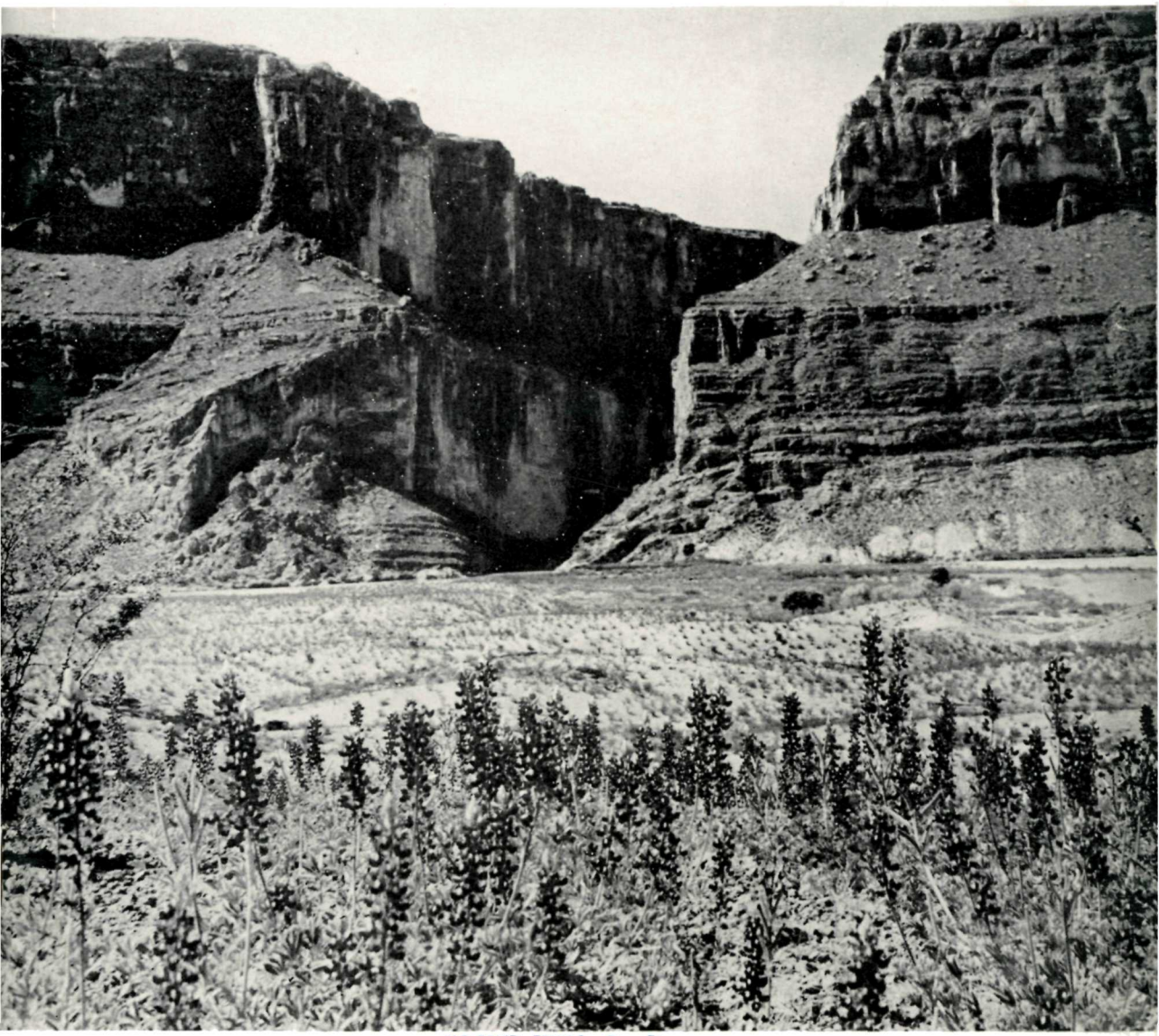
NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION



BIG BEND, TEXAS—Page Five

OCTOBER-DECEMBER • 1944 • NUMBER 79 (with index)

"A million boys who roam the fields with small rifles without having been instructed in protection, can destroy an appalling number of valuable birds in the course of a year. . . . It is now the bounden duty of each parent to teach each one of his or her children that the time has come when the resources of nature, and especially wildlife, must be conserved. To permit boys to grow up and acquire guns without this knowledge is wrong."

WILLIAM T. HORNADAY.

NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

formerly

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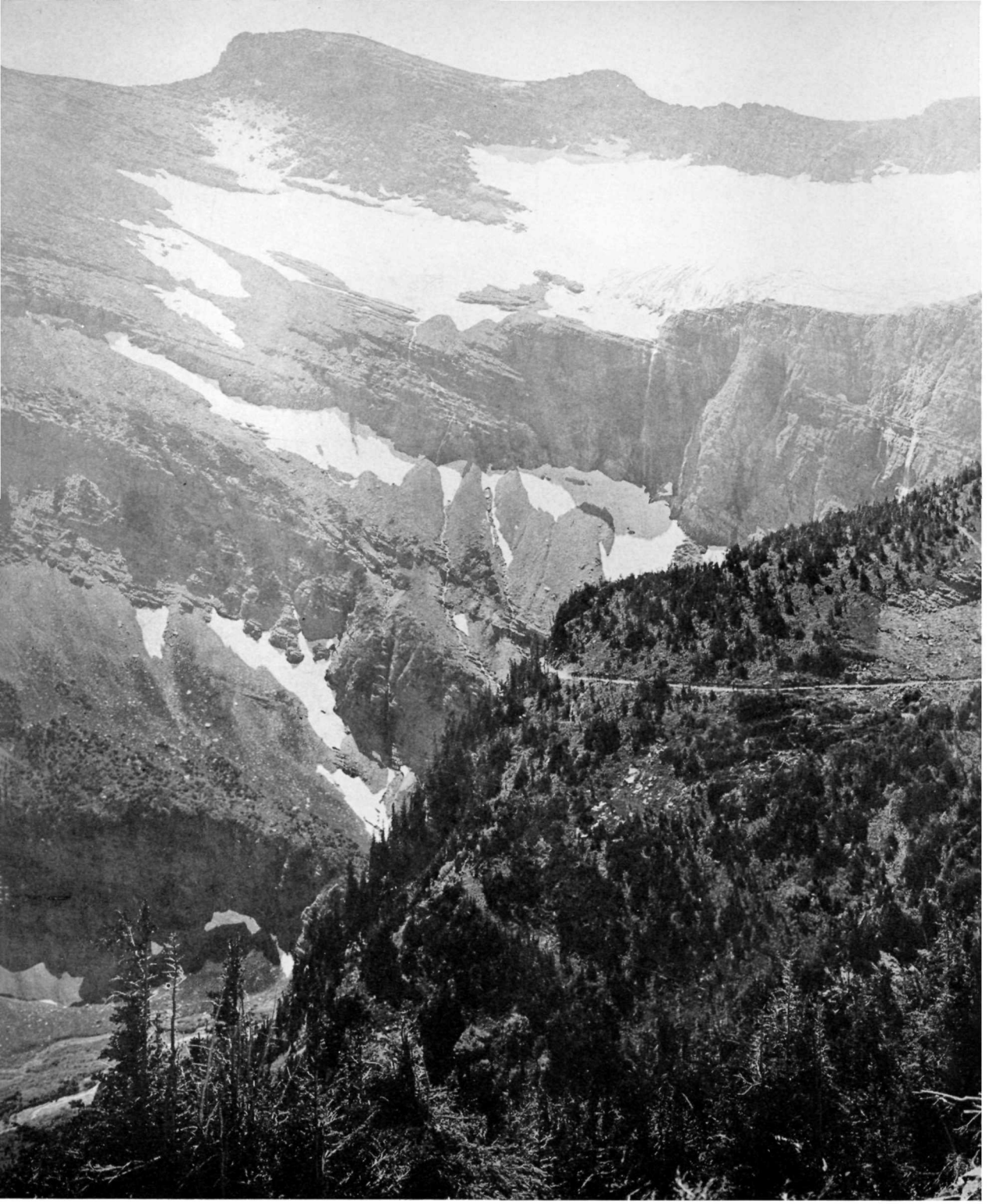
NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, formerly National Parks Bulletin, has been published since 1919 by the National Parks Association. It presents articles of importance and of general interest relating to the national parks and monuments, and is issued quarterly for members of the Association and for others who are interested in the preservation of our national parks and monuments as well as in maintaining national park standards, and in helping to preserve wilderness. (See inside back cover.)

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.



Fred H. Kiser

Swiftcurrent Glacier and the trail that leads to it in Glacier National Park.—"No amount of machine development in transportation, in mass production and in urban comfort can compensate for the loss of opportunity to keep in touch with primitive nature."

EDITORIAL

TASKS OF WAR AND PEACE

TRANSPORTED overnight from an environment dominated by the roar of the airplane, of the truck, of farm machinery, and of other implements of modern civilization, to a place of beauty and peace on the Maine coast, the writer has never more keenly realized the human need for sanctuary. Never in the world's history has there been a time when that need was so urgent as now, nor when the threats to its realization were greater. Never was there a more urgent challenge to those who understand the danger to strive to hold what we still have. Never was there a greater need of preparedness to meet the challenge to save some part of our natural heritage from utter domination by the machine, and to save with it the sanity of mankind.

Conservation groups are aware of this situation, and each is contributing in its own way to advancement of the cause. While many are concerned chiefly with conservation of the purely material resources that are vital to economic welfare, yet nearly all realize that "man cannot live by bread alone." Most conservation-minded people are concerned with things of the spirit as well as with things of the flesh. They are concerned with preservation of nature and natural beauty, as well as with conservation of economic resources. Practically all are ready to uphold the human sanctuary idea. No group is so devoted to that idea as the National Parks Association.

The men and women on the national park and wilderness preservation fronts, both in Government service and in voluntary associations now dealing with increasingly difficult problems, deserve widespread sympathetic public support in carrying on this work so essential to national welfare. The Executives in charge of the work of conservation organizations merit special mention. With valuable experience behind them, and with single-hearted devotion to the cause, they have met to the best of their abilities the wartime threats, and are now planning to meet problems which already loom large on the peacetime horizon. The National Parks Association, assisted by able allies, has combatted the threats of logging, grazing and other assaults on the National Park and Monument systems; it has helped in saving new virgin areas such as the Porcupine Mountains of Michigan; it has continued to contribute to public enlightenment through distribution of its magazine, which it sends free to 650 Army camp libraries, and at a special low rate to various libraries, schools and colleges, as well as to its rapidly growing membership. The Association is now planning to meet postwar problems through a careful reexamination of national park and monument standards, and to make a study, in the light of these standards, of the problem of classification of the many and various reservations administered by the National Park Service. Our objective is a fundamental charter for the federal park system, upon which can be based the best methods of use and protection. The carrying on of this work is essential to the nation whether in war or in peace.

Great tasks, both immediate and future, lie before the National Parks Association and the various organizations with which it cooperates. Acting together in even greater unity than in the past, we plan to meet the many dangers that will arise, not only from purely selfish commercial interests, but also from well-intentioned people who, by urging unwise developments, would impair or even destroy that which we seek to perpetuate. We must enlist the eager support of ever-increasing numbers of men and women throughout the nation, that they may actively aid in keeping our country a good

and wholesome place in which to live.

There never was a time when young men and women who love the Creator's works were more needed to prepare for a great struggle lying ahead. Many of these young people are now in the armed forces or their auxiliary services, many in other types of war work, and their active participation in our endeavor necessarily is greatly restricted for the duration. That their interest continues strong, however, is evidenced by letters from the front. They ask that we who remain at home carry on until they return to take up the fight. In many respects our job is a war job as well as a vital peacetime one, for it concerns the preservation of the kind of world for which they fight. No amount of machine development in transportation, in mass production, in urban comfort, can compensate for the loss of opportunity to keep in touch with unspoiled primitive nature.

AN ARMY MAN SPEAKS OUT

National Parks Association July 30, 1944.
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN:

American soldiers know that they are fighting not only to obliterate Fascism, but to save the political and economic institutions, and the natural resources that make this the greatest nation. Among the resources are those superlative areas, our national parks. Countless men, now in the armed forces, have watched Old Faithful, ridden into Teton's high country, have caught trout in Glacier's streams, or have been inspired by the Grand Canyon. I shall never forget the sun rising over the peaks in Rocky Mountain National Park, or the moose on Isle Royale. When our fighting men return, they want to find America as green as when they left.

In the midst of agonizing war, the news was cheerful that Michigan's Porcupine Mountains were saved, and that Texas has presented to the people of America a new national park. Both are shining victories.

What remains to be done by the National Parks Association? Florida's Everglades should become a federal wildlife refuge now, to be converted into a national park later if no oil materializes. Louisiana's Tensas country ought to become a state wildlife refuge at once. After the war, a federal law designating the national parks and monuments as primeval, and establishing standards which, under all circumstances, would bar lumbering, grazing, mining, dam building, air fields, "Coney Islands," or needless roads and hotels, will be a prime necessity. A Congressional appropriation to purchase private lands in parks and monuments should be considered. The people's estate in outstanding scenery ought to be completed. This would include those superb Pacific Coast wilderness retreats—Mt. Adams, Mt. Hood, Mt. Jefferson and the Three Sisters, and the Mt. Shuksan region, containing a mountain that surpasses even Rainier in beauty.

Alaska's greatest income in the future will be from tourists. In anticipation, what could be better than a Fiord National Park and a park in the Mt. Elias region?

Our National Monument System will not be complete until it includes a Great Plains National Monument dedicated to wildlife; the Escalante area in Utah, and the Kissimmee Prairie in Florida.

The National Parks Association is to be congratulated for helping to keep the conservation banner flying!

Sincerely,
SGT. WALLACE G. SCHWASS,
U. S. Army.

FROM ITALY

DEAR SIRS:

Quite a while ago, back in the states, I made a notation to subscribe to your magazine. I remember that I thought it was a very interesting work you were doing and your magazine was excellent.

My civilian interest is forestry and I'd been planning to attend forestry college when the war broke out. Enclosed find $3.00 for an annual membership and subscription to NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE.

PVT. C. A. GALYON, JR.

Our Newest National Park — Big Bend

By M. R. TILLOTSON

Regional Director, Region Three
National Park Service

THE Rio Grande, forming the international boundary between the Lone Star State and the Mexican State of Chihuahua, suddenly changes its course to the northeast as it forms the northern boundary of the State of Coahuila. Here, in southern Texas, the area bounded by this abrupt "big bend" of the Rio Grande, was established on June 12th as the Big Bend National Park—the 27th park in our great federal park system.

Those who know Texas as a land of level plains, farm lands and rolling grazing range can hardly believe that the Big Bend section of that state, and the adjoining sections of northern Mexico, possess towering mountain ranges which, in the rugged wildness of their scenery, rival those of our northern Rockies; that here there are vast canyons whose depths equal that of the inner gorge of the Grand Canyon; and that here, too, there are forests and unusual forms of plant and animal life entirely foreign to the usual concept of Texas. (See *Big Bend National Park Soon a Reality* in the October-December 1942 issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE.)

The lofty peaks of the Chisos Mountains and the Sierra del Caballo Muerto dominate the scenery north of the Rio Grande, while on the Mexican side the rugged and little-known Sierra del Carmen and Fronterisa Mountains seem to be a continuation of the Texas mountains. In its course from the Colorado Rockies to the Gulf of Mexico the Rio Grande has cut through many great canyons, three of the most spectacular of which—Santa Elena, Mariscal, and Boquillas—are within and form important scenic features of the new Big Bend National Park.

The entire Big Bend section of Texas is rich in history, romance and legend. Archeological finds show that the area has been inhabited by man for centuries. Here, the Spanish conquistadores, explorers and missionaries played an important part in the early settlement of our country. From their records we learn that the fierce and warlike Apache Indians were living in the Big Bend when the first white man arrived. The Comanches—famous fighting Indians of the Great Plains—traveled the so-called "Comanche Trail" on forays which took them as far south as Durango in Central Mexico. This trail extends through the park. From the season during which their annual raids were made, our Harvest Moon is still known to the Comanches as the "Mexican Moon" and to many of the older Mexicans in that section of the country, as the "Comanche Moon."

In the spring of 1787 Juan de Ugalde, at one time Spanish Governor of the frontier province of Coahuila and later commandant of the eastern interior provinces, engaged in a campaign against the Indians. On March 24th of that year, with a hundred and eighteen officers and men he lay encamped at the then abandoned presidio of San Vicente, whose ruins, just across the Rio Grande, may still be seen from the park. At this time Ugalde was following a band

THE COVER—Here is a glimpse of one kind of scenery in Big Bend National Park. This is the mouth of Santa Elena Canyon in the southwest corner of the park seen at a distance of a mile and a quarter, over a foreground of the famous Texas bluebonnets. The Rio Grande, flowing through the canyon, forms the international boundary. At left the escarpment in Mexico is called Sierra Ponce; while that at right in the United States is known as the Mesa de Anguila.

of Indians, the tracks of seven of whom had been found coming down from the north. The seven Indians had evidently been on a raiding expedition into Coahuila. Their tracks led into the Sierra de los Chisos, and scouts who were dispatched ahead to examine the country, returned with the information that the trail had been followed there. Crossing the Rio Grande at San Vicente, the force, following the trail indicated by the scouts, came, just before dawn on Good Friday, 1787, upon the camp of the supposedly sleeping enemy, located in "an arroyo which ran between the wooded slopes of two hills." Here a sharp engagement took place in which the Indians were routed and their equipment fell into the hands of Ugalde. Casualties among the Indians consisted of four dead and twelve of both sexes taken prisoners. It was afterwards found that not a single Indian had escaped unwounded. The Spaniards suffered less seriously with the death of Lt. Don Alexandro Uro and one soldier wounded. In addition to this, the nose of the Commandant had been "grazed by an arrow causing him some slight inconvenience and pain."

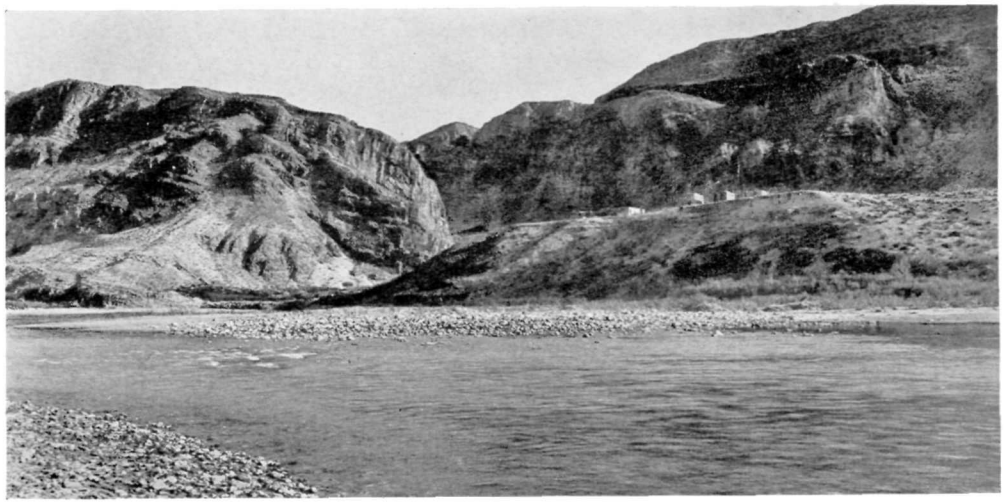
The site was called Aguaje de Dolores because the action took place on the morning of the Friday of Sorrows, or Good Friday, and is probably what is now known as Boot Canyon. Incidentally, the city of Uvalde, Texas, derives its name from a corruption of the name Ugalde.

With the passing of the Spanish and Mexican regime, exploration, conquest and development were continued, first by the Republic of Texas, and later by the United States. In 1853 Major W. H. Emory completed the survey of the international boundary for the United States Boundary Commission. The United States Army tested the value of camel caravans in the semi-arid Southwest, when in 1859 and again in 1860, Lt. W. H. Echols used camels for patrol duty along the Comanche Trail. Captain Neville, leading a party of Texas Rangers, defeated a band of hostile Indians near the head of Boquillas Canyon in January 1863. Dr. Robert T. Hill completed his boat trip down the Rio Grande in 1889, during the course of which he passed through the three main canyons of the park.

It was in this general region lying west of the Pecos, that Roy Bean, the self-ap-

Boquillas Canyon, the mouth of which is seen here from the United States side of the Rio Grande, is one of the three river canyons comprising some of Big Bend's spectacular scenery.

National Park Service



pointed arbiter of early-day legal matters, dealt out frontier justice from his combined office, saloon and courtroom, which, as a relic of early-day legal jurisprudence, still stands in the little town of Langtry, so named because of "Judge" Bean's admiration for "The Jersey Lily."

Located directly on the international boundary, the Big Bend National Park typifies the scenery, the flora, and the fauna of Mexico more than it does that of better known parts of the United States. From almost any section of the park the rugged mountain ranges of northern Chihuahua and Coahuila are prominent in the scene. These features, combined with the few quaint Mexican villages along the Rio Grande lend an atmosphere from which the visitor gets the feeling that he is actually "south of the Border, down Mexico way."

Recognizing that the Rio Grande forms only a political boundary, and that natural features on both sides of the river are similar and equally outstanding, the Mexican Government is planning the establishment of an adjoining national park to form one great international park which will typify the common interests of the two sister republics and their common desire to maintain the existing relationship of friendly neighbors that is necessary for the promotion of Pan American unity and continental solidarity.

Establishment of the Big Bend National Park was authorized by an act of Congress approved June 20, 1935. That act empowered the Secretary of the Interior, within certain limitations, to determine park boundaries and to designate an area up to 1,500,000 acres to be set aside for national park purposes. The boundary line as finally approved by the Secretary, December 31, 1942, upon the recommendation of the National Park Service, included an area of 707,895 acres, or approximately forty-seven percent of the acreage as definitely authorized by specific act of Congress.

The organic act of June 20, 1935, authorizing the establishment of the park provided that "the United States shall not purchase by appropriation of public moneys any land within the aforesaid area, but such lands shall be secured by the United States only by public and private donations." Since there is no public domain in Texas, this meant that every acre of land had to be acquired by purchase or donation, and that federal funds could not be used for any such purchase.

To meet this situation there was organized the Big Bend National Park Association. This was composed of a group of prominent Texans and representative citizens who recognized the desirability of maintaining this outstanding scenic area for the benefit of all the people, and who were at the same time alive to the economic value of having such a national park within their state. Later the 47th Texas state legislature, with the progressiveness and public spirit typical of that state, voted a direct appropriation of $1,500,000 to be used in purchasing lands required for the Big Bend National Park with the understanding that such lands, when acquired, were to be deeded to the Federal Government for national park purposes. A bill providing for this appropriation was signed by Governor O'Daniel on July 3, 1941.

The acquisition of lands for the park was made the responsibility of the Texas State Parks Board under which there was set up, for that specific purpose, an organization known as the Big Bend Land Department. Funds made available by act of the state legislature could be used only during the one fiscal year ending August 31, 1942, for which they were appropriated. The situation was complicated by the fact that litigation arose questioning the constitutionality of the appropriation act. The appropriated funds were not, therefore, available for disbursement until this case was finally decided in favor of the state early in February by the Texas Supreme Court. The effective time during which the actual land purchase program could be carried on was, therefore, less than seven months.

The magnitude of the task confronting the Big Bend Land Department may be appreciated when it is realized that in this period of seven months there were acquired state school lands aggregating 222,631 acres, 387,993 acres by direct purchase from 135 individuals and corporations and 88,978 acres through seventy-five separate condemnation units, a total of 699,603 acres. Although lands acquired through condemnation proceedings involved more than 3,000 individual owners scattered throughout the world, the acquisition officers were able to locate and reach a price agreement with approximately two-thirds of these. In one section alone there were on record individual owners located in forty of the forty-eight states. Condemnation proceedings served chiefly for the purpose of clearing title. Of all of the thousands of owners involved there were only two, controlling 840 acres, with whom satisfactory price agreements could not be reached, and where the property was, for that reason, necessarily acquired by condemnation. Costs of administration and overhead in the acquisition program were kept to less than four percent.

In a few cases owners of property extending partly outside the proposed park boundary, would sell only their entire holdings. In other cases land acquired by the state still had some title defect which made them unacceptable to the Federal Government. Consequently the acreage finally conveyed to the United States was slightly less than the total acquired. In appropriate ceremonies held at Alpine, Texas, on September 5, 1943, Governor Coke R. Stevenson presented to a representative of the National Park Service a deed of conveyance covering 691,338 acres. This was said to be the largest deed ever recorded in Brewster County, which, incidentally, is the largest county in Texas.

Private lands yet to be acquired within the park total 16,556 acres, of which 3840 acres have been purchased by the state and will be deeded to the government as soon as certain title difficulties have been cleared. The total gross area of the park is therefore, 707,895 acres, making it the sixth largest in the National Park System. It is hoped that the remaining 16,556 acres, which constitute but 2.32 percent of the gross area, will be acquired soon.

The act of June 20, 1935, set up as a condition to the establishment of the Big Bend National Park cession to the United States by the State of Texas of exclusive jurisdiction over the entire area. Although there was some delay in making arrangements for the delivery of this deed of cession, that action has now finally been accomplished with the result that the Big Bend has attained full national park status.

The superintendent of this new national park is Dr. Ross A. Maxwell, whose post office address is Marathon, Texas. Not only is Dr. Maxwell a geologist of note, but he has been intimately connected with the Big Bend since May 1936, at which time he became an employee of the National Park Service as CCC Geologist in that area. Probably no other official of the National Park Service has such an intimate knowledge of the Big Bend National Park, its conditions and its problems.

Arrangements have already been made whereby National Park Concessions, Inc., will serve as the concessioner to provide lodging, transportation and similar accommodations for park visitors. No extended development will be undertaken until after the war. Even then, physical improvements in the way of roads and other developments will be kept to a minimum. It is the plan of the National Park Service to maintain Big Bend National Park as a primitive area, reminiscent of Texas pioneer days, in keeping with the Mexican atmosphere, and as one of the few remaining frontiers along this little-known section of the international border.

After the war, Big Bend will be a thrilling destination for travellers.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

Photographs by DR. WILLIAM S. COOPER

THREE localities on the Pacific coast of Alaska stand out as preeminent in beauty and scientific interest. All have, as their major feature, groups of tidewater glaciers, and each has a special claim to distinction. The first, Glacier Bay, which is a national monument, is austerely magnificent. In Yakutat Bay the greatest of all tidewater glacier has for a background the mighty St. Elias range. But it is Prince William Sound, the third locality, that excels in its combination of land, sea, mountains, glaciers, forest and tundra.

The accompanying photographs give only a suggestion of the supreme beauty of the region. The Sound is seventy miles long and forty wide. Into its tributary fiords a dozen major glaciers discharge bergs, while many smaller glaciers fill the valleys and mantle the slopes. Patches of spruce-hemlock forest alternate with expanses of bog and of tall grasses along the shores. Aged hemlocks that frequently grow close to the ice-fronts prove that many of the glaciers are today as far advanced as they have been for at least five hundred years. This is in striking contrast to the recession that has affected the glaciers of Glacier Bay. It is the proximity of trees to glaciers that gives Prince William Sound its unique beauty.

The largest glacier, the Columbia, is familiar to tourists bound for Valdez and Seward. All else is unknown except to a very few. After the war the fiords will be accessible to tourists due to the new terminus of the Alaska Railroad at Whittier. This will make it possible for thousands to see Prince William Sound in the future.

Unlike anything in the United States is this wonderland of mountains, fiords and rivers of ice. Shown here is part of the five-mile front of the largest river of them all—Columbia Glacier.

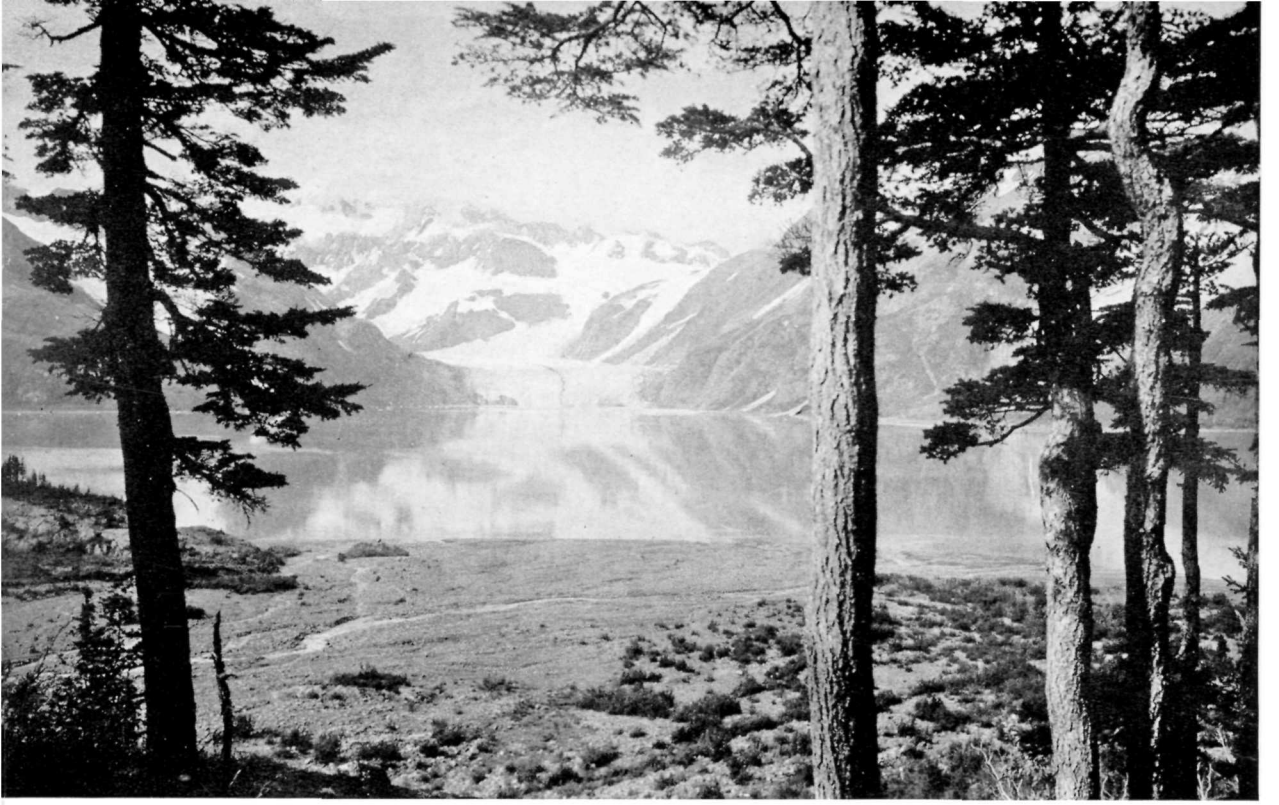
At the head of College Fiord is Harvard Glacier with the tributary glaciers of Radcliffe and Eliot in the distance at right descending from the 13,000 foot Chugach Range, beyond which lies Matanuska Valley.

The tremendous weight and the relentless forward motion of a glacier can be well appreciated by this striated rock in College Fiord. In the background is Harvard Glacier.

Speckled with floating ice, the calm surface of Blackstone Bay reflecting Lawrence Glacier gives some slight impression of the great beauty of these mountain-guarded waters of Alaska's ragged coast line.

This view of the head of Blackstone Bay from the air was taken after a snow storm, and it shows the steep Blackstone and Beloit glaciers. In the distance are the peaks of the Kenai Peninsula.

Bradford Washburn



The forests of Prince William Sound growing along the shores at low elevations are composed chiefly of western hemlock and Sitka spruce with the trees usually small and picturesque as shown here in Harriman Fiord.

Harriman Glacier, with a mile-long front, lies at the head of Harriman Fiord. This short but active ice stream remained unknown until 1899 when it was discovered by the Harriman Expedition.

WATCH THE STOCKMEN

THE situation regarding the recent revival of the threat to open the national parks to grazing of cattle and sheep apparently has not changed since the July-September 1944 issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE came off the press. In "The Parks and Congress" of that issue, we reported the introduction of the bill H. R. 5058, by California's Congressman Engle, to provide for the issuance of grazing permits for livestock in the national parks and monuments. The bill was introduced on June 19 and was referred to the House Committee on Public Lands. So far, no hearings have been held in connection with the bill, and they may not be held until November.

In the meantime, it is encouraging to learn that those who know the seriousness of this threat to the continued preservation of our great primeval parks are expressing opposition to H. R. 5058. Among the groups to do so is the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs with headquarters at Portland, Oregon, which adopted a resolution *opposing the bill.*

H. R. 5058 is an example of the result of pressure brought by selfish commercial interests seeking to further their own ends under the guise of patriotism and supposed necessity in wartime.

In a memorandum issued July 29 by Newton B. Drury, Director of the National Park Service, there are given some pertinent facts about the national parks and grazing that every interested person should know. The memorandum says that many units of the National Park System have "inherited" grazing from the period prior to their establishment as national areas, and that it has been the policy of the National Park Service in such instances to permit the stockmen to continue to graze their stock until their retirement from the business. Thus the individuals do not suffer undue hardship, while at the same time a means for automatically eliminating the livestock from the areas is provided. Continuing, the memorandum states: "Meanwhile, 43 areas of the National Park System, totalling 1,300,000 acres, furnish forage to a considerable number of domestic animals, amounting in 1942 to 20,000 cattle, 74,000 sheep, and more than 1,500 horses as well as several thousand head of pack and saddle stock. In addition, an increase of twenty percent in cattle and ten percent in sheep was authorized early in 1943 as a contribution to the war effort in several historic areas or marginal sections of certain parks."

In view of the fact that the national parks were established to preserve the natural conditions therein for all time to come for the benefit and enjoyment of all generations; and because the flower-filled alpine meadows and grassy foothills are important parts of the primitive landscape, and should have the same protection from alteration and destruction as other features within the parks; and in view of the fact that the National Park System is one of the great American institutions for the preservation of which the present war is being fought, the increased use of park and monument areas for grazing made in 1943 seems a fair and fitting sacrifice to the war effort. Still, the livestock men want more, for the memorandum states: "Despite this relaxation of normal standards, some livestock interests have continued to press for additional privileges. As a result of last spring's drought that at first promised to be extremely serious, livestock growers in the interior valleys of California appealed for all possible help in carrying their animals through the 1944 summer season. Range surveys showed that the carrying capacity of all the national parks in California would not exceed 6,000 head, or less than one-half of one percent of the 1,400,000 beef cattle in the state. Nevertheless, full consideration was given to the requests, as well as counsel from the war food administrators and

others. As a result, it was decided that purebred breeding stock only would be admitted to the national parks in California for a period not to exceed two months during the summer of 1944, provided this procedure proved necessary to save the stock from starvation.

"Thirty-one applications were received. They were submitted for examination to a non-governmental advisory committee whose membership was made up of representatives of the California Conservation Council, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, and the Sierra Club. The Office of Price Administration acted in the capacity of consultant. After a thorough survey of current forage resources, marketing opportunities, and the program of the war food agencies, the committee concluded that opening of national park lands to grazing would not be justified. The Secretary of the Interior has approved this recommendation and has refused all applications thus far received for grazing in the national parks in California."

We congratulate the Secretary of the Interior upon his persistent effort to bring the National Park System through the war period as intact as possible. In his effort we are squarely behind him.

It is entirely possible that livestock interests are making of H. R. 5058 a device through which to eventually obtain permanent use of national park lands for their own special purpose. Conservationists, this is something to think about. Keep alert!

NEW HOPE FOR THE EVERGLADES

IT IS good to know that at last a step has been taken toward protecting the important features of the Everglades proposed national park area until and if the park can be established.

In accordance with the plan presented in the article "What Will Happen to the Everglades" published in the foregoing issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, Congressman Peterson of Florida, on August 31, introduced H. R. 5289. The bill provides "for the acceptance and protection by the United States of property, within the authorized boundaries of the Everglades National Park project, Florida, pending establishment of the park."

Lands within the area would be leased by the federal government to be administered as a federal wildlife refuge by the Fish and Wildlife Service, and would be placed in the care of wardens. According to the present provisions of the bill, this protection would continue for ten years, after which period the lands would revert to the state or to private owners, provided the park had not yet been established. This last provision is a weak point in the bill.

If, at the end of the ten year period it was found that oil development had rendered the area unsuitable for national park purposes, but sufficiently intact for refuge purposes, it would be unfortunate, indeed, to withdraw protection. The state has passed a law to provide for donation of lands for establishment of a park only—not for a refuge.

Of course, in the event that H. R. 5289 is passed, and in the event the area cannot become a national park, there is always the possibility that Florida will pass a bill to provide for transfer of the lands to the federal government for permanent federal wildlife refuge purposes.

Interested persons and groups should lose no time in urging their congressmen to pass H. R. 5289 at the earliest possible date, as well as the companion bill, S. 2141, introduced by Senator Andrews of Florida.

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

Mount Rainier Forests Threatened

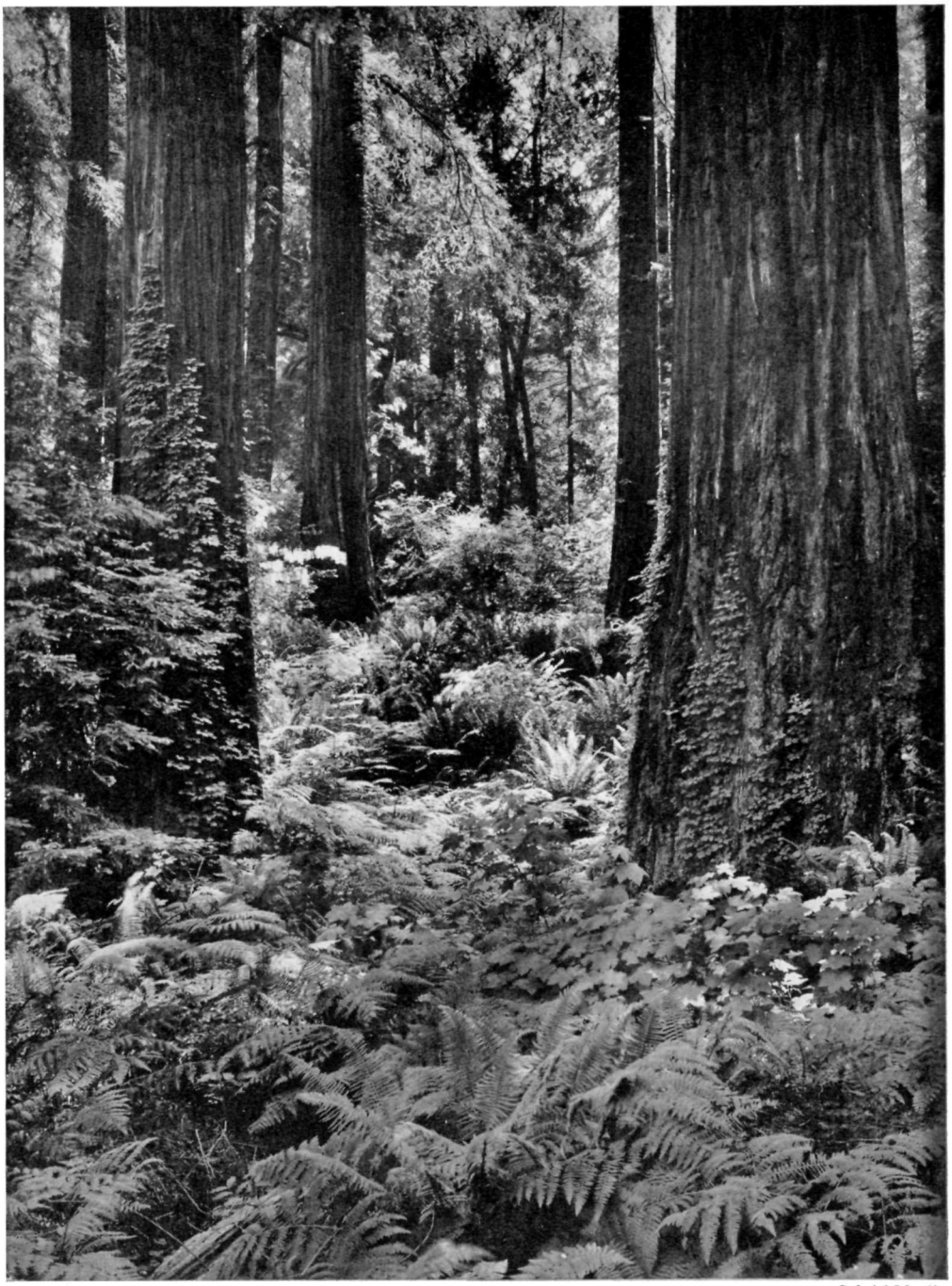
PRIVATELY OWNED LAND A PROBLEM

THE Northern Pacific Railroad Company owns 304 acres of land within the boundary of Mount Rainier National Park. On that land there are some eight million board feet of timber consisting of western red cedar, western hemlock, Douglas fir and white fir. The trees, together with the land, were valued by government appraisers at $20,000 several years ago. In 1939 the railroad company executed an option to convey the property to the United States. Under this option the railroad would donate one-half of the value of the property to the United States, and would receive $10,000 for the other half. This option expired on May 3, 1944. Prior to that date the National Park Service had been seeking appropriations to buy private lands in the parks. These efforts failed due to the apathy of Congress toward the need for rounding out the people's estate of superb scenic parks which are the last small remnants remaining to us of the vast primitive wilderness that once clothed the whole continent of North America. The company has lately expressed its intention to selectively log the area.

The nation has shown ill will toward the gross blundering of the Chicago Mill and Lumber Company in defying public wishes by cutting the primitive forest of Louisiana's Tensas Swamp. But what the nation has shown the Chicago Mill and Lumber Company may seem insignificant by comparison with the public disapproval likely to be shown the Northern Pacific Railroad Company if it cuts any of the magnificent forest within Mount Rainier National Park. Not only will conservation magazines and many other publications give wide publicity to such ruthless and needless destruction, but thousands of people visiting the park will see the railroad company's holdings both during and after operations. Knowing that logging is not permitted within a national park, questions will be asked. The railroad company can probably well afford to await the purchase of its property by the federal government.

It is not generally known that the management and protection of many parks and monuments are hindered by the existence of state, county, railroad and privately owned lands within these areas. State and railroad lands may be sold or leased, or the timber cut off as threatened in the above instance. Privately owned lands are used for summer home sites and for agricultural purposes. Filling stations, stores, cabins, dude ranches, mining operations and summer resorts on privately owned lands are examples of business enterprises now being carried on in many of the national parks and monuments. Here is a problem worthy of the attention of conservationists and all who value undisturbed nature.

Over a long period of years the National Park Service has succeeded in eliminating some of these adverse uses by purchase either with appropriated or donated funds, but there are still more than 600,000 acres of non-federal lands within the National Park System. The acquisition of the rest of these lands will be one of the leading postwar projects to be dealt with by the National Parks Association and allied organizations. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company's threat to the forest within Mount Rainier National Park may need early action by conservation groups. The over-all problem is one that will need nation-wide support by informed persons to urge Congress, once and for all, to take the matter to heart and rid our national parks and monuments of this encumbrance and danger of commercial exploitation.



Gabriel Moulin

Redwood forest primeval.—"Let us resolve that we shall continue to preserve for those that come after us some portion of the heritage that is ours."

Toward A Coast Redwoods Master Plan

By AUBREY DRURY, Administrative Secretary

Save-the-Redwoods League

CALIFORNIA'S great coast redwoods are rightly looked upon as a national heritage. People in all parts of the United States are much concerned, as the Avenue of the Giants area is directly in the path of lumbering operations. The cutting of this primitive redwood forest north of High Rock, on the Eel River near Dyerville, would be an irreparable loss—a break in a unique contact with the past.

How tragic this would be is indicated by a statement written about the redwoods by the late Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn: "I would consider the destruction of these trees one of the greatest calamities in the whole history of American civilization."

Dr. Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, was one of the three founders of the Save-the-Redwoods League. With him were associated Madison Grant, of New York, and Dr. John C. Merriam, who served for twenty-four years as President of the League and is an outstanding member of its Council.

It was a quarter-century ago, during the first World War, in 1917, that these three eminent Americans visited the Humboldt redwoods and determined to launch this organization to preserve the finest of the redwoods, especially along the state highway, which then had recently been completed.

In honor of these prime movers in the League a grove in Humboldt Redwoods State Park has been set aside as the Founders Grove, and within it, on North Dyerville Flat, stands the world's tallest tree, a *Sequoia sempervirens* called the Founders Tree. It is 364 feet high.

Never have these ancient forests of *Sequoia sempervirens* been described more strikingly than by Duncan McDuffie: "To enter the grove of redwoods on Bull Creek Flat is to step within the portals of a cathedral dim, lofty, pillared, peaceful.

"But this temple which the Great Architect has been building for a score of centuries is incomparably nobler, more beautiful and more serene than any erected by the hands of man. Its nave is loftier than that of Amiens and longer than that of St. Peter's. Its wine-red shafts, rising clean and straight over two hundred feet, are more numerous than the pillars of Cordova; its floor is carpeted with a green and brown mosaic more intricate than that of St. Mark's; its aisles are lit with a translucence more beautiful than that which filters through the stained glass of Chartres; its spires pierce higher than those of Cologne; its years are greater than those of the first lowly building devoted to Christian service.

"To destroy this noblest of places of worship would be more irreparable than was the destruction of the cathedral of Rheims."

Happily, this forest now is preserved from destruction, although other comparable forests not far away are yet in peril. Many of the trees exceed 350 feet in height and are more than 2000 years old.

Through the years, a considerable area —about 50,000 acres—of the primeval redwood forests has been saved, within the State Park System. The State of California continues to do its part for their preservation, by making an appropriation of one-half the amount required in the current program to purchase the next forest units, still in private ownership, in the Mill Creek Redwoods and along the Avenue of the Giants.

These state funds are to be available only

when matched dollar-for-dollar by funds from other sources. As in the past, the Save-the-Redwoods League aims to raise the matching money required. The League invites the aid of all who have at heart the preservation of the finest of the redwoods.

The Treasurer of the League is Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, 250 Administration Building, University of California, Berkeley 4, California. Duncan McDuffie is President of the League, which has 10,000 members. The membership is indeed nationwide in scope, with 2500 members in the Middle Atlantic and New England States.

Several agencies, state and federal, are interested in the preservation of the redwood areas in the northern California coast counties. Among these agencies are the State Park Commission, the United States Forest Service and the National Park Service—besides the Save-the-Redwoods League. The League, as has been noted, has been instrumental in the purchase of outstanding forest areas which have been conveyed to the state and placed in the custody of the State Park Commission.

It has seemed desirable to the Directors of the Save-the-Redwoods League to have a survey of the primary north coast redwood region made with the view of integrating the efforts of all of these conservation agencies and to avoid overlapping and duplication of effort.

With that purpose in mind, and with the approval of the State Park Commission, the League has set aside a sum to pay the costs of the survey and has made arrangements with Frederick Law Olmsted, internationally-known landscape architect, and Colonel Henry S. Graves, former Chief Forester of the United States and for many years head of the Yale Forestry School, to make this survey and report, in the expectation that a master plan for redwood preservation will result. Mr. Olmsted directed the California State Park Survey in 1928, upon which the development of the state's park system has been based. These two noted authorities—both of whom have been Councillors of the League for many years—are so impressed with the national importance and urgency of this master plan project, for the benefit of the American public, that they are giving their services without compensation.

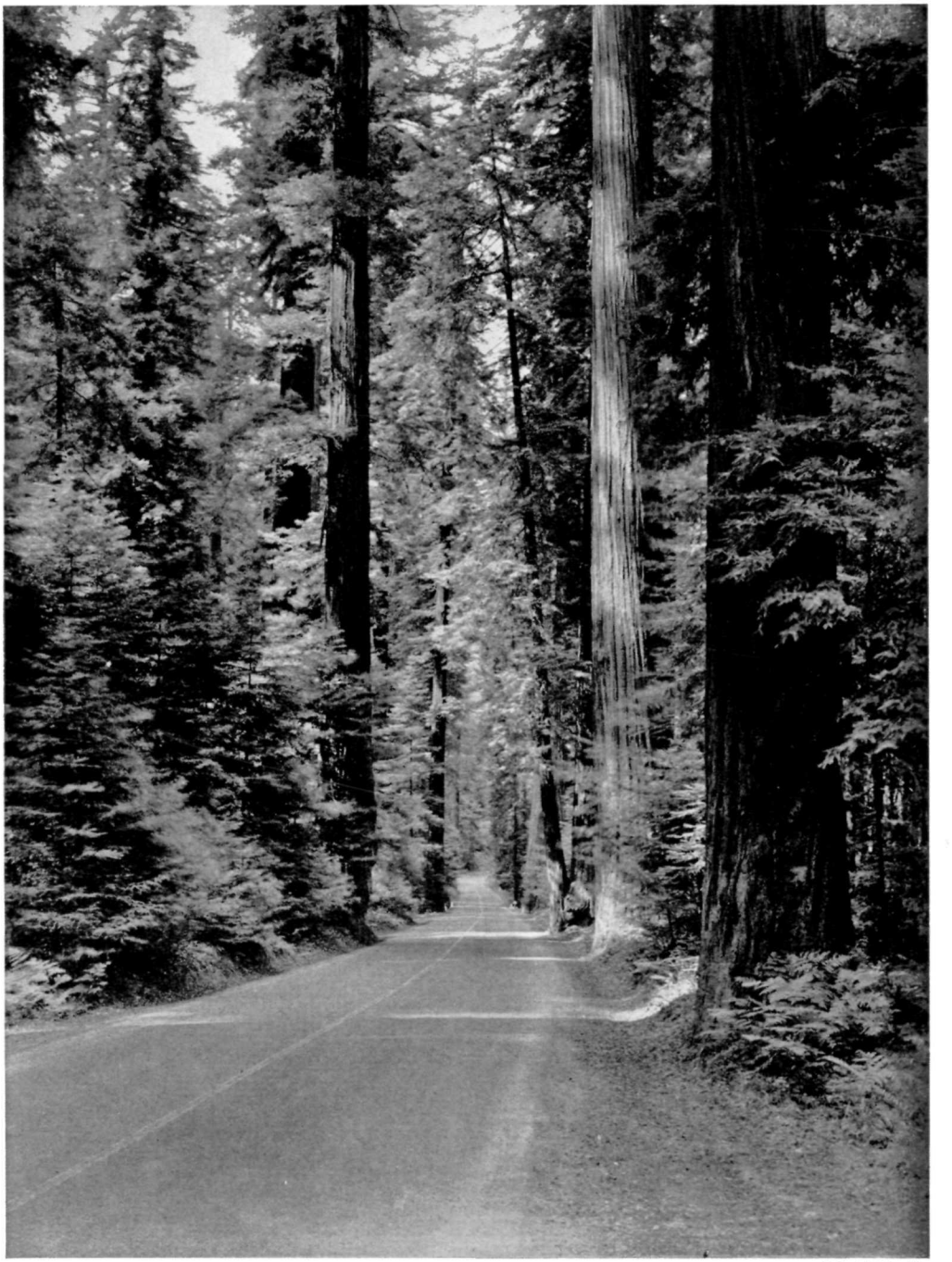
A financial gift received by the Save-the-Redwoods League from the estate of Miss Ida Schwarz of New York has been devoted to this survey with the approval of Herbert F. Schwarz, the executor. Their brother, the late G. Frederick Schwarz, now commemorated by a memorial redwood grove in the Del Norte Coast State Park, established the Graves Grove in that park and the Toumey Grove in Humboldt Redwoods State Park. "A master plan for the redwoods resulting from such a survey would seem of prime necessity," writes Herbert F. Schwarz, "and I am happy to feel that the donated sum may be applied to this objective."

In the League's articles of incorporation it is stated that, among other objects, its aim is: "To bring into unity of purpose and action all interests concerned with the movement to preserve and save portions of the redwood forest for educational, scenic, recreational and economic purposes."

The Council of the League has approved the project to secure this master plan for the redwoods, and the program—including comprehensive studies in the field, within the primary redwood belt—is now well under way. Undoubtedly it will effectively "weave together several strands of effort now disassociated."

Concurrent with the survey, and fitting within its framework, is a noteworthy movement for the dedication of a primeval redwood forest in honor of the men and women who are serving and who have served our country in the armed forces in World War II. As plans are developed, much more will be heard concerning this movement. The suggestion came to the Save-the-Redwoods League from the Garden Club of America.

Like a clarion call was the message of Madison Grant at the dedication in 1921 of the redwood grove in memory of gallant



Gabriel Moulin

These trees are safe in the C. F. Krauss Grove along the Avenue of the Giants, but nearby, the forest is still in danger of logging.

Schoeb

High Rock on the Eel River divides the forest of the Glide Memorial Redwood Grove at left, from the forest at right that is now in the path of lumbering operations.

Colonel Raynal C. Bolling, in Humboldt County, California. The American soldiers, he said, went to battle "for the one thing that men die for without hesitation—and that is their country.

"And what is their country? It is the inheritance that God gave us of forests and fields, of rivers and streams, of mountains and plains. They did not give their lives for a field of blackened stumps nor for rivers drained dry in summer or turned into sewers of factory waste. They did not give their lives for a mountainside rent open for minerals and coal. They gave theirs for a country that had trees on the hillsides, that had fish in the streams, that had birds in the air, that had feather and fur in the forest. Let us therefore in dedicating this grove of redwoods resolve that we too shall continue the effort to preserve for those that come after us some portion of the heritage that is ours."

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.

THE 1944 FOREST FIRE SEASON

DURING the winter and early spring the reports received from the western national parks gave rise to fears that 1944 would be a critical fire season. Many areas reported precipitation and snow depths far below normal. However, late spring rains which extended into the summer greatly relieved the hazard.

Incomplete reports of forest fires which have burned in National Park Service areas indicate that through September 10th the 1944 record has been a relatively good one. Fewer fires have been reported than during any of the previous ten years at this date. Lightning fires have been about normal in number, but man-caused fires have shown a very material and encouraging decrease despite an increase in use of the areas over last year. Only 230 fires have been reported as starting inside or entering the areas so far this year. A total of 4,660 acres burned have been reported, consisting of 810 acres of forest and 275 acres of brush (which is less than in any recent year except 1937 and 1938 for these types), but the 3,575 acres of burned grasslands exceeds the average for this time of year.

The National Park Service made early and intensive preparations for the fire season in all areas. Critical shortages of experienced regular fire protection personnel existed, and the recruitment of seasonal personnel was difficult. Dependence had to be placed on boys and women to fill positions formerly held by experienced men. The results have, in general, been more satisfactory that was expected. Regional fire protection conferences were held which were attended by key protection personnel from all of the parks. Emphasis was placed on discussions and practice in fire prevention, organization to obtain the most effective action from limited personnel, latest methods for use of labor saving devices, recruitment, and cooperation with other agencies and areas in fire suppression. Perhaps the most serious problem in fire protection was locating and organizing, in advance, the fire fighters needed in case of large fires. Civilian Public Service camps continued to be available on the Blue Ridge Parkway, Great Smoky Mountains, Glacier, Sequoia and Shenandoah National Parks, and were of great value in fire suppression. The army, which assisted in several instances last year, was less available this year because of the abandonment of training centers adjacent to some park areas. Few cities or other centers of man power are close enough to most areas to be quickly available. It was necessary for the personnel in each area to organize and train whatever small groups and individuals could be found willing and available to assist.

The fire season in the national park areas is not ended, and the good record to date can be quickly marred by serious fires. The severe drought during the past summer in the East may result in a bad autumn fire season in the eastern areas. Continued alertness and intensive fire prevention activity must be maintained.

Association members will be glad to learn that NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE is now going to fifty-four Arizona high schools. This contribution to education in the cause of wilderness and nature preservation has been made possible by the Arizona Wildlife Federation through sale of those excellent nature stamps issued each year by the National Wildlife Federation in Washington, D. C. The idea of a group gift originated with Charles T. Vorhies, Secretary-Treasurer of the Arizona Federation. That is the kind of cooperation that counts. It is in accord with our own efforts to cooperate by publication of "News from the Conservation Battlefronts" in each issue of the magazine. Congratulations and thanks, Mr. Vorhies.

Relics of Defense

By DEVEREUX BUTCHER

Drawings by the Author

TO hold a territory against encroachment or invasion, the first requisite always seems to be the building of fortifications. The Maginot Line and the Atlantic Wall being the world's most recent of such fortifications, we are inclined, perhaps, to believe that this method for the prevention of invasion is a product of the present century. This is not so, however, and the old saying that "there is nothing new under the sun" can be well applied.

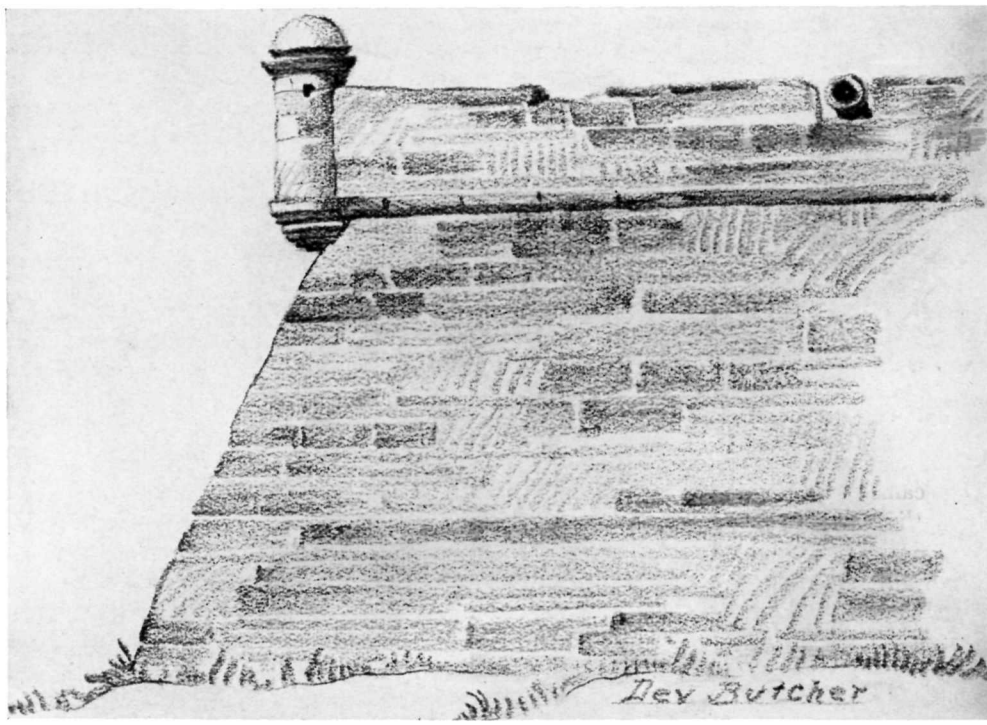
Right here in our own country we have the remnants of an ancient counterpart to Hitler's Atlantic Wall. Most of these remnants stand along the hundreds of miles of Florida's coast, and they consist of the massive ruins of old forts.

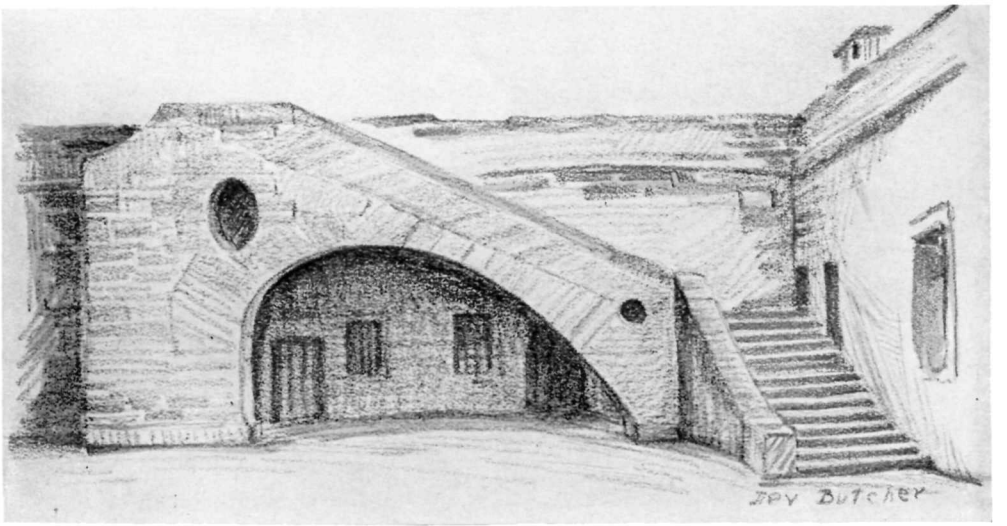
The founding of the two earliest of these forts date back to the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries and are of Spanish origin. They are particularly interesting to visitors, for these two forts have a real air of antiquity about them. Both are now national monuments and are under the protection of the National Park Service.

Other Florida forts are of much more recent origin, are generally larger and of very different design. One of these has been given national monument status.

It may seem a bit common-place to say

Corners of the old Castillo de San Marco at Saint Augustine are adorned with sentry turrets.





In the court of the ancient Castillo there is a gun ramp of odd and interesting design.

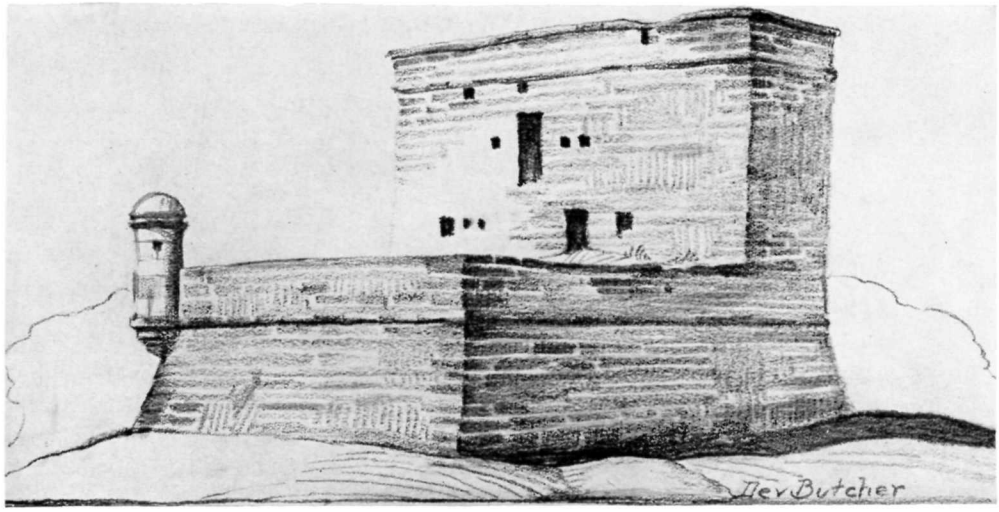
that Florida's early history was filled with adventure, intrigue and conflict, for the same can probably be said of the early history of certain other parts of our country. The truth is, however, that these elements prevailed to a far greater degree in Florida than elsewhere.

When Florida was discovered, there was, of course, land for the taking, and colonists from several nations attempted to settle there. Attack by pirates at sea and by Indians on land were obstacles to the establishment of settlements; but it was the constant threat of attack and invasion by competing nations that encouraged the building of fortifications by those who already had taken possession of the land. Such attacks were frequent and bloody. No sooner had one nation founded a settlement than along came colonists of another nation bombarding and burning, claiming the country, and setting themselves up, only to be ousted in turn.

Taking those forts that are national monuments in their chronological order of construction Castillo de San Marcos (Fort Marion) comes first. Located at St. Augustine on the East Coast, it is the most ancient fort in the United States. Founded in the year 1565, the original structure consisted of sand-filled log walls designed in the shape of an octagon. Built under the leadership of the Spaniard, Don Pedro Menedez de Aviles, it had a battery of fourteen guns and was manned by two hundred men.

Very different is the Spanish fort that stands today at St. Augustine. Its walls are of huge blocks of coquina stone weathered gray with age, dating back to 1672, the year in which its foundation was laid. Fifteen years later the fort was substantially completed, just in time to resist English and Indian invaders from the Carolinas. In 1702 the Spanish were forced again to resist invasion. This time the troops of Governor James Moore of South Carolina succeeded in destroying the town of St. Augustine, but were unable to capture the Castillo. The garrison simply withdrew into the fort and raised the drawbridge after it.

Here the Spanish were safe from the cannon of the Carolinians, which were ineffective against the massive walls. When



Fort Matanzas, now nearly 200 years old, is easily accessible, although situated on an island in the Florida wilds.

two Spanish men-of-war appeared, Moore burned his ships and retreated by land. Later attacks were likewise futile, for the fortress was invincible to the implements of war of those days. Not only does Castillo de San Marcos have a colorful and varied history, but it has the distinction of being the best example of medieval European fortification in North America. Surrounded by a wide moat, its sides taper upward and are crowned with battlements through which are thrust the muzzles of ancient cannons. At each of three corners is a sentry turret, at the fourth a small tower, and the effect of the whole is suggestive of an old European castle.

The fort is entered by passing through a small stone building called a ravelin, placed on the outer edge of the moat opposite the single entrance to prevent direct gunfire into the fort. This in olden times was joined to the fort by a drawbridge which today is replaced by a wooden footbridge. The walls of the square central court are pierced by barred windows and iron-clad doors leading to the various storerooms, living quarters, cells, dungeons and a chapel, and in one corner there is a gun ramp supported by a hyperbolic arch.

As fine in detail as in proportions, this ancient relic of defense, standing in a reservation of eighteen acres, was declared a national monument on October 15, 1924.

The author will long remember his visits to Castillo de San Marcos. Passing through the gate into the square court, one almost expects to see soldiers in armor, and to hear speech in a foreign tongue. To stroll through the twilight of the fort's interior is to step back in time; and in the calm of evening when the fort is closed, to sit outside on the broad east rampart with the water of the Matanzas River lapping at its base, one can visualize the activity of the fort's early history—great old galleons sailing in from the open ocean to anchor in the river and there to unload supplies and new arrivals from the Old World; the little town of St. Augustine nearby nestled behind its protecting wall of which a remnant still stands; and the routine life within the fort itself. If incoming ships were hostile it is not hard to visualize the exchange of cannon fire that took place be-

tween ships and fort. Here one's imagination can play. A visit to this old relic is an experience not to be missed by one who would catch a glimpse of Florida's romantic past.

Sixteen miles south of Castillo de San Marcos, down along the winding Matanzas River, is a sandy, forest-clad island known as Rattlesnake Island. On its eastern shore, with one wall rising from the river's edge, stands another ancient structure—Fort Matanzas. A wooden blockhouse formerly occupied the site, but the present fort was built about 1737.

Like the Castillo, it is constructed of large blocks of coquina rock that have weathered gray. In size and design it is unlike any other fort in Florida. Only forty feet square, it has on the north side a tall rectangular structure resembling a feudal castle, and a broad terrace-like projection extending to the south. At one corner of the terrace stands a restored sentry turret. Westward there is a wilderness of thicket and pine forest growing close around and stretching away for miles.

The purpose of this little fort was to guard the south inlet to the Matanzas River which provides a southern waterway to St. Augustine. The name Matanzas is Spanish for "slaughter" and is derived from the fact that here, in 1565, three hundred French Huguenots were massacred by the Spanish.

Together, these two picturesque old forts form a link between modern times and the beginning of civilization upon this continent. Certainly no national monument is more deserving of its designation than they.

Florida's other national monument fort is Fort Jefferson, located on Garden Key, sixty-five miles due west of Key West. It stands as an example of the United States' era of fort building. The American forts were constructed of brick. They have intricate passages, low vaulted ceilings, arches and winding stairways. Visitors are frequently astonished when they realize the great amount of work that it took to build these vast structures. Fort Jefferson was begun in 1846 as a defense of the Gulf of Mexico and to command and hold a fine harbor; but its history as a means of defense was comparatively short, for it was abandoned as a military post in 1874, although troops continued to be temporarily stationed there. Garden Key is one of the Dry Tortugas Islands, the low, sandy, windswept home of sea birds.

Perhaps this fort is best known in connection with the tragic story of the Maryland physician, Dr. Mudd, who was imprisoned there for having set the broken leg of Booth, assassin of President Lincoln.

During his imprisonment, Dr. Mudd aided in stamping out an epidemic of yellow fever, and all through a summer of tropical heat he attended the sick and dying until stricken himself. The doctor survived, however, and because of his services, was pardoned in 1869.

An added attraction at Garden Key is the rich marine garden in the shallow waters surrounding the island. Here, through the use of glass-bottom boats, visitors have viewed the fantastic growths and brightly colored fishes of southern seas.

IN MEMORY OF GEORGE B. DORR

On August 9 occurred the death of George B. Dorr, one of the originators of Acadia National Park, Maine. It was largely through Mr. Dorr's efforts that in 1916, 5000 acres were made a public reservation known as Sieur de Monts National Monument. Mr. Dorr became superintendent of the area, continuing in that capacity to the time of his death. During the years, the area was enlarged, and in 1929 it was renamed Acadia National Park. Mr. Dorr's association with the park area began early in life, when he envisioned this scenic region being made available to the public for all time.

THE JACKSON HOLE CASE

THE fate of Jackson Hole National Monument still is undecided. Court action, opened in federal court at Sheridan, Wyoming, on August 21, sought to thrash out the hotly disputed question of the legality of the Presidential Proclamation of March 15, 1943, creating the national monument. No prediction can be made as to when a decision can be expected. The State of Wyoming as plaintiff will file its main brief by November 1, and the federal government, represented by Superintendent Paul R. Franke of Grand Teton National Park as defendant, will file its brief in answer by December 1, and the state's reply will be made on or before December 15, 1944.

The plaintiff sought to have the proclamation annulled by contending that the character of the monument area is not sufficiently outstanding to bring it within the terms of the Lacey Act of 1906. Representing the state were geologist Thomas, head of the Wyoming State Geology Department and geologist Knight of the Department of Geology of the Wyoming State University. The geologists first said that the area contained nothing of geological interest. Later, in the rebuttal, they stated that the geological features of the monument area are duplicated elsewhere. Also testifying for the state were a representative of the Wyoming Game Conservation Department, the commissioner of Teton County and the president of a Jackson, Wyoming, bank. Most of the state's witnesses, admitting that the area does contain geological, historical and biological interest, agreed that such interest was not of monument character.

Corporal John J. McIntyre, who headed the state's legal staff, attempted to show that the proclamation establishing the monument might be construed to include not only that part of Grand Teton National Forest now in the park, but the entire forest.

The federal government then presented its case. Ralph Boyd of the Department of Justice headed up the government's legal staff. Besides Superintendent Franke, witnesses included National Park Service Chief Counsel Jackson E. Price, Regional Director Lawrence C. Merriam, Superintendent John E. Doerr of Rocky Mountain National Park, and Custodian Merrill J. Mattes of Scott's Bluff National Monument. According to the Department of Interior, the testimonies of Franke and Mattes were presented "with telling effect."

Also testifying for the defense were Dr. Fritiof M. Fryxell, of the U. S. Geological Survey, Dr. Leland Horberg of the Illinois State Geology Department and Dr. Rudolph W. Edmund, geologist of the Shell Oil Company. All three of these witnesses testified that they had made extensive studies of the area, and expressed the opinion that it contains formations of outstanding and unique geological interest. Dr. Fryxell is known to the readers of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE through his article "Jackson Hole National Monument, the Geologic Story" published in the January-March 1944 issue of the magazine.

The biological aspects of the monument were discussed by Olaus J. Murie of the Fish and Wildlife Service, and Dr. Harold E. Anthony of the American Museum of Natural History, who is a member of the Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association. Mr. Murie is known to NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE readers through his vivid article "Jackson Hole National Monument" published in the October-December 1943 issue of the magazine and later reprinted under title of "The Spirit of Jackson Hole." The testimonies of both of these witnesses showed agreement that the area held outstanding interest for biologists, and that its value for the study of biology and ecology would be substantially diminished, and perhaps destroyed, if it were to be expolited for private gain.

If a decision is reached on the case before the first of the coming year, a report will appear in the next issue of the maga-

zine. In the meantime, Congressman Barrett's bill H. R. 2241 to abolish Jackson Hole National Monument, over which there was quite a stir last spring, remains dormant, and it is not likely that any action will be taken upon it until after the elections in November.

The attitude of the National Parks Association toward this matter is that the monument is nationally important scenically and geologically. To abolish the monument, the Association believes, would constitute a severe blow not only to the national park and monument concept, but also to the entire national conservation effort in which the men and women of the United States are ceaselessly striving to save for posterity a few remnants of our original animal and plant life, and of the general beauty of nature. There has been a difference of opinion as to how the boundaries of the monument should have been drawn at the time of establishment. The Association, for many years, has advocated an appropriate extension on the eastern side of Grand Teton National Park, but the Association never has advocated, and does not now approve of, the inclusion within the monument of the artificial Jackson Lake Reservoir and the huge concrete dam at Moran that is operated for commercial purposes. Neither does the Association approve of the inclusion of livestock grazing and of highways used for commercial traffic.

THE PARKS AND CONGRESS

78th Congress to October 1, 1944

H. R. 5289 (Peterson), **S. 2141** (Andrews) To provide for the acceptance and protection by the United States of property within the authorized boundaries of the Everglades National Park project, Florida, pending the establishment of the park, and for other purposes. Introduced August 31. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. On September 5, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.—(See *New Hope for the Everglades* on page 14.)

H. R. 5058 (Engle) To provide for the issuance of grazing permits for livestock in the national parks and national monuments. Introduced June 19th. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. No hearings will be held until after the November elections.—(See *Watch the Stockmen* on page 13.)

H. R. 3084 (Magnusen) To amend the Act entitled "An Act to establish the Olympic National Park in the State of Washington," approved June 29, 1938, so as to grant for an indefinite period the right to locate and patent mining claims within certain areas of Olympic National Park. Introduced June 30, 1943. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. No decision has been made.—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 for 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 the Public Lands. Amended November 17, 1943, 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 June 19, 1944. There will be no further action on the bill until after the November elections.—(See *The Jackson Hole Case* on page 26.)

S. 2105 (Hayden) To amend and supplement the Federal Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented to authorize appropriations for the postwar construction of highways and bridges to eliminate hazards at railroad grade crossings; to provide for immediate preparation of plans, and for other purposes. Section 10, Part A, authorizes an appropriation of $12,750,000 to the National Park Service, to become available at the rate of $4,250,000 a year on three successive postwar years, for construction, reconstruction and maintenance of roads, trails and bridges in Park Service areas. Part B authorizes an appropriation of $15,000,000 to the Service, to become available at the rate of $5,000,000 a year on three successive postwar years, for construction and maintenance of parkways to give access to parks and monuments. Referred to the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Passed Senate September 15, 1944, and was referred to the House.

News From the Conservation Battlefronts

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY, 1006 Fifth Avenue, New York.—Your Society has gone on record with federal officials as to its views on the migratory bird hunting regulations for 1944. Stress has been placed upon the great prospective increase in hunting pressure as men are mustered out of war service. Experience after the last World War demonstrates that we should expect such increase immediately after this one.

It behooves the responsible agencies to play safe by maintaining and building up an adequate surplus, in order that a drain on the available supply will not take place.

In an effort to remove jurisdiction of the President of the United States over one phase of the hunting regulations (a power granted him by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act), Representative Simpson of Illinois introduced H. R. 3743 (the companion bill in the Senate is S. 1986) which would provide for the legalization of the use of live decoys in duck hunting. To the restoration of this device for increasing the kill, your Society is strongly opposed. It is also opposed to any legislation that would take the matter of such regulations out of the hands of the President and his advisors, and make them subject to the whims of Congress.—John H. Baker, *Executive Director.*

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SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS, Mills Building, Washington, D. C.—The economic and social benefits that flow from the well-managed community forest should give it a high priority in the selection of projects for the relief of unemployment. With many agencies at work on this problem, the community forest will have to compete with a variety of projects that will be proposed for the use of surplus labor. If forest conservation and development are to receive their share of this labor, it will be necessary for foresters to have plans prepared well in advance. The selection of areas suited for public forests will call for a land-use classification, and the knowledge of the forester should be utilized in the preparation of any long-range plan which involves the establishment of a community forest.

The period immediately following a major war has generally been one of prosperity until the pent-up demands of consumer goods have been satisfied. It is during that period that these plans should be made.

Most state forestry departments, on whom this task would fall, do not have the necessary personnel to carry out a planning program of this nature. Therefore, we recommend that each state department seek a special appropriation for this purpose at the earliest opportunity.—Henry Clepper, *Executive Secretary.*

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SIERRA CLUB, 220 Bush Street, San Francisco, California.—What restrictions can be or should be imposed to keep the ambiguitous jeep out of our choicest wilderness spots? Good servant though it is now proving itself, there is no denying that it is a potential menace to our every mountain meadow and forested slope. Where is the hunter or fisherman who has not said or thought at least once: "I'd sure like to have me a jeep after the war. Then show me the place I couldn't get to!" Francis P. Farquhar, *Editor, Sierra Club Bulletin.*

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MASSACHUSETTS FOREST AND PARK ASSOCIATION, 3 Joy Street, Boston.—With wood leading the list of critical war materials and the tremendous post-war demands for lumber anticipated for new construction, the warning sounded by the recent Congressional investigation that we must grow more wood should be taken seriously in New England. It is clear from the bills for the regulation of private woodland that have been introduced in Congress that either we must produce more forest products voluntarily, or the federal government will force us to do so. The grower, manufacturer, consumer and conservationist, each has a direct interest in this problem. The question is whether each of us shall try to solve it in his own way or find some plan to combine our efforts. The only practical proposal for the latter that has been put before these groups is found in the New England Forestry Foundation.—Harris A. Reynolds, *Secretary.*

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

M. R. Tillotson

Miner R. Tillotson (*Our Newest National Park—Big Bend*) is a graduate of the School of Civil Engineering, Purdue University. For eleven years he was with the U. S. Forest Service in engineering and administrative capacities, and later spent a year and a half as construction engineer for the Standard Oil Company of California. Entering the National Park Service in 1921, he was first employed in engineering work at Yosemite National Park, and a year later was appointed park engineer at Grand Canyon National Park, becoming superintendent there in 1927, serving in that capacity until 1939, when he was appointed regional director, Region One, National Park Service. He has served as regional director, Region Three, Santa Fe, New Mexico, since 1940 to the present time. Mr. Tillotson was co-author with Frank J. Taylor of "*Grand Canyon Country.*"

William S. Cooper

Dr. William S. Cooper (*Prince William Sound*) has been professor of botany at the University of Minnesota for twenty-nine years. His research has frequently overflowed into various phases of geology, especially glacial geology. In 1916 he began studies in Alaska dealing with the relations between forests and glaciers. In that year permanent plots were established for the purpose of watching the invasion by plants of areas left bare by glacier recession. These have been restudied at intervals. The year 1941 concluded the first quarter-century of observation. As soon as conditions permit, the project will be resumed. A number of publications have been issued as a result of this work. Dr. Cooper says that he hopes that when he is forced to relinquish his study of glacial geology, others will carry it on. A comprehensive study of the sand dunes of the Pacific coast, in which both plant ecology and geology are concerned, is also being made by Dr. Cooper.

Aubrey Drury

Aubrey Drury (*A Master Plan for the Coast Redwoods*) was graduated from the University of California in 1914, and in World War I was a Lieutenant in the U. S. Army Air Service. He is author of "CALIFORNIA: An Intimate Guide" (*Harpers*) and several other books, as well as numerous articles on western scenery and travel. Since 1940 he has been administrative secretary of the Save-the-Redwoods League, and has been actively associated with its affairs since 1920. He is a trustee of the National Parks Association; director in the National Audubon Society; chairman of information in the California Conservation Council; and has recently served as a vice-president in the American Forestry Association. Interested in human associations as well as in scenic assets, he is a director and treasurer of the California Historical Society.

Devereux Butcher (*Relics of Defense*) is executive secretary of the National Parks Association and editor of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE.

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INDEX TO
NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

July-September 1942—Oct.-Dec. 1944
No. 70 through No. 79

* Figures indicate page and issue number respectively throughout.

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