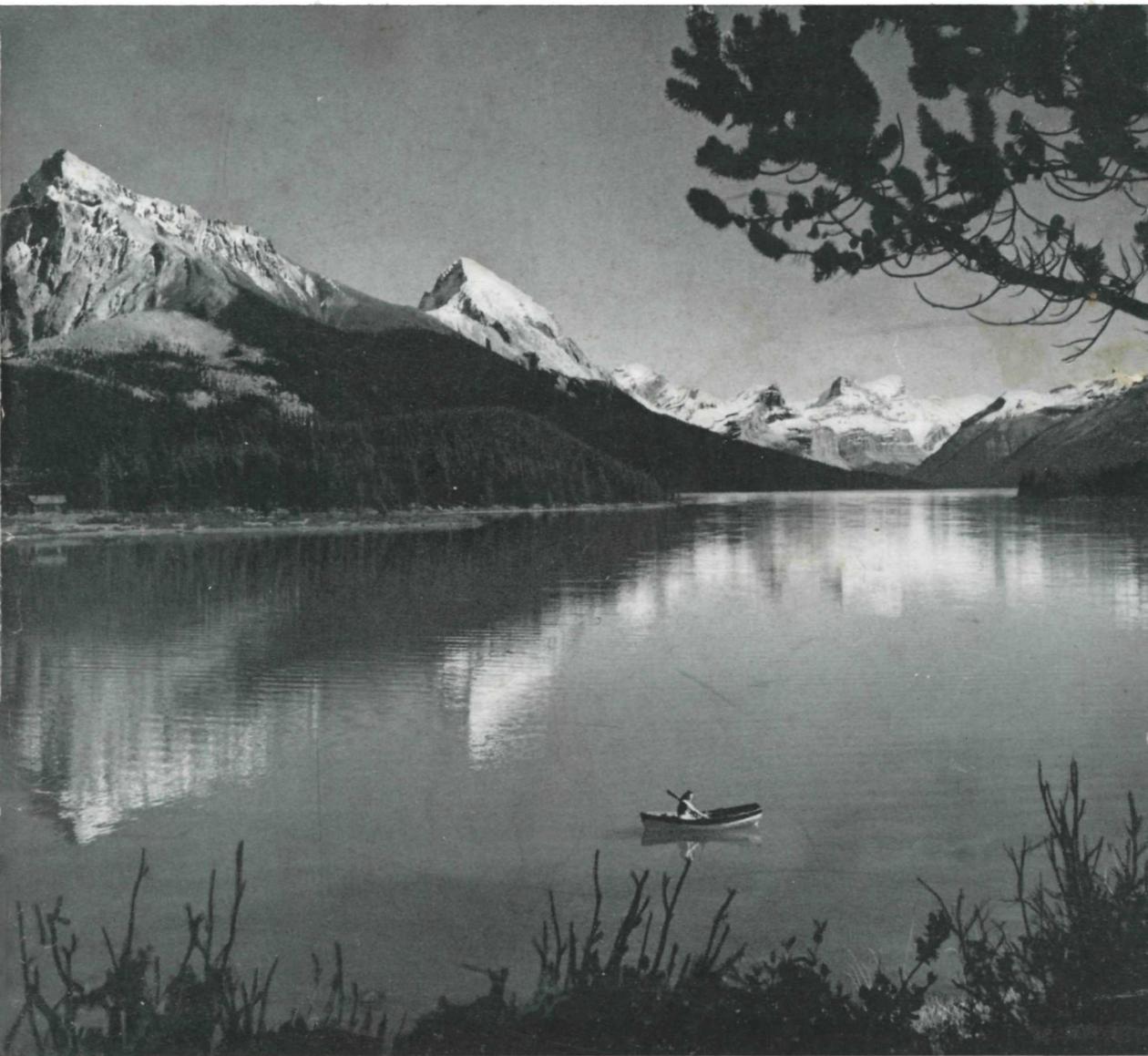


# NATIONAL PARKS

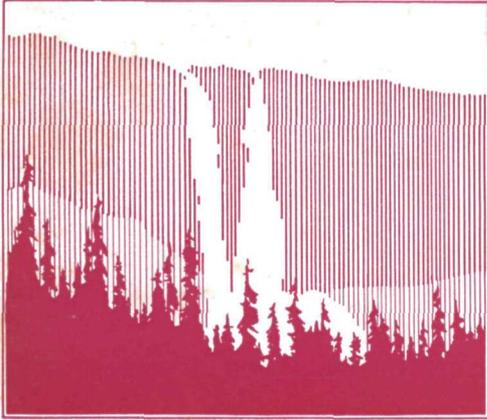
# M A G A Z I N E

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

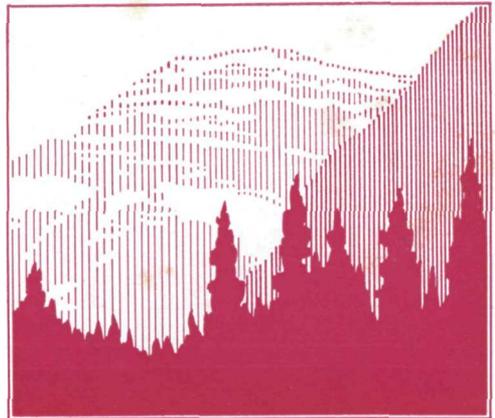


NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA—Page Six

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*The national parks of Canada are visited each year by thousands of Canadians, but their areas are too vast and they contain too many natural beauties to remain the exclusive property of a single people. Like works of art, they belong to any person whose heart, quickened by magnificent spectacles, is capable of appreciating the sublime beauty of their landscapes. They already have brought renown to Canada and it may be said that they are destined to become the pride of the British Empire.—R. SALGUES.*







National Parks Association

**Bryce Canyon's arch.—“Unless adequate forces are provided for patrol and enforcement of regulations, the irreplaceable properties of the people will undergo deterioration, and the areas will gradually lose their beauty.”**

# MANPOWER NEEDED

THE trained naturalists and the custodian at Muir Woods National Monument are serving as traffic cops. "Nature" in that little area is being dished out to the visitors by the bus drivers who bring them there. There just isn't enough money to employ men to handle traffic in the parking lots and allow the naturalists to guide visitors through the redwoods and to protect the area.

At Petrified Forest National Monument, the rangers and other members of the Park Service staff take turns keeping washrooms clean and performing other such duties. Visitors forego the interpretive service of the rangers much of the time, because there is no money to hire janitors.

For lack of rangers, vandalism is taking a heavy toll in almost all areas, and this is one of the more serious effects of insufficient funds. In the priceless prehistoric ruins of the Southwest National Monuments, a small percentage of visitors, who get pleasure from harming or destroying such relics, sometimes push over ancient walls or otherwise cause irreparable injury. Vandals at Yellowstone National Primeval Park throw beer bottles, milk bottles, tin cans, gravel, rocks and logs into the geysers and thermal pools and springs, often in such volume as to impede or block the flow of the waters.

Exhibits prepared at great expense and effort to help visitors understand the natural phenomena of a park are sometimes wrecked. At Grand Canyon, one of the three cases at the Colorado River trailside exhibit was completely wrecked last year. The large plate-glass cover, carried down into the canyon by manpower because it was too large for muleback transportation, was destroyed, and the exhibit materials were broken up or carried away. At Grand Canyon's Yavapai observation station, bin-

oculars have been damaged, and several exhibits there have been destroyed or stolen, because there was insufficient personnel available to have someone on duty at this station during daylight hours.

Injuries to vegetation are to be seen in almost all parks and monuments. In Hawaii National Primeval Park, rare plants are suffering from abuse. Says the superintendent, "Damage will continue as long as our ranger ceiling remains at its present level."

Roadsides are littered with papers, film cartons and camp refuse, and there is considerable disregard of sanitation, cleanliness and consideration of those who come after. Fools' names are often seen in public places. At Zion National Primeval Park, the writing of names and addresses on scenic features prompted the superintendent to write a carefully worded letter to twenty "fools," with excellent results. At Petrified Forest National Monument, initials, dates and pictures were scratched on prehistoric Indian pictures at Newspaper Rock, a place formerly patrolled by a guide, who can no longer be stationed there for lack of money.

Facilities provided at public cost are being destroyed. Comfort stations are being damaged, tables and signs are burned, and at Grand Teton National Primeval Park the amphitheater seats have been burned in campfires; and here, too, there has been indiscriminate hacking of trees and shrubs. One park superintendent says the greatest harm is done by crowds too large to be accommodated by existing facilities, particularly campgrounds, and that the effects of such over-use can be remedied only by additional development which will allow the over-used areas to recover.

An inevitable accompaniment of vandalism is that evidence of it prompts others

to do likewise. Personnel is so limited that trash and injuries to natural features cannot be removed promptly enough.

The annual report of the Director of the National Park Service goes on at length to tell about these many problems. The report is a direct reflection of the failure of Congress to provide sufficient money for the protection and maintenance of a great American heritage. The report, to quote one of its passages, says:

"To curb the careless and the vandalistic; to provide protection to the visitor and the modest degree of interpretation which contributes so much to his enjoyment; to safeguard invaluable natural and historical resources 'unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations'—to perform these functions with even fair adequacy is utterly impossible under existing circumstances. That it is done as well as it is shows a devotion to duty on the part of both field and central offices that is beyond praise. It is bound sooner or later, however, to affect the health and the capacity for accomplishment of those who, for weeks on end, give their government six and seven days of service for five days' pay because they can see no other way in which the requirements of law and their own consciences can be met.

"Unless adequate forces are provided for patrol and enforcement of regulations, the valuable and irreplaceable properties of the people in the national parks will undergo deterioration, and the areas will gradually lose their greatness and their beauty."

The recently established forty-hour week has saddled the Service with new complications that can be overcome only at great additional expense. Says the report of the Director:

"There is needed a considerable degree of flexibility in the authorization of a longer work week. Sufficient funds are needed to defray the costs of fully justified overtime. This is not recognized in current appropriations. When the district ranger at Mount

Rainier, alone at his station, takes his permissible two days a week off, the lands and properties he is expected to guard simply go unguarded; when five-days-a-week employment has to compete with six-days-a-week private employment at the same daily wage, there is no choice but to pay time-and-a-half for the extra day of work, if employment is to be effected at all, thereby draining funds sorely needed for other purposes. When back-of-the-line service—accounting, personnel, budget, supervision of concessions—already insufficiently supplied with personnel, are compelled to undergo further decreases, the whole operation suffers; and loyal and faithful employees gird themselves to contribute further uncompensated overtime.

"We cannot believe that the millions of Americans who derive enjoyment and physical and spiritual satisfaction from such possessions as the national parks wish to obtain that enjoyment and satisfaction at such a cost."

There is tremendous need for improvement of facilities in the parks. Word has come to your Association from several sources telling of the lack of facilities, and the resultant discomfort therefrom. Since the war, visitors have been going to the parks in steadily growing numbers. In almost all the parks, public accommodations are far below what was available before the war; and much of this is out of date and in bad repair. Money appropriated for this and road repair work was inadequate to meet actual costs that have been steadily rising. The result is that deterioration of all facilities is rapidly increasing, while maintenance falls farther and farther behind. One superintendent views the problem this way: "In the national parks, we have always been in the position of engineers compelled to dam a stream in flood without opportunity to divert the flood waters."

The Director's report states that careful and competent studies of the physical re-



David de L. Condon

**Rangers have hauled this refuse out of Yellowstone's Brilliant Pool. Thoughtless visitors throw rocks, logs, bottles, tin cans and other objects into geysers and thermal pools in such volume as to block the flow of waters.**

quirements reveal that the foreseeable needs of the system, as now constituted, call for the expenditure of \$98,000,000 for improvements; \$110,000,000 for the extension and modernization of roads and trails; and \$120,000,000 for the completion of parkways already authorized. Recently revised figures indicate that actually a total of \$395,000,000 is needed for these three purposes. The report says that the Service could utilize effectively as much as \$15,000,000 a year for each of these items, for at least seven years.

By comparison with increases in this year's appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Engineers for reclamation and flood control projects, these figures are infinitesimal. The appropriations for these purposes amount to

more than the total budgets provided for all the bureaus that are working for the preservation and restoration of land and water resources combined, such as the National Park, Forest, Soil Conservation, and Fish and Wildlife services.

Public clamour over the inadequacy of park and monument facilities is growing. The time is long overdue when Congress should recognize the contribution national parks and monuments are making to American life, and should provide adequate funds for their protection and administration.

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*Editor's note:* On June 2, this editorial, with a covering letter, was mailed in mimeograph form to every member of Congress. Your Association has had a gratifying response to it from both Senate and House.

# NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

**BANFF, JASPER, KOOTENAY and YOHO NATIONAL PARKS** adjoin each other in the Rocky Mountains of Alberta and British Columbia. Together they comprise the largest single area of national park land in North America. Jasper and Banff are on the east slope in Alberta, while Yoho and Kootenay lie on the west slope, their eastern boundaries joining Banff along the provincial border on the crest of the range. In these mountain parks have been embraced the finest of mountain wilderness of the Canadian Rockies, and a truly fascinating contrast may be seen in the geological formations, and in the flora and fauna. The special distinction of the area lies in its great icefields and tributary glaciers which bind the continental divide in a frozen chain of ice links.

Three British Columbia provincial parks, Mount Robson, Hamber and Mount Assiniboine, fully as beautiful as the national parks, adjoin Banff and Jasper. Glacier National Park touches Hamber Provincial Park on the southwest. The combined area of these eight parks is 12,979 square miles. Here vast forests, rivers and waterfalls, marshes and magnificent mountain scenery are preserved. The national parks provide an inviolate sanctuary for wildlife, but as yet the provincial parks are inadequately patrolled, and are open to gunning. It will require the attention of the people of British Columbia,

**Two explorers atop Sulphur Mountain explore the magnificent scenery of Banff National Park in the sunlight of late afternoon.**

Canadian Pacific Railway



acting through their provincial parliament, to close Mount Robson, Hamber and Mount Assiniboine to gunning, and make all of this area a sanctuary where wildlife can find permanent protection from those who find pleasure in killing. With hunting pressure increasing everywhere, wildlife is fast vanishing, and some species of the larger mammals are approaching extinction. For them, protection is imperative.

**Banff National Park**, the first established in Canada, in 1885, originally only ten square miles to protect from uncontrolled exploitation the mineral hot springs on Sulphur Mountain, today is the second largest national park in the Dominion, embracing 2585 square miles. On the mountainous western border of Alberta, its west boundary extends along the continental divide for 210 miles, from Snow Dome on the north to Mount Sir Douglas on the south. Elevations range from 4362 feet above sea level at the Bow River near the eastern entrance, to 11,902 feet at the summit of Mount Forbes.

Nowhere can the forces of mountain building be seen better than in Banff. There are three unusual kinds of mountain structure in the park. The Palliser, the Cascade and the Sulphur Mountain ranges are good illustrations of the westward-tilted fault-blocks of Palaeozoic and Mesozoic rock. Their east faces form abrupt, jagged escarpments, sheer strata sweeping downward to the west. Mount Rundle and Cascade Mountain are perhaps the most distinct examples of the fault-block anywhere in North America, and these can be seen from the town of Banff and from the highway and railroad where they enter the park from the east. Five miles west of Banff is the Sawback Range of Carboniferous and Devonian rocks folded into a compressed anticline (bent strata). This range, representing the second type, is weathered into spires and saw-tooth ridges. The third kind of structure is seen in the mountains west of the Sawback. These peaks, of which Pilot Mountain is an example, are composed of Carboniferous and Devonian rock, their abrupt limestone cliffs rising to rounded or wedge-shaped summits.

One of the park's outstanding beauty spots is that fine group of mountain peaks and lakes in which Lake Louise and Mount Victoria, as well as Moraine Lake and the Valley of the Ten Peaks are situated. This same group extends into Yoho Park to cradle the exquisite Lake O'Hara.

Vast forests of lodgepole pine, balsam, alpine and Douglas fir, Engelmann, black and white spruce, alpine larch, paper birch and trembling aspen cover the valleys and lower slopes of Banff National Park. Vivid Indian paintbrush, azure columbine and larkspur, harebell, glacier lily, gentian, heather, saxifrage, dryas and hellebore paint valleys and alpine meadows in summer. Mountain goat, bighorn, mule deer, elk, moose, black and grizzly bear, mountain lion, coyote, Columbian and golden-mantled ground squirrel, yellow-haired porcupine, red squirrel, muskrat, wolverine, marten, cony, snowshoe rabbit, beaver and hoary marmot roam the forests and mountain sides. Birds abound here—golden eagle, Clark crow, white-tailed ptarmigan, red- and yellow-shafted flicker, pileated and downy woodpecker, pine grosbeak, Canada jay, magpie, rufous hummingbird, horned lark, mountain bluebird, mountain chickadee, red-breasted nuthatch, Bohemian waxwing, Franklin grouse, Townsend's solitaire and western tanager.

Visitors enjoy boating and canoeing at Lake Louise, the Vermilion Lakes, Bow Lake, on the Bow River at Banff, on Lake Minnewanka and on Echo Creek. Launch trips are conducted on the Bow River and on Lake Minnewanka. For riders and hikers who want to explore the park's wild country, an excellent trail system spreads through-



out the reservation, connecting with the trails of Jasper, Yoho and Kootenay national parks. The town of Banff has become an important winter sport center from December to April. From here, visitors radiate to various points for skating, skiing, tobogganing and the old Scottish game of curling. A museum in the town contains exhibits of the park's fauna, flora and geology.

Banff is a government-operated town. It has a permanent population of about 2500, but this increases to almost 10,000 in summer. Public services such as water, light and fire protection are under supervision of the National Parks Service, Department of Mines and Resources. Through the town flows the beautiful Bow River, which comes down from the alpine lakes and glaciers in the mountains to the west and north. But the green water of the Bow is transformed into an open sewer as it passes through

**The scene opposite shows Cascade Mountain at left and the Palliser Range, with the town of Banff and Banff Springs Hotel beside the Bow River. In the distance is Lake Minnewanka. Spectacular Mount Rundle in Banff, below, is an outstanding example of the geologic fault block.**

Canadian Pacific Railway, opposite; National Parks Service, below



the town, for the Parliament has not yet appropriated funds to provide a sewage disposal plant. The Canadian people should let their legislators know that they do not approve of stream pollution within one of their great national parks.

Using war necessity and patriotism as an excuse, a hydroelectric power company obtained permission to build a dam at the outlet of beautiful Lake Minnewanka to raise the water level. A canal and an unsightly aqueduct were built from the dam to bring the water to a power house inside the park. This was done in spite of the fact that adequate electricity was, and is today, already available to the neighboring region. This project, like the Hetch Hetchy dam in Yosemite National Park, was put through because public opinion was not sufficiently aroused to prevent it. Both dams are proof of the need for constant vigilance by the public to prevent despoilment of the last remnants of primeval landscape on our continent.

Park headquarters is at Banff, and the address is Banff National Park, Alberta. Accommodations are available at the lavishly appointed Banff Springs Hotel and Chateau Lake Louise, operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway. There are numerous lodges, cabins, campgrounds and smaller hotels at Banff and elsewhere in the park. There are winter accommodations for winter sports enthusiasts. Full details about them may be obtained by writing to the superintendent or the Banff Information Bureau.

The park is reached from Vancouver on the Pacific coast over the Trans-Canada Highway, through the rugged Fraser Canyon by way of Kamloops and Revelstoke; visitors may follow the magnificently forested Big Bend Highway from Revelstoke to Banff. From the south it is reached from Glacier National Park, Montana, and Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta, over Provincial Highway 6 to Pincher, Highway 3 to Macleod, and Highway 2 to Calgary. The Trans-Canada Highway from Regina, Saskatchewan and Winnipeg, Manitoba, connects here at Calgary and runs west to Banff. The road from Calgary, an all-weather highway, is open in winter. The park may also be reached from the south from Bonners Ferry, Idaho, on U. S. Highway 95 to the international border at Kingsgate, thence to Cranbrook, British Columbia, and the Banff-Windermere Highway, or from Kalispell, Montana, over U. S. Highway 93 to the international border and Elko, British Columbia, thence over provincial highways 3, 4 and 1B to the park. Route 1B is the scenic Banff-Windermere Highway, which runs through Kootenay National Park. Banff is entered from Jasper National Park on the north by way of the Banff-Jasper Highway. Western Canada Greyhound Lines, Limited, runs several buses a day over the Trans-Canada Highway from Vancouver to Calgary and east, and also over the Banff-Windermere Highway to southern British Columbia and Idaho during the summer months. In winter service is continued from Calgary into Banff, but not through west or south. Sightseeing in the park is provided by local bus service. The transcontinental Canadian Pacific Railway serves the park, stopping at Banff and at Lake Louise. The park is open all year.

Following the Bow River Valley, the **Banff-Jasper Highway** traversing 185 miles of the most scenic country on the continent, branches from the Trans-Canada Highway three miles east of Lake Louise and swings north to follow the trough immediately east of the succession of icefields and glaciers that form the icy vertebrae of Canada's Rocky Mountains. As the highway swings northward around the base of Mount Hector, the whole scheme of things is revealed. The valley climbs ahead to the river's source;



Canadian Pacific Railway

**In Jasper National Park the mighty Athabaska Glacier of the Columbia Ice Field is one of the great spectacles along the Banff-Jasper Highway.**

here and there is the gleam of the river or the brilliant sparkle of its pendant lakes; the road cuts the forest slopes on the eastern side of the valley to give the best view of the great peaks above the western slope, and always there are glimpses of glaciers that form the eastern edge of the Waputik and Wapta Icefields. Just beyond lies glacier-fed Bow Lake in a pocket of steep teepee-shaped talus slopes below great cliffs and glaciers. This is without doubt one of the most enchanting places in the mountains, lying as it does in alpine meadows dotted with giant spruce trees, with rock and ice rising across the water to lend a Rocky Mountain flavour to its charm. This is the source of the Bow River.

Beyond the summit, just north of the lake lies another valley to carry the highway still north and west. At the summit, a pause for a half mile walk to Peyto Lookout is rewarded with one of the greatest panoramas in these mountains. Directly below are the brilliant turquoise waters of Peyto Lake, first of a chain of lakes which brighten the valley of the Mistaya, and gird the magnificent peaks as they march northward;



Canadian National Railway

**The towering wall of The Ramparts rises abruptly from Amethyst Lake, with the continental divide following its crests, Jasper National Park in Alberta on the east and Mount Robson Provincial Park in British Columbia on the west.**

the great pyramidal mass of Mount Chephren dominates this scene with sublime authority. Swiftly the road drops to the valley, skirts the Waterfowl Lakes at the foot of Chephren, winds around the massive base of Mount Murchison, and crosses the North Saskatchewan River below its confluence with the Howse River.

Continuing up the North Saskatchewan River, the road passes yet another great river valley coming from the west, the valley of the Alexandra River, draining the northern glaciers of the Lyell Icefield and the southern slopes of the Great Columbia Icefields. Still northward through a deep canyon and ascending the "Big Hill" the highway plunges into a territory of savage splendour and gigantic proportions. Winding tortuously through canyons and over them, the road skirts the base of 3,000 foot cliffs, with waterfalls pouring from the heights on every hand. Finally the highway crosses Sunwapta Pass and enters Jasper National Park under the battlements of Mount Athabaska. At the end of a timberline meadow appears the spectacle that climaxes everything seen before—the Athabaska Glacier. This river of ice flows from the greater mass of the Columbia Icefield lying along the 10,000 foot altitude skyline. A great circle of peaks averaging the highest of any group in the Canadian Rockies, form the

buttresses of this rolling field of ice and snow which, with its tributary glaciers extending toward every point on the compass, is said to cover 150 square miles. Meltage from this icecap drains by streams and rivers to the Pacific, the Arctic, and by Hudson Bay to the Atlantic. The Snow Dome immediately north of the Athabaska Glacier is the hydrographic centre of this drainage system.

Still following the line of the ice-crowned Main Chain, after leaving the Athabaska Glacier, the road continues northward down the Sunwapta River, skirting a deep canyon by a series of switchbacks, dropping several hundred feet in two miles. Near Sunwapta Falls, a few miles farther, a short side road provides access to this thundering cataract. Just beyond, the Sunwapta joins the Athabaska River coming from the northern extremity of the Columbia Icefields and the Chaba Icefield by the tributary Chaba River. Here the valley broadens rapidly as the road bridges first the Athabaska River above the thunder of Athabaska Falls, and then the Whirlpool River draining the Hooker Icefield, before it rejoins the course of the Athabaska again and follows it to Jasper townsite. Many fine peaks are seen on the Jasper end of the Highway, most notable of which are Mount Athabaska on the border, and Mount Kitchener, 11,452 and 11,500 feet respectively, and highest on the highway north of Mount Temple in the Lake Louise Group; Diadem on the north end of the Columbia Icefield group is also outstanding, while Brussels Peak and Mount Fryatt stand out from the ranges farther north. Mount Edith Cavell, nine miles south of Jasper townsite and nine miles from the main highway on a spur road is undoubtedly the finest peak in the area. Its great ice-capped dome may be seen for many miles and is reflected nobly in the waters of Lac Beauvert at Jasper Park Lodge.

The highway is open from June 1 to October 15. Overnight accommodations are provided by chalets and bungalow camps and public campgrounds situated at strategic locations.

**Jasper National Park** is the largest national park in North America, comprising 4200 square miles. It was established in 1907 in the Rocky Mountains along the western border of Alberta, adjoining Banff National Park on the south. Although the geological features of Jasper duplicate those of Banff, its mountain scenery is more colossal. The highest point is the summit of Mount Columbia, 12,294 feet above sea level. Nearby are Mount Kitchener, 11,500 feet, Mount Athabaska, 11,452 feet and the Snow Dome, 11,340 feet. Between these towering peaks lies the vast Columbia Icefield with its numerous grinding glaciers. On the west the icefield drains into the Columbia River emptying into the Pacific Ocean, and on the east into the Sunwapta River, tributary to the Athabaska and Mackenzie, flowing into the Arctic Ocean. Vacationists to western Canada are always advised, above all else, to go to Jasper. Here nature has produced her masterpiece of mountain sculpture and lavished upon it exquisite detail, form and color. People who have been to Jasper always speak of it in glowing terms. The memory of a visit here seems to dominate the memories of all other experiences.

An important feature on the road from the town of Jasper is Maligne Canyon, 188 feet deep, carved by the Maligne River. In the canyon are many potholes, impressive phenomena caused by water depositing revolving boulders in hollow places and scouring out great circular cavities in the solid rock. Noted for its wildness and superb beauty is green Maligne Lake, reached only by trail fourteen miles from the end of the road

at Medicine Lake. It is encircled by snow-capped peaks and ringed by dark coniferous forests on the lower slopes. Wilderness lovers should see that this lake is always kept in its present wild condition, and that its solitude is never destroyed by the construction of a road to it or by airplanes landing on its surface. Among the popular automobile trips in the park is the one to Mount Edith Cavell, eighteen miles from the town of Jasper. The trip ends with a magnificent view of the peak and its Angel Glacier. A trip to the Columbia Icefield affords the visitor superlative views of Athabaska and Sunwapta Falls, as well as of the huge peaks of the icefield. Lying at the base of the Ramparts Range in Tonquin Valley are the Amethyst Lakes, a point of interest available to horseback riders. Canoes are for rent at Lac Beauvert, Lake Edith, Medicine Lake and Pyramid Lake for those who enjoy this finest means of wilderness travel. An excellent trail system makes it possible for walkers and mountain climbers to visit hidden lakes, explore the forests, and to climb to the flower-filled alpine meadows, the gleaming glaciers and high wind-swept peaks. Skiing, skating and curling are popular winter sports in Jasper.

The park provides sanctuary for elk, mountain goat, mountain caribou, moose, mule deer, bighorn, grizzly and black bear, mountain lion, coyote, wolf, hoary marmot, red squirrel and many small species. The forests of Jasper consist chiefly of lodgepole pine, white, black and Engelmann spruce, alpine larch, alpine and Douglas fir, trembling aspen and balsam poplar. Ducks, geese, gulls, blue grouse, willow and white-tailed ptarmigan, osprey, owls, eagles and numerous small birds throng the park. Among the wild flowers are Indian paintbrush, columbine, fireweed, white dryas, alpine arnica, alpine anemone, harebell, larkspur, heather and heliotrope.

Headquarters is at the government townsite of Jasper within the park. Visitor accommodations range from the luxurious Jasper Park Lodge, four miles from town on beautiful Lac Beauvert, to public campgrounds and smaller hotels and cabins in and near the town. Winter accommodations are available for winter sports enthusiasts. Information about accommodations may be obtained in detail by writing to the super-

**Ptarmigans in winter turn as white as Jasper's snow.**

Henry L. Spencer





National Parks Service

**Aspens along the Vermilion River in Kootenay make an autumn display of brilliant yellow, contrasting with the somber green of conifers.**

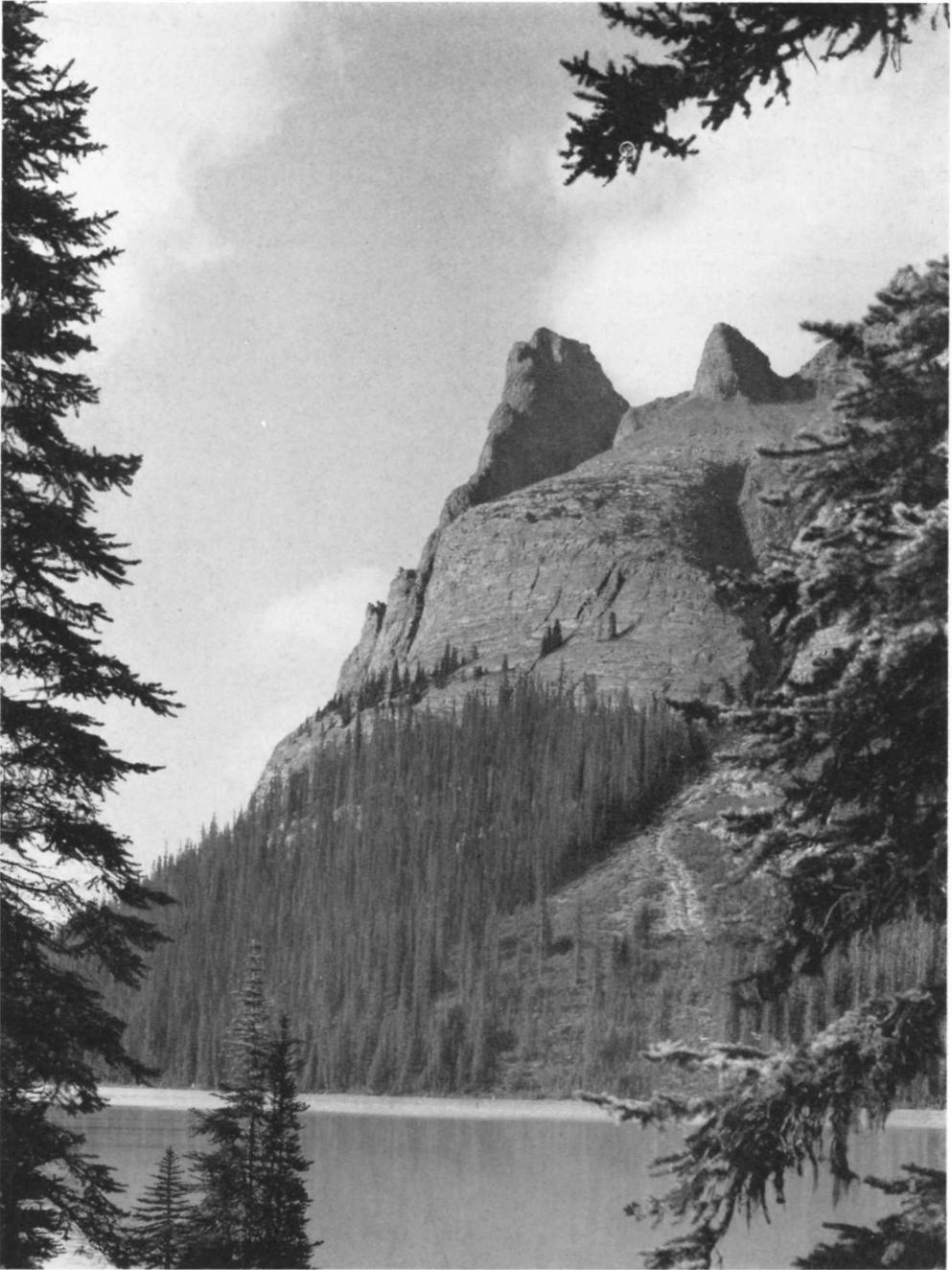
intendent or to Government Information Bureau, Jasper National Park. The park is reached from the east, winter and summer, over Alberta Provincial Highway 16 from Edmonton, 203 miles to the park; and in summer only, from the west over British Columbia Provincial Highway 1 from Vancouver and Kamloops to Lake Louise in Banff National Park, where it joins the Banff-Jasper Highway. From the south the park is reached over the same routes that lead to Banff National Park, and thence by the Banff-Jasper Highway northward to the park. Greyhound buses run from Edmonton to Jasper, connecting there with sight-seeing buses in the park operating daily, from June 15 to September 15. The transcontinental Canadian National Railway serves Jasper. The park is open all year.

**Kootenay National Park** was established in 1920 to protect the scenery along the Banff-Windermere Highway, the first road to be built across the central Canadian Rockies. The protective strip of park land extends five miles on either side of the road for sixty miles. The park contains 543 square miles, adjoining Yoho and Banff national parks on the northwest and northeast. A number of the park's outstanding features

are to be seen close to the highway. The road runs through the bright red-walled Sinclair Canyon; past the famous Radium Hot Springs pool where the water reaches 114° Fahrenheit, the Iron Gates, two sheer rock towers, and Marble Canyon, a limestone gorge 200 feet deep and 2000 feet long streaked with layers of white and gray marble eroded by the action of Tokumm Creek. In this canyon there is a natural bridge and a beautiful seventy foot waterfall. A series of paint pots or ocher springs lies two miles from Marble Canyon. The colored earths were roasted by the Indians and used to paint their faces for religious ceremonies. The northern part of the park is strikingly scenic. The Vermilion Range and the ridge of the continental divide consists of immense pyramid-shaped peaks covered with glaciers. Highway and trails make these alpine regions accessible to both the mountain climber and the motorist. Here sanctuary is provided for bighorn, moose, mule deer and mountain goat, as well as many smaller animals. Trees of the park are lodgepole pine, alpine fir, white spruce, trembling aspen and balsam poplar.

The park is administered by the superintendent of Yoho National Park, and the address is Field, British Columbia. At Radium Hot Springs, the southern gateway to the park, there is an information bureau and registration office. Visitor accommodations are provided at Radium Hot Springs Lodge and at two hotels and cabin camps at Radium Hot Springs. There are cabins at Kootenay Flats, Vermilion Crossing and Marble Canyon, as well as a number of campgrounds along the highway. The park is reached from the Banff-Jasper Highway at Eisenhower Forks, where the Banff-Windermere Highway climbs the Vermilion Summit to the provincial and park boundary and traverses Kootenay Park to Radium Hot Springs, seventy miles south. From the south it is approached from Bonners Ferry, Idaho, on U. S. Highway 95 to the international border at Kingsgate, thence to Cranbrook, British Columbia, and the Banff-Windermere Highway, or over U. S. Highway 93 from Kalispell, Montana, and British Columbia Provincial highways 3 and 4 to the Banff-Windermere Highway. The park is served by the Greyhound buses that run from Banff to Cranbrook, one each way daily, from June 15 to September 15, and every other day at Radium Hot Springs, by a stage from Cranbrook to Golden. The Canadian Pacific Railway serves Radium, three miles west of Radium Hot Springs.

**Yoho National Park** was established in 1886 to protect ten square miles of wild, scenic land. It has since been enlarged, and now embraces 507 square miles. The unusual name Yoho is an Indian word meaning "it is wonderful." Within the park are the forested valleys of the Kicking Horse River and its tributaries—the Yoho, Amiskwi and Otterhead rivers on the north, and the Beaverfoot, Ottertail and Ice rivers on the south. These streams and several creeks drain from the glacier-crowned crests and glaciated cirques of the jagged, spectacular peaks. Two extensive icefields, the Wapta and the Waputik, lie on the continental divide, partly within Banff National Park. A towering wall of peaks forms the continental divide, with Mount Balfour, 10,741 feet above sea level, draped in glaciers—Balfour Glacier on the east in Banff, Trolltinder Glacier on the west, and the Waputik Icefield on the south. Mount Gordon rises 10,346 feet above sea level, Mount Daly, 10,342 and to the west in the President Range, the President, 10,297 and the Vice President, 10,059. The park's highest peak, the South Tower of Mount Goodsir, is 11,686 feet in elevation, situated in the Ottertail



National Parks Service

Lake O'Hara, deep in the heart of Yoho, is reached only by trail. Here, in a glorious mountain setting, are accommodations for wilderness explorers.

Range south of Field. To see these spires and glaciers reflecting the alpenglow of the setting sun is a sight long to be remembered.

From the park townsite of Field there are several trips for alpinists and horseback riders, as well as for motorists. Trails lead to Wapta Lake, Emerald Lake and Natural Bridge, and from Wapta Bungalow Camp on Wapta Lake to Lake O'Hara, Lake McArthur and Sherbrook Lake. A trail connects the Chalet at Emerald Lake with Yoho Bungalow Camp in the Yoho Valley, from where other trails lead out to Twin Falls, Laughing Falls, Takakkaw Falls and various glaciers. The park is indeed a paradise for the wilderness explorer. In all, there are nearly 200 miles of trails in Yoho and these join with the trails of adjoining Banff and Kootenay national parks. For motorists, there are roads to Yoho Bungalow Camp, Takakkaw Falls and Emerald Lake.

Headquarters is at the town of Field inside the park. Overnight accommodations for visitors are available at the Monarch Hotel and at the Y. M. C. A. in Field. Mount Stephen Bungalow Camp is four miles east of Field. Facilities are provided at Emerald Lake Chalet, Lake Wapta Lodge, Lake O'Hara Lodge and Yoho Valley Lodge. There is a campground one mile west of Field and another four miles east along the highway. Another campground is located five miles from the west entrance, near the highway bridge over Kicking Horse River. The transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway runs through the park from east to west, crossing the divide at Kicking Horse Pass. Trans-Canada Highway 1 also crosses the park, following closely the route of the railroad. The park is served from the east and west by Greyhound buses, two each way daily from Calgary, Alberta, and Vancouver, British Columbia. The park is open from May 15 to October 15.

**CAPE BRETON HIGHLANDS NATIONAL PARK** spans the northern peninsula of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. Its 390 square miles is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and on the west by the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The park was established in 1936 to protect permanently an area of rolling hills and valleys, high rocky headlands and crescent beaches where there is the ceaseless roar of the foam-fringed breakers. The highest inland point in the park is 1747 feet above sea level. Along the western shore, hills rise abruptly to heights ranging up to 1300 feet at the summit of French Mountain affording magnificent views overlooking the gulf. Lower slopes of the coastal hills are grass-covered, while upper slopes are clothed with thick forests of balsam fir, white, red and black spruce, yellow and paper birch, sugar and red maple, big-tooth and trembling aspen, balsam poplar, mountain ash and beech. The high interior plateaus are known as barrens, and here, swept by ocean gales, grow stunted balsam fir and black spruce. Here, too, the ground is covered with broad areas of gray lichens characteristic of regions where growing conditions are too severe for most other forms of plant life.

In spring the forests of Cape Breton Highlands echo to the drumming of the ruffed grouse in courtship. Overhead may be heard the scream of the bald eagle, osprey and the red-tailed hawk, and at night the deep hooting of the great horned owl, living symbol of wilderness solitude, sounds through the forest. The park is a paradise for the bird enthusiast, for there is an abundance of small birds, among them, belted kingfisher, olive-backed thrush, ovenbird, robin, barn, bank and cliff swallows, downy

and hairy woodpeckers, nighthawk, blue jay, raven, pine grosbeak, pine siskin, goldfinch, slate-colored junco, red-breasted nuthatch, and numerous warblers during spring and summer. Along the shore may be seen herring and black-backed gulls, Canada geese, great blue herons, plovers and sandpipers. Thirty-one miles of trails lead visitors to all the interesting beauty-spots in the park. The botanist, too, will find Cape Breton

**Traversed by the Cabot Trail for automobiles, the headlands of Cape Breton  
Highlands drop to the beaches along the Gulf of Saint Lawrence shore.**

National Parks Service



Highlands a good hunting ground. Sheep laurel, with its clusters of bright pink flowers, swamp and meadow rose, Canada mayflower, rhodora, various asters and goldenrods, northern and marsh St. Johnswort, wintergreen, bunchberry and purple meadowrue are only a few of the many flowering plants of the reservation.

Black bear, whitetail deer, lynx, red fox, bobcat, weasel and snowshoe rabbit inhabit the forests, while muskrat, mink, otter and beaver dwell along streams and rivers and around the lakes. Prior to establishment of the park, the woodland caribou and the moose were extirpated from the area by gunners. A promising start has been made in the restoration of moose with the introduction of an experimental shipment of these animals from Elk Island National Park; these "westerners" appear to have made themselves thoroughly at home since their arrival, and their successful transplantation seems assured. As for the woodland caribou, this interesting species has been nearly exterminated throughout its entire range, which is largely confined to Canada. It can now be found only in a few isolated spots, but even here it is still being shot. If a breeding stock were reintroduced in this park, it might save the species. Further delay in accomplishing this may prove fatal. When a great member of the North American fauna is threatened with extinction, no amount of effort or expense is too great to save it. When bison nearly became extinct, they were saved by quick and determined action in both the United States and Canada. Breeding stocks from the last small herds were placed in certain national parks where these fine animals multiplied, and now are seen and enjoyed by millions of visitors every year. A herd of woodland caribou, permanently protected in Cape Breton Highlands National Park, should serve as a great tourist attraction to that area.

Park headquarters is at Ingonish Beach. Overnight accommodations are available at Keltic Lodge on Middle Head Peninsula on the Atlantic shore about two miles north of Ingonish Beach, and at Inverstrachie and Sea View inns at Neil Harbor also on the Atlantic shore. Macdonalds' at Cape North, Highland Lodge on the Dingwall road, and Cabot Lodge at Dingwall, beyond the northern limits of the park, also provide overnight accommodations. On the Gulf of St. Lawrence there are Mountain View Inn, Fraser House, Donaldson House, MacIntosh House and Hillcrest Inn at Pleasant Bay; Red River Valley Inn three miles north of Pleasant Bay; Acadian Inn, Ocean Spray Hotel, Rialto Hotel, Seaside Cottage, Laurie's Cabins, Seaside Cabins and LeFort's Cabins at Cheticamp. For those who bring their own equipment, there are seven campgrounds within the park. Camping permits are required and may be obtained from the park superintendent or park officer in the vicinity. Small fees are charged for tents for a period of two weeks or less, and trailer permits may be purchased.

The park is reached from Bangor and Calais, Maine, U. S. Highway 1, joining Provincial Highway 1 at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, to St. John, New Brunswick, and from here over Highway 2 to Amherst, Nova Scotia, thence via Highway 4 or 6 to a ferry across the Strait of Canso to Port Hastings, Cape Breton Island. Two routes lead from here to the park. Provincial Highway 19 closely follows the Gulf of St. Lawrence shore to join the Cabot Trail through the park, and Provincial Highway 5 inland, later following the Atlantic shore and joining the eastern end of the Cabot Trail. The park is open all year, but visitor accommodations, in general, are open only from May or June to October or November.

**ELK ISLAND NATIONAL PARK**, in Central Alberta, was established in 1906, and was originally intended solely as a wildlife preserve for the restoration of the vanishing bison and elk. Today the area contains seventy-five square miles, a part of the vast region of undulating forest lands, island-dotted meadows, lakes and marshes known as the Beaver Hills, and it serves visitors as a full-fledged national park. There are all necessary accommodations and a wide variety of outdoor attractions such as beaches, boating and a trail system.

The park's chief feature, of course, is its wildlife. Here, within the fenced reservation, live not only the herd of over 1000 head of bison and 500 elk, but also moose and mule deer. The park is important, too, as a bird sanctuary. In early summer the lakes are alive with waterfowl, many breeding along the reedy shores. Including both permanent residents and migrants, more than 200 species of birds have been identified in the park.

The story of how this park helped to save the bison from extinction is one of the most thrilling in all the annals of North American wildlife preservation. Here, in part, is an account by the National Parks Service:

"Its numbers are believed to have reached millions, and it roamed in great herds, some of which are recorded as extending twenty-five miles in width and fifty miles in depth.

"The arrival of the white man, with his more efficient fire-arms and his links with far distant markets, caused a disastrous inroad on the species. The mere pleasure of the chase led to the destruction of thousands, and both whites and Indians found a livelihood in supplying the commercial demand for robes and hides. Single individuals are reported to have killed as many as 3000 head in a single season, and in a little

**Bison roam the grasslands and forests of Elk Island National Park.**

National Parks Service



more than a decade both the great northern and southern herds of plains buffalo had been practically exterminated.

“Through the efforts of an agent of the Dominion Government an opportunity was afforded to re-establish the plains buffalo in Canada by the acquisition of the greater part of the only remaining large herd on the continent. The origin of this herd, built up by two Montana ranchers, Michel Pablo and Charles Allard, dates back to 1873, when an Indian, Walking Coyote by name, captured four buffalo calves in the Milk River district of Montana. These buffalo came under the care of the St. Ignatius Mission in the Flathead Reservation of Montana, and by 1884 the original four had increased to thirteen.

“That year ten of the animals were purchased by the two ranchers. . . . On the death of Allard in 1896 his share of the herd, numbering about 300 head, was divided among his heirs and sold, providing the nuclei of many of the small herds existing in the United States today.

“A few years later the remaining herd owned by Pablo was faced with dispersion or destruction, through the cancellation of his grazing privileges on the Flathead range. The Dominion Government was advised of this fact and offered to purchase the buffalo and move them to a suitable tract in Canada. A herd of 716 buffalo were delivered to Canada by Pablo between 1907 and 1912. The first two shipments of buffalo from Montana, totaling 410 head, were made to Elk Island National Park. All but forty-eight of these were later sent to Buffalo Park at Wainwright, and the remainder formed the nucleus of the present herd.

“During the years that followed, the buffalo in Elk Island National Park increased steadily in numbers, necessitating periodical reductions by supervised slaughter to keep the herd within the grazing capacity of the range.

“Under careful supervision, and provided with adequate forage, these animals are among the most magnificent specimens of their kind existing in North America today. Because of the shade provided by the forest growth of the park the hair is particularly dark and thick, and they are all sturdy and well developed. Regular biological inspections have revealed that they are free from diseases that have beset the species in other regions.

“When the area was originally reserved, about twenty elk and a few mule deer and moose were enclosed. These animals have also flourished under sanctuary conditions.”

Inhabiting the park are such ducks as mallard, pintail, canvas back, gadwall, shoveller, bufflehead, ruddy, American golden-eye, blue-winged teal and lesser scaup. There are also coot, black tern, American bittern, Franklin's gull, ruffed and sharp-tailed grouse, several hawks and owls, and numerous insectivorous species. The forests of Elk Island are composed chiefly of balsam poplar, trembling aspen, paper birch, willow, black and white spruce and larch. Flowering plants are abundant.

Headquarters is within the park on the west shore of Astotin Lake, and the address is Elk Island National Park, Lamont, Alberta. Hotel accommodations are available at Edmonton, thirty miles west of the park, as well as at two bungalow camps within the park. For those who bring their own equipment, there is a campground near Sandy Beach. A small fee is required for use of a camp lot and kitchen shelters. The park

is reached over Provincial Highway 5 northwest from Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, joining Provincial Highway 16 at the Alberta border, and passing through the park en route west to Edmonton. Continuing west, this same highway runs to Jasper National Park where it joins the Banff-Jasper Highway. Bus service is provided from Edmonton. The Canadian National Railway serves Lamont, which is close to the park's northern entrance. The park is open all year, but there are few winter visitors.

**GLACIER NATIONAL PARK** was established in 1886 to protect a superb example of the Selkirk Mountains of British Columbia. The park contains 521 square miles of jagged peaks, glaciers and valleys within the great north bend of the Columbia River, and it lies sixty-five miles due west of Banff National Park and approximately ten miles east of Mount Revelstoke National Park.

Glacier's northern boundary adjoins the vast Hamber Provincial Park, which in turn borders Mount Robson Provincial Park and Jasper, Banff and Yoho national parks. The latter on its southern border, touches Kootenay National Park. Each of these great reservations constitutes part of the largest single block of protected wilder-

Northwest from Glacier Crest the mountain climber sees Mount Sir Donald with its little Vaux Glacier, and the large Illecillewaet Glacier descending from Illecillewaet Nevé.

Canadian Pacific Railway



ness on the North American continent. The area extends for 260 miles in a direct line northwest-southeast, and nearly 100 miles at its greatest width. Unfortunately the wildlife of Hamber and Mount Robson provincial parks is not protected from gunners, for the provincial government has not yet closed its parks to gunning. In other respects, however, the province administers its parks under policies almost identical to those of the National Parks Service.

Glacier is a true wilderness park, accessible to explorers sufficiently hardy to hike and camp, for no road enters this park. It is served only by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which crosses it, and visitors detrain at Glacier Station near the center of the park at the west end of the Connaught Tunnel. From here trails wind out through dense forests of conifers, principally, cedar, fir, spruce and hemlock, to the snow-capped peaks and glaciers. Alpinists obtain breath-taking views across a sea of mountains stretching away to the blue distance on every side. Glacier's peaks rise to heights of 10,000 feet, their slopes, in summer, clothed with a wealth of alpine flowers bathed in abundant rain. In winter, snow sometimes reaches a depth of forty feet or more. The mammalian population of the park includes black and grizzly bear, mountain goat, mule deer, caribou, moose, elk and hoary marmot. The most common birds of the park are golden eagle, Canada jay, magpie, bluebird, pileated woodpecker and numerous smaller species.

Glacier National Park is under the administration of the superintendent of Yoho National Park, and the address is Field, British Columbia. There are no hotel or cabin accommodations in the park, but camping is permitted at designated campgrounds. Information concerning campgrounds and trails is supplied by park officers at Glacier Station, and by the Superintendent at Field. Since no road comes to the park, there is no bus service. The Canadian Pacific Railway serves the park. A number of skiers and members of the Alpine Club of Canada visit the park during the winter, using the A. O. Wheeler Memorial Hut as their headquarters. There are no opening or closing dates.

**MOUNT REVELSTOKE NATIONAL PARK** covers 100 square miles of rolling mountain-top plateau at an elevation of 6000 feet in the Clachnacudainn Range of the Selkirk Mountains of British Columbia. Mount Revelstoke rises to 7983 feet, its summit blanketed by the Clachnacudainn Snowfield and glaciers. The park was established in 1914 to protect a fascinating piece of alpine country that, in summer, is a sea of alpine flowers growing around numerous little lakes that fill every rocky depression, and whose waters reflect the picturesque, spire-pointed alpine firs that beautify the landscape with their clumps and open stands. Inhabiting the virgin forests of the mountains' lower slopes, and roaming across the alpine meadows are grizzly and black bear, mountain caribou and mule deer. The most common birds inhabiting the park are golden eagle, Clark crow, Canada jay, ptarmigan, Franklin and ruffed grouse, magpie, bluebird, hummingbird and pileated woodpecker. Among the flowers are pink and white heather, Indian paintbrush, hellebore, white dryas, larkspur and lupine. For explorers, trails lead to various lakes and to points affording magnificent views of the surrounding mountain ranges and the valleys of the Columbia and Illecillewaet rivers to the south and east. In winter the deep snow and good slopes provide perfect skiing,



National Parks Service

**Heather Lake is one of the many little alpine lakes on the summit of Mount Revelstoke.**

and hundreds of winter sport enthusiasts visit the park each year when the area is transformed into a wonderland of white.

The park is under the administration of the superintendent of Yoho National Park, and the address is Field, British Columbia. Overnight accommodations in the park, summer and winter, are available at Heather Lodge, a small chalet near the end of the road, which climbs 5000 feet from the town of Revelstoke, eighteen miles away. At Balsam Lake there is a campground with stoves and shelters. Hotel and cabin accommodations are to be had in Revelstoke. A park officer is on duty every day. Full information is available by writing to the Revelstoke Information Bureau, Revelstoke, British Columbia or the park superintendent at Field. The park is reached from east and west over the Trans-Canada Highway and by the transcontinental Canadian Pacific Railway serving the town of Revelstoke. Greyhound buses serve the park entrance from east and west twice daily over the Trans-Canada Highway, which is open from June to November. The park is open all year, but the road is open only from July to October.

**PRINCE ALBERT NATIONAL PARK** was established in 1927 to protect 1496 square miles of forested lakelands in central Saskatchewan. The outstanding characteristic of this wilderness reservation is its network of waterways—streams and rivers joining innumerable bodies of water, from little ponds to lakes nearly twenty miles in length. Some of the lakes have sandy beaches. The park is the canoeist's paradise. The sanctuary can be explored for days without retracing one's course, and many places of interest can be reached over a wide choice of routes.

The double-crested cormorant, many ducks, geese and the large white pelican inhabit the lakes. There is a colony of white pelicans on Lavallee Lake. On summer mornings

and evenings lake shores echo with the loud, wavering call of the loon. The cry of this large water bird is the voice of wild, northern lakes, and no one who has heard it ever forgets the effect. Ruffed and Hudsonian spruce grouse and many song birds are to be seen. Whitetail and mule deer, moose, elk, woodland caribou, black bear, coyote, wolf, beaver, otter and muskrat inhabit the park. The canoeist who travels in silence, as the well-seasoned wilderness traveler does, may someday round a point and come unexpectedly upon a moose feeding on waterlilies.

The forests of Prince Albert contain white and black spruce, jack pine, larch, trembling aspen, paper birch and balsam poplar.

The National Parks Service describes Prince Albert Park: "The beauty of these northern lakes and rivers, and the primeval freshness of the region, make Prince Albert National Park a wonderful summer playground. To paddle for hours by uninhabited shores, to camp on the edge of a lovely lake, and to sleep beneath the stars are experi-

**Sunset over Kingsmere Lake in Prince Albert National Park  
expresses the serene beauty of the northland wilderness.**

National Parks Service



ences one can never forget. The mental habits of modern competitive life slip off like a garment, and in the enjoyment of woods and waters, the deep scent of pines, and the smoke of an evening campfire, one discovers a potent magic for the restoration of health and happiness."

Wilderness solitude is a fragile thing. It is sought by many who come to Prince Albert. Such solitude is shattered when invaded by discordant machines. The outboard motor has no equal as a noise-producer, yet today it is moving farther and farther afield into the continent's wild lakelands. Prince Albert National Park is no exception. If outboard motors and airplanes are not excluded from national parks, where shall the person go who is in tune with nature and who seeks the peace and quiet of undisturbed wilderness?

Headquarters is at the government operated townsite of Waskesiu within the park. In summer the address is Waskesiu Lake Post Office, Saskatchewan. In winter it is Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. Visitor accommodations are provided by the Lakeview Hotel, Pleasant Inn, Red Deer Chalet, Waskesiu Lodge, Hillcrest Bungalow Cabins, Narrows Bungalow Cabins at Narrows, Waskesiu Lake, and Waskesiu Bungalow Cabins in the town of Waskesiu. For those who bring their own equipment, there is a campground at the town. The park is reached over Provincial Highways 12 and 2 north from Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and over Highways 6, 3 and 2 from Regina, Saskatchewan. From Edmonton on the west it is reached over Alberta Provincial Highway 16, Saskatchewan Highways 5, 12 and 2; and from Dauphin, Manitoba, on the east over Manitoba Highway 5 and Saskatchewan Highways 10, 52, 15 and 11 to Saskatoon. Bus service is provided daily from Prince Albert to Waskesiu during the period June 15 to September 6. The park is open from May 1 to October 31.

**RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK** is in southwestern Manitoba on the eastern edge of the prairies. It was established in 1929, and consists of 1148 square miles, which places it fourth in size among Canada's great parks. Riding Mountain is a plateau that rises abruptly in an escarpment 1100 feet above the plain on the east and northeast, and it stands 2200 feet above sea level. This steep escarpment was formed by pre-glacial erosion. At a later date, the area and surrounding country was overlaid by a great ice sheet, which, when it receded left depressions, moraines and rocks on the plateau. The depressions now form tarns that add beauty and interest to the park's dense forests. The tarns vary from small ponds to lakes several miles in length, the largest being Clear Lake. The region was once the hunting ground of the Assiniboine and Cree Indians. Most of the park remains in a wilderness condition traversed only by trails, so that one can explore the area by horse or on foot, and travel the waterways by canoe, rowboat and sailboat.

The luxuriant forests consist of black and white spruce, trembling aspen, jack pine, balsam fir, tamarack, white birch, green ash, bur oak, Manitoba maple, elm, mountain ash, flowering dogwood, and such shrubs as witchhazel, mountain maple, pin cherry, saskatoon and highbush cranberry. In spring and summer there is an abundance of wild flowers including wintergreen, bunchberry with its single white bloom succeeded by a conspicuous cluster of bright red berries, orange lily, twin-flower which is a delicate ground-growing vine of slender stalks each bearing two tiny white or pinkish bells,

the Florida State Park Board in the area. I have written to Mrs. William Burton of New York, who apparently has a large interest in the Lee Cypress Company, and I have communicated with Mr. J. A. Curry, President of the company. In Jacksonville, I talked with Mr. Harold Colee, President and General Manager of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce, who also is a member of the Everglades National Park Commission. Mr. Colee asked me to put into writing the problem as I saw it. This I did, with the thought that he would get in touch with a Mr. Milam, attorney for the Lee Cypress Company. Many weeks have passed, and no word has come from Mrs. Burton, Mr. Curry or Mr. Colee. The Florida Park Board has no money, and can take little effective action. In short, no progress has been made toward the preservation of a remnant of this magnificent forest, the only one of its kind on the continent.

#### **From Report of the Field Secretary**

At the time of the last annual meeting, the federal lands and the national parks in particular were under severe attack. A series of bills had been introduced into Congress designed to turn over a major part of our public lands to grazing interests, and the public was just becoming aware of this threat to our national economy. Due to the awakening of the public through articles and releases issued by this Association and its allies, every one of these bills was shelved or blocked, at least for the present. The proponents of this scheme shifted their attack to an assault upon the Forest Service appropriations, and it is not yet known to what extent they have been successful.

The two major attacks on the national parks were to abolish Jackson Hole National Monument and to remove the rain forest from the Olympic National Park. Congressman Barrett's bill on Jackson Hole, against which I testified before the House Sub-committee on Public Lands, was amended by the committee in a thor-

oughly undesirable fashion. It was objected to on two calls of the Consent Calendar, and cannot be brought to the floor again unless a special rule is granted. Representative Barrett is trying to obtain such a rule, but there has been a strong expression of public opinion against it, stimulated partly by an Association news release, and it appears now that no such rule will be granted.

I represented the Association at the hearings on the Olympic National Park, at Port Angeles, Washington, last September, presenting the Association's opposition to these proposals. The bills are still in committee, and appear to be buried for the session. A new proposal to set up a special commission to study which parts of the forest should be removed from the park was introduced yesterday.

A new development is the proposal to build dams in Cedar Grove and Tehipiti valleys adjacent to Kings Canyon National Park, with a threat of four others wholly within the park. The Association is actively opposing all of these, but not the Everglades flood control project, about which we are trying to secure more information.

The bill that would most benefit the national parks is Senator Butler's providing for acquisition of private lands by the National Park Service. The Association has endorsed this bill, and issued a release about it to the members. The bills to provide authority to acquire inholdings within the present area of the Everglades National Park, which the Association supported, ran into a snag concerning oil leases, and have been shelved until the next session, when it is believed they will be passed in satisfactory form.

National Park Service appropriations for the coming year, as approved by the Bureau of the Budget, are barely adequate, and it is not known how they fared in committee. Indications are that there will be no substantial increase for the next two years, in spite of the growing use of the parks by the public, the deterioration of facilities and the need for more personnel.

## RESOLUTIONS

### Private Land Acquisition

An outstandingly important problem confronting the National Park Service is that of the acquisition of private lands within the exterior boundaries of the national parks and monuments. Many of these holdings are being used in ways wholly inconsistent with national park standards, and some in ways actually detrimental to the neighborhood. Therefore the Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association, at its annual meeting, May 20, 1948, endorses Senator Butler's bill S. 2132, which authorizes a federal program of acquisition in the National Park System extending over approximately a fifteen-year period at the rate of \$1,250,000 annually. The Board regards the private lands situation as one of the most pressing of national park problems, the solution of which requires prompt and adequate action.

### Superior Roadless Area

In the roadless area of the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, a part of the larger Quetico-Superior International Peace Memorial Forest, interior private holdings are rapidly becoming a menace to the wilderness character of this grand canoe country. It is imperative that these lands be acquired at once and incorporated in the national forest. To this end, the Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association, at its annual meeting on May 20, 1948, urges the prompt enactment of the Thye-Ball (S. 1090) and/or Blatnik (H. R. 6240) bills authorizing appropriations totalling \$500,000 for such acquisition, and providing for adequate payments in lieu of taxes to the counties in which these lands are situated.

### Engineering Threats

Dam building constitutes major threats to four national park areas, as follows:

- (1) Glacier View dam, which would flood an area of nearly 20,000 acres on the west side of Glacier National Park and destroy a major portion of the winter range of deer, moose and elk;
- (2) Mining City dam, which would inundate large parts of the caverns in Mammoth Cave National Park;

- (3) Proposed dams in and immediately adjacent to Kings Canyon National Park, which would change the character of several valleys which are now centers of recreational use;
- (4) Bridge Canyon dam, below Grand Canyon National Park, which would flood that part of the canyon in the Grand Canyon National Monument and part of the Grand Canyon National Park proper. A further and greater threat to the Grand Canyon is a proposed diversion of the waters of the Colorado River from a point above the park, thus removing the great river from the canyon it created.

To all of these projects the National Parks Association expresses its firm and uncompromising opposition. National Parks are set aside by Congress to be preserved in their natural condition. The laws of the United States, including the Pan American Convention for Nature Preservation and Wildlife Protection in the western hemisphere, provide that our national parks shall not be exploited for commercial purposes. Yet these proposed dams and other works, although themselves chiefly outside national park boundaries, would destroy important natural features which the parks were created to protect.

The Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association also, in this connection, commends the Secretary of the Interior for his expressed opposition to some of these projects, and looks confidently to him to defend the national park system against all dangers of similar nature.

### South Calaveras Grove

The Board of Trustees of the National Parks Association, in annual meeting assembled, wholeheartedly endorses Congressman Johnson's bill, H. R. 6387, and Congressman Engle's bill, H. R. 6389, which authorize a loan to the State of California to assist in the acquisition and preservation of the South Calaveras Grove of *Sequoia gigantea* for state park purposes.

The preservation of this unique redwood forest will be of national value. It is hoped that the extraordinary stand of magnificent sugar pines on Beaver Creek, near the grove, will be included in the acquisition as an integral part of the proposed state park.

## OUR NEW SUMMER HEADQUARTERS

**T**HIS summer your Association is undertaking an experiment.

The Board of Trustees, at their annual meeting in May, approved plans to establish a summer headquarters at the gateway to one of the great national parks. The place selected is Estes Park, Colorado, at the east entrance to Rocky Mountain National Primeval Park. This location was chosen because it serves a million people during the summer.

Purpose of the experiment is to attempt to carry out the work of the Association on a wider scale, to develop an informed public understanding of national park problems and to encourage public action in behalf of the national parks and other wild natural areas of our country.

In the past, and right down to the present time, your Association has been reaching new people through the mails, a costly, slow process of building membership. The millions of people visiting the national parks have an initial interest in the reservations, but do not understand the purposes, principles and problems of national park preservation. Your Association has felt that to meet with and talk to some of these people, might prove a more rapid way to create an actively informed public.

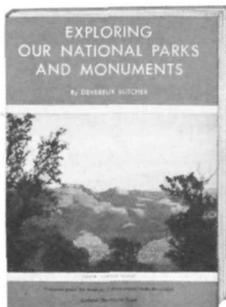
It is encouraging to your Association to note that the National Park Service is sym-

pathetic toward this new trial project.

It is planned to open the headquarters on June 25, to serve as a focal point for visitors until late September. The office will serve as a meeting place where visitors can receive information about the national park concept and problems and an invitation to become members. Your book "Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments," will be available there, as well as National Parks Magazine. Your Field Secretary, Fred M. Packard, who will manage the summer office, will present a series of lectures at the lodges and hotels in the vicinity, and do whatever else he can to develop interest in protecting the national parks through the Association.

Your Board of Trustees wishes to stress the point that this is an experimental venture. It is hoped that many new members will be secured whose dues will repay the expenses, so that the summer office can be operated in future years. If it proves successful, this project should advance the Association's program effectively, and enable the Association to expand its activity. The public benefit should be great.

If you plan to visit Rocky Mountain National Park this summer, you are cordially invited to use the facilities at the headquarters and to discuss national park affairs with your Field Secretary.



### GOING TO THE NATIONAL PARKS?

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

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National Parks Association

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# DAMS AND MORE DAMS

**N**ATURAL FEATURES in a number of national parks are more seriously threatened by inundation today than at any time in the past. One park may be completely wiped out, while an entire river may be removed from another—if the dam promoters get their way.

Congress has authorized the U. S. Corps of Army Engineers and the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation to investigate every major river in the country with a view to increasing the value of irrigation, power development and flood control. Hundreds of projects have already been recommended, many of which involve complex series of large and small dams, tunnels and reservoirs that would affect vast land areas.

The National Parks Association is not opposed to the carrying out of engineering projects of unquestionable value, where such projects do not destroy existing values of equal or greater importance to the nation as a whole. Where engineering projects will clash with other interests, the most careful study should be made to adjust the projects in such a way as to protect existing values. National parks and monuments and wilderness areas in the national forests, must remain unaltered, for in these reservations the highest values are represented by undisturbed natural conditions.

Most of the proposed projects would require the expenditure of enormous sums of money, the present proposals totaling an estimated nine billion dollars. Furthermore, there is no certainty that all of these proposals are economically sound.

Present procedure appears to be to secure congressional approval of the over-all program for the development of a particular river system, and then to assume that that approval applies to every phase of the project. In that way, certain dams or other works of questionable value, which may be a relatively minor part of the entire program, are carried along until effective oppo-

sition to them becomes difficult. Recently, the Bureau of Reclamation has agreed to consult other agencies, such as the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service, where an overlapping of interests occur; and the Corps of Engineers has a less definite working agreement with these agencies. Usually, public hearings are held by the construction agencies before work is authorized, but not always.

Ever since the National Park Service was founded in 1916, it has been confronted with innumerable attempts by reclamation and power interests to invade the national parks and monuments with engineering projects, which should have no place in the primeval landscapes for the preservation of which the reservations were established. So far, these programs have been defeated or amended in such a way as to safeguard the parks. One exception is the Hetch Hetchy Dam in Yosemite, which was authorized in 1913—before either the Service or the Association had been founded. The dam was constructed in 1923.

Currently, half a dozen projects seriously threaten our parks and monuments. There is the proposed Glacier View Dam planned for the Flathead River on the west border of Glacier National Park. This would flood more than 15,000 acres of wilderness in the park, and would wipe out most of the wildlife habitat that supports the park's white-tail deer, elk, moose and beaver. On May 25, Olaus Murie, Director, The Wilderness Society, represented your Association in opposition to the dam at hearings held at Kalispell, Montana. The harnessing of the Columbia River would not be seriously affected if this dam were not built. The national park constitutes too great an asset to both the nation and local communities to permit such invasion. Fortunately, the people of the region recognize this fact, and there is strong local opposition.

Another project is the Mining City Dam,

proposed to be built on the Green River in Kentucky. This would flood a large part of Mammoth Cave in Mammoth Cave National Park. Needless to say, your Association is strongly opposing this project.

An astonishing proposal is the one that would remove the Colorado River from Grand Canyon National Park. This is part of a larger program that would also flood the canyon of the Colorado within Grand Canyon National Monument and part way up into the west end of Grand Canyon National Park. The dam that would inundate the canyon is known as Bridge Canyon Dam, to be located between Hoover Dam and the western boundary of the national monument. The Kanab tunnel would divert the Colorado River from the park at a point upstream from the park's east end, and carry the water to a point near the west end of the park, dropping the water back into the canyon again, for the purpose of generating electricity. (See the resolutions printed on page 33.)

The latent danger of power developments on the Kings River, California, that would

flood the Tehipiti Valley and Cedar Grove, and which might include other dams being built inside Kings Canyon National Park, were brought to public attention in May when hearings were held in Fresno on conflicting applications for the use of sites farther downstream, west of the park. The hearings did not consider the questions of the higher sites, and it is hoped that these proposals of past years will not be revived. At the time of the establishment of Kings Canyon National Park, the superbly scenic canyons of Tehipiti Valley and Cedar Grove were excluded from the park for the purpose of future reservoir development. Both canyons should be brought within the park's protection.

The effects of the flood control project for south Florida, proposed by the Corps of Army Engineers, are not yet known. The project requires a great deal of study, and it should be given the most serious consideration by Congress, before final authorization. (See *The Parks and Congress*, H. R. 5490 and S. 2197, in the April-June issue of NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE.)

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## THE EDITOR'S BOOKSHELF

*YOUR WESTERN NATIONAL PARKS*, by Dorr G. Yeager. Published by Dodd, Mead and Company, New York, 1947. Illustrated. 275 pages. Price \$3.50.

In his usual pleasing style, Dorr G. Yeager has written about the western national parks and monuments with a view to giving enjoyment to prospective park visitors. He presents a full chapter on each of the largest parks, and the reservations are given in the order in which one would travel through them swinging in a loop north, west, south, east, beginning at Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado, and ending at Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado. Mr. Yeager describes the natural features of each area, tells what activities there are for visitors, and gives informa-

tion on hotels, lodges, cabins and campgrounds. Four maps show the locations of the parks, and there is a chapter containing hints on national park travel, as well as a bibliography of western national parks.

Some readers will consider the first chapter the most important one, for in it are treated such subjects as the origin of the national park system and the National Park Service. Some mention is made of the eternal problems relating to the protection and administration of the parks and monuments. Unfortunately, specific threats to areas have not been brought out in the individual chapters. In failing to do this, the author has missed an opportunity to further public enlightenment. Had these little-known subjects been included, the

worth of the book would have been vastly increased.

OUR PLUNDERED PLANET, by Fairfield Osborn. Published by Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1948. 217 pages. Price \$2.50.

Simply, vividly, forcefully, Mr. Osborn states the fundamental problem of man's survival on the earth—the use of the land he lives on. He describes man as the most rapacious predator that ever lived, his abuse of the soil and its products so severe that he has become one of the major geological forces on the planet. Always he has lived at enmity with nature, never in alliance with her, and by his blindness to his dependency upon natural processes, he has failed in his effort to establish permanent culture or lasting peace.

Mr. Osborn calls the roll of the continents, describing how man has ravaged each of them. The evidence is frightening. Every civilization from earliest times has turned the fertile places into wastelands. Wars have been merely the lethal factor; the cultures doomed themselves by their insatiable lust to exploit the land.

In the past, men have been able to move to new regions, so that cultures could rise anew; but today there are no new horizons. We must care wisely for our lands, or we shall terminate our control of them. It is startling to realize that there are more people in the world today than ever before, and that much of the arable land upon which we depend has been made useless. Man has sown the whirlwind, "cut, burned, planted, destroyed, moved on," and now faces the consequences. Few countries today can support their own people, but the demands continue. Crops are planted in unsuitable places, water-retaining forests are cut more rapidly, remaining grasslands are grazed more ruinously, soil fills the streams, the water table sinks, and the desert spreads.

The United States can still support herself in comfort, although no nation in

history has more rapidly dissipated its resources. Our government has awakened to the danger, but less than one percent of federal appropriations are authorized by Congress to be devoted to correcting the damage. Says the author, "The powerful attacks now being made by small minority groups upon the public lands of the West have one primary motivation and one consuming objective—to exploit the grazing lands and the last forest reserves for every dollar that can be wrung from them. As we have seen in other countries, the profit motive, if carried to the extreme, has one result—the ultimate death of the land."

The only hope for our survival as a nation lies with the people. They must insist that the fertility of our land be restored. "Man must recognize the necessity of cooperating with nature," says Mr. Osborn, and concludes, "He must temper his demands and use and conserve the natural living resources of this earth in a manner that alone can provide for the continuation of his civilization. The final answer is to be found only through comprehension of the enduring processes of nature. The time for defiance is at an end."—*Fred M. Packard.*

ONE DAY AT TETON MARSH, by Sally Carrighar. Published by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., New York, 1947. 239 pages. Illustrated. Price \$3.50.

Rarely does so delightful a book on wildlife appear as Miss Carrighar's second volume about the animals she has observed in our national parks. This time she has selected as her locale a single beaver pond in Jackson Hole National Monument, and has written the perfect justification for the continued preservation of this wildlife wonderland. Every word is based upon her own patient watches on the shore of the pond, recording the details of the natural activities of the animals around her. Ranging from moose to mosquito, she draws the patterns of their relations and dependence upon each other and to a single natural catastrophe, the falling of a tree, which

results in the draining of the pond. This she has done with a facility that has been equalled by few trained naturalists.

In a single vivid phrase, Miss Carrighar catches the posture of a flashing wing or the play of sunlight through newly-bared branches, and subtly shows their significance to the lives of the creatures. Sheer

beauty of language carries the reader from incident to incident, yet never does she become pedantic or romanticize her subjects. Her first book, *One Day on Beetle Rock*, revealed that a new writer of stature had entered the field, and this second book shows that she has reached literary maturity.—*Fred M. Packard.*

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## THE PARKS AND CONGRESS

80th Congress to June 22, 1948

The 1949 appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior, as passed by the House, included a total of \$13,000,684 for the National Park Service, an increase of \$2,372,629 over the 1948 appropriation and \$3,893,466 below the budget estimate. There was a slight increase over 1948 in the funds provided for administration of the national parks and monuments, which will help ameliorate personnel and administrative problems, but which are not sufficient to enable the Park Service to provide full public services. For construction of roads, trails and physical improvements, \$5,162,350 was provided, an increase of \$3,012,350 over the 1948 appropriation; these funds will permit repairs long overdue and improved visitor accommodations. Of this fund, \$500,000 was allocated for the Statue of Liberty National Monument, which has been in notorious disrepair. The item of \$200,000 requested for the purchase of private inholdings was deleted; but if the LeFevre or Butler bills are enacted, the vital matter of private inholdings will be taken care of. This appropriation, although greater than that for 1948, is far from sufficient to return the national park system to its prewar basis, as is shown in the editorial on page 3.

**H. R. 1330** (Barrett) and **S. 1951** (Robertson) To abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument.—**H. R. 1330** was objected to on the Consent Calendar and cannot come before the House unless a special rule is granted; it appears almost certain that no such rule will be given. Hearings have not been called on **S. 1951**. There is therefore almost no chance that either of these bills will be passed this session.

**H. R. 1598** (Murdock) and **H. R. 1616** (Harless) To authorize a dam in the main stream of the Colorado River at Bridge Canyon.—Lake Mead, above Hoover Dam, is silting so rapidly that a series of catchment basins has been projected farther up the river to prolong the usefulness of Hoover Dam. The proposed Bridge Canyon Dam would create a reservoir by flooding the course of the Colorado River throughout the Grand Canyon National Monument and eighteen miles into the Grand Canyon National Park. Other siltation dams on the Colorado are proposed to be built in Utah. Authorization of Bridge Canyon Dam would violate the protection given the national parks and monuments and set a dangerous precedent. Plans for the development of the Colorado River also call for a diversion tunnel under the Kaibab Plateau which would divert the Colorado River entirely out of the Grand Canyon for power purposes. Although not yet introduced as a bill, this latter project is one of the most serious threats to the national park system that has yet been made.

**H. R. 4018** (Burke) and **S. 1155** (Wherry) To authorize the transfer of certain real property for wildlife. Signed by the President May 19. Public Law 537.—The formula for disposition of over 23,000,000 acres of war surplus lands placed state and federal wildlife agencies so far down the priority list for these lands that areas ideal for wildlife refuges could not be acquired by these agencies. These bills provided that any real property under federal jurisdiction, including war surplus, may be transferred without cost to the appropriate state agency or to the Department of the Interior, the federal government retaining all mineral rights in such cases.

**H. R. 5053** (Walter) **H. R. 5054** (Scott) and **S. 2080** (Myers) To establish the Philadelphia National Historical Park. **H. R. 5053** passed House June 14. **S. 2080** reported favorably from the Senate committee.

**H. R. 5957** (Mack) To establish the Fort Vancouver National Monument in the State of Washington. Passed House May 18. Passed Senate June 12. Signed by the President June 19. Public Law No. 715. The law reserves 125 acres including the site of the old Hudson Bay Company's stockade.

**H. R. 6054** (Hope) To provide for the conservation and orderly development of the nation's agricultural land and water resources.—The preamble to this bill is an excellent statement of policies to be followed in administering and utilizing agricultural lands. There would be established an Agricultural Resources Advisory Board and a new agency, the Agricultural Resources Administration, in the Department of Agriculture. Within this new agency would be placed the U. S. Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service and other bureaus now in the Department of Agriculture; the Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Reclamation would be transferred from the Department of the Interior; and all functions of any other government agencies which are primarily concerned with the conservation and improvement of agricultural land and water resources would be taken over by the new agency. The only exceptions are the National Park Service and the Office of Indian Affairs, which would remain in the Department of the Interior. Parts of the proposal appear to have merit; a number of the provisions are of questionable value, having far-reaching effects that might disrupt some of the present conservation agencies. In any case, it seems sensible that action on this proposal should await the report of the Hoover Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch, which is now studying the problems of administration of natural resources. The bill has not been reported from committee, and probably will not receive further action this session.

**H. R. 6240** (Blatnik) and **S. 1090** (Thye-Ball) To safeguard and consolidate certain areas of exceptional public value within the Superior National Forest, Minnesota.—These bills authorize to be appropriated \$500,000 for the purchase of private inholdings within the roadless area of this famous wilderness canoe country. Amendments have been made to adjust certain matters regarding the method of reimbursing counties for loss of taxes. **S. 1090** signed by the President June 22. Public Law No. 733.

**H. R. 6387** (Johnson) and **H. R. 6389** (Engel) To authorize federal cooperation in the acquisition and preservation by the State of California of the South Calaveras Grove of Big Trees.—The South Calaveras Grove is the largest stand of Sierra Sequoias in private ownership and includes one thousand giant redwoods growing in a forest of sugar pines and cedars. (See NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, January-March 1947, and April-June 1948.) These identical bills authorize a loan of \$350,000 to assist California to acquire the grove for state park purposes. The National Parks Association has strongly endorsed these bills. They are now in committee, and it is not certain whether further action will be taken before adjournment.

**H. R. 6767** (LeFevre) **S. 1232** (Butler) To provide for the acquisition of lands within areas subject to the primary administrative jurisdiction of the National Park Service. **H. R. 6767** was introduced on June 1 and was reported favorably by the House Committee on Public Lands on June 4.—The provisions of **S. 1232** were analyzed in the April-June magazine and its importance to the welfare of the national park system emphasized. The Association issued a special release on March 30 about this bill, and many members expressed their approval of the bill to Congress. **H. R. 6767** is similar to **S. 1232**, but is more detailed, and equally beneficial to the parks. Both bills have strong congressional support and it is possible that one of them will be enacted before Congress adjourns.

**H. Con. Res. 203** (Mack) **S. Con. Res. 55** (Cain) To establish a joint congressional committee of three Senators and three Congressmen to study the lands included within the Olympic National Park.—The several bills, reported in previous issues of the magazine, designed to remove the rain forests from the Olympic National Park and to establish a commission heavily biased against the preservation of these forests, met with such effective opposition from conservationists that they were held in committee. These new resolutions place the study of the controversy in the hands of Congress, which may be expected to be more objective than the commission originally proposed. There are long preambles to these resolutions which postulate that some of the forests should be removed from the park, and it is hoped that the members of the commission, if established, will retain their independence of thought in spite of these preambles. Passage of either of these resolutions by the House or Senate will establish the commission, for hearings are not required, nor do such resolutions go to the President for signature.

**H. J. Res. 639** (Dawson) To authorize the Public Lands Committee of the House to study and investigate the granting of concessions within national parks.—A number of problems have arisen from the present methods of contracting for concessions within the national parks and monuments, due in large part to long-standing contracts and lack of adequate appropriations which have prevented solution of many of them. These problems were the subject of a recent study made by the Concessions Advisory Group appointed by Secretary Krug, upon which commission Mr. Charles G. Woodbury represented the National Parks Association. Its report was issued on February 9, 1948. This resolution brings the attention of Congress to the problem, and it should prove of value if the Public Lands Committee recognizes and acknowledges the fact that Congress itself is responsible to a large degree for the undesirable features of the situation.

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# Why the National Parks Association

## ORIGIN OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM AND SERVICE

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

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

## COMMERCIAL ENCROACHMENT AND OTHER DANGERS

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

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

## THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

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

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

## THE NATIONAL PARKS AND YOU

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

WHEN YOU TOSS AWAY A LIGHTED MATCH OR CIGARETTE  
OR LEAVE A SMOLDERING CAMPFIRE  
YOU ARE GAMBLING WITH AMERICA'S SCENERY,  
HER FORESTS, WILDLIFE, SOIL AND WATERSHEDS.  
DO YOUR PART TO KEEP YOUR FORESTS GREEN  
BY TAKING NO CHANCES WITH FIRE THIS SUMMER.