

and colleges being urged to share largely in the coming meeting, but also the senior students in the colleges. The sectional meetings have been placed under the control of the younger instructors in universities, colleges and high schools and they have been asked to secure as many papers as possible from persons who have never before been on the program. As the result of a vigorous campaign there have already been submitted to the committee on the program the titles of ninety-one papers, of which only twenty-one are offered by university instructors of the higher grades. Men representing state departments of science have offered fourteen papers, college instructors and associates and assistants in the universities twenty-six papers and students and unattached scientists thirteen. The remaining seventeen papers are in the sections devoted to public health, psychology and education in which the contributions must naturally be highly technical.

But we are trying this year to do even more than simply interest young men and women in continuing their scientific training. We are attempting also to encourage the boys and girls of the high schools to employ proper methods in scientific work. We are not yet sure how this may best be done but we are making a start at solving the problem. Our first step was to affiliate with the academy the science clubs already organized in the high schools. Our next step will be to try to organize clubs in those schools in which now no such clubs exist. We are organizing a special section which will be devoted to subjects that appeal to boys and girls of high school age and at the coming meeting in May they will have a section controlled by themselves. The students of Knox and Lombard Colleges and of the high school at Galesburg will act as hosts and the subjects for discussion will be radio, taxidermy, bird study and home chemistry.

The coming annual meeting will not be of the same high technical value as last year's meeting at Rockford, but a much larger number of persons will participate in it—and a much larger share of the papers will be presented by young persons. Most of the articles will be short, but many of them will represent the first attempts at individual work on the part of their authors. The general meetings have been ar-

anged mainly for educational effects. The morning program will comprise three talks on evolution in which the reasons for the acceptance of the doctrine as a working hypothesis will be given in a popular way by a botanist, a zoologist and a paleontologist. The evening program will be a little more technical but it also will be educational in purpose. The morning meeting will be mainly for the public in general and the evening meeting for the academy members and that portion of the public that is scientifically inclined.

It is hoped that the general and scientific meetings between them will accomplish the three functions that seem most natural to a local scientific organization without duplicating any of the activities of the national societies.

RECEIVED BY THE EDITOR, JUNE 1, 1923. W. S. BAYLEY

## THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

### THE SAFEGUARDING OF NATIONAL PARKS:

WHEREAS, by repeated action by Congress for more than half a century, widely approved by scientific and other societies and by the public generally, the National Parks of the United States have been completely conserved from industrial uses so as to constitute a system of National Museums of Native America, and

WHEREAS, one of the national parks of Canada is similarly completely conserved, and

WHEREAS, the combined National Parks System of both countries, covering geological, biological and geographical examples from the Alaskan Range, through the Canadian Rockies, to the Grand Canyon of Arizona, if preserved untouched, will constitute a unique Continental Exposition of inestimable value to science and to the popular education of future generations; and

1 A resolution favoring the complete safeguarding in perpetuity of all national parks in the United States and Canada against every economic or commercial use of whatever kind, adopted in principle by the executive committee of the council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the regular fall meeting of the committee, October 21, 1922, and issued from the Washington office of the association, April 25, 1923.

WHEREAS, at the option of a single official of the government, several of the national parks in the United States are nevertheless open to mining and grazing, while the control of water power in future parks has recently been surrendered to the Water Power Commission; and all but one of the national parks in Canada are similarly open to certain economic or commercial uses; and

WHEREAS, this generation can pass on to future generations no greater gift than these parks in their primitive condition. Therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, That the American Association for the Advancement of Science earnestly requests the people and the Congress of the United States and the people and Parliament of the Dominion of Canada to secure such amendments of existing law and the enactment of such new laws as will give to all units in the international parks system complete conservation alike, and will safeguard them against every industrial use either under private or public control at least until careful study shall justify the elimination of any part from park classification.

#### THE STATUS OF PUEBLO INDIAN LANDS<sup>1</sup>

WHEREAS, the economic status of the Pueblo Indians in New Mexico is in jeopardy because of various land and irrigation claims of non-Indians; and,

WHEREAS, the United States has justly guaranteed to the Pueblo communities the titles of their lands and the irrigation and other rights pertaining thereto; and,

WHEREAS, every interference with their natural condition will destroy the usefulness of these areas to science and education; and

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States has recently been considering the passage of laws to quiet land-title disputes between non-Indians and the Pueblos; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an organ-

<sup>1</sup> Resolution adopted in principle by the council of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the fourth Boston meeting, adopted in this form by the executive committee of the council of the association at its regular spring meeting held in Washington, April 22, 1923, and issued from the Washington office of the association, April 25, 1923.

ization of over 11,000 American scientists and friends of science and education, unequivocally favors the full and complete protection of the Pueblos in all their fundamental land, irrigation and cultural rights, to the end that they may continue to live their own lives in as nearly their own manner as is possible and with as little restriction as is consistent with the rights of their non-Indian neighbors.

#### SCIENCE AND RELIGION

DR. R. A. MILLIKAN, director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology, formulated and secured the signatures to the following statement:

##### A JOINT STATEMENT UPON THE RELATIONS OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION

We, the undersigned, deeply regret that in recent controversies there has been a tendency to present science and religion as irreconcilable and antagonistic domains of thought, for in fact they meet distinct human needs, and in the rounding out of human life they supplement rather than displace or oppose each other.

*The purpose of science is to develop, without prejudice or preconception of any kind, a knowledge of the facts, the laws and the processes of nature. The even more important task of religion, on the other hand, is to develop the consciences, the ideals and the aspirations of mankind. Each of these two activities represents a deep and vital function of the soul of man, and both are necessary for the life, the progress and the happiness of the human race.*

It is a sublime conception of God which is furnished by science, and one wholly consonant with the highest ideals of religion, when it represents Him as revealing Himself through countless ages in the development of the earth as an abode for man and in the age-long inbreathing of life into its constituent matter, culminating in man with his spiritual nature and all his God-like powers.

##### RELIGIOUS LEADERS

Bishop William Lawrence, episcopalian, Boston, Massachusetts.

Bishop William Thomas Manning, episcopalian, Bishop's House, Cathedral Heights, New York City.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, presbyterian, preacher and poet, Princeton, New Jersey.

Dr. James I. Vance, presbyterian, First Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tennessee.

President Clarence A. Barbour, baptist, Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester, New York.