanging sandstone walls of a grayish or yellow color. Sudden turns in the canyon afforded us occasional glimpses of colorful walls towering in the distance.

The weather was now clearing, and

occasional brilliant bursts of sunshine that spotlighted eastern facing escarpments, led us to hope for ideal conditions for picture taking. Just as we entered the upper end of Pats Hole a herd of deer, frightened by our approach, bounded from cover and disappeared. Journeying on, we reached Whirlpool Canyon. Here, abandoning the horses, we took to a narrow ledge that ran along the canyon wall some distance above the water. This brought us into a somewhat wider part of the area named Mitten Park. So precipitous was the trail here, that my friend decided that footwork was not in his line. He remained in the park, while I went on until stopped by the sheer walls.

Four days were spent at the Chew ranch, after which we returned by way of the rim of the Yampa Canyon as far as Hell Canyon. This stretch proved to be of far greater interest than any heretofore. Making our way to the edge of the promontory overlooking Pats Hole from the east, we were

**I stayed overnight with a stockman named Mantle
who lived in the Yampa's superbly scenic Castle Park.**





The Gateway of Lodore opens "like a beautiful portal to a region of glory."

rewarded by a view of indescribable grandeur. To the north and immediately below us flowed the Yampa. To the northwest, the Green swept down from the gloomy gorge of Lodore to meet the Yampa, and then, in one majestic sweep, disappeared from view behind the towering mass of Echo Rock.

Continuing along the rim of the Yampa, the view became more magnificent with each mile. Making our way to the end of a promontory overlooking the river in the Warm Spring district, we beheld the grandest part of all the Yampa. A point directly opposite, we estimated to have an elevation above the river of 2600 feet.

Our journey for that day ended at the cabin of a stockman named Mantle, who lived on the river bottom where Hell Canyon joins the Yampa. The view of Castle Park was obtained from this place. Our explorations of the Yampa ended next day when we left this superbly beautiful spot for the Baker ranch.

To reach the rim of the canyon of Lodore from Baker's, it seemed preferable to take the car around instead of crossing the Yampa by pack train, as had first been suggested. This necessitated a trip of nearly a hundred miles in order to reach a point on Douglas Mountain, which, in a straight line from Baker's, was only fifteen miles away. I arrived at Five Spring Ranch late in the evening, and next morning, pack horses were obtained, and I moved my belongings to a small cow camp in Zenobia Basin only two miles from the rim.

The first glimpse of the gorge of Lodore from the eastern rim was another one of those thrilling experiences that I shall never forget. Thousands of feet below, the river boiled and foamed, its sullen roar barely reaching up to us. Words cannot convey the overwhelming sense of utter lonesomeness—the superb sense of solitude—that one feels in that region. The canyon walls, of a dark and bloody red, are rendered

more somber by the forests that somehow find a foothold on their treacherous slopes. The broken benches and forest-covered mountains on either side of this stupendous chasm are the home of bighorn, deer and mountain lion.

Several days were spent in traversing the rim of Lodore from our camp in Zenobia Basin, after which we returned to the ranch at Five Springs. Here I made the acquaintance of a young lad, the son of the cook, and together we arranged a trip to a point where the Green River enters the mountain below Browns Park. This entrance is aptly called The Gate of Lodore. J. W. Powell gives a fitting description of this beautiful gateway in his narrative:

"The sun shines in splendour on vermillion walls, shaded into green and gray, where

the rocks are lichenized over; the river fills the channel from wall to wall, and the canyon opens, like a beautiful portal, to a region of glory."

Two days were spent at this enchanting spot before we reluctantly turned homeward.

My wanderings among the canyons of northwestern Colorado have revealed to me the spiritual value of wilderness to man. I am more certain now than ever before of the need for preserving wilderness against every form of despoilment, such as that caused by building dams and roads, the logging of forests and the disturbing influence of the airplane. It is imperative that interested people everywhere fight for the preservation of the last few remaining crumbs of wilderness not yet grabbed off by commercial interests.

PRESERVING MOUNT GREYLOCK

Mr. William J. Cartwright of Williams-town, Massachusetts, brings us up to date on the struggle to preserve the Mount Greylock State Park from commercial invasion. (See Massachusetts, Guard Your Mount Greylock, NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for April-June 1948.)

WHEN the Mount Greylock Reservation was made a state park fifty years ago, many of the ideas and rules of forest conservation and wildlife sanctuaries were just being formulated; hence, the original act establishing the reservation has no statement as to how the reservation was to be preserved in its original and natural condition. The early commissioners, appointed by the governor through the act, loved the mountain and highly valued its beauty, so that during their administrations there was no need of laws for safeguarding it. Some of them served repeated terms, and new members followed their influence. However, in recent years, men with more interest in politics and commercialism than in nature preservation have been appointed.

Early this year, only active interest and determined effort on the part of citizens living in this part of Massachusetts prevented the reservation's being opened to gunners and to the erection of FM and television towers on the mountain's summit. This was followed by a surreptitious permit being given to lumber interests to ruthlessly cut tracts of virgin spruce and hardwood.

Now these same Mount Greylock-appreciating citizens have formed a Mount Greylock Protective Association and already are taking steps necessary to have a bill passed by the state legislature to clarify the original act and to define and enact laws to safeguard and protect the reservation as a forest preserve and wildlife sanctuary. It is their purpose to form a permanent organization to remedy present conditions; to keep a careful watch over the mountain's natural beauties, and to take an active interest in all that pertains to this mountain—crown of the Berkshire Hills—that is treasured in the songs, literature and tradition of the college "neath its shadow."

Glacier National Park in Danger

By WALLACE W. ATWOOD, Past President
National Parks Association

AGAIN commercial interests are threatening to invade one of the most magnificent of the national park areas set aside by the United States Congress for all the people of this nation. (See editorial, NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for October-December, 1948.)

It has been proposed, and will undoubtedly come before the next meeting of Congress, that a huge earth dam be constructed at Glacier View Point on the north fork of the Flathead River, which forms the western boundary of Glacier National Park. Such a dam would create

a reservoir about five miles in width and twenty-five miles in length.

During the past summer, while engaged in geological studies in the Rocky Mountain area, I learned of this reservoir project and went at once to the proposed site. The location is attractive to an engineer, for there is an excellent place in a rock gorge for the construction of a dam, and the broad meadows bordering the river for many miles upstream from the dam site could undoubtedly be flooded. I examined the entire area in Glacier National Park to be affected by this project. The lands on

A magnificent forest of primeval firs between Anaconda and Logging Creeks will be cut and inundated if the engineers get their way.

Photographs by George A. Grant for National Park Service





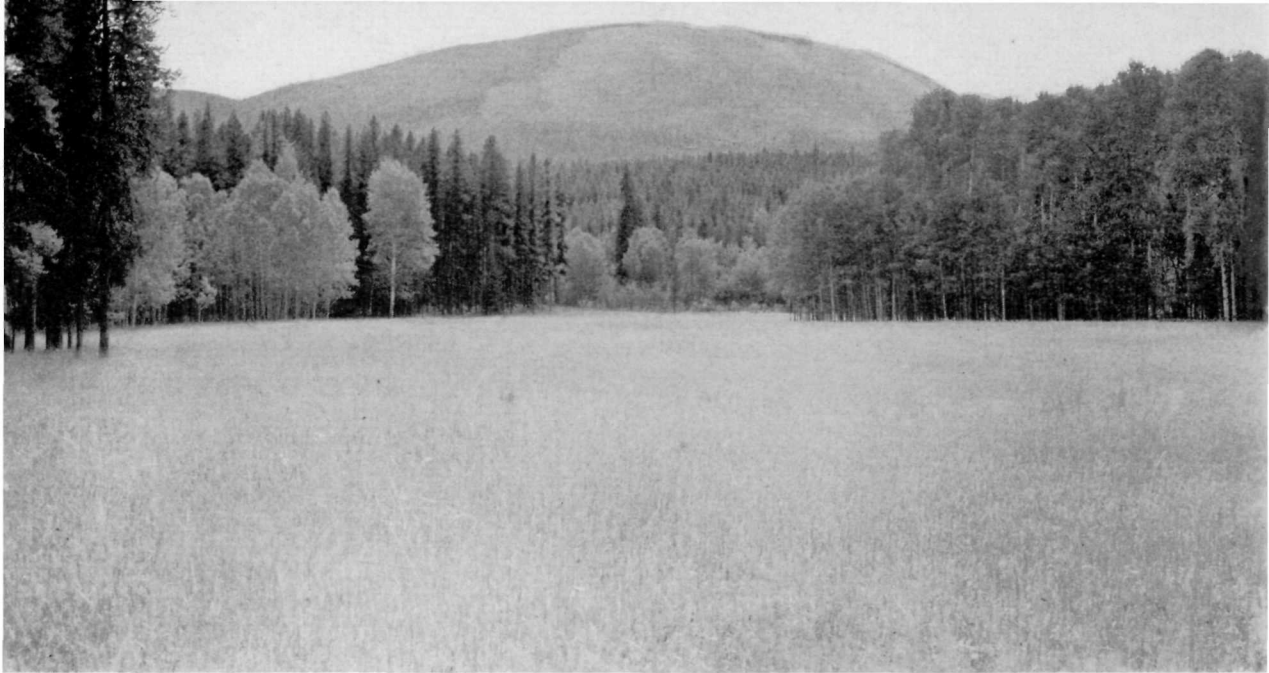
In the valley of Anaconda Creek is one of the finest northern stands of the ponderosa pine. This, too, will go.

the west side of the river are in a national forest.

The proposed lake would extend to within about eight miles of the Canadian boundary line. It would cover nearly 20,000 acres of land within the park and destroy forest resources on both sides of the river. Eight thousand acres of virgin timber in the park would be destroyed. Within this forest there are groves of ponderosa pine containing many of the best preserved examples of that tree in the northern part of the United States. The reservoir would cover most of the best winter feeding grounds of the larger wildlife species of the park. The meadows bordering the river are the only good winter feeding ground of the moose, elk and deer. Therefore,

such a reservoir would probably drive much of the wildlife from the park.

There is at present under construction, within a few miles of Glacier View Point, the so-called "Hungry Horse Dam," which will impound the waters of the South Fork of the Flathead and make available electric power and water for irrigation in the neighboring section of Montana. This is not a densely settled part of the state. It can never support a large population because of the roughness of the mountain topography. The need of another great reservoir for electric power so near the Hungry Horse Dam has not been demonstrated. Local citizens at a public hearing held at nearby Kalispell have testified vigorously in opposition to this power project and they



Lone Pine Prairie, a wilderness grassland and winter feeding ground of elk and whitetail deer, will be inundated.

claim it is not needed for power or irrigation. That it is important for flood control in the lower Columbia is a claim that has not been proved. Its influence on that

The moose of Glacier will become fewer because much of their winter range will be taken away.

Harold McCracken



problem would be of minor importance as demonstrated during the last serious floods in the lower part of the Columbia River. After the Hungry Horse Reservoir has been established it is much less likely that any claim can be made for the need of another reservoir in that part of the state. Some hold that the reason this area has been selected is that the land which would be flooded is in public ownership and this might make the power project much cheaper than if another area were selected.

The proposed reservoir would be useless for recreation, for the water level would not be constant. It would vary each summer at least seventeen feet, and during dry seasons as much as seventy-nine feet. This would mean extensive mud flats about the margin of the reservoir during a part of each year. The flooding of these lowlands would require the abandonment of several ranch homes and summer resorts outside the park.

At a public hearing Winton Weydemeyer, Master of the Mountain State Grange, said:

"The proposal to dam the North Fork of

the Flathead is in perfect harmony with the national water policy we have been following, of treating results rather than causes. Throwing dams across our streams is in too many cases only an emergency measure, instituted to overcome in part the results of abuse of our watersheds. Here is the pattern we follow, the blueprint for our folly; we cut down the forests which form nature's water reservoirs faster than they grow; we allow burned watershed areas to lie idle and eroding; we overgraze the grasslands upon which the rain falls; as a result, there occurs rapid run-off of water from rain and melting snow, with accompanying soil erosion and silting of our streams and reservoirs. When floods occur, do we hasten to protect the lands from whence the water flows? No. Instead we pour more concrete or dirt across the silt-laden streams. Is this the remedy, when we allow the silt still to flow, to settle in the reservoirs and . . . eventually destroy their usefulness? A few years ago a national survey indicated that forty per cent of all reservoirs in this country would be filled by silt in less than fifty years. This means that the next generation will still be paying for the tremendous cost of constructing dams which cannot restrain run-off for seasonal irrigation.

"In forceful language here today has been



The park's elk will starve or be driven off, for, like the moose, they will lose their winter lowlands.

portrayed the need for making the best use of our water, for regulating its flow. There are a number of ways in which this can be done; one is by maintaining a healthy forest cover on our watersheds. Are we

A number of campgrounds will be flooded out, such as this one near the junction of Bowman Creek and the Flathead River sought by people who enjoy wilderness solitude.





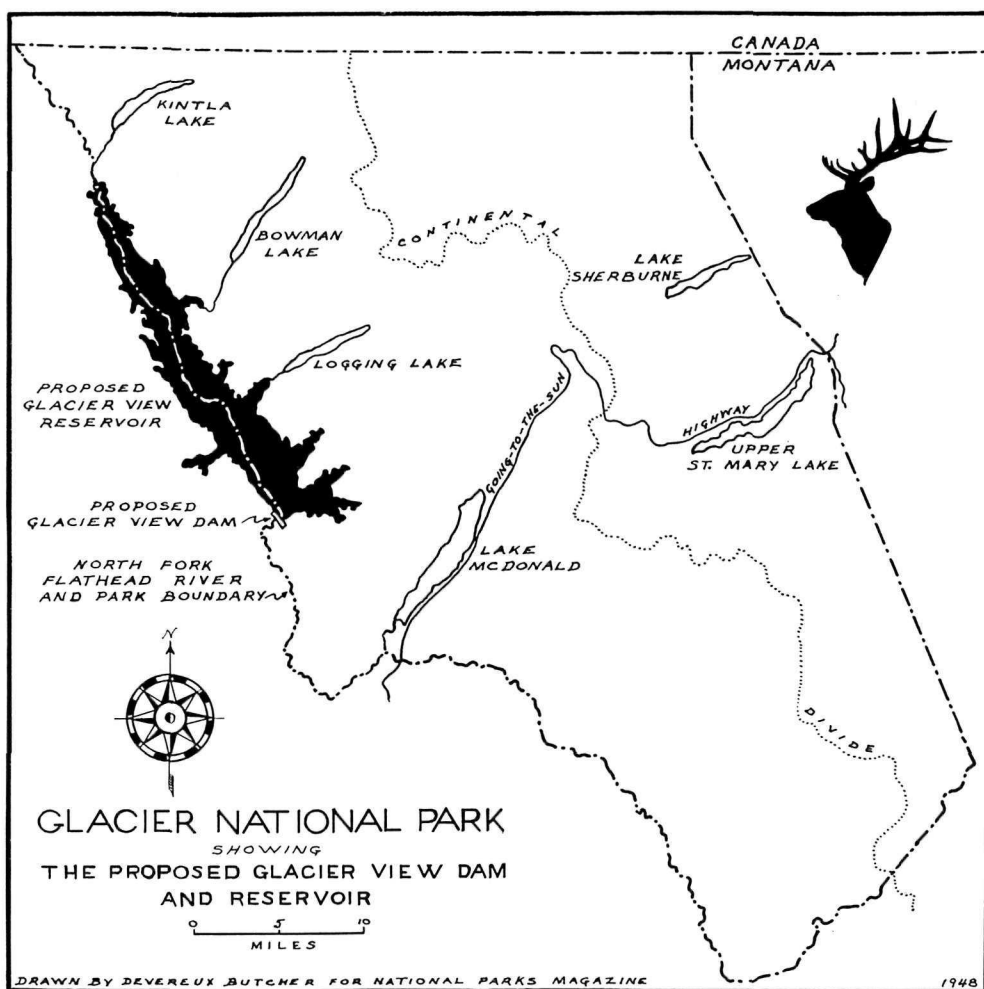
Where moose feed upon aquatic plants in Camas Creek, water levels will be raised and the nearby forests destroyed.

doing this? We have ninety-three million acres of poorly-stocked and deforested lands that need replanting, but instead of planting trees we are pouring our money into dams. In this region, Montana, northern Idaho, and northeastern Washington, one and a half million acres need artificial replanting. Though this can be done for only a few dollars an acre, we have replanted only eight percent of the area. The money needed to complete the job we have poured into dams. Another way we can maintain a more uniform stream-flow is by maintaining a good grass cover on the range lands in two-thirds of the principal watershed areas of the west. Studies have shown that a good grass cover will retain as much as thirty-six times the amount of rainfall without run-off as will heavily grazed land. We have half a billion acres of range lands that have been abused until they are eroding, failing to hold water, and silting streams. It costs only \$1.25 to \$3.50 per acre to reseed, but we are pouring the money into dams. In our national forest grazing lands, we are spending from the fed-

Glacier's whitetail deer is another of the park's mammals that seeks the lowlands in winter.

Devereux Butcher



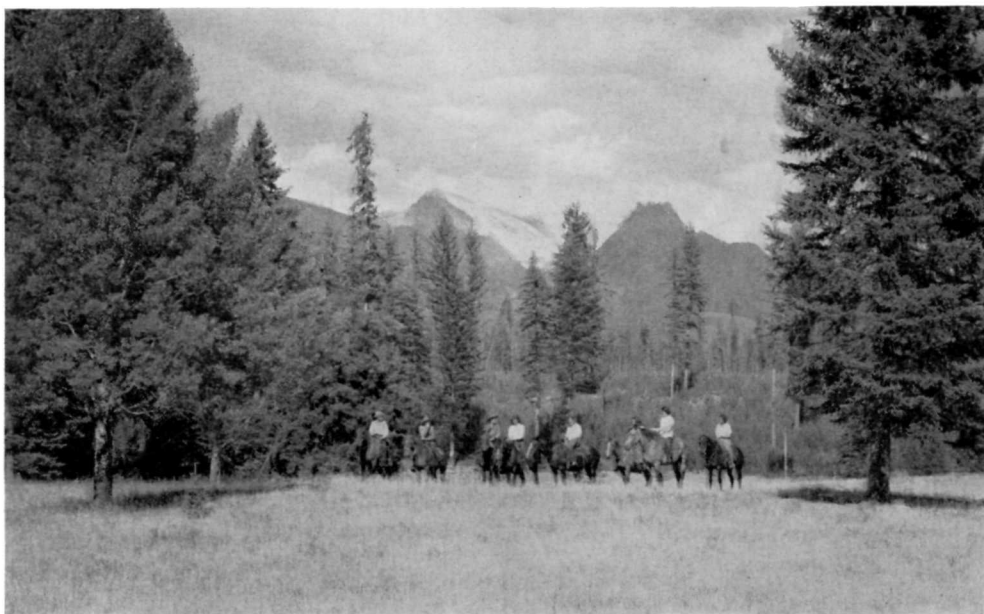


eral treasury for reseeding, \$1.00 for each eighty-nine head of livestock grazed. Forty million acres of these lands need corrective action—but we are pouring the money into dams. An additional seven million dollars a year is needed to extend cooperative fire protection to seventy percent of the nation's commercial timber now protecting our watersheds, but we spend it for concrete."

If flood control must extend to the head waters of the Columbia, why not practice reforestation of cut and burned-over areas in this drainage basin? During the heavy rains of last year when the Columbia was flooded, the snows melted completely from

the deforested areas, but remained in the forested areas. Scientific forestry can do much to prevent the flooding of those rivers.

We should also remember that the disastrous floods of the Columbia of last year were due chiefly to the unwise location of a large population on the modern flood plain of the Columbia River. The dike or levee built to protect that community broke. The first mistake made was in selecting for an urban settlement an area that is the natural domain of a mighty river. The river has been at work for years building up this flood plain and in time



Level land along the river bottoms like that of Round Prairie, offers contrast to trail riders in this otherwise mountainous national park.

will make available for man a large tract of fertile land. Man has interfered with the natural processes of stream work. Why should we fight the rivers? Why not work with them intelligently? We can hold back the waters very largely by reforestation. Settling basins might be provided for flood waters and thus produce more new lands for agriculture. Man should certainly know enough not to locate housing projects on the flood plains of great rivers.

The Glacier View Reservoir would increase the problems of fire protection in the entire northwestern portion of Glacier National Park, and might mean the eventual loss of the protective forest cover in that area. The park would lose its charm for those who enjoy the experience of visiting an unspoiled, primitive landscape.

By an act of Congress of the United States, passed August 22nd, 1914, the Department of the Interior was charged with the responsibility of caring for the

lands within Glacier National Park. I quote from that act of Congress some of the responsibilities placed on the National Park Service:—"the preservation from injury or spoliation of all timber, mineral deposits . . . natural curiosities or wonderful objects within said park, and for the protection of the animals and birds in the park from capture or destruction, and to prevent their being frightened or driven from the park."

When that act was passed, it made clear that there should be no encroachment for commercial purposes on the lands set aside in the park. That was thirty-four years ago, and that sentiment is much more firmly entrenched and much more widespread among the people of the United States at this time. The encroachment of commercial interests upon our national parks has proceeded, however, to the danger point. Time after time the friends of these natural wonderlands, which have been set aside for the inspiration and en-

joyment of all the people of the nation, have found it necessary to rise and show their indignation. We must, as citizens, oppose in a vigorous way this transgression of our rights.

It is indeed unfortunate, after thirty years of conflict, that it is again necessary to urge that some of the natural wilderness beauty of America be preserved for future generations. If, however, we permit our national parks to be whittled away piecemeal to satisfy requests for flood control, irrigation, hydroelectric power, lumbering, grazing, mining or similar uses, we will have lost forever these superlative areas that earlier generations saved. This generation will have broken its pledge to the past and betrayed its trust to the future.

If those who oppose this doctrine could see the desolation that has followed in other parts of the world, where there has been no national policy of conservation, they would feel strongly with the friends of the national parks and national forests

that such areas must be kept inviolate.

In conclusion, we were awakened to the importance of conservation none too soon. Our parks contain but a tiny fraction of our national domain. They are among the areas of outstanding beauty, combining scientific and educational values that are unique. To many, they are areas of great inspirational value. To all of the millions of visitors, they provide enjoyment and recreation. They comprise a remarkable heritage of the American people.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere, in force since May 1, 1942, and ratified by the U. S. Government, as well as those of ten Latin American countries, stipulates in regard to national parks, that "The resources of these reserves shall not be subject to exploitation for commercial profit." Such a treaty has the force of law, and the Glacier View impoundment would seem to violate it.

Glacier National Park is a land of lakes, offering opportunity for boating; but the swift-flowing waters of the North Fork of the Flathead River, now proposed to be made a lake, offer a different kind of boating.



LETTER TO THE ARMY ENGINEERS

National Parks Association
Washington, D. C.
December 7, 1948

Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors,
Gravelly Point, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SIRs:

The National Parks Association has studied the available reports on the proposed Glacier View Dam on the North Fork of the Flathead River in Montana, and believes that construction of this dam would not be in the public interest.

Approval of any such federal project should be predicated, we believe, upon demonstration that it will serve the interest of the people of the nation as a whole, and that it will not destroy existing values of national importance.

The division engineer's *Report Review on the Columbia River and Tributaries* (Chapter III) mentions several intangible benefits expected from this dam, and acknowledges that it is designed to produce power, but stresses flood control as a major justification for its construction. Table IV-9, however, reveals that of \$8,488,000 estimated benefits, \$7,773,000, or 91.5 percent, will be realized from power, 7.5 percent from flood control, 0.8 percent from recreation and 0.2 percent from navigational improvements. Clearly, the primary purpose is to produce power. In view of the fact that other dams already in use on the Columbia River are not being employed to full capacity to produce power, and the adjacent Hungry Horse project will increase the amount of power available to local interests, the desirability of building this dam, which will produce few other benefits and destroy assets of great national value, is open to grave doubt.

In the same report, reference is made to the act of 1910, establishing Glacier National Park, as "acknowledging the fact that provisions for beneficial use of water resources has a higher priority" than preservation of the natural features of Glacier National Park. The provision referred to authorizes the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation—not the Corps of Army Engineers—to utilize for flowage and other purposes such areas as may be necessary for a reclamation project. It would be difficult to describe a proposal that is over ninety percent designed to produce power as a reclamation project. Furthermore, the single clause stating this authority cannot reasonably be considered to have been intended by Congress to negate the body of the act; the clear intent of Congress that national parks shall not be invaded for power purposes has been emphasized by later acts creating other national parks, which specifically prohibit such projects.

Since, therefore, the Glacier View project is designed almost entirely for power production, it is our conviction that construction of the proposed dam would violate the provisions of the law establishing Glacier National Park and be contrary to the clear intent of Congress in the establishment of national parks generally.

We believe further that the national values destroyed by this project would far outweigh any possible benefits to the nation resulting from it. The testimony of many of the witnesses at the Kalispell hearing presented convincing evidence, in our opinion, of the real significance of the many national resources that would be destroyed by the project, and the comparatively minor caliber of any benefits that might be realized. The loss of nearly 20,000 acres of virgin wilderness within Glacier National Park would, as the National Park Service demonstrated, devastate 8000 acres of virgin forest, including some of the best preserved examples of ponderosa pine in northern United States. Most of the best winter feeding range of the larger mammals, as well as habitat of other animals and birds, would be inundated. The creation of an arti-

ficial lake in the park would in no way improve its recreational value, but rather despoil the park of the wilderness character that is, in fact, its greatest asset. The national interest requires, we believe, retaining the inviolate protection afforded the area by its status as a national park.

It seems to us that measured, unprejudiced appraisal of this proposal on the part of the Army Engineers will convince the corps that this dam is undesirable. The division engineer's report points out that alternative sites in the Flathead Valley and Clark Fork Basin are available as substitutes; and since the full power potentialities of existing dams and others being built are not being utilized, the fact that these alternative sites may not be as ideal from this aspect, appears of minor importance.

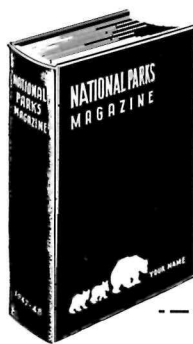
The National Parks Association is not opposed to flood control or power projects, if they are planned with complete consideration of all values involved. The Association does protest, however, proposals that will damage or destroy natural features or other national assets of greater worth than the national benefits that can be expected, especially when such features or assets are within national parks. Our national parks and monuments represent the outstanding scenic, scientific and recreational treasures the nation possesses. Their safety requires maintenance of their integrity free from disruption by commercial exploitation or by other developments that modify or destroy what these reservations were created to preserve.

Yours sincerely,

FRED M. PACKARD, *Field Secretary.*

BACK ISSUES WANTED

If you are not collecting your copies of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, having them bound or placing them in a binder, and if you are through with your copies for January-March 1947, July-September 1947 and October-December 1948, will you kindly wrap them carefully and return them to your Association. The stock of these issues has been completely used up, and there is great need for them at headquarters.



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Discovery of Mount McKinley

By HAROLD E. BOOTH, Park Ranger

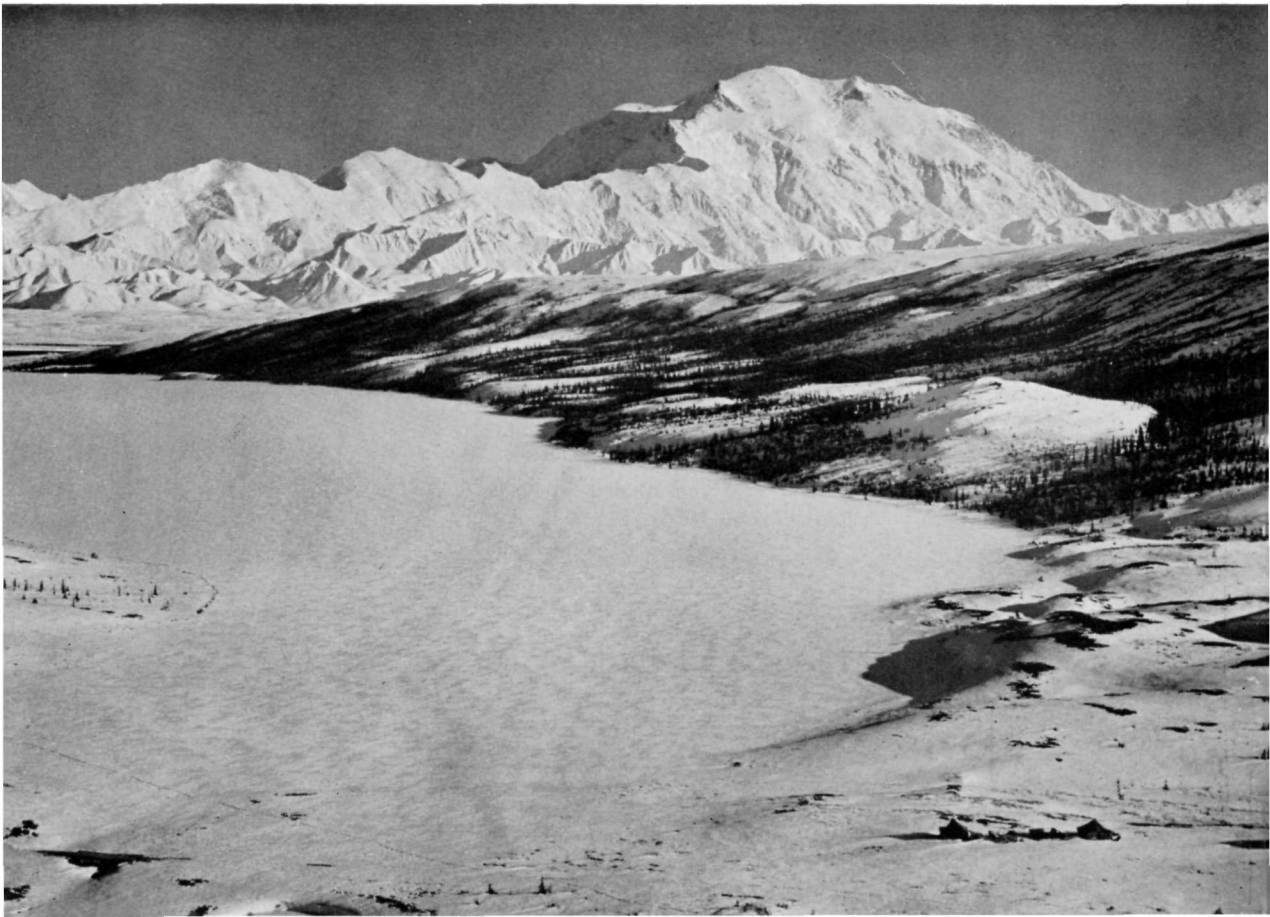
IN reviewing the incidents that comprise Mount McKinley National Park's earliest history, we turn to the legends of the aboriginal natives who roamed the Nenana, Tanana, and Kuskokwim river valleys. It was in a council meeting of one of these tribes of natives that the first braves made the startling announcement that they had found the home of the tribe's great Sun God. Council skeptics were silenced by the firm assurance of the discoverers that, while hunting in the vicinity of a tremendous ground mass far to the south, they had seen, each morning and evening, the sun go in and come out of this high one.

The importance that the sun played in

the everyday lives of these people makes it reasonable to assume that pilgrimages soon were moving toward the great mountain in order that homage might be paid to this deity. The bountiful supply of wildlife on the slopes of the mountain was regarded as a beneficence, and the area soon took on a sacredness that was not desecrated by the building of homes and villages nearby. Instead, these people chose to use it as a favored hunting ground. In terms of their own simple existence, there soon arose the legend that the great mountain was Denali, home of the sun, and the imposing pinnacle to the west was Denali's wife, with the surrounding lesser

There arose the legend that the great mountain was Denali.

Bradford Washburn



pinnacles considered as their children.

The next early people to view Denali were the wandering Russian traders who, long before the United States purchased the Territory of Alaska from Russia, in their tales of the peak's grandeur, described it as *Bulshaia Gora*, meaning "big one." Captain George Vancouver, in 1794, daringly sailed far into northern Alaska waters and left us this brief log entry: "Today we sighted a stupendous new range of snow-covered mountains."

Approximately one hundred years later, 1896 to be exact, W. A. Dickey, a young gold prospector from the United States, making his first trip in Alaska, caught a glimpse of the mountain while he was traveling by boat on the Susitna River. In letters to friends in the states describing what he had seen, Dickey estimated the height of the massive peak to be 20,000 feet, and, as its discoverer, he named it in honor of William McKinley of Ohio, nominee for the presidency of the United States at that time. Two years later, the U. S. Geological Survey ended the discussions started by Dickey's estimate of the mountain's height and by triangulation found that the mountain rose 20,300 feet above sea level, thus bearing out Dickey's remarkable guess, and establishing the mountain as the highest in North America. To the members of this survey party, headed by A. H. Brooks and D. L. Raeburn, probably belongs the distinction of being the first white men to set foot on the slopes of Mount McKinley.

Stories of the majesty and beauty of this king of mountains, coupled with tales of the wildlife roaming its wilderness slopes, soon filtered through to the United States and began luring "sportsmen" and lovers of nature to the area. Among them was Charles Sheldon, who, while often described as America's foremost big game hunter, was also a naturalist and appreciative of things beautiful in nature. It was Sheldon's wont to pioneer unknown areas, studying the flora and fauna and gathering

specimens of the native wildlife, which he turned over to societies and organizations for preservation and study. Three times he returned for periods of study and contemplation at the base of Mount McKinley, and out of these visits there grew a desire to perpetuate the area in all its natural beauty. This soon led him to impress upon the federal government the desirability of setting the area aside to preserve the wildlife and forever maintain the wilderness of the mountain.

Nature and conservation organizations in the United States endorsed and furthered the proposal, and in 1917, Congress enacted legislation designating the wilderness surrounding the mountain as Mount McKinley National Park. It was Judge James Wickersham of Fairbanks, then Delegate to Congress from the Territory and the first white man to attempt the ascent of Mount McKinley, who on April 18, 1916, introduced the first bill in Congress calling for establishment of the park. An identical bill was introduced by Senator Key Pittman of Nevada on April 22, 1916, and it was his bill that became law.

Following establishment of the area as a unit of the national park system, no immediate allocation of funds was provided for the protection and preservation of the area. The drain upon the new park's resources by trappers and prospectors living within the established boundaries of the park was not considered excessive, and it was felt that a reasonable time for evacuation by these pioneers was desirable. The original wording of the act creating the park had been tempered to make withdrawal of land for park purposes work as little hardship as possible on Territorial residents. The right to prospect and remove precious minerals was not abridged, and individuals were allowed to take wildlife for food.

The hardships and experience necessary in combating the North precluded a routine transfer of personnel from National Park Service rosters in the United States when



the first funds were appropriated for the park. The pioneering necessary to gain a foothold in this new park required that the first employees be prepared to subsist off the land and be adapted to fight with experienced tactics an environment that demanded a man's life for a mistake in judgment. It was with these facts in mind that the National Park Service, in 1921, chose Harry P. Karstens as the park's first superintendent. Truly a typical Alaskan, Mr. Karstens had entered Alaska as a youth of seventeen in 1897 and, schooled in the early gold rushes of the Territory, had earned the nickname of the "70 Mile Kid" for a feat of endurance on the upper Yukon. The choice of Mr. Karstens for the superintendency was further appropriate, since he had been Charles Sheldon's guide when Sheldon first visualized the area as a park. In 1913, as a member of the Archdeacon Stuck Expedition, Karstens had been to the top of Mount McKinley.

Mr. Karstens established himself at Nenana, the nearest point of civilization to the park at that time. At the outset, lacking funds to hire additional personnel, he was forced to combine the duties of administration and protection. He hammered at Washington for funds to hire personnel sorely needed to enforce Park Service regulations. Most of the time, however, in the role of ranger, he was making lonely trips along the park boundaries, enforcing the park laws which, from the start, were scoffed at by trapper and prospector alike. In both roles he was successful. Inhabitants of the park soon learned that, as a ranger, he was tireless in his patrols to enforce the regulations prohibiting trapping and the wanton killing of wildlife. As a superintendent he was successful in gaining an appropriation to hire one ranger. With this addition, Mr. Karstens

immediately set about moving his headquarters from Nenana to the park proper. In a stand of spruce forest on the east boundary, he and his new assistant, between patrols, built by hand the new park headquarters cabin, which had a sod roof and consisted of a single room built of peeled native logs chinked with moss.

In an address before the Chamber of Commerce of Fairbanks, Mr. Karstens reported that, besides his salary and that of the ranger, the total cost to the government for the park's entire operation that first year was \$35.00! He apologized for this expenditure, explaining that in a weak moment he had succumbed to the lure of a highly colored mail order catalog describing a wood-burning stove particularly suitable for the new cabin, and priced at \$34.00. Then, having gone that far, he decided to buy two hinges for the cabin door.

With the establishment of a headquarters in the park came the maintenance of a file of records concerning events and park progress. A study of these records points up the fact that the park's history closely parallels that of Alaska. Meeting the same conditions as trappers and prospectors elsewhere, the first employees in the park were forced to rely upon their own resourcefulness to survive in spite of the combined forces of cold and hunger.

As a helpmate in this struggle, was the sled dog. We cannot but recognize that this was probably the greatest single factor in furthering the development of the park and of Alaska. Uncomplaining in their role as the major beasts of burden, the faithful animals lent their aid in hauling logs to new patrol cabin sites, in carrying the rangers on patrols and explorations into the western side of the park, and, with their friendly affection, in helping to pass the lonely hours of isolation. The park, like the rest of Alaska, tried to evolve a breed of dog specifically suited for work in the local areas. Through careful breeding, the rangers reared a type of husky that weighed about 100 to 110 pounds. These dogs had

Bradford Washburn

**Stories of the majesty and beauty of this
king of mountains lured nature lovers.**

stout limbs and large feet to surmount the snows of unbroken trails, yet possessed the ability to travel swiftly over the regular patrol routes. With an eye to the future, when tourists would be everywhere with their cameras, the dogs were carefully crossed to bring out good color. The huskies deservedly enjoy a place of honor on the National Park Service roster.

In 1925, Anchorage citizens electrified the Territory with a report that Mount McKinley was erupting steam and smoke. Huge clouds of vapor on the mountain could be seen from that city and the rumor sped park personnel on a special trip by dog team to the vicinity of the mountain to verify their belief that the vapor was caused only by atmospheric conditions. Park personnel were convinced before they started that these were weather clouds, because the mountain was not volcanic in origin, but the phenomenon had to be investigated to allay the Anchorage alarm.

The rush to new gold strikes in the Territory, high prices and isolation, inadequate travel and communication facilities, hunger, cold, disease—all of Alaska's growing pains reached into the park and left their imprint. Prohibition was no exception and left its mark near the eastern boundary, when a blaze from a moonshiner's still caused a fire that destroyed several acres of virgin forest, leaving a scar that nature is still trying to obliterate.

As Alaska emerged from these phases and continued to develop, so did the park. On January 30, 1922, the park was enlarged to 2645 square miles. That year, seven visitors were recorded, in addition to some miners and prospectors passing through the park. In 1926, the concessioner improved and expanded accommodations for visitors, who totaled 533 for the year. Additional employees were hired, more modern residences and structures were completed, and a road was started through the park from the east boundary. In 1928, Mr. Karstens resigned the superintendency and was succeeded by Mr. Harry J. Liek,

who was transferred from Yellowstone National Park.

Mr. Liek had been in the park only a few years when, as a member of the Lindley Expedition, he climbed to the summit of Mount McKinley. That was in 1932. In that same year, Congress approved an extension on the north and east sides, enlarging the reservation to its present area of 3030 square miles. This last enlargement was made in order to take advantage of the Nenana River as a natural east boundary and to extend the northern side of the park to include more range land for the native wildlife. By 1933, the new highway was advanced some sixty-six miles into the interior of the park, and by 1934 it was completed to the north central boundary at Wonder Lake. Increased tourist travel during the next four years and the crowding of available facilities prompted the building of a modern hotel in 1938.

In 1939, Mr. Liek transferred to Wind Cave National Monument in South Dakota and was succeeded by Mr. Frank Been, the present superintendent, who was transferred from Sequoia National Park. During the war, Mount McKinley was closed to tourist travel, but its facilities were used by the Army as a recreational area for furloughs from the Aleutian Chain. Superintendent Been entered the Army shortly after war was declared, and Mr. Grant Pearson, a long-time employee in the park, was appointed acting superintendent. Like two of his predecessors, Mr. Pearson also had climbed Mount McKinley, and probably had covered on foot and by dog team more of the park's area than any man living.

Alaska's development has been rapid since 1933. This is also true of the park which now boasts a modern headquarters area, eighty-eight miles of automobile road, and excellent accommodations for visitors. In a sense, the park has not followed the Territory's pace in the matter of transportation, although an airstrip on the

(Continued on page 35)

Panther Mountain Dam Must Be Stopped

We pass along to the membership the following report from The Adirondack Moose River Committee, Fort Plain, N. Y.

THE campaign against Panther Mountain Dam (See *Adirondack Dam Project Still Pending*, NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for October-December 1948) has uncovered a most remarkable fact—a situation which the public, and even the legal profession, had no way of realizing until a few months ago. The law that set up the Black River Regulating Board is so carefully and shrewdly worded that the people of the State of New York are actually powerless to influence the Board without going to court after the order for construction has been issued. For the New York State Water Power Commission, which has always been assumed to have veto power over the Black River Board, has now claimed that it can, by law, only “accept or modify” any dam presented by the Board for its consideration. The Water Power Commission has no legal power to represent the public interest, but is concerned primarily with engineering problems.

To make matters worse, anyone choosing to go to court to reverse an arbitrary decision of the Black River Board must put up a bond; and if the complainants lose their appeal, the Black River Board can make them pay for any costs accrued as a result of the court action. As it now stands, the Board decides the time has come to build a dam; it submits plans to a state board which cannot reject them; holds a public hearing; then itself decides, with no interference from anyone, whether to pay attention to the hearings it has held. Incidentally, these hearings are held under conditions unfair to objectors. Not only do they have no power of subpoena (which would have allowed objectors to produce all the witnesses against Panther they wanted), but the Board acts as prose-

cutor, judge, jury and executioner. This is the reason why, after seven days of hearings in which dozens of witnesses appeared to testify against Panther Dam, and very few for it, the Board can still say, “We intend to build Panther Dam!”

Thus, in the case of Panther Dam, only large organizations—representing numerous determined citizens protecting their common heritage—could probably afford the risk of going to court, should the Black River Board issue a final order for construction.

But no group of citizens should have to take such a long chance, or be required to gamble so heavily to protect the public interest. Only a very wrong law could demand such a thing.

Unless the laws that govern the Black River Board are changed in the next session of the New York State Legislature, the same situation will occur again.

The Board has plans, filed as long ago as 1920, calling for the construction of twelve dams in the Adirondack area. Three of these have been built; one of them (Higley) was sidetracked with the understanding that the opposition to Higley would not oppose Panther. Panther is the fifth. There are seven yet to go.

To make matters worse, when these 1920 over-all plans were filed, the Water Power Commission had no power to reject and there were no serious or organized objectors—for who, then, could see the vast damage that lay ahead? So the plan for Adirondack dams—including Panther—has already been approved in principle.

The whole history of the Black River Board is smeared with evidences of old-fashioned political finagling. It quite obviously came into being for the purpose of providing private interests with a way of invading the supposedly inviolate Forest Preserve.

The time has come to attack this evil at its source; to convince members of the

New York State Legislature that under our form of government no group of three men should have such uncontrollable power.

The Black River Board wasted no time, after its formation, in submitting a plan for a network of dams that would eventually flood out thousands of acres of Adirondack woodlands and wildlife feeding grounds.

The master plan calling for the construction of twelve dams, was duly submitted to the Water Power Commission of the state, consisting of three state officials—who, of course, were answerable to the governor, and indirectly to the people. We have no record of whether the Water Power Commission felt this network of dams would be in the interest of the public or not. All we know is that the law called for the acceptance or modification of this over-all plan. There is no provision in the law that would permit the Water Power Commission to reject the plan, even if it wanted to. The result is that the over-all plan was accepted “with modifications” by the Board.

Some lawyers hold that this acceptance of the plan in 1920, binds the people of the State of New York to acceptance for all time. Our predecessors may have committed us to these Adirondack raids so completely that only a violent upheaval in the legislature can protect us.

Consistently from 1919 to now, officials of corporations vitally interested in power have been in a position to control the Black River Regulating District; and the Black River Regulating District has in turn been without any control by any democratic procedures.

In the last session of the legislature, there was much agitation for revision of the conservation laws. For the next session, there has already been a promise that the battle lines will be drawn. Actually, the time was never better to stop the Board. The people are aroused, and the

newspapers of the state, almost without exception, have joined the battle to stop Panther Dam—and will eagerly join forces to stop the Black River Board. There are 40,000 petition-signers in the state who realize what is happening, and have joined the army to end Adirondack raids.

The conservation groups involved in the campaign will continue to fight against Panther. They will also join to remove the danger of dams that are contrary to the principles of conservation. It is more than a local issue. The serious curbing of the Black River Regulating District Board will serve as a warning to all similar groups throughout the nation that the time for raiding America's dwindling natural resources and havens is past.

What You Can Do

If you are a citizen of New York State, write to your representatives in the state legislature and ask them to support stringent regulations and amendments curbing river regulating boards, and revisions of the conservation law to close up the loopholes. Write to Assembly Speaker, Oswald D. Heck, and encourage him in his decision to fight for law revisions. Write or wire Governor Dewey and demand that he not only stop Panther Dam, but use his influence to Americanize the undemocratic laws that permit such government monstrosities as the Black River Board.

Interest other members of your clubs, your churches, your schools and civic groups in the necessity for legislative action at the next session. Organize public opinion against arbitrary powers of the Black River Board, and create political support for those who will aid the conservation groups. It all depends on you.—Edmond H. Richard, *President*; Paul Schaefer, *Secretary, The Adirondack Moose River Committee*.

The words *forest* and *trees*, not *timber*, are the proper ones to use in referring to wooded areas in national parks and monuments. “Timber” is a word used by wood-consuming industries to designate trees in forested areas allocated to logging.

THE QUETICO-SUPERIOR TODAY

By WALLACE G. SCHWASS

AFTER seven years, we returned to that grand wilderness lakeland, the Quetico-Superior country, lying athwart the international boundary between Minnesota and Ontario. A land of fifteen thousand blue lakes that form a labyrinth of waterways among hills of pink granite and green forests, this section of the fabulous Canadian Shield lured us into its interior for the fourth time. We made our previous trip just before the start of World War II.

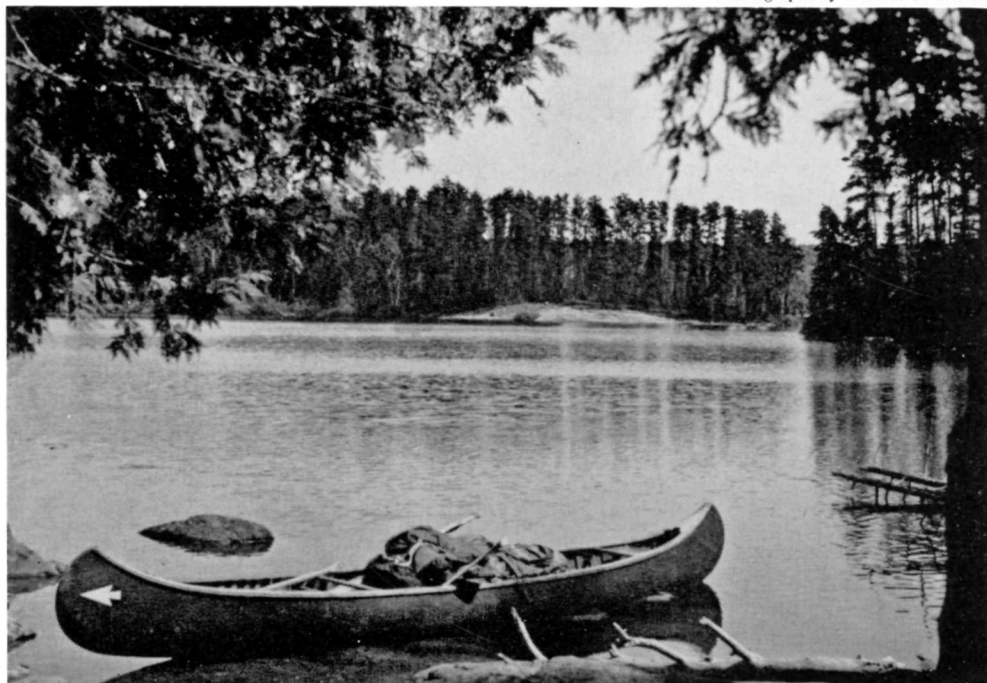
Ours was the thrill of seeing an otter swim sinuously into the twilight on Bit Lake, of listening to the thunder waters of Canyon Falls, of observing beaver going about their nocturnal duties, of fighting

white water and witnessing double rainbows over Pipestone Bay after a storm.

The contrast between the Quetico-Superior of our previous trip and this one is striking. We returned from this latest canoe journey discouraged, but the more determined to fight until this border region is restored to the condition of a canoe country wilderness worthy of the name. With an ever increasing population in the United States and Canada, and with wilderness areas small and scattered, it behooves us to save the few remnants that are left. Although wilderness areas are scarce, canoe country like that of the Quetico-Superior is even scarcer.

Portage at end of Louisa Lake in Quetico Provincial Park. If the mode of transportation is limited to the canoe, solitude of the lakeland will be preserved.

Photographs by Wallace G. Schwass





Canyon Falls in the Quetico Provincial Park.

In what condition did we find the lake-land?

It has been invaded by a horde of seaplanes whose roaring engines we could hear almost every hour of the first few days we traveled into the roadless area, and which we heard daily on the entire seventeen-day trip, regardless of how far we went northward into Canada to escape them. Even beautiful Mack Lake, in the heretofore almost inaccessible northeast corner of Quetico Provincial Park, has been violated by their presence.

A horde of power boats and outboard motors has taken over the entire ten million acres. The incessant noise of boat motors roaring over the lakes destroys the wilderness solitude as much as airplane engines. Furthermore, lacking any concept of decency, some power boat operators, in utter contempt of canoeists, almost capsized us in Pipestone Bay and Basswood Lake.

The power boats have been a factor in driving the moose northward until now they are extirpated over large areas of the wilderness where we had seen them before. Woodland caribou, now extirpated here, would never return to an area so overrun with machines. With the woodland caribou nearly extinct in the United States, and exceedingly rare in Canada, it was always hoped that the Quetico-Superior would be one refuge to which this animal might be brought back.

If there were not sufficient country developed to accommodate those who prefer seaplanes and motor boats, wilderness enthusiasts might be less indignant; but the seaplane and motor boat people are not content with the lion's share of our continental land area, and must invade even our last small wilderness spots. The Quetico-Superior is the Midwest's last remnant of land remaining in a pristine condition.

Even Michigan's Porcupine Mountains State Park* has been tapped by a road; while the wild Flambeau River of Wisconsin is to be destroyed by a dam and reservoir.

We found countless shacks and third rate lodges where none had existed on our previous trip. The owners of the lodges maintain boats on various lakes to enable guests to penetrate far into the roadless area with nothing to portage except themselves.

The condition of camp sites indicated that they had been visited by human swine. Tin cans, broken bottles, human offal and debris of all kinds, littered the sites and sullied off-shore waters. Education is the key to solving this problem. Every outfitter

* (See *Going, Going*, —, *The Forest of the Porcupines*, NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, No. 74; *Michigan's Porcupine Mountains*, No. 75; *The Porcupine Mountains May be Saved*, No. 76; *The Porcupine Mountains Preserved*, No. 77.)

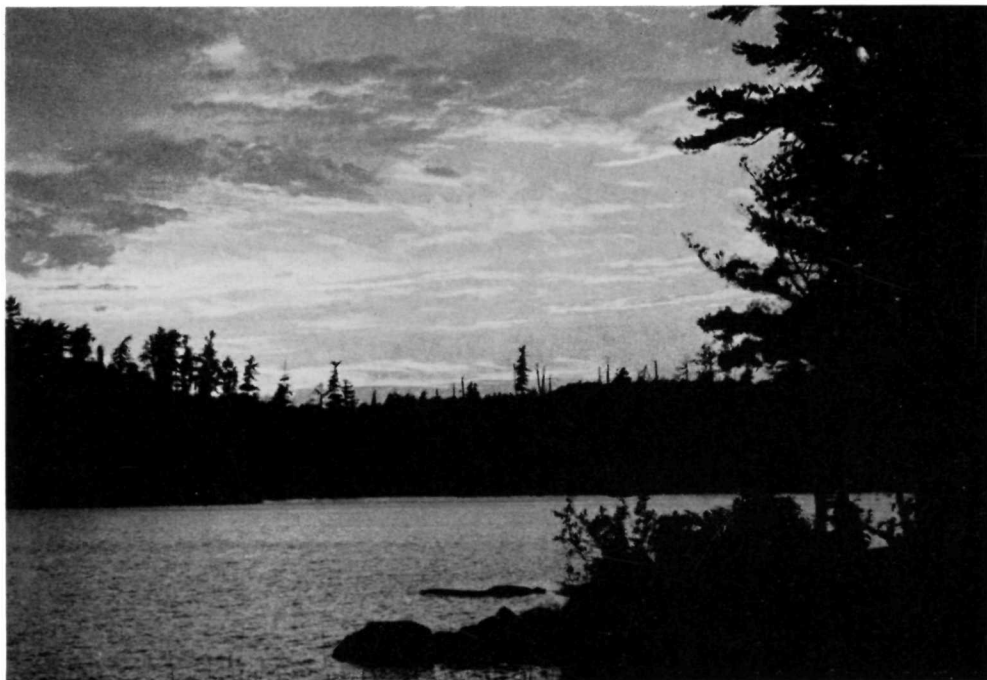
should attempt to educate canoe parties, perhaps with printed literature.

Recently, Congress authorized a half million dollars for purchase of private lands within the roadless area of the Superior National Forest on the United States side. Ontario already owns all of the land on the Canadian side. With consolidation of Superior roadless area lands, airplanes—except those needed for fire prevention and rescue work—and motors of all kinds on boats, should be barred from the heartland of this wilderness.

It is not premature to hope that the Quetico Provincial Park will be enlarged to include all of the Rainy Lake watershed on the Canadian side, and that the State of Minnesota will actively encourage the federal government to enlarge the Superior National Forest to include all of the watershed on the United States side of the border.

It is not beyond possibility to visualize

A sunset colors the sky and water in the Quetico-Superior wilderness.





We may hope that the peace and quiet that belong to wilderness country may again be restored to the border lakeland.

the Quetico-Superior once again restored to the peace and quiet of a wilderness canoeland, with caribou herds and moose flourishing—an area visited by canoeists exploring the primeval lakes and forests on their own as did the voyageurs in days gone by, when fortunes were sought from the untapped resources of fur.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Other articles on the Quetico-Superior roadless area published in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE are *Midwesterners, Your Border Lakeland is at Stake*, by Wallace G. Schwass, No. 74; *Attention, Please, for the Quetico-Superior*, by Ernest C. Oberholtzer, No. 78; *Threats to Wilderness Areas*, by Jay H. Price, No. 81; *Superior Wilderness Gets Congressional Attention*, No. 89.

A WORD TO MEMBERS

Your executive staff at Washington headquarters is faced with a growing problem of time-shortage because of increase in membership and broadened activities. Maintenance of files and the mailing of dues notices is perhaps the biggest single task of your membership department. To reduce work to a minimum, it is planned to send out dues notices quarterly rather than monthly as in the past. The new plan probably will go into effect in the first quarter of 1949 if arrangements can be made early enough. Won't you please assist in saving your Association's funds and office time by responding promptly to your first dues notice? You may be sure that your executive staff will be most grateful to you for such assistance.—*Executive Secretary.*

THE 1948 FOREST FIRE RECORD

By L. F. COOK, Assistant Chief Forester
National Park Service

THE forest fire record for the first ten months of 1948 for areas under protection by the National Park Service rather closely paralleled that of 1947 in that during the normally most hazardous part of the summer far less acreage had been burned than usual. However, as in the fall of 1947, with its disastrous Acadia National Park fire, two large fires occurred during September in Kings Canyon and Yosemite national parks to mar the record.

Through October 31, 1948, a total of 300 fires was reported as starting in or entering park areas, and forty-nine additional fires were prevented from entering. Eighty-four percent of the inside fires were held to a burned area of less than ten acres each. Only four fires covered more than 300 acres of park land and each of these occurred in extremely inaccessible sections of the parks. Big Bend National Park had a 396-acre lightning fire in April. Another lightning fire burned 1440 acres at Isle Royale National Park in July. During a period of extremely high fire danger in September, when many other fires were burning in California, two man-caused fires started in extremely rugged locations in Kings Canyon and Yosemite national parks burning 9400 and 11,840 acres, respectively.

The Simpson Meadow fire, on the Middle Fork of the Kings River, thirty-two or more miles from the end of any road,

involved foot or horse travel over a 10,500-foot pass for all fire fighters, supplies and equipment. The fire burned up the sheer canyon walls from the river to timber line in some places. The Rancheria Mountain fire in Yosemite started along the Tuolumne River several miles above the head of the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir, San Francisco's water supply, and spread up the steep, rocky, brush and forest covered slopes on the north side of the canyon. In both fires, despite very high winds and under extremely dangerous and difficult working conditions, no serious accidents occurred and the fires were controlled without rain.

During the ten months only sixty-eight lightning fires were reported in the parks, which is the smallest number occurring during any year since 1932. The 232 man-caused fires closely approximates the average number reported during each recent year. Record-breaking travel and use of park areas (29,608,318 visitors) during the year, and at least average high fire danger conditions reported by most areas, made for a potential increase in the number of man-caused fires. That this did not occur seems to be an indication that fire prevention efforts were effective.

Continued attention was given to intensive fire training, organization and planning in each area. Regional and local training was conducted in both structural and forest fire control techniques.

BYLAWS REVISED

Elsewhere in this issue are printed the bylaws of the Association as revised at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees last May. A special committee is at work in carrying out the new provisions relating to the Board and cooperating organizations. These provisions probably will not go into effect until after the 1949 Annual Meeting to be held in May. Therefore, the line-up of the Board as printed on page 40 will not conform to the bylaws until after that time.

Here's How You Can Help

"HOW can I help the National Parks Association more effectively in protecting our national parks and monuments?" This question is frequently asked by Association members.

1. The final action taken upon a legislative measure often depends upon the volume of expressed public opinion. Members can help to increase this expression by telling others about a problem and urging them to write their congressmen; by bringing a problem to the attention of their civic clubs for discussion and for passing a resolution that can be sent to representatives; and by encouraging others to join the Association and thus keep informed themselves.

2. Since the Association is entirely dependent upon membership dues (except for special donations), for its financial support, an increase of dues on the part of members by moving into higher membership classes would improve the ability of the Association to broaden and carry on more adequately its nation-wide work. Unlike many organizations of this kind, the National Parks Association has refrained from raising its dues. Yet the annual membership fee of three dollars barely covers the cost of publishing the magazine. Dues from the higher classes must therefore be relied upon to meet other operating expenses, such as three salaries, rent, supplies, telephone and postage. Life members pay dues only once, but an occasional contribution from them would ease financial problems. If each member would bring in one new member every year, membership would double annually, and this might eliminate the tremendously costly membership drives by mail that are now carried on.

The Association obtains not a dollar from any commercial source, and it cannot engage in activities that will provide a profit to any individual or group.

3. A great deal of unnecessary expendi-

ture of Association income, which you provide for the benefit of the parks, would be avoided if every member would pay his dues upon receipt of his *first* notice. Members who fail to do this, make it necessary for the Association to use its meager resources in mailing reminders month after month until payment is made.

4. The Association's invested reserve fund is beginning to provide valuable operating revenue from interest; but the fund is still too small to underwrite important new projects. Members can help to advance the cause of park and wilderness preservation by making donations (deductible from your federal income tax returns), and bequests to this fund, or to the operating fund.

5. More than a thousand schools, universities and public libraries are now subscribing to NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE at the special rate of two dollars annually. This means that a wider public, including many young people, is being enlightened on the need for constant vigilance to prevent commercial invasion of our parks. Members can vastly increase this number of subscribers by seeing that their local libraries and schools obtain the magazine. The Association has a special folder for such institutions, and will send a number of copies of it to members wishing to present them to librarians.

The Arizona Wildlife Federation has for years been demonstrating another effective way toward public enlightenment in our field of endeavor. The Federation gives the magazine to high schools in the state. Such a program might be adopted by other civic organizations.

Parents can interest science teachers and the Parent-Teachers Association in the value of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE in teaching nature preservation.

6. Your Association's book, *Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments*, has

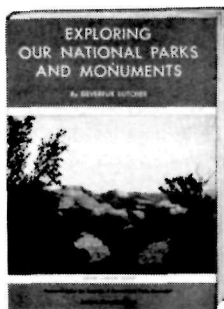
had a gratifying reception. The first printing of 20,000 copies has nearly sold out. Through the book, the Association's message is reaching thousands of people who otherwise would never learn of the dangers threatening our great nature reservations. Members can assist further in spreading this message by seeing that the libraries of their local schools and universities, as well as public libraries, have copies. See also that your local book store maintains a supply of the book. This book is the most authoritative publication on the national parks and monuments, and it should be in ever wider use.

7. Your Association is constantly building up a file of scenic photographs on national parks and monuments, and on wild flowers, animals and birds, as well as other outdoor and human interest subjects, for use in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE. The Association is also making a collection of 35mm or bantam size kodachrome slides for lecture purposes. It would be appreciated if members, who take photographs in the parks and monuments, in either black and white or color, would donate copies to the Association for these and other uses to further the Association's work. Black and white prints should be approximately 5 x 7 inches glossy, or preferably, 8 x 10 inches. Supply all data with each print or kodachrome.

8. The National Parks Association has

an exceptionally active membership. There is little of the "let George do it" attitude in the organization, and most members know that the small headquarters staff relies upon them to accomplish the results, when a park or monument is being threatened with despoilment. Whenever a member learns of a threat, through the newspapers or otherwise, he should take appropriate action himself, and then notify the Association staff about the situation. Since it is not feasible to poll the membership upon every problem that arises, it is helpful to the executive staff to know what the members think about the Association's stand on a specific matter. Where there is variance of opinion, such information provides the staff with an opportunity to explain in greater detail the reasons for its position. This might help the staff to clarify further its own thinking. Your headquarters, furthermore, likes to hear from members who have visited national parks and other wild areas, and to receive comments, favorable or otherwise, about conditions encountered in the reservations. Our frequent conferences with National Park Service officials and others are immeasurably benefited by such information.

The complete minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees, including the financial statement for the fiscal year ending April 1, 1948, is available to members upon request.



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This beautiful book, *Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments*, by Devereux Butcher, will help you plan your vacation. The latest, most authentic book on the subject, it describes 26 U. S. national parks and 38 nature monuments, and tells how to get there by automobile, bus and train. In its 160 pages there are 170 superb photographs, and full-color pictures on the covers.

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CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

as Amended November, 1929; December, 1930; May, 1932; May, 1940 and May, 1948

ARTICLE I

Name and Members of the Corporation

The persons who shall be the body politic and corporate, by the name National Parks Association, referred to in these bylaws as members of the Corporation, are and shall be the original incorporators, as designated in the Articles of Incorporation under the laws of the District of Columbia, that is to say: Henry B. F. McFarland, Robert Sterling Yard, Charles D. Walcott, William H. Holmes, Henry K. Bush-Brown and J. Walter Fewkes having died, and the persons who shall from time to time hold the offices of trustees of the corporation.

ARTICLE II

Organization

Section 1. The administration of the affairs and funds of the Association shall be by a Board of Trustees composed of not less than twenty or more than thirty members elected at large by the Board itself. Terms shall be of three years and thereafter until renewal or replacement as herein provided. Renewal and replacement shall be for completion of current terms. The Board shall include the elected officers of the Association.

The trustees shall be divided into three groups whose terms of office shall expire on consecutive years as their terms expire, and vacancies for unexpired terms shall be filled for unexpired terms only. The Board of Trustees at any regular meeting, or at any special meeting called for the purpose, shall have the power to fill all vacancies in the Board, including vacancies occurring by expiration of terms at the meeting of the Board then being held, and those to occur before the next regular meeting of the Board.

Section 2. The Board of Trustees shall hold a meeting to be called the Annual Meeting on the first Thursday of May, or within one month thereafter, if so determined by the Executive Committee. Special meetings may be called by the president, or by any acting executive officer at the request of five trustees. Meetings of the Board shall be in Washington, unless otherwise determined by the Board.

Section 3. The officers of the Association shall consist of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer and an executive secretary who may also serve as editor. The president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer shall be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees to serve for one year and until their successors are elected. The executive secretary and editor shall be appointed and employed as hereinafter provided. The elected officers of the Association shall serve as the officers of the Board of Trustees.

Section 4. There shall be an executive committee of not to exceed fifteen members, including the elected officers, to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees from members of the Board, and the president of the Association shall serve as its chairman. During the intervals between the meetings of the Board of Trustees, the Executive Committee shall possess and exercise all of the powers and functions of the Board, and shall submit reports of proceedings to the Board for its action.

Section 5. The elected officers shall perform the usual duties of such officers. The secretary shall record the activities of the Board of Trustees and have charge of elections and other machinery by which it operates. The treasurer shall render an annual report to the Board of Trustees for the fiscal year ending April 30 of each year, and his reports shall be audited at such times and in such manner as the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee may direct.

Section 6. The executive secretary and editor shall be appointed and employed by the Executive Committee to serve at the pleasure of the Association. He shall have general charge of the business of the Association, under such instructions as may from time to time be given by the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee.

Section 7. The Board of Trustees may create and appoint such committees as it may deem necessary for the promotion of the objects of the Association as set forth in the Articles of Incorporation. Members of the Association, as well as members of the Corporation as defined in Article I of these bylaws, shall be eligible to membership upon all committees so created.

Section 8. The Executive Committee designated in Section 4 of this Article, may from time to time elect organizations, which are interested in the work of this Association, as cooperating organizations. With their consent, the names of the cooperating organizations may be used on the letterheads or in other literature of this Association, and the cooperating organizations may from time to time be requested to cooperate in any of the work of this Association. Cooperating organizations may designate one or more persons to attend, upon invitation, any meeting of the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee to discuss any matter presented for consideration, but such representative or representatives shall not be entitled to vote.

Section 9. The Board of Trustees may provide for publications, periodical or otherwise, and for any other means necessary and proper for carrying out the purpose of the Association.

ARTICLE III

Membership

The Board of Trustees shall have power to create classes of membership in the Association and to determine the requirements for membership in the several classes, and the benefits and privileges of the several classes respectively. All members shall share equally with other members in the same class of membership in the benefits of membership in the Association.

ARTICLE IV

Amendment

These bylaws may be amended by two-thirds vote of the members of the Corporation present at any meeting which shall be called for that purpose by the president of the Association at the request of a majority of the trustees, and after not less than ten days notice of the meeting of the Corporation and its object.

MOUNT MCKINLEY

(Continued from page 24)

park's east boundary awaits only the addition to the park staff of pilot personnel and planes for patrol purposes. On the other hand, the park has outpaced the Territory by selling its last dog team and turning to mechanical snow tractors for winter transportation and patrols. National Park Service architects have completed drawings for a new lodge to be built near the great

Denali so that, like the early peoples of this vast land, we, too, may travel to its slopes and there view the Great One.

Mount McKinley National Park is the outdoor museum of Alaska. As its curator, the National Park Service is pledged "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of them in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

News from the Conservation Battlefronts

IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA, 31 North State Street, Chicago 2, Illinois.—Alaskan wildlife resources are taking a terrible beating, and unless funds are provided to put urgently-needed enforcement personnel and equipment into the field, many valuable species are going to be either exterminated or decimated. Alaska officials strive to preclude that situation, but can do little without manpower, for all the restrictive regulations in the world, applied in the absence of enforcement personnel, are futile. Do Americans want such a condition? Congress, representing the American people, won't provide funds to ameliorate the condition. Our wildlife resources go to pot from lack of money to protect them; while Congress, representing the people, appropriates increasing funds to help the natives. The latter are dependent solely upon the very wildlife resources which are disappearing; therefore, it would seem sensible to care for the natives by caring for the resources. This country is fit for producing only wildlife. It is not agricultural land except for a few scattered regions. Its deer, sheep, caribou and moose can't be replaced with cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. Its forested mountains and plains cannot be replaced with apple orchards and grain-fields, regardless of the ravings of politicians.

The end result of such experiments will be reduction of Alaska to the status of a desert. That's not just possible—it's probable! Seemingly, that is the desire of those who can always tell the other fellow how to make his living. We Alaskans have cried for help, but our voice is lost in the greater voice of American politics.—From a letter in *Outdoor America*.

MASSACHUSETTS FOREST AND PARK ASSOCIATION, 3 Joy Street, Boston, Massachusetts.—The fight against the Dutch Elm Disease in the future is a local struggle, according to reports received at the Conference on Dutch Elm Disease held at the State House, Boston, November 3 last. At the conference, presided over by Harris A. Reynolds, Chairman, Dr. M. A. McKenzie, University of Massachusetts Shade Tree Disease Laboratory, re-

ported that during the past year the disease was discovered in forty-nine towns. Diseased trees now total 2778 and the disease is known to be present in 113 towns. These towns are distributed throughout the state, as evidenced by the county statistics.

Q. S. Lowery, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Pest Control, reported that this year \$10,000 was appropriated for elm disease work. In view of the critical situation and the need for more field men, \$25,000 has been requested for the year. Dr. O. N. Liming, representing the federal government, reported that the disease is known to have reached as far west as Denver, Colorado, and as far south as Washington, D. C. The disease is severe in Ohio, he said.

Paul W. Foster of Pittsfield urged that communities join in calling the attention of people to the disease control programs to obtain adequate appropriations for control.

SIERRA CLUB, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 4, California.—From all the schemes now on the books for damming the rivers of the West, it would seem that persons who like the sight of natural running water had better look at their streams and thereafter depend upon their memories. The Colorado is to become a staircase for a bunyan on water skis. The Columbia is never to see Vanport again. The Rogue River is to go to work. No California stream is to run sterile to the sea.

Is there anyone but a dreamer who would question the beneficence of the stream engineer? Is there any valid reason for the cry, "Damsman, spare that stream"?

A man is treading dangerous water to suggest that there is any answer to these questions than a realistic, incontrovertible *no*. But perhaps there are enough people today who feel, after reading *Our Plundered Planet* and *Road to Survival*, that we are standing on such uneasy ground that a little dangerous water might be refreshing. If there are such people, they ought to be heard. The country needs to hear today from men with enough stature to have their heads in the clouds and their feet on the ground.—*Sierra Club Bulletin*.

THE EDITOR'S BOOKSHELF

ANIMALS ALIVE, by Austin H. Clark. Published by D. Van Nostrand Company, New York. 1948. Illustrated with line drawings. 472 pages. Price \$4.

The animal life of our planet, from high on mountain sides to the lowest depths of the oceans, is the subject of this book. The very fact that it treats so vast and intricate a subject might lead one to believe that the book is a highly scientific work. On the contrary, it is written in simple language free of scientific terms. A thirty-seven page index does include, however, the scientific name of every species mentioned. The classification of animals is contained in an appendix. The book is divided into four parts—*Man and the Animal World*, *Land Animals*, *Fresh-water Animals* and *Sea Life*—and the chapters of each part take the reader into almost every part of the globe to glimpse the astonishing ways of life of the thousands of different kinds of creatures that are sharing the earth with us. Ecology, the interrelationship between plants and animals and their environment, is an important phase of the story, and it shows the delicate balance of animal populations that exists throughout the living world.

In reading *Animals Alive*, one is again and again amazed at the life habits of some strange creature; and sometimes questions come to mind that must go unanswered. So, although the volume is large, it is perhaps not large enough. Entertainment quality is high. Interest is sustained constantly on the journeys from mountain peak to tropical forest, from deserts and plains of every continent, to lake and ocean bottoms, with stops only long enough to peer into the lives of insects, carnivores, birds, spiders, reptiles, *ad infinitum*.

Dr. Clark is a staff member of the Smithsonian Institution. Representing the American Society of Naturalists as a trustee of the National Parks Association, he is a member of the Association's Executive Committee.

BIRDS OVER AMERICA, by Roger Tory Peterson. Published by Dodd, Mead and Company, New York. 1948. Illustrated. 342 pages. Price \$6.

This is one of the most entertaining books on the outdoors to appear in recent months. Specifically, it records experiences of the author and others in bird-hunting (with binoculars, of course,) and bird-watching. The book, once started, is not easy to put aside. The various stories are written in an easy style, liberally sprinkled with humor. Birding, as the book proves, is an occupation that can lead its adherents through a wide range of adventure, through fair weather and rain, through disappointments and thrills, with surprises and puzzling situations galore. The numerous accounts of expeditions in search of avian species are alive and exciting for the reader as he accompanies the author, not only in the wild places of our country, but also frequently in spots of densest human population.

Mr. Peterson, it will be remembered, is author of those two invaluable guides to eastern and western birds; and he is a lecturer, bird artist and bird photographer. *Birds Over America* is illustrated with the author's own photographs, many of them magnificent full-page masterpieces showing portraits and groups of birds in their native habitats.

For anyone who may think of national parks and wilderness merely as scenery, this book will bring an awakening. By it, newcomers to nature appreciation will be enticed to try birding as a first steppingstone to an ever broadening love of nature in all its forms; and thence to a realization that the wonderful animal species of the earth are fast disappearing through the impetus given to pleasure killing by the arms and ammunition interests and through the encroachment upon wild country by commercial land development.

THE PARKS AND CONGRESS

INCREASING public interest in preservation and perpetuation of our natural resources was reflected in the presidential campaigns this fall. Both of the major candidates stressed the importance of conservation as a factor for national welfare. In some regions this consideration was an important issue. Until the new Congress is well under way, any changes in trends in conservation legislation must be speculative, but it may be safe to hazard a few broad guesses about them.

There will, of course, be new Democratic chairmen for all of the congressional committees. This will alter to some degree the attitudes of the committees regarding the proposals that were introduced into the last session. Since much of the legislation to break down the federal lands, national parks and monuments and other reservations last year, came from districts represented by the then chairmen of some of the committees hearing such legislation, there is reason to believe that certain of these attacks may be less dangerous than previously. The notorious land grab originated in Wyoming, and the chairmen of both House and Senate subcommittees on public lands considering the bills concerned were representatives of that state. The Wyoming Senator, however, lost his seat in the recent election, and the chairman of the House subcommittee relinquishes his position, so that such bills presumably are less likely to be enacted in the 81st Congress.

There are rumors at this writing that the House Committee on Public Lands may be divided into two full committees, one to handle territorial and insular affairs, the other to consider public lands bills, including those relating to national parks. In that case, it is probable that Congressman J. Hardin Peterson, of Florida, will head the Public Lands Committee. Congressman Peterson is one of the best informed men in the country on such matters, and a staunch advocate of inviolate protection for

our national parks. Senator J. C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming is ranking member in line for the Senate Committee on Public Lands, and will be chairman if he wishes. There is a possibility, however, that he will prefer another assignment and relinquish the position to Senator E. W. McFarland of Arizona.

With these changes, it appears unlikely that the move to abolish Jackson Hole National Monument will progress far, or that the Jackson Hole compromise bill that died with the 80th Congress, and which was thoroughly undesirable in the opinion of those who wish to see the monument safeguarded, will pass in its present form. The National Parks Association is in sympathy with the stand taken by the National Park Service that no changes in the monument should be made at this time; but it is possible that a bill proposing more reasonable and less drastic boundary alterations might be acceptable to Congress. Such proposals will have to be watched carefully. Secretary of the Interior Krug has pointed out that if any changes in the boundaries of any national parks and monuments are desirable, they should be made only if the interest of the nation and the welfare of the park or monument concerned will benefit. He has stated, too, that alterations should not be made in time of controversy, but should await calm judgment. This principle should be applied to the case of the Olympic National Park. Members of the House Committee on Public Lands, who heard the Olympic bills last year, appeared to recognize a timber steal when they saw one, and were not too sympathetic toward the loggers' proposals to remove the rain forest from the park. The new committee is likely to give an even less warm reception to the loggers when legislation affecting this park is reintroduced. If national public opposition is sustained, these bills will be defeated.

The most serious danger to the national

park system is likely to be an increased pressure to build dams and tunnels for river control that would disastrously affect important nature reservations. The proposed projects that would turn Mammoth Cave into a reservoir; that would flood part of Grand Canyon National Park, diverting the Colorado River out of the Grand Canyon; that would destroy 20,000 acres of primeval terrain in Glacier National Park (see pages 10 and 18) and others, will have to be watched, and when need arises, fought vigorously. Agitation to flood Cedar Grove and Tephite Valley at the edge of Kings Canyon National Park might assume serious proportions.

The 80th Congress enacted an anti-pollution law that is the first step toward federal insistence that our filthy streams be cleaned. Unfortunately, the teeth were drawn from the bill before it passed, so that it provides insufficient federal authority to ensure best results. Eventually it will doubtless be amended to make it more effective, but such steps will await the action of the agencies involved, including the Water Pollution Advisory Board, which the new law set up.

Widespread effects upon the whole structure of the federal government, including the administration of all bureaus dealing

with conservation, will result from the recommendations of ex-President Hoover's Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. This commission has completed its studies, and its report should be released by the President soon. Those parts requiring congressional approval will then be open for public discussion and action. There are many conflicting rumors about what this report recommends. Provisions affecting conservation agencies will require study by everyone interested in our land problems.

The conservation doctrine is surging ahead and, if public opinion remains alert to its responsibilities, we can anticipate continually increasing benefits to our nation and its resources. Eternal vigilance is imperative, for as progress is made, those who wish to squeeze the last dollar from our natural resources and wilderness will make frantic efforts to stave off the time when proper protection will be afforded all our lands, water and wildlife. Not only may we expect direct open assaults, but subtle hidden techniques. Such attacks, made without warning, could succeed if we become complacent. Preservation of our nature reservations will continue only if the people themselves insist upon it.

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Name

Address

Why the National Parks Association

ORIGIN OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM AND SERVICE

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

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

COMMERCIAL ENCROACHMENT AND OTHER DANGERS

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

THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

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

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

THE NATIONAL PARKS AND YOU

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

NATION-WIDE CENSORSHIP STANDS READY
TO BLOCK THE AMBITION
OF PRIVATE FIRMS AND GOVERNMENT BUREAUS
SEEKING DESPOILMENT
OF NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS