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Abstract:
The decision in the 1930s by the National Park Service to quit eliminating predatory animals in parks arose from evolving attitudes toward predation, but had little public support. Of the various parks, only Mount McKinley National Park still held wolves, and the National Park Service received considerable opposition to wolf protection from the eastern Camp Fire Club of America and from Alaskans. The former desired permanent protection for the park's Dall sheep, while the latter could not understand protecting wolves when, throughout Alaska, efforts were made to minimize wolves. Using material from the National Archives and Alaskan sources, this historical study examines the role of public opinion as the Park Service attempted to respond to its critics and still adhere to its protective faunal management philosophy, in what was the nation's first argument over offering sanctuary to our most charismatic predator.

Description:
Thesis (M.A.) University of Alaska Fairbanks, 1994

Files in this item

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Size: 6.443Mb
Format: PDF

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