YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK COMING INTO ITS OWN

Opening of the Tuolumne Meadows Lodge This Summer the First Move Toward the Larger Occupation of the Entire Greater Park

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK will have a new Lodge this summer. It is now building on the famous Tuolumne Meadows. It marks the beginning of a significant development, long contemplated, no less in fact than the practical opening to larger public use of Yosemite National Park as distinct from Yosemite Valley.

The Yosemite Valley is an area of seven or eight square miles sunk three thousand feet deep in a people's pleasure garden of eleven hundred square miles. Many hundreds of thousands have visited Yosemite Valley. Comparatively few thousands have visited the vast marvellous park above the Valley's rim. The Tuolumne Meadow is the natural center of population and departure for the greater park, and it is large enough to hide several times enough visitors to crowd the Valley uncomfortably.

There, in a few words, is the significance of the opening of Tuolumne Lodge.

The Tuolumne Meadows

The Tuolumne Meadows are near the western boundary. They have 8,000 feet of altitude as compared with the Valley's 4,000 feet. They are a group of broad, grassy, flower-covered levels, some square miles in combined area, defined by groves of lodge-pole; through them wander in broad curves the Tuolumne River and half a dozen confluent streams. They are surrounded by mountains, the showy peaks of the main Sierra on their east.

Through these meadows passes the Tioga Road, the only highway crossing the Sierra in more than four hundred miles. Already scores of motoring tourists stop there nightly; very soon there will be hundreds. Besides the daily stages between Lake Tahoe and the Yosemite Valley, which will make over-night stops, a sufficient public motor service will be maintained between the Meadows and the Valley.

For years before Yosemite became a national park, these meadows have been frequented by mountain lovers. The Sierra Club maintains headquarters there on its own property. The soda springs are famous.

This center has long been a favorite starting place for trail parties and mountain climbers. Some of the finest spectacles of the High Sierra may be seen on the first day out on the trail. The wonders of the Tuolumne Canyon, the incomparable lake and canyon wilderness in the north of the park, the gorgeous summit of the Sierra, the painted canyons and volcanic desert east of Tioga Pass, the glaciered summit climax of Mount Lyall, the lofty ranges, lakes, and passes between Merced Lake and the crest, the upper valleys and lakes of the Merced, and the incomparable area of High Sierra outside the park which ought to be in it, namely, the country of Thousand Island Lake, Banner Peak, the Minarets, Shadow Lake, Devil's Postpile and Rainbow Fall: all these are best and quickest reached from the Tuolumne Meadows, the key to Yosemite's part of the High Sierra. From here, also, starts the Muir Trail southward into the Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park.

And these are only a few of the headliners.

A Glimpse into the Future

Men of the larger vision have long foreseen the day when the Tuolumne Meadows must supplant the Yosemite Valley as the central point of sight seeing and departure. The rapidly growing demand for the greater spectacle already taxes the Valley's ability to provide facilities. The necessity to climb three thousand feet of valley walls before even starting to any point above the rim deters thousands every year from enjoying the real Yosemite. Hereafter these thousands, after viewing the Valley, will pass on to the Tuolumne Meadows and make them the center of their explorations.

All this is not expected to happen at once, of course. But the new Lodge now building on Dana Fork will be ready for all comers, with trail horses at $2.50 a day, and the wilderness at hand. Guides will not be required for the shorter trips. With the opening of the Tuolumne Meadows Lodge, the camp at Lake Tenaya will be abandoned as a public stopping place. It will be used next summer as headquarters for Boy Scouts.

Meantime, preparations are making in the Yosemite Valley for more visitors even than last season. The Yosemite Lodge there is being extensively enlarged and improved. Many new redwood cabins, with electric heaters and baths, and one or more of the larger buildings will be ready. Camp Curry also is enlarging its capacity and importantly improving its plant.

PASSING OF THE ANTELOPE

Four million antelope once ranged the semi-arid plains of our western country from Canada to Texas. Today, there are probably less than four thousand. A few tomorrows, and one of the most fascinating and beautiful wild animals in the world will be extinct.

The American Bison Society, whose efforts were a principal factor in saving the American bison in similar emergency, has applied itself to the desperate cause of saving the antelope. Those who are interested enough to help in any way should communicate with the President of the Bison Society, Mr. Edmund Seymour, 45 Wall Street, New York City.

PALM CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT

The bill to set apart Palm Canyon in southern California as a national monument has passed the House, and is now up to the Senate. In this beautiful oasis among desert sand dunes grow many large tropical palms of a species not found elsewhere in the United States.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to reimburse the Agua Caliente Indians for any right they may relinquish.

Fortunately the bill contains a clause providing that the new national monument shall be exempt from the Water Power Act, for already application has been made to the Water Power Commission for power rights in the beautiful stream which makes this spot an oasis.

TRIPLE DIVIDE STREAMS RENAMED

The streams running three ways from Triple Divide Mountain, in Glacier National Park, have been appropriately renamed by the United States Geographic Board Atlantic Creek, Pacific Creek, and Hudson Bay Creek. These names indicate the respective destination of their waters. There is a spot where one can stand and toss rocks into all three.

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YELLOWSTONE SUMMER SCHOOL

Animals, Birds, Forests, Wild Flowers and Volcanic Phenomena Studied Afoot and On Horseback

The movement to establish summer schools for practical nature study in national parks is spreading. There is an excellent one in Yosemite, and the school in Yellowstone begins its second season this summer. These, and others, work under concessions from Government like all other enterprizes in national parks, and are under a certain amount of Governmental supervision.

The Yellowstone school for boys, known as the Forest and Trail Camp, is on a high broad bench south of the Roosevelt Camp and overlooking the rolling valley where Lamar Creek, entering from the east, joins the Yellowstone River. It is a country of tumbled grass-grown plateaus on which roam antelope and elk. These plateaus are surrounded by low forested mountains, and, in the Yellowstone Valley, by sharp high buttes. The river enters through a steep sided canyon a thousand or more feet deep, above whose ramparts of upright basaltic pillars, as John Burroughs relates, he and Theodore Roosevelt once saw many mountain sheep.

In fact, this spot was Roosevelt's favorite in Yellowstone. Bears are numerous and not unfriendly. Coyotes and other marauders are common. There is a wealth of bird life.

A mile or more westward by trail on the mountain are famous standing trunks of petrified trees, and two or three miles up the Lamar valley rises Specimen Ridge with its twenty-two prehistoric forests, buried one above the other with lava flows between.

Dr. Alvin G. Whitney, of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, and his assistants, take their boys, afoot and on horseback, daily into the heart of this wilderness to study nature at its font. There are no studies in the usual school room sense, but the time is well occupied in the practical observation impossible except in the wilderness. Longer excursions are also made to observe geyser action, hot springs of various kinds, and the many forms of volcanic remainders in different parts of the park. There is a good deal of horse-back riding.

The camp itself consists of a central log building, flanked by tents. The recreations are those of the wilderness—trouting, photographing, and the like. There is a cold water swimming tank.

This season will also see a boy's school started in Glacier National Park.

FOR ROOSEVELT-SEQUOIA

WHEREAS, the Council of Geographical Society of Philadelphia have followed with interest the legislation in relation to the proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park of California and note with satisfaction that the Barbour Bill (H. R. 7452) as amended to exclude it from application of the Water Power Act, has been favorably reported by the Public Lands Committee, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Geographical Society of Philadelphia cordially approves said bill as a piece of wise, constructive legislation and hereby urges the early consideration on and passage of said bill thereby securing for the Nation a new National Park of surpassing beauty and extent, and further,

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to forward copies of these resolutions to the Congressmen representing the several Congressional districts of Philadelphia.

STOPPED PARK MINING IN 1916

That Was in Canada, but the King Bill Proposes to Open All Our National Parks to Mining

Senator King's bill to open all our national parks to mining, calls attention to the action of Canada as long ago as 1916 in withdrawing her national parks from the application of the mining laws. This covered parks in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory.

Yet Canada has not yet adopted the principle of complete conservation for any except her Rocky Mountain Park in which Lake Louise is situated. All the rest are in the Forest Reserve and still open, as in our National Forest, to irrigation and water power.

This withdrawal of prospecting and mining rights from all the parks was the first official act showing the Canadian drift toward our national policy of complete conservation for national park.

But when Canadian parks are seriously attacked by irrigation and water power interests as ours have been, her people will rise as ours have done in their defense. In fact that time probably has arrived. The proposed building of a dam sixty feet high in Waterton Lake, destroying forever the beauty of Canada's Waterton Lakes Park (and our Glacier National Park) has aroused park defense sentiment in Canada to an extent which promises to result in a Canadian National organization for park defense.

Meantime the King bill to open our national parks to mining threatens an immense stride backward which the American people of these progressive days will not permit.

The King bill is in the Public Lands Committee. It has not yet been introduced in the House.

TO SAVE MIGRATORY WATER BIRDS

Under the beneficent action of the Migratory Bird law, bird population is increasing rapidly, with the very important exception of water fowl. The practical extinction of migratory water birds, so far as the United States is concerned, is in sight unless prompt measures are taken to increase and safeguard their breeding places.

Increasing drainage activities all over the country, in some parts experimental and useless, are rapidly reducing marsh areas necessary for the maintenance of water fowl, and the New-Anthony bill (S. 1452 and H. R. 5823) provides for a Federal shooting license of a dollar a year to be purchased by each sportsman who shoots migratory water fowl; the receipts to be used under Government supervision for the purchase and maintenance of new breeding waters and for the better enforcement of the Migratory Bird law.

The bill calls for a Migratory Bird Refuge Commission, with the Secretary of Agriculture as chairman, to administer the fund. It has been favorably reported in the Senate.

A recent hearing in the House showed a practically unanimous national sentiment in favor of the bill, which is regarded as one of the most important conservational measures ever put before Congress. It was shown that opposition in several States was due wholly to misconception concerning the purpose of co-operation between Federal and State authorities.

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an expanding nation. One hundred years from now our population will exceed two hundred millions.

"Are we to relinguish even one square mile of the choicest exhibits of our great national recreational areas without considering their inestimable value to the countless generations yet to come? Under the stress of increasingly difficult economic conditions, will they not be of infinitely more value in fifty or one hundred years from now than they are even in the present period of appreciative enthusiastic approbation by the people of the country as a whole?

The President's Position

"Regardless of all facts and figures, arguments, appeals and threats, therefore, any plan however meritorious on its face for the commercial exploitation of parks, must by the very nature of its aims and purposes be immediately doomed to failure.

"Good projects, bad projects, indifferent projects, all must face the same fate, for it is at last the established policy of the Government that our national parks must and shall forever be maintained in absolute, unimpaired form, not only for the present, but for all time to come, a policy which has the unqualified support of the great American now in the White House, whose sole ambition is to administer the government without fear or favor in behalf of the peace and prosperity, happiness and contentment of the entire people of this country.

The Administration's Fixed Policy.

"This is the fixed policy of the Adminsitration, and I can assure you it will not modified. It will not be swerved a hair's breadth by any influence, financial, political or otherwise. If rights are granted to one claimant, others must follow; so a precedent must not be established. It would inevitably ruin the entire National Parks System. The camel long ago pushed its nose under the tent at Niagara, and he has at least his shoulders inside. If we would escape the tragedy of Niagara, we must beware of its subtle beginnings.

"The time is at hand for action. This is the cause of the people. They must resist every insidious, insinuating advance of commercialism. They must not be alarmed by the dissatisfied shout. Congress is deafened with the noise of a few clamoring irrigationists. Hearing little opposition, it concludes that the sentiment of the country is not for national parks. The delusion must be shattered."

Attitude of Former Administrations

Theodore Roosevelt, the first President to give expression to the ideals of American nature conservation, was silent on the question of National Parks preservation because in his day it was not a question. It had been an unopposed Governmental policy for many years. No hint had then developed of the coming struggle to debase the conservation and the scenic standards of our National Parks System.

President Taft expressed himself an enthusiastic believer in National Parks, but the question of their conservation did not become an issue during his administration.

Woodrow Wilson signed the Hetch Hetchy bill in the first December of his first term. It gave San Francisco a city water supply reservoir in Yosemite National Park which was advocated by his first Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, a San Franciscan. The fight against this reservoir did not disclose its water power purpose; that developed later.

In his second term, President Wilson reversed his attitude on National Park conservation, becoming the first president to advocate it officially. The Water Power bill, passed by both houses, was before him for signature the day before the adjournment of the Sixty-seventh Congress. Secretary of the Interior John Barton Payne, Mr. Lane's successor, discovered that this bill included National Parks and hurried to the White House for conference. It was he who arranged with Senator Jones in whose committee the bill originated that an amendment should be introduced into the next Congress to remove National Parks from its authority.

President Wilson withheld signature to the Water Power bill beyond the statutory limit until this agreement was reached, an extraordinary expression of Administration policy; and Secretary Payne in the next Congress personally appeared before Congressional Committees in furtherance of the amendment and in opposition to the Walsh bill.

President Harding is the first President to announce publicly a general Administration policy of absolute, uncompromising conservation for the National Parks System and every one of its component units.

The People's Opportunity

This stand has the utmost importance to the nation. It offers the people their opportunity to move forward, to clean the System of its accumulations of dross, to establish its definitions and principles soundly in law.

The new Administration policy will not prevent Senator Walsh introducing his third bill to dam Yellowstone Lake in case he thinks doing so will advance his political fortunes at home. Neither will it prevent the Montana-Alberta irrigationists from introducing their expected bill to back an irrigation reservoir ten miles into Glacier National Park. They and others will introduce bills into Congress and fight hard for their passage.

But it will be harder going with the Administration against them—any administration. National Parks conservation is in no sense a partisan cause. It is dear to the hearts of the vast majority of thinking Americans of all parties in and out of Congress—when they stop to think.

The preservation of the consistent grandeur and the native quality of our National Parks System is the natural policy of—well, let us call it the American Party.

THE BALANCE OF ANIMAL LIFE

During last winter patrolling rangers killed 221 coyotes and 8 wolves in Yellowstone National Park. This was done, of course, for the protection of the animals upon which these skulking beasts prey.

To the objection not infrequently made that killing predatory animals destroys the balance of nature, the answer is made that the Great Slaughter of the last two generations and the conditions of civilization today have already destroyed it; and that, because of their nocturnal habits and skill in hiding from man, predatory animals escape the penalty of civilization in far greater degree than herbivorous animals.

The Superintendent reports his belief that not more than three or four mountain lions remain in Yellowstone.

ROAD-BUILDING IN GLACIER

Work is progressing on the Transmountain Road in Glacier National Park. A beginning will be made this year on the east side at St. Mary Chalet on the Blackfeet Highway. Crossing the St. Mary River on a ninety-foot span bridge, the road will skirt the north shore of St. Mary Lake toward Going-to-the-Sun Chalet. This section will cost $85,000.

YELLOWSTONE ANIMALS GIVEN AWAY

In pursuance of the authority recently granted by Congress three bears, eleven elk and seven buffalo were captured in Yellowstone National Park last year and presented to zoos and public parks.

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PLAN TO BACK RESERVOIR TEN MILES INTO GLACIER

Beautiful St. Mary Lake, one of the Choicest Masterpieces of American Scenery, Chosen for Ruthless Sacrifice

NEWS reaches us that the next bill endangering the National Policy of Complete Conservation for our National Parks System will be directed against St. Mary Lake in Glacier National Park. Plans contemplate raising the water level more than forty feet, which will destroy the lake's exquisitely forested borders, cause the precipitous mountains on the south side to appear to jump shoreless from the water, and submerge the fine forest at the head of the lake.

When the water is drawn low in the late summer, a ribbon of muck like that which borders Jackson Lake in August will be drawn across one of the most sensational views in the world of scenery. St. Mary Lake is counted by many the most beautiful in America. Certainly it is the most striking. Its photographs are familiar the world around.

The Reservoir to be Backed In

There are two St. Mary Lakes, one inside the boundaries of Glacier National Park and the other just outside in the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. They are connected by a short stretch of shallow river. The bill will call for damming the lower lake, which lies outside the National Park, so that on its face it will not appear to be a park invasion. But the purpose and effect of the dam will be to throw the two lakes into one long reservoir, the upper part of which will reach ten miles westward through the park.

This is by no means a new scheme. A year and a half ago its promoters tried to hide behind the International Joint Commission, which is the body organized to carry out the provisions of our boundary treaty with Canada. There were hearings in Montana and Alberta, and the Commission, knowing nothing of the National policy which protects our parks, was persuaded to recommend to the Governments of both nations that this dam be built.

The Canadian Commissioners were especially interested because, under the treaty of 1909, three quarters of the water would go to Canada. The St. Mary River is tributary to the Milk River Irrigation Project, whose waters flow northward, describe a wide loop in Canada and return to Montana. In consideration of advantages to this country elsewhere, the treaty permits Canadian irrigationists to take three quarters of the irrigable water out of the river where it describes this loop.

Neither Government Acts

No wonder the Canadians, ignorant of our National policy, were glad to recommend this project. The wonder is that the Montana irrigationists for a mere quarter of the profit were willing that Glacier National Park should be sacrificed and the precedent established for despoiling the entire National Parks System.

The recommendation of the International Joint Commission came to nothing because action could only come through the two governments, and neither Government, when we laid the facts before both, was willing to act upon it.

While the matter was under discussion Senator Walsh, in a signed newspaper statement favoring this invasion of Glacier, expressed doubt whether such a bill could pass Congress. Surely, from the hard fate of his Yellowstone bill, he had the best of reasons to doubt. Nevertheless, the attempt is to be made.

The country will await with deep interest the appearance of this bill in Congress. Wise by experience, we predict that it will not mention Glacier National Park, and that it will not be referred to the Public Lands Committee.

Scheming to Get By

Of course the advocates of this new invasion are fully alive to their disadvantage growing out of the fact that three quarters of the impounded Glacier Park water will be used in another country. That fact alone would beat the bill in Congress. So they have devised a way to get around this uncomfortable fact, which apparently they think will work. We don't; but it is a most interesting plan, involving what they call an "exchange of water."

The other water to be "exchanged" also rises in Glacier National Park and forms Waterton Lake in the extreme north of the park. Half of the lake is in Glacier, and half in the Waterton Lakes Park in Canada. All this water flows north into Canada; none of it can be diverted into this country because of lofty mountain barriers on either side.

The St. Mary Lake dam promoters plan the damming of Waterton Lake on the Canadian side and have arranged with Canadian irrigationists to accept all the Waterton Lake water in lieu of their share of the St. Mary Lake water. Under such an agreement the St. Mary Lake dam bill can go before Congress freed from the fatal argument that it is chiefly for Canadian use.

This is a most ingenious plan. The only little trouble with it is that it won't work. To us in these enlightened times, it reads like the dream of visionaries, but those behind it are hard-headed, practical, successful business men and politicians in Montana and Alberta. None can be blinder at times than business men and politicians; some in Montana do not know even yet that the people have waked up.

Waterton Lake Project an Old One

This Waterton Lake project is several years old. It was started in Canada and pushed with great vigor. It proposed a dam on the Canadian side which would raise the water level on our Glacier National Park side sixty feet.

The damage to Glacier National Park would be appalling. Forests would be flooded, trails obliterated, and the hotel site which is the key of future park development submerged fifty feet.

Nevertheless the Alberta irrigationists shouted for their dam till they got Canadians alarmed for the safety of their own Waterton Lakes Park. The movement in Canada to organize the people for the defense of their own national parks started right there two years ago.

The dam project made little headway after the first excitement, and its promotion apparently subsided, but it did not die. The scheme has flared briefly once or twice since.

Last fall the Waterton Lake promoters in Canada and the St. Mary Lake promoters in Montana got quietly together and arranged the combination plan which we now disclose.

Be Ready but Don't Worry

Let us be watchful and ready, but there is no reason to worry. It is the kind of scheme that could have slipped through in both countries a few years ago, but not now.

Advised promptly of the facts, National Park defenders in both nations have long been on the job. On this side of the boundary, the people are well organized veterans. On the other side of the boundary they are now organizing. It will not be long before both American peoples will fight side by side to protect their common heritage.

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St. Mary Lake Project to Back a Reservoir Ten Miles Into Glacier National Park

This threatened onslaught upon National Parks conservation has not yet come from under cover. Senator Walsh is pledged publicly to it, but it is not known whether he will personally introduce the bill. If it comes, it will meet the same popular opposition in Montana and throughout the Nation, and the same Administration opposition in Congress, that faces the fourth Walsh bill.

Under the terms of the international treaty three quarters of the Glacier National Park water proposed to be impounded will be used in Canada.

Barbour Bill for the Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park

On June 15 last, the Federal Water Power Commission formally denied the application made by the Los Angeles City Government and others for reservoir sites in the Tehipite Valley and Kings River Canyon on the ground that these areas were needed for the proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park. This destroys the contention upon which Los Angeles founded her proposed water-power amendment to the Barbour bill of the last Congress.

The outlook is bright for the creation, at the next session, of a new National Park of unexcelled splendor.

Repeal of the Pierce Amendment

The Administration has taken no step yet toward a bill to restore National Parks to uniform legal status. At present there are two classes of National Parks: those (the existing parks) which are subject only to the authority of Congress, and those (all future parks) in which the Water Power Commission may locate reservoirs and power works without permission of Congress.

This dual classification was forced into the law in 1920 by five western water power companies. Its purpose was to get water power into the proposed Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park, an issue which passed out of existence with the Water Power Commission's decision of June 15 last.

Our National Parks should be restored to uniform status with the least delay possible. It can be done simply by eliding the four words which the interests forced into the 1920 amendment to the Water Power Act.

The Time Has Come to Clean House

The bill to accomplish this should also restore to Congress the exclusive power to permit prospecting, grazing and other commercial enterprises granted at various times in certain National Parks to the Secretary of the Interior, who should be relieved of this grave responsibility.

While we are about it, let us clear away all scars of commercial invasion and compromise in past years and again invest our National Parks system with the clean status in law which it possessed originally and which it now possesses in the purposes of the American people.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

The Stockton (California) Record thus quotes Director Stephen T. Mather of the National Park Service:

"The city of Stockton did a wonderful thing this year in planting eleven miles of trees along the Lincoln Highway. Now, do you want to do something even finer? Run a motor caravan up to Yosemite over the Big Oak Flat road. When you get into that beautiful timber country outside the park lines, stop your machines and let each Stockton man get out and select one of those fine growing trees. Then, before the timber interests cut it, let him go and buy it and donate it to posterity."

WILL STUDY PARKS ABROAD

Our Representative Carries the Gospel of Conservatio and Education to European Nations

A number of nations having expressed lively intere in our National Parks System with the avowed purpo of creating National Parks of their own after the mod of ours, this Association has undertaken a canvass of th situation throughout the world.

It is highly desirable that these new Park systen should be firmly founded on the principle of complete co servation. Like ours, doubtless, they will be recreationa

Like ours, they should particularly serve the good pu poses of popular education and science.

Our System the World's Model

Before the great war, inquiries concerning the America National Parks System were made in this country b Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and others. During th war, Belgium and France continued their investigation Since the war, King Albert has given Belgium a roy forest for a National Park, and further inquiries hav arrived from Holland, one or more of the new nation Australia, and several sub-tropical countries.

During last summer a representative of the Japanes Interior Department, Dr. Tsuyosha Tamura, visited ou National Parks and Canada's, and is now studying variou park problems elsewhere. He suggests Fuji Yama fo one of Japan's future National Parks.

There is no formal National Park movement in Gre Britain, but the subject is interesting many. Dr. Jo Mason Clarke represented the National Parks Associatio at the September meeting of the British Association fo the Advancement of Science, and will bring news.

To Equip the World for Nature Conservation

This admirable world movement inspired by the examp of the United States should have a common purpose.

On September 22, Ansel F. Hall sailed for an extende journey through European countries in the interest of th American Association of Museums. He will also repr sent the National Parks Association. In ultimate purpos these two organizations are closely sympathetic, Nation Parks being in a real sense National Museums.

Mr. Hall will study the National Park movements, bo governmental and popular, already inaugurated in th countries which he visits; he will present to their pr motors excellent reasons for completely conserving the proposed National Park systems; and he will place o Association in intimate communication with the indivi uals and organizations, public and private, which a behind National Park projects in Europe.

Missioner of Conservation

He will also suggest the formation of organizations the people with purposes similar to those of our own, a those of the new National Parks Association of Canad

Mr. Hall is well adapted by temperament, education a experience for his dual mission. On graduation from t University of California, he became a ranger in t Sequoia National Park, and later the Naturalist Yosemite. There, he developed an admirable museu and organized an effective nature guide system supp mented by popular lectures.

About a year ago the place of Park Naturalist w created for him, giving him charge of museum and edu tional development throughout the System.

Mr. Hall is on leave of absence from the Interior Dep ment during his dual mission abroad.

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