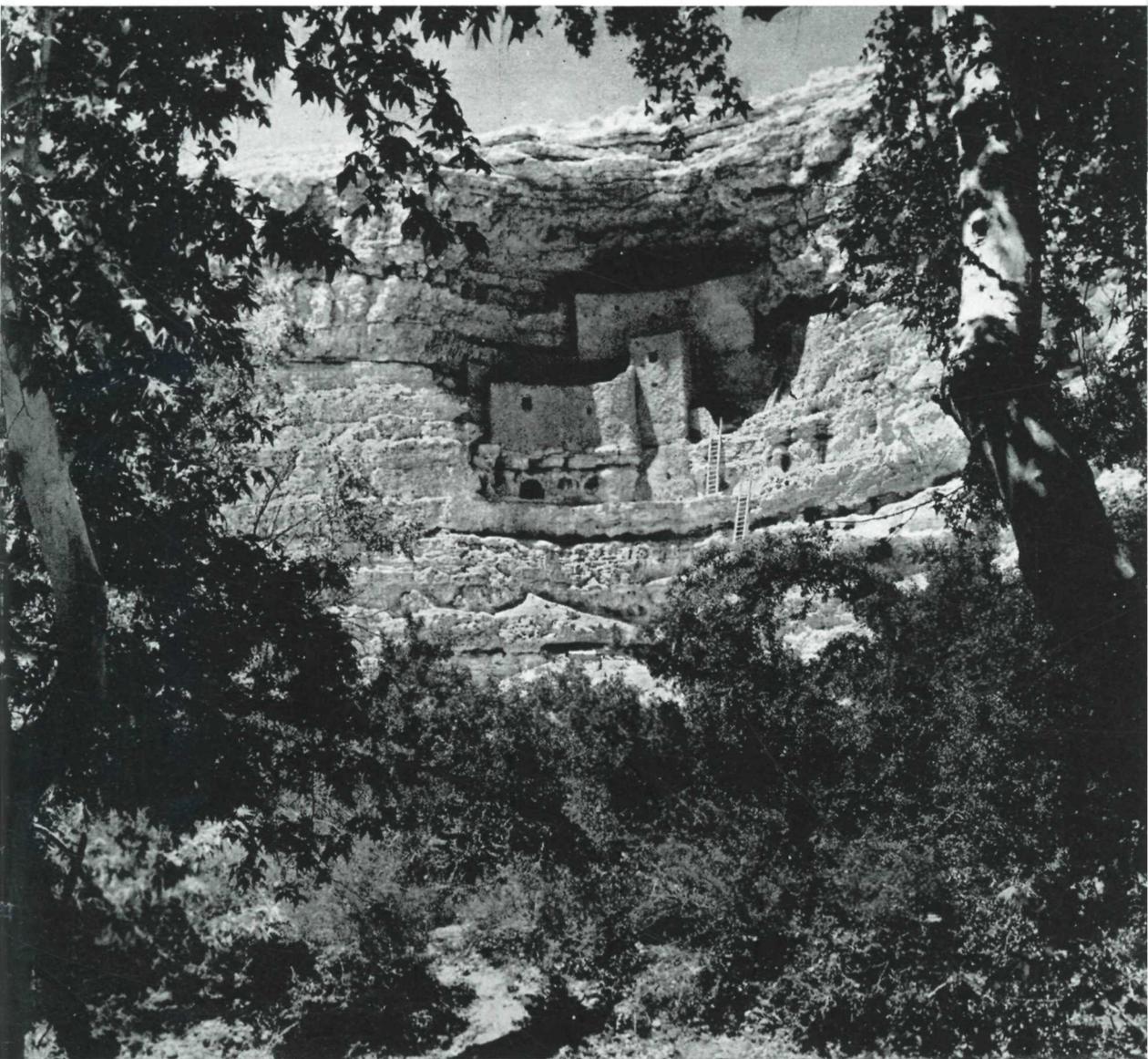


NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

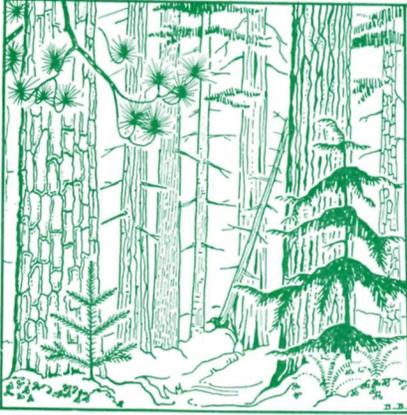


LET'S SAVE OUR INDIAN RUINS — Page Seven

APRIL - JUNE

• 1946 •

NUMBER 85



“I can not say what worship really is—nor am I sure that others will do better—but often in the parks, I remember Bryant’s lines, ‘Ah, why should we, in the world’s riper years, neglect God’s ancient sanctuaries, and adore only among the crowd, and under roofs that our frail hands have raised?’ National parks are places in which reverence is a natural attitude, and where we turn inevitably toward contemplation of the greater things in life, and in the world about us. They are not objects to be worshipped, but are shrines at which we may worship.”—JOHN C. MERRIAM.



NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE

Published by
The National Parks Association

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

1214 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

DEVEREUX BUTCHER, Editor

April-June 1946

CONTENTS

Number 85

THE COVER: MONTEZUMA'S CASTLE, ARIZONA.....	<i>National Park Service</i>	
FLORA OF GRANDFATHER MOUNTAIN.....	<i>Harlan P. Kelsey</i>	3
REHABILITATING EVERGLADES WILDLIFE.....		6
ARE WE TO LOSE JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL MONUMENT?.....		6
LET'S SAVE OUR INDIAN RUINS.....	<i>Louis R. Caywood</i>	7
MEXICO'S NATIONAL PARKS.....	<i>William Vogt</i>	13
AMERICAN REPUBLICS RECOMMEND CONSERVATION CONGRESS.....		16
WATCH THE KILLERS.....		18
LAND OF THE DEER.....	<i>Paul Schaefer</i>	20
ASSOCIATION OPPOSES ADIRONDACK STRUCTURES.....		25
A CHANGE OF INTERIOR SECRETARY.....		26
THERE'S HOPE FOR THE QUETICO-SUPERIOR.....		26
NEWS FROM THE CONSERVATION BATTLEFRONTS.....		27
CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE.....		29
NATIONAL SYSTEM OF FOOT TRAILS.....		30
THE PARKS AND CONGRESS.....		31
THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION, Board of Trustees.....		32
WHY THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION.....		33

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, 1946, by the National Parks Association. Title Registered U. S. Patent Office. Printed in the United States.



Hugh M. Morton

Foggy weather in Grandfather Mountain's land of flowers.

Flora of Grandfather Mountain

By HARLAN P. KELSEY

GEOLOGISTS affirm that Grandfather is the most ancient of peaks, not only in the Appalachian system, but in the entire Western Hemisphere and probably in the world. It is nearly 6000 feet elevation, the highest and most rugged mountain in the Blue Ridge system. On Grandfather's hoary bosom is fathered a beautiful and varied flora, a joy to the botanist ever searching for new and rare species and a perpetual inspiration and delight to those who love the primeval in unspoiled luxuriance of flower, forest and wild lichen-painted cliffs and crags.

For more than a century and a half famous botanists, including Bartram, Michaux, Sargent and a hundred other ardent naturalists, have persistently combed Grandfather's terrain, patiently hunting over square miles of dense Rhododendron and Kalmia-mantled ravines, rugged open ridges—natural sky gardens of the luscious Blueridge Blueberry (with an occasional white Blackberry)—and the high "peaks of Grandfather" that rise abruptly from dense fringes of Fraser Balsam Fir and Red Spruce.

On the cold higher elevations is found an almost sub-arctic flora. This is where the Carolina snowbird nests. Under stunted trees are spongy beds of rare mosses, while open boulder-strewn heights are covered with low wind-swept mats of the exquisite rare Alleghany Sandmyrtle. Here and there the mossy areas harbor large colonies of the charming Yellow Beadlily or *Clintonia borealis*, really a long-ago immigrant from cool northern tundras, and its charming southern cousin, the Speckled Beadlily with white petals mottled green, and everywhere the dainty blushing Woodsorrel Oxalis. In protected places are found two interesting ericaceous shrubs, the pink-flowered Dingleberry and Alleghany Menziesia with yellow bells. Hobblebush Viburnum and the Scar-

let Elderberry, familiar in northern woodlands, are abundant.

Those who know the famed Edelweiss of the Swiss Alps may be startled to see its close American imitation wedged in rock and cliff crevices, usually out of reach; this dusty-gray plant and flower bears the unromantic name, Alleghany Nailwort. In close companionship with this interesting "American Edelweiss" are little clumps of Mountain Bluet, the golden Mountain Dwarfandelion and the delicate Alleghany Saxifrage. In damp places on lower elevations are carpets of the evergreen, azure-blue Creeping Bluets.

The striking Turkeybeard Beargrass, common in New Jersey pinelands is curiously enough entirely at home at 5500 feet elevation on Grandfather. A brilliant, herbaceous perennial is the Firepink Silene, glowing like a small bed of coals in hardwood areas, contrasting delightfully with the white spikes of the Fairywand, or *Chamaelirium*. It is not possible here to describe more than a few of the rare and intriguing herbaceous perennials native to the Grandfather Mountain area. Yet of special interest is the Galax, glory groundcover of our southern Blue Ridge. Its glossy, evergreen, serrated, heart-shaped leaves carpet thousands upon thousands of acres underneath brilliant overhead canopies of purple Catawba, and pink and white Rosebay Rhododendrons, Kalmia and Flame Azalea. On rocky exposed ridges, the Galax turns a rich crimson under the autumn sun, reverting to green again in late spring.

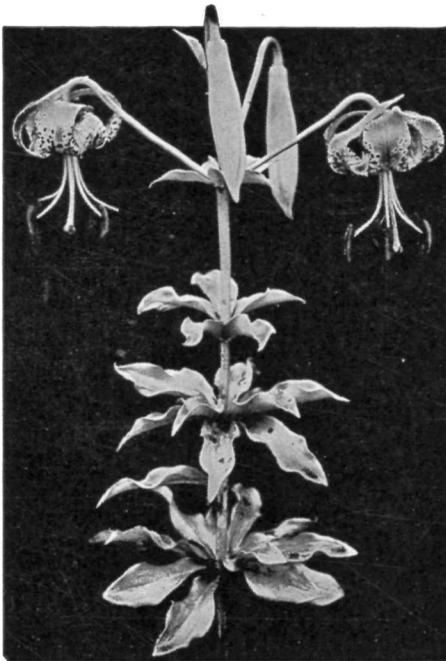
A rare, silky-flowered sedge, *Carex fraseri*, grows along tumbling rocky streams often associated with the pale-blue dwarf Crested Iris and purple Clambering Monks-hood and backed by almost impenetrable banks of Drooping Leucothoe, ("Doghobble" of the native mountaineers), with long



Photographs by Harlan P. Kelsey

The purple-flowered Catawba Rhododendron, *Rhododendron catawbiense*, is one of the showy shrubs that adorn the wild country of Grandfather Mountain.

The rare, orange-colored Carolina Lily, *Lilium michauxi*, is the only fragrant wild North American lily.



arched dark evergreen leaf fronds and clusters of small white bell flowers.

In drier places drifts of the fragrant deep blue Vernal Iris tell that spring has come. The rare dark-red Grays Lily and orange Carolina Lily, the latter the only fragrant native species, may be found if one knows where to search for them. It is, however, from Grandfather's high peaks and open ridges that glorious unbroken panoramas unfold, an undulating sea of varied green where individual trees merge into vast forest. The surrounding dark green of mountain-top Balsam and Spruce fade lower down into the lighter green of hardwoods, which clothe ridge and valley, distant rolling mountains and piedmont, until, far below, vision is lost in a dreamland of soft haze. The pattern is varied by many water courses with cascading streams which are beribboned with great Hemlocks and Pines towering over under-forests of treelike Rhododendrons and Kalmia. These forests bear rare shrub and tree species, such as Carolina Hemlock, Fraser Magnolia, Alleghany Serviceberry, Mountain Silverbell,



The Snow Trillium, *Trillium grandiflorum*, with its pure white blossom in spring and its single black berry in autumn, is a characteristic species of the Grandfather Mountain area, and one of the many that make it imperative to save this area from impending desecration.

pink-flowered Locusts, scarlet-berried Mountain Winterberry, deep pink Carolina Rhododendron and many more.

Yes, Grandfather Mountain is a heritage far too precious to turn over to the exploiter armed with ax and saw, to devastate and despoil. Will this heritage of future generations be a blighted wilderness of stumps, firescalds and eroded gullies, or will it be a safeguarded heritage, a wilderness of unspoiled nature preserved for all time for the health, enjoyment and inspiration of the generations to come? The decision can-

not long be delayed, or it will be too late.

The National Park Service is ready to take over and administer the Grandfather Mountain area, now intersected by the Blue Ridge Parkway, to preserve it unspoiled for the use of all the people of state and nation. Could any finer or more appropriate peace memorial be dedicated to those sons and daughters of North Carolina who have served in defense of our country?

The united interest of North Carolina's citizens would easily and quickly accomplish this grand objective.



Shown here with the large blooms of Rhododendron, is the Creeping Bluet, *Houstonia serpyllifolia*, which grows in damp locations in lower elevations where it covers the ground with thick mats of evergreen leaves and small azure-blue flowers.

REHABILITATING EVERGLADES WILDLIFE

CHARGED with the conservation of wildlife and its habitat within the million acre Everglades National Park project, by act of Congress, December 6, 1944, Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, chief of the Fish and Wildlife Service, acted swiftly to place these federal lands under active administration. The area is known as the Everglades National Wildlife Refuge.

Plans call for the use of a plane to enable the refuge personnel to maintain a more efficient watch over the area, facilitate fire patrol, aid in speedier apprehension of trespassers and poachers, make possible more accurate censuses of waterfowl and the location of wildlife concentrations, and permit regular and frequent trips over the entire refuge which otherwise would be an almost impossible task on so large an area of winding waterways.

Three boats, including two fast cruisers and a patrol boat, are stationed at Tavernier, Florida, for the use of the several patrolmen who will assist the refuge managers by covering both inland and coastal waters in these craft. Posting of lands within the project has gone forward rapidly, and will decrease immeasurably the danger of unintentional trespass.

The Fish and Wildlife Service is especially interested in rehabilitating endangered species that are apparently making their last stand in this region, including the manatee or seacow and the black panther. Careful watch is being maintained over such reduced species as the roseate spoonbill, the great white heron, as well as the graceful kites, of which the indigenous Everglades species, as well as the great white heron, is restricted to this area.

ARE WE TO LOSE JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL MONUMENT?

ONCE again the existence of privately owned lands within the National Park and Monument System endangers one of the nation's great nature reservations. This time it is the nearly untouched area of California's Mojave Desert, known as Joshua Tree National Monument, wherein grows the finest stand of the weird Joshua tree.

The most important part of the monument, as far as the flora and scenery are concerned, is in the western end, in and around Lost Horse Valley. It is here that the Southern Pacific Railroad owns 3447 acres. This land may be sold to a moving picture syndicate that has formerly operated in the San Fernando Valley. It is the expressed intention of the syndicate to construct on this land "early period sets" and to provide accommodations thereon for as many as 200 people in a permanent establishment for making westerns. The syndicate plans to produce eight pictures during the coming year. Such activity by private enterprise within our

national nature reservations is wholly inconsistent with the primary purpose of the areas and is contrary to the public interest.

Threats of this kind will continue until Congress appropriates funds to the Department of the Interior for the purchase of such lands. The Interior Department Appropriation Bill for 1947 contains an item of \$350,000 for this purpose. The item has been approved by the Bureau of the Budget. Hearings have been held on the bill by the House Sub-committee on Interior Appropriations. Your Association has expressed itself to Chairman Jed Johnson and to other members of the committee urging retention of the \$350,000 in the bill.

The need for this appropriation appears all the more urgent when it is realized that the threat to Joshua Tree National Monument is only one of several like it in the National Park and Monument System. The total of non-federal lands within the System amounts to 650,000 acres, purchase of which is estimated at \$20,000,000.

LET'S SAVE OUR INDIAN RUINS

By LOUIS R. CAYWOOD

Photographs by National Park Service

THE American people are on the verge of losing their heritage of prehistoric Indian dwelling ruins of the Southwest. Today, many of the archeologically important Pueblos are fast crumbling, due to weathering, and are in immediate need of stabilization.

These remnants, providing a record of the ancient civilization of the Southwest, had been abandoned several hundred years before Columbus set foot on America, and by 1492, were in a state of ruin. Many of these remains, however, were protected by their own debris which consisted of great mounds on which vegetation was well established. The Spanish conquistadores and priests, in later years, marvelled at these structural remains.

During the early days of the settlement of the West by whites, souvenir hunters accelerated the destruction of the ruins by looting irreplaceable artifacts. Great quantities of objects were dug from the ruins, sold as curios, shipped to foreign countries, and, as far as science was concerned, completely lost. The places from which they were taken were so altered as to leave these sites valueless for research by future scientists and archeologists. In addition, much land on which these ruins were located was allowed to pass into private hands.

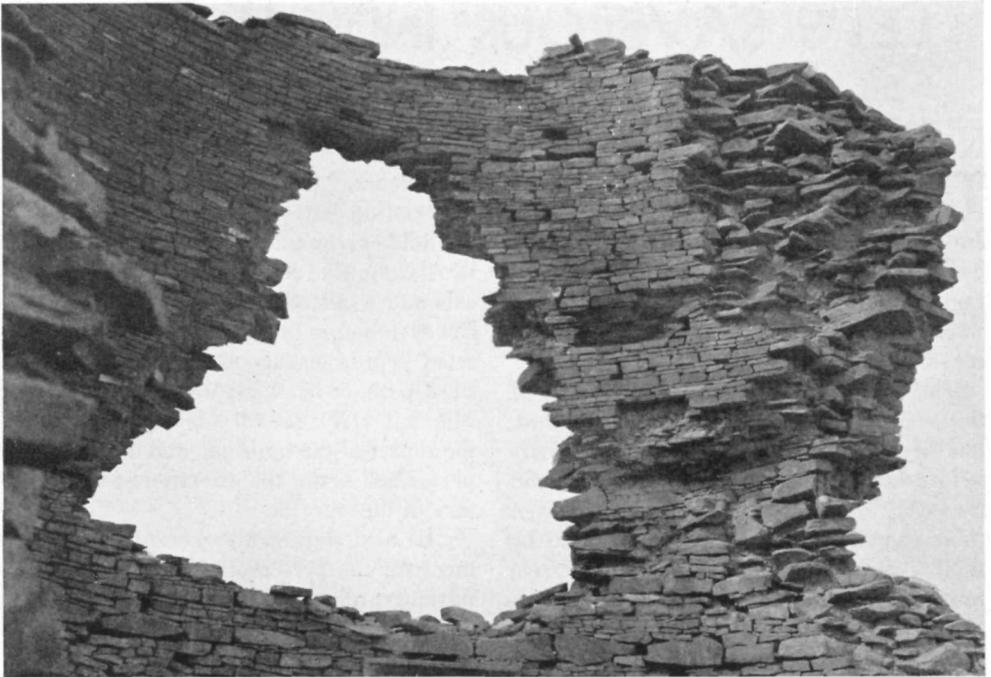
The archeological importance of the prehistoric ruins was realized all too slowly. It was not until 1892 that our federal government recognized the need for protecting

these relics. Under the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act of the General Land Office, the land surrounding the Casa Grande ruins in Arizona was reserved from settlement or sale and a custodian was placed in charge. But even before the area was set aside, interested people visualized the preservation of Casa Grande itself. By Act of Congress of March 2, 1889, \$2,000 was appropriated for the repair of the building, and the work was performed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

The next step on the part of the government for the preservation of nationally important prehistoric ruins was the passage in 1906 of an Act for the preservation of American Antiquities, giving the President authority to set aside by proclamation important historical and scientific structures and objects. The Antiquities Act and the Uniform Rules and Regulations pursuant thereto, provided means for protecting archeological and other scientific resources of the public domain, and for controlling and regulating their examination and excavation, and collecting therefrom. This Act put an end to looting in many important sites, for immediately after its passage, a number of the remaining areas were set aside as national monuments and, as time went on, others were added. The following list places them in chronological order of proclamation:

El Morro, New Mexico.....	1906
Montezuma Castle, Arizona.....	1906

THE COVER—This is Montezuma Castle, one of the best preserved of our Southwest Indian ruins. Little is known of the history of the ancient building. Its inhabitants are believed to have abandoned the cliff dwelling more than 500 years ago—long before the coming of white men. It is thought, too, that they were not killed off by enemies, but that they gradually moved away; perhaps to intermarry with neighboring tribes. The ruin, together with 160 acres of surrounding land, was established as a national monument in 1906. Overlooking the tree-lined valley of Beaver Creek, the dwelling is located fifty-three miles by road due east of Prescott, Arizona, in a highly scenic region.



This section of prehistoric masonry at Kin Klizen ruin in Chaco Canyon is a typical example of the many ruins needing stabilization in our Southwest.

Chaco Canyon, New Mexico	1907
Gila Cliff Dwellings, New Mexico	1907
Tonto, Arizona	1907
Tumacacori, Arizona	1908
Grand Quivira, New Mexico	1909
Navajo, Arizona	1909
Walnut Canyon, Arizona	1915
Bandelier, New Mexico	1916

In 1906 Mesa Verde, an area of superb ruins, also had been protected through its establishment as a national park by Act of Congress. Thus most of the areas which today constitute the greatest attractions in the Southwest were preserved from further vandalism by wise legislation on the part of the government in the early decades of this century. They were protected from vandalism, yes, but what about the relentless forces of the weather? Scientific examinations exposed walls and other features which had long remained protected by accumulations of debris. Such walls began to crumble.

It is realized now that if these ruins are to be maintained for the enjoyment and education of future generations, something must be done to retard the havoc being wrought by this cause. The need for a program to stabilize these ruins has become apparent to many interested people. The term *ruins stabilization* denotes methods and procedures by which the object of preservation without alteration is accomplished. It is better to have something of the old that is authentic, if crumbling, than a restoration. The saying, "Better preserve than repair, better repair than restore, better restore than construct," is a most appropriate policy to follow.

If our pre-Columbian ruins are to be preserved, stabilization must be accomplished on a large scale where needed. Subsequently, a small annual maintenance program will then keep these structures in presentable repair.

Damage to prehistoric Indian ruins re-

sults from several causes, of which the following due to nature are the most evident: Wash from heavy rainfall, saturation of walls, saturation of ground and attendant capillary action to all foundations, lack of drainage, impoundment of water in ruin area, destructive action of freezing and thawing, and wind erosion. Damage due to acts of man result from vandalism, visitor contact and use, and grazing of domestic livestock.

Damage to ruins by agents of nature will continue. If the ruins are to be kept available for visitation by the public, our only recourse to combat these destructive forces must be constant maintenance. Visitor contact and use have not been too great a source of damage except where large numbers of people have gone through the ruins in the past. Mesa Verde National Park and Casa Grande National

Monument are examples of areas subject to heavy visitor use. In the future, whenever increasing numbers of visitors are expected, this problem will become more and more critical.

The preservation of ruins in the Southwest is an attempt to retain large scale, original exhibits in place. To retain the original without obvious repairs would be the ideal. However, when ruins preservation work has to be done, the policy is to make necessary repairs so obvious that even a novice can notice them, and differentiate between original and repair workmanship. Complete covering or "back-filling" of the ruins would preserve them, but would destroy their value as original exhibits.

Ruins stabilization raises many technical questions involving exact policies to be followed in preservation, protection, and

Only one of the five major ruins and several minor ones in Chaco Canyon has been stabilized. The others are rapidly following their builders into oblivion.



restoration. To deal with the many problems encountered, the National Park Service relies upon archeologists and administrators. The techniques are further supplemented by advice from National Park Service experts in the fields of architecture, landscape architecture and engineering.

In many places the use of steel posts, braces and rods are obvious attempts to preserve the ruins. At Montezuma Castle and Tonto the use of steel posts has been necessary to brace prehistoric roofs. In 1911 the major stabilization of the tottering walls of Balcony House in Mesa Verde was achieved principally by anchoring and realigning walls by a system of steel angles, rods and turnbuckles.

Ruins stabilization methods have varied in the past and as yet have not been standardized. The type of original wall construction governs the type of stabilization methods necessary for preservation. Un-

doubtedly more methods of preserving solid caliche (lime impregnated soil) walls have been tried at Casa Grande National Monument than at any other ruin. Experiments have included applications of cement plaster to walls, painting wall surfaces with a commercial adobe paint, spraying walls with special preserving liquids, and applications of thin coatings of bitumuls-bound soil. (Bitumuls is an emulsified oil product which, when mixed with soil, makes a weather-resisting substance.) Unfortunately, no really successful method of stabilizing these caliche walls has as yet been devised. Progress in this work was stopped by the war, but the several agencies of destruction continued unabated.

Although steel beams, rods and turnbuckles have been used in the spectacular cliff dwelling of Balcony House at Mesa Verde and in a few instances in the great open site pueblos of Chaco Canyon, the

Antelope House in Canyon de Chelly National Monument must be stabilized at once if its now teetering walls are to be saved from complete loss.





Braces (left) used in emergency stabilization work at Hovenweep National Monument will become a liability unless permanent stabilization is effected. Holly House (right) at Hovenweep is cracking and will soon fall.

critical masonry repairs have been done with stone from the ruins. Cement wall-capping is undesirable because of expansion and contraction due to heat and cold which loosens the cement. Rain and snow first seeps and later pours into the resultant cracks and washes out the original mud mortar. Once cliff or cave dwellings have been thoroughly stabilized they remain in good condition if supplemented by occasional maintenance repairs.

Open or exposed pueblo sites, even after major stabilization has been performed, are still subject to the continuous destructive action of the elements. Under the CCC stabilization program at Chaco Canyon National Monument, some of the most

successful work has been performed; but even here the elements have done some damage in the period since that work was completed in 1940. This might have been prevented by a relatively small annual maintenance program. At Pueblo Bonito, ruins stabilization was performed by a crew of twenty-five Navajo Indian CCC enrollees under the direction of an archeological foreman. A junior architect foreman aided the archeologist and was responsible for measured drawings for recordation. Under such a setup, work progressed from 1937 to 1940 when the crew was cut to ten men. Stabilization work was performed in about three-fourths of Pueblo Bonito. The work of this Indian CCC unit

was outstanding among stabilization projects in the National Park Service.

Besides the work at Pueblo Bonito, the CCC unit carried on stabilization at Kin Klizin, Pueblo del Arroyo and Wijiji Ruins at Chaco Canyon National Monument.

At all ruins where moisture is prevalent in the ground, the problem of capillary action is encountered. At Aztec Ruins entire walls are endangered by the decomposition of the foundation stones due to this action. The only remedy yet found is the resetting of the foundation stones in cement. How long this repair will last has yet to be seen. To date, no satisfactory method of controlling the ground water action has been developed. Research for developing controls for this problem of moisture to prevent further wall disintegration in practically all of the National Park Service prehistoric and historic areas must be among the first postwar projects, *if these valuable relics of an ancient civilization are to be saved for future generations.*

With the control of surface and sub-surface water, many ruins will be made easier to stabilize. A drainage ditch is even now being constructed at Aztec Ruins National Monument in an effort to divert sub-surface water from the ruins.

Ruins stabilization crews should be set up on an annual basis for the Chaco Canyon area for a project to last three years. Because of the complexity of preservation problems and of the unusual number of large ruins at Chaco Canyon, it would be well to use it as a training ground for technicians. Two or three crews could be working in different ruins at the same time. Once a crew was trained, it would be transferred to another area to do urgently needed ruins stabilization work. After the crumbling walls of our many major ruins are thoroughly stabilized they must be maintained annually. Only in this way can we hope to save the majestic prehistoric heritage of the Southwest. If action is not taken at once, it will be too late.

Aztec ruins, only partially excavated and haphazardly stabilized, is threatened by underground water and capillary moisture which softens the foundation rocks.



MEXICO'S NATIONAL PARKS

By WILLIAM VOGT, Chief
Conservation Section, Pan American Union

MEXICO possesses forty-three national parks. No differentiation, in the Mexican classification, is made between park areas and national monuments, but many of these include substantial areas of wild land. Some of these are so remote that they can be reached only by several hours of horseback riding. The writer has visited twenty-six out of forty-three of these areas, including a number of wild parks such as: Ixta-Popo, Nevado de Toluca, Cumbres de Ajusco, Insurgente Miguel Hidalgo, Lagunas de Zempoala, Zoquiapan, La Maliniche, Bosencheve, and Cofre de Perote,—and in none of them has there been seen as much wildlife as may be encountered in the suburbs of Washington or New York. Mammals, even squirrels, are almost never seen. Game birds are rare, and non-game birds are much more timid than they are in the United States..

There are two reasons for the scarcity and shyness of these animals in Mexican national parks. First, hunting by all possible means throughout the year; and second, destruction of environment.

The idea of virtual freedom to hunt in national parks may seem strange to North Americans. In Mexico, the hunting is illegal, but law enforcement is not strict. In no park visited was there more than one *guardabosque* (forest guard), who in some cases lived several miles from the park itself. It was not unknown in the early days of our own national park system for a park ranger to have to resort to firearms to protect the park. This is frequently the

case in Mexican parks today, and the *guardabosques*, having to work alone, often risk their lives. Since hunting parties, using dogs, frequently number up to a dozen or eighteen people, the lone *guardabosque* can scarcely be blamed for not coming to grips with the situation. This is especially true since support is often denied enforcement efforts by the *guardabosques'* superiors.

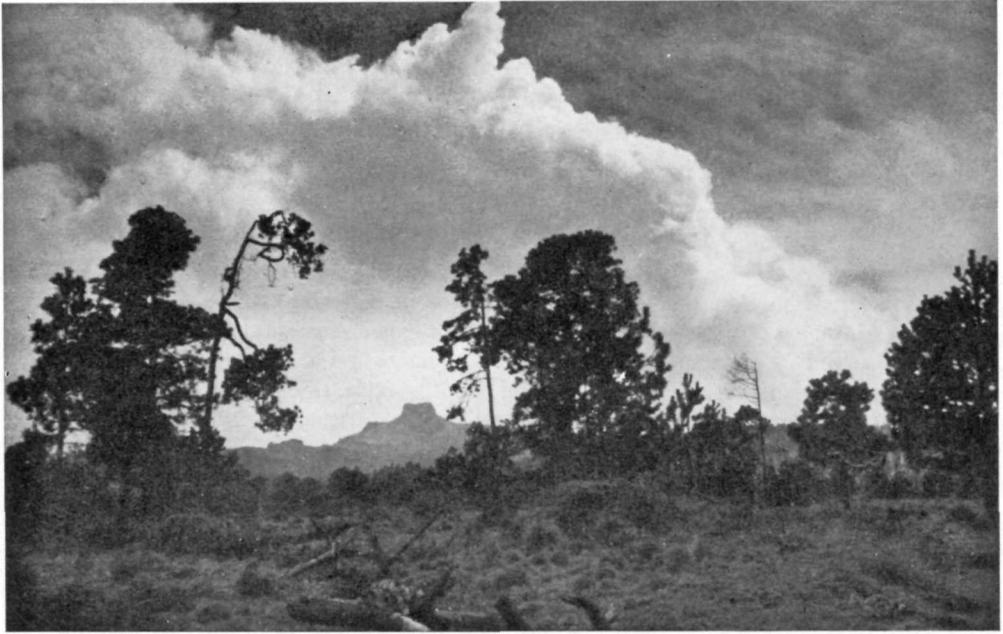
It is important to remember that often many of the hunters are after food that is acutely needed. A large proportion of the country people in Mexico live at a bare subsistence level. They may have meat to eat only two or three times a month. If they poach for the pot, one can scarcely censure them. No effort has been made thus far to educate them concerning the value of national parks. Some of the park areas are still wild enough so that remnants of the fauna persist, to repopulate the areas, and thus reestablish normal conditions. In such cases the hunting does not do so much harm as destruction of the environment.

Mexico is a land-hungry country. North Americans are likely to forget that when the Spaniards arrived in the sixteenth century, they found a heavy human population already established. This decreased for a time as a result of imported diseases and atrocious working conditions imposed by the invaders, but for many years the general tendency of the population curve has been upward. In the last fifteen years, the population has grown more than thirty percent.

Mexico suffers from a scarcity of arable land. This is calculated at twelve percent, but it is likely that this estimate is overliberal.

Agriculture has long invaded the slopes that are characteristic of most Mexican landscapes; and land destruction has reached catastrophic levels. In most parts

This article is reprinted from the Transactions of the Tenth North American Wildlife Conference, American Wildlife Institute, Washington, D. C. It was originally entitled *Unsolved Problems Concerning Wildlife in Mexican National Parks*.



Photographs by William Vogt

A co-operative sawmill is denuding Cofre de Perote National Park which contains one of the striking geological phenomena of Mexico.

of Mexico it would be literally impossible to find a square mile of cultivated land that was not suffering from erosion. The high and extensive plateau on which lies Mexico City was once an important forest area. Thousands of square miles of this, such as the maguey-dominated desert in Hidalgo and Durango, once carried mighty pine and hemlock forests. They are gone, as is the topsoil that sustained them. In the process of destruction, the people tilled this land, but have now had to move into other areas.

The usual complex accompanying land destruction is being extended over wider and wider areas. Important rivers that once flowed throughout the year have become intermittent and subject to destructive floods in the rainy season. Infiltration has been reduced, springs and artesian wells have dried, and the water table is falling over great expanses of land. As a result, there is less and less area to fill even the meager

demands of the Mexican peasant, and he is constantly invading such wild land as is left, with plough, cattle, and worst of all, goats. Some of this land is, of course, included in the national parks.

One of the most difficult problems to solve in Mexico is the lack of fuel. Although the country possesses some coal in the north, it has never been developed for the general use of the people. There is an abundance of petroleum, but no means of distribution. Furthermore, a substantial proportion of the Mexican people are so poor that they can not buy kerosene stoves at current prices. As a result, they depend on firewood and charcoal for cooking and heating water and houses. As living standards go up and the cultural level of the masses is brought more into line with modern concepts, they take many more hot baths. This has a direct and immediate influence on forest resources, since trees are cut to provide fuel. There is perhaps no single con-

servation measure that would be so effective as the invention of a *cheap* stove to get the maximum use from petroleum products or wood, as a means of reducing the drain on forest lands.

There is relatively nothing being done to replace national forests as they are cut off. Neither selective nor block cutting is commonly used so that the forests will reseed themselves. Indeed, so much of the cutting is illegal that it could scarcely be organized on a sustained yield basis.

As a result of erosion, the area of grazing lands has been enormously reduced. This tends to force cattle, horses, sheep, and goats into wild lands, which frequently means into national parks. There is probably none of them free from grazing. Many are overgrazed—overgrazed to such an extent that not only is forest reproduction impossible, but erosion has got such a start that vigorous measures will be required to stop it. Mexico has a small soil conserva-

tion service that is doing an excellent job. It is, however, totally inadequate to cope with erosion, which might be compared to a raging forest fire.

The destruction of forage, browse, and cover in the national parks is an important limiting factor on wildlife. Over much of the areas, there is an important limiting factor on wildlife. Over much of the areas, there is no understory. The parks, rather than resembling national parks as we know them, have more the appearance of park-like areas on European or British estates. There is little climax forest left in Mexico and even in national parks that have been lumbered over. Repeated burning (to “improve” forage), grazing, and cutting, make impossible normal successions. The effect of this on wildlife is too obvious to require comment.

Basic to the whole problem is the very general apathy in regard to national parks in Mexico. Such a feeling for the land as

Logging, burning and the grazing of goats combine to turn the Bosencheve National Park into a devastated countryside.



characterizes many North Europeans and North Americans, is a rare phenomenon in Latin America where anthropocentrism is even more marked than among the North Americans and North Europeans. The existence of the Mexican national park system is in great measure due to the interest and vigorous effort of Don Miguel de Quevedo, who succeeded in having a number of important national parks created. A farsighted man, with a considerable understanding of problems of land use, he recognized that such preserves had a multiple purpose, and that besides protecting Mexico's great natural beauty and its interesting wildlife, they were indispensable to conserving the country's always insufficient water supplies. In November 1944, in line with the current drive to industrialize Mexico, the boundaries of Colima National Park were changed by the Mexican Congress to exclude nearly the entire forested area. Since this park was set up in part to protect the water supplies of the city of Colima, the change is likely to have far-reaching results. It will, of course, mean the destruction of an important wildlife habitat. The timber is to be used in the manufacture of celanese in a plant financed, at least in part, by North American capital. This is, unfortunately, not the first Latin American national park for whose destruction North Americans are directly or indirectly responsible. Because of the impact of such operations on our relations with the nations to the south, these activities are

quite properly the concern of every American citizen. From the point of view of sound land use and long term conservation, the destruction of important watersheds can not be defended. What the citizens of Colima are going to do for drinking water, sewage disposal, and water for industrial purposes once their watershed has been denuded, seems to have occurred to no one. What the citizens of Latin America are going to think of the unrestricted destruction of their natural resources, is something that every conservation-minded citizen should consider. Because industry often sees in the forest resources of national parks a chance to make a handsome profit, the defense of these areas and the creation of an attitude that will result in their preservation, are going to be exceedingly difficult. And the areas are going so fast that only quick action can save even a remnant of them.

With them, of course, goes much habitat indispensable to wildlife. This is far more serious in Mexico than in the United States because of almost complete lack of wildlife protection outside the parks—as well as within—and the very general destruction of environment. Only prompt and vigorous measures can save a number of species of animals and plants from extirpation, in Mexico. This is, as has been indicated, of a piece with the complete land-use situation in Mexico. Unless land-use patterns are radically altered, most of Mexico will be virtually desert within a hundred years.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS RECOMMEND CONSERVATION CONGRESS

THE Governing Board of the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., at its regular monthly session for January, requested the Government of the United States to convoke a Conservation Congress here in June, 1947, to consider the problem of the protection and better utilization of this hemisphere's renewable resources.

This action, which was unanimously recommended by the Third Inter-American

Agricultural Conference in Caracas, Venezuela, last July, is the result of studies carried on through facilities of the Pan American Union in a number of Latin American countries and the United States during the past two and a half years. Prepared under the direction of Mr. William Vogt, Chief of the Conservation Section, Division of Agricultural Cooperation of the Pan American Union, these studies have revealed such an

alarming downward trend in the natural resources of the hemisphere that the conference is projected for the purpose of assembling and coordinating information on natural resources, and the initiation of conservation programs.

Latin America, according to Mr. Vogt, is far from being the rich storehouse of untapped natural resources that many people consider it to be. Vast areas have been deforested, and the destruction of forests is increasing at an accelerated rate. Overgrazing, through the maintenance of excessively large herds of cattle, sheep, and especially goats, is very general. With the destruction of vegetation, soil erosion has become the number one problem in most Latin American countries. Rivers are silting in some cases, it is believed, at a faster rate than the Mississippi; and floods, resulting from upstream misuse of the land, are becoming increasingly dangerous. Wildlife is being exterminated through widespread destruction of habitat and, in many countries, through uncontrolled hunting.

"The Latin American problem," Mr. Vogt stated, "of course parallels the problem in the United States. It is less serious in North America, however, for two reasons. The first is that public opinion has been sufficiently aroused so that we spend in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000,000 a year on conservation, whereas Latin America, with approximately the same population, does not spend five percent of this amount.

"The second advantage possessed by the United States is that it has far greater riches and is a much easier country to live with. Aside from the Argentine pampa, Latin America has no land comparable to our Middle West. Most of the territory occupied by human beings in Latin America is hilly and subject to such heavy rainfalls that agriculture requires far more advanced practices than have been adopted by Latin American rural populations, or than are likely to be within many years.

"Most of the level land in Latin America lies within areas of deficient rainfall or is

subject to such heavy rainfall and excessive heat that the land cannot be used for agriculture. The great Amazon Basin, for example, is for the most part useful only for the production of tropical forest products and thus has a low carrying capacity in human terms."

The conference will be devoted primarily to field studies of land-use problems, such as sustained-yield forestry, grazing land administration, national parks, watershed organization and water conservation, wildlife management and soil conservation districts, and perhaps marine and stream fisheries management and research.

The Governing Board recommended that the conference be held in the United States, if possible in one of the western national parks.

In the opinion of Mr. Vogt, who has devoted the last fifteen years to a study of these problems in fourteen American republics, many countries of the western hemisphere are at present over-populated in that they are able to feed and clothe their people only by practices that are mining the land.

"The American republics," he adds, "are living on their capital and, unless there is a radical change in land management, they will become bankrupt. Within a hundred years, Mexico, for example, will have been largely destroyed. In some of the smaller countries, the situation is probably more serious. The person who knows how to read the land in relation to human occupancy cannot escape the conclusion that in many of our neighboring republics, living standards are steadily falling because of waste of natural resources. The problem is made more critical by a growing population."

NOTE: Should one of our western national parks be chosen as the location for the conservation congress, it will have the advantage of giving the foreign participants a glimpse not only of the kind of land management carried on in national parks, but also a glimpse of management such as that on the surrounding national forests, soil conservation districts and grazing lands.

WATCH THE KILLERS

THE following letters, written in defense of national park wildlife, deal with a problem deserving the consideration of every member of the National Parks Association. The general public, including that vast majority that appreciates wildlife for its own sake, is, we believe, unaware of the growing demands to kill. The future of North America's faunal population is precarious, with many species now vanishing, while the propaganda spreads ever farther afield that it is fun to kill. The greatest need today, is to help more and more young people realize that the greatest pleasure to be derived from wildlife is to observe it undisturbed in its natural habitat.

Mr. Edwin L. Carty, President,
Western States Federated Sportsmen,
Oxnard, California.

Washington, D.C.
January 31, 1946.

DEAR MR. CARTY:

Your talk given at the 25th Annual Conference of Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners, and appearing in the Proceedings of the conference, has come to my attention.

Your third from last paragraph seems to merit comment for the sake of clarification. You say:

"I believe the opposition of the hunters to the establishment of monuments such as Jackson Hole is due to the policy of the Department of Interior which is antiquated. They do not allow the hunters to harvest the surplus crop of game in the areas even after the summer recreational period has passed. The sportsmen also object to the protection of predators in these areas which destroy the game in the surrounding territory. It's situations of this type that the sportsmen can cooperate with their State Game Departments in correcting."

That statement gives the impression that the sportsmen do not recognize that there are other interests in wildlife than those of the sportsmen. It gives the impression that the sportsmen are of the opinion that all wildlife is their own special possession for the purpose of killing it. It gives the added impression that the sportsmen want all wildlife lands managed to suit their own ends.

Actually the men who kill wildlife constitute approximately eight percent of our total population. That does not include others who fish, but do not shoot. The non-killers, then, constitute about ninety-two percent. Of that ninety-two percent there are no figures to show how many appreciate wildlife for its own sake. In other words, there is unquestionably a large percent that is totally indifferent, yet I think we may safely assume that out of the ninety-two percent there is a considerably larger number interested in wildlife for its own sake than the eight percent sportsmen.

Among those who do not kill, there is not so great a tendency to divide wildlife into the two groups of "game" and "non-game," nor is there as much thought given to placing the so-called predators in a separate category. More and more people recognize that all species have a function in nature's scheme, and many people enjoy seeing the predators just as much as the non-predators.

As to lands, I think it can be said that of all the lands over which wildlife is free to roam, such as farm, ranch, grazing, park and forest lands, whether under federal or state administration, perhaps three percent are closed to shooting. Is this too much for the non-killers to ask? Must the sportsmen have even this?

Let me assure you that the policy of the Department of the Interior in keeping the national parks and monuments strictly closed to the public killing of wildlife is not anti-

quoted. This policy is part of the over-all national policy that governs our National Park System. It is a policy closely guarded by the people, to see that there shall be no infringement upon it.

This policy was published in NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE for October-December 1945, under the title of *National Primeval Park Standards*. A copy of it in reprint form is enclosed.

Yours very truly,

Devereux Butcher, Executive Secretary,
National Parks Association.

After Mr. Carty gave his talk at the conference, Victor H. Cahalane, in charge of national park wildlife, National Park Service, gave a talk. Mr. Cahalane told the conference that the Department of the Interior was carrying out the will of the people in holding the national parks and monuments closed to gunning. A copy of the above letter was, therefore, sent to Mr. Cahalane, who passed it along to Newton B. Drury, Director, National Park Service. In regard to the letter, Mr. Drury wrote us as follows:

Mr. Devereux Butcher, Executive Secretary,
National Parks Association,
Washington, D. C.

Chicago, Illinois.
February 18, 1946.

DEAR MR. BUTCHER:

Mr. Cahalane has shown me the copy of your letter to Mr. Edwin L. Carty of the Western States Federated Sportsmen. I think your views regarding the prerogatives assumed by hunters over wildlife are expressed most ably. We shall keep your letter "on tap" where we can draw on it quickly when the need arises.

All of the "big game" mammals in the National Park System, some 57,500, amount to only eight-tenths of one percent of the 7,148,000 head which the Fish and Wildlife Service has estimated in the entire United States in 1943. This seems a modest proportion to reserve for the enjoyment of the ninety-two percent of our people who, as you point out, do not hunt. Actually, many "game" animals counted in our tabulation as park dwellers do not spend the entire year in the sanctuaries. Many of the antelope, mule deer, and elk of Yellowstone National Park, the elk and blacktailed deer of Olympic National Park, and the mule deer of Lava Beds National Monument (to cite only a few examples) are available to the hunters when the animals make their periodic migrations. As a group, the hunters are mistaking a mouse for a moose when they demand access to the "game" that they allege is "locked up" in the national parks.

Unfortunately, the vociferous spokesmen for the hunting fraternity are poorly informed and give the impression that they do not care to learn the facts. Had he been acquainted with Olaus J. Murie's bulletin on the coyote in Jackson Hole, Mr. Carty would never have cited that national monument, as an example of an area on which predators are protected only to destroy the "game" on surrounding areas.

Sincerely yours,

Newton B. Drury, Director,
National Park Service.

REPRINTS AVAILABLE—National Primeval Park Standards published in the October-December 1945 issue is now available in attractive reprint form. This is the most important document ever published relating to national park protection. All organizations concerned with the preservation of our national parks are urged to obtain copies for distribution to their members. Single copies .10 each; 10 copies .80; 25 copies \$1.50; 50 copies \$2.50; 100 copies \$3.50. The supply is limited. Order now.

LAND OF THE DEER

(THE ADIRONDACK DAM THREAT)

By PAUL SCHAEFER

THE Moose River region in New York State comprises about a thousand square miles of unbroken woodland in the southwestern part of the Adirondack Park. Surrounded by highways and waterways that delight both motorist and canoeist, the unsurpassed primitive beauty of the interior awaits those who hike down the long winding trails which penetrate it from the four points of the compass.

Bisecting this region is the South Branch of the Moose River, a symphony of riffle and rapid, of deep dark pools and long stretches of stillwater, flowing between veritable canyons of evergreens. Innumerable crystal springs, born in beds of sphagnum moss and in the duff of dense forests, fill the rivers and brooks and gracial lakes that add their waters to the parent stream.

Near the heart of this rich, lush land are the famous Moose River Plains, a wild, apparently natural meadow of about 700 acres. Maps more than a century old describe these plains as the "Indian Clearing" and the early explorers wrote vividly of the profusion of wildlife they found in this area. A heavy forest of spruce, balsam, tamarack and pine surrounds the plains and appears to be slowly claiming the open land.

This is, as it has been for many centuries, the land of the white-tailed deer. "Here several thousand deer winter every year in an area some ten miles long by from one half to two miles wide. This is not a yard in the popular sense, but a yarding ground where the deer from much of the surrounding territory congregate during the winter and over which they range in small groups of from five or six to ten or twelve each." The New York State Conservation Department, authority for the above statement, has used this Moose River area for about fifteen years as a place in

which to study the deer, because it is the best and most extensive deer habitat in the state.

The naturalist could hardly wish for a land more abounding in wildlife. If he understands the region he can watch scores of deer feeding together on lily pads on one of the numerous little lakes, or see them swimming together when horns are in the velvet, or see them watching him from the depths of the forest. In winter he will find that the deer have indeed taken over the land, for it is possible to see hundreds of them in the course of several days during this season, and if one will but live with them a while at this time, they may be approached closely.

Here also may be found the less common animals such as the otter, the fisher and the marten, as well as the bear, the Canada lynx and the bay lynx. Snowshoe rabbits, grouse and many smaller species round out what probably represents as near a primitive balance of wildlife as can be found anywhere in eastern North America.

An outstanding feature of the area is the virgin white pine. The pines tower above the spruce and hemlock and attain a trunk diameter of five feet, four feet above the ground. While these pine forests are not extensive in the sense that they consist of vast numbers of such trees, it is true that during the course of a recent forty-mile snowshoe trip through this region we were seldom if ever out of sight of these magnificent trees.

The heart of this land will soon be flooded out if the plans of the Black River Regulating District are carried out and Higley and Panther Mountain reservoirs are created on the south branch of the Moose River.

Must we virtually lose our choicest pos-

sessions before we fully realize their value?

During the darkest days of the war, in 1942, public hearings were held in a small upstate town and a conservation commissioner finally approved the plans for Higley Mountain reservoir. Currently the federal government is contemplating aid in the construction of Panther Mountain reservoir which has so recently figured in a trespass claim by the state against the Black River Board for unlawfully cutting several thousand trees on forest preserve land. Hydroelectric power, rather than flood control, is the primary purpose of both contemplated reservoirs.

As recently as September 1945 no conservation, sportsmen's or civic club was fighting the proposals, simply because the proposals were not known to them. But in the six months following the first opposition by several conservationists, the opposition has reached an undreamed of crescendo, with nearly a thousand clubs throughout the length and breadth of the

state demanding that the reservoirs should not be created. The new state conservation commissioner and other important public officials have expressed their active opposition. Hundreds of letters and petitions containing thousands of names have flooded the authorities. Several national groups including the National Parks Association and the Wilderness Society have rendered monumental service to these Adirondack woods and waters by giving this issue the national significance it deserves, and thereby impressing otherwise hesitant public officials of the importance of preserving this irreplaceable heritage. More recently such important groups as the Oneida County Board of Supervisors and the Erie County Board of Supervisors have also unanimously requested that the reservoir plans be scrapped.

As a result of the Adirondack Mountain Club's Conservation Forum held in Albany last October, the Adirondack Moose River Committee was formed. From its inception it has enjoyed the almost united support

Deer will no longer find necessary shelter and food on the Moose River Plain, their wintering grounds, if construction of the Higley Mountain Dam is not prevented.

Frederick Hodges





Frederick Hodges

Beaver Lake and its surrounding forested shores on the Moose River watershed will be submerged beneath sixty feet of water.

of outdoor-minded New Yorkers, including sportsmen's and conservation associations from one end of the state to the other. It recognized from the first that the issue was all but lost, and that it had little legal recourse; it staked its position on the fact that, if the people did not want the Moose River Valley destroyed, the force of public opinion could accomplish what would be impossible by any other means.

A panel of speakers was formed to explain the issue and describe an outstanding Kodachrome moving picture and slides of the region taken by members of the committee. Several duplicates were made and the story is being made clear all across the state. The press and the radio are becoming increasingly vocal as the opposition has been consolidating its gains.

As a result of this combined action by many groups, a bill was introduced in the New York State Legislature on February

21, 1946, by Leo A. Lawrence, chairman of the Assembly Conservation Committee. It amends Section 459 of the Conservation Law and reads as follows: "Construction of new or additional regulating reservoirs prohibited in the Adirondack Park. Notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of this chapter or of any other law, no reservoirs for the regulation of the flow of streams hereafter shall be constructed by any board within the boundaries of the Adirondack Park."

On February 27, 1946, a public hearing was held on this bill in the state capitol. Five individuals representing two regulating boards and one club appeared against the proposal with more than thirty individuals representing more than five hundred clubs appearing in favor of the bill. A strong fight for passage is now being made.

There is a lesson to be learned in a brief study of the basic principles involved in

this issue. Thirty-one years ago the people of New York State approved an amendment to that part of their constitution requiring that "the lands of the state, constituting the forest preserve . . . shall be forever kept as wild forest lands." The amendment permitted the use of up to three percent of such forest preserve lands for stream flow regulation, for municipal water supply and for the canals of the state. It was determined then that hydroelectric power could be but an incidental purpose of such reservoirs, but this meaning has been misconstrued to the point where the regulating districts openly state that power is a primary purpose of such stream flow regulation.

The big point, however, is the fact that while three percent of several million acres seems a very small area indeed, it is now realized that this lowland acreage is by far the most valuable land of the Adirondack Park. This is the "green land," the sheltered land, the winter home and refuge of the deer and other animals. When the deep snows and the frigid Arctic winds of winter sweep over northern New York, it is to these lands that wildlife retreats, life being impossible without the food and shelter of these lowlands. Since both winter shelter and winter food are the limiting features as regards the abundance of such wildlife, it follows that the future of Adirondack fauna rests upon the maintenance of this cover in the Adirondacks. To flood out the sheltered evergreen basins throughout these mountains is to automatically eliminate the home and cradle of such wildlife, as well as the wild forest character of the forest preserve, substituting the same with dams and fluctuating water levels, with eroding shorelines and mud flats.

The scientific findings of the State of Wisconsin's Conservation Department as set forth in their publication No. 321 says: "State after state reports instances of deer refusing to leave (or even be driven from) a depleted winter range. Paraphrased in

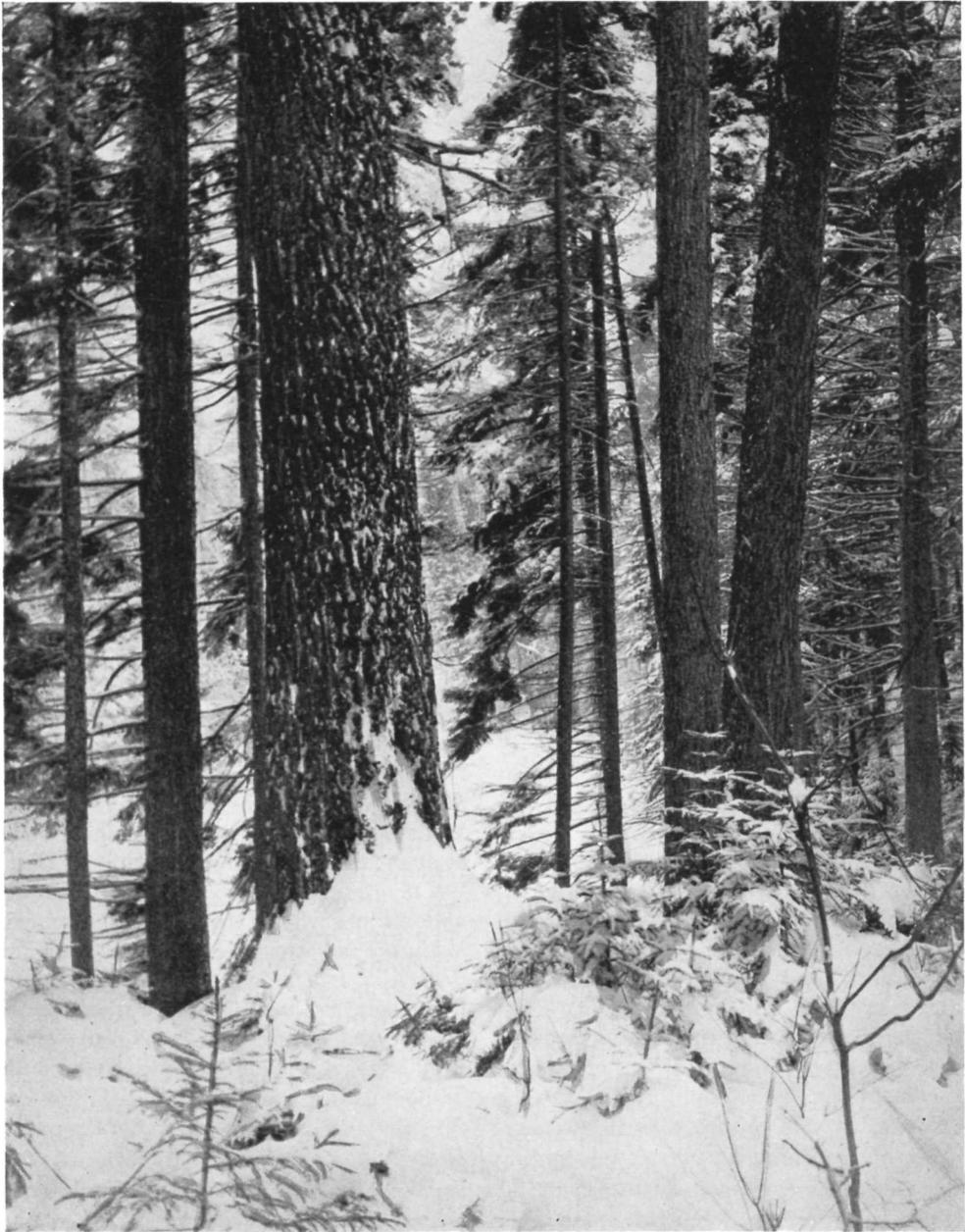
human terms, 'deer would rather starve than move'."

With respect to the proposed Moose River reservoirs, the high flow line of the reservoirs, set at 1716 feet and 1892 feet above sea level respectively, represents very nearly the entire existing winter feeding range for the deer in this valley. Above these elevations there is little evergreen cover, the predominating trees being mixed hardwoods which give little or no protection from wintry blasts sweeping in from Lake Ontario and Canada. Thus we can understand why the Moose River deer herds—the largest in the East—would be exterminated if the reservoirs are built.

Other losses would be incurred along with the extermination of the deer. In a single stroke the Adirondacks would lose its best wildlife habitat, its unsurpassed trout waters, its most extensive primitive recreation land and some of the finest examples of virgin forest in the East. From the viewpoint of destruction of the wilderness character of the region, the proposed reservoirs would do a thorough job.

Originally the beaver hunting country of the Iroquois, it was here that the first hunters and trappers carried on their trade at about the time of the Revolution. Until less than a century ago it was little known and seldom visited by any but hunters. With the advent of lumbering, parts of the region felt the axe, but a large part of it has belonged to the state for many years, or to such groups as the Adirondack League Club which did much to prevent despoilment of the region. Today the entire Moose River area, with the exception of the plains, remains heavily forested, with little evidence of erosion or burning, as contrasted with some other parts of the park which have been seriously devastated. The surrounding highways are for the most part lined with fine forest growth, and billboards and other obnoxious evidences of human activity are conspicuously absent.

Beyond the water limits of the reservoirs



Paul Schaeter

Stands of virgin white pine and spruce, such as are shown here along the Indian River on forest preserve land, will be cut and the country inundated.

are many thousands of acres of state land, replete with lakes and ponds and containing innumerable trout waters. The miles

of reservoir reaching up into this largest remnant of unbroken wilderness in the state would destroy with finality the existing

solitude of the region. It takes little foresight to realize that the motorboat and amphibian plane would make the existing wild places quickly and easily accessible, and that the construction roads, planned around the reservoir shoreline, would hasten the end of this important and rare attraction.

The people of New York and the nation are making an unprecedented plea for the preservation of this region. It is logical to believe that in the current legislative effort to remove the danger inherent to all Adirondack lowlands, the people will make

an all-out fight to successfully conclude the issue. And it is reasonable to believe that the people will urge the state to acquire more of this type of land for the increasing recreational needs of the people and for the protection of the natural forest regulators of stream flow.

If the principles involved in this issue are understood by a sufficient number of people, the values of an abundant wildlife, of forest, river and glacial lake will be enjoyed by succeeding generations for whom we hold this magnificent heritage in trust.

ASSOCIATION OPPOSES ADIRONDACK STRUCTURES

LATE in February your Association learned about a proposal to encroach upon the wild lands of the Adirondack State Park, New York, by the construction of "permanent enclosed structures" thereon. The structures, it was stated, would be used for recreation. The proposal was contained in the Young-Reoux resolution to amend Section 1, Article XIV, of the New York State Constitution.

Hearings were to be held on the resolution on February 26. Your Association immediately contacted one of its Albany members, Mr. W. E. Sanderson, submitting to him a statement and asking him to present it at the hearings. Mr. Sanderson, being chairman of a second hearing held at the same time, was unable to appear. His wife very kindly volunteered, and presented the following statement before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and Assembly, State Capitol, Albany:

The National Parks Association, because of the nation-wide interest among its members in the Adirondacks, has reviewed State of

New York Senate Bill No. 618, dated January 23, 1946, introduced by Mr. Young. The attitude of the Association toward our last remnants of comparatively undisturbed wild or wilderness country is that, as our population grows, so grows the human demand for the refreshment that only the contact with such areas can give. If we are to continue to have areas where nature remains in its wild or primitive condition for the enjoyment of ourselves and future generations, then all efforts to whittle these areas down by human encroachment with wilderness-destroying activities and commercial enterprises must be vigorously and ceaselessly resisted. Every means must be taken to promote the understanding of the need for holding intact the few primitive areas, and to encourage public appreciation of nature. The National Parks Association realizes that the Adirondack Forest Preserve is of particular importance in its wild condition because of its location close to the nation's largest urban areas. It opposes, therefore, any development such as the Young-Reoux resolution proposes, that will reduce the present and increasing value of the Adirondack Forest Preserve in its wild condition.

WANTED—Copies of the October-December 1944 (No. 79) issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE. Your Association's reserve supply of that issue has been exhausted. If you are not collecting and binding your copies of the magazine, and if you still have your No. 79 copy, your Association will be very grateful to receive it. Please wrap it securely to prevent its being damaged in transit.

A CHANGE OF INTERIOR SECRETARY

IN 1933, Harold L. Ickes became Secretary of the Interior. Last February he resigned his post. Through his twelve years of service he showed great loyalty to the national park concept, and ably performed his duties relating to national park preservation entrusted to him. During the war Mr. Ickes resisted vigorously the countless attempts on the part of selfish interests to break in and destroy, for individual gain, the primeval landscapes of the parks and monuments. In this connection he won an outstanding victory when, in 1944, a demand to open the Olympic National Primeval Park to logging was suddenly ended. For two years pressure had been exerted by local lumber interests to make that park available to the cutting of Sitka spruce for airplane construction. Mr. Ickes, realizing his great responsibility to present and future generations to hold the park intact, and knowing, too, that Sitka spruce was obtainable elsewhere, kept the park closed to this commercial invasion in spite of some opinions that he was obstructing the war effort by so doing. Mr. Ickes' action was justified when the War Production Board finally announced that wooden planes were

not practical and that now there was a vast stockpile of aluminum for plane construction. Thanks to Mr. Ickes, we still have our Olympic wilderness and the magnificent rain forest with its stand of giant Sitka spruce. Because of his persistent determination to uphold the national policy governing our National Park and Monument System, the National Parks Association is sorry to see Mr. Ickes go.

On March 4th Mr. J. A. Krug was appointed Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Krug has been employed by the Wisconsin Telephone Company. From 1938 to 1941 he was with the Tennessee Valley Authority, and since 1941 he has been connected with the War Production Board. It is hoped that Mr. Krug will soon become acquainted with his duties and responsibilities pertaining to our system of national parks and monuments, and that the Department of the Interior under his secretaryship will continue to adhere strictly to national park policies and standards in all matters in which the integrity of the system is concerned. The National Parks Association stands ready to assist the Department in any way it can.

THERE'S HOPE FOR THE QUETICO-SUPERIOR

AGREEMENT between the U. S. Forest Service, the Minnesota Conservation Department and the counties of northeastern Minnesota on a three-point program for protection of the roadless wilderness area in the Superior National Forest, consummated after months of negotiation, was announced on March 12 by Chester S. Wilson, State Commissioner of Conservation. The aim is to preserve the lake shores and other natural features within the area by federal acquisition of land now in private ownership, to make better provision to offset loss of taxes to the counties, and encourage development of resorts and private summer homes at suitable locations in the surround-

ing territory. The program was endorsed by the executive committee of the Minnesota Arrowhead Association on March 8, and was previously approved by the state convention of the Izaak Walton League and by some of its local Chapters.

A movement will now be launched by local agencies to secure action by Congress to provide means for carrying out the program. Negotiations are under way with officials of the Province of Ontario to secure co-operation in setting apart a corresponding area on the Canadian side of the Quetico-Superior region as an international wilderness memorial as proposed by war veterans in both countries.

News from the Conservation Battlefronts

THE PENNSYLVANIA FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, 1008 Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania.—The war clouds break. The first bright rays of peace reach into every hamlet. The world suffers, but by the grace of God and with purposeful striving there shall be born of this travail a new world wherein our sons and daughters may dwell in harmony.

Every village has seen the shadow of war. It has darkened homes that hitherto knew only love and happiness. And the darkness will lie heavily upon them, who wait in vain for him whom war has claimed.

May the memory of those who have made the sacrifice be honored, not by some fragment of war's machine, nor by cold, lifeless stone. They gave their lives that we may live. Is it not more fitting, therefor, that they be remembered by living things that will grow sturdy and fruitful even as they would have done?

A single tree of some worthy kind or a grove of several sorts, planted and nurtured by those near to him, will become a source of inspiration and a symbol of growing affection.—H. Gleason Mattoon, *Secretary*.

NATIONAL ROADSIDE COUNCIL, 119 East 19th Street, New York, N. Y.—The task which confronts those who work for roadside control is to secure protection for the post-war thruways soon to be constructed. One of the values of these thruways will be their recreational value. Many of them will lie in rural areas and if protected will become veritable parkways.

All thruways will be limited-access roads and thus be automatically protected by their type of construction from all roadside business which requires access. *This means all types of roadside business except billboards.* Billboards require no access. Are we to give the billboard industry a monopoly on these thruways? Shall we grant the billboard industry a special privilege?

To protect the thruways in your state, introduce a bill prohibiting all advertising signs within 600 feet from the right-of-way of all limited access roads outside the corporate limits. Do not attach this provision to a gen-

eral billboard bill. Place it by itself in a simple bill designed solely to protect free-ways. Then the opponents have no argument with which to fight. The bill merely places on billboards restrictions that are already in force on every other kind of roadside business.—Mrs. W. L. Lawton, *Chairman*.

AMERICAN NATURE ASSOCIATION, 1214 16th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.—Ducks Unlimited struts again. First prize in the Department of Overstatement goes to S. Kip Farrington, Jr., whose article in *Maclean's*, a Canadian magazine, is condensed in *Reader's Digest* for February, 1946. We quote the latter's opening paragraph:

"Less than ten years ago, North America's vast wild duck factory, which stretches across three prairie provinces of Canada and north toward the Arctic, was teetering on the edge of bankruptcy. Today it is noisily solvent again. The quackers owe their comeback to an organization called Ducks Unlimited, which since 1938 has boosted the continent's duck population by 500 percent."

In 1939 and 1940 we called attention to similar exaggerations and misleading statements in the publicity of and about Ducks Unlimited. During the war its propaganda was relatively restrained. It appears now, however, to have taken on its old character, as is evidenced by the article here quoted, and the appearance of a book entitled *The Ducks Came Back*, also by S. Kip Farrington, Jr.

What, precisely, are the facts? By the early 1930's the migratory waterfowl population of North America was reduced to a tragic degree. This had come about as a result of long years of over-shooting, the use of live decoys and baiting, and by drought in breeding areas. A closed season, or a series of closed seasons, were recognized by conservationists as best for the birds. But this would have cut off revenue from the sale of licenses by the states, and income from the so-called duck stamp for the federal government. So seasons and bag limits were cut, and other restrictions were imposed. At the same time the federal government, through the U. S. Biological Survey, which, since 1918, had administered the Migratory Bird Treaty

Act for this country, began expansion of a federal refuge system to provide breeding and wintering grounds for the migratory waterfowl in the United States.

General conditions improved and the birds started a slow comeback. In 1937, Ducks Unlimited was set up by gunners. The objective of the new group was to raise money to be expended in Canada to restore waterfowl habitat.

An excellent job of money-raising was done, and an extensive program was initiated. Ducks Unlimited may well be proud of what it has done. It has no need to resort to the ridiculous claim of having done it all.

Such misleading publicity ignores the fact that between fifteen and twenty percent of the ducks and geese breed in Alaska; that vast breeding grounds and plentiful water exist north of the prairie provinces, and that these grounds have been extensively and traditionally used by breeding birds. Such propaganda also ignores the many large natural refuges in our federal refuge system. It ignores the better natural conditions that have existed ever since the birds started to come back.

In its publicity Ducks Unlimited has also made much of its campaigns against predators—crows, magpies, ground squirrels, northern pike and others. Man has always been the greatest predatory influence so far as migratory waterfowl are concerned, but Ducks Unlimited, being made up of and supported by gunners, says nothing of this.

We could laugh off all these claims as over-enthusiasm were it not for the ulterior motive that lies behind them. The object is to anchor in the public mind the conviction that ducks and geese have been brought back *solely* by the duck hunters and their money. This being the case, the ducks are *their* ducks; they are entitled to bigger bags, longer seasons, and more privileges. That they are now ready to collect this dividend from an activity that is part achievement and part hot air is revealed in the book, *The Ducks Came Back*. There the return of live decoys, shooting over baited waters, and batteries and sink boxes is urged.

"Waterfowl are not increasing in numbers as fast as waterfowl hunters," declares Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Chief, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. "Next year the situation

can be expected to be even more serious. More men will be released from military service and more ammunition will be available; but I doubt if there will be more ducks."

In the face of such facts the specious propaganda of Ducks Unlimited is illtimed and dangerous.—From an editorial, *Nature Magazine*, April 1946.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, 767 Lexington Avenue, New York 21, N. Y.—A crisis arises in Massachusetts which affects the waterfowl throughout the United States. We ask you most earnestly to protest against House bills 4362 and 4364, and Senate bill 1496, which would abolish the Parker River Wildlife Refuge in Essex County, Massachusetts. The refuge was not "slipped through" or "put over" on local residents. The refuge was first proposed by residents of the locality in 1929, and is still upheld by responsible people in the vicinity. The Massachusetts Legislature gave formal consent in 1935, and the State Conservation Commission approved the plan in 1940. It was not until 1943 that sportsmen's clubs, blind to their own interests, instigated opposition which has brought the refuge into what the Massachusetts Conservation Council describes as "naked, undisguised, petty politics." There is no interference with water rights, fishing or clamming; and recreation will continue to be available. Little crop or pasture land is involved.

Again the waterfowl are slipping in numbers. When the next open season comes the gunners will be increased by hundreds of men home from war. We dare not guess what the slaughter may be. It is at this critical time that these bills are introduced to abolish one of the most important refuges in our federal system. The bills are, besides, a threat to the entire refuge system. If passed, they would stand as a precedent whereby other local groups may act to abolish refuges in all sections of the country, and destroy our best hope for the ultimate preservation of the waterfowl.

Write to Hon. John W. Flannagan, Jr., and Senator Elmer Thomas, chairmen of the House and Senate agriculture committees, protesting against these bills.—Mrs. C. N. Edge, *Chairman*.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE



Louis R. Caywood

Louis R. Caywood (*Let's Save Our Indian Ruins*) was born in southern Arizona in the mining town of Bisbee in 1906. Here he spent his childhood days in an atmosphere of mining activity, Mexican revolutions and hiking

in the mountainous desert. Among his first interests were the examining of prehistoric picture writings and hunting for arrowheads and other Indian artifacts. After attending Bisbee High School, he went to the University of Arizona, graduating in 1933 with an A.M. in archeology. Immediately following his graduation he accompanied an archeological expedition to Prescott, Arizona. His big achievement was the excavating of Tuzigoot ruin on the Verde River near Clarksdale. The ruin was later made a national monument.

In June, 1934, Mr. Caywood entered the National Park Service as a ranger naturalist at Mesa Verde National Park. Since that time he has been employed as a career employee in the Service as naturalist and custodian. He is now custodian of Walnut Canyon National Monument in northern Arizona.



Paul Schaefer

Paul Schaefer (*Land of the Deer*) was born in Albany, New York, in 1908. Of himself he says, "I am one of an increasingly growing number of New Yorkers who find the Adirondacks and the problems affecting

them a full time hobby, and who feel that our main job is to give unreserved support to Article XIV, Section 1, of the state con-

stitution." Mr. Schaefer's interest in wilderness and nature preservation is shown by the fact that he is a member of the Conservation Committee of the Adirondack Mountain Club, the Forest Preserve Association of New York State, the Wilderness Society, the National Parks Association and an officer of the Schenectady County Conservation Council. His work is the building and designing of early American period homes.



Harlan P. Kelsey

Harlan P. Kelsey (*Flora of Grandfather Mountain*) was born in Pomona, Kansas, but spent his boyhood years in the mountains of North Carolina. He is president of Harlan P. Kelsey, Inc., Landscape Architects, City

Planners and Nurserymen; has introduced into cultivation many of our finest native ornamental plants and is co-editor of *Standardized Plant Names*. Besides his horticultural work, Mr. Kelsey has devoted much time and energy to public service of many kinds. He was a member of the Southern Appalachian National Park Commission when it selected three new national parks—Shenandoah, Great Smoky Mountains and Mammoth Cave—and for many years was special adviser to the National Park Service, investigating proposed areas for national park purposes. At present, Mr. Kelsey is a member of the Advisory Council of the National Arboretum. Among other organizations with which he has been connected are the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards, Massachusetts Trustees of Public Reservations, Appalachian Mountain Club, American Association of Nurserymen, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and the Horticultural Club of Boston. He is also a member of the

National Parks Association. For a number of years, Mr. Kelsey has been exerting every effort toward saving the Grandfather Mountain area.



William Vogt

William Vogt (*Mexico's National Parks*) has held numerous important positions in scientific and conservation organizations during the past sixteen years. From 1930 to 1932 he was assistant editor of the New York

Academy of Sciences; and in the period

1935-39 he was editor of *Bird Lore*—now *Audubon Magazine*—and field naturalist and lecturer for the National Audubon Society. Among the organizations to which Mr. Vogt belongs are the Wilson Ornithological Club, Ecological Society of America, the American Geographic Society and the National Parks Association. Editor of *Audubon's Birds of America*, he has contributed many articles to magazines. Mr. Vogt is now Chief, Conservation Section, Pan American Union. He is engaged in carrying on conservation work in Mexico and other Latin American countries. For a number of years Mr. Vogt has been consulting ornithologist of Campania Administradora del Guano, Peru.

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF FOOT TRAILS

THE bill, H. R. 2142, introduced in Congress last March by Representative Daniel K. Hoch, of Pennsylvania, to create a national system of foot trails, seemed, at first glance, to provide for an entirely new kind of wilderness conservation. On consideration, however, it is clear that this bill offers a logical development because of the increasing interest in using our mountains and other wooded areas for purely recreational purposes.

Those who have been concerned with the development of extended trail systems have come to realize that the only method by which permanence of route can be secured is to place the route in public ownership. Such ownership is especially necessary for trails that run through two or more states. H. R. 2142 provides for the creation of a national system of foot trails, not to exceed 10,000 miles. This will include the Appalachian Trail in the East, and will provide for a trail along the crest of the Rockies. It will also provide for one along the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains farther west, as well as for necessary spur trails.

At the present time, no action has been taken on the bill. It was referred to the

House Committee on Roads, which held a hearing on the bill on October 25, 1945. At that time, exponents of the measure and representatives of the U. S. Forest Service had an opportunity to express their views. This clarified so well the philosophy of those who utilize trails that the Appalachian Trail Conference has obtained printed copies of the hearing. These, together with reprints of an article published in the May 1945 issue of *Appalachian Trailway News*, will be furnished by the Appalachian Trail Conference, 808 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., on request accompanied by three-cent stamp.

If the Committee on Roads reports favorably upon H. R. 2142, the bill will still have to pass the House. However, numerous congressmen have promised their support, should the bill come up on the floor of the House.

The bill is a modest one, as it authorizes the expenditure of only \$50,000, as compared with the \$500,000,000 authorized for roads and scenic highways. Certainly it is worth \$50,000 to preserve such belts of mountain wilderness for the enjoyment of future generations—Jean Stephenson, *Editor, Appalachian Trailway News*.

THE PARKS AND CONGRESS

79th Congress to April 1, 1946

S. 68 (Hayden) **H. R. 4703** (Sheppard) To reduce and revise the boundaries of Joshua Tree National Monument. Introduced January 6 and November 15, 1945. Referred to the committees on public lands.—These bills would eliminate certain lands that are located mostly in the east end of the monument where mining and prospecting have disturbed the natural landscape, and where few if any of the Joshua trees grow. (See *Are We To Lose Joshua Tree National Mounment?* on page 6.)

S. 555 (Murray) To establish a Missouri Valley Authority . . . Introduced February 15, 1945. Referred to the Committee on Commerce, which rejected the bill May 8, 1945. Referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, and disapproved by that committee 12 to 2. The bill is planned to be considered by the Committee on Forestry and Agriculture. A companion bill **H. R. 2203** (Cochran) has not yet been considered by the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors.—The National Parks Association has offered two amendments to these bills in order to exempt national parks and monuments lying within the Missouri watershed from the scope of the proposed authority. (See *Missouri Valley Authority* on page 6 of the July-September 1945 issue of National Parks Magazine.)

S. 752 (Thomas of Utah) To amend the Act of June 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 811), as amended, relating to the acquisition of stocks of strategic and critical materials for national defense purposes. Introduced March 16, 1945. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Passed Senate December 20, 1945. Submitted to the House Committee on Military Affairs December 21, 1945.—The National Parks Association has offered to Congress an amendment to exempt national parks and monuments from the scope of the bill.

S. 830 (Myers) **H. R. 2851** To provide for investigating the matter of the establishment of a national park in the old part of the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of conserving the historical objects and buildings therein. Introduced September 19, 1945. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys. Passed House in one form September 18, 1945. Passed Senate in another form November 19, 1945.—The National Parks Association favors the bills, but has suggested placing the proposed area in an existing Park Service category such as National Historic Site, rather than establishing a new category by naming it "Philadelphia National Shrines Park" as called for in the bills.

S. 1273 (Hatch) **H. R. 3865** (Peterson of Florida) To provide for the acquisition by exchange of non-federal property within areas administered by the National Park Service. Introduced July 17 and July 20, 1945. Referred to the committees on public lands. Favorably reported upon by the Department of the Interior. Passed Senate February 21, 1946. Reported out by the House Committee on the Public Lands.—Privately owned lands within the national parks and monuments hinder effective administration and protection of the areas, and such lands should be acquired at the earliest time.

S. 1470 (Magnuson) To amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish the Olympic National Park, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes," approved June 29, 1938, so as to grant for an indefinite period the right to locate and patent mining claims within areas of the Olympic National Park. Unfavorably reported upon by the Department of the Interior.—This bill is contrary to the national policy governing the national parks.

S. 1634 (McCarran) To establish a national natural resources policy; to create a Natural Resources Council; to provide for a Natural Resources Inventory. Introduced November 29, 1945. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys. The U. S. Civil Service Commission recommended an amendment February 27, 1946.—The National Parks Association has offered to Congress an amendment to exempt the national parks and monuments from the scope of the bill. This amendment already has met with the approval of the author of the bill.

H. R. 1292 (Peterson of Florida) Providing for payments to the State of Wyoming and for rights-of-way, including stock driveways, over and across federal lands within the exterior boundary of the Jackson Hole National Monument. Introduced January 9, 1945. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. Favorably reported upon by the Interior Department.

H. R. 2109 (Barrett) To abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument as created by Presidential Proclamation Numbered 2578, dated March 15, 1943, and to restore the lands belonging to the United States within the exterior boundaries of said monument to the same status held immediately prior to issuance of said proclamation. Introduced February 12, 1945. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. Unfavorably reported upon by the Interior Department.

NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

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

OFFICERS

William P. Wharton—**President**

Henry P. Erwin—**Secretary**

Joshua Evans, Jr.—**Treasurer**

Devereux Butcher—**Executive Secretary**

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

I. Appointed by Organizations

Asterisks Indicate Executive Committee

Harold E. Anthony—**National Research Council**

Wallace W. Atwood—**American Association for the Advancement of Science**

David A. Aylward—**National Wildlife Federation**

John H. Baker—**National Audubon Society**

Henry A. Buchtel—**Colorado Mountain Club**

Thomas D. Cabot—**Appalachian Mountain Club**

Morse A. Cartwright—**American Association for Adult Education**

John C. Case—**American Alpine Club**

*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**

Edward H. Graham—**The Wildlife Society**

Remington Kellogg—**American Society of Mammalogists**

A. K. Lobeck—**Association of American Geographers**

Francois E. Matthes—**Geological Society of America**

Duncan McDuffie—**Sierra Club**

Mrs. Edward McKeon—**National Council of State Garden Clubs**

Elmer Drew Merrill—**National Academy of Sciences and American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboretum**

George Hewitt Myers—**American Federation of Arts**

Curtis L. Newcombe—**Ecological Society of America**

Theodore S. Palmer—**American Ornithologists' Union**

Mrs. Oscar Palmour—**General Federation of Women's Clubs**

*Edward A. Preble—**American Nature Association**

*W. T. Swingle—**Botanical Society of America**

Frederic C. Walcott—**Boone and Crockett Club**
—**Izaak Walton League of America**

James E. West—**Boy Scouts of America**

*William P. Wharton—**American Forestry Association**

Mrs. Robert C. Wright—**Garden Club of America**

II. Elected at Large

*Albert W. Atwood

*Paul Bartsch

Edward B. Burling

W. S. Cooper

Delos E. Culver

Aubrey Drury

*Henry P. Erwin

*Joshua Evans, Jr.

*Francis M. Goodwin

*Robert F. Griggs

F. W. Lafrentz

*F. S. Lodge

H. Radclyffe Roberts

James Grafton Rogers

*Huston Thompson

*C. G. Woodbury

Frederic E. Wright

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 the appreciation of nature.

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

THE NATIONAL PARKS AND YOU

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

WHEN IN WILD PLACES,
TREAD CAREFULLY AND HANDLE GENTLY,
FOR THE CREATIONS OF NATURE
ARE FRAGILE THINGS