CHAPTER III
THE FOREST SERVICE

As early as 1893 the Boone and Crockett Club stood for federal control of game in national forests and urged the establishment of big game refuges in these forests. This principle and the early thought on this subject is well described by Grinnell in the following account.

In the publication of the Boone and Crockett Club entitled *American Big Game Hunting* (1893), it was said:

"The forest reserves are absolutely unprotected. Although set aside by presidential proclamation they are without government and without guards. Timber thieves may still strip the mountain sides of the growing trees, and poachers may still kill the game without fear of punishment.

"This should not be so. If it was worth while to establish these reserves, it is worth while to protect them.... The timber and game ought to be made the absolute property of the government, and it should be constituted a punishable offense to appropriate such property within the limits of the reservation. . . .

"The national parks and forest reserves ... by proper protection may become great game preserves. . . . In these reservations is to be found to-day every species of large game known to the United States, and the proper protection of the reservations means perpetuating in full
supply of all these indigenous mammals.”

Grinnell in 1910 elaborated on this as follows:

"The abuses here alluded to were in part remedied by the Act of May 7, 1894, but only so far as concerned the Yellowstone Park. To protect the Yellowstone Park was well for the Yellowstone and the surrounding country, but did nothing for the rest of the country. The Club urged then, and still insists, that portions of the forest reserves shall be set aside as game refuges where the killing of wild animals shall be absolutely forbidden. Constant efforts have been made to emphasize this, and long before he took the Presidential chair, Theodore Roosevelt spoke in its behalf before many associations.

"In 1901, speaking of the forest reserves, he said: "Some at least of the forest reservations should afford perpetual protection to the native fauna and flora, for havens of refuge to our rapidly diminishing wild animals of the larger kinds, and free camping grounds for the ever increasing numbers of men and women who have learned to find rest, health and recreation in the splendid forest and flower-clad meadows of our mountains. The forest reserves should be set apart forever for the use and benefit of our people as a whole, and not sacrificed to the short-sighted greed of a few."

"In February, 1902, John F. Lacey, of Iowa, introduced in the House of Representatives a bill to transfer the
administration of the forest reserves to the Department of Agriculture. Its second section authorized the President to set apart by executive order as fish and game preserves, such forest reserves, or parts of them, as he might deem best. It authorized the Secretary of the Department in charge of which the forest reserves should be, to make rules and regulations providing for the protection of the forests, the fish and the game, and to establish methods of trial, and fixed penalties, in case of conviction of the infraction of any regulations so established. The Committee on Public Lands, to which the bill had been referred, gave considerable attention to the subject of game protection, and submitted an opinion from the Attorney-General to the general effect that it was possible by legislation lawfully to protect the game and fish of the reserves. The bill failed to pass.

"In the year 1903 Alden Sampson, then Secretary of the Boone and Crockett Club, was appointed game reserve expert by the Secretary of Agriculture, and, working under the Biological Survey, spent much time on the Pacific Coast studying conditions there. In addition to his investigations, Mr. Sampson performed good work for game preservation, lecturing and talking in its behalf. In 'American Big Game in Its Haunts,' the fourth volume of the Boone and Crockett Club books, he had an interesting
paper on the creating of game preserves, which deals very fully with his work on the Pacific Coast, points out the necessity of game refuges there, and shows how effectively such refuges would protect the game.

"No argument is required to demonstrate this. In the Yellowstone Park we have a perpetual object lesson. Here the elk exist in such abundance that in severe winters they starve to death, while when they leave certain sections of that Park and move down into Jackson's Hole, in their search for food they destroy the fences, hay and other property of the farmers. Large refuges in one or more of the forest reserves at such altitudes that the elk would not be forced to leave them at the approach of winter, as they do in the Yellowstone Park, would soon be filled, and the elk would scatter out among the mountains, for the benefit of the adjacent public.

In the second session of the Fifty-seventh Congress a bill providing for the establishment of game refuges by the President in public forest reserves, not exceeding one in each State or Territory, passed the Senate February 7, 1903, and went to the House, where it failed. The bill provided that the killing or capturing of game animals, birds and fish upon the lands and in the waters of the United States within the limits of said area shall be unlawful, and that any one violating the provisions of the Act should, on conviction, be fined not more than
a thousand dollars or imprisoned for a period not exceeding one year, or suffer both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. The purpose of the Act was declared to be to protect from trespass the public lands of the United States, the game animals, birds and fish thereon, and not to interfere with the local game laws as affecting private State or Territorial lands."

As is well known by those familiar with the history of game conservation in the United States, it was many years before state game departments were staffed by competent individuals and administered by non-political appointees. No sound long-range policies could be carried out. Even today several states change administrators of their fish and game department with every change of party in a state election.

In the early years of this century practically all the states had game administrators who were political appointees. Most state game laws were made by the legislatures, and the administrators of this important resource were delegated little power to make changes in regulations and policy without the approval of the legislature.

This condition was realized by club members. With the establishment of the first forest reserves in 1891 the club recognized at once that the greatest opportunity of saving from extinction many of the big game species whose numbers were dwindling at an alarming rate lay in federal control of game in national forests.
Grinnell describes as follows the contributions of club members to the formation of the first forest reserves. 

"The attempt to exploit the Yellowstone National Park for private gain, in a way led to the United States forest reservation system as it stands to-day."

"From the year 1882 to 1890 a few members of the Club gave much attention to the Park. To them its preservation and protection seemed a most important public matter. These men were Arnold Hague, Wm. Hallett Phillips, G. G. Vest, Archibald Rogers, Grinnell, and later, Roosevelt. All were familiar with the Park - one of them had been there as early as 1875 - and had seen the changes which had taken place and the progressive destruction which followed the growing number of visitors. All knew how the timber had been cut off and the game killed by the so-called syndicate, which in 1882 attempted to secure a monopoly of the Park and all the concessions connected with it.

"They had seen fires, started by careless campers, sweep over mountainside and valley, and had passed through mile after mile of burned forest, where charred tree trunks blackened the rocks which brushed against them, and pine logs glowed and crumbled to ashes along the trail, and the forest floor on either side sent up clouds of acrid smoke from subterranean fires that ate their way among the dead and decayed vegetation. Thus they all
knew what forest fires sweeping over the Rocky Mountains might mean for the region devastated. To protect the Park, its forests and its game, seemed to them a vital matter. This was what they had set out to do; but as they saw more and more the dangers to which these forests were exposed, so the forests and the game of other regions became, in their view, more and more important.

"The most pressing dangers to the Park passed; the Senate, with George Graham Vest as a watchful guardian, could be trusted to prevent bad legislation. Then, as a natural sequence to the work that they had been doing, came the impulse to attempt to preserve western forests generally.

"Meantime, another group of men was working on forestry matters. These were E. A. Bowers, B. E. Fernow and F. H. Newell - members of the American Forestry Association's Executive Committee - and they were active in the Interior Department and in Congress. Mr. Bowers was Secretary of the American Forestry Association in 1889-1891, and was appointed in 1893 Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office; Fernow was Chief of the Division of Forestry of the Agricultural Department, and Newell was connected with the Geological Survey. Fernow was an educated forester and the father of many bills to conserve the forests of the public domain; Bowers and
Newell were familiar with the West and with the dangers that threatened the forest there. Devoted to this work, they drafted a number of bills, which they submitted to Congress, frequently appearing before committees, urging that action should be taken to protect the forests.

"In 1887 William Hallett Phillips, a member of the Club, had succeeded in interesting Mr. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior, and a number of Congressmen, in the forests, and gradually all these persons began to work together. At the close of the first Cleveland Administration, while no legislation had been secured looking toward forest protection, a number of men in Washington had come to feel an interest in the subject. Some of the bills introduced in Congress passed one House and some the other, and finally one, the McCrea bill, so-called, passed both Houses, but did not reach the Conference Committee. Finally on March 3, 1891, was passed the bill on which our national forest system is based, entitled 'An Act to Repeal Timber Culture Laws and for other Purposes.' The meat of the bill, so far as forestry matters are concerned, is found in its Section 24, which seems to have originally been introduced in the Senate by the late Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, as a bill of a single section. It reads: 'That the President of the United States may, from time to time, set apart and reserve in any State or Territory having public lands
bearing forests, any part of the public lands, wholly
or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether
of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and
the President shall, by public proclamation, declare
the establishment of such reservations and the limits
thereof."

"The Act of March 3, 1891, was the result of a
compromise. It had come over from the House to the
Senate as a bill of a single section to repeal the Timber
Culture law. Senator Pettigrew, then a member of the
Public Lands Committee, states that the bill was amended
in the Senate Committee by the addition of twenty-three
other sections, of which the one providing for the
establishment of forest reserves, was the last.

"Gen. John W. Noble was then Secretary of the Interior,
a man of the loftiest and broadest views and heartily
in sympathy with the efforts to protect the forests. He
induced President Harrison to sign the bill, and later,
to set aside the first United States forest reserves,
the earliest one being the Yellowstone Park Timber
Reserve to the east and south of the Yellowstone Park.
This was designed to further protect the Yellowstone
Park, and Mr. Noble in determining the boundaries of this
new reservation consulted Mr. Hague, whose knowledge of
the matter was greater than that of any other man. When
the Presidential proclamation establishing the reservation
appeared, the boundaries were defined in the language used in Mr. Hague's recommendation to Mr. Noble.

"The Boone and Crockett Club was quick to acknowledge Secretary Noble's first acts under the new law, for at a meeting of the Boone and Crockett Club, held April 8, 1891, it was, on motion of W. H. Phillips, seconded by Arnold Hague,

'Resolved, That this Society most heartily thank the President of the United States and the Honorable John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, for having set apart, as a forest reserve, the large tract situated in Wyoming, at the head waters of the Yellowstone and Snake Rivers, and for having set apart the Sequoia Park, for the preservation of the great trees of the Pacific Slope.

'That this Society recognizes in these actions the most important steps taken of recent years for the preservation of our forests and measures which confer the greatest benefits on the people of the adjacent States.

'Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States and the Honorable the Secretary of the Interior.

'By the President of the Club: The Honorable Theodore Roosevelt.'

"That the inside history of this forestry work in this country should be unknown is natural enough. But that
public and recorded acts should have been forgotten by those who ought to know about them is very surprising. In the periodical published by the American Forestry Association, known now as *American Forestry,* but formerly as *Conservation,* appeared in October, 1909, the statement that Mr. Cleveland established the first national forests. This brought out from Robert Underwood Johnson, of the Century Magazine, a letter pointing out that, in fact, the first national forests were established under President Harrison's administration, and *Conservation,* now *American Forestry,* made the correction, but did scant justice to the excellent work in forestry accomplished by Secretary Noble and President Harrison. *The men of to-day, anxious for results, and absorbed in their own affairs, have quite forgotten those earlier men who made possible the work which the men of to-day are doing. Too often those who start a great movement and give it its initial impetus are lost sight of and receive not even the meagre justice of a mention of the part they played when struggling, almost alone, to bring about great reforms. Happily, in this case, the story of what General Noble had done was told with some fullness in the *Forest and Stream* of March 9, 1893, at the time General Noble went out of office. The article entitled

*Later changed to *American Forests.*
'Secretary Noble's Monument' was recently reprinted in American Forestry, which says, with amusing naivete, it 'seems like an original source of ancient history, so rapidly are we moving in this twentieth century.' The article says:

'We have more than once called attention to the broad and far-seeing policy inaugurated by Secretary Noble in the matter of forest preservation in the less-inhabited portions of the country, and it is satisfactory to see that the daily press is now giving him credit for the great work he has done.

'It will be remembered that, beginning with the Yellowstone National Park, which was brought to the notice of Mr. Noble early in his administration, he has given much attention to the question of our parks and timber reservations. To say nothing of the Grant, Sequoia, and Tule River parks the preservation of which we owe almost entirely to Mr. Noble, there were set aside soon after the Act of Congress of March 3, 1891, six timber reservations, embracing an estimated area of three and a quarter million of acres. Of these, three lie in Colorado, one in New Mexico, one in Oregon, and one in Wyoming, adjoining the Yellowstone National Park. Besides these forest reserves, Mr. Noble has considered as well the question of preserving our marine mammalian fauna of the Northwest coast, which is so rapidly
disappearing under the constant persecution of white men
and Indians, and has set aside an Alaskan island as a
reservation.

"In December last there was established in Southern
California a timber reservation near Los Angeles,
including nearly 1,000,000 acres. This will be known as
the San Gabriel Timber Land Reservation, and includes
all the mountains from Salidad Canon, where the Southern
Pacific Railroad passes through the mountains, eastward
to the Cajon Pass. A little later another reservation of
about 800,000 acres was announced, to be called the San
Bernardino Mountain Forest Reservation. This adjoins the
San Gabriel reserve and runs eastward from the Cajon Pass
to San Gorgonio. Finally, the 14th of February, the
Sierra Reservation was set aside. This comprises over
4,000,000 acres and takes in the high Sierra, extending
southward from the line of the Yosemite National Park to
the seventh standard parallel south. It includes the
existing Grant, Sequoia, Tule River, and Mount Whitney
reservations, and also the wonderful Kings River Canon,
which has been described by Mr. John Muir in the Century
Magazine.

"This country is one of surpassingly beautiful scenery
and contains some of the highest peaks to be found within
the limits of the United States. It is of especial
interest for its giant forests, many of which are yet
untouched, and which contain the great sequoias, 
together with many other species of Pacific forest trees 
of remarkable interest and beauty. Besides this, the 
region is interesting as containing a considerable amount 
of game, and, on the high mountains, species of birds and 
mammals which are not found elsewhere in California.

'Far more important, however, to the country, from an 
economic point of view, is the preservation of the water 
supply, which will be insured by setting aside of these 
reservations. Throughout most of the Western country 
the question of water for irrigating purposes is the 
most vital one met by the settler, but it is only within 
a very few years that the slightest regard has been had 
to the farmer's needs.'

"Later in the administration other reservations were 
set aside.

"The good work accomplished by Secretary Noble in 
persuading Mr. Harrison to set aside forest reservations 
was continued by his successor. Mr. Cleveland was greatly 
interested in the forests, as was also Secretary Hoke 
Smith. During the Cleveland Administration, Gifford 
Pinchot returned from his studies in Europe, and in 1896 
was appointed by Secretary Hoke Smith special agent to
look after matters pertaining to the forest reserves.*
In his investigations of these matters he traveled over much of the Western country and thoroughly familiarized himself with the forests of the Rocky Mountains and of the Pacific Slope. He learned also that the forest reserves as already set aside were very unpopular in the Western country, because the citizens of the West believed that in some way the Government was endeavoring to take from them certain rights that they possessed. The Western newspapers were full of complaints, and a bitter feeling prevailed.

"One of the greatest services that Mr. Pinchot has performed for forestry - and his services have been great - was that he made it his business to go into newspaper offices all over the land when this was practicable, and to patiently and laboriously explain to editors what forestry meant and why for any locality the preservation of the forests of that section is beneficial to that section, and instead of being a bad thing, is a good thing for its public. In July, 1898, Pinchot was appointed Chief of the Forestry Division in the Department

*From the evidence in Pinchot's book, *Breaking New Ground*, it appears Grinnell is not accurate in this account. Pinchot gives his role as a member of the "National Forest Commission" appointed by the National Academy of Sciences. Later in his book, Pinchot says that during the McKinley administration Secretary of the Interior, Bliss, appointed him "Confidential Special Agent" in June, 1897."
of Agriculture and this title was almost immediately changed to Forester. The transfer of the Forest Reserves to Agriculture and the setting up of the Forest Service under Pinchot took place in 1905. What he has since done for conservation is still fresh in the public mind.

It was several years before the Forest Service came to recognize big game animals as one of the important potential resources on national forest lands. As a matter of fact, wildlife as such was scarcely mentioned at the meeting of governors called by Theodore Roosevelt at the White House in 1908 to discuss a program to preserve our natural resources. This meeting is recognized as a milestone in conservation in the United States. Forests, soil, water and minerals were the resources discussed.

In a letter written by Sheldon to E. W. Nelson, former Chief of the Biological Survey, dated April 20, 1915, the former discussed timeliness and method for pushing the club's policy of federal control of game on national forests. He stressed the great importance of sizing up public opinion in an area before trying to put through legislation effecting this policy.

When Henry Graves succeeded Gifford Pinchot as Chief of the Forest Service, Sheldon spent many hours with Graves stressing the importance of big game in the national forests. Graves became a member of the club and lent sympathetic ears to such men as George Bird Grinnell and Madison Grant.
national forests were coming of age and Graves demonstrated a genuine interest and concern for the game in the forests. When Graves retired about 1920 Wm. B. Greeley became chief, and Sheldon had many conferences with him.

In a letter from Sheldon to Grinnell, dated December 18, 1920, he enclosed a copy of a letter from Greeley which he described as "first step ever taken by Forest Service to identify itself in a public way with game." This concerned an appropriation request by the Forest Service for management of big game in the national forests. In the same letter, Sheldon stated: "The Boone and Crockett Club was the first to advocate such a policy and has from year to year mentioned it. It is not untrue to say that through me in Washington, the Club has exerted a positive influence which has resulted in the increasing attention given to game by the Forest Service."

This whole question was spotlighted by the deer eruption in the Kaibab National Forest in 1923. This was the first time in the history of American game (with the exception of the elk in Yellowstone) where a species which increased sufficiently to threaten its food supply received wide

*This statement by Sheldon is misleading. Although it may have been the first time the Forest Service sought specific appropriations for game work, Forest officers were concerned with enforcement of game laws from the time the Bureau was established in 1905. Stocking of elk started in 1912. The Grand Canyon National Game Preserve (the Kaibab) was created by Presidential Proclamation in June, 1908, under authority of the Act of June 29, 1906.
publicity. The forest was overpopulated. The Boone and Crockett Club supported the Forest Service's recommendation of an open season for hunters to reduce the herd drastically thus avoiding wholesale destruction of the range and starvation. The Arizona governor and some Park Service officials, as well as other well-meaning conservationists, bitterly attacked the Forest Service for recommending the killing of deer. Drives were recommended by others, but the only one attempted was entirely unsuccessful as predicted by most of those familiar with deer habits. In defiance of the governor of the state, the Forest Service permitted hunters to come in. It was too late to be of much help. Many were arrested and finally the matter went to court where the Forest Service's right to manage game was upheld on the grounds that it must protect its property and prevent range depletion.

Aside from the biological stand of the Boone and Crockett Club in this matter, which is today an accepted method of management, the club was most concerned with the damage the whole matter would do to the Forest Service, and the diminished chance of ever passing a Forest Service game refuge bill as recommended by the club since 1893.

The Kaibab deer matter proved a lesson to all game managers in the United States. As predicted by the Forest Service and the Boone and Crockett Club, many deer starved and the range was sufficiently depleted so many years were
required to build up another herd.

Club members were particularly disturbed by the friction the issue caused between the Park Service and Forest Service. In 1926, club members were chiefly responsible for arranging a meeting between Forest Service and Park Service officials where many of their differences in policy towards public lands were ironed out and their respective endeavors coordinated, as indicated by the work of the Coordination Committee described in Chapter II.

Several attempts to pass bills giving the national forests complete control of their game or the right to establish refuges apparently failed. However, according to Gabrielson (1943) some states since have ceded to the Forest Service control of game in the national forests within their boundaries. Counting state refuges, he states that by 1941 there were set aside in national forests 405 refuges totalling 21,128,717 acres. Twenty-six of these were federally controlled national forest refuges. The Forest Service now enjoys strong cooperative relations with the states, and through the Service's policy of furthering protection and utilization through state laws, has been successful in working out game regulations with the states.

That the Forest Service has been successful is attested to by the fact that today the Service recognizes big game hunting as one of the major recreations offered by national forests. These federal lands are the chief reservoirs of
most of our western big game, as attested to by the fact that during the year ending June 30, 1955 the big game kill in national forests was estimated at 479,000 animals.

The club's early conviction that the future hope for the preservation of big game lay in the national forests has proven true. The game productive capacity of these areas has probably exceeded by a great deal what the most optimistic hoped for fifty years ago.

In 1925 came the now familiar first concerted action by stockmen in the West for special privileges in the national forests. At the annual meeting held on December 21, 1925 Mr. Ginnell made the following statement:

"Formal demands have been made by the national organizations representing the sheep and cattle industries of the west for legislation which in effect would confer permanent property rights in grazing on National Forests upon the stockmen now exercising this privilege under permits of the Forest Service.

"The legislation demanded would place grazing in a preferred and largely uncontrolled status on approximately ninety million acres of National Forest land to the unquestioned detriment of the growth of timber, the protection of water resources and of public health, the conservation of wild life, and the use of the National Forests for recreation and other legitimate purposes.

"The Boone and Crockett Club regards such demands and
any legislation designed to comply with them as undermining the fundamental purposes of conservation for which the National Forests were created, both as to the perpetuation of natural resources and equality of opportunity in their use. They would seriously impair the attainment of the primary objects of forest and watershed protection for which the National Forests were established. They would stand in the way of a progressive program for increasing valuable game animals and providing larger opportunities for public recreation. They would impose, or strongly tend to impose upon public lands and resources a right of adverse possession that would certainly block their future development under a well balanced program for rendering the greatest possible public service.

"The Boone and Crockett Club recognizes the desirability of continued use of the forage in the National Forests as one of their important resources, but is opposed to any measures that would remove this use from reasonable and necessary public regulation or prevent its adjustment or curtailment as the interests of other resources or public benefits may require. The Club confirms the position which it has consistently maintained in the past against any expropriation of the common right of the American public to obtain the maximum benefit from the National Forests, to the advantage of
any single group of users or of any private interest whatsoever. We are opposed to any legislation that would impair the control and adjustment of grazing on the National Forests by the Forest Service; and insist that complete freedom of administrative action must be preserved to the end that the primary resources of the National Forests shall not be destroyed and all of their public benefits adequately developed."

At the annual meeting the above statement of policy on motion of Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn was unanimously approved as read and was ordered sent to the Public Lands Committee of the House and of the Senate and to each member of Congress.

Probably the most substantial contribution of the club was the preservation of Redwood stands in California. Madison Grant was the inspired leader in setting up the Save-The-Redwoods League. Another co-founder was Henry Fairfield Osborn, a club member. The third co-founder was Dr. John C. Merriam of California.

The history of this move is best told in Madison Grant's own words. This account in more detail was first published in the Boone and Crockett Club book entitled Hunting and Conservation which appeared in 1925.

"The interest of the Boone and Crockett Club in the conservation of American forests is not primarily founded upon the importance of their preservation to regulate the
volume of streams and rivers, nor upon the economic
necessities of an adequate timber supply. These aspects
of forest protection concern the National Bureau of
Forestry and similar agencies in the different states.

"The Boone and Crockett Club, however, does have the
deepest concern over the wasteful destruction of our
woods as refuges for our game and as part of our national
heritage. The Club recognizes that there is a very large
portion of the superficial area of North America which
can be devoted profitably only to the maintenance of
forests. Mountains, hills and vast areas, where the soil
has been denuded or has never had sufficient fertility
for crops or grazing, should have been reserved and
dedicated to the growth of trees. . . .

"In 1917 the writer, in company with Dr. John C.
Merriam and Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, both members
of this Club, made a motor trip through the Redwoods,
visiting virtually every single grove of importance.
They were so impressed with the absolutely unique beauty
and the immense national value of these forests that,
after visiting Bull Creek Flat, they addressed a letter
to the governor of California, asking him to take steps
looking to the preservation of these trees.

"Following this, the writer spent the two ensuing
years in an effort to organize public sentiment in
California and to form a league to save these trees."
"In 1919, with Stephen T. Mather, he revisited all of these groves and the movement was definitely launched. A nucleus of public sentiment, headed by two devoted and public-spirited citizens of Eureka, Judge F. A. Cutler and Mr. A. E. Connick, was already well developed in Humboldt County and outside help was welcomed. Dr. John C. Merriam, then resident in California, took the active management of the SAVE THE REDWOODS LEAGUE and has ever since devoted his time and energy to the preservation of these Redwood groves.

"Mr. Mather and Mr. William Kent came forward with real cash in considerable sums and a beginning was made in the purchase of small plots along the highway where cutting was actually going on or about to begin.

"This immediate expenditure of money was rendered necessary by the fact that practically all the groves were in private ownership, many of them in the hands of large and wealthy lumbering companies who pay heavy taxes on their holdings. It cannot be expected, therefore, that these lumber companies would surrender their groves to the government without compensation, although they might be induced to donate narrow strips on condition that highways be built through these strips and their remaining holdings rendered accessible. The value of lumber, of course, depends primarily on its accessibility to the mill and the market. Promises of this sort must
necessarily be made in advance of the road building, and the building of highways must be conditioned upon such an agreement.

"No one except Governor Olcott of Oregon seemed to understand this principle, but he did much to put it in force in that state. Unfortunately, his term of office has come to an end.

"The demand for the timber itself is due to certain very exceptional qualities of the Redwood. Its easy cleavage, its freedom from attacks by insects or decay and, above all, its high resistance to fire - these qualities have proved the misfortune of the trees and have rendered them in great demand for such noble purposes as railroad ties, shingles and, more recently, grape stakes.

"Sympathy with the grape growers of California through the expected operation of prohibition has been misplaced as the value of their grape crops has risen greatly in the last few years, with the interesting result that Redwoods are now being destroyed to supply props for grapevines, just as the Adirondacks and Canadian forests are being swept clear to supply the pulp for Sunday newspapers. The workings of civilization may be mysterious but there is little doubt that they are hostile to nature.

"These were the conditions that faced the League at its organization and its first duty was to save some of the small holdings along the South Fork of the Eel where
cutting was actually going on. It is only fair to say that it has met with cordial cooperation from almost every one of the small holders and with promises of help from the larger companies. One of these companies, the owner of which is Mr. A. B. Hammond, a man of very exceptional force and intelligence, has given to the League a very handsome grove thirty acres in area.

"Further cooperation is expected from the other companies. The Pacific Lumber Company has a large mill on the Eel River and enormous holdings in the most important groves. Negotiations are in progress with them, looking to the postponement of cutting until such time as a large fraction of their holdings can be purchased. The company is cooperating with the League in every way and appreciates the fact that the League intends to pay fair prices for all lumber taken.

"The League was originally organized under Dr. John C. Merriam as acting president. As he has been called to Washington as president of the Carnegie Institution, the burden of the work has lately fallen on the chairman of the executive committee, Mr. Joseph D. Grant, the exceptionally able secretary, Mr. Newton B. Drury, and the manager of the office, Mr. J. C. Sperry, who has voluntarily given one-half of his time to the interest of the League at the sacrifice of important business interests."
An immense amount of propaganda has been launched and very substantial donations have been received. Perhaps the most important of these donations was made in 1921, when a member of the Boone and Crockett Club, Dr. John C. Phillips, presented the sum of $32,000 to the League for the purchase of a grove, thirty-five acres in extent, to be held in perpetuity as a memorial to his brother-in-law, the late Colonel Raynal C. Bolling, the first officer of high rank to fall in the World War. The Bolling Memorial Grove is situated on the South Fork of the Eel River in the Humboldt State Redwood Park.

This idea of immortalizing the memory of men who gave their lives for their country by the dedication of a Redwoods grove will ultimately play a very large part in the saving of these trees. Instead of building costly monuments of stone and bronze, why should not a portion of the beauties of the land for which they made the supreme sacrifice be dedicated to their memory? The very name of the Sequoia sempervirens is redolent of immortality.

Some idea of the progress of the League in the two years of its active existence may be formed from the following achievements. The Humboldt State Redwood Park has been established, extending along the California State Highway between Miranda (231 miles north of San Francisco) and Dyerville Flat at the junction of the South
Fork with the main Eel. The park is about twelve miles long, varying in width from one-eighth to one-half mile, and contains approximately 2,000 acres of Redwoods. All of this timber has not yet been purchased, but the establishment of the park assures the protection of practically all the main Redwood groves on the state highway north to Dyerville Flat. The state of California has bonded itself for $300,000 and Humboldt County to the extent of $85,000 - large sums for the West - and with private donations and subscriptions the total value of timber saved thus far by the League amounts to about a half million dollars.

"A donation has been promised by William P. Wharton, gifts of timber along the Highway have been made by the Pacific Lumber Company and others, and a substantial sum has been raised for a memorial grove to Franklin K. Lane, the first president of the League.

"The League has the warmest cooperation of the California State Forestry Board and the State Highway Commission, both of which are doing everything possible to assist it. The latter Commission has now adopted definitely the policy of refusing to let contracts for the construction of new highways until the timber on the rights of way has been acquired by the counties concerned.

"Splendid progress is also being made by the League in its plans for the reforestation of out-over lands, a
project of vast importance to the Pacific Coast and to the nation at large.

"The Boone and Crockett Club may well be proud of the success of this movement to conserve the finest of American forests. Its founders were all members of the Club and the first man to come forward with financial aid on a large scale was also a member of the Club. Perhaps more than any one event in the history of the League, Dr. Phillips' splendid conception of a memorial grove has stimulated the interest and furthered the cause of conservation of these great and ancient groves."

Since the establishment of the Save the Redwoods League approximately 60,000 acres of Redwoods costing over $10,000,000 have been raised by the League or appropriated by the state for Redwood parks in California.
CHAPTER IV

MADISON GRANT FOREST AND ELK REFUGE

In fitting memory of a great conservation leader and former president of the Boone and Crockett Club, the Madison Grant Forest and Elk Refuge stands as a permanent milestone in the history of the club.

Standing as a single memorial incorporating club policies of preserving forest lands and big game animals, the history of the establishment of this wonderful tract of 1,605 acres in Northern California is carried in this separate chapter.

Madison Grant's brother, DeForest Grant, was the one responsible for organizing and promoting the establishment of this tract in memory of his brother. Soon after his brother's death he took the matter up with the Boone and Crockett Club, whose members not only gave financial support but actively enlisted aid from other organizations.

The account of this memorial is well described in the magazine, Saving the Redwoods, the publication of the Save-The-Redwoods League.

"... Approximately 1,605 acres [in Northern Humboldt County], mostly in the Godwood Creek basin, [was the tract purchased for] the Madison Grant Forest and Elk Refuge, as a memorial to Madison Grant, one of the three founders of the League. This reserve includes lands which already had been purchased but had not yet been designated for any particular purpose."
"The Madison Grant Forest and Elk Refuge represents, in a sense, the climax of the entire preservation program in this superb region, the last forest wilderness of large extent on the western side of the [Prairie Creek Redwoods State] Park. Preservation of the entire area is most desirable and urgent, so that it shall be safe in public keeping for all time.

"Madison Grant (1865-1937), thus honored as one of the founders of the Save-the-Redwoods League, was President of the New York Zoological Society, and took keen interest in the native herd of Roosevelt elk in the Prairie Creek and Godwood Creek region. Anthropologist and conservationist, he was known also for his writings, including several notable books. He was President of the Boone and Crockett Club, a great hunters' organization founded by Theodore Roosevelt in 1887.

"Included in this reserve are some of the meadowlands or prairielands - Boyes Prairie or Elk Prairie - where the herd of elk is now accustomed to browse. The Redwood Highway traverses the prairie.

"Of this native elk, Dr. Robert C. Miller in the California Academy of Sciences News Letter says:

'It formerly ranged along the California coast as far south as Marin County ... This splendid animal, known variously as the Roosevelt Elk (or Wapiti), Olympic Elk, or Humboldt Elk, is the largest and most magnificent of
all elk. It differs from the common Canadian or Rocky Mountain Wapiti in several respects, the most important of which are its larger size, broader and more massive skull, and darker coloration.'

"Contributions by individuals and organizations made possible the Madison Grant memorial. A bronze tablet marking the wilderness area has been placed on a massive granite boulder, with a Redwood forest background, in the Elk Prairie, at a site selected by Mr. DeForest Grant.

"The bronze tablet is inscribed:

MADISON GRANT FOREST AND
ELK REFUGE


"Mr. DeForest Grant of New York, Councillor of the League, brother of Madison Grant, planned to visit the West Coast in July, 1948, and asked the League to arrange a dinner at which the memorial would be dedicated. This dinner was held on July 29 at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco. Mr. Grant, who had just returned from a visit
to the Forest and Refuge, expressed great satisfaction with the Redwood forest selected and his pleasure at the dinner dedication.

"Conservationists from all parts of the United States attended the dedication ceremonies on July 29. Included among the guest speakers for the evening, besides Mr. DeForest Grant, were Mr. Fairfield Osborn, President of the New York Zoological Society, and son of one of the founders of the League; Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt, formerly of New York and now of Big Sur, California, chairman of the evening; Mr. Joseph R. Knowland, chairman of the California State Park Commission; Mr. Newton B. Drury, director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., and Mr. John H. Baker of New York, President of the National Audubon Society. Mr. Arthur E. Connick, Vice-President of the Save-the-Redwoods League, was in charge of arrangements.

"The State of California was officially represented by Chairman Knowland. He declared that in the twenty-one years that the State Park Commission has been in existence over 50,000 acres of the finest of the Redwood forest lands have been incorporated in the Park system at a cost of approximately $10,000,000.

'Now half of that $10,000,000 came from the people of the State of California,' Mr. Knowland said. 'The other half came from the people of the various states of the
American union, who realize that these great areas do not belong alone to California, but that they belong to all of America.*

"On behalf of the League, other speakers credited to the sympathetic and generous cooperation of the California State Park Commission much of the success in saving threatened Redwood forests.

"The memorial dinner proved an outstanding success, cementing the friendly relations between the League and the officials with whom it is in constant negotiation. The League feels that the interest aroused in the national conservation organizations which participated is of great value to it and to its future work, and desires to publicly thank the officers of those organizations and Mr. DeForest Grant and the other contributors for their assistance in creating the Madison Grant Memorial Forest and Elk Refuge."

"The Game Committee believes that the common practice of advocating and passing rigid laws, only changeable by legislative action, is wholly inadequate to meet the situation. It can never put the matter on the right basis of quick adaptation of changing and varied conditions. The question calls for serious study and a new point of view. . . .

"We urge careful consideration of the following subject: Laws including permissive close seasons,
CHAPTER V

CLUB'S POLICIES OF GAME CONSERVATION AND
NATIONAL RECREATION CONFERENCE

Many principles of game management taken for granted today were at one time novel ideas which had to be sold to the public. In the Boone and Crockett Club book of 1925, entitled Hunting and Conservation, Appendix A contains a full statement of the club's policy of game conservation. This policy was approved, adopted and promoted by the Isaac Walton League and John Burnham's American Game Protective Association. The principles set forth are taken up below.

Administration:

As far back as 1911 the club game "preservation" committee recognized the fallacy of a game administration in a state wherein the annual game regulations were set by the legislature. The game committee report of 1912 comments as follows:

"The Game Committee believes that the common practice of advocating and passing rigid laws, only changeable by legislative action, is wholly inadequate to meet the situation. It can never put the matter on the right basis of quick adaptation of changing and varied conditions. The question calls for serious study and a new point of view..."

"We urge careful consideration of the following subjects: Laws including permissive close seasons,
variable bag limits and other necessary restrictions. But the laws should accomplish these ends by creating commissions for the preservation of game and investing them with elastic powers and full responsibilities. These commissions should have full authority to make or unmake, lengthen or shorten close seasons; to increase or decrease bag limits; to set aside and entirely prohibit shooting on areas of land or water necessary for feeding grounds of wild fowl, shore birds, game birds, or animals; to establish rest days on which neither game nor waterfowl can be disturbed; in fact, full and complete powers to establish such constitutional regulations or restrictions at any time or in any section independently, as varying and changing conditions may require adequately to conserve the game."

At the time such a principle struck many as radical in spite of the early ceding to the federal Biological Survey power to make regulations controlling migratory birds. Many years were to pass before the soundness of this concept was accepted and actually enacted by new laws in several states. In the early 1920's the club game committee stated that "The Game Preservation Committee in its report for the year 1912 made recommendations which at last seem to be impinging on the public consciousness." In the club's report of policies in 1924 we find this statement:
"The methods commonly proposed to save game - chiefly by legislative enactments - although practiced in this country from early colonial times, began to receive more attention after 1850 and active interest after 1880. Reduction of bag limits, limited seasons and closed seasons, game refuges, license systems, law enforcement and several other policies were and are the common proposals; yet so far as they have been practiced they have never afforded a permanent solution of the problem. The game has continually decreased."

The report recognized the problem created by the increasing population, the growing number of hunters, the greater industrialization of the country and the increased accessibility of hunting grounds through the development of roads and the use of automobiles.

The 1923 report reemphasized the importance of having game administered by a commission with broad powers. It speaks for the first time of game management based on the biological characteristics of the animals concerned. It spoke of the importance of increased scientific studies and a commission empowered to make regulations based on the results of such studies as opposed to regulations made according to political expediency.

In a letter from Sheldon to Grinnell in 1926 was enclosed a clipping from the New York Times in which Gov. Alfred Smith of New York was quoted as follows when speaking
in behalf of a bill giving regulatory powers to the New York Conservation Department: "It seems nonsensical to take up the time of the Legislature and the Executive office with the passage of regulatory bills, the subject matter of which should be taken care of by the rules and regulations of the Conservation Dept." Sheldon wrote Grinnell: "If New York will accomplish this, think of the significance - the Boone and Crockett Club policy since 1912."

As far as game laws were concerned the Alaska game law in which club members played a major part was considered a model law. This will be discussed in a later chapter on Alaska.

Here and there throughout the country in the early 20's there were pioneers working for nonpolitical game administration. Conspicuous among these was a technically trained forester, Aldo Leopold, in New Mexico. When Secretary of the New Mexico Game Protective Association in 1920, Leopold wrote Grinnell among nine others to criticize and comment on a bill to be promoted by New Mexico sportsmen creating a game commission. In Leopold's words:

"The proposed State Game Commission would be granted the broadest possible powers, including the authority to employ a state game warden at a salary sufficient to command the proper talent, and to retain him as long as he makes good. It would be a non-political commission because two of the three members would be selected from
the scientific staffs of our state institutions. The
commission would also have authority to create refuges,
make open and closed seasons to fit local conditions,
acquire public shooting grounds, and to do all other
things necessary for proper management of our game and
fish resources."

Apparently this effort was not entirely successful. In
1923, in another letter to Grinnell, Leopold comments:

"The situation here badly needs the backing of
Eastern opinion. For six years we have had a running
fight with the politicians in our attempt to put the
State Game Dept. on a sound basis. We have succeeded in
establishing a non-political commission, but the State
Game Warden is still politically selected and appointed
so the Commission is not fully effective since they have
no competent executive officer to carry out their
policies."

Today the same principles apply, and there are still
many states whose Fish and Game Departments are politically
controlled. The organization most active today in promoting
sound state conservation departments is The Wildlife
Management Institute for whose founding former Senator
Frederick Walcott, the late president of the club, can claim
much credit. The president and vice president are both club
members: Dr. Ira Gabrielson and C. R. Gutermuth. Sportsmen
of several states have invited the Institute to make a study
of their state conservation departments and make recommendations to put them on a sound basis. The core of these recommendations involves investing a non-political commission with full regulatory powers as well as the power of hiring and maintaining in office qualified personnel to run the department. Only thus can a state achieve continuity of effort and success in its management of renewable resources.

Sale of Game:

The 1923 report reiterates an old policy of the club that wild game should not be sold on the market. Grinnell speaks as follows on the subject in his 1910 history.

"Early in 1894 the Forest and Stream (of which George Bird Grinnell was editor) recommended that sportsmen who really desired the preservation of our game should adopt as a plank in their platform — or as an article of faith in their creed — the declaration that 'The sale of game must be forbidden at all times.' This, to the general public when first announced, seemed an entirely novel and impractical idea, and was generally laughed at. The Boone and Crockett Club, however, instantly recognized the importance of the principle, and led the way in teaching thinking sportsmen to see that the most certain and effective method to end market hunting was to cut off the market in which professional hunters sold their game.

"The principle announced sixteen years ago has in an
astonishingly short time found general acceptance throughout North America, and in one form or another is now embodied in the statutes of most of the North American States, Provinces and Territories. Its importance has been recognized on other continents and the principle has been put in practice by the British in Africa. It is one of the most far-reaching steps ever taken to protect indigenous fauna."

Policy of Accepting Contributions from Arms Manufacturers:

In 1911, Sheldon wrote Grinnell emphatically approving the Audubon Society accepting $25,000 from arms manufacturers. He goes on to say: "I would favor the Boone and Crockett Club seeking financial aid from the manufacturers to protect big game. In fact, it seems to me a promising field in which to raise money."

This idea of accepting money from arms manufacturers was violently attacked by others in the conservation field. Today, such a source of funds helps support The Wildlife Management Institute, which is staffed by highly trained and respected personnel. Funds from manufacturers of fishing equipment have recently established its counterpart in the fish field - the Sports Fishing Institute.

The early American Game Protective Association headed by John Burnham, was supported in part by contributions of arms manufacturers, and thus was bitterly criticized by well-meaning, but sentimental, conservationists. The Boone and
Crockett Club was in the vanguard for many years in fighting for the reasonableness and sense of accepting such contributions. They understood that it was to the interest of arms producers that game be preserved.

This attitude and stand has proved wholly wise and clairvoyant.

Although hinted at in several places in the 1923 report, it was not until 1929 that the basic principle of managing the environment rather than the animal was brought into focus. Aldo Leopold, a club member, was chairman of the "Committee on American Wild Life Conservation Policy." The club files contain extensive correspondence between Grinnell and Leopold and also some correspondence between Sheldon and Leopold on this subject. The committee proposed a policy which classified game into farm game, forest and range game, and wilderness game. The basic principle adopted was that man can control game habitat and environment. There was full recognition that the character of the environment determined the type and population of game animals it could support.

Today all game management efforts are based on ecological principles. Not only must we gain a full knowledge of the biology of all species, but we must expend an equal amount of energy on a study of the environment.

The 1923 report touched on other principles discussed elsewhere in this history. Some of these are the complete protection of game in national parks; the utilization of game
In national forests, preferably under administration of the Forest Service; federal regulation of migratory birds; the need of game refuges, especially for waterfowl; and the principle that the public domain belongs to all the people and not to any privileged group.

It well expressed a problem we still have with us today and probably will always face. In the closing paragraphs of this report, we find this statement:

"We should all have the highest ideals, but game conservation must be regarded not from a sentimental but from a supremely practical point of view. . . . At present in this country there is a tendency ... to advocate preserving game exclusively for aesthetic purposes. This view seeks to exclude sport as one of the cardinal purposes of game conservation. Such views, however sincere and well-meaning, not only cannot produce effective results, but they harm and actually retard the progress of game conservation. The great majority of interested people work to conserve game so that it may serve all its purposes."

This report goes on to comment that the sportsmen groups or organizations backed directly or indirectly by sportsmen are destined to be the most powerful influences in sound conservation measures. This is true today in the field of wild life and it is regrettable that some sincere individuals who do not believe in sport regard organizations backed by
sportsmen with suspicion.

Finally, the 1923 report advocated the need for a National Recreation Conference. This was finally achieved and is well described by Grinnell in the 1925 book on *Hunting and Conservation* and is reprinted below:

"In the year 1870 Cornelius Hedges declared to his friends about the campfire that the region of the present Yellowstone Park ought to be made a National Park to be held forever as a pleasure ground for the American people. This was, I think, the first suggestion of a recreation policy for the United States.

"From that beginning, the development of the thought has been continuous, and it has been more and more put into practice until now our National Parks, National Monuments and great areas of our Forest Reserves are devoted wholly or in part to recreation. The ever growing importance of the thought is shown by policies advanced by the Boone and Crockett Club in 1923, and by the announcement by the President in April, 1924, that a recreation policy ought to be formulated by the Government, and by his appointment of a committee to draw up a plan for such a policy. It is interesting and fitting that the need for this action should have been brought to the attention of Mr. Coolidge by Theodore Roosevelt, whose father's activities in all matters helpful to his fellow citizens remain a bright memory,"
and that the Club founded by his father should have been the body to suggest this policy and bring it to a head. The story of how this came about is worth telling now, while the matter is still fresh in mind.

"Before Col. Henry S. Graves resigned as United States Forester he had given long consideration to the care of the game in the National Forests and to their uses for recreation, and had aroused a permanent interest in these matters in the Forest Service. As he thought more about them he reached the conclusion that in some form or other the National Government should initiate a recreation policy, and, further, that such a policy ought to be set on foot by the President of the United States. He talked of this with friends, among them especially Charles Sheldon, who had suggested the same thing and was very keen over it. Sheldon had discussed it with Congressmen, Senators, Bureau Chiefs and others, and once or twice had brought up the subject at hearings before Committees of Congress.

"After the passage by the Senate of the Smith Bill to authorize in the Yellowstone Park a storage reservoir to be used for irrigation purposes, Colonel Graves in July, 1920, published in American Forestry a strong article entitled 'A Crisis in National Recreation,' in which he declared his belief that if the President should suggest the formulation of a recreation policy the matter
could readily be worked out. He also outlined a plan for such a policy. This was, perhaps, the first formal printed and somewhat detailed proposition for such a plan. However, time passed, the public did not seem to grasp the idea and nothing was done.

"Meantime Sheldon had kept up his quiet work and had drawn up a policy for the care of western big game in the National Forests and for the administration of game in connection with a National Recreation Policy. After discussion and careful consideration, the Executive Committee of the Boone and Crockett Club recommended these papers to the Club, which unanimously adopted them and ordered them printed and circulated among sportsmen and conservationists. Their circulation constituted the first propaganda on the subject. Sheldon then went over the general question with Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who recognized its importance and became eager to push it forward. Finally Roosevelt brought the matter to the attention of Mr. Coolidge and found him very receptive. The reasons advanced in behalf of such a policy were convincing, and on April 14 Mr. Coolidge publicly announced his advocacy of a National Recreation Policy, and issued his call for a conference in which the Government, the states, the different civilian associations, and, finally, the individuals of the country should organize for cooperation as to outdoor matters. The President
appointed a committee consisting of Secretary Weeks, Secretary Hoover, Secretary Work, Secretary Wallace and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, to suggest to him how such a National Policy could be formulated and put in action. Later he added Secretary Davis to the Committee.

"A conference of persons interested was called to consider the President's announcement, and invitations were sent out to organizations of many kinds, scientific, conservational, social and religious, asking them to meet in Washington May 22, 23 and 24. Attention was called to the vast number of our people who are interested in some form of out-of-door life and the importance of cooperation among all interested in the subject was emphasized. Reports show that during the season of 1923, 13,000,000 people found recreation in the National Parks and Forests; and over 6,000,000 went hunting. This is but a small proportion of the great multitude who seek to spend some of their time out of doors.

"The meeting was duly held and was attended by 309 delegates from 128 organizations scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The President's Committee acted as Honorary Chairmen of the meeting, while Theodore Roosevelt was the Executive Chairman. The President opened the meeting by an address which excited great enthusiasm. It advocated not only recreation, but recreation out of doors and an interest in nature, and
thus supported the views that many of his hearers had held, preached and practiced for many years. He said:

"I want to see all Americans have a reasonable amount of leisure. Then I want to see them educated to use such leisure for their own enjoyment and betterment, and the strengthening of the quality of their citizenship. We can go a long way in that direction by getting them out of doors and really interested in nature. We can make still further progress by engaging them in games and sports. Our country is a land of cultured men and women. It is a land of agriculture, of industries, of schools and of places of religious worship. It is a land of varied climes and scenery, of mountain and plain, of lake and river. It is the American heritage. We must make it a land of vision, a land of work, of sincere striving for the good, but we must add to all these, in order to round out the full stature of the people, an ample effort to make it a land of wholesome enjoyment and perennial gladness."

"Immediately after the President's address 18 committees were appointed and at once set to work on the various subjects that fell within the scope of the conference. The Chairman of the General Resolutions Committee was Charles Sheldon, and to that Committee all the resolutions went, to be again gone over, harmonized and brought into the conference. These committees worked
for two days, and while they were at work many interesting addresses were given to those who did not belong to the different committees.

"The Conference appointed one hundred individuals to form an Advisory Council to work with the President's Committee, and this Advisory Council chose twelve members to serve between meetings of the Advisory Council. The personnel of the Executive Committee is:

Chauncey J. Hamlin, New York, Chairman
Dr. John C. Merriam, California, Vice-Chairman
George E. Scott, Illinois, Treasurer and Chairman

Finance Committee
Dr. Vernon L. Kellogg, California
Walter F. Martin, Washington, D. C.
John Barton Payne, Illinois
Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin, New York
Charles Sheldon, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, Colorado
George Shiras, 3d, Michigan
James E. West, New York
L. F. Kneipp, Executive Secretary

"The last business of the Conference was the reading of his report by Charles Sheldon, the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, and its unanimous adoption. The resolutions which follow are printed also in Senate Document No. 151, 68th Congress, 1st Session. This is a
full report of The Proceedings of The National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, and includes the associations represented, all the membership of the various committees, and the full resolutions offered by each committee. Though containing many minor errors, it should be read by every conservationist.

*In Appendix C of this volume the resolutions referred to are reprinted.*