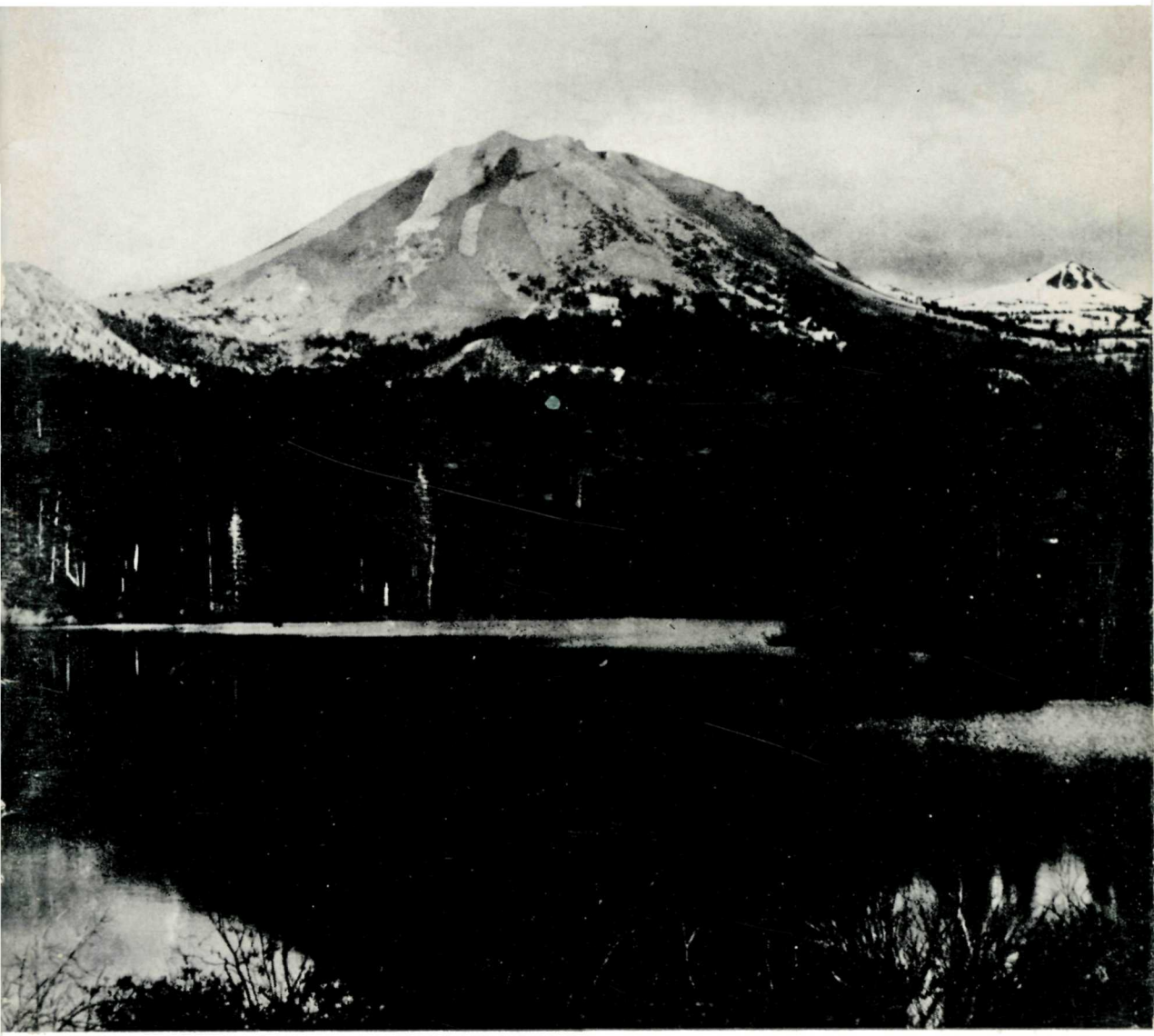
NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION



VOLCANOES—OLD AND NEW—Page Four

JULY-SEPTEMBER • 1944 • NUMBER 78

"To many Americans the worth of a region is measured by the dollars that it will produce, but more and more people are coming to feel that regions may possess valuable characteristics that are not to be measured in dollar bills."

GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL.

NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

formerly

NATIONAL PARKS BULLETIN

The Magazine of the National Parks Association
1214 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Editor, Devereux Butcher

Advisory Editor, Robert Sterling Yard

July-September 1944 CONTENTS Number 78

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.)

Letters and contributed manuscripts and photographs should be addressed to the Editor, 1214 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. The National Parks Association is not responsible for loss or injury to manuscripts and photographs in transit. All contributions should be accompanied by return postage.

Copyright, 1944, by the National Parks Association. Title Registered U. S. Patent Office. Printed in the United States.

National Parks Association from a Kodachrome

Avalanche Lake, Glacier National Park.—The postwar period appears fraught with plans for vast industrial expansion that may involve the national parks, making of them mere political footballs and bringing about the loss of their primeval character.

EDITORIAL

IN 1936 the National Parks Association made the suggestion that the great national parks such as Crater Lake, Yosemite, Glacier, Grand Canyon and Great Smoky Mountains be officially designated as *national primeval parks*. The Association contended that, since the outstanding feature of the great parks was the primeval country embraced within their borders, the adjective *primeval* incorporated into the currently applied name "national parks" to distinguish them from other groups, would serve to dispel the prevailing public confusion as to their character and purpose. Since the character and purpose of these parks differ from those of other federal reservations, it was believed that this would aid in their protection. Because other Park Service areas such as national historical parks, national military parks, national historic sites, national battlefield sites, and so on, have descriptive adjectives in their names to distinguish each from the others, it was felt to be wholly logical and desirable that these superlative areas should be treated likewise.

This suggestion has never been adopted officially, and because of increasing confusion in the public mind, the Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association at its annual meeting on May 4th of this year, authorized the appointment of a special committee to reexamine national park standards and to study the classification of National Park Service areas.

Today there appears to exist some doubt among a few conservationists as to whether the national park standards, as set forth a number of years ago by the Camp Fire Club of America, and approved by more than a hundred conservation organizations including the National Parks Association, are still entirely applicable to national parks. It has been questioned, also, to what degree the standards may properly apply to the National Monument System which includes such primeval areas as Glacier Bay, Death Valley, and Organ Pipe Cactus national monuments, as well as other areas and objects of a very different character such as the Statue of Liberty, Appomattox Court House, Montezuma Castle and Fort McHenry. Here, then, is good cause for giving thought to the classification problem which is inseparably linked with standards.

The postwar period, as we see it today, appears fraught with plans for a vast expansion of commercial development. Attempts are likely to be made to involve the National Park and Monument systems in schemes that would make of these great nature reservations mere political footballs and bring about the loss of their primeval character. The Association believes, therefore, that the time has come for a thorough study to be made of the problems of standards and classification, in cooperation with the National Park Service.

It should be emphasized, however, that the Association does not propose loading Congress during wartime with bills to provide for the re-designation of National Park Service areas. What the Association urges is the preparation, prior to the end of the war, of a plan upon which conservationists can agree and put into effect at the proper time to prevent a breakdown of the sanctity of the primeval parks and monuments.

Note: The Association offers free of charge a pamphlet entitled *National Park Standards, a Declaration of Policy*. This contains the standards for national parks as originally written by The Camp Fire Club of America. Members who are unfamiliar with the standards are urged to send for a copy.

VOLCANOES—OLD AND NEW

By LEWIS E. BRONSON

LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK in northern California was estabished in 1916 following the outburst of Lassen Peak in 1914. The peak has been the only active volcano in continental United States within the memory of men now living. While Lassen Peak is the most spectacular volcanic feature of the park because of its recent activity, it is by no means the only manifestation within the area of the mighty subterranean forces of nature. Lassen Volcanic National Park is 163 square miles in area, and virtually every one of these square miles contains evidence of volcanic activity, either ancient or modern.

As Lassen Peak is the outstanding modern volcano, so Mount Tehama, the "big mountain that isn't there" is the most arresting of the ancient volcanoes. In fact, Mount Tehama ceased to exist as a mountain more than a million years ago, and the remnants of the crater and caldera rim are mute evidence of the mighty force that moves mountains.

The Lassen Peak Highway winds for twenty-six miles through the heart of the volcanic area, and many of the features of the park can be seen without leaving the road. So let's take a trip over this route and look at the volcanoes—the old, the young and the middle aged; and, if you don't mind a short hike, we'll visit Bumpas Hell, where boiling pools, mud pots and solfataras show that intense heat still lies not far beneath the surface.

We'll enter Lassen Volcanic National Park through the southwest, or Sulphur Works entrance. As we travel north toward the checking station we enter the crater of ancient Mount Tehama. To the west, dominating the skyline, is Brokeoff Mountain. Today, we call this an imposing mountain, but it is only the remnant of old Mount Tehama. To the north and east we see Mount Diller and Black Butte, jagged fragments of the old mountain's caldera rim.

When we stop at the checking station, a slanting outcrop of rock can be seen on the canyon wall to the east, across Mill Creek. We notice the same formation on the slopes of Brokeoff Mountain to the west. These are lava flows that poured from the crater of Mount Tehama in late Tertiary times. By projecting imaginary lines upward along these outcroppings we can visualize the outline of Mount Tehama. The ancient peak was built of alternating layers of lava and fragmental materials to a height of about 12,000 feet. This elevation was retained until nature went on a rampage millions of years ago. At that time, a series of violent explosions fractured the rocks in the weaker parts destroying the upper 3,000 feet of the mountain and leaving a vast circular caldera about three miles in diameter. If the rushing torrent of Mill Creek had not breached the caldera rim, it is possible that we would have here another lake of the type that is to be found in Crater Lake National Park.

Leaving the checking station we ride for about nine miles through this ancient crater—a crater that has within it a mountain stream and living forests of pine, fir and hemlock as well as a modern paved

THE COVER—Located in the northwest corner of Lassen Volcanic Park is Manzanita Lake, shown in the foreground of this picture. Dominating the scene is Lassen Peak, 10,453 feet in elevation, and to the right is Eagle Peak, 9,211 feet. At left are the slopes of Chaos Crags. Lassen Peak is the only recently active volcano in continental United States.

road. After going a short distance, we come upon the dying heart of Mount Tehama. This is the Sulphur Works. In the area are steam vents and sulphur deposits, and the air is redolent with the telltale odor of rotten eggs, a sure sign of sulphurous gases escaping from the earth. The Sulphur Works, and, a few miles further on, Little Hot Springs Valley, represent the dual conduits that carried volcanic material from the interior of the earth to the surface, and supplied the power for the explosions that shattered Mount Tehama. The present activity of the hot springs in this area is one of the last phases of the million year old life of Mount Tehama.

Mount Lassen in eruption October 6, 1915.—Visitors to Lassen Volcanic National Park always ask when Lassen Peak will erupt again, but for this question there is no answer.

C. Muller

National Park Service

Two youngsters view with awe one of the many boiling pools in Bumpas Hell.

Beyond Little Hot Springs Valley we round the curve at Emerald Point, leave the crater of the old volcano, and see before us the young volcano, Lassen Peak, rising to an elevation of 10,453 feet. But before we travel along the shoulder of Lassen Peak and around it to the Devastated Area we'll stretch our legs by taking the short hike of a little more than a mile into Bumpas Hell.

Bumpas Hell is well named. The area, nine acres in extent, has indeed a diabolical appearance. Almost the entire surface is a seething mass of colorful, bubbling mud pots, violently boiling pools, solfataras and steam vents. Subterranean hissings and rumblings can be heard, and what earth is visible, has a cracked and crusty appearance. It is obvious that intense heat lies close to the surface here, and this is further borne out by the fact that the mud pots and pools shift about, changing size, shape and position from year to year.

Bumpas Hell takes its name from John Bumpa, a cowboy who discovered the area in the 1850's. John was looking for strayed cattle when he came upon the boiling pools. Dismounting to investigate the phenomena,

he stepped too near the edge of a hot pool. The earth gave way beneath him and he scalded his foot. His return to the ranch was delayed for hours, and when he finally arrived, his companions asked him where he had been. Easing his injured foot in the stirrup, John replied, "Boys, I've been in Hell." And so we have Bumpas Hell.

Returning from Bumpas Hell we continue along the Lassen Peak Highway. As we reach the summit of the road on the shoulder of Lassen Peak we can look up the precipitous east headwall to the lip of the crater. The upper part of the peak is barren and littered with broken rock fragments and volcanic ash. It is evident that the violent forces of nature have been at work here; but we must wait until we round the peak to the northeastern side before we can see how destructive a volcano can be.

Suddenly emerging from a towering forest where the tree trunks measure three or four feet in diameter, we enter the Devastated Area. Here we see whitened stumps and snags that raise their shattered profiles to the sky. Other seared and whitened logs are lying about like jack straws, and all of them are pointing away from Lassen Peak. The grass and brush grows sparsely in the white, ash-like soil of this area, and many barren eroded spots show on the slopes. Looking up at Lassen we can see where part of the mountain side has been blown away. This is the work of the young volcano—the volcano that burst into action on May 30th, 1914, and erupted intermittently until February of 1921.

During 1914, 110 eruptions occurred. None of them did any great damage, but the violence of the eruptions increased, culminating in the spectacular activity of May 19th and 22nd, 1915. No lava had appeared prior to May 19th, 1915, but on that night observers noted glowing masses tumbling down the western slope. Morning revealed a tongue of lava that extended down the west slope for a thousand feet. At the same time, a smaller flow of lava had oozed over the crater rim on the northeast side, melting the heavy snow pack on that slope. The melted snow rushed down the mountain in a muddy torrent of volcanic dust, rock fragments and forest debris. It cut a path 500 yards wide through the forested slopes and continued through Hat Creek Valley for eighteen miles, destroying ranches, but without loss of human life. The destructiveness of the mud-flow was sudden and spectacular, yet it was a mere forerunner of the surprise attack to come.

The lava that rose in the crater on May 19th was stiff, and upon reaching the air, it solidified. This acted as a stopper that plugged the throat of the volcano. Pressure developed beneath the plug and something had to give way. The blow-off came three days later, on May 22nd, 1915. A cloud of steam and volcanic dust rose 30,000 feet into the air and was visible for hundreds of miles. Although much of the gas rose vertically, another blast was traveling down the northeastern slope following nearly the same path as the mud flow, but extending over a greater width. The force of the blast was so tremendous that trees four feet in diameter and three miles away were snapped off like match sticks. Hundreds of forest giants were knocked down, with their trunks falling parallel and their tops pointing away from Lassen. The bark of every tree was blasted off on the side toward the mountain. The completeness of the destruction staggers the imagination. An area of approximately three square miles was denuded of every living thing. This is how the Devastated Area came to be.

All this happened only twenty-nine years ago; yet in that short space of time nature has partially covered the scars produced on that awful day. Grasses, shrubs and small trees are slowly but surely working their way back. The destructive force of the young volcano, Lassen, is still startlingly evident, but as time passes, the living, growing things will hide, here, as they have in the crater of old Tehama, the evidence of the violent moods of nature.

Having seen the old and the young volcanoes, we now will visit the middle-aged

volcano. Continuing on from the Devastated Area toward the northwest, or Manzanita Lake entrance to Lassen Peak Highway, we come to Chaos Crags and Chaos Jumbles. Mount Tehama is a million or more years old; the results of Lassen's latest eruption is a quarter of a century old, and the Chaos Crags and Jumbles are about five centuries old. These towering lava plugs were pushed up from the earth to a height of a thousand feet or more. Avalanches and explosions broke off fragments of the lava and sent them rolling down the slopes, covering the land with a tumbled mass of rough jagged fragments. Here, too, the living, growing things slowly began to cover the scars.

In the Chaos Jumbles, among the jagged lava, is the Dwarf Forest. The trees of this forest have found precarious root-hold in the thin, poor earth, and have found growing and weather conditions adverse. But they have grown, even though slowly and laboriously. The result is that trees in the Dwarf Forest with trunks of a foot in diameter are actually two to three hundred years old, while trees of the same age, a scant half mile distant, have four-foot trunks.

We now have seen three examples of volcanic activity within Lassen Volcanic National Park. There are many more, among them the Cinder Cone, the Painted Dunes, Devils Kitchen, Boiling Lake, the Subway Caves, and others. The settings for these reminders of the destructive forces of nature are not, as you might suppose, a rough, barren, lifeless landscape, but verdant pine and fir forests of the Cascade Range. Alpine lakes, bordered by grassy meadows, against a backdrop of towering trees provide the contrast that makes the volcanoes, old and new, even more startling to behold.

BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK BECOMES A REALITY

ON June 6th the deed of cession over the lands in the Big Bend National Park area of Texas were presented to President Roosevelt by Mr. Amon G. Carter, a publisher of Fort Worth. The Secretary of the Interior accepted title to the land on June 12th.

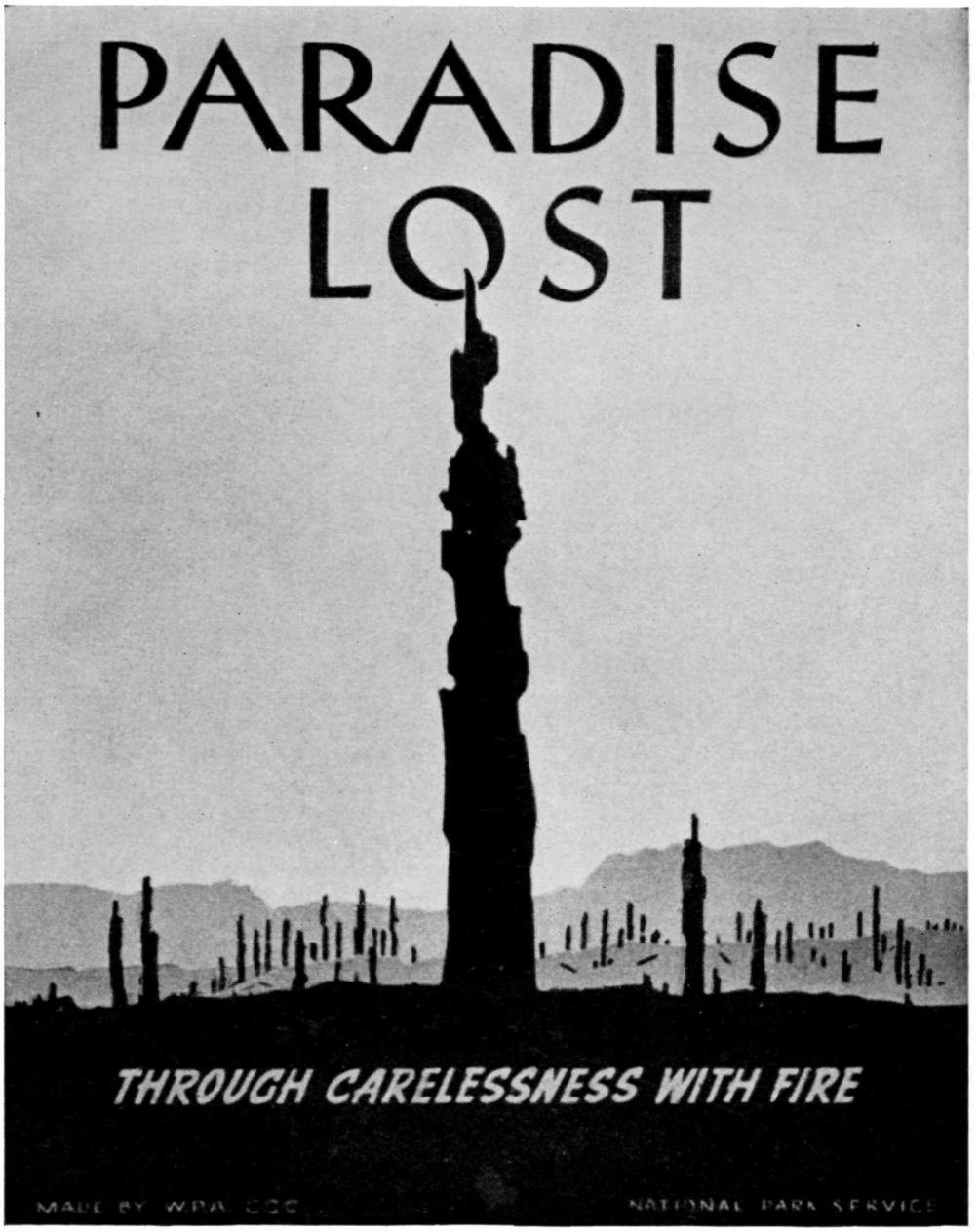
Recognizing the importance of preserving an outstanding example of the spectacular country of the Rio Grande Valley, Texas has contributed to a great national heritage. She has worked rapidly in acquiring this land for inclusion in the National Park System, and acting on a typically big scale, she keeps the conservation flag flying even in the midst of war. Our hats are off to you, Texas!

Except for having been grazed by domestic livestock, the area, which is situated in the Big Bend of the Rio Grande, is today a nearly trackless wilderness of rocky peaks, dark canyons, broad expanses of desert and forests. It comprises 691,338 acres, but when certain areas that are yet unacquired have been added, it will contain 707,895 acres, making it the sixth largest of our great national primeval parks.

Establishment of the park is the culmination of efforts which began more than a decade ago. Congressional legislation, passed in 1935, authorized the creation of the park, but placed the task of land acquisition upon the state.

Mexico may eventually establish a park on the opposite side of the Rio Grande, to form an international park similar to the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park in Alberta and Montana.

There was not time to obtain an article on Big Bend National Park prior to going to press with this issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, but it is expected that an article on this great new nature reservation will appear in the October-December issue.



WPA Poster

Photograph by National Parks Association

This summer let us avoid being responsible for the loss of natural beauty, and of recreational and economic resources resulting from forest fires, by being careful with fire while in the woods. Make certain that campfires are out—dead out. Drop no burning matches, cigars, cigarettes along forest trails, or along wooded roadsides. Let's keep America green.

Jackson Hole Monument and H. R. 2241

ON March 15, 1943, Jackson Hole, an area of sage flats and coniferous forests adjoining the eastern border of Grand Teton National Park in Wyoming, was made a national monument by Presidential Proclamation. A group of cattlemen in the region who thereby believed themselves deprived of continuing their means of livelihood, pressed for elimination of the monument.

Three days after establishment, therefore, Congressman Frank A. Barrett of Wyoming introduced a bill, H. R. 2241, providing for its abolishment. The bill was reported out favorably with amendment by the House Public Lands Committee on December 17th, and on March 28, 1944, the Committee issued report No. 1303, after which the bill was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. Twice in May the bill came up for consideration and on objection was passed over without prejudice. In the latter part of May, Congressman Barrett secured a rule through the House Rules Committee to bring the bill up for final action by the House. It was expected at that time that the bill would be passed by the House about June 2nd. On May 27th your Association issued News Release No. 51. As this is being written, the bill is still pending before the House.

Proponents of H. R. 2241 argue that the creation of Jackson Hole National Monument violates state's rights and individual rights, and that congressional power has been usurped by its establishment through Presidential Proclamation. With this in mind, let us review the situation briefly:

By passing the Antiquities Act, Congress, in 1906, provided that national monuments could be established by Presidential Proclamation. Since that year, every president has created national monuments in accordance with this provision until today the System includes a total of eighty-three.

No state's rights were disturbed by creation of this monument. Ninety-two percent of the monument's area was already in federal ownership, and with establishment of the monument this land was simply transferred from one federal agency to another. A small percent of the area had previously been purchased with private funds for donation to the Federal Government. Only sixty-one one-hundredths of one percent of the total monument land area is state-owned, and this continues under the state's jurisdiction.

All individual rights that existed within the area prior to monument status remain valid. The following statement, the sense of which applies to all National Park Service areas, gives further clarification of this: "All permits issued by the U. S. Forest Service or other federal agencies for use of lands now within the national monument will be honored by the National Park Service during the lifetime of the present holders, and the members of their immediate families. This includes existing grazing privileges on monument lands and stock driveway privileges. Cattlemen desiring in the spring and fall to drive their cattle across the monument lands between their respective ranches and the summer ranges on national forest or other lands will be permitted to do so."

The opinion of Wyoming citizens in regard to the monument is far from one-sided. Furthermore, Wyoming businessmen, realizing that the attraction of visitors by a national park or monument brings in money, have gone on record as favoring this monument. Wyoming has collected in one year as much as $150,000 in taxes from Yellowstone National Park, to say nothing of the great sums left in the state by tourists en route to park areas.

Truthfully it may be said that Wyoming has much to gain by this new National Park Service area within its borders.

Attention, Please, for Quetico-Superior

By ERNEST C. OBERHOLTZER

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN YEARS ago this summer the French Canadian, Verendrye, arrived by canoe at Grand Portage on Lake Superior. His eldest son, seventeen, and a nephew, twenty-one, with nothing but an Indian birch-bark map for guidance, continued across the nine-mile carry to Pigeon River and over the low divide into the waters flowing westward to Rainy Lake. On that lake, among friendly Indians, they built a small fort and camped for the winter.

It was a land to delight the hearts of young men. Limitless forests of evergreen with a sprinkling of hardwoods made a separate world of the far-flung web of lakes and streams. Waterfalls and rapids tumbled headlong out of the rock-bound wilderness toward the friendly meeting place of all of these waters in Rainy Lake. The native Ojibways dressed in skins and furs and lived upon wild rice, berries, fish, wildfowl, rabbits, bear, moose and caribou.

Today, more than two centuries later, the region is still a land for young men above all, for pioneers, for those who love hardihood, self-reliance and adventure in a heroic setting. The young in heart go there from all over the continent for health and inspiration. In spite of shameful scars of reckless plundering by man, it is a region of vast unoccupied spaces, pure waters, wild beauty, and the peace that goes with a profusion of natural flora and fauna. Lying as it does, in midcontinent only 500 miles from Chicago, it is no wonder that for fifteen years the national bodies of both the Amer-

Sunrise in the border lakeland of Minnesota-Ontario.

Ernest C. Oberholtzer

ican Legion and the Canadian Legion have asked that the canoe waters traversed by young Verendrye in 1731, together with their tributaries in both Minnesota and Ontario, shall be protected so far as possible in their natural state, and dedicated by treaty as an international memorial to the service men of both countries. The proposal applied originally to the veterans of the First World War but is now being urged for the present comrades as well.

This is known as the Quetico-Superior program. It seeks to take a ten million acre lakeland composed of an estimated 15,000 connected lakes lying in two countries, and by consent of the interested governments, to administer it under identical principles of conservation for the common good. Each side would act under its own established agencies without sacrifice of sovereignty or jurisdiction.

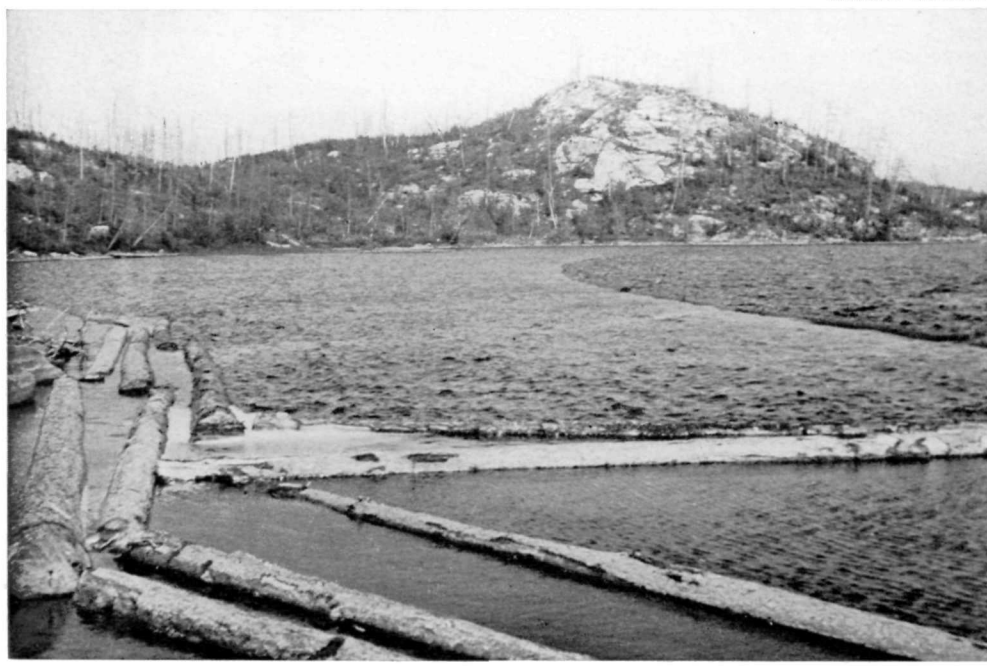
The program recognizes the importance of the fast-vanishing American wilderness to human welfare. To maintain wilderness against outside encroachments in this machine age, the area must be of large size and off the beaten track. Here is an area of adequate size and unrivalled physical attraction, which at the same time is unsuited for either agriculture or settlement. It lies close to great centers of population and is threaded with natural waterways for travel.

The plan does not ignore the long established uses for the timber, wildlife, fish and furbearers of the area. These will remain undisturbed, but under public regulation to guard against depletion, defilement and abuse of all sorts. Waterpower already developed, as at International Falls on Rainy River, would not be curtailed; but further damming and alteration of water levels in the area itself would be forbidden because of the devastating effect on wildlife and natural beauty.

This plan, if carried out, would reverse the present wasteful liquidation of the re-

Much of the Quetico-Superior wilderness has already been ruthlessly logged and burned. It is against further destruction of this kind that the area must be protected.

Ernest C. Oberholtzer



Ernest C. Oberholtzer

Where commercialism has not penetrated, the lakes and watercourses are set amid walls of the encircling forest. Here the finest of outdoor recreation can be had.

gion, restore forests and wildlife, and insure permanent timber industries geared to the productive capacity of the area. It would merely require that natural products be taken according to a unified public plan designed to minimize waste and fire hazard, safeguard adequate reserves, restore wrecked areas, and give paramount recognition to wilderness recreation on the lakes and streams. Local industry would be served by a dependable supply of raw materials, and the humblest citizen would be protected in his share of the wilderness.

The program, launched in November, 1927, was made necessary by the unbridled destruction of forests, wildlife, and natural beauty resulting from public lack of knowledge. The incident that started public action was the proposal of a private plan for waterpower expansion, that threatened the main lakes of the border and eventually the larger tributaries. Rainy Lake, with its hundreds of wooded islands, was to become the enlarged reservoir for this development.

Since 1909, there had been established in the center of the lakeland, two public forest reserves of one million acres each—Quetico Provincial Park in Ontario and Superior National Forest in Minnesota. While they embraced only about one fifth of the total area, they were the logical agencies for carrying out the Quetico-Superior objectives. In Ontario the lands were already owned by the Province. Here it would simply be a matter of expanding Quetico Park by a stroke of the pen. In Minnesota, by sad contrast, most of the lands had long since passed into private hands. Unified public control required their repurchase. The only agency capable of performing this task was the U. S. Forest Service, which was already expanding Superior National Forest. The necessary approval was secured from Secretary of Agriculture Jardine in November, 1927.

In 1929 the Minnesota legislature, on recommendation of Governor Christianson, memorialized Congress by joint resolution to pass legislation forbidding further damming of lakes and streams in the border

watershed of Cook, Lake and St. Louis counties, and to establish a recreational policy for that area, protecting wooded shores, islands, beaches, waterfalls and rapids. In July, 1930, the measure known as the Shipstead-Newton-Nolan bill passed Congress without a dissenting vote. In both the legislature and Congress the battles had been as bitter as any in history. Counter bills purporting to do the same thing in more reasonable fashion had been introduced by representatives of the districts affected, and every known strategy had been used to discredit, compromise, delay and block passage of the legislation. The result was an unheard-of defeat for the groups that had so long controlled the destiny of the border lakeland and a shining victory for conservation.

That did not mean, however, that the Quetico-Superior project was by any means accomplished or assured. Public ownership of the available forest lands in the area was the first indispensable step. The Act of July, 1930, carried no appropriation for special acquisition. This gave the opposing industrial groups an opportunity which they have pursued relentlessly ever since. The strategy has been, in spite of the Congressional declaration of policy, to prevent the necessary public ownership and to limit the area under effective control.

In the Minnesota legislature in 1933 an innocent sounding bill was passed without fanfare, setting up on paper fourteen state forests, the boundaries of which were described at length at the end of the bill. The forests were located principally in cut-over areas of predominantly private ownership. They carried no funds and were predicated chiefly on the vague hope of tax forfeiture.

Two of these prospective forests, it turned out, were located in the very area which Secretary Jardine had promised to consolidate and which were covered by the Shipstead-Nolan Act. One was at the east end of Superior National Forest, separating it from Grand Portage Indian Reservation which occupies the northeastern tip of the state. The other was at the west end and included Kabetogama and Rainy lakes, the two largest bodies of water in the region, and the ones where the power company was most eager for additional storage of water.

The effect of this legislation became clear a few years later, when greatly enlarged appropriations at Washington for the general purchase of forest lands gave the U. S. Forest Service a chance to buy working control in the whole lakeland area. The trouble was that the Conservation Department of Minnesota objected. The Forest Service would not and could not go ahead at the two ends of Superior National Forest without state approval. Conservation groups of the state united in demanding that the state abandon its dog-in-the-manger policy, but it was not until 1935, after intervention by Governor Olson, that the Commission reversed itself and invited the Forest Service to proceed. The National Forest Reservation Commission at Washington officially authorized the two Purchase Units in the north in 1936, but meantime the money had been spent elsewhere. Nevertheless, the Forest Service, with the comparatively meager funds available between 1936 and 1942, acquired some 189,000 acres of land in these two purchase units—or twenty-two percent of the total.

In 1942 state officials suddenly reversed their policy again and refused to permit the Forest Service to proceed in the two purchase units. This policy was reenforced in the 1943 legislature by two bills which, taken together, limit the Forest Service to purchases in the original Superior National Forest. On the one side were ranged all the conservation groups of the state except one sportsmens' club of St. Paul, of which an active state official was former president. The measures, however, were sponsored by the state administration and had the enthusiastic support of the spokesmen for the local industries.

State officials have thus not only created another stalemate in the essential completion of Superior National Forest within the lakeland area, but are now carrying on an insistent campaign to restrict and alter the Quetico-Superior program.

The result of all this policy is clearly evident in the so-called Kabetogama peninsula which lies between Kabetogama Lake and Rainy Lake on the north. The whole area is privately owned. When the state blocked possible purchase of these lands in the early thirties, the owners sold the timber and, after the logging, fire swept the area, until a great part of it was left bare. When the U. S. Forest Service tried again to buy it in 1942 in order to fulfill the Quetico-Superior program, the Governor refused permission, and instead, an option was taken on all the land, some 50,000 acres, by the Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company —the concern that from the start has most vigorously opposed the Quetico-Superior program. The M. and O. Paper Company has thus, to all practical purposes, become the final arbiter of what is to be done in this region.

The situation speaks for itself. Lessons of the past are again and again ignored. Old habits persist. There is always some "plausible" reason for delay. Then it is said to be too late to act because there is nothing left.

Fortunately, the shores of Kabetogama peninsula are still largely green. Replanting in time by some qualified agency can help to bring back the forest of the interior where there are several small lakes. It is in its relation to the recreational plan that the peninsula plays its chief role. There are still only a few scattered settlers along the shore and no mechanized developments at all. Except for its forests, the peninsula preserves the wild character of the rest of the region and affords a bulwark against unfavorable encroachments. These lower lakes already have a very large recreational use. Rainy, the largest of all, and famous for its islands, is the hub of the canoe routes and of the public enjoyment of the region. Without Rainy, the border lakeland would be like a wounded bird.

There is no question about the sentiment of the people of Minnesota. Twice they have been blocked in the essential public consolidation of the lands in this region. The first time, after long effort, they overcame the obstruction. I believe they will overcome it again. Unified public control is prerequisite, and there is no way to get it except through Superior National Forest.

The solution lies in wide publicity and increased public understanding. In a program so large and many-sided as Quetico-Superior, requiring as it does the collaboration of State and Union, Province and Dominion, there are plenty of natural difficulties, but none that cannot be overcome. The difficulties indicate the greatness of the plan.

What can be done when the people are sufficiently aroused, has been significantly demonstrated by the recent action of the legislature in the neighboring state of Michigan in appropriating a million dollars to purchase outright and for keeps the remaining hardwood forest of the Porcupine Mountains. In the midst of war, with all its costs, anxieties and sacrifices, Michigan had the power and the courage to speak decisively for the future before it was too late. It is not too late to apply the different remedy needed in Minnesota.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Fear has been expressed by some people that it is planned eventually to make a national park of the Superior Wilderness. Such fear is, of course, due to the fact that if the area were made a national park, its timber and other natural resources could no longer be utilized. The attitude of the National Parks Association toward such a proposal is that the region, first of all, does not measure up to national park standards; and, second, most of its forests have already been cut and are, therefore, not fit for inclusion in a national park. The Association, however, does approve of the carrying out of the Quetico-Superior plan as discussed in the foregoing article.

Conservationists, keep vigilant. The forces of destruction are ever active.

National Park Service Grazing Policy

By NEWTON B. DRURY, Director
National Park Service

THE Secretary of the Interior has reaffirmed the ever strengthening policy of excluding grazing from the national parks and monuments; but has, at the same time, revealed certain areas where grazing could be extended and increased solely as a wartime measure.

Comments from conservation groups have increased the conviction of the Service that the people of this nation desire to retain the national parks and monuments in their natural condition. Experience shows that the damage caused by grazing in these priceless public properties would be all out of proportion to the slight increase in the food supply that would be attained. A recent study shows that if all lands under National Park Service administration that are suitable for grazing were used for that purpose, they would amount to only one seventh of one percent of the total grazing lands in the United States—a negligible factor in the national food supply. Furthermore, an inventory of range resources proves that within the great natural areas, grazing is unusually limited and comparatively poor.

It has been demonstrated that grazing is undesirable in all areas that are to be preserved in a natural condition. Careful analyses have been made of park properties that were subjected to grazing during the last war. The damage that occurred far exceeded the small increase in food supply. National parks and monuments are established by law to preserve from change or injury, so far as possible, the superlative or matchless natural and historic features of the areas and to protect the wildlife therein. Experience in the administration of these areas and the reactions of the people, show that the highest public interest will be served, even in wartime, by holding intact and unimpaired the outstanding natural and historic areas without disturbance of the factors that contribute to their greatness. These are the show places of America. In the great natural areas are preserved some of the last remnants of primitive country—mountains, glaciers, virgin forests, streams and canyons. In the historic sites, the scenes of great events are held as far as possible just as they were when they attained significance.

Meadows and grassy hills are an integral part of the wilderness, and their beauty is a fragile thing. Once domestic stock is permitted to enter upon them, their primitive quality is lost. The delicate balance of nature is disrupted. Grasses and flowering plants undergo change. Stream banks are broken down, and gully erosion starts. Sand and silt wash into pools stifling fish and other aquatic life; and pollution caused by the animals renders the watering holes unfit for native wildlife. A lush meadow becomes a sandy, barren waste after a few years of grazing by livestock.

Cattle and sheep permitted to graze within the national parks and monuments would soon ruin campgrounds and trails; and they would use up the forage needed by the horses that take park visitors into the high country. They compete with increasing wildlife populations for much-needed range.

Demands for increased meat production have caused the United States Government to consider grazing potentialities even in minor units throughout the country. Field studies and appraisals conducted in each area under Service administration show that by careful planning with livestock men, certain increases can be made, if necessary, for the war emergency. Grazing now exists in ten national parks and thirty-three na-

tional monuments and other areas, amounting to approximately 1,300,000 acres. Most of this grazing represents continuation of rights that were assumed when the lands were placed in the care of the Service. These rights are valid for the lifetime of those holding such privileges; but the ultimate aim of the Service is to eliminate all such grazing.

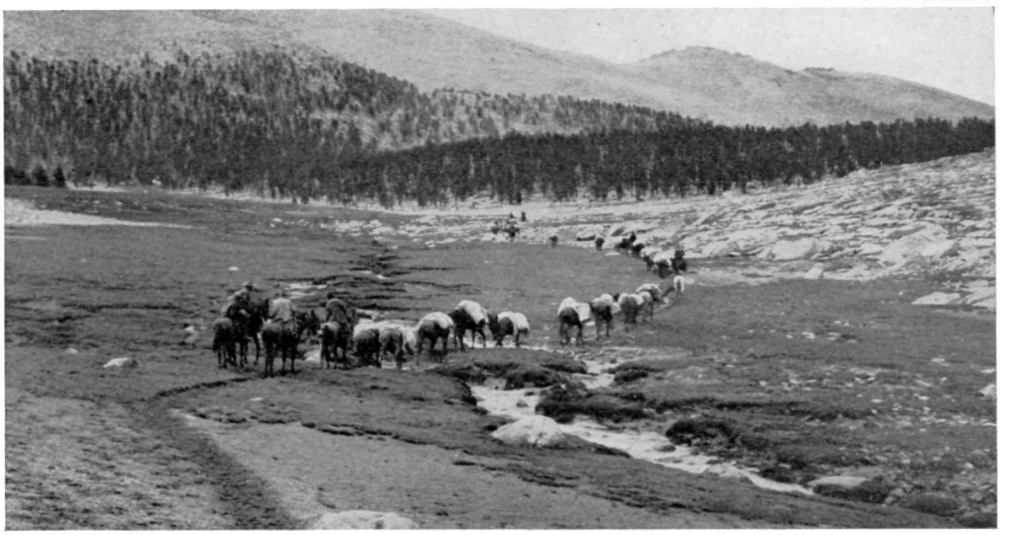
Wartime or emergency grazing has been permitted only after careful study of all factors involved. Protection of essential values has been the outstanding primary consideration, and grazing has been and shall be rigidly excluded from the outstanding scenic parks and from portions of other areas where permanent damage might result. Use has been confined to marginal localities bordering on grazing allotments adjacent to the parks, to those non-scenic "foot-hills" where wildlife needs are not paramount, and to areas of historic significance where grazing was a part of the original scene, or where this use would not infringe on the structures or perishable areas.

Only if the time comes when it has been proved that extension of grazing in National Park Service areas is vital to the national welfare, will such extension be permitted. It will then represent a sacrifice in the common cause. The people may be assured that there is no alternative, and that the sacrifice will have been made in the interest of winning the war.

EDITOR'S NOTE: At this time, livestock interests are bringing pressure to open several of the national primeval parks to grazing. This is particularly true of the four parks in California. It is because of this that the foregoing article is presented, for it is felt that members will be interested to learn the policy of the Service toward a serious wartime threat to the parks. The Association endorses this policy, and heartily approves of the determined stand taken by Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes to prevent needless despoliation of the National Park and Monument systems. (See *Flowers for Cattle*, in the July-September 1943 issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE.)

The primitive quality of alpine meadows is lost when cattle and sheep graze upon them; and cattle and sheep permitted to graze within national parks and monuments would ruin campgrounds and trails; they would use up forage needed by the horses that take visitors into the high country; and would compete with wildlife for the range.

Gilbert Grosvenor



What Will Happen to the Everglades?

By IRA N. GABRIELSON, Director
U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service

CONSERVATIONISTS felt that they had reason to congratulate themselves when, back in 1924, the law was passed authorizing the establishment of the Everglades National Park. It seemed then that permanent protection was assured for the great bird colonies and other unique animal and plant life of that subtropical region. The herons, egrets and ibises, known as "plume birds," were already well on the road to recovery and the future looked rosy for the great animal biological spectacle that is enacted in the swarming rookeries of the Everglades.

Unfortunately it has not yet been possible to carry out the program authorized by this legislation. Various factors and influences have operated to delay it and now an oil boom, which threatens to become a permanent affair, makes the chance of establishing a park even more remote. There have been controversies and arguments over the boundaries of the proposed park and over various other elements. Without going into the merits of these, it is unfortunate from a wildlife standpoint that they have prevented the protection that the park would have provided. Since, however, they do exist, the question confronting conservation interests is: If the park cannot be established, is there anything else that might be done to provide more protection for the wildlife of the area?

Some of the most enthusiastic park advocates believe that there is. Director Newton B. Drury of the National Park Service and I have agreed that until the obstacles to the park are cleared up, some of the lands should be set up and administered as a wildlife refuge and that, if the park does not eventually materialize, the refuge should be made permanent.

While oil development certainly would interfere with park development and violate park standards, nevertheless wildlife can be protected even in the face of such developments. While the Fish and Wildlife Service would much prefer to get along without such developments on wildlife refuges, we have on occasion had to choose between tolerating them or foregoing protection for key wildlife areas. On such lands we have been successful in providing adequate protection without too much oil pollution of the marshes and streams.

Hammocks of cabbage palms picturesquely dot parts of the grassy expanse of the proposed Everglades National Park, where yet live some of the rarest birds of North America.

Interior Department

Interior Department

Cypress hammocks comprise one of the interesting vegetative groups in the Everglades country which is now threatened with destruction through the discovery of oil in the region.

Director Drury and I have agreed on a program, which Secretary Ickes has approved, that seems adequate to furnish permanent protection to the wildlife of the area, either as a wildlife refuge or as a park, as may be determined by subsequent events.

From a wildlife standpoint there is ample justification for establishing a national wildlife refuge in this region. The great wildlife spectacle of the Everglades is of national importance and with a little effort at restoring fresh water lakes it can be perpetuated. With the establishment of the refuge, better protection can be provided for the spectacular bird colonies and, in addition, such unusual Americans as the manatee and crocodile can be afforded a better chance to survive on American soil.

Before the great fresh water lakes of the southern Everglades were invaded by salt water, they furnished a wintering ground for hundreds of thousands of waterfowl. Service field officers have on occasion reported concentrations of Lesser Scaups or "blackheads" in excess of half a million birds, and other species of ducks are present at times in great numbers. A modest water stabilization program will again grow the feed for these birds and it can be done with no ill effects on the other great wildlife and fish values that exist in this near tropical land.

Mention has been made of only some of the forms that will be benefited by the establishment of a refuge. To list them all would be simply to catalog the scores of unique forms of living things to be found in the Everglades, many of them in no other part of North America. It is probable that no existing refuge serves to protect a greater variety of animal and plant life. The Fish and Wildlife Service is ready to act to furnish that protection. Secretary Ickes has indicated his approval of the general program and has notified the Florida authorities that he is willing to cooperate with them in working out permanent protection for this area.

EDITOR'S NOTE: At its annual meeting on May 4th, the Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association expressed approval of the plan presented in the foregoing article.

MEXICO LOOKS AHEAD

By JUAN ZINSER

The following article is from a talk given at the Ninth North American Wildlife Conference last April in Chicago. It will appear in full in the proceedings of the Conference to be published by the American Wildlife Institute.

THE conflict in which we are now engaged has brought about growing intensity of working fields and factories. The volume of our production mounts up day by day, and allows us to assist our allies with Mexican products for the winning of final victory.

As this involves intensive exploitation of our resources, we have had to organize the work in such wise as to avoid exhaustion of the founts of our wealth, and at the same time, obtain the quantities required for the support of our people.

Our natural resources are being heavily drawn upon, and the time has come to introduce conservation methods that will prevent them from being depleted, and assure for us their fruits in the years to come.

White-tail deer are being mercilessly hunted. The authorities, realizing that unless conservation methods are rapidly put into practice, this species will become extinct in a few years, are devoting their attention to the establishment of new national parks. Aside from this, they are doing their utmost to exercise watchful care over existing parks, insofar as possible.

Let us take as a concrete instance the Ajusco Range and the slopes of the volcanoes girding the Valley of Mexico. In these, mountain deer abounded up to about forty years ago. Due to a growing fondness for hunting, and the proximity of the deer to the City of Mexico, the number of deer began to drop considerably, until by 1936 there were practically none left. That was when the former Department of Forestry, Game and Fisheries set aside the region in question for a national park and clamped down a ban on hunting and lumbering. Although some timber cutting still takes place in violation of the law, and an occasional hunting party manages to slink through the woods, the deer were saved from extinction. Their increase has been quite remarkable.

In Mexico's northern states we find that deer hunting has grown to alarming proportions. The situation as regards these animals is liable to become critical if energetic measures are not taken in hand at once. The Federal Government is not only aware of the situation, but also puts forth great effort every year to increase budgetary appropriations for game preservation and to extend its watchfulness to the remotest corner of the national territory.

Antelope have been so heavily depleted that if swift and drastic steps are not immediately taken they will cease to exist on the plains of northern Mexico. The Government is fully alive to this situation and is considering an adequate solution for the problem.

Among other things it is planned to set up reserves for antelope in the States of San Luis Potosi, Chihuahua, Zacatecas and Sonora. These reserves should be located in sections uniting the features required for the life of these animals.

The situation with respect to bighorn has several points of similarity with that of antelope. Many of the reserves set aside for the latter could accommodate bighorn as well, such as in Sonora and Chihuahua, where the plains roamed by antelope often adjoin or surround the hills that constitute the habitat of the wild sheep.

Turning now to migratory aquatic birds, and more especially ducks, the numbers that visited us during these last two seasons show a slight drop in comparison with the seasons immediately preceding. It was observed that the ducks distributed them-

selves differently, largely due to the draining of flooded portions of the Valley of Mexico, and of the Pacific Coast.

A campaign to keep such regions or marshes permanently under water should not be postponed, so that migratory water fowl may find a resting place on arrival at the goal of their winter migration. If such reserves of water be kept up, not only will ducks be benefited, but also, as in the specific instance of the Texcoco region, the livelihood of the villages which is to a great extent dependent upon such flooded areas. Besides turning to account the reeds and rushes that grow along the banks, in the manufacture of a number of artifacts like chairs and baskets, the people in these regions catch a small fish commonly called *charal* which finds a ready sale on the markets.

One can therefore understand the importance of the lakes in question, not only for the purposes mentioned, but also to supply water to those strata of the soil that feed artesian wells and other stores of water.

We are still faced by the serious problem of the *armadas* or wholesale slaughter by tiers of guns. The infringers this year enjoyed greater impunity than in preceding years, and if we bear in mind that such discharge of the batteries kills or wounds six to seven thousand ducks, we can estimate the number slaughtered every week, at the rate of two *armadas* daily. Fortunately these killings are practiced only in the Valleys of Mexico and the Lerma River. By way of contrast, there is a multitude of lakes and lagoons along our coasts, where ducks are never molested because there are no villages near by.

The authorities, as all of us are aware in Mexico, do their utmost to put a stop to these practices, and punish infringers severely. For full understanding of the problem one must realize that the inhabitants of the two districts mentioned are many, and that this method of hunting runs in their blood.

Not all the news is depressing. A very promising drive is taking place in Mexico in favor of conservation of natural resources generally, more particularly bird life. This campaign is being carried out by the International Committee for Bird Preservation which was founded by a truly eminent man—the late Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson. This Committee has, through its Mexican section, laid the foundations for a work that will prove of incalculable benefit to Mexico. The first thing that was done was to assemble prominent citizens and request their cooperation. To this call there was an enthusiastic response. Meetings are held from time to time at which suitable resolutions are adopted and appropriate measures decided upon. The radio broadcasting station of the University of Mexico gladly donated fifteen minutes a week for the diffusion of a program sponsored by the Mexican Section. More than three such programs have already been broadcast. In clear and simple language these gave explanations as to why we should protect our birds. The relations between forests and their feathered inhabitants was discussed, as well as how birds benefit agriculture.

Among other projects in hand there is the extension of this work to the primary and secondary schools throughout the Republic of Mexico. In courses of study, two hours class work per week on the subject of the protection of our natural resources and particularly birds, would be included. The purpose is to arouse in the mind of youth, curiosity first of all, and after that, fondness for nature-study and protection of nature.

When permissible, it is planned to intersperse educational films with Sunday motion picture programs. Later on, contests will be staged in the schools at which students who distinguish themselves by their love of birds and bird lore, will be awarded prizes.

It is only fair to mention that this campaign is largely due to the interest and generous assistance shown and furnished by the International Committee.

A company has been organized in Mexico under the name of Guano and Fertilizer Incorporated. This corporation was formed just after our expedition to Mexico's Pacific Coast islands in 1937. At that time we inspected many islands where guano birds build stockpiles of valuable fertilizer. The report of the expedition contained very useful information that led to the incorporation of the company in question. The prospects for industrialization and utilization of this natural product are extremely promising.

Mexico's wooded area is extensive and the wildlife inhabiting it is both abundant and varied. Forests extend from the great pine country of northern and central Mexico down to the tropical jungles of the South, Southeast and Southwest. In the latter, such valuable hardwoods as ebony and mahogany are plentiful. Our forests are an enormously rich asset which can, if properly developed, contribute to the growth in wealth and power of our country.

However, it is true that we have not yet become awake to the fact that if we cut the trees in our forests without let or hinderance we will find ourselves on the road to ruin. There are at present too many sawmills and their lumbering methods do not take conservation into account. Aside from this, individual woodcutters labor untiringly to gain a cash profit by supplying charcoal to the Capital.

Here again we see the wise and restraining hand of the Federal Government. In its unceasing effort to safeguard our natural resources, it has placed on sale, at exceedingly low prices, thousands upon thousands of oil ranges, so that the more humble members of the population can do their cooking on them and thus cut down the use of charcoal. The people welcomed this innovation and our woods are being saved to a great extent.

"Ducks Unlimited and Quail Preferred"

THE Wilderness Society, with headquarters in the nation's capital, received a letter from one of its members recently bringing to light the activities of an organization that calls itself "Ducks Unlimited and Quail Preferred." If the report is true, the sole purpose of this organization is to promote the killing of wildlife. As far as we can discover, "Ducks Unlimited and Quail Preferred" is not officially known.

We have received permission to publish this letter, for we feel that, although this matter is somewhat outside the Association's particular field of endeavor, it is one that should receive as wide attention as possible among true conservationists. The letter goes in part as follows:

"At open meetings servicemen are promised all the hunting they want on their return. The program to obtain unlimited game includes killing off all predators or imagined predators, together with all birds or other animals that may compete in the slightest degree with game for habitat or food. These programs are well attended with halls overflowing. Undoubtedly these organizations are doing much to create a desire to kill in persons who wander into meetings merely from a desire for entertainment. And, of course, hunters insist on roads and many other improvements under the guise of fire protection."—R. E., Berkeley, California.

We believe that most returning servicemen will have had their fill of destruction, and that they will want to avoid anything that even remotely suggests war.

The Association will welcome additional information on "Ducks Unlimited and Quail Preferred."

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

NEW YORKERS, GUARD YOUR WILDERNESS

A CLIPPING from the Utica Daily Press has been submitted to Association headquarters by Mr. A. Osborne Mayer of Waterville, New York, one of our members. The item contains the following information:

"Plans for a postwar highway through the heart of the Adirondacks region to develop that area industrially and for recreation were disclosed yesterday by Senator James M. Mead. Mead said he expected to submit the plans soon to the Public Roads Administration with a view to having them fitted in with the huge program of postwar construction. He said the plans probably would call for four lanes, two for trucks and two for passenger cars. Details regarding the route are unsettled, but the highway probably would approach the Adirondacks by way of Utica. He added that Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister, would like to see it linked with Canadian highways. The new highway is one reason for present efforts to get funds from the Bureau of Mines for further explorations to develop iron ore supplies in New York."

This is indication of one more of the many postwar schemes that are now being put into the blueprint stage to promote the invasion and exploitation of our last remnants of wilderness country. Should there prove to be actual need for a super highway between southern New York and Canada, it will be important for conservationists in New York to offer suggestions for its location.

WOULD OPEN NATIONAL PARKS TO PUBLIC GUNNING

THE Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners, at its twenty-fourth annual meeting recently held in Phoenix, Arizona, adopted a resolution favoring "all overstocking problems in national park areas being met only by public hunting under permits issued by the state or states in which such area is situated."

It may be stated briefly that the carrying out of this proposal would constitute a flagrant violation of the sanctity of the National Park System. The people and their congress will not permit this non-conforming use of the parks. Few cases of over-abundance of a species exist within the National Park System, and these have been, and should continue to be managed by the National Park Service in whose trusteeship the System rests. Wildlife in the national parks should live unmolested for the benefit of those millions of people who enjoy their wildlife alive.

The Ninth North American Wildlife Conference sponsored by the American Wildlife Institute was held in Chicago in the latter part of April. Your Executive Secretary attended. Many excellent talks were given by heads of federal bureaus and private organizations.

Registrants of the Conference were, as usual, chiefly sportsmen. It was encouraging, therefore, to note a growing trend toward recognition of the public interest in wildlife for wildlife's sake. In two talks esthetic value of wildlife was mentioned as becoming of importance to ever increasing numbers of people. One can only surmise the fate of a speaker who, ten or fifteen years ago, would have alluded to this viewpoint before a sportsmen's group. Does this not give proof of the gains being made through wildlife research, and education aimed at the encouragement of public appreciation of nature?

TRUSTEES ANNUAL MEETING—1944

EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES

TIME: May fourth. Place: The Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C. Those present: President William P. Wharton, presiding; Drs. Bartsch, Griggs, Newcombe, Palmer and Swingle; and Messrs. Clark, Erwin, Evans, Goodwin, Lodge, Preble, Walcott, Woodbury, Yard, Newton B. Drury, Director of the National Park Service by invitation, and Executive Secretary Butcher.

From the Remarks of the President

Mr. Wharton reviewed the four meetings held during the year by the Executive Committee, mentioning that the logging threat to Olympic National Park had disappeared, at least for the present; that the Jackson Hole situation remains much the same as at this time last year, and recalled to the Board that the Association had gone on record as opposing the several bills introduced as a result of establishment of the monument, and urged calm consideration of the problem in hopes that a solution can be reached that will be satisfactory to all interests, and that will maintain the high standards of the National Park and Monument systems. The Association's opposition to the proposed Potomac River dams was mentioned, as well as the Association's endorsement of efforts to acquire North Carolina's Grandfather Mountain and place it in public ownership as a camping and recreation area on the Blue Ridge Parkway. The President then spoke about the need for clear-cut distinctions and definitions for the different classes of areas under Park Service administration, and especially the need for the general acceptance of satisfactory standards for the great national parks. The opinion of the Executive Committee is that the time has come when the Association should again tackle this question, for if we do not make a start now, there is danger that the primeval areas—the Association's first concern—may become submerged, their standards lost sight of, and uses admitted that will be destructive of their high purpose.

From Report of the Executive Secretary

Experience with membership during the past fourteen months has proved that there are hundreds of people interested in the cause for which the Association is fighting, and who are ready to join forces with us now, if only we will let them know about our work. The Executive Secretary said that to reach these people with our message is important from the point of view of public education which he recognizes is a large part of our duty toward the welfare of the nation.

The Executive Secretary reviewed meetings he had attended during the year. He mentioned first the annual conference of the National Audubon Society in New York last October at which he gave a talk on the problems with which the Association was concerned at that time.

In November he made a trip to the Tensas Swamp area in Louisiana to obtain information on its suitability for National Park Service administration, and to learn as much as possible about its chances for preservation.

In March the Illinois Conservation Council invited the Executive Secretary to take part in a discussion on national park standards, and this he accepted. In the early part of April the Council again held a meeting to discuss standards, and although the Executive Secretary was unable to leave the office at that time, he submitted to Chairman Strong a few paragraphs expressing the Association's views on standards, and this was read at the meeting and recorded in the minutes thereof.

Later in April the Executive Secretary returned to Chicago to attend the three-day

sessions of the Ninth North American Wildlife Conference.

Mexico

Senator Frederic C. Walcott told the Board that Mr. William Vogt is now in Mexico helping the Mexican Government in its fight against erosion, forest fires, and other destructive forces. It is expected that he will have a working plan for the Mexican Government within two years. The Board approved Senator Walcott's suggestion that the Association assure Mr. Vogt of its whole-hearted backing, and voted to request the Senator to draft a resolution along these lines at his earliest convenience, and that this resolution be mailed out to members of the Executive Committee for their approval.

Volcan Chiriqui

Dr. T. S. Palmer spoke about a proposed national park embracing the mountain of Volcan Chiriqui in Panama. He emphasized that this is an important area zoologically as well as scenically. Col. Henry P. Erwin suggested asking the Ambassador from Panama for an article on the area for NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE. Dr. R. F. Griggs concurred. This proposal met with general approval, and the matter was left up to the editor.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Potomac River Dams

The Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association has heard with regret of the revival of the project to place several dams on the Potomac River near Washington for purposes of water power production and flood control. We believe, (1) that commercial developments, especially when they are intended to serve distant communities, should not be encouraged in the capital city area; (2) that the existing natural beauty and historic sites of the valley, including the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal now managed for recreational purposes by the National Capital Parks, should not be marred. We therefore again vigorously oppose this project.

Grandfather Mountain

The Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association endorses the efforts of Mr. Harlan P. Kelsey and others to acquire Grandfather and Grandmother mountains in the Blue Ridge of North Carolina, and to place this area of over 12,000 acres in public ownership, as one of the camping and recreation areas along the Blue Ridge Parkway.

Pan American Treaty

The National Parks Association, through its Board of Trustees, urges that an enabling act to give the Pan American Treaty for Nature Protection full force in the United States, be recommended by the appropriate agencies to Congress at the earliest possible time, and that such an act be passed by Congress.

Grazing

The Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association reaffirms its frequently stated opposition to all commercial grazing in national primeval parks, and specifically opposes the recent demand by grazing interests in California for grazing permits in Sequoia, Yosemite, Kings Canyon and Lassen Volcanic national parks.

From the Address by Director Drury

The Director said he had just come from a Senate Appropriations subcommittee hearing, at which he had asked for the restoration of two-thirds of the $94,000 reduction made by the House in the Service's appropriation as compared with last year. In the main, the appropriation carried in the pending bill is satisfactory. Forest protection, fire control and emergency reconstruction have not been cut. Some reductions have been made in his-

torical parks. Mr. Drury stated that the Service had disposed of all but twenty recreation demonstrations areas. He expressed interest in the Association's projected study of standards and classification, but said he thought the present was an inauspicious time to propose any change in designations through legislation. He remarked on the need of protecting the parks from selfish interests that urge undesirable developments under the excuse of public need, and referred to the pending grazing threat in California. Secretary Ickes, he said, was not convinced of the need to open parks to grazing, and had reaffirmed the policy of excluding grazing from the System. It is well to bear in mind that less than one half of one percent of the cattle in California could be provided for on the meadows of California national parks. Mr. Drury stated that Big Bend National Park will be established in the very near future, and mentioned that some portions of the area have been brutally over-grazed, even by goats. How to apply the right standards of management in cases like the Big Bend, troubles him more than some other standards problems. He questioned how far the Service is justified in going in reopening outstanding views that have become screened by tree growth in parks like Yosemite.

Regarding the proposed Everglades National Park, Mr. Drury told the meeting it remains to be seen whether Florida will turn state-owned lands over to the Fish and Wildlife Service as a wildlife refuge, with the proviso that, if the oil boom subsides, the area can be transferred to the National Park Service. Some doubt was expressed as to whether the Everglades area would be as suitable for a park as for a wildlife refuge. The Director acknowledged that the Service would have its hands full in administering the area as a national park, and at the same time giving complete protection to the natural features of the area, especially the bird life, unless the need of restricting access to some portions of the park was frankly recognized.

TWO INDEXES NOW AVAILABLE

THE Association has prepared an index to NATIONAL PARKS BULLETIN, the magazine of the Association from its founding in 1919 to 1942. Prepared also is an index to Association news releases issued between 1919 and 1943. Both indexes are offered free of charge. They list the titles of articles and controversial topics written during a turbulent quarter century in the upbuilding of our great National Park and Monument systems.

Members, particularly the hundreds who have joined forces with the Association during the past few months, are urged to send for these indexes. Among the dozens of subjects listed you may find titles of articles that you will want to obtain.

By reading the controversies out of which have emerged the present National Park and Monument systems, you will gain knowledge of the background of the nation's most spectacular conservation effort, and this knowledge will aid your understanding of the problems with which the Association is contending today.

The supplies of several numbers of both the BULLETIN and the releases have run out, but every possible order will be filled. Prices of all issues of the BULLETIN and of the releases are contained in the indexes.

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

News From the Conservation Battlefronts

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, 767 Lexington Avenue, New York 21, N. Y.—From *Publication No. 90.*—A new danger now appears. Falconers propose to introduce bills to legalize their sport. Overburdened wardens, state and federal, are in danger of having a new set of regulations to enforce, new territory to police, new seasons of game taking—and added expenses. It is doubtful whether the number of licenses sold to falconers would compensate for the amount of money that the state and federal governments would have to spend to oversee and control the activities of falconers. This is something for the Fish and Wildlife Service and the state game commissions to think about.

The legal questions involved will, it is hoped, raise difficulties that will make it possible to head off such legislation, which would inevitably violate not only state and federal laws, but also the terms of the Migratory Bird Treaties.

It is far from creditable that well-known scientific men and important scientific organizations and institutions have been giving approval, free advertising, and encouragement to this destructive hobby, though they can hardly fail to be aware of the harm it is doing, and of its absolute futility in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No conservationist should be deceived into believing that this is a matter too small to be of importance.—Mrs. Rosalie Edge, *Chairman.*

•

AMERICAN NATURE ASSOCIATION, 1214 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.—When, in its issue of March 13, the magazine *Life* published a series of pictures of a "circle fox hunt" in Holmes County, Ohio, it swelled its incoming mail by nearly four thousand letters. Most of these were bitter in their condemnation of the cruelty and sadism pictured.

Our reaction was, of course, that of the majority. We wrote to our members in Holmes County for their opinion of these hunts, and discovered that there were two sides to the story.

In fairness to the people of Holmes County it must be said that unquestionably there is an over-population of foxes there. The country includes 2286 farms, on 2093 of which poultry is raised. In 1943 an average loss of forty-one birds per farm is charged against the foxes, or more than 80,000 birds.

It seems to us that the affair simmers down to the fact that Holmes County farmers were confronted with an economic problem. They adopted a method of control and some found sport in it. If it had been approached as a distasteful job that had to be done, it would be excusable, but this was obviously not the local attitude. A "circle fox hunt" is, in our opinion, un-American as a sport and a degenerative influence, particularly on the young, in whom lies most of our hope for wildlife conservation.—Richard W. Westwood, *Editor, Nature Magazine.*

•

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS, 1405 S. W. Washington Street, Portland, Oregon.—In southwestern Oregon, down in Cury County, the soil and climatic conditions favor the propagation and growing of the myrtle tree, but the woodman's ax and curio makers have layed a heavy hand on this special tree so that now there are only two virgin stands left. A tract of about 300 acres along the Chetco River now in private hands should be purchased by the State of Oregon for a state park. The area is ideal for that purpose, and a number of conservationists and outdoor clubs have been working along these lines for several years. Public officials delay action on such matters until sufficient pressure can be brought to bear. In this case they may wait too long. Time does not wait for park boards and legislatures to take action. I urge Oregonians to procure these tracts at once.—E. J. Hughes, *President.*

•

COLORADO MOUNTAIN CLUB, Denver, Colorado.—A good woodsman is a fellow you would want to go camping with—again. That kind of fellow always leaves his campsite in better condition than he found it. He burns

the rubbish, buries the cans, and puts out the fire so that it stays out. No forest fires mark his trail. He uses a camera instead of a gun. All the wild creatures that crawl, fly or run are his friends instead of his prey. He picks few flowers and never pulls them up by the roots. He never chops down a tree unless he has a mighty good reason for doing it. Remember—you were not the first over the trail. Leave the pleasant places along the way just as pleasant for those who follow you.—Eleanor E. Kingery, *Editor, Trail and Timberline.*

•

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, 1734 N Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.—The following resolution was adopted by the General Federation of Women's Clubs at its anual convention held April 25-28 in St. Louis, Missouri:

Whereas the conservation and scenic standards of our National Park System have been maintained by the United States Government for more than half a century for the inspiration, education, enjoyment and general welfare of all generations; and

Whereas, the necessary standards under which these areas have been selected and administered have been assailed again and again by commercial and selfish interests that lower and break down the national values; and

Whereas, the General Federation of Women's Clubs throughout the years has staunchly upheld the excellent standards under which the National Parks were established, defending them against encroachment and commercial exploitation; therefore be it

Resolved, that the General Federation of Women's Clubs in convention assembled, April 1944, reaffirms its unqualified support of the absolute maintenance of high standards, ideals and purposes, under which our National Parks System was created in order that the integrity of the national parks may be preserved for all time, not only for ourselves, but for future generations; and be it further

Resolved, that the General Federation of Women's Clubs urges the enactment of legislation which will reserve to Congress the exclusive right to create national monuments and national parks.—Mrs. T. M. Francis, *Chairman, Conservation of Natural Resources Committee.*

With the conclusion of her term in office this past spring as chairman of the Conservation of Natural Resources Committee, Mrs. T. M. Francis receives high praise for her service to the Federation. Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Chairman of the Federation's Department of Legislation, says of Mrs. Francis, "I have watched her for three years and have always found her well informed and ready with the needed information on her subject. She is a hard worker."

THE EDITOR'S BOOKSHELF

MANY HAPPY DAYS I'VE SQUANDERED, by Arthur Loveridge. Published by Harper and Brothers, New York. Illustrated. 278 pages. Price $2.75.

Here is a book of real entertainment. The author's chief interest is collecting and observing wildlife, and he has pursued his interest anywhere from his homeland of South Wales to British East Africa and the U. S. A. In this book he tells you about monkey escapades, adventures with rock pythons, crocodiles, elands, leopards and lions. You will be amused by such accounts as the one about beer-drinking bush babies and the one which describes how an entire regiment was routed by bees. From infancy, the author was taught the importance of being kind to animals, for his earliest companions were birds and animals. Many of the author's experiences with wildlife took place in British East Africa, where he was assistant game warden of Tanganyika and curator of a museum at Nairobi. Today Mr. Loveridge is curator of reptiles and amphibians at Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology.

CALL IT NORTH COUNTRY, THE STORY OF UPPER MICHIGAN, by John Bartlow Martin. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York. Illustrated. 281 pages. Price $3.50.

The region which this book describes is the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. The author, having traveled all over that part of the state, became acquainted with its people and gives in this book a history of the region from the days of its earliest white inhabitants down to the present time. He describes the original wilderness, the lumbering, forest fires and mining of copper and iron. The last chapter contains much valuable information for anyone who contemplates vacationing there. Conservationists who have urged the preservation of the Porcupine Mountains will find particular interest in the book, for this area figures in the story, as does also Isle Royal, which is now a national park by that name.

SIERRAN CABIN . . . FROM SKYSCRAPER, A TALE OF THE SIERRAN PIEDMONT, by C. M. Goethe. Published by the Keystone Press, San Francisco. Illustrated. 185 pages. Price $1.25.

Jaded with long hours of work in a city office, Allen, about whom this story is written, acquires a cabin in the California Sierra foothills; and here the wonders and oddities of nature are revealed to him. The story contains much philosophy, for Allen, in his considerations of nature's ways, frequently makes comparisons with the inconsistent and often fruitless strivings of humanity. In his retreat, Allen found that to be with nature, to live in a natural environment at regular intervals, can bring contentment. This little book, therefore, which is unique in many respects, suggests to those who need "re-creation," a way to obtain it.

THE OUTDOORSMAN'S COOKBOOK, by Arthur H. Carhart. Published by The Macmillan Company, New York. Illustrated. 211 pages. Price $1.95.

Are you afraid to go on a camping trip because you don't know how to cook or what to provide in the way of food? If that fear is holding you back, then get a copy of this book at once. The author, himself an outdoorsman of the first order, has had wide experience with camp culinary problems, for among other activities, he has cruised the Quetico-Superior country of Minnesota and Ontario and has spent summers exploring the Bighorns, Wind Rivers, Medicine Bow and other mountain ranges of Wyoming and Colorado. Mr. Carhart tells you how to plan nutritious menus, gives lists of food suitable for any kind of trip from the roughest to the most luxurious; and he tells you how to determine the amount of food and what cooking equipment to take, as well as how it should be packed. He discusses each detail in the preparation of food, the way to build your fire, and tells you the most suitable wood to use. The sixteen chapters include "Mapping Your Meals," "Care of Wild Meats," "Soups and Stews," "Bread and Flapjacks" and "Beverages."

POVERTY OR CONSERVATION, YOUR NATIONAL PROBLEM, by Jay N. Darling. Published by the National Wildlife Federation, 1212 16th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Thirty pages. Price 25 cents.

Every thinking citizen of the United States should read this booklet. Probably the most clearly expressed document ever written on conservation of natural resources, it offers convincing evidence that war is the direct result of growing populations together with declining reserves of water, vegetation and soils; that our own country is on the road to becoming a desert; that education in the schools on this vital subject is the leading preventative for declining civilization; and that if an aroused public will demand and get action through government for nation-wide conservation, it is still not too awfully late. Send at once for a copy, read it, and then ponder over it.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

Newton B. Drury

Newton B. Drury (*National Park Service Grazing Policy*), formerly of San Francisco, was graduated from the University of California in 1912, and later became a member of the faculty there. During World War I he was 1st Lieutenant in the Balloon Section of the U. S. Army Air Service. He has been an executive of the California State Park Commission, and for twenty years Secretary of the Save-the-Redwoods League. He has been also a member of the Yosemite Advisory Board; is a Research Associate in Study of Primitive landscape, Carnegie Institute of Washington; and is an honorary life member of the Sierra Club. Since 1940 Mr. Drury has been Director of the National Park Service.

Ira N. Gabrielson

Ira N. Gabrielson (*What Will Happen to the Everglades?*) was born in Sioux Rapids, Iowa, in 1889. During his years of education he attended several colleges and universities to study scientific and biological subjects. For four years he taught biology at the Marshalltown, Iowa, High School, and from that time, 1915, to the present, Dr. Gabrielson has been with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service which, until recently, was the Bureau of Biological Survey. During these years he has held various positions including assistant in economic ornithology, Pacific Coast regional supervisor of rodent and predator control, regional supervisor and game management director, and assistant chief of the division of wildlife research. Since 1940 he has held the highly important position of Director of the Service. Dr. Gabrielson is the author of many magazine articles and books on wildlife conservation, and belongs to several scientific organizations.

Lewis E. Bronson (*Volcanoes—Old and New*) was born in Oakland, California, in 1906, and lived there until his family moved to Red Bluff, California, in 1911. It was at Red Bluff that he received his schooling, later attending Stanford University Law School. He served as Secretary-Manager for the Red Bluff Chamber of Commerce, after which he was appointed U. S. Commissioner at Lassen Volcanic National Park. An ardent fisherman, Mr. Bronson includes photography among his hobbies, and in this he is enthusiastically assisted by his wife, Jaye Carter Bronson. Mr. Bronson is now in the Army.

Ernest C. Oberholtzer

Ernest C. Oberholtzer (*Attention, Please, for Quetico-Superior*) was born at Davenport, Iowa, on the Mississippi, in the days of sawmills and river rafts. He attended Harvard, taking an extra year for training in landscape architecture under Olmsted and Pray. Later, two years were spent abroad in foreign service and study. Since that time, Mr. Oberholtzer has made his home on a tiny island in Rainy Lake, Minnesota. In his study of primitive Indians and the vanishing wildlife, he has traveled thousands of miles by canoe and snowshoe,

even into far unexplored corners of the Canadian barren lands northwest of Fort Churchill. It was his interest in land-planning for wild areas, and his exhaustive knowledge of the Minnesota-Ontario border lakeland that brought him from his backwoods seclusion seventeen years ago, into the cities to serve as President of the Quetico-Superior Council at Minneapolis. In his fight for wilderness preservation he has continued in this capacity ever since.

Juan Zinser (*Mexico Looks Ahead*) was appointed by President Cardenas in 1936 to represent the Republic of Mexico at the First North American Wildlife Conference held in Washington, D. C. Prior to that year, Mr. Zinser was Commissioner of Wildlife in Mexico. He is a member of the Committee on International Relations for Consideration of Wildlife Problems, and is connected with the Department of Forestry and Game in the Department of Agriculture of Mexico. Mr. Zinser, one of the most able conservationists in his country, took active part in drawing up the Migratory Bird Treaty. He is a trustee of the American Wildlife Institute.

THE PARKS AND CONGRESS

78th Congress to July 1, 1944

H. R. 4679 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945. Passed House April 27. Passed Senate with amendments May 23.—Among the several sums appropriated to the National Park Service are the following: For the Director's office $24,000; for emergency reconstruction, forest fire fighting and prevention, and for control, prevention and spread of insect pests and tree diseases $320,190; for administration, protection, maintenance and improvement of national parks $2,224,500; for administration, protection, maintenance and improvement of national monuments $328,435.

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

H. R. 2241 (Barrett) To abolish Jackson Hole National Monument. Introduced March 19, 1943. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Amended November 17 by striking out everything after the word "abolish" in line 5. As amended, reported out favorably by the Committee. Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union. Referred to the House Rules Committee for a ruling for final action by the House. Passed over without prejudice by the House three times. The last time was on June 19. Congress adjourned June 24 without passing this bill.

H. R. 3864 (Dimond), **H. R. 3884** (Chenoweth) To repeal section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act for the preservation of American antiquities," approved June 8, 1906. Introduced December 17 and 20, 1943. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Reported unfavorably by the Interior Department.—These are companion bills to S. 1046 (O'Mahoney, McCarran), introduced April 29, 1943. The latter was reported out by the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, and is now on the Senate Calendar. The bills would abolish the power of the President to establish national monuments by proclamation.

H. R. 3953 (Clevenger) To authorize a survey of the military route of General Anthony Wayne during Indian wars, with a view to constructing a national parkway to be known as "The General Anthony Wayne Memorial Parkway." Introduced January 12, 1944, and referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. No report has been received from the Committee.

H. R. 5058 (Engle) To provide for the issuance of grazing permits for livestock in the national parks and national monuments. Introduced June 19.—This bill is an example of pressure of selfish commercial interests seeking to further their own ends under the guise of supposed necessity and patriotism as a result of war. At its meeting on May 4th, the Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association adopted a resolution opposing this form of desecration of national parks. (See page 25 in this issue. See also *National Park Service Grazing Policy* on page 16.)

NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

1214 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

OFFICERS

William P. Wharton—**President**
Henry Baldwin Ward—**Vice-President**
Joshua Evans, Jr.—**Treasurer**
Henry P. Erwin—**Secretary**
Devereux Butcher—**Executive Secretary**
Robert Sterling Yard—**Advisory Editor**

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

I. Appointed by Organizations

Asterisks Indicate Executive Committee

Harold E. Anthony—**National Research Council**
David A. Aylward—**National Wildlife Federation**
John H. Baker—**National Audubon Society**
Robert Woods Bliss—**American Federation of Arts**
Henry A. Buchtel—**Colorado Mountain Club**
Thomas H. Cabot—**Appalachian Mountain Club**
Wallace W. Atwood—**American Association for the Advancement of Science**
Morse A. Cartwright—**American Association for Adult Education**
Elmer Drew Merrill—**National Academy of Sciences**
Austin H. Clark—**American Society of Naturalists**
Harold J. Coolidge, Jr.—**American Committee for International Wildlife Protection**
Philip H. Elwood—**American Society of Landscape Architects**
B. Floyd Flickinger—**American Historical Association**
Mrs. Rufus E. Fort—**Garden Club of America**
Mrs. Oscar Palmour—**General Federation of Women's Clubs**
Remington Kellogg—**American Society of Mammalogists**
Francois E. Matthes—**Geological Society of America**
Duncan McDuffie—**Sierra Club**
Mrs. Edward McKeon—**National Council of State Garden Clubs**
Curtis L. Newcombe—**Ecological Society of America**
Theodore S. Palmer—**American Ornithologists' Union**
*Edward A. Preble—**American Nature Association**
W. T. Swingle—**Botanical Society of America**
John C. Case—**American Alpine Club**
Frederic C. Walcott—**Boone and Crockett Club**
*Henry Baldwin Ward—**Izaak Walton League of America**
James E. West—**Boy Scouts of America**
*William P. Wharton—**American Forestry Association**

II. Elected at Large

*Albert W. Atwood
Paul Bartsch
Edward B. Burling
W. S. Cooper
Aubrey Drury
*Henry P. Erwin
*Joshua Evans, Jr.
*Francis M. Goodwin
Robert F. Griggs
F. W. Lafrentz
*F. S. Lodge
John C. Merriam
James Grafton Rogers
Huston Thompson
*C. G. Woodbury
Frederic E. Wright
*Robert Sterling Yard

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Arthur H. Blake
Guy Emerson
David Fairchild
William L. Finley
S. Herbert Hare
Frederick T. Kelsey
Fairman B. Lee
Arthur Newton Pack

PAST PRESIDENTS

Henry B. F. MacFarland
Charles D. Walcott
Herbert Hoover
George Bird Grinnell
Wallace W. Atwood
Cloyd Heck Marvin

WHY THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

ORIGIN OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM AND SERVICE

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

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

COMMERCIAL ENCROACHMENT AND OTHER DANGERS

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

Thus it is that a power dam built in 1913 floods the once beautiful Hetch Hetchy Valley in Yosemite National Park; and that during World War I certain flower-filled alpine meadows in the parks were opened to grazing. The building of needless roads that destroy primeval character, the over-development of amusement facilities; and the inclusion of areas that do not conform to national park standards, and which sometimes contain resources that will be needed for economic use, constitute other threats to the System. A danger also grows out of the recent establishment of ten other kinds of parks lacking the standards of the world-famous primeval group. These are designated by descriptive adjectives, while the primitive group is not. Until the latter are officially entitled *national primeval parks* to distinguish them from the others, they will remain subject to political assaults.

THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

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

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

THE NATIONAL PARKS AND YOU

To insure the preservation of our heritage of scenic wilderness, the combined force of thinking Americans is needed. Membership in the National Parks Association offers a means through which you may do your part in guarding the national parks and other wilderness country. Join now. Annual membership is $3 a year; supporting membership $5 a year; sustaining membership $10 a year; contributing membership $25 a year; life membership $100, and patron membership $1,000 with no further dues. All memberships include subscription to NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE.

IN PEACETIME AS WELL AS IN WAR
AN IMPERATIVE DUTY OF EVERY AMERICAN
IS THE PROTECTION OF WOODLANDS AND FORESTS
FROM FIRE