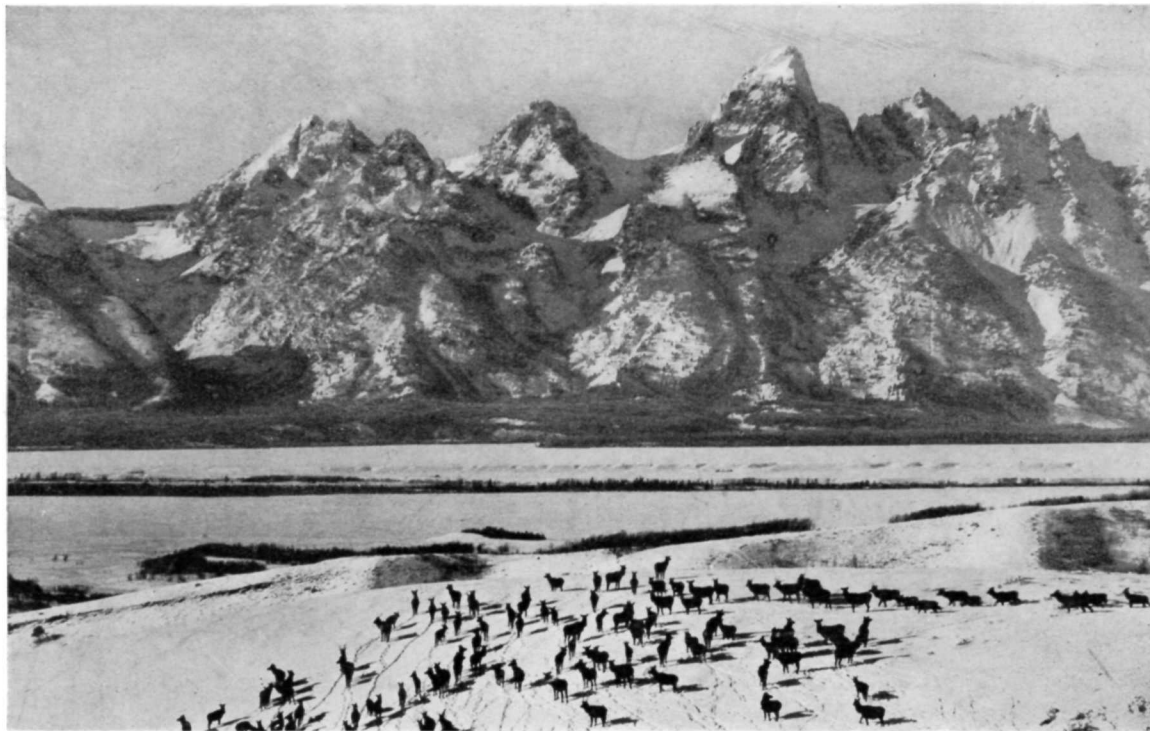


NATIONAL PARKS BULLETIN

To Conserve Nature and Win All America
to Its Appreciation and Study



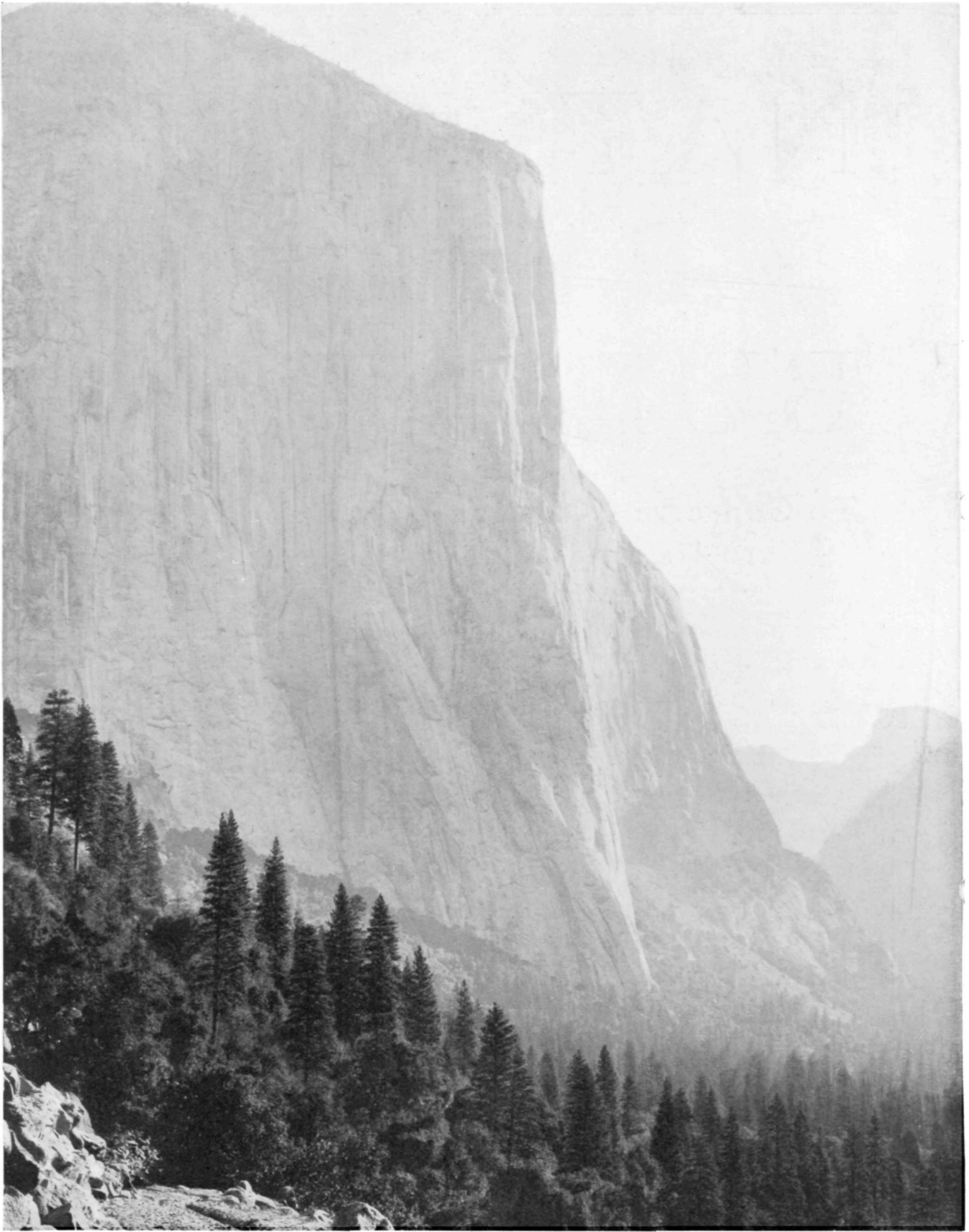
Photograph by S. N. LEEK

YELLOWSTONE ELK ON THEIR WINTER RANGE

FEBRUARY VIEW OF THE TETON MOUNTAINS, WYOMING

ISSUED TO ITS MEMBERS BY
THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Showing the National Parks System as our Super-University of Nature



Photograph by J. T. BOYSEN

EL CAPITAN, YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

“They are not objects to be worshipped, but they are altars over which which we may worship”—MERRIAM.

MARCH 1926

NATIONAL PARKS BULLETIN

VOLUME
7

ROBERT STERLING YARD
EDITOR

NUMBER
49

FIVE MINUTES WITH THE NEWS

With Comments by the Editor

THE photographs of scenes in our National Parks which are scattered through this number illustrate Dr. Merriam's vision of the National Parks System as portrayed in the leading article. After reading this for its swift illumination, inevitably you will return to it in memory of phrases packed, like the National Parks themselves, with deeper meanings.

Discussing the responsibilities of Federal and State governments to recreation, he differentiates park systems and clarifies policies. The National Parks System, not to be confused for a moment with any other, occupies a place apart. Many thousands of Americans see it today as recreational in highest degree, of course, but before all as National, Institutional and Educative, a structure of majestic proportioning and lofty purpose, no more to be carelessly misshapen nor diverted to local and lesser purposes than our National Capitol or the Washington Monument.

Our "Super-University of Nature"

As Dr. Merriam sees it in this paper, it is not only our "Super-University," where "one looks through the veil to meet the realities of nature and of the unfathomable power behind it," but the cathedral in which "man comes to understand more fully some of the attributes of nature and its Creator." National Parks are "altars over which we may worship."

How many of us have stood on Sierra's Crest, Grand Canyon's rim, or the summit of Swiftcurrent, oppressed by inability to define to ourselves conceptions which are beyond the grasp of our common range of thinking—which perhaps we do not even recognize as thought struggling toward freedom but class vaguely with emotion! I believe that much we call emotion in presence of sublime expressions of natural beauty is baffled comprehension.

Suppose we should return again to some such spot with opened eyes and understanding mind; what

then? Imagination, released and guided, helps to revelation of the rich infinite ages of which this spot is to-day's evolution. And emotion, freed and winged, becomes the medium of pleasure limited only by capacity of enjoyment.

Doubtless it is similar vision which inspires Secretary Work in his purpose to have education share equally with recreation in the administration of the National Parks System. It is not as lecture halls that men who share this vision see our National Parks. "Professors would be only guides, not instructors," says Dr. Merriam. For teachers he sees "the grandest products of creation themselves," but he conceives also "a faculty chosen from great leaders in thought and appreciation," who, "standing in the vivid presence of the Creator, would serve to point the road."

Thumbs Up or Thumbs Down?

Were there no National Parks, we can imagine that a proposition to create so noble and useful a super-university of nature as Dr. Merriam here visions would stir the pride, imagination and desire of the people to its depths. We can imagine our ablest leaders in science, education and affairs gathering earnestly behind the project, and the treasuries of the nation opened for its achievement.

With what meticulous care would it be planned and its exhibits so chosen that none should be admitted save those heroic examples of world architecture which are "the grandest products of creation," representing also the "unmodified primitive life of the world, both plant and animal, remaining just as the Creator moulded it over the mountains and the valleys."

Our national super-university of nature, if thus created under the concentrated gaze of the nation, would, by virtue of the people's concept, be as safe as the Lincoln Memorial. It would be accepted for all time as one of our most cherished National Institutions.

But, though we actually possess exactly that today, nearly completed and

SECRETARY HOOVER ON THE FUNCTION OF NATIONAL PARKS

THE movement to foster public parks for human outdoor life and conservation of wild life is one of our most beneficent public endeavors. And in it we need more action by the individual states.

"We need also a distinction between the province and responsibilities of the States and the Federal Government.

"My own thought is that the National Parks—the parks within the responsibility of the Federal Government—should be those of outstanding scientific and spiritual appeal, those that are unique in their stimulation and inspiration."

equipped, and in far nobler expression than could be got afresh in times when little of the primitive remains, our super-university is far from safe.

Because, like monumental cathedrals, its building has been spread thinly over many years (and meantime its naves and chapels utilized for pleasuring), the majority of the people of today fail to appreciate either the majesty of architecture or nobility of purpose of the amazing thing they actually possess.

Until they realize it, grave dangers beset. The question before the American people today is not whether, at appalling expense, they shall build this majestic Temple to Nature, but merely whether, by the uplifting of their thumbs, they shall save it, already built and equipped, from threatened destruction.

Let Us Hold What We Have

If we mean to keep it, we must make it plain beyond question that future additions must follow the plan and standards from the beginning. Otherwise it will be distorted and its purpose frustrated. Reduced to simplest expression, these standards are merely two: "Scenery of quality so unusual and impressive as to possess national interest and importance" (Work), and "unmodified primitive life, both plant and animal." (Merriam.)

Maintain these standards and we shall preserve one of the noblest institutions in the world—one that no other nation can ever rival. Fail to maintain them and the upbuilding of more than half a century will be lost perhaps within a decade. Dr. Merriam is unquestionably right in his belief that under no other conception can the National Parks System always be conserved from use for industrial profits.

The Sources of Danger

Danger to the National Parks System comes from three sources: (1) From industrial companies which want to use the parks for profit; (2) from communities which want to attract profitable motor crowds by offering local national parks developed and maintained at expense of the national government; and (3) from one-idea enthusiasts for unlimited recreational expansion who call for new and enormous national parks, irrespective of established standards, and necessarily in competition with State parks and National Forests.

So far, the people have defeated the industrial companies. It took five years of constant struggle in Congress, but was effectually accomplished. For the time our National Parks System is safe from this grave danger.

The dangers from the other sources, however, are just in their beginnings and are far more difficult to meet.

The recreational expansionists are sincere and public spirited, but lack vision. Those who seek profit, want it for their states or localities, not themselves. Those willing to sacrifice the National Parks System's highest usefulness in order to make it, pridefully, the largest recreational system are moved by various motives, some by distorted ideas of public service, some by partisan fear lest the National Forests should gain the greater recreational prestige.

Leaders of Thought of One Mind

There is no doubt whatever that the country is waking up to the important distinction between the essential purpose and particular functions of National Parks and State Parks; and that the leaders in thought are of one mind.

Dr. Merriam holds the Federal Government "responsible for the preservation and administration of National Park areas unequivocally unique and of national importance for the higher purposes," while he looks to the States, as well as municipalities and National Forests, to meet principally the general need for recreation.

"My own thought," says Secretary Herbert Hoover on a later page of this number, "is that the National Parks—the parks within the responsibility of the Federal Government—should be those of outstanding scientific and spiritual appeal."

And Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, in a notable letter written last October, holds that "the Government should do nothing an individual municipality or State can do for itself," and notes the present as the time for "these 'first temples' (National Parks) to take their proper place in the higher education of our people in the 'finer things,' with which both physical and mental recreation will necessarily be associated."

Granted sufficient time before some enthusiastic action, none the less destructive because well meant, breaks through the old-time standards of the National Parks System, the chances of saving our super-university are by no means hopeless, because the large majority of its enemies are so through ignorance. Many of the most active of them will see the vision, once their gaze is directed. Some, already doubting the wisdom of their promotions, are slowing their efforts, seeking more illumination.

With time, all may yet be well, provided that every man and woman who sees the light shall patiently and earnestly spread the word that, at all hazards, National Park standards must determine all new inclusions in the System.

Can the Primitive Ever Return?

Speaking of the primitive, Dr. Shreve's discussion on a later page is illuminating.

Only in a forestry sense will fifty years "restore" our swift-growing deciduous forests, once they are thinned or fall before the ax. That is, in half a century or less trees will again be large enough to yield the original supply of lumber or of shade.

To reproduce upon any cut or burnt area what we know as primitive forest conditions will need from six hundred to a thousand years, so deliberate and so complicated are nature's processes. And then we should have a forest far different in species from that which nature would have evolved had her operations been continuous.

Not the least of essential National Park values, now and especially in future years, rest upon records, nowhere else existing, of uninterrupted evolution. To introduce anywhere in the system other conditions now is to open the gates to the system's flooding with conditions of lesser value, and inevitably, in the years, to the destruction of primitive values in the older National Parks.

To Save Our Forests and Our Birds

Two bills in Congress need the particular attention and individual action of the people of the country through their representatives in both Houses.

One of these is Representative Daniel R. Anthony's Migratory Bird Refuge and Marshland Conservation bill (H. R. 7479), upon whose enactment hangs the continued safety of our migratory aquatic birds.

The other concerns Senator Robert N. Stanfield's bill (S. 2584) to turn over all national grazing lands to the perpetual control of a group of sheep and cattle companies. The protests of the people have won against the most carefully prepared and skilfully staged onslaught of private interests upon public property since the five years' war against National Parks conservation.

The ambitious project of sheep and cattle men is dead. But, with primaries in sight, the Senators must report a bill of some kind or lose prestige at home. The provisions of that new bill must have our closest scrutiny.



Photograph by J. E. HAYNES

PTARMIGAN LAKE, GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

“Behind the splendor of this mantle, there was the clear revelation of the movement of creation”—MERRIAM.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS FOR RECREATION

*Remarks of JOHN C. MERRIAM before the
National Conference on Outdoor Recreation
Washington, D. C., January 20, 1926*

OUR present government is in a sense a fortunate compromise between two schools of thought: on one hand centralization of power or federalization, on the other hand maximum spreading of responsibility to individual or local agencies. Government of intelligent citizens will of necessity always represent an arrangement balancing that which the individual concedes to the community, in order to secure advantages of united effort, against what he considers the requirement for that freedom of action without which his individuality vanishes.

The same formulation of thought which has placed relatively large political power in the hands of distributed units, as cities and states, has moved to fix limitations on economic control. We have now a fairly clear idea that with enormously increasing bulk and complication of machinery of civilization it is unwise to centralize direction of government for more items than absolutely require such handling.

At present two widely separated stages of social machinery, namely, the Federal Government and the Municipality, are relatively strong. In many respects the State has received comparatively little attention as to its political, economic and other functions compared with the objectives and machinery of the City and the Federal Government. In no particular is this disparity greater than

in consideration of recreation and recreational facilities, especially as represented through opportunities afforded by parks. A fundamental study of this question in all its aspects is needed, with assistance of experts in fields ranging from political problems to spiritual welfare in its relation to citizenship.

There are probably few aspects of normal life more distinctly personal than recreation. The value and need of such activity, controlled as it is by a great variety of factors, is dependent upon the purely individual equation.

Recreation as understood in this discussion is not easy to define. It is probably best to consider that it represents outdoor recreation for the purpose of rest, and of both physical and spiritual exercise of the type that builds and strengthens.

Recreational possibilities are typically of local rather than general nature. Exception may occur where an unusual opportunity is offered that is of limited extent.

It is generally recognized that cities have obligation to provide appropriate spaces for outdoor exercise and refreshment of the highest type. City parks are today our most highly developed agencies of this character.

States are also developing areas offering possibility of recreation and growth. These State parks, more readily than city parks, can express that important quality of mag-

nitude making possible solitude, which is so important a factor in rest and recreation. It is now becoming the fashion for cities to secure tracts of land in remote regions, thus reaching out to overlap one function of the state. A certain extent of overlap of this nature may be desirable. Perhaps ultimately city political organization or government will reach over to touch federal government, leaving little room for states between. Though cities seem to show more evidence of natural unity than states, I do not believe that this will be the case. Rather do I expect to see states increase the strength of their position and expand the larger recreational areas so as to meet needs of all the people, including city dwellers.

While there was wilderness to spare in this country attention was not drawn to the necessity of providing that opportunity for outdoor life and recreation which has contributed so much toward formulating our ideas of freedom in things political and spiritual. Now that population increases and the wilderness is absorbed, we naturally consider provisions for this feature of normal life.

Responsibilities of the Federal Government for contribution to meet needs of the people for outdoor recreation are assumed at present mainly through two agencies, National Parks and National Forests.

National Parks have been established thus far almost entirely from public domain. They have protected for use of the people areas containing exceptional natural features with sufficient surrounding territory to preserve their primitive character unimpaired. The purpose of use and enjoyment in the highest recreational sense has been prominent in definition of their function. The element of magnitude, such as permits undisturbed appreciation of these wonders, has been clearly recognized in fixing wide boundaries.

National Forests were set aside by reason of their economic value. They are administered with a view to giving maximum contribution in many uses possible along with realization of intrinsic values in the forests represented. Correlated with administration of the great National Forest areas for economic purposes of many kinds, there has naturally developed the effort to make these regions useful for recreational purposes. This opportunity presents one of the most important possible means of meeting extensive recreational requirements. Such administration of National Forests will doubtless be supplemented in time by similar use of other large areas of forest lands, publicly or privately owned, which may have great recreational value if held under proper restrictions.

The recreational uses of national forest and national park reservations will naturally tend to run parallel in some respects. In the case of the forests, the areas will be kept protected first because of economic value. In the case of the parks, general recreational, educational, and æsthetic uses have furnished the reason for existence.

The National Parks are commonly considered essentially designed for recreation, and this must of course be one of their major functions. At the time the first national park was created large spaces were available for purely recreation purposes elsewhere, but these were not given special protection as was the area converted into a national park. The recreational use for which these parks serve is secured under conditions particularly favorable to education and growth of mind and spirit as well as of body.

The ideal which has made a weekly day of rest hold a place in America has supported the better recreational phase of our life, not merely as a time to abstain from labor, but as one for physical and spiritual reinvigoration. We are coming to learn that life is worse than useless if it does nothing more than connect a chain of circumstances permitting its continued existence in the physical sense without mental or spiritual values.

The shorter catechism states that man's chief end is to "Glorify God and enjoy him forever." I always read it "enjoy it forever." In the state of Iowa, from which I came, we learned early that it is not the chief end of man to raise more corn to feed more hogs to make more bacon to feed more people to raise more children to plant more corn—or any other similar cycle; but that it is part of man's normal life to appreciate as well as to use what he finds about him. The multitude of colleges in Iowa is evidence that this discovery was made.

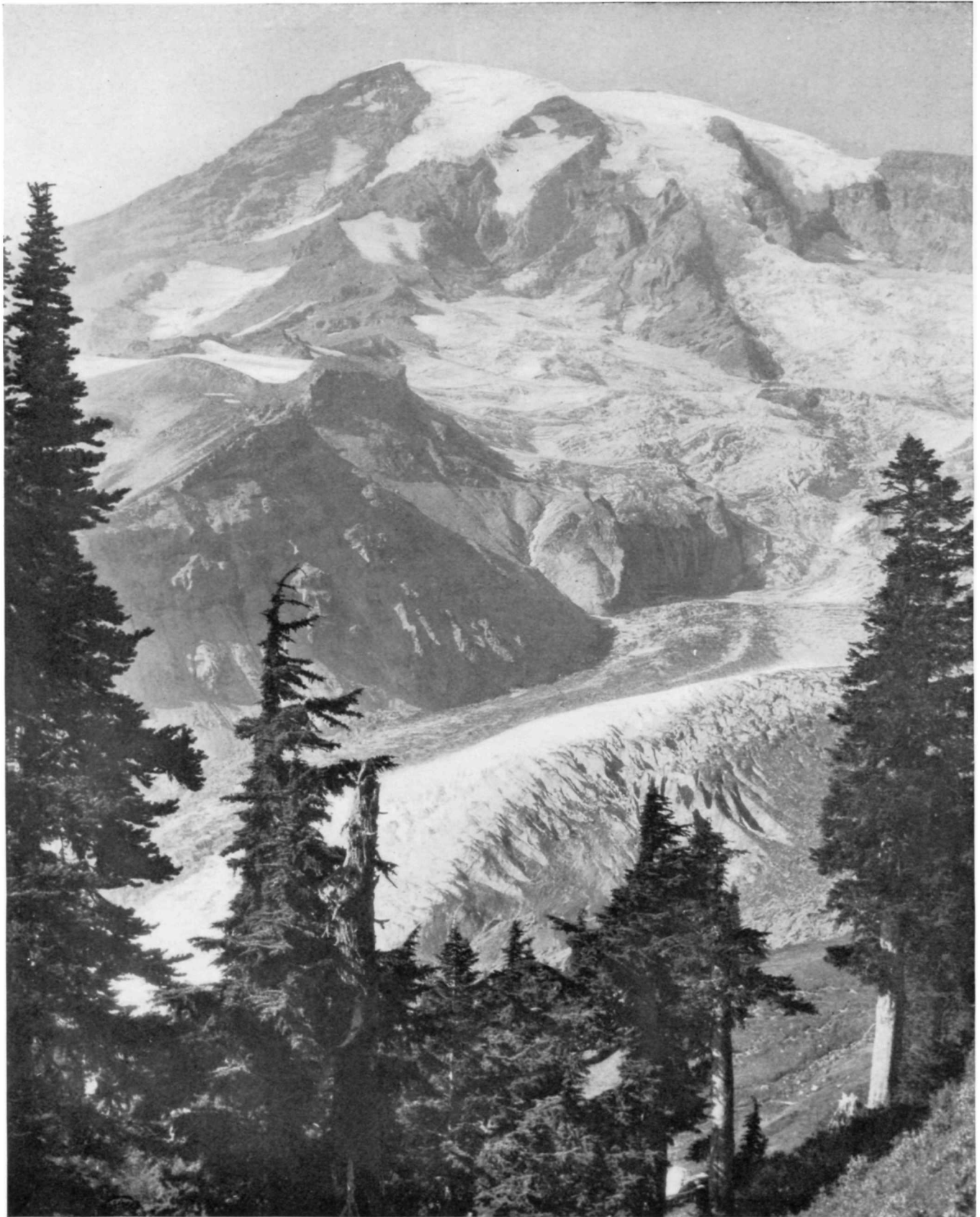
Under guidance of recent administrations, National Parks have developed steadily in the direction of educational influence through use of the unsurpassed illustrations of natural phenomena, which were the features that really brought about their creation as separate establishments under the government.

As I have given something more than forty years to study of special problems such as the parks interpret, and have lived thirty of those years among the parks, I have some confidence in saying that for many purposes their purely educational value is far beyond that of any regularly established, formal educational institutions. Among the most important features are those which concern the nature of the earth—the manner of its building—the forces which have come into play—the meaning of the almost limitless history of earth-making as it is pictured before us. David said, in viewing the works of nature, "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handiwork." This work of the Creator's hand presents itself here in such a way that all may comprehend. Here is found also much that represents the unmodified primitive life of the world, both plant and animal, remaining just as the Creator moulded it over the mountains and valleys. Nature is said to be an open book to those who really wish to read it, but there are grades and shades of meaning which may be hard to understand. There is certainly no place where the leaves are more widely spread or the print more clear than in these portions of the book.

With all that has been done by geologists and other scientific men, by central administration of the government, and by officials concerned with immediate administration of National Parks, we have only begun to convey the really great lessons to the multitude. Science needs itself to know more fully what the story is, and then simplification and clarification must help to carry the great essentials over, so that the casual visitor may read and may interpret without depending upon the word of another. To attain such clearness of expression is to stand upon the highest plane of education. For many objectives this level can nowhere be reached so easily as in the National Parks. There are not in America other places where, for these purposes, comparable possibilities for effective adult education concerning nature can be found, with the grandest products of creation themselves as teachers. For utilization of this opportunity we need support adequate to prepare for most effective use. In such a super-university professors would be only guides and not instructors, but there should be a faculty chosen from leaders in thought and appreciation, a group of men who, standing in the vivid presence of the Creator, would serve to point out the road.

But the parks may not be pictured solely in a setting of science as it is commonly known. In ways we can define only imperfectly they express peculiar elements of beauty and grandeur which lie beyond the realm of formally associated facts and logic. Partly does this attractiveness reside in that which stirs emotions through influence of æsthetic and artistic values, partly it is recognition of sublimity in the power and order behind nature.

I remember standing last summer facing the great mountain range at Glacier Park, thrilled with the living charm of



Photograph by RANAPAR STUDIO

NISQUALLY GLACIER, MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

“Of all the fire-mountains which, like beacons, once blazed along the Pacific Coast, Mount Rainier is the noblest in form, has the most interesting forest cover, and, with perhaps the exception of Shasta, is the highest and most flowery. Its massive white dome rises out of its forest like a world by itself”—MUIR.

forest and meadow and the cold brilliance of snow-field and glacier. But behind the splendor of this mantle over nature there was clear revelation of the movement of creation—shown in the body of the range which had been lifted and thrust forward many miles above the level of the plain on which I stood. This act of building was the source of glory in the mountain. The overwhelming bulk and strength of cliff, with appeal of lake and glacier, represented only residual evidences of power exerted in this great work. And the garment lost nothing of its beauty through knowing of the majesty it clothed.

While the National Parks serve in an important sense as recreation areas, their primary uses extend far into that more fundamental education which concerns real appreciation of nature. Here beauty in its truest sense receives expression and exerts its influence along with recreation and formal education. To me the parks are not merely places to rest and exercise and learn. They are regions where one looks through the veil to meet the realities of nature and of the unfathomable power behind it.

I can not say what worship really is—nor am I sure that others will do better—but often in the parks, I remember Bryant's lines, "Oh, why should we, in the world's riper years, neglect God's ancient sanctuaries, and adore only among the crowd, and under roofs that our frail hands have raised?" National Parks represent opportunities for worship in which one comes to understand more fully certain of the attributes of nature and its Creator. They are not objects to be worshipped, but they are altars over which we may worship.

I have said that National Parks hold their place as areas for recreation and education; that unlike National Forests their protection is not supported by economic value. Today one of the questions of most critical importance in consideration of National Park policy concerns what is known as "complete conservation," or protection with all natural features unimpaired. In my judgment, not alone recreation as commonly interpreted—not even education in its routine aspect—can guarantee unbroken maintenance of primitive conditions in National Parks if great economic resources are involved, since both recreation and education have been made to operate along with economic use. But a function of such importance as to insure complete protection is, I be-

lieve, given in abundant measure through the higher educational and spiritual values, which offer the greatest and most noble uses to which any possession may be put.

It is necessary that in all cases the problem of preservation of park areas be viewed from every possible side. Every known need must be examined, and final decisions must be made in accordance with the most fundamental requirements. We need never hesitate to submit a good case for judgment. In recent study of possibilities for saving outstanding groves of redwood forest on the Pacific Coast initial discussion of the project found all of the timber areas involved already in private ownership and marked for use in important economic operations. Consideration of the higher uses for these groves has brought about a situation in which the need for setting aside the finest regions for these purposes has been universally recognized, and the industries concerned have aided in working out a plan by which the desired areas may be protected.

The Federal Government we see then as responsible for preservation and administration of National Park areas unequivocally unique and of national importance for the higher purposes. So far as they can be used advantageously, the Federal Government also carries responsibility of administration for accessory recreational and educational purposes of those public lands held primarily for economic use, as in National Forests and other reservations.

States and municipalities will meet a very large part of the general need for recreation, partly by lands dedicated to that purpose alone, and partly by areas to some extent in economic use. Location of these lands of states and cities will be planned carefully with relation to all economic requirements, in order that they may serve their purpose most fully and with least interference in caring for other vital needs.

In this discussion the utilization of recreational areas such as those included in State Parks, and Municipal Parks

for educational and other purposes has not been given special attention, although the values represented in these directions are very great. Discussion of the specific problem of State Parks in relation on the one hand to Federal reservations and, on the other hand to Municipal Parks, is to be considered by another speaker in the program of this Conference.

ROOSEVELT ON BEAUTY

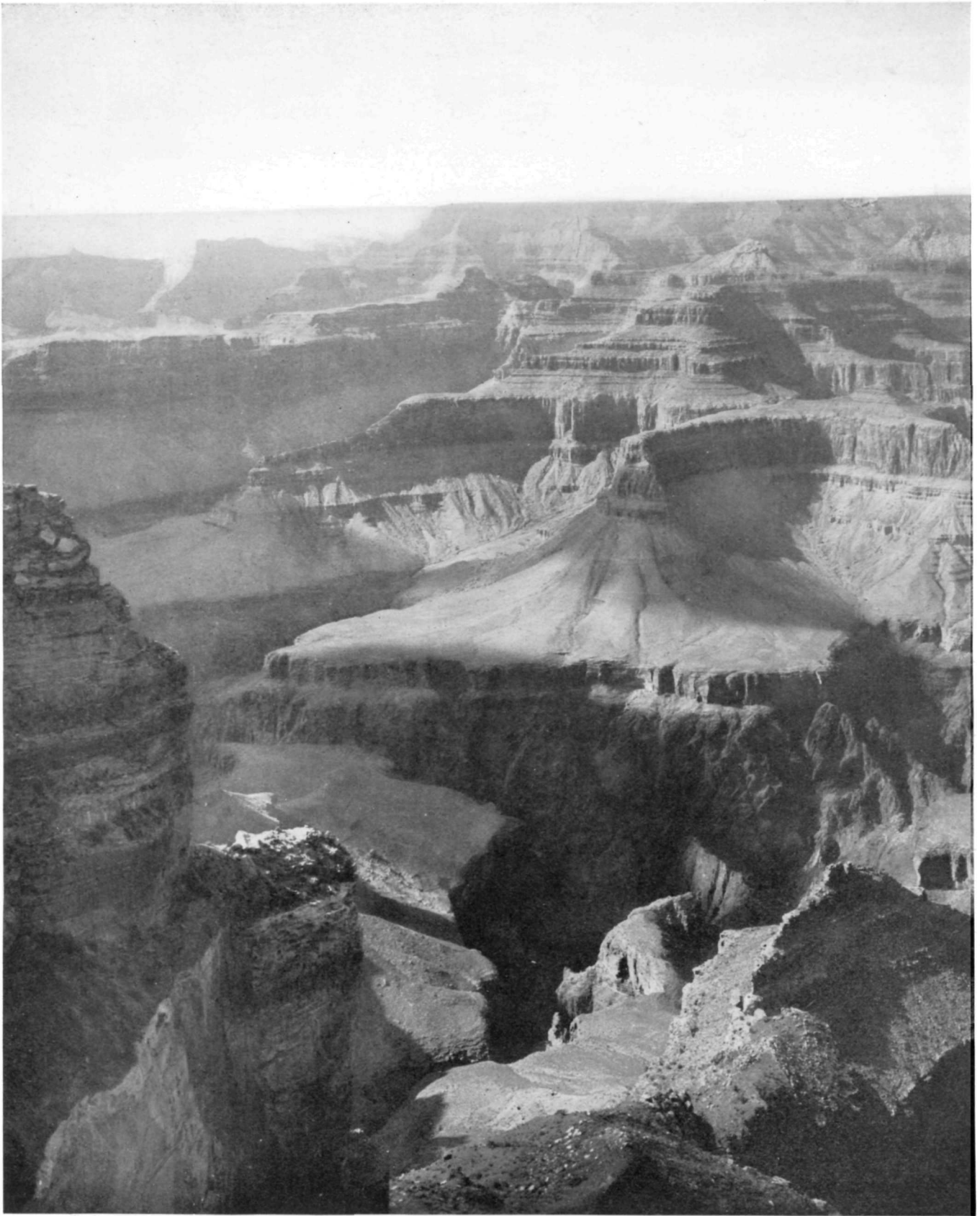
When Theodore Roosevelt saw California Coast Redwoods for the first time, in 1903, he was enchanted with their beauty.

"I appeal to you," he said in an address at Palo Alto, "to protect these mighty trees, these wonderful monuments of beauty. There is nothing more practical in the end than the preservation of beauty, than the preservation of anything that appeals to the higher emotions of mankind."



Photograph by FRED J. MOSELEY

LONG'S PEAK GROUP, ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK



Copyright by FRED HARVEY

GRAND CANYON, WEST FROM MARICOPA POINT

“A library of the ages in brilliant bindings * * * Nature’s story can here be read only in the original; translations are futile * * * To one prepared, the Canyon ceases to be the brew pot of chaotic emotion and becomes the orderly revelation of Nature, the master craftsman and divine artist.”



IN THE PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL MONUMENT

“It is probable that, * * * as the logs gradually decayed, their organic matter was replaced, molecule by molecule, by silica. The brilliant red and other colors are due to the small amount of iron and manganese deposited together with the silica, and super-oxdized as the trunks are exposed to air”—GEORGE P. MERRILL.



RAINBOW BRIDGE NATIONAL MONUMENT, ARIZONA

“Nature the Divine Architect has here created a structure exquisite beyond belief. True in proportion, gigantic in size and marvellous in color, it challenges the highest achievements of human art and engineering.”

CAN THE PRIMITIVE FOREST EVER RETURN?

By FORREST SHREVE

THE primeval forest will never cease to have a romantic interest. Our European ancestors lived in it and near it for centuries. It was the background and setting of their lives and made a permanent impression on their habits, speech and art. At a later period its deep shadows were responsible for some of the gloom that enshrouded the soul of man well into the Middle Ages.

Our more immediate ancestors found their claims to a refuge in America disputed by an almost unbroken primeval forest, with large trees, dense thickets, mossy trails and clear slow-running streams. Among the narratives of the pioneers are many passages which reveal their appreciation of the charms of the magnificent virgin forests which covered the Atlantic seaboard. But the task of the pioneers was a grim and earnest business. The great forests were one of the heaviest obstacles to their life. Their destruction was imperative in order to get room and light, arable soil, and protection from ambush by the aborigenes.

Wide Interest in the Primeval

In later years a new interest in the primeval forest has arisen. In it there is a rare combination of esthetic, commercial, and scientific interest. The appreciation of the beauties of nature has become far more widespread than formerly. There is now a wide recognition of the value of forests as a perpetual rather than a temporary source of wood products, as a means of stabilizing the flow of streams, and as the haunts of game. There are very many respects in which the student of plant and animal life finds interest and importance in the study of nature in a state of adjustment which man has done nothing to alter.

It is difficult to picture the difference between the present forests of the eastern United States and the virgin ones, even by comparing the disturbed and undisturbed forests which still exist side by side on the Pacific Coast and in many localities in tropical America.

Here and there in the eastern states a few small areas have been left which appear to be very nearly in their original condition so far as plant life is concerned, but these areas are mostly on the thin soil of mountain slopes or else in wet situations, and give only a suggestion of the forests which occupied the most favorable soils, now long devoted to agriculture. The higher animal life of these small areas is only a remnant of their original population, for which a big sweep of country was essential.

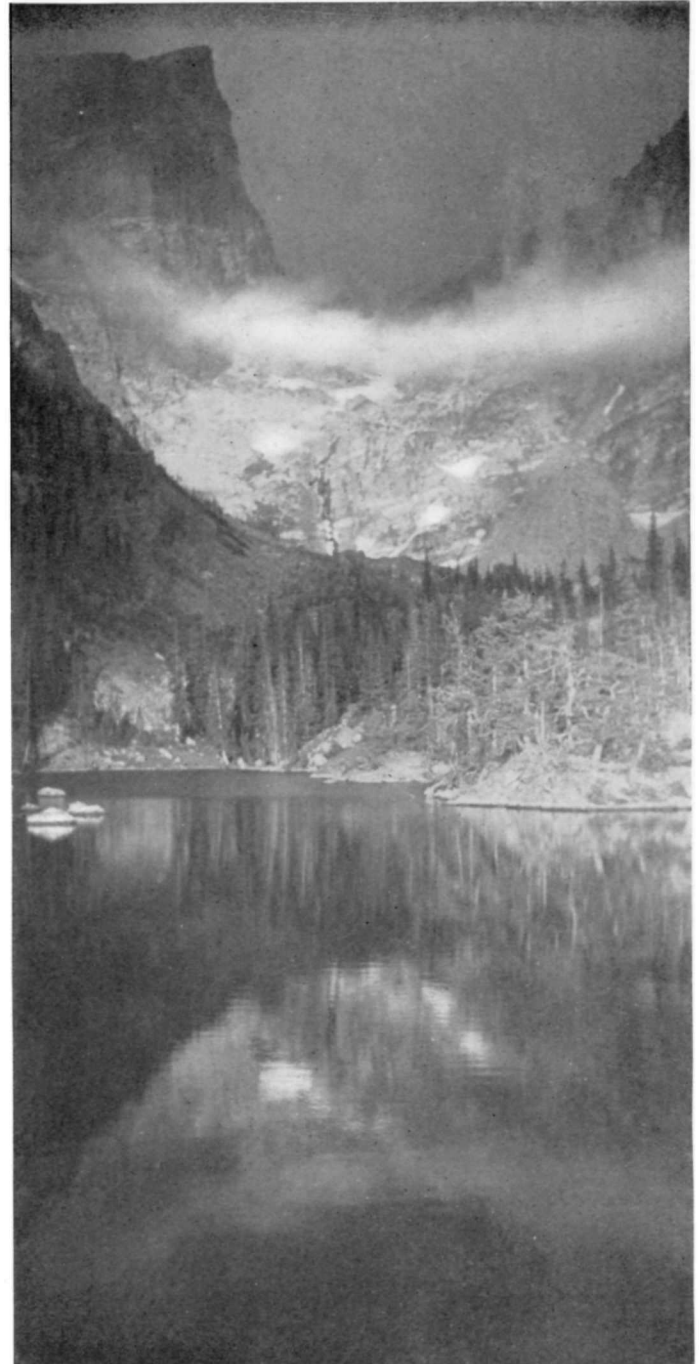
The question as to whether a disturbed forest will ever return to its virgin condition is scarcely one which will admit of an unqualified answer in either the affirmative or the negative.

Six Hundred to a Thousand Years

A return to precisely the same condition and the same plant and animal population is highly improbable. A return to something like the primeval conditions is quite certain. In any event the process would be a matter of centuries. In considering the restoration of a disturbed forest we must not overlook the constant changes, both fortuitous and progressive, which are going on in an undisturbed one. In the same six hundred to one thousand years that a disturbed forest would require to return to an approximation of its virgin condition, another forest free from disturbance would inevitably undergo changes. There would be some lesser differences in the fauna and flora, but the greatest changes would probably be in the proportional representa-

tion of the various species that were originally present. In regions where relatively recent geological changes have taken place the restored forest would very surely have a different plant population from the original one, and this change would have inevitable effects on the animal life.

The earliest stages in the return of a disturbed forest are determined by the severity of the disturbance. Lumbering operations may be confined to the removal of the



By T. J. FRANCIS DREAM LAKE, ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

“These mountains offer the visitor a thrilling mystery story of the past, the unravelling of whose threads and the reconstruction of whose plot and climax will add zest to one’s summer outing and bring him in close communion with Nature in a thousand happy moods.”

largest trees, or may destroy the entire forest. In the latter case the clearings are apt to be swept by fire, and in rolling or mountainous country the soil is in danger of partial or complete removal by erosion. The more violent the disturbance the longer will nature require to begin and to complete the return of the forest.

Slow Processes of Restoration

Slow indeed are the processes of restoration when the formation of soil must begin anew and the accumulation of humus must follow. Only after these vital preliminaries can the vegetation begin its slow series of steps by which smaller plants pave the way for larger ones, thickets of weeds forming a nursery for shrubs, the shrubs for trees of small water requirement, and these gradually giving place to trees such as require the best soil conditions and abundant moisture.

Only after the almost complete restoration of the forest will there be the shade, the constant streams, the thickets, hollow trunks and fallen logs which afford congenial haunts for animal life.

The story of the stages by which nature, when disturbed in any manner, begins the slow processes of restoration has been studied in great detail in many localities. In fact the attention of American plant ecologists has been largely devoted to this work, and there have been few opportunities to investigate the important balances which exist under primeval conditions,—the balance between plant and plant, between animal and animal, between animal and plant, and between both groups of organisms and the conditions of climate, soil, and water.

In the near future our National Parks, preserved as primitive areas, will be the only places in the United States in which such investigations can be carried on,—investigation so important in revealing the processes of nature and the course of its ceaseless changes.

MOTOR FEES REDUCED IN NATIONAL PARKS

The Interior Department announces the reduction by more than a half of entrance fees for automobiles in seven National Parks.

At Yellowstone, the fee is reduced from \$7.50 to \$3; at Yosemite, from \$5 to \$2; at Glacier, from \$2.50 to \$1; at Crater Lake, from \$2.50 to \$1; at Mesa Verde, from \$1.50 to \$1; at Mount Rainier, from \$2.50 to \$1; and at Sequoia, from \$2.50 to \$1.

The fee of 50 cents at General Grant has been retained, a fee of 50 cents established at Zion, and one of \$1 established at Grand Canyon.

No charge for the use of public camp grounds is made in any National Park. These are provided with electric lights, sanitary facilities, and fire-wood.

SPRING CONTRASTS

Bulletins from the Sequoia National Park report the breaking up of the heaviest winter for a number of years. Eighty-seven and a half inches of snow fell during a week in February; at one point, ninety-eight inches fell in four days. A bulletin dated February 24 reports four to five feet of snow in the Giant Forest, while just below in the foothills grow "white popcorn flowers, gaudy orange fiddle-necks, lupins, saucer-leafed miner's lettuce, brodiaeas, shooting stars, birdseye gillias and stately sky-blue hindstongue."

Automobiles by the hundred are following up the retreating snow-line. Many persons picnic in the open at about three thousand feet altitude, and hardy hikers tramp over the snow into the Giant Forest.

HELP FOR AMERICAN BIRDS

Your Part is Simple and Easy—to Write to Your Representative and Your Senators

ARE you for saving bird life from rapid decrease? Or are you willing to permit the private drainage craze to deplete it at many important sources by destroying the marsh lands where aquatic migratory birds, together with hundreds of other species, have nested from time unknown?

If you want to save the birds, you will do your part. It is a simple part, merely to write to your Congressional representatives—Senators and Representatives both—asking them to work for the passage of the "Migratory Bird Refuge and Marshland Conservation bill." It is numbered S. 2607 in the Senate, and H. R. 7479 in the House.

The Fund Handled by the Government

This bill imposes a license fee of a dollar a year for permission to shoot, in season, the six or seven species (out of several hundred) which the sportsmen are now and always have been shooting any way. In other words, it will make the sportsmen pay the cost of buying these marshlands instead of charging their purchase to the National Treasury and increasing your own taxes.

The fund thus raised will be handled by the Government, which will make the land purchases and administer the reservations. Forty per cent of the fund will be applied to bettering administration of existing bird protective legislation, which now provides only twenty-five wardens to cover forty-eight States.

One of Conservation's Most Important Measures

The reason why the United States Biological Survey favors the financing of this great conservational work by sportsmen is that Congress would be extremely unlikely to appropriate the half million or more a year necessary to meet the emergency in bird protection. The sportsmen not only agree to the tax, but they are working exceedingly hard to pass the bill.

In importance to conservation, this bill ranks with the act of twenty years ago authorizing the national forests, and with the famous Migratory Bird Treaty legislation of a dozen years ago under which Canada and the United States are acting together for migratory bird protection. In fact it is essentially a continuation of the latter bill to meet economic conditions which have developed since its passage.

Remedy Lies in the People's Hands

It is too important to bird preservation to leave to the conservation organizations and the sportsmen, alone. It needs the support of hundreds of thousands of individuals in letters to their Congressmen. There are always many times as many bills before Congress as there is time to pass. Your Representative and Senators will concentrate on those which their constituents tell him they specially desire passed.

If enough of you tell them that bird life must be protected by conserving the breeding places of aquatic migratory birds by the passage of this bill, it will be done.

THAT TROUBLESOME CONSCIENCE

An unsigned letter to the Interior Department encloses five dollars in return for pieces of petrified wood which children gathered last summer in the Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona, in violation of law.

It has been credited to the conscience fund of the Treasury Department.



Photograph by ANSEL E. ADAMS

KEARSARGE PINNACLES, ROOSEVELT-SEQUOIA REGION

“Under these conditions of beauty and freedom of life, one may learn the lessons of the great out-doors, whether it be from the most delicate flowers, or from the ways of birds, or from the ever-present evidence of the vaster powers of Nature disclosed in stupendous cliffs and glacier polished granite slopes”—FARQUHAR.

AGAIN, THE ROOSEVELT-SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK

New Bill, by Eliminating for the Present Certain Areas under Dispute, has Excellent Opportunity for Passage in this Congress. Will be One of our Greatest National Parks

THE new Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park bill, the fifth, does not include the famous valleys of the Kings River, and therefore will call for about half the area asked for in previous bills. The Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior, to whom the President's Committee on National Outdoor Recreation referred decision, consider the omission of these valleys desirable in view of the recent declaration of the California Development Association against their inclusion in the park, which inevitably would place all Californian members of Congress in opposition; and the National Park Service, rather than risk the entire proposed addition further upon the long struggle for these two great drainage basins, asks Congress for the remainder.

The bill, numbered H. R. 7452, has been referred to the House Committee on Public Lands.

At that, the new National Park, if Congress at last creates it, will be one of the noblest in the entire System. It will consist of the whole of the present Sequoia National Park, with its marvelous forests of fir, spruce, cedar, sugar pine and giant sequoia, plus the country east of it rising

to the battlemented snowy summits of the Sierra Nevada.

The whole will contain 604 square miles and will be the sixth National Park in size in the System. Like Yosemite, Roosevelt-Sequoia will be a carving in granite, but on a more imposing and more complicated scale.

The added country, rising from altitudes between five and six thousand feet to the summit of Mount Whitney at 15,501 feet, is exceedingly diversified in content and contour. It will add several of the finest groves of Giant Sequoia, groves of lofty Foxtail Pine found nowhere else in the Sierra, divides and cross ranges of commanding size and sensational beauty, the gorgeous canyon of the Kern River ranking with the somewhat greater canyons of the Kings, the drainage basins of the beautiful Kaweah River, and the loftiest and ruggedest part of the High Sierra with its snow-spattered summits, sculptured cirques, and innumerable lakes constituting the climax of the entire Sierra uplift and including the highest peaks of the crest.

From its western boundary just below the famous belt of greatest Sierra forest eastward to the bare crests of the high



Copyright by ANSEL E. ADAMS

MOUNT BREWER, ROOSEVELT-SEQUOIA REGION

“Nature is said to be an open book to those who really wish to read it. * * * There is certainly no place (other than National Parks) where the leaves are more widely spread or the print more clear than in these portions of the book”—MERRIAM.

range, which nevertheless has its tiny exquisite flora, there is pictured by turn the full range, within these limits, of forest life on the Pacific slope.

Above the zone of the extraordinary forest giants, the climber crosses succeeding belts of trees which, if less in individual girth and height, are the finest of their species, affording a variety of form and foliage and posture, of exquisite living beauty, whose like, if not whose equal, may not be found elsewhere.

It will make the most imposing and most inclusive forest picture in any National Park.

Living in the Wilderness

"It is not a region for automobile roads, or even for wagon roads," writes Francis Farquhar of the Sierra Club who knows this country's every mountain. "It is not a region for large hotels or crowded camps; it can be seen and enjoyed only on its own terms, but once these terms are accepted no happier camp-grounds can be found than in the Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park. Throughout most of its area good trails already extend, and others can very easily be added. The borders of the park are easily reached from the main highways, but, once at its borders, travel begins in true Sierra fashion. Horses may be ridden almost anywhere in the park and baggage is transported by mules, horses, or burros.

"Besides the mere joys of camping out in the wilderness there are many other pleasures to be found in the High Sierra. Nowhere in the world is there better trout fishing than in the alpine lakes and in the headwaters of the big canyons. Here are found the unique golden trout of the Kern, which have been transported from their one native stream to many other points throughout the park. In the Kern River are also innumerable splendid rainbow trout, and everywhere one may count on having good sport, and fish to eat as often as desired.

Under Nature's Tuition

"One goes to the High Sierra for much more than scenery. The views are indeed magnificent. The vast canyons, the delightful combination of forest and meadow, the lofty peaks of shining granite with glistening snowfields at their feet, these indeed delight the eye and would in themselves be sufficient to call forth the applause of all who see them.

"But in this park region of the High Sierra one may do more than gaze upon beauty; one may live with it and enjoy it every minute, and come back quickened with new life gained from the freedom of the high places. Throughout the summer one may roam through the mountains with little thought for protection. The few storms that come soon pass, and one may count almost certainly on a succession of perfect days with blue skies adorned by white fleecy clouds. And under these conditions of beauty and freedom of life, one may learn the lessons of the great outdoors, whether it be from the most delicate flowers or from the ways of birds, or from the ever-present evidence of the vaster powers of nature disclosed in stupendous cliffs and glacier-polished granite slopes."

One Thing at a Time

In our pleasure, then, in this monumental addition to the National Park System which concentrates in comparatively small area features of greatest magnificence and variety, and in our hearty support of the national movement to secure its creation by the Sixty-Ninth Congress, let us forget the non-inclusion *at this time* of the valleys of the Kings.

It does not mean abandonment to commercial use of these gorgeous canyons, which, remaining in the Sierra National Forest, may be added to the park at some future time.

It is with the purpose of continuing for as many years as may be necessary the struggle to add the Kings River valleys, that the Sierra Club heartily backs the present bill for passage by this Congress.

Good Hope for the Future

Since the present bill has been introduced, the California Development Association has had another thought. On February 25 it passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, a bill providing for the enlargement of the Sequoia National Park by adding thereto portions of the watersheds of the Kern and Kaweah Rivers has been presented to the Congress by Hon. H. E. Barbour, Representative of the Seventh District of California, and

WHEREAS, such disposition of the public domain will serve the best interests not only of the people of California but of the Nation, and

WHEREAS, proposals have been made to add portions of the watershed of the Kings River to the Sequoia National Park,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the California Development Association endorse and urge the passage of this Bill for the enlargement of the Sequoia National Park by the Congress, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we request the President's Committee on Coordination to consider and report upon this proposal, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we urge that the Presidential order forbidding the granting of any permanent rights in the Kings River Watershed under consideration remain in full force until final determination of the question can be reached.

In other words, by taking what we can get (and all we can get) in this Congress, we shall enter the later struggle to add to the created National Park the splendid valleys of the Kings River with every interest except water power favoring.

There is no doubt that this is the better policy. Besides, it will bring us without further dangerous delay another National Park of the first order of scenic magnificence and primitive quality. Few others remain possible.

BEARS WHICH DO NOT HIBERNATE

Yellowstone Ranger Phillip Martindale reports that a large black bear and three cubs have been seen abroad nearly every day during the winter. They follow trails through the snow which they have made themselves.

"These bears," he writes, "have taken for their winter abode the cook's quarters of the hotel. The place left open is not large and underneath the floor makes a good den for them. Even after the snow was on they spent many hours in pulling coarse slough grass and dragging it in for a bed. It seems possible now that the old bear will be out almost every day if fed."

A DISAPPOINTED RAVEN

"The other day," writes Ranger Charles Phillips of Yellowstone National Park, "while awaiting an eruption of the Grand Geyser, I was stretched prone in the warm saucer-like crater of the Triplets to avoid the sharp January wind, and improved the period of waiting by writing up the day's notes. Presently I became aware of a black shadow passing over and looked up to see a raven slowly sailing by not fifty feet above me.

"He passed and repassed several times and, evidently concluding that any creature in that attitude must be in the very last stages of decline, alighted on a near-by stub to await the inevitable end. A sudden spurt of the geyser brought me quickly to my feet and the bird of evil flapped away with a disgusted croak."



Photograph by J. E. HAYNES

RIVERSIDE GEYSER, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

“Geysers mark a later stage of volcanism, where heated rock still remain, in places, near enough to the surface to be reached by water seeping through from above.”

HERBERT HOOVER TALKS ABOUT CONSTRUCTIVE JOY

Address to National Recreationalists on Fishing, Recreation, Fishing, Water Pollution, Fishing, Civilization, Fishing, National and State Park Distinctions, and Fishing

Mr. Hoover made the following address at the dinner which concluded the recent convention, in Washington, of the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation:

OUR people have for a century devoted their energies almost wholly to building up their economic life, hoping thereby to secure more comfort and less leisure. We have done it pretty well, for never in history have general standards of comfort been higher, work hours shorter and some kind of holidays more universal than they are today in the United States—whether for farmers, employees, or professionals. There are some failures in progress along these lines, but they get fewer and fewer year by year. Our main trouble is, however, that we have been thinking a whole lot less about what we are going to do with this leisure than we have about trying to get it. And it is no use going on making more leisure if we are going to use it for moral and physical degeneration—destructive joy.

There are several million plans current for the occupation of this increasing leisure. They range through a whole gamut of intellectual, spiritual, moral, social and physical recreation and improvements. There are, also, a lot of people who know precisely what form of joy is best for such of us to use when off our jobs. Everyone has his particular brand of joy ready for national adoption.

Your notions and mine lie toward providing larger opportunity than hitherto to return to the primitive life in the mountains, woods and streams. Entirely aside from questions of health, strong primary instincts (and they are useful instincts) get rejuvenation by a thrust into the simpler life. For instance we do not catch fish in the presence of or by the methods of our vast complex of industrialism, nor in the luxury of summer hotels, nor through higher thought for that matter. In our outdoor life we do get repose from the troubles of soul that this vast complex of civilization imposes upon us in our working hours and our restless nights. Association with the placid ripples of the waves and the quiet chortle of the streams is soothing to our "het-up" anxieties of life. On the other hand the joyous rush of the streams and brooks and the clamor of waves are a fine antidote for those of us who have to employ our working hours in dull routine. And, above all, the contemplation of the eternal flow of streams, the fine stretch of mountains and forest, is a fine reducing agent for the egotism which we get out of our narrow occupations in these lives of strenuous culture.

These exaggerations of individual human importance do get bumped every time they are exposed to the broad externals of creation, if it is only to look at the stars or to angle for fish.

I personally perhaps lend more importance to fishing than some people, although I sympathize with all those who want to get anywhere away from the workshop and a desk. I am for fishing as a contribution to constructive joy because it gives an excuse and an impulse to take to the woods and to the water. Moreover fishing has democratic values because the same privilege of joy is open to the country boy as to the city lad. And equally to his property brought up city or farmer dad.

There is an equality of all men before fishes. The fish has never learned to discriminate much as to the price of tackle. He takes no account of class or of manners; and, with it all, while there are high moments of excitement, there are periods of great thrill, the good fisherman must yield to contemplative moods, for often it is a long time

between bites. These interregnums make for reserve and calm reflection. No one can catch fish in anger or in malice. A good fisherman must by nature be possessed of much faith and hope or he would not fish. He gains even in charity when he listens to other fishermen. All of which should create a high esteem for fish.

Now if we want fish we have to reserve some place for them to live. They all occur in the water and we have water within a day's journey of all the country. We do not always have a sufficient proportion of fish to the volume of water. In fact every year we have fewer fish because the automobile has made the day's journey easier and more far-reaching. Furthermore we are having less fish because we will pollute our streams and our littoral waters.

And this question of pollution has a multitude of complications and lack of understanding. The dear old lady who wrote me a charming note commending some remarks of mine on pollution outside the three-mile limit, was undoubtedly under the impression that I was urging further energy with respect to the eighteenth amendment. There are as many opinions about pollution as there are minds considering it. It is not being dealt with in any calm or contemplative mood. It exists in different waters in different degrees—from ships, factories, coal mines, chemical works in cities and towns—only to mention a few of them, and they are making their contribution of waste and refuse in the water. Many of these things damage public health, destroy the outdoor appeal of the streams, and many of them damage the fish.

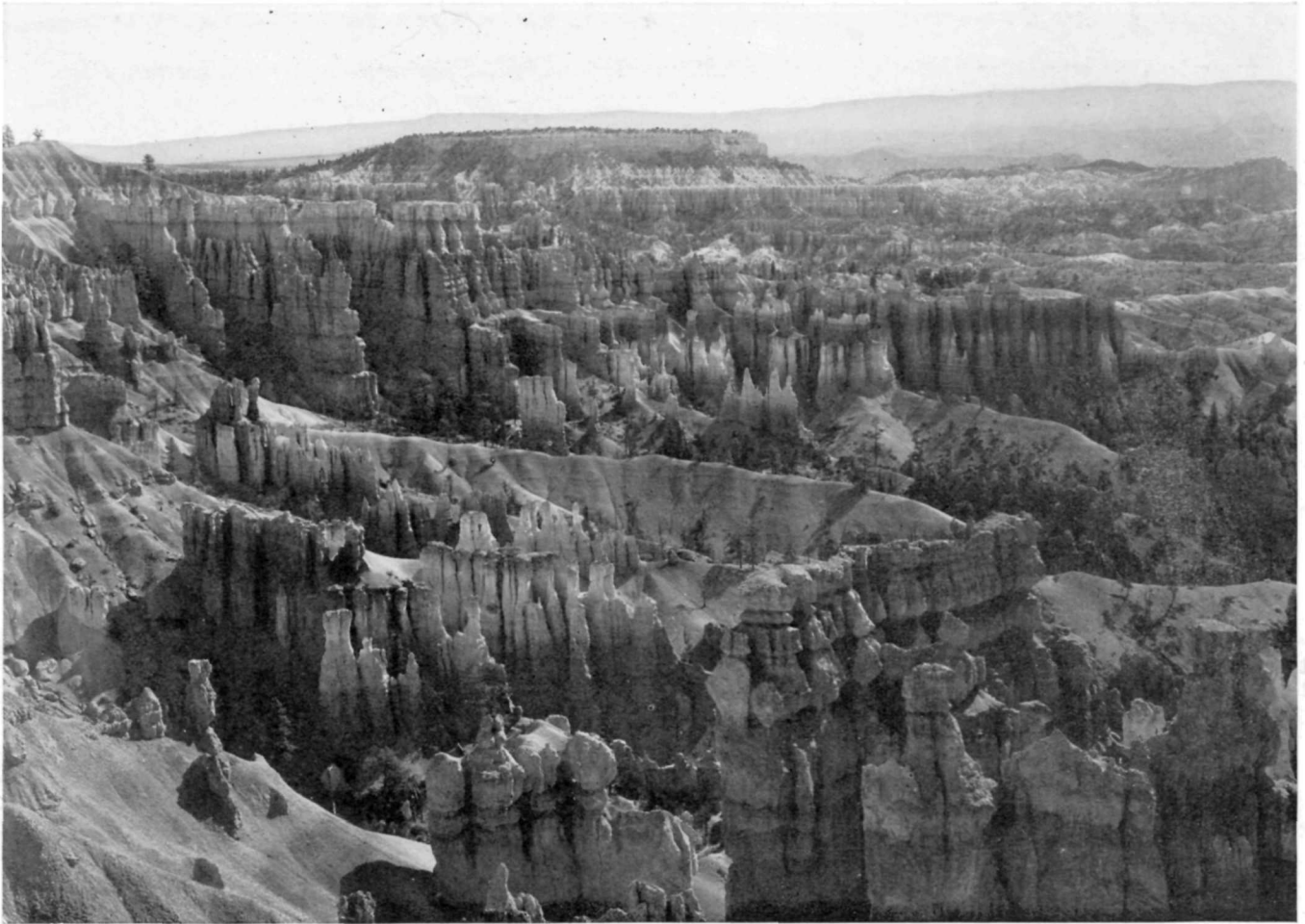
But after all we are an industrial people. We have to work at least eight hours a day and all but two or three weeks in the year, and it is absurd to believe that we can abolish our industries and still have a chance to go fishing. So I have long since come to the conclusion that what we really need in every state is that there should be a survey of all of the streams and a division into three categories.

First, the streams that have not yet been polluted, with immediate protection to these streams or parts of them, that they never shall be polluted. That no industry shall be allowed to settle upon them unless there is adequate guarantee that there will be no pollution.

The second category is the streams that are polluted to the finish. There are many of these that could never be recovered as a matter of practical fact, without the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people from their homes through crushing their industries. The numbers who would benefit by clearing them would be infinitesimal compared to the suffering and loss implied in such an operation.

Then we should have a third category of streams: those that are perhaps partially polluted, where we could get correction by systematic and sound action and gradually restore them to the first category.

There are also problems of pollution of our coastal waters. Two years ago the Department of Commerce was to a considerable degree instrumental in securing legislation tending to decrease this pollution from oil burning and oil carrying ships. The oil from these quarters not only forms a film on the water which stifles the fish, but it finally coagulates into a sticky mass which floats around a while and finally washes up on the beaches or sinks to the bottom to poison the oysters. Those of you who take your children to our prominent beaches nowadays must also take with you a supply of benzine in order that you may wash your children after they have had a bath.



Photograph by GEORGE L. BEAM

BRYCE CANYON, A COMING NATIONAL PARK

“A masterpiece of Nature’s master artist, Erosion.”

Sea pollution is a matter over which the Federal Government can exert some authority. It can exert little authority over pollution of the streams. To solve this problem there must be developed within the states an adequate sense of public responsibility and public action.

But to return to fish. I am really concerned with this subject. We have not only problems in our food fish but we have our problems immediately in front of us in our game fishing. It is computed by the Bureau of Fisheries that ten million anglers were turned loose last summer upon our game fish. The Department has devised new methods for spreading game fishing, has invited the cooperation of all fishing clubs of the country and has received it to an astonishing degree, but even these efforts are small compared to the battle front that has been opened up by the automobile. I feel that your association could well take up this question amongst other important issues which you have embraced.

Our public parks have been large in your discussions. The movement to foster these reserves for human outdoor life and conservation of wild life is one of our most beneficent public endeavors. And in it we need more action by the individual states.

We also need a distinction between the province and responsibilities of the states and the Federal Government.

My own thought is that the National Parks—the parks within the responsibility of the Federal Government—should be those of outstanding scientific and spiritual appeal, those that are unique in their stimulation and inspiration. The states should undertake the smaller shrines

of nature and provide the wayside areas of rest for the wayfarer, where he may drink the stream of quiet nature. Unless, of course, the states are disposed to do greater things, and if so we shall not protest. But it should not be the duty of the Federal Government to carry the burden of the lesser reserves.

And all this bears upon education, upon conservation, upon inspiration and upon the real friend of tired man—fish.

But I need not extol to you the joys of outdoor life, its values in relaxation, its contribution to real and successful work. All these things have been covered by your stimulating sessions. The spiritual uplift, the good-will, cheerfulness and optimism that accompanies every expedition to the outdoors is the peculiar spirit that our people need in troublous times of suspicion and doubt. They ought all be sent fishing or camping periodically, and if they are to be sent fishing we must build up the opportunities for them.

Life is not comprised entirely of making a living or of arguing about the future or defaming the past. It should be comprised in part of the outdoors—and fishing.

FOR STUDY OF RIVER SOURCES

Progress is reported on the Bureau of Roads survey to open the fascinating southwestern corner of Yellowstone National Park, recently known as the Cascade Corner.

Here is probably our most comprehensive and accessible exhibit, for purposes of popular education, of river sources in broad wilderness basins. Pending road construction ever-increasing numbers visit it on horseback.

WHY THE UNBEAUTIFUL TITLE: BELLY RIVER?

The River itself, its Confluents, its Glacier-walled Birth Chambers, and its accompanying Lakes and Forests, are charged with unusual Beauty

By ROBERT STERLING YARD

WHY the Belly River? Most visitors to Glacier National Park ask the question. Many who, with tents and packtrains, cross the mountain wall from populated Swiftcurrent into its gorgeous wilderness, or, as we did before the trail was built, detour forty miles around the mountains to enter from the plain, bear in mind this riddle as long as they stay within the enchanted precincts of its converging valleys.

Why so grotesque a title for a river and its neighborhood which combine in extraordinary measure both majesty and loveliness? There is not, even in Glacier National Park, another definite area of contrasts so extreme woven into so exquisitely proportioned a fabric.

But one must see it all to appreciate its artistry, and it is not seen hurriedly nor by those who shrink from precipices or economize climbing.

Enclosed by Glaciered Walls

Roughly speaking, the region's southern wall carries the continental divide, from which hang complicated massings of limestone, cupping glaciers whose waters trickle into lakelets on the steps of huge descending stairways, or sink to the bottoms of titanic wells. The western wall carries the loftiest of Glacier's summits, Mount Cleveland, wearing a glacier jauntily like a tourist's cap. Its eastern wall seems perpendicular in places, part including the precipice of Iceberg Lake and part bulky Yellow Mountain.

Between its valleys, an enormous limestone partition includes majestic Mount Merritt, one side minaretted like a medieval fort and the other hollow as a bowl, its gaping chasm hung with glaciers.

Wilderness of Indescribable Charm

Eighteen glaciers contribute to the luxuriant decoration of twin converging valleys, each of which is strung with lakes, grown with heavy forest and dotted with broad meadows of knee-high grasses.

All in all, the Belly River country is a wilderness of indescribable variety and charm which should always be received for those who are willing to pay for its enjoyment with personal effort and a hint of what many city folk would call hardship. It is itself a Museum of Nature, altogether extraordinary in equipment.

But why so grotesque a name?

So also its coloring. Well down the valley, emerging in

up-tilted strata from beneath the gray limestone of the heights, appear two tinted shales. The upper is dull red. The lower is dull green. Both are weathered in places in every possible shade to nearly black.

And still north of that emerges, from below the shales, still another and far older limestone weathered pale yellow. Enormous yellow mountains guard the northern apex of the Belly River triangle.

Consider with these the bright green of meadows, the dark green of forests, the blues of water and sky and the gleam of glaciers, and your picture runs nearly the color gamut.

The River Beautiful

But why so grotesque a name?

From the union of its confluents, the Belly River, full-bodied, rushes, saunters, ripples, rests and dashes northward through forests and grassy opens, a thing of entrancing beauty, across the northern border of the park and the country into Canada where it swells into a stream of nobility and size.

Have we not here sufficient hint? Was not this originally, in Canada, the River Beautiful, the Belle river, of the French frontiersman?

And is not the name Belly River the succeeding Anglo-Saxon frontier's pronunciation of the Frenchman's admiring title?

There are no records to prove it, and I have found no confirmation in tradition. But spell and pronounce its name as you will, this surely is a River Beautiful.

TO JOIN THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

and do your part in the important work of this Association (see page 20), mail your name and address to the Treasurer, 1512 H Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., enclosing your check for first year's dues. You will receive regularly the *National Parks Bulletin* and other publications of the Association, and will soon find your own working place in the ranks of service.

Annual membership \$3.00
Sustaining membership \$25.00



THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

1512 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

OBJECTS

1. To conserve nature and win all America to its appreciation and study.
2. To encourage use of the National Parks System for enjoyment of its unsurpassed spiritual and educational value.
3. To protect National Parks against whatever may tend to disturb their continuity of natural conditions or to diminish their effectiveness as supreme expressions of beauty and majesty in nature.
4. To promote use of National Parks for purposes of popular education and scientific investigation.
5. To promote a national recreational policy under which publicly owned lands of the nation shall be equipped for recreational service of the people so far as this is consistent with other requirements.
6. To protect wild birds, animals and plants, and conserve typical areas existing under primitive conditions.
7. To aid specialist organizations, and to interest organizations of many kinds and the people generally, in these objectives.

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A sustaining membership at \$25.00 a year is open to those who wish to help more importantly the beneficent work of the Association.