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Wallace W. Atwood

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January 8, 1930

Mr. Horace M. Albright , Director
National Parks Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

I am trying to shape up my plans for next summer, and the enclosed preliminary draft will give you a general idea of what I shall try to do. I want to visit as many of the Parks as I can, and yet I want to become familiar with those in the Pacific Coast states which I have not as yet visited.

At least ten years ago, in conference with Mr. Mather, I laid out a tentative plan for a pack train trip through the high Sierras. He gave me a map showing the route which he followed in going overland through the high mountains from the Yosemite to Sequoia National Parks. I would like to start in at Sequoia, take in the climb to the summit of Mt. Whitney, and then follow the John Muir Trail to Yosemite National Park. Mr. Mather made his trip in twelve days and traveled 170 miles, according to his record. I want to devote three weeks to this pack train trip, and we may cover a little more distance, but I trust that the John Muir Trail is in much better condition now than it was in 1916, and that we can make a little better time on certain parts of the route. Some days he only went seven or eight miles. I want, however, to stop over several days en route. It is not my intention to travel every day. I would much rather lay out a plan of traveling every other day.

If you can help me to the latest information regarding the Trail I should very much appreciate that service. Before negotiating for a pack train outfit for this party I would like to have your counsel in the matter. It is going to be rather an expensive expedition for me. I shall have seven in my party for whom I am responsible. It looks now as if there would be eight others who wish to accompany me, and with whom we are negotiating. It means a family group which would make up a very congenial party, especially for the young people in both families. Some friends have suggested that I had better arrange through Mr. Colby of the Sierra Club for an outfit and secure that service through some people other than the concessionaires in the National Parks. I suppose the idea is that I will get much more reasonable terms for such an expedition. However, I was well treated by the concessionaires last summer, and since I have so many associations with the National Park work and they are so pleasant and agreeable, I have wondered whether I had not better take the matter up directly with one of the

Mr. Albright

-2-

January 8, 1930

official pack train outfitters in one of our Parks, and see what he would be willing to do. Perhaps you would advise me in this matter, and suggest people with whom I had better negotiate.

If, in looking over my itinerary, you think of modifications which I should make in order to do justice to my work as a member of the Advisory Board, I wish you would make suggestions as to changes. I do not intend to make the same mistakes that Mr. Mather has made all his life, of pushing on too hard. His record in going through the Sierras and moving camp every day is probably typical of the life which he lived during the summer seasons at least, and I know all too well from twenty-five years of experience with pack trains that moving every day for twelve days is very strenuous. It is very hard on the entire outfit. I want to enjoy every minute of the summer, and contribute just as much as I can to the work in which we are all so much interested.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours

enclosure

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WASHINGTON

JAN 13 1930

Dr. Wallace W. Atwood,
President, Clark University,
Worcester, Massachusetts.

Dear Dr. Atwood:

I am indeed glad to have your letter of January 8 and to note the extensive national park trip you plan to take this coming summer.


I know you would particularly enjoy a pack trip over the John Muir Trail and I would advise that you take it by all means if possible. The trails in the High Sierras have been, as a whole, gradually improved through the past ten years. While there are yet places on the John Muir Trail where the going will be a little rough and difficult, as a whole it has been vastly improved since Mr. Mather made his trip in 1916. Likewise the trail from Giant Forest to Mt. Whitney is now in excellent condition, the Park Service having spent a large amount of money in its improvement during the last two seasons.

I am attaching a series of four maps on which the trail to Mt. Whitney and the John Muir Trail from Sequoia to Yosemite is shown in red. These should be helpful to you when you get down to planning the details of your pack trip.

My suggestion as to pack outfit is that you consider Mr. O. W. Loverin of Three Rivers, California. Mr. Loverin is a very excellent guide and packer, and I am sure he will meet all of your requirements and that you will find his charges reasonable. You may either communicate with Mr. Loverin yourself or I would be glad to have Superintendent White of Sequoia National Park get in touch with him with view to submitting an estimate on the needs of your proposed trip over the John Muir Trail and the probable cost thereof.

Your preliminary itinerary looks fine and I have no suggested changes to offer. Please let me know if you wish us to take up with Superintendent White the matter of pack outfit arrangements.

Sincerely yours,


HORACE M. ALBRIGHT,
Director.

MEMORANDA RELATIVE TO A PACK TRAIN TRIP PLANNED FOR
THE SUMMER OF 1930 BY DR. WALLACE W. ATWOOD.

- (1) My party will probably include 15 members, 7 men and 8 women. Several of the group are young people of school or college age.
- (2) We plan to be out in the mountains on the expedition about 21 days.
- (3) We could not start with the pack train before about the middle of July, but the question comes up will that be too early on account of snow in the passes. If it is I might possibly complete my studies in Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks and start on the pack train trip about ten days later.
- (4) We would want a saddle horse for each member of the party.
- (5) We want the outfitter to supply all necessary saddles, pack outfit, equipment, food, cooks, packers, etc., and be responsible for that property. Each one of us could bring our camp beds if that seems desirable, or if it is necessary. Should tents be carried for entire party?
- (6) I should want to know how much the charge per day per capita would be for the number of days when we are on the expedition, and if any other charges are made by the outfitter I want to know what those will be before the contract is closed.
- (7) It is my intention not to move camp oftener than every other day, but I want the privilege of changing the plan as we go through the mountains so that we may stay longer in one section if that is our desire and move on two or three days continuously if it is necessary in order to keep up to a general schedule and complete the expedition in the necessary time which I have at my disposal.
- (8) My route will be ^{from} through the Giant Forest in Sequoia to ~~its junction with~~ the John Muir Trail near Mt. Whitney; thence northward following the route of the John Muir Trail into the Yosemite National Park, where we must reach some point where the party can be accommodated when the camp outfit is discharged.
by the park trail
- (9) If there are distinct advantages in making the trip in the other direction I should like to know what they are. If I postpone starting until late in July there might be some advantages for me in meeting the pack train in the Yosemite and proceeding southward, ending the expedition in the Sequoia.

January 16, 1930

Mr. Horace M. Albright, Director
National Park Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

First I want to thank you for your very good letter and the maps which have given me just the information which I want regarding the trail.

I am ready to make preliminary investigations regarding the pack outfit, and I should be pleased if Superintendent White of Sequoia National Park would, at your request, take this matter up with Mr. O. W. Loverin of Three Rivers, California. I am enclosing a sheet on which I am giving information which I anticipate Mr. White will need in taking this matter up with Mr. Loverin.

I would like to have them both know that I will not have an entirely inexperienced party. I have had direction of pack train expeditions for the U. S. Geological Survey for at least twenty-five different field seasons. My entire family have been out on several occasions with me, and I know that several others who will be in my party have had similar experiences. I have personally been through all the stages of pack train routine and hard work.

Cordially yours

enclosure

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

Dr. Wallace W. Atwood,
President, Clark University,
Worcester, Mass.

JAN 22 1930

Dear Dr. Atwood:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 16, attaching memorandum relative to your proposed pack trip over the John Muir Trail from Sequoia to Yosemite next summer.

We have forwarded a copy of your letter and memorandum to Superintendent White with the request that he get in touch with Mr. Loverin and furnish you with full and complete information as to cost, etc., and have asked him to communicate directly with you.

Sincerely yours,



HORACE M. ALBRIGHT,
Director.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

February 10, 1930.

Dr. Wallace W. Atwood,
President of Clark University,
Worcester, Massachusetts.

Dear Dr. Atwood:

I will be interested to see your reply to Superintendent White's letter of February 1, in regard to your proposed trip.

When you have your plans a little more matured we will send you full data regarding our proposed extensions in both Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks. I feel that in view of your position as a member of our Educational Advisory Board, and because of the help that you could give us in reporting from the scientific standpoint on the special features of the Kings Canyons and on the Devils Post Pile area, which it is proposed to add to the Yosemite, we could assist you to a certain extent in making this trip. We could certainly take care of the cost of your own pro rata share of the total cost of the trip and could probably go as high as \$500.

We will have to work out the details of this later and this letter had best be considered as merely a tentative proposal until I know more about what you are going to do. I hope also the next time you are in Washington you will give me a chance to talk to you about this matter.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Horace M. Albright

Horace M. Albright
Director.

February 13, 1930

Mr. Horace M. Albright, Director
National Park Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

I wish now that I had conferred with you a little before I replied to Superintendent White, but the enclosed copy of my letter, which went Tuesday, will let you know what I said. I read it over several times, wondering whether I might possibly offend him or Mr. Lovering by my questions, but I was indeed rather shocked at the size of the outfit which they proposed. It is way beyond what I would have been allowed to have on a percapita basis for any of my Survey business, and then I was quite curious to know why the traveling time between the two Parks was so long.

Of course I may get a perfectly satisfactory answer to all this, and I shall certainly plan to be generous and cordial, and work in every way happily with whoever goes out to take care of my party, but I cannot be extravagant, or go through the country as some of the millionaires of America might outfit. I want to do it because it will give me an intimate knowledge of the two Parks and of the surrounding territory. This is especially important if questions are coming up as to the extension of these Parks. My great ambition now is to be well posted on the field conditions in and surrounding each Park, so that when we meet as an Advisory Board and talk over with you any suggestions I may know what I am talking about. The work is wonderfully pleasant for me, and so I combine with the official responsibility a delightful experience and a renewal of my interest in the geology and physiography of each region.

Your suggestion that you may be able to help me is exceedingly kind, and I very much appreciate the offer. I shall, of course, consider it as quite tentative, and I shall certainly plan to have a talk with you the next time I am in Washington. The visit the other day with Matthes was hurried, and it took every minute up to the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Parks Association. Then I went for a dinner engagement with Dr., Merriam, and the time was all gone. I had hoped that I was going to have a period available for coming over to your office.

I shall certainly want to see King's Canyons to advantage, and also the Devil's Post Pile area, and I want you to make suggestions as to ways in which I can be of the greatest possible service to the Parks. We must certainly go over the itinerary in detail. I shall be glad to have any suggestions now from you regarding my negotiations for an outfit.

Cordially yours

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service
Educational Headquarters,
213 Hilgard Hall,
University of California

Berkeley, Calif.
Feb. 18, 1930.

The Director,
National Park Service,
Washington, D.C.

VIA AIR MAIL

Dear Mr. Director:

Several years ago, at the instance of Dr. John C. Merriam, the National Park Service established in the Gaylor Lake region of Yosemite National Park a "wilderness reserve" of approximately seven square miles, which was set aside for the sole purpose of scientific study. Since that time I have investigated areas set aside for similar purposes in Europe, and have closely followed the movement in this country to reserve such areas for scientific study. I have felt that we should not take definite action in the national parks until we were in a position to base the establishment of such areas upon studies of such proposed research areas from both the scientific and administrative viewpoints.

Meanwhile there has grown up within the Forest Service and a number of other correlated research institutions the realization that such reserved virgin areas will play an exceedingly important part in the field of research. Officers of the California Forest Experiment Station and other research men in this district have proposed to the Chief Forester (U. S. F. S.) that such reserves be established on the national forests. The project has been officially approved and all forest supervisors, and experiment stations, and Forest Service field officers have been instructed to take steps for the establishment of such reserves. The term "research reserve" has been adopted as the official designation for such areas.

I believe that with the development of our educational program and the recent additions to our field staff, together with the great assistance which we are receiving from scientific advisors, we are now in a position to immediately consider the establishment of research reserves in the national parks. The first step would seem to me to be the adoption of a brief and concise policy defining the place and functions of these reserves in the national parks program. The second step would seem logically to be the participation of park superintendents in preliminary recommendations for the establishment of such areas. In this they would, of course, be assisted by their educational staffs or by other local scientific workers. The third step would be the thorough examination of the proposed areas by scientific specialists on our own educational staff and by cooperating scientific advisors. Fourthly, definite reservation would be made in each individual case by the Director on the basis of the above preliminary recommendations and subsequent thorough examination.

This may seem like an ambitious program, but I believe that it should be inaugurated at the present time since undoubtedly the preliminary studies will require at least one or two seasons for their completion, and by this time our educational division will have developed to a point where the necessary detailed scientific investigation can be carried out.

I would suggest that you discuss with Dr. Merriam the attached tentative policy and ask him to suggest such additions or changes as may seem advisable. When the policy is then in its final form, I would suggest that the superintendents be circularized to his effect, and that the policy be accompanied by a memorandum pointing out the necessity for such reserves and their place in park administration.

You will note that I have used the term "research reserve" instead of our earlier designation "wilderness reserve", in order that the term be the same as that used by the Forest Service for the same type of area and in order that it be not confused with their "wilderness reserve," which is an area reserved for the use of mountaineers traveling by pack train or hiking.

Very truly yours,

(Sgd.) Ansel F. Hall,

Chief Naturalist.

CC Field Naturalist Russell

Dr. Merriam

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

FEB 20 1930

Dr. Wallace W. Atwood,
President, Clark University,
Worcester, Mass.

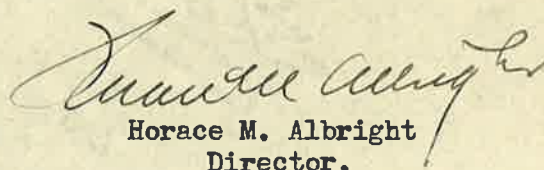
Dear Dr. Atwood:

On my return from Florida where I have been as a member of the official party investigating the proposed Tropic Everglades National Park in the Cape Sable region, I have found your letter of February 13 with copy of your letter to Superintendent White concerning your proposed pack train trip from Sequoia to Yosemite. I have been very greatly impressed with the possibilities of this proposed Tropic Everglades Park in Florida, and at the first opportunity I want to talk with you about it.

Now regarding your pack trip, my Assistant, Mr. Demaray, on receipt of your letter got in touch with Dr. Matthes. He found that Dr. Matthes had promised you that he would make certain suggestions to you in regard to your itinerary so Dr. Matthes very kindly consented to go over all this correspondence and prepare a memorandum of his views regarding the length of time required, number of head of stock, number of camp hands, etc. I am inclosing a copy of Dr. Matthes' memorandum, together with a copy of an itinerary which he had worked out independently. I fully concur in Dr. Matthes' views. I am also sending a copy of Dr. Matthes' memorandum and itinerary to Superintendent White for his further suggestions with regard to cutting down the cost of food and the securing of somewhat lower rates for the stock and men in view of the length of the trip.

I feel that Colonel White can make the best negotiations possible for your outfit and I think it is entirely safe to leave it in his hands. With a big outfit of this kind, it is bound to be expensive but on a prorata share it seems to me that the cost would be entirely reasonable and fair. The next time you plan to be in Washington, I hope you will give me a few days notice so that I may be sure to arrange my time to have an opportunity for a talk with you.

Sincerely yours,


Horace M. Albright
Director.

Inc. 38180.

FEB 20 1930

Memorandum for Mr. Albright regarding Dr. Atwood's
proposed Sierra trip:

As a result of a somewhat close study of Dr. Atwood's itinerary from Giant Forest to Yosemite via Mt. Whitney, having in mind definite camping places and the mileage from point to point, I feel satisfied that the trip can not be made in less than 27 days without becoming excessively wearying to the party and hard on the stock. My estimate of 27 days, you will see, coincides with Colonel White's estimate, although arrived at independently. Mr. Loverin's estimate of 25 days is of course possible, but it would allow for scarcely any days of rest. As it is, my estimate of 27 days includes only 6 days of rest and 5 days for side trips (see appended itinerary). Knowing the ruggedness of the country and considering that most of the members of the party will need to get hardened and adjusted to the high altitude, I should be inclined, even, to add a day or two for rest, fishing, and rambles to points of interest.

Figuring on a basis of 50 lbs. of baggage per person (bedding and dunnage included), and assuming that no additional supplies can be secured until the 22d day out (at Mammoth), I see little chance of reducing the number of animals estimated to be necessary by Mr. Loverin. His figure of 55 head of stock includes, I suppose, 25 saddle horses and 22 pack mules. Conceding that 20 mules would probably suffice, it would nevertheless seem to me the part of prudence to add 2 extra animals as a reserve for possible contingencies. It is hardly to be expected that a train of more than 50 animals would make this difficult journey without some mishap. Besides, some of the saddle horses are likely to be disabled by sore backs.

The Sierra Club has demonstrated that a limit of 50 lbs. of baggage for each person is ample. The Club actually limits its members to considerably less. Of course a 50-lb limit implies elimination of folding cots. The party will have to sleep on the ground, Sierra style, or on air mattresses. The Sierra Club requires each of its members to put his bedding and dunnage together in one cylindrical dunnage bag. This plan is strongly to be recommended, for it greatly expedites the loading of the mules.

The estimated cost of food for the party seems to me rather high. At \$1.50 per person per day, the catering for the entire party would total \$34.50 per day. My own experience in the Sierras has shown that a party of 4 men with big appetites can live very well on \$1.00 to \$1.25 per day each, even when the food must be purchased at the high prices that prevail at mountain resorts. I believe, therefore, that a party of 23 could live extremely well at a cost of \$23 per day. I am reasonably sure that if Dr. Atwood ordered high-grade groceries by the case from Los Angeles he would not have to run the expense over a dollar per person per day. Reduction of the food cost from \$1.50 down to \$1.00 would (in 27 days) mean a saving of about \$500.

Mr. Loverin's estimate for wages of men and stock hire are all on a straight per day basis - \$5.00 for the men, \$1.50 for the stock. These rates, I know, have the approval of the Park Service and are approximately the same as those charged by packers outside the National Parks, as for instance, at Huntington Lake. Still, it seems to me that, while these rates are reasonable enough for trips lasting a week or ten days, they might well be replaced by somewhat lower rates by the week or month when the party is out three or four weeks at a stretch. In hiring an automobile by the week or month, one does not expect to pay at a day rate, and I believe the public would look at it that way also in hiring packers and horses.

The number of camp hands suggested by Mr. Loverin seems large at first, but careful consideration satisfies me that it is about right, in view of the large number of animals required and the arduous nature of the journey. There will be need of two pair of packers, a head packer, and a saddle man.

If Dr. Atwood's party desires to limit itself to 21 days, I would suggest that the trip end at Mammoth. Thence they could probably obtain transportation by automobile to Mono Lake and Yosemite. This would afford a pleasant break from the daily routine of riding over rough trails, and the party would be rested up on arrival in the Yosemite Valley and ready to appreciate its beauties, which deserve a few days of sightseeing.

Respectfully submitted,



F. E. Matthes.

FEM:ACH

Inc. 38178.

*Cleddy
sluffing camp outfit*

See

Itinerary of trip from
Giant Forest to Yosemite via Mount Whitney.



<u>Day</u>	<u>Point to point.</u>	<u>Approximate Mileage</u>
1	Giant Forest to Alta Meadow	8
2	Alta Meadow to Redwood Meadows	9
3	Redwood Meadows to Chagoopa Plateau	16
4	Day of rest	
5	Chagoopa Plateau to Crabtree Meadow	20
6	Side trip to Mt. Whitney and back	
7	Day of rest	
8	Crabtree Meadow to Center Basin	17
9	Side trip to Kearsarge Lakes and back	
10	Center Basin to Zumwalt's	16
11	Day of rest	
12	Zumwalt's to Granite Pass	9
13	Granite Pass to Simpson Meadow	12
14	Side trip to Tehipite and back	
15	Simpson Meadow to Little Pete Meadow	18
16	Little Pete Meadow over Muir Pass to Evolution Lake or Golby Meadow	12
17	Day of rest	
18	Golby Meadow to Heart Lake	16
19	Heart Lake over Selden Pass to Mono Creek	14
20	Mono Creek to Cascade Valley (Fish Creek)	16
21	Cascade Valley to Devils Postpile	14
22	Day or rest. Send to Mammoth for supplies.	



<u>Day.</u>	<u>Point to Point.</u>	<u>Approximate Miles.</u>
23	Devils Postpile to Thousand Island Lake	15
24	Thousand Island Lake to Lyell Canyon	15 ?
25	Day of rest. Side trip to Lyell Glacier and back	
26	Lyell Canyon to Tenaya Lake	18
27	Tenaya Lake to Yosemite Valley	14

264 mi.
Total

March 3, 1930.

Mr. Horace M. Albright, Director
National Parks Service
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Albright:

I have laid out Mr. Matthes' itinerary for the high Sierra trip on a map and thought it over in some detail. I am very well pleased with the plan, and I hope I can allot the full 27 days to the expedition. I have written to Superintendent White to that effect, and I have had a letter from him indicating that he is going over the whole project with Mr. Leverin as soon as he can.

I fully expect to be in Washington within the next two months, and I shall look forward to a good visit with you and with Mr. Matthes before final arrangements are made.

Cordially yours

March 8, 1930

Mr. Horace M. Albright, Director
National Park Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

I expect to be in Washington on the 21st of this month, and I shall certainly plan to come in and have a conference with you. I have recently received a very satisfactory letter from Superintendent White; perhaps he sent you a copy of it. His reactions and those of Mr. Loverin are so satisfactory that I think there will be no difficulty in making good arrangements for the pack train trip through the Sierras.

I am enclosing herewith the latest copy of my proposed itinerary for the summer season. You will observe that I am going to visit several of the more important of our Parks.

Cordially yours

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

March 11, 1930.

Dr. W. W. Atwood,
President, Clark University,
Worcester, Massachusetts.

My dear Dr. Atwood:

Thank you for your letter of March 8, with your tentative itinerary for the coming summer. It interests me greatly and I have taken the liberty of sending copies of the itinerary to the superintendents of the parks you contemplate visiting.

I am looking forward to seeing you the next time you are in Washington and to personally discuss with you your summer plans.

Sincerely yours,


Horace M. Albright
Director.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

MAR 24 1930

Dr. Wallace W. Atwood,
Clark University,
Worcester, Mass.

Dear Mr. Atwood:

For your ready information in connection with your coming trip through the various national parks, I am inclosing herewith maps of each of the proposed park and monument additions which are now under consideration. In each case these maps are accompanied by a brief description of the proposed additions and other pertinent information regarding them.

Sincerely yours,

Horace M. Albright

HORACE M. ALBRIGHT,
Director.

Inclosure 19006

United States
Department of the Interior.
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK.
Moose, Wyoming.

March 24, 1930.

The Director,
National Park Service,
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Director:

I have your Memorandum of March 11th, regarding Dr. Atwood's visits to various parks.

I feel that Dr. Atwood is going to spend too little time here if he is going over the Skyline Trail with pack outfit. This will take up practically all of his time and I am sure he would like to look around the floor of the valley and some of the proposed trails around the smaller lakes, such as Taggart, Bradley, Jenny, Leigh and String Lakes. I want to make the trip with Dr. Atwood; in fact, I plan on covering the trail in late May or early June on snowshoes, in order to find out the most desirable place for the trail to get away from heavy snow drifts. I hope Dr. Atwood may see his way clear to give a little more time to this park. Either Dr. Fryxell or I will make a point of being with him at all times.

Very truly yours,

SAM T. WOODRING.
Superintendent.

Copy to Dr. Atwood.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WASHINGTON

April 1, 1930.


OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Dr. Wallace W. Atwood,
Clark University,
Worcester, Mass.

Dear Dr. Atwood:

I am enclosing herewith copy of letter just received from Superintendent Woodring of Grand Teton National Park regarding the allotment of your time to that park in your proposed itinerary, which you will want to consider in connection with your trip.

Very truly yours,



Director.

Enc. 326986.

April 7, 1930

Mr. Horace M. Albright, Director
National Park Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

I had a delightful series of experiences in California. The visit to Sequoia last week was a special pleasure. Col. White and his associates did everything possible to make the visit, short as it was, very valuable, and I have worked out with him and Mr. Loverin some of the plans for the summer pack train trip.

While in San Francisco I went over with Mr. Kittredge many of the engineering projects, and the problems in the Parks become more and more fascinating as I get deeper into them. It may be advisable to change my routing through the Sierras some, so as to give more time to the Kings River region, and if possible see the Redwood mountain area, which may be set aside as a Mather Memorial.

In San Francisco I had a very pleasant lunch with about a dozen of the enthusiastic friends of the National Parks. On my return I found the reports which you had so kindly prepared, showing with maps the various additions to the National Parks which have been proposed. Those are all very interesting to me and exceedingly helpful. I shall carry them into the field with me.

I have letters from Tillotson and Woodring, and I received the one from Superintendent of Larsen National Park, all asking for more time. I am not sure just how I shall solve all those problems, but I am going to put in just as many days as I can in each of the Parks, and spend them where the work may be of greatest service to you.

I saw Secretary Wilbur for a few minutes after I left you. We referred to some of the new projects, and he called special attention to the Boulder Dam region. I am very much interested in the possibilities there, and I went over a report which Mr. Kittredge has prepared on that region. I am convinced it should be a national reserve of some kind.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours

April 8, 1930

Mr. Horace M. Albright, Director
National Park Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

I am to address the delegates to the national convention of the Izaak Walton League on April 24th in Chicago.

In thinking over my address I have decided that I should like to show about twenty perfectly stunning views in our National Parks. I could use but three or four from each of the most striking places. Could you help me out by loaning me some slides for this purpose? I certainly want some from the Sequoia, and one or two from the Yosemite. I have some very good ones of Crater Lake and Rainier, and of the Grand Canyon. I do not have anything of Zion or Bryce, and mine of Glacier are not quite satisfactory.

Perhaps someone could look over those in your office and select about twenty or thirty which could be forwarded to me here, and with what I have I could make up a group to take on for the Chicago meeting. Remember, everyone must be a stunning view. I want to make those people "sit up and take notice".

Cordially yours

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

April 14, 1930.

F. Albright

Dr. Wallace W. Atwood
of Massachusetts.

Sir:

You have been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, upon the recommendation of the Director of the National Park Service, subject to taking the oath of office, a Collaborator At Large (Expert Adviser) in the National Park Service, with headquarters at Worcester, Massachusetts, at a salary of \$12 per annum, plus travel expenses, and \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence when away from designated headquarters in accordance with existing orders and regulations, by transfer from Scientist (Geologist) Grade 16, at \$4600 per annum, when actually employed, in the Geological Survey, effective on date of entrance on duty (not earlier than July 1, 1930). New position. Under this appointment you are subject to the provisions of the retirement act.

Respectfully,

(Sgd) J. ATWOOD MAULDING
Chief, Division of Appointments,
Mails and Files.

Through the

Director of the National Park Service.

Order No. 2112.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

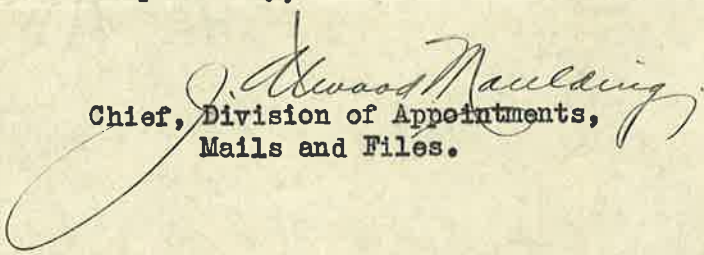
April 14, 1930.

Dr. Wallace W. Atwood
of Massachusetts.

Sir:

You have been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, upon the recommendation of the Director of the National Park Service, subject to taking the oath of office, a Collaborator At Large (Expert Adviser) in the National Park Service, with headquarters at Worcester, Massachusetts, at a salary of \$12 per annum, plus travel expenses, and \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence when away from designated headquarters in accordance with existing orders and regulations, by transfer from Scientist (Geologist) Grade 16, at \$4600 per annum, when actually employed, in the Geological Survey, effective on date of entrance on duty (not earlier than July 1, 1930). New position. Under this appointment you are subject to the provisions of the retirement act.

Respectfully,


Chief, Division of Appointments,
Mails and Files.

Through the

Director of the National Park Service.

Order No. 2112.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON



1-512 a

THIS APPOINTMENT IS NOT TO BE ACCEPTED AS CREDENTIALS FOR OPERATING. EVERY EMPLOYEE SO AUTHORIZED IS PROVIDED WITH AN IDENTIFICATION CARD, AND ANY PERSON APPROACHED BY THE HOLDER OF THIS APPOINTMENT IS ENTITLED AND IS REQUESTED TO VIEW THAT CARD. (ONLY THOSE EMPLOYEES WHO DO INVESTIGATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC WORK, SUCH AS INSPECTORS, ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS, ETC., NEED IDENTIFICATION CARDS.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

April 18, 1930.

Dr. Wallace Atwood,
President, Clark University,
Worcester, Massachusetts.

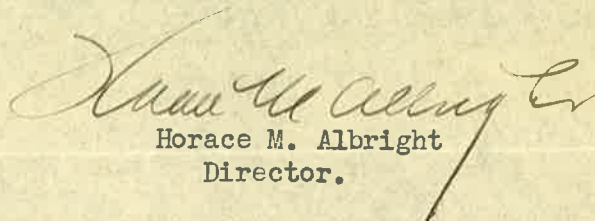
Dear Dr. Atwood:

In reviewing official correspondence I find that I did not tell you that I was going to be in Chicago for the Izaak Walton League Convention on April 25 and 26. I hope to see you there.

I will be either at the LaSalle or some nearby hotel, probably the Congress Hall. At any rate, you can get in touch with me through the Sterling Borax Company office, 111 West Monroe Street. I will probably not spend all my time in Chicago at the Izaak Walton League Convention. I would leave on Saturday night, at midnight, for Michigan where I would spend Sunday. I will bring along some additional lantern slides if you want me to.

With best regards and looking forward to seeing you soon, I am

Sincerely yours,


Horace M. Albright
Director.

April 21, 1930

Mr. Horace M. Albright, Director
National Park Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

I think I have enough slides. Those that were sent from your office have come, and with a number from my personal collection I shall probably get along. I am not planning to use very many.

My stay in Chicago is going to be rather brief. I arrive early in the morning and must leave at 12:00 noon for an engagement in Detroit that evening. I know that is not giving very much time to the League meeting. I am to come on the platform at 10:50 on Saturday morning.

It will be a real pleasure to see you and have a good chat. If we don't meet there, we will of course be very long in Washington. I am in trouble about having the next meeting on the 9th and 10th of May, but perhaps I can shift my engagements so as to be present. My program is very much crowded. The best time for me to be in Washington would be between the 19th and 23rd of May, inclusive. I could make it on the 22nd and 23rd very well. I must be in Baltimore for the 24th. Those dates, however, may not be convenient for you or other members of the Board, and I fear that Dr. Merriam has already fixed the dates for May 9th and 10th. He is far off in the southwest at this time, and I doubt whether we had better make any change.

Cordially yours

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

APR 23 1930

Dr. Wallace G. Atwood,
Clark University,
Worcester, Mass.

Dear Dr. Atwood:

I am glad to have your letter of April 7th and to hear that you had such a pleasant and worthwhile visit to California.

I think it would be quite worthwhile for you to give as much time as possible to the Kings River area on your forthcoming Sierra trip. The possibilities of getting the opposition to bring this area into a park status appear quite favorable at this time, and believe we should be in a position to have a bill introduced for that purpose during the next session of Congress. Your recommendations based upon a thorough knowledge of the country would, of course, be most helpful to our cause.

With regard to the Boulder Dam region you will be interested to know that we have just recently prepared a form of executive order providing for the withdrawal, from entry, of a large area in the Boulder Canyon region pending further examination and study as to its possibilities for inclusion in a national monument or some other form of Federal reservation devoted to public use.

Sincerely yours,



HORACE M. ALBRIGHT,
Director.

April 28, 1930

Mr. Horace M. Albright, Director
National Park Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

Perhaps I shall be in a position to make a very special contribution to the educational work in the National Parks. A surprise came to me a few evenings ago, and I shall pass it on to you. Perhaps it will surprise you. I discovered that my son, Wallace, Jr., who has had an unusually good training in geology and physiography, has become intensely interested in the National Park work which I have talked over at home more or less. He has listened with apparent interest, but I did not realize that he was becoming so enthusiastic.

I am enclosing a statement which will give you the facts regarding his academic training and experience. We have been training him to go into University work, and some of my staff have volunteered that he is the best trained young man that has entered the profession in this country. His two years in Europe have been a great help, and you will see that he has been in the field a number of years, and has done considerable independent field work and published two rather important papers. The place where I think we need him is as Dr. Bryant's assistant. I know we have talked it over quite frankly in the Board meetings when I had no idea this young man would be interested in the position, and we thought that with Mr. Bryant's strength in biological fields, his first assistant in developing the educational work in the Parks should be one whose training had been primarily in geology and physiography.

I am planning to have this young man with me all summer and will, of course, do everything I can to give him first class training and introduction to the work and the problems as I see them. Perhaps you would regard this as a good plan for anyone who was to take that position under Dr. Bryant. Then I have thought that since this young man has had the training and seems to have the ability to write, perhaps he could take hold, during the winter, of the task which lies before us of revising the pamphlets descriptive of the features of scientific interest in the Parks. He would not be well equipped to do all of the Parks justice, or to treat the biological phases in any of the Parks, but Dr. Bryant would, of course, either do that himself, or have someone else in the Service do it.

Mr. Albright

-2-

April 23, 1930

I did not expect that I would be speaking for one of my own family in connection with this work, but he is a bona fide graduate student here at Clark and will come up for his Doctor's degree at the coming Commencement. I always take it as my duty to help such young men to find positions where they will fit in nicely, so I feel justified in writing a good letter for him, even if he is handicapped by being my own son. I fully believe he will make good in spite of that handicap. I would not want you to consider this matter seriously without letters from others who know him, and I should, of course, want you to meet him. If you are interested even without committing yourself in the least I shall be glad to have him come down with me when I come to our meeting on the 9th of May, or he can run down most any time if it seems to you better to meet him when I am not there. I know he is deeply interested. He has now said that he would rather have that kind of work than any university position that he has ever heard of.

Wallace tells me that he spoke to Dr. Ekblaw of his interest, and that Dr. Ekblaw has already written to you. There are several other people who I know would recommend him very highly for his personal qualities, for his ability in speaking and teaching, and for his industry and enthusiasm. I really think he is worth considering, but I confess I would rather have his name come before our Board, if we are going to make another nomination to you, through someone else's activity than my own. Perhaps it will so happen if you became interested in him that you would do it, or Dr. Merriam might. That, however, is just a detail and will undoubtedly be worked out.

It was a pleasure to see you in Chicago, and take part in the program with you. I think we made out a pretty good case for the National Parks; certainly you did for the activities of the National Park Service.

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours

enclosure

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

APR 29 1930

Dr. Wallace W. Atwood,
Worcester, Mass.

Dear Dr. Atwood:

In reference to your study of some of the important park extension problems, we will have authority on July 1 for the appointment of Expert Advisers and funds for payment of travel expenses. We, therefore, have secured your appointment by the Secretary of the Interior as Collaborator at Large (Expert Adviser) in the National Park Service with headquarters at Worcester at a salary of \$12 per annum, plus travel expenses, and \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence. This appointment is by transfer from your present when actually employed position in the Geological Survey, it being understood that after you have finished your coming summer's trip you will be available for retransfer to the Geological Survey to the same position you now hold. As stated, our authority for your employment begins July 1. As you plan leaving Worcester about June 15 you will be enroute beyond Denver when your appointment becomes effective. However, you should arrange to take the oath of office on July 1, mailing it back to the National Park Service at Washington.

There is also inclosed a travel order authorizing you to visit such points in Continental United States as may be necessary in connection with your official duties also effective July 1, 1930. As you are planning to travel in your own car there are apt to be some complications in the payment of your travel expenses. The Comptroller General has held that a per diem cannot be paid in excess of the time that would be required for the travel by the shortest possible route by train. Therefore, in order to pay the expense of gas and oil on a mileage basis, it would be necessary for you to keep a record of the time traveled between points and per diem would be limited to the time it would have required to travel between these points by train. It is, therefore, suggested that you claim merely a straight per diem of \$6 from July 1 until September 23 except for 27 days you will be on the pack train trip from Giant Forest, Sequoia, to Yosemite. The estimated expense of this pack train trip for 15 persons including food is approximately \$4,500. Therefore, 1/15 of the expense would be approximately \$300. Per diem for 58 days would be \$348. There would also be some expense for pack and saddle horses for your trip in the Grand Teton National Park. It is estimated that the total expense covering your trip would be approximately \$700 and this amount will be set up as an encumbrance against our available funds.

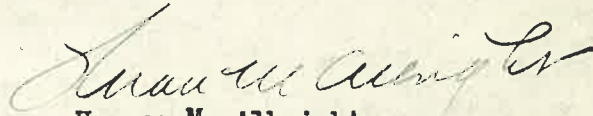
648

July 1 - 11 11 days @ 6 = 66
12 July & Aug 7 = 27 day pack train trip
4 Aug 8 - Aug 31 Per Bureau
27
27
66
330
330

In view of the fact that you will be traveling in the parks as an official of the National Park Service, you would be entitled to free accommodations while in the parks and it is also probable that the park operators would be willing to quote a special rate for your wife and daughters. I am inclosing a letter addressed to the park superintendents certifying that you are on official business and requesting that they obtain such courtesies for you and your family as the operators can consistently give.

These various papers are all being sent to you considerably in advance of their effective dates in order that you may be fully advised. If there are any questions, please do not hesitate to write to us.

Sincerely yours,


Horace M. Albright,
Director.

Inclosure 23941.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WASHINGTON

APR 29 1930

Memorandum to the Park Superintendents:

This letter is to certify that Dr. Wallace W. Atwood is visiting the parks on official business as Collaborator at Large (Expert Adviser) in the National Park Service and as such is entitled to be furnished free accommodations by the park operators. Dr. Atwood is being accompanied by his wife and daughters and such courtesies as the park operators might desire to extend to them would be very greatly appreciated.

Horace M. Albright
Horace M. Albright,
Director.

1-038 a

INCLOSURE

23941

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

G P O

6-6945

May 2, 1930

Mr. Horace M. Albright, Director
National Park Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

You have made arrangements for me which are very pleasing and distinctly helpful. I am quite content to be transferred from the Geological Survey to the National Park Service for a period, and I most sincerely trust that the work which I have laid out for the summer season will prove to be of real value to you and your associates. The National Park problems are appealing to me more and more strongly the longer I study them, and the possibilities seem to be greater than I ever dreamt of.

I think the financial arrangements, as you have made them, are very generous indeed, and I am quite certain that the official appointment will bring with it many helpful courtesies while I am in the different Parks.

I understand that I must take the oath of office on July 1st and forward the blank at once to your office, I am looking forward with the keenest of pleasure to the new experiences.

Cordially yours

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

May 2, 1930.

Dr. Wallace W. Atwood,
President, Clark University,
Worcester, Massachusetts.

My dear Dr. Atwood:

Your letter of April 28, in regard to the possible availability of your son, Wallace, Jr., for work in the National Park Service, reached me a day or two ago and I read it and its enclosures with the keenest interest. I feel that the young man is ideally equipped for our Service unless perchance he is not even "a chip off the old block."

I am rushing your letter right out to Harold Bryant who, as you know, will head our new educational division, and I wish you would bring with you some extra copies of your son's credentials in order that I may have a chance to discuss them with other members of the Advisory Board. I happen to know that one of the points to be discussed at the forthcoming meeting will be the appointment of an assistant to Dr. Bryant. Really, I am very enthusiastic over your son's qualifications and particularly so because of his expressed interest in the National Park Service. Of course, there will be technicalities, Civil Service examination, etc., that must be worked out but these are not insuperable obstacles in the way of securing his services.

I was delighted to have the little visit with you at Chicago. You made a great speech there and did us a lot of good.

Faithfully yours,



Horace M. Albright
Director.

May 5, 1930

Mr. Horace M. Albright, Director
National Park Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

I am naturally very much pleased with your letter and your own reaction to the suggestion which I passed on to you. The young man is indeed very enthusiastic over the possibility of being in such a great National service, and I am delighted to find that he has that idealism in him and a real vision as to what is possible in the educational work associated with the Park Service.

You will find enclosed half a dozen copies of Wallace's "Who's Who" material. It is what had been prepared in our appointment office to use if we placed him in a college or university position.

I am planning to arrive next Friday morning, and I shall come over to your office during the latter part of the morning to talk over in detail plans, or any suggestions that you may have regarding my own summer program. I may not be able to come to Washington again before our Commencement period, and I am expecting to leave for the West immediately after college closes.

Cordially yours

enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

May 6, 1930.

To the National Park Educational Advisory Board,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

It was my purpose last week to write this letter in regard to the forthcoming meeting of the Board but illness prevented my doing so, hence the lateness of its date.

I wish to present to the Board a few matters to be considered at this meeting:

1. The Problem of Research Reserves within national parks. This item was presented to the Board at its November meeting as item No. 13 but it was decided that it should have further consideration. In view of the fact that we should make some studies on this problem during the coming summer, we would appreciate further advice from the Board in regard to research reserves, suggestions regarding their purpose, size, administration, etc. In this connection I attach a copy of Chief Park Naturalist Ansel Hall's letter of February 18, for your information.

2. Personnel. Further consideration should be given to the problem of personnel of the educational division of the National Park Service. The Board has unanimously recommended the appointment of Dr. Harold C. Bryant as Assistant Director of the National Park Service in Charge of the Branch of Education. However, we have not decided on the second place in this branch and we need a man to fill a place with a salary beginning at \$3800 per annum. The recommendation of the Board to guide us in filling this place will be appreciated. Also, it is important that further consideration be given to filling the park naturalist positions either created through the approval of the 1931 budget or advanced in grade and pay under this budget. For instance, the position of park naturalist in Yosemite, Yellowstone and Grand Canyon has been advanced from a place starting in pay at \$2600 to a grade the entrance salary of which is \$3800. Some of these places, notably Grand Canyon and Yellowstone, are filled by young men just out of college, with practically no experience and with a good deal of the immaturity of youth handicapping to a certain extent their activities. Shall we give these high-paid positions to these young men, trusting that they will develop, or shall we select men who have had more experience? Usually the older men are not adapted to conditions in the national parks and

Refer to Bryant

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*Although
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have growing families which need educational advantages not to be found in national parks while the young men either have no families or very young families. There are many other points of difference to be considered in passing upon the qualifications of the older or younger men for these places.

3. Training Schools in national parks. This problem is best presented by quoting from a letter received from Dr. Bryant, in regard to the Yosemite School of Field Natural History -

not favored

"About 70 applications were received for the Yosemite School of Field Natural History. Of this number, only 20 have been accepted. Some five or six have Master's Degrees and practically all applications are from college graduates. With so many well prepared students applying, it makes it difficult for anyone having had two years' college training to gain entrance. Should there eventually be a graduate training school together with some school to care for other applicants? This year a ranger and his wife from Carlsbad Caves applied but could not be accepted because they were unable to show the prerequisite of college training. We have handled this situation successfully by offering them a special training with the school but not as an actual part of the school. The proposed school in Yellowstone did not materialize. Should the project be revived and if so, should it duplicate the older school at Yosemite or emphasize a different type of training? At least 5 graduates of the Yosemite School of Field Natural History would have taken the work in Yellowstone if it had been offered, indicating that some would appreciate an opportunity of a similar training in other parks."

Refer to Dr Bryant

4. Visual Education. The great demand for lectures, showing of pictures of national parks, during the winter has convinced me that one of the important functions of the educational branch must be the development of material for visual education. Further consideration of this by the Board, suggestions as to how we shall proceed, will be earnestly awaited by all of us who are responsible for carrying out the educational program.

5. Publications. The publications of the National Park Service are in a more or less chaotic condition. The last time we published a booklet of an educational nature was in 1926, when we printed "The Plants of Glacier Park" and "The Wild Animals and Birds of Mount Rainier National Park." It seems as though our printing fund should be increased by at least \$5,000 per annum which would enable us to get out two or three publications a year. Upon application of the Board to our Publication Division we will be glad to have sent up a set of our booklets for reference. We would also like further advice from the Board on what we shall do with "Nature Notes" which are being printed each month in the national parks.

Shall we continue the publication of these Nature Notes monthly or shall we replace the mimeographed sheets by a single publication covering all parks, this to be illustrated. In other words, do the present Nature Notes serve the purpose for which they are issued, are we reaching a wide enough field, or shall we expand into something finer, bigger and more useful?

6. Museums. We would like to have the Museum problem thoroughly discussed and consideration given to expansion of the museum program. At the last meeting of the Board the suggestion of going ahead next with a museum in the southwest, possibly at Casa Grande, met with the approval of the Board. Have we now the museum program looking far enough ahead or is it time to begin considering further additions to the program?

7. In our letter of November 25, item No. 3, covered the "Wright-Dixon Wild Life Survey." The advice of the Board on this independent research enterprise was given to us. We would like to have further consideration given the general problem of research in the national parks. How far should we go in developing a research division in our own bureau, how far can we go in encouraging universities and scientific institutions to do this work for us, and how far shall we go in expecting other Government bureaus to do our research work?

This letter has necessarily been written hastily because I am overwhelmed with work accumulated during my illness and I shall doubtless have more problems to present when I meet with the Board on Friday.

Expressing my regret that this letter could not have gone to you earlier and looking forward to meeting all members of the Board, I am

Sincerely yours,

Horace M. Albright

Horace M. Albright
Director.

Inc.

HMA-EG

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

May 7, 1930.

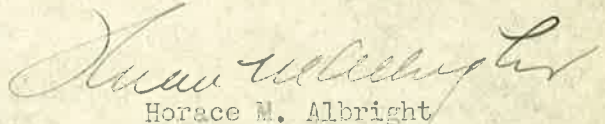
Dr. Wallace W. Atwood,
President, Clark University,
Worcester, Massachusetts.

Dear Dr. Atwood:

This will acknowledge your letter of May 5, enclosing some more copies of the education and experience record of your son. I am glad to have these extra copies. They will be useful to me, Friday.

Looking forward to seeing you, I am

Sincerely yours,


Horace M. Albright
Director.

ADDRESS ONLY
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

May 8, 1930.

Dr. Wallace W. Atwood,
President, Clark University,
Worcester, Massachusetts.

Dear Dr. Atwood:

The National Park Service acknowledges receipt, in good condition, of the material recently loaned to you. I appreciate your promptness in returning this material.

Cordially yours,

HORACE M. ALBRIGHT,

Director.

Description of material:

32 national park lantern slides used at Izaak Walton League convention in Chicago.

May 16, 1930

Mr. Horace M. Albright, Director
National Park Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

I do not want you to think I am planning to have you stormed with letters about Wallace, Jr. I simply reported at our staff meeting what he was interested in doing. We were talking over the prospects of each one of our candidates for the higher degrees, and of course we are actively engaged in placing them in positions for next year. Two or three of the staff said that they wanted to write letters, of their own initiative, because they feared that I would not be willing to say as much for the boy as they would.

I have replied to Dr. Bryant, indicating that as a member of the Board I want to see him find the best qualified man for that position that there is available, and I am going to take that stand and hold to it. I told Wallace that you expected to be up this way early in June and would like to meet him, and he will make his plans so as to join you if that is your desire.

It appears that I must be in Washington on the 26th of this month for the annual meeting of the National Parks Association. I am anxious to help steer that organization into prosperity internally, and to greater effectiveness nationally. Remember I would be pleased to have your counsel whenever you have suggestions you would like to pass on to me. The situation is not an easy one for me to meet, and there are a number of internal problems which I little suspected when I accepted the Presidency. Your help will be very much appreciated. I am only in it to be of service in supporting the National Park work in every way that I can. Dr. Merriam has recently proposed what seems to be a possible new plan of organization that offers interesting possibilities, and I hope he will bring it up at the annual meeting on the 26th. During the morning of that day I think I shall come over to your office, so as to have a minute with you. It will probably be the last time in Washington before the field season opens.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours

May 23, 1930

Mr. Horace M. Albright, Director
National Parks Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

I have revised my itinerary for the summer in order to have a little more time in the region of the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, add a little more time at Lassen, and see the Redwood Highway. I am enclosing about a dozen copies of this itinerary because I thought you might want to send copies to the superintendents. I learned that you sent the others out, and they ought to have the revised edition.

I have received from Mr. Kittredge maps with a proposed route of travel through the high mountains laid out from day to day with camping places all indicated. It is a wonderfully attractive route, and I am looking forward with the keenest of pleasure to the experiences which we will have along the trails. I sincerely appreciate the cooperation which I am receiving from all of you, and I hope to have a report ready in the fall which will be worth something to you. I certainly should be in a position to counsel at our Board meetings more effectively than I have in the past.

Cordially yours

enclosures

May 31, 1930

Mr. Horace M. Albright, Director
National Parks Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Albright:

I shall plan to get off just a brief note today, but I shall send a fuller letter to you by Wallace, Junior on next Tuesday. I want to tell you somewhat fully of what went on at the National Parks Association meeting. I think you will feel, as I do, quite hopeful over the turn which we have given to affairs there.

Wallace, Junior may connect with you and be on your train Tuesday night, or he may plan to meet you at Bar Harbor on Wednesday. I shall talk over the examination plans with him this afternoon.

Cordially yours

Approved by
Assistant Secretary,
February 7, 1927.
Amended April 28, 1928.

1-430

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Dr. Wallace W. Atwood,
Collaborator at Large, N.P.S.,
Clark University,
Worcester, Mass.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1930.

Dear Sir:

You are hereby authorized to travel from your headquarters located at Worcester, Mass., to and from the following-named points in the United States, upon official business of this Department, the nature of which has been communicated to you:

Such points in the Continental United States as may be necessary in connection with your official duties. Effective July 1, 1930.

Travel must be by the shortest practicable route and without unnecessary delay, and round trip tickets must be obtained wherever practicable.

While traveling on official duty away from your designated headquarters, you will be compensated for personal and transportation expenses as shown in Section A and C following:

A. In lieu of subsistence expenses, not exceeding \$ 6.00 per diem; or actual subsistence expenses of not exceeding \$ per diem.

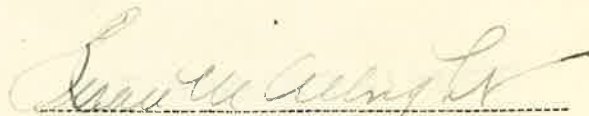
B. While traveling on official business beyond the limits of the continental United States, you will be allowed, in lieu of subsistence expenses not exceeding \$ per diem; or actual subsistence expenses of not exceeding an average of \$ per diem.

C. You will also be reimbursed for your actual and necessary transportation and other miscellaneous expenses not personal, railroad, steamboat, stage and livery fares, tolls, ferriage, etc., including necessary sleeping and parlor car accommodations; portorage in hotel, railway stations, or on trains; street car, cab, and bus fares; baggage transfers and checking parcels.

Travelers must provide themselves with copies of the standardized Government Travel Regulations, which show in detail the nature and extent of the above allowances.

The expense arising from this authorization will be chargeable to the appropriation for National Park Service, General Expenses.

Respectfully,



Director,
National Park Service.

June 18, 1930

Mr. Horace M. Albright, Director
National Park Service
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Albright:

I am on the eve of my departure for the far West. Everything looks promising for the wonderful summer season. I am enclosing a copy of my itinerary, which has just a slight modification, not of sufficient importance to warrant sending out fresh copies all along the line. I have sent a new copy to Superintendent White, because I have made a change at his suggestion, entering the Sierras first in the General Grant National Park and going from General Grant to Sequoia by trail. That, of course, will be an additional treat.

I am violating one of the rules of the University, but I am glad to do so, in sending to the Civil Service Commission the two theses which my son has prepared, based upon his independent field studies and offered for his graduate degrees here at Clark. They are the property of our Library, and I sincerely trust they will be returned in due time to the Clark Library.

The boy received his degree Monday, and is now looking forward with enthusiasm to the summer in the Parks. If you have any further suggestions that you want to have reach me I will probably receive them through the Superintendents as I meet them in the Parks.

Trusting that our trails will cross, and that we will meet at those crossings sometime during the summer, I am

Cordially yours

enclosure

June 19, 1930

Mr. Horace M. Albright, Director
National Parks Service
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Albright:

Just before leaving for his western trip Dr. Atwood took the oath of office, and we have forwarded the blank to Mr. J. Atwood Moulding, Chief, Division of Appointments, Mails and Files.

Very truly yours

Secretary to the President

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

June 20, 1930.

Dr. Wallace W. Atwood,
President, Clark University,
Worcester, Massachusetts.

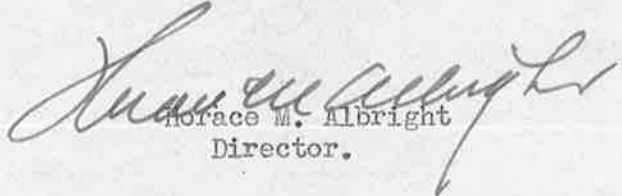
Dear Dr. Atwood:

Your letter of June 18 reached me just as I am starting for the West. I am glad to have your itinerary and am figuring on seeing you at Grand Canyon if possible on the 6th of July although it looks as though I may not be able to reach there until the 7th.

We shall watch the theses which you submitted to the Civil Service Commission and will do all we can to see that they get back to the Library of Clark University. They ought to be very useful in passing on his examination papers. I am going to have Dr. Bryant see your son at Sequoia Park before you go into the Sierra.

Hoping you will have a splendid trip and with all good wishes to all members of the family, I am

Sincerely yours,


Horace M. Albright
Director.

Mr. Cummings
Re Kings River Canyons
and Walter Pann

July 15, 1930

Mr. Duncan McDuffie
2101 Shattuck Avenue
Berkeley, California

Dear Mr. McDuffie:

Replying to yours of June 14, the error is one of dates. The resolution of August 27, 1925 was passed by the National Woolgrowers and American Livestock Associations in joint session. The resolution of the California Development Association was passed November 20, 1925.

Neither of these resolutions had for its purpose the acknowledgement of national park inviolability. That passed by the woolgrowers and livestock associations protested against creation of any further national parks in the eleven western public lands states. The purpose of the California Development Association resolution was (though stated in general terms) to keep the Kings River country out of a national park until it should be determined whether its waters were or were not "necessary to the future agricultural and industrial development" of adjoining populations.

But both resolutions were necessitated by the realization (after five years struggle in Congress) that public opinion would not tolerate industry in national parks, and both acknowledged this fact in unmistakable language. "Hearon", admits the California Development Association resolution, "it has been the accepted principle in the development of (national) parks that lands and resources within the boundaries of these parks should not be used for the storage of waters, development of power, or other commercial or economic purposes, etc."

In favor the purposes of the resolutions passed by these three powerful industrial organizations, the fact cannot be disputed that they acknowledged therein the victory which public sentiment for national park inviolability had won after years of violent dispute. The acknowledgment was also made in Congress by the dropping of the Yellowstone Lake bills followed by Senator Nelson's statement of April, 1926, before the Senate Lands Committee (herewith). Also by Representative Addison T. Smith's changing the form of his Sechler Basin bills so that instead of demanding the damming of a river within Yellowstone National Park, he thereafter demanded that the area should be excluded from the National Park.

It is seldom that, in issues of this kind, victories for principle are formally acknowledged. This is one glowing exception in my experience of conservation legislation. It means that the principle of national park inviolability is insured for many years to come by an accepted tradition. As one distinguished defender put it, "we have nailed inviolability down".

July 15, 1930

Accepted in Congress as a settled principle, nothing can now endanger or invalidate this unwritten law except thoughtless or blinded action on the part of conservationists themselves, induced perhaps as the latest of several clever devices by which interests have sought to open the law for power's entrance into some national park as a precedent for future campaigns in other parks.

The least yielding on the part of government or conservationists will be taken advantage of promptly and voraciously by powerful corporations always on the watch for opportunity.

Knowing the fine points of the game after eleven years in the front trenches, we resist instantly any steps toward reopening the Kings River fight.

Other ways of assisting Manifest Destiny can be found at less tragic a cost.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Sterling Ward

RSY:9

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Yellowstone Park, Wyoming,
July 25, 1930.

Dr. Wallace W. Atwood,
Care Superintendent,
Yosemite National Park,
California.

Dear Dr. Atwood:

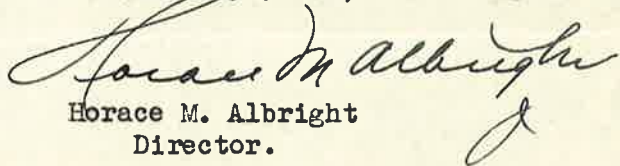
Please read and return the attached copy of a letter, dated July 15, from Bob Yard to Duncan McDuffie. Mr. Cammerer sent me this copy with a little note saying that Bob Yard had told him that, if we cannot get the Kings Canyon with power excluded, he is for letting the matter drift, and intimated that he would fight any bill that did not exclude power.

Of course, such an attitude is perfectly absurd, because if we fool with the water question now, we will never get the Kings Canyon.

I hope you and I will have a chance to talk this question over before Bob Yard gets out any printed matter in reference to the Kings Canyon.

With all good wishes to Mrs. Atwood, and all of the rest of the party, including your own good self, I am

Faithfully yours,


Horace M. Albright
Director.

Inclosure

Dictated by Mr. Albright
but signed in his absence

7

September 10, 1930.

Mr. H. M. Albright,
National Park Service,
409 Underwood Bldg.,
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Mr. Albright:

I have now completed my work in 10 of the National Parks. Since seeing you we have had delightful visits at Crater, Rainier, in the Tetons and here at Yellowstone, and are about ready to start eastward. I may possibly find time to visit Isle Royale.

The summer has been full of very interesting and profitable experiences, and I shall prepare a somewhat full report with whatever suggestions I have ready as soon after my return to Worcester as possible. There is just one matter which I look upon as very pressing which I want to comment upon now.

I visited the northeast corner of Rainier National Park with Major Tomlinson. We took saddle horses and went over the route of the new highway which is to cross the Cascade Range a little northeast of the present park boundary. I consider that area most highly desirable as an addition to the park, and I believe that it would be a serious catastrophe to the welfare of the Rainier National Park if we cannot have the entrance placed near the summit of the range where the new road will cross. The view which the visitor receives of Mt. Rainier as he crosses from the east to the west side of the mountain range is superb. It is one of those inspiring views of a lofty mountain that is distinctly worth while. It is one of those real National Park features which we should certainly have. Furthermore, that beautiful mountain top region should be preserved as a National Park would care for it and near the summit, perhaps just south of the lake which is in the pass, an information and observation station might well be established. There with adequate parking space available the traveling public will be invited to pause for a moment, enter this observation station, secure full information covering the various entrances into the park, the accommodations in the park, and such road information as they might want. If the ranger stationed at that point had some little knowledge of the natural history features of the park he might arouse in many of the travelers a sincere desire to pause long enough to enter the park by one route or another and gain the greater advantage of a longer visit.

4
Mr. H. M. A.

-2-

When I think of the alternative of that new road being entirely outside of the park with no indication of a park entrance present, I think the situation would be quite unfortunate. There is very little of that land which should be added to the park which seems to me to be of great value from the standpoint of the forests, and I know of no other use to which that land is likely to be put. Since the park will preserve the forests and care for them, it seems a very reasonable proposal that a considerable section of the Cascade Range be added to the northeast corner. I think you have received from Major Tomlinson a map on which he has indicated the proposed changes in the boundary, and I want to endorse that plan and simply to urge that I think this is an emergency and that action should be taken just as promptly as possible to secure that additional territory for the Mt. Rainier park. It is the most urgent emergency situation that I have encountered during the summer.

I understand the Forest Service is holding off action on several applications for roadside stands along that new highway through the Cascade Range.

Respectfully yours,

WWA/AEG

Wallace W. Atwood.

cc Washington Office

September 10, 1930.

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National Park Service,
409 Underwood Bldg.,
San Francisco, Calif.

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Mr. H. M. A.

-2-

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Respectfully yours,

WMA/ASG

Wallace W. Atwood.

cc Washington Office

TELEGRAM

Sent Sept. 25, 1930
At 10:30 A.M.

To: Horace M. Albright, Director
National Parks Service, Washington, D.C.

TRIP CLOSED. WALLACE, JUNIOR WILL REPORT
MONDAY.

(Signed) W. W. Atwood

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

At Moran, Wyoming

September 25, 1930

Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, President,
Clark University,
Worcester, Mass.

My dear Doctor Atwood:

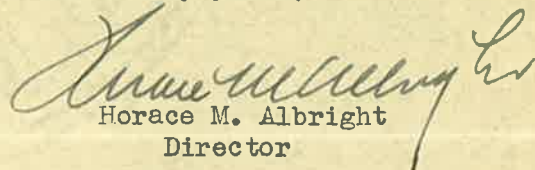
Just a line to thank you for your letter of September 10, dictated before you left Yellowstone. I am delighted with what you had to say about the proposed addition to Rainier National Park. Your statement is going to be a powerful help to me in working out that problem.

I have been greatly delayed in returning to Washington and will not reach there until about October 3. It will probably be two or three weeks after that before I will be in shape to discuss many matters with my friends.

I rode Sam Woodring's new trails yesterday. They are certainly wonderful.

With all good wishes to all members of the family, I am

Sincerely yours,


Horace M. Albright
Director

September 26, 1930

Mr. Horace M. Albright, Director
National Park Service
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Albright:

True to my past experience I have had more or less trouble with government vouchers. However, I confess that the major trouble is due to the fact that I did not have with me a copy of your letter in which you indicated that you wanted me to send in a per diem voucher for the days when I was not on the pack train trip and a special expense voucher for that particular expedition. You suggested in your letter of April 29th that an expense of \$300 would be judged right for my share of the pack train trip from Sequoia to Yosemite. That was on the basis of fifteen people in the party and an estimated cost of \$4500. There were sixteen people in the party and the expense was a little over \$6000, but I think we may have to forget all that because I made out my voucher for thirty-one days in July on the basis of \$6.00 per diem allowance, and I have received a check for \$186.00 to cover that account. I have not deposited it, and if you want to work out the account in the original way, of course I shall be glad to hold this check and return it at your request and make out new vouchers. I appreciate that the way in which you made the plans are to my advantage by something more than \$100.

However, to complete the travel vouchers in the way in which I started out I am enclosing one for August and one for September. These I think are made out correctly and would cover the per diem allowance for \$6.00 for the balance of the expedition. There may not be any way in which you can make an allowance for the extra expense that I went to in traveling overland with the pack train through the high Sierras, and I certainly do not want you to go to any undue trouble in this matter. If you think best to put through the two vouchers which I am enclosing we will forget the other side of the story.

We have had a delightful experience, and I shall prepare a report as promptly as possible. I visited ten Parks, and I am very much impressed with the progress that is being made in making the Parks more attractive and more accessible to the public, and I am also impressed with the progress which is being made in our so-called educational work in the Parks.

September 26, 1930

Now I want to make a suggestion, and I add it to this business letter because I want to get the word to you promptly and have the suggestion carefully considered by you and your immediate associates, especially Dr. Bryant. During the summer we have come to use in our party the expression "National Park Field Science Service" or "Field Science Division". The more we have used that the more we have come to like it. I definitely recommend that rather than calling the work which Dr. Bryant is taking charge of, the educational work, we call it the Field Science Work of the National Park Service, or the Field Science Division of the National Park Service.

If this does not impress you favorably at once, I wish you would try it out on several and try it out on yourself after a few day thinking about it. It is not a momentary or flashy suggestion; it is one to which I have given considerable thought. We are developing the outdoor sciences as the basis for the work which Dr. Bryant is to direct. We are stressing the outdoor side, the field idea, and I have long searched for some term which would avoid using the expression "educational work".

Perhaps you would like to have the opinion of our Advisory Board on this subject, and if you are in a hurry I would be glad to submit the case in writing to each one, or through the Chairman of the Board to the various members, and see how they react. If you are not in a hurry about it, I could bring it up at the next meeting, but I thought you were organizing that division and would be beginning correspondence which would stamp the name "Educational Division" on it for a long time, and I really believe you will all come to like "Field Science Division" much better than the other name. It is distinctly more dignified, it is distinctly more appropriate. We are going to do a considerable body of truly scientific work as well as give instruction in the field in the natural sciences.

I wired yesterday morning that my son, Wallace, Junior, would report for duty on Monday morning. He goes with my best wishes, and I trust he will prove to be of real service to you. He is enthusiastic about the prospects that lie before him; he has become personally acquainted with most of the Parks, for he had visited several before we started out this summer. There are but three or four with which he is not personally acquainted. It has been a pleasure to give him this special training for the work, and I hope that as time passes I may be of still more service to you and to him.

Cordially yours

enclosures

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON

DEC 16 1930

Dr. W. W. Atwood,
President, Clark University,
Worcester, Massachusetts.

Dear Dr. Atwood:

I was very sorry that it was necessary to postpone the meeting of the Advisory Board which was planned for December 8. As you have been informed, this was necessary because of the small number who could be present on that date. Pending a meeting there is one point on which you should be informed.

I regret to report the resignation of Dr. John C. Merriam, who has been your able Chairman. His resignation was accepted only because of his desire to lighten the heavy burden he is carrying.

In order that the Board may continue to function, the Secretary has appointed Dr. H. C. Bumpus as Chairman and his acceptance has been received.

It has been suggested that some one particularly interested in historical development should be appointed to fill the vacancy on the Board.

Sincerely yours,


Horace M. Albright
Horace M. Albright,
Director.

DAY LETTER

December 19, 1930

To: Mr. Horace M. Albright
National Parks Service, Washington, D. C.

National Parks Association has taken no formal action on Everglades National Park project. Has not authorized opposition. Has two committees at work on problems relating to selection of areas appropriate for National Parks. These committees have not reported. I think Yard's letter of December 15th to Chairman Colton right in principle. Personally I am chiefly interested in problem of development of such a unique laboratory. I am doubtful as to its recreational value, but I have no doubt as to its scientific and educational values for students of biology and geography. We are all interested in this unique ~~biological~~ wilderness and I believe we all favor federal reservation.

(Signed) W. W. Atwood

TELEGRAM

From Washington, D. C.
Dec. 19, 1930 - 9:30 A.M.

To: President Wallace W. Atwood

IN CONNECTION EVERGLADES PARK BILL NOW BEFORE HOUSE THERE HAS BEEN VOICED OPPOSITION BY YARD. WE BELIEVE THAT HE DOES NOT REPRESENT YOUR ASSOCIATION. RUMOR IS HE IS ATTEMPTING TO INFLUENCE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION AND TOGETHER OPPOSE BILL. AM I RIGHT IN SAYING THAT THIS QUESTION HAS NEVER BEEN OFFICIALLY CONSIDERED BY YOUR ASSOCIATION AND THEREFORE ASSOCIATION SHOULD TAKE NO STAND. BELIEVE YARD ALMOST ALONE IN HIS OPPOSITION. IF YOU PERSONALLY ARE IN FAVOR WORD FROM YOU WOULD BE HELPFUL. ANYHOW PLEASE MAKE STATEMENT WHICH WILL CLEAR YOUR ORGANIZATION.

(Signed) H. M. Albright

ADDRESS ONLY
THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

December 20, 1930.

Dr. W. W. Atwood,
President, Clark University,
Worcester, Massachusetts.

Dear Doctor Atwood:

Thank you very much for your wire of yesterday in regard to the attitude of the National Parks Association toward the Everglades National Park project. This wire gives us exactly the information that we needed. Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,



Horace M. Albright
Director.

THE OBSERVATIONS RELATIVE TO NATIONAL PARKS MADE DURING THE SUMMER OF 1930

By Wallace W. Atwood

I

Hot Springs, Arkansas

My visit to this park was rather brief. The official in charge at headquarters explained the method of administering the leases to hotels and bath houses where the hot springs were located, but I gave no special attention to that side of the park activities. I drove through the upland areas that have been reserved as a portion of the park and I appreciate that the landscape has a degree of beauty and that the park is of local significance for recreation.

I discovered nothing about the park which impressed me with national significance, nothing which would have led me to favor the establishment of a national park at that locality.

The densely settled urban community in the very midst of the park area gives to the region an entirely different aspect than would be desirable in an area which was truly a park. If this property is maintained as a national reservation, it seems to me that it could be more appropriately administered by the National Health Service.

II

CARLSBAD CAVERNS

This recently established park is unique and truly a remarkable natural feature. The crystal formations in these caves are superb. They are the most beautiful and remarkable of stalactites and stalagmites that I know of anywhere in the world. It is, in my judgment, a very welcome addition to our system of national parks.

page two

Two very pressing problems presented themselves, one is the water supply at the cave entrance, to serve the needs of those who must live there and for the hundreds of visitors who are coming each day to enter the cave. Plans which have been made for a water supply for such a community seem to me inadequate and I believe a much larger program must be undertaken in order to obtain an adequate and permanent supply of good water.

The second problem pertains to the entertaining of visitors. At present most of the visitors are taken down in the morning, served with luncheon in the cave, and brought out in the middle of the afternoon. The luncheon goods must be taken several hundred feet into the cave on the backs of men, and the refuse must be disposed of underground or packed out of the cave. Five hundred to one thousand people enter the cave each day and they remain so long that various conveniences must be provided for them. The present situation is extremely unfortunate for there are no good sanitary conditions in the cave. The feeding of such huge numbers will soon result in an unclean condition, more or less garbage being left in corners of the "dining hall", and undoubtedly unpleasant odors will result. The work of collecting and bringing all of the garbage to the surface is extremely difficult. Some of the visitors are sure to be careless in the disposition of the remnants of their lunches.

Furthermore, two or three hours in the cave on a single visit is long enough and such a visit could be made in the morning on one route and in the afternoon along another route. Lunch could then be served at the entrance in a cafeteria or dining room of some kind. I would strongly recommend re-organization of a plan to entertain visitors that come to that park so that they do not serve lunch in the cave or permit eating of luncheons there.

I understand that the installation of elevators has been provided for. When they are installed it will be much simpler to arrange a program for the visitors, omitting the lunch in the cave and shortening up, somewhat, the time necessary for each visit. The descent and the ascent now take a considerable amount of the time.

page three

One other suggestion which I should like to record is that new and much more appropriate sanitary stations should be provided at the entrance and they should be placed at more appropriate locations.

The educational work which was in progress during the day while I was there was in my judgment very good indeed. The guides who accompanied us through the cave were very well posted regarding the formation of such caverns and the development of the great crystal formations. The man who gave the talk about the bats in the evening just before the great exodus of those animals for their nightly escapades, did an excellent piece of work and replied very intelligently indeed to numerous questions that came to him from the audience.

III

PETRIFIED FOREST OF ARIZONA

I understand this forest is a national monument but I took time to visit the forest and confer with those that were in charge. The men on duty who were meeting the public were exceedingly courteous and helpful. They were intelligently posted on the formation of these great petrified trees and made the visit to the forest very valuable.

The facilities for informal talks and for museum exhibits are as yet very simple in this reservation. A larger building in which museum exhibits can be made and where groups of visitors can meet for a few minutes and hear a simple but clear non-technical explanation of the petrified trees, is very desirable.

Those who come are full of questions. They want to understand what they are seeing and they want to be intelligently guided through the forest. I think a brief talk given about once an hour at such a station would serve the purpose. Much of the time explanations will be given informally to individuals or very small groups as they wander about from exhibit to exhibit. That is the time when they have questions and when the services of an interpreter are valuable. I shall call such a building "Field Science Hall" carrying out a terminology for which I shall present the arguments near the close of this report.

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK

In July I spent several days with Dr. Merriam at the Tlavapai Observation Station and I descended into the Canyon with him to carry out certain field studies. At that time the museum exhibits were in process of construction at the station. In November I revisited the canyon and gave all available time to a study of the Observation Station and to conferences with Mr. Russell and Mr. McKee.

I sincerely trust that Mr. McKee will be successful in carrying out the high ideals which underlie the plans for educational work at this station. Nowhere in the system of parks are there greater opportunities for remarkable impressions and remarkable lessons in science. The work at the Grand Canyon National Park must always take a prominent place in the plans of the Field Science Branch.

Mr. McKee is very much interested in the museum and in field studies in the Grand Canyon but he is not well trained in the art of interpreting to the visitors the deeper meaning of the wonderful features before them. He is not a good speaker. He does not appear to be much interested in the public. I fear he is in the wrong place for his own best good and happiness.

V, VI, VII

GENERAL GRANT, SEQUOIA, AND YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARKSand adjoining areas in the High Sierras

I should like to treat these parks and the adjoining areas in the High Sierras together. I may add later a few specific suggestions relative to the individual parks but the problem of the organization and development of the parks in the Sierras has had more attention from me during the summer than any other one problem.

This was my first thorough examination of these parks and the first time that I had ever been through the high mountain region which lies between Sequoia and the Yosemite National Parks. The natural features which have been selected in the establishment of these parks are superb. The dignity of those great trees is beyond anything I know of in this world. It would be a crime for anyone to ever kill one of those huge, peace-loving, harmless giants. Those who have committed such crimes in the past can never make appropriate atonements to the civilized world. Every possible precaution should be taken to preserve those trees.

I am in hearty sympathy with the plan to reserve a considerable area around the base of each such tree that is now living to protect the tiny rootlets that come close to the surface and thus help to nourish those trees. The visitors should be kept back at a respectful distance as they view the trees; they must keep hands off; every precaution must be taken to reduce the danger of fire. No more appropriate cause in the movement toward conservation could be presented to the American people than the preservation of all additional groves of sequoia gigentia. I feel the same way toward the Redwoods north of San Francisco which I visited and I trust all of those groves will be preserved for the pleasure and inspiration of generations to come.

The High Sierras which I saw somewhat thoroughly on a 400 mile pack train expedition from the Sequoia to the Yosemite following in large part the Muir Trail are of the first order from the standpoint of scenic beauty and of wild mountain physical features. I doubt whether there is as rugged and picturesque a mountain region in the United States as the area which lies between Mt. Whitney and Mt. Ritter. A considerable portion of that area is now in the Sequoia National Park. A smaller portion is in the Yosemite National Park. A very large area, lying between these parks in the high mountain country should be established as a national park or added to the present parks.

This high mountain area includes the headwaters of the South and Middle Fork of the King and a considerable area in the headwaters of the San Joaquin. Rugged mountain scenery, however, extends eastward from the main divide of the Sierra Nevada range and a portion of the east slope of the great mountain area might well be included within the boundaries of a "High Sierra Park."

In thinking over all my studies and travels through the present parks and adjoining areas in the High Sierras, I am strongly impressed with the appropriateness of three distinct parks in that part of California. They might actually adjoin each other but for many reasons I think they are distinct in their character and each presents separate and distinct administration and scientific problems. The Sequoia National Park should stand out conspicuously because of its wonderful trees and the conservation of those trees and the utilization of them in the highest grade of inspirational instruction should be the outstanding purpose of that park. It would be fortunate if Sequoia and General Grant Park could be joined. Much of the intervening area is very attractive and it contains additional groves of sequoia gigantea.

In the Yosemite there is a beautiful valley and a unique group of bold rocky features which make the Valley of the Merced and its tributaries a unique area. The care for the hundreds of thousands of visitors that come to that relatively small portion of the Sierra region is a large task. The superintendent of that park must give most of his attention to the administration of the Yosemite Valley and of the nearby points of special interest.

A High Sierra National Park. There lies to the east of the great trees in Sequoia National Park and to the east of the great valley of the Yosemite, a rugged mountain country extending from the North limits of the present Yosemite National Park southward to Mt. Whitney. This is a unique and very remarkable mountain area. The plans for those who visit that area must necessarily be quite different from the plans for those who visit the Yosemite Valley, the General Grant, or the Sequoia groves. The high mountain country should be maintained as a rugged

landscape accessible to those who would go over trails or on foot or on horseback. It should be possible to approach it by road from the south through the Kern River valley, from the east by road from Bishop and from Mono Lake, from the west by way of the Tiago Pass route or by the road which is being constructed to the south fork of the Kings River. It could be approached by road through the Sequoia National Park.

I therefore recommend the reapportionment of the High Sierra country so that three parks may be established. I strongly recommend the union of Grant with Sequoia through securing certain of the intervening territory where there are beautiful Sequoia trees. That park might be known as the Grant-Sequoia or perhaps better the Sequoia National Park dropping the name Grant. I should retain the well established Yosemite National Park and include all the territory that is commonly visited by those who come to the valley portion of that park, but the High Sierras should be established as a separate park and it should be known as the High Sierra National Park.

Additions to the Sequoia and Yosemite National Park. If it is not possible or practicable to establish a new park in the High Sierras, I recommend that the high mountain country adjoining the Sequoia and Yosemite National Parks be added to them. This would include in the park system the entire drainage basins of the South and Middle Forks of King River above their junction, much of the drainage basin of the San Jouquin and a part of the east slope of the High Sierras. The arguments which appeal to me most strongly in support of this position are:

(1) It is a rugged mountain region where visitors may gain during periods of recreation a real thrill from the magnificent phenomena there illustrated. The natural features include a remarkable granite topography, a large number of geologic features, and a great variety in plant and animal life which differs with altitude. Several of the well defined zones of plant life in North America are well illustrated within this area.

There is also variety in the animal life so that from the standpoints of zoology, botany, and geology this region becomes a remarkable outdoor laboratory.

(2) This region is not a great forest by any means. It is a rugged mountain region and for the most part unforested. Most of it is above the timber line and from many outlook points it appears ironical, if not ridiculous, to call it a national forest. Vast panoramas appear before the eyes of a traveler in this region, in which there is not a single tree to be seen.

(3) This is not a good grazing region. There is too little grass there. Throughout a journey of hundreds of miles in which I took pains to see as much of the country as possible and to climb to many high outlook points, I did not see a single sheep. In the entire journey of about 400 miles taking 29 days, 12 steers were seen grazing near the northern margin of the area. That was all the livestock we saw. It is not a region of favorable grazing conditions. In comparing it with feeding grounds in the National Forest of the Rocky Mountains with which I am quite familiar, this would be exceedingly unattractive to the ranchman. It would be unattractive even if it were not so far removed from the possible sites of ranches or from all settlements. It is at so great distance from settlements and the intervening country through which stock must be taken is so rugged, that even if there was grass in the high mountain basins it is doubtful if ranchmen would care to use the region for pasturing stock.

(4) The little timber within the area under consideration is so inaccessible that it is for the most part unattractive from the standpoint of the lumbermen.

(5) If this area is assigned to the National Parks the trees within the region will be protected. The best practices of scientific forestry should be followed in the National Parks as well as in the National Forests.

(6) When the waters from this high mountain region flow beyond the area which is suitable for park purposes, they may be used for generating electricity or for irrigating fields. The establishment of a park in this

high mountain region should be looked upon with favor by all those who want the headwaters of the Sierra Nevada streams conserved for useful purposes in the lowlands.

Summary. Many strong reasons may be given for the setting aside of a large part of the High Sierras as a national park and I have never heard a single sound argument against such a move. I trust that the American people will demand of those in authority in the United States Congress the establishment of a High Sierra National Park at a very early date.

VIII

CRATER LAKE

The arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the public at Crater Lake are exceedingly good. Any expansion of public camp grounds should be a little farther from the rim of the crater than the present camping site. The community house is serving a very useful purpose especially in the evening when programs are arranged under the auspices of the Park Service.

With the erection of the Sinott Memorial Outlook Station on the rim of the crater, the educational work should be greatly strengthened. A fortunate selection has been made for the location of that memorial. The view from that point is magnificent and inspiring and plans which have been worked out with great care by Dr. John C. Merriam will undoubtedly open up the scientific study and appreciation of the Park in an admirable way.

I made the entire circuit of the rim in company with the superintendent of the Park and an officer of the Division of Public Highways. We visited all of the more attractive outlook points on the rim and worked out plans for the new road so that the public coming by automobile may reach the outlook points easily and there find adequate parking space. On the enclosed map will be found the location of the stations on the rim which I recommend ^{on} and/the map for development in the educational program. Brief notes appear on the map giving the features that visitors should have their attention called to when at these observation stations.

a circular or pamphlet distributed at the Sinott Memorial is all that would be needed to help the visitors in making the circuit on the highway and stopping at the selected points. These observation points must be labeled so that the visitor knows just which one he is approaching.

IX

RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

Several days were spent at or near the Park Headquarters on the south side of the mountain. The educational work in progress was inspected and the community houses were visited. Everything was moving on in an orderly way and the talks given to the visitors by the Park Naturalist were very good.

The improvements in the main community house will make that place much more attractive. I believe a section at the west end of the large meeting room might be set off by a railing and equipped as a museum and information station.

The erection, nearly completed, of hundreds of one and two-room cottages near that community house will undoubtedly bring large numbers of visitors to this center and offer improved opportunities for educational work.

Special attention was given to the problems at the northeast corner of the Park. A report with recommendations relative to developments at that corner was made September 10, 1930 to Director H.M. Albright. As a matter of record a portion of that report is quoted here.

"I visited the northeast corner of Rainier National Park with Major Tomlinson. We took saddle horses and went over the route of the new highway which is to cross the Cascade Range a little northeast of the present park boundary. I consider that area most highly desirable as an addition to the park, and I believe that it would be a serious catastrophe to the welfare of the Rainier National Park if we cannot have the entrance placed near the summit of the range where the new road will cross. The view which the visitor receives of Mt. Rainier as he crosses from the east to the west side of the mountain range is superb. It is one of those inspiring views of a lofty mountain that is dis-

tinctly worth while. It is one of those real National Park features which we should certainly have. Furthermore, that beautiful mountain top region should be preserved as a National Park would care for it, and near the summit, perhaps just south of the lake which is in the pass, an information and observation station might be established. There, with adequate parking space available, the traveling public will be invited to pause for a moment, enter this observation station, secure full information covering the various entrances into the park, the accommodations in the park, and such road information as they might want. If the ranger stationed at that point had some little knowledge of the natural history features of the park he might arouse in many of the travelers a sincere desire to pause long enough to enter the park by one route or another and gain the greater advantage of a longer visit.

"When I think of the alternative of that new road being entirely outside of the park with no indication of a park entrance present, I think the situation would be quite unfortunate. There is very little of that land which should be added to the park which seems to me to be of great value from the standpoint of the forests, and I know of no other use to which that land is likely to be put. Since the park will preserve the forests and care for them, it seems a very reasonable proposal that a considerable section of the Cascade Range be added to the northeast corner. I think you have received from Major Tomlinson a map on which he has indicated the proposed changes in the boundary, and I want to endorse that plan and simply to urge that I think this is an emergency and that action should be taken just as promptly as possible to secure that additional territory for the Mt. Rainier park. It is the most urgent emergency situation that I have encountered during the summer."

GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

Several of the suggestions incorporated in my report of a year ago for this park have been well carried out by Superintendent Woodring. The removal of all camping from the immediate shores of the lakes along the base of the mountains is a distinct improvement. The new camp sites erected and provided with camping facilities are attractive and commodious.

The trails which have been constructed through the foothills belt of lakes and forest are excellent. They afford easy hikes or horseback rides through a wilderness type of country with beautiful vistas through the forest, over the lakes, and to the mountains. The plans for additional trails are excellent.

A small building has been made available as a science museum and information station but no true outlook station has as yet been provided. I want to emphasize again that with the enlargement of plans for the entertainment of visitors, an outlook station for the Field Science Service should be provided and that station should be well equipped for demonstrating and interpreting the landscape included within the Park. In the interpretation of the landscape there should be included not only an interpretation of the geologic formations, the bold mountain forms and the structure of the range, but the types and distribution of plant societies and the animals seen in that landscape by those who visit the different parts of the Park.

One outstanding need is the construction of a skyline trail. Again I went to the summit of the range. The trail which we followed through Death Canyon needs considerable attention. The section of the trail that passes through the narrow, rocky defile where the stream cuts through the eastern margin of the Great Teton fault block will be expensive. It will require much blasting of rock. Once that portion is completed the building of the trail to the summit through Death Canyon will be easy. Much of the way it will be little more than the marking of the route. Part of the route on the summit

will be very easy requiring nothing more than trail markers. Then there must be the descent into the Glacier or South Leigh Canyon and the completion of the trails to the foothills. This trail, which for a part of its distance actually follows the skyline of the range and gives a wonderful view of the summit area of the mountains, will be one which can be followed as a circuit taking about three days. It will offer attractive camping places where some visitors may want to linger several days. It will open up the mountain range so that those who enjoy horseback riding on the mountain trails or hiking through the mountains can with safety and relative ease see this Park to advantage. The natural history phenomena, geological, botanical, and zoological, visible from that trail, together with the magnificent mountain scenery, will make this route one of the most attractive offered in any of our National Parks.

The appropriation necessary for the construction of this trail will be large but the cost and maintenance will be comparatively small. I unhesitatingly recommend the investment which will make possible the construction of this trail next summer.

The removal of objectionable old log buildings and the general cleaning up of the foothill region which has been accomplished with a comparatively small force in this park during the past season, is indeed remarkable. The improvement is very noticeable.

I want to urge again that the road system in the foothills be completed to the north as recommended and shown on the map accompanying my report in 1929.

This season I visited the eastern rim of the Jackson Hole region and looked over the entire lowland area from several vantage points. The conception of a game preserve which would add a wonderful and somewhat unique feature to our national park system, is naturally suggested as one looks over those meadow lands bordering the Snake River. The Grand Teton Park would have in addition to the beautiful mountains an excellent pasture land where herds of buffaloes,

elk, and antelope could be cared for, but left largely to roam about in immense fields. The animals could be seen by the visitors from a road built along the east margin of the valley on a bench which rises about 100 feet above the stream course. I believe this concept of a huge game preserve is worthy of serious consideration by the Park Service. The judgment of experts in the care of game should be secured, but I believe the plan is practicable and it should produce excellent results both in preserving large groups of our native wild animals of the west and affording to the visitors a good opportunity to see those animals living contently and unmolested by man.

XI

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

A few days at the close of the season were spent in the Yellowstone National Park. The educational work in progress was followed but it was evident that the peak of the season was past and the numbers awaiting an opportunity to go with park naturalists were decreasing rapidly every day. I listened to talks in the hotels and lodges and I went on one of the automobile caravan trips.

The talks in the hotels are courteously listened to but I come home again with the conviction that the National Park Service should make other provision for the lectures and so-called educational talks which are offered to the public. The hotel lobby is not the place for that type of work.

The caravan trip through the hot spring areas at Mammoth was quite inadequate. The visitors are not taken to the most interesting or significant parts of those formations. I was distinctly disappointed and I recommend at once to those in charge and to the one actually giving the instruction, that the visitor should be taken farther on foot so that in leaving the hot spring formations they leave with a correct impression and a somewhat adequate appreciation of the beauties and wonders of those formations. The fear that the automobile tourist has lost all power of locomotion on foot is unfortunate and the National Park Service

should do all it can to maintain for the human race the use of their lower extremities, as they were planned by nature to be used, at least occasionally.

I want to urge again that an outlook station for the Field Science work should be constructed at a favorable spot on the rim of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. I developed this suggestion in the 1929 report somewhat fully. The erection and equipment of that station is important if the Field Science Service is to carry on its work under favorable conditions and with a dignity which cannot be given to that work when it becomes a part of a vaudeville entertainment in the recreation hall of a hotel or lodge.

I want to strongly recommend that the wooden structures at Artist's Point, Inspiration Point, and in time at all of the observation points visited by large numbers of the public, be replaced by stone structures. The old wooden structures are unsightly, the initials and names carved upon them is a disgrace to all of us and an unfortunate suggestion to many who now visit those points. Stone platforms, stone steps, stone parapets and appropriate seats should be provided.

Throughout the season every courtesy and assistance possible was offered to me by the officers of the Park Service. I am especially indebted to the superintendents of the Parks for their efficient help and for the generous allotment of time which they gave me. It was a great pleasure to become acquainted with them and to cooperate with them in the great public service in which they find so much of satisfaction.

Respectfully submitted

Collaborator at Large
National Park Service