



What trout could resist growing in pools like these withal? Views of pools in Great
May - 1936

And the work still goes on and the wonderful accomplishment of the Waltonians has caught the interest of Major J. Ross Eakin, superintendent of Great Smoky National Park. In a beautiful wild gorge through which tumbles Little Pigeon River he is establishing one of the most modern batteries of holding ponds extant. As an emergency conservation project, the chapter in cooperation with superintendent Eakin, secured materials costing \$1,717.41 to build ten pools that conform to park landscaping. Besides supervisory costs of \$972.52, some 2,520 man days of CCC labor went into this construction program.

For their own ponds, K. E. Steinmetz, chairman of the fisheries committee, says "we were lucky this past year in getting the State Fish and Game Commission to pay for fish food at a cost of over \$500.00. It cost the chapter a little over \$100.00 to supervise the feeding, made up mostly of visits around the string of pool sites between the date the first fish were received from the hatchery in February to and including their planting in August or September."

REMEMBERING that the chapter had set out to stock 500 miles of variously located waters, it goes without saying that different species must be propagated to accommodate the varying temperatures for a section of country combining mountains, hills and valleys. While the rainbows grew lusty in the fast mountain waters, a golden opportunity awaited the bass fisherman right close to home. And in this big fish producing venture, sport for the youngsters was not overlooked. The future fisherman with his willow pole is having his share of fun on bream, while dad ties into trout in more adventurous waters.

The scene of the bass operations was Chilohowee Park within the city limits where two carp-infested lakes of five and four acres respectively, challenged the patience of the angler. In 1933, the city of Knoxville turned these lakes

Taylor grazing act to include wildlife as a valuable resource of the public lands; purchase of the Black Mountain area in Wyoming as winter range for the largest remaining elk herd; regulation of off coast fishery operations so as to safeguard important commercial fisheries; the purchase with federal funds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Great Falls of the Potomac, connected therewith, as a national historic monument. Because of the success of last season's duck regulations, the League went on record to support Biological Survey officials in this year's regulatory measures.

Named Honorary President

Senator Augustine Lonergan, sponsor of clean streams legislation which represents a major objective of the League, was elected Honorary President of the Izaak Walton League.

Concluding the business of the convention was the election of the following officers: National President, Judge George W. Wood, Waterloo, Iowa; National Vice-Presidents, Dr. M. D'Arcy Magee, Washington, D. C.; W. L. Finley, Portland, Oregon; Arthur Newton Park, Abiquiu, New Mexico; J. E. Rymer, Anaheim, California, and Dr. H. A. Sinclair, Rome, New York. Otto Doering and Fred N. Peet of Chicago were reelected treasurer and secretary respectively.

The following were named National Directors for a period of three years: Giles Atherton, Kansas; C. M. Bryant, North Dakota; Dr. P. E. Cady, Nebraska; Henry Chamberlain, California; Dr. L. C. Cox, Kansas; Dr. George B. Eusterman, Minnesota; Dr. R. J. Gilmore, Colorado; C. B. Goddard, Oklahoma; Judge A. O. Harrison, Oklahoma; Dr. Arthur W. Henn, Pennsylvania; Ivar Hennings, Indiana; Judge R. O. Hillis, Jr., Indiana; Charles L. Horn, Minnesota; Walter T. Langdon, New York; A. G. Langenbach, Wisconsin; Frank D. McCue, Pennsylvania; Frank E. Mullen, New York City; T. D. Peffley, Ohio; Henry A. Pierce, Michigan; Dr. Lewis Radcliffe, Washington, D. C.; Edwin P. Rinehart, Ohio; Albert E. Seibert, New York; Tom Wallace, Kentucky; R. S. Willey, Chicago, and H. T. Willis, Illinois.

At their meeting following the close of the convention, National Directors returned L. H. Dunten of Fort Wayne, Indiana; Willoughby Walling of Chicago, and Charles L. Horn of Minneapolis as members of the Executive Board.

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Convention Reelects Judge Wood

Senator Augustine Lonergan Named Honorary President

Outdoor America May - 1936

IN THE unanimous reelection of Judge George W. Wood of Waterloo, Iowa, the League continues as its national president a man who has come up through the ranks as a local and state officer. He has been a member of the Izaak Walton League since 1923 when he became president of the second chapter established west of the Mississippi. Then as president of the Iowa Division for three successive years and as a member of the National Executive Board over a long period, he has been constantly in touch with the organization in all of its trials and all of its triumphs.

Three hundred delegates gathered in Chicago on April 16, 17 and 18 to tackle the problems of making our organization an effective instrument for conservation achievement. While the broader phases of conservation were not lost in the maze of organization details, this convention was primarily concerned with developing a financial policy that will make way for the League to act more effectively. Enthusiastically endorsed by the delegates was a three-way program that proposes, first, the raising of considerable sums of money; second, the active support of the several states in securing Master Chapter memberships of \$100.00 each; and third, increasing the active membership in every chapter in every state. This program is a challenge to every member of the League and somewhere in it, chapters, as well as individual members, will find a place to help.

The first morning's convention session was marked by the opening address of William L. Finley of Portland, Oregon, who challenged the enormous expenditure of government funds for reclamation and power projects declaring there is no reason why commercial development should ruin our natural resources and wildlife. Finley, field naturalist for the American Nature Association, is also a vice-president of the Izaak Walton League and was a delegate from the Oregon League Council.

A lively discussion of water pollution led by Kenneth A. Reid of Pennsylvania occupied one entire afternoon. Chairman Judson L. Wicks, himself an ardent anti-pollutionist, declared it the most outstanding pollution discussion that has occurred in the history of the League, and he has heard plenty of them. As champions of the Lonergan bill, S. 3958, Ken Reid and Doctor M. D'Arcy Magee gave a last minute account of its status, pointing out in no uncertain terms that the time had come for federal action in controlling water pollution. Clarence Klassen, acting secretary of Illinois' Sanitary Water Board, outlined the progress made under an active state set-up, and C. E. Curran, principal chemist in charge of the pulp and paper section of the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, dealt with methods for the treatment of one of the most vicious of industrial wastes. Suggestive of what can be done when a law has teeth in it, is Indiana's new pollution law described by W. F. Collins, president of the Indiana Izaak Walton League. Collins told how two industries, when approached, immediately set out to install treatment plants when they saw that the anti-polluters meant business.

The Friday morning program was given over to wildlife features. Hoyes Lloyd of Canada, in charge of the Dominion's wildlife work, revealed that the sanctuary idea in North America originated in Canada with the establishment of Last Mountain Lake sanctuary in 1887. Mr. Lloyd, who appeared for the first time before a League convention, reported that waterfowl conditions in 1935 were better than for several years but that the hunting of the several species of wild geese which migrate across part of the country is mostly a

thing of the past. He declared that the birds, held in partnership between the two countries, must be cared for internationally if they are to survive.

Ira N. Gabrielson, chief of the Biological Survey, pointed out that the only kind of wildlife that has a definite program is migratory waterfowl. Following his proposal to the American Wildlife Conference, Chief Gabrielson called for the control of more public land for wildlife especially for species in danger of extinction; more federal and state cooperation; awakening of interest among farmers looking toward remuneration for those who furnish wildlife protection; more binding enforcement programs both by state and federal agencies, and further work on stream pollution control.

Calling attention to the great danger facing such species as the grizzly bear, sandhill crane, Carolina parakeet and ivorybill woodpecker, Aldo Leopold opened up a new line of thought for conservationists. He pointed out that while we are spending time and effort on wildlife species that are not in immediate danger, some of our rarest birds and animals are putting up their last stand. As a result of Leopold's discussion, the convention adopted a recommendation that federal conservation agencies establish a joint committee to take stock of all surviving remnants of rare species with a view to setting aside refuges and wilderness areas for their exclusive use.

Dr. A. S. Hazzard of Michigan's Institute for Fisheries Research told the delegates how they could stimulate fisheries production by simple fish culture and by supporting lake and stream improvement projects where needed.

That part of the program which brought out the most spirited discussion was the session devoted to chapter affairs. From two o'clock until almost six the Waltonians, seated around long tables, took notes on such subjects as chapter management, junior work, organization and membership increase that would help in the operation of their own League chapters. From all sides delegates expressed their interest in this type of program and called for more of it at future League meetings. More detailed account of this session appears on page 15 by Karl E. Mundt, who presided as special chairman.

Resolutions

Most significant of the resolutions was that endorsing the work of Senator Lonergan in developing legislation for the federal control of water pollution, and pledging the League's support in effecting passage of adequate pollution measures.

Another resolution of universal interest was one urging development of a practical plan for conservation instruction in the schools, the League pledging its cooperation in the preparation and distribution of authentic educational material for this purpose.

Other resolutions called for cooperation with the General Wildlife Federation; the completion of Horicon Marsh as a great wildlife breeding area; appointment of aquatic engineers on highway staffs as a step toward water conservation in the construction of roads; the establishment of sanctuary areas for threatened species such as the grizzly bear, the ivorybill woodpecker, the condor, the mountain sheep, Carolina parakeet, spruce hen, sandhill crane and sage grouse; added protection for the Alaska bears by increasing refuge areas; replacement of black bass appropriation for continued enforcement of the Hawes black bass act; amendment to the

(Continued on page 16)